CHEKE HOLO (MARINGE / HOGRANO) DICTIONARY

by

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in collaboration with

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and

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PREFACE

This dictionary is based on fieldwork by the first author in the Marine 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 Kokhongitga as guide, informant, friend and cultural interpreter. The work of documenting Cheke Holo which began with elicitation using lists of words and Fijian 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 Kokhongitga 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 Marine where this research was done contributed to the dictionary effort. During the initial period, Puloman, who had himself begun listing Cheke Holo words with an interest in dictionary making, gave White and Kokhongitga 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. Kokhongitga'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 Marine 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 Puloman 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 Knuud 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, Puloman (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 (toforo) 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 Marinee, 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 'Marinee', speakers of the same language who live on the opposite (Hogrono) side of the island do not. (For example, when a hymnal was produced in 1975 titled Na Khoje Marinee, congregations living in Hogrono 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 Marinee and Hogrono (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 Ehama, Luñes Gaseloku, Nathaniel Hebala, Jeremiaah Hove, Kannis Kame, Fr. Hugo Kmudu, George Koli, On, Fr. David Leguwo, Brian Leguwo, Kannis Lehekoba, Timothy Lehemae, Josepa Lokutadi, Lionel Lofia, 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 Sila and Nathaniel Hebala identified fish; Price Webb assisted with bird names; while Joshua Seiman 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 (1994).

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 retying 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 Gegeos, 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 Biablanga 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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bughotu</td>
<td>3,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gao</td>
<td>789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reirei</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheke Holo</td>
<td>7,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biabla (Biablanga)</td>
<td>1,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zazao (Kilokaka)</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokota</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laghu</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zabana (Kia)</td>
<td>1,492</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Kmag 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 Biablanga are spoken in the Maringe and Hograno areas on either side of the highest south-central mountains (Biablanga in the villages of Popoheo and Hovukolo on the north-east coast, and from Biluro to Ghoevo in the south). Kokota and Zabana are spoken on both sides of the island north of these areas (Kokota in Sisiga and Ghoevo 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
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 Rei Reii and Gao to the south-east and with Blabla and Kiloka 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 Hugran 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 Simon show four distinct groupings: (1) Bughotu; (2) Gao; (3) Cheke Holo--Blablianga--Zazao; (4) Zazao--Kokota--Zabana. Except for the finding that Gao shares high percentages of cognates with Cheke Holo and Rei Reii, 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 Koltev, 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 Hawai‘i 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 ꚲ 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 /l/ appears to be disappearing from the language, increasingly replaced by /r/ in the idioms of younger speakers. Thus, young persons pronounce galiJu where many older people say galiJu. 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 /w/ are borrowings from the Bughotu language.

There are five vowels: i as in eat, e as in egg, a as in the first a of banana, o as in open, and u as in new. 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 ɲ as ŋ and g as ģ (distinguished from ɣ given as ɡ). Following Hackman (1968), White and Bosma employed ng for ɲ and gh for ɣ, so that ģ 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 terms 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, Marinje is spelled with an ng rather than ŋ.) The spellings of Cheke Holo sounds according to the local orthography are listed below in the alphabetical sequence that orders entries in the dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary Orthography</th>
<th>Alternate Orthography</th>
<th>Phonetic Symbol</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>a</td>
<td>/a/</td>
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<td>/nʰ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŋ</td>
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<td>/ŋ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŋh</td>
<td>ŋh</td>
<td>/ŋʰ/</td>
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<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>/o/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>op</td>
<td>op</td>
<td>/pʰ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ph</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>/pʰ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>/ɾ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>/rʰ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>/s/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st</td>
<td>st</td>
<td>/s/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>th (tʰ)</td>
<td>/θ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>/u/</td>
</tr>
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<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>/w/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>/z/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>var.</td>
<td>variant or alternate pronunciation (such as dropped syllables)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fr.</td>
<td>base form (indexes base entry in most cases)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redupl.</td>
<td>reduplication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caus.</td>
<td>causative form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nml.</td>
<td>nominalisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn.</td>
<td>synonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf.</td>
<td>compare related word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant.</td>
<td>antonym</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (faufunei).

funei n. leader, chief.
mae funei chief
funei fruni protective chief, lit. ‘covering’ or ‘blocking’
funei kмui protective chief, lit. ‘covering’
funei Khilo’au church chief
funei nafako renowned chief
funei thoga chief of great wealth
gaga funei main branch of betel nut
faufunei 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 thagru:

**thagru**

1. **n.** back, backside, buttocks of person or animal; syn. phôgru. 2. top of house (roof). 3. bottom of upturned canoe.

**thagru**

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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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<td>adv</td>
<td>adverb</td>
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<td>antonym</td>
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<td>aspect</td>
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<td>caus</td>
<td>causative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>compare related word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cmp</td>
<td>complement marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cnt</td>
<td>continuative aspect</td>
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<td>colloq</td>
<td>colloquial(ly)</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpt</td>
<td>completeive aspect</td>
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<td>de-emphasiser</td>
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<td>for example</td>
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<td>emphatic, intensifier</td>
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<td>from</td>
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<td>obj</td>
<td>object</td>
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<td>om</td>
<td>object marker</td>
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<tr>
<td>psbl</td>
<td>possibility</td>
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<td>pst</td>
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<td>recapitulator</td>
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<tr>
<td>rept</td>
<td>repetitive aspect</td>
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<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>stative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sg</td>
<td>singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sm</td>
<td>subject marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sp</td>
<td>species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>tns</td>
<td>tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>verb/verbal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>var</td>
<td>variant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voc</td>
<td>vocalive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>dl.</th>
<th>tl.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st. inclusive</td>
<td>iara</td>
<td>tapa</td>
<td>tati</td>
<td>tahati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st. exclusive</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>gepa</td>
<td>geti</td>
<td>gehati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>lago</td>
<td>gopa</td>
<td>goti</td>
<td>goti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd. masc.</td>
<td>mana</td>
<td>phia</td>
<td>mare</td>
<td>(hati)mare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(male speaking)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd. other</td>
<td>na'a</td>
<td>repa</td>
<td>reti</td>
<td>rehati, re'e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The regularity in these forms is apparent, with the notable exception of second person plural where the trial form, goti, 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 -tli, based on the numeral tli 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:
### 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 possesives 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st. inclusive</td>
<td>gau iara</td>
<td>gita (tapa, tatilo, tahiti)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st. exclusive</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>gami (gapa, getilo, gehati)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>nigo lago</td>
<td>gami (gopa, gotilo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd. masc. (male speaking)</td>
<td>ni mana</td>
<td>dl (phia mare, tilo mare, mare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd. other</td>
<td>ni na’a</td>
<td>dl (repa, retilo, re’e, rehati)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* *lako* is indicated by the form *geg* in the slot where *nog* appears above, *his* *lako* by *genga*, 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 theγu and themselves (dual) theδi repa.

The following examples illustrate these various possessive forms:

| noγu  naflahi iara               | my knife             |
| noδi  naflahi repa               | their (dual) knife   |
| geγu  hma' u iara                | my taro              |
| gedi hma' u repa                 | their (dual) taro    |
| noγu  naflahi theγu              | my own knife         |

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

\[
\text{Noγulara si khara' o ignea} \\
\text{poss+i sm basket this} \\
\text{This basket is mine.}
\]

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 (alienable) possessive suffixes are the same as the final syllable of the forms for alienable objects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st. inclusive</td>
<td>(noun)+γu iara</td>
<td>(noun)+da (tapa, tatiolo...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st. exclusive</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>(noun)+mi (gepa, setilo...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>(noun)+μu iago</td>
<td>(noun)+mi (gopa, gotilo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd. masc.</td>
<td>(noun)+guna mana</td>
<td>(noun)+di (phia mare...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(male speaking)</td>
<td>(noun)+guna na'a</td>
<td>(noun)+di (repa, retilo...)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples of inalienable possession are:

| khameγu iara | my hand |
| doγeγu iara  | my mother |
| khamega'na 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 noŋu Buala.
I go poss Buala
I am going to Buala.

Mamaja noŋu (si iara la).
ashamed poss sm I art
I am ashamed.

Ağe noda ka thoña gno.
go poss to ocean there
Let's go to the ocean.

Krutha la tei nogna si khokorako la.
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 geŋa he/she struggles. Other examples include:

Ne thono rorho geŋu sara la.
pst really sting poss sm+I art
I really got stung.

Teŋe geŋu si ʔa 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:

(lara) ne au’u gau fara
(l) pst tempt om very
I was very tempted.

Ruru gau.
heartburn om
I feel heartburn.

Loku koba ne foŋra gau (si iara la)
work adv pst sick om sm I art
I worked all the time and got sick.

Krîki ni fara (si mana la)
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Proximal</th>
<th>Distal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td>igne this</td>
<td>igno that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plural</td>
<td>igre these</td>
<td>igro those</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When used to modify a noun, adjectival forms are created by dropping the initial vowel, l. Thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th>Proximal</th>
<th>Distal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>su̱ga gne</td>
<td>ao this (here)</td>
<td>ana that (there)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge̱po ̱gre</td>
<td>aro these (here)</td>
<td>are those (there)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th>Proximal</th>
<th>Distal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mel  agnel</td>
<td>Come here!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gnhokro  jrel</td>
<td>Sit there!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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: *bruğa/bruğagna*
- look/looking: *fililo/fililogna*

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:

- Fağano fara si gamugna nadali na la.
  - be-nice very sm eating eel sg art
  - Eating eel is very nice.

- Lumu gau fara gamugna phapatl la.
  - 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:
Verbs with the initial liquid consonants I or r have complementary noun forms beginning with a voiced velar stop, making the initial syllable ģI or ģR, respectively. For example:

lehe/lehe die/death
laahu/laahu play/game
rogel/rogel discuss/discussion
ragi/ragi dance (v.)/dance (n.)

Verbs with an initial voiced velar fricative, ģ, nominalise by substituting a velar stop, ġ:

gorha/gorha paddle (v.)/paddle
gaogato/gaogato think/thoughts
gapa/gapa 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
huğe/nhuğe 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/nharu tie/knot
fnera/nfnera injure/injury (wound)
blau/nblau 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 la, 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 la the canoe
hore re canoes
hore ra the canoes
In addition to na, the numeral one (kaisel) 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 il 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 (kaisel), collectivities with the terms keha (some but not others), gor (all of a group) and gob (all of a very large number), from the numeral one hundred.

kaisei sua na one child
deha sua re some children
gor sua re all the children
gob 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 ñala goro khuma gna namono gne ka glaba 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: fatha'o, fahu, tagnafa and fanhigo.

sua fatha'o re all the children (every one)
tahati fahu 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. Diminishing 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
kha foi 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
nabrau phoko a shred of cloth
nañhuja breli 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, kaisel one becomes fakaisel 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'0 big, brahu long or rifu cold are applied as follows:

mae bi'0  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'0 fara si mana la.
big very sm he art
He is very big.

Brahu si khaklag 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):

mhabu/namhabu  fear/fearful
kloba/nakloba  break/broken
firi/fniri  tangle/tangled
fotha/fnfotha  close/closed
siqla/sniqla  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.
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,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>cause</th>
<th>verbal action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lehe</td>
<td>die</td>
<td>falehe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheke</td>
<td>talk</td>
<td>facheke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karha</td>
<td>live</td>
<td>fakarha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tel</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>fatei</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>cause</th>
<th>verbal action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>di'a</td>
<td>bad</td>
<td>fadi'a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brahu</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>fabrahu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maku</td>
<td>firm</td>
<td>tamaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doğlo</td>
<td>straight</td>
<td>fadoğlo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi'o</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>fabi'o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>cause</th>
<th>verbal action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>di'a</td>
<td>bad</td>
<td>cheke fadi'a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brahu</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>au fabrahu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doğlo</td>
<td>straight</td>
<td>tel fadoğlo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi'o</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>eha fabi'o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>frunl/fufrunl</td>
<td>be covered over/cover over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goglo/gogolö</td>
<td>form a dent/put a dent in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fìfìti/fìfìtì</td>
<td>peel off (v.t.)/peel off (v.t.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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/riuru - move/fluctuate
- churu/chuchuru - pierce/sew up
- vigo/viovigo - shake/wobble

5.4 Reciprocal Prefix

The reciprocal prefix farl 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/taritugui - replace/exchange
- cheke/farichekeli - talk/discuss
- tafo/faritafoi - meet/rendezvous
- phoapolai/parphoapolal - 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:

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

Na te tei Narebu sara ia.
fut asp go Narebu sm+1 art
I am going to Narebu.

Indefinite future events are frequently indicated by use of the time marker ginau (or ginou) later, together with na and the indefinite aspect marker ña. This phrasing places the event at an unspecified later time.
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 goñrei ña suña na egu.
first plan fut erect indf house sg rcpt.
(We should first make a plan before erecting the house.

Ginau ñrafí ame faidu ña.
later evening fut meet indf
(We) will meet later in the evening.

Niha ame mei ña egu si gotilo la?
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 ljuju 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** rebutive, definite
- **la** immediate
- **me** inceptive
- **na** future
- **ne** past, incomplete
- **te** present, existing state

**ke hage holo**

- **rpt** go-up bush
- **rpt** go back up to the bush

**Nabrou na la fruni.**
- **road** sg imm block
The road is blocked.
Thogel me ke nolo eg u iara gne.
slowly incept rpt walk rpt I here
I will start slowly walking again.

Kaisi 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 aspecual 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 la.
talk om I pst sm he art
He was telling me off (e.g., during the meeting).

Blau neu ne uka sara la.
slippery pst pst fall sm art
(It) was slippery and I fell.

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

Mala tei tobi neku sli iara la.
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 game meu gehati gre.
if go out sea now here fut prs wet om incept 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 suга 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 phа’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 gottilo 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 suга gno.
go get-shelter rcpt prep house there.
(Let’s) go take shelter in that house over there.

Tiroɡu tei lara gne ne fasnikhi gu lara.
not-want go I here pst get-lost rcpt I
I don’t want to go, I would get lost.

Taetaɡе gu noɡu hirama gne ame tei ṫa 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 comitative
fä indefinite
u continuousive
fäau persistive
fäala limiter

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

lara ginau tei fä ka suɡaɡu.
1 later go indf to house+poss
I am going to my house later.
Nathui ame tei ŕa.
明天 will go
Tomorrow (I) will go.

ne di'a ŕa igne nu ....
if bad indt 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 ia 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’):

lara 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, occurring 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 lara gafi.
wait+cnt sm+you here until get come I evening
You wait here until I come back in the evening.

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

Au geu ĕa'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 ŕau, like u, expresses continuation. However, ŕau, further specifies ‘persisting, not yet ceasing’, similar to the Pijin let yet.

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

the'ome gnafa ŕau.
eg finish cnt
not finished yet

lara the'ome tei ŕau.
I neg go cnt
I haven’t gone yet.

Finally, ŕala diminishes the effect of an action by limiting its duration and intensity, or by describing it as sudden and unplanned. For example:
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 tamaku | hold firmly   |
| keli  | good     | eni fakeli  | do well      |
| gnafa | finish   | ko'u fagnafa | drink completely |
| jatra | wrong    | riso fajfra | write wrongly |
| jifia | go out   | atha fajfia | take out     |

Another manner in which Cheke Holo accomplishes adverbial functions is by compoundng 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 hitherto (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, sopu be apart, separate, and koko throw away, cast off:

| loku| fodu   | work together  |
| au  | sopu   | 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, plantful 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.

| kho'gla | just, simply |
| roi     | somewhat, slightly, sort of |
| fitl    | 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
fi'ala
tatiri

only, simply
just, quickly, without forethought
aimlessly, haphazardly

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

thono
ra'e
thofno, pukuri

really, very much
really, extremely
really, genuinely, actually

Amplifying forms which follow the verb include:

fara
tahu, bi'o

very
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 su'gaga' gno
ka Freaed
fa'era ka naflahi
ka teuana
le he ka fo'gra

ka at my house over there
ka on Friday
wound with a knife
because of that
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
ke kilgna
ke pari

inside
above
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 in, the most commonly used base forms are:

rhegna
tagna
eigna
naugna
balugna mana
balu frane

beside, next to, near
in (container, part of)
about, because of
because of
with him
with bravery

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

tusu raiñi gai gahai.
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-lara=sara, or si-aña=aña). The use of the subject marker is illustrated most simply with a sentence consisting only of a verb and its subject:

(1) Nheti lara si mae Merika re.
   v adv sm subj pl
   American men are very strong.

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

(3) Lara 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 la, yielding sia, as if the subject, lara, 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 pesapea ni sara chekegna na.
   v adv om sm+subj obj sg
   I doubt (think twice about) his words.

Gege ni ñala lara khegra ao.
   v om imt 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:

Lara ginau hatì di geò re sia.
   subj adv v om obj pl emph
   I am getting my food later.

Lara la foli ni hi virl la.
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.

Činau hata noğu di sara rea
adv v subj om sm+subj pi
I will get them later.

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

Ağe 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 gloulouki work at incorporates the transitive suffix l and takes the nominalised burning of the garden as its object.

Gloulouki si mare bruğagna na thobi bl’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 ĝinau 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 teka which:

Jafra kolho si kuwi teke tada iara na la.
v demph sm subj pm 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.
sbj 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 Ņa 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 do̱ilo thelgna na e jijo tatfi.

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 tatfi.

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 or, Cheke Holo relies on the simple juxtaposition of phrases. For example,

Sua na ne mhongna 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 fōgra Ņa 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
Togasalo ge Kolosori

Florence and Henry
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,

Noğu mola nei enjini lara re au Ñala 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 ña 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.

Faruriu lara nu the’o kolho neu.
try I conj neg demph pst
I tried but simply failed.

lara rogū tei ña u 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 lago ia.
while be asp you art
During that time you were (here).

Ofou sago agne gile ke mei lara įrafl.
wait+cnt sm-you here until rpt come I evening
Wait here until I come back in the evening.

Tahugna August gu mana ke ia blah famel roño ia.
since August rcppt 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 ñaila?
fut go bathe we or rpt work ltd
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

I ara tiroŋu 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 pastsi tel 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 ŋa and the temporal nu, a clause takes on the sense of the English if (verb) then ...

Ne di'a ŋa igenous nu ke fapuphulo egu.
pst bad indf this then rpt return rpt
If this is bad then return it.

Piha ne fat'i'a ŋa nu bosu egu.
parcel pst inside-out indf then pig rpt
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 ŋa nu since, if that is the case, then, and neu ba ne or keil ba ne even though, it doesn't matter if.

Tei de lei na egu nu thunu iago egu.
go away otherwise burn you rpt
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 igenous peko neu ŋa 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, aril apu ŋala.
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 glahu 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 na-ña-nu construction described above to introduce a subjunctive clause, in which case it may be glossed with the English if.

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

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

Sua te foqra ana au jame so'o ni kolho ka idogna kmagna re.
child cmp sick dem be psbl come om int prep mother father pl down +poss +poss
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.

Faqrutu gau lara na ke foqra gau jau lara.
Feel-cold om I sg npt sick om psbl I
I am feeling cold, I am probably getting sick.

lara jau the'ome mei lago.
I psbl neg come you
I thought you weren't coming.

lara jau vaka la 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 ñala ka namanon gno ba lara iho nogu ni.
be-at int 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 lago 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 ruğe 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.

                             Ağa kolho sago ne the' o kapu.
                             swig int 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 int 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' əli **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 Bualal sarai a.
                             pst neg go Buala sm+I art
                             I didn't go to Buala.

                             Mafra kolho, the' ome kora.
solid int 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,

\[
\text{Iara blahi ke tei va'ei.} \\
\text{I neg rpt go net-fish.} \\
\text{I haven't gone net-fishing at all.}
\]

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).

\[
\text{Tiroguna mei agne mana.} \\
\text{Not-want come here he} \\
\text{He doesn't want to come here.}
\]

Negative commands begin with thosei don't:

\[
\text{Thosei vigo khebu, the'ome gano sarea.} \\
\text{neg shake mango neg ripe sm-dem} \\
\text{Don't shake the mango tree, they aren't ripe.}
\]

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,

\[
\text{Mana the'ome the'o la mae khuku'e hi.} \\
\text{He neg neg imm man be-old cpt} \\
\text{He must be an old man by now.}
\]

\[
\text{Mana thosei the'o te mei na.} \\
\text{He neg neg cmp come art} \\
\text{He must come.}
\]

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 Aige 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.

\[
\text{Hei si te eha ia?} \\
\text{who sm cmp shout art} \\
\text{Who shouted?}
\]
Unha si te eni lago la?
what sm cmp do you art
What are you doing?

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

Niha mae te au Bual'a na?
how man cmp be-at Bual'a sg
How many men are in Bual'a?

Niha ame mei ŋa egu si mana la?
When fut come indf rcept sm he art
When is he coming?

Ne ne ha si te tanhi mana na la?
pst why sm cmp cry he sg art
Why is he crying?

Heva si daho la?
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.

Gie'a unha sago la?
happy what sm+you art
What are you happy about?

Ne gamu unha ŋano ne blokha sago la?
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 rcept emph
How (am I) going to do (that)?

Eklo fa'unha si ŋaiju ana la?
Float how sm log adj art
How is that log floating?

The question word he'i 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 nāñhamu na ia?
what sm+you name+poss sg art
What is your name?
Tanhi ni hei ǹgognaro 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 ihe?
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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Production

This publication was produced by means of a dictionary program devised by Malcolm Ross of the Department of Linguistics in the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, and text formatted using 'Scribe' Document Production (Uniologic Ltd.). Computer input and arrangement of the text was undertaken by Evelyn Winburn. Output from the DEC-10 computer was on a Lasergraphix 1200. Pages preceding the dictionary sections were arranged on an Apple Macintosh SE personal computer by Ling Matsay.
A

abeabe (Bughotu) n. church server; assistant to priest; steward; cf. takobere.
achi2 imper. an expression mimicking fright, esp. to command a child to stop crying.
achi2 v.t. & v.i. hold or bring arm in arm.
Achi mei ni sago! You bring him arm in arm!
al'achi v.t. hold something under the arm because hands are full.
Ai'achi balumu tei thariño ana na ġlabu nakete. Hold that umbrella under your arm with you, in case it rains.
ae'aže v.t. make a raspy, groaning noise, as a pig tied up or a sick person.
æ'hæ (Gao; archaic) v.t. & v.i. count; syn. kakaha.
La ae'aže hi sago khoio ra? Have you counted those coconuts?
a'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.t. make stroking movements back and forth, such as a fish tail or turtle flippers; cf. tao. 2. v.t. wave a hand, as in waving goodbye.
a'o'aflo v.t. flap or flutter back and forth.
Ao'aflo la tei theğe na! The turtle went stroking off.
Kaisei ġlepo ao'aflo ka thobi ana! Something is flapping in that garden (a kite left to scare birds)!
a'age v.t. & v.i. drink without touching the container or spout to the mouth.
A'age kolho sago, ne the'ọ kapu! You just drink (from the container), there's no cup.
Brana fara a'age fathe'ọ sara ketele k'ho'ú na ia! It's very hot. I drank all the water in that kettle.
a'age imper. go (spoken by a person about to go); 'let's go'; cf. ari.

A'ge nodal! Let's go!
fa'aže v.t. give or send as a gift; syn. fa'ari.
Ginou fa'aže ña iara nou roño re I will send your money later.
a'gra v.t. 1. crawl in a crouched position, such as a baby or an adult crawling under a fence; cf. ta'gu.
La a'gra 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 a'gra boñi ia? Who was prowling (for sex) last night?
aga v.t. 1. shine or radiate brightly, such as a lantern shining outside a house; be bright; nml. na'aga.
La aga ġlabia 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. ha'gli 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 ba'gi 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.
a'u'agu v.t. hurriedly hold a lot of loose things.
Au'agu kmana ġlepo si mae gne. This man is holding a lot of things in his arms.
a'agu n. handful, something cupped in the hands, as in an offering; var. nagu.
a'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 ġano 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.

ahō 1. v.i. be clear and sunny, good weather; nml. nahō.
  La ahō si gognaro gne It's good weather today.
  2. v.i. take shelter in a protected place.
  Tei ahō gu ka suja gno Go take shelter in that house.
  3. v.i. be under the protection of.
  Tahati ahō hage ke pari gna mae funeia 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 ahū hi la si gano agne ra The food here has already disappeared.
  Meço na ne ahū nala sasa ka fa'ina 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.
  lara 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.

ai⁴ adj. 'the late ...'; used to mark the name of a deceased person.
  ai hebe' the late so-and-so

ai² exclam. an expression of surprise, esp. at being startled.
  A! Jağlo noda sao! Oh! we're surprised!

akeke exclam. an expression of pain.

aknu v.t. hit, whip; strike a living being; var. akni; redupl. a'aknu.
  Thosei aknu ni suanana 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, goignon, 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.

alu¹ v.i. invite chase by saying 'alu'; redupl. alu'alu; caus. fa'au'alu.

alu² 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?
  lara rogu tolagi ka ga'a'se ana sia 'Alu tolagi iago ka ga'a'se teuana?' I want to marry that woman. 'Are you able to marry that woman?' (implying doubt or skepticism).

alu³ 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, sa'gi.

na'alha n. piece of something sliced or split, such as firewood; var. napalha.
  Atha mei na'alha ga'iju 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. fameomego.
  fa'amaama adv. softly, gently, in comforting tones (speech).
  Faga'ono cheke fa'amaama lao sago ranhi 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.
  Ėnou ēra'ī ame fai'du nā (It will be) later in the evening before (we) meet.
  Kulu gaogaho gu ame go'irei nā su'ga na egu First make a plan before erecting the house.
  Taete'age gu no'gū hirama gne ame tei nā mata egu sara la I will sharpen this axe of mine before going to the forest.
Činou ame tei ŋa 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 filalo 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 an i the'ome mei teku mae police ra nau teke fadodoŋo gu nau 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? Aosia! 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.
khēgra ao this post here
3. adv. now, presently, at this moment, finally.
Ao la thora ŋa sitoa na Now the store is opening.
Ao la filoi ŋa iara ġelepo igne Just now I see this thing.
Ao ŋala gamu ŋa (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 ġa'uسا, gema! Climbing up for our betel nut. man!
apo v.t. 1. ripple or bubble up, as by a propellor or when a turtle dives.
Theğe 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 smelt up the road there.
apra v.t. & v.i. 1. accidentally touch or smear, esp. to step in something unpleasant, such as faeces; var. dapra, tapra.
Apra gau thae ka ġratha sara ia I stepped in faeces by the shore.
2. affect an entire group or area negatively; apra toňana spread all over.
Puhí teuana kefe 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.
Činou mala apu blahi tua na The child is to be baptised later.
arāma'ia v.t. & v.i. desire, claim or use someone else's property without legitimate right; syn. kakañamago; cf. goigangihuga.
Thosei arama'ia ni khetogna kheramu foud na Don't covet your close friend's wife.
are1 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
rep a te mağra koba are those two who always fight
are2 (Bughotu) v.t. & v.i. direct others, particularly chiefs when directing, organising or instructing; redupl. are'are.
mec mala are man for directing
Are u sago You are directing.
Mana na are'are neu ka ġaghara 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. aège.

Ari hiro geda tuthuège 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'aège.

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!)

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

Ne arur'aruku kho'ua ne dafü no'гу 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.

au1 v.t. & v.i. have.

Iara au no'гу bosu re ka bara I have my pigs in a pigpen.

Au gnhaka sago ia? Do you have a bag?

au2 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).


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.

lago au au! You stay!

Au si geda ga'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 fakliga 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 fnala na'a thugna khetogna teu'e 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'.

au3 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

lara the'ome gamu au I haven't eaten yet.

au4 exclam. an expression of uncertainty or puzzlement.

Au! I'ara iho no'гу ni Oh! I don't know.

auąlo v.t. & v.i. listen carefully, take seriously, keep in mind; follow advice; var. auoloto.

Ana sia, the'ome auąlo di fnala iago cheke fa'ğıriu teu'e teku ia There, you aren't keeping in mind that advice given before.

fa'auloto v.t. follow blindly, obey without thinking.

Ne fa'auloto di iago cheke di mae Henry re, ne tei fnera khamenu 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'e'gre, gogoina, krai, phaopado, taitanhi.
Mana neke tei holo nu me kathu na'i'ina me posa au'aku meu ka su'ga 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.
lara ne au'au gau fara ne gile tei blau gedi ja'use 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'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'ab. v.i. & v.i. link arm and arm or arm and waist: redupl. fa'a'ababa.
Repa re fa'a'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. afl.
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 nur'i nakete egu si ba maja teke filoi tahati gnora la 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. ?gorofo.

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 na meu He may be going to that branch and will probably hang there.
La khoko ia neu si la ba ia (lt) 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 na kurama re egu ka thoklo na na chrabi 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.t. crack or become calloused (skin on bottom of feet).
Mana e babalha gaheguna na, ne the'ome mei. He has a cracked foot. (so he) didn't come.

babalhä n. edible bivalve shell.

babana1 v.t. build; fr. bana.

babana2 1. n. blind for hunting birds: syn. nofo.

Mare te ne e'ei babana ne fada gedi naññaj. 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 fanaga.

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

babaño n. side part of the chest or upper torso: var. babáño.

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

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

fabao v.t. put on a necklace: redupl. fababao.

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

3. n. neck (polite usage): cf. ñarga: var. babao.

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 suga ña? 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 suqua 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.

lara bab'a noğu fara. I'm very tired.

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

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

babalu (Blaba) v.s. be slippery; var. papalu. fr. blalu; syn. totoñlo.

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

Babalu fara si naboñu gne This road is very slippery.

babáño (Blaba) n. side part of the chest or upper torso: var. babáño.

bablata n. bat which lives in caves: cf. nashe.

bae1 n. armpit.

baebe1 v.t. & v.i. carry a bag hanging over the shoulder, under the arm: syn. sasare. 2. adj. sweaty, smelly (armpits).

bae2 (archaic) v.s. be light, bright, well lit; caus. fabae: syn. phae.

baebele 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.

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

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

Theće na ne lao ne bafa 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, ñafu.

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

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

baga n. type of frog.
bagalu n. a wound, serious injury; cf. nañera.

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.t. 1. tatter, tear, such as an old net, mosquito net or clothes. 2. dissipate, clear up, such as clouds breaking up; cf. phaqla.

fagha 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 gìnou na I will miss you very much when you go later.

baina n. bait, chiefly for fishing; syn. manmu.

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 of (soft substance).

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

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

bakavara (archaic) n. spear, wooden or bamboo; syn. gorù, gorôjo, kholae; cf. pàna.

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.t. 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 bî'a bina canoe; shape gives the appearance of crocodile head; var. babako.

bakolo v.i. fish by trailing a line; redup. baobakolo: cf. tatago.

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

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.t. become numb (leg or arm going to sleep).

Gnhoko 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 ko 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 nolhu n. red-knobbed pigeon (Ducula rubricera); syn. balhu bora.

balhu toña 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.t. 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.
Greñatha gna suqga 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 лежама 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.
baraña 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 thu bo man 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 ɾagigai tahati na You, and Peter and James are supposed to lead our dance.
bauburu n. fish species, oriental sweetlips (Gatera orientalis).
bauo 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. baflu.
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 surgenfish (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 folomu na saga! Your mouth is very wide open! (Shut up!)
bea v.s. 1. be bland, unsalted, unsweetened; redupl. beea.
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 ńau neu nakno bi'o gre ne koje fabea ka suqga tarai These women were still singing but they sang off-key in church.
beabela v.t. stack up firewood.
Beabela fakeli noda ɡaiju ɡre Stack up our wood well.
beata v.s. 1. be calm, tranquil (sea); syn. malino, sola.
Ke la fagano beata thoqna gne ɡognaro na This sea is nicely calm again now.
2. be calm, peaceful (mind or emotion); cf. bagnja.
Cheke fagriu teura la nomihi di hi gopa ra teua 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.
bebeka (archaic) n. pandanus mat used for protection from rain and for carrying things, esp. garden produce. on the back; syn. tharino, kaupe.
bebela v.i 1. sit on the ground or bare floor without a mat.
bebelo v.i. thin strips from trunk of goti tree, used for construction and making thatch.
bebelo2 v.i. boil (greens) without mixing with other food.
belama (Bughotu) n. frigate bird; syn. gēgāha.

bele (Pijin) 1. n. bell; signal drum. 2. vi.t. make a ringing or tapping sound; beat a signal drum or slit-gong, sound a drum signal; repl. bebele. cf. kokobru.

La bele 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. vi.t. be full, stuffed from overeating; repl. besibesi. 2. (Pijin) n. bass part or voice in singing.

beso adj. empty (liquid); causs. 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 suğa 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 imperative move away; go away; syn. de lei tei.

Bethei la! Go away!

beuberu vi.t. get large, swollen lips; chronic condition, possibly from too much betel chewing.

Thosei rā’e kohā na beuberu Don’t chew too much betel nut lest you (you get) swollen lips.

be’e vi.t. hold in one’s arms, esp. a small child held in the lap; repl. 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 gratha gno They were sitting clasping one another by the shore there (making love).

bia n. cassava (Manihot esculenta), manioc, tapioca.
bibī n. immature betel nut with flesh that has not yet filled the husk.

bibilakhī v.t. secure or fasten a door with a stick: lock a house by securing the door with a stick.

Bibilakhī famaku suğa kuki ana Lock that cookhouse securely.

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

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. gīgiru.

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

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

bibiro 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 nīghra July an 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 (Halycon chloris), inhabits the forest; var. phichouchou.

bibihī v.t. find and obtain something sought after, such as finding game when hunting.

Theˈome bibi ni kolho kaisel unhā ia, ne braku kolho (1) simply didn't find anything, was just unsuccessful.

bibihī v.t. pinch and remove lice from hair; redupl. bibibi.

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!

binu1 n. cup for drinking made by folding a leaf.

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

binu2 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.

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

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

bikiske (Pijin) n. biscuit; cracker.

biso v.t. push finger into a soft substance, such as vagina or papaya (pawpaw); redupl. bibiso.

biso2 adv. restlessly. waking frequently (baby).

Thuhero biso gnaño si sua igne This child sleeps restlessly.

biti n. stone oven; cf. thetegō.

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

biˈa bina n. large canoe constructed from planks, seating two rows of paddlers.

biˈo adj. 1. big, large, of great size, quantity, magnitude or extent; ant. ikoi.

biˈa bina n. large canoe constructed from planks, seating two rows of paddlers.

biˈo adj. 1. big, large, of great size, quantity, magnitude or extent; ant. ikoi.

fabiˈo 1. adv. in an extreme fashion; loudly; generously.

Koje fabiˈo Sing loudly.

Thufa fabiˈo Give generously.

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

fabiˈo 1. adv. in an extreme fashion; loudly; generously.

Ke fabiˈo iago suğa 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 n.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. heata, au blagna be of a peaceful nature.
The'ome au blagna ka namono gne ne kmana glu ku, pahi 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. thanu; 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 su ga bless a house
2. heal with spiritual power: exorcise spirits or sorcery.
Fablahi gau, iara ne fo'ga Heal me, I'm sick.
blakno 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 teu'gere!
(You) take care of these women and children!
blalho v.t. 1. melt or dissolve, such as sugar in tea.
Thosei nha'a lao ka kho'ou 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 ge'gu 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.
Blino: ant. kmiji, phove.
kholo bleana oil that rises from cooking foro
blego v.t. & v.i. trample down plants by stamping or walking.
Kaisei bosu na ne mei hime ne blego to'ana 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.
bleblestu v.i. wobble, sway, as the up and down motion of an unsteady bridge; cf. vigo.
Mamhala nodo ni si galoalako igne,
bleblestu fara We're afraid of this bridge, it's really wobbling.
blig 1. v.s. be easy, simple; syn. bluse;
ant. ninihgra na, 2. adj. inexpensive, cheap; ant. ninihgra na.
bligo v.i. 1. wave a hand, esp. to fan a fire; caus. fabliobligo. 2. move about in a confused or erratic fashion.
Mama na ne fiti bligo tafi sara ia
I was ashamed and just moved around erratically.
bluobligo v.t. & v.i. wave a lighted stick back and forth to find the way on a dark road.
Bliobligo tei ka kho'ag'ini 'ega 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, blino; ant. kmiji, phove.
Ao ke la blino 'na kho'ou teke britha ia Now the river that flooded is clear again.
bluubliu v.i. swing back and forth, as a hanging basket; caus. fabliubliu.
Thosei fabliubliu gano 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 giita 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. gaæaro.
Ne gamu unha ãano ne blokha saqo ia? What food did you eat that you got fat?

blomho (Blabla) v.i. drown; syn. ãlomho. Sua na ne blomho ka toñina A child drowned in the sea.

blua1 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.

blua2 adj. few, not many; var. bua; ant. kmana.

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

blugu 1. v.t. lie motionless, as a snake coiled on the road.
Mae, moqo 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,
Græña na ne gile blugu gahejo re I climbed up until my legs were stiff.
3. v.s. paralysed, such as a polio victim.

blulhu v.t. stretch.

bluse (Blabla) v.s. be easy, simple; syn. bliqi; caus. fabluæ.
blu'e v.t. droop, sag down, as a large bunch of bananas, or a person weak from work or sickness; cf. blua, use.
Papa fabraho sua gne, la blu'e soro thiingu re sara ia I carried this child for a long time (now) my body is sagging down.

bnilha v.i. burst, break open; cf. snuha.
Nhuge na la bnilha hi la The boil has burst.
gile bnilha 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 ãigna la boaboka hi la signe This baby has already become plump.

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

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

bobobo 1. n. bubbles. 2. v.t. 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 boebelo teku ke kosi jarea Man, maybe that was a sign of the man who died that I heard drumming outside there.

boboka1 n. edible seaweed, found on reefs; syn. theko; cf. nagrama.

boboka2 n. small edible shellfish.

boboki n. small edible shellfish, possibly turbinidae type.

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

bobolo1 v.t. panic, be scattered and disorganised, without clear purpose.
Iara ne bobolo noqo fara sia I was really panicked.

bobolo2 n. middle roof beam running between beberekhongo and fatha chari.

boboloñono 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.
baboromola n. collarbone.

baborototo n. waxy-leaf plant used as bait for fishing.

bobotho1 1. v.t. shut, close, as a door or lid; ant. tothora: fr. botho.
   bobotho lokno lock shut
   Bobotho gêñatha! Shut the door!
2. n. shutter; door.

bobotho2 adj. ten.

bobovatì adj. rectangular, having four corners, similar to babakla, but applied to large objects; cf. babakla.

boho’o1 n. newborn bird, not yet growing feathers.

boho’o2 n. small poisonous jellyfish; syn. nahoto.

bobo’okhoño v.t. & v.i. huddle, draw oneself up, as for protection from cold or rain.

bobrokana v.s. be important, serious, secret.
   Bobrokana fara si puhi gnea This matter is very serious.

bodi exclam. expression of surprise.
   Bodi jaqlo nodá 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.

bolfa n. type of tree, a good source of firewood.

boño n. edible shellfish.

bogra (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. bagra.

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. tanomana, the’ome haorini.
   the’ome bokai difficult, unable to do.

bokisi (Pijin) n. box, suitcase.
   bokokisi (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. gligomo. 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 ugra sasa 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 gre neke naboli neke mel kolho We Buala men simply migrated here.

bolo1 v.i. carry on the shoulder (heavy) object, such as a canoe or copra bag; syn. pala.

bolo2 (Pijin) n. ball.
bologuku n. thin stick or bamboo pole placed on top of central roof beam. underneath the khiklova.

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 ke! Good night!
   lara ne dofr ne rane boñi ia I was awake all night.
2. v.t. become night, get dark; ant. rane.
   Posa nodia, la boñi hi We've arrived. it's already dark.

boiboñi adj. dark, partially light, as in the early morning or evening; cf. rorommo.
   hamerane boiboñi daybreak
   gráfi boiboñi dusk

boñîhehe (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.

bora¹ n. pigeon, a variety of balhu found in the forest; syn. balhu nolho.

bora² 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. khoo. 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'ohi ana boru ka joto gno gotilo goro sua mala lasi 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.

borushe 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; redup. 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 spoil food.

botolo (Pijin) n. bottle; var. botol; syn. greho.

botho¹ v.s. closed, shut; redup. bobotho; cf. fotho.

botho² adj. ten; cf. nabotho.

bothu v.s. be wet, drenched; caus.
   fabothu; ant. kapra, moja.

bou¹ n. tree, used for making houseposts.
bou' 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 filariasis.

brafa v. t. & v.i. knock, bump into: var. bafrə.

brahu adj. long; tall; ant. kmo'e.
brahu tahu too long

fababrahu v.t. lengthen, make long.
fababrahu adv. continuously, for a long period of time, at length.
Sua na ne tanhi fababrahu The child cried for a long time.

theibrabrəu adj. distant, far, long in distance: syn. ga'u, teiga'u, khaba.

braku v.i. be unsuccessful in some endeavour, such as hunting or fishing; have 'bad luck'; cf. gero; ant. maluaga.
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. fofo; 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.

braño v.i. wither, wilt; such as the withering of a tree's leaves once its bark has been stripped away: cf. raño.

brasa v.i. crumble, mash, fall apart into pieces (soft substance), such as overcooked sweet potato falling apart: var. brasa, rasa.

bras (Pijin) v.i. clear away underbrush, esp. for clearing a garden site: clean roughly, quickly; syn. fofo. 2. adv. roughly, quickly, unevenly done.
lokubrasj 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 na nhuçe gëu na sara 1a 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. greku; redupl. bebreku; caus. fabrebrekou; syn. reka.
Repæ re megra ne gle breku nogna pohe gã'ase na They fought until the woman's dress was torn.

nabrekou n. torn or ripped fragment, piece of material; cf. phugra, motu.

breñasa v.s. be spread apart, wide open, such as a clam shell or vulva.

brerhu v.s. sag down, as from stretching.
La breru si nanhi'o iago ana That net bag load (on your back) is sagging down.

bresa (Blabla) v.i. cry (of person); cf. tanhı.

breto adj. tattered, as old clothes or sack; redupl. brebreto.

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!

brihibrahå v.i. disperse, scatter in different directions, separate from a central place; syn. snigisnaça.
Keso gre la brihibraha ne fadada di goro su re These small fish scattered when all the children speared them.
Kmana puhi ka namono gne na brijihrahaha naikno gre 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, ruruha.

brita v.i. flood, flow rapidly, as a swelling
stream or river; ant. brurha, buna, kgnao.

nabritha n. flood; flooded river; syn. gnağru; cf. ġugunu.

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 majagan re mala bruara geda ġano 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. bogra.

bruega (archaic) n. noisy chatter.

bruğa v.t. & v.i. burn off dried brush which has been previously cut down in a new garden area.

nabruğa 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. turbuja.

magnafa te bruabruja crushed feelings

2. ache or feel bruised, as from carrying heavy objects.

Phala khegra ne bruja toñana thiniğu re 1 carried posts and my body was aching all over.

brurhu v.t. 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, ḫuja.

gaju te brusu stripped tree

nabrasu n. objects which have fallen or been stripped off; nabrusu raiși 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.

bubulo1 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.

bubulo2 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. ḿre'il.

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.

buburukollo n. small yellowish bird.

bubuthu v.t. pluck feathers.

bue v.t. 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.

bugağra 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 ya You were talking in your sleep last night.

buibühi v.t. sweat, as from hot sun or hard work; fr. buhi.

buka1 (Pijin) n. book.
buka v.s. 1. raw, uncooked, undercooked, not done (food); redupl. buubuka: syn. buli, tagoi. 2. green, not ripe; cf. kakarha.

bukla v.s. 1. be visibly pregnant; cf. faufuha, koloi. 2. be fruit-filled, such as the outer covering (phapec) of a bunch of betel nuts.

bule n. type of fig tree (Ficus hephraostoides); cf. naigrapa, 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 fo'ra bi'oi la 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 fune James gne buku so ru norga 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 n. cowrie shell.

buli2 v.s. 1. green, not ripe: syn. buka, tagoi. 2. raw, uncooked, undercooked, not done (food).

buluka (Pijin) n. cow, cattle.

buli 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.s. recede, subside from a high, flooded state: syn. kngao, bruru: ant. britha.

buubuko n. vine which grows fastened to tree trunk or branches, the food of spirits, according to legend; var. buubuko.

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, naigrapa.

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. hotel.

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. famaemahe, 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.

chaige 1. n. type of tree, similar in appearance to banana, used in some medicines. 2. v.t. protect oneself from the rain by using a wide leaf, as a banana or chaige leaf.

chagao n. edible frog.

chagi 1. v.i. lie, talk deceptively.

Cheke chaige kolho si ga'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 ga u 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 lu'a phoro igne Now that (I am) coming to see you, this pineapple is just a token (gift) for you.

chaku v.t. clamp down onto or grasp a soft substance, such as a shark biting something; cf. krau, plaku, gnow, kathu.

chauchaku v.t. munch on a soft substance.

chakhi v.t. 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).

chara1 n. rubbish, debris; var. chaara.

chachara v.s. be untidy, messy, littered; caus. fachara.

chara2 v.t. & v.i. follow the shoreline in a canoe.

Gorha chara tei Go paddling along the coast.

chari1 n. post on the side wall of a house.

chari2 v.i. run, race.

chaichari v.i. move swiftly.

charicho v.t. move quickly from one task to another, without finishing anything.

chari khegra v.t. stand up and talk to assert a point; stand up in opposition to; talk forcefully; syn. kata hage, kutu.

Chari khegra 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.t. 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 fo'gra, cheche kupo, types of grasshopper.

checheu n. small sea-urchin, like solololu 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. *gehella*.

cheğa n. spider conch shell, including *labris sp.*; syn. *nakleği*.

cheke n. language; talk; speech; spoken words, instructions; var. chekeke.

Richard ne di’a tagna fara ne the’ome nombi 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.t. talk, speak, say. 4. v.t. give a talking to, yell at.

Thosei julepa ka nodi suğa re, na cheke gitare mare! Don’t rummage through their house or they will yell at us.

checheke n. talk; wording.

cheke fafa ja n. parable; syn. cheke naba.

cheke faqiru n. advice, instructions, teaching.

cheke fafaehage 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 tautağru.

cheke fruni v.i. cover up issues or truth with deceptive talk; syn. cheke plumhi.

Cheke fruni mare, the’ome lasi tuani gna na They are covering up, they don’t know the truth of it.

cheke gögolo 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 fafa ja.

cheke pouporu v.i. talk behind someone’s back, talk secretly; lit. ‘talk hide’; cf. cheke tautağru, cheke faphiephirei.

cheke tatha v.t. & v.i. look someone in the eye and talk face to face; confront.

cheke tautağru 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.

Mağra ne fachechekei neu Luvu ge maec Khame re Luvu and Khame were arguing and shouting.

facheke v.t. & v.i. tell, say.

falehe cheke v.t. answer back, talk in answer to accusations or gossip; cf. cheke tugu.

Falehe cheke kolho neu neke cheke na 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. faga ja.

cheki n. ginger (used when ginger is eaten rather than in magic when it is termed khougu); cf. khougu.

chekre 1 n. yam tuber.

Atha mei kaisei geğu chekre gema! Bring me one yam, man!

chekre 2 n. small ground frog; syn. besa, theki.

cheke 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 melcalfer*).

chiğra 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 lori keet (Eos cardinalis).

chili (Pijin) n. chili plant; syn. sisiriki.

chicchoio 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.

Meño na chlo ne tel nou lago 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. nai re'i.

chochopli adj. pointed, as a sharp stick or pointed leaf; cf. ririh; ant. bona, bobo.

chochopli v.s. be misbehaving, naughty (child).

Sua chochopi teugne! This is a naughty child!

chchoro 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.

choju n. 1. slight indentation in a rock used for cracking nuts. 2. valley or narrow passage; syn. gáogu.

Ari loña ka choju gno (Let’s) go ashore at that passage there.

choje 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. géno, goignonon.

choko n. room of house; syn. rumu, voki.

chokri n. tree stump; var. chookri; syn. pikhu.

chokri 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.

chop v.t. peck at food (bird); redupl. chochopi.

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 v.t. & v.i. pierce, puncture, stick through, such as a needle through skin or paper; cf. churu.

Chru lao teu iara ka grivi ani ana I stuck it through that wall.

chru 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 n. lime stick, used in chewing betel; fr. chubo.

chuchubo v.i. fail or become confused (of plans previously made).
Chuchubo kolo si ñroge ra Those plans simply became confused.

chuchucha n. very small frog, makes a 'chuchuchu' sound.

chuchumele n. prow piece on bow of bi'a bina canoe.

chuch'u n. type of vine; white sap, similar in appearance to breast milk, rubbed (raina) on breasts to induce milk if lactation fails: fr. chu'u; cf. tafodu chu'u.

chuchue v.t. & v.i. rock up and down in seesaw fashion.

chuGLE 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, khiiu.

chulo v.t. & v.i. creep or tiptoe quietly for some illicit purpose; cf. koporo.

churi^1 n. sandpiper (Actitis hypoleucos), distinguished by light belly and coloured back.

churi^2 n. freshwater snail, with pointed shell; cf. sodoaajiu.

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 foot with a sharp implement to produce a swollen leg or sore that will not heal.

nachuru n. splinter, thorn, needle.

Sukhu ni nachuruğü gne Pry out this splinter in me.

chu'ü 1. n. breast. 2. v.i. suck, esp. to feed at mother's breast; breastfeed: cf. chuchu'ü, chubu.

fachu'ü v.t. breastfeed.

D

da Poss. suff. (pl. incl.) our (inalienable object): cf. mi, nada, -da tapa (tatiolo, tahati).

idoda tahati our (pl.) mother

nagnafada tapa our (dl.) feelings

dadagla 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 saga gema You go ahead and rub, man.

dadale n. smooth, round stone, found in the ocean.

kholo dadale type of coconut, reddish in colour

dadali n. reed, with waxy leaves, similar to tufulho, with edible fruit at the base.

dadalo 1. adj. bald, esp. featherless; cf. dale, klaia. 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 (Cypreza mauritiana).

dafa (Hograno) v.i. clear trees and brush from a new garden site; syn. tobi.

dafi 1. (Blaba) 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.

dagra v.s. be startled, shocked, as from a loud noise; redupl. dadağra: 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. göe, 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. gojogo.

dani\(^1\) conj. while, at the time of; when, at the time something happened; var. ani.

Dani mei na iago While you were coming (answer to question about when something happened).

Dani tei ni 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.

daına 1. v.i. fast, abstain from eating food, observe a food tabu; syn. huju. 2. v.s. be in a tabu or restricted state; be proscribed from contact with; prohibited; daına makara parrot tabu.

Daına sana ia That (food) is tabu.

3. v.t. place a prohibition upon; restrict contact with; avoid; cf. soka, tabu.

lara daına ni thuğu 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. 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.

dededes v.i. tremble, shiver, as from cold or fear; syn. fiiifiri, tetete, go Gore. 2. v.t. ring a church bell.

dedei v.t. frequently meet or find; readily able to acquire things, become wealthy; fr. de' i; caus. fadadei; cf. padaroño.

fari dedei rendezvous

Mae dedei ēano īlepō 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.

dedeñeh n. earring, ear ornament; syn. dedeu.

dedeu n. earring, ear ornament; syn. dedenē.

dei v.t. encounter, meet, find; redupl. dedei; cf. deni.

Mae te au nudi fana' a re the' ome dei fo' ara 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. demeis.

dela agno the other side over there

Hei re te uarege teu ka ke ha su' a 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!
faidele i adv. away, at a distance (from
the speaker).
Thosei atha faidele Don't take (it)
away.
demi n. this side, nearside; ant. dela,
ke deme on this side
deni v.t. find; meet, encounter: cf. dei.
Dei gana sago? Did you find any food?
fi-le deni v.i. realise.
luden deni & v.t. go out and find, meet
or encounter: var. liudeni.
Ke la fabulo si mare me loa ñia me
liudeni 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.
depolu v.i. flame up, flare or blaze in flames;
go up in flames; redupl. depedepolu: var.
dedepolu: syn. heplu; cf. ŋunurun, dudulu.
Thosei totoho rhegna juta na benzini
masese ana, na depolu 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.
deđedeđemu v.i. hang down, dangle, swing
back and forth like a pendant: syn.
deđeđe o.
faideđedeđemu 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’oe’emu.
devol (Pijin) n. spirit, ancestral spirit,
ghost, forest spirit; lit. 'devil': cf. na’itua.
de’o v.i. hang down, dangle, such as mango
fruit: caus. fadade’o. cf. ĝefe, pru’e.
deđede’o v.i. hang down, dangle, swing
back and forth like a pendant: var.
deđeđe o: syn. deđedeđemu.
id i, 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 tiãa re the big men of the
past
mae di namono ana men of that place
3. v. pl. direct obj. mkr. (pl.)
John na ne nago di mare re John
swore at them.
atha di tilo gaïju 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. photoa.
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.
dì’a 1. adj. bad; ant. keli. 2. v.i. be
bad, spoiled, broken: redupl. did’a.
Enjini na la dì’a hi The engine is
broken.

Farihjui di thuda ñre ne di’a púhi di
re Teach these children of ours, their
behaviour was bad.
fadi’a 1. adv. badly, wrongly. roughly.
Thosei loulouki 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 nei sia John committed
adultery with Peter’s wife.
fadi’dì’a v.i. make bad, harm, spoil, ruin;
 cf. chọge, ēgono.
Tuana si la ba fadidi’a gau iara na ia
So that is what is making me (feel)
bad.
keli madiåd’ìa 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 nagnafañu na sara la I have a
pain in my chest.
Di'a nagnafaŋu 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 nomhí di tahatí nogna cheke ra
Richard was very angry because we didn't listen to his instructions.

lara di'a tágí 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.t. glimmer or shine dimly at night.

Hei re si doa teu ka thobi gno boňi ia? Who was shining (a light) in the garden last night?

doadoha n. soft palate, upper roof of mouth.

doadoka v.s. 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).

fado v.i. make fire by holding a magnifying glass to the sun.

dodogo 1. n. vine, not strong enough to be useful; syn. naifífi. 2. v.t. tie up, bind, as a parcel; cf. píphígli, haharu, sosolo.

La dodogo hi piha sasa ra? Are those parcels of fish already tied up?

dodokho 1. v.t. walk; syn. jooja'o. 2. v.t. walk unsteadily, such as children learning how to walk; cf. lelelo.

dodoña v.s. watch, look or gaze at, as a spectator at a dance; cf. fifílo, filo tutu.
Dodoña ne gile rogo thuru sara ia
I watched until I wanted to sleep.

dodorobuta v.i. & v.t. stare idly, gawk at.

Dodorobuta unha agne saga ia
gema? Tei loku saga! What are you staring at here? You go and work!

dodosá 1 n. eye pus.


dodosá 2 n. freshly dug earth.

dodo'ili n. edible black bird, with long legs.

dofí v.t. lose sight of, be unable to find or see; cf. dofu.
Heva si sipunu ia? Dofí ni Where is the spoon? (I) don't see it.
Mae te fojra ia la dofí ia 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. dofordr.

lara dofra ne rane boňi ia I was awake all night (until morning came).
2. v.t. watch over, look after someone (at night).

Dofra ni mae te fojra Watch over the sick man.
3. v.t. hunt possum or flying fox at night; syn. pagrasi.

Gehati neke tei dofra gauha boňi na
We went hunting possum at night.

fadobra v.t. wake, awaken, arouse from sleep; redupl. fadobra.

Tei fadobra ni mana ia Go wake him up.

fadobra di na'itu ritually call upon (awaken) spirits

dofu v.s. be blind, have congenital blindness; caus. fadofu; cf. dofi.

fadofu 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.

doğlo 1. adj. straight, as a straight path. 2. adv. directly, in a straight line.

Doğlo tei ka mana Go directly to him.
3. v.s. be correct; be proper, moral; cf. kloho.

puhidoglo correct way
4. v.t. be resolved, straightened out (problem, conflict).

La doğlo hi pui teuana That affair is resolved.
fadoğlo adv. correctly, in a proper fashion.

Cheke fadoğlo sago You speak correctly.

fadoğlo 1. v.t. straighten out, such as a rope, or confusion and conflict among people.

Fadoğlo 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 hebe Make a feast for so-and-so.

dokha v.i. & v.t. dig a hole, dig up, as digging sweet potatoes; syn. johu.

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 glije 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. duduhapolu.

dudulu1 n. flame; syn. nénego; cf. deplu.

fadudulu v.t. make flame.

Ifu fadudulu hla’üga ana Blow on that fire, making it flame.

dudulu2 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. dulu.

duki 1. n. parcel; bag, made from leaves; cf. khamiku, piha. 2. v.t. & v.i. wrap or make a parcel with leaves (usually food); redup. 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; redup. duedu'e. 2. n. bamboo container, esp. a bamboo limegourd; syn. ghir'o.

noğu 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.

Baęgu iara e rabu My armpits are hairy.

Richard na e tusu mei radio na ka iara Richard handed the radio to me.

Sobo gna Liñomo na e kukuku iara The Ligomo's anchor is very rusty.
Gehati mae Nuha re e marhu gemi sia
We Nuha men have plenty of food.

Taŋŋi na foudu e ēnta ka nakhlle ŋinei ia.
The tank is full to overflowing
from the rain earlier today.

ea exclam. an expression indicating
disagreement or refusal.

Ea! Tirogû No! I don’t want to.

e’a ea v.t. cry, whine (child).

Su’a na tanhî ea’eau theagna
The child
is still whining (by) himself.

e’a’eva 1. n. traditional style of dance,
in which hands are held up, like wings, at eye
level. 2. v.t. soar, with wings spread;
hold arms up like wings while dancing; cf.
geva.

Gaguta na ea’eva teu igno kligna na
The eagle is soaring there above.

efra v.t. & v.i. peer at, look secretly.

e’egre v.i. make a creaking, cracking sound,
such as a falling tree; redupl. e’egre e’egre.

e’e’egre v.t. groan or moan, as from pain
or sickness.

egu 1. v. pt. 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 gotiolo 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 ŋa 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’e’egno; syn.
nego.

Mei gehati vike Nara loku ne egno
gami ŋala 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.

eh v.t. & v.i. copulate, make love, have
sexual intercourse; commit a moral
offence; cf. fnela, toma.

el puhi do something wrong (esp.
adultery).

elehe v.t. & v.i. perform sorcery; cause
to die by sorcery.

e’ei v.t. & v.i. start trouble, make up
harshful stories; harm someone, esp. by
making gossip; cf. fa’i’e’i, neinei.

Thosei fa’ei’ei cheke Don’t fabricate
(bad) talk.

ei’gano v.t. & v.i. make or prepare a feast;
Fr. gâno.

Mae Thomas na ne lolo keli rañîni di
mae Maringe ghe ne i’gano sia
Thomas was kind to the Maringe men
and made a feast for them.

nei’gano n. feast (generic).

eigna 1. conj. (Bugihutu) because; syn.
augna.

Iara tirogû 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 roiño in order to talk
about money

eklo v.t. slant, lean to one side, such as
leaning tree, or head lolling to one side;
redupl. eo’eklo.

Eklo fa’unha si gajju ana i’a? 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’e’e; cf. selu, jathi.

fa’ele v.t. encourage, coerce; cf.
faseuselu.

Fa’ele mana khuma na ne kakathu
noğu bosu na He made the dog bite my pig.

eło v.i. drift, float away, as a boat free from its mooring; nml. na‘elo; cf. poğla; syn. keke.

enmo v.s. be limp, slack, flaccid, as limp penis; caus. fa‘enmo.

eni v.t. 1. make or do; cf. e‘el.
   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.

enhia interrog. what?; syn. unha.
   Mala enhia sia? For what?

ero v.s. have a ringing sensation in the ears; repl dul. ero‘ero.

esu gu adv. habitually, constantly, usually, frequently; var. tesu gu.
   Esu gu mei na iara nu gamu ko‘u gu teu ia ke la theo 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‘el v.t. & v.i. make, build, as a house or canoe; fr. el; syn. horo; cf. eni.

F

fa v.pl. 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 khiri khība; fr. khība; 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 geleko 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; repl dul. fafada.

faflada 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, ruruju.

fadakurugó n. stage of waning half to quarter moon, prior to grughu; lit. ‘shooting towards darkness’.

faen (Pijin) n. fine, paid as a penalty.

fafa‘i v.t. stretch back and shoulders because of aching (tired or sick) feeling.

fafla‘rei 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. fakreitariño.

fafla‘kro v.t. & v.i. stretch, straighten leg while sitting; var. faflako.

fafla‘no n. type of plant, used to extract blue dye for colouring tapa cloth.

fafla‘ra v.t. & v.i. sacrifice, propitiate, make a ritual offering of food at an ancestral shrine: now, Holy Communion.
   mae fafla‘ra priest

fafla‘asi v.t. pick out, as fishbones or a small fish in a net.

fafla‘uhe v.t. & v.i. moult, shed an outer covering of skin, such as snakes; syn. fafla‘uta, fidi.

fafla‘uta v.t. & v.i. moult, shed an outer covering of skin, such as snakes; syn. fidi, fafla‘uhe; cf. flu.

fafla‘odu 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.

fafla‘ra n. shoulder; var. na‘ra.

fafla‘rai v.t. & v.i. avoid, as by stepping around or moving out of the way of dodge.

fafla‘una 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
raññi gami gehati teugne You really
neglect (us) when you see us working
but don’t want to come and work with
us.

faññano v.t. mix or blend together, such
as food or language; fr. ñano.

faññãlanã 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 faññãlanã ka namoja
na teu Tasia gno One ship went
aground on the reef at Tasia there
when it didn’t see the (channel)
marker.

faññorheï v.i. compete, race one against
another; redupl. faññorheï; cf.
faññhehe, gnabo.

faññiu v.t. advise, teach, guide.
Faññiu di koba sua te sikolu are Idodi
kmadi re neu sia Their mothers and
fathers were always teaching the
schoolchildren.
cheke faññiu advice, instructions,
teaching

faññuñui v.t. & v.i. imitate, mimic, copy
speech; fr. faññiu.

faññoañropa 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 faññoañropa Go ahead
and sing in turn.

faññouñronu 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 faññouñronu ñala gopa ne blahi
gose lao tagna ke la phoklo hi la si
thege 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).

faññutu v.s. begin to feel chills, symptoms
of illness; fr. ñutu.
Faññutu gau iara gema, na ke foñgra
gau jau iara I’m beginning to feel
cold, man, maybe I’m getting sick.

faññu n. (voc.) in-law of same generation;
cf. iva, tifi, wave.

fagaesu (archaic) n. the length from the
end of the thumb to the little finger of out-
stretched 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 te ’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. sosogo.

fagano 1. v.s. be fine, well-suited, good,
nice; fr. ñano; 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).

fagaojatho 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. legegna.
Fagegna raisi mana te rofo ana Give
rice to that man who is hungry.

fagiila v.i. try, attempt; redupl. fagiagila;
syn. fariiu.
Tapa na fagiila tei sia We two will try
to go.

Fagiila tei bajo (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 boŋi sua igne ne the'ome gose tei noŋu mata sara i a 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 khamme.

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.

Aге noŋu fagusna ni ka mana na I’m going to ask him about that.

Faghe v.t. lift or tilt upwards, making clear underneath.

Faghe 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. fah age; cf. fabiobi, fafuale, au falaulu.

Fahaehe fasa si ğa’ase ana That girl is very conceited.

Fahaihali v.t. 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 neh a sago i a? Why are you being indignant?

Fahaehetu 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.

Fahia v.t. choose, select, choose by separating or sorting; pick out, sort or disentangle; var. va'i; redup. fafia.

Fafaih koko nhubra re na ńona sua na Pick out all the (fish) bones lest a child choke.

Fahia v.s. be sorted; boneless.

Fahihihira v.i. cry or whine constantly to get attention or obtain something.

Sua gne thono fahihihira signe This child is really whining.

Fahiba v.t. confuse, frighten, disorient, make a person crazy (spirits); redup. fahihihiha; cf. fanoinoli.

Fahogu conj. in spite of, even though.

Fahogu neke tei ka sikolu bi’o ńa go ao Even though you went to a big school (you still don’t know).

Fahuhunu 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 ńgorei discussion meeting; faidu ńgareu meeting to sort out, disentangle. 2. v.t. hold a meeting, meet for purpose of discussion.

Ginou ńgarei ame faidu ńa (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; redup. fafaja; syn. nabagna.

Cheke fafaja parable; analogy

Fajina v.i. do a favour for; do something fortunate for someone else; cf. nasnori.

Fajina sagu i a gema, jame la fei atha gna hi la mana si noŋu iara na i a You (made me) lucky, man. I thought he had taken it (lost knife) for good.

Fajoño 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. joño.
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

fakakrah 1. v.i. swear with abusive or tabu language: var. fakaraha: cf. nago, rura.

Gamu khijo, gema! Eat cunt, man!
Gamu thae, 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
Leeprospy 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.a. be quiet in disposition, reserved, humble: var. faknu, fr. kmu.

mae fakmukmu quiet man

fakni v.t. tell or reveal (name): syn.
fafako: cf. fatakile.
Fakni ni nānhgana na bago (Why don’t) you reveal his name.

fakoa v.t. leave uncastrated (pig).

fakobe v.t. make magic to cause someone to fall at something.

Tei ugra 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 ga’ase ana That woman always neglects her husband.

fakopo1 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.

fakopo2 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 thege 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).

fakreitarīno v.s. be at the proper angle (house roof), lit. ‘put a pandanus mat in the sun’: fr. fafakrei: var. fafakreitarīno.

fakrija v.t. light a lamp: syn. fakarha, fakasa, falhu‘i.

fakulti v.t. deceive, trick: also, unintentionally cause someone harm.
Fakulti gau mana ne tei kathi gau moțo 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 suğa house (payment) feast, fakusu ni gâ'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'ú 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.

falaðore 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. falehe. 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 na sara ia I was only answering (accusations) when I talked back.

faletê v.t. & v.i. remain inactive, allow something to happen by not taking any action to control or block it.
Faletê lao kolho repa thudi na ka mae gna India They (two) just let their child (marry) the man from India.

falligî v.t. tilt a container so as to pour out liquid; fr. ligî.

falima adj. five, numeral counting; cf. gîmîa.

fallulifu v.t. & v.i. present food or gifts to a relative or visitor before that person's departure; fr. îlîfû.
Gano fallulifu râñhi ni mana ame tei noggna na 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 fogra 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. faruhuku.

famana1 (Bughotu) v.t. make sacred or powerful; fr. mana.

famana2 v.t. & v.i. do as a token gesture.
Famana gna kolho noda narane suğa neu neke eni si tahati ãgogna 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 ñifilognâ na ña gâ'ase ana ia That girl is good-looking.
2. adv. well, properly.
Famane loku famaku na uka Hold on well, firmly lest (you) fall.

famemeha1 v.i. make garden magic to prevent birds from eating garden crops; fr. memeha: na'îtu famemeha protective garden spirit. 2. n. extension of house, forming a veranda; fr. memeha: syn. manu.

famemeha2 v.t. & v.i. 1. fish using a kite; syn. dala. 2. fish for catfish.

fameomegô v.t. comfort, placate, mollify or soothe, particularly to stop a child from crying; fr. megeh: cf. amama, vahô.
fameomegô fakeli nagnafa, fathâgra 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. ëodo, 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.
El fanefou ña sia nu? How is that possible? (What's going on here?)
fanëha interrog. how?: cf. fanëfo

fanogna v.t. give a gift or present to someone.

Ka Christmas te fanogna glepo mare
At Christmas they give me things.

Mae Richard na ne fanogna kaise
tevol mae Robert Richard gave
Robert a table as a present.

fanoinoi v.t. disorient, confuse, make slightly crazy; fr. noli; var. fanoinoli; cf. faqoqolo, fagoego.

fanomho 1. v.t. listen to; fr. nomho.

Fanomho ni vaka ia egu gotilo ia You all listen for the ship.

2. v.t. obey.

mæ fanomho obedient man

fanunhugu v.t. 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.

faqoqono.

Fanunhugu ne boñi phia mare ne blahi gosu mei ani ahoi ne gehati la 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 ñala re Fera gne tore Goodness! the trochas shells at Fera (Island) have suddenly disappeared.

fanhoogo v.t. & v.t. exchange, reciprocate, as in sister-exchange marriage.

Alben ge mae Levy re ne fanhoogo nodi nhuguru kholo re Alben and Levy exchanged their coconut groves.

fanhorou v.t. threaten with a weapon.

Ne fanhorou nañahi mana ka khetognana neu sia He threatened his wife with a knife.

fañãara v.t. & v.i. growl at, snap at, as a dog or an angry person; fr. ñara.

fañânuñahu v.t. & v.i. whisper in a low voice; var. fañânuñahu.

fañënehele v.t. rush, race to finish, do as fast as possible; cf. faqoqoro.

Fañënehele gano ka iara egu mare nu fathasu di iara gano 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.t. move temporarily to a new residence, esp. after having been sick in order to help recovery.

Gehati ne gne na ke tei fapeamala Tasia gne, ne foafofra di sua gne We are going to move to Tasia, the children were getting sick.

fapepepe v.t. & v.i. exaggerate, tell outlandish stories.

Fapepette fara mae Maika ne tuani neu ne tei sara la Maika really exaggerated but, (because I thought) it was true, I went.

fapiñgoro 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.t. reach middle tide.

fapiñatho 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.

fapoñgo v.n.s. turn over (flat or concave object) underside up or upside down; fr. poñgo; ant. fat'a.

fapra v.t. strike a match; fr. pra; cf. fasre.

fapresi v.t. turn one's buttocks towards someone else; also, a form of joking insult done by turning and lifting one's buttocks; fr. presi.

fapupuuhi v.t. & v.i. settle dispute, resolve argument, find solution; fr. puhi.

Ke fapupuuhi di gu repa te mañra koba are The couple who are always fighting should find a solution.

fapulokno'ø 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. fako'o: cf. fikna'o.

fapuopulo v.t. undo the effects of sorcery by turning them back on the sorcerer: fr. pulo.

fapegra v.t. & v.i. make a feast presentation of food and values to the owner of garden land in order to gain use rights: redup. pheapegra.

faphiephei vadv. bending or twisting around in circles; cheke faphiephei talk in circles.

Gusna faphiephei ñala mare ne gilei fa'iho sara ia They simply questioned in circles until I got confused.

Cheke fadogo teku ñala sao ke cheke faphiephei ñala mana me the'ome goso dogo sia You talked straight, (but) he just talked in circles so it won't be straightened out quickly.

fara1 adv. very, really, extremely: cf. tahu, thofno, ra'e.

lara rofo nogu fara I am very hungry.

fara2 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 gaaju 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. pl. reciprocal pref.; simultaneously, mutually.

Repa re faritafoi koba ka thobi iɡro 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.
faridei v.t. meet one another.
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.

farirhui 1. v.t. teach, give advice or instructions.

Farirhui di thuda ãre ne di'a puhi di re Teach these children of ours (that) their behaviour was bad.

2. v.t. practise, rehearse.

Farirhui ãragi mala tei ragi ka narane suga 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 trying 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; redup.
faroeore; cf. fasusugu.

Thosei farore ka te toutou nudi 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.t. unsheathe or retract foreskin. esp. to joke by pretending to pull back foreskin.

Khegga neu mae Comins ge Henry ne fasnau lara khameli re Comins and Henry were standing (side by side) and I took their hands and made a movement as if retracting foreskin.

fasnegru v.t. & v.t. 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.

fase v.t. strike against, such as striking a match against the box; cf. fapra.

fasesre 1. v.i. strike repeatedly. 2. v.a. be quick to act, not hesitating; cf.

sasa’a, gaigaligasa, vrauvra.

fususugu 1. v.t. & v.t. 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 fususugu ka te gamu gedul 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 kholo 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 pahi 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. falouolu, tore gano.

fatali v.t. send with a messenger; cf. fatel.

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.t. accumulate food to distribute among descent group attending feast. 3. n. platform. used at feasts for cutting up pigs.

fatatamo v.t. & v.t. 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.t. judge, make a moral or legal judgment; hold a court.

Bosu na ne goda ka gedul 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.

fati fourth

2. adj. four, numeral counting. 3. n. four, cardinal number.

fatila v.t. be turned over, have the inside or underside outward, as when folding a leaf to make a parcel; ant. fapoqru; fr. thila.

Piha ne fati’a na nu bosu ne fapoqru 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.t. 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 bo, mala fatoke gau iara You rest, so I can catch up.

Iara ne tei ne tei fatoke gau k a thogele gno neke sukha na sia I went and went and reached that mountain before coming down again.

fatuqe 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 ġaju b'i'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.

**fathağra** v.t. 1. use magic to make turtle come to the surface; fr. thagra. 2. make visible: increase in size, such as producing children for the family.

**fathağra nagafa** show feelings

*Mae John gne ne fathağ di ña thabukagnag na Thomas re te Mary re te Richard re teu re. John here has increased his family with Thomas. Mary and Richard (his children).

**fathothoke** v.t. & v.i. inform on, report someone else's wrongdoing; fr. thoke; syn. ripiti; cf. pipilposa.

*Hei si te fathothoke ni puhi te di'á tagna mae Lo'it ia? Who reported the matter that Lo'it is angry about?

**fathogo** v.t. & v.i. 1. become worse or more serious, from a small to harmless state (sore, illness).

*Na chrahi ikoi neku kolho nu ke fathogo ne. 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.

**Fathogognna 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 thoaćo 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.

**lara di'á tagu fara sia tore.** E

**fathokei ñala ame keli ta'gü** 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.

*Gielo loi loa ni keli tamu, magnahagei ni nu thé'ome habo ni, thé'ome hata ni, gielo 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'e'umu** v.t. & v.i. flirt, tease someone of the opposite sex by making flirtatious gesture: var. fadesdumu.

**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 su'ia 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 faphiehirei ñala mare ne gilei fa'iho sara ia** They were just questioning in circles until I got confused.

2. v.t. be difficult, awkward.

**Fa'iho fara si kokho lo sa teuao** This kind of house is very awkward (to live in).

3. die (person, euphem.).

*La fa'iho hi la si mae te foğra 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. o’ofi: cf. fa’eine.

Mae, tei de lei bago! Ne fa’oi’ofi neu āna iago! Man, you get away! You were just clinging!

2. v.t. reappear after death to be with relatives (spirit of deceased family member).

Mae bi’o te dofi la 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’o’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).

faferai n. traditional men’s dance with jumping, swaying movements, holding up weapons.

fefei v.t. delouse, remove lice from hair; syn. fafai.

ferekha v.s. be freshly dug (crabhole); var. fefekekha.

Ferekha teu āna 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. gleko.

fei 1. prep. in the domain or realm of.

fei Khio’ou 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 no’u 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. feusa.

Gogofio khune tini are, na feisua nauho. Compress those empty cans lest mosquitoes breed (in them).

feka n. type of tree (Kleinhovia hospita); used in house construction; syn. vaevae.

fela n. 1. small bird with long feathers, associated with sorcery. 2. type of sorcery said to be imported from Guadalcanal.

fela’i 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. fefelo; syn. kofe; ant. tahu.

fafa’ofofo 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. fino’gra.

fesua see feisua.

fe’o n. freshly cut taro corn, top of taro plant saved for planting in a new garden; cf. na’gratu, napleso.

fidi v.t. & v.i. moult, shed an outer covering of skin, as a snake; syn. fafa’ta, fafa’uhe.

fifi’ifi v.i. tremble, shiver, as from cold or fear; syn. dedede, goe’go’e, tetete.

fifikei v.t. turn over food being cooked in a fire or oven.

Fifikei piha na gema! Turn over the food parcels, man!
figri v.t. & v.i. return, go back, turn back, turn around and return: turn over; redupl. figri: cf. pulo, bobbi, klikhi.
Mae Luku na ke la figri hi Maglau
Luce has gone back to Maglau.

fafi figri v.t. send back, make go back; transform, turn into.

fafigri adv. in a backward or reverse direction; turning around: cf. fabulo.

Ke atha fagi ni nodi naflahi re Take back their knives.

fi figri adj. twisted out of shape or position, turned around.

fihi n. small salt-water fish species, including various types of goby.

fiija v.t. break apart, shatter, as a coconut or bottle; redupl. fifija: cf. phosa.

fike v.t. cut, chop firewood; syn. uxe.

fikna’o 1. adj. heated twice in an oven (food, esp. tubers): var. fakna’o, fikna’o: cf. fapulokno’o, fakno’o. 2. v.s. be cold, underdone (food).

fi khere n. type of salt-water fish (Sphaeramia).

fia n. thunderclap from a nearby lightning bolt, making a loud, sharp bang; syn. pharagama, cf. gugulu.

filigou u.s. busy, occupied with many different tasks; syn. ru’usisi.

fiiro v.t. & v.i. look at, see.

Tei fiiro no’u ni vaka flalo gno I’m going to look at the plane there.

fafili v.t. show, expose, let others see, as showing a picture.

fiiro v.t. & v.i. watch, gaze at, as watching a dance; cf. dodo’na.

fiiro v.t. realise, see or find after searching for; var. firo deni.

fiiro fahage 1. v.t. look up. 2. v.t. respect, lit. ’look up to’.

fiiro fa’uchu v.t. & v.i. give a sideways glance, indicating rejection or bad feeling.

fiiro giani v.t. see, understand, recognise.

filotutu v.t. & v.i. gaze at, stare intently.

fiiro 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.

Fiofiloga 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.

fiognua sitha almond skin
2. penis skin.

fiofido n. nail, fingernail, toenail.

fiofi v.t. 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.

Fiofiloga sisi solou na e rija The appearance of the solou fruit is orange.

firi v.i. 1. snarl, tangle; caus. fafiri.

Ne firi sasa no’u naui na The fish got tangled up in my fishing line.
2. become confused, ambivalent (thoughts, feelings); redupl. fifiri.

fifiri nagnafa tangle (one’s) feelings

firi v.s. 1. be snarled, tangled. 2. be confused, foolish.

fisai n. small grey edible bird.

fisai2 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. tafi, kho’gla, kolho.

Thosei fiti atha gedi re Don’t just take their food (without asking).

fitu 1. adj. numeral seven.

faffitu seventh
2. adj. seven, numeral counting.

fitui n. seven, cardinal number.

fituphi phile 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 gege sitha na egu teu iara na fladu egua na 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'.

flanha v.i. suck or pull in one's stomach.

flau v.i. peel off (skin): caus. faflau; syn. fiti; cf. fafauta.

flea v.s. be mouldy (leftover food); cf. gnuba.

flego v.s. bent out of shape: chipped.

naflago a bent or chipped object.

flehi v.i. weave or braid rope; syn. pijiri; cf. pukri, tikhi.

naflahi n. woven or plaited rope.

flethu v.t. & v.i. splash water into canoe with vigorous paddling.

fafllethu ode. vigorously splashing water, shaking canoe (paddling); redup. fafaulethu.

Thosei gorha fafaulethu Don't paddle vigorously.

fiti v.i. peel off (of skin); syn. flau.

fititi v.t. peel off skin; syn. faflau.

fludu1 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.

fludu2 v.i. appear suddenly.

Gnhoko 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 goroh sua te kuru cheke teu ka te tai are - Yell at the children who are (always) talking during prayer.

fnakno adj. famous, renowned; var. nafnapiko.

funaye fnakno n. famous chief: syn. vunagi thaba (Bughotu).

fnela v.i. copulate, have sexual intercourse with; cf. ei, toma.

Mae hebe fnela ka hebe - So-and-so had intercourse with so-and-so.

nafnula n. penis (colloq.).

fnera v.t. & v.i. cut (skin). wound, lacerate; syn. vnahe.

Ne fnera noo u na 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. fneso: cf. fniglo.

fniglo 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 glok 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.

fnunu adj. sharp (edge of point): ant. phuka.

fafnunu v.t. sharpen into a point or sharp edge; redup. fafornunu.

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.

Fnu a n e u k a n e h u g u n a  My nose got a whiff.

fnuda v.i. faint.

Kaisei m a e n e f n u d a k a s u g a f o g r a  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. foafota: caus. fafoafota: cf. sopa: ant. fofotu.

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 fora naprai gne This sun is very hot.

fofodu¹ v.s. be full in volume, as a full cup; caus. fafofodu.

fofodu² v.s. 1. be together, harmonious, at peace, close (relationship); redupl. fofodu; ant. sopa, foafota.

khera m fofodu our close friend

2. adv. jointly, together; ant. sopa.

loku fofu work together

fofobfe v.t. & v.i. roast food in a slow fire.

foflo n. mouth: var. floflo; syn. nahlí (polite).

fofona n. boil; a painful, infected swelling; syn. nhugu.

fofodu n. severe sickness characterised by marked swelling of body and face.

fofoghi 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. peupepu. 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, gali'oho.

fofo'o n. Adam's apple, a projection of cartilage at the front of the (male) throat.

fofo 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 tafari kolho sago cheke teure, the'ome cheke fadoğli ni puthi teku na You're just beating around the bush, not talking straight to the problem.

3. wiggle fishing line when fly fishing.

fogra 1. n. illness, sickness (generic). 2. adj. sick, ill.

suğa foğra hospital

3. v.s. be sick, get sick; redupl. fofoğra.

Manana foğra fora ti au ka suğa foğra He is very sick and went to stay in the hospital.

Foğra gau I'm sick.

foğra gauha n. sickness characterised by drowsiness during the day and severe stomach cramps at night.

foğra maka'n u n. serious stomach upset, possibly acute indigestion.

foğra nasíhe n. sickness characterised by continual cough, esp. at night; sound of cough likened to noise made by flying fox, nasíhe.

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

Manana 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.
fořho 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. fototo.
    Foto lao gu kaise taba ame muki īa 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'lome sou kerosene ka juta ana That lamp was plugged up.
    the lones were wasn't coming down.

fotho v.t. & v.i. shut, close, as a door or box; redupl. fofoto: syn. botho.
    fnotho closed

fothi v.t. & v.i. defend, protect against; cf. fotho.
    funei fothi protective chief
    Kmana pui jai jagani re la mei nu khegra 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'lome mei kolho vaka na gu fou? Is the ship simply not coming or what? [implies doubt]
    lago gu fou gema tei aha gedi īano ra (I think) it was you, man, who went and took their food like that.
    Ne fou īa nu... If that's how it is then...
    Fou agh! 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.

frarapaia adj. without a centre ridge-piece, khikilova (roof); var. fafrapaia.

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. jjio.

froro v.t. & v.i. hang oneself, commit suicide by hanging; die by hanging.
    Ke lao meke the' o tapa meu na froro noğu 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. frofro'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, naγra.
    funei fruni covering leader (of an entire region)
    Nabrout 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?

ufruni 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.

fuefula v.t. & v.i. use part of a sago leaf to get a smoky fire to flame up.
Fueful sago kha'agi ana mala Dudulu na'a ne gağahu 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 snuhe na mofo na 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. nh'oi style: syn. fofo'ita, gali'ohu.

fufuiki n. small stick put through pierced ear as ear ornament: syn. khalehage.

fufulho 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 fune n. chief
funei fruni protective chief, lit. 'covering' or 'blocking'
funi kmui protective chief, lit. 'covering'
funei Khilo'au church chief
funei nafnako renowned chief
funei thoga chief of great wealth
ga'da fune n. main branch of betel nut
fafaufu fune 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. funu; syn. vuha.
Funu mu heva neke mi sago ia? Where did you come from?
2. conj. since, from the start of.
Thomas na the'ome mi 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. glolka.
Fura mei kho'u Water comes flowing out.
2. suddenly proliferate or 'sprout' from the ground (phaja snakes): var. pura.
Fura ne fura phaja re ka kho'u Korasaba gno thifa na neku si gorö ga'ase Bula ghe Long ago, all the girls of Bula 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'ua 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.

futuho 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.
gaba n. palm frond or wide leaf of plants, such as banana; cf. jeklo.
gabe n. small net held in one hand for fishing.
gabili n. attacking raiders, enemy warriors; syn. nansura, thara; cf. naoka.
gabro n. atmosphere, sky, space below glaulapu; var. grabo; cf. glaulapu.
gabusini n. type of tree, used for making wall posts in house construction; leaves used for certain medicines.
gabusikrupu n. large tree with black bark like gabusi only regarded as female (nakrupe).
gae v.o. be clean, washed, dirt-free, such as a clean house or person; caus. faagaqe.
Gae fara si sua gne This child is very clean.
gafu n. haze, mist.
gaga n. 1. single branch of betel nut; cf. nure.
   gaga fune first branch of betel with many nuts, lit. 'chief branch'.
   2. genealogical branch, segment of descent group; syn. grege; cf. thai, vile.

gaga na v.s. be faraway (distance by sea), requiring strong canoe paddling.
Gaga fara theigna Onogou gno na Going to Onogou (Island) is a long trip.
gagahu 1. v.i. fill the air with smoke, make smoky; fr. gaghu.
   Tafnu unha si te gagahu suqa kuki gne? What is cooking that is smoking up this cookhouse?
   2. n. smoke from nearby source.
gagama n. jaw.
gagani n. pestle, pounder used for mashing cooked tubers in a bowl; syn. thobelagi; cf. natupi.
gagaro 1. n. rib. 2. v.s. be thin (body), lean; ant. blokha; cf. roarofia.
gagaropela v.s. very thin (body), emaciated.
gagaava n. type of salt-water fish (Trachinotus blochii).
gagarai n. molar tooth.
gaga n. fishing line.
gagable n. glossy swiftlet (Collocalia esculenta); flies swiftly like a swallow and feeds on flying insects like gnata; cf. sikapu.
gagafo v.i. blow lightly (breeze). breezy; var. gagafa.
gagafo n. aromatic leaf chewed with betel nut; variety of khubaha.
gagaho n. rafters, bamboo roof poles which run perpendicular to central beam; var. gaho.
gagala n. ladder; bridge; syn. glalako.
gagale n. type of tree, with edible fruit (also eaten by flying fox and possum); leaves used for some medicines.
gagalovu n. large wave in deep water.
gagano n. giant clam shell.
gagari go n. edible shellfish.
gagatsa n. Sanford's eagle (Haliaeetus sanfordi); totemic bird of the Nakmerufunie clan; cf. naihaji.
gagavo n. upper arm; var. gaogavo.
gaghamu n. feast (generic); fr. gamu; syn. nigo.
gaho n. rafters, roof poles which run perpendicular to central beam; var. gagaha.

gahu v.t. 1. roast, bake, cook food in a fire. 2. heat coconut kernels for making copra; cf. gagahu.
gaihuchu'u n. small tree with breast-shaped fruit eaten by birds.
gaidodomu n. tree like the domu tree but not used in canoe-making.
gaigai n. 1. stem (plant); a stem with only small fruit or nuts. 2. handle.
gaiganigula v.s. be without property, falsely claiming the possession of others; fr. guga; cf. arama'ia.
gåiðanisasa n. osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*). Fish-eating sea bird.

gåiga’uri n. brownish-green lizard (*Gonocephalus godeffroyi*); syn. gnare.

gåignagnabo n. type of large tree with large leaves.

gåignagnahi n. type of tree; leaf, which resembles the gnahi plant, is used for medicine.

gåiju n. tree (generic): stick; wood; var. gåju, gåizu.

gåijuheta n. type of salt-water fish, possibly *Gaterin chaetodomeoides*.

gåikofa n. type of tree (*Ornoga calacense*); var. nakofa.

gåikokora n. tree used to make house rafters.

gåikuoro n. type of tree; used to make a magical potion to attract fish; hollow trunk and branches used to make net floats.

gåilehe n. small gully formed by erosion, becoming a rivulet in rain.

gåiloku n. type of tree, used in house construction.

gåimamau n. tree used to make house rafters.

gåimomoñha n. tree with poisonous leaves; slow-burning wood is used as portable 'lighter'.

gåipaja n. type of tree which grows near seaside and is used in some medicines; var. gåipaza.

Popojoj gåipaza gna na e pharañaha fara Gaipaza medicine is very bitter.

gåirurhu n. type of tree (*Carallia brachiata*).

gåisiasitha n. type of plum tree (*Pterogynium timorense*).

gåisisir 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.

gåitubi n. tree with black bark resembling ebony, but is not a hardwood.

gåitutunu n. tree regarded as tabu for cutting, lest people die in the village.

gåju n. tree (generic): stick; var. gåju.

gålato n. one strand or thread, fibre, a single, string-like object; syn. ğruha.

gålato cheke a strand of talk

gåli n. pipe-cleaner, spine of coconut leaf or other implement used for cleaning a pipe.

gåli’oho (Bughotu) n. stick or piece of bamboo placed over the shoulder for carrying a net bag on one’s back, nii’o style; var. ğaliho; syn. fofo’ita, fufuata.

gålo n. ocean wave.

gåma n. hard black stone, heated in fire to make a stone oven; formerly used to make adze heads.

**gamunitu** v.t. & v.i. eat food which has been bespelled by a sorcerer, lit. 'eat spirit (power)'; cf. kodo lapi, kgnoru lapi.

Fọra ne gamunitu kolho neu sao. This sickness is only from eating bespelled food.

gåno n. food; cf. eïgano.

thabogano v.i. have the ability or knowledge to perceive gamunitu sorcery; syn. thabogilai.

gåoga n. type of snapper (schnapper) (*Lutjanus boha*).

gåogatho n. 1. thoughts, ideas, mind. 2. significance, meaning; fr. gatho; cf. nagnaña.

Unha gåogatho puhi egu si te haidu gotilo boni ia? What ideas and events did you all discuss at the meeting last night?

**gåogavo** n. upper arm; var. gågavo.

gåpa n. a stride, long step.

**gara** 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.

gléhegara gara death

gåra v.i. burn down to ashes (cooking fire).
La ġara hi la si thafnu ka suğa kuki gne. The fire in the cookhouse has burned down to ashes.

ġaraña n. coral limestone.

ġaro n. gecko lizard (generic).

ġarofa n. animal fat; syn. maruhu.

ġaru v.s. 1. be overripe but still good for eating (sitha nut) 2. be dull, nicked, rusted (axe or knife blade).

Nha'a tafi ġoro sua ġre noğu naflahi na la ġile ġaru. All these children handled my knife until it became dull and nicked.

ġasi1 (Pijn) n. flashlight.

faġasi v.t. light with a flashlight.

ġasi2 v.t. strip off pieces of mimhiji for weaving into a long line for masagi or visi-style fishing.

Tei ġasi mimhiji gotilu mala flehi e tei masagi ginou boñi. You all strip off some mimhiji to weave together and go masagi fishing later tonight.

ġasigara n. type of tree: bark used in certain medicines.

ġata 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 naña'ubra.

Gnarho gne gagatha fara phia mae! This string is really dry and stiff, man!

ġathä v.t. & v.i. tease, joke, fool around; talk playfully (appropriate between people of different clans); caus. faġatha.

ġafo'a v.t. & v.i. join together sections of a turtle net.

gağaru n. coconut at near-dry stage; sour to drink; var. gağaru; syn. ġaratatia.

ġağa n. edible, red salt water fish, similar to bakosero.

ġauha n. possum; cf. ġrevai.

ġave n. type of tree, used in canoe construction.

ġ'ase n. girl, female, woman; cf. naikno; ant. naňha'u.

ġa'i n. tree whose leaves are used to treat yaws sores.

ġa'u v.s. be distant, far; long in distance; syn. khaba, theiga'u, theibahu.

Ga'u fara nabrou tei Gnullahage na The road that goes to Gnullahage is very long.

fağıga'u v.t. get away from.

ğa'usa n. betel nut, betel palm tree; syn. nakheni.

žecho1 n. type of heron.

žecho2 n. long, yellowish-brown snake (Boiga irregularis).

ğefe v.t. & v.i. hang suspended, as a basket of food from the ceiling, a man hanging by his arms, or a hammock; caus. fağeğefe; syn. sei; cf. de'o, pru'e.

Fağeğefe hage kligna Hang (it) up on top.

ğege v.t. have no faith in; have doubts about; doubt the quality of; be sceptical of, refuse to believe in; cf. koja.

Gege ni na ala tim ana. Na lusi kolho naala mare na I'm sceptical of that team. They will just lose.

Gege ni na ala khegra ao. Na the'ome maku rauga I doubt (the strength) of this post. It won't be strong for long.

ğege'e v.s. be at the stage of newborn infant (until it begins to walk); syn. gögos: cf. su'a.

Mary na nağra ka thuqna ġege'e na Mary was prevented (from coming) by her newborn baby.

ğeğre n. large stones placed around the edge of a stone oven.

ğegella n. tree species (Calliandra Samoa): aromatic bark formerly used for cooking food on fire; leaf used to treat skin disorders; syn. chechera.

ğegere n. the middle or highest, central region of an island.

ğegereme n. dorsal fin (fish): var. ğegeremehe.

ğegesu n. claw; finger or toe.

ğegesu bi'o n. thumb.
**gëgesu tusu** n. index finger.

**gëgesu gahe** n. toe; syn. **gëgesu**.

**gëgesu kham e** n. finger; syn. **gëgesu**.

**gëgesu legu** n. little finger.

**gégete** n. top edge of an embankment.

**gégete gna kho’u** river bank

**gégheli** vt. & vi. struggle to do something difficult or impossible.

*Eni ba iara gégheli na the’o koło*
Even if I struggle to do it. (I) simply won’t be able.

**géhe** n. brow, eyebrow.

**kaflo géhe** raise eyebrows (as in flirting)

**gého** vt. & vi. reel out a hole with a sharp implement, esp. a digging stick, for planting taro; var. **gegho**.

**Gëho malo na’a sa ga** You reel it out to make a hole.

**géhu** vi. make a loud whirling sound, as a hurricane wind; redupl. **géuğełu**.

**géigeli** n. type of wrasse fish, esp. *Thalassoma sp.*

**géle** n. large tuna fish; syn. *idogna naknu*.

**gélu** n. freshwater fish similar to mullet; syn. *gúpa*.

**gélu** n. salt-water fish, including lizard fish and spotted wrasse.

**géma** n. redwood tree (*Pomelia pinna*); used for firewood; syn. *thamma*.

**gémbi** n. type of tree, used in making paddles and house beams.

**géno** (Bughotu) vt. damage or harm, as by rough handling or malicious behaviour; redupl. **géogéno**; syn. *gojogon*; cf. *choge*, *jokae*.

**géo** n. ocean current, esp. cross-current in a channel.

**gépa** n. type of rabbit-fish found in shallow, grassy waters, possibly *Siganus doliatus*; cf. *khaekale*.

**gére** adj. serrated, having a saw-toothed edge.

*gunağru gére* mat with serrated edge; cf. gnagru majige, gnagru khikilova.

**gégere** vt. serrate, make into a gére pattern.

**gére** n. edge, such as water’s edge; boundary; fr. geri; redupl. **gégeri**.

**géri kho’u** river bank

**géso** n. stick used in net-making to gauge the size of eyelets in a net.

**géte** prep. high position, relative to a baseline; above in height.

*Ligomo ke géte gna Libaka na* The Ligomo (a ship) is higher than the Libaka.

**Tevolo gne ke géte gna a’ana** This table is higher than that one.

**géte** n. glans penis; var. *geti*; syn. *phuku*.

**geti** n. glans penis; var. *géte*.

**getu** vt. & vi. descend, come down a hill; ant. *grafa*.

**Repa re getu la suru Blahinoji** They (two) are coming down Blahingoji (hill).

**nàgetu** n. downward slope of a hillside (when descending).

**géthu** n. type of vine, used to make snare for hunting or fishing.

**giano** n. Nicobar pigeon (*Caloenas nicobarica*), esp. common on Onogou Island.

**gibi** n. pond, pool of water; syn. *khae*.

**gigi** (Bughotu) vt. chase away; banish, expel from the community, send into exile; redupl. **gigigi**; syn. *ohi*; cf. *khi*.

**Mae Jeremiah ne gigi di gororo ka suğa tarai** Jeremiah chased all the children away from the church.

**gigigi** n. small edible frog, named after the sound of its call at night.

**gigiri** vi. sizzle, from frying on a fire.

**gigilu** (Bughotu) vt. & vi. bury a dead person; var. *giugilu*; syn. *bebeku*.

**gigiru** (Blabla) vt. drill, dig out a small hole, such as preparing a coconut for drinking; syn. *bibiru*.

**gigra** vi. spread out, disperse, scatter (many small things, like rice or nuts).
**gilru** *n.* reef, esp. the reef top; cf. khalatu, namoja.

**gilju** *n.* point of land; var. gilju.

**gija** *v.s.* be suited for, appropriate for; cf. naba, tañomana.

The one gija iara te tei ka namono bi'o raru are I'm not suited to go to those big places overseas.

**Tuigu mei niha mha'ü na kolho gopa** gija kaisei You two only pounded as much taro as one (could have done).

**gilo** *n.* net, used in fishing with two canoes trawling the net between them.

**gilu** *n.* large blue fly; var. gilu; syn. **gila**; cf. khave.

**gilu** *n.* tree with pods like kapok (vau).

**gilu** (Blabra) prep. inside; syn. lamna.

Ke gilu agne, ke gilu jare ia Inside here, inside there.

**ginu** *adv.* later, in the future; var. ginou; ant. ginei.

**ginou** *n.* earlier in the day, preceding the present time; ant. ginau.

**ginu** *adv.* later, in the future; var. ginou; ant. ginei.

Tei gahi mimihji gotilo mala flehi e tei masaği ginou boni You all go to look for vines to make rope and go masaği fishing later tonight.

**Ginou na ke mei ña iara** I will come later.

**girato** *n.* type of tree.

**giri** *v.s.* be at late stage of ripeness (betel nut), hard and reddish-yellow in colour; fr. giri.

**girigo** *v.s.* be disordered, strewn around in random fashion, as in a messy house.

**girha** *adj.* light-coloured or white (skin colour).

**gijigu** *n.* point of land, headland; var. gijigu.

**gila** *n.* moon (generic).

**glabarane** *n.* full moon, one or two nights.

**glabe** *n.* tail section of an eel with fin.

**glabe na** eel tail

**glaelae** *n.* glare, bright light of sun; reflection; fr. laelae.

**Glaelae gna** na nadafi the sun's reflection

Glaelae gna nadafi ka thoona filo lao ñala thegu 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.

**gla** *n.* driftwood.

**gala** *n.* castrated pig; fr. lahe.

**gala** *n.* fishing net with handles held by several men, used in reef fishing for sardines, khefo.

**gali** *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. glalgosi; cf. thoba.

**glahu** *conj.* in case, in the event that; var. na glahu.

Glahu me tei iago Honiara na voli noğu pohe iara egu iago ia In the event that you go to Honiara, buy me a shirt.

Ata noğu letasi gne egu iago ia glahu gu 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 nakethe** Cover our things well, in case it rains.

**glailai** *n.* leafy plant, a common source of food; var. gleile.

**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.
nağala n. string made by twirling strips (of dried bark) together.

glaje n. lime powder, eaten with betel nut.

glakiti n. type of tree: bark chewed for its sweet taste and also used in medicine.

glakna v.s. be stuck, caught in a hole.

Khumna na ne glakna ka khore na holo agno. A dog is stuck in a hole in the forest.

glako n. small edible minnow-like fish.

found in both salt and fresh water; travels in large schools from salt water upstream to fresh water.

glala n. primary commercial variety of trochas shell (Trochas niloticus).

glalaba n. village ground, plaza, dance ground, open field.

glalahu n. game; toy; var. glaulahu: fr. lalahu.

glalaka n. tonsils.

glalako n. bridge; ladder; var. glaolako: fr. lalako: syn. gaqala.

glalama 1. v.s. be unruly, uncontrolled, unrestrained, careless; fr. lalam.

Glalama 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.

Thosci glalama di chau re! Don’t spoil the bananas!
Thosci ilohoku lalama! Don’t hold (them) roughly.

glalaoni n. decoration put on body, buildings or canoes; fr. lalaoni: cf. maemal.

glalase adj. clever, knowledgeable, wise; fr. lase: syn. gagadoga, thaathadoga.

glalatura n. small bag-like net made of fine string and lawyer-cane for catching crayfish in streams; syn. glalache: cf. gra’o.

glali n. flounder; var. glapi.

glama n. type of tree: leaves used to treat boils.

glani v.t. & v.i. recognise.

Ke la the’ome glani nigo hi la sara ia I don’t recognise you any more.

faqaga n. v.t. & v.i. make a sign for recognition.

filo glani v.t. see, understand, recognise.

qaga n. v.t. visualise, see and recognise.

Dofu ne the’ome qaga fīrho di letasī ka buka igne (He is) blind and didn’t recognise the letters in this book.

glañana n. small flat basket, woven from coconut frond, used like a plate for serving food at feasts or for storing rubbish.

glaño n. large blue fly; var. glaño: syn. gilo: cf. khare.

glapa n. small basket, woven from coconut frond, with a handle for hanging up food inside a house.

glapara n. sentry, scout, person who scouts or keeps watch, esp. for the purpose of protection.

glapa n. 1. tongue; fr. lapi. 2. flounder (fish): var. gil.

glapisaba n. narrow paddle with pointed end, lit. ‘iguana tongue’: cf. bakaka, gorha.

glata n. 1. sediment, impurities in water.

2. hardened mineral residue encrusting stream beds.

glatho n. large root, tap root (trees or tubers): syn. jagra.

glalapu n. sky, upper atmosphere, space; var. glalapu: fr. laulapu: cf. gaqbro.

Roket te fatei mare re e tei ka glulapu kligna. The rockets that they send go to the upper atmosphere.

glaui n. green shellfish, larger than glolo.

glava n. edible crab.

glave n. 1. crevice, seemingly bottomless hole in the ground, narrow cave; syn. glodu: cf. gluma.

2. pit for pit-latrine.

glavo n. type of tree: bark used for making string.

gla’a adj. thin (sheet-like object), such as cloth or paper: syn. nimhi, manivi.
Gle'a unha sago ia? What are you happy about?

Gleala'da (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. lijomo: syn. phiqunitu: cf. glopopea, bokfi, vavasa.

Gliha n. louse egg.

Glikmu v.s. be quiet, be silent; fr. kmu.

Glikmu neu mana ne mamaja no gu ne ke jilfara ia He was being quiet so I was ashamed and left (went out).

Gilihi n. seashore, coast; fr. lilihi: syn. gratha.

Glipofo'o n. plant species with edible leaves (Forrestia marginata).

Glina adj. numeral five; cf. falina.

Faglina fifth

Glimai n. five, cardinal number.

Glimafului adj. numeral fifty.

Glilhaano n. type of vine, mostly used for fishing line or making fine nets: stronger than sosora; young vines also used to make naglaha string.

Glipa n. freshwater fish, similar to mullet; syn. gelu.

Gliquidu n. rocky coastline, shore area with many large stones.

Lara ne mei ne deni mana ka glihulu Granisitena gno I came and met him at the Granisitena rocky shore.

Gliliu n. an interval of time gone by, in the past; fr. liu.

Niha gliu gna si narane sua Kobilota na ia? How much time has passed since the Kobilota church day?

Glivo n. fattened pig; fr. livo; cf. bosu.

Gloaloa ga n. storm with hurricane-force wind and rain, more severe than seseuru; cf. seseuru

Gloaloa n. tree growing plant with long waxy leaves marked by dark spines; used
for treating broken bones by rubbing with heated leaf.

glóbi'o n. edible worm, lives in mangrove; syn. phiko.

glódu n. crevice, seemingly bottomless hole in the ground, narrow cave: cf. gláve.

glóga n. sweat in the crotch area.

glóglomno n. joint in the body; fr. lomno; cf. phupuku.

glóglomno khame inside of elbow

glóglomno gahe inside of knee

glógu n. bay, small inlet.

gloha n. 1. a small gully or valley; cf. naglomno. 2. chicken nest.

glohi n. edible salt-water fish, light in colour.

glojí n. small bag or pouch hung on the shoulder; fr. lojí: syn. gnhaka.

falali glojí send a bag of valuables in exchange for assistance in raiding or killing.

glolohí n. U-shaped rib piece of bi'a bina canoe; syn. glühu.

glokú n. work, job, task: fr. lokú.

glokha n. spring of water, source of stream.

glóla v.i. understand, be clear about, in agreement with: cf. au glólo.

The’ome glóla ñala ka fanomhogná iara na cheke te eni iago na What you are saying does not agree with what I heard.

Ao la glóla ña si iara pahi teke cheke ni gotló ia Now I understand what we all were talking about.

glólo n. certain types of Turbinidae shell, including the species Turbo chrysostoma and Turbo argyrostoma.

glólobo n. small bag or pouch with a string for carrying around the shoulder or neck.

glólola (archaic) n. feast given after burial.

glóna n. small rivulets in the ground.

glólo’a n. large edible frog: cf. gnhé.ghi.

glólu n. wide vine, used for weaving black designs to decorate bamboo walls; syn. gnaráfole.

glóloho n. 1. banyan tree; bark used to make tapa cloth. 2. bowstring made from the vine of a banyan tree; fr. lóho.

glomno1 adj. bent, curved; redupl.

gño glomno.

glomno2 v.i. flood the inside of a house.

Gloommo suga kuki gne ne bothu biti na ne the’ome mohe ñano re This cookhouse flooded and the oven got wet so the food isn’t done.

glomho v.i. drown: syn. bómho; cf. knoho, kmerha.

glopa n. 1. the width of a piece of thatch, used in calculating length in house construction. 2. wall section between two house posts.

glópo n. coil or roll, such as a roll of cane, a bolt of cloth or a roll of wire; fr. lóhópo; cf. lotú.

glópopea n. small divination device made of wood with a basket inside; cf. gligómo, phihúníutú.

gLóse n. ground, land, earth.

magrá glose land dispute

glóto n. type of tree.

glótho n. pus.

glólokúi v.t. & v.i. work hard and long at some endeavour; make a concerted energetic effort: fr. lokú.

Glolokúi si mare brúgagná na thobi bi’o gno holo They worked hard at burning the big garden in the interior.

glo’e n. large snake, very thick in diameter: cf. glulugu.

glo’o n. pouch; bottom of net bag or net used for catching birds and other small animals: fr. lo’o.

glualua n. 1. small tree, used for making certain medical potions. 2. medicine made from such a tree.

glualua pipito variety of glualua with dark bark and leaf.

glualua vega variety of glualua with light-coloured bark.
gualuka n. yaws, formerly common among children aged 3 to 6; fr. lualuka.

gluasi n. long rope used for climbing almond trees.

glueluve n. slimy substance, such as produced by certain vines; fr. lueluwe; syn. gleleoko.

gluva n. group of creatures moving together, such as a flock of birds or school of fish; fr. luva; cf. maniti.

gluhu n. U-shaped rib piece of bi'a bina canoe; syn. gloilohi.

gluutujuta n. gummy sap of a certain tree used as fuel for traditional lamps; fr. juta.

gluja1 n. a load carried in a canoe or truck; cargo; fr. luja; cf. nanhi'o, nanhu gu.

gluja2 n. tree used for timber, firewood and canoe-making.

gluku n. rheumatoid arthritis, characterised by swelling and bending of the limbs, with pain and ultimately, sores.

glulu1 n. leak, as in a house roof; fr. lulu1.

glulu2 n. pig net; fr. lulu2.

glulugu n. type of snake, including some Candora sp.; cf. glo'e.

gluma n. 1. cave; syn. khora thina. 2. hole in the ground.

glumana n. time of year around February to March with rough seas and rainy weather; middle of the finoga cycle; cf. granilo.

glutui n. 1. paste, any sticky substance; fr. lutui. 2. bandage.

gluthu n. moss (generic); algae; fr. luthu.

goagorha n. gunwale plank on bi'a bina canoe; fr. gorha.

goaba n. type of banyan tree, used as source of timber and for making dugout canoes.

goabi adj. 1. one hundred, hundreds; large numbers of.

  kaisel goabi one hundred
  gilima goabi five hundred

2. every, all of, a large number; cf. goro.

gobilepo n. everything; fr. lepo.

gobro v.s. be narrow, cramped, a 'tight squeeze' (small space), such as a small canoe or room; fr. gobro; syn. gokmo; ant. krep.

  Gobro si suga kuki gne This cookhouse is cramped.

godo 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. gogodo;
cheke godo indignant talk; cf. famusu.

  Godo si te eni iago cheke tuana ia. Those te godo na (You are being) indignant when you talk like that.
Don't act indignant.

goe 1. n. large bowl for mashing food; syn. daho. 2. v.t. heat up grated coconut with a hot stone.

  Goe ka gena mae te foqra mala seu mana Heat up grated coconut for the sick man's food for him to sip.

gofo 1. n. dent. 2. adj. dented, as an old pot; fr. gofo.

goqe v.t. & v.i. leave undone or unfinished; leave behind, abandon; syn. khoqe.

Suqa mala eni teku ia kmana glok
qre la goqe lau kolo la That house (I was) supposed to make is simply unfinished because of all this (other) work.

goqo v.s. be delirious, lacking sense, unable to speak coherently, as from serious illness; redupl. goqogo, caus. faqogo.

  La goqo hi si mana ia He's already delirious.

goqofi v.t. place wrapped food on top of hot stones in stone oven for heating, and cover; var. goqofi; cf. different process in teteqo.

Ne teteqo na ne gnafo nu ke goqofi 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.

goqola v.s. be scorched, such as the outer skin of fruits or vegetables turned black from the heat of sun or fire.

goqolo n. 1. tree kind, whose nuts are used to make dance anklets. 2. dance
Mei ñala gepa ŋogolo gna suŋa
Samson ana ne sukha ña si
nakhete gneu We two came directly
to Samson’s house and this rain came
down.

chéke ŋogolo n. straight, direct talk.

ŋogovi n. tidal wave; var. ŋogovi.

ŋognaro n. now, today, the present time.

Gognaro mei thokegna vaka na The
ship will arrive today.

ŋogi goli v.s. be crazy, misbehaving.

eccentric; stupid, thoughtless, forgetful;

caus. fâŋgoigoli, syn. noinoli.

Goigoli si ŋoro suä te fafadu suŋa
tarai The children who throw
(things) at the church are crazy.

ŋoji goni (Bughotu) v.t. spoil, damage or

harm, such as by rough handling or

misbehaviour; syn. ŋoŋoeno; cf. choge.

ŋogi goti v.s. having alternating, mixed

colours, as a beaded necklace; caus.

faŋoŋgoi goli.

ŋogi goli 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. ŋogi goli;

na’itu ŋoŋgoli spirit giant

ŋogi givi n. tidal wave; var. ŋogi givi.

ŋokla n. taro skin; fr. gokla.

ŋokmo v.s. be narrow, cramped, a ‘tight

squeeze’ (small space, such as a small

canoe or room); syn. ŋobro; ant. krepa.

ŋolaha 1. adj. huge, massive in size.

Vaka bi’o sana, thono vaka ŋolaha

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.

ŋolapaco n. edible medium-sized frog.

ŋolofio v.s. be meatless, lean (crab); ant.

natu, ŋatu.

ŋolu (Pijin) n. soccer goal.

ŋomho n. edible salt-water fish.
gôno n. tree kind which bears edible fruit.
gôra v.t. make a shell armlet by reaming out a shell disk with extensive back-andforth rubbing on an abrasive stick or stone.
gôre n. megapode nesting spot, where eggs are found.
gôro adj. all, the whole group of.
Gôro gâ'ase re titihi kurama u All the women are still washing the sweet potatoes.
gôro (thina) n. stony, rocky place; redup. gôgoro.
gôru n. wooden or bamboo spear; syn. bakavara, gôro, khoale; cf. pâna.
gôrha n. canoe paddle; fr. gôrha; syn. valuha.
gôrha bakala wide paddle
  gôrha chochopli pointed paddle
  gôrha gâliscaba pointed paddle, lit. 'iguana-tongue paddle'.
gôsa v.s. be watery and overripe (old tubers); var. gôsa.
gôsu v.t. & v.i. forget, leave behind; ignore; be unaware of; nml. nagôsu; cf. lho.
  Gôsu ni ney nôgu naflahi na ka suãa iago isara iâ I forgot my knife in your house.
gôti n. betel palm which is not cultivated but produces edible nuts as well as bark strips used as reeds in sewing thatch; syn. sësöse; e. cf. nañghi, veko.
gôu v.s. be deserted, empty, uninhabited, such as an empty village, or an area with no villages; cf. kroga, sruma.2
  Kafe tei ka narañe suãa lau namono gne la gôu Everyone went to the church day. (so) this village is deserted.
gôulatutumu v.t. be completely deserted, uninhabited; emphatic form of gôu.
nagôu n. uninhabited or empty place, such as a house, village or region.
gôugorû paga n. green lizard.
gra v.i. dump a load of loose objects, such as emptying gravel on the ground.
  Gra sukha jare! Put (it) down there!
gâbro n. atmosphere, space below
  glaulapu; var. gâbro; cf. glaulapu.
gâbru n. 1. small underground root; fr. râbu; cf. gêbru. 2. pubic hair, armpit hair.
gâgrade n. porpoise teeth woven together as body decoration and as a medium of exchange.
grafâ v.i. climb, hike up a hill; ant. ëtû.
grafî n. evening.
  Grafti kele! Good evening!
grafô n. type of tree.
grağa n. the chest.
grağı (Bughota) n. dance (generic); fr. râği; syn. gnaegnare.
gragû n. mullet fish.
graguna n. (referential) grandchild, younger kin of second descending generation; cf. rağu
  Grahi gedà phophoji mala ko' u kekeli te foğra gëre Scrape some medicine for us to drink and get over this sickness.
graho n. shell-ring decoration hung on the back.
graja n. angry confrontation or challenge; cf. raja, butulagi.
  Fa'lo'iho nei nala gëpa Paterson ne mei nala Hove ne enia graja na Paterson and I didn't know what to do when Hove came along and made the confrontation.
graliu n. rain shower that comes and moves away with a passing cloud.
gramata n. new, unopened banana leaf, used for baking in stone oven; syn. mala'a.
granîlo n. time of year around December and January in which trees, esp. almond trees, are devoid of fruit and weather is generally stormy; var. grono; cf. glumana.
ğara n. neck; cf. babao (polite usage).
ğarabaha n. severe form of chronic scabies.
ğarak¹ n. skin disorder which affects palms of hands and soles of feet.
ğarak² n. unwrapped food cooking in a stone oven; fr. raka.
ğaratia n. coconut at near-dry stage; syn. gauğaru.
ğaro n. pot filled with food.
ğaremusi n. stage of moon near waning half moon; syn. ğathumusi.
ğatha n. seashore, coast; fr. ratha; syn. gliilihi.
ğaurau n. shell armlets worn on the upper arm, particularly when 3 or 4 are worn at the same time; fr. raurau.
ğaurauvun. 1. descendant, offspring, community member; fr. raurauvun; cf. ravi. 2. seedling grown from the seed of a large tree.
ğave n. stone axe blade; fr. rave; cf. naidadi.
ğavu n. bag-like net used for catching crayfish and other small fish in streams; cf. ğalala'uta.
ğavun. 1. large tree with wide buttresses used to make tables or doors. 2. type of string-figure game.
ğere adj. these (here) (pl., present objects); cf. ğere, teugre.
ğepsa ğere the two of us here
ğoro sua ğere all of these children here
ğebu n. thin, short, hair-like roots; cf. ğraba.
ğeğe n. 1. branch.
ğeğege a branch with several smaller branches
2. genealogical branch, segment of descent group; syn. ğaga: cf. thi'á, vike.
ğeğelehe genealogical segment descended from male, lit. 'dead branch'.
ğeğe gaiju n. tree branch.
ğegagna n. (referential) cross-sex sibling, cross-sex parallel cousin; cf. fakarhaigna, tahigna, tigagna.
ğegagğu my brother/sister (voc.)
ğegu n. edible freshwater snail.
ğego n. 1. shard, broken piece of glass.
2. glass bottle; cf. botolo.
ğema n. small green fruit of banana which does not grow to full size.
ğemo no n. beard; fr. remoho.
ğeñatha n. door, doorway.
ğere n. forehead.
ğereğe n. arrow with five tips.
ğereğe n. dead branches.
ğere'i n. type of wild cane with edible shoots which regrow annually around March and April; cf. sesekoğoga.
ğere'o n. shield, made with lawyer-cane, sometimes decorated with shell inlay; var. ğereko; syn. ğrovelo.
ğeto n. dried sheath of coconut leaf, used to start fires and for light at night.
ğethu n. large edible frog; cf. ğolo'a.
ğerekumu n. 1. coconut sheath fibre, used as a strainer in preparing coconut milk. 2. fringe, as on pants or shirts; shaggy hair.
ğevai n. young possum; cf. ğauha.
ğe'i n. grass; cf. buburu.
ğiri v.i. sprout young shoots from the ground (such as grass or seedlings); syn. sri.
ğria v.i. fish with a net suspended from bridgework constructed from tall poles.
ğifu v.t. & v.i. do or complete on a single occasion; redupl. ğirifu; cf. ğura.
Ğifu nevi ni ğala gehati ğloku ğna thobi la We did the work at the garden all at once.
ğirifu n. complete event or action, such as a round trip.
kaše ğiririfu ğna Liğomo na one round trip of the Ligomo
ğirigi n. type of tree (Glochidion sp.), used
in construction and for medicine to treat symptoms of blood in faeces or urine.

**grīgrī** n. sandfly; syn. sisimi puka.

**grīni** n. wall of house.

**grīño** n. reddish-coloured salt-water fish, possibly a grouper or snapper.

**grīrīki** n. legs of crab or crayfish.

**grī'oi** n. small container, esp. a bamboo container or lime gourd; syn. du'e.

**gro** adj. those (there) (pl., distant objects); cf. igro, teugro.

kholo gro those coconuts there

**groaruna** n. salt-water fish, possibly weever, (Parapercis clathrata).

**grobuna** n. edible freshwater snail.

**grofo** v.s. fall over, fall down, such as a tree which has been cut; nml. nagrafo.

**grofo** n. hunger; fr. rofo.

**grofu** v.i. jump down; var. grovu, krofu.

**grogroha** n. skin fungus found esp. in localised areas on the buttocks (difficult to eliminate); cf. bakua.

**groge** n. discussion for planning or arranging; fr. roge.

**grogo** n. large salt-water fish which may swim upriver to feed; smaller immature fish are called khavi.

**groi** v.t. & v.i. 1. want, desire, need badly, such as wanting to eat after waiting a long time; cf. rogna.
   Ne groi gamu sasa si mae te fo'gra ia The sick man needed to eat fish.
   2. intend, want to, be on the verge of.
   Ju'gru lao e gu teu gehati na teitekri lao la mae te fo'gra na groi lehe na neu We went inside and the sick man was shaking as though he was about to die.

**groirovi** n. large stone or rock face overhanging water, frequently habitat for fish living underneath.

**grojo** n. wooden or bamboo spear; syn. bakavara, goru, kholae; cf. pa'na.

**groju** n. small shade tree.

**grokho** n. cloud, visible in the distance on clear days; var. grorokho.

**groma** n. frog (generic).

**gromido** n. thin black vine.

**gromno** 1. n. cloud (generic). 2. v.s. be dark

**gromu** n. large red ant, eats wood.

**gromu** n. chronic soreness in the knees, associated esp. with old age; syn. pupuloku.

**grona** v.t. choke on something stuck in the throat.

lara ne grona sasa sia I choked on the fish.

**groro** 1. v.s. caught up or suspended in the branches of a tree.

Jeklo na koko ne suka ne groro ka fala na The coconut leaf fell down and got caught in the cut nut tree.

2. n. tree which grows supported by others.

**grorofe** n. temporary leaf shelter, usually built in garden area; cf. a'ava, baebale.

**groroha** n. coconut grater; syn. thaokae.

**grorosu'a** n. tree species (Magaranga urophylla), used in house construction.

**groroto** n. cordyline plant, used for wrapping food and for certain ritual purposes; cf. naho'gle.

**groroi** v.s. be hungry for meat or fish.

lago gne thono groroi fara signe, gema You are really hungry for meat, man.

**groto** n. shell-ring decoration hung on the chest.

**grotho** n. a place overgrown with underbrush or weeds; fr. rotho; syn. soro.

**grougromu** n. riddle.

**grovela** (archaic) n. shield, made with lawyer-cane, sometimes decorated with shell inlay; syn. gre'e'o.

**grovu** v.t. & v.i. jump down; var. grofu, krofu.
gro'e v.i. fall down, collapse (man-made structure); fr. rorho'e; syn. phe'e; cf. rooro'e.

Loña seseuru na giwé ne gro'e suğa kuki gne The storm came today and the cookhouse collapsed.

gréu n. strand of string, as of woven string or shell money; cf. grúha.

Noho iara na namno grúa gna kolho sia My string has just six strands.

gréakna n. large visible vein; fr. ruakna.

gréaulu n. very large stingray; cf. thakifi.

gréubi n. pimple.

gréugrübi n. acne, many pimples.

Kiki'i ba iago grügrübígu iara gi? Would you pinch these pimples of mine?

gréugu n. period of darkness with no moon; six or seven nights of waning quarter moon before night of total darkness.

gréugulehe n. night with no moon, complete darkness; syn. marurugu.

gréumàgruma 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 pounding 'kru', kru', or the clanging of many bells; var. gruagruma.

gréumaga n. type of snapper, esp. Caesio sp.

gréumagu n. flying fish.

gréuru n. hamlet, group of houses of related families; village ward.

gréurubrùjuta n. striped snake (Loveredgelapis elapndes), named for its habit of following lamps at night; fr. rubru.

gréurha (archaic) n. one strand or thread, a single, string-like object; syn. galato; cf. grúa.

gréurhe n. a group of people travelling together, all at once; syn. jajaga.

Mæ, érurhe gna heva si te ari ia? Man, where is that group of people from?

gréuru v.i. shift, slip or slide downwards along a slope; fr. ruuru; syn. thogro.

Maże bi'o na gruruhe ne suka ne fofotho nabrou na A big log slid down and blocked the road.

gréuse n. edible part of a sea-cucumber or bêche-de-mer.

grérutu n. heavy, thundering rainstorm; redupl. grurutu.

gü poss. suff. (1sg.) my (inalienable object); cf. nögu; used with iara.

khamégu iara my hand

thuëgu iara my child

gréugura v.i. arrive with sudden force, as a heavy rainstorm.

gréasa n. place for producing shell armlets.

gréu (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. gügürë; cf. sene.

fari güë v.t. & v.i. collect partially eaten food and body remnants for the purpose of making sorcery; syn. faguegue; cf. puda.

Mae te fari güë na mei au agne neu sia, thosei kuku tafri egu di gororo sua re The man who picks up things for sorcery has come here, (so) tell the children not to shit all around.

gréuëma n. bamboo fishing pole.

gréufla v.i. steam, such as that arising from boiling water or escaping from a stone oven.

gréufa v.i. spread, so as to cover or fill up a whole area (esp. smell); pervade, permeate, waft over.

gréufa toñana spread all over

gréufu n. underground beetle which bores into taro.

gréугulu n. distant, rumbling thunder; cf. fila.

gréugumu v.t. hold inside the mouth without swallowing.

Moñga na mei né grugumu kaisei nakredi The snake came and held one egg in its mouth.

gréugugu n. turbulence in fast-running streams, as over rapids; cf. britha.
gugulisaba n. type of tree: bark black with white marks, like iguana skin.
gugumhu n. mud wasp: fr. gumhu.
gugunu n. poison potion made from phutu tree and leaves of khoi vine; used for killing fish and eels.
gugu'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.
guho n. male possum, identified by light-coloured hair; cf. borocheu, gauha.
gukhu n. ridge, path; syn. nukhu.
gulakme 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.
guli n. 1. skin; bark of tree. 2. cover. as book cover.
guli gaiju n. bark, lit. 'tree skin'.
gulu n. canoe constructed from planks, originating in Malaita.
guluva n. banyan tree.
gumnu v.i. form a plume of smoke, rise up in a column or trail (smoke); nml. nagumnu; cf. gaahu.
guña n. type of tree with rough leaves used for sanding; fr. guña.
guogulo v.t. & v.i. use a flattened reed to clean the inside of a container.
guoguro n. dried, dead banana leaf.
gura 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. giritu.
Kaisei gura nala mare ne gana sia (lt took) one round for them to finish.
guraidaho n. lump of mashed food made by pounding the ingredients in a bowl; fr. daho; syn. thuqe.
gure n. type of shrub with edible leaves.
gurigau n. type of reed (Aletonia spectabilis), leaves used to treat asthma or emphysema.
gurumu n. edible land crab, black in colour.
gusna n. question: fr. gusna.

G

ga v.i. draw back, retract penis foreskin (often used jocularly); syn. mimhito, sna, sne.

gabla v.t. 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.

Gagbla sago ggaamagna bosu ana gema! You rip out that pig's jaw, man!
gado1 v.i. be completed, finished.
gado neu nhanu nanan... theke 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.
gado2 v.t. mend, as a net or clothes; syn. gau.

gae v.i. depart, leave; caus. fagae.

La gae hi la si mac prisii ra? Have those priests already left?
gafle v.i. thrust pelvis back and forth, as in sexual intercourse; cf. piapia.

gagra... 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. gagaagra.

gagranapasa 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 (Bugotu) adj. clever, knowledgeable, wise; syn. glalase, thaothadoga.

gagafa v.i. blow lightly (breeze), be breezy; var. gaga.
The'ome gagaфа ne gura fana si 
gognaro 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 bruğa gemi na nu gagaghei 
falche 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. ilia, jujukla.

gagarosi v.t. claw or scratch with claws or 
fingernails; cf. garo, garosi: caus.

fagarosi.

George, thosei fagarosi! Ne neha 
si te tanhi mana na ia? Neke 
gagarosi George na la 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. 
ğata: cf. gaga'ila, na'na'ubra.

Gnarho gne gagatha fana phia mae! 
This string is really dry and stiff, 
man!

gaga'ila 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.

ğagh v.s. be spread apart.

Ne gagha sape na nu ğagh na neu If 
(you) push apart the bed (slats), then 
it will be spread apart.

gahahaje v.s. be swept clean: fr. hahaja.

gae n. leg, foot.

thatabl gahe n. sole of the foot.

gaiabala (Bughotu) n. Christian cross; 
syn. gajufathah.

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. ğaju, tağa.

Keğra fabrahu la gile gaju gaheğu na 
sinî 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.t. 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.

chéke gami gopa talk to you two

3. subj. intensifier (1pl. excl.) we, 
used in passive constructions.

Gehati ne korho vaka te gorho ia nu 
the'ome knoro 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).

fagaghmu v.t. feed.

ğaghamu n. feast (generic).

gamu blihi v.t. & v.t. receive Holy 
Communion.

gamunghoto 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; redup. 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 fađa nañhaji gno 
Draw that bow to shoot the bird over 
there.

gaoğaho v.t. & v.i. plan; var. gaogahi; 
 cf. póge.
Kulu gaogaho gu aumen-go-grei nasa suiga
na egu. First make a plan before
ereciting the house.

gaoatho 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 khetogu na te au
teu ka namonoqo na ia sara ia. I’m
thinking about my wife in my village.

fagaoatho v.t. use love magic to instill
interest or romantic feelings in another;
lit. ‘cause to think about;’ cf. fatanhi.

goli v.t. & v.i. 1. change, shift usual
position or direction: redupl. gagaoli.

Gaoli mei keha gaiju 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 ne ne lodu si gotilo ia?
Ne gagaoli nu lodu ne si la ba
gehati ia. How did you all sink? We
veered off and then sank.

gaita (Bughotu) v.e. become healthy, get
well, feel better, recover from illness; cf.
bagnna, ke la kelii, taglasa.

Ke la gaota nuai si mae teke fo’gra ia?
Is the man who was sick better yet?

gapa v.t. & v.i. step over, take a stride;
redupl. gagapa.

Nanaa una si te gagapa fara iago
gneia? What are you worried about
that you are striding along like this?

gapa 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. ifa.

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 kollo 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.

garojha 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 garogija tafri sara ia,
ninhigara fara sia I went and
tinkered around, it was very difficult.

Khojla garogija 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.
’gase’ ant. mana.

gasi v.t. jump over, jump for, esp. to obtain
or do something: cf. gasa.

Mhonoqo fara ne gasi sara gloha ia
I was very afraid so I jumped across
the gully.

Gasi keli ne 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.

gaoatho n. thoughts, ideas.
significance, meaning.

Unha gaogatho puhu egu si te haidu
gotilo boni ia? What ideas and
events did you all discuss at the
meeting last night?

gaoatho 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 khetogu na te au
teu ka namonoqo 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 fafugo v.t. & v.i. 1. remember,
lit. ‘think back’. 2. hold a remembrance
or memorial feast or ceremony.
gatho fobo v.t. & v.i. think intently about; dwell on; syn. gatho taba'abra
na.
gatho iho v.t. & v.i. forget; syn. gatho gosu, gatho kmo'eo, gatho koko.
gatho peapea v.t. & v.i. doubt, have second thoughts; lit. 'think twice'.
Roi gatho peapea ni sara te mala mei Solair ginou boii teuni na ia l somewhat doubt that the Solair flight is supposed to come later tonight.
gau1 v.t. mend, as a net or clothes; syn. gado; cf. kito.
gau2 1. pron. direct obj. mkr. (1sg.) me; used with iara.
a'aku gau iara hit me
Fagero gau mana He jinxed me.
Mana chaichagi gau iara He lied to me.
2. pron. subj. intensifier (1sg.) l; used in passive constructions, esp. with verbs of feeling or emotion.
Ne fogra 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 n'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.

gagavu v.s. be old, soft and dry, such as dead wood or bamboo.
gaugavu 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 gahegu 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. genna, nodi.
geda sasa tahati our (pl.) fish

gedi 1. poss. pron. (3pl.) their (food, drink or consumables); cf. genna, nodo.
gedi ma'h u mare their taro
2. pron. subj. intensifier (3pl.) they: used with verbs of extreme sensation or exertion.
magra gedi they fought hard
heta gedi they asserted themselves

gegre v.i. sit around in a circle (people).
gegu 1. poss. pron. (1sg.) my (food, drink or consumables); cf. genna, nodo.
gegu ga'usa iara my betel nut
2. pron. subj. intensifier (1sg.) l, used with verbs of extreme sensation or exertion; cf. genna, no'gu.
Tore! tethega gega si na iara gne Goodness! I'm straining here (to carry something heavy).
Ne thono sorho gega sara ia I really stung (as from iodine).
gegho1 v.t. & v.i. reel out a hole with a sharp implement, esp. a digging stick, for planting taro; var. gego.
gegho2 v.i. be out of alignment, in an awkward position or out of order; caus. fagegho.
Gego 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.

gegna1 poss. pron. (3sg.) his, her (food, drink or consumables); var. genna; cf. geda, gedi, ge'gu, gemi, geu.
gegna (ganbo) mana his (her) food
gegna thobi his garden
2. pron. subj. intensifier (3sg.) he, she; used with verbs of extreme sensation or exertion.
khora gega that's good for him
heta gega he asserted himself
fagegna v.t. feed; var. fegene.

gegnarahe n. personal strength, something one excels at; forte; var. gega'grahe.
Arithmetic te gegeoake Arithmetic is my forte.

gehati 1. subj. pron. (1pl. excl.) we; cf. tahati.

Gehati mae Buala ēre 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 raahi gami gehati gave it to us

gi  v.t. & v.i. be proud of, satisfied with, glad about; cf. keli tagna.

lara thono geje gau fara si te atha sikolo a! I’m really very glad to have had school!

gi  v.i. sit in a sloppy fashion with legs spread apart; caus. fagejo: syn. kmejo, krojo.

gekla  v.i. limp, favouring a sore leg; redup. 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!

Gaju teke rave mare na gekheu kligna pesigna na The tree that they cut is still suspended high up by its base.

gle  v.s. be standing or sticking erect, projecting upward, such as the mast of a ship seen from a distance; cf. juklu.

gema1 exclaim. 1. man; friend (informal tag placed at the end of a sentence). 2. expression of surprise or disapproval.

gema2  v.t. & v.i. confront and threaten with a weapon, such as raising an axe as if to strike; redup. geageima.

gami 1. poss. pron. (1pl. excl.) our (food, drink, consumables); cf. gega.

gami gano gehati our food

2. poss. pron. (2pl.) your (food, drink or consumables).

gami kho’u gotilo your (pl.) water

gogejo  v.i. sway or wiggle the pelvis from side to side, as when dancing; cf. gegego.

gogegeo  v.i. wiggle, squirm around, whether sitting or standing; cf. gogegeo.

Gegegeo 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.

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.

Fageri v.s. be listing, leaning off-centre, on edge, turned on one side.

geri  n. edge, such as water’s edge.

geri kho’u river bank

gerero  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. tatiilo. 2. obj. pron. (tl. excl.) us three; used with gami. gami getilo.

poss. pron. (tl. excl.) our: used with -mi, nomi or gemi.

nomi suqga getilo our (tl. excl.) house
gemi nagare getilo our (tl. excl.) garden

gethu  v.t. thread vine such as lawyer-cane through the top of snare or grā’o’net.

grKHU  n. type of vine used to make snares for hunting or fishing.

geu poss. pron., your (sg.) (food, drink or consumables); cf. gega.

geu mofi iago your orange

geva  v.t. & v.i. stretch out, spread wide.
such as a bird spreading its wings: cf. ea'eva.

Geva neu naihejia na The bird spread (its wings).

Geva loo la gi mana gógo bl'o ia He went and stretched out on the big floor.

gi v. p. intensifier, emphasizing intention, desire or goal-directed aspect.

Iara gi mala tei neku nu ke nakhte neu sia I had intended to go but it rained again.

Snebelá nála iago ne the'ome atha ná gi ana You were just afraid so didn’t (want to) take that.

Chau la gi la ru'e sukha nogna hi la ia The banana has already ripened to the point of falling down.

Mana gi kheto nga ne cgu nála sana He still wants his wife (even though she left him).

Jurepa'e la tei nála nathu'a ia gi bulldozer ia bosu mata teke jughu ka nogu 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 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.

giğri 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. fagigri. 2. rub against, such as a pig bumping repeatedly against a tree.

igiñni 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.

Gigiñni noa! (That) gives us the creeps!

gigo v.t. pry open, such as opening a clamshell or a locked door with a knife; redup. gigo: cf. hihi.

Mei ne gigigo nála mare loke gna sitoa la ne blau roño They came and prayed open the store’s lock and stole the money.

gila v.t. & v.i. rub, wipe, spread on greasy substance, e.g. butter: cf. numuju; redup. giga.

gikhe v.i. walk on toes; walk on tiptoe; hop on one foot; redup. giegikhe: syn. jikhe: cf. gekhe.

gile prep. until; redup. giegile.

Ofo sago agne gile ke mei iara ĕrăfe You wait here until I return in the evening.

Ofo ne gile babá'(l) waited until (l) got tired.

Suusuihki lao ni mana ne gile mágā phimare He kept needing 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.

giri 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; redup. giğišu.

Giğišu lao gu la kaisel pha 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, tatito or tahati.

Hoño gita si gorá sua ĕre 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); redup. giğihiu: cf. suti.

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.

goagara 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. go gobro.

 göbri v.i. become narrow.

 göbro v.s. be narrow, cramped, a ‘tight squeeze’ (small space, such as a small canoe or room).

Gobro si suga kuki gne This cookhouse is cramped.

goda v.i. scavenge or dig for food (animal), e.g. a pig rummaging through a garden; redupl. goda; nml. göda.

Bosu na ne goda ka naqare na A pig dug up food in a garden.

Faidu te eni mare ana puhi goda 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. go godo.

goegore v.i. tremble, shiver, as from cold or fear; syn. tetete, dedede, fififi.

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’ağu iara gne phia mae! My stomach has already collapsed, man!

gofla v.i. form a dent or concave shape.

go gol o v.t. put a dent in: collapse or compress.

Gogolo khune tini are, na feisua nauno Compress those empty cans lest mosquitoes breed (in them).

gōlo 1. n. dent. 2. adj. dented, as an old pot.

gofo v.s. be powdery, light and dry, soft and fluffy, such as powdered lime or roasted tubers; redupl. gougofo; syn. mofru.

gogre v.t. erect a house frame; syn. rogora.

gogro v.t. & v.i. reverse, go backwards, as by walking or paddling; redupl. gogogro.

gogodo v.t. & v.i. make a formal swearing by invoking a taboo 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 gregagna 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. phao pado.

Tanhi gogoina teuana ne maqra 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. gogolo; syn. kekene.

gogolodou v.s. 1. be weak, not sturdy, hard or solid, e.g. a slender tree; fr. dou dou; ant. maku.

Gogolodou si nafnata teuana i a, the’ome maku That kind is weak, not hard.

2. be unripe (food), not ready for harvest; fr. dou dou.

gogomo v.s. be dull, cloudy and grey (weather); var. go gomo.

gogoro v.t. 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 noğu iara Hold this canoe steady so I can climb up.

gogovilavi adj. black and white (colour of certain pigs).

Bosu mae he i te gogovilavi i a? Whose pig is it that is black and white?
goigori1 v.t. shave hair off; syn. felañi.
goigori2 v.t. & v.i. squirm, wallow, roll around on the ground: cf. pepele.
Goigori 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.
Gokla 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. gokha.
Aho fabrahù la gile gokha ñose ka gegu 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: redup. gogolo; syn. godo.
Tei ne golo déni nea sara ia I went directly and found it.
gogolo v.t. & v.i. aim, point a weapon at; go directly to, aim for; var. Gogolo; 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 lago ne the'ome lase nigo You came creeping and (l) 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.
Kmnmi gopa your (dl.) father.
goreho v.t. & v.i. assault and kill, esp. in raiding; var. goroho; nml. goreho; 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. goroho; cf. snura.
Thara goroho v.t. mutilate, cut or kill by slashing.
Fagoroho n.pl. enemy raiders or killers.
gorha v.t. & v.i. paddle.
Gorha n. paddle (generic).
Gorha bakala wide paddle
Gorha choichopli pointed paddle
Gorha ñelapisaba 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. fañonofunu, taetañe 2. grate food, e.g. tapioca or sweet potato.
Gorhu n. sharpening stone; grater.
gosa v.s. be watery and overripe (old tubers); var. gosu.
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.
Fago gose v.t. & v.i. move quickly, accelerate.
Fago gose fana 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.
Gotha 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.t. 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 sito gnno, ba? You wait here and I go to the store. I will go there, ok.
   Faravi lao noda gu ka ghumna na mala sala’u gu nakhtet 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. nholho.
   Ne gubru gau na’lTu sara ia. A spirit chased me.

gudu v.s. be full, flooded, saturated with water; syn. gid.’

gufi v.t. 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. ilfa.
   Fiti gufla sukha çlepo are. Just put those things down.
2. v.i. escape from an oven (smoke).

gufra v.t. cut a path through the forest; find one’s way in the forest without following a known path.

gugunu u.i. make a poison potion.

gugunu n. poison potion made from phutu tree and leaves of khori vine; used for killing fish and eels.

guuru v.t. be carried, tossed or tumbled around by a breaking wave; var.

guuru: fr. guru.
   Mei nala galo bi’o na nala 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?

gukuh v.t. follow a ridgetop, walk along the top of something, e.g. a log or ridge; redupl. guguwu.
   guku v.n. ridge, path; syn. nuku.

gumhu v.t. sting (wasp, bee, or tail of scorpion).
   fagugumhu v.s. have stinging sensation; show signs of having been stung.
   gugunu n. mud wasp.

gunna v.t. sand, polish, make smooth, as in finishing the surface of canoe or walking-stick.
   gûnna 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 nado gi gne, la gura gau sara ia. This sun is very hot; it’s making me hot.

guru adj. straight (hair); redupl. guguru; cf. doglo.

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.
gusna  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.

khagne na mana his hand
doge 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?

greyatha gna su’ga na the door of the house
Apo gna na ke ulu ana its wake is in front there.


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.

lara ne filo ni feilagenga na I saw his going up.

Ninhigana fara si kokogna na Pulling it out is really hard.

gnaberagi  v.t. sit down without a seat in a canoe; var. gnoberagi.

gnabi  n. 1. heart, chest area; syn. nagnafa: redup. gnaingnabi.

Kabru ka gnaingnbi’u 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.

gnae1  v.t. lift, hoist up the edge of a net, hand over hand; cf. rafe.

gnae2  n. swamp; syn. gnagno, naoro.

gnae3  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. ra’ gi.

gnafa  v.i. rest, stop, complete, finish; cf. nhigo.

gnafa hi! done!

Tanhi ni hei ame gnafa ña egu si gloku re mae Buala rea? What time will the Buala men finish work?

fagnafa 1. v.i. finish a task.

Niha ame fagnafa ña si su’ga tarai gnea? How long before the church is finished?

2. adv. completely, to the end; cf. fanhigo.

fagnagnafa  v.t. summarise, bring to conclusion.

gna’a  v.t. work on a task to the exclusion of other things: concentrate on doing only one thing.

Gna’gi la igne lao gepa kaisei wiki tojana na la! We (two) have been working exclusively on this one whole week.

gnagru  n. 1. pandanus tree: leaves used for making mats; syn. khifra; cf. phoporo, tharino. 2. plaited mat made from dried pandanus leaves.

gnagru ñere  mat with serrated edges

gnagru majige  mat with a diagonal weave

gnagru 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.

gnagnagali  v.i. scrub, wash by scrubbing vigorously (body); syn. naaonga.

Gnagnagali balu sopu sago mala ñae Wash well with soap in order to be clean.

gagnapa (Bughotu)  n. mud; syn. chopu.

gagnuo  n. swamp; syn. gnae, naoro.

gagnnu  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. gnhoko.

Mae bi’o na gnakra teu ka suğa 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 geği te khabla sini gnakri ia te nanama gne ne fadi’a gau sara Gne 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 colho sago gne You’re just pleasing yourself.

gnami v.t. taste by licking with the tongue; redupl. gnaignami; cf. lapı.

gnañhi v.t.t. smell (distant); redupl. gnaignañhi; cf. gnaiñho.

gnañhö v.t. smell (near); redupl. gnaignañhö; cf. gnaiñhi.

gnara n. type of vine; narrow strips used as string for sewing and binding thatch.

gnaraftele n. type of wide vine, used for weaving black designs to decorate bamboo walls; syn. glolu.

gnare n. brownish-green lizard (Cnouocophalus godeffroyi); syn. gıaįgani’uri.

gnaru n. type of tree fern.

gnarho n. vine (generic); string, rope; syn. dogi; cf. phukiri.

gnarho glugu n. vine with the appearance of glugu snake in both colouration and curvature; used for medicine in heartburn; var. gnarho bi’o, gnarho moği.

gnata n. termite.

gne adj. this (here) (sg.. present object); cf. igne, teugne.

mae gne this man
La aho si gögnaro gne This day is really fine weather.
wiki te mei gne this coming week
Sukhu ni nachuruğu gne Dig out this splinter of mine.

gno adj. that (there) (sg.. distant object); cf. igno, teugno.

Tei ka suğa 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.

gnoğa v.i. defecate indiscriminately; redupl. gnoagnoğa.

gnoñofo n. scraps of leaves, sticks or dirt clinging to hair or clothes.

gnognooro 1. v.i. sense, esp. to have erotic sensations; cf. mhala. 2. n. sin, sinner, esp. from sexual misconduct; syn. koąkoo.

koakoo. 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.

lago bi’o fara gnognooro! You are really very promiscuous!

Fiti gnognooro 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, huhutl.

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 vavalasá split bêche-de-mer with intestines removed and lining pulled from body wall for eating
gnoke ġruse  bēche-de-mer found on sandy, grassy areas; food removed from appendages to intestines

gnokereğ n. octopus; syn. nāgīrita.
gnoku n. nest.
fdagnoku v.t. & v.i. litter or scatter things in a mess.

Thosei fagnoku tafri ġobilepo are fagano ñīlīsei fakelī 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 fe’iko Take a small bite.

gnounoro 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.

gnubra v.t. catch fire and burn; syn. gnuri, nhako.

gnuegule n. rubbish heap; cf. chara.

gnugru (Hograno) v.t. 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.

gnuri v.i. catch fire and burn; syn. nhako, gnubra.

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.

fatale gnaka send a bag of valuables in exchange for assistance in raiding or killing.

gnheugnehug 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 gnheugnehugu ne mei mana ġaju na ne rhana noğu si lara ia He came carrying a bundle of sticks flapping up and down and startled me.

ghoi 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.

agnhokro n. unmarried, single person; syn. na’au kolho.

H

habo v.t. & v.t. touch by hand, hold or feel for; redupl. haohabo; cf. tabo, ra’u.

habra (Bughoto) v.t. 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.

hağlu 1. n. broom, made from grass. 2. v.t. & v.i. sweep with a broom, clean by sweeping; redupl. hağalu; nml. nhağlu; syn. tatatu, hahaja; cf. haro. 3. v.t. & v.i. be clean or clear of moral transgression.

te hağlu rañhi 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.

fahaeaht v.a., be proud, conceited, lit. 'make (oneself) high'; syn. fabiobi'o, fafeuefenei, au fa'ulu.

Fahaeaht fara si ga'a'ase ana That girl is very conceited.

fahage v.t. put on, wear (clothing or body decoration).

fanfahage v.t. make a magical spell to attract game or fish, e.g. to bring a turtle to the surface; lit. 'make rise'.

fanahage v.t. & v.t. procreate (by magical spell); syn. fakmane; 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

nhagaranane 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. fanahage.

nai'tu nhage n. spirit that responds to the call of a spirit medium.

tae'go nhage v.i. & v.t. adopt a child.

Sua neke tae'go nhage kolho mana si sua ga'a'ase ana ia That girl is only a child he adopted.

hahaja 1. n. broom made from grass; syn. ha'glu, thatasau. 2. v.t. & v.i. sweep with a broom, clean by sweeping; syn. tatusu, ha'glu; cf. haro.

gaha'hej adj. swept clean.

hahana v.i. pant, be short of breath; fr. hana; cf. naana, pha'na.

khaja hahana whooping cough

hahao v.i. scoop out, take out all at once, empty out by scooping or shovelling.

Atha kokohomo ana sago gema mala hahao fabi'o Take that shell ladle, man, in order to make big scoops.

Mei na'a vaka ne hahao fathe'o na'a

gi su'ga 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.t. & v.t. collect from, take up a collection.

Mae Kilomama re haho legu su'ga tei kolho nodi tageti na si'al奥 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. hihi.

haimi v.t. sense, have a feeling about; feel a certain way, begin to be aware of; see or sense sign of; var. hemi; redup.

haimi. The'ome haimi 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 fo' fa'a To The sick man just waited, sensing (death).

Fahaimi ba la'a the'o kolho me mei iago nei 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 kei! 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' adv. in a short time, after a brief interval.

Hanu ke mei na'a nei iago la the'o la si gano ra You came back in a short while. (but) the food was gone.
hanu\textsuperscript{2} \textit{n.} word used in place of tabu word or name; cf. hebei.

\textbf{Hanu re neke mei ñinei} Those people came earlier today.

\textbf{Hanu la te hanu neu neu mana gegna thae meresin na ne mei si nakhete bl'o ia} He said so-and-so, so-and-so in his (bad) magic and the big rain came.

\textbf{haña} \textit{v.i.} rush, hurry, work hurriedly or intently: try hard to complete a task; redupl. hahaha; cf. naña, phaña.

\textbf{Haña e gnafa nahruga na egu sara e loku e loku ka te naran nakhete ñre ia} I am hurrying to finish clearing the garden, working and working on these rainy days.

\textbf{Haña e gnafa thobi na nu mala tei noñu 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.

\textbf{hahaha} \textit{v.i.} pant, be short of breath; cf. nanaña, phaña.

\textbf{khaja hahaha} whooping cough

\textbf{huruhaha} \textit{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.

\textbf{haohna} (Bughotu) \textit{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.

\textbf{hapu} \textit{v.i.} hold one's breath.

\textbf{hara} \textit{v.i.} \& \textit{v.t.} look for, search for; var. nhara; redupl. hahara; syn. hiro.

\textbf{Na faneha egu ni si u nhara naikno te eni teu maen funei kho hote namono ñreay} Why are the village chiefs making this search for this person?

\textbf{haro} \textit{v.i.} \& \textit{v.t.} take up along the ground (by hand); cf. haľgu.

\textbf{haru} \textit{v.t.} 1. bind, tie up in a parcel with a knot, make a tight parcel; redupl. haharu.

\textbf{haru piha} tie up parcel of food

\textbf{haru suhe} tie up parcel of sweet potato or taro

2. hold bad feelings bottled up inside.

\textbf{nharu} \textit{n.} knot; knotted parcel (of food); var. naharu.

\textbf{hasu} \textit{v.t.} sweep out, sweep aside.

\textbf{Hasu koko thae kokkorako are gema!} Sweep out that chicken crap. man!

\textbf{hata} \textit{v.t.} take, get; syn. atha.

\textbf{hata mei} bring

\textbf{hata lao} take away and keep

\textbf{hatimare 1. subj. pron. (3pl.)} they (male speaking); syn. mare. 2. \textit{obj. pron. (3pl.)} them (male speaking); used with di; rel. constr.\ di hatimare. 3. \textit{poss. pron. (3pl.)} their; used with -di, nodi or gedo.

\textbf{nodi mola hatimare} their (pl.) canoe

\textbf{hauhua} \textit{v.i.} bark (dog); var. houhou.

\textbf{havi (Bughotu)} \textit{v.i.} be born, give birth; be or live well; cf. karha.

\textbf{haze} \textit{v.t.} help, give aid, assist; redupl. haehaze; syn. hathe (Bughotu).

\textbf{The'ome haze ni kolho idomu na sago ga'ase igne} You, girl, simply are not helping your mother.

\textbf{hebei} \textit{n.} so-and-so; used in place of a name or word which has been forgotten or cannot be spoken; var. nhebei: caus. fanhebei.

\textbf{hega} \textit{v.s.} be enlarged (belly), as a pregnant woman or small boy; cf. popoto.

\textbf{hehe} \textit{v.i.} \& \textit{v.t.} remove food from a stone oven or basket; syn. hesa, gesa; cf. hesra.

\textbf{hehe} \textit{v.} \& \textit{v.t.} mind.

\textbf{bo'hihehe} heathen, lit. 'dark mind'

\textbf{tuguhehe} teach lesson, lit. to 'change mind'


\textbf{he'ia} anyone, whoever

\textbf{Hei si te mei ka vaka falo ñinei ia?} Who came on the plane today?

\textbf{Hei te lase fada sasa na?} Who knows how to spear fish?

\textbf{Fa'isra ka hei sago?} Who are you snarling at?

\textbf{Tangi ni hei?} What time is it?

\textbf{Na'nhamu na hei sia?} What is your name?

2. whose? which?: var. heil.
(Nogna) khuma hei si te lehe ia?
Whose dog is it that died?
nogna mola ihe? 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 nala Morisi me the'o kholho neu si lara 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.t. listen attentively, with ‘open ears’.

heni v.t. chase, drive away, esp. by shouting; cf. brue, igi.

heplu v.i. flare or flame up; blaze up; redupl. heheplu; caus. faheplu; syn. deplu.

heru (Blablal) v.i. & v.t. sip soup; syn. seu.

hesa (Blablal) 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 phegra 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 ihne phiia mae?
(Will) this man be strong enough, man?

fahaeta v.i. & v.t. be confident; put forcefully, aggressively; assert.
Mae funeia re fahaeta faa nodi cheke re The chiefs put their talk very aggressively.

faheta v.i. & v.t. be or make strong.
Keha mae au nodi meresini mola faheta Some men have magic to make them strong.

heta genna v.i. persist, rise in opposition to, refuse to give up, such as a person or serious illness.
Chuchuru ko’u meresini nea ba heta genna nala khabru na ka mana Even though (he had) injections and drank medicine, the pain just got worse.

heva’ interrog. where?
hevaheva everywhere
heva tia anywhere
heva te heva wherever
Tei heva si John ia? Where is John going?

heva’ adj. nine, numeral counting; cf. nheva.

he’e adv. yes (slang); cf. uve.

hi t.a. completive aspect.
La tusu lao hi mana He has given it away.
La d’i’i hi mola na The canoe is ruined.
La tei hi si mana ia ba the’o naau 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’ 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 su’a gne gema ne lulu ke kligna gu iara gne Repair this house again. man. it has been leaking above me.

hihi v.i. & v.t. brush against, esp. with body or hand.

hihi’ v.t. pry apart, separate by prying.
Age gotilo mala hihi no’gu khoilo iara You all go and pry out (the copra from) my coconuts.
Hihi ged 타 릭 삶 부스 꽃赣 გა გერმ. Pry
open this canned pork of ours, man.
hih occasional. 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.
hii exclam. sound made by spirits at night.
hii v.t. hunt pig; nmpl. 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.
hilihata v.t. scent, smell or search for by
following a scent; fr. hili.

nhilihata v.t. move around erratically,
looking for a scent.
mae, unha si te eni khuma gnea te
nhilihata tafiti 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.
Those hiño ka te diy' e Don’t take
those bad scraps.
Khuma hei si te mii hiohiño ka chara
gno? Whose dog is that coming to
scavenge in the garbage there?
hiyo 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 ne 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;
fr. popoto.
Hipoto หนัก ห้อง ถูก น้ำ น่า ๆ. That is
still warped in the middle.
hiro (Bughotu) v.t. search for: syn. hara.
hihio 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'0 v.t. take: syn. atha.
Hi’0 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.
hoehogene v.i. & v.t. eat grated coconut
together with other food, e.g. sweet
potato: cf. rode.
hoğri v.t. change, transform: var. hoğro;
syn. khoğri.
Fatak'le gu ñau iago phalhamu re
ame ke hoğri nagnafa ña egu
Reveal your wrongdoing before you
repent (change your mind).
fanhoinhogri adv. taking turns,
switching from one to another.
Papa gau fanhoinhogri si ñoro ga'ase
The girls took turns carrying me (in a
sling on the back).
hoğri v.i. & v.t. change, exchange,
replace: swap, switch; mix together,
e.g. ingredients for soup: mingle, such
as boys and girls: caus. fanhoğri.
lehe nhoğri die for (Jesus Christ)
Ka Thavinago gno na ke fanhoğri ke
tei legu namono mae velepuhi ñere
On Thavinago [day] these catechists
will go to every village to switch
places.
nhoinhogri v.t. be novel, peculiar,
different.
hoğri nagnafa v.t. repent. change one’s
mind, relent; syn. tuguhehe.
hoğri v.t. replace.
Neke hoğogri re' noğu nañlahi 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.t. 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. glehe karakha.

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.t. & v.t. lie or deceive (with resulting ill effects, as from poisonous or hot substance); fr. hoti; cf. chaihagi.

Hohotiana si mae teugne This man is lying.

hoto n. upland; upward location at a higher elevation; the high inland mountainous region; 'bush' region; ant. paka, raku.

cheke holo bush language

hono v.t. & v.t. load, put inside a bag, basket or case; redund. hohonu.

hono 1. v.t. interfere with, block, as tall trees that block the sunlight from reaching plants underneath, thus stunting their growth; redund. hohonu; caus. fahono.

2. v.t. & v.t. irritate, make fed up; be disgusted or tired of, as with constant rain or noisy children.

Hoño gitu sa goro su te nairu gëre These misbehaving children are irritating us.

hore (Bughotu) n. dugout canoe.

horo v.t. & v.t. make, build, as a house or canoe; put together, compose; redund. 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 ahá ka iago ia. That axe handle I got from you really fits my axe well.

horotagi v.t. & 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.

fahothi 'poisonous'; cf. mobra.

Hoti gau nolahia la papa'e toñana thinigu na sara ia The nolahia tree irritated me so my whole body blistered.

hohotiana v.t. & v.t. lie or deceive (with resulting ill effects from poisonous or hot substance); cf. chaihagi.

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.t. bark (dog); var. hauhau.

hu v.t. call out from a distance, as a person signalling for a dog.

huahua v.t. laugh; cf. faha.

huahugra v.t. make up or fabricate story about someone, falsely attributing lies or wrongdoing.

Huahugra 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.t. reach for something in a basket, bag or pocket; syn. huge.

huëge v.t. swell up, form a boil or infected cut.

nhüge n. boil, painful infected swelling; syn. fofoana.

nhüge thina hard compact boil, lit. 'stone boil'

huëgru v.t. carry a load on one's back by hanging a net bag on a stick placed over the shoulder; syn. nhí'o; cf. nhuëgru.

nhuëgru n. bundle of food, usually made for carrying on the back; cf. nanhí'o.

Nhuëgru khurama hei si ka kho'u gno ra? Whose food bundles are those over there by the river?

huga v.t. & v.t. put on or wear a belt.

fahuga v.t. put a belt on someone.

nhuëga n. belt.
nhuga sesehu  n. ceremonial belt made of shell money and porpoise teeth.

huge  v.t. reach for something in a basket, bag or pocket: syn. hufe.

huha  n. packet, e.g. of matches or cartridges.

huha  (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 kotu Buula re. The men who disobeyed and didn’t work on Friday are being taken to Buula 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 nai 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 nai sara ia. She really forced me so I went.

huhuti  n. white béche-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. fahuhiju; cf. huhuru.

Hei si te huhuju gau lara 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! It ate and ate until I was really bursting!

Roğu si'i ba fatuqje 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.t. root (pig), dig with snout in the ground.

huňu  v.t. overwhelm with pungent odour.

Huňu gau fara sedi ne tokra fnuda sara ia! The perfume really overwhelmed me and I almost fainted!

hure  (Blabla) v.i. & v.t. carry on the shoulder; syn. pala.

hure  (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.

huruhaňa  n.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. haňa.

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. fanhuahuta.

Nhuta te la hage flava na ka draebom The dough (flour) rises from the yeast.

1

1  v. pt. t. suff.; cf. ni.

maja teke filoi tahati ia the rainbow that we saw

agri nigo (night) crawl after you

rugui kho'ù ka pocho soak up water with a sponge

1  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.
suğa 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 gano iago You go and prepare (some) food.
2. obj. pron. (2sg.) you; used with nigo.
nigo iago. 3. poss. pron. (2sg.) you; used with nou or geu.

nou suğa iago your house
gau kho’u iago your water

iara 1. subj. pron. (1sg.) I.
iara au kaisei I have one.
Roğu nonolo gögnaro si iara ia I want to walk around now.
iara nekei 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 noğu or -gu.

noğu iara mine
noğu naflahi iara my knife
thiniğu iara my body

ibru v.s. be covered with flies, such as faeces covered with swarming flies.

Khuma hei si te lehe te ibru ġaño teu ka kho’u gno ia? Which dog died that is covered with flies by the river over there?

icho idomi ezelam., expression used after being tickled; redup. ỉu’ičhu.
fa’u’ičhu v.t. poke in a ticklish spot.
ido n. (voc.) mother, elder female kin of first ascending generation, mother-in-law; cf. dogega, do.
idogna his mother (referential)
ifla v.t. insert into place, slide into, place securely; redup. i’ifla; syn. jujukia, gagepe.

Ifa lao ka ġrīnī Insert (it) into the wall.
I’ifla lao gu iara noğu naflahi gne agne e te fofo’i gu iara thuboğu gne I’ll place my knife here and go and treat this sore of mine.

fili v.t. insert a small section of sago leaf to fix a leaking roof; cf. ifa.

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

iğre 1. pron. these (here) (pl., present objects).
iğre ke kmana di iğro These are more plentiful than those.
2. adj. these (here) (pl., present objects); var. ěgre.
sua iğre these children here

iğro 1. pron. those (there) (pl., distant objects). 2. adj. those (there) (pl., distant objects); var. ěgro.
khokorako iğro 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 signe This man came from overseas.

igno 1. pron. that (there) (sg., distant object).
Ignor khehokholon eegu That is another kind.
2. adj. that (there) (sg., distant object); var. gno.
   ka suga 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.t. become lost, go astray; cf. snivi.
   lara ne tei iho ka Nathu’a igno holo
   I went and got lost in the forest up there.
3. v.t. fail, be unable to do, such as failing in school.

Goro su a tei iho ka Sikulu King
   George re ke la pulo kolho All the children who fail at King George
   School just come back (home).

Fa’ilo v.s. be confused, uncertain.
fa’io’ilo v.s. be unaware of, not expecting; var. fa’i’ilo.
   Fa’io’ilo 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
   gege sumu 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.

Ikotona na v.i. be all over, spread everywhere; cf. toorna.

Mae geologist ra mei hiro thina neke
   ikotona na khou’ 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).


Io’iho v.i. yell out ‘yoohaaaaaa!’ as loudly as
   possible.

Io’i’itho v.t. irritate, annoy, provoke to
   anger; syn. nionito; cf. jito.

Fa’io’i’itho v.t. deliberately anger or rile;
   argue forcefully; var. fnionitho.
   Te fa’io’i’itho di keha mae re the’ome
   kelli sia, gema! It’s not good to
   anger other men, man!

Irala adj. usual, common, uninteresting.
   boring.

Iragi irala sare iro’g u tei filo Those
   are the same old dances; I don’t want
   to go and watch.

Irog v.i. & v.t. have an affair; form a
   sexual liaison outside marriage.

Mae John na irogau na la 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
   fo’gra 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
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. najbru; 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. jaglo.

Jafnu nogu 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.f. miss (target), go astray, take wrong path.

Jafra kolho si kuali teke fada nañhaji iara na ia The arrow that I shot at the bird simply missed.

Jafra ni teke tei iago ka nañgare 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.t. go wrong, make a mistake; nml. najfara.

Jafra tafri kolho si keha cheke ka buka te e’ei gotilo gre Some of the words in the book all made are simply all wrong.

3. v.t. & v.f. commit adultery, lit. ‘do wrong’.

James na ne jafra ka ketogna mae Samson na neu sia James committed adultery with Samson’s wife.

fajafra adv. differently; wrongly.

jañlo v.s. be surprised; syn. vere; cf. jafnu.

Jañlo noñgu ni fara sara te tei te tathali te mei mare nodi vaka na’ugra mae Merika ra I’m very surprised that they went and escorted the American fishing boat in.

jañra1 n. large root, tap root (trees or tubers); syn. glathi.

jañra2 v.i. slip, slide down.

Jañra ne soro ka nañetu Blahingoji gno (l) slid down the hillside at Blahingoji.

fajajra v.t. & v.f. surf on waves.

jaha v.t. 1. sharpen, as a knife or axe; var. zaha; syn. gorhu; cf. fajofonu, taetañe. 2. grate food, such as tapioca or sweet potato.

jaijali v.f. 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. fajajaga.

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 ñoro mae sitei gre I said it was alright for the chickens to be here, but these children just scared them away.

jajara1 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.

jajara2 v.t. & v.f. sweep the ground around a house; var. jajaro; syn. kakara.

jajatha n. roof beam running crosswise to other wooden beams at midsection.

jakatagi v.t. 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.

jakna₁ 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 nhuqe ka gahe na la! The boil on his leg spread up to his groin!

Khoilo na te e jakna ka khikilova na si suja khoilo mae Korogha na ia The coconuts reached up to the rooftop of the copra shed of the Korogha men.

jakna² v.s. be startled, shocked, as by a loud noise; syn. đagra, rhana, jana.
Jakna noda gemai (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.

jam 1. conj. if, in the event that, if and when; cf. jaw, ne.
Jame tei raru ǧognaro gne na te bobotu gumi meu gehati gre If we go out to sea now we will get wet.
Baibati nigo fara jame teke tei nou lago ḡinou na (We) will miss you a lot when you go later.

2. mod. may, possibly.
Sua te foqra 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 phoqla 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. đagra, rhana, jakna.
Tore, jana noqo iara, gema. Lara jau the’ome mei lago 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. zaooz’o, jaa’o;
caus. faa’o; cf. nonolo.

japa v.s. be laid up, incapacitated by illness;
redupl. jajapa.
Foqra ne jajapa si gehati thabukagna (Our) family were all laid up by illness.

jarabama n. type of vine; leaves used as toilet paper.

jarha 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 gnaora ia egu si ǧognaro 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. *jamé, jateu*.
   Na ke foigrá gau jau iar a 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.t.* think mistakenly, expect wrongly.

lara jau Baddeley neu sia! I thought it was the (ship) Baddeley!

Jau iago egu kaisei mae teke mei agra ka suğa boñi na neu si goru ga’ase ra All the girls said that you might have been the man who came creeping to the house last night.

lara jau the’ome mei iago I thought you weren’t coming.

javalu *v.t.* make an area tabu, prohibit access, e.g. placing nut-bearing trees or reef waters off-limits; syn. jabru; cf. soka.

ja’l *v.t.* plant with a digging stick (garden crops); stick with a pointed implement; syn. jo’u.

faja’ja’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 obonata*), 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. fejejemu.

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. juğru.

fajifla *adv.* out, outside, in an outward direction.

Khilo fajifla Christianity, lit. ‘call out of (of darkness)’

hata fajifla take out

fajiflə *v.t.* 1. put or allow to go outside.

Dora na ne fajiflə bosu na ne tei goda ka gedí thobi na Dora let the pig out and it went digging food in their garden.

2. let out information, disclose, reveal.

jigi *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; search randomly, look everywhere; var. zizi; cf. jahi.

jijiru *n.* type of tree used in certain medicines and to make axe handles.

jilu *v.i.* veer in the wrong direction, change direction erratically, go astray; wander aimlessly; syn. friru.

Mola igne e the’ome ðiglo 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; redeupl. jiejike; syn. gikhe; cf. gekhe.

lara ne jiehke neime ne khaprai siá! I kept dry by walking on tiptoe!

jito *v.i.* & *v.t.* poke a fire with a stick; poke with a burning stick; redeupl. jiojito.

fajojito *v.t.* antagonise, usually with angry talk; provoke or needle; syn. faponito.

jiu *v.t.* pry up, lift or prop up with a lever.

Jiu hage iago jare mala famamhaku lara kligna na Lift it up there so I can make it harder on top.

joe *n.* leprosy.

joejoe’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.t.* & *v.t.* insult with improper language, as speaking a taboo name; blaspheme; var. zozogara.
jojojo v.i. make noise walking through the forest (person, pig or spirit).

jokae 1. v.t. & v.i. spoil, go rotten; var. joke; redupl. jokjaek; 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. geno.

jokmu (archaic) v.i. stick into, knife or spear.

Mae, giro na ne tei ne jokmu neu ka thagrugna Mark na Man. That spear went and struck Mark’s back.

jokko 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 suga 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. jokjokra; 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.

jomo1 v.i. 1. die from too much overgrowth (garden crop).

The’eme ke tei sigo di gu ñalal 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. fajomaho; cf. sasalo.

jomo2 n. small moray eel; var. zomo; cf. naboku.

joñi v.t. join two things together; splice together; syn. tudu.

Joñi phia gnarlo are gopa mala brahu na You two splice together those two strings to make a long one.

joño (Buhotu) adj. black; syn. pipito.

joñoto v.t. move or burn up the length of, as a burning stick, rising tide or swelling leg; cf. knoro.

Huè 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.

farjotoi 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 (Buhotu) v.i. & v.t. plant with a digging stick (garden crops), stick with a pointed implement; syn. j’a’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

juğru v.i. & v.t. enter, come or go inside; ant. jilla.

juğru hage go up into

fajuğru v.t. put inside.

jugi v.i. hide; syn. poru.

juijugi v.i. hide; syn. pophoru.

Manna ne juijugi noñu naflahi lara 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).

jujufu v.i. fall abruptly flat on the face.

jujukla v.t. insert into place, slide into place securely; redupl. jujukla; syn. ifla, gagape.
jujuku n. rolled-leaf stopper, placed over fufuilo (spout) of bamboo water container.
Fagano jujuku ni pha’u su na Cover up the head of a child in a back-sling.
jujurukuli n. 1. honey; syn. nha’i’ju. 2. honeybee.

juklu v.t. be oversize; be of different sizes (sticks, reeds or poles); cf. gele.
Juklu keha ġaju neu ne chakh tafri ne sou sou sara ia mi ġu 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 ġeñatha na The load got stuck in the doorway.

jukma v.t. redup. jujukme.
Mei ne tokokei gehegu na nu la jujukmei la tei la me thoki ni khamegu na neu si iara ia I came and hit my leg and then stumbled and hit my arm.

jukhu v.t. 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.

julapo 1. type of tree with edible fruit; syn. nafti. 2. fruit of the julapo tree.

julepe v.i. rummage through, search carelessly; cf. plesa, hurakupe.
Gema, thosei julepe ka nodi sugar re na cheke gita mare! Man, don’t rummage through their house or they will yell at us!
Goro sua re ne tei ña ka suğa 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 or aggravate with talk; cf. suisukhi.

jumine v.t. set down temporarily, rest in place, not tightly secured, such as temporarily setting a house beam down without fitting it properly; caus.
fajuejume.
Jumine 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; redup.
jurei: 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!

jurepae v.t. crash through, breaking down obstacles; break into or out of.
Jurepa’e la tei ñala nathu’a ia gi bulldozer ia bosu mata teke juğru ka no ú bar a iara na, lao egu teu iara na la jurepa’e ni la keha pìle bara na la jìfla 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 k’agí, knotho.

juta n. 1. lamp; caus. fajuta ‘to light (lamp)’; cf. ġululutjuta. 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.
Athà mei sago ka iara You bring (it) to me.
Ağe fagusna no gu ni ka mana eigna puhí tuana I am going to ask him about that matter.
2. at. in, on, to (locative).
Iara tei ka suña’gu na I am going to my house.
au ka kho’u gno be at the river over there

3. at, on (specified time).
   iara 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 nañu ka nañahi sara ia I cut myself with a knife.

la a’aknu ka gañju 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 na gehti Because of him we started to understand.

ka teuna 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, totoñino.

kabru v.t. 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; redup. kakkachi.

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. kakalo, kamafo, kilhoahoa, tomnojala.

kafa ga’usa choke on betel nut

kafa kho’u choke on water

kafe pron. all, both; cf. kafu’a.

kafes gnhokro! Everyone sit!

kafe phile one sided

kafli v.t. flash, reflect light.

kaikafli v.t. flash on and off.

nakafla n. lightning.

kaflo v.t. wave one’s hand, esp. to beckon to come; redup. kakafla.

kakaflo phobro n. type of crab with one large and one small claw.

kaloghehe v.i. raise one’s eyebrows, esp. to flirt by raising eyebrows suggestively.

Tom na ne kaloghehe ka Mary Tom raised his eyebrow at Mary.

kafu’a pron. everyone; cf. kafe.

kafu’a tei la hui everyone went

kaçle v.i. 1. feel a muscle cramp in the spleen area. 2. be tired from overexertion.

kaçli adj. high-pitched (sound or music).

fakaculi adv. in a high voice.

koje fakaculi sing in a high voice

fakaculi v.t. make high-pitched, make higher in pitch; ant. lotu.

kago v.t. & 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; redup. kakaha. 2. adj. one; cf. kaisei.

kahi v.i. & v.t. hit a target or mark; redup. kakahi; ant. snapla.

fakahi adv. accurately, on target.

fate fakahi judge accurately

fakaliti 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. ginau.

Kaina gu sago You do (that) later.

kaisei 1. adj. one; cf. kaha.
fakaisi first
2. adj. a, one, a single (one).
Kakhana kaisi na’itu ka thobi gno 
ginei 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 kaisi My 
chicks are all still here intact, not one 
has died.

kaisi ñobi adj. numeral one hundred.

kaisi thoğa 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.

kakadiğa adj. brown with white markings 
(pig); nml. khadiğa; cf. sosogolo.

kakafna 1. n. design, scarification. 2. v.t. 
make a design on; cf. raurapu.
Repa thologi re gnhokro kakafna ni 
tha’urguna 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. 
kakalalahati; 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

kakaloa v.i. burp up undigested food, feel 
indigestion; syn. tomnojala; cf. kafa, 
kamaifo, kilihoahoa.

Kakaloa 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 fo’gra ia e fa’io’ho sia, e 
kakamora tafo 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. ha’ulu.

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. kakaña.

kakarha adj. 1. green in colour: fr. karha; 
cf. makara. 2. unripe, not mature; cf. 
buka.

giehe kakarha accidental, premature 
death

kakasa adj. step-, kinship relation; fr. 
kasa.

kma’gu 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. takakau.

Prü’e, me kakauleke tei Hang down. 
go hand over hand.

kakafa v.i. rain lightly, drizzle, let up 
raining.

Hea ao la kakafa ña nakhete ia ao nu 
gae no’gu 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.

kkhachi v.i. & v.t. carry by holding under 
the arm.
kakhaṅgra 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. fagaeus; cf. kaṅfa, 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 na’tu ne fiilo ni re’e ka thobi gno ġinei nei sia They saw a spirit which appeared in the garden today.

kakhanaṅolihie n. moon on the night following a new moon, lit. 'spirit appears'; syn. kakhanaṅi’tu.

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.

kamalo v.i. burp up undigested food with sour taste; cf. kafo, kakaloha, kililoahoa, komnojala.

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.

kaṅfa v.i. & v.t. measure, using outstretched arms as a unit (in fathoms); redupl. kakañfa; cf. kakhemo.

kaṅfa n. a unit of measurement equal to the breadth of outstretched arms, approximately one fathom.

kaokaṅlo adv. one at a time; cf. khaṅlo.

Kaokaṅlo tei ñala gopa ka thufo 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 foľogna na si te blahi mei kho’u ana in Its mouth got constricted so the water doesn't come out at all.

kapiole v.i. twist around, wrap around and cling to, as a snake, or a young child holding on to parent.

Tapli ñala iara mojgo na ne kapiole ka gaheggo 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. kaokapo; syn. řapo.

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.

Me John na the’ome mei fakaputu nognia gegen teure John's possessions and food did not all come.

karaṅfa v.i. stretch out restlessy, as from sickness; redupl. karaṅfa.

kara’o v.i. & v.t. make a coconut-frond basket and load it (usually with garden produce); redupl. kakara’o.

Kaka’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. bosii.

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.

Gragna mama Kmudu na karha ka suja foğra 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, fakrja.
fakarhai n. matrilateral cross-cousin.
fakarhaida n. Jesus Christ, lit. 'Our
Saviour'.
nakarha n. life, existence, lifestyle.
na'arha majagani (the) new life
kasa v.t. & 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, fakrja, 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.
kok fakakasa mei transfer over to
fakakhasa v.t. 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.
kmagh kaka mia 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
nakula n. 1. resemblance, likeness in
behaviour to someone else, esp. an
ancestor.

Nakula gna mebe ni'ala 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.t. stand up and talk to assert a
point; stand up in opposition to; talk
forcefully; syn. chari khegra, kutu hage.
kakata v. 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. kakauluka.
pru'e me kakatak eu hang down, go
hand over hand
kato v.t. & v.t. chop wood with an axe,
esp. to cut down a tree; syn. rave, toka.
katu v.t. & v.t. 1. swell up into a lump,
e.g. an infected lymph gland. 2. grow,
e.g. a seed.
katu n. 1. seed; fr. katu. 2. lump
resulting from swelling. 3. testicle.
katha adj. a small amount of, a little bit;
nml. khata.
katha i'oi 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; redup.
kakata.
khata ao kolho just this small piece
kathu v.t. bite; redup. kakathu,
kakathu: caus. fakathu.
kathumasi v.t. talk angrily and bitterly,
snarl, sneer, fume angrily.
Mae Thomas na ne di'a tagna fara
sia kathumasi te suka ia
Thomas was really angry and (he)
came down fuming.
kathuplou n. sorcery resulting in sickness
with delirium and thrashing.
kau v.t. & 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.
tharino, bebeha.
kau'a v.t. & v.t. harvest taro; syn. klu,
kokhori.
kava (Pijin) n. sheet metal, corrugated iron.
suğa 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 kmokmoku nuri gne wiki toñana gne This wind hasn’t let up this whole week.
The'ome ke muana mağra na namono bi'o raru ɡre The fighting in these big countries overseas never quiets down.
2. t/a. back, in reverse direction.
lara rogu ke tei ka suaga nu I want to go back to my house.
Ke la gaota ñau si mae teke foğra ia? Is the man who was sick better yet?
A o ke la blino ña kho'ute teke britha ia Now the river that flooded is clearing back up.
3. prep. comparative, than.
ke bi'o guiaра bigger than me
ke brahu muiago taller than you
l'gre ke kmana di igro These are more plentiful than those.
keakheghahotel v.i. & v.t. go back and forth between two people, telling each that the other is slandering him; be 'two-faced'; syn. phiephiekhumia, thi'agna thaŋrugna.
kefle v.s. have eyes rolled up, showing only the whites.
The ruh khaekhare ne rane sara thuru kefe teku mae te dofi 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.
kegra n. house post.
keh 1. adj. some, other, another, more.
Keha narane re jau na ke nakhetu u signe It will probably keep raining on other days.
mae gna keha namono ia the man from another village
Au sisì gu keha ɡaju re ɡognaro gne Some trees have fruit now.
2. pron. another, other.
Ata di keha re get some others
Tei ka siqolu keha sua re na'a au kolho keha re egu Some children go to school, others simply stay (at home).
kekedo adj. empty (liquid); syn. beso.
kekedo v.s. be burned on the outside (food); nml. kekedo.
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. kakraši.
kekete v.i. sprinkle, rain with just a few drops coming down; cf. nakheti.
kekete v.s. be rough, thorny, have splinters; syn. kekere.
kekete 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 kokhoro ko teku sì la ra 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; reupload fakekheli.

Fakeli magnafa di re Make them feel better.

fakekheli 1. v.t. bless, anoint.
Fakeli gu ame gamu ña egu Bless (the food) before eating.
2. v.t. & v.r. 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 bl'io i a He is very happy that he got that big lamp.

lara 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 suga 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, thrompy, have splinters; syn. kekte.

kerufela v.r. & v.t. decorate the body with lime; fr. kheru.

ketele (Pijn) n. kettle.

kgnao v.s. recede, subside from a high or flooded state; syn. buna; ant. brita.

kgnaoknarho v.s. be stringy in consistency (tuber).

kgnaoragi 1. n. period of shrinking or receding.
2. v.t. shrink back from a swollen state; cf. kgnoru.

Thi'a mae ia te bi'o ia kgnaoragi egu teu a'na na la lehe la nei 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.t. 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 ñlapí v.t. swallow the tongue.

associated with sickness from gamunitu sorcery; syn. kodolapi.

kgnove v.s. be bent out of shape.

klakita v.s. have good texture and taste (cooked taro).

kfira v.i. & v.t. place a mat on the floor.

khifra n. 1. pandanus tree; leaves used for making mats; syn. gnagru; cf. phoporo, tharino. 2. mat woven from dried pandanus leaves.

kikibol (Pijn) n. soccer.

kikidi 1. v.t. & v.r. (Bughotu) knock or tap on, as on a door; cf. tuetuège. 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; reupload kikkiko; cf. sukhu.

Kiko naiñhagna Henry ka bokisi igne si la ba iara na nu ke la kikkiko fad'l'i 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 novaehollandiae).

kikhiti v.t. pinch, pull or dig out small objects, such as pimples or weeds; var. khikhiti; syn. ki'i; cf. kiti.

kilígano v.t. feel pain from hunger; var. kilígano.

Neke kilígano kolho si mana ia He was only hurting from hunger.

kilihoahoa v.r. burp up gastric fluids; cf. kakalohia, kamaifa, tomnomala.

kilo v.t. & v.t. call, signal to come, call out a name; reupload khiokilo; cf. eha.

Kilo famei ni sua te apu ka thoína gno Call back the child bathing in the ocean there.

Khilo au n. Christianity, the Christian church, lit. 'call out' (of darkness); var. Khilo au (Bughotu): syn. Khilo fajjifa.

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. lokumani'ga; cf. phiahchekega.

kisu v.t. 1. poke or pinch playfully, tweak; caus. fakikisu. 2. hook finger around string when making string figures.

kiukisu v.t. & v.t. knead with fingers.

kiti v.t. pinch; pluck at; pick out a small portion; cf. kii', 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. kii'ii; syn. kikhiti; cf. kiti.

lara thono ki'i di na la bu buru te iko di re nu blahi thuga gefi na goro ku na egu I was really pulling out the small grass, but my garden didn't change at all.

kla v.t. fall with a light noise on impact.

Unha si te kia jare a? What fell making a kla noise there?

klachi v.t. stuck, pinched or jammed in; caught in a tight squeeze.

George na klachi ne na 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.t. flicker, as a dying lamp or signal light; redupl. klaulamu.

klapa v.t. & 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.t. limp, favour one side while walking; redupl. kleiklegi.

klego v.t. 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.

kligina 1. prep. on top, high, up, in a high position; ant. pari.

ke kligina over, above, on top of kliginalahu topmost

Khebu re muita u kligina The mangoes are ripe on top.

Tei ba mana ka gireege kliginalahu gno He is probably going to the topmost branch there.

2. n. heaven.

fakligina 1. adv. in a place on top, above.

Nha'a fakligina hage ka tevo ane Put (it) up on that table.

2. v.t. place higher. 3. v.s. be proud, arrogant, lit. 'make oneself high'; redupl. faklakligina; cf. fahehage; ant. au fapari.

klikhi v.t. turn over, change sides; cf. figri.

klikhi naprai (the) sun changes position.

klikho v.t. glance or look around; var.

klikho.

klik İlkikho v.t. 1. look from side to side; 2. be uncertain or without direction, as a person left alone in a village; var.

liolkieno.

klino v.s. be sparkling, crystal clear; redupl. kliolkieno; cf. blino, siqela.

klisa v.s. be released, let go; fr. lisa.

klisu 1. v.t. 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.

Lei lea na klithu ka wiki te mei gne The Lei (ship) will go around (the island) next week.

klo v.t. hit or chop, making a sound like 'klo'.

Mae hek a te klo teku ke holo jare ia? Who is making those chopping sounds up there?

kloğu v.s. be concave, indented, sunken in, such as a spot used for hammering almond nuts.
ğloğu  n. gully; valley.

kloho  (Gao) v.s. be straight, right, correct, appropriate in thinking, speaking or acting; redupl. kloklolho; cf. doglo; caus. faklloho.

Kloho neke mei sago ia gema It’s right that you’ve come, man.

Cheke the’ome kloho 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. lollopa, 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. nakaflake.

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 tathagnarna Jimi got hit by a punch and his eye is swollen shut.

klou  v.i. & v.t. harvest taro; syn. kava, kokkori.

klova  (Pijin) n. clover.

kluklu  v.i. run or trot, making noise with footsteps.

kluhu  v.s. be stretched out of shape; cf. knuroho.

Korho mare nøgu phoko na ne kluhu They pulled on my shirt and it stretched out of shape.

kluva  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. lupu.

kluti  v.s. be stuck or pasted onto, sticky; fr. lutu; redupl. kluiklu.

Buburu kluti teu na gahegu 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. gögolu.

Kmaji gema, thosei gögolu 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.

Iğre ke kmana di iğro 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. kmekleri.

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.

kmijju  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
kmius 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 na sia
That child that was crying just stopped.

The'ome ke kmokmokhu nurig ne
wiki toanana 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. mhuckle.
Rep a re the'ome cheke, kmu egau
They (two) aren't talking, (they're) being quiet.
fakmu 1. adv. quietly; var. faknu.
aufakmu stay quietly
2. v.t. quiet, make quiet.
Fakmu ni sua ana! Quieten that child!
fakmuku v.s. be of quiet disposition, reserved, humble; var. faknu.
mae fakmuku quiet man

glikmu v.s. be quiet, silent.
Glikmu neu mana ne mamaja nogu 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.
funci 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
nagnafaŋu 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 geŋu sara ia!
Stronger and stronger I pulled on my (fish).

knata v.s. be split, cracked, e.g. cracked glass or shell armlet.

knaukaru v.s. have rough, corrugated, uneven surface; var. knanaru.

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.

knole v.s. broken (finger or toe).

knoni v.i. form an embryo (animal); cf. koloi.
La knoni hi la
(It's) already formed an embryo.

knoni 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. jonojo.

naknoro n. partially burned piece of firewood; also, partially burned cigarette.

knorho v.s. be pulled or stretched; fr. korho; cf. klihu.

the'ome knorho difficult to pull
Gehati ne korho vaka te gorho ia nu the'ome knorho gami ne sia We pulled on the grounded ship but we couldn't budge it.
knotho v.t.; 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. gliulutijuta, 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 iać. Charlie shot the gun at the
bird.

Tei gehati Sigana ne kña neu sobo
na, iona na 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, thuŋurgo Go
and work casually in the garden, son.

koba adv.; always, often, repeatedly, all the
time, continually.

Loku koba ne foŋra 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.
kgoruŋlap.

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.
koukoufu; syn. filo.

khofuboboi apparition

koha v.i.; chew betel nut; syn. sapi,
sirahoe.

kohaha n.; freshwater shellfish, similar to
thu’e.

koja v.t.; doubt, be sceptical of, distrust;
caus. fakoakaja: cf. gege.

Kofu koja ni ńala iara suŋa ana! I’m
just looking and doubting (the
strength of) that house!

Gema, iago mae igne thono fakoakaja
fara signe! Man, you’re really always
doubting.

koje1 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.

koje2 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.

Koko gahegu iara gne iago ne kabru
signe You heat my leg, it hurts.

kokila v.s.; be half-cooked, not yet done
(cooked through).

Kokila ńala kurama ġre blahi fahage
kha‘agi ńala gotlilo 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.

Ninhiŋana kokogna nachuru ka
gahelgu na sara ia Removing the
splinter in my leg is difficult.

2. n.; legal fine, monetary penalty; syn.
feen. 3. n.; church collection,
production.

gatho koko v.i. & v.t.; forget.

khoko v.t.; drop from, fall off or out of.

Noğu 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 noğu
ģeri 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.

kokollo 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. kholoro.

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 nojga 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.

kokhoğu 1. n. pillow, headrest; fr. koukoğu. 2. n. prop placed under canoe in storage.

kokhoju v.t. break into two pieces (long object); syn. folhopa.

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 foğra 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.

kokhorni 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. thuğru.

Khebu teke rogna lehe teku ia la ke la kolokuthu ke lau hi la sia That mango tree which was dying has already grown back its leaves.

kolho adv. only, simply, just; cf. fiti, khoğla.

Iara ne loko 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 leopardsus 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. fakhona; cf. julu.

fakhona v.t. provoke or rile with talk or accusations; redupl. fakoahona.

koña n. hook, esp. one fastened on a pole for snaring fruit.

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kokoña¹ v.i. & v.t. hook onto, as a coat hanger.
kokoña² v.i. & v.t. fish for sardines with a small net.
nakhoña n. hornbill.
kopi adj. yellow; syn. ŋoñe, ŋoañosa.
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 fadà ñoro ju kora neu si suspen ia (lit) 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.
suğa koakora house without walls
Khora bi'ò ñau? Uve, kora bi is it a big hole yet? Yes, it's already made a hole.
kori v.i. & v.t. fish with poison made from khorí vine.
khorí n. 1. type of vine. 2. poison potion made from the phutu tree and leaves of the khorí vine: used for killing fish and eels; syn. gugunu.
korho v.i. & v.t. pull, tug on, tow; redupl. kokorho; caus. fakokorho; syn. tuñun.
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 korho 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.
kosofu 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 ñahu 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 ñre. The children born of Alele are Longa, Legu, Anika, Margaret, Dora, and Fili.
koukoqgu v.i. & v.t. rest on a pillow, headrest or prop.
kokhoqgu 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.
koukhoro v.s. be round in shape.
ko'a n. mangrove; var. kho'a.
ko'ù v.i. & v.t. drink.
ko'ù n. 1. water, fresh water. 2. river, stream.
   kho'ù pheqgu waterfall, lit. 'water cliff'.
   kho'ù bi'o river
3. water container made from one section of green bamboo; cf.
khadalu, 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. krakräfa; cf. kekete.

krai (Pijin?) v.i. cry out in a loud voice; scream, as a small baby or frightened adult; redupl. krakräi.

krakrä v.i. make a breaking sound as if ready to fall (tree being felled); fr. kra.

kraňo (Blabla) v.s. be dry; syn. khapra, moja.

krata 1. v.f. & 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 fishing from a fishing line).

krathu v.i. pull up or out, upright; fr. rathu.
Naikno na kafu’a krathu la tei filo
muvu Everyone uprooted and went to see the movie.

Krathu hage la nhigo ka muri 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).

krekreňa v.s. be miserable and dishevelled in appearance; cf. krekreňe.
Krekreňa 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.

krekreňe v.s. 1. be cold, wet and dishevelled, as from rain; cf. krekreňa. 2. have goose bumps.

krepa v.s. 1. be wide; ant. gobro, gökmo. 2. be generous.

krere v.i. spread wide (legs), as in sitting or sexual intercourse; cf. gejo, kmejo, krejo.

fakre ere v.s. & 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 khameguna 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. ĝrovu, ĝrofu.

kroga v.s. be deserted, empty of people; cf. ĝou.

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. kušru. 2. v.s. be knotted tightly; cf. kri.

fakru v.i. make a knot or noose
around, snare with a noose. 2. v.i. marry, lit. 'tie the knot'.

Hamerane Sade me fakru ŋa 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 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. kuku'i;
cheke kru'i supportive talk.
Kru'i ni fara thugna na si mana ia He
talked really 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. khaara: cf. ŋaŋaru.

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. kuhuchi.

kucho v.i. foam up, boil, become turbulent
(as rough sea).
La kucho lau hi (It's) already foaming
up.

kuukuko [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 ŋau jau gehati gne
Perhaps we should call a meeting.

kufli n. conch shell, possibly Symatidae
or Cassidae; conch shell with a hole
bored in the side for blowing.

kuŋri v.t. strain and grunt, as when
defecating or lifting a heavy object; cf.
kukna.

kuŋru n. bruise, black-and-blue mark on the
skin; var. kubru; cf. pupra.
Soru fu'a kholo ka khamegu gne
kuŋru teu igne ne kubru 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.

kuinin (Pijin) n. tablet medicine, esp.
aspirin and chloroquine.

kujo v.i. make smoke, esp. for medicinal
purposes; var. kojo, kuzo.

fakuko v.i. & v.t. apply smoke for the
purpose of healing.

kujo n. smoke; var. kuzo.

kukna v.i. strain, make a strenuous effort,
brace or steel oneself; cf. kuŋri.
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.

khu n. faeces; cf. tha'e, khobili.

kukuku v.s. be rusty, corroded; nml.
khuuku.
Sobo gna Ligomo na e kukuku fara,
ne luti khukuku [o]gu tribessee
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. khukunu.

Kukunu ŋala mare ka tahati teke dofi
kheradli 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 adj. original, indigenous (person)
Kulu gamu sago You eat first.
kuma (Bughotu) adj. poor; var. khuma.
kumemche v.s. have blurred or fuzzy vision; fr. meche.
Iara kumemche tathahu na ne
the'ome filo fakefi ni sia I have blurry vision and didn't see it well.
kumee (archaic) v.s. be dull, dim, not clear or bright (weather).
kummu 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.
kunuku (archaic) n. hill; cf. ğukhu.
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'uga na The men in Honiara ordered the fishing boat to go.
khurru 1. n. command, instruction, order.
mee khuru disciple
Cheke Khuru (the Ten) Commandments
2. v.i. be or do constantly, habitually, always, continually.
khuuru magra constantly fighting
khuru gamu constantly eating
Khuru gamu fara si goror sua ñre
These children are always eating.
Nakasa gna mei 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.

Thosie 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.t. 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, kusa.
Ke tei kusa gu thobi ia lago 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, as work assistance, access to land or marriage; lit. 'seven'; var. fekusu; fakusu ni suga house (payment) feast, fakusu ni ña'ase marriage feast.
khusu adj. broken, cut (rope-like object); nml. nakhusu.
khuksusu v.s. be easily pulled apart (e.g. frayed old rope).
kutu hage v.t. 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 ghokro nomi kmu neku tun a
kutukutu 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.t. make smoke, esp. for medicinal purposes; var. kujo, kojo; nml. kuzo; cf. kojo.
fakuzo v.i. & v.t. apply smoke for the purpose of healing.
kue 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.

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khaba adj. distant, far, long in distance: caus. fakhaba; syn. ga'u, theibrahu, theiɣu.
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 ʃala mana ka khetogna ma 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'o 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 Ʌeʻogero n. type of dottyback fish (Cirrhichthys oxycephalus).
khaburha Ʌlaje n. type of grouper.
khaburha uku n. red grouper (Mepitoikomus oligacanthus).
kchulu'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.
khae1 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.
khae2 v.i. 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.
tharukhale v.i. be seen or caught in a compromising situation; be exposed; 'caught in the act'; 'caught red-handed'; cf. thakle.

Apu noɣu ne ma i goro Ʌa'a ne re ne thorukhale sara ia I was bathing when all the girls came and I was caught (naked).
khae3 n. pond, pool of water: syn. ḡibi.
kaekale 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).

kaekhale 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).

khafraseγe n. small scorpion-like insect; var. thafraseγe, cf. nhalukama.

khaγlo adj. single, solitary (one of many). e.g. a single nut or grain of rice: cf. kaokaγlo, pheda.

kaisi khaγlo sitha single almond nut
khaγlo 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 hahana.

khajoga n. type of almond (Canarium) tree; cf. sitha, snoni.

khakalacho’a n. type of sea snake (Aerorchardus 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.

khakake¹ n. swamp taro (Cyrtosperma chamissonis); cf. mha’u, paparha.

khakake² 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.

khakara¹ n. broom made with the spines of sago leaves; fr. kakara.

khakara² 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 khakegu na sara ina My sores on the soles (of my feet) are hurting.

khakla n. 1. leaf.

khakla gaiju leaf of a tree

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. giri. 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.

lara la khale gau puthi na tei ka fata 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. lufuliki.

khaliti (Bughotu) v.i. & v.t. take care of, care for, look after; redupl. kakhaliti; syn. taji.

Fagano kakhaliti fakeli me novamente 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.

kañafa 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.

khapsa v.t. do meticulously and thoroughly; syn. krupo.

Thogei e khapsa ne te khapsa na sira mae gne This man went slowly doing it meticulously and carefully.
Khaporé 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.
aãglamo, khakau tetereki.

khapra adj. dry; caus. fakhapra; syn.
moja, kraño.

nakhapra n. 1. reef; syn. khala'e,
namoja. 2. low tide.

khapru v.t. gather together (people),
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 ara re kefe khaputu
au nala the'ome ke lehe kaiser. My
baby chicks are all still here intact.
not one has died.

khara v.s. be barren, unable to have
children; childless; cf. naegro.

kharaj v.i. & v.t. scrape, damaging the
skin or surface; syn. troha; cf. chráhi.
Khasa mei ka kho'u na egu teu ara
na oha me kharaj ka thina gahegui
na neu si lara la. 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. bosí. 2.
round, basket-shaped sea anemone; syn.
thagoño.

khare1 n. fly, common variety; syn. sisimi;
cf. gïlo, gãño.

khare2 n. type of bird heard at night.

kharo v.i. be nervous, have flutters in the
heart due to fear and worry; cf.
kmutukmata; redup. kharokharo.

kharoña n. type of red parrot or lorikeet
with green colouration on its neck.

kharu1 n. type of vine with edible fruit:
thorns on stem and leaves.

kharu2 n. spear made with a sharpened
bone from betel palm or ebony.

Grojo kharu bone spear

khasa1 adj. lighted; fr. kasa; syn. krija;
caus. fakakhasa.

khasa2 n. something transferred, such as
an inheritance; fr. kasa.

khasa3 n. light-coloured garden snake.

khasila n. spleen.

khata n. small bit or piece; fr. kathá;
redup. kakhatá.
Khata ao kolho just this small piece

khati n. 1. type of vine; fruit shell used to
make lime gourds; var. khatikí. 2. lime
gourd; bamboo lime container.

kható1 v.s. be without company, by itself or
oneself; naked, without clothes or
wrapping; cf. selo.
mae au kható single man
thuru kható sleep naked
Nha'a kható lao kolho jare! Just put
it there by itself!

kható2 v.t. encounter, meet, run into; cf.
dedei, tao.
Iara ne mei ne kható di thau di
Koviloko ra ka pesí getu goo
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. khekésu. 2.
mango tree (Mangifera indica) and fruit;
syn. khesu, khoa.

kedá n. type of plank-constructed canoe.

kheró 1. n. bamboo pole used for
slapping the water to drive sea turtle into
net. 2. v.t. slap the water with bamboo
pole when hunting turtle.
**khefo** n. sardine.

**khegra** 1. v.i. stand, get up: cf. kegra.

**khegra sopu** independent, lit. 'stand separately'.

2. n. house post (generic).

**khegra bruthi** n. main post at end of house (bruthi) opposite the head (pha' u).

**khegra chari** n. posts running along sides of house.

**khegra liatha** n. main post at the head of the house, the end with widest base of beams: syn. khegra pha' u.

**khegra pha' u** n. See khegra liatha.

**khekepi** n. central roof on each wing at two ends of a house; fr. khepi, var. kekepi.

**kheke** v.t. drift, float, as boat free of its mooring: syn. elo.

**fakheke** 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, splinter, needle; fr. kekete.

**khekete moli** citrus thorn

**khekewe** v.t. & v.t. beaded necklace or bracelet.

**khekle** 1. adj. lazy; syn. thodo: ant. sasa'a. 2. v.t. be unwilling, refusing to cooperate.

**kheklego** n. shoulder-blade.

**khelehi** n. edible wild yam.
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. khi, chuke.

khikiri n. small cricket which burrows in the ground and makes a high-pitched cry 'kri'; var. kikiki, nakriki.

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.

khilai1 n. metal axe introduced during the nineteenth century; syn. khiekile1.

khila2 n. earwax.

khimo n. main plank running full length of thola canoe.

khina n. mole, growth on the skin; var. khina.

khiockio n. beach kingfisher (Haleyon saurophaga).

khiri1 v.s. be selfish, greedy, demanding; cf. gamu nho; khirilepo acquisitive.

khiri2 n. coffin.

khirio n. dolphin, porpoise.

khiti v.i. & v.t. 1. irritate the skin [surface of certain foods, e.g. taro or grele1]; redup. khitikhiti; nml. nakhiti; syn. monha. 2. irritate emotionally; antagonise.

khitikhiti v.s. be greasy, with grease surfacing in boiling food.

kh khiu n. vagina; syn. khijo, chuke.

khoa n. testicle; syn. khado, khatu.

khoagoano 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.

khoakoñaaki 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 fufulo (reed); scraped and used to make medicine.

khobili n. 1. hard faeces, stool; cf. khuku, thai-e. 2. penis (euphem.); syn. kho galele.

Khobili mae hebei na bi'o fara sia 
So-and-so's penis is very big.

khoblia 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.

khodeka ti 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 lulu pi 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.
kho☎la n. edible, striped salt-water fish.
kho☎fuboboi 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 nombi
iara bōni ia! It was the apparition of this man that I heard at night!

kho OTHERWISE: n. bone; syn. nhubra.
kho OTHERWISE: n. section of fishing net.
kho☎alele n. penis (euphem.); syn. khibili.

kho☎gi v.i. & v.t. leave undone or unfinished; leave behind; abandon; syn. go−gi.

kho☎la adv. simply, only, not properly, without proper knowledge; cf. fiti, kolho.

kho☎goro n. thin strip of split bamboo or soso'e betel used as a spine for sewing up thatch.

kho☎gu n. red ginger; primary ingredient in magic and sorcery.

khoŋno n. large black biting ant.

khoŋnosile n. light, red ant, larger than khoŋno, with a painful bite.

khoŋkoti n. croton plant; var. khoŋkoti.

khoio n. coconut tree; coconut.

khoje n. outer covering of almond nut (after turning black); var. khoze; fr. koje; cf. khoke, thupa.

khoje2 n. song; fr. koje.

khoŋju v.i. break into two pieces (long object); redupl. kokhoŋu; syn. klopa; cf. tohu.

Mae, khoŋju hi la noŋu 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.

khoko1 v.i. drop from, fall off or out of; fr. koko.

Noŋu naflahi na ne khoŋko agno
Thinagasa My knife fell out there at Thinagasa.

khoko2 n. type of tree; used to make dugout canoes.

khokobra n. charcoal, coals; syn. sisibe.

khokoburu n. moth.

khokoda 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, chkre, theki.

khokodo n. deep-water reef.

khokoŋga n. thin pole, stripped of bark, used for construction; fr. kokọga.

khokoko1 n. woven basket, open, without a strap.

khokoko2 n. type of black bird whose cry at night is a sign that someone has died; syn. pheoko.

khokoŋo n. small pool of water; puddle; cf. khoło.

khokoŋloho n. the lower back region of the head; the nape.

khokoŋmo n. coconut shell, frequently used as a ladle or scoop.

khokoŋpala n. block of wood used for rolling fishing line; fishing block.

khokoŋpa'u n. type of plant; used in making certain medicines.

khokoŋpi n. type of tree; leaves used to cover a stone oven; cf. grarakaŋi.

khokoŋpilo n. small salt-water fish, including various types of blenny and goby.

khokoŋpono n. dense rainstorm which restricts visibility.

khokoŋraŋa (Pijin) n. chicken.

khokoŋraŋa (Pijin) n. reef heron (Demigretta sacra).

khokoŋroŋosa n. brain; syn. mamha'u.

khokoŋrospi (Pijin) n. cockroach.

khokoŋru 1. n. salt-water fish. 2. v.s. be immature, not fully ripe (fruit), e.g. coconut or eggplant.

khokoŋru khoilo immature coconut

khokoŋti n. red and green decorative plant; leaves used in some medicines; var. khoŋkoti.
khoko 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.t. be alone, isolated.

_Thug thuru sop gna su'a bi'o sara bo'ia_ I was alone sleeping by myself in the big house last night.

khoko'ev  n. raft made of logs tied together.

khoku n. pubis, pubic area, male or female; syn. pho'ru khojo female pubis.

khola n. liver; syn. khehu, khesu.

khola (Blabra) n. wooden or bamboo spear; syn. bakavara, gor, grojo; cf. pa'ina.

kholo 1 n. 1. pool of water, pond; cf. khokolo. 2. sap of tree or plant.

kholo tatha teardrop

kholo2 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.t. remain stationary or motionless in a group (fish), as a school of fish under a wharf.

_Thug re khomo teu ke raru jare ra_ The mullet are remaining still out there offshore.

khone 1 n. sore; syn. thubu.

khone2 v.s. be ashamed, embarrassed; syn. mama'pea.

Tei U'uri egu teu iara na dalha boso meu mare me khone gau neu sara ia I went to U'uri when they were carving a pig so I was ashamed.

khoni (Pijin) n. corn.

khoni2 n. praying mantis.

khono 1 n. hook, esp. on a stick for snaring fruit; fr. ko'ina.

khono2 n. trumpet fish (Aulostomus chinensis); var. khoako'ina.

kho'negre 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

su'ga koakora house without walls

_Khoro bi'o na? Uve, kora hi?_ Is it a big hole yet? Yes, it's already made a hole.

khoregeu exclamation. expression used as a reprimand, as if to say 'So there! See what your misbehaviour has brought you!'; cf. haimi.

khoramalakhu n. anus, lit. 'hole for defecating'; syn. thotola.

khora'ahu 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 gorotu leaves.

khosuplasa n. small reef fish, including silverside and various types of cardinalfish.

khoto 1 v.t. & v.t. drip, fall, drop down, such as falling raindrops; var. koto.
khoto v.i. & v.t. own property.

Nodi khotu glose mae vikhe gna hebele 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.

khoukouru n. type of edible parrotfish (Scearus 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 (Megapodius freycinet eremita); cf. gore.

kho’u n. 1. water, fresh water; fr. ko’u.
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.

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.

khuara 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. kuara.

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.

khu (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.

khuda v. imper. leave (it) alone! stop! var. khudou; syn. keliu.

kuhak’ue 1. n. old man; fr. ku’u. 2. u.s. old, become old, age (man).

kuhak’ue n. scorpionfish (Scorpaenidae); various types; cf. khaklasitha.

kufli n. 1. large conch shell (Synematidae and Cassidae sp.); 2. conch shell with a hole bored for signalling; fr. kufli.

khujo n. smoke; var. khuzo; fr. kujo.

kukachi 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

kuhku n. faaces; fr. kuku; syn. tha’e; cf. kobilii.

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
nougu phoko chu’u na la The sap
seeped out of the papaya and spoiled
my shirt

2. rust; fr. kukuku.

khukumede n. rat; var. mede,
kukumekte: syn. nakhude, nakusi.

khukunu 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; redup. khuakula; cf. kheragna.
khulabeu n. type of reed; used for certain medicines.
khulagheu 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. khou, mheke. 2. n. bad or immoral thoughts and actions, esp. related to sexuality; redup. 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 ga’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. pihia, duki.
kuokukicho n. 1. foam, suds, water bubbles; fr. kucho. 2. wart.
kuokukuto 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).
khupuo n. black cricket or grasshopper.
khurama n. sweet potato; var. khumara.
khura 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 gaikuro tree.
kuromu n. leafy, edible plant often mixed with other food for cooking.
kuuru 1. n. command, instruction, order; fr. kuru. 2. v.t. be or do constantly, habitually, always, continually.
kuusa n. mature barracuda (Sphyraena); cf. boiro.
kuusi n. cat; syn. khura.
kuusu v.s. be broken, cut (rope-like object); nml. nakhusu; fr. kusu.
kuhusu adj. easily pulled apart, such as old rope.
khuta n. small edible clam found in the mud.
khutorea n. type of bird with raspy (re’o) cry.
kuveovelo n. batfish (Platataceae).
kuvo v.i. move quickly and excitedly, making a commotion, such as with excited dancing.

L

la t/a. immediate aspect.
La aga gobra ia The moon is shining.
La agra hi si sua gopa ia? Is your child crawling (yet)?
Nabrou na la fruni The road is blocked.
Posa noda, la boihi We have arrived, it’s already dark.
La phobro hi It's high tide.
Aoa la filoi na iara glepo gne Just now
l 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.t. shine brightly as the sun;
reflect off.

glaelae n. glare, bright light of sun;
reflection.

glaelae gna nadafi the sun's reflection
Glaelae gna nadafi ka thōnna filo lao
nalatēg u ne laelae gau sara in
I was blinded from looking at the glare
of the sun reflecting off the ocean.

lafi v.t. & v.i. form a scar.

gläfi n. scar.

laē ge v.t. castrate a pig.

gläge n. castrated pig.

laga adj. thin to transparency, such as very
worn clothing or mosquito net; syn.
laelae.

lahu adj. most (superlative),
kli gnalahu topmost
legulahu last, endmost
ululahu first

Balhu ra thuru ka ēge ēge kli gnalahu ia
sira Those birds are sleeping on the
topmost branch.

laka v.t. 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.
nasori.

lalahu 1. v.i. play a game, play with toys,
make fun.

fagauglaahu v.t. & v.i. playfully joke
around.

gilalahu n. game; toy.
2. v.i. have sexual intercourse (euphem.).

lalako v.t. & v.i. cross a bridge, bridge a
gap.

gilalako n. bridge; ladder: var. gilalako;
syn. gilala.

loolako v.s. have long, widely-spaced
rings (sugarcane).

lalakhi v.t. fasten a door shut with a stick;
cf. rede.

gilalakhi n. stick used to fasten a door;
cf. gedrē.

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. gilalama.

lalambo v.t. 1. choke, suffocate, strangle,
such as hanging a possum or binding the
snout of a pig in order to kill it; fr. lambo;
cf. bicho, rambo; var. laolambo. 2.
fasten a ridge piece (khi ci lova) to the roof
of a house by tightening down ropes to
secure it to the two sides of the roof
(forming 'neck' of house).

falaolambo v.t. & v.i. wrestle, fight by
holding each other by the neck:
strangle.

laloni v.t. decorate.

gilaloni n. decoration put on body.
buildings or canoe; cf. maemaloe.

lali v.t. 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

gilamna 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 suga
ana He went ahead and talked angrily
at that house.

Piri lao sago ka gahetu na You go
ahead and wrap up your leg.

2. adv. in a forward or outward direction.

nha'laao 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. laloko.

lapa v.i. be slow to develop or mature physically (young babies) as a result of violation of post-partum sex taboo; 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. lalapi; caus. falapi; cf. gnami.

gilapi n. 1. tongue. 2. flounder fish.

lase v.t. & v.i. know about, be aware of, understand, comprehend; redupl. lalase; syn. tase; ant. iho.

lago lase kuri tatafisigne You know how to crack almonds without breaking the insides.

falalase v.t. & v.i. demonstrate, teach, show how.

gilalase adj. clever, knowledgeable, wise; syn. gagadoga, thaathadoga.

lathi v.i. clench or tense, as from anger, making veins bulge out (like tree roots, glathil).

Fachecheke teu ia ne lathi hi la si mana khamegna re He was yelling and clenching his hands (with veins bulging).

lualamu v.t. repair the caulking of a canoe by rubbing on fresh putty.

lualapu v.i. blaze up (flame).

gilualapu n. sky, upper atmosphere; space; var. gilapu; cf. gabro.

Roket te fatei mare re e tei ka gilualapu kligna The rockets that they send go to the high upper atmosphere.

la'e (Bughotu) v.s. be weak (person); var. gila'e: syn. niγa, pheaka.

lealhena v.t. & v.i. hiccup; var. lehena.

leba 1. n. (Pijin) wage labour. 2. v.i. work for wages.

leço v.t. & v.i. make a track or path through tall grass or underbrush.

gleço 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. Ṉire. 2. dried out from heat, such as good firewood dried in the sun.

glega (archaic) adj. nearly ripe, ready for harvest.

legu1 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.

fa'legu v.t. 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.

lelewoho 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.

legu2 adj. each and every; redupl. leulegu.

Na salo fodu nihigo 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 ġano v.t. & v.i. take an abundant catch in fishing or hunting.

gélehe n. death.

neilehe1 n. sorcery (generic).

neilehe2 (archaic) n. married woman, wife; cf. naikno bi'o.

ġoro neilehe all the married women
eilehe v.t. kill with sorcery.
Ne cilehe ni kolho si mae te lehe ix
The man who died was simply killed by sorcery.

leka v.t. shape the prow of a canoe or other vessel.

lara leka noğu vaka sia I am shaping my model ship (from wood).

géleka 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. dokekho.

Sua na keghra lelelo u kolho The child is only standing shakily.

Mae te fogra na the'ome keghra fakele 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.

géleleoko n. sap, slimy substance, such as produced by certain vines.

géleleoko gnaro h sloppy vine
géleleoko ġaju slimy stick

Apra noğu ka géleleoko seselahi na ne di'a noğu pohe na sara ia I climbed on the seselahi sap and spoiled my clothes.

leleri v.s. be weighed down by a heavy load.

leña v.i. lose hair, leaving receding hairline.

géleña n. upper forehead, to hairline.

leleoha v.s. thin and sagging sharply, e.g. the roof of house or a pig in ill health: ant. tatataba.

Bosu na la leolego fara sia ne the'ome gosu 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.

faletе 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 thaothapo ni nala leulegu narane na Honiara Jets come and go every day in Honiara.

leva adj. large, spread out (house): nml. gleva.

suğa leva large house

liġoħo v.t. & v.i. circle, go all the way around; encompass, encircle; caus.

faligoho: syn. ililoho, lithu; cf. lithu, limnu.

Leili na na tei liğoho 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. phoki.

Bag raidi na la thofa ne ligi fadil'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.

liiligį v.i. roll back and forth on the surface of water; syn. phohipoki.

ligilogo adj. gnarled, having multiple bends and twists, as a piece of driftwood.

liihi (Bughutu) v.t. & v.i. walk following the shoreline; syn. ratha.

 álliihi n. seashore; syn. ḡratha; cf. mata.

liiloho v.t. & v.i. circle, go all the way around; encompass, encircle; syn.

liğoho, lithu.

liiloho gna Bughutu all around Bughutu

liihiği 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. limmu: cf. liaho, iloho.

Thosei totoku limmu ni sua na Don't cover over the child completely.

gilimu 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 nanono gne na, kroga fara (There is) not one person walking around in the village: (it's) completely deserted.

liña (archaic) prep. toward the opposite side of a house.

khega liña main house post

liolino v.s. be shiny (smooth or polished surface), such as varnished wood or a completely calm sea: cf. klino, siasiigla.

lisa v.t. allow use of: let go, release: caus. falisa; cf. snakre; ant. lohoto.

Lisa gau gema! Let me go, man!

klisa v.t. release, let go of.

lilisa v.t. detach, take off.

The'ome liisə koko näla 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. lisu; 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. liaho, iloho.

falithu adv. encircling, encompassing.

mala bara falithu gau in order to fence (protect) all around me

Khegə falithu gau, Lord Stand around me, Lord.

klithu v.s. going all around, encompassing.

Leilə na na klithu ka wiki te mei gne The (ship) Leili will go around (the Island) next week.

lu v.i. 1. pass by, go by way of: cf. sala' .

chari luu bypass

finoga te luu ra years gone by

liu pari pass blood or have diarrhoea

liu klina spit up blood or vomit

Liui 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?

falihiiu 1. adv. constantly change position or direction, such as the course of a path or road.

thuru falihiiu turning around in sleep.

2. v.i. pass over or by, get around, be done with.

Fatakle, falihiiu gna te tore gano gä'a'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 falihiiu ka nabrou tīfa ia holō 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.

ğliu n. time gone by, passed.

Niha ğliu gna si norane 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.

ğlivo n. fattened pig.

lodu v.i. capsize, swamp and sink down (canoe, ship): cf. kokopo.
loelope v.s. melodic, sung with innovative harmony: nml gloeleope.

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.

loiloi n. bending, curving. U-shaped, as certain tree roots used in canoe construction.

glölolohi n. curved piece of wood used in making canoe seats.

loiloi 1. v.t. & v.i. put in a shoulder bag; stow; nml gloi.

Loilo 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.

lokū1 v.t. & v.i. work.

lokū ka work at, be in process of

falololoku v.t. & v.i. make a small return presentation from husband to wife, esp. in exchange for fakale feast.

gloku n. work, job, task.

glololoku v.t. & v.i. work hard and long at some endeavour, make concerted effort.

Glololoku si mare bruğagna na thobi bì'o gno holo ia They worked hard at burning that big garden there in the interior.

lokumanigra v.t. 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.

lokū2 v.t. & v.i. 1. hold onto, clutch, grasp.

2. hold dearly in a relationship, feel attached to; redupl. loulouku.

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.

faqloke u.t. pass from one person to another, pass back and forth.

faqluqloku v.t. & v.i. embrace each other, as two people fighting or making love; var. faloloku.

lohoku v.t. & v.i. grab, catch hold of, e.g. pig or eel; cf. naqloku.

naqloku v.t. & v.i. grab in an embrace, hug; cf. faqloku, lohoku.

Thogi mana naqloku na ka khetogna mae funeि 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.

lolī (Pijin) n. sweet; lolly; candy.

loko 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 ēre ne eigano sia Thomas was kind to these Maringe men and made a feast for them.

lolo po v.t. roll up, fold up, as an air letter; var. loho po.

lolo ro v.i. flow through or down, as a river or water in a waterpipe.

glolo ro n. the rushing flow of a stream or river.

loloto v.i. mate (turtles).

lolo’a v.s. be newborn (baby); cf. gége’c, gogosu, cf. sua lo’a.

lole v.t. string a bow or instrument.

lorho palo ho string a bow

ghorho n. 1. banyan tree; bark used to make tapa cloth.

2. bowstring made from the vine of a banyan tree.

lohoku v.t. & v.i. grab, catch hold of, e.g. pig or eel; fr. loku.

lohopa v.t. break into two pieces (long object); syn. kokhoju.

klopo v.s. broken into two pieces (long object); syn. khoju; cf. tohu.

lōpo v.t. & v.i. break off, cut piece of reed or sugarcane.

lohipo v.t. roll up, fold up, as an air letter; var. loho po.
Lolahopo noda kihfa are mala tei
noda mata Let's roll up our mats so
we can go to the bush.

ğlopo n. coil or roll, such as a roll of
cane, bolt of cloth, or roll of wire; cf.
lotu.

loholo v.t. retain, keep, refuse to lend or
allow use of; ant. lisa, snakre; cf. lutli.

lommo v.t. & v.i. make an initial cut in a
tree being felled on the side toward which
it will fall; cf. tağru.

lolumo v.t. & v.i. bend without
breaking.

Lolumno pophosa na mala e'ei
chochomi Bend the bamboo in order
to make tongs.

ğológica n. body joint; cf. phupuku.

ğológoma khame inside of elbow
ğológoma gahoe inside of knee

naglumbo n. 1. small reef passage. 2.
valley, gully.

ğlombo adj. bent, curved; redupl.
ğológombo.

łoña v.i. return to the island; go ashore;
caus. faløña.

Mae teke tei Fera re ke la loña The men who went to Fera have returned.

łoñkie (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. losola.

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 adj. low in tone, esp. in singing; ant.
kağli.

falotu adv. in low or bass tone.

ğlotu n. bass tone.

Mae ğlotu ro gu si khoje tahati gne,
ke fakaikaghi ba The bass singers
should sing higher on this song of
ours. shouldn't they?

lotu2 (Pijin) n. lot or roll of cloth; syn.
ğlopo.

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.

ğloho n. pus.

loulou 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.
lo'o' o; var. loo'o.

Graradi buluka te au Tasia ra lolo'o e
sukha si ra The necks of these cows
at Tasia hang down like pouches.

ğlo'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.

falau v.t. give, take or produce more
than is necessary; syn. fasala'u.

Gaghamu bi'o Bara ia ne luai ġano
na. Tuao ba me ka thufo re mare
neke tufa falau neke tei ġano 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.

Thułu iara na ne lualuka sia My child
got sick with yaws.

ğualuka 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.

lueluwe adj. slimy, viscous, e.g. sap, saliva
or mucus; syn. ileeoko.

ğueluwe n. sap, slimy substance, such as
produced by certain vines; syn.
ğleeoko.

uehlune v.i. snivel, cry with sniffing,
whine.
lufa v.t. & v.i. move, migrate in a group, as a school of fish or flock of birds.

ğlufa n. group of creatures moving together, e.g. a flock of birds or school of fish; cf. mañiti.

lufa 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 maesaia khaekave la ke la lugu lao la ka thatego la. The boy got up and went over to grandmother and curled up next to the stone oven.

lulugu v.t. coil around in a pile, as a snake.

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

Mae, mojó na blugu neu ka nabrou na. Jara ne mei ne sno'o gahegu 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.

Grafa na ne gile blugu gahegu re.

I climbed up until my legs were stiff.

3. v.s. paralysed, as polio victim.

ğlulugu n. immature snake.

Hage deni ğlulugu bi'o na ka nabrou ana ne rhana noğu ne posa sara ia. I was startled by a big snake on the road and came back.

ğulugu n. mass of vine coiled around thickly in the branches of a tree; var. glugu.

lugu v.t. & v.i. load cargo into a vehicle or canoe; redupl. lualuja.

ğluja n. load carried in a vehicle or canoe; cargo; redupl. ğluaju.

lulu v.t. & v.i. leak water through, as a canoe or roof.

lulu v.t. & v.i. hunt pig with a net.

glulu n. pig net.

lulugu v.t. coil around in pile, as snake.

lumi (Bughotu) v.t. wash; redupl. lulumi; syn. titihi, wasi.

lumu 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. lulumu; caus. faulolumu.

lumu 1. v.s. be overly intense (taste or smell). 2. v.s. be overly greasy, causing indigestion (food); redupl. lulumu; caus. faulolumu.

Lumu gau fara gamugna phapatiteke 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. lupilupi; nml. glupi.

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. fauluti.

Giutit 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. folelti.

The'ome luti kaisei glepo. Not one thing remained.

ğluti n. paste, sticky substance; bandage.

kluti v.s. stuck, sticky; redupl. klukluti.

Buburu kluti teu ka gahegu na koko! Get rid of the grass stuck to my foot!

luthu v.t. grow moss, become covered with moss.

Mola na ne luthu, ne fodu ğluthu. Moss grew on the (sunken) canoe; (it) filled with moss.

ğluthu n. moss, algae.

luvu (Bughotu) v.t. capsise, 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.

ğlu'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'ī (Bughotu) n. lamp; var. lhu'ī; syn. juta.

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lhu'ī n. lamp; var. lu'ī (Bughotu); syn. juta.
falhu'ī 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.
mablo n. parcel made of taro leaves for cooking in a stone oven; any parcel of edible leaves for cooking.
mablo 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 gloklu n. working man; priest.
mae kulu mono n. original settler, landowner, indigenous person.
mae phoza 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 vaovarofo (Bughotu) n. disciple, apostle; syn. mae fanomho.
maemahe v.s. sweet tasting; var. mamah; syn. manhi.
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. glalaoni.
maemare u.s. small unripe state of betel nut or coconut at early stage; var. mamare.
maenu n. large bowl for mashing food; syn. daho, goe, nema.
mafo v.t. heal, be cured, recover from pain, illness or injury; caus. famafo.
mabra v.s. be solid, sheer stone face without cavern or hole, such as rock face of cliff.
mabra 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.
ma'garu n. forward gunwale section on bl'a bina canoe; central gunwale section on thola canoe; cf. khorebe.
maige 1. n. hardwood log; large hard fallen timber.
Maige varha na au ke holo jare na lao rave mala khegra no'gu su'ga 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.
Dl'a tagna maige ne mei mana ginei na He was mad and came (here) all tensed up earlier today.
famahaega v.t. & v.i. confront or challenge antagonistically; syn. butulagi.
maige2 (Pijin) n. monkey, term used in joking.
magli n. type of thick vine used for beating slit gong.
maglija n. type of tree with fruit used for making certain medicines.
magra v.t. & v.i. fight, quarrel, dispute; redupl. mamagra; caus. famamagra.
aogra glose land dispute
magra thabusigna quarrel between brothers
magra tholagi marital quarrel
ma'gri fothi defend
Mae England nu mae Argentina teure
Falkland The British and Argentines fought over Falkland Island.

magro v.t. snore.

magati n. east, the south-easterly direction in which Santa Isabel is situated; ant. mosu; cf. fognā.

famagati adv. eastward, easterly.

mago n. aerial roots of naulu vine used in construction, similar to lawyer-cane

nabetaγi.

maguahis n. type of salt-water fish (Synodus variegatus).

magnahage v.t. want, need, wish for; redupl. mamagnahage; syn. ̃naνi; cf. roga, roi.

lara magnahage di 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. mamajá.

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. nakara 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. phipliposu. 2. v.t. form, make; syn. fa’ecī.

makara 1. n. eclecucus 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. faqlaglana.

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.

Faripi 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.

mala1 conj. for, in order to, so.

mala tei holo in order to go up to the forest

Tore roñño 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 ěre 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.

Ginou mala apublaba sua na We are
supposed to baptise the child later.

3. prep. for, intended for.

Buka ěre mala iju’iju These books are
for reading.

mala? 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. ěramata.

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.

maluaga v.s. be lucky, fortunate, successful
in some endeavour; ant. braku; cf. lake,
nasnori.

Tei uga egu teuna maluaga neu sara
la 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, mä. 2. term of respect for
older man. 3. priest, term of address for
priest.

mamaũi 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 ga’aše gna
Kologaru sara la I really desire a girl
at Kologaru.

mamajia 1. n. shame. 2. v.s. feel shame,
embarrassed; syn. khone, phea; cf.
mahira.

Mamaja noũg 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.

mamaku 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.
mamaũi; cf. mhala, mama iku,
mamhala.

mamauna n. small pools in the forest
where one may dig for a certain type of
crab.

mamari n. small freshwater fish; syn.
aulaula.

mamasonaga v.t. rush around, act
impulsively without much forethought.

Glokú kmana fara, mae teugne thono
mamasonaga tafrí kolho ka gloku
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’i’llu  v.i.  tickle, e.g. poke in the ribs; cf. mamala.
Ne faikili gau Georgie ne mama’i’llu gau fara sara ia. Gema, mama’i’llu gitai! 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. mambala.

mamhaguana  adj.  fearsome, awesome, as renowned chief; fierce, as severe storm; fr. mhagu.

mambala  v.i.  tremble with fear, be frightened (of heights or contact with person of very high status); syn. mambade; cf. mhagu, mamala.

mamhara  adj.  deep (water); ant. thohe.

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?
Mama 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.
maniruaura  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, ġła’a; ant. thuta; cf. ġağaro.

manu  n.  extension of house forming a verandah; syn. famemeha.

manhara  v.s.  hidden, difficult to find, hard to locate.
Člepo ana e manhara e sana That thing is hard to find.

maña  v.i.  open mouth widely; syn. ġaña.
Mańo sago, mala fínilo khe’imu re!
Open wide, in order to see your teeth!

mańiti  n.  school of fish; cf. ġlula.

mañołe  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 ġognaró na, neu ġaña nu ña thonna, nuru ġañu It’s very stormy now, and if that’s the case, the ocean and wind are bad.

maramagna  n.  world; syn. nauthoğlu.

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.
rańi di mare to them
3.  poss. pron. (3pl.) their (masc., male speaking); used with di, nodi or ghedi.
kokholodi mare their clan
gedi ġa’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.

maru  n.  animal fat; syn. ġarofa.

marhu  v.s.  well-off, with an abundant supply of food; not hungry; full to contentment; ant. behu.
Gehati mać Nahe 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.

masağī 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 shillingiawii), 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. ğathha.
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’iti mata forest (wild) spirit
famata adv. towards the land or forest.

matamali v.s. be red, irritated (eyes), caused by exposure to salt water.
lara ne tei gehati Gao nu matamali tathağu na neu sia My eye got red and sore when we went to Gao.

matris (Pijin) n. mattress.
mavitu (Bughotu) n. people; var. mavituu; syn. nakapru.
ma’e v.t. & v.i. laugh; redup. 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 ŋa Hofi egu When the morning comes (I) will go to Hofi.
Na egu nu thoge me ke nolo egu lara gne If that’s so I’ll start walking back slowly.
The’ome apu me khignikhognogau fara sara i L haven’t bathed and am getting uncomfortable.
Fablahi gu koba khurama te atha ka thobi majagani re mala fanolagi me mala bruara ğano 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; redup. memche.
mede n. rat; var. khukumede; syn. nakhude, nakusi.

megē v.i. cease activity, rest, be quiet; caus. famegei.
famemegō v.t. placate, mollify, soothe or comfort, esp. to stop child crying; cf. amaama, vaha.

Famemegō, fakeli nagnafa, fathağra nagnafa Comfort and soothe (in order to) express feelings.

megēu imper. be quiet! stop! syn. mhukleu.

megli v.s. 1. be deaf. 2. disobedient, refuse to listen.

megō ŋa adv. suddenly, unexpectedly, all of a sudden.

Megō ŋa chlo ne tei nou iago ne All of a sudden you slipped.

Megō ŋa vlada neu ŋala Bafet nu rhana neu si gepa ğinei 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 ŋa gehati Because of him we started to learn.

mekolo n. torch or flashlight bulb.

mekho n. sea-shell (Strombus 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; redup. memelu.

memche n. sea-shell (Vasum ceramicum).
memeha (Blabla) n. bird (generic): syn. nanhaji.
memelu'mala n. temporary possession or psychosis caused by fatan'hi 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.
memhe'ana (Hogran) v.t. & v.i. be confused or uncertain; be incapable; not know what to do: syn. fa'ihoa; cf. memhe' e.
memhe'ra v.t. open widely by pulling open two sides or lips of something, as an eye, mouth or vagina.
   Memhe'ra tathagu na sago! You open my eye!
memhe'e v.s. be incapacitated, weakened and unable to move around: fr. me'e; cf. ni'gra, memhe'ana.
   Memhe'e na the'ome soru si naikno bi'oa. 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.
meomeko v.s. eccentric, acting crazy; var. meomeklo. Cf. meme'e, noinoli.
   Meomeko fa ra si sau i'gre These children are really crazy.
merekete n. small variety of lawyer-cane found in swampy areas; used in house construction: cf. na'atatagi.
mereseni n. 1. medicine. 2. magic; magical substance, potion or formula; magical power: cf. pophoji, boraha, na'itu.
   Mana na au no'ga meresini fana'mha ga'ase He has his love magic.
meu t/a. inventive aspect, esp. indicating duration: cf. me, meke.
Fiofilo ni meu sa'na gne egu (You) should look after this child.
Mane neke tei holonu 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. meomeko, 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.
   namononi gepa our (dl.) village
   2. poss. suff. (2pl.) your (inalienable object): cf. mu, nomi; used with gepa, 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.
   lara ne thu'ru ne mifi ni khetogu na te thu'ru 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.
mimihini v.i. laugh in a subdued, stifled way; snicker, chuckle.
   ma' e mimihini laugh with a snicker
mimiji n. type of reed with narrow shiny leaves; used to make stops for bamboo containers and for wrapping food in parcels; also used in certain medicines: var. mimiji
mimire v.i. flinch.
mimus v.i. slice up thinly, e.g. stick tobacco or food for stew: slash fallen brush before burning it in a garden: var. miumus; 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, sna.

miolo n. tree species (Clozylum 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 raği iago! Hea, miomiloi sara glalahu 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, sna.

mimhito v.t. & v.i. draw back, retract penis foreskin.

mitore ezclam. expression of surprise or amazement. Goodness!; var. tore; cf. mai.

mithu n. breadfruit seed.

miambigu v.s. be blubbery, fat.

mobra v.t. sting, burn the skin, as from jellyfish or poisonous leaf; redupl. moamoba; 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 knothro 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 ga’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.

moğa v.s. dirty to the point of being black in colour; cf. thapa, thupa.

Moğa egu fara si Georgie! Georgie is really black with dirt!

moğaha (Zabana) n. turtle; cf. theğe.

moğo n. snake (generic); worm.

moga v.i. have red mouth from chewing betel; redupl. moamoga.

Fagano kohà moamoga geu e au geu ga’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 şilepo 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.

namas n. 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.

momo no 1. n. mucus, snot; var. moñino; syn. mhune. 2. v.s. be congested, with cough and plugged up nose; have a head cold.

momofi v.i. burp up gas or food, esp. babies; exhale breath with the aroma of food.

momoğo v.s. be infested with maggots or small worms; fr. mögo.

Sa’auigne momoğo 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. momoruru.

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, photapororo, sasathina.

momotu n. croton plant.

momoko n. coconut crab.

moño 1. n. mucus, snot; var. momono; syn. namhune. 2. v.s. be congested with cough and plugged up nose: have a head cold; var. momono.

moña1 v.t. & v.i. 1. irritate the skin (from contact with certain plants, e.g. outer skin of taro, or gerei' canoe). 2. irritate, annoy, vex: caus. famomoiniha; syn. kihiti.

Moña gita fara si sua igne This child is really irritating us.

moña2 n. salt-water fish similar to unicorn-fish, but without frontal lance; cf. nağahi.

moro n. banyan tree.

moromuga n. hard black stone; useful for making a stone oven.

morora n. rabbit-fish with yellow colouring: cf. khaakale.

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.

motu1 adj. piece of, length of: syn. phu'ra: cf. nabreku.

motu2 (Zabana) v.i. cook food with hot stones wrapped up inside parcels of food: cf. tete'go, 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 (inanimate object); cf. geu, mi, nou: used with iago: -mu iago.

khamemuiago your hand
dogemuiago your mother

muana v.s. be peaceful and quiet (place), as an empty village: caus. famuana; cf. oina.

The'ome ke muana ma'gra na namono bi'o raru gre' magrau nanu 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.

mu'gle 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: redup. 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': redup. 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 tafari 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.
muomumu  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  ade. in a pout, showing anger or dissatisfaction: cf. ŧodo, thodo.
   cheke famusu koba ketogona na neu si mana ia He said his wife is always talking in a pout.
muta  v.s. overflowing, as of container; cf. ŧata.
   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. feel, be afraid, be frightened by: syn. mohonoga, cf. mamhala.
   Thuru ne mhagu na’itu boñi ia (l) was frightened by a spirit when sleeping last night.
famamhagu  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 popomho va’e na ne popomho Ŧa na 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.
meheke  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 loulouka kha’aği 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 mhongena ni mae vaka na, ne tanhi The child was frightened by the white man and cried.

mhukle  v.s. be quiet, be silent: syn. ġilku.
   mhukle! quiet!

Gepa neke lao ka mana nu mhukle gu Ŧaala mana me ke pulo kholo 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 arming, or large object caught in a doorway: wedged.
naba\textsuperscript{a} v.t. & v.i. be enough for; be suitable or appropriate for; fit; be right size for; be equivalent to: syn. \textit{faja}; cf. \textit{gija}, \textit{horogoto}.

nabami gepa suitable for us two

\textit{Trasis igne te naba\textsuperscript{g}u iara na} These trousers fit me.

\textit{Thafnu teke ta\textsuperscript{f}nu Keti bi’o ia la naba tete\textsuperscript{g}o hi sia} The fire that old Kate built is ready to make an oven.

\textit{cheke naba} n. parable; analogy; syn. \textit{cheke fafaja}.

\textit{fananaba} v.t. measure.

\textit{fananaba mei bogo g\textsuperscript{lo}pa gna su\textsuperscript{g}a Jejevo teku ia} You measure the rafter for the Jejevo house.

\textit{nanaba} v.s. equivalent to, be the same as.

\textit{kaise} nanaba same kind

\textit{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.

\textit{nabai} n. small salt-water fish. various \textit{Liopropoma sp.}

\textit{nabetagi} n. lawyer-cane, a vine with many uses in construction: syn. \textit{nue}; cf. \textit{merekete, phona}.

\textit{nabita} n. plank midway between keel and gunwale, below thovu plank, on bi’a bina canoe.

\textit{naboko} n. widow or widower, a person whose spouse has died and has not remarried.

\textit{naboku} n. black moray eel (\textit{Gymnathorax}): cf. \textit{jomo}, nakloklope.

\textit{naboli} v.i. migrate and settle in a new region, e.g. groups who fled their land to avoid headhunters: fr. \textit{boli}.

\textit{Gehati mac Buala} \textit{gree neke naboli neke mi kolho} We Buala men only migrated here.

\textit{nabo\textsuperscript{bo}} adj. numeral ten: cf. \textit{botho}.

\textit{nabo\textsuperscript{bo} kaise} eleven

\textit{nabo\textsuperscript{bo} phei} twelve

\textit{nabo\textsuperscript{bo} thilo(f)} thirteen

\textit{nabo\textsuperscript{bo}i} 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 ge'gu 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 maie naikno sua teu re ka namono Buala ge 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.t. 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 storm and I didn't come.

nadafi n. sun; fr. dafi; syn. naprai.

nadai (archaic) adj. various types of, all kinds of; syn. thu naznata.

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.

nae'gru v.t. 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. no'oro.

Nafagna kolho sina 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 Gnathodus aureolineatus.

naflahi n. knife; syn. nagau.

naflako n. small wormlike insect which feeds in rotten trees.

naflago n. edible shellfish.

naflie n. edible leafy plant used in some medicines.

naflina n. wrongdoing, transgression, sin; responsibility for wrongdoing, fault; syn. nakhbo, phaluha: cf. gnognoro, koakoa.

Naflii phia mare ne mei blau glala (It is) their fault, they (two) came and stole trochus shell.

nafnai n. meat, flesh (animal); fr. fnahi.

nafnata n. 1. kind, type.

Phia nafnata pohe ka sitoa gno re faga 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. navanahe; cf. bagalu.

nafnete n. rodent, the size of a large rat, which nests in trees; syn. khakaho.

nafnsi 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 boni sara ia 1 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 kapatu ñobi
nafnotu teku ra There were people,
there were planes, all those hundreds
of different kinds of things were all
there.

nafra1 n. adze handle.

nafra2 n. bald spot on top of head.

Nafraa mac Comins la hage la hage
Comins' bald spot is growing and
growing.

nafra3 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,
savdust, fine particles; fr. fruñho.

nalu1 n. bottom, base (tree); cf. phesi.

Nalu kholo 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.

nalu2 n. edible flying fish; syn. tuha.

naga v.t. fall down, covering the ground
(nuts or fruit from a tree); redup.

naanañe: syn. uja.

Sukha naga teuana sitha na The
almond tree fell down covering the
ground.

Sitha ke holo jare na naga fara u The
almond tree (nuts) up there are really
falling all over the ground.

nagae (Gao) n. day; syn. narane.

nagahi n. edible unicorn-fish (Naso
brevirostris); cf. moňha.

nagare n. garden planted with food; cf.
thobi.

nagîhi n. type of betel palm, similar to
gota; used to make bows; cf. ga'usa,
gota, veko.

naglaja n. twine, string made by twirling
strips together; fr. ñlaja.

naglamo n. large crab found in mangrove
swamps with spiny-edged shell and large
fin-like rear legs for swimming; syn.
khapote.

nagle n. genitals, female or male (polite).

naglouku v.t. & v.i. grab in an embrace,
hug; fr. loku; cf. lañlouku, loñhoku.

Thogi mana naglouku na ka khetogna
mae fune na neu sia He jumped up
and grabbed hold of the chief's wife.

naglommo n. 1. small reef passage; fr.
lommo. 2. valley or gully.

naglugu n. mass of vine, coiled thickly
around branches of a tree; var. ñlugu; fr.
lugu.

nagou n. uninhabited or empty place, such
as a house, village or region; fr. ñgou.

nagra 1. v.i. be blocked, barred or stopped.
e.g. from moving or travelling; var. noñgra.

Repa re nagra nãbritha They (two)
are blocked (by) the flood.
2. v.t. barricade, lock, close to prevent
entry.

lara gne ne nahra ñegu suña re
maa loku ñegu kholo ka narane
igre teku na I lock my houses so I
can go and make copra these days.

fanagra 1. v.t. obstruct, stop, block, as
a path or plans; var. fanañgra. 2. v.t.
defend or protect against sorcery. 3. n.
magical protection from sorcery.

Mae te au nodi fanañgra re the'ome
dei foñgra di The men who have
protection don't get sick.

nagarama n. seaweed; cf. boboka, buru.

nagarapa 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.

nagråthu n. tops of small immature taro
shoots (thuko) left in the ground at
harvesting, later taken for replanting; fr.
rathu; cf. fe'o, napleso.
nāgrima n. club carved from ebony wood; cf. nalanala.

nāgrita n. octopus; syn. gnokereğe.

nāgrukē n. unweeded garden; fr. roku.

nāguči n. place for collecting food plants, usually a garden; var. nāgrui; cf. nāğare.

nāğumo 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. nm. nanhago; cf. rura, fakakrahe.

John na ne nago di maci di namono ana John swore at the men of that village.

nagna conj. because; var. naugna.

nagnafa n. 1. heart, chest.

Kabru nagnafag na sara ia I have pain in my chest.

2. feeling, emotion, mind; cf. ģagatho.

di’a nagnafa v.s. sad, feel sadness, regret; feel bad, sorry.

Chagi gau iago ne di’a nagnafag sara ia I feel sorry (that) you lied to me.

hoğri nagnafa v.i. repent, change one’s mind, relent.

nagnahlo 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. fagnahi.

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.

nahirī n. salt-water fish, possibly rabbit-fish.

naho1 n. clock, watch.

naho2 n. clear, sunny time; fr. aho.

nahoğle 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.

nahoțo n. 1. type of tree with poisonous leaves; fruit eaten by flying fox; fr. hoti.

2. small poisonous jellyfish; syn. bobo’o.

nahoțuhubra 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.

naiadai n. stone adze blade; fr. nadi.

naići n. type of tree with edible fruit; cf. julapa.

naići n. type of vine, not strong enough to be useful; syn. dodogo.

naiġa n. salt-water fish, including various bream.

naikno n. person, woman; var. ikno, knoi, nakon, na’kno.

naiknogana n. spouse (polite); syn. khetogana.

naiçu v.t. & v.i. play roughly or fool around, hurting or endangering others (esp. children); goodness or poke fun at; cf. iru.

Thosei naiçu! Don’t fool around!

naiçu2 n. edible leafy plant.

naja v.s. be even, uniform, in line, of same size or length.

Vuvuri pophosa mala ģahō suja re mala kaisei naja re Cut the bamboo for house rafters so they will be even.

najagū n. edible bivalve shellfish.

najaja n. type of tree with edible fruit.

najikko n. type of vine used for making platforms, beds, and for tying up adze blades.

najuara n. goatfish (Mullidae), identified by long barbels used for foraging or bury itself in the sand; cf. nakgane.

nakaffi n. lightning; fr. kaffi.
nakekheni n. sea-shell (Parpura persica).
nakgne n. goatfish, various types; cf. najuara.
naklegi n. spider conch shell, including Lambs sp.; syn. chega.
naklo 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.
naklokolope n. reddish-coloured moray eel (Gymnothorax zonipectus); cf. naboku.
naklole n. coil of bark strips for use in construction or in making string.
naklupi1 n. edible shellfish found fastened to rocks.
naklupi2 n. rough, unfinished axe handle.
nakmafa n. edible oyster which attaches itself to stones.

Nakmerufunei prop. n. one of three major clans in the Hogrono/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 ribs 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. glilage.
nako v.t. burn, light with fire, set alight; syn. gnubra, gnuri.
nhako v.t. catch fire and burn; syn. gnubra, gnurhi.
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 'krit'; 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, khukumelke.
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 hebe i 'ala 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.t. rain, come raining down; cf. kekete1.

Keha narare re jau na ke nakhetu 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.

nakoño n. Papuan hornbill (*Rhyticeros plicatus*); cf. khoña.

fakoño v.t. stick neck out like a hornbill.

nakhude n. rat; syn. nakusi, khukumede, khukumeke.

nalafo n. type of vine used in canoe construction and in making divination devices such as gišo; cf. momono.

nalanała (Bughotu) n. wooden club, originally from Malaita; var. nanala; cf. naŋrima.

nali 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. nalali; syn. titili.

nali² 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.

naliña n. centipede; var. naliña: 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. ğa'ase.

nalhi n. mouth (polite).

namno adv. numeral six; cf. famno.

fanamno sixth

namnoi n. six, cardinal number.

namnosalei adj. numeral sixty: syn. thitolutu.

namoso n. bladder; var. momoso.

namoso n. village, place: syn. nanau.

namo v.t. love, feel kindness or genoristy for; cf. namhi.

lara namha nigo iago I love you.

2. n. love, kindness. 3. v.t. present with a gift: give a present to.

**Grāf* namha di repa teke tolaŋi 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. fanamha; cf. fatanhi.

lara ne fanamha gu su bosu na ne the'ome rikha ŋa I subdued the piglet so it didn't run away.

namhaña n. aromatic herb planted at sacred sites such as shrines (*phadagi*), and burial grounds (*thututammu*).

namhari n. fish (generic): syn. sasa.

namhi v.t. make a habit of, be accustomed to: love doing, be 'crazy about': cf. namha.

lara namhi ni si te kohia keru gnea I have a habit of chewing this betel with lime.

lara the'omamamha 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. nasehe.

nammhe² n. mucus, snot; syn. moño.

2. v.s. be congested with cough and plugged up nose: have a head cold.

mhone v.t. & v.i. blow mucus from the nose: cf. sune.

nanabu 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.

Ga’ase na nanahu gnagru au ka su’ga
kora na. The woman is rolling out
materials for mats in the open house.

nanala n. wooden club, originally from
Malaita; var. nanalana.

nanama 1. adj. soft, comfortable, as a
cushion; cf. pilaa. 2. v.s. be soft, watery
(unripe betel nut); syn. bi’o tata.

nana’na 1. v.t. worry, be anxious. 2. v.t.
worry about, be concerned with.
Thosei na’ana ni gloku teuana!
Don’t worry about that work!
3. v.t.i. rush, be in a hurry; fr. na’ana; cf.
ha’ana.

Nana’ana fara ne the’ome atha bredi
kolho ne mei sara la. 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 tho’ana the whole place

nanenere n. placenta and foetal
membranes; syn. natuthuru sua,
nau’sua, poepoe.

nanifla n. centipede; syn. nali’ha.

nanitu n. spirit, ancestral spirit, ghost,
forest spirit; spiritual power; any
unfamiliar, frightening presence; var.
na’itu; syn. devolu.

nanolo n. clan whose members marry into
more than one other clan; fr. no’lo.

nanu’gra (archaic) n. money; syn. ro’fo.

nanhage n. movement of group of animals
reaching in response to magical spell; fr.
hage; caus. fanhage.

na’na v.t. & v.i. worry, be anxious about;
redup. nana’na; cf. ha’ana, pha’ana.

lara ne na’na no’gu I was worried.

na’neinei n. cricket that makes high-pitched
sounds in the evening.

na’nhagna n. name.

fa’na’ha v.t. give a name to, name after.
Mae Darrell na fa’na’ha kaisei sua
Gnulahage kehihagna thegna
Darrell named a child at Gnulahaghe
after himself.

kehihagna v.t. be named after.

na’nhaji n. bird (generic); syn. memeha.

na’nhali n. cut made in the top of a post for
fitting beams.

na’nhogna n. (referential) wife’s mother,
mother-in-law; cf. ido.

naoka n. enemy; cf. nasnura, thara,
’gabili.

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.

naonago 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.

naoso’go’lofu n. large black sea-snake with
white stripes.

naota 1. n. sago palm (Metroxylon
solenomeris); 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. aha.

napleso n. old taro corn, top of taro plant,
ready for planting; cf. na’rathu, 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 suga tarai church day

narava n. parrotfish, esp. certain Scarus
sp.; cf. khumamoi, hhipitu.

narheu n. long hair; fr. rheu.

nasava n. crocodile (Crocodylidae).

nasesihe n. dark-coloured vine.

nashihe n. flying fox; cf. namhukru.

nasnagle n. type of freshwater fish; cf.
naufala, mamari.

nasnambah n. strip of bark used for tying
up a bundle or making string; var.

Samha sago nasnambah fagalo ana
mala piphigla fakeli phala pophosma
na Peel off a strip of that hibiscus in
order to tie securely the bundle of
bamboo.

nasnape n. yam planted outside gardens.

nasnorv v.i. be fortunate, have good fortune
or luck obtaining something of value; fr.
snorv; syn. lake; ant. gero; cf. malauga,
sco'mula.

Nasnorv na la mei iago It’s lucky that
you come.

Nasnorv na macigne te la atha roño
lara gne Thanks to this man I’m
getting this money.

nasnura n. attacking raiders, enemy
warriors; fr. snura; syn. gbili, 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.

nathanyi n. crying, open expression of
sorrow; fr. tanhi; cf. di’a nagnafa.

nathanyi mare si te nakhetesi bi’o ginei
la That big rain earlier today was (a
manifestation of) their crying (for a
man who just died).

nata n. edible salt-water crab.

natecete 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. ñolofio.

natupi n. pestle, food pounder; fr. tupi;
cf. thobelegi.

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 Potosus anguillaris.

nathheke n. group of flying foxes which
inhabit the same place; fr. theke;

nathheke nashihe 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. nauthu; syn.
nathu’u.

nathu’u n. tomorrow; var. nauthu’u; syn.
nathu.

nablathu n. afternoon.

Naablathu keli Good afternoon!

naufo n. sea worm; collected in red areas
during months of October and November;
cf. kakale’e.

naunga conj. because; var. nagua; syn.
eigna, naufuga.

(From folk tale) lara naumu iago neku
neke mei mala lehe balamu 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. nasanaŋe.

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.

naño1 n. mosquito.

naño2 n. shadow, reflection.

nauriha n. day after tomorrow.

naurihe n. day before yesterday.

nauroga n. type of bird whose cry indicates that someone has died in that direction; cf. kohufobo.

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'.

nausua n. placenta and foetal membranes; fr. sua; syn. nanenera, natuthuru sua, poepoehe.

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.

nautive n. the day after the day after tomorrow, i.e. three days hence.

nautihoi n. the day before the day before yesterday, i.e. three days earlier.

nauthoŋlu 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. nafrera.

navo1 n. whale; syn. vuavula.

navo2 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.

khameina 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'aloo n. butterfly; var. na'a'aloo; 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 piscus).

na'esã n. large yellow bamboo used in house construction.

na'esã doadoro colourful type of bamboo
na'esã khati bamboo used to make lime container
na'esã 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 tilero re 'fofodu gotilo la' neku si la 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, tharu. na’itu goigoli 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 thoñña sea spirit nitu adj. magical, imbued with spirit power; sacred, ceremonial. jata nitu magic arrow na’o’ola n. butterfly fish (Chaetodonotus); var. na’a’ola. ne t/a. near past, present incomplete; cf. neke, neu. Kaisei ga’ase ne karha phia sua pakri A woman gave birth to twins. Ne tei ugра (He) went fishing. Iara ne magnahgei gami gopa te mei na sia I want you two to come. Tibri mana ne foгra na su na He cursed and the child got sick. Loña sescuru na giene ne gro’e suга kuki gne A storm hit earlier today and this cookhouse collapsed. Mola na ne loda 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 foгra Heal me, I’m sick. ne .... na nu mod. if ... (v.), then. Ne bruga gemi na nu gegeheli kha’gi re If you burn your (garden) then disperse the coals. Ne di’a na igne nu ke fauphulo egu If this is bad then return it. Piha ne fa’i’a na nu bosu ne fa’poqru na 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. glegu, thuqu. 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. nego v.t.l. 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? nehu1 n. sugarcane; fr. ehu. nehu2 n. nose. nei conj. and (to conjoin names, noun phrases, verb phrases); cf. ge. Nogna suга mana nha’a chogo mala cheke nei mala thuru egu His house has rooms for talking and for sleeping. Nogu roño nei glepo teu iara re au niara Honiara My money and things are still in Honiara. neiɡano n. feast (generic); fr. eiɡano; syn. gaghamu. neilehe n. sorcery (generic); fr. lehe. neinei v.i. mistreat, handle roughly or carelessly, act maliciously toward; caus. fanceini: cf. ei’ei, nenhei. Thosei neinei di sua khokorako re Don’t mistreat the baby chicks. Fancinei ka iara jau si mare te ‘thosei sene khoilo re!’ gu iara ke sene na teugre 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 ia pulo hi The ship came this morning but (it) has gone back. Gikmu neu mana ne mamaja noju 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 ijuju 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 góro ga’ase gíe 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. dahó, góe, 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 nenhe i ala mana khetogna mae Paulo na neu sia He just harmed Paulo’s wife (by committing adultery).

neu t/a. past continuous, esp. when reporting or attributing: cf. ne, neke, neku.

Blalu neu ne uka sara ia (It) was slippery and I slipped.

Čílkmu neu mana ne mamaja noţi neke jifla sara ia He was being quiet so I was ashamed and left.

Ne fanhora naalai mana ka khetogna neu sia He was threatening his wife with a knife.

Utú so’o neu boñi Night descended.

Fariiriu 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 ŋa nu conj. if that is the case, then .... since.

Balhu ra thuru ka grege ia sira neu ŋa nu talha iago ke mosu ŋa egú Since the birds are sleeping on the branch, toss (the net) to the west.

Fatha igne peko neu ŋa nu rave koko ka pheko gná na me lao egú, mala doñlo 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 nachuruŋí gne Pry out this splinter of mine.

nifu n. panpipe or other wind instrument; fr. ífu.

nifu vaka ship’s whistle

nifu broubrou panpipe played while walking along road

nigré 1. v.s. be weak, lacking ability or strength: ant. nheta; cf. gía’e.

Thovu gna ŋa teku Buala gne the’ome ke nigré di pühi gło ku 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 nóloho me nigréi neu si geñati ia The pig went down the hillsides so we followed until we got weak (and gave up).

nigré n. type of tree fern.

nigo pron. you (direct obj. mkr.) (sg.): used with iago: nigo iago.

agri nigo (night) crawl after you

iai 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?
Tuğe mei niha mha’u ná kolho gopağija kaisei gu egu kolho. You two only pounded as much taro as one (could have done).
2. when?: how long?
Niha ame fagafa ná si suğa tarai gnea? How long before this church is finished?
Neke mei mare niha? When did they come?
Niha ame mei ná egu si gotilo ia? When will you all come?
Niha ke tei nogna ná 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.
ninhiğraña v.s. 1. be difficult, hard to do or obtain; ant. bliği, bluse.
  Mala atha nogu radio teku na ninhiğraña 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 hokai.
nionito v.t. antagonise, usually with angry talk: provoke or needle: caus. faniemito: syn. io’itho, fajiójito.
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.
noanoğa v.i. scrub, wash vigorously (body); syn. gnagnagañi.
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 posi na ia? Where is that group from that just arrived?
noda 1. poss. pron. (1pl. incl.) our (alienable object); cf. da, gedá; 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. gitá.
   Mamaja noda We are ashamed.
   Ari apa noda (tapa) Let’s (dl.) go and bathe.
   Beabela fañeji noda ganju gëre Let’s stack these logs well.
3. poss. pron. (1pl.) our (things, possessions); cf. gedá.
   Sausagu fañeji noda re Cover up our things well.
nodi 1. poss. pron. (3pl.) their (alienable object); cf. gedé, di: used with mare, phia mare, re’e, repa, retilo.
   nodi suğa 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. fofofofo, moemobe.
nofo n. blind for hunting birds; syn. babana.
ñoğra 1. v.i. be blocked, barred or stopped, as from moving or travelling; var. najá.
2. v.t. barricade, lock, close to prevent entry.
fanógra v.t. obstruct, stop, block, as path or plan; syn. najágra.
ñoğu 1. poss. pron. (1sg.) my (alienable object); cf. gehu, gü; used with iara.
   noğu khífra iara my mat
2. pron. (1sg.) I (subj. intensifier).
Tei noğu ka sitoabaluguna Thomas
sara ia I am going to the store with
Thomas.
larababao noğu fara I'm really tired.
Tei filo noğu 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 naflai mana his knife
nogna thoklo na'a her net bag
2. pron. (3sg.) he, she (subj. intensifier):
cf. gegna.
Kruhla 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.
noinihi 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.
oko n. mushroom.
olagi v.s. be powerful, having a dramatic
effect; have personal, spiritual power
(mana).
Nolagi fara si meresen mahe iago ia
Your mahe medicine is very powerful.
fanolagi v.t. make powerful.
Fablahi gu koba khurama te atha ka
thobi majaganire mala fanolagi me
mala bruara gano 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. goigoli; cf. me'e.
fanoinoli v.t. disorient, confuse, make
slightly crazy: var. fanoinoi; cf.
faigoli, fagegoe.
Mana na ne fanoinoli ni naitu mata
The forest spirit made him crazy.
nolo1 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.
nolo2 v.t. 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.t. walk to and fro, back and
forth.
nolho 1 n. village at high elevation in
the interior of the island: bush village: cf.
ggere.
Nolho gna Maringe si namono teuaro
Those places are Maringe bush
villages.
nolho2 v.t. & v.i. be ignorant of, be
unfamiliar or inexperienced with.
Lara tei America nu mala sage ka
train te nelohi 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 fa'anna 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. nomohi: syn. rogo.
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

nombi. 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.

noňhari. adj. fragrant, good-smelling or tasting, aromatic.

nopro. n. taro pudding wrapped and baked in a stone oven.

noror. v.t. threaten with weapon (as if to assault): redup. nonoro. cf. gema.

mae gne noro naflahi gau iara. This man threatened me with a knife.

noko. v.t. stop and wait (ship, or a person walking, etc.); stay in one place; cf. snoto.

Noto gu au iago gema mala koko iara ğaţi 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, nu: used with iago.

nou phaloho iago. your (sg.) bow

2. pron. (2sg.) your (things, possessions).

nu. conj. 1. but.

Faririru iara nu the'o kolho neu. I tried but simply couldn't.

lara rogu tei ńau nu the'o mola egu. I still want to go but there's no canoe.

2. temporal sequence mkr., then, and; cf. ne .... ńa nu.

na egu nu. otherwise

neu ńa nu. since that is the case, then

Ne kora nu suplu neu suspen ia. The pan got a hole and was leaking.

mare ne majra nu lehe kaisi mae neu. They fought and one man died.

Ne di'a ńa 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. n.s. lightly covered with filth or dust, blackened with dirt.

nudu. v.t. chat, converse, make casual conversation; caus. fanudu. syn. fagaja.

nue. n. lawyer-cane, a vine with many uses in construction; syn. nabetagi.

nufa. n.s. greying (hair). have grey hair. become grey. var. ufa.

lara la nufa hi la khakla'gu na. My hair has turned grey.

nufi. n. yam (generic). tuber.

nuuge. v.t. shake, vibrate by shaking or rattling: redup. nuenue. cf. nuenhuenge.

Thosei nuenue gema! Don't shake (it), man!

nuho. n. cuttlefish.

nuinuri. v.t. be breezy or windy with a light wind; syn. naluafa.

The'ome nuinuri ne ke gura gitu si goyna go. There's no breeze so we're hot today.

nukhu. n. ridge, path; syn. ńukhu.

fanukhu. v.t. & v.i. walk along the top of something, e.g. log, hill or ridge; syn. gugukhu; cf. babala.

nulun. n. leader, leading person or thing, in the first position; var. nului; fr. ulu.

nului mola. leading canoe

mae nului. leading man, chief

nuhlo. n. maggot; fr. ulho.

nujugere. n. sorcery in which the attacker hides near to the victim and pantomimes wild actions resulting in the victim having seizures.

nuuju. 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. gağa.

nuri n. 1. wind. 2. breath.
nuinuri v.i. be breezy or windy with a light wind; syn. nalafa.
The'ome niunuri ne ke gura gita si gognar o 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. nahi ga.

nha'a cheke v.t. & v.i. promise, lit. 'put talk'; var. na'a cheke.

nhabulona n. strong wind from the sea.

nhaburu n. end float on a turtle net.
nhage v.t. rise, surface; fr. hage.

tanh Noah nagnaga 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'.

fanhanhage 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.
a'lti nhage n. spirit that responds to call of spirit medium.

taego nhage v.t. & v.i. adopt a child.

Sua neke taego nhage kolho mana si sua ga'ase ana ia That girl is only a child he adopted.

nhalukama n. scorpion; cf. khafrasege.

nhamna (archaic) prep. seaward, overseas, across the sea; to a distant place; syn. raru.

nhana adj. numeral eight; cf. hana.

fanhana eighth

hanai 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 khoi lo ra egu mala lase noda di (Tell us) how many coconuts (there are) so we will know.

nhaña n. gill of fish: syn. sasaña.

nhara v.t. & v.i. look for, search for; var. hara.

Nhara unha nala te la kliko 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. baharu.

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'one nhebei nothing

nhego n. breadfruit tree (Artocarpus incisa), and fruit.

nhego vaka n. soursop tree (Annona muricata), and fruit.

nhele n. pith of sago trunk; used as pig food; syn. kharanahu.

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.

nhihra  n. month.

nhigo  v.i. be finished, complete; cf. gnafa.
La nhigo la si suka ka tini na la  The sugar in the tin is finished.

fanhigo  adv. completely, to the end;
syn. fagnafa, fateo.'
Bredi na la gamu fanhigo hi la  The bread was all eaten up.

nhionhigo  v.s. including all, everyone;
syn. fateote.'
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. rine.

faninhi'o  v.t. & v.i. prepare a bundle for
carrying on the back.

annahi'o  n. bundle made for carrying on
the back.

nhofi  n. reef passage; var. nofi.

noho'gi  v.t. & v.i. change, exchange.
replace; swap, switch; mix together, such
as ingredients for soup; mingle, such as
boys and girls; fr. ho'gi: caus. fanho'gi.

lehe nho'gi  die for, such as Jesus
Christ
Ka Thavina'go gne na ke fanho'gi ke
tei legu namono mae velepuhi gre
On Thavina'go (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 ana ku

ghoku theu 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.

nuara  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.

nubra  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.

nhiga  (Blabla) v.i. lie; syn. chagi.
Iago nhuiga di'a gema! You're lying,
man!

nughe  n. boil, painful infected swelling;
syn. fofoana.

nughe thina  hard compact boil, lit.
'boil stone'

nuhuru  n. bundle of food, usually made for
carrying on the back; fr. hu'ru: cf.
nahri'o.

Nuhuru khurama hei si ka kho' u gno
ra? Whose bundles of sweet potato
are those by the river?

nugua1  n. type of tree; bark used for
making fishing nets.

nugua2  n. belt; fr. hu'ga.

nuhaga sesehu  n. ceremonial belt made
of shell money and porpoise teeth.

nughe  v.i. shake, vibrate, as from
earthquake; twitch; redupl. nuhuenhuge;
syn. hali; cf. vigo.

nuhuru  n. grove of planted trees, such as
almond, coconut or banana; syn. nubula.

nuhuta  v.i. well up, rise up all at once, as a
storm coming up suddenly or dough rising;
fr. hu'ata: caus. fanhuanhuta; cf. hage.
Nuhuta te la hage fila na ka draibom
The dough (‘flour’) rises from the yeast.

**n̄hū’a** n. deep-water channel in reef waters.

**N**

**n̄a** t/a. indefinite, hypothetical; cf. *ne* ....

**n̄a nu** if ... then: *ao la .... n̄a* ‘just now is ...’

*neu n̄a nu* if that is the case, then ...

*heī n̄a* anyone

*heva n̄a* any place

*unha n̄a* anything

*Kulu a̱ge n̄a* (He) is going first.

*lara giniou tei n̄a ka su̱ga̱gu na sia* I am going to my house later.

*Nathai ame tei n̄a ka namono gno egu* Tomorrow (I) will go to that village over there.

*ao la thora n̄a sīto n̄a* The store is opening now.

**n̄ae** v.s. be tired, weak, bored.

**N̄ae gau** I’m bored.

*N̄ae gau fara ke la the’ome tei roku sara ia* I’m very tired so I didn’t go to weed (the garden).

**n̄ae̱n̄ale** v.s. having many young healthy leaves, for eating with betel (khubaha vine).

**n̄a̱f̄a** v.t. reach out, extend a hand; cf. *n̄a̱fi*.

*N̄afa lao sago* Reach out your hand!

**n̄a̱fi** v.t. reach, able to grasp, touch, take hold of; syn. tokle; cf. *n̄afa*; redupl. *n̄a̱n̄afi*.

The’ome *n̄afi sara ia*, kligna fara I can’t reach it, (it’s) too high.

**n̄a̱ḡu** v.t. like, want to possess, desire (material objects, food).

*Na̱ḡu ni fara mana ne the’ome thu̱fa kolho si glepo fatakle ra* He really wanted them so he didn’t distribute those things at the fatakle (least).

**n̄a̱n̄iha̱n̄a̱guna** v.s. attractive, desirable, appealing.

**n̄a̱n̄iha̱n̄aijii** n. illness, probably cerebral malaria, caused by eagle spirit overhead; cf. *gagata*.

**n̄a̱la** v.s. scalding hot, red hot (fire); syn. *ni̱re*.

**n̄aijii** v.s. be distinctly bright red in colour.

**n̄aiji** v.t. struggle to get loose, as a man or pig being held; cf. *kinamanigra*.

**n̄ala** t/a. 1. limiter; without warning, deliberation or forethought; cf. *fiti*.

Me̱go n̄a ne ahu n̄ala sasa ka fa̱n̄ina na The fish suddenly disappeared from the net.

Chakhi n̄ala mana ka ġaju ana ne tei ne pilū̱hada He just got caught on the tree and went head over heels.

Ģege ni n̄ala iara khe̱gra ao I just doubt (the strength) of this post here.

Jur̄e la tei n̄ala Thomas ge Helen nakhete bi’o ia Thomas and Helen just went ahead through that big rain.

Ublo kolho n̄ala mana ġarofo bosu ia He simply gobbled up the pig fat.

Mae, si’i n̄ala gopa ne siriapo su̱ga gne Man, you two just farted and smelled up this house.

Ko̱je neu n̄ala ġoro sua re ne mei n̄ala mae te noinoi na ne r̄a̱haja n̄ala 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.

Kaisi ģege n̄ala si teke ni̱tutu iara ia One branch was all that I cut off.

*Iara n̄ala na te tei Narebu* Only I will be going to Narebu.

Fe̱fe̱kha teu n̄ala ana khakau na! That crab just dug its hole! (comment on seeing a freshly dug crabhole).

Kaisi piha n̄ala iara te hata na ia Just one parcel (was all) that I took.

**n̄ale** v.s. be colourful; redupl. *n̄ae̱n̄ale*.

*do̱ra m̄e̱ n̄ale* bright colours

**n̄ali** v.t. shake, vibrate, as from an earthquake; twitch; redupl. *n̄a̱n̄ali*, *n̄a̱n̄ihale*; syn. *nhuge*, *vigo*; cf. *n̄ahali*, *n̄alpo*.

**n̄a̱n̄iha̱n̄ali** v.t. shake, vibrate.

Those n̄a̱n̄iha̱n̄ali tevo gne! Don’t shake this table!
Nana v.i. open mouth widely; caus. fañãna; syn. mõña.

Nañahu v.t. crack open (crab shell); fr. ñahu.
Nañahu geda khakau ana mala gamu
Crack open that crab so we can eat.

Nañaruva v.i. pull in and fold up vine used in visi reef fishing; cf. kuarao.

Nañá'iba v.s. be crisp, dried out and stiff, e.g. mat or clothing left in the sun.

Naññali n. V-shaped cut made in the top of house post for fitting crossbeam.

Nañhi (archaic) v.t. want, need, wish for; syn. magnahagei.

Naplo v.t. & v.i. twitch, such as the movement of a sleeping person or dying animal; redund. Nañìñaplo; caus. fañañplo; 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.
Nara noñu lara sara ia, na heva ña
gne te atha na I was frustrated
about which one to take.
2. v.t. 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.

Nasa v.i. chew, bite on something tough.
Khakake iñre te ñi te'ome iñre
khoñla mala ñasa tafri kolho, ¿osa,
dìa egu sìçhe 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 foudu e ñata ka nakete ñenei
ia The tank is full to overflowing
from the rain earlier today.

Suñgara tarai na foudu 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. ñolofio.

Nau t/a. continuing at the present time; yet, still; cf. u, ñala.

Kaisei ñau another (different) one
Lara roñu 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 maë ñau another (different) man
yet.

Nëgra v.i. bristle, with hair standing on end, as an angry dog.

Nëgne 1. v.s. be plentiful, abundant (group of small animals or things).
Lao lara ka kho'u na Nëgne egu ñala
nasuga na I went to the stream and
the lobster were plentiful.
2. v.t. swarm, move around (many small animals, such as ants or sardines).

Nëgno 1. v.t. disturb, stir up, upset, make agitated, as a school of fish; redupl. Nëñëgno; caus. fañëgno; cf. ñëñëhejo.
2. v.t. & v.i. make the sea rough with weather magic.
Nëgno ñala mare la ke la di'a la
thoñna ia They just made magic and
the ocean got rough.

Nëlo v.i. sway, shake, wave back and forth (long objects, esp. trees); redupl. Nëñëhejo.

Nëñëglyo n. flame; caus. v. fañënglyu; syn. dudulu.

Nëñëhejo v.t. disturb, disrupt, esp. a nest or group of animals; cf. Nëgno.
Tei ñala mana ne Nëñëhejo ñala gnoku
duki khati gau sara ia He just went
and disturbed the nest of ants that bit
me.

Nëbra v.i. convulse, shrug violently, such as a crazy person who is being held.

Niñru v.t. 1. shake, shove, move by applying force. 2. try to convince, sway with talk or persuasion.

Niñru v.i. budge, move by force or argument.

Niñru ni ba lara the'ome Niñru si
mana ia I tried to convince him but he
wouldn't budge.
niğru v.t. & v.i. flood, carrying branches, etc. downstream: cf. britha.

niğniñogno v.i. be in disarray, spread around, in a mess: cf. ñegno.

Ñgniñogno thua lepoi na si ka suñqane. All the things in this house are messed up.

ñigno v.t. & v.i. stir in, mixing together.

Grahī guñ岭na niñgo la ka khokobru. Scrape off the bark and stir it in with the charcoal (for blackening a canoe).

ñilīñovi v.i. grind, munch on food, esp. without teeth for chewing.

Mae khueke'e na ñilīñovi 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, teuna na te niñili ni a go. That food is very greasy, it will make you queasy.

Ne apla ni na kaisei mae ġaju tei klinga ka maloa nu ‘na uka mana’ gu iago, teuna te niñili ni a go. 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 glei niñiri 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.

ñiñihilo 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. ñañeře: syn. ñaja.

ñisra v.i. 1. show teeth, either when laughing, or snarling (in a threatening gesture): caus. fañisra.

Fañisra ka heí sago? Who are you snarling at (when angry)?

2. be exposed when sitting improperly (female genitals): caus. fañisra.

Gnokro 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).

ñoañoso adj. yellow: syn. kopi, ñoñe.

ñoğro v.t. gnaw on, as a dog gnawing on a bone: cf. ñori, ñosi.

Nashe na ne ñoñgro kholo 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 nakhunde re fañoñolho Two rats were running one after the other.

ñoñe adj. yellow: syn. kopi, ñoñosa.

ñoñoro v.s. be without edible ‘meat’ (coconut): cf. nafa.

Kholo igne ñoñoro kholo signe This coconut is quite meatless.

ñoñoto n. base of the spine; tailbone.

Gnokro ne gnokro ne gle kabru ñoñoto pesigü na (I was) sitting and sitting until my tailbone hurt.

ñori v.t. take a bite of, chew up without slicing or cutting; redupl. ñoríñori: cf. ñogro, ñosi.

(From folk tale) Lao neu ka thina ia mare ñori ñori ni ñala arca 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, ñoñhore.

ño’e n. type of tree with edible fruit.

ñuğru v.t. chop a large log.
Nhagno v.t. 1. be disturbed, agitated, as an unsettled mind or a group of startled animals. 2. scatter, disperse in all directions.

Tei nala mana ne ngëngeho nu nhagno neu si gnoku duki ia He came suddenly and disrupted the nest of red ants and they scattered in all directions.

Nhali v.t. be agitated, show signs of activity; cf. nali.

Beckhu gne neke nhali boñi na, ne lehe keha naikno jau heva ná The cemetery was active last night, maybe somebody died somewhere.

Nhalu v.t. sniff a scent.

Fañauñhalu v.t. & v.t. 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. faríñalu ba'esu; syn. tithibhë.

Nëhe v.t. shake, rock or shudder from a sudden strong force, e.g. the shock of an earthquake.

Mei nala nuri na ne fabi'o nêhe neu suça na ne nhonógu sara ia The wind just came and shook the house forcefully so I was scared.

Nhoeñhojí v.t. whistle (person).

Nhore adj. chipped or nicked (edge) in many small places, as a knife blade; redupl. nhoeñhore, noenëhore.

Nhujá v.t. & v.t. make crumbs, crumble, such as dry bread.

Nañhuja n. crumbs, scraps.
obli v.s. very fat, rotund, obese; redupl. o’oblì; 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 suğa idle man
ofo sua care for child
nofo n. blind for hunting birds; syn. babana.

oglä adj. 1. loose fitting (armlet). 2. resounding, echoing; caus. fa’oglä; cf. oga.
naoglä n. echo, resounding noise.

oghra 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’oglra v.i. make a noise or sound in unison; cf. orio.

Goro sua re o’aoglra legugna mae velepuhi dì na All the children repeated 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. oglì.
Mae, oga fara agne na Man, (that) made a very loud bang here.

Oga toñana si kaisei mae te vuha ka khukuro ia [lt] 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 geğu chau ia My bananas have already matured.
2. v.t. & v.i. miscarry, give premature birth.
Ke la fa’oha la si repa thologi 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. ḣi; cf. ḣi.
Ohi ni ḣala mare mana ka faidu na boñi la They just expelled him from the community at the meeting last night.

oho v.t. tend, care for (domestic animals); caus. fa’oho; cf. ogo.

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 (’aï!) 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 (gîolo 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 ʂa’ga hi 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 (Blaba) v.i. have sexual intercourse (colloq.); var. nome; caus. fa’oe’ome; syn. toma.

önya v.s. be unusually quiet (time or place), serene; caus. fa’önya; cf. muana.
oňha v.i. make a reverberating sound (something approaching in the distance but not yet seen, e.g. rain or plane); redupl. oá'oňha.

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. o'ofí.

opro 1. v.t. & v.t. press or knead with fingers. 2. v.t. make taro pudding (nopro).
nopro n. tare pudding, wrapped and baked in a stone oven.

orio v.t. & v.i. commence all at once, as in initiating dance or song; cf. oá'oňra.
Orio tei! Go all at once!

oro v.t. & v.i. leak out, seep or ooze from, e.g. milk from breast; cf. oňha.
Ne oro khuku ku khba na The sap ran out of the papaya.

o'ogo v.i. move in bent-over, stooped fashion; fr. ogo; cf. odo'ođo, pogo.

o'oei v.t. & v.i. keep a pet, traditionally a bird; var. o'ohai.
ná'oei n. pet, esp. pet bird; var. na'ohai.

phaţli v.i. be open, opened up, turned over.

paţrasì (Hograno) v.t. hunt possum or flying fox at night; syn. dofra.

paţgu v.t. & v.t. pile up or on, stack one on top of another, as in stacking firewood; redupl. papaţgu: caus. fapaţpaţgu.
Paţgu la paţgu puhi įgro teuna ka namono gne (Too many) matters and plans are piling up in this village.
fapaţpaţgu v.t. stack sago leaves in layers one on top of another, either for carrying or when thatching; redupl. fapaţpaţgu.

phaţgu n. 1. pile; redupl. phapaţgu. 2. bed, bedding; syn. sapa.

phaţui n. layer.

phaţgusu n. generation of kin, esp. sharing common descent.
Ka phaţgusu įinou na ka hihiro tahiti ni na joda dictionary gne A later generation will search well for meanings for our dictionary.

paţgusu v.t. & v.t. fish for eel, using a line and hook.
Tei paţgusu nadjal ka glokha gne Go and fish for eel at the spring over there.

paipailigi (Bughotu) v.t. & v.t. do slowly and sluggishly, delay, take a long time in doing.
Paipailigi unha gu iago ke la įlegu ka theigna vaka ia? What took you so long that you were late for the departure of the ship?

peja v.s. bitter, sour or hot to taste, as chilli pepper; redupl. papaja; syn. parha, raha, pharaţaha.

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.

pakhko v.i. & v.t. cut or split off, as cutting off a branch; redupl. papakhō.

Neke papakhi hei si khora ġaiju 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 (Blabra).

phala n. bundle carried on the shoulder, such as reeds or sago leaves.

palagaismo v.i. squirm, struggle, as a snake when picked up, or as a small baby when uncomfortable; var. palageso; cf. piğraha.

panikenī (Pijin) n. cup; syn. kapu.

pāna n. spear with several prongs; cf. bakavara, goru, ġojo, kholaε.

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. fapaphara; cf. kokhoana.

Papara ni fara si mae te fogra 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.i. & v.t. 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 thaגhrugna George ia sago gema: You lie face down on George’s back, man!

papalu v.t. slippery; var. babalu; syn. totoğlo.

paprafu v.s. hazy, dull, not clear, bright or vivid, as a cloudy day or smudged writing; var. paparahu; nm. phaparafu.

Grioriso 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 toňana thiniu 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 iki di are mala paphatu These small leaves are for finishing the end.

paphaza n. gall bladder; var. paphaja; cf. paja.

parakete v.t. & v.t. puncture, stick into (needle-like objects), e.g. prickles, thorns or arrows; cf. kekete.

Goro sua ġre fada kuali la parakete toňana ka ġeŋu 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 fala theggu 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 su na go1i na nhi'o khurama na nhi'o gnarho na glopo gnara na ne su ro guro ia ne khahru thinigru 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. kligua.

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. fapapari.

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.

Fo'gra paripari teuana mana na He has come down with an illness.

paroro v.t. be out of harmony, off-key, off time (singing).

Kaekeve re koje fala nu paroro fara egu The old ladies sing but (are) really off-key.

paru v.t. present gifts to the family of a child designated for a marriage arrangement: mark an arranged marriage with a gift presentation; mnl pharu.

Gepa paru hi We two have already been engaged by a gift exchange.

parha (Blablá) v.s. be bitter, sour or hot to taste, as chili pepper; var. praha; syn. paja, raha, pharaqaha.

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 gôrho 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. fa'ala'alaana.

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. re'he'o, roro'e; cf. gro'e, pasa, roero'e. 2. climb up and take down a bunch of fruit, e.g. betel nut.

paha v.t. fall down, collapse; syn. gro'e.

pa'uku v.i. mate (land animals); cf. loloto.

pea adj. two, numeral counting; cf. phej, phia.

pedo v.t. 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, ploopledo; redupl. pepego.

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. kho'me, mamaja.

peja v.s. be tired, bored, impatient.

Ofo la gile peja sara ke aje nogu gu la I waited until I got tired and then just left.

peko v.s. be crooked, bent, not straight; redupl. pepeko; ant. doglo.

Fatha igne peko neufa nu rafe 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.t. 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.t. be frantic, make a loud noise about, panic, make a commotion; var. pepepepe; caus. fapepepe.

Faapepepe naala John ne rikha koko ni naala nogu pohe na ka kho’u gno John was so frantic, I just ran away and forgot my shirt at the river.

pepetu u.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.t. mix different foods together, such as leafy greens, tario and coconut and place them in a parcel for cooking in the oven; var. pepehu; syn. fofofo.

pialolo v.t. bend out of shape, as a tall tree pulled over; roll and bend in contortions, as from pain; cf. piarogo.

piapia v.t. 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.t. 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. piipido.

phido v.t. 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 maghe varha bi’o na ne phido nogu nhirama na I was chopping the big varha log and my axe got nicked.

piğahi v.t. make a fire by rubbing one stick on another; syn. uhuhu.

phigahi n. stick held in the hands to make a fire by rubbing in a groove on a wooden block; var. philiaghah.

piğla see piğla

piğraha v.t. fidget, squirm and stretch uneasily, as when one wants to defecate or urinate badly but cannot leave the room; cf. fafağı, palagaisa.

piha n. parcel, esp. parcel of food wrapped with leaves; fr. pipia: syn. phate’i.

pijiri v.t. weave or braid rope; syn. flehi; cf. pukri.

phijiri n. woven or braid rope; syn. naffleh; cf. phukri.

pike v.t. break off a piece by hand, as a piece of tario or bread; redupl. pipikhe.

phike n. piece or part, esp. broken off by hand; cf. phugra; vidio.

naphike n. remnant, piece remaining after part broken off.

pikhi n. tide with only minor fluctuation between low and high tide.

pikhi v.1. be dense, hard, difficult to split (wood). 2. beginning to splinter from bending under weight of tree branch.

pikho v.s. 1. put 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
suga mae John. (We) will roll the
kerosene drums ashore at John's
house.

phili v.t. roll over; syn. phipli.
Thina bi'o na phili ne soru ka kho'u
gno A big stone rolled down into
the river there.

piliqosi v.t. wind up the top of a bag by
twirling it around with a stick to tighten
it; nml. phiplisi.
pilipoosi v.t. & v.i. turn upside down,
topsy-turvy, as in searching for
something or making plans; somersault.

Hiro ne pilipoosi ni suga gne nu dofi
ni kolho egu (1) turned this house
topsy-turvy in looking, but simply
didn't see it.
piliqhada 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
Chakhni nalana mana ka jaju 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. pipigha; cf. solo'.
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
sugar cane; 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.
pipihga v.t. & v.i. wrap, cover by wrapping,
esp. to wrap a parcel of food with leaves;
syn. papate'i.
pigha n. parcel, esp. parcel of food
wrapped with leaves; syn. phate'i.

pipila v.t. & v.i. smoke pipe or cigarette.

phipyla n. tobacco pipe.
ipisa v.t. & v.i. hammer bamboo to soften
for use in wall construction.
ipisu v.t. pull, pick, pluck out, e.g. teeth
or fruit; pick fruit by twisting and breaking
off the stem; fr. pisu.
ipito adj. black, dark blue; syn. seesepa.
mae pipito native, lit. 'black man'
pipihiga v.t. tie up, fasten by tying; var.
pipigla.
pipigha v.t. tie several things together at
the top, such as coconuts, to carry them
dangling from the knot.
pigha n. bundle of things, such as
coconuts, tied together at the top for
carrying; var. piguru.

pighu khoilo bundle of coconuts
pighunitu 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. gliqomo.
pipihile v.t. cut or break off part, esp. in
half; cut in two; cf. pike.
Pipihile 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'
pipihiri 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,
esp. soro or to mark betel palm against
theft; redup. pipiri.
Piri khifra la tei Pahena si Mary ra 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.
faphiehiri adv. bending or twisting
around in circles.
cheke faphiephirei  talk in circles
Gusna faphiephirei na la mare ne gilei
fa’ho sara ia  They were simply
questioning in circles until I got
confused.
Cheke fado-go tekula pla mana me the’ome
gose dogo sia  (You) talked straight
(but) he just talked in circles, so it
wasn’t straightened out quickly.

phipirikuva n.  sling used for hurling
stones;  var.  phirikuva.
phiri v.s.  be rolled, curled, coiled up.
pipiri n.  type of lawyer-cane.
pirifna v.s.  be entwined, embedded.
stock fast in the flesh, as a splinter not
quickly removed.

Pirifna la ninhigrana ha la kokogna
nachuru ka gahegu na sara ia  The
splinter in my leg is stuck fast and
getting it out is difficult.

piriguali v.t. & v.t.  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.t.  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;

nmfl.  phirikafna.

piriki v.t. & v.t.  hold and twist, wring, as
in squeezing water out of a sponge;  var.
purihi.  redupl.  pirikiri;  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.t.  break off at the stem, e.g.
bananas which break off and fall down.

pisukokogra v.t.  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.

pla-ge v.t. & v.t.  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.  pla-plage.

Ne sari ne pla-ge 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.t.  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;
nmil.  naplasa;  cf.  plas, pramho.
plasu v.s.  be soft, not firm:  weak;  ant.
maku;  cf.  pilai, plasa.

plata v.s.  1.  be flush against, fit tightly
gether;  caus.  faplaya;  cf.  plama.  2.  be
as one, associate closely with one another,
'stick together'.

The’ome tei nodi tafri gu e kaisei
plata u pla-ia si reha tholagi ari
Those two married people don’t go all
about;  they just stick together (in
their house).

faplaya v.t.  place flush against;  brace,
reinforce, e.g.  by adding a plank or
laying one alongside another;  syn.
faplama.

pla’e v.t.  sag down, become pendulous, as
old woman’s breasts or belly;  redupl.
papla’e.

La pla’e hi la chu’ugna hebei re
Soand-so’s breasts have sagged.

plego v.t.  walk with an exaggerated
swaying of the hips, as from injury;  cf.
pego.

plekhu (Blabla) v.t.  stumble suddenly,
losing balance;  cf.  uka.
pleoplede v.s.  be waverings, wobbly, limp.
loose, not tightly fixed, e.g.  a loose knife
handle;  cf.  pleto.

plesa v.t.  rummage through, handle
thoughtlessly or roughly, as looking
carelessly for something;  syn.  hurukupe;
cf.  julepe, vilivoki.

pleto v.t.  wag;  e.g.  tail;  fan back and forth.
e.g. tail of phipituale bird: redupl. plopleto: cf. plopledo.

ploku 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.

plombo v.t. & v.i. go over (the top) to the other side. as in hiking over a hill; cut across: syn. polhe.
   Plombo lao ka keha kho’u ana Go over to that other river.

fapломhe i.v.t. drape over, put or cover over.

ke plombo prep. on the far side, other side, as on the other side of a hill, mountain or island: syn. polho.

popłombo 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. fapłupululu.

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 maganeti thegur 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.

poże v.t. & v.i. arrange, plan activity: take initiative; redupl. poepoże: cf. gaogaho, roge.

Hei ba na te poepoże di ka tahati re ti la raği teu mae funei? Who will arrange the dancing for us that the chiefs (want)?

phoże n. arrangement, way, plan; redupl. phoepože: cf. puhi.

poğili v.t. & v.t. jab, jut into, as being jabbed by bumps while sleeping on the floor.

   Thuru ka sepe te the’o matris gna na ne poğili gau si iara ia I was sleeping on a bed with no mattress and got jabbed.

phoğili v.s. lumpy, having protrusions.

poğla v.i. float on the surface: cf. elo. Jame nha’a lao mola na ka kho’u meu na jame poğla If (we) put the canoe in the water it might float.

poğru v.s. 1. be upside down, e.g. crockery, etc.: turn upside down or right way up, e.g. canoe; caus. fapogru: ant. fat’á.

   Poğru teu ñala jare (They’re) just turned over there.

2. be rounded, spherical in shape, e.g. a mound or stone oven.

phoğru n. back, backside (of person or animal); top (house); bottom (overturned canoe): cf. thağru.

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, maimanihii; cf. bøle.

poha v.i. explode, burst, as gun or boil; redupl. poapoha: cf. schna.

pohatha n. thick shell armlet worn by chiefs.

pohe (Bughotu) n. calico. cloth. clothes; syn. fago: cf. phapağli.

pohoholo 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. tøki.

poipojosi (Pijin) n. porpoise; dolphin; syn. khirio.

pojio v.t. squeeze, wring liquid, as in making coconut milk or medicine; redupl. popojo; 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. meresen, 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 suğa 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 ĝre 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’i a ni ago mana You will make compensation to Varato (because) you spoke badly to him, man.

pholoru  n. compensation payment.

polheii  v.i. go over (the top) to the other side, as in hiking over a hill; cut across; syn. plomho.

Nabrou e funu Khlokofa na tei polhei Hograno sana ia The road starts at Khlokofa 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 Gnlahage The men from the other side came to stay at Gnlahage.

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)!

poko  (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 thaŋruŋu na sara ia The catechist whipped me and I got welts on my back.

poporagï  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. hegä, pitu.

popo’o  n. skin blister; bubble; cf. papra’e.

pophoglo  n. feast given in return for people who brought gifts after the birth of a child (sigö 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. pojï; caus. fapophoji; cf. meresen.

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.
porojì v.t. & v.i. chafe away the skin, e.g. hands in handcuffs or tightly bound pig's feet.

Giri fara nafelegi ka khamegna na porojì la thubu khamegna sue buses ana. The rope on the hands (front legs) of that piglet is very tight and chafing a sore on them.

phorogü 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. faposopa; cf. toga.
Posa noda, la boñi hi We've arrived, it's already dark.

mae phosoa n. migrants, recent arrivals.
faposopa v.t. challenge, confront, make contact with; attack.

Gnokro fa'ijo neu ñala iara ne mei ne faposopa ñala mae Morris te iho nojù 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 faposopa ka bosu. The dog is challenging the pig.

Posamogo prop. n. one of three major clans in the Hogroano/Marine area, associated with the makara parrot: var. Phosamogo. Cf. Nakmerulunei, Thauvía.

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.
phpota 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 nógu ñorha 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

prahe v.s. 1. bitter, sour or hot to taste, as chilli pepper; var. parha: syn. paja, pharañaha, 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. fadañafi.

naprai n. sun; syn. nadafi.

praku v.i. blink, as eye; flash, as signal light; redupl. praupraui.

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 decimating.

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 ñelepo ka sito na. Not one thing is left in the store.

Mae te reiregi raño gne the'ome ke prede kaisei siñi 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 noğu 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 iara na sukha me promha ka ñaju na nev. 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; redup. 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; redup. pruaprua.

Chari lau teu bosu na na prua lao hage nogna la mana ka ñaju 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.

prue v.t. hang suspended, as a bat hanging from a tree branch or lamp hanging in a house; tug on; cf. de'o, gefe.

Tei mana ka ñege klignalahu gno prue 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. ñue.

puhi (Bughotu) n. 1. action, behaviour, deed, matter, event, customary way, manner, lifestyle, culture; redup. puipuhi; cf. gaogatho, phari, phoge.

Unha gaogatho puhi egu si te haidu gotilo boni 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 mağra 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 doğo n. correct, right way, lit. straight way.

pukri v.t. & v.i. plait, twist, twine together, as making rope or tobacco; cf. piji.

phukri n. plaited rope, twine; length of tobacco twisted together; cf. phi, 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.

phupuku1 n. knobby part of limb joint, either knee cap, elbow or ankle.

phupuku gahe knee cap

phupuku khame elbow

phupuku khuma ankle
phupuku: n. sea-shell (*Trochus incrassatus*).

pukuni 1. adj. (Bughotu) real, authentic, genuine; syn. thofo, thufuni. 2. adv. really, actually.

Pukunio fio tathadi thegu si iara repa te gnhokro foudi teugre I really saw them sitting together with my own eyes.

pukha: v.s. be blunt, dull, as an old knife or saw; ant. fonu.

pulei: v.t. & v.i. 1. carry things, going back and forth, as in distributing food for a feast; redupl. puculei, 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 puli 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.

fapuhulo: v.t. send back, return.

Mae Thomas na ke la fapuhulo bagi kholo mae Kubolota ne ne buka neu Thomas sent back the Kubolota mens’ bags of copra which weren’t cooked enough.

pupra: v.i. 1. form bruise; cf. kuğru.

Te kabru lago 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 suğa Richard ana jau si noğu khusi iara te dofi ni iä 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. gromu.

pupuma: v.i. form scab.

phupuma: n. scab.

Puphuğa gaiju te funağa ka nabrou ia Cut off that log blocking the road.

puphutu: n. thin strips of bamboo used in the construction of rooftop ridge piece (*khiklova*).

pura: v.i. suddenly proliferate or spring out from the ground (*phaje* 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. puhuri; cf. poma, prosi.

Puri gau mae velepuhi na ne popolosa thağrugu na sara iä 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. pophoju.

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 gahegu na ne sorho gau sara iä 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.

Thoge ne puthu nósä mae Francis gne hirogna Cheke Holo gne ka ‘eëgna 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.
phadağı n. ancestral shrine, constructed by encasing ancestors' bones in pile of stones; sacred altar area.
suğa phadaği shrine house
phade n. wild taro; cf. mha'u, paparha.
phae v.s. light, bright, well lit; nml.
naphae; syn. bae; cf. praena.
  Gognaro gne the'ome ra'e phae fakeli
  narane gne, ne au ꞌrommo 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.
phağıa (archaic) n. immature taro shoots left in the ground when the main tuber is harvested but later taken for eating; syn. thuko; cf. nagraithu.
phağıa2 n. unit of measure; ten pigs.
phağıla v.t. & v.i. break up (soft material or clouds); cf. bagha.
phağıli v.i. be open, opened up, turned over;
fr. pağıli.
  Phağıli neu ꞌgreña gna suğa na The door of the house was open.
phağı n. 1. pile; fr. pağı; redup. phapaghi. 2. bed, bedding; syn. sape.
phağıi n. layer; fr. pağıu.
phağıusu n. generation of kin, esp. sharing common descent; fr. paşıu.
  Ka phağıusu ꞌGINOU na ke hiihoro fakeli ni ꞌnə nodə dictionary gne. A later generation will search well (for meanings) for this dictionary.
phaipahaji v.i. befriend, be constant companions, go together in public; fr. phahaji; caus. faphaipahaji.
  Repa re au te la faphaipahaji teure
  They are always going together.
phaha1 n. adze.
phaha2 n. poisonous striped snake (Lavenilgala 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. phanağa.
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.
phaki n. paired twins or parallel objects; fr. pakri.
  phaki 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.
phalohi (archaic) n. bow; syn. baghe.
phaluha (Bughotu) n. wrongdoing, transgression, sin; responsibility for wrongdoing, fault; syn. nallina, nakhibo; cf. gnognoro, kokaoka.
  Phaluhadhi thedi their own fault
phana (Mota) n. goa yam (Dioscorea esculenta).
phanağa n. syn. of phaja2. 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; redup. phaaphaña;
  cf. haña, naña.
phaopado (Bughotu) v.i. wail, howl, cry at length as from pain or mourning; var. paopado; syn. gogoina.
phapahı (archaic) n. clothes; tapa cloth;
  cf. phipichi, pohe; syn. phoga.
phapala1 n. step, level, storey (in multi-
level structure); cf. nafnata.
phapala2 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

pharağaha (archaic) v.s. be bitter, sour or hot to taste, as chilli pepper; cf. rai a, pajha, parha.

Pophoji gāiphaza na e pharağaha fara
That leaf medicine is very bitter.

pharagama (archaic) n. thunderclap from nearby lightning bolt making a loud sharp bang; syn. fila; cf. ġugułu.

pharaka n. net bag; syn. thoklo.

phari n. era or period of time; cf. puhi.
   phari keli time of peace, lit. 'good time'
   phari tiθa 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.

phata*garna 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.

phapamu n. magic used to gain power over others and make them confused or unable to be angry or to talk in opposition.
   Na'itut phapamu na au ka mae hebe So-and-so has phapamu power.

phapatu 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. phaža; syn. phanağa.

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'

pheaκa (archaic) v.t. & v.i. lie, talk deceptively, deceive; syn. chagi, phita.

Pheaκa 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. khağol.
   Kaisei pheda gna ñala iara sasa na
   boñi ia 1 (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.

faphegra 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. pheapeγra.

phegu n. cliff; waterfall.

phege n. lymph glands in the groin; fr. pego; cf. pophoro siga.
   Kabru phege na sara ia 1 hurt in the lymph glands.

pheh n. two, cardinal number; cf. pea, phia.

pheladu n. very small leech which may get into the eyes when in the forest.

pheko 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. pua, phei.
fapè second
phachiekegna v.i. be near death with life in doubt from severe sickness; cf. kinamanigra.
Mae bi'o gna U'uri na phachiekegna 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
phichouched u. sacred kingfisher (Halcyon chloris). Inhabits the forest; var. bichouched.
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 maže varha bi'o na ne phido
mogu nhirama na I was chopping the big varha log and my axe got nicked.
phiephilekhuma v.i. & v.t. 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 thagruna, keakegrahotei.
phiglia n. 1. bundle of things tied up with string or vine, e.g. firewood or sugarcane;
var. pliga: fr. pipiglia; cf. phala. 2.
oose used to snare animals; cf. solo²
phigu n. bundle of things, such as coconuts, tied together at the top for carrying; var. phigru.
phigu kholo 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. gliqomo; cf. golopoea.
phike n. piece or part, esp. broken off by hand; fr. pike; cf. phugra, vido.
phiko¹ n. poisonous cone-shaped sea-shell (Comidae sp.).
phiko² n. 1. edible worm which lives in mangrove swamp; syn. glo bi'o. 2.
insect or worm which eats sugarcane.
philakuk n. edible freshwater bivalve shellfish found in creeks.
phile n. side, one half, one of two opposed groups; var. file: fr. pipihile; syn. thiba.
phile nheta right side, lit. 'strong side'
phili v.i. roll over; fr. pil; syn. pipili.
Thina bi'o na phili ne soru ka kho'u gno A big stone rolled down into the river there.
phino n. any medicinal potion made from leaves, bark or other ingredients mixed with water; syn. papheji, 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.
phipilu 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. slang used for hurling stones; fr. piri; var. phirikuava.
phipisu n. type of wild yam; cf. khake.
phipiti n. small salt-water crustacean with tail which carries a sting.
phipito n. hot ember used for lighting pipe, etc.; cf. naknoru.
phiptu n. red salt-water fish (*Cirrhilabrus temminckii*); also young of some *Scaops* parrotfish; cf. khumamoi.

phiptuale 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.

phiplipos* v.t. & v.i. deceit; betray; falsely inform someone that they have been slandered; make up gossip and backbiting; fr. posa; cf. fathotheoke, ripoti, keakhegrehotei, phiephilekhuma.

phira n. type of bamboo used in construction and turtle hunting; syn. khaka’o.

phirikafa na n. decorative pattern made by weaving cord around an object, as in fastening rafters in house construction; fr. pirkafa.

phiruki n. long spined edible sea-urchin; var. phiriki; cf. sololu.

phita v.t. & v.i. lie, talk deceptively, deceive; redupl. phipita; caus. fapiapita; syn. chagi, pheaka.

phili n. wiry substance, black in colour, beneath the skin of *thoñana* 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.

phoaopoka¹ n. 1. type of reed; red fruit eaten by nañogoña (hornbill). 2. musket; barrel-loading rifle, also khukuro poapoka.

phoaopoka² n. copra dryer; fr. poapoka.

phoaopoka³ 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.

phochó n. 1. lungs. 2. sponge.

phoepon n. filefish (*Monicanthidae*).

phogro n. back, backside (person or animal); top (housetop or overturned canoe); fr. po’gro; syn. thagro;

phogro khijo n. female pubis.

phoga n. 1. tape cloth; syn. phapañil. 2. type of tree, similar to breadfruit but without fruit.

phognu n. large edible flying fish, barred halfbeak (*Hemirhamphus commersonii*).

phoji ga’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.

phojgaho 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. ligi.

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.

phopororo n. pandanus tree; leaf of the pandanus tree, used to make bags and mats; var. pophororo: cf. gnağru, khifra, thariño.

phoporosiga n. illness characterised by fever and swollen painful lymph glands; fr. siga: cf. phege.

phopotana n. single swipe or lash, as one stroke of a whip; fr. pota.

phopoto n. type of puffer fish or blowfish (Arachton hispidus): cf. momosolo, photapororo.

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.

phosa1 v.i. crack, break, shatter (curved, hollow object, e.g. canoe, bamboo, bottle or coconut).

phosa2 n. banana from a wild plant (gugu'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. nadha.

photafeo n. type of tree used for firewood.

photapororo n. type of puffer fish; cf. momosolo.

phove v.s. 1. be cloudy, murky, turbid, such as cloudy water or smoky air: caus. saphove. 2. be angry, have 'stirred up emotions; cf. d'a tagna.

phuğra n. piece of (long object), length of; fr. puphuğra: syn. motu: cf. vido, phihe.

phuğra cheke the point of an argument, lit. 'piece of talk'

phuğra gaju lengthy piece of wood

phuğra pohe piece of cloth

phuğra viri piece of tobacco

phuka n. banana from a wild plant (gugu'e): syn. phosa.

phuki 1. n. hardened lump.

phuki dadara dried blood

phuki glose lump of earth

2. v.i. coagulate, solidify in lump.

phukri n. plaited rope, twine; length of tobacco twisted together: cf. phihi, flehi.

phuku n. 1. knot (tree); ring of jointed stem such as bamboo or sugarcane; fr. puku: cf. phupuku.

phupuku gafe knee cap

phupuku khame elbow

phupuku khuma ankle

phupuku2 n. sea-shell (Trochus 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. puhuta: phuta glose 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.
ra art. the, those (pl. objects previously known or specified to listener); cf. ia, re, teura.

La ae’aehe hi sago khoilo ra? Did you already count the coconuts?

raba1 v.i. clear garden site by immediately carrying away rather than burning cut brush.

Iara thobi na khoqila raba kololol sia, mala the’ome bruq a I cleared a garden area and just removed the brush so I wouldn’t have to burn (it).

graba n. garden site so cleared.

raba2 (Pijin) n. eraser, rubber.

rabro v.i. grope, feel blindly for by hand, as when searching for clams (thuu’e) or eels (nadali) by feeling under muddy water; cf. ra’u.

rabu 1. v.s. hairy (pubic area or armpit).

Baegi iar a rabu My armpits are hairy.

2. v.i. grow small roots.

grabu 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 gaju 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; redup. rairafi.

Rairafi egu teuna ke la vuvuha nakhe te la It’s getting dark and it’s starting to rain again.

grafi n. evening.

Grafi keia! Good evening!

ragi (Bughotu) v.i. dance; redup. rairagi; syn. gnaegnare.

graği n. dance; syn. gnaegnare.

rağu n. (voc.) grandchild, younger kin of second descending generation; cf. grağu.

raha adj. bitter, sour or hot to taste, as chilli pepper; syn. paju, parha, pharaqaha.

rahi1 v.t. grate or scrape off, e.g. coconut or bark for making medicine; nml. grahi; syn. roha.

rahi2 v.t. cut away a section of sago leaf along the central spine to make an arrow (khualil).

rahi3 v.t. & v.i. walk along a river bank following the river.

Rahi ka gieri kho’u ana ne hage thoke Kolomola (Ve) 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 khaikasiqul 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. gaja.

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. graju; cf. fire.

raka v.t. & v.i. cook food in a stone oven without wrapping in a parcel; redup.

rarakai nml. grarakka, tego raka make an oven with unwrapped food.

Rarakai gedu khurama re, gotilo! You all cook our sweet potatoes unwrapped.

rama1 v.i. crouch or duck down, e.g. to avoid arrows.

rama2 (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 fathu ana phia mai, koko mala atha kaisei te doglo, keji egu That crossbeam is constricted.

Throw it out so we can get one that is straight and good.
rambo v.t. & v.i. squeeze, press with the fingers, as in checking fruit for ripeness; redupl. rarambo: cf. ilalambo.

fagragramho 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 Hofí egu When the morning comes (I) will go to Hofí.

narane n. day.

raña 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'are mala lofolo jafa re
Heat up the young banana leaves to make parcels with jafa (sea anemone).

grañna n. leaf heated for healing, sorcery or cooking.

raño v.i. wilt and die (old leafy plant tops. esp. tubers, before regrowth); cf. braño.

La raño 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 kaisel letasi rañhi gau lara 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.

rañagoso v.i. reconnoitre, scout around (e.g. when preparing for a raid).

rañaini (Mota) v.t. fry (food).

rañara 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.

rauru 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 nei ñala ñoro sua re nei nei ñala mei tei noinoli na ne rarhaja ñala koho ne 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. rarasae; var. brasna, brasa.

ratu v.s. be stunted in growth.

lara jau mei sua u mana neu sia, ratu kolho si mana ia I thought he was still a child but he’s simply stunted in growth.

ratha v.i. follow the shoreline; syn. lililihi.

gratha n. coast, seaside, shore area; syn. gililihi.

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 nei nei ña si vaka falao ia The plane was a very long time in coming.

faruga adv. long in duration.

au farauga stay a long time

raurapu v.t. & v.i. tattoo with needle pricks; cf. rapo.

graurapu n. tattoo.

raura 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.

rauvu v.t. & v.i. chop wood with an axe, esp. to cut down a tree; redupl. raerve; syn. kato, toka.

grave n. stone axe blade.

ravi v.i. 1. be positioned alongside or near a certain location; redupl. riravi; caus. faravi.
Faravi lao noda gu ka giluma 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
distributing food at a feast; cf. graurauv.
Gotilo te ravi hage ka re’e are You all
line up with them.
ra’e adu. 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’afa 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; redup. ra’au;
cf. rabro.
gra’u n. type of string figure game.
re art. pluraliser (objects not previously
known or specified to listener); cf. gre,
a, 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. laalaki.
grede n. knot tied to fasten a door or
window; cf. glaalaki.
rego v.s. be forked, branched out; split
apart into separate branches.
farerege 1. v.t. & v.i. split apart, fork.
2. n. fork, point of branching.
Ka farerege nabol gno ame gnafa
noda na We’ll rest at the fork in the
road there.
grege n. 1. branch.
grege branch with several smaller
branches
2. genealogical segment; cf. ga’ga.
grege lehe genealogical segment
descended from a male, lit. ‘dead
branch’
rego v.t. & v.i. 1. walk slowly carrying a
heavy load; ‘steal away with’.
Regai ilala mae gna Tithiro na ga’ase
gna Kubolota na The Tithiro man
stole 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; redup. regorego.
The’ome gosie karha thugna re la
regorego la teitei si bosu gne This
pig isn’t quickly giving birth to its
babies, so it’s been held 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
koholodi 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 fo’ol 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.
greka n. cold (weather, temperature).
rek u.v.t. tear, rip apart, as cloth or net;
redup. rencheku; syn. breku.
rema v.i. be cold, numb and shivering.
Gehati mei gna khavali ia ne reka
nomi ne rema tafiri ka giluma ikol ia
The rain squall came and we were
cold and shivering all over in the small
cave.
rema adj. thin, poor in appearance and
inedible (banana).
remoho v.s. be bearded, grow beard.
Sua teku na tahati the’ome remoho,
bio’o egu teunia me kolu la grromoho
Our child isn’t bearded, but when (he
is) big (he) may grow a beard.
grromoho n. beard.
reorego v.s. have bare, dead branches
(tree).
grerego 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 bi They 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

re'i v.t. & v.i. hitch onto, tie up with rope as tying a pig to a post.

greri n. rope tied to hold or support something.

rehoe'o v.t. destroy, tear down, ruin; syn. rohoo'e, paphae'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 no'gu pohe na la reuremu Without a sewing machine (I cannot) sew my clothes, so they are tattered.

re' v.s. spreading, spread out widely (large tree).

Khebu bi'o na fagano reva to'ana khaklagna gregegna 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.

Gano rifu di grafi 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, segelehe.

na'rifu n. cyclical chills associated with fever, as in malaria; cf. fo'gra 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 Kma'ga teke apla mare na famane rija khojo 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
Goito jo'u nomi khoilo sia, na riji gau iara te m'-ko Colo You all plant your coconuts lest you follow my example, with no coconuts.

riju' (Bughota) 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.

riju2 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.t. flee, run away from.

ri'ne v.t. & v.i. carry a load on the back by hanging a net bag on a stick placed over the shoulder; syn. niki'o.

farine v.t. prepare a bundle for carrying on the back.
nariñe n. bundle made for carrying on the back.

riñi v.t. & v.i. construct a wall, put a wall around; redupl. riñini.

gréñi 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.

fathothoke; cf. pipliposa.

The’ome the’o iara na ripoti nigo sia
I will have to report you.

ririi 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.

gréhi n. thin strip of vine or bark peeled off for using as string; redupl. grirhi.

ririi v.i. tingle, feel irritated (skin), as from poisonous leaves.

Lao adeaïna mare ka navanhegu na ne
ririi nu thono sorho geçu 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. rioso; cf.

kakafna.

grérioriso n. letter, writing.

riiu 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. nhogri.

Ke mei teuna ke riio firifirina na neu
si mae Comins ia
When Comins came back his appearance was different.

ririu v.i. & v.i. move about; fluctuate.

ri’o v.t. put through or slip into, as putting an arm into a sleeve; redupl. riri’o;

caus. far’o.

Kulu ri’o lao gu keha khame na ame
ke lao na khame na egu
First put one arm through then go ahead with the other arm.

fairiri’o v.t. make go through or around, as in putting a piece of bamboo through rope for carrying a load on the back.

Faririri’o lao ka gali’oho ana
Put that bamboo stick through.

roaroga v.t. & v.i. erect house frame; syn.

go’gre.

groaroga n. house frame.

roarona v.s. be skinny, lean, as a house post or sick person drawn in appearance; emaciated; cf. ga’aro.

Fo’gra la roarona lau si iago gne gema
You’ve become skinny from being sick, man.

do de v.t. & v.i. supplement meal with meat or fish; cf. kmaji.

farorhode v.t. mix together different foods.

gréde n. meat or fish which supplements meal.

Ke la au geda gréde ñau sia? Is there still some meat or fish for us?

roero’e v.t. 1. make collapse, tear down (house); cf. pa’e, rohor’o. 2. put an end to person, place or custom.

rofi 1. v.t. push over; redupl. rorofo; cf.

grofo.

Tei ne thou 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’.

Rofin ñala ga’ase te thuru boñi
teuna kmusa ka jo’u khurama, uge,
roku, kuki teuna thegu 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, totoño.

Rofo neu ne pipila ne hioro gau sara
ia I was hungry and smoked a pipe and got high.

größe n. hunger.

rogo (archaic) v.t. & v.i. hear; obey; redupl. roro’o; caus. faro’o; nml.

gro’o; syn. nomho.

roge v.t. & v.i. discuss, hold a meeting to discuss plans and events; redupl.

roero’e; cf. po’o.
groge n. discussion or meeting to plan or arrange.
rogro v.t. & v.i. begin to fall over or collapse as a tree or leaf shelter; cf. ogo.
roagna v.t. & v.i. want, want to do, feel like; syn. ro; ant. tiroagna; cf. magnahage, tila.
Roğu gamu mha’u aro I want to eat these taro.
Rogna foafogra neu si mana ia He felt like he was getting sick.
roha v.i. grate, scrape off, e.g. coconut or bark to make medicine; nml. grah;i; syn. rahih.
rohi see rorohi
roi 1 adv. somewhat, slightly, sort of.
Roi gatho peapea ni sara te mali Solaris ginou boñi teuni na ia I somewhat doubt that the Solar flight is supposed to come later tonight.
roi 2 v.t. & v.i. want, want to do, feel like; syn. roagna; 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.
groju n. small temporary shelter or lean- to used for shade.
roku v.t. & v.i. weed garden; redupl. rouroku; syn. bilo.
naŋroku n. unweeded garden.
romno v.s. be dark; caus. faromno, faroromno.
gramno n. 1. darkness. 2. cloud.
roño (Bughotu) n. money; price; syn. nanugra; cf. silini.
roroana v.s. be cluttered, messy; caus. faroroana.
Mei gotilo ne nh’a tafiri pepa, buka, teugre ne roroana chogo gne You all came and put these papers and books all over so this room got cluttered.
rorohipi v.t. cut, carve into, marking with sharp implement; var. rorohi; fr. rohi.
Mae he’i si te rohi no gu tevolo gne’ia? 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. faŋrougrounu; nml. gironunu; maganafo gironunu 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 ezclam. expression sung in opening and closing many thautaru ballads.
roho v.i. be stunted or slow in growth (plants), as from lack of sun or weeding.
Gano igre ne roho kolho The food crops simply have not grown well.
rohoi v.i. feel hungry for meat or fish.
grorohei v.s. be hungry for meat or fish.
lago gne thono girono fara signe, gema You are really hungry for meat.
man.
rorohonu (Bughotu) v.t. & v.i. expect, hope for, wait for, anticipate, trust; fr. ronu; var. rorohonu; caus. faŋroguŋronu; nml. girononu.
lararorohonu ni Frederick na te mei ka Ligomo ginua na sia I’m expecting Frederick to come on the (ship) Ligomo later.
Rorohonu ka ma te tei bakolo sasa ra na atha jau mare teuna braku kolho me rofo no gufara neu sara ia I was hoping the men who went fishing would get some but they were simply unsuccessful, so I was really hungry.
roho’e v.t. destroy, tear down, ruin; cf. roero’e; syn. rehe’o, papha’e.
grö’e v.i. fall down, collapse (man-made structure); syn. fha’e.
Loña seseuru na gine ne grö’e suña kuki gne The storm came today and this cookhouse collapsed.
rotho (Blabla) v.s. overgrown, grown over with brush or weeds; syn. soro.
grötho n. place overgrown with underbrush or weeds.
ruakna v.s. have visible varicose veins; cf. naola.
Mae, ruakana fara si khameguna mae igne, kmana ğruakna. Man, this man’s hand is very varicose. (it has) a lot veins.

Ğruakna n. large visible vein.

ruarutha v.t. & v.i. 1. disentangle, untie, e.g. knot; var. ruarutha: syn. ruuruhi. 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 maŋra 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.

ǅruarutha 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.

ģrubu n. net, net bag; cf. faŋna, thoklo.

rubru v.t. chase after, as a dog after a pig or a boy after a girl; syn. gubru; cf. ŋolho.

Ne rubru gau na’itu sara ia A spirit chased me.

rufra v.t. cut a path through the forest; find one’s way in the forest without following a known path; syn. gufra, jufra.

ruĝe v.t. beat, hammer on with a stick; redupl. rueruĝe.

Tei ruĝe bago belo gno! Why don’t you go and beat the slat gong over there!

ruĝusi (Bughotu) v.s. be busy, have a lot to do, be involved in many activities.

Ruĝusi fara ne the’ome mela mala 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. juğru.

faruma adv. putting, placing inside or into, as into a room or through an eyelet; redupl. faruruhum.

pala faruma carry inside

atha faruma take inside

rumu (Pijin) n. room; syn. chogo, voki.

runa v.i. defecate (birds or possum); redupl. ruaruma.

Runa e runa balhu na ka ğaju mata igno. A bird keeps defecating on that tree in the forest there.

ğruna n. tree or place inhabited by birds or possum: habitat for birds or possum.

Tei sene gedha sitha ka ğruna balhu gno ġoro su! 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.t. talk harshly to, using abusive language to question person’s status or rights; cf. nago, fakakrah, salababa.

ĝrura 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.

ruuruhi 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.

ruru v.i. slide, climb down a tree or cliff.

faruru v.t. lower down.

ĝruru v.i. shift, slide or slide downwards along a slope.

rurhuja v.i. crush, smash, break into pieces, as crushed biscuit; cf. bruja, brisna.

Grofo ne soru khoilo na ne rurhuja hi la nodo 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 vi. fall, ‘rain down’ (multiple objects);
   cf. brusu, fluja.

rurusu vt. strip off, make fall off or down (multiple objects). e.g. pull off beads from necklace or strip greere'i leaves from their stalks; cf. brusu.

grurusu type of string figure game

ru'e vi. 1. overripen; redupl. ru'eru'e.
   Chau ia gi la ru'e sukha nogna hi la ia
      The banana ripened and fell down.
   Moita la ru'eru'e hi la si chau gne
      This banana is already overripen.
   2. overcooked.
   Moha la ru'eru'e kolho fofolo si'g ne
      This si'e parcel simply cooked until (it was) overdone.

RH

rhana vi. be startled, shocked, as by loud noise; caus. fararhana; syn. da'gra, jona, jakna.

Thuru no'gu neu ne pra neu ñala fila
   bi'o bo'ni ia ne rhana no'gu sara ia
   I was sleeping when that big lightning hit and startled me last night.

rhega prep. near, by, next to, adjacent.
   Mana na gnhokrou rhega kho'u na
      He is sitting next to the river.

rheta vi. be strong, hard; cf. heta, makhu, nhet.

farherha vt. make strong, strengthen, reinforce by making stronger; cf. famamhaku (makhu).

farheta adv. strongly, assertively; syn. fanheta.
   cheku farheta speak strongly

rheu vi. be long-haired, be shaggy; caus. farherheu grow long hair.

narheu n. long hair

rhirhu vt. & vi. taste, try or test by tasting.

rhori vt. & vi. sit; caus. farhori; syn. gnhokro.

rhure vi. 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 ñusu 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.
   lara khoilo teke poaphoka re neke sa phia bagi 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.
   lago sa karha keli egu ñau? Are you still doing alright?

saba n. iguana lizard (Varanus indicus).

sabiri (Bughotu) vt. & vi. buy; syn. foli, tabara, voli.

Sade (Pijn) n. Sunday.

saga n. type of tree with edible fruit; aerial roots used for making nets.

sagaga vi. 1. peel off, unravel, uncover to base (encircling skin or vine); var.
   saga; cf. samha, samhu.
   Snaga na soru la naglugu bi'o ia
      (The vine) peeled down from the big naglugu tree.
   2. draw back, retract foreskin of penis; var. snaga, sna.
   Sna egu teu mana na sagaga me
      thoke ka nafigna na neu He drew back his foreskin and pulled (it) down to its base.

sage vt. carve, shape wood with adze or knife; syn. sari, sa gri.

sage khegra shape house post

sage mola shape canoe

sagi n. armlet made of plaited, coloured fibre.
saŋri v.t. 1. (Blabla) carve, shape wood with adze or knife; var. sari; syn. saŋe. 2. cut, split, slice, e.g. wood or fruit, coconut or betel nut; syn. alha.

saŋu v.t. grab for, greedily snatch up, as in competition with others, such as grabbing the best of two gifts; redupl. sasąŋu; cf. snaŋu, saraŋafi.

Mae te nheta na te saŋu gegna kmana na The man who is strong can snatch up a lot of food (in bag-grabbing scramble).

fasausąŋu v.t. & v.i. scramble for, compete for.

Čoro sua re fasausąŋu lolì lelelegu meoneo Tasia The children scramble for sweets every meoneo at Tasia.

snaŋu v.s. be greedy, grasping; grabbed or snatched up; cf. snaŋu.

sagavia (archaic) v.s. lightly coloured, covered with light film or dust; fr. via; cf. seŋа, seγа.

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 ingne 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. saŋu.

Gehati neke tei saku sua bosu Sosroga phia kolbo teke sasaku gehati We went to grab baby pigs at Sosroga (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. fakakaha, rura.

sala’u 1. v.t. pass by, bypass; cf. liu. Sala’u la tei la si vaka la The ship went past. 2. v.s. be past, gone by, left, leftover.

finoga te sala’u the past year
The’ome mei i’ala mae teke lao pepa tadi re ne sala’u neu kmana thapera ġano 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 i’i na salino te ari jare i’a? Who flashed by there?

salo v.t. gather, collect, pick up, as things from the ground or people waiting for a ship; redupl. saosaloi.

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).

lara ne mei ne sasaloi nogu ġaju re mala keŋa ġinau sia I came and trimmed my trees to use them for house posts later.

salofodu v.t. 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.t. 1. become smooth, slick, greasy;
redupl. sausalhu: caus. fasalhu, fasasalhu.

Gamun garofo bosu ne salhu khameguru re (I) ate pig fat and got greasy hands.

2. be completely cleaned out, bare, empty.

Salhu fara kharuma ka suga kuki na the’ome gamu ne rofo si gehti la. 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 khumenu 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. saqga, samhu, rithi.

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 pipigla 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, saqga, samha, rathu.

Fa’iho hi la samhu mei gna na rini ka qegesugna na’a na. It’s already difficult to slip the ring off her finger.

snamhu v.t. 1. dislodge, pull or slip out of. e.g. an arrow which fails to stick; cf. soplup.

Mae te fada thge re fada nau nu snamhu koba me the’o kolho vala me atha kaise 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 foqra teku ia. That man who was sick exhaled his last breath (died).

sana contraction of si + ana; cf. si, ana.

saiara 1. v.t. (Bughotu) be afflicted with illness caused by sorcery and characterised by severe weight loss, coughing and spitting of blood (probably tuberculosis); cf. garo, sosolo. 2. v.t. & v.i. become infatuated or obsessed with something new. as food or boyfriend/girlfriend.

saiarua n. largest type of grouper (thought to be man-eating); cf. khaburma.

saosago (archaic) n. funerary sheath made from trunk of betel palm for enclosing a body while it decays in order to later retrieve bones.

saosago 1. v.t. encourage, tempt; fr. saqro. 2. v.t. & v.i. talk indirectly about sensitive topic in order to provoke 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.”

saosako 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 goron 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, siraha.

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 ngou na’itu re. My spirits were powerless.

sasapu v.i. become weak and overweight, leading to sickness, caused by sorcery (possibly diabetes).

sara1 (Bughotu) v.t. 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.

sara2 contraction of si + iara; cf. si, iara.

saraka v.t. catch fish with line, pull or haul in fish on line; redupl. saasarakas.

sasarakas v.t. pull, tug on, jerk, drag along by the hand; syn. tatarakas.

Gema, thosei sasarakas sua na! Man, don’t yank the child!
snarakə v.i. be pulled or dragged along.
Koroː faheta mare ne snarakə noغو
sara la They pulled strongly and I
was dragged along.
saraŋaʃa v.t. grab hastily, clutch, snatch
up. e.g. ruler, to threaten disobedient child;
var. saraŋaʃi; cf. sagoŋ.
Lalahu nodi neku nu saraŋaʃi 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).
sare1 1. adj. flat, level. 2. n. level
ground, plain.
sare2 contraction of si + are; cf. si, are.
Sareere (Pijn) n. Saturday.
sari v.t. carve, shape wood with adze or
knife; var. saŋiri; syn. saŋe.
saro v.s. bear fruit, be fruitful, fertile.
saro ɣano fruit
ɣano saro u'ulu first fruit
fasaro v.t. 1. make person or garden
fruitful by applying the appropriate
magic na'ltu 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.
sasa1 n. fish (generic); syn. namhari.
sasa2 v.t. peel, strip off length of bark or
vine, chiefly to make string; syn. pu'e,
samah; cf. riirihi, ncenemi.
sasa nasnamha peel off strip
sasaete n. support plank inside b'i'a bina
canoe running lengthwise along each side.
sasagu n. middle area of canoe used for
storage.
Totoku faded 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.t. pull off, come detached, as a
deaf leaf or branch.
Ne loku fadi'a gotilo ne snaka noغو
 gìuli buka iarə 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.
larə ne mei ne sasaloi noغو ɣaju re
mala khegra girau sia I came and
trimmed my trees for house posts
later.
sasama v.t. travel light; walk or travel
without carrying anything; be empty-
handed; syn. semha.
larə sasama noغو kolho sia, tiroغو
atha unha lepo na I'm just travelling
light. (so) I don't want to take
anything.
sasana n. gill of fish; syn. nhaŋa.
sasapu v.t. 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. baeba;c; cf. nhaŋ'o,
pala.
sasaraka v.t. pull, tug on, drag along by
hand, jerk back and forth; fr. saraka;
syn. tataraka.
Gena, thosei sasaraka sua na! Man.
don't yank the child.
sasalahanə 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. monosolo.
sasaya 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 tei loku ġano 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.t. search frantically for, leaving a mess; cf. hurukupe, plesa.

sauagu 1. v.t. cover over for protection (objects in canoe).
Sauagu fakele nodadu na ġalu
nakhetu Cover our things well in case it rains.
2. n. covered load or bundle.
Nha’a lao ka sauagu nou pohe na Put your clothes in the covered bundle.

sauavu (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. phopoi. 

sa’au na’itu n. type of tree with inedible fruit (Eugenia tienneyana).

se exclamation. expression used to reprimand, calling attention to some immediate misbehaviour, usually directed at children.

sebele (archaic) n. small axe or hatchet; cf. khila.

seder (Pijin) n. sentry; syn. ġlapara.

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.

sefì (Pijin) n. cupboard.

sega 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. seğara; cf. sagavia.
Sega si gahe mae Georgie gne, te blahi apu te Georgie’s leg is discoloured (light) from never bathing.

segele he v.i. feel weak, tired, vulnerable, drained of strength or energy; cf. fàe, gi’e, rifu.

lara segelehe gau sia, rogu fo’gra fara I feel weak; I really feel like I’m getting sick.

sei v.t. hang suspended, as a basket of food from the ceiling, a hammock, or a man hanging by his arms, etc.; syn. ğeje; cf. de’o, pru’e.

fasesei 1. v.t. hang up by suspension, e.g. with rope; syn. fa’geje. 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.

sekui n. tip, end point, extremity of long object, e.g. hair or leaves.

Au teu ka sekugna na krigalahu ka ġaba khoilo na gno (It) is at the extreme highest point of the coconut from 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.

selefo n. black oyster shell used for making hooks and peeling taro; syn. kho’eute.

selo (Pijin) n. sail.

selu v.t. coax, urge, egg on, coerce into; redupl. seleselu; cf. ‘e’ele, soisoli, jathi.

Ne ea’e’ha ġala mare nu ne selu ni gu neu si la’ba kuha na te khati ni mae John ia. They just shouted and urged on the dog that bit John.

Mae gne selu gau lara signe This man coerced me.

faselesia v.t. entice, lure into, incite to action.
Faseuselu tafiri lago ka nabrou bi'a ana ne agri nigo mare. You (girl) were enticing (people) all around you on that big road so they (boys) came crawling after you (at night).

sene n. small freshwater crayfish; cf. pekhi.

semha¹ (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 gano 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.

semha² adj. fit and able, confident, cocky.

Tahati na tei pala khegra sia. Hea, tei nala gotilo mae ke semha tei! 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; redund. sesene.

Tei sene sitha gotilo goror ga'ase! You girls go and gather almonds!

lara mei ne sesene phia dola ka pesi kho'ul gno I came and picked up two dollars by the mouth of the river over there.

señie n. lion fish (Pterois), known for poisonous spiny fins; also type of wrasse with spiny fins (Hemipteronotus tainiourus); var. señie kha'agl.

señereu v.s. 1. spiny, having long needle spines; derived from appearance of señie 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 (Hogranu, Zabana) n. sea turtle (generic); syn. thege.

sesedo v.i. be quiet, not crying at birth (baby); thought to be a defect requiring stimulation.

lara 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.

sesekte 1. v.t. sprout new branch or shoot (after being cut or trimmed).

La vuha sesekte 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 sesese gna The almond tree which broke in half already has two shoots.

sesekego na n. time of year around March and April during which edible shoots of grere'el (goga) plants begin to regrow; also the season for hunting flying fox and possum thought to be most fat at this time; syn. posagre'el.

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, gae egu Man, you are really filthy. Go and take a bath to clean yourself well.

eseslahani 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 nutshellts which rattle when dancing; cf. gögolo.

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 fisilogna na si sesere ka suğa tarai Jejevo la 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 sirikit.

sesuru n. rainstorm, squall, waterspout; fr. uru; cf. gloaloga.
seu v.t. & v.i. sip soup.

seu n. well of water.

se'o n. navel; umbilical cord.

si v. pt. subj. mkr.

Loku unha ɡlokuk s'iago ia? What job are you working on?

Aho jateu gnora ia egu si ɡognaro 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 foɡa sia I am sick.

iara neke tei hi ka suiaɡu na sia I already went to my house.

iara jau Buddeley ne sia I thought it was the (ship) Buddeley.

Ke la au geda ɡrobe ɡau 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 (Latercuadu); smaller than naosogolu.

siapuhu n. type of small reed made to use arrows; cf. khapi.

sibi v.s. be old, rotten, unfit for eating.

sibru n. type of tree used to make canoe planks.

siɡla v.i. shine, as polished surface; be clear, bright, brilliant; nml. nasniga: redup. siasigla: caus. fasiasigla.

Wasi ɡe la fagano siɡla si noda susupei na. Our pots are washed so they shine nicely again.

Famane siɡla egu si naran gne This day is beautifully clear.

God tharuña blahi fasiasigla gau God and the Holy Spirit shine upon me.

siɡla v.s. be shiny.

Wasi iago ke la siɡla ɡa ɡa thiro gna juta gne. You wash this lamp glass so it will be shiny again.

siɡre n. small colourful parrot, mostly red with some green; smaller than sivoro parrot found on Guadalcanal.

siɡri n. type of tree; bark used to make tapa cloth.

siɡa n. pelvis, groin.

pophorono siɡa lymph gland in groin (phege)

sigo 1. v.t. visit, go and see, check up on.

Mare neke tei sigo ni mae te foɡa 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 fafake khowa gna 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).

sigo boebone n. ceremonial presentation of gifts to parents of newborn child.

sigo pari v.t. & v.i. pay visit to show respect.

siɡne contraction of si + igne: cf. si, igne.

sikapu n. Pacific swallow (Hirundo tahitica subfuscus): feeds on flying insects; cf. ɡagaˈle.

sikolu (Pijin) n. school.

sikroekro n. ultramarine kingfisher (Halecyon leucophylla).

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!

silikh n. brown rodent, similar in size and appearance to possum; makes its nest in a tree trunk.

silini (Pijin) n. money; cf. roˈo.

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.

sime de (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 ŋa ge hati
   Because of him we are starting to understand.

Mei ka ge ŋu te khabal sini gnakiri
   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.

Ke ŋra fabrahü la gile gaju gahegü na sini 1 stood for a long time until my leg became stiff.

2. v. pl. intensifier, indicating preference: 'or else'.
   Age la sini! Let's go (quickly)!
   Atha mei keha ŋa na sini! Bring another one!

sino adj. covered with sores.

mae sino man covered with sores

siniho n. antennae of insects or lobster;
   long whiskers of rats, cats, etc.

siproro n. type of small tree.

sirape v.t. & v.i. chew betel nut; syn.
      koka, 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
   (gnuugu) and hung several at a time on the ear.

sirauraho n. light shower of rain,
   sprinkling; var. sisiraho.

siri' n. wasp.

siri2 n. orange-coloured, striped
   anemonefish, including Prionurus and
   Amphiprion sp.; var. sasasi.

siri3 v.i. smell; smell bad, stink; caus.

sirisi; cf. bo'e.

siri khuikui smelly nasty

siri noñhari smell good

siri kmuñi smell of urine

siripo v.t. fill with smell, cover with
   smell.

Mae, si'i ŋala goma ne siripo suña
   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 pho bro beginning of rising tide

siru n. fig tree (Ficus); cf. bukle,
   nagrapa.

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.

Sisasisa 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. sida;
   syn. bubulo; cf. sesedo.

Thosei tei ka mae te c'e i 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 (Cypraca 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 khajoqaa kind of almond
sitha snooni pointed almond

siulii 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 strong wind coming down river valleys; cf. nhabulona, koburu, nara, so'oraru.

sivoroo 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.

s'efela n. sea-shell (Muricidae).

sii 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. snaqa; syn. ga, mimhito, sne; cf. mito, kmito.

Sna neu mana ne jaqlo si ghahiti ia He pulled back his foreskin and we were amazed.

From folktales:
Ne hage na mana ka khoilo na ne snau naa la khoobiliga na He climbed up the coconut (tree) and the foreskin of his penis just drew back.

snaqla 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. nasnaqla.

Kma na gloku the'ome snaqla si tahati gne We have a lot of work and aren't free.

fasnaqla v.t. clear away obstructions, obligations, work or problems.

snaqru v.t. & v.i. 1. cheat out of by blocking or interfering; caus. fasnaqru; cf. saqru.

Thosei fasnaqru ka te loku teure Don't interfere with that work.

2. capture.

snaqru v.s. be grasping, greedy; grabbed or snatched up; fr. saqru; cf. snaqru.

snaqre v.t. & v.i. permit, allow to do or use, lend; ant. lolhoti; cf. lisa.

snaqre mei lend to (speaker)

snaqre lao lend out

Comins na ne snakre ni vido glose 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 khamemui 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 thingna na ka gloku 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 funkui teuana 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.t. 1. dislodge, pull or slip out of, e.g. arrow which fails to hold; fr. samhu; cf. nhilo, snaplu.

Mae te fada thege re fada niau nu snamhu koba me the'o kolhob nala 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 foğra teku ia That man who was sick exhaled his last breath (died).

snapla v.t. & v.i. miss target; ant. teğli.

Mae te tei ka thege 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.

Moi nakheu bi’o ia ne snaplu fatha gna suğa kuki mae Baft na The big earthquake came and the crossbeam in Baft’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.t. 1. come apart, undone, frayed; split apart.

Koko ne soru nhirama na ne snefi nugu geri 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.t. 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

sniţla v.s. be shiny; fr. sigla.

Wasi iago ke la sniţla 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 siģrea? 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 ɡlalahu na We (incl.) all went and only I was absent from the game.

fasnikhi v.t. & v.i. miss, lose, get lost.

Tirogu 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. ih, snefi.

Kaisei khuma na tei snivi u holó agno doli ni u ke posa gna na One dog went astray up in the bush and (we) haven’t seen it arrive back.

snoţlo 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.t. be afflicted with epilepsy, have a seizure or epileptic fit; redupl. snosnoɡo.

Kaisei mae bi’o na filo ɡlalahu 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

sokka v.s. pleasing, very good in appearance or behaviour (person); 'look good'.

  Sa sokka gna ne si mae igne te famama e gnea This man who jokes was very good.
  Sa tei ka nakhapru teu mae te the'ome sokka igne? This man who isn't any good is going to the gathering?

solo v.s. be snared in a noose trap, caught in a snare: fr. solo.

  Snolo hi la bosu ia ka na'apiiga iara ia The pig is caught in my trap.

soni adj. elongated and pointed in shape, e.g. turtle shell (kuliano) or certain almonds (sitha soni).

  Kuliano soni si teke loña Baghovu na ia. The elongated turtles are the ones that come ashore at Baghovu.
  Sitha soni 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.

sopha v.s. be separated out from a group, apart or separate from, singled out, lone, isolated: fr. sopha.

  Kaisei piha sopha ñala iara te hatia na ia I just took one lone parcel.
  Bosu iara na the'ome au balu di bosu te kmana re ia, au sopha au ñau thegna My pig doesn't stay with all the other pigs, (he) stays apart by himself.

soto 1. v.i. stay put in one place, be inactive: cf. noto.

  The'ome au soto ka suña gna na khuru ji'ji tafri si sua ña'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 vuhi teuana soru soto meu klinna egu That bird was shot and came down getting caught up there.

Nogna baketi pohe sua re soru nabrihna ne elo nu soru snoto meu ka gilalako 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.f. & 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 khoru gahegu na ne huqe 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 Hogranoe re ka thoa Kubolota na The Hogman men came and attacked the fort at Kubolota.

nasnura n. attacking raiders, enemy warriors: syn. gabil, thara; cf. naoka.

snuru v.f. & v.i. have diarrhoea; cf. chuchru'e.

  Gamu buabuka khadiiga 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).

sodañaju 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. goiti.
sofru n. type of tree used in canoe and house construction.

soisoli v.i. move around erratically or evasively, as fish or person; cf. seuseulu.

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 ga'usa soka teuna ne kotu nthuge ka khamegu 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.

solo1 (Pijin) n. table salt; cf. tahi.

solo2 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. nausalo.

solo pigla tie snare

Solo phigla ni bosu ana mala lohoku
Snare that pig to catch hold of it.

snolo v.i. be snared, caught in a snare.

Snolo hi ia bosu ia ka na'apigla 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. garu, sanara. 3. v.t. 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.

soloa n. musical score for hymns written in the scale 'do, re, mi ...';

Mr Mark na riso soloa u Kubolota
Mr Mark writes the hymn scores for Kubolota.

solo'og'ogo 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.

Fiofiloga 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.

sonihathyu (Bughotu) n. grace.

sono n. type of betel palm; cf. ga'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 sio That couple who married are separated again.

2. adv. alone, separately, individually, singly; redupl. soasopa; ant. fodu.

Grafi na soasopa kuki gedu gano na ari gamu fodu ka malaba 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 na la iago boni ne gamu soasopa saara 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.

sopai n.s. be separated out from a group, apart or separate from, singled out, alone.

Kaisci piha snopa na'nala iara te hata na ia I just took one lone parcel.

Bosu iara na the'ome au balu di bosu te kmana re la, au snopa au nau thegna My pig doesn't stay with all the other pigs. (he) stays apart by himself.
sople adj. too steep or angular (house roof); ant. thada; cf. fakreitarino.

sople n. message.

fasople u.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 sanimara).

sori krana n. type of squirrelfish, certain Adioryz sp.

sori kha’agi n. bright red squirrelfish, chiefly Adioryz sp.; var. sori kakha’agi.

sori khora n. type of squirrelfish (Adioryz violaceus).

soro1 u.s. be overgrown, grown over with brush or weeds; syn. rotho.

soro2 n. lower back region.

soru 1. v.t. descend, go or come down, move down; caus. fasoru; syn. so’o, sukha; ant. hage.

thuru soru lie down

lára gínou soru ña ka nabrou ana
I will go down that road later.

2. v.t. burden with problems, make bad things happen. Thosei fatakle tafi na soru gita pahi Don’t reveal (stories) all around lest bad things happen to us.

3. v.t. go in north-westerly direction, toward the north-western end of the island; ant. hage.

sorbo v.t. & v.i. sting or tingle, as sensation of salt or iodine in wound.

Soside (Pijin) n. Thursday.

sosono 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.

Sosono kolho ñala bosu ana mala ke gáhu la gínou gráfi 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.

soso v.t. be eager for, desire strongly; redup. sososoi.

Khæ ne sososoi ni mana kaisi gá’ase gna Kiribati na He spied a Kiribati Island girl and really desired her.

sosogo n. hibiscus; cf. fagalo.

sosogol n. salt-water fish, including certain snapper, esp. monocle-bream or Scolopsis sp., wrasse and possibly certain blennies.

sosogolo adj. pale brown (pig); cf. kakadiga.

sosolatha 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 u.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. gara, sañara. 3. v.t. 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 sosoo’e.

sote (Pijin) n. shorts.
sou n. 1. central core (breadfruit); syn. some; cf. dodo, buto, thouga. 2. penis (euphem.).

Gopa re! Biobi'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. solli.

sovlu n. type of plant similar to cordyline with many leaves; cf. goroitu.

sovlu 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 boni Nightfall began to descend.

2. v.s. be afflicted with sickness caused by conflict or wrongdoing by close relatives.

Sua te fo'gra teu ni ana au jamo so'o ni kolho ka idonga 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; redup. fasoso'o.

faso'o faina v.t. & v.i. fall 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. sno'o.

Sno'o ka khora gahegu na ne huge 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. maluaga, 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; redup. srasra.

Fiti mei sra neu fi'ala mae Gordon ge'giri iara na Gordon just came and suddenly grabbed my tobacco.

sre v.t. & v.i. strike or light a match.

Hei si sre teu mase 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, gaigilgasa, vauvra.

sri v.t. sprout young shoots from ground, e.g. grass or seedlings; syn. gri.

Sisi viri teke tofa iara re la kafe sri tofaana The tobacco seeds I dumped are all sprouting all over the place.

sro v.t. land, fall down with a rustle.

Nasihe na flalo ne mei sro neu ka naflugu 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.t. cry, sob; redup. srsuru.

Tanhunha si srsuru teu ka chogo na ga'ase bi'o gnea? What is this woman crying about in the room?

sruma v.i. get something in the eye.

Sruma unha na tatha'gu na ne the'ome fifilo fakeli no'gu sara ia Something got in my eye so I can't see well.

sruma 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. gou.

Sruma fara su'ga na tei nodi heva na 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 raisa na small handful of rice

fasusua 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.

Sualoa 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 barker 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.t. sprout shoots (new plants in the ground); cf. gri, 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 sufata! (Don't violate that tabu) lest we be hurt by spirits (in retribution)!

Sufa nigo na'itua You will be pierced by a spirit.

Su'ga n. house (generic).

Su'ga tarai church, chapel

Su'ga kuki cookhouse

Su'ga phadagi 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.

Suvisi n. type of small bird with hawk-like beak which makes a large nest from old vines, and eats snakes.

Suvisuki v.t. goad, provoke by prying into sore point; needle or dig into with pointed talk; fr. sukuhi; caus. fasuvisuki.

Suvisuki lao ni mana ne gile magra phia mare He kept needling him until they fought.

Suka (Pijin) n. sugar.

Sukha 1. v.t. descend, go or come down.

Move down: syn. so'o, soru; ant. hage.

Sukha fapari lower down

Goro ga'ase re ke la sukha hi la teke tei ka maka'ur re. All the women who went to the taro garden have already come down.

2. v.t. fall on, come down on (person), causing injury.

Mae James na ne sukha ga'iju ka khamegna na. A tree fell down on James' hand.

Fasuksa v.t. 1. take down from a high position; lower, send down, throw down, make fall over; redupl. fawusukha.

Fawusukha. 2. undress, take off a piece of clothing: ant. fahega.

Sukhu v.t. pry, dig out with a sharp implement, e.g. use a needle to take out a splinter from a finger; redupl. susuksuhi; caus. fasauksuhi; cf. kiko, susuki.

Suvisuksi v.t. goad, provoke by prying into sore point; needle or dig into with pointed talk; caus. fasuvisuksi.

Suvisuksi lao ni mana ne gile magra phia mare He kept needling him until they fought.

Sula 1. v.t. make a net or net bag; syn. ruba. 2. v.t. escape through holes of net.

Sula fatheo' na la sasa teke nhotei teku ka fa'ina gne ra. Those fish that were in the middle of this net all just escaped through the holes.

Sulata (Pijin) n. shallot.

Suiri n. small silver reef fish, including pempemereids and possibly some snapper.

Sulukhu n. corner, room; cf. chogo.

Sune v.t. & v.i. blow (mucus from) one's nose; syn. mhune.

Sula v.i. fall through, protrude through a hole, slip through.

Chau re ne khsa kothkol na nu sula 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 sula protruding testicle (from torn underpants)

Sulau v.t. 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).

**surianna** 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!

**surumavi** n. handkerchief; var. susurunavi.

**susuanmogo** 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.

lara susuanogo noŋu fara ka thegomu iago na I really suffered (sacrificed) during your upbringing.

**susuanmogognia** n. inner end part of susua of banana tree: eating this part will cause one's parents to die, hence one will be destitute.

**susuda** v.r. develop sty, esp. from having been startled by seeing someone's genitals.

Ne filo ni te fakloa teu kaisei naikno na nu thana me susuda tathgu 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 benny (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  Sugu ke 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 taionama 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.t. 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.

Maŋra ne fachecheki neu Luvu ge mae Kha me re nu lao me ro i nianigra hí nau mae Kha me ke cheke susutei lao na mae Smith thogognia mae Kha me na neu. Luvu and Kha were arguing until Kha started to lose, so Smith went to the aid of Kha by talking in support of him.

2. brace for challenge, be resolute and determined, do without hesitation or reservation.

Maŋra 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.

**satu** v.t. 1. prop up, support with prop, shore up; caus. fasatu; cf. susutei.

Lao satu 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.

**sntu** v.s. be supported, propped up.

Sntu au heva na jare si te the'ome pha'e soru khekepigna suŋa 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.t. kneel down; syn. tuturupuku.

T

ta¹ v.i. hit, make contact (with ‘tal’-like sound).
ta² prep. see tagna.
taba (Bughotu) n. wages.
tabara (Zabana) v.t. buy; syn. foli, voli, sabiri.
taba tha’e v.t. flee in panic or fear; cf. rikha.
tabe v.t. use a fine mesh net, e.g. gàbe, 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 rağı 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 boni 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 expelled by gàmunitu 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.
R’a e thada fara si suğa na. Ke tuga sukhai chari are mala roï 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.
Thege na thada teu ka mola na. The turtle was on the surface by the canoe.
fatatadu v.t. flatten out (roof angle).
taeţo v.t. & v.i. care for child; bring up, raise child; caus. fataeţo; cf. tajj.
fagamu thaeţo 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.
taeţo ngage v.t. & v.i. adopt a child.
Sua neke taeţo ngage kolho mana si sua ga’aše ana ia That girl is only a child he adopted.
thaţo n. 1. adopted child; any child in relation to father who is seen as guardian. 2. upbringing, childbearing.
lara susuanogo noğu fara ka thaeţo mu iago na I really suffered (sacrificed) during your upbringing.
tetaţe v.t. & v.i. sharpen a knife against another knife or axe; cf. gorhu, jaja.
Taetaţe gu noğu hirama gne ame tei na 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 Ketë bi’o ia la naba tetegö hi sìa 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 nāu mana Honiara
   I met him in Honiara.

Ka Sade ana ke fari tafoi nā 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 ġrojo na tafra
   nāla iara me jafrayi 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 noqū sara ia I’m just
   walking around aimlessly.

taġiri n. kingfish; cf. thufi.

taglasa v.i. recover, feel better, feel relief,
   esp. after sickness; cf. gaota.

   Mae teke foğa bi’o ia ke la vuha
   taġlasa hi The man who was
   seriously ill has already begun to
   recover.

taġru v.t. & v.i. make a second cut in
   the other side of a tree about to be felled; cf.
   lomno, thağru.

taġu v.i. crawl, e.g. babies, ants,
   caterpillars, or vines running along
   the ground; cf. agra.

tagoi v.s.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, tağu, tami, tamu.
   Keli tağu iara I’m happy, lit. ‘it’s
   good for me’.

Mare neke roj pouporu ni tağu 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 nabothono mae tagna on
   the canoe with ten men in it

Jafra ni teke tei lago ka naqare 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 nāla mae teke lao pepa
   tadi re ne sala’u neu kmana
   thapera ġano 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 thoži 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, gedaa, node.
   namonoda tahatia our (pl.) village
   gedaa sasa tahati our (pl.) fish

tahi n. 1. (Bughotu) ocean, sea; syn.
   thubhi, thonna. 2. salt; cf. solo.

   totahi v.s. be salty, taste salty; ant.
   boa.

tahigna n. (referential) younger sibling or
   parallel cousin of same sex; cf. tigagna.

taği gū my brother/sister (voc.)

tahu 1. v.s. heavy; ant. feo. 2. adv.
   really, extremely, very; cf. fara.

   gatho tahu respect, lit. ‘think heavily’
   ga’u tahu very distant

   Teğio bi’o tahu Thanks very much.

tahu 2 prep. since.

   Tahu gna August gu Daniel ke la
   biahii famei bredi hi la Since August,
   Daniel hasn’t sent any more bread.

tajjī v.t. take care of, care for, look after;
   redupl. tathaji; syn. khaliti; cf. taego.

   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 tafi na soru gita pahi
   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. faloulouk.

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. thako.
tako deni find and catch

Kaisei šala ne tako deni šala mana
Just one was all he caught.

Thathako ego! You catch!
Gasa egu teu mae te reiregi šolu na
blahi tako ni šala 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. ake
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,
estort: 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.
Fataitali khe a mae ka nanomo gne
si te la gile bukla koba goro sua
šaša šẹuren. 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.t. cast or put out a net to catch
birds, turtle, or fish in a river.

Balhu ra thuru ka źurege kignalahu ia
sira neu na nu talha iago ke mosu
ša 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.

Tanhi1 1. v.t. & v.i. cry, shed tears, whine.
Sua na Tanhi u ne rofo ngnag. 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.

Taitanthi v.t. & v.i. cry out, scream.

Nanthi n. crying, open expression of
sorrow: cf. di'a nagnafa.

Nanathi mare si te nakheti bi'o źinei
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 ga'ase bespell a
woman.

Au mereseni fatanthi mana ne tanhi ni
mana si Mary ia. He had love magic
so Mary desired him.

Tanhi2 v.t. & v.i. reach a certain time.

Tanhi ni heit li la si naho ia? What
time does the clock say?

Tanhi ni heit? What time is it?

Tanñofo v.t. gather crab or shellfish at night.

Age tanñofo geda soda sini, tore! Well
then, let's go and gather some
shellfish!

Tanñoma (Bughotu) v.t. & v.i. be able to,
can: cf. gi'igjagna.

The'one tanñoma sau ni te aho na
nakheti 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 horu 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. (1st incl.) we two: cf. gepa.
   Age tapa ka thoına gno Let us two go to the ocean over there.
   2. obj. pron. (1st incl.) us two: used with gitá, gitá tapa. 3. our (poss. pron.,
   1st incl.): used with da, gedá, nodá.
   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.
   lara tapla u ka noógu nóose noógu namono egú sia I am a part of my
   land and my village.
   3. reach, visit, arrive at: 'set foot in'.
   lara the’ome taplau ñala Hawaií 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. potá; redupl. tathapo.
   Gena, thosei ene teuana na tapo nigo lara 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 sagá mala tathako moli ýé 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 khea na teke kulu
tarabana hi teku na me keli kolho neú 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. bokí. 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 gedá koba fia meju egú 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
   suga 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.
   tatasesri.
   tasresi 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.

**lago 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.

*Khegra di suņa klabu re the'ome tatafru au* The posts for the clubhouse aren’t filled in yet (with earth).

**thafrau** v.i. fill in, fill up, as with dirt or smoke; redupl. tathafru; caus. fathafru.

*Thafrau gağaahu gna suņa kuki gne ne rikha sara ia* This cookhouse filled up with smoke so I fled.

**tataŋalu** v.t. pull free, unravel vine (esp. one wrapped around tree).

*Tataŋalu falehe kaisei mae no/cgi khubaha noĩhari na* One man pulled down and killed my good-smelling khubaha vine.

**thaŋalu** v.i. (vine) pull free from a tree or off the ground.

**tataŋu** v.t. 1. pound (tapa cloth) with a mallet: make tapa. 2. paw with hoof, as a pig.

**thataŋru** n. ebony mallet for pounding tapa cloth; syn. tubi.

**tataqo** v.t. & v.i. fish with line and hook; var. taqoto, thatago; cf. bakolo.

**thago** n. fishhook.

**thatoqo** n. fishing line.

**tatha** adv. singly, one by one, one at a time; syn. peapeda.

*Thogei tathau gile kmana* Slowly, (take them) one at a time until there are many.

**tataŋna** v.t. calm down, make less angry, soothe; caus. fataṯaŋna.

*Ne gile tokra maŋra si phia marea nu ke tataŋna 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 ŋala mac 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 ŋala Baddeley ne tharaka ne jifla ŋala Fuabutumi na* The (ship) Baddeley pulled once and the Fuabutumi suddenly sprang free.

**tatasu** v.t. & v.i. sweep with a broom, clean by sweeping; syn. hahaja, haŋlu.

**thasu** v.t. be completely cleaned out, finished, gone.

**thatasu** n. 1. broom made from grass.

2. type of grass used to make brooms.

**tatalo** 1. subj. pron. (1tl. incl.) we three; cf. getalo.

*Aге tatalo ka thoũna gno* Let us three go to the ocean over there.

2. obj. pron. (1tl. incl.) us three; used with gita: used with gita: gita tatalo. 3. poss. pron. (1tl. incl.) our: used with da, geda, noda.

*kmada tatalo our (tl.) father noda mola tatalo 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 mi 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 spreading; redupl. taitavi.

**thavi** n. ground which has been levelled.

*Thavi teke tavi teku mac George ia ia ngafa na? That excavation that George was digging, is it finished yet?*

**ta’ero** exclamation, 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 goroo sua te kure 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 glok si te eni mare na ia? What job is it that they are doing?

Unha glok si te eni mare na ia? What are you doing that you are not coming to Bualaba?

Susu gau te fio ni khuma te gafaro teua 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 gediteure 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 te’o te mei na He must come.

tegli (archaic) v.t. hit mark or target;
redupl. tegli tegli ‘never miss’; cf. thoke; ant. snapla.

tei v.t. go: redupl. teitei; syn. ari; cf. a&e, lao.

lara tei kolho ka malathei gno I’m just going to the toilet over there.

fatei n.t. send: redupl. fateitei, fatethei; cf. fatali.

Doka khurama gotilo, mala fatethei Honiara ka Liqomo You all dig sweet potato to send to Honiara on the Liqomo.

Fatethei 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.t. shudder suddenly, as from a bad taste, or fear; var. tetekri; cf. tetete.

Juqro lao egu teu gehati na teitekri lao la mae te foñgra na gori 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 roagna 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 ñege ñala si teke ñuntu iarai a 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 Bualaba when you two were in Bualaba

teko t/a. underscoring a proposition previously known or specified to the listener: cf. neku, te, teke, teu.

suqg mala eni teku ia the house that (I) am supposed to build

Mae si te klo teku ke holo jare ia? Who is it that is chopping up there in the bush? (sound audible to listener)
Iara tirógu tei Honiarra sla teku nu rofo kolho teku tahati ia I don’t want to go to Honiarra because we will simply be hungry (as before).

Thavi teke tavi teku mae George ia la gnafá ña? That excavation that George was digging. Is it finished?

Teuva 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

Teteño v.i. & v.i. make a stone oven of hot stones into which food wrapped in leaves is placed. Fr. tégo.

Thetego n. hot stone oven with food inside. Cf. biti.

Thetego sasa hot oven cooking fish

Teteriki v.t. & v.i. tear or strip off part of a leaf, e.g. a fulfulo leaf (to make a stopper for a water container) or thorny edges of ngañru leaves (to make a mat).

Tetete v.i. tremble, shiver, as from cold or fear. Syn. dededé, fifiri, goegore. Cf. tetekri.

Tetebolo n. serrated pattern made in thatch on the eaves of a house.

Tethega v.t. strain, exert effort to the point of being left gasping for breath.

Nhi’o tethega te la hage ana mana nanhí’o sasa na He strained lifting up that pack of fish.

Tore, tethega gëgu si ña iara gne Goodness, I’m straining (to carry something heavy).

Kokhoni nógu ni su 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 suqá na The big man is sitting in the house.

Gragu re khomu teu ke raru jare ra The mullet are hovering motionless out there.

Poqru teu ñala jare (They’re) just turned over there.

Gano rifu di ǧarañ ra au teu ka sefi are The cold foods from evening are there in the cupboard.

Mei teu vaka na la riñna 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 ǧano ǧelepo 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 naiñno 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.

Laqo na tei tobi tifanau si teuaro, the’ome gose You go and clear (the garden) later: don’t rush.

Teuğre adj. & pron. these (here) (previously cited subject); var. tuğre; cf. ǧre.

....iara ke sene ña teuğre ....I’m picking these up again.

Teuğro adj. & pron. those (there) (previously cited subject); var. tuğro; cf. ǧro.

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. tua; cf. ia.
Gehati au neu ŋala ka suŋa na mei kaisei ñolaoma neu ŋala ka teuia sia We all were barely in the house when a squall came along just at that time.
Susu ku gau te fiło ni khuna te ñagar teuia sara ia It disgusted me to see that dog that was emaciated.
teuia 1. adj. & pron. singular subject
(previously cited and not known to listener); cf. na; var. tuna.
Neke au mamaŋra fāfoafota, teuia the’o Fighting and division, that there was none of.
2. conj. and then.
Mae ia tore mala kaoni egu teuia the’o egu ŋala mae Henry tagna neu sia The man went to ask for credit and then Henry simply said no.
teuia 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. tiroga.
Unha me ti gamu gea iago? Why aren’t you eating your food?
tibile v.s. be hidden or blocked from view; caus. fatibile; cf. farimnei.
Nadafi na tibile ka iara ne fatibilei ñrango 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 foŋra ŋa sua na He cursed and the child got sick.
thibri adj. pertaining to cursing.
n’ai’u thibri curing power (spirit)
Mae Reuben na au n’ai’u thibri sia Reuben has curing power.
tifa 1. adv. before, previously, in the distant past; cf. tifei, tifero, tietifero, ġinei.
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
thiatafa v.s. be old; ant. majagani.
Thiatafa gna hi si juta igne This lamp is already old.
tifanau (archaic) adv. eventually, in a while; cf. thoge.
Iago na tei tobi keha phile ia ġinou 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. ġinei, 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.
tigaŋũ 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. fleki, 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 Bualu egu Thomas la jurei nakhete na Thomas must have really wanted to go to Bualu, because he is going through the rain.
Tila apui egu si na’a na ia (Perhaps) she wants to bathe.

Hei ba na te peopoŋe di ka tahati re tila raŋu teu mae lunei? Who will arrange the dancing for us if 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 roñu tilo mare their (tl.) money
tiotiropeũ n. moon on night following waxing half-moon, lit. ’looking out (from) the cliff’; fr. peũ, tiro.
tiro v.t. view, look out at or down upon, as looking out over vista; redupl. tiotiro.
Tei ka Solair na tiro toũna di namono fate’o Âre Go in the Solair (plane) and look out over all these villages.
thiro n. glass; mirror.
thiro thata eyeglasses, spectacles.
thiro thata nadabi sunglasses
tirogna v.t. & v.i. refuse, reject, not want to do; dislike; var. iroqna; ant. rogna; cf. ti used with poss. suff., viz. tiroda, tirogu, tiromi, tirou, tirodi.
Tirogu! I don’t want to!
Tirogna John Buala John doesn’t want (to go ashore at) Buala.
titiŋi v.s. mottled, have many small marks or blemishes, e.g. marks on the skin or mould on clothes; syn. thuthunu; cf. thiŋi.
titihi v.t. 1. wash; fr. tihi; syn. lumi, wasi. 2. cleanse from moral impurities.
titihi koko i gnogoro 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. tiuti, titihi.
Tei ne tiu roũi nala 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.
Kheŋra gno ke la thiu fadi’ia The house post there is leaning badly.
tivi v.t. 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. bruɡe.
thobi n. 1. garden site where trees and underbrush have been cut for later burning. 2. garden (generic); cf. naɡare.
toe v.t. spy, spot in the distance, pick out with one’s eye; syn. khae.
Tei holo agno ne toe theidi vaka naũɡa, 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.
toeto 1. v.t. & v.i. stare at, gaze into the distance. 2. v.t. injure by staring at, esp. to cause bodily sores; caus. fatoeto.
thoeto n. 1. place with expansive view. 2. (in sorcery) power to injure by
staring at, thus causing bodily sores: cf. khæ.
na'itu thoetoë  staring power, spirit
Mæ hebei ana au nogna thoetoë
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.

Baô 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.'

tøglæ  v.i.  1.  rush, move swiftly, be carried or swept away, as in a stream; rush away, off.
tøglæ nabraîha ia 'the flood is rushing
naikno te øglæ la ari people who
rushed off

Khuma na øglæ 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.

tøglæ hage di graurau 'Slip on shell
armlets.

thøglæ  v.i.  slide along, slither, as a pole sliding down a hill or a snake moving
through grass; cf. òglæ.

Fatha na ne thøglæ 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.

Mæ 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 gaju na ka kha'agi na
Eric poked a stick into the fire.

Gema, iago ne tothogu nodi grînî
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;

kakrasí, vuvurí;

tohi fââglana circumcision

tho  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
nala glalako 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. poï.

gamu toki  partially eat and save some
(food)

Toki u geu khurama na mala ke gamu
gînu (You) save some sweet potato
to eat again later.

tolke  v.t. & v.i.  reach, able to grasp, touch.
take hold of; redupl. toetole; syn. naïi.

tokra  adv.  nearly, almost, just about to;
var. thokra; cf. namo.
Ne gile tokra mağra si phia marea, nu ke tatañna di iara nei. They were just about to fight but I calmed them down.

tokhi v.t. & v.i. bump into, hit, collide with, run into; redupl. tokokhi, tokokhei.

Tokhi gau ka thina sara ia 1 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. fatothologi.

tolagi pedo marry multiple wives

tholagi n. 1. marriage.

tholagi fakahai matrilateral cross-cousin marriage

2. married couple.

tolfului adj. numeral thirty.

toma v.t. & v.i. have sexual intercourse (colloq.); cf. ei, inela, thoma; syn. ome.

thoma adj. promiscuous.

mae thoma promiscuous man

tomno v.i. swallow.

thotomno n. throat.

tomnoŋolu v.t. swallow (something) whole; syn. tomoŋo fathé'o.

Kaisei tomoŋolu ńala sañaru na mola te au nabotho mae tagna na In just one gulp the sañaru va fish swallowed the canoe whole with ten men in it.

tomnojala v.i. burp up undigested food; feel indigestion; syn. kakaloa; cf. kamaito, kiliohoaha.

toñana adv. all over, i.e. covering an entire area or population; cf. thonaŋa.

toñe v.i. stop, rest and talk on a path while travelling; take a break from travelling or working.

thoñe n. place for sitting along a road or path to rest and talk.

tora v.t. open; redupl. tothora.

Tora ssuŋa na! Open the house!

thora v.s. 1. be open, as box or store.

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

2. be open, bleeding (wound, or menstruating woman). 3. be clear, understood; cf. filo ġlani.

Ao la thora ńa ka iara the'ome nomhi fañeli ni neku sara na ia Now it is clear to me. I didn't hear well.

tore1 v.t. & v.i. ask for, make request.

Tore gano ask for food

Tore roño mala pasisi tei Honiara Ask for money to go to Honiara.

thore gano v.i. voice dissatisfaction with spouse, indicating failure to meet obligations.

tore2 exclam. expression of surprise or amazement. Goodness!; var. mitore; cf. mai.

Tore, tethega geŋi si ńa iara ńge 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. tothora; cf. gororo.

Makila na ne tei ne tothora ni Moala nu lodu Moala nei The Makila went and ran into the Moala and the Moala sank.

2. v.t. push out, expel from community; cf. ŋiŋi.

"Toro ngo 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.

toto1 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.

toto2 v.i. cut sago leaves (for making thatch); var. thoto.

totolu v.t. & v.i. remove the outer covering of betel nut by biting it off; var. toutolu.

thotolu n. outer covering or husk of betel nut.

totoľo v.s. be slippery; fr. thoğlo; syn. babalau, papalau.

Totoľo 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.

photogale  n. picture, drawing.

photograph.

totogale  v.t. carry (a child) seated on the shoulders.

Mae Christopher na ne totogale 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 nala 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 fihoni na mae bi’o teke fogha ia lehe totojo neu thegna (l) 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 nara repa teke magra koba na 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. totoku, toutoku.

toku fruni  cover over

thotoku  n. 1. protective cover, e.g. blanket, tablecloth; var. thot’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 hee 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.t. 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. tooton;

Ke legu gna nabirita ia sukha ne totono si gaju na ka gaththu Khodu gno ia After the flood a lot of logs came down and littered the shore at Khodu over there.

totoño  v.t. feel hungry; var. totoño: syn. khobre, rofo.

thotoño  n. hunger.

toto  v.t. keep coming one after another, follow in rapid succession, as a continuous series of ships arriving at port.

Mala loña Baghoovu egu teu gepa na totooro nala galono na me the’ome loña neu gepa ia We two were supposed to go ashore at Baghoovu but the waves just kept coming one after another, so we didn’t go ashore.

thoto  v.t. clot (blood), cease bleeding.

La totho hi dadaragna mae ia The man’s blood has already clotted.

thotoge  1. v.i. & v.t. pile up; syn. bubukrei.

Thotoge u nogu galepo 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, node; tothoge 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. folk tale, made-up or ‘empty’ story; syn. thutugli.

touthorou  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 genre 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. (Pijn) 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 rikh a 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 nagnafugu 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.

fatuuanu 1. v.t. believe, understand to be true.

Fatuuanu ni si iara te la mei e'ei suña 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. thatagru; cf. thubi.

tudu v.t. join two things together; splice together; syn. joñi.

thudu n. joint, splice.

tuatupe v.t. & v.i. beat, knock on with a stick; fr. tupe; 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.

Koañglo tei ñala gopa ka thufa na You two go one at a time to the distribution.

thutufa adj. generous, giving frequently or greatly; mae thutufa generous man.

tutufa v.t. & v.i. distribute food at a feast. dividing and distributing shares.

tufu 1. v.i. bow, lower head, as when crying.

tufu soru bow down for prayer, worship

tufu pogo worship

2. v.i. & v.t. keep to oneself, avoid contact with others.

Lao ne ficahe geñati ka mana nu thodo nogna ba unha ña me tufu 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.

tuga v.s. become erect (penis); cf. gaju.

tuuge v.t. hammer, pound, esp. to pound food in a bowl with a mallet: redupl. tutuuge.

Tuuge mei niha mha'u ña kolho gopa ĝija kaisei gu egu kolho You two only pounded as much taro as one (could have done).

Tuuge lao kaisei nila jare gema! Hammer one nail in there, man!

Tuuge mha'u are gopa mala nu fañagano iara ka góe ke ikol gne egu You two pound those taro so I can mix them together (with coconut) in this smaller bowl here.

thuuge n. 1. lump of mashed food made
by pounding ingredients in a bowl; syn. ġuraidaho.

Thuğe kolho mha' u te au īğre. There are only these lumps of pounded taro.

2. lump of dried tobacco stored inside a bamboo container.

tuetiğe v.t. & v.i. beat, knock repeatedly with a stick; cf. kikidi.

tuğre see teuğre

tuğro see teuğro

tuğru v.t. & v.i. 1. swig, gulp down drink without a cup. 2. hunt for turtle at night; cl. va' e.

tuga v.t. move, push, change position of.

Mei tuga farar, hore mala tei talimoja. Come and move the canoe into the water to go looking for reef fish.

thuga v.t. 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.

lare ne bothu noğu pohe na ka nakhete ia na ke tei tugu noğu 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 eğiño hi ia. That feast was just the return exchange.

tuguhehe (Bughotu) v.t. & v.i. repent, change one's mind, relent; syn. hoğri 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 events or past events in local life.

Tukma gau iara teke kathu naliiha ia eğu 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.

mac ulu tulao great (very first) man

Tarai rañhi di naikno te foğra leulegu namono tulao ka suğa foğra 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. phadaği, thututamnu, tifuni.

tuna see teuna

tunu 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 neui 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 neui si vaka teke gorho ia. They pulled but the ship that had run aground didn't budge.

tupi 1. (Bughotu) v.t. & v.t. hit, pound, hammer, as in pounding nuts: redupl.

tutupi: syn. tutu.

tupijuru crucify

tupipuhi crucify

2. fight, hit with fists.

Mae teke kikiboło re ne gle tułupi di
keha mae re The men played soccer until some started hitting each other.
natupi n. pestle, food pounder; cf. ţagaći.
tupigarha v.t. & v.t. pound in a wedge to secure a new axe head; cf. garha.
tupikokra v.t. stub. bang foot against an unseen object, e.g. a stone.
Mei ne tupikokra gaheği na I came and stubbed my foot.

tura see teura

ture see teure

turikhulo v.t. & v.t. 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.t. 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 lara Richard handed the radio to me.
2. point with a finger or hand.
tusu khame v.t. & v.t. 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, tuthuge. 2. v.t. fight, hit with fists. 3. v.t. & v.t. fix or set plan. make an arrangement.
tutuposa v.t. & v.t. arrive suddenly, unexpectedly; fr. posa.
tututu v.t. & v.t. hit, punch person, fight with fists; caus. fatututu.
thututu n. punch, fight, brawl.

tutufu v.t. & v.t. deny, distort, lie about in order to conceal wrongdoing; refuse to cooperate or divulge; cf. mumhuni.
lago 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.t. refuse to reveal wrongdoing or respond to the admonishments of others; be stubborn.
mae thufu stubborn man
lago gne thufu fara signe, gema You are really stubborn, man.
The’e nomhi di cheke fâgriu 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.
fatumuthi; syn. thupri; ant. chochopli; cf. pukha. 2. v.t. & v.t. suppress anger or dissatisfaction, avoid confrontation; caus. fatumuthi.

Tei facheke ni lara nu the’ome cheke tugu me fatumuthu kolho neu si na’ a la 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. poporaği.
tuturi (Bughotu) v.t. 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.t. kneel down; syn. suttupuku.
tututu v.t. & v.t. 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 thuthuana gna Hugo Hebała April 21 is the memorial day for Hugo Hebała.
fathuthuana v.t. & v.t. make a memorial for, commemorate.
tuthuba v.t. swell into a small bump on the skin, as from a mosquito or snake bite.
Kathi gau nauñio ne tuthuba
thāṛṛgu na A mosquito bit me and
my back swelled up.

tuthuğẹ1 v.t. & v.i. hammer, pound; fr.
tuğe: cf. tutu.

Iara tuthuğe noğu sape na sia ne
thuru neu gepa ne klopa boñi I'm
hammering my bed that broke when
we (two) were sleeping last night.

tuthuğẹ2 n. mussel; small coloured and
elongated edible shellfish found attached to
rocks.

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

tuthuğẹ3 v.i. stick to a single place or
activity, remain fixed.

Tuthuğe ni ñala dictionary gne si
tapa phia wiki ña e the'one 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.

thora n. line of people or things; string
of objects strung together; cf. khale.

Hage kaisei thura, hage kaisei thura
neu na ne hage mare ñaði na ne
jağlo 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 mañ hebeĩa 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 niñrai neu si gehati ia

The pig went down the hillside and we
followed until we got weak (and gave
up).

thablə n. type of oyster found in mangrove
swamps.

thablacho'ə n. type of sea snake
(Acrochordus granulatus).

thabogano n. ability or knowledge to tell
when food has been bespelled by ñamunitu
sorcery, lit. 'touch/food'.

thabrəgaho n. type of long snake which
eats eggs.

thabubugna n. (aggregate) mother's
brother and sister's child.

thabuknagnə n. (aggregate) family,
persons related by common descent;
parents, children and grandchildren; var.
tabuknagnə; syn. thariakna; cf.
thabusigna.

thabuñhognə n. (aggregate) wife's mother
and daughter's husband; mother-in-law
and son-in-law; fr. ñañhognə.

thaburagnə n. (aggregate) grandchild and
grandparent; persons related by descent,
separated by two generations; var.
taburagnə; fr. ñaðina.

thaburegagnə n. (aggregate) brother and
sister, cross-sex siblings; fr. ñeñgagnə.

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. tfi.

tha'da v.s. 1. be flat (roof angle): ant.
sople.

Ra'e thada fara si suña 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.

Thege na thada teu ka mola na The
turtle is facing up at the canoe.

fatahada v.t. flatten out (roof angle).

thəfi n. unbroken skin, flesh inside the
shell of an almond nut; fr. tatafi; cf. fiō.

Ne thé'one bruja thafigna siti na 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).

thafrasege n. small scorpion; var. khafrasege.

thafratho u.i. heal over with infection remaining (boil); var. tafrotho.

Thubu'gu na ke la thafratho ke la kabru My sore healed over but is hurting again.

thafru u.i. fill in, fill up, as with dirt or smoke; fr. tatafru; redupl. tathafuru; caus. fathafuru.

Thafru gaagauguna suga kuki gne ne rikha sara ia This cookhouse filled up with smoke so I fled.

tha'goho n. 1. basket of cooked food hung in the house or presented at feasts; var. ta'go'ho. 2. round basket-shaped sea anemone; syn. kharoa'.

thagra u.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.t. & v.t. make children and family increase, be visible (father).

Mae John gne ne fathagra di na thabuknagna te Ataban re Thomas re te Anika re teu re John has increased his family with Ataban, Thomas and Anika (his children).

tha'gra1 n. 1. back, backside, buttocks of person or animal; syn. pho'gru. 2. top of house (roof). 3. bottom of upturned canoe.

tha'gra2 u.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 nala mae Goga me thairu me teu ia The man went to ask for a loan, and when Goga just said 'no', he went away stunned.

Mamajja ne thairu tafa'ri 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!

thakli n. type of stingray (Dasyatidae); syn. vali.

thaligoro n. squid.

thania 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. gemma.

thanagobru n. aromatic tree whose bark is used in making medicine.

thano u.i. have a nosebleed.

Kabru pha'u ne gile soru thano si mana ia His head ached until his nose started bleeding.

thao u.i. float, stay on surface of water; fr. tao; cf. pogla.

thakae n. coconut grater; syn. go'oro'ha.

thato'go n. fishing line; fr. tatago.

thato'po n. red dragonfly which skims along on the top of water.

thaothada'go adj. clever, knowledgeable, wise; syn. gagodaga, gi'la'as.

thaothapo u.v. visit frequently; frequent a place; fr. thapo.

Gehati thaothapo' na'la Buala wiki te ari ia We were just coming and going to Buala all last week.

Jeti na thaothapo' na'la lelegu naran 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. mo'ga, thona, thupa. 2. be unclean, immoral (thoughts or actions).

thaper (Mota) n. plate.

thara'1 n. group; cf. bukrei, goro, tothoge.

Thara naikno re kafe tei loku Jejevo A group of people all went to work at Jejevo.
thara n. raiders, enemy warriors; syn. ġabili, 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 ŋala Baddeley ne tharaka ne jifia ŋala Fuabotumi na The (ship) Baddeley pulled once and the Fuabotumi just jerked free.

tharakan (archaic) n. family of descent; persons related by common descent; var. tharaka; syn. thabuknagna, tabuknagna.

tharinu 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, kaufe; cf. khifra.

tharu adv. in no way; not at all; syn. blahi; cf. the'ome.

  Tharu mei ŋala iago boiti 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. khxae; cf. thakle.

  Apu noğu neu ne mei ġoro ġase re ne tharukhae sara ia I was bathing when all the girls came and I was caught (naked).

tharuña (Bughota) 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. kham.

thataeri n. small bundle of leaves used as a pad when carrying a load on the back.

thatagru n. ebony mallet for pounding tapa cloth; syn. tubi.

thatago v.i. & v.t. 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'aloo.

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 ġafri 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 ŋala hirama na ne thokra sukha ka gaheğu na sara ia The axe glanced off suddenly and almost came down on my leg.

thae n. 1. faeces; syn. khuku; cf. khobil. 2. derogatory term for penis; cf. thiti.

theğe n. sea turtle (generic); syn. seru.

theł guru n. 1. floor of a house; syn. gogo. 2. house built with a raised wooden floor. 3. high bed; syn. sape kligna.

theğna 1. reflex. pron. (3sg.) herself, himself (subj. intensifier); on one's own; used with poss. suf., viz. theda, thedi, heğu, themi, themu.

  Sua na tanhì ea'eau theğna The child is crying and sobbing by himself.

2. adj. own. of or belonging to oneself.

  Mana na the'ome gamu ka ğano theğna re He doesn't eat his own food.

  La vuha poaopoka hi la iara ka khoilo theğu ra I've already started to make copra from my own coconuts.

theñbrahu v.a. be distant, far, long in
distance; fr. brahu; syn. khaba, theigau.

theigau v.s. be distant, far, long in distance; fr. ga’u; syn. khaba, theibrahu.

theke v.i. sleep hanging in one place (flying fox).
nathethe n. group of flying foxes which inhabit the same place.

thekis n. small ground frog; syn. besa, chekre, khokadu.

thekit n. clitoris.

theko n. edible seaweed found on reefs; syn. boboka; cf. naagraama.

theli n. louse.

thel glose n. stink beetle.

thema n. canoe house.

thetegeo n. hot stone oven with food inside; fr. tetegeo; cf. biti.

thetegeo sasa hot oven cooking fish

theutehu n. leaf or similar object used for fanning; fr. teutehu.

theo 1. adv. no, not so; used to express denial; ant. uve; cf. theone. 2. v.t. not have, be without, be absent or lacking.

theone ke not once, not at all, never

thosei theo must (command)

theolil nothing, not anything

theo theo not enough

theo mha’u no more taro

Theo meseni la theone susuki no gu pohe re There is no sewing machine (so) I am not sewing my clothes.

Aga kolho sago, me theo kapu You just take a swig (because) there is no cup.

Theo juta nu tabo mei kolho ne si geda ia There was no lamp, so we simply came feeling our way.

3. v.t. be done, finished, gone; syn. hui.

Bredi re la theo hi The bread is all gone.

fathoe 1. adv. finishing completely; syn. fahui.

Neke voli fathoe hi mare They had already bought it all.

2. adj. all, every; syn. fahui; cf. fagnafa.

tahati fatheo all of us

fatheteo v.t. put an end to, stop, prevent.

Mala tei Hofi teku Mark na neke fatheteo mae Alele Mark was supposed to go to Hofi but Alele prevented (him).

theone adv. not (negation); cf. theo.

Thomas na ne theone mei agne Thomas didn’t come here.

Mafa kolho, theone kora (It’s) simply solid, (there) is not a hole.

Neke theone tei Buala saia I didn’t go to Buala.

Thosei vigo khebu re, theone gano u sarea Don’t shake the mango tree (because) they aren’t ripe yet.

theone theo mod. must, certainly, be obligated to; cf. thosei theo.

Mana theone theo la mae khueku’e hi He must be an old man by now.

Theone theo iara na ripoti nigo sia I will have to report you.

theone haorini v.s. unable to do or overcome; powerful; cf. bobroknana, nihigrana.

Kaisei nogna cheke teuna e nheta fara sia. The one 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 jita 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. tabi, tho’ina.

thifuni n. traditional valuables buried in the ground and protected by magic; syn. mumuni.

thigi 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 ancestor.
fati’a u.s. be turned over, having inside or underside outward, as a leaf folded to make a parcel; ant. fapoɣru; fr. thi’a.

Piha ne fati’a ɲa bosu ne fapoɣru ɲa nu sasa egu If the parcel is underside out, it’s pig. If it’s top-side out, it’s fish.

thoar n. fort, fortified refuge, formerly located on ridgetops surrounded by steep embankments.

thoarotogalisu n. type of tree commonly used as a perch by the fisu bird; a source of firewood and medicinal ingredients
thoba n. serious and persistent tropical ulcer; cf. ḡalagalasi.

thobelagi n. pestle, pounder used for mashing cooked tubers in bowl; syn. ḡāganī; 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. ḡagare.

thobo n. bed or platform of stones.

lara neke tei ilisei thobo ke 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. u.s. be lazy; syn. hekele; ant. sasa’u. 2. v.i. unwilling, refuse to cooperate; redup. thothodo.

Thodo loku si mae majagani ġre

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.

thofico n. blue starfish.

thofinao 1. adj. real, authentic, genuine; syn. pukuni, thufuni. 2. adv. really, actually.

laqo gne u ḡala te thofinao au ḡagathoɣu iara na You are the only one who is really in my thoughts.

thofaru 1. adj. wide (net eyelet); syn. buta. 2. v.i. have clear vision, be ‘wide-eyed’.

Fro’o chu’u neke thofaru ḡa tathaɣu teke bava na sara ia I squeezed breast milk into my blurry eye and it cleared up.

thojele n. mountain, hill.

thoglo v.i. slip, slide down; cf. toγro.

Raγo noγu khokoγa egu teuna kafe thoŋlo me tei ka pheɣu re neγu I cut my poles and they all went sliding down the cliff.

totoγlo u.s. be slippery; syn. babalu, papalulu.

Totoγlo fara nabrou na ne soro uka sara ia The road was very slippery and I fell down.

thoga n. one thousand.

thogae adv. 1. slowly; ant. gose; cf. tilanau.

Thogae tei! Go slowly!

2. eventually, sometime; cf. ḡinou.

Thogae na aru (We’ll) go eventually.

Thogaeiro! Go slowly!

thogil v.t. & v.i. lunge, strike at with a sudden movement; stamp or kick; cf. knobo.

Thogi mana ɲa ɲolok ɲa ka bosu na He lunged and grabbed hold of the pig.

thogu n. group, pile; cf. bukre, noxe, tothoge.
thogo tha’e pile of faeces  
thogo na*kno 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 fai*du 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 fai*du 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.  
fathoetheke 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.  
lago 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.  
lara di’a ta*gu fara sia tore. E fathokei nala ame keli ta*gu 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.  
lara ne tei ne tei fatoke gau ka thogele gno ne ke sukha fia sia I went and went and reached that mountain before coming down again.  
thoke tho*na n. medium tide without extreme fluctuation.  
Thoke tho*na 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 ma*gra si phia marea nu ke tata*na di iara neu They were just about to fight but I calmed them down.  
thola1 n. canoe with two upraised ends, similar in shape but smaller than thomoko canoe.  
thola2 n. type of large softwood tree; medicine made from the bark is rubbed on the skin to ease soreness of tired muscles.  
thola ga*ase variety with larger leaves  
tholagi n. 1. marriage; fr. tolagi.  
kilu* tholagi divorce  
thalagi fakarhai matrilateral cross-cousin marriage  
2. married couple.  
tholo n. penis; syn. thiti.  
thoma ezela*m. expression of disbelief or amazement; var. toma.  
thomoko (Zaban) 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.  
tho*na n. Cyatheda tree fern with edible leaves.  
tho*na sari white tree fern  
tho*na*na adj. whole, complete; cf. *o*na*na.  
naranee tho*na*na whole day  
namono tho*na*na whole village  
tho*na n. ocean, sea; syn. tahi, thibuhi.  
thopa n. large salt-water fish caught with a turtle net.
thopo n. i. fall, settle down upon, covering the surface of ground or water (leaves); caus. fathopo.
Rave koko khebu gne ne fathopo soru ka ġalaba gne koba Cut this mango tree down: the village ground is always covered with leaves.

thorā1 v.s. 1. be open, as a box or store; fr. tōra.
Aa la thorā ġa site na The store is open now.
2. be open, bleeding (wound or menstruating woman). 3. be clear, understood: cf. filo ġlanī.
Aa la thorā ġa ka iara the’ome nomhī fakeli ni neku sara na ā. Now it is clear to me. I didn’t hear well.

thorā2 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 gnihoro jare, gema! Don’t sit there, man!
Thosei vigo khebu re, the’ome ġano 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.
Ğognaro na iago thosei the’o ke fiği ri ka namononu na. Today you must go back to your village.
Mana thosei the’o te mei na He must come.

thotī 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. thotōtoku, thoutoku: fr. totoku. 2. small shelter formerly built over a new grave.
Bana thoutoku build a shelter

thotolia1 n. anus; syn. khoramalakuku; cf. totolahi.

thotolia2 n. sago leaf stalk.

thotoli n. small striped lizard (Emoia sp.).

thotolimapo v.s. be hard, not softened by cooking (breadfruit).

thotomnō n. throat; fr. tomno.

thotono1 n. debris floating in the ocean.

thotono2 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 ġala funu nathove si mae teuana la That man has been here from long ago.

thovei imper. don’t! var. thosei.

thovu1 v.s. be fully populated, all present, having none missing; var. tovu; cf. snikhi.
Thovu gna ġala Buala gne the’ome ke niği di puhi ġlokū teure When Buala was fully populated (we) weren’t weak in doing things and working.

Kafe thovu ġala si khokorako iago ra All your chickens are present and accounted for.

thovu2 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 gi ne
  Various people were all playing earlier today.

thubi 1. n. ebony tree; cf. tuki. 2. adj. dark, as a dark rain cloud or dark night; var. thubiri.

thubu 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.

lara gne kbra thutubugu 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.

thudu1 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 nau neu te mei gre nu me
  thudu neu sara ia All the big chiefs and some respected women came so I was overwhelmed.

thudu2 n. joint, splice; fr. tudu.

thufi n. kingfish; cf. tagiri.

thufu v.i. refuse to reveal wrongdoing or respond to admonishments of others: be stubborn; fr. tutufu
  mae thufu stubborn man
  lago gne thufu fara signe, gema You are really stubborn, man.
  The'ome nombi di cheke faqri tu re
  thufu fara sago gne (You) don't listen to instructions: you're very stubborn.

thufuni 1. adj. real, authentic, genuine; syn. pukuni, thofno. 2. adv. really, actually.

thugru 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 famousu
  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 eigano 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.

thugu my child (voc.)

thul n. type of tree growing in seaside areas; very good for firewood; also used in ukulele-making.

thuke v.s. be thick or hardened in consistency, coagulated.
  Ne gile lu'a dadara thuke mae te
  foqgra na The sick man (was ill) until he vomited coagulated blood.

thukmu n. red-throated fruit dove (Ptinopus viridis levisi).

thuko n. immature taro shoots left in the ground (when main tuber is harvested) but later taken for eating; syn. phaqa.

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.
  mhoobo.
  Sua na ne thunu ka kha'agi The child was burned on the fire.

thufi n. giant edible clam used to make a shell decoration; syn. beba.

thu'uto' n. white shell necklace (of whiter purity than barukura).

thupa 1. n. almond nut (sitha) at ripe (khoje) stage.

Thupa kema na'hanaga 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. moğa, 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.

_lara ja'i sukha ņala noğu 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 ņa ne hage mare graqi 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. maseže.

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 gösu_ sleep deeply or soundly
_thuru fodu_ sleep together
_thuru doka_ nod off while sitting or standing

2. lie in a horizontal position; syn. fadodoğlo.

_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, gà'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.

thutugli (Blabla) n. folktale; syn. thoutonupotho.

thutuku n. token amount of food presented to sponsors of a feast; fr. tuku; syn. thatara.

 gåno 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. titiği.

thuthura n. backbone, spine; fr. tuthura.

thu'a v.i. regrow with trees and underbrush (garden).

_Ke la vuha thu'a ha la phegra iara na_ My old garden has already started to return to forest.

nath'ua 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 gaa'segna clam with almost round shell

thu'e kokhuri shell used for cutting and cleaning taro

U

u¹ i/a. continuous suff., still, yet; cf. au, ņau.

_lara the'ome taplau ņala Hawai'i 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 graqi 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 gà'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.

u² 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.
uaregega namono teuana the'ome

glalu. The noise from that place is not funny (a game).

Hei re te uarege teu ka kehe su'ga ke
dela ana? Who is making noise in that other house way over there?

Uareñe ñala göró sua ñëre na the'ome
nombi ñala kaisel unña ñña. All these
children are making such a racket
(we) can't hear anything.

u'a'una adv. carelessly, in a haphazard and
messy way; fr. u'guna.

Loku u'a'una di ñala kmana glepo re
ne the'ome loku lakeli 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. usna.

Ublo kolho ñala mana ñarofo bosu ia
He simply gobbled up the pig fat.

ufa v.s. greying (hair), have grey hair,
become grey; var. nufa.

uge v.t. cut, chop firewood; syn. fike.

ugra v.t. & v.i. fish, go fishing.

na'ugra 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. pi'agiri.

na'uhu n. wooden block with a groove
for rubbing to make fire.

uja1 v.t. & v.i. fall down covering the
ground (nuts or fruit from tree); syn.
na'ga.

uja2 v.s. be numerous, covering the ground
(nuts).

Thono uja fara si sitha ñëre 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, etc.
when collecting pandanus leaves; pick
leaves; syn. huru; cf. pisu.

ukru adj. red.

ukhi exclaim. expression indicating refusal
or rejection.

ulahu adj. first, located in front or coming
before; var. ululahu; fr. ulu.

lago 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 vs. be proud, lit. 'stay in
front'; ant. au falegu.

fa'ulu adv. forward; on or in front.

Papa fa'ulu ni sua na te bo'ni gne
Carry the child (in a sling) in front
(because) it's dark.

gato fa'ulu v.t. & v.i. respect; syn.
gato tahu.

keakhegра ulu v.s. be proud, egocentric.
lit. 'stand in front'; syn. fahehehe.

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.

lago 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'ei ululahu ia the song
that they sang first

u'ulu 1. n. beginning.

u'ulu gna na its beginning

2. adj. first.

saro gano 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 interroga. what? which? var. enha.
unha te unha whatever
fa'unha how
unha na anything
Eni unha sago ia? What are you
doing?
Tafnu unha si te ga'agahu suka kuki
gnea? What is cooking that is
smoking up this cookhouse?
Unha nea 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?
Glea unha sago ia? What are you
happy about?
Fa'unha egu sia? How (am I going to)
do that?
the'ome nomhi kaisei unha na didn't
hear anything
uño v.1. move like a shadow; be
covered, as with a shadow; redupli.
uño'o'uño.
Gano gre the'ome totoku faceli la uño
sigré 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 hammerane Thomas hasn't come
here since morning.
fa'uño'uño 1. v.t. & v.t. make shadow
over, overshadow. 2. v.t. keep
company, stay with for company.
Kaisei sua kolho au teu balunga
naikno bi'o ia mala fa'uño'uño ní u
Just one child will stay with the old
lady to keep her company.
naño 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.t. witless, 'not all
there', senile.
B'io te the'ome lase thonu, cheke
fado'go, 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, fiofiol 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 (gafofa).
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 urana si suña igne! This house
smells pungent.
ure v.s. be laden with fruit or nuts
(banches).
nure n. complete branch of fruit or nuts.
uro v.t. move rapidly by, rush by or down,
rush through the air with a whistle.
Tore! Tothi teu klinna agno si balhu
ia fadi ūña lara 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 soro came rushing down
fa'uro v.t. send rushing off. throw or
shoot through the air with a whistling
sound.
uru v.t. hang down. dangle down (ropelike
object), as vine or hair; redupli. uru uru.
Mago te uru te sukha ke klinna k/o'
ra la atha hi lara 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.t. become limp with exhaustion.
Loku la loku la gile use gau thinigu re
sara la 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 ġarofa, usnu melon, usnu poro You slurp mango, slurp pig fat, slurp melon, slurp pineapple.

uto v.t. 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.

Utso so'o nebu boñi Nightfall descended.

uve adv. yes; ant. the'o.

fa'uve v.t. & v.i. obey, agree with, follow instructions; redupl. fa'uve'uve.

Kurru ña nu the'ome fa'uve egu si sua ñg're (l) order these children but they don't obey.

Thudi repa are the'ome ke thodo kuru ña nu fa'uve'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'ugru v.i. growl, make noise, rumble (stomach).

V

vaevare n. type of tree (Kleinhovia hospita); used to make poles for house construction; syn. feka.

vağa v.s. be faded, discoloured; redupl. vağavağat.

Vağavağat sisi gna pohe ana The flowers on that shirt are faded.

vağe v.t. put in place, set across or on top (long object); cf. farafo.

Bosu bi'o na mei vağe teu mare ke dela agno They came and placed the big pig (tied to a pole) over there.

thavağe n. log; cf. mağe.

vaevage v.t. prop up on, as propping one leg up on a table.

vañage v.s. lay across or on top of (long object).

Gaju re suka vañage teu ka ġeri kho'u na ġro 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.

vahe (Bughotu) v.t. & v.i. placate, soothe, comfort, make up with; redupl. vavaha; cf. fameomego.

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 nuguğla na 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. ġorha.

vaovaoko n. gable, section of central house wall above the roof of a house wing and between the eaves of the main roof; var. vaavako.

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).

Faman vaariri egu si nogna gnağru Eru ġre These mats of Eru 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 su'a 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.

vatha'ga (Bughotu) v.t. & v.i. prepare for confirmation by learning the Apostles’ Creed, the Lord’s Prayer and the Ten Commandments.

Goro su'a gre hiro vatha'ga u sigre la Bisope namo mei hi mala taofii 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.

vavagou 1. n. one or more objects wrapped in tharino mat for carrying; luggage. 2. v.t. & v.i. wrap objects in tharino mat; cf. vaiva'gi.

vavalasa n. edible part of bêche-de-mer gnokoe.

vavana1 n. small type of flying fish.

vavana2 n. drill used in the making of shell and teeth valuables.

vavana3 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.

la vavara khune botolo re ke kosi suga'gu 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 ga'usa u si mae i'gre 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. gli'gomo, gli'popea.

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. fa'agu.

va'e 1. n. turtle net with large rope and mesh.

va'e the'ge turtle net.

2. v.t. hunt for turtle with net; cf. tu'gu.

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.

vevega 1. adj. whitish in colour. 2. v.t. 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. goti, nagini.

velepahi (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. ja'glo; cf. jainu.

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. faga'ja.

khuru vese be talkative

Rioriso ne la na vese meu tilo mae i'gre neu I was writing but these three men were chatting.

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.
vindo n. 1. piece of, part of: cf. phike.
Vindo bredigu 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. gaşa, 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. filifo: cf. ruğusi, plesa, julepe.
Thono vilivoku neu ŋala ne the'ome ağa iara ia I was just really busy so I didn't go.
vilohe n. spout made of rolled leaf; used for drinking from a bamboo water container; syn. fulului: cf. jujuju leaf stopper.
vine (Bughotu) n. prostitute; syn. kikirase, thatalato.
viona n. caterpillar-like insect with long hair that stings; syn. gnuri su'a.
viri n. tobacco; cf. sausavu.
viri vaka twist tobacco
viri mata locally-grown tobacco
vivragi v.t. & v.i. prepare, get ready, pack up for travel; var. vaivagii: 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.
vivihu (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. tariu.
vivihu n. marlin.
viviru 1. v.t. snare with a noose dangling on the end of a pole; var. viviru: cf. solo, pígla.
Viviru bosu na ne tolhoku ŋa gehati ia We snared the pig and grabbed it.
2. v.i. feel dizzy or giddy; syn. tabliu.
vivihu n. hollow reed.
vivihono adj. round in shape, as a tyre or roll of wire.
viviri v.i. whirl, rotate like a propeller, e.g. a child's toy made from a coconut leaf or the propeller of an aeroplane.
vlaa v.i. leave or arrive suddenly: move suddenly, as an eel out of one's grasp.
Meğo ŋa vlada neu ŋala Bafet neu rhana neu si gepa ĝinei 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; anm. navnahe: syn. nera.
lare ne vnahe ka naflahi khamegu na I cut my hand with a knife.
voevohu n. type of tree used to make planks and crossbeams (fatha) in house construction.
voga n. structure with platform used for reef fishing; cf. ĝria.
vohe n. flock of birds; cf. leguvohu.
vohe n. 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.
vougoğu 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. fagavu.
vra v.t. 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.

**vuvalu** (Bughotu) n. whale; syn. navo.

**vuha** v.t. & v.i. start, begin, come from; redupl. vuviha: syn. funu.

**vuju** v.t. & v.i. shoot gun.

**vuvihi** v.e. be inventive, creative, skilled at finding new methods.

Mae vuvihi si mae gne This man is inventive.

**vula** (Mota) n. lectionary; calendar.

**vuraga** (Bughotu) v.e. be plentiful, fruitful, populous; increase, multiply, e.g. people or crops; syn. bruara.

**vuripho** v.i. kill by swinging with axe.

**vuse** (Bughotu) n. scabies.

**vuviho** n. large scorpion sometimes found in trees: cf. khafrasege, nhalukama.

**vuvihi** v.t. & v.i. cut, slice with sawing motion, e.g. tobacco or bamboo; var. vuvihi; cf. mimisu, totohi.

**w**

**waka** (Pijin) n. work; cf. ghoku.

**was** (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. taetafe, fafonfornu.

**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. jji: cf. jhi. 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.

**fazo** 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 kliigna
accuse fagoro, fathoro
ache kabru
as from carrying heavy objects bruja
as from pressure or pain fufnutu
act
in a skit tukma
adopt child tae̱go nhage, (fr. nhage)
advise fa̱griu
adze phaja
stone adze blade naidadi
afraid mhagu, mhonogra
after (ke) legu
afternoon naublahtha
again ke
aggressive faheaheta
agitated ŋhalii
aid togo
aim ṣogolo, kekene
aimlessly tafri
air
open air maloa
airplane vaka filalo
algae ɠuluθu
align
align for feast distribution ravi
alive karha
all ɠoro, 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 sopu
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 ɠoɡolo
another keha
answer cheke tugu (fr. cheke)
answer back ƙalehe cheke (fr. cheke)
ant bibilha, duku, ƙromu, khogno,
khognosile, khuru, solha
antagonise nionito
antennae siňho
anyone heva ŋa
anything unha ŋa
anywhere heva ŋa
appear kakhana
appearance fiofilo
appropriate
be appropriate for naba
argue loudly fari phoapholai (fr. pola)
arm khame
armlet
white shell  khome
woven  sayi
armpit  bae
around  tafri
arrange  poğe
arrive  posa, thoke
arrive by canoe, ship or plane  toga
arrow, long  jata
arrow, short  khualı
arthrosis  gulkan
ascend  hage
ashes  nakrofu
ask (inquire)  gusna
ask (request)  tore
assault  goroko
assertive
be assertive  faheheta
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)  tafa
awkward  famamhairi (fr. mairi)
axe  khiekile, khila, nhimara
stone axe blade  grave

B
baby  ãege'ë, sua
back, backside (person, animal) phoğru, thagru
backbite  buri
bad  di'a
bag  duku, ãlo, ãlobo, gnhaka
bail out (canoe)  hamu
bait  baina, mamu
balance  fatotoke (fr. totoke)
bald  dale, klaja
bald (featherless)  dadalo
ball  bolo
bamboo  na'esa, poposa, khaka'o
banana  chau
banana bunch  nahai, nikni
wild banana  gugu'e, khoe, phuka
small green banana  grema
banana fruit stalk tip  suasa
banana stalk sheath  gulakme
banana leaf shoot  gramata, mala'a
wild banana leaf  gnhoi, nelò
dried banana leaf  guoguro
banyan  ãolo, ãuluva, moro, phata, siru
baptise  apu bha
barb (on fishing hook or spear)  mamaka
bare  sela
bark (n.)  guli'gaiju (fr. guli)
bark (v.)  hauhau
barnacle  fofoh
barren (woman)  khara
barricade  fababara (fr. bara)
bARRIER  bara
base (tree)  nafu
basket
basket woven from coconut frond bira
  glañana, glapa, khachu'u, kharao
open basket khokoko
large cane basket nhuara
basket for hanging food in house supu,
  thagho ho
bass (tone) ḡlotu (fr. lotu\(^1\))
bat bablata, boboloño
bathe apu
bay ḡloğu
be au\(^2\)
bead bololo
beam (roof) fatha
beard ḡremoho
beat ruğa, tuteţi
beautiful famane
because eigna, nafugna (fr. nafu\(^1\)), naugna
bêche-de-mer gnoke
  white bêche-de-mer huhuti
  edible part vavalasa
bed phağu, sape
bee jujurukuli, mha'iju
beetle bugi, bututano, ñufu, 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, lomnom (fr. lomno)
bent flego, ñomnom\(^1\), ogo, peko
berate nago
beside rhegna
bespell menemene, fanhage, fakopo
  bespell with love magic fathanhi
betel
betel palm, nut ġa'usa
betel husk thotofu
betel branch covering phaepe
immature betel nut bi bi
soft, watery (unripe betel nut) bi'otata,
  nanama
late stage of ripeness (betel nut) giri
hard, ripe (betel nut) khabla
small unripe betel nut maemare
betray majora
between buto, fari hotei
big bi'o
bird naṅhaji
birth
  give birth to fakarha
birthmark thiği
biscuit bisikete
bite gno, kathu, plaku
bitter praha, pharağa, raha
black pipito, sesepa
bladder momoso, namomoso
blade
  stone axe blade ġrave
  stone adze blade naidadi
blame fagoro, fathoro
bland bea
blaze (up) heplu, laulapu
bleed dadaɾa
bless fabhåi (fr. blahi), fakckhel (fr. keli)
blind dofu
blind (for hunting birds) babana\(^2\)
blink kmeri, praku
blister papra'e, popo'o
floated bokui, bubuna
block fanaŋra (fr. nagra), hoño
blocky fruni, nagra
blood dadara
blossom pucha
blow ifu
blow conch shell kufli
blunt pukha, tutumhu, thupri
blurry bafu
board (plank) thaba
board (v.) sage
boast cheke fafaehage
boat boti
body thini
boil (as rough sea) kucho
boil (n.) nhuge, phopo'o
bone khoega, nhubra
bonito gilage
book buka
bore bibiru, giggeru
bored ñae
born karha
both kafe
bottle botolo, ñreho
bottom pari
  bottom, base (tree) nafu
  bottom, end (tree, cliff, river, etc.) phesi
bow (n.) bage, phaloho
bowstring ñoloho
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, sosolo
brag cheke fafaehage
braid flehi, pijiri
brain khokoroñosa
branch (n.) gereg; (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
  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, loiphopa
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 pisphere
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  ġalako
bright (sunlight)  prai
bring  atha mei
bristle (as angry dog)  ŋeŋra
broken
- broken (rope-like object)  khusu
- broken (long object)  klopa
- broken (finger or toe)  knola
brood (as hen)  opo
broom
- broom made from grass  hağlu, thatasu
- broom made from spines of sago leaves  khakara¹
brow  ġehe
bruise  kuğru
- form bruise  pupra
brush
- brush against  hiğli
bubble  popo'o
bubbles  bobobo
bucket  baketi
budge  thuŋnu (fr. tuŋnu)
build
- build (house, shelter)  babana¹
- build (house, canoe)  e'ei, horo
bulb (torch, flashlight)  mekolo
bulge  guju, mogu
bump  bafra, tokhi
bunch (bananas)  nahai, nikni
bundle (tied)  phiğla
- bundle carried on shoulder  phala
burial ground  thututamnu
burn
- burn  gnubra, gnuri, tunu²
- burn (esp. food)  knotho
burn up  gamu kha'agi
burn off (dried brush)  bruğa
burn the skin  hoti
burn on outside (food)  kekedo²
burn (living being)  mhobo, thunu
burp  kakaloha, kamaifo, kiihoahoa, momofli, tomnojala
burrow (v.)  gufi, vohu
burst  bnīha
- burst (as gun or boil)  poha
- burst (pus)  snuha
bury  bebeku (fr. beku), ġīgīlu
bush  mata, nathu'a
busy  ruğusi
but  nu
butcher (v.)  dalha, vahe
butter  bata
butterfly  na'alo, thatalo
buttocks  phesi, thağru
buttress root  bakla
buy  foli
by  rhegna
bypass  chariliu

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 snağru
care for ofo, oho, reiregi, taeğo, taji
careful blakno
cargo ghluja
carelessly uă'ugna
carry
    carry on shoulder baebe (fr. bae'), bololo, pala, totogele
    carry under arm baebe, kakhachi
carry on back nhi'o, papa
carry things (going back and forth) pulie
    puton
    cartridge bololo
carve jou, rorohi, sari
cassava bia
ciastrate (pig) lağe
cat khusi
cataracts
    have cataracts kivi
catch lolhoku, tako
catechist velepuhi
caterpillar muno
caught chakh, ghakna, ghoro, snolo
catch in the act tharukhæ
caulking domu
cave ghuma, khora thina
cease kmokhu, lilise, meğe
cemetery bekü
centipede nahiña
chefe poroji
challenge butulagi, fapoposa (fr. posa)
change hoṅri, nhoṅri, tugu
channel nhu'a
character puhi
carbon khokobru
chase heni, ñolho, gubru, zuata, zubru
chat fagaja, nudu
chatter uarege, vese
cheap bliģi
cheek bako
chest ĕρaģa
chew
    chew something crunchy krau
    chew something tough ñasa
    chew (sugarcane) ehu
    chew baby's food tata
    chew (betel nut) kohà, sapi, ñirahe
chicken khokorako
chief funei
child sua, thugna
chilli sisiriki
chip off pido
chipped flego, ñhore
chisel (v.) jokhi
choke ĕrona, lalamho
chop fike, kato, rave, uçhe
choose fahi, vahi
Christ fakarhaida
church, Christian Khilo au
circle (v.) lilo, ñthu
circumcised (penis) dola
citrus fruit moli
clam khuta, thuñi, thu'e
clamour ĕrumağruma
clamp gogokmo
clan kokholo
clap prosa
claw (n.) ĕgesu; (v.) gagarosi
clean
  clean (water) bleana
clean or wash chachapo, titihi
be clean (house, person, etc.) ġae
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
  clear, unobstructed snagla
  clear (water) blingo
crystal clear, sparkling klin
  clear up (weather) bagha
cliff pheugu
climb
  climb (tree, pole) apla, sne’a
  climb (hill) grafa
cling fa’o’oifi
clitoris theki
clock naho

close (near to) namo
close (v.) bobotho, fotho
clot (blood) (v.) patho, totho
cloth fago, pohe
clothes fago, phipichi (fr. pipichi), phoko, pohe
cloud ġromno
  cloud visible in distance on clear days ġrokho
  red clouds seen in morning or evening khidiri
  low-lying cloud shrouding hills, etc. khoveo
clover klova
club (weapon) nagrima, nalanala
cluttered fngugu, roroana
coagulate phuki

coast ġiliihi, ġratho
coax selu
cockatoo vega
cockroach khokorosi

cocoanut
  coconut, coconut palm khoilo
  green coconut ġoġoro, nakrohu, solo’oru
  coconut at near-dry stage ġauġaru, ġraratia
  dry edible coconut gnome
  coconut husk phetu
  coconut frond ġaba
  dried coconut frond jeko
  jelly-like substance inside coconut ġfailami
  coconut leaf spine ġlega
  coconut leaf sheath ġreto
  coconut sheath fibre ġreuremu
  coconut shell-scoop khokomo
  coconut water ġroroha, thaoka
  coconut scrapings nakrape, nurha
  coconut milk foro
coffin ġele, khiri
coil (n.) ġlopo; (v.) lulu, piri
cold
  be cold (body temperature) reka
  be cold (external to body) rifu
collapse (man-made structure) ġro’e, phae
  collect haho, salo
collection (church) koko
collide toro
colourful doadora, ñale
comb (v.) pore; (n.) phore
come mei
comfort famomego
comfortable nanamana
command kuru
commemorate fatuthuana (fr. tuthuana)
compensate poloru
compete faqorheï
complete fatoke
be complete kaputu, nhigo
compress gobro
concave kloğu
conceal mumhuni, poru, tutufu
concentrate gnaëlga
conceive fuafuha, koloi
conch khufili
confess takle
confirm fathuta (fr. thuta)
confirm (membership in church) taofi
confront butulagi
confrontation ģraka
confuse fagoigoi
confused fa'īho
congested (throat, nose) moño, namhune
constipated kuna
constricted kapicho, ramokhu
continually esu, fabrahu (fr. brahu), koba
converse faga'aja
cook ģahu, moemobe, raro
cooked mu'ita
cool
cool (cooked food) jala
copulate ei, fnela, toma
copy faqriugriu, riji
coral ġlaelaje
cordyline ģorotu, naqoûle
core buto, nauto
corn (taro) fe'o, napleso
corn khoni¹, sopho
corner sulu'ukhu
correct do gió, kloho
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 khorö
hermit crab nakokha
sand crab 'ovovgnu
crab found in mud nabahe
crab with one large and one small claw kakaflö phobro (fr. kaflö)
spiny crab with fin-like rear legs khapote, naqlagmo

crack

crack (curved, hollow object, e.g. canoe, bamboo, bottle, coconut, etc.) phosa²

crack (spherical, bulbous object, e.g. ground around sweet potato mound) bohà

cracked

cracked (dry ground, timber, etc.) bağra

cracked (glass, shell armlet, etc.) knata

cracker (biscuit) bisikete

cradle (in the arms) bebere

cradle cap chekhe

cramped ģobro

crane (neck) choña
crash
  crash through (obstacles) jurepa’è

crawl aña, taği

crayfish nasuga, pakhí, phapate, seme
crazy goi gol, me’e, noli, uo’uo
creek jari
creep gomho, kopro
crevise glave
crew bosikuru
crocodile nasava
crooked peko
cross (Christian) gaibabala
cross (v.) kasa
crossbeam babala
croton momotu
crouch rama
crowd nobe
crumble brasá, brasna, rasa: ŋhuja
crumbling urha
crunch krau
crush rurhuja
cry tanhi¹
  cry (child) ea’ea
cry (person) bresa
  cry at length in anguish paphago
cry out from pain akurogo, aw’aku
cry out (scream) krai
cuddle o’ifi, o’opo (fr. opo)
cup kapu, pankeni
  cup made from leaf bibinu
cupboard sefi
cured mafo
curled muumu (fr. mu)²

current sosolagi
  ocean current go

curse tibri
curve phoko (fr. peko)
curved ñomao¹

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, uge
cut off piece or section (long object) pphugra
cut off (long object, esp. hair) kuchi
cut in cross-section (long object) hihi moto
cut off (rope-like object, e.g. string, chain, etc.) kusu
cut off evenly ŋuũhuri
cut with scissors papa la
cut off by splitting or chipping away pido
cut off part, esp. in half pihile
cut or mark with sharp implement roro hi
cut successively vaevahe (fr. vahe)
cut back and forth with knife tohi
cut lengthwise, e.g. banana, sweet potato, etc. toto golo
cut off at base (bamboo, tree) tou
cut with sawing motion (tobacco, bamboo, etc.) vu vuri
cut-nut fala
cuttlefish gohoto, nuho
cyclone nuri blahi
cyst sero
D

damage ęgono, nenhei
damp buba
dance (n.) ęraj; (v.) raį, gnaegnare
dance rattle ęgọgolo, sesele
dance stick bolo
dangle de’o, uru
dark boiboii (fr. boñi), ęromno, romno, thubi
dawn gağranapasa (fr. gağra)
day narane
dazed thairu
defaf megli
death ęlehe
debris thotonò
deceive chaichagi (fr. chagi), fakuiti, majora
decorate lalaoni
decoration ġalaoni
deen mamhara
defecate kuku
defecate (birds, possum) runa
defend fothi (fr. fotho), fanağra (fr. nağra)
deflated gofla
delirious ęgoğ
delouse fefei
dent goflo
form dent goflo
deny tutufu
depart gae
descend so’o, soru, suka
 descendant ġrauravu
descent
descent group vike
descent group segment ęga, ęreğe
uterine descent group thi’á

deserted ęou, kroga
design kakafna
desire khæ, mamagna, rağu, tanhi
destitute susamnogo
destroy pa’ei, rerhe’o, roro’ei
detach kmikhi, lisu, sasaka
dew bubulhu
diarohoea chuchru’e, snuru
die lehe
die (person) (euphem.) fa’iho
die from sorcery nhata
different nhoinhoğri (fr. hoğri)
difficult nhinigrana
dig dokha
dig out (using sharp implement) kiko
diligent phorojo
dim bava
direct (v.) are2, batu, pola
dirty thona: moğa, thapa, thupa
disabled koneğre
disagree sopai cheke
disappear ahu
disappointed jañnu
disciple mae vaovaroñno
disclose fajjifla (fr. jiifla)
discuss roge
disentangle ruarutha
disgusted susuku
dislocated kloña
dislodge snamhù
dismantle pasa
disobedient megli
disobey huñugu
disorient fagoigoi, fanoinoi, fanoinoli (fr. noli)
disperse
disperse many small things, e.g. rice or
nuts ğiğa

disperse coals  jajalhei
dispute mağra
disrespectful salababa
dissolve  blalho
distant  theibrahu  (fr. brahu), theiğa’u
distended  popoto
distribute
distribute food at feast  tuatufa  (fr. tufa)
distrust  koja
disturb  farore, raraja
    disturb (as school of fish)  ŋegno
    disturb (esp. nest or group of animals)  ŋenheiro
disturbed  ŋhago
ditch  ġlodu, jari
dive  jufu
divide  foafota
divination device  ġliğomo, ġlopoopa, phiğanitu, vavasa
divine  (v.)  bokli
divorce  kisi tholagi
dizzy  tabliu, viuviru
do eni
dodge  tafra
dog  khuma
dolphin  khirio
don’t thosei
door  bobotho¹, ġreñatha
doorway  ġreñatha
dorsal fin  ġegereme
doubt  gatho peapea, ġege
dove  balhu
down  pari
drag  sasarak, tataraka
dragonfly
    red dragonfly  thaotapo
draw (bow string)  gao
dream  mifi
drift  elo
driftwood  ġläga
drill (v.)  bibiru; (n.)  vavana²
drink  ko’u; ağa
drip  koto, khoto¹
drive away  brue
drool  naoko
droop  blu’e, lu’e
drop  koko soru, koto, khoko¹, fakoto
drought  naha
drown  blomho, ġlomho
drowse  memere
drum  belo
dry  khapra, moja
    dry (in sun)  fakakrei
    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)  ğiña
dust  nafruiño
dysentery  sosolhei
Eagle gāgata
ear khuti
earlier śiñe
earring deđeñe
earthquake nakohe
earwig khukachi
ease kōbru
east magati
easy bliği, bluse
eat gamu
   eat (polite) ima
ebb (tide) klasu
ebony tree thubi
echo naoğla (fr. oğla)
edge ĝeri
eel nadali
   eel types jomo, khaklabacho‘a, khukuti, naboku
egg
   chicken egg nakredi
   louse egg ĝiha
eggplant deri
ejaculate olha
elbow phupuku khamena
   elbow joint ĝloĝlomno khamena
emaciated gāgāropol (fr. ĝaĝaro)
ember phipito
embrace faĝlouĝloku (fr. loku²), oîofi
embryo
   form embryo (animal) knoni¹
empty beso, kekedo¹
encounter deni
end legulahu (fr. legu), kukru
enemy naoka

engine (outboard) ijini, sekolo
enough faja, naba
enraged nīniri
entangled khale
enter juĝru, ruma
envy ĝoĝotu
epilepsy
   have epilepsy, epileptic fit snogo
erect
   become erect (penis) tuĝa
error najafr (fr. jafra)
escort tali
especially tulao
estate nohi
etch kiko
evaporate guafa
evening ĝrafi
eventually thogei, tifanau
every lelegu (fr. legu)
everyone kafu‘a
everything ĝobilepo
everywhere hevaheva (fr. heva¹)
exaggerate fapepepe
exchange farithugui (fr. farî)
   exchange (as in sister-exchange marriage) fanhoge
exhausted kmusa
exist au²
exit jifla
exorcise fakopo¹
expect rorhonu
expel ĝigi
expenses ninhiğrana
explain cheke faĝriu
explode poha
exposed (to rain) buēbugne
extinguish fajuju
eye tatha
eyebrow ǧehe
eyeglasses see glasses
eyelash peprekhu tatha
eyelid peprekhu tatha

F
faded vağa
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 ǧrofo
fall off or out of khoko
fall apart (soft substance) rasa
fall or rain down (multiple objects) rüşu
fall through or into hole slo'o, sno'o, supla
false chagi
family thabuknagnä, vike
famine nabe hu
famous fnakno
fan bligo, bue, teutehu
far ǧä'u, khaba, theibrahu (fr. brahu), theigä'u
fare pasis
fart si'i
fast fagose
fast (through the air) phuto
fast (person or canoe) umhu
fast (abstain from food) daänä
fasten (door, window) rede
fat blokha, obli
animal fat ǧarofo
father
father (vocative) mama
father (referential) kmagnä
fathom khañafa
fear mhagu, mhonogna
feast ǧaghamu, neigano
feather khakla
fed up hono
feed faghaghmu (fr. gamu), fagegna
feel
feel for or hold ŋamü
feel or sense haimi
feel like, want rognä
feeling nagnäfa
female ǧa'ase
fence bara
fertile sarö
fetch (water) fakha'o, toho
few bua
fibre ǧalato
fidget pijraha
field ǧilalaba
fig tree siru
fight mağra
file (n.) jiği
fill fafodu (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  ġegesu kham (fr. ġegesu)
fingernail  fiofido
finish  gnafa
finished  hui, nhigo
fire  kha'agi
make fire  piğahi, uhu
firefly  thoutoru
firm  maku
first  kulu, ulahu, ululahu (fr. ulu), u'ulu (fr. ulu)
first fruits  ġano saro fa'ulu (fr. saro), thavinago
fish (n.)  sasa¹; (v.) bakolo, tatago, uğra
fishhook  thago
fishing
line fishing  dao, bakolo, koko'ito, tatago
vine fishing  khuarao, visi, mahaği
kite fishing  famemeha²
platform fishing  ġria
creek net fishing  tabe
turtle fishing (hunting)  va'e, tugru
eel fishing  bukru, gnakla, poğusu
fish with poison  kori
reef fishing  jaraha, gagaolo, kokhoña (fr. koña), talimoja, tañofo, tuoğu
fishing block  khcokopała
fishing line  ġaga, naula, thaotago
fishing pole  guema
fit  naba, tothoga (fr. toga)
fizzle  juju
flail  losoloso
flame  dudulu¹, ŋeñeglu
flame or flare up  deplu
flap  ao'aflo (fr. aflo), gnheunhegu
flare  deplu, heplu
flash  flash (reflect light)  kafli
flash (signal)  praku
flashlight  ġasi¹
flat  sare, tataba
flat (roof angle)  thada
flat (stomach or chest)  thafla²
flatter  famaemahe (fr. maemahe)
flay  see peel
flea  khakaramahe
flee  rikha
flesh (animal)  nafnahi
flexible  blele
flicker  klanu
flinch  mimire
flipper (turtle)  phalesu
float (v.)  poğla, tathao, thao
net float  fefelo
flock  giľa (fr. lula¹)
flock (birds)  voho
flood  britha, gnuğra
floor  ġogo
flounder  giľapi
flow  britha, fura, lolołu
flower  sisi
flush against  plata
fly (v.)  flalo
fly off (as particle or splinter)  pridi
fly (n.)  khare, sisimi
large blue fly  giľaño
biting fly, march fly  buri
flying fish  mabo, phognu, vavana
flying fox  nashi, bablata, namhukru
foam  kucho
fog  khoveo
fold  loloğoro
folktale  thoutonupoto (fr. toutonu)
follow lehegu (fr. legu), ñolho
fontanelle binu²
food ğano
foot gahe
footprint mala²
for mala¹, rañhi
force huburu
forest mata, nathu'a
forget gatho iho (fr. gatho), gatho koko
(fr. koko), ğosu
fork (branch) rege
fort thoa
fortunate maluaga, so'omala
forward fa'ulu (fr. ulu)
fragrant noñhari
frantic kakamora
fray bnuthu
frayed vregnó
free snağla
Friday Fraede
friend fren, kheragna
frigate bird ñleğaha, belama
frighten famhamhağu (fr. mhagu)
frog ñroma
frog types baga, besa, chagao, ñlolo'a,
grethu, khokodau, theki
frond (coconut) ğaba
dried, dead frond jeklo
front ulu
fruit fu'a, sisi
fruitful saro
frustrated ñara
fry rañañai
full
full from eating, sated boho
full in volume, as full cup fodu¹
full with water guju
full to overflowing jañata
fungus (on skin) ğroğroha, nakloka
furrow ğailehe
G
gable vaovako
game ğlalahu
gap
narrow gap or slit malolha
garden
garden planted with food nağare
sweet potato garden (replanted after harvest) suñana
unweeded garden nañronó

garden site ñraba (fr. raba¹), nabruña
(fr. bruña), pheğra, pho, thobi
gasoline See petrol
gather salo, salofodu, khapru
gather together in arms agu
gather nuts ğue, sene
gathering nakhapru
generation phağusu
genitals
genitals (euphemism) mamajanga (fr. mamaja)
genitals (polite) nağle
get atha
ghost na'itu, tharuña

giant gõogoli
gift fakakasã (fr. kasa), namha
gill nhaña
ginger
ginger (used in food) cheki
red ginger (used in magic and sorcery)
khõğu
girl ğa'ase
give falao
  give (gift) fa'ağe (fr. ağe), fa'ari (fr. ari), fanogna, tufa
  give all of (esp. food) fa'igno
  give by hand faloku (fr. loku'2), tușu
  give share at feast tufa

glance
  glance off (blade) thavelu

glare praena
  glare (sun) ñlaelae

glass thiro

glasses (spectacles) thiro thata

glide fakeke

gnarled ligilogo

gnaw ñogro

go aäge, ari, lao, tei
  go down soru, sukha
  go up hage
  go out jifla
  go in juğru

goad suisukhi

goal ñolu

good keli

gossip buri

going lolhoku, sağu

grace sonihathayu

grandchild ñragña

grandfather (vocative) ku'e

grandmother (vocative) käve

grasp takuri, loku

gloss buburu

glosshopper cheche

grate
  grate food gorhu, jaha
  grate bark for medicine rañi', roha
  grater (coconut) ñgoroña, thaka
H

habitat nhava
habitat (megapode) ţore
habitat (birds, possum) ţruna (fr. runa)

hair khada
hairy fruta
half phile, thiba
hamlet ţruru
hammer tuğe, tutu
hand khame
hand over tusu
handle ţaigai
handsome famane

hang
  hang down, dangle de'o
  hang down (rope-like object) olo, uru
  hang suspended ţepe, pru'e
  hang oneself (commit suicide) froro

happy ţle'a, keli tagna
hard maku
  hard (difficult) nimīgra
harden kata
hardened thuke
harelip maholi
harm fadidi'a, ģeno, choge, jokae
harmonious ţodu²
hat khepi
have au¹, nha'a
haven naprona, thalio
haze ţafu
he
  he (male speaking) mana
  he (female speaking) na'a
head pha'u
headland ţiugiju

headman khome
headrest kokhoğu
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 raña
heathen boňihehe (fr. boňi)
heaven kligna
heavy tahu¹
heel khokoto
help togo
here agne
heron khokoro, khopi
hibiscus fagalo, sosogo
hiccup lealhena
hide jugi, pophoru, poru,
high kligna
high-pitched kaği
hike up ţgra
hill kunukhu, thożele
hillside thabaravi
his/her
  (alienable) nogna
  (inalienable) -gna
  (food) gegna

history recitation susurei
hit a'aknu, aknu, kĩa, tapo, tokhi, tutu
hit (target, mark) kahi, tegli
hit (with stick) poma, puri
hitch reeri
hoarse re’o
hoist gnae. rafe
hold be’e. loku²
hole khoara
hollow out jou
Holy Communion receive Holy Communion gamu blahi
honey jujurukuli. mha’iju
hoof (pig, cow) kukhube
hook (v.) koña; (n.) khoña¹ thago
hop (onto) pru
hope rorhonu
hospital suğa foğra
hot hot (water or sunlight) brana. fobo. prai
  hot (person) gura
house suğa
  canoe house tema
tree house thori
how faneha. fa’unha (fr. unha)
how many? how much? niha. nhanu
howl gogoina. phaopado
howl (laughter) kakhağra
huddle bobo’okhoño
hug nağloku (fr. loku)
huge gölaha
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 pağraşi
  hunt turtle va’e
hurry haña
  hurry up! gose
hurt fakakabru (fr. kabru)
husband (spouse) khetogna
husk husk (v.) hukri. kago
coconut husk phetu
hut baebale. görorofe
I iara
if jame. ne
ignorant iho
ignore gösu
iguana saba
illness foğra
imagine mifi
imitate fağriğriu
immediately thaji
important bi’o. bobroknana
imprison sosolo
in (ke) lamna
incise gağra
increase bruara. vuraga
indented plağe
independent khegra sopa
indignant gödo
indulge fa’oni
infant gege’e
infect lotho
inform
  inform on fathoethoke
inject churu
inland mata
inlay (decorative) sesere
inlet göğu
insert ifla. jujukla
inside lamna
inspect fini
insult jojogara
interfere
  interfere with (as tall trees blocking sunlight) hoño
interrupt farore
intestines butu
intrude fusuugu
irritate moňa
  irritate (mouth, skin) gokla
island moumolu
it na’a
itch mamala

J
jab ja’i, jo’u
jabber vese
jaw gağama
jealous gogotu
jellyfish bobo’o
Jesus Christ (‘Our Saviour’) Fakarhaida
jinx bubulo’, sisido
jittery kmutukmata
job golu
join fakathai, joñi, tudu
joint thudu (fr. tudu)
  body joint gogolomno
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, lomoti
kick thogi
kidnap seseka
kidney chauchau
kill falehe
kind kokhono, nañata, namha
knead kiukisu (fr. kisu), opro
knee
  knee cap phupuku gahe
  knee joint gogolomno gahe
kneel sutupuku (fr. sutu), tuturupuku
knife nañali
knock bafru, kikidi
  knock out (as ashes from pipe) totokha
knot (tied) nañaru (fr. haru)
knott (tree) phuku
know lase, tase
knowledgeable glalase

L
labia pepreku khijo
labour leba
ladder glalako
ladle krisu
lamp juta
land (n.) glose; (v.) toga
landslide nadiha (fr. diha)
language cheker
last legulahu (fr. legu)
late gleku
later ginou, kaina
laugh huahua, ma’e, paphago
lavala va malo
law vetula
lawyer-cane nabetagi
lay bulhi, faratha (fr. fatha)
lay eggs fesua
layer phağui
lazy khekle, thodo
lead batu
lead singer borothere
leader funei, nulu
leaf khakla
leak qlulu, lulu, 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 fasoo, 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, fadodoğlo
lie belly-down papla
life nakarha (fr. karha)
lift faghae, pağe, regahage
light baeb, 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
limesourd du’e
lime stick chuchubo
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 thia, vike
lip phepeo
list (as canoe or boat) ligi, phokli
listen fanomho (fr. nomho)
littered fnogu, totono
live nha’a
liver khebu, kekesu
lizard (generic) thotoli
load (v.) fagavru, luja, hono
lobster nasuga
lock (n.) loke; (v.) biblakhi
log thavağe (fr. vağe)
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 giha
love namha
low pari
low in tone, esp. singing lotu
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 niaho
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 faagaigana
market baja, maketi
marriage tholagi

marry tolagi
massage dadaha
mask memeru
masturbate (male) gnaalu
mat (pandanus) babafo, gnaigru, khifra, thanii
matches masese, thuri
mate
mate (land animals) pa’uku
mate (turtles) loloto
may ba
measure fananaba (fr. naba)
meat nafnahi
medicine mereseni, popheji
meet
meet (person) tafa, khato
meet (rendezvous) faride, faride (fr. fari)
meet (for discussion) faidu, haidu
meeting faidu, haidu
megapode kho’io
melt blalho
memorial tuthuana
mend gau1, kito
menstruate fula
mercy
have mercy on kokhoni
messy rooroana
middle hotie
in the middle, midst of buto, nhotei
midge khakaramahe
migrate boli
millipede maliso, masilo
mind gaogatho, gaogato, hehe2, nagnafa
miracle boboi
mirror thiro
miscarry fa’oha (fr. oha)
mi'fortune  gero, hoholo
miss
miss loved one  baibati
miss target  jafra, snapla
miss way, path  jafra
missing  snikhi
mist  ġafu
mistake  najafra (fr. jafra)
mistreat  neinei
mite  mueňe
mix  fağağano, nhoğri
moan  au'aku
molar  ġoğraĩ
mole (on skin)  khiňna
Monday  Made
money  nanuğa, roño
month  nhigra
moon  ġlabā
moral  doğlo
moray eel  naboku, jomo²
morning  hamerane
mosquito  nauño¹
moss  ġluthu
most  lahu, tulao
moth  khokoburu
mother
mother (referential)  dogegna
mother (vocative)  ido
Mother's Union  Komido
mottled  titiği
mould  cheñe
mouldy  flea, gnuba
moul  fafauta, fidi
mountain  thōgele
mourn  tanhi¹
mouth  foflo
mouth (polite)  nalihi
move  riu, thuga, tuga
mucus  moňno, namhune
mud  chopu, gnagnapa
mullet  ġragu
multiply  bruara, viraga
mumble  ėnurufau
munch  chauchaku (fr. chaku)
murky  phoive
mushroom  noko, thora²
  mushroom cap  pêu'u
musket  phoapoka¹
mussel  tuthuçe²
my
  (alienable)  noãu
  (inalienable)  -gu
  (food)  geţu
N
nail  nila, pisumarau
naked  sosole
name  naňhagna
narrow  ġobro, ririh
native  mae pipito
nauseous
  make nauseous  fahuňu
navel  se'o
near  namo, rhega
nearly  namo, tokra
neck  ġara
  neck (polite)  babao²
necklace  babao¹, khekeve
need  ġroi, magnahage
needle (provoke)  tajia'i, suisukhi
neglect fakokhoana, fafuafuna
nervous kharo, kmutukmata
nest gnoku
net
   fishing net faña, gable, gilo, glaga, glala uta, gra o, jaraha
   pig net gilulu
   turtle net va’e
   make a net sula
net bag pharaka, thoklo
never the’ome ke
new majagani
news nonomho (fr. nomho)
next to rhegna
nibble ŋuthu
nice fagano
nick phido
night bofi
nipple tatha chu’u
no the’o
nod doadoka, nolo
noise (din) uarege
noose phigia
nose nehu
nosebleed thano
not the’ome
now gognaro
numb bali, gavo
nut fu’a

O

obey fa’aulolo (fr. auğlolo), fanomho (fr. nomho), fa’uve (fr. uve), nomho
obstruct fanağra (fr. nağra)
obstructed fruni
ocean nhora, thibuhi, thoñana
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, khoğla
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
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 thetego
over (ke) kligna, (ke) plomho
overflowing
overflowing (container) muta
overflowing (with people) naata
overgrown soro
overseas raru
owl nakrudu
own kho-to
oyster thabla, nakmafa
hammer oyster nafrara

pace (v.) nilinolo
pack vaivagi
packet huha
paddle (n.) bakala, gorha; (v.) gorha
pain khabru
feel pain kabru
palate doadoha
pale vera
palm (of hand) thatabla khamo
pandanus gna-gru, khifra, phoporo, tharino
panic bobolo
panpipe nifu
pant hahaha
papaya See pawpaw
parable cheke fafaia, cheke naba
paralysed blugu
parcel duki
wrapped parcel of food mabla, phatei, pihia, sude
parcel of food for travelling naoso
parched bagra

parrot makara, naklio, sigere, vega
part phike, vido
partner khula
pass fa-glouki (fr. loku)
pass by liu, sala'u
passage (reef) nhofi
past tifa
paste (n.) gulti; (v.) luti
patch foto
path gukhu, nabrou, nuku
paunch bebesi
paw (v.) tata-gru
pawpaw khbu
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 kmiju
peel off skin (animal, bark) lilihi
peel off strip of bark or vine, esp. to make string pu'e, samha, sasa
peel off skin with knife tohi
peel off to base (encircling skin or vine) saaga

pendulous bre'o
penetrate jure
penis thiti, tholo
penis of small boy muno
penis (colloq.) nafnela
penis (euphem.) kobili, kho-galele, nalo, nauto, some, sou
penis (derogatory) tha'e
people mavitu, nakhapru
perch thoti
perfume - sedi
permit - snakre
person - naikno
persuade - niğru
pestle - gağani, thobelagi, natupi
pet (n.) na’ohei; (v.) a’apa
petrol - benzini
pick - fahi, pisu, sene, ukli
pick (leaf) - ukli
picture - thotogale
piece - khata, phike, phuğra, vido
pierce - chrul, churu
pig - bosu
sow with piglets - balage
castrated pig - giğe
fattened pig - giğvo
pigeon - balhu
pile - bukrei, tothogei
pillow - kokhoğu
pimple - boboroguha, ğrübi
pincer - khammer
pinch - kitu, kisu
pineapple - poro
pipe (tobacco) - phipila
pit - ğlodu
pity - kokhoñi
placate - famomego
place (n.) - namono; (v.) nha’a
placenta - nanener, nausua
plain - sare
plait - flehi, pijiri, tikhi
plan (v.) - gaogaho, poğe
plant
plant with digging stick - ja’i, jo’u
plaster - baka
plate - thapera
play - lalahu
plaza - ğlabab
plentiful - bruara, chofu, vuraga
plot (n.) - nohi
pluck
pluck feathers - bubuthu
pluck fruit - pisu
plume (smoke) - ğumnu
plunder - vavaro
plunge - jofru
pneumonia - fada na’itu
point - tatha
point of land - ğugiju
point at - ijo, tusu, tusu khame
pointed - chochopl
poison - ğugunu
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) - khokoğa
pole (canoe) - sutu
pond - ğibi, khoł
poor - kuma, khuma
porpoise - khirio
possum - ğauha, ģuho, ģrevai
post (house) - kheğra
pot - susuñe, ģaroo (fr. raro)
potion
magical potion - boraha
medicinal potion - pophoji
pouch - ğlo’o
pound - kuri, tuğe, tutu, tupa
pound (tapa) tatağru
pounder ğağani
pour tofa
pout miko, famusu
powerful nolagi
powerless sapu
pox gaugaru
practise farirhu
praise cheke fakeli (fr. cheke)
pray bokli, tarai
prayer tharai (fr. tarai)
praying mantis khoni²
pregnant bukla
premasticate tata
prepare tarabana
prepare for travel kaikaliti, vaivagi
present (time) ǧognaro
present (with gift) namha
press bukru
pretty famane
prevent fatethe’o
prickle khecete
priest mae fafara, mae prisi
prison preseni
probe togu
prohibit jabru
prohibited blahi, tabu
proliferate fananhage (fr. nhage)
promiscuous gnogoro
promise nha’a cheke (fr. nha’a)
prong khalu
prop farafa, sutu, vaevağe (fr. vağe)
proper doğru
propitiate fafara
prostitute kikirase
protect bara, fanağra (fr. nağra), fosti (fr. fotho)
protrude supla, protu
proud au fakligna, au fa’ulu, fabobi’o, fahaehage
provoke fakoña (fr. koña), cha, fanionito
prowl agra, kopro
prune (v.) jomo¹, sasaloi
py gigo, hihi¹, sukhu
public hair phulu
pudding
  any pudding made with coconut milk foro
  pudding made with taro gnober, nopro, poholo, soboto
  pudding made with potato or banana phapati
  pudding made with grated coconut phoporagi, tutupara
  pudding made with almonds gnober, sui
puddle khokolo
pull korho, tataraka, tuñnu
  pull against resistance knali
  pull tight lali
  pull off or out, pluck pisu, rathu, saka
  pull up, hoist rafe
  pull off (one object encircling another) samhu
pumpkin maduku
punch tututu
puncture chru¹
pungent uraña
pupil of eye suasua tatha
pure (water) bleana
purple sivu
pus gölotho
push tuga
  push against huta
  push over rofi
put bulhi, lise, nha'a
put inside container hono, fajugru (fr. juğru)
put through ri'o
put on (clothes) fahage

Q
quarrel maŋra
quartz nadi
question (n.) ǧusna; (v.) fagusna
quick gose, thaji
quiet fakmukmu, ǧlikmu, kmu

R
race chari, faŋorhei
raft khoko'eve, koko'eve
rafter gagaŋho
raid snura
raiders ǧabili, nasnura (fr. snura), thara
rain nakhete
light rain kakrafa, keketi, krafu, sirauraho
heavy rain storm ǧrutu, khokpono, seseuru
storm with wind and rain ǧloaloga, khavali
passing rain shower ǧraliu
sheets of rain seen in distance before squall nauru (fr. uru)
form thick rain cloud that obscures vision ǧogorofu
rainbow maja
raise (child) taego
ram toro
rat nakusi, nakhude
ravine choŋu
raw buka, tagoi
reach
reach inside huge, ra'u
reach out (hand) ɲafa
reach and grasp ɲafi, tokle
reach (destination) thoke
read iju
ready kaikaliti
real pukuni, thofno
realise filo dei, filo ɟlani
really pukuni, ra’e, tahu, thofno, thono
ream ɟño
rear legu
recede brurhu, buna
recognise ɟlani
recover taŋlasa
rectangular babakla
red ukru
reef khala’e, nakhapra, namoja
reef, esp. reef top ɟiŋru
deep water reef khokodo
reflect laelae
reflection nakaŋo
refuse tiroga
region nohi
regrow thu’a
reinforce farerheta (fr. rheta), famarnhaku (fr. maku)
reject susuku
relative kheragna
release klisa, lisa
remain au au (fr. au?)
remember gatho fapulo
remembrance tuthuana
remove koko
renowned fnakno
rendezvous fari tafoi
repair
repair leaking roof himli
repair thatch haihai
repent högri nagnafa, tuguehe (fr. tugu)
replace hohoğri (fr. högri), tugu
report on fatoethoke
request tore1
resent kokoana, kukunu
resounding oğla
respect filo fahage, gato fa'ulu (fr. ulu)
responsibility
responsibility for wrongdoing, fault
nafligna, nakhibo, phaluha
rest gnafa, meğe
rest in place jumne
retain lolihi
return fiğri, pulo
return to island loñà
reveal fatakë, takle
reveal (name) fakni
revenge charilegu (fr. chari2)
reverberate nhudu
reverse goğro
rib goşaro
riddle gürougromu
ridge gûkhus, nukhu
right (direction) phile ntheta
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)
rinse with salt
rip breku, reku
ripe deadeka, gano, mu'ita
nearly ripe gileha
ripple aru'aru
rise hage, nhage
rise up all at once (e.g. storm, dough,
etc.) nhuta
river kho'u
road nabrou
roast fofofo, gahu, gogo'o
rocky (place) góro thina
roe mabe
roll gîlopo, lôhopo, pili, piri
roll back and forth on surface of water
liigi (fr. lîgi)
roll around on flat surface (e.g. dough)
pepele
roll over phipli
room chogo
root
buttress root bakla
small underground root gîbaru
tap root (trees or tubers) gîlathi
short hair-like roots gîrebu
root (pig) hume
rope gînarho
woven or braided rope phîjiri (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 gûra
row hiboi
rub giha
rub (massage) dadaha
rub (e.g. eye) nunuji
rub in medicine rurha
rubbish chara\textsuperscript{1}, gneagnule
ruin choge, fadidi’a (fr. di’a)
rumble ñuru
rummage hurukupe, julepe, plesa
run chari\textsuperscript{2}
run aground gorho, sara
rush haña
rush away or off tolä
rush by, rush through air uro
rust khukuku
rustle gobra

S
sacred blihi, tabu
sacrifice fafarâ
sad di’ä 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) berhu
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.) guña
sandbar ja
sandfly ġriği, sisimpuku
sap khoło\textsuperscript{1}
sardine khefo
sated boho

Saturday Sarere
save fakarha
say cheke
scab phupuma
scabies vuse
scales (fish) khaçu
scamper fasoišoli
scar (n.) ġläfi; (v.) läfi
scatter bihihrahä, ñhägnö
scavenge hïno
scent hìhämä
school sikolu
school (fish) mañiti
scissors phapala\textsuperscript{2}
scold nago
scoop hahao, agu
scorched ñogöla
scorpion nhalukama, vuvuhu
scout (n.) ġlapara; (v.) fakoveta, raägosö
scowl miko
scramble fasusağu (fr. sağu): bebreara
scrape
scrape off, e.g. coconut or bark ġrahi, rahï\textsuperscript{1}, roha
scrape, e.g. skin or bark chrahi, kharajï, troha
scrape off, e.g. mud from one’s feet kaikari
scrape off potato skin karkasi, kekësi
scratch gâro
scratch, e.g. skin from fall chrahi, kharaji, troha
scratch with claws or fingernails gagarosi
scream au’aku, krai
scrotum bori
scrub gnagnägalì, noanoğa
sea thibahi, thoñna
sea-cucumber gruse
search hara, hiro
seashore ģliili, ģratha
sea-urchin checheu, khadiga, phuriki, sololu
seaward raru
seaweed boboka⁵, buru, gnagnu, nağrama, mamaori, theko
sea worm naudu
seclusion (postnatal) bobone
sediment ģlata
see filo, kofu
see (realise) filo ģlani
seed khatu
seedling
seedling of large tree ģrauravu
seep oro
siez takuri
select fahi, vahi
selfish gamu nhowo (fr. gamu)
sell (buy) fōli
semen khoło phasi
send fatei (fr. tei), falao
send as gift fa’aäge (fr. aäge), fa’ari (fr. ari)
send on mission, order to go kukkanu (fr. kuru)
send with messenger fatali
senile fa’uo’uo (fr. uo’uo)
sense haimi
sentry ģlapara
separate sopa, foafota
serious bobroknana
serrated ģere
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 nauñu²
shaggy reuremu
shake fañiñali (fr. ñali), nuge
shake vigorously khagno
shake and vibrate (as from earthquake) nhuge, ñali, ñhe, vigo
shallow thoè
shame mamaja
share (n.) thufa (fr. tufa)
shard ģreho
shark ba’esu
sharp fomu
sharpen gorhu, jaha, taetaže
shatter brisna
shave feñi, gogori¹
shave off uneven edge ſuñhuri
she na’a
shelf bela
shell (n.) soda; (v.) biboro
shell money
white shell money barukura
red shell money vilhevi
shelter
leaf shelter a’ava, baebale, ģroofe
make small leaf shelter roju
grave shelter thoutoku
shield ģrewo’o, ģrovela
shine
shine brightly aga
shine (as polished surface) siļa
shiny liolino
ship vaka
shirt phoko
shiver dedede, fififri
shoo away brue
shoot
  shoot (weapon) fada
  shoot (gun) vuhu
  shoot by (as arrow or fast ship) uto
  shoot (plant, branch) seseke
shore ġratha, mata
short kmo’e
shoulder fafra
shoulderblade kheklego
shout eha
  shout aloud in unison thaɣru
shove huju
show thakle
shred (n.) nabihi: (v.) reto
shrine phadaɣi
shrink kgnaoragi, kgnoru
shrivelled bebereoka
shudder teitekri
shun fadoudofu (fr. dofu)
shut
  shut (door, lid, etc.) bobotho¹, fotho
  close shut (clam shell, etc.) gakmu
shutter bobotho¹
shy mahira
sick foɣra
side phile, thiba
sign
  sign of recognition, esp. of spirit of
  person who has just died boboi
  mark with sign faɣaɣlaŋa
signal (on conch shell) kuñli

simple bliɣi, bluse
simply kolho, khoɣla
sin
  sin, sinner (esp. sexual misconduct)
  gnognoro, koakoa
since funu, tahu²
sing koje²
  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) seu¹
sit ghnikro, rhori
  sit without mat bebelagi
  sit without seat (canoe) gnaðeragi
  sit with legs spread gejo, kmejo, krere
sizzle giɣiɣi
skin ġuli
skinny roarona
skirt (grass) phure
skit thukma (fr. tuを持っているma)
sky ġabro, ġlawalpu
slack blogo
slap pota, tapo
slash che, mimisu
sleep thu ru
sleepwalk bugo
slice alha
  slice thinly mimisu
  slice with sawing motion vuvuri
slick snalhu
slide
  slide down jaɣra², thoɣlo
  slide down (tree, cliff) rurhu
slide along  thoğro (fr. toğro)
slimy  leleoko, lueluve
sling (for hurling stones)  pipirikuava
slip  
  slip out  bnilo, snaplu
  slip out of one’s grasp  fladu, klatu
  slip downwards along slope  ḡurhu
  slip off or out of (one object encircling another)  samhu
slippery  babalu, totoğlo
slither  thoğro (fr. toğro)
slowly  thogei
slurp  usnu
smack  pota, tapo
small  ikoi, sitei
smash  bruja
smear  apra, baka
smell  siri
  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  ġağahu, guafa
smooth  majagua, salhu, snalhu
smothered  huruhaña
snagged  snoto
snail  sodağaiju
  edible freshwater snail  ġregu, ġrobuna, khulaheu, silokí
  conical freshwater snail  vagi
  green saltwater snail  ġlauvi
  ground snail  kholu
snake  moğo
snap  tohu
snare  (n.)  phiğiña; (v.)  koña, solo², viuviru
snarl  firi
snatch  sağu, sarañafa
sneeze  chihe
sniff  ġñahu
snore  mağro
soak up  rugu
soaked  buerbuge
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  ġlepo
somewhat  riot¹
song  khoje²
soothe  fameomego, fanamha, tataña
sorcery  neilehe
sore  (n.)  thuβu; (v.)  kabru
  sore (sleepy) eyes  kapraki
sorry  di’a nagnafa
  be sorry for  kokhoni, tanhi¹
soup  susupu
sour  gnolu, kapraki
soursop  nhego vaka
sow  balage
speak  cheke
spear  (n.)  ġoru, ġrojo, paña; (v.)  fada
speech cheke
spend koko (roño)
spider khakatre
spider’s web fagau
spill suplu, thofa
spin fazakura
spine (body) thuthuria
spine (leaf) khua
spinny señereu
spirit na’itu, tharuña
split frusu, kmisru
splash bosa, bamhu
spleen kasila
splice joñi, tudu
splinter khekete
split alha
  split and break off phasa
  split into branches rege
  be split, cracked (as dry ground or
timber) bagra
spoil choge, fadidi’a (fr. di’a); jokae
sponge phocho
spongy gova
spot dodo, thigü
spouse khetogna, naïknogna (fr. naikno)
spout fufulho, joto
spray fnuro, naprusu (fr. prusu)
spread
  spread apart gagh, breña
  spread out (on ground) pakra
  spread wide (as wings) geva
  spread contagious illness fakakhasa
spring glokha
sprinkle (rain) khekete, krafu
sprout gri, khotu, saxe, seseke, sublo
spurt (blood) zizi
spy khae2, toe
squall seseuru
squat chokri2
squeeze
  squeeze (e.g. fruit) ramho
  squeeze or wring out liquid fro’i, poji
squid thaligoño
squirm geogegho, goigori2, palagaiso, pepele
squirt chri
stab ja’i, jo’u
stack beabela, pagu
stalk (v.) gomho, kopro
stall fanunhugu, kukuru’aku (fr. kuru)
stamp daka1
stand kegra
star nathunu
stare
  stare idly dodorobuta
  stare intently filotutu (fr. filo)
  stare into distance toetoe (fr. toe)
starfish thofo’o
start funu, vuha
startled daegra, rhana
stay au2
steady gogoto
steal blau
steam gülla
steer hiti, sagelegu
stem gaiga
step (n.) dedeke, phapala1; (v.) tapla, gapa,
daka’, apra
step (kinship) kakasa
stick (n.) gaaju; (v.) ja’i, jo’u, cha, chakhi,
laka, luti, tutuuges3
stiff blugu
stiff and dried out gata
stiff (injured leg or arm, etc.) kakai
stiff (rope-like objects) klope
stiff (dead body) tototo
sting gokla, hoti, mobra, sorho
sting (bee, etc.) gumhu
stingray ġrualu, thakifi
stink bo’e, siri³
stir ġiûgo
stitch
stitch together paphatu
stomach butukhokoilo
stone thina
stool (faeces) khobili
stop noto
stopper (rolled leaf) jujuku
storm ġloaloga, ġrutu, khavali, khokopono, seseuru
story tuthuri, thoutonu
storey phapala¹
straight doğlo
straight (hair) guru
strain kukna, tethega
strain (sieve) poji
strand ġalato, ġrua
strangle bicho, lalamho
stray snivi
stream jari
strength gegnarake
strengthen fariheta (fr. rheta)
stretch blulhu, thuũnu (fr. tuũnu)
stretch (body) fafağıri
stretched bisa
stride (n.) ġapa
strike a’aknu, aknu, malehe
strike against fasre
strike (match) fapra
string (n.) gnarho, naũlaja: (v.) ŋiũhilo, tuthura
string of objects khale, thura
string a bow or instrument lolho
string figure sisi’oke
strip
strip (bark, vine) pu’e, ririhi, samha, sasa²
strip off (multiple objects) rurusu (fr. rusu)
strong
strong (person) nheta
strong (object) maku
struggle ġeghelī, kinamaniдра
stub (foot) tupikokra (fr. tupi)
stuck ġlakna, juklu, maku
stuck (pasted onto) kluti
stuff
stuff (mouth) with food bura
stumble jukme
stump (tree) chocri¹, pikhu
stunned thairu
stunted gari, ratu
stupid ġoiği, noli
sturdy maku
stutter kakaramaku
sty (eye) susuda
subside
subside (from flooded state) brurhu, buna
successful maluaga
suck chubo, chu'u
suddenly mego ŋa
suffer kokhoana, papara, susuamnogo
suffocate lalamho
sugarcane nehu¹
suicide
commit suicide by hanging foro
suitable naba
suitcase bokisi
sulk famusu
sun nadafi, naprai
Sunday Sade
sunny, sunshine dafi, prai
support bola, krui, susutei
suppress fatughe
surf (v.) fajaŋra
surface nhage, thaŋra
surprised jafnu, jaŋlo
suspended ŋoro
swallow tomno
swamp naoro
sway ŋelo, thi (fr. tiu)
swear fakakrhe, gogodo, nago
sweat bubihi
sweep haŋiu, hasu, kakara, tatasu
sweet (n.) loli; (adj.) maemahė
sweet potato khumara
swell
swell (from infection) huge, katu
swell (from bruise) puku
swell (from bite) tuthaba
swell (from filariasis) beti
swig tuŋru
swim tao, eno'eno
swing blublu, 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 ągra (fr. raja)
tapa phapanli, phoga
make tapa tataŋru
tapeworm silo
tapioca bia
taro
swamp taro khakake¹
cultivated taro mha'u
wild taro papaŋha, phade
taro corm fe'o, naŋgrathu, napleso
taro shoot phaŋa, thuko
taro skin ŋokla
taro leaf naknih, musi
die from taro disease j'o'a
harvest taro kava
taste rhirhiu
tattoo (v.) raurapu
tatter bagha
tattered breto
taut bisa, pitu
teach faŋriu, farirhiu
teacher velepahi
tear

tear apart (as partially uprooted plant) buŋthu

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
teach ḡatha

tooth
baby teeth siši'e (fr. si'e)
teeth (porpoise) ḡrade
tell facheke (fr. cheke)
tempt au'a'u
ten bobotho

tend reiregi
tend (domestic animals) oho
tender (young plants) dodo
termite gnata, murua'u
testicle khatu, khoa
that ana, igno
thatch (m.) naota: (v.) fapabra, hafe
their
(alienable) nodi
(inalienable) -di
(food) gedi
then nu
there agno, jare
these aro, īgre

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 laņasa

this ao, igne
thorn khekete
those are1, īgro

thoughts ḡaogatho

thousand thoga

thash
thash around kakamora

thread (n.) ġalato; (v.) nińhilo, tuthura

threaten noro
throat thotomno
throb fufnutu

throw
throw at fada
throw away koko

thrust gafle

thunder
thunder (loud, sharp bang) fla
thunder (distant, rumbling) ḡuḡulu

Thursday Soside
tickle fakikili, mama'īlu
tidal wave ḡogovi
tide
high tide guju, phбро
middle tide fapikhi
ebb tide naklasu (fr. klasu)
low tide nakhapra, namoja
tide with only minor fluctuation pikhi1

medium tide thoke thoņna (fr. thoke)

rising tide lońphobro (fr. phбро)
tide beginning to come in siriloña
tie pipiŋla
  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 pipiŋugu
  tie with rope rede, reri

tight girí, kakai
tilt faghae, faligi, tiu
timber thaba
time
time (era) phari
time (interval) gišiu
time (occurrence) fata
tingle riri ri
tip (n.) seku
tiptoe gikhe
tired arupa, baba’o, daga, kmusa, peja, snamore
to ka, rañhi
tobacco sausavu, viri
today ɡognaro
today (earlier) ɡinei
toddlle dodokho, lelelo
toe ɡegesugahe (fr. ɡegesu)
toenail fofido
together fodu2
tomorrow nahu’i
tongs chochomhi
tongue gišapi
tonsils gišalaka
tooth ke’i
  molar tooth ɡaŋraɪ

toothless dama, ɡogomo

top klinga, kekele
torch nabligo (fr. bligo)
torn kmasa
tossed kokopiro
toss out fusa
totter ogo
touch habo, tabo
towards fei
towel mamáño
toy ɡlalahu
track lelhegu (fr. legu)
trample
  trample down plants blego
transfer fakakasa (fr. kasa)
translate fakakasa (fr. kasa)
transmit fakakhasa (fr. kasa)
trap
  pig trap pipiŋle
  rat trap deñedeu
treat (injury) faruru, fo’i
tree ɡaiju
  treetop ɡele’udu

tree fern thoñaha
	
tree house thori

tremble dedede, fififri, mamhala
trick fakuiti
trim kuchi
triplets phakri tilo
trousers loñkui, traosise
true tuani

try fagila, fariu, fariuriu
tuberculosis? ɡara1, sosolo
tuck lugu

Tuesday Tuside
tug knali, korho, tuñnu

tumble pipiŋolo, pruru
tuna bora2, gišage, naknu
turn
  turn over (container, canoe) fakopo²
    fatofo
  turn over (flat or concave object)
    fapoŋru
  turn over cooking food fifikhei
  turn around fiŋi
  turn and head toward kale
turtle theге, khulano
tweek kisu
twine (n.) naŋlaja, phukri; (v.) pukri
twins phakri
twist
twist (twine together) pukri
  twist and wring out puriki
twitch kaplo, nhuge, ʔali, ṭaplo, vigo
type kokholo, nafnata

U
ulcer ʔlagosi, thoba
ulcerate basa
uncomfortable khignikhogno
unconscious snaplu
uncooked buka²
uncovered sela
under (ke) pari
understand filo ʔlanjii, filo dei
understood thora¹
undone krutha, snefi
undress fasukha (fr. sukha)
unobstructed snaŋla
unravel
  unravel to base (encircling skin or vine)
    saŋaŋa
unripe doudou, kakarha, kobusa
unruly ʔalama
unsuccessful braku
untie ruarutha
until gile
untroubled snaŋla
unwilling khekle, thodo
up kligna
upland holo
uprooted mhukri
upside down poŋru
urge ele, selu
urinate soso
urine namoso

V
vagina khijo, mhi’i
valley choŋu, ʔloŋu (fr. kloŋu), ʔloha, naŋlomno
varicose ruakna
various thua
veer
  veer in wrong direction friro, jiŋo
  veer in gliding motion tivi
vein ʔruakna, naula
very fara¹, thono
vibrate nuge
view tiro
village namono
vine gnrho
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 jaoji'o, nolo
walk to and fro nilinolo
walk stealthily rega
walking-stick khodo
wall ġiriňni
wallow goigori (fr. goigori²)
wander friro, kliklikho
want magnahage, rogni, roi²
want to possess khæ¹, mamagna, ŋaŋu
want strongly (to do) ti la
warm
warm, lukewarm brabran (fr. brana)
warm up (cook slowly) moemobe
warm near fire (person) peha
warped hipoto, plakhe
warrior mae nheta
wart khuokuko
wash titihi
wash face and hands dadañu
wash vigorously (body) noanoğa
wasp ġugumhu, siri¹
watch dodoñna, fifilo (fr. filo)
watch over dofra, fiofilo
watch (timepiece) naho¹
water kho'u
waterfall kho'u phegu
waterspout seseuru
wave
large wave in deep water ġagalovu
ocean wave ġalo
tidal wave goigovi
wave (hand)
wave, fan fire bligo
wave, beckon kullo
way puhi, theitei (fr. tei)
we
we (dl. excl.) gepa
we (tl. excl.) getilo
we (pl. excl.) gehati
we (dl. incl.) tupa
we (tl. incl.) tatilo
we (pl. incl.) tahati
weak ġla'e, niňra
wear (clothes) pipiçhi, popoko
weave (rope) flehi, pijiri, tikhi
Wednesday Wenesde
weed bilo, roku
week wiki
well fakeli
well (water) seu²
welt
form welt popolosa
west mosu
wet bothu
whale navo¹
what? ho, unha
when? niha
where? heva¹
wherever heva te heva
while ani, dani¹
whine fahiha, fa'eñe
whip a'aknu, aknu, prosi, puri
whirl fapakura, pipreglo, solilo, viviri
whiskers siňho
whisper faauníha
whistle (person) ŋhoiňhoji
white vega
white man mae vaka
whitlow tatha sasa
who? hei
whole thoñana
whooping cough khaja hahaha, khaja naña
why? neha
wick loji
wide krepo
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.) piligosí, piri
wing bagi
wipe
wipe off dale²
wipe after defecating afi
wipe on greasy substance giha
wipe (e.g. eye) nunuju
wise glalase
with balu, rhegna
wither braño, gnhaga
wobble bleubeslu, pleopledo
woman ga’ase, naikno
wood gaiju
work (n.) gioku; (v.) loku¹
world nauthoglu
worm madukhe
worn bruto
worry naña
worship pogo soru, tufru soru
wound bagalu, nañnera
wrap
wrap food with leaves papateî, pipiha
wrap around piri
wreck gorho
wring poji, puriki
wrinkles gnougnoru
wrist biobiño khave
write (letter) kakafna, riso
wrong jafra
wrongdoing nañigna, nakhibo, phaluha

Y

yam nufi
yam kinds: bopha, da’u, khakara²
khelehi, phana, phipsu
yam tuber chekre¹
yank sasaraka
yawn hoho”
yaws glualuka
year finoga
yell fnaja
yellow kopi, ñoãñosa, 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 thoña grey pigeon (*Ducula pistrinaria*)
balhu vona pigeon with black mark on beak; smaller than other varieties
bibili coastal bird, reef thick-knee (*Esacus magnirostris*)
bichouchou see phichouchou
bora¹ pigeon; variety of balhu found in forest
buburukoilo small yellowish bird
cheu yellow-throated white-eye (*Zosterops metcalfei*)
chikri cardinal lorikeyet (*Eos cardinalis*)
chiocioo kingfisher with white belly, blue wings and back
churi¹ sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) distinguished by light belly and coloured back
dodo'ili edible black bird with long legs
fakakrahe crested hawk (*Aviceda subseristata*)
fe⁹ small bird, with long tail feathers, associated with sorcery
fisa small grey edible bird
ɡagable glossy swiftlet (*Collocalia esculenta*)
ɡagata Sanford's eagle (*Haliaeetus sanfordii*); totemic bird of Nakmerufunei clan
gai isisa osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)
ɡecho¹ type of heron
ɡiano Nicobar pigeon (*Caloenas nicobarica*)
ɡlegaha frigate bird (*Fregata ariel*)
jopla sea bird, kind of tern
kikhipa red-breasted hawk (*Accipiter novae hollandiae*)
kha re² type of bird heard at night
kharaoha type of red parrot or lorikeyet with green colouration on neck
khekeroa whiskered tree swift (*Hemiproene mystacea*)
khiaia possibly a type of kingfisher
khiekile² 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 (*Haleyon saurophaga*)
khokoko black bird whose cry at night is thought to be a sign that someone has died
khokorako chicken
khokoro reef heron (*Demigretta sacra*)
khopī rufous night heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*)
 kho'io megapode (*Megapodis freycinet eremita*)
khuaacho 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
naklīo red and green parrot, possibly female of makara parrot
nakroa type of bird
nakrudu owl
nakhoño Papuan hornbill (*Rhyticeros plicatus*)
nañihaji 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'a'o Papuan mynah (*Minio dumontii*), characterised by loud cry like 'ao!
phëoko black bird whose cry at night is a sign that someone has died
phichouchou sacred kingfisher (*Haleyon 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 (*Haliaeetus 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 sirikitī
sīgre small colourful parrot, mostly red with some green, smaller than sivoro type found on Guadalcanal
sikapu Pacific swallow (*Hirundo tahitica subfusca*)
sikroekroe ultramarine kingfisher (*Haleyon leucopygia*)
sirikitī very small bird
sivoro green and red parrot, makes imitative sounds and is frequently kept as a pet
soloğo göo 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  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
dedeie  earring, ear ornament
fufuliki  small stick put through pierced ear as an ornament
gogo  dance anklet made of small nutshells which rattle when dancing
grade  porpoise teeth woven together as body decoration and as a medium of exchange
graho  shell ring decoration hung on the back
gaurapu  (fr. raurapu) tattoo
gaurau  shell armlets worn on upper arm, particularly when 3 or 4 are worn at same time
groto  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
khkeve  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. nhuga²) ceremonial belt made of shell money and porpoise teeth
pohatha  thick shell armlet worn by chiefs
sagi  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

babao²  neck (polite usage)
bablaño  side part of chest or upper torso
bae¹  armpit
bako  cheek
binu²  fontanelle, soft spot on top of baby’s head
biobiño  body joint connecting hands or feet to limbs
boboromola  collarbone
boboke  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
follo  mouth
fofo'o  Adam’s apple, projection of cartilage at front of (male) throat
ğağama  jaw
ğağaro  rib
ğağrai  molar tooth
ğaogavo  upper arm
ğagesu  claw
ğagesu bi'o  (fr.  같다) thumb
ğagesu gahe  (fr.  같다) toe
ğagesu kame  (fr.  같다) finger
ğagesu legu  (fr.  같다) little finger
gègesu tusu (fr. gègesu) index finger
gehe brow, eyebrow
gète² glans penis
glalaka tonsils
glapi tongue
gleña upper forehead to hairline
gloğłommo body joint
grabu pubic or armpit hair
grağa chest
grara neck
gremoho beard
gre re forehead
gruakna large visible vein
guli skin
gache leg, foot
khado testicle
khaikasi calf, lower part of leg
khakla hair
khame arm, hand
khasila spleen
khebu liver
khe'ı tooth
kheklego shoulder-blade
khijo vagina
khoa testicle
khobe bottom or base of penis
khoğa¹ 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.)
nafrara² 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
nehu² nose
nhubra bone
ñoñoto base of spine
paphaza gall bladder
peprekhu kijo labia
peprekhu tatha eyelash, eyelid
pha‘u head
phege lymph gland in groin
phepeo lip
phesi buttocks, bottom
phocho lungs
pho‘gru kijo (fr. pho‘gru) female pubis
phulu pubic hair
phupuku¹ knobby part of limb joint, either knee cap, elbow or ankle
se‘o navel
siesi‘e (fr. si‘e) baby teeth
siga pelvis, groin
soro² lower back region
suasa su tatha pupil of eye
tatha eye
thaģru¹ back, backside of person or animal
thatala gahe sole of foot
thatala khame palm of hand
theki² clitoris
thi‘a belly
thini body
thiti penis
tholo (archaic) penis
thotola¹ anus
thotomono 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
ɡlapisaba narrow paddle with pointed end, lit. 'iguana tongue'
ɡlegu tail section of bi’a bina canoe
ɡloiloilo (fr. loiloilo) curved u-shaped rib piece of bi’a bina canoe used in making canoe seats
ɡluhu u-shaped rib piece of bi’a bina canoe
ɡoagorha gunwale plank on bi’a bina canoe
ɡorha paddle
khimo main plank running full length of thola canoe
kholo² central keel plank in bi’a bina canoe
khorebe corner piece fitted at the base of tail section of bi’a bina canoe
mağaru 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
papari 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
sasae  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
thovu² 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
ğulu 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)
thola¹ 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**

balō dance stick decorated with feathers
ea'e'va style of dance with arms raised like wings, hands at eye level
feaferaí men's dance with jumping, swaying movements, holding up weapons
ğlegi circular dance performed esp. at diklo feasts
ğogolo dance anklet made of small nutshells that rattle
grégi dance (generic)
gnaegnare dance (generic)
ja'jara 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 thae (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

faloulouk (fr. loku) make small return presentation from husband to wife, esp. in exchange for fatakile feast

faphega  make feast presentation of food and valuables to owner of garden land in order to gain use rights

fatakile  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

gaghamu  feast (generic)

golola  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

neiğano  feast (generic)

pophoglo  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  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 ġłaje type of angelfish, possibly *Centropyge flavissimus*
fihi small salt-water fish, including various types of goby
fikhere type of salt-water fish (*Sphaeramia*)
ġāġava type of salt-water fish (*Trachinotus blochii*)
ġaijuheta type of salt-water fish, possibly *Gaterin chaetodonoides*
ġaoga type of snapper (*Lutjanus boga*)
ġauga edible red salt-water fish similar to bakosero
geigeli type of wrasse, esp. *Thalassoma sp.*
ġele large tuna fish
ġelul freshwater fish similar to mullet
ġelhu salt-water fish, including lizard fish and spotted wrasse
ġepa type of rabbit-fish found in shallow grassy waters, possibly *Siganus diliatus*
ġlage large bonito fish
ġlako small edible minnow-like fish found in both salt and fresh water
ġłapi flounder
ġlipa freshwater fish similar to mullet
ġloli edible salt-water fish, light in colour
ġogoto cuttlefish
ġomho edible salt-water fish
ġragu mullet
ġriño reddish salt-water fish, possibly grouper or snapper
ġroaroma salt-water fish, possibly weever (*Parapercis clathrata*)
ġrogo large salt-water fish which may swim upriver for eating
ġrualu very large stingray
ġrumaga type of snapper, esp. *Caesio sp.*
ġrumagu 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.
khablach’o’a conger eel
khabrusi’e type of salt-water fish
khaburha grouper (Seranidae), various types
khaburha geogero type of dottyback (Cirrhithichthys oxycephalus)
khaburha glaje type of grouper
khaburha ukru red grouper (Hemitropomus oligacanthus)
khakale 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° 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° 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° triggerfish (Balistidae), various types
khumamoi parrotfish, various types, esp. Scarops sp.
khusa mature barracuda (Sphyraena)
khuveovelò batfish (Platacidae)
mabo small flying fish six to eight inches (15 to 20 cms.) in length
maguagisi type of salt-water fish (Snynodus variatus)
makoto type of large triggerfish
mamaka dark salt-water fish with barb-like side fins on tail
mamari small freshwater fish
maminì salt-water fish, including various wrasse, esp. Cheilinus sp.
mohö edible salt-water fish
momosolo puffer fish (Tetraodontidae)
moñha° 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 (*Gymnothoraz*)
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  edible flying fish
naگahi  edible unicorn fish (*Naso brevirostris*)
nahiri  salt-water fish, possibly rabbit-fish
naigai  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
nakloklepe  reddish moray eel (*Gymnothoraz zonipectus*)
naknu  small tuna fish
naplesu  brackish-water fish which projects water to knock down insects as food
narava  parrotfish, esp. certain *Scarus sp.*
nasnaگ  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
nūruba’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
phhipitu  red salt-water fish (*Cirrhilabrus temminckii*)
phoepore  filefish (*Monicanthidae*)
phognu  barred halfbeak, large edible flying fish (*Hemirhamphus commersoni*)
phojogahlo  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 hiepidus*
photaporu  type of puffer fish
saңaruа  largest type of grouper (thought to be man-eating)
sasa  fish (generic)
sasala glassfish (*Centropomidae*)
sasasiri orange coloured and striped anemone fish, including *Premnas* and *Amphiprion sp.*
sasathina type of puffer fish (*Ostracion tuberculatus*)
sein lion fish (*Pterois*) known for poisonous spiny fins
seseki edible dark-coloured surgeonfish
siri² 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 bennies
suliri small silvery reef fish, including *Pempherids* and possibly some snapper
susufli salt-water fish (*Aspidontus taeniatu*s), possibly type of blenny
tagiri kingfish
thakili stingray (*Dasyatidae*)
thopa large salt-water fish caught with turtle net
thufi kingfish
vali stingray
vase freshwater fish with coloured side fins
vavana¹ 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
bobolo² middle roof beam running between beberekhoño and fatha chari
bobotha¹ 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)
chari¹ 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
famemeha¹ extension of house forming verandah
fara² bamboo or wooden shelf often located above stone oven; used for storage
fususugu 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
gagaho rafters, bamboo roof poles which run perpendicular to central beam
glalakhí (fr. lalakhí) stick used to fasten door
glopa wall section between two house posts
gogo floor
greñatha door, doorway
griñi wall
groaroga (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
kheğra house post (generic)
kheğra bruthi (fr. kheğra) main post at end of house (bruthi) opposite the head (pha'u)
kheğra chari (fr. kheğra) posts running along house sides
kheğra liñatha (fr. kheğra) 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
khukunu² stalk of khaka'o bamboo used to tie down thatch of roof top
manu extension of house forming verandah
ñañihali 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
puhutu 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
thagru1 top of house (roof)
thatarake long piece of bamboo fastened on top of thatch on eaves of roof
the'guru 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
basu ulcerate, form large sore, tropical ulcer
blugu paralysed, e.g. polio victim
bo'o enlarged scrotum resulting from filariasis
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
fo'gra illness, sickness (generic)
fo'gra gauha sickness characterised by drowsiness during day and severe stomach cramps at night
fo'gra mha'uru serious stomach upset, possibly acute indigestion
fo'gra nasihe sickness characterised by continual cough, esp. at night
'gara1 be afflicted with sickness caused by sosolo sorcery, characterised by gradual wasting away and emaciation, probably tuberculosis
ágagosí serious large tropical ulcer on leg
águaluka yaws, formerly common among children aged 3 - 6
ágluku rheumatoid arthritis, characterised by swelling and bending of limbs, with pain and ultimately, sores
ágogo be delirious, lacking sense, unable to speak, as from serious illness
ágarabaha severe form of chronic scabies
ágarahakí skin disorder which affects palms of hands and soles of feet
ágogroha skin fungus found esp. in localised areas on buttocks
ágromu chronic soreness in knees, associated esp. with old age
ájoe leprosy
ákivi have cataracts
ákloña be dislocated, twisted (bone)
ákloší stomach or intestinal disorder with diarrhoea caused by eating certain unripe foods
ákñola broken (finger or toe)
ákñoni have chronic leg ache
ákobutu have hernia with one testicle swollen and distended
ákudaru illness with diarrhoea and vomiting, seen as caused by bad food, possibly food poisoning
ákuna be constipated
ákha haháña (fr. khaja) whooping cough
ákhaheke painful sores on soles of feet associated with yaws
ákhalabaé painful swollen lymph gland in armpit
álapa be slow to develop or mature physically (young babies), as result of violation of post-partum sex tabu
ámahé sickness with vomiting and diarrhoea, possibly food poisoning
ámáro itching condition of feet, like athlete's foot, caused by infestation of tiny worms picked up by walking in mud
áme'ë crazy, psychotic, stupid
ámannon be congested, with cough and plugged up nose
ánamabubu any illness characterised by blood in vomit or faeces, incl. female gynaecological disorders
ámagnífu (fr. rifu) cyclical chills associated with fever, as in malaria
ámakloka localised round-shaped skin fungus, possibly ringworm
ámhnúge boil, painful infected swelling
ánainñáihií illness, probably cerebral malaria, caused by eagle spirit overhead
ámupulóku chronic soreness in knees associated esp. with old age
ámphasaregé boil or severe pain in groin area, caused by sorcery
ámphole illness that produces sores on hands and feet
phopo'o  small boil
phoporo'siga  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
siló  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
giló  large blue fly
glano  large blue fly
ğriği  sandfly
ğufu  underground beetle; taro pest
ğugumhu  mud wasp
gnata  termite
gnuri sua caterpillar-like insect that stings
khafrașeğe 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
naliinha centipede
nañeîne cricket with high-pitched singing
na'alolo 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
sosoítatha small (5-7 cm.) crawling insect, inhabits trees

tumha small biting black ant

thafraseğe 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

vuvułu large scorpion

**KINSHIP**

dogegna (referential) mother, elder female kin of first ascending generation

fağu (vocative) in-law of same generation

fakarhaigna (referential) cross-cousin, mother’s brother’s child or father’s sister’s child

ğlegugna (referential) sister’s child (male speaking)

ğragna (referential) grandchild, younger kin of second descending generation

ğregagna (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

rağu (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 parallel 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
boboloñono small bat
bosu pig
ḡagable small swift flying fox, feeds on flying insects
ḡauha possum
ḡłaqe castrated pig
ḡlävo 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

glaba moon (generic)
bugağıra new moon
kakhanağolihe (fr. kakhana) moon on night following new moon, lit. 'spirit appears'
khafa waxing moon between new moon and half moon
fituphiphile waxing half moon, seventh (middle) night of new moon to full moon cycle
tiottiopheğu 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
glaborane (fr. glaba) full moon, one or two nights
tihibihu 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
grasemusi stage of moon near waning half moon
fadakarugu stage of waning half to quarter moon, prior to ñrugu, lit. 'shooting towards darkness'
ñrugu period of darkness with no moon
ñrugulehe (fr. ñrugu) night with no moon, complete darkness
nhagerane (fr. nhage) stage of moon that rises in morning

NUMERALS

kaiser one
phia two
thilo three
fati four
glima five
namno six
fitu seven
nhana eight
nheva nine
nabotho ten
varadaki twenty
tolufului thirty
phiatutu forty
glimafului fifty
namnosalei sixty
thilotutu sixty
fitusalei seventy
nhanasalei eighty
nhevasalei ninety
kaisei göbi one hundred
kaisei thoğa 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
heva² nine
botho² 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)
ğaigani'uri brownish-green lizard (Gonocephalus godeffroyi)
ğaro gecko lizard (generic)
ğecho² long yellow-brown snake (Boiga irregularis)
ğleko medium-sized edible green lizard (Corucia zebrata)
ğlo'e large snake, very thick in diameter
ğlulugu type of snake, incl. some Candoia sp.
ğlulugu (fr. lugu) immature snake
ğousoru pağa green lizard
ğurubrujuta striped snake (Loveridgeiella 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
mogo snake (generic)
nasoqlofu large black sea snake with white stripes
nasava crocodile (Crocodylidae)
phaja poisonous striped snake (Loveridgeilaps elapoides)
phanaqa see phaja
pholi type of snake
saba iguana lizard (Varanus indicus)
siakale black sea snake with white stripes (Laticauda), smaller than nasoqlofu
thabaragaho type of long snake (Salomonelaps par)
thablacho' a type of sea snake (Acrochordus granulatus)
thabragaho long snake that eats eggs
thege 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
boboka² small edible shellfish
boboki small edible shellfish, possibly Turbinidae type
boqoko edible shellfish
buli¹ cowrie shell
cheqa 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
gagano giant clam shell
Gagarosi edible shellfish
Glala primary commercial variety of trochas shell (Trochas niloticus)
Glauvi green shellfish, larger than Glolo
Glolo certain types of Turbinidae shell, incl. Turbo chrysostoma and Turbo argyrostroma sp.
Koekome Conidae family, incl. Conus marmoratus
Khoakota bivalve shell used as pincers for pulling out facial hairs
Khoete black mother-of-pearl shell used for making hooks and peeling taro
Khome cone shell (Conus leopardus) used to make armlets
Khufi large conch shell Symatidae and Cassidae sp.
Khuta small edible clam found in mud
Mekho sea-shell (Strombus epidromus)
Meneche sea-shell (Vasum ceramicum)
Nalego edible shellfish
Nafara edible shellfish, hammer oyster
Nagumo edible freshwater shellfish with short spines or needles
Najagu edible bivalve shellfish
Nakekheni sea-shell (Purpura persica)
Naklegi spider conch shell, incl. Lambris sp.
Naklupi edible shellfish found fastened to rocks
Nakmafa edible oyster that attaches itself to stones
Niia small bivalve sea-shell
Nhila small edible fan shell
Paphasa kuli sea-shell (Trochus pyramidis)
Phiko poisonous cone shell (Conidae)
Phopogo sea-shell (Turbo porphyrites)
Phupuku sea-shell (Trochas incrassatus)
Selego black oyster shell used for making hooks and peeling taro
Si'ie salt-water shell, the brown cowrie (Cypraea mauritiana)
Si'efela sea-shell (Muricidae)
Sina'e salt-water shellfish
Siraku edible salt-water shellfish
Sisara sea-shell (Cypraea tigris)
Soda shell (generic, fresh and salt-water)
Tuthuge mussel
thabla  oyster found in mangrove swamps
thamaro  sea-shell used as selego to peel tubers
thu'e  clam shell used for drinking
thunii  edible giant clam used in making of shell decoration

SEASONS

gwañilo  time of year around December and January in which trees, esp. almonds trees, are devoid of fruit and weather is generally stormy
glumana  time of year around February to March with rough seas and rainy weather; middle of finoga cycle
seskego  (fr. seske) time of year around March and April during which edible shoots of grego (goga) plants begin to regrow
toitoi  time of year around April and May during which fruit and nuts are ripening
posasiti  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  time of year during October and November during which naidu (sea worm) may be gathered in baskets at night

SORCERY

babana  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
ellehe  (fr. ei) perform sorcery; kill with sorcery
fapuopulo  (fr. pulo) undo effects of sorcery, turn back on sorcerer
farigue  (fr. gue) collect partially eaten food and body remnants for purpose of making sorcery
fatanghai  (fr. tanhi) bespell with love magic, make desire
fela  sorcery type from Guadalcanal
gamunitu  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 (fatangi)
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
phauapamu  magic/power used to confuse opponents
sañara  (Bughetu) 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
thoeto  (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
ğogño  now, today, the present time
nathu'i  tomorrow
nauriha  day after tomorrow
nauthilo  day after day after tomorrow, three days hence
tifá  before, previously, in the distant past
tifero  before, previously, well before the present but not the distant past	letifero  (fr. tifero) before, previously, not long ago, a little while ago (less recent than tiféi)
tiféi  before, previously, recently (more than about three days ago but less than one month)
ğinei  earlier today, preceding the present time	tifanau  eventually, in a while
ğinou  later, in the future
narane  day
wiki  week
nhígra  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

**baraña** type of tree, used for firewood

**baulo** betel palm with larger nuts than ga’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

**bosso** tree with fragrant leaves

**bou¹** tree used for making house posts

**bubugani** tree planted for shade; fruit eaten by flying fox

**bubulo²** tree used in canoe construction

**bukle** type of fig tree (*Ficus heофрастoides*)

**bula** parasitic tree with orange-coloured fruit

**chağe** 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*)

**falağore** type of tree (*Manchonella 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

**ɡabusi** tree used for making wall posts in house construction; leaves used for some medicines

**ɡabusikrupe** large tree with black bark like ɡabus i only regarded as female (nakrupe)
gagale  tree with edible fruit; leaves used for some medicines
gaichuchu’u small tree with breast-shaped fruit eaten by birds
gaidodomu tree like the domu tree but not used in canoe-making
gaiju tree (generic)
gai'kofa type of tree (*Ormogia calacensis*)
gai'kokora tree used to make house rafters
gaimamau tree used to make house rafters
gaimomo'inha tree with poisonous leaves, slow burning wood used as portable “lighter”
gai'kuro tree whose hollow trunk and branches are used to make net floats
gai'lokou tree used in house construction
gai'paja tree, growing near seaside, used in some medicines
gairuruhi type of tree (*Carallia brachiata*)
gaisiasitha type of plum tree (*Pleogynium timorense*)
gai'sisiri aromatic tree used for house posts and in the making of some medicines
gaitubi tree with black bark resembling ebony, but not a hardwood
gaitutunu tree regarded as tabu for cutting, lest people in the village die
gasi'gara tree whose bark is used for certain medicines
gai'i tree with leaves used for treating yaws sores
gai'usa betel palm tree, betel nut
gai'va tree used in canoe construction
gi'ge'gufa tree with aromatic bark (*Calliandra samoana*); formerly used for cooking food on fire
gai'ma redwood tree
gemhi tree used in making paddles and house beams
gilosu tree with pods like kapok (*vau*)
girato type of tree
gi'lati tree whose bark is chewed for its sweet taste and also used in some medicines
gilama tree whose leaves are used to treat boils
gilave tree whose bark is used for making string
gile'ja *Evodia* tree with fragrant leaves
giloiho banyan tree whose bark is used to make tapa cloth
gilo'lo type of tree
gi'lua'lua small tree used for making certain medical potions
gi'lua'lua pipi'to variety of gi'lua'lua with dark bark and leaf
gi'lua'lua vega variety of gi'lua'lua with light-coloured bark
gi'lua^2 tree used for firewood, timber and canoe-making
gōba  type of banyan tree used as source of timber and for making dugout canoes

gogodu  tree kind (Alstonia scholaris); the bark is used to make medicine for a cough which is producing blood; such as in tuberculosis or sanara; timber used for canoe planks.

gōgolo  tree whose nuts are used to make dance anklets

goga  tree whose bark is used to blacken outer surface of canoes

gono  tree which bears edible fruit

goti  uncultivated betel palm which produces edible nuts as well as bark strips used as reeds in sewing tatch

grafo  type of tree

grā'u  large tree with wide buttresses used to make tables or doors

grigi  tree (Glochidion) used for construction and for medicine to treat symptoms of blood in faeces or urine

groju  small shade tree

goro  tree which grows supported by others

grorosu'a  tree (Magaranga urophylla) used in house construction

gugulisaba  tree whose bark is black with white marks like iguana skin

guluba  banyan tree

gūnina  tree with rough leaves which are used for sanding

graŋru  pandanus tree

gnago  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

jejebu  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

jiği  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
khoāgano  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
khoko²  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 salomonense) found in inland areas
kho’a  mangrove tree
kuwakula  tree whose bark is used to make rope for house construction
mafunu  tree used for house posts
maqīlija  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 (Clozylon tumidum)
moro  banyan tree
muğle  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 ġr’ia and va’e fishing
nāgīhi  type of betel palm (similar to ġotí) used to make bows
nāgrapa  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 (*Ornogia 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  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  tree used for firewood
phoga  tree, similar to breadfruit but without fruit
phoji ga'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
sağafa  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
sigri  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
soceso'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
tharino  pandanus tree
thavakua  tree with edible fruit
thoatogafisa  tree commonly used as perch by fisa bird; source of firewood and medicinal ingredients
thola  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
gethu  vine used to make snare for hunting or fishing
gliho  vine, mostly used for fishing line or making fine nets, stronger than sosora, but young vines also used to make naglaja string
golu \ wide vine, used for weaving black designs to decorate bamboo walls
grumido \ thin black vine
gnara \ vine, narrow strips used as string for sewing and binding thatch
gnarafol \ wide vine used for weaving black designs to decorate bamboo walls
gnartho \ vine (generic), string, rope
ejale \ vine which grows near the seaside
jarabama \ vine with leaves used as toilet paper
kokoilo \ vine used for fastening rib pieces in canoe
kharu \ vine with edible fruit; thorns on stem and leaves
khati \ vine whose fruit is used to make lime gourds
khoako\naluli \ 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
magli \ 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
naiifif \ 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 gligomo
nue \ lawyer-cane, a vine with many uses in construction
piphiri \ type of lawyer-cane
toutotumasilo \ 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
goru \ wooden or bamboo spear
ggerege \ arrow with five tips
ggere\o \ shield, formerly made with lawyer-cane, sometimes decorated with shell inlay
grojo \ wooden or bamboo spear
grovela \ shield, formerly made with lawyer-cane, sometimes decorated with shell inlay
jata  long arrow with prongs
kharu²  spear made from betel palm or ebony with a sharpened bone
khiekile¹  metal axe introduced in nineteenth century
khila¹  metal axe introduced in nineteenth century
khuali  short arrow made from spine of sago leaf
khukuro  gun, esp. shotgun
naflahi  knife
nağrima  club carved from ebony wood
nalanala  wooden club, originally from Malaita
nhimara  axe
paña  spear with several prongs
phipirikuava  sling used for hurling stones
phoapoka¹  musket, barrel-loading rifle
sebele  small axe or hatchet
subi  wooden club