sipkatŋa-  N_Inal_Stative
- very steep (used of edges of river banks, cliffs, ravines), precipitous, sheer
Lele sipkatŋana kembena, na pikin tilala pepe. Ko titop. —A very steep area like that, the children should not be going there. They might fall.
similar: tarangatŋa-, kiskatŋa-
-sipke  V_Tr
- cut away part of something to make it even and smooth
Nio aŋsipke ke mbukuunu tinga ma ila ne, bekena ke lwoono ingeze. —I smoothed away that knob on the wood so the tree trunk would be even.
Sipke ke salundu. —I [cut off]/ [pruned away] the new shoot of the tree.
- deface, spoil the appearance of something (by cutting)
Sipke nasil ka mos pepe. —Don't deface the centrepost of the clan house.
Ni iwwa ma ila ma isipke lae pe ke teetegana kuzuunu. —He walked along and defaced the nose of the carved figure.
sir1  N
- high tide, rising tide
Sir izze pa aigule. —The high tide comes in during the day.
Sir ise ma yok li. —The tide rose and the water got deep.
Sir biibi kat. Irao tala som. —The tide is really high. We [INC] can't go.
Miiri ipol mi sir ise ma ipei duubu biibi. —A big wind came, and the tide rose, and it stirred up big waves.
sir2  V_Intr_Stative
- teeth are showing, smile
def. Koron kokouŋana ipet. —Something white appears.
Zonoono isir. —His teeth are showing./ He smiles.
-zirzir  V_Intr_Stative Redup
Duubu zonoono izirzir. —The waves have white caps. [Lit. ‘the waves’ white teeth are showing’]
Kwon ikakaaga mi zono izirzir mar pio. —Their mouths were open and they showed their teeth at me.
Laion zono zirzir be tina kan buzur. —The lions showed their teeth as they were ready to bite into their game.

zono- zirzirŋa- similar: þirþirþa- ‘showing one’s teeth, smiling, grinning’
siri1  N
- tree type (used for building canoes)
alt. siiri
Kepera ma kataara ke sirĩ ta imbot la tiingi na pa woongo. —Go out [in a seawards direction] and cut down the sirĩ tree that is in the swamp for the canoe.
siri2  V_Tr
- move, shift something from one place to another
Siri you ma ila ndel. —Move the fire to another place.
Toono ka kambasa ta tiur ta mungu kek na, sirĩ pepe. —A land boundary that was established long ago, do not shift it.
-zirri  V_Tr Redup
-siriini  V_Tr
- call with loud voices (in the context of a Nakanmut dance or other important event), shout
def. Sombe uraata bibip ta kar kana i, to tisiriini. —If there is something big happening in the village, then people shout.
Nakanmut ikam aigau makinj, to tisiriini mi ipera. —After the Nakanmut dancer puts on his decorations, then they call out to him with loud voices and he [leaves the restricted ceremonial area and] goes outside.
Zin tisiŋ nasil ki urum mi tisiriini. —As they carried the centrepost for the clan house, they were shouting.
Zin tomooto tisiriini pa ru ilela ta pulaata a.
—The men shouted twice inside the restricted ceremonial area.
similar: -yooto, kalŋa- isala
-sirimkaala  V_Intr
- heal over, close over
Ke mbtitanga imender, to nu kam nakabasi mi tara lae pa ke tina lwoono. To imbot ma kaimer na, ila imun mini, mi kulini isirimkaala kei ta mungu imbot na. —A living tree is standing, and then you (SG) take an axe and cut its side. Then it stays for awhile, and later it closes over again and the bark heals over and it is like it was before.
sirkat  

**-pasirimkaala**  
V.Tr  
▶ fill up a hole to make it the same as before, close over, heal  
*Anutu ipas Adam tiroono ma ipasirimkaala pa mazaana mini.* —God took a bone from Adam and closed over [the wound] again with flesh.  

**sirkat**  

construction: *ka-sirkat*  
▶ end part of something, little bit of, fragment of something which is not supposed to be there, remainder (it is useless and is thrown away)  
*Yembut ke ka sirkat tina ma ila ne.* —Cut off the remainder of that [piece of] wood and get rid of it.  
*Takan kanjar mi sombe tayamaana ka sirkat imbot la kwondo, to tuluai isu lene. Pa ina kanjar tiroono.* —When we [INC] eat galip nuts, if we feel a little chip of the nut in our mouths, then we spit it out. For it is the ‘bone’ of a galip nut [i.e. an inedible hard part at the end of it].  

**sirra**  

V.Intr.Stative.Uninfl  
▶ be careless, not concentrate  
*Matom sirra pa uraata kamŋana. Kam kat!* —You [SG] are careless with the work. Do it properly.  

**mata- sirranja-**  

Kerre, pa to tina mata sirranjana. Mataana ise pa uraata som. —Watch out, for that fellow is careless. He does not concentrate on what he is doing.  

**sirsir**  

V.Intr.Stative.Uninfl Redup  
▶ be rainy, windy and cold  
*Kam pikin mi kasala ruumu. Pa lele kopo sirsir.* —Take the child and go inside the house. For the weather is cold and rainy.  

** sisira-**  

N.Inal  
▶ line  
Wal sombe tirak *Sia o Samal, to tiur sisiraana ru mi zopoona.* —When people dance the *Sia* or *Samal* dance, then they form two lines and ‘teeth.’  
*Kemender mi kuur yom ma kewe sisiraana ru.* —Stand up and form two lines.  
▶ hair along the spine (that can stand up)  
*Posi ire me ta imar, mi sisiraana ise.* —The cat saw a dog coming and the hair on its spine stood up.  

**sirra**  

V.Intr.Stative.Uninfl  
▶ fill up a hole to make it the same as before, close over, heal  
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▶ hair along the spine (that can stand up)  
*Posi ire me ta imar, mi sisiraana ise.* —The cat saw a dog coming and the hair on its spine stood up.
ko ni iso pa asiŋ kat? —Who exactly was he speaking about?

- want, think, intend, plan

Nio ayso ina ambai som. —I say/think that is not good.

Ni iso ila ta buri. —He wants to go right now.

Niu so ko mbot Som. —Do you (SG) think you will [be allowed to] live? No way.

Zitun tiso len ṅgar biibi. —They themselves think they have a lot of knowledge.

Padei? Nu so kam be pakaam yo? —What? Do you (SG) think you can deceive me?

Zin tiso ko ni ila pa uraata. Mi som. —They thought he went to do work. But that wasn’t the case.

so sorok

- speak without having any basis for what one says, speak without understanding/knowledge

Zin tiute koron tana som. Tiso sorok.

—They don’t understand it. They are just speaking without understanding what they are talking about.

so katkat

- speak directly/ openly/ frankly/ plainly/ forthrightly, be frank

Ni iso kat ila matan. —He spoke frankly to them.

so katkat

-zzo

Nio niamru Namele amzzo leyam sua. —I and Namele had a pleasurable chat.

-parso, -parzzo

- speak to each other

Ziŋan tiparso sua pisin mini som. —They did not talk with each other again.

sua soŋana

—speaking

Nio kwon ipata pa sua soŋana. —I am not a good speaker./ It is difficult for me to speak.

Zin timbel sua soŋana. —They talked a lot.

soŋaaŋ

alt. soŋaŋ

- leader, spokesperson

def. Tomtom ta iwe uteene pa kar, provins Gabana, ni soŋaaŋ ki Morobe Provis. —The governor is the leader of Morobe Province.

— speaker, town crier, announcer (person in the village who is responsible for giving announcements. They walk through the village calling out announcements. In the past, this was one of the jobs of the kon tumbuunu.)

Namelebi, ni soŋaaŋ ki kar Yaŋla. —Old Namele is the town crier of Yangla village.

-so kaala

- cut someone’s talk short, interrupt, butt into someone’s conversation

- say that something is reserved for some purpose

-sope

- advise, give advice to, instruct

sopaŋa-

N _INAL Stative

—advising, instructing

sua sopeŋaŋ —advice

see also: sua ‘talk, speech, words, discussion’

so 3

— show

Ni iso namaana mi kumbuunu pisin. —He showed his hands and feet to them.

‘Nio nomon ti irao appunu.’ (Ni iso namaana mburaana). —This hand of mine is able to hit you. (He shows the strength of his hand).

-so A pa B

- teach A about B (Kampalap dialect equivalent of -paute ‘teach’)

-so A, be B

- If A had happened, then B would have happened (= counterfactual modality)

Nu so kam uraata, so angiimu. —If you (SG) had worked, I would have paid you.

O Merere, kozobe nu mbot taingi, so atoŋ imeete som. —O Lord, if you had been here, my older brother would not have died.

-so/so A, to na B

- when ... then

So belo itaŋ, na nu lela. —When the bell rings, then you (SG) go inside.

A ta so ... na

- whoever, whatever, whenever, however
soborou

Tomtom ta so ipun tomtom toro ma imeete, na ni tomini ko tipuni ma imeete. —Whoever kills someone, he too must be killed. Mbotjana padejana taso Anutu ikam piti, na lelende ambai men. —Whatever kind of life God gives to us (INC), we should be happy [Lit. ‘our insides are only good’] Koroŋ boozomen ta so lelem pa, na ni ko ikam pu. —Whatever you (SG) want, he will give it to you. Mazwaana ta so aŋbotmbot su toono, na nio ko aŋpakur ni zaana. —However long I live on this earth, I will exalt his name. Mbulu ta so lelem be kam pini, na kam men tau. —Whatever you (SG) want to do to him, just do it.

soborou V_Intr
construction: -soborou sala
▷ stumble over, come up against, hit against
Aŋkot zugut ma aŋsoborou sala ke pataana. —I walked in the darkness and stumbled over a log.
▷ happen upon, come upon, run into
Ko tosoborou sala (pa) pataŋana sa. —We (INC) might run into some difficulty.
Amlela ma amsoborou sala moomo Aŋo. To amili maampa pa zaala toro. —We (EXC) went and happened upon the snake Ango. So then we returned and went another way. [The snake Ango is a clan totem.]
Amsula be amwe Buburundu, mi amsoborou sala pizin moori. Tana amlela amwe ndalea. —We (EXC) went down to bathe at Buburundu, but ran into some women there. So we went further upstream and bathed there.
see also: -porou sala

sok N
▷ forest area that has never been cut or cultivated before, virgin forest area
def. Su mbitiŋana. Tikam woomo pa sa zen, tikam uraata pa zen. —Fresh forest. They haven’t ever made a garden in it, they haven’t ever worked on it.
lele sok — a virgin forest area
-kan sok
▷ work on an area that has never been cultivated before, pioneer
Kere koŋ lele sa be ituŋ aŋkan sok pa. Pa ingi aŋkamam rangaata. —Look for some area of virgin forest area that I can cultivate. For now I am working on an old garden site.

sokaala V_Tr
▷ say that something is reserved for some purpose
Irao aŋkam pu som. Pa aŋsokaala pa uraata toro kek. —I can’t give [it] to you (SG). For I have already said it is reserved for another purpose.
Nio aŋsokaala kaŋar tana kek. Kasala pepe. —I have said that that galip nut tree is reserved. Do not go up it.
see also: -roogo
▷ cut someone’s talk, butt into someone’s conversation, interrupt
Ni isokaala sua kiti. —He interrupted our (INC) talk.

sokere V_Tr
▷ influence someone to do wrong, prompt to do wrong by talking quietly to, incite, stir up, foment, instigate
Ni isokere zin tomooto mi moori be tizem mbulu kizin ambaiŋana. —He causes people to leave their good behaviour.
Tomtom Sanaana isokere iti be toto mbulu kini sananŋana. —The Devil (Lit. ‘bad person’) influences us (INC) to follow his bad behaviour.

parsokere V_Middle
▷ egg each other on, urge each other, incite each other
Zin paŋ tiparsokore zin, tabe tila ma tikam mbulu tana. —The four of them egged each other on, and so they went and did that (bad) behaviour.
similar: -kere

sokorei Pronoun
▷ what?
Kena ko nu kam leŋ sokorei? —What, then, will you (SG) give me?
Keteene malmal pa sokorei ta ikotyaara ruumu? —What was he so angry about that he broke the house to pieces?
Ko aŋso se ki sokorei, to kakam ŋgar pa? —What shall I compare it to, so that you (PL) will understand it?
Nu ru sokorei toro? —What else are you (SG) looking for?
Ingi sokorei? —What is this?
dial. var. sokori (Kampalap)

sokorei sa ta so
▷ whatever
Sokorei sa ta nu sombe wi yo pa na, nio ko aŋkam pu. —Whatever you (SG) ask me, I
soksok

will give to you.
sokorei ma sokorei  ► whatever else
motmooto, ma siizi, ma sokorei, ma sokorei
—worms, and grasshoppers and whatever else
soksok  V_Intr_Uninf Redup
► drift/ move slowly floating on the surface of water
Ye iwin naamba ma soksok pa tai kuliyeete.
—The fish drank the poisonous root, and floated on the surface of the sea.
Woongo soksok ma ile. —The canoe slowly drifted in towards the shore [being driven by the wind].
Puge soksok ma ile. —A crocodile is moving upstream (moving slowly on the surface of the water, only the tail is moving).
Man alaŋlaŋ soksok ma ilela. —A wild duck is floating and coming upstream.

-sol1  V_Tr
► hollow out, hew or carve out the inside of a canoe or drum
Sol woongo leleene. —Hew out the inside of the canoe.
Ni isol garamut leleene. —He hollowed out the inside of the slit drum.
see also: -kan, -sap, -ŋgal, -no leleene

-sol2  V_Tr Redup
Zolzol kataama pepe! —Don’t keep pushing the door open!

-sol3  V_Tr
► drink water (by putting one’s mouth into the water)
Miri yo ma ansaana kek. Ingi be ansula ma ansol koŋ yok sa. (kwon isula yok) —I am really suffering from thirst. I am about to go down [to the river] and drink some water. similar: -win

-soloongo  V_Intr_Stat Stative
► feel sick in one’s stomach, feel nauseous, be about to vomit
Ni koopoono isoongo. —He felt sick/ nauseous.
similar: kete- salakaaga
► be in a bad way (figurative use, said of the whole village)
Kar koopoono isoongo, pa tomtom tikam zoorojana booze. —The village is in a bad way, for the people are doing a lot of disobedience.

som1  Adv_S
dial. var. siom (Gauru)
► not, negative
Zin timar som. —They did not come.
Iti iroo tapasaana zin som. —We (INC) should not harm them.
Nio appaata buk ma imap som. —I didn’t finish reading the book.

Intj
► no
Som, nio ayre i som. —No, I did not see her.
som kat  V_Tr
► not at all
Tiulu yam risa som kat. —They didn’t help us (EXC) at all.
► interjection expressing exasperation
Niom tina, som kat! —You people are hopeless!
soom  V_Tr
► no, not so (indicates a polite rejection of something the hearer has said or assumes)
Soom, niom ituyom kakam kan kini. —Not so, you yourselves give them food.
Soom, zin tileŋ kek. —Not so, they have heard already.
Soom. Ni tau. —Not so. It is him.
som kat  V_Tr Redup
► soon, it won’t be long before..., it wasn’t long before
Molo som to timar. —It won’t be long before they came./ It wasn’t long before they came./ Soon they will come./ Soon they came.
► suddenly and surprisingly (used in stories to introduce unexpected events)
Molo som na, ayela ki Merere ipet kini.
—Suddenly and surprisingly an angel of God appeared to him.

molo som na, ...  V_Tr
► unsuccessfully, not successful, not able, in vain
Niam amru i ma som. —We (INC) looked for him but were not able to find him.
Aŋtoombo aŋtoombo ma som. —I tried and tried, but was not successful.

Som, mi…

► action is interrupted before it is completed, just then when…

Aŋwatwaata buk su ruumu tio. Som, mi tomtom ti imar. —I was reading a book in my house, when this person came.

Yesi imanga pa pai kini. Som, mi tomooto ta, ikoŋuru i ma imar. —Jesus was about to begin his journey. But just then a man came towards him.

somŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

► without, lacking, not being something

Lele yok somŋana. —Dry area, area without water, desert

sua yono somŋana —talk with no fruit/results, idle/useless talk

wal ta len ñgar somŋan —people who do not have understanding/knowledge, foolish people

wal ta Yuda somŋan i —non-Jewish people, Gentiles (biblical key term)

moori kopo somŋana —barren woman

lele ta ka tomtom somŋana (=lele bilimŋana) —uninhabited area

Nio kusiŋ somŋoŋ. —I do not have a spouse, I am unmarried.

Niom ta leyom korọŋ somŋoyom. —You (PL) who do not have [many] things./ You who are poor.

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Nio sombe mete tio inmbot, nako ay mar pa uraata som. —If my illness continues, I won’t come to work.

Sombe belo mataana kana itaq, na nu la we. —When the first bell rings, you go wash.

note: Compound of -so ‘say’ plus the modal adverb be ‘non-assertion of factuality’

mazwaana ta so(mbe)…nako

► as long as, whenever

Mazwaana ta so nu mbotombot su toono, nako kam uraata biibi. —As long as you (SG) live on earth, you will [have to] do hard work.

zin/wal/tomtom ta so(mbe) ... nako

► whoever, whoever all

Wal ta so tikampe u, na nio ko ayjampe zin. —Whoever does good to you (SG), I will do good to them.

-sombe2

V_SComp

alt. sobe
dial. var. -sobe (Kampalap)

► say

To iso pini ma isombe: “Biibi, ley!” —Then he said to him: “Lord, listen!”

► intend, want

Nio aŋsombe aŋpit mbol. —I want to tell a story.

note: Compound of -so ‘say’ plus the modal adverb be ‘non-assertion of factuality’

sombor1

N

► tree type (good smell, oil is used for flattening hair, as a medicine, and to magically stop rain or undo magic)

sombor2

N_Event

► pimple (has some pus inside, often appears after shaving)

Ni, sombor ikam mataana/ kuzuunu. —He has a pimple on his eye/nose.

somsom

N_Redup

► bamboo (small, used for blowguns and flutes)

Tala teteteete lende somsom. —Let’s go and cut ourselves some pieces of small bamboo.

somto

N_Stative

► very small, tiny

Kam buza ku somto ri na imar muggu. —First give (me) your (SG) really small knife.

ruumu somto —tiny house

somtoto

N_Redup

► smallest

Koroŋ munmun. Somtoto pa korọŋ ta boozomen. —[They are] small things. The
smallest of all things.
Yo serembat somtotonj isula kuuru mi noi.
—Collect the tiniest sweet potatoes [and put them] into a pot and boil them.

*sona-*

N Inal
► what relative/ relation?
Mark soŋana niwi? —What relation is Mark to you?
Nu sopom ta Silas? Ni na nio atoŋ. —What relation to you is Silas? He is my older brother.

*sonaan*

N alt. soŋana
► one who gives announcements, announcer, town crier (person in the village who is responsible for giving announcements. They walk through the village calling out announcements in a loud voice.)

Namelebi ni soŋaan ki kar Yaŋla.
—Old Namele is the one who gives announcements in Yangla village.
► head, leader
Gabana, ni soŋaan ki Morobe Provins.
—The governor is the head of Morobe Province.

*soŋsooŋgo*

N Redup
► fencing around a restricted area, (usually made of standing coconut palm fronds)
Zin Koobo tingun soŋsooŋgo, pa tiyaaru Nakannut ise kar. —The inner islanders fenced in an area, because they brought a Nakannut into the village.
def. Soŋsooŋgo, ina didi be tapakaala lele pa Nakannut, naroogo, nol. —Soŋsooŋgo, that is a wall with which we enclose an area for a Nakannut ceremony, dancing, or a market.

*soobo*

N
construction: ka- soobo
► thigh (from knee to the hip)
Koj soobo tyooyou. —My thigh hurts.
► lap
Pikin imbutul se koŋ soobo. —The child sat on my lap.
similar: suki-

*soolo*

N
► floor, flooring (usually made out of sections of black palm trunks)
Ruumu tiam na, tisupaala mbereeme ma iwe soolo. Mi opis na, tisupaala palaŋ ma iwe soolo. —Our (EXC) house, they split black palm for [its] flooring. But the office, they cut planks for the flooring

*soolo sala*

V Intr
► get stuck on, run aground
Woongo isolo sala magat. —The boat ran aground in the shallow spot.
Tamen iti tala, mako tosoolo sala mutu sa, to ambai piti. —But we (INC) will go and run aground on some island, and then it will be okay for us.

*Tisur ma tisolo sala mutu/ peende/ magat.
—They drifted along until they ran aground on an island/ sandy area/ reef (shallow spot).

*soono*

N
► leaf or branch used as a mark on betel-nut palms, or other types of fruit-bearing trees to show that access to the tree is restricted and its fruits are not available for general consumption, mark that something is reserved or restricted

Tere soono imbotmbot, tana irao tumbuulu som.
—We (INC) see there is a mark of restriction, so we should not bother it.

Ni ipo soono la kanar kini.
—He put a reserved mark on his galip nut tree [so that others would not take nuts from it].
► mark of engagement
Moori tana na, soono ki Apei ila kini kek.
—That woman, Apei's engagement mark [ring, armlet] is already on her.
► protection
Moori ru tana men tipa pepe. K. igaaba zin be iwe soono pa ziru, to ambai. —Those two girls should not walk by themselves. If K. accompanies them as protection, then it will be good.

*soono*

N Redup
► fencing around a restricted area

*soono*

V Tr
► have one's fill of something
Aŋkam uraata ma sono yo ma niŋ isaanu.
—I have had enough of the work and am tired.
satisfy
Zin tikan kini ma isoonjo zin mungu. Sombe ka lwoono imbot, to iti takan. —They are to eat until they are completely satisfied first. If there is some still left, then we (INC) can have some to eat.
similar: ma irao
sooro  N
► soft ground left after a stump of a tree has rotted (often used as a nursery for growing plants)
Ur seeme tana ila sooro tana. Kaimer to tapaaza. —Put that new shoot of taro into that soft ground. Later we (INC) will transplant it.
-sope  V_Tr
► advise, instruct, give guidance
Itum sope yam lak! —You yourself advise us (EXC)!
Niom kosope i som, tabe ikin pegee ma boozo som. —You (PL) didn't advise him properly, so he didn't pick very many betel-peppers.
Mi iggi ansope u pa uraata ta ima nomom kek. —And now I am instructing you (SG) concerning the work that has become your responsibility.
Tana iggi ansope yom be loŋa kamar tio. —Therefore I advise you (SG) to quickly come to me.
sopolai  N_Event
construction: -kam sopolai
► working together, two people doing sago squeezing at the same time (squeezing sago into the same dish (each has their own yamban sago processing structure, but their sago starch runs into the same dish.)
N. mi L. tikam sopolai pa kil tamen. —N. and L. worked together squeezing sago pulp into the same dish.
dial. var. saplai (Marile)
sopooro1  N
► end boards of a canoe (planks attached at the front and back of a canoe to prevent the sea from breaking in)
def. Woongo ka soporo imender se woongo ndomoono be ipakaala tai. —The end board of the canoe stands on the canoe to block the sea water.
Ndi ma soporo ki woongo. —Sideboards and end boards of a canoe
Iьте konkonyana na, tipaati be ndeme soporo
(sayeete). —A thin pig, they call it a ‘back [like an] end board’ [because its backbone is plainly visible with no meat around it].
ndomo- sopoorona-
► forehead that is protruding (with no hair and shiny, used as an insult or joke)
Ndomom sopoorogom! —You are someone with a protruding forehead!
similar: ndomo-pokpok/ ndomo-imbuk
-sopooro2  V_Tr
► burn the mouth (used of ginger, pepper)
Marai/ Lombo isoporo kwon. —Ginger/ Chilli burns my mouth.
sor  N
► needle (traditionally made out of a particular bone from a bat's wing)
def. tiron munmun ila begeene kunduunu —their small bones at the end of the wing
Sor na, tiurpe pa mbia tiroono, mi tisese mi pa. —Needles, they make [them] from a bat's bone and sew sleeping mats with them.
Sombe itoombo be iloondo pa sor sumbuunu, ko tira? —If it tries to go through the eye of a needle, would it be able?
sor lela  V_Intr_Uninfl
► come in to the beach, land on a beach (used of boats)
Woongo sor lela peende uunu. —The canoe landed on the beach.
Molo som na sor lela lele tabe tila pa i. —Soon they landed at the place where they were going.
sorok1  Adv_Pred0&1&NP
► just, for no reason, without reason, for no good reason, without basis, aimlessly
Ni iso sua sorok. —He said it without having any real grounds for what he said.
Agseeegge sorok. —I just laughed for no reason.
Agbeedde sorok be ayute beedeŋana. —I am just fiddling with writing in order to learn how to write.
Zin tiwwa len sorok. Tila tikam uraata som.
—They are just walking around for pleasure. They are not going to do any work.
Imbot sorok ta kena, mi tala. —Just leave it like that, and let's go.
► for free, without paying, for nothing, uselessly, in vain, without having any real results
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sorok</th>
<th>N_Stative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ni ila ikam sorok koroŋ.  Mataana ingal be loja ikot som. —He went and just took it [without paying for it]. He is not thinking about repaying it quickly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nio aŋkam uraata sorok. —I worked for no pay/ for free/ in vain/ without having any results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tikam pio sorok. —They gave it to me for free.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ improperly, haphazardly, partially</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tinguuru raama ki sop som. Tinguuru sorok. —They didn’t wash it with soap. They just washed it [i.e. without soap].</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ without permission</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kam sorok koroŋ tana paso? Koroŋ ku? —Why did you (SG) just take that thing without asking permission. Is it yours?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorok som</td>
<td>N_Stative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ not insignificant amount (i.e. a lot, very many, very much)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nio appaza mbu sorok som. —I planted a huge number of betel-nut palms.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Zin wal ta timar na, sorok som. —It was not an insignificant number of people that came. [i.e. a lot of people came]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorok sorok</td>
<td>N_Stative Redup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ insignificant (plural)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koroŋ sorok sorok ta boozomen —all kinds of insignificant little things (plants, grasses, insects, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ke pareiŋan tabe anyembut? Ke sorok sorok. —What kind of trees should I cut? Any kind, it doesn’t matter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ worthless and bad, contemptible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mbulu sorok sorok —all kinds of contemptible, bad behaviour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ baseless, without foundation, without cause, unwarranted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sua sorok sorok —talk for which there is no basis, idle talk, empty talk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorokŋa-</td>
<td>N_Inal_Stative Redup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ lacking status, unimportant, ordinary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ poor</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sosor</th>
<th>V_Tr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ni tomtom sorokŋana. —He is a person without status/ someone unimportant/ a poor person.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opposite: za-ŋa-sorokŋa-</td>
<td>N_Inal_Stative Redup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wal sorokŋan (wal ta timbot sorok) —poor people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorok</td>
<td>V_Tr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alt. -sorokkaala</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ harm a small child by poor family planning (i.e. the mother becomes pregnant too quickly, and therefore is not able to nurse the child as long as she should.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zin tisorok(kaala) pikin tana ma runguunu isaan. —They harmed that child by poor family planning and [now] his/her appearance is poor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parei ta ni kopo suruunu? Tisoroki tau. Ni pikin pomolŋana. —Why does he have diarrhoea? They harmed him by poor family planning. He is a child of poor family planning.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>similar: -pomol (Central)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sosooro</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▶ decoration type (worn by women over their buttocks when dancing)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ou, kala kingiimi leyom sosooro som? —Hey, [why] aren’t you (PL) going to buy yourselves backside decorations?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-pasosooro</td>
<td>V_Tr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ put buttock decorations on someone else</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kam sosoooro mi pasosooro sin moori be tirak. —Get buttock decorations and put them on the women so they can dance.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dial. var. mul, namul (Marile)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sosor</th>
<th>N_Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▶ wrong, wrongdoing, guilt, mistake, error</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ sin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nio ko appasaana toono pa sanaana mi sosor kizin tomtom. —I will destroy the earth on account of the sins and wrongdoing of the people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
le- sosor sa som

> innocent, not guilty

Tomtom tingi, ni le sosor sa som. —This person, he had no guilt. [=He was innocent.]

sua sosor

> bad talk, foul language, swearing, profanity, call the names of taboo body parts in order to insult someone

-sosor

V_Intr

> make a mistake, err, be in error, be incorrect

> do wrongly, do incorrectly, foul up

Nio apsosor pa zaala, ta aspera Lablab som. —It was because I made a mistake and took the wrong path that I did not get to Lablab.

Ni isosor pa sua. Ito sua ambaitjana men som. Iso sua sananajna ngaabu. —He erred in [his] talk. He did not only follow good talk. He said some bad things along with it.

Ijgar tiam isosor, mi nomoyam mi kumbuyam isosor. —Our (EXC) thinking is wrong, and our hands and legs have done wrong.

-pasosor

V_Tr

> mislead, lead someone astray

Ni ipasosor yo pa zaala toro. Aampa ndel. —He lead me astray from the road. We (EXC) went a different way.

-sun sosor

V_Tr

> curse, wish evil on, ask God to do bad to someone

Kusun sosor pisin pepe. —Do not curse them/ wish evil on them.

kwo- isosor pa

V_Intr

> use bad language, swear, say the names of taboo body parts in order to insult someone (considered to be very bad behaviour), use God's name inappropriately (Lit. 'mouth do wrong to')

Kwom isosor pini paso? —Why did you (SG) use bad language to her?

-sotaara

V_Tr

> inform, tell, notify, announce (Lit. 'speak-cut')

def. Nio apso sua pa tomtom toro, som wal pakan bekena anpaute i/zin pa koror sa. —I say something to someone else or some other people in order to make him/ them know about something.

Zin mbororjan tisotaara zin kongriges pa. —The elders informed the congregation about it.

Sotaara zin pa patajana kitin tingi. —Inform them about this problem of ours (INC).

Ni isotaara zin kembei ni be izen zin. —He notified them that he was about to leave them.

-sotartaara

V_Tr Redup

Niom korot to kozotartaara yam karaa, to ambai. Mi som, tabe patajana ipet. —If you (PL) were in the habit of informing us (EXC) quickly, it would have been better. But you didn't, and so there was a problem.

sua sotaaranana

> preface/ notice/ announcement/ proclamation/ information

-sou

V_Tr

> grasp, grab, put both arms around, take hold of, catch

Nio aŋsou poz. —I grabbed/caught the cat.

Tikwaara pu mi tisou pje. —They carried [and set up] a net and caught a pig.

Tomtom ta iwin ma igadgada, to ipa kat som. Ni isou supurpururu ndeete be isala pa ruumu kini. —When someone drinks and becomes drunk, then he does not walk properly. He tries to grasp at the staircase in order to go up into his house but misses.

similar: -zorom

> embrace

Lutuunu imar pa taun, to naana iloondo ma isou i, mi ibeŋbeeŋe pini. —When her son came from town, then the mother ran and embraced him with both arms.

Lutunj, mar sou yo. —My son, come and embrace me.

-zouzou

V_Tr Redup

Zin tamuriŋ tizouzou nggereene. —The girls were catching crayfish [using just their hands].

-parsou

V_Middle

> hold each other, embrace

Ziŋan woono mooroo bizin tiparsou zin mi titan. —She and her daughter-in-laws embraced [held each other] and cried.

-soukiskis

V_Tr Redup

> hold on to strongly, keep holding

To tiizini soukiskis toono kumbuunu nguzuunu mi isu. —Then his younger brother was born, holding on to his older brother’s heel.
soukaala

- **sou nanaana**
  ▶ try to grab, keep trying to take hold of (but being unsuccessful), try to catch something that is running away (for example a chicken or pig, several efforts are needed)
  
  *Zin pikin tisou nanaana man, tamen loga tisou i som. Pa man itujkewa zin.* —The children tried to catch the chicken, but could not get hold of it quickly. For the chicken kept getting away from them.

-zouzou uri kuinuunu

▶ flail one’s limbs or act strangely after falling or being hit badly, be unconscious, about to die (Lit. ‘be catching the spirit of the victim’)

*Nangag ta, isala mbu ma itop su toono, to izouzou uri kununu isu ta mbu uunu na.* —A young man climbed up a betel-nut palm and fell down to the ground, and then he was there flailing his limbs at the base of the betel-nut palm.

def. *Tomtom ta ingal ñge.* *To tomtom toto ilondo kaimer ma imar be ingali tomini.*

*Som, mi tomtom ta ingali mungu na ipetteke i.* "Íngali pepe. Pa ínga izouzou uri kuinuunu be imeete.” —Someone spears a pig. Then someone else comes running up and wants to spear it also. But the one that had already spear it stops him, [saying:] “Don’t spear it. For it is flailing its limbs and is about to die.”

-soukaala

▶ wrap something around something else in order to cover and protect it

*Pikin niini itekteege. Kam kawaala ma soukaala.* —The child is cold. Get a towel and wrap it around him to keep him warm.

*Kam taui ma soukaala kini.* —Get a towel and wrap it around the food to cover it.

-sousou

▶ beach that is sandy, shore, coastal area

*Tipyeetse woongo ma tilela sousou uunu kizin Marile.* —They paddled and went in to the Marile beach.

*Zin tila ma tirao sousou mi mutu ta boozomen.* —They went to all the coastal areas and islands.

*Amse kizin su sousou uunu kizin Marile.* —We (EXC) came upon them at the Marile beach.

***sou nanaana***

note: Yangla and Gauru use this form similar: *peende* ‘general term for a seaside or coastal area’ (Where the two terms are distinguished, *sousou* is a sandy beach where boats can land.) loan from Mutu language, cf. *sasau* ‘sand’

**sousou uunu ka-**

▶ people living near a beach

-soyaara

▶ speak publicly, proclaim, preach, tell out *Tumbuk sua, to tomtom sa ila be isoyaara.* —Once we (INC) have reached a decision, then someone can go to announce it publicly.

*Soyaara uuruunu ambaiŋana.* —Preach the good news.

*To isoyaara itunu zaana Yooba mi mbulu kini.* —Then he proclaimed/ told about his name Yahweh and his behaviour.

*Yoan isoyaara sua ki Anutu.* —John proclaimed God’s talk.

-soyaaranŋana

▶ proclaiming, preaching

*Motoyom siŋsiŋ pa uuruunu ambaiŋana soyaaranŋana.* —Be eager in preaching the Good News.

-su

▶ uninhabited or uncultivated area in the forest, area that is uncut or overgrown

*Buzur boozomen timbot su leleene.* —There is plenty of game in the forest.

*Amla ampa su leleene.* —We (EXC) went walking in the forest.

*Zin tila su molo.* —They went far into the forest.

*Su ise ma isaana pa balus muriini.* —The airstrip is completely overgrown.

**su mbitiŋana**—jungle, deep forest, virgin forest [where there has never been any habitation]

see also: *sok* ‘forest that has never been cut before, virgin forest’

-su ka-

▶ related to the forest

*koroŋ su kan mi mbili kar kan* —wild animals of the forest and domesticated animals

-su

▶ come down, descend, go down (moving toward the speaker)
Nu su! — You (SG) come down!

Salum ikam mi isu mi iwar. — Salum took down the mat, and spread it down.

- come down with illness, fall ill
Nio anay isu. — My mother fell ill.

- step down from one's position, leave one's position

Ni isu lene pa uraata. Pa ni leleene pa uraata tana mini som. — He stepped down from his position. For he did not like that work anymore.

- be born
Pikin isu zen. — The baby is not born yet.

Nio aŋsu pa ndaama 1962. — I was born in 1962.

- begin a new phase of action (rhetorical device in narrative texts)

To ziru tisu na tiso... — Then the two of them got into the act and said...

- be, come (used of environmental phenomena like rain, calm weather, dawn)
Miiri ma duubu biibi. Buri ta taun isu i. — There was a big storm. Just now the weather is calming down. (Lit. 'calm weather is descending'.

Neeri, yaŋ biibi isu. — Yesterday, there was a big rain.

Zugut mandiŋ isu. — A great darkness came.
Zoŋ biibi isu. — There was a time of intense sun/drought.

Berek isu kat zen. — It is not really dawn yet.

- abate, moderate, subside
Miiri mburaana isu zen. — The wind hasn’t abated/subsided yet.

kete- su
- rest

Ketem su pa uraata. — Rest from the work.

kuli- isu
- lose weight, become thin (Lit. 'skin descends')

Kulig isu ma aŋkoŋkoŋ. — I lost weight and got thin.

mbule- isu
- sit down

-su ma -se
- go back and forth, go up and down
- be upset with and give strong talk to, scold

Nangag tikem mbu ki Y, ta kolman tisu ma tise pizin. Toro iso, toro iso, toro iso ma tau, tikam ma nangag titanţan. — It was because the boys stole Y.'s betel-nuts that the older men ‘went up and down’ at them [=spoke very sternly to them]. One spoke, another spoke, another spoke, and it went on until they had the boys crying.

-zzu/ -zuzu
- going up and down

Woongo izzu mi izze pa tai keeteene. — The canoe/boat went up and down on the ocean [waves].

- busy, hustle back and forth doing work

Zin moori tizzo ma tizze pa uraata. — The women kept going up and down [=were busy, hustling back and forth] with work.

Nio izzu ma izze pa you tegeyana. — She was going up and down getting the food cooked.

su3 Serial verb
alt. isu

- in, on, at, down

Tiiur mburu isu toono. — They put the cargo down on the ground.

Tikam uraata isu Lae. — They worked in Lae.

mboti kiti su toono — our (INC) life here on earth

Tizza yam su kar. — They are waiting for us (EXC) in the village.

Posi ikeene su mbaruumu. — The cat is sleeping under the house.

Mbol ta imap su ti. — The story ends here.

Timbot parei su Finland? — How are they doing in Finland?

Nio aŋsu su Karapo. — I was born in Karapo.

-pun su kar
- settle down and live in a new place

Tipun su igeel kar tana. — They settled near that village.

sua talk, speech, utterance, conversation, word(s), message, discussion

Nio len sa ri pu. — I have a little something to say to you.

see also: -so ‘say, speak’

-so sua (pa A) (pa B)
- talk, speak (to A) (about/concerning B)

-so le- sua
- have a pleasurable conversation, have a chat

Zin moori tizzo len sua. — The women were having a pleasurable conversation/chat.
sua

-gibi sua (sananŋana) pa
▶ curse, speak badly to someone (Lit. ‘throw (bad) talk at’)

-kam sua pa
▶ accuse, rebuke, exhort, negotiate (Lit. ‘do/give talk to/about’)
Zin tiparkam sua pizin. —They accused each other.
similar: -piyooto sua boozo

-kam sua boozo pa
▶ complain about (Lit. ‘do a lot of talk about’)
similar: -yo kwo- pa (Lit. ‘collect mouth concerning’)

-kan la sua
▶ believe and obey (Lit. ‘eat at the talk’)

-leŋ la sua
▶ obey (Lit. ‘listen/hear at the talk’)

-mbuk sua (pa A) (pa B)
▶ agree to, promise to A concerning B, make a covenant/contract with A concerning B (Lit. ‘tie talk to A concerning B’)

-ngal sua pa
▶ accuse (Lit. ‘throw talk at’)

-paała sua
▶ read

-pasaana sua pa
▶ blaspheme, talk badly about (Lit. ‘harm talk concerning’)

-pekël sua
▶ answer, reply to, respond to (what has been said)

-pemet sua
▶ put an end to, cut off (what someone is saying)

-piri sua (sananŋana)
▶ curse, speak badly to someone (Lit. ‘toss (bad) talk at’)

-pingis sua
▶ twist talk, misrepresent what has been said

-pombol sua pa
▶ witness to, confirm that something is true (Lit. ‘strengthen talk concerning’)

-reege sua mbukŋana
▶ break a promise/contract

-seenge sua
▶ continue to speak, add to what has been said

-soyaara sua
▶ proclaim, announce

-suk sua
▶ accuse

-tooro sua
▶ translate, use parabolic talk/figurative language (Lit. ‘turn talk’)

-ur sua
▶ give an order, command (Lit. ‘put talk’)

-urpe sua
▶ reconcile, settle a dispute (Lit. ‘fix talk’)

-zooro (la) sua
▶ disobey, resist what has been said

kwo- suaŋa-
▶ talkative

sua izalla
▶ a lot of people are eagerly talking (Lit. ‘talk is ascending’)

sua baba
▶ covered speech, speaking in general terms, (but often with the intent that particular people realise that the words are actually directed towards them in particular, Lit. ‘wide/flat talk’)

sua kankaanŋana
▶ foolish speech, stupid speech, crazy talk

sua kekeŋana
▶ strong speech, strong words, forceful words, harsh words (Lit. ‘rigid talk’)

sua leleeneŋa-
▶ enticing, seductive, alluring (“insides/feelings talk”)
Tikam sua leleeneŋana pizin moori, to zin lelen ila kizin. —They speak enticingly/seductively to the women, and then the women got interested in them.

sua luumunŋana
▶ peaceful/gentle speech, peace (Lit. ‘cool talk’)

sua mataana
▶ main point of the talk, topic of discussion (Lit. ‘eye of the talk’)

sua mata yaryaaraŋana
▶ living talk/words, talk/words that give(s) life (Lit. ‘eye shining talk’)

sua mbuyeeneŋana
▶ flattering speech, enticing words (Lit. ‘fatty/oily talk’)

sua miiri/ sua sorok
▶ rumour, talk with no basis (Lit. ‘wind talk’)

sua ŋeŋana
▶ funny speech, joke

-

a b d e g h i k l m n b n d n g o p r s t u w y z
sua ndabokŋana
★ good speech/words
sua ŋonoono
★ truth, true talk
sua pakaamŋana
★ lie, false/deceptive speech
sua pamotoŋana
★ threat
sua pemetŋana
★ conclusion
sua repiiliŋana
★ scornful speech, mocking
sua sananŋana
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-pusuk    V_Tr
▷ push down or away
Pusuk zin ma tilae, mi niom kala ma kumuunugu. —Push them aside and you (PL) go ahead.
▷ blame someone else when you have been accused of something
Niam amsuk sua pini, mi ni ipusuk la ki tomtom toro. —We (EXC) accused him, but he blamed someone else instead.
-parsuk    V_Middle
▷ accuse each other, blame each other
Tiparsuk sua pizin. —They accused each other.
-sukat    V_Tr
▷ cut in half cleanly with one blow
Tisukat kiu, mok, serembat biibi. —They cut the big yam, taro, sweet potato cleanly in half.
Tisukat mok tana ma iwe ruŋa ruŋa men, mi isula kuuru. —They cut those taros in half, and [put them] into a pot.
Amsap kitimbi ma aŋsukat kumbuŋ ndemeene pa nakabasi. —We (EXC) were hewing posts and I cut the top of my foot with [my] axe.
sukatŋa-    N_Inal_Stative
▷ steep, straight
lele sukatŋana —very steep slope
similar: sipkatŋa-, kiskatŋa-, zalŋkatŋa-, tarŋkatŋa-
suki-    N_Inal
▷ thigh, upper part of leg, lap
Posi itimblogbil ise sukini. —The cat is rolling around on my lap.
Pikin ikeene ma uteene ise naana sukiini, mi naana iru kut kini. —The child lay down and put her head on her mother’s lap, and her mother looked for lice in the child’s hair.
suksuk    V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▷ nod, wag (one’s head to show scorn/mockery)
Uten suksuk sala pini mi tiso: “Re kek?” —They were wagging their heads up at him and said: “Do you (SG) see now what has happened to you?”
suku- (sukuunu)    N_Inal
construction: rege- sukuunu
▷ joint (of shoulder)
Aŋbaada mburu biibi isala regeŋ sukuunu,
tana imbekes ma regeŋ iyoyou kat.
—Because I carried a heavy load on my shoulder, it got sprained/strained, and [now] my shoulder really hurts.
-sukuundu    V_Intr_Stative
▷ be tilted, be on its side, be at an angle, lean over at an angle
Ruumu isukuundu, pa kar ingal ka kitimbi ma ipolpol. —The house is tilted, because a car hit its posts and it partly collapsed.
Pin isukuundu (≡ indu) —The banana plant is leaning over.
similar: -mbot ŋoobo, -terre
mata- isukuundu pa
▷ look sideways at, look askance at, avoid looking at someone directly, avert one’s eyes from, look at something with one’s head down
Ketem malmal mi motom isukuundu paso?
—Why are you (SG) angry and looking away?
dial. var. -sukuundu (Marile)
sul    N
▷ shell knife (made out of a pearl shell, used for peeling taro, sweet potatoes, yams, etc. It has a small dent made into it.)
Kam sul imar ma aŋkis mok. —Bring a shell knife and I will peel some taro.
-sula1    V_Intr
▷ descend, go down (moving away from both the speaker and hearer)
Niom kezem ruumu mi kusula toono. —You (PL) leave the house and go down to the ground.
Zoŋ isula. —The sun set.
Timeeet mi timiili ma tisula mini toono.
—They died and went back down into the ground again.
tug sula —all the way down
note: compound of -su + -la
▷ go counter-clockwise on the island in the Mbula language area (i.e. from Yangla towards Kampalap. Gauru, Yangla are considered to be ‘up’, while Marile, Kampalap, and Kabi are ‘down.’ Or it may be purely a matter of elevation, since both Gauru and Yangla are the most inland of all Mbula villages, while Marile and Kampalap are located near to the beach and Kabi is right on the beach.)
-sula

Niam ambot Yaŋla mi amsombe amsula
_Kampalap._ —We (EXC) were in Yangla village
and planned to go down to Kampalap.

-zulla, -zulala  V_Intr Redup
Loŋa kuzzula! Ko woongo izem yom. —Go
down quickly. Otherwise the boat will
leave you (PL) behind.

Yok tirereere ma tizulla pa lele ŋgolooboŋan.
—Rivers are flowing and going down into
the valleys.

sula2  Serial verb
▶ down, into, downwards (moving away
from the speaker and hearer)
Ni iboobo sula pizin. —He called down to
them.

Nio aŋtwi i sula zaala lwoono. —I buried
her on the way [to our destination].

Kipiri zin sula yok. —Throw them down
into the river.

Tiur sula timbiiri. —They put it down into
the wooden dish.

Ur ṣngar popoŋana ta ingeeze men sula lelen.
—Put new thinking that is completely
clean down into my insides [=give me a
new, clean heart].

zulla  Serial verb Redup
Tiurur pat izulla kolekta muriini. —They
were putting money down into the place
for the collection.

-sulaae  V_Intr
▶ go down and over
Nio aŋsulaae Moka ruumu kini. —I went
down and over to Moka's house.

sulpaŋga  N
▶ palm frond (sago or coconut frond,
= Tok Pisin _panggal_)
def. Ni kiini ta tug la ni lwoono i. —A
cocnut frond that is attached to the
trunk of the coconut palm.

similar: _palpaŋga_

sulukon  N
▶ support
Ni iur sulukon ila kitiimbi, kokena tank
imuzu. —He put up a support for the post,
so that the water tank would not fall over
completely.

Aron ma Ur tiwe sulukon pa Mose. —Aaron
and Hur were supports for Moses.

similar: _silou_
dial. var. _siliken_ (Marile)

-suŋ  V_Intr
▶ descend, go down (moving towards the
hearer)
Tembel yom, pa wal sananyan ta tisuma i!
—Woe to you, for bad people are coming
down to you!

Rou, to kan buzur isuma. —Once it is
afternoon, then their food/ meat will
come down to you.

samba-  N_Inal
▶ hole
Makele ireege urum, pa kooto sambun
sambun kek. —Makele pulled down the
clan house, because the thatching was
full of holes.

toono sambunu —hole in the ground
ke sambunu —hole in a tree
pat sambunuyana —a coin with a hole
[=1 kina coin]

Rukum/ kerek titou sambunu isula maanga.
—Crabs dig holes down into the sand.

▶ eye (of a needle)

sor sambunu —eye of a needle

raŋ sambunu
▶ cave

similar: _naala_

-suŋ  V_Intr/Tr
▶ ask (someone for something), beg
Nio aŋsuŋ zin moori pa koŋ mbolkai. —I
asked the women for some betel-nuts.

Isak isuŋ Merere be iuuli. —Isaac asked God
to help him.

▶ worship, pray
Nio aŋla urum be aŋsuŋ pa Merere. —I am
going to church to worship the Lord.

Sala ma suŋ pizin naŋgaŋ. —Go up and
pray for the young boys.

-suŋ mbolŋana —pray fervently

-suŋ sosor
▶ wish evil, threaten, curse, pray that
people would be afflicted

similar: _suŋ sanaana, -piri sua sanaana,
-ŋgo, -patubudu_

Tusuŋ sosor pa lutun bizin be Merere ipun
zin. —We (INC) cursed their children and
prayed that the Lord would strike them.

-suŋ sosor
▶ wish evil, threaten, curse, pray that
people would be afflicted

similar: _suŋ sanaana, -piri sua sanaana,
-ŋgo, -patubudu_

Tisuŋ sosor pa lutun bizin be Merere ipun
zin. —We (INC) cursed their children and
prayed that the Lord would strike them.

-zuŋzuŋ  V_Intr/Tr Redup
Zin tizuŋzuŋ mini som. Matan mbeelele
Merere kek. —They do not pray/ attend
worship services anymore. They have
forgotten God.

Tizuŋzuŋ zin tomtom pa len pat. —They are
always begging people for money.
suŋŋana  N_Inal_Event
▶ prayer
Kombot mungu. Suŋŋana isalakaala korøŋ mungu, to kamar kigiiimi leyom. —Wait first. A prayer [of blessing] must go on top of the things first, and then you (PL) may buy them for yourselves.
Zonj ise na, suŋŋana tio imama ku. —When the sun rises, my prayers come to you (SG).
Anutu ileŋ suŋŋana kini, mi iuuli. —God listened to his prayer and helped him.
ŋgun talŋom pa suŋŋana tiam tirgi mi uulu yam pa pataŋana tiam. —Bend [Lit. ‘stick’] your (SG) ear to this prayer of ours (EXC) and help us with our problem(s).
Motoyom ingal yo pa suŋŋana tiam. —Remember me in your (PL) prayers.
▶ worship, worship service, church service
Belo itaŋ pa suŋŋana. —The bell rang for the church service.
Tilup zin pa suŋŋana lela urum Merere. —They gathered for a worship service inside the the church.
▶ religion, way of worship
Suŋŋana ru. Ta na, iti Luteran kiti, mi toro na zin Katolik kizin. —There are two kinds of services/religions. One is the religion of us (INC) Lutherans, and the other is that of the Catholics.
Nio aŋtoto zin pa suŋŋana kizin. —I follow them in their way of worship.

mboe suŋŋana kana
▶ hymn, psalm, song of worship
suŋŋana muriini—place of worship, place of prayer, church
urum suŋŋana kana
▶ house of worship

-suŋgun  V_Tr
▶ stand up something, hold something standing for a bit, put something into the ground that stands up for only a short time, stick into the ground
Suŋgun pat be iwe kilalan piti. —Put the stone in a standing position to be a sign for us (INC).
Tusunyguy ke be tisilou pin. —We (INC) stood up some sticks to support the banana plant.
Suŋguŋ kiri isu, mi yo mok isula. —Stand up the basket with its mouth facing upwards and collect taros down into it.
see also: -ŋguŋ, -pamender

-suŋsun  V_Intr_Stative Redup
▶ be swollen
Nito kumbuunu isuŋsun. —His leg is swollen.
similar: -zarzar, -puŋpuŋ, -piripiri / -pirpiiri
▶ long and untidy (used of hair and grass in the yard)
La ma tipupu. Pa utem ruunu isuŋsun kat. —Go and have them cut your hair. For your (SG) hair is long and untidy.
La ni sambar lele ku, pa isuŋsun kat. —Go and cut down the grass for your area is overgrown and untidy.
similar: -supup, mbaŋmbaj

-suapaala  V_Tr
▶ break into halves, split in half, cut in half (using downward cutting motion, using knife, axe, blade made out of a pig’s bone)
Nio ajisupala mba ma iwe ru. —I split the betel-nut in half.
Suapaala serembat. —Break the [uncooked] sweet potato in half. [When cooked sweet potatoes are cut in half, the verb -te is used.]
Suapaala ke ma amdo you pa. —Split the wood and we (EXC) will make a fire.

-supalpaala  V_Tr Redup
Kozo kusupalpaala ke ma munmun. —You (PL) must split the wood into small pieces.

-supeeŋa  N_Inal_Stative/Event
Ke ti supaalenana. —This wood is split.
similar: -taraala, -petepaala, -petekat

-supsup  V_Intr_Stative Redup
▶ be overgrown with grass
Kala kasap A. ruumu zilŋaana. Pa isupsup ma tau. —Go and clear the area around A.’s house. For it is badly overgrown.
similar: mbaŋmbaj, -mbuŋbuŋ, -suŋsun
▶ long and untidy (hair, beard, grass in the yard)
La mi tipupu. Pa utem ruunu isupsup kat. —Go and have them give you a haircut.
For your (SG) hair is long and untidy.
Kezem isupsup. —Your chin is untidy.
note: Marile dialect form

-supup  V_Intr_Stative Redup
▶ get blistered, get blisters, become blistered (after working with a machete, or being burnt by hot sun or fire)
Tasambar, to namanda keteene isupup. —When we (INC) cut grass [with knives], then the palms of our hands get blistered. You ikan nomoŋ ma isupup. —The fire burnt my hand and it got blistered. Zon ilas Namogo kuliini ma isupup. —The sun burnt Namongo’s skin and it got blistered. similar: pok (-kam pok), -yespokpok

-supup

V_Intr Redup
comes loose, detaches (used of the flesh of coconuts. Sometimes when breaking coconuts, the flesh detaches from the shell. Such coconuts cannot be scraped.)
def. Tokot ni mi ber kat som. Pa isupup. (=IÓNooono imoko, tana irao be tekeere som.) —We (INC) break the coconut but it does not break cleanly into halves. The flesh comes loose from the shell, and therefore we cannot scrape it. Sombe tokot kat ni som, to isupup. —If we (INC) do not break open the coconut properly, then [the flesh] comes loose.

-supupŋa-
N_Inal_Stative Redup
coconut that is unscrapable (because the flesh has become detached from the shell)

-supuuru
Adv_Pred0&1
partially, partly, imperfectly, miss, fail, half-way
Nomeŋ ikam supuuru pa buk ma itop mi isu. —I [Lit. ‘my hand’] tried to take hold of the book, but it slipped out of my hand and fell down. Ankam supuuri, mi itop ma isula. —I missed [catching] it, and it fell down. -leg supuuru —hear only a bit, get wind of -peene supuuru —miss the mark -ŋgal supuuru —miss with one’s spear -re supuuru —partially see, not see clearly, see dimly -sou supuuru —not quite catch hold of

-supurpuuru
Adv,Pred0&1 Redup
Ni ire supurpuuru zin, pa mbeŋ kek. —He only saw them partially [i.e. he could not fully recognise them], for it was already night. Timeete supurpuuru. —They are half dead [=hungry and sick]. Koosti, nio anŋkam supurpuuru ŋgar. Mi kaimer, ko anŋkam kat ŋgar. —Today I only understand partially. But later I will fully understand.

dial. var. supiri (Marile)

-sur

N
- sur1
  green coconut that is suitable for drinking (the soft white flesh is also eaten as a snack)
  Kala kasala kanda sur sa imar ma tiwin. —Go up to get some green drinking coconuts for us (INC) to drink.

-sur tallal
  fresh green coconuts tied together
  Sur tallal toro imar igaaba tiggi mi ila pizin kolman. —[Get] another bunch of green drinking coconuts to go with this one and take them to the old men.

-sur2
V_Intr_Uninf
run quickly to attack, rush to attack
Zin me sur ma tila be tikom tomtom. —The dogs quickly ran to bite the person. Zin nangay sur ma tila mi timagg pa malman. —The young men rushed to attack and began fighting.

-sur3
V_Intr/Tr
wash/ be washed away, carry/be carried away, sweep/ be swept away
Timbit kat woongo som, mi isur ma ila lene. —They did not tie up the canoe properly and it got washed away. Wo ipet ma isur kuuru tio ma ipera lina. —A flood came and carried my pot away. Wo isuri ma ila lina. —The flood carried/ swept him away.

-zurzur
V_Intr/Tr Redup
drift
Sombe wo, inako kuzurzur raama mburu ma kalae. —If there is a flood, then let it sweep you (PL) with your cargo across to the other side. [Do not try to walk straight across to the other side, but rather go at an angle.] Moto kizin isaana, tana wooŋgo izurzur ma ila. —Because their motor broke, the boat was drifting along. Amzurzur irao aigule laamuru mi paŋ. —We (EXC) drifted for fourteen days.

-surŋa-
N_Inal
drifter, stranger, one who is out of his or her home area and therefore does not have land or fruit trees in the area where they currently reside
Nu surŋom! —You (SG) are a drifter.

To surŋana tana imar ma ikam mbulu boozo pa kar. Kar kini ti? —That drifter came to the village and did all kinds of [bad] things
in the village. Is this his village? [No. And therefore he should not do such things.]

• pasur  V,Tr
  ❯ float, transport something by floating it
  (walking with it or keeping one’s eye on it)

• pusur  V,Tr
  ❯ push something off in the water and let it float away

• suranj  V,Middle/Tr
  ❯ push aside, move something out of the way

Nio aŋsuranj sin buk ma tiia ŋana, mi iur zoloŋ be aŋbeede. —I moved the books a bit out of the way, and it made some space for me where I could write.

Ni isuranj ma ila ŋana, mi mi mbuleene su kat. —He moved himself out of the way a bit, and she was able to sit down properly.

similar: -pusuk, -zuuru

surke  V,Tr
  ❯ perform magic in order to make someone dislike one’s spouse

Moori tana imbeesee kat pa rwoono bizin som, tabe tisurke i ma ila lenene. —That woman did not serve her parents-in-law well, so they worked magic on her and she left.

similar: -tutke

note: Northern dialect form
dial. var. -surke (Central)

sursur  V,Intr,Uninflected Redup
  ❯ stumble forward, stagger, lurch

Itutkat kumbuunu ma sursur ma ila ituti su. —He hit his foot and stumbled forward and fell down.

similar: -susurur, -tarkoŋkoŋ

suru-1  N,Inal
  ❯ liquid, fluid, juice, juicy

Wai, papai ti suruunu men! —Wow, this papaya is really juicy!

Teu tanga, suruunu ambaiŋana kat. —That sugarcane over there, its juice is really good.

lele tanga, suruunu izzu i —the place where they trample on grapes, so that the juice comes out [i.e. a winepress]

• excretion/secretion/emission of the body (often said in anger)

—What are you (PL) complaining about? Is that other people’s excretions? No, it is your own. So be quiet and drink it! [said to scold people whose children have been defecating in the river from which the village normally fetches its drinking water]

Zin Koobo tiwin kan surundu. —The inner island people drink our (INC) excretions. [because they get their drinking water from an area of the river that is downstream from the village].

Ni Kumbai suruunu bizin. —He is a secretion of Kovai people! [said by a Mbula mother married to a Kovai man when she was disgusted at the behaviour of their child].

similar: mbuŋi-

itu- suru-
  ❯ one’s own biologically conceived child
  (Lit. ‘one’s own secretion’, said in order to psychologically distance oneself from a child)

Pikin ta ikam mbulu tana na, itum surum.
—The child that did that, is your (SG) own biological child. [so what he did is your fault, not mine]

bigil suruunu—honey

kopo- suruunu
  ❯ diarrhoea

mata- suruunu
  ❯ water from one’s eyes, pus

suruunuŋa-  N,Inal_Stative
  ❯ juicy and good tasting

Melen ti, suruunuŋana kat. —This melon is really juicy and good tasting.

Suru-2  N
  ❯ part, half, portion, piece

Amkam suruunu ri ta neeri. Suruunu toro amkam koozi. —We (EXC) did a small part yesterday. The other part we will do today.

Nio aŋkam kom peeg suruunu. —I will give you (SG) part of the betel pepper.

Suruunu ta, tineene sala artaal pa Anutu, mi suruunu toro na zitun tikan. —One part of it, they roasted on the altar for God, and the other part, they themselves ate it.

lele suruunu —piece of land

kawaala suruunu —a piece of cloth

re ta mi suruunu —one arm span and a bit more
aigule suruunu rimen — just a small part of a day
Kere kolman ta mete ikami ma ikenne i som? Taljyoyom pampam su kar suruunu ndapet tingi paso? Koko ma kala ndel.
— Don’t you (PL) see the old man who is sick and sleeping? Why are you making all that noise here in this lower part of the village? Go away somewhere else!
suru surun
► bits and pieces
Tiyogege kini surun surun. — They collected the leftover bits and pieces of food.
sua suruunu
► verse
kwo- suruunu
► small amount put aside for the cooks
Kini ŋonoono na, kakam pizin iwal. Mi kwo suruunu imbot pizin you tegeṇan. — The main part of the food, give it to the people. And the leftovers are for the cooks.
► leftover food on a plate that someone has not finished eating
Pikin kwo suruunu kini imbot (= kini mazeenegen). Beso itaŋ, to takam ma ikan. — There is a little of the child’s leftover food (= cooked food). So if he cries, then we (INC) [can] give it to him to eat.
kausuru  N
► saliva, something from other person’s mouth
► leftover food on one’s plate
-SURU3  V_Tr
► lift up and carry in one’s arms, pick up and carry on one’s arms
Ni isuru pikin. — He lifted up the child and carried him.
-zurru  V_Tr Redup
Tizurru ni mazaana ma timar. — They came carrying ripe coconuts in their arms.
Tizurru ŋge lutuunu ma timar. — They came carrying a piglet in their arms.
-SUS1  V_Tr
► dig up, root around in the ground, overturn earth
Iŋge isus toono. — The pig rooted around in the ground.
Doza isus toono. — A bulldozer dug up the ground.
-zuzus  V_Tr Redup
Iŋge tizuzus mbaruunu tio ma tau! — The pigs really keep digging up the area underneath my house.
sus-  N_Inal_Stative
lele ŋge susŋana — area where pigs have been rooting around
-SUS2  V_Tr
► suck on (mangos)
Iti tusus we. — We (INC) sucked on the mangoes.
susuŋ  N
► needle made from the stems of plants that grow by rivers (kakirik/ sarakrak kiini. It is put into water to soak for long time and then the hard black inner part is removed and made into a kind of a needle.)
Zin moori tikam susuaŋ be tisil kiri pa.
— The women took a susuaŋ needle and wove a kiri armlet with it.
-susuuru  V_Intr Redup
► stumble forwards trying to regain one’s balance
Ni itutkat kumbuunu la pat ma isusuuru ma ila itop su. — He hit his foot on a stone and stumbled forward and fell down.
similar: sursur, -tarkoŋkoŋ
suugu  N
► centipede
Sombe suugu iggal ti, nako ka yoyouŋana biibi. — If a centipede stings us (INC), it causes a lot of pain.
note: archaic form
similar: mailoŋ ka kulkuulu (more commonly used)
-suulu1  V_Intr
► squeal in protest [noise that pigs make when they get caught in a pig net and men go and take hold of them]
Iŋge iti la pu ma tisoui, to isuulu. — A pig got stuck in the net and when they grabbed it, then it squealed in protest.
-suulu2  V_Tr
► massage, rub, stroke
Suulu kumbuŋ, pa iyoyou metic. — Massage my leg, for it is really painful.
► soothe by stroking, calm by stroking
Nio aŋsuulu pikin uteene be ikeene. — I stroked the child’s head so he would sleep.
► rub something onto something else
Ikam ŋge re kuziiŋana ma isuulu se Yesu putuunu. — He took some good smelling
ointment and rubbed it on Jesus’ body.

-suulu kete-
- calm down, control oneself
Kozo suulu ketem. Kam mbulu sa pepe.
—Calm down. Don’t do anything [rash].
def. Ketem malmal ma zaza pepe. Kokena mbel itum. (= suulu ketem) —Don’t get too angry lest you (SG) harm yourself. (=Calm yourself down.)

-zulzuulu  V_Tr Redup
Ni izulzuulu kumbunu, pa mbeete kini iyoyou. —He massaged his leg, for his sore was hurting.

swaaga1  N
- meat that is near the lower jaw. (It is thought that young men, who normally are the ones who hunt pigs, should not eat such meat, because it might lead to their being bitten by a pig when they hunt later on.)
Kan nge ka swaaga pepe. Ko nge ikanu. —Do not eat the meat that is near the pig’s lower chin lest a pig bite you (SG) afterwards.

-swaaga2  V_Tr
- push through, make way through
Ijge iswaaga (isus) serembat ka naala ma isaanaka kat. —The pig pushed its way through the mounds of planted sweet potatoes and really ruined them.
- move away a heap of something using spade or stick
def. Koron ndoungana ila lene. —Something heaped up goes away.
Ni iswaaga gedeeye ma imap ma lele ingeeye mini. —She cleared away the whole [pile of] rubbish and the area was clean again.
Kaswaaga naala tiene tana ma raraate.
—Level out the dug up ground from the grave so that it is even.
dial. var. -swaana (Yangla)

swaala  N
- shellfish type (made into necklaces)
Timbenpis swaala ma sambun sambun be tituuru ila mosmoozo. Tonabe ila piken nguren. —They rub holes into the swaala shells in order to string them into a necklace. After that they put it [the decoration] around children’s necks.
Zin Mutu tikam swaala piti. —The island people gave swaala shellfish to us (INC).

mata- swaalana-  N_Inal_Stative
- big, huge (bigger than normal)
Mbeete mataana swaalana. —The sore is huge.
Ye tanir ta sorok som. Mata swaalana tau. —The Spanish mackerel fish was nothing little. Its eyes were huge.
Zara yokjana, ina mata swaalana. —The zara fish that lives in rivers has big eyes.
[i.e. It is a big fish.]
similar: magor, biibi kat

-swana  V_Tr
- throw away something that is in a dish or basket
La swana musmuuzu ti ila ne. —Go throw away this rubbish.
dial. var. -swaaga
similar: -swiri, -sipliŋ
- clear away rubbish, sweep away, wash away (done by water)
Wo ipet mi iswaana musmuuzu ma lumllum ma sokorei sokorei ta imbot yok leleene na ma ila lene, mi yok leleene ingeeye mini.
—There was a flood and it swept away the rubbish and algae and whatever else there was in the river, and it went away, and now the water is clean again.

-swe  V_Tr
- reveal, disclose, divulge (something secret)
Nio ko aŋswe u la kizin kolman pa mbulu ta kam na. —I will reveal what you (SG) did to the older men of the village.
Ni iswe itunu pizin som. —He did not reveal himself to them [i.e. who he was].
Anutu itunu iswe tutu tingi pizin Israel. —God himself revealed this law to the Israelites.
- show, display
Ni iswe mburaana. —He displayed his power.
Ke yonoono ta iswe ke padeiŋana. —It is the fruit of the tree that shows what kind of a tree it is.

-zwezwe  V_Tr Redup
alt. -zzwe

-swe lele-
- confess one’s sins, reveal one’s inner feelings or thoughts (Lit. ‘reveal one’s insides’)
Nio ko aŋswe leleŋ ma niom mboroŋan keleŋ. —I will reveal to you (PL) elders
what I have inside me./ I will confess my sins to you elders.

*swe ma -pet (kat) mat*
- openly reveal, cause to come out into the open, manifest (things that have been previously hidden)

*Mbeŋ Kaimer, Anutu ko iswe mburaana ma ipet kat mat.* —On the Last Day, God will openly reveal his power.

*Tiswe uralanja kizin ma ipet som.* —They did not openly reveal their faith.

*Koroŋ ta mingu ike, ta ingi Anutu iswe ma ipet mat kek.* —Something that was hidden in the past, now God has openly revealed it.

*sweŋa- N_Inal_Event*
*Koroŋ ta ingi takaam i, irao sweŋana som.* —That which we (INC) are now doing, should not be revealed.

*sanaana sweŋana —confession of sin*

**-swiili** V_Tr
- scrape off, scale fish

*Swiili ye ŋgauliini, to ŋguuru ŋgursaana ila ne.* —Scrape off the scales of the fish, and then wash off the slime.

similar: *-no*

**-swiiri** V_Tr
- throw away, throw around (not carefully), toss

*Zin moori tisiri musmuuzu ma tiswiiri ila ne.* —The women swept up the rubbish and threw it away.

*Ni keteene malmal, tana iswiiri mburu tio isula toono.* —He was angry and therefore he threw my things down on the ground.

*Yudas iswiiri pat tana isu keren uunu.* —Judas threw that money down in front of them.

similar: *-piri, -giibi, -tiyaara sorok*
see also: *-korok ‘carefully put rubbish into a fire’*

**SWO- N_Inal**
- specific period of time, season

*Ingi be kaŋar swoono.* —Now is the season for galip nuts to ripen.

*miri swoono* —windy season
- lifetime, life span, end of life, length of one’s life

*Ni swoono imap pa toono.* —His time on earth was finished.

*Zin ko irao timbot ndaama 120 men, mana swoono.* —They will only be able to live for 120 years, after which their life span will be over.

*Ni iyamaana kembei swoono igarau.* —He felt that his life here on earth was coming to end.

*Iru saala be isengee itunu swoono.* —He tried to think of ways to lengthen his life.

*Anutu iyembut swoono.* —God shortened their life span [i.e. he made them die at a young age].

*Swoyom na, ituyom komboro som.* —The length of your [earthly] lives, you yourselves do not control it.

*Takamam mbulu ndeepetana ma irao swoondo.* —Let us (INC) keep doing righteous behaviour until the end of our lives.

**toono swoono**
- end of the world, end of time

*Baibol iso pa toono swoono.* —The Bible talks about the end of the world.

*Toono swoono ka nol igarau.* —The end of the world is near.

**swoi** Pronoun
alt. sugoi
- where?, where to?, where from?

*Ni mbot swoi?* —Where is he?

*Nu la swoi ta mar i?* —Where are you (SG) coming from? [often used as a greeting]

*Wai, takam kini swoi ma irao tuputu iwai biibi tiŋgi?* —Hey, where can we (INC) get enough food to feed this crowd of people?

*Ko tuurpe kini su swoi?* —Where should we (INC) prepare the meal?

*Kitwi i sula swoi?* —Where did you (PL) bury him?

*Ni ikam mburaana biibi taingga swoi, ta irao ikam uraata bibip ta kembei?* —From where has he got this great power to do such big miracles?

similar: *(ki) parei*

**-swooro** V_Tr
- stretch out, straighten

*Nio ajswooro kumbuj.* —I stretched out my legs.

*Toswooro ndemende/sapalanda.* —Let us (INC) stretch/straighten our backs.

*Swooro yaaba tio.* —Straighten my fishing line.

*Swooro nomom, mi uulu yam!* —Stretch out your (SG) hand and help us (EXC).

**-paswooro** V_Tr
- straighten somebody else’s limb, help to straighten
Paswooro kumbuunu ma izal. —[Help him to] straighten out his leg.

Ni ipaswooro namaana. —He straightened his arm.

swoorokatŋa- N_Inal_Stative
level and straight
Zaala swoorokatŋana. —Straight, level road.
lele swoorokatŋana —flat/ level area (like an airstrip)
similar: lele keteeneŋana, lele zalŋana, lele potornŋana

T

ta1 Complementiser
alt. tau
that, who, whom, whose, which where
(complementiser used in factive relative clauses)
Zaala ta ila pa Lablab na, molo. —The road which goes to Lablab is long.
Mbol tio musaari ta taŋgi. —This is my short story.
zaala ta Anutu itiiri iti pa mbulu kit —the way God will judge us for our behaviour
Indeene tau ni iur saamba mi toono,
—When he made heaven and earth,

ta boozomen Quantifier
all, every
tontom ta boozomen —everyone
gigule ta boozomen —every day
mazwaana ta boozomen —all the time
A ta B Conjunction
it was because of A that B happened, the reason why B happened is A, A and that is why B happened, focused reason + presupposed result
Yaŋ isu, ta nio aymar som. —The reason why I did not come is that it rained./ It was because it rained that I did not come./ It rained, and that is why I did not come.
Nu la swoi ta mar i? —Where are you (SG) coming from? [Lit. ‘Where have you gone that you are coming?’]
Sua ta tina. —That is the talk.
see also: tabe

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swoorokatŋa-

ta2 Determiner
a (indefinite specific article, as opposed to generic, non-specific reference)
Amdeene wok ta. —We (EXC) found a wallaby.
Ni mataana ila na, ire yok toŋana ta.
—When she looked, she saw a well.
Aigule ta, ni iwim yok mboŋana. —One day he drank strong drink [i.e. an alcoholic beverage].
Ni ipeebe pikin ta, zaana Kai. —She gave birth to a child, his name was Kai.
see also: sa ‘some, any, a’ (= non-specific, generic reference)

Iwoono ta
one time, once upon a time, once

ta3 PREP
focused location
Nol ko ipet ta Iguuru a. —The market will be at Gauru [not somewhere else].
Aŋbot ta kar Yaboro. —I lived at Yaboro village.

taa location that is far away
Niam amre ka pikit taa zoŋ uunu a. —We (EXC) saw his star far off in the east.
Mburu tana imbot taa Aikupti ma imar.
—That stuff came all the way from Egypt.
-focused time
Zin tila ta neeri. —It was yesterday that they went.
mbeŋ ta koozi —tonight, this very night

ta4 Quantifier
one
ta, ru, tel, pag, lamata —one, two, three, four, five (‘one hand’)

ma ta
first
Zalazoro ma ta, Buai ma ru… —Zalazoro was the first one, Buai was the second...

tatana Quantifier Redup
one by one
Zin tileŋ sua tana, to tatana tipazas zin.
—When they heard that talk, then one by one they started slipped away.
each one, each
niom tatana —each one of you
Mi iti tatana tatagaŋoro Merere. —Let each one of us (INC) cry out to the Lord.
Ko iwedet ikot ndaama tatana. —It will happen each year.
a few
Mooritataŋamen tila.—Only a few women went.
aiguletataŋa—every once in awhile [also, ‘each day’]

lele-tataŋa
impulsive, rash, short-tempered
Ni leleene tataŋa. Iŋgar sa ipet pini, na ikam men.—He is impulsive. When some thought comes to him, he just does it.
Zin keten malmalŋan mi lelen tataŋa.—They are easily angered and short-tempered.

tamen Quantifier/ N_Stative/ Conjunction
SEQ. ta kembei
a few
Moori tataŋa men tila.—Only a few women went.
aiguletataŋa—every once in awhile [also, ‘each day’]

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tamen Quantifier/ N_Stative/ Conjunction
SEQ. ta kembei

alt. ta kei, ta kembena
like this, in this way, in this manner
Kam ta kembei.—Do it like this./ Do it in this way.
Ni ikam ta kembena.—He did like that.

ta kembei Complementiser
SEQ. ta kembei
like this, thus (often introduces quotations or thoughts)
Ni iso ta kembei: “Mar pepe.”—He said like this: “Do not come.”

Kam tom ta kembei ko irao som.—A person like this won’t be adequate.

alt. ta kei
like this, in this way, in this manner
Kam ta kembei.—Do it like this./ Do it in this way.
Ni ikam ta kembena.—He did like that.

Kamtom ta kembei ko irao som.—A person like this won’t be adequate.

Kam tom ta kembei ko irao som.—A person like this won’t be adequate.

alt. ta kei
like this, in this way, in this manner
Kam ta kembei.—Do it like this./ Do it in this way.
Ni ikam ta kembena.—He did like that.

Kam tom ta kembei ko irao som.—A person like this won’t be adequate.

Ta kembei Complementiser

like this, like that
Tomtom ta kembei ko irao som.—A person like this won’t be adequate.

ta kena (ta) Conjunction
therefore, because of that, on the basis of all that (conjoins larger discourse sections)

Kam tata ba tio imar, be aŋtaaba you ma ibibihil. —Bring my fan to me, so I can fan the fire into flames.
Seboogo lem taaba be taaba nomnom pa.—Pull yourself off a leaf as fan, so you can fan away the mosquitoes.

- taaba N
area in the forest which has been hacked down for a new garden but has not yet been burnt off
Tikas taamba be iwe mokleene popogana.
Tindou zen.—They cut down an area to become a new garden. [But] they haven’t heaped up [the rubbish and burnt it] yet.

- taamba V_Intr_Stative
go off, be somewhat spoiled, not good tasting (used of galip nuts. They are still edible, but not very good tasting any more)
Kodaŋa ta titokalkaala mi imbot ma molo, to ka wak itaamba.—A mixture of galip nuts and root vegetables that has been heated up repeatedly and has been around for some time already will not taste very good.

-taanda V_Intr_Stative Redup
be wide open
Kataama kwoono itaanda.—The door is wide open.

amazed, astonished
Kwoono itaanda pa mburu boozo.—He was astonished at the many things. (Lit. ‘his mouth was wide open at the many things’)

-tantaanda V_Intr_Stative Redup
be wide open
Pumun kataama kwoono risa lak. Pa kwoono itantaanda ma lokon ko tilela.—Close the door a bit. For it is wide open and flies will come in.

-tantaandaŋa N_Inal_Stative Redup
wide open and without walls
Tikeene la ruumu tantaandaŋana. Ka didi na zen.—They are sleeping in a wide open house. It does not have [covered] walls yet.
taaŋga

kwo- tantaandaŋa-
► wide opening
nakaral kwo tantaandaŋana — nakaral
basket with a wide mouth

taaŋga1 N
► basket type (small in size, carried by
women, men carry peplee baskets)
Zin moori tipoi taanga kizin ma tila. — The
women carried their small baskets
hanging from their heads and went.
► wife, responsibilities of married life
(figurative language)
Nu kam lem taanga, som zen? — Have you
(SG) got a wife (Lit. ‘taanga basket’) or not?
Nu peebe kek. Ijiizi na kam lem taanga
ma koroŋ ta kembei? Mboro itum! — You
already have a child of your own. When
are you (SG) going to take responsibility
for your family? Look after yourself! (Said
if a married son keeps coming to parents
for food etc.)

taaŋga2 N
construction: nama- ka taanga
► inner side of the elbow
Zin moori timbaraara ke se naman ka
taanga. — The women carried firewood in
their arms.
dial. var. nama- ñgureene (Marile)

taara V_Tr
► cut, chop something that is standing
(with axe or knife, cutting across the
long axis of something)
Nio aŋtaara ke pa nakabasi. — I cut the tree
with an axe.
Buza itaara yo. — The knife cut me.
Taari, mako taaru. — You (SG) cut him, and
he will cut you.
-tartaara V_Tr Redup
Amtaara meene, mi yan isu. Tana
amdaada yam lae meene uunu. — While
we (EXC) were chopping down the sago
palm, the rain came. So we took shelter at
the base of the sago palm.
Ni itartaara toto i pa manaaba. — He was
trying to cut at him with an adze.

lele itartaara
► dawn is coming
similar: lele imarmar

-taraa toono V_Tr
► break up the ground for planting with
hoe, dig up, plough, cultivate

Niam amtaara kuma pa apap maampaaza
seremba. — We (EXC) dug up the ground in
the garden with a hoe and planted sweet
potatoes.

-taara ke pa
► look after children from another
marriage
Ni iwoolo tiziini waene, mi itaara ke pa
lmutumu bizin. — He married his younger
brother’s wife and is looking after his
children.

-taara tenten
► keep hitting with a knife several times
making some notches, chip off
Asiŋ itaara tenten ke tingi? — Who has cut
notches into this piece of wood?
alt. -tara tenten

yok niini itartaara (=mburaana izzu zen)
► strong current in the river
Amlae na som, pa yok niini itartaara.
(isu kat zen, mburaana imbotombot men)
— When we (EXC) tried to go across, we
were not able, for the current in the river
was still very strong.

-le̱ntaara V_Tr
► hear only partially (Lit. ‘hear-cut’), get
wind of some talk

-sotaara V_Tr
► inform, notify, announce (Lit. ‘say-cut’)

-taarut V_Tr
► cut up into pieces (used of rope, sweet
potato), cut off a piece, cut away, trim
away (for example the edge of a grassy
area, using a big knife)
Taarut wooro tana isu lene mi kel pa wooro
kinzi tis. — Cut off that rope and replace it
with this kinzi vine.

-tarrut V_Tr Redup
Moori itarrut mbunmbuutu ma ikelko pa
urum sìḻjaana. — A woman trimmed the
grass (including its roots) away from the
side of the church.
Kala katarrut seremba munguŋana
(=kalaama), mi kakam kanda munnun
pakan ma kamar be toto. — Go and clear
away the old sweet potatoes, and get some
little ones for us (INC) to eat, and bring
them back so we can roast them.

-taata V_Tr
► scratch around, search amongst rubbish
for something
Man tila titataa musmuuzu. —The chickens went to scratch around for food in the rubbish.
Zin moori titataa raaga pa kaŋar, mi tiyo kan. —The women were looking through the small [galip] branches where there might still be a few galip nuts and collecting them to eat.
-tataata V_Tr Redup
Man tatariigi tila titataata kan gedeeŋe. —The chickens went [and] were scratching around in the rubbish for something to eat.
-kotaata
scratch, sharp thing gets stuck into something and pulls it
Sombe kolomboŋ ikotaata mbeete, to isaana kat. —If a kolomboŋ plant scratches a sore, then it will get much worse.
-tababa V_Intr
def. Manboŋ mi man ndiili titabaaba.
—Eagles and seabirds soar.
Manmbon itabaaba sala ke. —The eagle soared to the top of a tree.
similar: -ral ‘soar in circles’, -rie ‘fly’
tabe1 Complementiser
that, who, whom which (non-factive relative clause complementiser, governs relative clauses that are negated or which encode states of affairs that are expected to happen in the near or distant future)
Zin len korøy sa tabe ipakaala zin som. —They had nothing with which to cover themselves.
tomtom tabe imar i —the person that is to come
Nio leŋ sua ri tabe ayso pu. —I have a little something to say to you (SG).
tabe2 Conjunction
dial. var. tape (Kampalap)
(and) so, therefore (indicates a reason-result relationship in which neither the reason nor the result are presupposed and the causation is less direct; i.e. it is non-volitional, or the cause and result are temporally removed, or there are a number of other intervening steps between cause and result. Tabe is also frequently used when the result is irrealis or negated.)

Buri iwe munguŋana, tabe ambai som. —Now it has become old, and so it is not good.
Tire yo aŋmender mbolŋana, tabe zin tomini timoto mini som. —They saw that I am standing strong, and so they too are no longer afraid.
Tikam leŋ kadoono sa som, tabe aŋzem uraa. —They did not pay me, so I left the work.
-tabbirbir V_Intr Redup
walk unsteadily, walk shakily
Appa na, aŋtabbirbir, pa mete ikam yo ma mburoŋ imap. —When I walked, I walked unsteadily, for I was sick and my strength was gone.
Tipun tomtom tana, ta itabirbir. Ipa kat som. —They hit that man, and that is why he is walking unsteadily. He does not walk properly.
similar: -sursur, -tarakoŋkoŋ, (-)tirikriigi
Tabolou N_Proper
Sakar island, people living on Sakar island
Zin Tabolou titoutou maŋga be tikam kan yok. —The Sakar people dig holes in the sand to get drinking water.
tai N
ocean, sea
Woongo tikowo pa tai. —Boats/Canoes travel on the sea.
Niam amwe tai. —We (EXC) bathed in the ocean.
tai leene —down inside the ocean, deep sea
Tipeete tai lukutuunu. —They came to the middle of the ocean.
Ni imbel puze pa tai lwoono molo. —He worked hard in paddling, for it was a long way across the sea.
Molo som na miiri biibi ipol. To ipei duubu ma tai isaana kat. —Suddenly a big wind began blowing. Then it stirred up the waves and the sea became really bad/rough.
Tai ambai. Pa taun isu kek. —The sea is good. For it has now become calm.
Tai imeete ma taun isu. —The sea calmed down.
Mbeŋ koozi, ko ampera tai ma ampeene koyam ye pakan. —Tonight we (EXC) will go out to the ocean and spearfish some fish for ourselves.
Niam ampera ma ampiri ta tai a. —We (EXC) went out and threw our fishing lines into the sea.
► seaside, beach
Ruumu kini imbot ta tai a. —His house is by the sea.
Tita ma tipera ber la tai. —They walked all the way to the seaside/beach.
► saltwater, salt
Zin moori tila tikut tai. —The women went to fill their bottles with saltwater (to cook with).
Ro kon tai risa imar, appotop sula yambon tio. —Scoop me up a bit of salt, and I will sprinkle it on my soup.

-**tai**

► sea current
Miiri biibi ipol, to tai ka wo isula pa iwaara uunu. —There was a big wind, and then a sea current came from the northwest.
Taitaiŋana —surface of the ocean
Tai keteene isaana. —The surface of the sea is really rough.

**Tai Siŋsiŋ′ana**
► Red Sea (in the Bible)

**tai**
► something related to the ocean
zin tai kan —people living on the coast, people living by the sea

**tai naana**
► insect type that lives in the ocean (small, bioluminescent)
Tai naana tikam pirik pirik pa mbeŋ pa tai leene. —The little insects flicker at night in the sea

taitaiŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
► salty
Kini ti taitaiŋana kat. —This food is very salty.

**taingi** Demonstrative
alt. tiŋgi
► this (one)
Nu kam mbulu sananŋana taingi paso? —Why did you (SG) do this evil behaviour?
► here
Amlup yam su taingi be amurpe patayana kini. —We (EXC) are meeting here to straighten out his problem.
note: from ta + ingi
see also: ti ‘this one, here’

-tak**

► yank (on), jerk, tug on, pull on, try to pull back into place something that has gone out of joint
Tatak wooro mi tere. Ko timbit ma tuŋ? —Let’s pull on [=jerk] the rope and see if they have fastened it tightly.
Jige itak kumbuunu. —The pig was jerking its leg [which was caught in a snare].
Ni itak namaana, pa namaana iyoyou. —He tried to jerk/pull his arm, for it was hurting.

-taktak**

V_Tr Redup
takumber**

► musical instrument, Jew’s harp (made out of bamboo)
Ni irou (ipun) takumber ma kalŋaana ambai. —He played [Lit. ‘hit’] a Jew’s harp, and it sounded good.
def. Timbit wooro la somsom ma tiur la kwon, to titaktak/ ipun wooro mi itaŋtaŋ. —They tie a string to a piece of bamboo, and put it close to their mouths, and then they jerk/hit that string and it makes noise.
dial. var. tanber (Northern)

-tal**

V_Middle/Tr (Stative)
► coil up, wind something thick around something else (used of cane and bigger things)
Mooto itali la namaana. —The snake wound itself around his hand.
Motokou itali su zaala. —The motokou snake coiled itself on the road.
Jige wiini ital. / Jige wiini taltalŋana. —The pig’s tail is coiled/curly.
-tal teene —wind up rattan
Tikam wooro matan matanŋana, mi tital ma tiur sala uteene. —They took a vine with thorns and coiled [it] and put [it] on his head.
-taltal**

V_Middle/Tr Redup
► wind up
Ni uteene ruunu moongo mi italtali. —His hair is coarse and all wound up.

-taltalŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
► wound, coiled
see also: -kat ‘wind, coil up (used of thinner objects)’

taliŋaru**

► echo
-talli

V_Intr_Stative Redup
► be ignorant of, not know about
Amtalli pa ka uunu. —We (EXC) do not know the reason for it.
Nio aptalli pa koroy tana. —I do not know about that.
similar: -kankaana, -ute som, le- ṣgar pa som
► confused
Igar kini italli kat. —His thinking is really confused.
► stupid, foolish
Nu talli kembei ta wok. —You (SG) are stupid like a wallaby.
similar: -kankaana, -le- ṣgar som
tallina- N_Inal_Stative
► one who doesn’t have knowledge, stupid, foolish, idiot
Nu talliōm! —You (SG) are stupid!
Iti tallinaďa kat! —We (INC) are very stupid!
/ [We have done something very foolish!]
Zin wal tallinaďan, ṣgar kizin ipet zen. —The foolish people, their thinking has not yet come up.
Sua kizin tallinaďana kat. —Their talk is really foolish.
-patalli V_Tr Redup
► confuse someone
Kapatalli zin tomtom ndabok! —You (PL) have confused the people enough!
talņa- N_Inal
► ear
Talņ钽 ţiyoyu. —My ear hurts.
Tomtom ta sombe talņaana, na ni bela ileŋ la suat si. —The one who has ears, he must listen to this talk..
► fin, flipper of a fish (pectoral fin on the side of the fish)
Ye talņan ikamam kol. —The fish were moving their flippers.
talņa- dibiini
► lower part of earlobe
talņa- ka tili
► earwax
talņa kunduunu
► upper edge of the ear
talņa- sumbuunu
► inside of ear, pierced ears
talņa- uunu
► area close to earlobe
talņa- palņa-
► cut earlobe
Mungu zin Siassi talņan palņan. —In the past, people from Siassi had cut earlobes.
► tobacco type with broad leaves
koi talņa palņana —tobacco type with leaves that hang down [another type has leaves which point up]
talņa- metņana
► torn earlobe
talņa- ikam la pa
► overhear
Talņon ikam la pa sua kizin. —I happened to overhear what they were saying.
talņa- ikam kik
► ringing ears (trouble with hearing)
talņa- ikam pus
► ear opens after having been blocked
► happen to hear and take notice of something that has been said
Iŋgi sua tau zin uraata kan talņan ikam pus pa, ta ise ro gi. —This is [just] the talk the workmen happened to hear and take notice of that [has been put] into this book [i.e. this dictionary].
talņa- ila
► try to hear better, strain to hear, listen to
Talņom ila pa sua ta tizzo a. —Listen to what they are saying.
talņa- ileŋ
► overhear
talņa- ileņleŋ
► keep hearing/ listening
Talņon ileņleŋ sua ku. —I am listening to what you (SG) are saying [even though I am not looking at you].
talņa- iluumu
► have relief from listening to an unpleasant sound, have peace from (Lit. ‘ear be(come) cool’)
A buri, tipūmeete jeneretor mi talņanda iluumu. —At last they have turned off the generator and our (INC) ears can have some relief.
talņa- imilpis pa
► have heard something already
talņa- imun
► deaf
talŋa imun (pa)
► unwilling to listen, refuse to listen to something
Talŋom imun pa sua kizin. —Do not listen to their talk.
Ní talŋaana imun ma sik. —He totally refuses to listen.

talŋa munŋana
► deaf

Talŋa nge mo
► someone with big ears
Toso som. Talŋaana nge mo iuri ma ikam malmal. —Let us (INC) not talk [about it].
His big ears made him to fight. [i.e. That is just the way he is and you can't change him.]


talŋa ngungun
► acting deaf, act like one cannot hear, stubborn, not responding
Nu talŋom ngungun? Leŋ bobi som? —Why are you (SG) acting deaf? Did you hear the call?

talŋa ipampam, talŋa pampamŋa
► ears stopped up physically
Nio aŋwe la yok, mi yok ila talŋoŋ ma ipampam. —I bathed in the river, and water went into my ears and stopped them up.
► disobedient, unresponsive, rebellious, obstinate
Niom nangay tana talŋoyom pampam paso! —You youngsters there, why are you not listening [i.e. being disobedient]!

talŋa som
► disobedient, unresponsive, not listening


talŋa ituntun
► itching ears
Talŋoŋ leleene ituntun. —My ears are itching.

talŋa ituntun pa
► desiring to hear, love to listen, wanting to listen (Lit. 'ears itching for')
Ní talŋaana ituntun pa sua tana. —He desires to hear that talk over and over again.

talŋa iyoyou
► having an earache


talŋa (i)yoyou pa
► tired, weary, sick of listening to something
Talŋoŋ iyoyou pa sua ku kek. —I am tired of having to listen to your (SG) talk.

-tŋgal talŋa pa
► inform someone privately, tip someone off about something
Ingi aŋgal talŋom pa men. —I am just informing you about it.

-tŋun talŋa-(pa)
► listen carefully (to), bend one’s ear to, attend to
ŋun talŋom mi leŋ sua tio ti. —Listen carefully to this talk of mine.

-pumun talŋa-
► close one’s ears, not want to hear
Ní irao ipumun talŋaana pa tinjiizi kiti na som. —He is not going to close his ears to our (INC) cry of distress.

-ur talŋa- pa
► listen carefully and try to hear something
Ur talŋom pa pikin. Pa nio ingi aŋsula yok.
—Listen to the child [so you will know if he starts crying]. For I am going down to the river now.

-zeeze talŋa-
► plug one’s ears, stop one’s ears, not wanting to hear something, refuse to listen to something, ignore
Zin tizeeze talŋan, kokena tileŋ sua. —They plugged up their ears lest they hear the talk.

-taltal
► bunch of coconuts (used of green drinking coconuts that are tied together, such bunches are carried hanging from sticks by two to four men)
Zin tisiŋ taltal ta. —They are carrying a bunch of green coconuts.

-tama-
N Inal
Paradigm: tamaŋ, tomom, tamaana
(Central)/ tamaŋ (Gauru)/ tamaña
(Northern), tamanda, tomoyam, tomoyom, taman
► father (has the main responsibility for providing for the physical needs of his children)
Sombe tomom ipazalu, na leŋ la sua kini.
—If your (SG) father corrects you, then listen to his talk [and obey it].
Tamanda bizin tiballis ti bekena tipazal ti.
—Our (INC) fathers punish us in order to correct us.
Taman irai korom na kolmaŋana lene, kaimerŋana lene. —Their father
distributed the things, and the older son received some, [and] the younger one received some.

_Tomoyam Anutu ta imbot saamba (a)_
—our (EXC) Father who is in heaven

see also: _ate_ ‘daddy’ (vocative, mainly used by younger children)

- uncle (= father’s brothers) and other close male relatives from his side
- ancestor

_Tikamam mbulu raraate kembei ta taman bizin._ —They are acting exactly like their ancestors.

similar: _tumbu-

- one responsible for, initiator, host
_kini tamaana, uraata tamaana, narogo tamaana._ —host of a feast/ one who puts on a feast, one who initiates and carries the main responsibility for some activity, one who puts on a dance ceremony

_Naroogo ta lou i, tamaana asiŋ? Mi niam Salaponggo tau._ —This _Lou_ dance ceremony, who is responsible for it? It is we (EXC) of the Salaponggo clan.

similar: _katuunu_

_tama- ma na-

- father and mother, parents

_tomoyom ma noyom bizin._ —your (PL) fathers and mothers/ your parents

_Ni bela isem tamaana ma naana._ —He must leave his parents.

_Pomboli be iuulu tamaana ma naana._ —Encourage him to help his father and mother.

_tamaŋan

- my fathers (used as a vocative when addressing a group of males that are one’s social superiors)

_O atoŋan mi tamaŋan, kungun talqoyom pa sua tio ti._ —O my older brothers and fathers, pay attention to these words of mine.

_tama somŋa-

- illegitimate child, child born out of wedlock, bastard

_Pikin tana, tama somŋana._ —That child is illegitimate/ born out of wedlock.

_tamakan

- ‘marriage market’, competitive exchange ceremony associated with marriage ceremonies (The bride’s relatives bring pigs, dogs, pots, sago, and other types of food to sell at very inflated prices. The groom’s relatives are obligated to buy them. Otherwise they experience shame and humiliation. If the bride’s relatives are too greedy and put the prices of things too high, this will be remembered by the groom’s relatives. They will then seek to do the same to the bride’s relatives at some later date by way of payback. The practice frequently leads to weddings ending in angry quarrels, fights, and hurt feelings.)

def. _Tamakan uu nu ta kei:_ Moori ko ila ki tomooto ma ıpeebe pikin boozomen ma tikam taman murini. Mi wal ki tomooto ko mennen zin pizin kat. _Uunu toro, moori ko ırao imiili ma imbeze pa wal kini mini som. Ni ko ila imbeze pa wal ki tomooto. Uunu toro, moori tina musaanarigana mi wal kini matan pini ma ila ıwe biibi. Tanata tiso tikam tamakan be ikot mburan kizin. _Tikam bekena tire:_ _Tomooto, ni ırao, som som?_ —The meaning of the _tamakan_ ceremony is like this: The woman will go to the man and bear many children who will succeed their father and take his place. And the family of the man will be very happy on account of the children. Another reason, from the time when the woman was a small girl until she became an adult, her family has looked after her. That’s why they want to do the _tamakan_, so as to receive compensation for their strength [which they have expended on the girl]. They do it to see whether or not the man is adequate/capable.

_Kolman tiyembut tamakan ma imborene kek._

_Tamen ingi wal pakan tikam mini._ —The village elders have cut off the _tamakan_ custom and it has been abandoned. But now some people are doing it again.

_Sombe ula ipet, to moori wal kini tikam tamakan pa tomooto wal kini._ _Tomooto wal kini tingiimi tamakan ki moori wal kini._ —When there is wedding, then the woman’s relatives practice the _tamakan_ ceremony for the man’s relatives. The man’s family buys the things from the woman’s family.

_Tamakan na, zin kolman tiso korō ambaijana. Mi tamen nio ayre, na korō ambaijana som._ _Paso, tomtom ta iso ikam tamakan na, ni iseeze waene bizin_
matan, ma ikam ñge kizin ma mbio kizin, ma imap. —Tamakan, the old people say it is something good. But I view it as something that is not good. For the person who follows the practice of tamakan, he is afflicting his associates, and takes away all of their pigs and wealth objects.

- sometimes a wife goes back to her relatives and asks for food and other things, which the husband is made to repay at inflated prices.

def. Moori ila ki toomooto kek, mi kaimer ila ki le toomooto bizin mi iwi zin pa ka kini o le koróŋ, ina tapapata be tamakan. Kaimer waene ko ikot. —The woman has already gone to be with [her] husband, and later goes to her male relatives and asks them for food or [other] things. That, we (INC) call tamakan. Later, her spouse will have to repay the things.

tambar

- nourishment given to someone with the expectation that one will receive something in return
Kan kini ti ma iwe tambar pu mi la. Mi motom ingal be uulu yo pa uraata pakan kaimer. —Eat this food and it will be nourishment for you (SG) and go. And remember to help me with some of [my] work later.

note: Central dialect form only, not well known

tambun

- stick used for driving fish into net
Titeege tambun ma irao zin be tipun tai mibe ye tita la pu. —They all hold sticks with which to hit the sea water, so that fish will go get caught in the net.

loan from: Mutu language

tamburaana

- construction: ka- tamburaana

- wattle or comb of some birds
Man tatarii gi ka tamburaana siŋsiŋŋana. —The wattle of a chicken is red.

- red plant (resembling the comb of a bird, sometimes used as a decoration)

-tambuuru

- wasp
Tambuuru ipee ne Aigilo mataana ma piripiri. —A wasp stung Aigilo’s eye and it swelled up.
tamori

construction: le- tamori/ le tamuri

► female cousin, female second cousin, step-sister, more distant female relatives who can be asked to help with some work

N tamori bizin boozo ta tiuluulu yo pa uraata. —I have many female cousins that help me with the work.

tamurini

► girl (young and unmarried)

Dina ire zin tamurini kar kan. —Dina saw the young girls of the village.

zur tamurini na nangun ta tiwulo zen —the young girls and boys who have not yet married

► young servant girl

King lutuunu moori ziqan tamurini kini tisula pa yok. —The king's daughter went with her young servant girls down to the river.

tamurini

► young girls (PL)

Zin tamurini tikuundu pat. —The young girls carried stones on their heads.

-taŋ

V_Intr

► cry

Ni itaŋ, pa tamaana imeete. —He cried because his father died.

Ni itaŋ ma iyeryer. —He cried and wailed in a loud voice.

► cry in order to get something, plead

Sobe pikin itaŋ pa kan buzur ma ingi...

—When children cry for meat [to eat] or something else like that...

► make characteristic sound or noise

Mbali itaŋ. —The aeroplane made its noise.

Man itaŋ. —The bird sings.

Peene itaŋ. —The gun fired.

Belo itaŋ. —The bell rang.
The frog was croaking.

If the trumpet shell does not cry properly, how will people know what to do?

That thing is making noise for no reason.

cry in one’s heart, desire something strongly, feel sorry for (people)

I strongly desire to [see] you (PL), but what way do I have of coming and seeing you? [i.e. I have no way of coming and seeing you.]

That thing is making noise for no reason.

crying one, always crying, cry-baby

He is a child who is always crying.

plead with, beseech, entreat, beg, keep asking someone for something

The Israelites begged the Lord to help them.

Enough now, don’t ask me any more!

see also: tinjizi ‘cry’

that one over there

I like that woman over there.

We (EXC) went to that area over there.

It is true, those people over there, they are very rebellious/disobedient.

Look. [It is him] over there.

over there

I found them over there.

note: Compound of ta + ingga

that one over there (The final long vowel emphasises how far away the referent is.)

That area way over there is not close.

which one?

Which talk is easy/easier for me to say?

walking sticks, stilts (used to walk in mud)

They walked on sticks.

Are you (SG) just going to walk around aimlessly like you have become a walking stick?

groin area

I have an abscess in my groin area.

similar: saya- ‘groin’

calm, self-controlled (person)

He is a very calm and self-controlled person. He does not fight. He just talks.

capsize, turn over, overturn

The outrigger-less canoe rocked and capsized into the sea. (It turned and the top of it went down.)

A canoe with an outrigger does not turn over. It just sinks [when overloaded].

The boat capsized and trapped the children underneath it.
-tapur  V_Intr_Stative

- tapur  V_Intr_Stative
▶ sag, be slack
keze- tapur —face sags (used of old people)
kwo- tapur —mouth area sags (once teeth have fallen out)

-tarakonkoŋ  V_Tr Redup
▶ keep hitting or knocking on something without reason
Tarakonkoŋ ndeete pepe. Ko ipol. —Don’t keep hitting the ladder. It will break.
Asiŋ itarakonkoŋ kitiumbi? Ite telŋ su am. —Who is hitting on the post? We (INC) cannot hear the talk.
note: Marile dialect form
dial. var. -tarkonkoŋ, -ta(a)ra tenten

tarangatŋa-  N_Inal_Stative
▶ steep
lele tarangatŋana —steep area (where it is difficult to walk up or down)
similar: sipkatŋa-, kiskatŋa-

tarango  N
▶ spear for fishing (has 3-6 prongs)
Ni ingal ye/ ŋgereeme/ tuunu pa tarango. —He speared fish/ crayfish/ eels/ with a fishing spear.

-tarkamkaamba  N Redup
▶ type of praying mantis
Takamkaamba ipa, to riŋriŋ ikamami. —When a praying mantis walks, it wobbles.
To tana ipa na, toso ko tarkamkaamba. —When that fellow walks, we (INC) think [he is like] a praying mantis.
dial. var. takamkaama (Marile), konsiloŋkaboŋ (Gauru)

-tarkat  V_Tr
▶ cut up, chop up a long object into short pieces
Tarkat kanda teu. —Chop up some sugarcane for us (INC).

-tarkatkat  V_Tr Redup
▶ peck at (used of birds)
Tatarigi titarkatkat rais ta moori iliŋ su kar keteene na. —The chickens are pecking at the rice that the woman spilled on the ground.
Iŋerek itarkatkat pin, papaya. —A green parrot pecked at the bananas, papaya.

-tarkatŋa-  V_Tr
▶ cut up, chopped into pieces
Teu tarkatŋana, agur su tana. Kam ma ŋit. —The chopped up sugarcane, I put [it] there. Take it and pull off the skin with your teeth.

-tarkonkoŋ  V_Intr Redup
▶ walk unsteadily, lurch, stagger
Zin spakman tipa kató som. Titarkonkoŋ pa pai. —Drunks do not walk properly. They lurch/stagger as they walk.
Nio ajtutkat yo ma ajtarkonkoŋ ma ajtop su. —I bumped into something, staggered, and fell down.
Kere pikin tana. Kokena kumbuunu giris, to itarkonkoŋ ma isula pa dogo. —Look after that child lest he slip and then stagger and fall down the hill.
▶ try to regain one’s balance after having stumbled
similar: sursur, -susuuru
dial. var. -tarkonkoŋ (Marile)

-tarndetndeete  V_Tr Redup
alt. -taarandetndeete
cut nicks or notches into something, make steps, spoil by cutting
Ni aŋtarndetndeete ni be aŋsala. —I cut notches into the coconut, so I could go up it.
Taarandetndeete toono be iwe zaala mi tusula. —Cut steps into the ground to make a way for us (INC) to go down.
Yok kezene sipirpir. Taarandetndeete pa. —The Bank of the river is slippery. Cut some steps into it.
▶ can’t reach consensus because everyone is talking about different things.
Sua itarndetndeete. Tiso su aŋjaleja, tana su izal som ma tuurpe som. —Everyone was talking about different things, so the talk did not go straight and we (INC) did not settle it.

-tarpaala  V_Tr
▶ split, cut up (using axe or knife)
Tarpaala mbu lwoono ma iwe soolo. —Split the betel-nut trunk up into flooring.
Ni itarpaala ni mi ikan ŋonoono. —He cut open the coconut and ate the flesh.
▶ cut up into small pieces
Ni ikis mok, mi itarpaala/ itarwalwaala ma munmun. —She peeled some taro, and cut it up into small pieces.

-tarpalpaala/ -tarwalwaala  V_Tr Redup

-tarpis  V_Tr
▶ cut a hole into something (using a knife)
Tarpis sur tiŋgi ma win. —Cut a hole into this green coconut and drink [it].
tartu

N

area that has been left uncleared

Tartu ri ti imbot paso? Koposop ma imap.
—Why was this little area left uncleared?
Finish it off completely.
def. Tasambar ma tala, mi tezem su koroponja ri ma imbot. Ini tartu.
—We (INC) are going along cutting grass, and leave a small part undone. That [is a] tartu.
dial. var. taratu (Marile)

-tatke

V_Intr

become stuck, get stuck, be unable to do something, be hindered, be prevented

Tatat la pizin bibip. Tiyok piti, to takam.
—We (INC) are stuck because of the big men. Once they agree for us to do it, then we will do it.

-tata

Adv_Pred0

forcefully and quickly

-yaaru tataata

forcefully pull, drag away

Tyaaaru tataaati ma ila be tibalisi.
—They forcefully dragged him away to physically punish him.

-piyar tataata

hurry up someone

Piyar tataata zin pikin mi kalala, pa mbeg kek.
—Hurry up the kids [by talking to them] and go, for it is already dark.

-tatariigi

N

chicken, hen, domestic bird

Man tatariigi ikuubukaala lutuunu bizin.
—A hen is protecting her chicks by covering them with her wings.

Man (tatariigi) ikoolo.
—A rooster crowed.

Tatariigi ikotkot/ itaŋ/ ipeebe.
—The hen made a clucking sound/ squawked/ laid eggs.
dial. var. antare (Northern)

-tatiliu

V_Intr

become stuck, get stuck, be unable to do something, be hindered, be prevented

Zin pikin titatiliu plak uunu.
—The children encircled the flag pole.

Titatiliu sua ta r imbot lela.
—Draw a line around [any] word which has r in it./ Circle any word which has r in it.

Titatiliu ke ma iur sumbuunu.
—Cut a circular hole in the wood.

-tatiliuŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

circular, round

yok tatiliuŋana —lake, pond

Mbooro kwoono tatiliuŋana.
—The cup has a round mouth.

-tatiliuŋana

draw a circle around something

see also: -liu

-tatke

V_Tr

take off, take out, take away, remove

Nio aŋtatke you, ta imeete.
—The fire died because I took away the burning sticks.

Titatke yo pa uraata tio.
—They removed me from my work/ job/ position.
Nio ajtatke yo pa patanya tana. —I removed myself from any involvement in that problem.

> deliver
Tatke yo pa koŋ koi bizin naman. —Deliver me from my enemies’ hands.

-tatkewe V_Tr Redup

-tatut V_Tr

> pluck out, pull out, pull off
Tatut moomo tio ma isu. —Pull out my grey hairs.

Katatut wooro sa ma imar be topo nge namaana mi kumbuunu pa. —Pull off a vine with which we (INC) can tie the pig’s front and back legs.

> separate, sever, break off from (relationship)
Loŋa tatut lutum urŋana tingi ma ima, to itum mboro i. —Quickly separate this adopted child of yours [SG] [from his biological parents] and take him [to your home], and then you yourself [can] look after him.

-tatut pa tui

> wean
Loŋa katatut pikin tiom pa tui. —Quickly wean your child from milk. [He is big enough.]

-tatutut V_Tr Redup

> tear into pieces
Zin titatutut yo kembei laion ma anaana kat. —They tore into me like a lion, and I was in a very bad way.

Timanga pini ma titatututi ti tịgi bi sala you. —They attacked him and tore him into pieces, and threw him onto the fire.

tau1 Complementiser

alt. ta

> that, who, whom, whose, which, where (complementiser used in factive relative clauses)

see also: tabe

tau2 Particle

> just
> emphasis (marks exclusive or contrastive emphasis or surprise)
Ni tau. —It is him (and not anyone else).
Niwi itum tau. —It is up to you (SG) (and no one else).
Ina zin yaŋoyaŋo tau! —Those were water spirits!
Mi koozi na ka ŋgar tamen tau. —And today, there is exactly the same kind of thinking going on.

ma tau

> really, so (adds emphasis to what has just been said, expresses emotional involvement on the part of the speaker)
Aŋmoto ma tau! —I was really afraid!
Kutum kat leyom ma tau! —You (PL) have become so fat!

-tauntau V_Tr Redup

Ila na som, pa wooro itauntau kumbuunu. —He could not go any further, because his legs kept getting entangled in vines.
	Itauntau la namaana ngureene... —He was winding it around his arm/ wrist...

-taukaala V_Middle

> wrap oneself in something
Ni ikam kawaala, mi itaukaali pa. —He got a sheet and wrapped himself in it.

-partau V_Middle

> wrap around each other
Mooto ru tipartau zin. —Two snakes wrapped around each other.

taun N

> calm weather (with no wind), peace after a fight, quietness
Re iwalol, beso iwaara ipet na, taun isu. —The southeast wind will keep blowing until the northwest winds come, and then there will be calm weather.

Taun isu kek. Malmal imap. —It is peaceful now. The fighting is ended.

Tiparŋoŋo ma molo som mi taun isu. —They were arguing with each other, but it wasn’t long and things calmed down.

te1 N

> excrement, faeces
Re pa te, ko padaaga! —Look out for the excrement lest you (SG) step on it!

see also: tie-

te2 N

> pole (used for punting canoes and small boats)
Kam te imar aŋte wooŋgo. —Give me the pole, [and] I will pole the canoe.

-**te**

  V, Tr

  ▶ pole, punt

  *Nio aŋte wooŋgo ma aŋla.* —I poled the canoe away. I punted the canoe along.

  similar: -kelut

  **-te**

  3

  V, Tr

  ▶ break into pieces, divide, apportion

  *(done to food items)*

  *Nio aŋte narabu ma ni ka suruunu mi nio kong suruunu.* —I broke the tapioca bread, and he got part and I got part.

-**tete**

  V, Tr Redup

  alt. -**tette**

  *Ketete meene siŋ ti ma irao yom.* —Divide up this big bundle of sago among yourselves.

-**tege**

  1

  V, Tr

  ▶ take hold of, grasp with hands

  *Ni iteege buza ma imanga.* —He took a knife and got up.

  *Mar ŋana mi aŋteegu.* —Come closer so I can hold you (SG).

  *Itege lae pa mooribi namaana, mi iwiti ma imanga.* —He reached and took hold of the old woman's hand and lifted her, and she stood up.

  ▶ arrest

  *Titeege yo sorok, mi tiur yo lela ruumu sanaana.* —They arrested me without reason and put me in jail.

  ▶ hold in one's hand

  *Tege kat!* —Hold it well!

  similar: -**ki** 'hold', -ten 'hold in one's hand'

  ▶ touch, hold, feel

  *Tomtom pakan timoto siŋ. Irao titeege tomtom toro siŋ kini na som.* —Some people are afraid of blood. They are not able to touch someone else's blood.

  *Kumbunj iteege toono mbolŋana sa som.* —I did not feel any strong ground under my feet.

-**teege**

  1

  V, Tr

  ▶ keep talking or singing

  *Naso motoyom ingalŋgal sua ta ni ikam piti na ma kwoyom itekteege totomen.* —Then you (PL) will continuously remember the talk he gave to us (INC) and keep talking about it all the time.

  *Kwon tekkeege mboe men.* —They kept on singing.

  ▶ taste, take part in a feast

  *Irao kwon iteege kini tio tiggi na som.* —They are not going to be able to take part in this feast of mine.

-**tieege**

  ▶ wind affects something, blows on something

  *Ni isan mburu ma isu, be zoŋ ikan mi miiri iteege.* —She spread the clothes out for the sun to dry and get some wind/air.

  *Miiri iteege yo ma kulig isarakrakkek.* —The wind is blowing on me and causing me to have goose bumps.

-**-tege**

  3

  V, Tr Redup

  ▶ hold contradictory beliefs, follow contradictory ways of behaving, be double-minded, inconsistent in one's actions, not whole-hearted (Lit. 'holds two walking sticks')

  *Nio aŋurla sua kini som. Pa ni iteege tete ru.* —I don't believe his talk. For he holds two walking sticks.

-**-teege**

  ▶ look after the feeding of someone (Lit. 'hold stomach')

  ▶ provide food, strengthen body (Lit. 'hold skin')

  *Kam ka pin ma ikan be iteege kulini, tona ila pa uraata.* —Give him some bananas to eat to strengthen him, and after that he can go to work.

-**-teege**

  ▶ have sex with, fondle, pet (Lit. 'hold body')

-**-teege**

  ▶ steer, drive (Lit. 'hold steering for')

  ▶ take care of a woman who has given birth (for example by washing blood-

  a b d e g h i k l m n o p r s T u w y z
stained clothing, Lit. ‘hold blood’)

*Indeeŋe* *ta ni ikam tomtom na, nio ta aŋteege siŋ pini.* —When she gave birth, it was I that looked after her.

- have blood on one’s hands, kill someone, murder

*A. iteege siŋ pa naana, take ila imbot ruumu sananyana.* —A. murdered his mother, therefore he has gone to prison.

*David iteege siŋ pa Uriia.* —David had Uriah’s blood on his hands.

-teege uraata

➤ be employed (Lit. ‘hold work’)

-teege you

➤ cook (Lit. ‘hold fire’)

*Aŋteege kanda you zen.* —I have not yet cooked for us (INC).

*you teegėŋa murini*

➤ kitchen (Lit. ‘place for holding fire’)

-teege zaaba pa

➤ attack, assault (Lit. ‘hold club to’)

-tekteegi

➤ keep on doing some activity, persist in

*Ni itekteegi men pa sambarŋana.* —He just keeps at cutting the grass.

similar: *ni- tekiteegi*

➤ shivering, (be) cold

*Nin tekiteegi mi tikeene kat som.* —They were cold and did not sleep well.

dial. var. *ni- tekege* (Marile)

-parteege

➤ hold/ touch each other

*Parpon ke ru tana ma matan iparteege, tona kiruugu ikan.* —Line up those two pieces of wood so that their ends overlap, and then nail them [together].

-parteege nama-

➤ shake hands (when welcoming someone or saying goodbye)

*Niamyan amparteegi nomoyam mungu.*

—We (exc) shook hands first.

-peteege

➤ hand something to someone, give a gift

*Peteege koroŋ tana ise nio nomoŋ.* —Hand me that thing.

-patekteegi

➤ make someone to be wet and cold

*Nu patekteegi yo paso? (=Yaala yok salakaala yo paso! Niŋ tekiteegi.)* —Why did you (SG) do that, you are making me cold? (=Why do you throw water on me?

I am cold.)

-teegeŋa-

➤ holding

*O Yooba, pataŋana taingi imbel teegeŋaŋ kek!* —O Yahweh, this misfortune has been holding me a long time already.

-teegekaala

➤ take something along just in case

*Iŋgi Sande, tamen aŋteegekaala nomoŋ.*

—Now it is Sunday [so I am not thinking of work] but I am taking my machete along anyway just in case.

-teegekaala kopo-

➤ provide light refreshments/ snacks (not a full meal, just a little something to eat)

-teegekis/-tekisik

➤ hold strongly, hold very tightly

-teee2

➤ weave coconut leaves into baskets


-teegekat

➤ look after, care for, attend to (someone who is incapacitated, one takes care of their toilet needs, meals, washing, etc.)

*Tamaŋ mete ikami, mi ituŋ aŋteegekatkat ni ma imeete.* —My father became ill and I personally looked after him until he died.

-teegeraama

➤ take along all necessary things

*Sombe la mokleene, na teegeraama buza, sarep, ma koroŋ boozomen ki uraata.*

—When you (SG) go to the garden, take along a machete, grass knife, and all the [other] tools needed for the work.

-teene1

➤ cane, rattan (=Tok Pisin *kanda*, used for building fences and tying houses together. Short rigid pieces of rattan are also used for corporal punishment. The names of different types of rattan are listed in the Semantics Fields section. Scientific name: *Calamus sp.*)

*Zin tipo urum tana pa kiri ka teene men.*

*Tito mbulu kizin kolman.* —They built that clan house just by tying it together with *kiri* cane. They followed the old people’s customs.

*Tino teene pa buza lutuunu, ma tipo len ruumu lutuunu pa naroogo.* —They shaved the rattan (with a knife) and tied/ made a headdress for the dance ceremony.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>-teene</strong></th>
<th><strong>-tekteege</strong></th>
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</table>
| *Sombe tono teene, to orkan orkan ila ne,*  
*tona ambai pa utende be ilela.* —When we  
(INC) shave the rattan, then all the corners  
(rough spots, sharp edges) go away, and  
then it becomes good for our heads [i.e.  
smooth and well-fitting].  
*Tidaada teene pa ruumu ndemeene be  
tiparaaaza mburu kizin ise pa.* —They  
stretched out the cane [as a clothesline]  
behind the house in order to hang their  
clothes on it to dry.  
*Tiyembut teene mi tibalisi pa.* —They cut off  
a piece of cane and whipped him with it.  
*Teene ko ikam zin.* —They will get caned.  
[Lit. 'The cane will get them.']  
*Zin tiya kolo ka teene be timbit woongo pa  
ma tiyaaru.* —They pulled off some kolo  
cane to tie to the boat so they could pull it.  
*Taraaza teene be tono mi topo zin naol.*  
—We (INC) tear/split the cane so we could  
shave it and use it to make headdresses.  
*Tatarpaala teene munyu pa buza,*  
tona tarasraaza ma munmun.* —We (INC) first  
split cane with a knife, and then we tear  
it up into smaller pieces |
| *Kuzi itete kawaala, pilou, mattress.* —A rat  
has torn the clothing, pillows, mattresses  
into shreds.  
*Nio ajla na,*  
*ni iteteete siel matan matan.*  
—When I went, he was sawing off the  
ends of the thatching rafters.  
*teetenjaka*  
—hewn with a stone axe (mbombo)  
*ke teetejana* —carved wood, carving, idol  
*Tumbuyam bizin  
tisap ke teetejana pa  
mbombo.* —Our (EXC) ancestors hewed  
pieces of wood with stone axes.  
*tei*  
—this (one), here  
*Toon tei kizin zinpo?* —This land, whose is it?  
note: Gauru dialect form  
dial. var. ti (Central)  
*teke*  
—outrigger boom  
*Teke woongo kana ipol pizina mozo  
keteene.* —The outrigger boom broke on  
them while they were out in the middle of  
the ocean.  
*tekeete*  
—swallow food without chewing, gulp  
down  
def. *Togo kini som,*  
*mi tapabeleu ilae imaare  
mi kut ma ila ne,*  
*ina teteene.* —We (INC) don't chew the food, we move it around  
and then it goes down, in  
doing that, we swallow.  
*Iteene kini ma ileegi.* —He gulped down the  
food and it got stuck in his throat.  
*Beso antenee ma isula na,*  
*itoortoo kopon  
ma iyiyoo.* —When I swallowed it and  
it went down, it turned my stomach and  
[made] it hurt.  
*teetete*  
—saw, cut with a back and forth sawing  
movement (using a saw or piece of sharp  
bamboo)  
*Nio apteete ke ti.* —I sawed up this wood.  
*Titeete timbiiri.* —They cut wood for a  
wooden dish.  
*Zin titeete ruŋ be tipiizi meene.* —They  
cut off the fibrous sheath of a coconut in  
order to squeeze sago pulp.  
—shred, tear into shreds  
*teketeete*  
—keep on doing some activity, persist  
Amtekteege leyam yok winŋana.* —We (EXC)  
kept on having drinks.  
*Miko teketeegi ta kembena ma irao meete.*  
—And you (SG) will continue on like that  
until you die.  
*Uraata ti,*  
*katu somjana.*  
*Tana takam,*  
*to teketeegi ma imap pataaŋa.*  
*Imbot  
to imborene.* —This work has no one  
responsible [for making sure it gets done].  
So let's just keep at it and finish it in one  
go. If it is left, it will be abandoned and  
left undone.  
*Yaj iteketege men.* —The rain keeps on  
falling.  
*Naso motoyom  
ingalgal sua ta ni ikam piti  
na ma kwoyom  
tekeetege totemen.* —Then
you (PL) will continuously remember the talk he gave to us (EXC) and your mouths will keep talking about it all the time.

Kwon tekteege mboe men. —They kept singing away.

similar: -noknok men
ni- (i)tekteege/ ni- itekteee
► feel cold, be cold, be shivering
Pikin niini itekteee. Kam kawaala ma soukaali. —The child is cold. Get a towel and wrap it around her [to warm her up].

tekteegeŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
► clayish ground
Kumbuulu lele su tana pepe. Pa ina toono tekteegeŋana. —Don’t play in that area. For there, the ground is clayish.

similar: tektekŋa-, sekapŋa-

tektek1 N_Redup
► tree type (found by rivers, has very sticky fruit)
Tiir ke tektek pwoono isala pin be tisou man. —They put the sticky seeds of a tektek tree onto a banana plant in order to catch birds.

tektekŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
► clayish, sticky def. toono kasek
Toono tektekŋana isekap la kumbuŋ ma bok. —The clayish ground got stuck all over my feet.

similar: tekteegeŋa-, sekapŋa-

tektek2 V_Intr_Stative Redup
► have pus in the eyes, eye infection
Ni mataana tektek. —S/he has pus in her/ his eyes/ infected eyes.

tektekŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
alt. atekekŋa-
► nice, beautiful
mburu tektekŋana, moori tektekŋana —nice clothes, beautiful girl
similar: ambaiŋa-
tel Quantifier
► three
Sombe wal ru sa, som tel sa tilup zin, ... —If two people or three people meet together, ...

Imar to ire waene bizel tel tana tikenne. —When he came, he saw those three friends of his sleeping.
Lele tana na, kar bibip tel timbot pa. —That area, three large villages are located there.
zin tel tana —those three/ the three of them

Zonj mataana ikam tel. —It was three o’clock. Aigule iwe tel pa... —On the third day...
lamata mi tel —eight
laamuru mi tel —thirteen
tomoota mi tel —twenty three
tomto tel —sixty
pa tel
► three times
Ni iso ta kembei pa tel. —He spoke like that three times.

teltelŋa Adv_Pred1 Redup
► three by three, in threes
sipsip ta kan ndaama teltelŋa —sheep that are three years old

tembe1 N
► sling
def. Tiurpe tembe pa ni ka ruŋ. Tikam wooro ila ruŋ suruunu, mi ila suruunu toro. To tiir pat ila ruŋ, mi titeege wooro tumbuun ru tana, mi tipaggilili. —They make slings from the fibrous sheath of a coconut palm. They attach a rope to both ends of it. Then they put a stone in the sheath, and hold the two ends of the rope, and swing [it].
dial. var. tembe (Marile)

tembe2 V_Tr
► shoot with a sling (birds, pigs, dogs)
Zin titembe zin man ta timbot sala kaŋar uteene na. —They shot the birds that were up in the top of the galip tree with slings.
Kala ketembe zin nye ta tizuzus karo keetene kiti na. —Go and sling stones at the pigs that have been digging up the flat area in the middle of our (INC) village.

tembe1 V_Tr Redup
► shooting with a sling

tembel1 N
construction: ka- tembel
► spinal cord
Dokta titiiri i na, motmooto tiliendo pa ndeme kiini mi tipasaana ka tembel. —The doctors examined her and found out that germs had gone into her backbone and destroyed the bone marrow.

tembel2 N
► creature type (several inches long, whitish-brownish, thin, edible, has soft flesh, lives in rivers and estuaries)
Niam naŋgaŋ amsula yok ma amyo kotkot, to amsupaala, mi ampas koyam tembel ma amkan. —We (EXC) young men went down to the river and collected driftwood, and
then we broke it up for a fire and removed tembel creatures from it, and ate [them].

_Amtuumbu tembel sala you ma amkan._ —We (EXC) roasted tembel creatures wrapped in leaves over a fire and ate them.

**tembel**

_N

▶ woe to, be in great trouble

_Tembel zin kek! —Woe to them!

**temboŋ**

_N

▶ studs (framing timber of a house that is oriented vertically and supports the roof)

_Loŋa kapamender zin temboŋ mi pambaara mbal ise, kaimer nakur isala._ —Quickly stand up the studs and put the top plate across [them], later the ridge beam can go up.

**temen**

_N

▶ meal (not a very big meal, prepared for people who have helped in some work, or to show gratitude for something else)

_Aŋkam kan temen ri, pa tisambar lele tio korongŋana ri._ —I made them a small meal, because they cleared a small piece of my land.

**ten**

_Adv_Pred0&1

▶ suggestive (when someone is unwilling or apprehensive, or when the successful outcome of an intended action is not sure), try to do something

▶ try, test

_Toombo ten! —Try and do it anyway!

_Paata ten! —Try and read it!

_Booobo ten. Tila kek, som zen? —Try calling out. Have they already gone or not?

_Iti tere ten, ko ni imar som som? —Let’s (INC) see whether he comes or not.

_Rupa ten._ —Just try it on [i.e. a piece of clothing].

_Aŋtiiri ten li ti._ —I will try to check this deep spot in the water.

▶ more

_Ruk ten ma ila ŋana._ —Move it a little bit more.

_Yoan, ni ruk ten ŋana pa Anutu kwoono bizin._ —John, he was greater than any of God’s other prophets.

**teten**

_Adv_Pred0&1 Redup

▶ try little by little, partially

_Kan tenten._ —Try a little bit of it and see how it tastes.

_Kis tenen serembaat paso? Posop kat kisŋana_ —Why are you (SG) only partly peeling the sweet potatoes? Finish the peeling properly.

▶ somewhat, …ish

_Puke parrisŋana, ina pakaana siŋsiŋ tenten, mi pakaana ikokou._ —Striped Malaysian apples are partly reddish, and partly white.

**re-tenten ka ḋonoono**

▶ experience a bit (not fully yet, more to come), foretaste

_Mi kerre tenen ka ḋonoono kek._ —And you have already begun to see a bit of the fruit/results of it.

**-tara tenten**

▶ keep hitting with a knife several times making some marks, chip off

_Asiŋ itara tenten ke ŋiŋgi? —Who has cut chips into this piece of wood?

**-tepe**

_V_Intr_Stative

▶ protrude (of lower lip)

_Ni iwe kolman kek, tana zuruunu itepe._ —He has become old, and therefore his lower lip is protruding.

**-terre**

_V_Intr_Stative Redup

▶ lean over, be at an angle

_Koko, pa ke iterre kek! —Run away, for the tree is already leaning over.

_Ruumu iterre kek. Ingi be imuzu._ —The house is already leaning over. It is about to fall over.

_Ni tana iterre be ipol._ —That coconut is leaning (so much), it is about to fall over.

**terteere**

_N Redup

▶ wild taro type (not edible, leaves used
tete

for covering sores or folded into drinking cups
def. Tapakap mbeete pa, tokop yok pa be tiwin. Takan som, pa ituntun ti. —We (INC) cover sores with it, and fold the leaves into drinking ‘cups’. We do not eat [them], for [they] cause us to itch.

tete

N Redup
▶ walking stick, staff

Ni iteege tete kini mi ipa ma ila. —He took his staff and walked away.
Ni iteege tete ru. —He holds two different [i.e. conflicting] beliefs. / He practices two types of behaviour.

tetekat

N
▶ wrapped food made of sweet potatoes or taro and crushed galip nuts

Anaj itun tiama, mi iur tetekat isala, mi ito. —My mother heated the cooking stones, and put the wrapped mixture of galip nuts and taro on [them] and roasted [them].

To ipi tiama ma isu, mi ipeeze tetekat. —Then she took off the stones, and unwrapped the mixture of galip nuts and taro.
dial. var. aduj, kodaaka

teu

N
▶ sugarcane, sugar (= Tok Pisin suga, scientific name: Saccharum officinarum)
Kala ma kakat kanda teu sa be tojo. —Go and break off some sugarcane for us (INC) to chew.

Sombe tojo teu ma biibi, to mbasir yaut/wat ikam ti. —If we (INC) chew on a lot of sugarcane, then we will have urinary problems. [a traditional belief]

Kam teu suruu ni ar marra bi itepeembe ngureng. —Bring me a piece of sugar cane [and] I [will] bite off the skin [and chew it] to help my throat.
dial. var. adug, kodaaka

teu ka wol
▶ section of a sugarcane

ti

Demonstrative
dial. var. tei (Gauru)
▶ this, this one

Toono ti, kizin zioi? —This land, whose is it?
Nio ti, anykamam mbulu takena som. —As for me, I don’t do things like that.

Mbol tio ri ti ta. —This is my short story.
▶ here

Kamar, tulup ti su ti. —Come, let’s meet here.

tis

Demonstrative
▶ right here (addition of the -s emphasises the nearness of something or seeks the attention of the listener)

Pensol ingoi? Pensol tis. —Where is the pencil? The pencil is right here. [in my hand]

ti

N
▶ type of tree (used to poison fish. The fruits are edible however, but are usually only eaten in time of hunger. The dried fruits are made into rattles.)

Ti ruunu mi ti kelini isula yok be ipun buzur ma takan. —Ti tree leaves and the ti tree’s bark [are put] down in water to kill game and we (INC) eat it.

Ti putuu, takat mi tuur sula kiri mi tuur sula yok ma inmbot ma molo, kembe wi ki, som ru. To takam ma ise mi toto ma takan. Yok inguru sijinini ma ila lene. Peteete to takan. Takanan sorok som.

—The seeds of a ti tree, we (INC) snap [them] off, and put [them] down in a basket, and put [them] into water where they stay for a long time, like a week or two. Then we take them out, and cook [them] on hot stones and eat them. The water washes away the sap. In times of hunger, then we eat [them]. We don’t eat them if we don’t have to.

ti

Pronoun

alt. iti
▶ us, us (INC)
▶ first person plural (hearer(s) included)

Ni ikam ti ma tombot matanda yaryaara. —He causes us (INC) to live eternally.

see also: kiti, piti, iti, -ndV
dial. var. (i)ndi (Gauru and Northern)

-ti

Subject prefix
▶ they, (third person plural Subject prefix that occurs on inflected verbs)
ti-la —they go, they went, they will go

-ti-pun —they hit, they will hit

-ti

V_Intr construction: -ti la
▶ get caught (in a net), get stuck

Ŋge iti la pu. —The pig got caught in the net.

Ye boozo tila titi la pu tana. —A lot of fish got caught in that net.

tiam

Pronoun
▶ to/with us (EXC), our (EXC)
▶ first person plural (hearer(s) excluded) form of Locative pronoun
tiama

- Inga niam kanar tiam. —That is our (EXC) galip nut tree.
- Timar tiam. —They came to us (EXC).
- Timbotmbot tiam. —They are staying with us (EXC).

Note: from ki + yam

tiama

- cooking stones (used when cooking things in an earth oven)

Alt. tiaama

Dial. var. kaiama (Northern)

Rorou, to tutun tiama, mi toto kanda serembat. —In the afternoon, then we (INC) will heat up the cooking stones and roast some sweet potatoes to eat.

-peipei tiama —to collect cooking stones
- petpet tiama —gather up cooking stones after the food has been removed
- piindi tiama pa kipin —move hot stones by using tongs
- pi tiama —move stones once they are cooled off

Kere tiama imuta kek, to kala ma kipiindi be kini loja mi isala. —Look at the cooking stones [that are being heated up in a fire], if they are already hot, then go and remove some of them, so that the food can quickly be put on to be cooked.

tiaŋtiaŋ

- bird type (has a white tail, black wings, long and yellow beak, considered to be an omen)

Tiaŋtiaŋ ipegerger ipegerger ma niyam gesges. —The tiaŋtiaŋ bird kept crying for a long time and we (EXC) got tired of it.

Tiaŋtiaŋ iwatswaata tomtom zaana. Tiaŋtiaŋ itaŋtaŋ. Ko ipaata asiŋ zaana? (Asiŋ imar, o pataŋana sa indeeŋe tomtom tana.) —The tiaŋtiaŋ bird keeps calling a person’s name. The tiaŋtiaŋ is crying. Whose name is it calling? (Whoever is coming, or is about to experience hardship.)

Tiaŋtiaŋ gaada (=apondok) —tiaŋtiaŋ type that lives by rivers and along the coast [It is viewed as having the habit of just looking around at things and not doing anything.]

Tiaŋtiaŋ noeonoone —real tiaŋtiaŋ (which lives in the forest)

tiau

- wild chicken, bush fowl (brown, black, size of a chicken, = Tok Pisin paul bilong bus / welpaul)

Def. Man tiau, ni man su kana ta takanan. —The bush fowl is a bird of the forest that we (INC) eat.
root [in the vicinity of the reef to kill them], and then collect them.

**mata- tiene**
- ‘sleep’ in the eyes

*Nio aŋmanga mi aŋpai motoj tiene.* —I got up and rubbed the sleep out of my eyes.

**miiri tiene/ gubur tiene**
- moving cloud/ stationary cloud

**munjaana ka tiene**
- large, uncountable amount, vast amount, multitude

*Popojana ki Abaram ko tipet ma tiwe munjaana ka tiene.* —Abraham’s offspring will appear and they will become a great multitude.

To sii muniona ka tiene tipet ma tipasaana ni. —Then a multitude of grasshoppers appeared and ruined the coconut palms.

**polop tieneŋa-**
- fearful

*Tomtom tana, polop tieneŋana kai.* —That person is very fearful [of ghosts, darkness]

**tiigi**
- basket type (big and round, made of a *belele* vine, design comes from New Britain)

*Zin Kampalap tiŋgalŋgal tiigi.* —The Kampalap villagers make (Lit. ‘pierce’) **tiigi** baskets.

**tiili**
- construction: *ka- tiili*

- earwax, wax in the ear

*talŋaana ka tiili* —his/her earwax

*Talŋoŋ ka tiili biibi meete ma aŋleŋ kat sua som.* —I have a lot of wax in my ear and can’t hear well.

*Pai talŋom ka tiili.* —Dig out that wax from your (SG) ear.

**tiili**
- fence post (smaller than *kitiimbi* ‘house post’)

*Aŋkas tiili be aŋpo siiri.* —I cut fence posts with which to make (Lit. ‘tie’) **tiigi** baskets.

**tiili**
- mushroom (general name)

*tilli meene kana* (edible)
*tilli tui biibi* (edible)
*tilli areprep* (red, not edible)
*tilli ke kana* (found on trees)

**tiimi**
- sea creature type, coral polyp, sea anemone (edible, found on reef, colourful, when touched it curls up)

*Tekes tiimi su kur kezeene.* —We (INC) collect coral polyps at the edge of the reef.

**tiingi**
- mud, swamp, muddy/ swampy area

*Niam amkam meene ta tiingi a.* —We (EXC) get sago from the swamp.

*Nio aŋdubup sula tiingi biibi/ sanangana.* —I sank down into a big/bad swampy place.

Ni ikam tiingi ma imoono la motoj. —He took mud and smeared to my eyes.

**-tiŋtiŋgi**
- be dirty, be muddy, be smeared with mud

**-patiŋgi**
- make dirty, get dirty, smear dirt on something

**tiiri**
- dorsal fin, fin on the back of a fish

*ye ka tiiri* —the dorsal fin of a fish

**tiiri**
- examine, look over, check

*Ni itiiri i pa natiloŋa.* —He examined himself in a mirror.

*Ni itiiri itunu ila yok.* —He looked at himself in the water. [In the past, looking at one’s reflection in water was the way to check one’s appearance.]

*Ni itiiri lele.* —He checked/ looked over the area.

Re mburu ti mi tiiri ten. Ko asiŋ? —Look at this clothing and examine [it]. Whose is it?

- evaluate, check, appraise, judge

*Ni itiiri uraata kini.* —He checked her work.

*Merere ko itiiri iti pa mbulu kiti.* —The Lord will evaluate us (INC) in our behaviour.

*Zin bibip irao titiiri kat sua kizin tomtom, mi tiurpe ma indeeŋe men.* —Leaders should carefully evaluate people’s talk and fix things in a really just manner.

**tiiri**
- evaluate your insides/heart.

*Tiiri su pa itum.* —Examine/ Judge yourself.

*Ou, kitiiri ŋgar ti. Ko ambai som som?* —Hey, evaluate this idea. Is it good or not?

**-tirtiiri**
- God judges people

*Anutu itirtiiri zin tomtom pa mbulu kizin mi iurur kadoono pizin.* —God judges people
according to their behaviour and gives them their punishment/reward.  

—The Lord will judge between the two of us (INC) concerning this problem.

**tiiriŋana**

- **N** Inal_Event  
  - examination, judgement, court case  
  
  **Ni imanga pa tiiriŋana.** —He started the examination.

**tiiriŋana katuuŋu**

- **Judge, one responsible for judging**  
  
  **Iti takamam sorok. Mi sombe tiiriŋana katuunu imar, to ikam kat.** —We (INC) do it haphazardly. But when the real Judge [i.e. God] comes, then he will do it properly.

**tiiriŋana muruni**

- **Court, place of examination**  
  - **-pitiiri** V_Tr  
    - search carefully, examine carefully  
    
    **Amla amgalas mi ampitiiri ke mbuleene ma ye sa som kat.** —We (EXC) went diving and carefully searched the base of the tree, but there was not a single fish.

- **-tiirigege** V_Tr  
  - search, examine a group of things  
  
  **Tiirigege plet ta boozomen tana. Re nu ku, to kam.** —Check all those plates. If you (SG) see yours, then take it.

- **-tiizi** V_Tr  
  - strip off leaves from the stalk (used of *kemyo, sarakrak, mok ruunu, tipir, and kundak* plants)  
  
  **Kitiizi kemyo tana.** —Strip off the leaves from those edible ferns.  
  
  **Kitiizi zeere isula kuuru be inoi.** —Strip off the edible greens into the pot to boil.  
  
  **-tiizi mok ruunu** —Strip off taro leaves similar: -yazuumu

**tikiiti**

- **N** Redup  
  - headdress type, headband, crown (worn by women on their foreheads)  
  
  **Tirurpe pa mor mi zaara mi borbooro putuunu. Zin moori aigau kizin. Tikiiti isala ndomon.** —It is made of dog’s teeth and little white shells and grass seeds. It is a woman’s decoration. This kind of decoration is worn on their foreheads.

**tiktik**

- **V_Intr_Uninfl** Redup  
  - walk vigorously/ energetically (with one’s head held high, often because of feeling happy or proud. It is the opposite of being bashful or walking stooped over with one’s head bowed down and just shuffling along.)  
  

**Ni ituntuundu som. Menmeeni mi tiktik ma ila.** —He was not stooped over. He was happy and walking vigorously with his head held high.

**Pa ki mos. Tiktik pepe.** —Walk quietly, not vigorously. [when inside a house]  

**Ni tiktik ma imar. Ko sua sa?** —He is vigorously walking as he comes. Perhaps there is some important talk [to be discussed]?

**tiktikŋa-**

- **N** Inal_Static  
  - vigorous, energetic  
  
  **Logan pai kini tiktikŋana.** —Logan’s way of walking is very vigorous.

**tiliizi**

- **construction:** *ka-tiliizi*  
  - **groin area**  
  
  **Koj tiliizi uunu isar.** —My groin area is swollen.

**dialect. var. saja- (Yangla)**

**tiliizi**

- **N**  
  - tree type (=Tok Pisin *talis*, has edible nuts, grows on the coast, scientific name: *Terminalia catappa*)  
  
  **Tiliizi ti iur narenren ambaigana piti.** —This *talis* nut tree provides really nice shade for us (INC).

**Tiliizi imbot tai men mi mutu. Ipu totomen.** —The *talis* nut tree is found only by the sea and on islands. It bears fruit all the time.

- **nut of a *talis* tree**  
  
  **Tiliizi na, iti tokot.** —*Talis* nuts, we (INC) break open with stones.

**timbiiri**  

- **N**  
  - wooden dish (a traditional wealth object, used for serving up starchy pudding to large crowds and for brideprice payments, has carved designs on the bottom and sides, usually purchased from the inner island people living on Aramot and Mandok islands who carve the dishes and trade them.)
timbiiri. —The inner island people cut down an ironwood tree in order to carve wooden dish of it.
Zin Koobo ta tizabzap timbiiri. —It is the inner island people that carve wooden dishes.

Tiŋgiimi moori tana pa timbiiri piizi? —How many wooden dishes did they pay for that woman?

Ŋgal wak ma isula timbiiri. —Mash some starchy pudding and [put it] down into the wooden dish.

Timbiiri na mbio. Tikam timbiiri mi tiroukeele nge pa isu Mereu. —Wooden dishes are a wealth object. They take wooden dishes and trade them for pigs in West New Britain.

-timbil V_Intr

Ke ittimbil ma isula yok som. Igagaaga. —The piece of wood rolled, but did not fall down into the river. It stopped at the edge.

Aloi (=pikin musaari) ikeene mi mburaana mburaana ma itimbil mbi le keeteene wek se. —Aloi (a little baby) was lying [on her stomach], and she kept trying until she rolled over with her chest facing upwards.

Itgal pikin ma ikeene, ko ittimbil leke mi itop. —Put a barrier around the child while he sleeps lest he roll over and fall down.

Papaya ittimbil su toono. —The papaya is lying on the ground.
Ni mataana ŋenŋeene, to ittimbil sorok su toono. —He was sleepy and then he just stretched himself out on the ground.

-timbilmbil V_Intr Redup

Ke ittimbilmbil ma isula yok som. Igagaaga. —The piece of wood rolled, but did not fall down into the river. It stopped at the edge.

Kala kapatimbil ke lwoono tanga ilae. —Go and roll that tree trunk over there aside, so it won’t block the road.
Re kar musaari tiŋga. —Look at that little village over there.

Ni imbotmbot tiŋga. —He is staying over there.

note: from *ta* + *ingga*

tiŋgi Demonstrative

alt. *taingi*

► this (one in the immediate vicinity of the speaker and hearer)

Mon tiŋgi ki asiŋ? —Whose dugout canoe is this?

Ni imbotmbot tiŋga. —When I was very young, they brought me here to live in this village.

► here

Niom kombotmbot tiŋgi mi kasa yam. —Stay here and wait for us (EXC).

note: from *ta* + *iąngi *

tiŋgis Demonstrative

► right here, this one here (addition of the -s makes the demonstrative more emphatic)

Koozi kere mar pa tomtom itunu tiŋgis! —Today, you (PL) see the man himself right here!

cry for help

Iñgi tiŋiizi tio ima ku. —Here my cry [for help] is coming to you (SG).

tiŋisniizi N_Event Redup

► being on verge of crying, sobbing

Tiiñgisniiizi ikam yo. —I am about to cry.

Itan pini ma imap, to tiŋisniizi ikami.

—After she had cried for him, then she was sobbing.

lele- tiŋiizina- N_Inal_Stative

► crying easily

Ni leleene tiŋiizina. —She is one who cries easily.

see also: *-tay*

probable loan from the Mutu language,

cf. *taiiiz* 'crying'

-tiŋirjr V_Intr_Stative Redup

► be burnt down to glowing coals

You ikan ma bibilîyana imap, mi itiŋirjr. —The fire burned down until the flames are finished and there were just red coals.

Sombe you itiŋirjr, to tutuumbu meene isala. —Once the fire has burned down to red coals, then we (INC) will roast sago on it.

see also: *you keese* 'red coals'

-tiŋtiangi V_Intr_Stative Redup

► be dirty/ muddy/ smeared with mud

Yok tiŋtiangi. —The river is muddy/dirty.

*Mburu ku tiŋtiangi* kat. La ma ngrundu. —Your (SG) clothes are very dirty. Go and wash them.

see also: *tiŋging* 'mud, swampy place'

-patiangi/-patiŋtiangi V_Tr

► make dirty, muddy, get dirty, smear dirt on something

Ni ipatiangi kuli pa boma. —He smeared clay on his skin.

Patidiiangi mburu ku popoŋana paso? —Why did you (SG) get your new clothes dirty?

tio Pronoun

► to/ at/ with me, my (first person singular form of Locative pronoun)

Ni imbotmbot tio. —He is staying with me.

Kamar tio. —Come to me.

Kam nakabasi tio imar. —Bring my axe.

note: from *ki* + *yo*

tiom Pronoun

► to/ at/ with you (PL), your (PL) (second person plural form of Locative pronoun)

Kakam kuuru tiom imar muŋgu. —Bring your pots here first.

Ni imbotmbot tiom. —He is staying with you.

Niam ko ampinili pat tana ma ima tiom mini. —We (EXC) will return that money to you.

note: from *ki* + *yom*

tiŋ- N_Inal

► really small part of something, tiny piece, splinter, pieces of stones that shatter as a result of being heated in a fire

pat tiipiini ru —two toea

Ke tiipiïngal yo. —I got a splinter stuck in my hand.

tipintipin N_Inal Redup

► many small pieces
ke tipinpin — splinters of wood

-tir1

- N

shellfish type (edible, found in the sea)

-tir2

- V_Tr

shake

Zin moori titir kakaaba. — The women shook the rattles.
similar: -yel

shake off/out

Kasala we tana ma kitir kanda pakan. — Go up that mango tree and shake off some for us (INC) to eat.

Tir yok isu pa utem. — Shake the water off of [the hair on] your (SG) head.

Tir meteke. (=Tut su toono.) — Shake out the termites from their nest. (=Hit [the nest] on the ground.)

Ko kembei ta manboŋ, itir begeene mi irie ma ila ne kek! — Like an eagle, it spreads its wings and flies and is gone.

shake out by hitting

-tirtir

V_Tr Redup

(-)tirikriigi

V_Intr Redup alt. -tabirbir

walk unsteadily, stagger, lurch

Tipun tomtom tana, tana itirikriigi. Ipa kat som. — Because they hit that man, he is walking unsteadily. He does not walk properly.
similar: -sursur, -tarakoŋkoŋ

-tirke

V_Tr

shake off

Ijulon iro nomon, to antirke i ma itop. — A gecko grabbed on to my hand, and then I shook it off.

Nio aŋtirke musmuuzu pa kawaala tio. — I shook the dirt/ dust off of my clothes.

Koroŋ ta iyalele iti pa loondoŋana, titirke ma tisu len lup. — All the things that hinder us (INC) from running [well], let us shake them off completely.

-tirkena-

N_Inal_Event

shaking, threshing

bali tirkenana muriri — the place where barley was threshed

-tiro-

N_Inal

bone

Tiroono ipol. — His bone broke.

Ni isala mbu ma itop, to ilikat kumbuunu ma ɲes. — He climbed up the betel-nut palm and fell down, and then he hit his leg badly and it broke.

Tiroŋ iyayou. — My bones hurt/ache.

Ye kuulu ti tirontironjana. Ye ambai som. Ko ileege ngurende. — This kuulu fish has lots of bones. It is not a good fish. It will get stuck in our (INC) throats.

strength, strong

Ni tiroono men kat. Irao ikwaara koron bibip. — He is very strong, he is able to carry big things.

Ni tiroono imbol pa uraata kamjana. — He has great strength for doing work.

framing

ruumu tiroono/ tiron tiron — framing timber of a house

-tiro-na-

- strong, tough

Tomtom taingi, ni tiroonoŋana kat. — This man is really tough/strong.

-tiro- ikiiri

physically strong

Kakam mburu bibip pepe, pa niom tiroyon ikiiri zen. — Don’t take big loads, for your (PL) bones are not yet strong enough [said to small children].

-tiro- (i)mbeeze

rest, relax (Lit. ‘bones be soft’)

Ketem su ri muŋgu ma tiroymi (i)mbeeze, to manga mini pa uraata. — Rest a bit first and allow your (SG) bones to rest, and then you can start working again.

-tiro- men

very thin, skin and bones (Lit. ‘only bones’)

Ni tiroono men, mi ruŋguunu isaana. — He is very thin, only bones, and looks bad.

-tiro- imukkurur

all of one’s strength is gone, feel strengthless

Mburoŋ izzu mi tiroŋ imukkurur lup. — My strength is failing and all of my bones are out of joint. [=I feel very weary.]

Aŋwin yok mbolŋana ma tiroŋ imukkurur lup. — I drank strong [i.e. alcoholic] drink and all my bones are loose [=I have no strength.]

-bones separate/become detached from each other (after death)

Tiroono imukkurur. — His bones have separated.
tiro- imurumrum
- bones are destroyed
Tiron imurumrum ma imap. —Their bones were completely destroyed.
tiro- ise
- hold oneself erect
Ni ipa pai kini na, tiroono ise mi iwwa.
—When he walks, he holds himself erect and walks.
- roused, aggressive, belligerent, act like you are strong and invincible
Sombe tipamimal ketem, to tirom ise be kam malmal. —If they anger you (SG), then you become aggressive and want to fight.

ka- tiroono
- obligation to repay something
Sombe tomtom toro sa ikam korong biibi pu, na re pa korong ka tiroono (=toyaŋana). —If someone gives something big to you (SG), then look out for the obligation to repay it later on.
similar: pekelŋana, toyaŋana

-kam tiro-
- display one's strength, act belligerently, aggressively challenge (Lit. 'do bones')
Kam tirom paso? Kam kosa, to tere. Uraataŋom sa?
—Why are you (SG) being so aggressive? Go ahead and do something and then we (INC) will see [how strong you are]. Are you a real worker?
- collect one's strength, gather one's strength, fortify oneself
Kakam tiroyom (mburoyom)! —[Don't give up.] Gather your (PL) strength!
Kakam tiroym (Niyom ise), mana kala mi kataara ke tana. —Gather your (PL) strength [by eating well ahead of time], before you go and cut that tree.

-ke tiro-
- collect one's strength to do something, gather one's strength
Tike tiron pa malmal. —They collected their strength for the fight.
Ke tirom! —Push strong! [Said to a mother giving birth.]

-petekat tiro-
- break someone's bone
Tipetekat tiroono sa ma ipol na som. —They did not break any of his bones.

-ru tiro-
- challenge (Lit. 'seek bones/strength')
Parei, nu ru tiroŋ? —How is it, are you (SG) wanting to see how strong I am?
-tit
V_Tr
- reject, refuse to accept something, spurn
Nu tit ye tio paso? —Why do you (SG) refuse to accept my fish?
Nio ayso aŋsala Ukarumpa, mi ni itit yo.
—I wanted to go up to Ukarumpa, but he rejected me.
Ni itit kalŋoŋ. —He refused to listen to me.

-titit
V_Tr Redup
Ktititit kini, tao petetel yom. —You (PL) keep refusing the food, and so now you are hungry.

-titŋa-
N_Inal_Stative
Ina kini titŋana, ta imar isu imbottmbot.
—That is the rejected food that has been brought and is sitting there.

-tit ndomo- (pa)
- refuse to acknowledge someone's rights over something
Ni itit ndomondo pa toono/ mba. —He refused to acknowledge our (INC) rights over the land/ fruit trees.
- refuse what someone offers
Ni itit ndomog pa kini ta ayso aŋkam pini na. —He refused to accept the food that I wanted to give to him.
- refuse someone's request
Ni irao itit ndomon na som. Ko iuulu zin.
—He will not refuse their request. He will help them.

-nggele
Dial. var. -ŋgal ŋgele (Marile)
- refuse to help someone
Zin na, nio toŋmatiziŋ tio ŋonoono. Irao titit ŋgele pio na som.
—They are my true relatives. They are not going to refuse to help me.
Uraata tio biibi ipet, tamen zin titit ŋgele pio. Timar som.
—I had a big event coming, but they refused to help me. They did not come.

-titi
V_Intr_Stative Redup
- be bulging
Mooto ikan buzur ma kopoono ititi. —The snake ate some game and its stomach was bulging.
Kan kini ma kopom ititi. (=Kopom bok tau.) —You (SG) ate the food and now your...
stomach is bulging. (=Your stomach is full.)
similar:  -putput
-tiyaara₁ V_Intr
► flower (used of coconuts and betel-nut palms)
Ni itiyaara. —The coconut is flowering.
see also:  -ruŋ
-tiyaara₂ V_Tr
► sow seeds, scatter by throwing, throw something
Nio aŋtiyaara koi iweene. —I sowed tobacco seeds.
Mose itiyaara koskoozo sala kor. —Moses threw ashes up high in the air.
► shake something in order to straighten it
Ni itiyaara serek. —She shook the grass skirt in order to straighten it.
► shake water off
Aŋtiyaara yok pa mburu tio, to aŋur sala wooro. —I shook the water off from my laundry, and put it on the line.
► leave, abandon (before completion)
Aŋtiyaara kini isu lene, mi aŋkam lutuŋ ila hausik. —I left the food preparations for the time being, and took my child to the health centre.
► sprinkle
Tikam yok ma titiyaara sala ywan be tinguuru wal mbugin. —They took water and sprinkled it on themselves in order to wash away other people’s body dirt.
Mose itiyaryaara siŋ tana sala ŋwan be tiŋguuru wal mbuŋin. —Moses was sprinkling that blood on top of the crowd [of Israelites].
tiyaarana-
► sowing, throwing, sprinkling
kini iwen iwen tiyaaranaŋana —sowing of seeds
-tiyaara itu-
► rouse oneself to action and get going, shake off laziness
Iti tombot takembei irao. Titiyaara itu ndu pa kanda uraa. —We (INC) have been like this long enough. Let’s get going with our work.
-tiyaara ka- pit
► rouse oneself to action and get going, shake off laziness
Tiyaara kom pit, mi manga ma tala. —Get yourself together and let’s go.
tizi-
► younger sibling or cousin of same sex
Niamŋan tiziŋ bizin amla amsiŋ nge ma amar pa kar. —I and my younger brothers went and carried the pig back to the village.
[said by a man]
Niamru tiziŋ moo ri amla amziŋuru kyom. —I went with my younger sister to catch crayfish. [said by a woman]
tiziŋan
► my younger brothers (vocative, used in direct address)
O aŋtizik narabu sula yambon. —I dipped tapioca bread into the soup.
Nu tiziŋ trausis tio isula yok. Iŋgi ko aŋru pa sokorei? —You (SG) put my trousers into the water. Now what shall I put on?
Tizik taul isula yok mi muus motom pa. —Dip the towel into the water and wipe your (SG) face with it.
-tizigzik V_Tr
► dip something into a liquid
Nio aŋtizik narabu sula yambon. —I dipped tapioca bread into the soup.
Niam tiziŋ moori amla amziburu koyam. —O my older and younger brothers, do not be bad to these people!
see also:  lu- ri ‘younger sibling/cousin of the opposite sex, cross-sibling’
tizikan V_Tr
► younger sibling or cousin of same sex
Amkam kini tiam mi amneene mi amnoi, to amkan. —We (EXC) brought our food and roasted it and boiled it, and then we ate.
Niam ra boozomen amse woongo makin, to woongo izem bris ma ila. —After all of us (EXC) had gotten on the boat, then it left the wharf and went.
Molo som, to apma. —It won’t be long before I come to you./ Soon I will come to you.
Rou, to Lukas iur yam pera. —In the afternoon, then Lukas will take us (EXC) out towards the sea.
Berek to Anutu iswe mburaana ma ituyom kere kat pa motoyom. —In the morning, then God will reveal his power and you yourselves will see it with your own eyes.
► when .... then
Tileŋ, to tilup kwon ma tiso... —When they heard that, then they said in one voice...

**kaimer to**
- later, some time later, afterwards
  
  Kaimer to tomoyam ingo yam mini.
  —Sometime later our (INC) father sent us again.

Timbot ma kaimer to zaala ipet pisin be tila ma tire lele tana. —Sometime later an opportunity arose for them to go and see that place.

**molo som to**
- it won’t be long before, soon

**to**
- N
  - clay (black, hard, found in West New Britain, used for making a kind of black paint. It is mixed with water and **Terminalia sap**)

**Tiur to ise timbiri ƞwaana.** —They put black paint on the carved wooden dish.

Tikan to, to zoŋon toto. (Iuulu kuskuuzu ma ikis zoŋon ma imbol.) —When they eat black clay, then their teeth get dark. (It helps the gums, and keeps their teeth strong.)

**to**
- N
  - fellow, guy

To tana, ingi ko takam padei pini? —That fellow, what should we (INC) do about him? note: shortened form of **tomoto** ‘man, male’ or **tomtom** ‘person’

**tori** —little fellow, little boy

Tamen tori ti ko iuulu iti. —But this little fellow will help us (INC).

Tori taingi ko iwe tomtom zaanaŋana. —This little boy will become someone famous.

**tobe/ toobe**
- person who has just been talked about

Kamaane. Pa tobe ta imar il! —Be quiet!

The one we have just been talking about is coming. similar: **anoŋ**

**to-ʊ**
- N
  - older brother, senior cousin (In the Mbula culture, older brothers are supposed to look after the family property, and take care of their younger brothers and help them in times of difficulty. Younger brothers, in turn, are supposed to obey and serve their older brothers.)

Paradigm: **atoŋ, tom, toono** (Central)/ **toon**

(Gauru)/ **tono** (Northern), **tondo, toyam, toyom, ton**

**atoŋ bizin/ tom bizin/ toono bizin** —my older brothers/ your older brothers/ his (or her) older brothers

Tondo bizin tiuluulu iti, mi iti irao teleg la kalŋan. —Our (INC) older brothers help us, and we should obey what they say.

Toyam Yesu amtaŋroro u: Uulu yam! —Our (EXC) older brother Jesus, we cry out to you (SG): Help us!

**to-ŋan**
- older brothers (vocative, used as in direct address)

O **atoŋan, ...** —Oh my older brothers,...

O **toyamŋan, kenako takam padei?** —O our (INC) older brothers, what then should we (INC) do?

**to-ŋa- bizin**
- senior cousins

**to- moomi**
- older sister

**atoŋ moomi** —my older sister

pikin toono moomi —the child’s older sister

**-to**
- V_{Tr}
  - cook on hot stones, roast

Nio ajto kini pa tiama. —I cooked food on hot stones.

Serembat ndomdomŋana, tonoi na som. Toto, tona takan. Sombe tonoi, to iŋgauŋgau.

—Old sweet potatoes, we (INC) do not boil. We cook [them] on hot stones, and then eat [them]. If we boil [them], they are not good.

**-to ro lene**
- roast food on hot stones with a final covering of leaves over the whole pile of hot stones and food.

Moori ru tinga na, tito meene la ro lene.

—Those two women over there roasted sago inside leaves.

**-to rekrek**
- cook food on top of hot stones without a final covering of leaves over the whole pile of hot stones and food.

Zin moomi tizuk meene mi tito rekrek. —The women wrapped up some sago in leaves and cooked it on top of hot stones.

**-tokaala**
- heat up again
Tokaala narabu kiti, kokena ibooŋo. —Heat up our tapioca bread again; otherwise it might go sour.
Kodaanga ta titokalkaala mi imbot ma molo, to ka wak itaamba. —A mixture of galip nuts and root vegetables that has been heated up repeatedly and has been around for some time already will not taste very good.

**-to6**

- **V_Tr**
  - follow

Mar, to yo. —Come, follow me.
Tito zaala katŋana. —They followed the short road.
Ni mataana ito zaala. —He looked down the road. (Lit. 'His eye followed the road.')
  - be in accordance with

Uraata tana ipet, ito ni kwoono. —That work happened in accordance with his command.
  - obey, abide by, live in accordance with

Zin tito Anutu sua kini som. —They do not follow/obey/abide by/live in accordance with God's word.
Niam amto zaala ki Krisi. —We (EXC) follow/obey Christ's road/way of life.
Anutu ito itunu kalŋaana. —God followed his own talk. [i.e. He did as he said he would. / He kept his word.]

**-toto**

- **V_Tr Redup**
  - habitually follow, always/continually follow

Ni itoto mbulu tio. —He always follows my behaviour/way of life.
Ni itoto sua kini mbukŋana. —He always follows his promise(s) (Lit. ‘tied talk’).
Ni itoto itunu leleene men. —He only follows his own desires.

**-pato**

- **V_Tr**
  - drive, guide to

**-poto**

- **V_Tr**
  - trace exactly, do in exactly the same way, repeat

**-parto**

- **V_Middle**
  - follow each other (in chronological order, in the order in which things happened)

**partoŋa-**

- **N_Inal_Stative**
  - siblings having the same parents

**Nio partoŋoŋ bizin lamata.** —I have five siblings.

**toŋa-**

- **N_Inal_Event**
  - following

**zaala ki tuto toŋana**

- **way of the law, legalism (biblical key term)**

Mi mbulu/ zaala ki tuto toŋana na, ampase pa mini som. —But the custom/way of following the law, we (EXC) do not depend on that any more.
  - consequence, what follows, aftereffect, resultant obligations

Sombe tomtom tooro sa ikam korong biibi pu, na re pa toŋana (=toyaŋana/ tiroono). —If someone gives you something big, then look out for the consequences.

**toŋa toŋa**

- **Adv_Pred1 Redup**
  - following one after the other

Zin tipa toŋa toga. —They walked one after the other.

**-to7**

- **V_Tr**
  - push gently to cause something to stand straight

Kittiimbii tana imender kat zen. To mi ilela ŋana, to izal. —The banana plant that you (SG) planted, its top is leaning. Gently push it 'down' [=towards the north], and then it will be straight.

Pin ta paaza na, kunduunu imbot ŋgis. Kozo to mi sula, to izal. —The banana plant that you (SG) planted, its top is leaning. Gently push it 'down' [=towards the north], and then it will be straight.

**-to8**

- **V_Tr**
  - give leaf treatment to relieve pain def. Ke gagaama ruunu isula yok lomoŋana, to tuur ise yoyouŋana. Mi namanda ise ma ikoto ro tana. Imbot ri, to isu mi takam popoŋana ise. Ina toto. Gagaama ruunu na lomonoŋana, tana ipaluumu yoyouŋana. —Gagaama tree leaves [are put] down into cold water, then we (INC) put them on the painful area. And we put our hand on top of that leaf. It stays for a while, and then we remove it and a new one [=leaf] goes on the painful area. That is how to give a leaf treatment. Gagaama leaves are 'cool', and therefore they relieve the pain.

La kam gagaama ruunu, mi to koŋ bolboolo. —Go and get some gagaama leaves and give a leaf treatment to my neck.
shake, jerk
Yeŋyeeŋge itok ruumu. —The earthquake shook the house.
Miiri biibi imar ma itok ruumu tana. —A big wind came and shook that house.
unsettle, disturb
Pataŋana/Toomboŋana sa ko irao itok yo na som. —No hardship/temptation will be able to unsettle me.
Tomtom Sanaana irru saala be itok urlaŋana tiom. —Satan is seeking ways to shake/unsettle your (PL) faith.
try and ask someone for something
Nio aŋute zin matan konŋan. Mi aŋtok zin tau. Ko tikam koŋ, o tikam som. —I know they are stingy. But I will just try and ask them. Will they give me something to eat, or not?
similar: -wi ten
tempt, provoke, seduce, entice
Tomooto ta ila mi ire moori tana isula yok, to itoki. —A man went and saw that woman going down to the river, so then he tempted her.
similar: -toombo, -wat

follow after someone at a distance
Itokeelį ma ila. —She followed after him trying to keep up with him.

follow after someone without reason
Ni itokes zin sorok. —He followed them for no reason.
Tokes yo sorok paso. Kokena nom bizin tiru u. —Why do you (SG) just wash it haphazardly, the dirt won’t go away. You must scrub it on a rock.

cold night air which results in a lot of dew
Mbeŋi, tolou biibi kat isu ma kororŋ ta boozomen iwizis. —Last night there was a lot of cold air and it has made everything wet.
Tolou ipet mi ikam ti ma nindi iteketege. —The cold night air came and made us (INC) feel really cold.
Tolou izzu mi ipalumluumu kini. —The cold air [with its dew] comes down and moistens [literally ‘cools’] the food crops.
To berek na, tolou ipet ki abal. —Then in the morning, cold air came from the mountain.
see also: numur ‘morning dew’, rakrak ‘dry morning with no dew’

sacrifice, sheep
Yesu iwe tomba piti. —Jesus became a sacrifice for us.
loan from: Yabêm language (= ‘pig’)

scrub, rub vigorously using both hands
Tombooro alakam/ keege/ morom ma kuziini. —Rub alakam/ keege/ morom [leaves] and [there will be a nice] fragrance.

a cold place, having lots of dew
Ukarumpa, ina lele tolouŋana. —Ukarumpa, that [is] a cold place with lots of dew.

a cold night air which results in a lot of dew

adapted from: Gauru dialect form
dial. var. tomini (Central)
more, additional, another
Ikam uraata ndaama lamata mi ru tomen. —He worked seven more years/ another seven years/ seven additional years.
Puulu paŋ tomen, to kini imetmet. —Four more months, and then the food will be ready for harvesting.

also, as well, too
note: Gauru dialect form
dial. var. tomini (Central)
Zin tikamam uraata pa mbeŋ tomini. —They are also working at night.
dial. var. tomeen (Gauru)
tomoota
Quantifier
alt. tomto
 ► twenty (Lit. ‘one man’)
Nin ma irao tomoota. —Count out twenty of them.
tomoota mi ta —twenty one
tomto ru—forty (Lit. ‘two men/twenties’)
tomto lamata mi ta —one hundred and twenty (Lit. ‘five and one men/twenties’)
tomto pay lamoro mata mi pay —ninety-nine
tomto tel laamuru —seventy
tomoooto
N_Stative
alt. to
 ► male, man
Lutum tomoooto som moori? —Is your (SG) child a boy or a girl?
Ni ipeebe pikin tomoooto. —She gave birth to a boy.
zin tomoooto ma moori —men and women, people
ka- tomoooto
 ► lover
Moori tana irru ka tomoooto. —That woman is looking for her lover.
le- tomoooto bizin
 ► male second cousins, male relatives
(who can assist you if requested)
tomtom
N
 ► person, human being, people
Anutu iur tomtom ma kumbej itunu runguunu. —God created people in his own likeness.
tomtom boozo —a lot of people, many people
Ni tomtom ki kuumbu. —He is a thief [Lit. ‘person of theft’]
Ni tomtom ki sua fonyono men. —He is a person of true talk/ a truthful person.
Ni tomtom kaibitum kat. —He was handsome, strong young man.
Ni tomtom ngargana. —He is a wise person.
Ni tomtom biibi. —He is an important, influential person.
lele tana ka tomtom bizin —the people of that area
Tomtom tiam tasa ko iruutu pu som. —Not one of us (EXC) will withhold it from you.
 ► dark-skinned person, native of Papua New Guinea (in contrast with Europeans and Asians)

Ni tubudu, som tomtom? —Is he a white person or a black person?
 ► adult
Yoan itum ma iwe tomtom. —John grew up and became an adult.
Ni iwe tomtom ma tiroono imbol pa uraata. —He grew up and his bones were strong enough for doing work.

Tobtom Biibi
 ► God (Lit. ‘Big Person’)
similar: Anutu, Merere, Biibi
-kam tomtom
 ► give birth to a child, deliver a child
tona
Conjunction
 ► and then, after that
Mbeŋ, tona amla. —Night came, and then we (EXC) went.
Merere iso sua tana makinaŋ, tona Noa ila ma ikam ka uraata. —After the Lord finished saying this, then Noah went and did the work that was needed.
Tona nggar kizin ipet mi tikilaala. —After that, their understanding appeared and they were clear about it.
tonabe
Conjunction
alt. toinabe
 ► and then will, and after that will, once…, then will… (expresses temporal sequence between events expected to happen in the future)
Zin tiyok piti, tonabe tala. —After they agree to us (INC), then we will go./ Once they agree to us, then we will go.
Timar muŋgu, toinabe aŋtiiri sua tiom. —Once they come, then I will look into your (PL) case.

toŋa-
N_Inal_Stative
 ► senior cousin (i.e. they are senior in status because of their parents having been born before one’s own parents)
Apoloŋ bizin na niam toŋana tiam. Mi Atai bizin na niam ndemeyam bizin. —Apolong’s family members are our (EXC) senior cousins. And Atai’s family members are our younger cousins.
Nio toŋoŋ bizin na, zin timender pio pa patatana tio. —My senior cousins stand up for me [and help me when I have problems.] see also: to- ‘older brother, senior cousin’ opposite: ndeme- bizin ‘younger/ junior cousins’
partoŋa-
► siblings of same parents

toŋgo
► forget about it, don’t worry about it, never mind, it doesn’t matter, (=Tok Pisin maski)
Toŋgo (pa). Nio aŋboreŋ, mi niom men kala. —Don’t worry about it. I will stay behind, and just you (PL) go.
Nio aŋrao be aŋpasaana yom. Mi toŋgo. —I am able to harm you. But don’t worry [It is not worth the effort.]
Sombe lelem pa som, na toŋgo pa. Imborene. —Don’t worry about it. Let it be.

-tongooro
► rub something against something else
Kumbum ituntun, na toongooro ise ke ukaana tina. —If your (SG) leg itches, then rub it against those tree roots.
similar: -tuŋguuru

-tongooroŋouŋou
► smell
Aŋtoŋou serembat kuziini ito ket. —I smelled that the sweet potatoes were already roasted.

-toongo
► rushing sound, low-pitched sound (made by approaching rain, running water, wind blowing, or drums at a distance)
Yaŋ itoogo. —I can hear the rain coming.

-toontoogo
Wo biibi itokoogo raama kaljaana biibi. —A big flood came with a loud noise.

-toolo
► colour, colouring
Uloto toolo kini kitikŋana. —The colour of an uloto bird is grey.
Sarwok toolo kizin na, kokouŋana mi siŋsiŋŋana, mi pakan na toolo kizin toro. —The colour of the sea urchin is white and red, but some have a different colour.

-toombo
► try, attempt
Toombo ŋgar ku pa sua toorroŋana. —Try out your (SG) aptitude for translation.
we (EXC) tried to go against the waves. But we couldn't.

_Titoombo be tipaute yo pa pataŋana._ —They attempted to teach me about reading.

_Ni itombo sua pizin mini._ —He tried talking to them again.

_Aŋtoombo be aŋnín zin, na aŋrao som._ —When I tried to count them, I couldn't.

▶ test, evaluate

_Nio ko aŋtoombo zin pa pataŋana._ —I will test them in [their] reading [ability].

_Kaimer to Anutu itombo Abaram._ —Later God tested Abraham.

_Indeeŋe tana, titombo mburon._ —At that time, they tested my strength.

▶ try unsuccessfully, fail

_Titoombo naborou kizin ma (tirao) som._ —They tried using their magic, but were unsuccessful.

▶ act, play a part (in a drama)

_Tombo kununu ten. Ko itop la?_ —Try to play the part. Perhaps it will go well?

▶ keep trying, until you (PL) know.

_Aŋtomtoombo be aŋpazal yom, tamen keleŋleŋ la kalŋoŋ som._ —I keep trying to straighten/correct you (PL), but you don't listen to me.

_Tomboŋana_ N _Inal_Event

▶ temptation, trial, test

_Nu re be lip pa toomboŋana tana._ —You _SG_ must try to overcome that temptation/trial.

_Tinoknok toomboŋana pini mi tipazas keteene._ —They kept testing him and making him angry.

_Ko toomboŋana ise tiom tomini._ —A trial might come upon you (PL) as well.

▶ trial performance

_Zin nangay tikam toomboŋana be kolman tire mi titiri._ —The young men put on a trial performance, so that the adults could watch it and evaluate it.

▶ try each other

_Ziru tipartoombo zin pa malmal._ —They tested each other's fighting ability.

_Tipartoombo mburan._ —They tested each other's strength.

▶ look up at something

_Lae mi toondo se pa mbu tana. Isar, som som?_ —Go aside a bit and look up at those betel-nuts. Are they swollen, or not?

_Ni mete ikami ma ikeene, mi itombo se pu._ —He was lying there sick, and looked up at you (SG).

▶ see also: _-tuundo ‘lean over, bow one’s head’_

_toono_ N

▶ ground (general term), land, earth, soil, world, region, area, country

_Nonor biibi ilol toono._ —A big flood covered the earth.

_Mbulu tana ila irao toono kek._ —That behaviour has spread throughout the whole world.

_Toono tiam na PNG._ —Our (EXC) country is PNG.

_Toono imapalpaala._ —The ground/earth was cracking.

_toono biibi/ toono uunu —mainland

_toono katuuunu —owner of a piece of land, landowner

_toono kuinuuunu —map of the world/ an area

_toono ka kambasa —boundary/border between two pieces of land

_toono mbuleene kat —a place that is really far away

_toono pakaana ki Morobe —the region/province of Morobe

_toono ta pesem isula pa na —your (SG) birthplace [Lit. ‘the land where your umbilical cord went down’]

_toono keteeneŋana —flat, level ground, plain

_toono mbuyeneŋana —fertile soil

_toono sekapkapŋana —sticky, muddy, clayish ground

_toono kerekereŋana —dry land, arid land

_Zin tipa pa toono raraazŋana._ —They walked on a dry land.

_Iti tomtom na, toono kanda men._ —We (INC) people, are just something of this earth.

—toontoono_ N _Redup

▶ little pieces of earth, lumps/ clods of ground

_Ro toontoono ma kam padei pa? Nomom tiŋtiŋgi!_ —What are you (SG) going to do
with those lumps of the ground that you are collecting? Your hands are dirty!

**toono uunu**
- horizon, mainland

**toono swoono**
- end of the world

**toono mbule tiroono**
- very deep inside the ground

**toono ka-/ ki toono**
- earthly, worldly (as opposed to spiritual things having to do with God)

**Nakanmut ikam tooro ki man/ ye/ ŋge.** —The Nakanmut dancer portrayed a bird/ fish/ pig.

**Nio aŋkam tooro pa manboŋ iro ye ma isala ke namaana.** —I portrayed an eagle grabbing a fish and going up on a tree branch.

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**tooro**
- dance type (part of the Nakammut dance, dancers symbolically portraying something in a dance, for example a ghost, a pig, hawk, woman giving birth, etc., often performed by just one or two people)

**Nakammut ikam tooro ki man/ ye/ ŋge.** —The Nakammut dancer portrayed a bird/ fish/ pig.

**Yesu ipeeze sua ta ni itooro pa ro sananŋana.** —Jesus explained [Lit. ‘unwrapped’] the parable that he had spoken about bad weeds.

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**pun tooro**
- dance the tooro dance

**Agara ma Ḑasbi tipun tooro.** —Agara and old Ngas danced the Tooro dance.

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**-tooro**
- turn, rotate, turn around, turn on

**Tooru ma aŋre ndemem.** —Turn yourself and let me see your [SG] back.

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**-toono**
- sorcery, magic

**Merere itooro kalŋan. Kalŋan itooro ma iwe ndelndelŋa.** —The Lord mixed up their language. Their language changed and became all different.

**Titortooro mos bibip.** —They performed great works/miracles.

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**-tooro lele-**
- convert, repent, change one’s ways

**-tooro mos**
- perform a miracle

**-tooro mboe**
- create a song, compose a song

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**-tooro sua**
- translate

**Iti totooro sua ki Anutu ila itundu kalŋanka.** —We [INC] translate God’s talk into our own language.

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**-tooro**
- change what one has said
**Nu tortooro sua ku pa pūzi sa kek!** —How many times have you (SG) changed your talk!

- **tortooro** V_Intr/Middle/Tr Redup
  - Kotortooro mburoono pa, tabe tikam som.
    —You (PL) kept changing the terms of the deal, and so they didn’t take it.
  - Yesu Krisi, ni itortoori som. —Jesus Christ does not change.

- **toorọŋa-** N_Inal_Stative/Event
  - parabolic, figurative
  - sua toorọŋana —parable, figurative language
  - Ni ikam sua toorọŋana pizin pa mbulu ta tikam na. —He gave them a parable about the behaviour that they had done.

- **mboe toorọŋana**
  - composition of songs, composing songs
  - Mioŋ imarra pa mboe toorọŋana.
    —Composing songs is easy for my tongue./It is easy for me to compose songs.

- **-top** V_Intr
  - fall, drop
  - Ni masaaŋa ta itop. —A coconut fell.
  - Titop sula sumberu. —They fell down into a hole.
  - Zoọono itop su lene. —His tooth fell out.
  - Ni imar ma itop su Yesu kumbuunu uunu.
    —He came and fell down at Jesus’ feet.
  - Yaj ti inok toŋyana men. —This rain just keeps on falling.

- **-top pa sanaana**
  - fall into sin
  - Tomtom sa isombe iwate sa ma itop pa sanaana, na ra, tembeli kek! —If someone tempts his friends and makes him fall into sin, then, poor fellow, woe to him! [i.e. the one who caused the other person to fall into sin.]

- **-top toptoobo** V_Intr Redup
  - Malwe itoptop. —The broom is falling apart.
  - Stua pakan ki kar titoptop. —Some of the stores in the village keep failing.

- **toptop** N Redup
  - construction: ka- toptoobo
  - saliva
  - Tomtom tiŋga, ni iwet ma isaana. Ka toptoobo itoptop sorok. —That man over there, he has really gotten drunk. His saliva is drooling out of his mouth.
  - Ni ikizuu ka toptoobo kokoonjana. —He spat out his white saliva.
  - Ikadat ma ka toptoobo izzu. —He was shaking and his saliva was running [out of his mouth].

- **toro:** N_Stative
  - another (one), other, (somebody) else
  - Kam toro imar. —Bring another one.
  - Ta imbot melenee, mi toro imbot kor. —One is down below, and the other is up above.
  - Mi tiziyom toro sa imbotbot, som som?
    —But do you (PL) have another younger brother, or not?
  - Tamen sua lwoono toro iso ta kembei...
    —But another verse says like this...
  - Keene ma mbot aigule toro pepe.
    —Don’t go to sleep and wait another day.
  - I go tomtom toro sa. —Send somebody else.
  - Asiy toro iuulu zin? Nio tau.
    —Who else helped them? Just me.
  - Wai, iggi nu asiy toro? —Hey, who are you (SG) now?
  - Simon ta zaana toro Petrus na —Simon, whose other name was Peter

  - different. different kind
Ni tomtom toro. —He is different kind of person.

Timbot ma aigule toro, to ... —They stayed until the next day, and then...

Ni irre yo totomen. —He sees me all the time.

Ni imbotmbot raamu totomen. —He is always with you.

-tou

V_Tr

dig, dig up using one’s hands

Aŋtou kanda serembat/ biidi. —I dug up some sweet potatoes/ yams for us (INC) to eat.

Aŋtou rukum. —I dug up crabs.

Ni itou magargaara ma itwi i sula. —He dug up some sand and buried him down in it.

Zin me titou toono sumbuunu mi tikam moozo. —The dogs dug a hole in the ground and got the bandicoot.

-toutou

V_Tr Redup

Kala ma kotoutou biidi. —Go and dig up the yams.

Zin Tabolou titoutou maanga ma tikamam kan yok. —The Tabolou [=Sakar Island] people dig holes in the sand in order to get their drinking water.

-totomen

Adv_PredP

all the time, always, continually

Ni ikamam uraata tana totomen. —He is always doing that work.

-toto

Adv_Pred0 Redup

repeatedly, over and over again

-pun toto, -balis toto, -loondo toto, -ŋgal toto, -tartaara toto

-toto

V_Intr_Stative Redup

become black, dark, purple

Sombe takan welyan ta ute kadatjana i, to zozondo itoto. —If we (INC) eat sago grubs whose heads are wagging [=stage just before they change into beetles], our teeth turn dark.

Tikan to, to zoon toto. (Iuulu kuskuuzu ma ikis zoon ma imbol.) —When they eat clay, then their teeth get dark. (It helps the gums, and keeps their teeth strong.)

Moori tana, waene ipuni ma mataana itoto ma imap. —That woman, her husband hit her and she has a black eye/ bruised face.

-totona

N_Inal_Stative Redup

purple

Kanjar tanga, ina totonana. —That galip nut over there is purple.

Serembat/ Mok ti, leeleene totonana. —This sweet potato/ taro is purple inside.

Mburu totonan. —Purple clothing.

Kan mos totonan mi ambaimbaian kat. —They had designs that were purple and very beautiful.

Ni imbotmbot raamu totomen. —He is always with you.

-tou

V_Tr

dig, dig up using one’s hands

Aŋtou kanda serembat/ biidi. —I dug up some sweet potatoes/ yams for us (INC) to eat.

Aŋtou rukum. —I dug up crabs.

Ni itou magargaara ma itwi i sula. —He dug up some sand and buried him down in it.

Zin me titou toono sumbuunu mi tikam moozo. —The dogs dug a hole in the ground and got the bandicoot.

-burrow into, dig into

Nu ru nge ku? Ibuuzu ma motmooto titoutou i kek. —Are you (SG) looking for your pig? It has rotted, and maggots are burrowing into it.

-toutou

V_Tr Redup

Kala ma kotoutou biidi. —Go and dig up the yams.

Zin Tabolou titoutou maanga ma tikamam kan yok. —The Tabolou [=Sakar Island] people dig holes in the sand in order to get their drinking water.

-totomen

Adv_PredP

all the time, always, continually

Ni ikamam uraata tana totomen. —He is always doing that work.

-toto

N

tree type (grows in the Northern part of the island, bark is used for tying up firewood)
see also: tuugu, -tuugu

tu-2

N_Inal
► provider, sustainer, one responsible for, caretaker, owner
Niam tuyam sa ko inmbot i? — Is there any provider for us (Exc)?

Merere, ni tundu jonoono kat. — The Lord, he is our real sustainer/provider.
similar: ndomo- pa, katuunu, tama-

we tu- pa
► act as a deliverer/ saviour, save someone from possible death, provide for, sustain
Nio aywe tuyom mi ankamke yom pa patapana tiom. — I was your (PL) saviour and delivered you from your hardship.

Ni ta iwe tun jonoono. — It was he that became their true provider/sustainer.

urum tuunu
► older people of a clan (still alive)
Nu molo zin urum tuunu paso? Kom pizer pizin som? Zin zitun tiir sua pit, ito toto. — Why do you try to surpass the clan leaders? Don’t you have respect for them? When they themselves have given a charge to us (INC), then we are to follow [it].
► one responsible for taking care of a church building
► Levite (in the Bible)

tu-3

N_Inal
► a piece of something
nge maza tuunu — a piece of pork
► stump, end, last bit of something that is left over, remainder
ke tuunu — stump of a tree
koi tuunu — cigarette butt
re tuunu — piece of rope
buza tuunu — knife with broken handle or blade (still enough of it left to fix it)
kumbu- tuunu — footsteps, behaviour, thinking, example to be followed
Nio leleŋ be lutunj bizin tito nio kumbunj tuunu. — I want my children to follow in my footsteps [i.e. follow my example].
see also: kumbu- muriini ‘footprints’
mbule- tuunu
► last bit of something
Kerosin mbule tuunu rimen ta inmbot i. — There is just a little bit of kerosene left.
► bottom of something
Mi Anutto iparaama toono mbule tuunu ma tuyu sula kat ta tai leleene. — And God stamped (fixed, established) the bottom of the ground down very deep to the bottom of the sea.
► rectum
kini mbule tuunu
► left-over food (just a bit, last little bit)
Kini mbule tuunu sa inmbotmbot? — Is there some left-over food?

Ti mbule tuunu ri inmbotmbot i. — There is still a little bit of tea left.
see also: kini mbuleene (where a lot of food is still leftover)

nora tuunu
► widow left all on her own without any other family members to help her

-tu4

V_Intr/Tr
► settle to live in some place
Nio agtu su lele ti. — I have settled here in this place.
► live in some place for a long time
Niam amtu Yaŋla pa koyam ndaama boozo. — We (Exc) have lived in Yangla for many years.
Anis imbel tuganana su Yaga. — Hans has lived in Yaga for a long time.

-tu5

V_TR
► get stuck on, become fastened to, cling to for a long time
Muk yo. — The dirt is stuck to me./ I am dirty.
Mbetmbeete itu yo. — I have had these sores on me for a long time.

-turaama

V_TR
► stay with someone for a long period of time, cling to someone

-tu6

V_TR
► lower or raise something by rope
Ni isala ni, mi imbit wooro ila ka korkooro, to iyembut ka korkooro, mi itu ma isu. — He went up the coconut and tied a rope to a bunch of coconuts, and then he cut off the bunch of coconuts and lowered it down.
Zin titu narapeŋana tana ma isula Yesu kereene uunu. — They lowered the paralyzed man down in front of Jesus.

-tu le isala — hoist a sail, put up a sail
dial. var. -tuk (Northern)

tuai

N
► small clamshell (used for scraping things and peeling root vegetables)
Ru tuai, to kerker meene pa ma takan.
— Look for a small clamshell, and then scrape sago with it and we (INC) will eat [it].
Tubudu

Tubudu

Tubudu kaluŋ — white people’s language (=Tok Pisin, English, etc.)

tubudu kini kizin — white people’s food

similar:

puspuuzuŋa-, bedbeedeŋa-, pura (Kampalap), anuut (Gauru)

> ground spirit, snake (used as hidden name)

Kala lele tinga pepe. Pa inger tubudu murin.

—Don’t go to that place over there. For that is the abode of ground spirits.


Miaŋkaala zaana. —Do not call the snake’s real name clearly. [If you (SG) do,] you will not get any game. So call it tubudu instead. Show respect for it by not saying its real name.

similar: undu

Tubudu

Tubudu N_Stative

> different kind (usually viewed as being superior), something originating from a different place, imported

Kun tubudu

> soursop fruit tree

We tubudu

> cultivated, good-tasting mango (fruit is not as bitter as we su ‘wild mangoes’)

Kini tubudu — western or Asian food, as opposed to traditional, local PNG food, which is referred to as kini tomtom

Wooŋgo tubudu — western-style boat or ship (as opposed to a traditional canoe)

Tui

Tui

> milk

L. ipiwin Naomi pa tui kini — L. gave milk to Naomi./ L. breast-fed Naomi.


Naana itatut lutuumu pa tui. — The mother weaned her child from milk.

Tuk1

V_Intr_Uninfl

> stop suddenly, stop short

Tiloondo ma tila matmat, to Yoan tuk ma inmbot, mi Petrus ilela naala. — They ran to the grave, and then John stopped, but Peter went inside the grave.

Tuktuk

N_Event_Redup

> stop-and-go motion

Ye ikam tuktuk. — The fish went with a stop-and-go motion.

Mato-tuktuk

> be stuck and not knowing what to do next

Motoŋ tuktuk pa agute som: Ko ayla parei?

—I am stuck, for I do not know where to go?

Motoŋ tuktuk pa leŋ pat som. — I am stuck because I don’t have any money.

> proceed very slowly

Uraata mata tuktuk. Ila riŋariŋa men.

—The work is stuck. It proceeds slowly.

-patuktuk

> hold back, prevent from doing

Tuk2

V_Tri

> lower or raise something by rope

Tuk le ma isala.

—Hoist the sail up.

Tutuki ma ise.

—Let’s pull it up.

dial. var. -tu (Central)

-Tukuugu

V_Intr

> dry out and curl up, shrivel

Serembat itukuugu sala ruumu. — The sweet potato dried and its skin shrivelled inside the house (given to pigs as food).

Tukut kopra ma itukuugu. — We (INC) smoked the copra until it dried and curled up.

Zuzu- itukuugu

> shrivelled up, slack breasts (like those of old women)

-Tum

V_Intr

> grow

Ni itum ma iwe tomtom. — He grew up and became an adult.

Pikin itum riŋariŋa lela naana kopoono.

— The child is growing gradually inside its mother’s womb.
**tumbu-** 538

Pikin tingi itum kat som. Ikoŋkoŋ. —This child is not growing well. He is thin.
Ni itum raama sua ki Anutu. —He grew up with [the knowledge of] God’s word.
Kini boosomen ta iwawawa sa na, titum ma tizze ma tipiyooto yeron boozo kat.
—All of the food crops that he planted, continued to grow and produce a great amount of food.
similar: -ndom, -suan ‘grow’ (used of plants)

-tumtum  V_Intr Redup
Pikin tana itumtum mi ŋgar kini izze.
—That child kept growing up [physically] and his thinking/knowledge developed as well.

-tum (le-)
▸ grow fat (and therefore be good-looking, used as a complement)
Nu tum lem ma tau! Kan sokorei? —You (SG) have grown really fat! [=You are looking well!] What have you eaten?
Titum ma tau! —They have really become fat/big!

**tumŋa-**  N_Inal Stative/Event
▸ fat and healthy, growth
sipsip tumŋan —healthy, fat sheep
Nangag ri tana imbel tumŋana kek.
—That little fellow has really grown.

-tumkatŋa-  N_Inal Stative
▸ large and fat, plump (used of animals)
ŋge tumkatŋana —a big, fat pig

-putum  V_Tr
▸ feed, fill up, cause to grow
Putum lutum ma loŋa iwe kaibiŋana.
—Feed your (SG) child, so he quickly grows.
▸ heap up, make bigger
Zin tiputum tuptup be tipaaza yuugu zoŋon zoŋon ila.
—They heaped up mounds of earth in order to plant new taro shoots into them.

**tumbu-1**  N
▸ edge or end that is hanging loose
def. suruunu ta imbighig —part that is hanging
kawaala tumbuunu —unsewn hem of clothing
Turke wooro tumbuunu.
—Tuck in the end of the rope that is hanging loose.
similar: moreene
▸ tied up corner of a cloth
Motor jala na agre kawaala biibi. Timbuk tumbun tumbun paŋ, mi titu ma iwe. —I looked up and saw a big cloth. The four corners were tied together, and it was being lowered down.

**tumbu-2**  N_Inal
▸ grandparent, grandchild, grandfather, grandson
Biŋsu Bamla ta ikam yok pa tumbudu mi lende saaza bizin. —It was the missionary [George] Bamler who baptised our (INC) grandparents and great-grandparents.
tumbu-moori —grandmother/granddaughter
similar: abu ‘grandparent/child’
▸ ancestors, forefathers
Niom komololo mbulu ki tumbudu bizin.
—You (PL) are violating the customs of our (INC) forefathers.
Toono ka kambasa ta tumbudu bizin tiur ta mungu kek na, tisiri pepe.
—The land boundaries that our (INC) ancestors set long ago, do not move them.
Sara ko iwe wal boosomen tumbudu moori.
—Sarah will become the ancestress of many people.
similar: tamu-

-tun  V_Tr
▸ light, burn, heat up
Ni itun koi pio. —He lit the tobacco/cigarette for me.
Titun lam mi timaŋga.
—They lit the lamp and got up.
Titun tiama.
—They heated up the cooking stones.

Mazwaana ta so moori ikam tomtom na, tiru moori tori be itun le pat.
—When a woman gives birth, they will look for another woman to heat stones for her.
[The stones are put into water which is standing in a large dish. The woman then washes in this warm water.]
▸ go with a light at night in order to fish
Amla amtu mik mi amre gubi siya nabi.
—We (EXC) went to fish at night with lamps and saw a huge gubi snake.
Amlu pa ngereeme, ye, kuriti. —We (EXC) use lights to catch crayfish, fish, octopus.

-tungap  V_Intr Stative
▸ be black with clouds, be very dark and overcast
Abal uteene itungap ma sik.
—The top of the mountain is completely covered with dark clouds.
Yaŋ itungap be imar i. —Black rain clouds are approaching.
Koi gaggapgana bukbuk ma izzé, mi itungap ma ilol abal ma sik. —Black smoke boiled up, and it was dark and completely covered the mountain.

-tunpaara V.Tr
▶ give a steam bath to someone who is sick
Tomtom sa sombe mete ikami, na titunpaari. —When someone is sick, then they give him/her a steam bath.

def. Sombe tomtom sa ngureene o tiroono iyoyou, to kam moli ruunu, keege kuuiiniyana, koro ruunu, ndooono, maraga ruunu, ma mbæra ruunu, ma yembut sula dish. Isu zoŋ ikakan makinj, to tun pat (4-5, munnun), to isula dis tana, mi tomton tana ikubii pa bedsit, mi iliy yok lomoŋana isula ma ka bubuyi itunpaari. —If someone has a sore throat or aches in their bones, then you (SG) get [=various types of leaves], and cut them up, and put them into a dish. This is put out in the sun for awhile, and after that, you heat up 4-5 small stones and they go in the dish, and the person covers himself [and the dish] with a bedsheet and pours water down [on the hot stones], and the hot vapor envelopes him.

-tuntun V_Intr_Stative Redup
▶ itch, be itchy
Nio kuliŋ ituntun. —My skin is itching.
▶ sting, cause a stinging sensation
Teege looto pepe. Ko ituntunu. —Do not touch the nettles. They will sting you (SG).

Looto ikan yo ma kuliŋ ituntun. —The nettles stung me, and my skin is burning.

-nunŋana N_Inal Redup
▶ itching, burning of skin

Ituntunjana ikam yo. —I am itchy.
▶ sexual arousal

-tuntunjana ise pa V_Intr_Stative Unifl
▶ become sexually aroused (Lit. ‘itching ascends for/to’)

Tuntunjana ise pizin, to tizem mbulu ki ulla. —Sexual desire came upon them, and then they forsook [normal] marital behaviour.
-patuntun V_Tr Redup
▶ arouse, stir to anger, upset someone
Patuntun ileŋ pa ŋoŋi pepe! —Don’t upset me with [your] quarrelling!

-tunŋana N_Inal Redup
▶ become tight, become firm
Tiŋgeere ke pa wooro ma tuŋ kat. —They tied the sticks really tightly together with the rope.
▶ determined, strong, steady, firm
Nio aŋsombe nu kam leg radio. Mi nu ruutu pio ma tuŋ kat. —I wanted you (SG) to give me the radio. But you were really determined to withhold it from me.

Amender ma tuŋ. —I stood firm.
Tuy ma imbotmbot ma alok. —It is firm and will stay like that for ever.

dial. var. kaŋkaŋ (Northern)
-mender kaŋkaŋ (=tuŋ kat)
▶ stop moving
To zin tomtom ta tisiŋi na tuŋ ma timbotmbot. —Then the men who carried him stopped [moving and just stood there].

-tuŋ V_Intr Redup
▶ be steady, be unwavering, be firm, be steadfast
Iti tuŋtuŋ pataaŋa pa mbulu ndabokŋana. —We (INC) must continue unwavering in [doing] good behaviour.

Ou, pu tuŋtuŋ, pa ŋge biibi kat! —Oh, be firm in holding the [pig] net, for it is a really big pig [that is about to get caught in it]!

Ina ikis ti ma tuŋtuŋ. —That holds us (INC) very firmly.

-nam- tuŋ (tuŋ) V_Tr
▶ bring/get enough of something (opposite of being empty-handed)
-turke

> reply, respond (via action or talk) to somebody’s call

**Nu leleyŋ ta tom iboobo na, tur la kaljaana som?** —You (SG) keep hearing your older brother calling, why don’t you respond?

> nod in agreement

**Ni iso ma irao ni amleeyam, tabe niame amtur la/pa ni kaljaana.** —He talked and it was acceptable to us (EXC), therefore we nodded in agreement to his talk.

-turke

> stay with someone or at some place for an extended period of time, cling to

**Niam amla amturama zin Birik pa wikt ma, mi amkam kos pizin.** —We (EXC) went [and] stayed with the Birik people for one week and conducted a course for them.

**Turaama ruumu rimos. La ma wwa lem som? Ni kuuru, som timbiiri?** —Quit staying in the house. Why don’t you (SG) go have a stroll? Are you a pot, or a carved wooden dish?

**Ni imar ituraama yo ma niamru ambot ma molo kat, ta aŋkam uraata tio som.** —He came [and] held me back, and the two of us stayed for a long time, therefore I did not do my work.

**Lelen na, bok pa mbulu sanangana, tana ituraama zin.** —Because their insides are full of bad behaviour, it clings to them.

-turke

> hide, conceal

**Niom kuturke pat tiom pizin wal sananŋan. Kokena tikem.** —Hide your (PL) money from the criminals lest they steal it.

**Turke yo pizin. Kokena tipasaana yo.** —Hide me from them. Otherwise they will harm me.

-turwe

> keep nodding off to sleep, doze off

**Ni mataana ŋenŋeene ma itur.** —He was sleepy and dozed off.

-turtur

> secret, hidden

**Sua Turkeŋana** —Revelation (the last book of the Bible)

**Peeze ki Anutu, ka ŋgar turkeŋana.** —God’s Kingdom, its meaning is hidden.

**Mi sanaana tiam turkeŋan na, nu reke ma imap.** —And our (EXC) secret sins, you (SG)
have seen them all. *Swe koron tana pepe. Imbot turkeŋana.*
—Don’t reveal that. Let it stay hidden. *Mbulu turkeŋana sa ike pini som.* —No secret behaviour is hidden from him.

**-turke mata- pa**
- reject another person, not pay attention to
  *Padei ta nu pizil ndemem pio, mi turke motom pio?* —Why have you (SG) turned your back on me and not pay attention to me?
- close a dying person’s eyes, do last service for someone dying, look after a dying person in their final moments
  *Yosep ko imbot raamu mi iturke motom.* —Joseph will stay with you (SG) and close your eyes [=look after you when you are dying].

**-turuunu**
- bend one’s knees a bit
  *Turuunu ma su be aŋwit mburu isala utem be kuundu ma la.* —Bend your (SG) knees and go down a bit, so that I [can] lift up the cargo [and put it] on your head for you to carry away.

**tut**
- sea cucumber type, also used as a general name for sea cucumbers/ sea slugs/ béche-de-mer
  *Gaggapŋana mi siŋsiŋŋana, timbot sula magat.* —black and reddish [in colour], they live in shallow water
  *Zin Koobo tipera tiŋgal zin tut ta lasa.* —The inner islanders went out and speared sea cucumbers in a shallow spot out in the sea.

**-tutu**
- make the sound “tut” (used of pigeons)
  *Mandun mi uykula titut.* —Mandun and uykula birds make the sound ‘tut’. *Mandun itut be yan isu.* —The Mandun bird called out “tut” to announce the coming of rain.

**-tutkat**
- hit oneself on something accidentally, bump into something, knock into something, stumble into something
  *Tutkat kumbum ila sokorei? Ila pat, som ke tuunu?* —What did you hit your (SG) foot on? A stone, or a tree stump?

**-tutpaala**
- bump into something

Peter’s feet and died.
- hammer, pound, mash
  *Ni itut wak pa kuŋ.* —He pounded/ mashed starchy pudding in a mortar.
  *Zin toomoto titut moala kizin.* —The men pounded tree bark for their loincloths.

**mata- pis ma -tut**
- eat a lot of food, devour (without having to think about anything else, Lit. ‘close eyes and hit’)
  *Motoyom pis mi kutut wak tana ma imap.* *Kalwoono sa imbot pepe.* —Close your (PL) eyes and eat all of that starchy pudding. None of it should be leftover.
  *Zin man timar ma matan pis ma titutut titutut…* —The birds came and closed their eyes and kept on devouring…

**moomo itut**
- become grey (i.e. a person’s hair)
  *Moomo ituti ma imap.* —He has gone completely grey.

**-tutu**
- hit oneself on something accidentally, bump into something, knock into something, stumble into something
  *Duubu zoŋo ŋirŋir tila titutut zin la abal uunu.* —The whitecap waves kept hitting against the base of the mountain(s).

**-tutmumu**
- mash using an instrument
  *Tutmumu serembat neenyana tana be man lutuunu ikan.* —Mash the cooked sweet potato so the chick can eat.

**-tutpaala**
- bump into something
Nio motoŋ sanaana pa uraata ma ayre ke som, mi aŋtutpaala kumbunj ila. —I was concentrating on the work and didn’t see the stick and hit my leg on it.

 tug kou
 ▶ put lime on someone’s skin in order to request something.
 Aŋtut kou pu pa leŋ klos/ kawaala. —I put lime on you (SG) [to indicate that I want you to give me] clothing/ a loincloth.

 tug4 V_Tr
 ▶ instruct someone in how to behave, teach proper behaviour, admonish, advise
 Ni itut lutuunu be ila skul. —He admonished his child to go to school.
 Titut zin pa mbulu ki ula. —They instructed them about proper married behaviour.
 Mungu, wal pakan titut yo. Mi padei ta ajleg la kalŋan som? —In the past some people instructed me. And why did I not listen to what they said?

 sua tutŋana
 ▶ moral instruction, admonishment, advice
 Keleg sa to tutŋana ti, mi motoyom ingalŋgal. —Listen to these instructions of mine, and always remember them.

 Sua Tutŋana
 ▶ Proverbs (the book in the Bible)
 tut ka-5 V_Tr
 ▶ decide to kill someone, decide to do away with someone
 Nio aŋtut kana kek. Lwooono tasa to aŋpuni ma imeete. —I have decided to do away with him. Some day I will kill him.
 see also: -paata ka-, -mbuuru ka-, -mbuk ka- kiizi, -sil ka- kiizi

 tug luumu V_Intr
 ▶ sleep without a fire nearby
 Nio mburoŋ pa you som. Aŋtut luumu. —I don’t want [to be near] the fire. I’ll sleep without it.

 tugke V_Tr
 ▶ secretly do magical spells (done by chanting to one’s hand and then touching a person’s shoulder)
 Moorí tana waene ambaŋana som. La tutke moori rege sukuunu, bekena imiili ma imar mi waene imborene. (Moorí leleene pa waene tana mini som.) —The husband of that woman is not good. Go and secretly ‘hit’ the woman’s shoulder [do some magic on her], so she will come back home and abandon her husband. (The woman will not like that husband of hers anymore.)

 similar: -surke, -zuree

 tug1
 ▶ law, command, edict, commandment, rule, regulation
 Nu kozo ko to tug1 kizin kolman. —You had better follow the laws/ customs/ traditions of the ancestors.
 Yok ka tug1 ta kembei: Sombe la ru buzur pa yok, na tom tom tire u pepe. —The rule of the river is like this: If you (SG) go to the river to look for game, then people must not see you. [If they do, you won’t be successful.]
 Tai ka tug1 ta kembei: Sombe pera tai, na kani dargeene pepe. Ko nee ingalu. —The law of the ocean is like this: If you (SG) go out to the sea, then don’t eat leftover food. [If you do, then] a stonefish will sting you.

tug1 gabman —law of the government
 ▶ tradition, custom, habit, customary behaviour

 Tutu kiti imbot pataan kek. —We (INC) have an established custom.
 similar: mbulu

 to tugu
 ▶ follow/ obey the law/custom, keep the law, abide by the law, live in accordance with the law

 -molo tugu
 ▶ break/ transgress/ violate/ disobey a law, fail to keep a law

 Tutu Laamu —the Ten Commandments (in the Bible)

 zuin tugu kan
 ▶ Pharisees, people of the law (key term in the Bible)
 zuin ngangaa ki tugu
 ▶ scribes, those knowledgable about the law (key term in the Bible)

 tug2 V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
 construction: mia- tugu
 ▶ have a speech defect
 To tana, ni miaana tugu. Iso kat su som. —That person, he has a speech defect. He does not speak properly.
-tutu

V_Intr_Stative Redup

▶ be a stump (left after a body part has been cut off/ amputated)

Ni iyembut namaana lutuunu ma itutu.
—He cut off his finger and was left with only a stump.
Namaana/ kumbuunu itutu. —He only has part of his arm/ leg.

-tutuŋa-
N_Inal_Stative

Namaana tutuŋana —stump of his arm
Kumbu tutuŋana —stump left after one's leg has been amputated.

-tutuk
N

alt. auk
▶ infant, little baby which is not yet able to sit up

Pikin imbutul, to tutuk imap. —Once the child can sit up, he is not a little baby anymore.

-tutukŋa-
N_Inal_Stative

▶ very small (language used with small children)

Nu kam koŋ melen tutukŋana ta kembei?
—Why did you (SG) bring me a melon that is so small in size?

-tutur
N

▶ drops (of water)

Yaŋ ka tutur.
—Drops of water left on leaves after it has rained.

-tuturaana
N

▶ drop, droplet

Tuturaana isu. —There are droplets of dew falling.
Tuturaana sa ko irao imbot na som. —There will not be a drop left.
Tomtom kumbu tuturaana ise pat, ma ila. —Drops of water from the person's feet were left on the stone as he went away.

see also: ndoydoy ‘drip’

-tuugu
N

▶ tree type (its bark is used to make a kind of rope)

Titut ke tuugu ma tisek kuliini be tituugu ke pa. —They pound the tuugu tree and take off its bark in order to make it into a kind of rope with which to tie up bundles of firewood.
dial. var. ketele (Northern)
▶ ropes for carrying firewood, etc.

La kam tuugu mi mar. —Go and get some carrying ropes.

-tuundu
V_Intr

▶ lean down, bow one’s head, bend over

Ni ituundu mi ilela pa mbaruunu. —He bowed his head, and went under the house.

Ilek kumbuunu mi ituundu su toono. —He kneeled and bowed his head down to the ground.

-tuugu2
V_Tr

▶ fasten together with rope made from a tuugu tree bark, tie together (bundles of firewood, so they can be carried by women hanging from their heads)

Zin moori tila tituugu ke, mi tipoi ma timar kar. —The women went and tied up bundles of firewood and carried them back to the village.

Ni ipaala ke mi ituugu, to iur sala doŋki.
—He cut the firewood and tied it together, and then he put it on the donkey.
dial. var. -tu (Northern), -tuu (Gauru)

-tuktuugu
V_Tr Redup

-tuumbu1
N

▶ wild sugarcane (=Tok Pisin pitpit, scientific name: Saccharum robustum)

Teneene tuumbu. —We (INC) roasted wild sugarcane.
Tipiili tuumbu neen enana tana. —They took the husks off of the cooked wild sugarcane [=pitpit].

-tuumbu2
V_Tr

▶ roast food that is wrapped up in leaves over a fire (on a wire grill)

def. Tuzuk koron pa zeeze, geene, gol ruunu. Tuzuk meene, zeeze, tili, welgan, ye ma koron pakam mi tuur sala you. —We (INC) wrap something with zeeze, geene, gol leaves. We wrap sago, leafy vegetables, mushrooms, sago grubs, fish, and some other things, and put them over a fire.
Nio aŋtuumbu koyam zeere. —I roasted leafy vegetables wrapped in leaves for us (EXC) to eat.
Aŋtuumbu kan meene. —I roasted sago wrapped up in leaves for them.

-tumtuumbu
V_Tr Redup

N_Inal_Stative

Niam amkanan zeere tuumbunga. —We (INC) eat greens wrapped in leaves that were cooked over an open fire.

-tuundu
V_Intr
Ituundu mi itaŋ. —She bowed her head and cried.
To ituundu mi irris su pa toono. —Then he leaned down and was writing [something] on the ground.

-tuntuundu V_Intr Redup
Koŋ miaŋ mi aŋtuntuundu men. —I am ashamed and keep my head bowed down.
Tila mi tituntuundu pini, mi tipiri sua repiiliŋana pini. —They went and were bowing down before him, and threw scornful talk at him.

see also: -turuunu

**tuunu** N
tuunu — eel (freshwater or saltwater)
-peene/ -keene/ -ŋgal tuunu — shoot with an arrow, catch with a fishing line, spear (= different ways of getting eels)
Apre tuunu biibi iko ma ipera. —I saw a big eel going away downstream.
tuunu kou — saltwater eel found around reefs
tuunu kaikai (Central)/ mbun (Marile) — short eel found in freshwater
tuunu ami (Central)/ mala (Marile) — long grey eel found in mud
tuunu zo tina — striped eel (saltwater eel)
tuunu alagap — very large eel, found in rivers

Somba tingal tuunu alagap pa marakete, to iweeze kembe ta nge i! — If they spear an alagap eel, it will squeal like a pig!

**tuunu umbuunu/ lumbuunu/ ŋaono**
slime on eels
**tuunu** N Redup
**tuunu** small eels

**tuuru** 1 Quantifier

rope (classifier used to count things strung together on a rope like small fish or shellfish)
Kam wooro ma iwe tuuru. —Bring a rope for stringing things.
ye/ keembe tuuru ta — one rope of fish/shellfish
Nio aŋgiimi puro tuuru ta. — I bought one rope of puro shellfish.

**tuuru** 2 V_Tr

string things together on a rope or a stick, join several things together by putting something through them
Zin Koobo tituru mban ila wooro. — The inner islanders strung bait fish onto a rope.
Nio aŋtuuru zin ŋapilon, borbooro pwoono ila ngureŋ. — I strung the ŋapilon seeds/ borbooro seeds onto a rope [and put it] around my neck [as a necklace].

**tuuruŋa-** N_Inal_Stative
strung together

ye, keembe tuuruŋana — fish, shellfish that are strung together

**tuurupis** V_Tr
join together by putting a stick through (done to sago midribs)

Zin tituruŋana rabak ma iwe didi. — They inserted sticks into the sago palm midribs to join them together into a section to put on the wall.

**tuuzu** N
sticks (sharp, small, thin sticks) planted to keep thieves away
Zin tingal tuuzu pa mbu kizin, beso wal tisala sorok mbu tana, to ingal zin. — They put sharp sticks around their betel-nut palms, so that if people climbed up the betel-nut palms without permission, then [the sticks] would stick them.

**Tuuzu ingali, pa ni ikem.** — Sharp sticks pierced him, for he had been stealing [something].

**tuyeete** N
people who took care of an adopted child when he or she was an infant (normally these are the biological parents)
Ni imiili ma ila ki tuyeete mini. (= naana ma tamaana ta tipeebi) — He went back to those who took care of him when he was an infant. (= his biological mother and father)

Tuyeete ku asiŋ toro? — Who else took care of you (SG) when you were an infant? [Implies that the speaker did, and therefore the hearer should cooperate with the speaker.]

**tV-** Subject prefix
alt. ta-, te-, ti-, to-, tu-

we, we (hearer included), we (INC)
first person plural (hearer(s) included)

Subject prefix which occurs on inflected verbs (The vowel in the suffix harmonises with the first vowel in the following verb stem.)

**ta-la** — we (INC) go, we went, we will go
**te-len** — we hear, we heard, we will hear
ti-tiri — we examine, we examined, we will examine
to-mon — we drown, we drowned, we will drown
tu-pun — we hit, we will hit

see also: am- ‘we (EXC), we (but not you)’
-twen

▶ escort, guide, accompany, go with
Ni mata pisŋana. Tana aŋteegi mi aŋtweni ma amsula yok mi iwe. — He is blind. So I held him and guided him down to the river and he bathed.
Nio aŋtwen zin mi niŋjuan amla. — I accompanied them and we went together.
Niom nunmun tina ketwen toym moori ma kusula yok be ingauru mburu kini. — You small children go down to the river with your older sister so she can wash her clothes.
-twenen

V_Tr Redup
▶ provide company for each other
twenŋana

N_Inal_Stative
▶ guide, company, companion
Ni iwe twenŋana pini ma ziru tila. Pa iso i pa zaala. — He was a companion for her and the two of them went together. For he showed her the road.
Twenŋana ki Namongo išemi, tabe ni isaqşan. — Namongo’s guide left him, and so he got lost.
-partwen

V_Middle
▶ mimic, imitate another person’s actions (a kind of game—First a string art design is done on one’s hands. Then it is put on one’s head. After that, one begins to imitate every gesture/ action of someone else.)

Ni ikam kon patwen pini. — He imitated all of his actions.
-ver

V_Intr
▶ miss, long for, think about, worry about (some person, thing, or place that is far away, dead, or otherwise inaccessible)
Nio aŋtwr pa tišiz, ko imbot ambai, som som? — I am thinking about my younger brother. Is he doing okay or not?

Timbot molo mi titwer la pini men ma tiso: “Weii, tembeli kek!” — They were far away [from him] and worried about him saying: “Weii, we (INC) feel sorry for him!”

Tere pataŋana boozo ta kembet ipet piti na, ikam ma tetwer la pa kar saamba. — When we see/experience a lot hardships like that happening to us (INC), it causes us to long for heaven.

Imbotmbot ma ngar kini ipet, to itwermili la pa mboti ki tamaana zigan mbesoojo kini.

— He lived [like that] for awhile until he finally realised his situation, and then he longed for the [kind of] life that his father and his servants had.

-twer molo katŋana

▶ regret
Nio aŋtwermiili pa mbulu ta aykam na. Pa ayre na ambai som. — I regret what I have done. For I see it was not good.

Ni itwer molo katŋana. Pa koroŋ ta be ikam, som, mi iŋgi pataŋana indeeŋi.

— He experienced regret. For there was something he should have done, but he didn’t, and now he is in trouble.

-twerver

N_Inal
▶ cover
mata- twiini
▶ eyelid
kanjar twiini
▶ thin brown skin covering the white kernel of a galip nut
-twier

V_Intr
▶ bury
Gaaga mankwoono, to titwi i. — Tomorrow morning, then they will bury her.
Sombe aŋmeete, to kitwi yo sula lele tingi.
—When I die, then bury me in this place.
Zin titwi seriembat kizin sula naala be imbot ambai. (Toono ipalomo seriembat kizin.)
—They buried their sweet potatoes down in a hole, so that they would last well. (The ground keeps their sweet potatoes cool.)
-twwi twiwi
Zin titwiwi i mi yaŋ bibi isu. —While they were burying him, a big rain came down.
-twir
Ni itwi namaana ila pa waene bizin. Mi ni itunu ikam mbulu raraate. —He pointed his hand at his companions. But he himself also did the same kind of behaviour.
Aŋla ta diditu musaari ki awoŋ na, aŋtwi nomoŋ ila pa koroŋ pakan ta aŋute zin som, to ni isope yo pa koroŋ tana. —When I went to my uncle's little store, I pointed at some things that I did not recognise, and then he explained those things to me.
-twir
Tendeene twiru sula lasa. —We (INC) find trumpet shells in shallow spots in the sea.
Tiwi twiru. —They blew the trumpet shells.
Tipum twiru. —They make a low-pitched sound like pum pum with a trumpet shell.
-twir
Twiri ta iwe ru pa itaŋ. —The second trumpet cried.
-twiro
Zin titwooro kaiwos ma tike pu ye. —They twisted kaiwos tree fibres [into rope] and wove it into a fishing net.
Zin moori titwooro woswos be tike len kaari. —The women rolled woswos tree fibres to make a rope/string so they could weave netbags for themselves.
-twipo
Tisek ke woswos, to tino kuliini ila ne, mitisaaza akeene, tirasraaza, mi titwooro ma iwe wooro. —They strip off the bark from a woswos tree, then they scrape off the outer skin of the bark, and rip away the inner part, tear apart [the fibres], and roll them together into rope.
-twir
Zin tire u kek. —They have seen you (SG).
Tipasaanu. —They harmed you./ They worked sorcery on you (SG).

note: the clitic =u is phonologically attached to verbs ending in a consonant. When it occurs on a multisyllabic verb root ending in a long vowel + consonant + homorganic vowel, the final vowel is lost. When it occurs after a monosyllabic verb root ending in a vowel, this vowel is retained. For example: tikamu (<ti-kam=u), tiwi u (<ti-wi u), tiboobu (<ti-boobo=u).
see also: nu, ku, pu
-u
-base (=Tok Pisin as), foundation, at the base of, at, beside, next to, by, right by
Abal unun timirri. —The bases of the mountains were moving.
right next to, right in front of
Imbot kerem uunu. —It is right in front of you (SG).
Anutu iur moori isu Adam zilqaana uunu. —God put the woman right beside Adam.
Me ikeene su katuunu kumbuunu uunu.
—The dog sleeps at his master’s feet.
► beginning, origin, source
lele uunu —direction from which the wind blows
re/ iwaara uunu —direction from which the southeast/ northwest wind comes
toono uunu —horizon, mainland
saamba uunu —place where land and sky seem to come together, horizon
zon uunu —east
zin zon uunu kan —people from the east
Timili mini pa uunu. —Let’s go back to the beginning.
Ni mbio uunu —He has a lot of things./ He is a rich man. [Lit. ‘He is a source of wealth objects like wooden dishes, clay pots, pigs, etc.]
► ancestor, ancestral beginning, clan, lineage
Niam uyam tamen. —We (EXC) are of the same origin/ ancestry.
Ituru undu tamen. —The two of us (INC) are of the same lineage.
Nu um imbot la Korobal tomini? —Are you (SG) also a member of the Korobal clan?
Tiluplup zin la un un. —They grouped in their respective ancestral groups.
Ni uunu ipet pa… —He is descended from…
Uunu laamuru mi ru ko tiyoottu pini.
—Twelve clans will come out from him.
similar: siŋ tamen ‘same blood/lineage’
► reason, cause, grounds, basis
Uunu padei ta tikam mbulu tana? —What is the reason that they did that behaviour? [This is a bit softer and more polite way of genuinely asking about the reason for the behaviour. If this were to be phrased as “Why did they do that behaviour?” it would most likely be interpreted as expressing criticism, that the speaker thinks it was wrong for them to have done the behaviour.]
Uunu tina ta… —It is for this reason that...
Ni le uunu sa, ta ko ikamam ta kembei. —He must have some reason for acting that way.
► meaning, interpretation, explanation
Pisis Sara ka uunu ta kembei: —The meaning of the name Sarah is like this: Peeze sua tana uunu piam ma amleg.
—Explain [Lit. ‘unwrap’] the meaning of that talk to us (EXC).
Ni ipiyooto sua tana ka uunu ma imbot mat.
—He explained [Lit. ‘brought forth’] the meaning of that talk clearly.
Amtalli pa mbulu taingi uunu. —We (EXC) are confused about the reason for this event/ its cause.
► fault, guilt
..iwe uunu pizin. —it was their fault.
Nio leŋ uunu sa som. Ina niom uunu tiom.
—I don’t have any guilt. It is your (PL) fault.
see also: main entry uunu
► place of some event
kini uunu —place where the feast is happening
nol uunu —marketplace
uraata uunu —workplace, base of operations
ula uunu —place where a wedding happens
ke uunu
► base of a tree
► best firewood (burns well for a long time, Lit. ‘base/basis of wood’)
def. Mala, malamben, kaikes ma… Zin ke ta ikis you ma molo. Tapaata zin be ‘ke uunu.’ Pa you ipuŋitŋit mi imbot. —Mala, malamben, kaikes, and [others]. They are trees whose wood burns for a long time [Lit. ‘holds fire for a long time’]. We (INC) call them ‘basis of wood’. For the fire keeps burning [for a long time].
Koroŋ Ta Boozomen Un
► Genesis (the first book in the Bible, Lit. ‘the beginning of everything’)
mata- uunu
► area between eyes and nose
► bridge of the nose
imbot la mata- uunu
► something has been thought through and one can speak about it easily
Sombe sua imbot la matanda uunu, to toso karau. —If the talk is near our eyes [i.e. we have thought through the issues and are clear about it ourselves], then we [can] speak about it quickly.
-ur u-
► be the first to settle in a new area
Maleu iur uunu su Mazop munggu, to zin wal pakan tito ma tilela kini. —Maleu settled
in Mazop first, and then other people followed and went inland to live with him in that area.

**usomŋa-**
- without reason, for no reason, without basis/grounds, groundless
  - **sua usomŋana** (=sua sorok) — talk without any basis/grounds
  - **bottomless, not having a bottom**
  - **naala usomŋana** — bottomless pit

**ugi-**
- puny (used of nuts, small, useless, not edible yet)
  - **kaŋar/ mbolkai ugiini** — puny galip, betel-nuts

**uka-**
- roots of a tree that are above ground and therefore visible, surface roots
  - **ke ukan ukan** — tree roots that are above ground
  - **Motoyom su pa ke ukaana, kokena kututpaala kumbuyom.** — Look out for the tree roots on the ground lest you (PL) hit your feet [on them].

**ula-**
- marriage, wedding
  - **Pikin toomoto som moori ta so titum ma tise tirao pa swoono ki ula, ina bela tindeeñe len gaabaŋan.** — Once a son or daughter has grown up and come to the age of being suitable for marriage, then they must find themselves a companion.
  - **ula ka mbulu** — marital behaviour
  - **mbulu ki ula** — sexual behaviour within marriage
  - **ula ka kini** — wedding feast
  - **ula uuunu** — wedding (event)
  - **Ula kizin ipet su kar Birik.** — Their wedding took place in Birik village.
  - **uraata ula kana** — work involved in arranging a wedding

**ula ka tutu** — customs or laws associated with marriage
- **-pasaana ula** — break/destroy a marriage, commit adultery
- **-yembut ula** — divorce (Lit. ’cut off marriage’)
- **zaala ta ula imet pa i** — ways to end a marriage

**ula popoŋa-**
- newly wed

**tomooto ula popoŋana**
- bridegroom, newly married young man

**ruŋgu-**
- be of marriageable age
  - **Pikin toomoto bela itum ma ise ma ino kezeeene, mi moori takena susuunu ise ma ipolpol, tona ziru tirao pa ula.** — A male child must grow up and shave, and in the same way a woman’s breasts must appear and be collapsing, and then they are ready for marriage.

**Ni ruŋguunu ki ula sen.** — He/She is not ready for marriage yet. [i.e. too young]

**mboti ki ula** — married life, life as a married couple

**ula yembutŋana**
- divorce

**ula-**
- married
  - **moori ulaŋan** — married women
  - **wal ulaŋan** — married people

**Niom kakam sua pini paso? Ni metet? Iŋga sa ni ulaŋana!** — Why are you (PL) talking about her? Is she unmarried? You know that she is married!

see also: **-woolo** ‘to marry’

**ulaŋa-**
- help, assistance
  - **Tiuurur matan pa len ulaŋa sa.** — They were hoping for some help.
  - **Titaŋtaŋ pa len ulaŋa.** — They kept crying out for help.

**Zin ko tire kat ulaŋa biibi tabe aŋkam pizin i.** — They will personally see/experience the great help that I am about to give to them.

**- helper, saviour**

**Yesu, ni Ulaŋa kiti.** — Jesus he is our (INC) Helper/Saviour.

**Len ulaŋa sa som.** — They did not have anyone to help them.

see also: **-uulu** ‘help’

loan from the Mutu language
ulei!  Intj
► Ah!, At last! (expresses relief or happiness at the ending of some hardship)
Ulei, a you ilo iti ma. —Ah at last, the fire has warmed us (INC) up.
Ulei, a lele ri! Kamar ma ketende su narenren taingi be takam lende miiri ambaiyana mungu, mana ko tamanga mini. —Ah, at last a little resting place! Come and let’s rest in this shade and get some nice cool wind first, and after that we’ll start off again.
def. Lelende ambai kat ma toso: “Ulei!”, kembei wal uraata kan ta keten su. —We (INC) are very happy and say “Ulei!”, like workers who rest.

ulom  N
► tree type which has edible nuts
Ulom siŋiini ikam ma kulindi ituntun. Sombe lelem be kan ulom pwoono, na ṣgal sula yok mungu, to kam ṣonoono ma la neene sala you mi kan. —The sap of the ulom tree makes our (INC) skins itch. If you (SG) want to eat ulom nuts, then remove the skin first inside the water, then take the kernel of the nut and go cook [it] over a fire and eat [it].
Namogo kuliini iur pa ulom som. —Namongo is allergic to ulom nuts.
Tangal ulom pa buza lutuunu o peenge. Kuliini imbol som. Kuliini ila lene, mi takam ṣonoono ma takan. —We (INC) pierce [the skin of] ulom nuts with a small knife made of bone. The skin is not hard. The skin is thrown away and we take the kernel and eat it.

uloto  N
► bird of prey type (brown, medium-sized, known for its habit of stealing chicks)
Uloto ikamam man/ mooto/ mangi. —The uloto bird takes chickens/ snakes/ little mangi birds.
def. Manboŋ, kamuneeze, mi uloto igarau raraate. —Eagles, hawks, and uloto birds are nearly the same.

ululu  N
► dust, sand of the ground
Miiri tiwlaala ululu ma ila matanda. —The wind blew dust into our (INC) eyes.
Ni itir ululu pa mburu kini ma isu. —She shook the dust off of her things/ clothing.

ululu2  N
► stick to which a pig net is tied (It is implanted firmly in the ground.)
def. Ke ki tiraara pu ise be tisou yge pa.
Tipiu pu ila ululu. —A stick to which a net is attached in order to catch pigs. They wrap the net around the stick.
dial. var. ulu (Northern)

umbaala  N
► large group (used of canoes only), fleet
Woongo umbaala tile i. —A large group of canoes are coming in.
probable loan from Mutu language, cf. umbaal ‘group of canoes that sail together’

umbu-  N
► slime (on eels or fish)
Aŋteege tuunu tana umbuunu ma nomonj isipirpir. —I touched the slime from that eel and [now] my hands are slippery.
Tuunu umbuunu isipirpir kat. —The slime on eels is very slippery.
dial. var. lumbu-
similar: ṣaoona

undu  N
► ground spirit (spirit being that is associated with particular places and is thought to be generally harmful, =Tok Pisin masalai)
Zin undu tipasansaana iti men, tiuulu iti som. —The ground spirits only harm us (INC), they do not help us.
Mala Apoi na, unduŋana. —The Banyan tree [named] Apoi is inhabited by a ground spirit.
Zin undu tikusu. —The ground spirits are confusing you (SG).
Undu tikam ma pikin taingi itaŋtaŋ. —The ground spirits are causing this child to cry continuously.
Teyembut moooto miaana. Kokena ila ma iso pa undu, to ipun ti. —We (INC) cut off a snake’s tongue. Otherwise it might go and tell a ground spirit [what we have done to it], and then the ground spirit would strike us [i.e. make us sick, cause some hardship for us, cause us to die].

-patoron undu
► make a sacrifice or offering to placate ground spirits, propitiate
Mungu, tumbuyam bizin tipatoron zin undu. Tikam koi ma siyi ma, mi tikam len...
In the past, our ancestors made offerings to placate the ground spirits. They took tobacco, and the things needed for chewing betel-nut, and [other things], and took fire and went to the dwelling place of the ground spirit, and made an offering to placate them on account of the difficulties that they were experiencing.

Pregnant women should not eat sago grubs or other things from this area [where ground spirits live]. For if they do, then when they give birth, the children will be defective. They won’t have arms, or only a stump for a leg, or the lip of the child will be broken at the vertical crease between his/her upper lip and nose. [=The child will have a cleft palate.] If [there are] problems like that, then we view them as having been caused by ground spirits.

confusion or disorientation believed to be caused by ground spirits

said about birth defects in a child

some unusual thing that is thought to have been caused by a ground spirit

This little thing must have been caused by ground spirits. [For example a small sago palm produces an unusually large amount of sago starch.]

—Take the lamp down. 

—Take down the basket.

hit, beat, kill

blindfolded him and were hitting him.

—They took a spear and thrust it into the pig that they had tied up underneath the house.

Abraham took a knife and lifted up his arm in order to stab down at his son.

Some men got up and went [and] broke up the ground again with digging sticks for the yams.

Three days from now we (INC) will go to Kampalap.

—Three days from now we (INC) will go to Kampalap.

firefly

—Fireflies are twinkling/ flickering/ blinking at night.
Ke iwe ur piti. —The tree gave us (INC) shade.
Raj sumbuunu iwe ur. —A cave is a place of refuge.
Sombe tawwa su ma yan indeene iti, to teyembut lende pin ruinu ma iwe ur be tukun ma ipakaala iti pa yan. —If we (INC) are walking in the forest, and it starts raining on us, then we cut a banana leaf to give protection, and put it up over us to protect us from the rain.
Merere iwe ur piti. —The Lord is our (INC) refuge/ protection.
see also: narenren/ nerekou 'shade'

-ur 1

▶ put, place
Agur nglas ila moton. —I put on [my] glasses.
Tiur peene lutuuunu ila palam kek. —They have placed/fitted an arrow on the bowstring already. [=they got ready to shoot it.]
▶ decree, ordain, establish
Agur ngalseki pu. —I decreed a prohibition to you (SG). [=I prohibited you.]
Nio ayur aigule potomjana piom be keteyom su. —I established/appointed/ordained a holy day for you (PL) to rest.
▶ make, create, provide
Merere iur iti. —God made/ created us (INC).
Anutu iur saamba mi toono mi koroy ta boozomen. —God created heaven and earth and everything [else].
Zoj mi puulu tiur mat piti. —The sun and the moon provide/give light to us.
Nio ayur zaala piom. —I made/provided a way/opportunity for you (PL).

-ur + horizontal motion verb
▶ take, bring
Nio ayur buk tana ila ki Silas. —I took that book to Silas.
Ingi niam amur pat tingi imar. —Now we (EXC) are bringing this money.

-ur + sel/ sel- sala/ sala
▶ put on, place on
Kam kuuru tana ma ur se tebol. —Take that pot and put [it] on the table.

-ur su/ isu/sula/isula
▶ put down on
Kuur su toono. —Put [it] down on the ground.

-ur ambai pa
▶ suit, go well with

Ke matum na, iur kos pa tomtom pakan. Mi tomtom pakan na som. Iur ambai pizin ma irao tikam patanana sa som. —The matum tree causes some people to get sick. But for others, this is not the case. It suits them and they don’t have any problem [because of it].

-ur kadoono
▶ set a price, assign a price to

-ur kadoono pa
▶ avenge, pay back, punish

-urkaala
▶ protect magically

-ur kar
▶ establish/ found/ begin a new village
Tuur kar popoŋana, pa kar tingi irao som. —Let us (INC) establish a new village, for this village is not big enough.

-ur ko pa
▶ hate, be hostile towards

-ur kos pa
▶ cause sickness, cause an allergic reaction (due to eating or drinking something)

-ur lele- ila ki
▶ believe, commit oneself to (Lit. ‘put one’s insides [to]’)
Tuur lelende ila ki Merere Anutu kiti. —Let us (INC) commit ourselves to the Lord our God.

-ur lele- pa
▶ love, be committed to (Lit. ‘put one’s insides to’)
Ur lelem pa waem bizin, kembei lelem pa itum. —Love your (SG) associates as you love yourself.

-ur + ma + motion verb
▶ take someone or something somewhere, bring someone or something, accompany someone to another place, send off
Niom kozo uri ma ila ki kusiini mini. —You (PL) must take her back to her husband again.
Nio ayuri ma ila kar kini. —I took her to her village.
Niam amur zin ma tila. —We (EXC) sent them off.

-ur mata-
▶ take a nap, go to sleep

-ur mata- pa
▶ hope, anticipate, wait expectantly for (Lit. ‘put one’s eye to’)

-ur nama-
▶ point to, wave at
Ni iur namaana ila ki zaala. —She pointed to the road.

-ur nama-(pa)

► help, assist, contribute (to)

Tomtom boozomen tiur naman pa, to ambai.
—If many people help in it, then it will be good.
similar: -ulu

ur ni-

► be quiet, calm, remain still, settle down, keep calm
see also: ni-

-ur nol

► arrange a meeting, time, market

-ur ŋonoono

► come true, be fulfilled, have results, bear fruit, produce

-ur ngis pa

► behave in a way which shows one’s disapproval, be offended by, upset with, disapprove of, act unfriendly towards
see also: -ngis

-ur pa uraata

► install for work, appoint, ordain, assign

Tiur zin mboronj pa uraata. —They installed the elders to their work.

-ur sua

► give an order, command, decree

Tiur sua pisin be tito tutu ki Mose. —They ordered them to follow the law of Moses.

Nu ur su mboljana pio beso koronj ku tasa imbirizi, nako ituŋ aŋkot. —You (SG) decreed to me that if something of yours gets lost, then I myself will have to replace it.

-ur sua se ki

► speak in a figurative way, use figurative language, use parables, speak in parables

Ni iur sua se ki kini iweene tiyaarajana, tamen ka uunu ŋonoono... —He spoke figuratively about sowing seeds, but the real meaning was...
similar: -too ro sua

-ur -

► settle in a new place

-ur uraata + motion verb + nama-

► assign a task to someone, make someone responsible for some task (Lit. ‘put work into the hands of’)

Tiur uraata tana ima nomom be nu kam.
—They put that work into your (SG) hands.
similar: -ur uraata se ki

-urla (ki)

► trust, believe in, have faith in (Lit. ‘put-go to’)

Nio aŋurla kini. Ni irao iuul iti. —I believe in him. He can help us (INC).
similar: -ndemeere, -pase pa

-urnol

V_Intr

► fornicate, commit adultery

-urpe

► fix, repair (machines, roads, and other things)
similar: -karakit, -ŋaraapi

► heal
tomtom ta iurpewe zin meteŋan

► doctor

-urpe kini

► prepare, fix (food), make ready

-urpe lele-

► placate, appease

-urpe sua/ pataŋana

► straighten, settle, resolve (quarrels, disputes)

lele- iur pa

► plan, intend, decide to do something, have plans for

Nio leleŋ iur pa lutuŋ moori be aŋkam matamur tio ila kini. —I plan to give my daughter my heirlooms/ inheritance.

Anutu leleene iur pio ta alok kek. —God already had plans for me a long time ago.

Mbulu ta boozomen ti, ina ito Anutu itunu ŋgar kini ta leleene iur pa ta mungu kek. —All of this that has happened, it follows God’s own thinking/plan, which he decided on long ago.

Iŋgar pareŋana ta so lelem iur pa be kam, nako iur ŋonoono som. —Whatever you (SG) plan to do is not going to have any real results.

body part+ iur pa

► a body part makes a person to do something and then it becomes one’s characteristic (and unchangeable) behaviour

Aa, kumbuuli pepe. Pa to tana kuzuunu iuri mi iŋoyooyo le sorok. Ni tomtom keteene malmalgana. —Don’t bother that person. For that guy, his nose makes him to always be quarrelling for no reason. He is a habitually angry person.

Kumbuunu iuri, tabe ipawwa i pa lele ta boozomen. —His legs make him to go walking around everywhere.
Nama tutuŋana iuri ma kete malmalŋana. —Because he only has a stump of an arm, he is easily angered.
Talŋa nge mo iuri ma talŋa pampam. —His big ears cause him to be disobedient.
Mbu tiam kureene siŋaambil, ta pikin ti isu pa ma paagapuk ma ila pizin Mutu, mi niam koyam ri taŋgi. Amso saa som, pa ni ta kembetjana. Namaana ti iuri. (=Ikaŋ biibi kat ila pizin.) —The huge betel-nut branch of ours (EXC), this child gave most of it to the island people, and there is just this little bit of it left for us. [But] we did not say anything, for he is just like that. His hand causes him to do it. (=He gave a very large amount to them.)
-urur V_Tr Redup
► preparing to do something, be in process of forming
Mazwaana ta timbotmbot lela ŋgini ti na, tiurur be tiwe karkoolo. —When they are inside these nests, they are in the process of becoming butterflies.
Wai, iur pikin kek na, mana isu ma ila ne. —Oh my, the foetus was already formed and then it miscarried. [said when a miscarriage happens after the first two-three months of the pregnancy]
Lutundu moori ta padei? Imender kek? Pikin imbol kek? —How is our (INC) daughter? Is she past the time for miscarriages? Is the child developed enough that a miscarriage is unlikely? The child [foetus] is already mostly formed [=4-5 months along in the pregnancy].
-urur nama- pa
► wave at
Re pikin tina. Pa iurur namaana pu na. —Look at the child. She is waving at you (SG).
urŋana N_Inal_Event
► putting, action of doing something
zan urŋana —census (putting of names into books)
Kadoono urŋana kola ipet. —[The time for] giving punishment/reward will certainly come.
undu urŋana —some trouble or exceptional thing thought ot have been caused by ground spirits (see undu)
-urur N_Inal
► vein, artery, blood vessel
Uroŋ ilonloondo se mat. —My veins are clearly visible.
Buzu itaara uroŋ ma siŋ tio iloondo karau kat. —The knife cut my blood vein and my blood ran very quickly/ a lot of blood came out.
► root of a plant or tree (underground)
Ke uraana isula kat mi irokiskis toono. —The root of a tree went deep down and gripped the ground tightly.
ke uranuran —roots of trees
► strong fibres in meat, wood, or tubers which make them tough to eat or cut, gristle
Man tana, munguŋana tau. Takan mazaana na, uranuran ma imbol kat. —That chicken was old. When we (INC) ate the meat, it had a lot of gristle and was really tough.
Sebut manioka uumu isu lene, pa ina uranurangana. —Cut off the end of the manioca, for it is very fibrous and tough.
Taara ke mi ka paaga loŋa itop ma ila ne kembali pakam som. Pa uranuran boozo. —You (SG) cut a tree and the chips do not come off easily as is the case with other [trees]. For [the wood] has many strong fibres [in it].
ke urana
► fourth generation, great-great-grandparent/ great-grandchild
dial. var. keruunu (Central)
uraata N_Event
dial. var. uraat (Gauru), urta (Marile, Northern)
► work, job, task
Zin tila Lae be tiru len uraata. —They went to Lae to look for work/ a job.
Nu kozo kam uraata ma biibi, to ndeeŋe kom kini. —You (SG) must work in order to find food to eat.
Nio aŋkam uraata pini pa ndaama laamuru, to aŋsu. —I worked for him for ten years, and then I left my job.
Ni keteene su pa uraata kini. —He rested from his work.
Ni imboro uraata ki narabu urpeŋana. —He was responsible for the task of preparing the tapioca bread.
uraata

Ni tiroono imbøl pa uraata kamŋana. —He has great strength for doing work.
Aŋbel uraata biibi pu kek. —I have worked hard for you (SG).
-teee uraata (ki gabman, misin) —be employed [by the government or the mission]

Niamru amkamam uraata tamen tau. —The two of us (EXC) are doing the same work.
Zin tikamam uraata be tikoto zin wal sananŋan. —They are working to restrain bad people/ criminals.

uraata mat kana (buza, nakabasi - wal biibi tikamam) —work that is done out in the open [with machetes and axes, many people are able to do it]
uraata ruumu leleene kana (buk mi pen, kadoono ruk se yama, tataya men tikamam) —work that is done inside a house [with books and pens, wages are higher, only a few people are able to do it]
► function, purpose
Yut imender pa uraata lamata. —Youth work stands [or exists] for five purposes.
Koroŋ boozomen ta Yooba iur na, kan uraata ma kiŋ. —All of the things that God has created have their own function/ purpose.
► responsibility
Uraata ku be mboro zin ŋge. —It is your (SG) responsibility to look after the pigs.
► ceremony
uraata reeteŋana —circumcision ceremony

ka uraata
► work associated with something
Zin ta timborro patoronŋana ka uraata. —It was they who looked after the work of making offerings.

ruumu ka uraata/urtu
► house building materials
similar: malimoogo (loan from Mutu language, cf. malimooy ‘building materials’)
uraata biibi/bibip
► miracle(s)
Yesu ikam uraata bibip mi mos mburanyan. —Jesus performed great miracles and powerful signs.
similar: mos
uraata ka-
► worker
zin wal uraata kan
► workmen, workers, labourers, crew, officials

zung uraata kan ki woogo — the crew of the ship
mbili uraata kana — animals that are used to do some work

uraata tiene
► results of somebody’s work
Parei, niom koso nio apbotmbot se wal pakan uraata kizin tiene, na? —How is it, do you (PL) think that I am [taking advantage of] / [living off of] somebody else’s work [and not working hard myself]?

uraata uunu/ uraata muriini
► workplace, place where certain work is done
uraata iur ŋonoono
► work bears fruit, produces results, is successful
Uraata tio iur ŋonoono kek. —My work has born fruit/ produced [good] results.
uraata iwe ...
► workday (opposite of a day of rest)
uraata iwe ta — Monday, first working day of the week
Uraata iwe ta mi ila imiili su uraata iwe lamata mi ta. — From the first working day [Monday] till the sixth working day [Saturday]

Uraata kizin Dgoŋana
► the book of Acts in the Bible
-kam uraata pa
► work (on)
Zin tikam uraata pa ma imap kek. —They have worked on it and it is [now] finished.

le- uraata be
► have responsibility for/to
Zin len uraata be... — It is their responsibility/job to... / They have the responsibility to...

le- uraata pa
► have need of, have use for
Nio leŋ uraata ri pa. —I have a bit of work for it. I have a little job for it. / I have need of it.
Nio leŋ uraata pa koron tingi mini som. —I don’t have any need of/ use for this thing anymore.
-su ma -se pa uraata / -zzu ma -zze pa uraata
► be very busy
Zin moori tizzu ma tizze pa uraata. — The women were very busy [Lit. ‘going up and down’] with work.
-ur A pa uraata
► appoint someone to do some job, install, appoint, ordain, assign
Zin tiur A. pa uraata. —They appointed A. to do the work.

-ur uraata + motion verb + nama-
► assign a task to someone, make someone responsible for some task (Lit. ‘put work into the hands of’)
Tiur uraata tana ima nomom be nu kam.
—They put that work into your (SG) hands.
similar: -ur uraata se ki

-zem uraata + motion verb + nama-
► allow/let someone else to do some job
Niam amzem uraata tana ila zin naman.
—We (EXC) allowed them to do that job.

uraataŋa- N_Inal_Stative
► industrious, hard-working
Ni maolŋana som. Ni moori uraataŋana.
—She is not lazy. She is an industrious woman.

uri N
► victim, casualty, dead body, corpse
Tisiŋ uri sa ma timar i. —They are coming carrying some casualty.
Tiwe uri lup. —They were all [dead] victims.
Sombe tetege uri sa... —If we (INC) touch a dead body...

Neeri woongo iuuzu uri ta imar. —Yesterday the ship brought a dead body.

uri mbitiŋa
► someone who died unexpectedly with no preceding period of illness
Tewe mini Kurububul pepe. Pa tindeeŋe uri mbitiŋa isula tinga.
—We must not bathe at Kurububul anymore. For they found the dead body there.
dial. var. zimsim (Kampalap)
similar: putu-

uriŋa- N_Inal_Stative
► injured
Tiparkas zin ma uriŋan men. —They were hacking each other and all of them were injured/ killed.

uriiza Adv_PredP
► three days ago
► recently, a couple of days ago, awhile ago
—Did you (SG) not see my machete? Ooi, the knife,
I have already brought it to you. When? Hey, it was a couple of days ago.

uriizi V_Tr
► two days ago, the day before yesterday, recently
Woongo imar uriizi. —The boat came two days ago.

-urkaala V_Tr
► protect by magical means
Koroŋ tio tingi, nio leleŋ be tomtoom timbuulu som. Tana aŋurkaala be tomtoom tipasaana pepe. —This thing of mine, I do not want people to bother it. Therefore I magically protected it so that people would not harm it.
Aŋurkaala mbu tio pa napalis, kokena tomtoom tikem. —I protected my betel-nut palms with napalis magic so that people would not steal from them.

-urke V_Tr
► put away out of sight, stash away
Mbu kureene tis, la ma urke lae lele koronŋana risa ta be timiili to takan kanda. —This betel-nut branch, go and hide it away, so that when we (INC) return we can chew some.
Ruuumu leleene kizin tau tuirkewe koronŋ kizin ambaimbaiŋan ilela pa i na, bokbok.
—The rooms inside their houses where they stash away their good things [i.e. treasures], are full.

-urla V_Intr
► trust, believe
Nio aŋurla sua kini risa som. Pa ni tomtom ki napospos.
—I do not believe anything he says. For he is an empty talker who never does what he says.
Padei, nu urla kembei tomtom tinga ko imboro kat pat ma ila Lae be ikam koronŋ? Mm-m, to na, ni namaanaŋana.
—How is it, do you (SG) really believe that man will look after the money well and go to Lae and get the things? No way, that fellow, he is a thief.
similar: -ndemeere, -pase pa

-urla ki
► believe, have faith in, trust, commit oneself to
Iti tuurla ki Yesu. Ni ko iuulu iti. —We (INC) believe in Jesus. He will help us.
Niam amurla kizin wal ta timender i som.
Zin irao tikam kosasa som. —We (EXC) don’t believe in those that are standing [for election]. They are not able to do anything.

-ur lele- ila ki
► believe, have faith in, commit oneself to
(Lit. ‘put one’s insides to’)

Ur lelem ila ki Merere Anutu ku. —Believe in/Commit yourself to the Lord your (SG) God.

urlaŋana N_Inal
► faith

Urlaŋana kizin imbol zen. —Their faith is not yet strong.

Mbulu tana ipedet, pa urlaŋana tiom ilala takembena tau. —That keeps happening, because of your (PL) beliefs.

sua urlaŋana
► confession of faith, creed

urlaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
► believing

wal urlaŋan —believers

-urnol V_Intr
► fornicate, commit adultery

Urnol pepe. Pa ina mbulu ambai som. —Do not practice fornication. For that is not good behaviour.

urŋa nol
► fornication

Mbulu ki urŋa nol, kombot molo pa. —Keep far away from the behaviour of fornication.

(-)urŋase ki V_Intr
► use something as an excuse for not doing something
def. Nu so pa nangag’ sa be isala kom sur.
Tamen ni mburaana som. To iso: “Nio kumbuŋ mbeete.” Tana ni urŋase ki kumbuunu mbeete, mi isala ni som. —You (SG) tell a young man to go up a coconut palm and get you some green drinking coconuts. But he does not want to do it. Then he says: “I have a sore on my leg.” So he uses the sore as an excuse and doesn’t climb up and get the green coconuts.

Yaŋ biibi som. Mi ni urŋase ki yaŋ ma imar som. Pa mburaana pa uraata som tau. —[It was] not a big rain. But he used the rain as an excuse for not coming. For he did not want to work.

-urpe V_Tr
dial. var. -ngaraapi (Gauru)
► fix, repair (machines, roads, etc.)

Radio tio ti isaana. Irao nu urpe? —This radio of mine is broken. Can you (SG) fix it?

La urpe itum/ ruggum. —Go and fix yourself/ your appearance.

similar: -karakiti
► make, produce, manufacture

Tila tiurpe merere pakaamŋan kunun pa gol ma silva. —They went and made idols out of gold and silver.

Merere iurpe len mburu pa mbili kulin.
► The Lord made clothing for them from animal skins.

produce food/a crop, yield

Kam buza ku mi ŋgaama kini. Pa toono iurpe i lup kek. —Take your knife and harvest the food. For the ground has produced it already.

Ke iurpe i be ŋonoono. —The tree is about to produce fruit.

► prepare, fix (food), make ready, cook

Zin moori iurpe kanda kini lak! —The women should prepare/ fix us some food!

Konggo zin munmun ma tila, ko tiurpe kat koron ma ambai? —If you (PL) send the little ones, will they prepare it well?

► straighten, arrange, set in order

Kuurpe nomoyom mi tusuŋ. —Arrange your hands and let us (INC) pray.
Tuurpe lelende mi ŋgar kiti be tusuŋ. —Let us (INC) prepare our hearts and minds to pray.
Urpe mbulu ku! —Straighten out your (SG) behaviour!
Urpe ŋgar ku mungu, to so suə. —Prepare your thoughts first, and then speak.
► prepare, make arrangements for, make ready

Mar ma tala ruumu. Pa nio aŋurpe murim kek. —Come and let us (INC) go to [my] house. For I have prepared a [sleeping] place for you (SG) already.
Zin tiurpe zaala pa ula kizin. —They made arrangements for their marriage.
Aŋurpe zaala pini be… —I arranged for him to...
► heal
Ni iurpe i ma niini ndabok. —He healed him and made him well.

-urpe sua/ patañana
► straighten out, solve, settle (disputes, problems, quarrels, issues)
Zin mboroŋan tila ma tiurpe patañana kizin. —The elders went and settled their problem.

-urpe lele-
► placate, appease, reconcile (Lit. ‘fix the insides)
Ingi aŋso aŋkam koroŋ tiŋgi pini bekena aŋurpe leleene mi leleene ambai pio mini. —I want to give this thing to him in order to placate him and [cause him] to like me again.
Zin kolman tila tiurpe lelen, to ziru tilup zin mi timbot ambai. —The village elders went and reconciled them to each other and then they got together again and lived well.

-parurpe lele-
► be reconciled to each other
Ni amro kaparurpe leleyom. —The two of you should settle your differences and get reconciled to each other.

-urpewe
► fixing, repairing, preparing, straightening, settling, arranging, healing
Zin tiurpewe kuuru. —They make clay pots.
Ni iwwa mi iurpewe zin tomtom pa mete kizin. —He walked around healing people of their illnesses.

tomtom ki iurpewe zin tomtom pa mete

kizin/ tomtom ki iurpewe zin meteŋan
► doctor, physician

urpeŋana
N_Inal
► fixing, repairing, settlement, solution, preparation, healing
sua urpeŋana —settlement of a dispute

sua urpeŋana muriini
► court, place for settling disputes

sua urpeŋana ka tomtom
► judge
similar: tiiriŋana katuuŋ, biibi ki itiriri
sua i

sanaana urpeŋana
► reconciliation, forgiveness, atonement

Algule biibi ki sanaana urpeŋana
► Day of Atonement (biblical key term)

urta
N
► work (Northern dialect form)
dial. var. uraata (Central), uraat (Gauru)

uru-
N_Inal
► news, report
Tomoyom ta mete ikami na, keleŋ uruunu sa kek? —Your (PL) father/uncle that is sick, have you heard any news about him?
Uruunu irak ma irao lele ta boozomen. —The news about him went everywhere.
Uruunu irao karkari lup. —He is known all over.

Niam amso amleŋ uraata uruunu. —We (EXC) want to hear a report about the work.
► fame, reputation, prestige, name
Yesu, ni uruunu biibi kat. —Jesus, he is very famous./ Jesus, his reputation is truly great.
Re kokena urum isaana. —Look out lest you (SG) get bad name/reputation.
similar: za- ‘name, reputation'

-wit uru
► exalt someone, praise someone, lift up someone’s fame
Amwit urum. —We (EXC) exalt your name / fame.

-pasaana uru-
► defame, ruin someone’s reputation

uruunu ambaiŋana
► good news, gospel

uru-ŋa-
N_Inal_Stative
► famous, significant, well-known for doing big things (for example putting on large feasts)
Ni uruuunuŋana. —He is famous.
uru- somŋa-
- not famous, unknown, unheard-of, unimportant, insignificant (traditionally because of not having been able to arrange large feasts, etc.)
Zin urun somŋan. —They are not famous [just ordinary people] similar: sa- somŋa-

ikam uru- pa/ iwe uru-
- get honour from doing something, gain fame or prestige from something 
Ni ikam kini pa kar be ikam itunu urunu pa. —He arranged a feast for the village in order to gain prestige for himself.

urum N
- clan (each clan has a name)
  urum Kipiili —the Kipiili clan 
  Zin timender pa urum kizin kizin. —They stand up for the interests of their own clans. ...ma tiwe urum paŋ. —...and they divided up into/ became four clans. 
- clan house, ceremonial men’s house (place where men gather for discussions, also functions as a guesthouse for visitors)
  Zin kolman tilup zin sala urum, mi tizzo pa pataŋana pakan ki kar. —The old men met up in the clan house, and talked about some of the problems of the village.
  Niam Sambaana, urum tiam Andewa. —We (EXC) who are from the Sambaana river area, [the name of] our clan house is Andewa.

urum sambaana
- clan house type (in Yangla), men’s house type (has three stories, lacks a carved centrepiece, but has hanging birds as decorations)
Urum tiam ka tooolo, ina man keleu ta timbiŋbiŋ. —[Part of] the design of our (EXC) men’s house involves [carvings of] keleu birds that hang [inside the clan house].

urum ka nasil
- centrepiece of a clan house (often has carved totem images on it)
Tizabzap zin mooto ma po ma zin us kizin kizin isze nasil ki urum. Zin Kampalap tiur mooto Morkok, Kipiili tiur mooto Ajo, Marile tiur mooto Palru. —They carve images of snakes and lizards and their respective totems on the centrepieces of clan houses. People from Kampalap village put the snake Morkok [on their clan house], the Kipiili clan puts the snake Ango, people from Marile put the snake Palru.

urum ka pooto
- porch of a clan house (located on either end, lower than the central platform, place where men sit and talk or do some work)

urum ka kubibi N Redup alt. kubi
- area in a clan house where the scraping of coconuts usually takes place
Urum ka kubibi, ina natoŋ muriini. —The kubibi of a clan house is the place for the scraper.

urum ka mer, mos, tooolo
- markings/designs associated with a clan 
Ka mer ikot zin urum tataga ki kar. —Each clan house in the village has its own markings/designs.

urum katuuunu bizin
- owners of a clan house

urum kumbuunu
- male children (viewed as future supporters of the clan, Literally: ‘leg(s) of the clan (house)’) 
Pikin sa isu, so tomooto, to toso ni urum kumbuunu. —When a child is born, if it is male, then we (INC) say he is a ‘leg’ of the clan house.

urum Merere
- church building, temple
Urum Merere reegeŋana —destruction of the Temple

urum tuunu
- clan leaders, older men of a clan 
- caretaker of a church building, church elder
- Levite (biblical key term)

-v.Tr Redup
-urur hesitate, delay
Tomtom tana, ni iurur som. Ire men, mi sombe pat imbot la ɲonoono, na ikam men tau. —That man does not hesitate. He just looks and if he has some money with him, then he just gives it.
Urur paso? Loŋa kam lem sa. Kokena tomtom toro ikam. —Why are you (SG) hesitating? Quickly take some for yourself. Otherwise somebody else will take it.
reserve something for oneself but delay in actually trying to get it

def. Nu so men be kam ma iwe lem. Mi tamen kam kosa pa som. —You (SG) only say you want to get something to be your own. But you do not do anything more about it.

Nu urur men. Loŋa mi kam som. Tanata ila ki tomtom toro kek. —You (SG) just talked about getting it. You did not quickly come and get it. That is why it went to someone else.

similar: -ur sua pa men

us N
totem, symbol of clan identity (something unusual whose name functions as a symbol of clan identity, for example: a decoration type, piece of land, famous stones, trees, dogs, eagles. The names of totems are used by the clan members when they want to give a name to a variety of things: dogs, lamps, drums, cooking stones, pig nets, baskets, boats, stores, cars, schools, etc. If people call out the name of a clan’s totem, it makes the clan members feel good and gives them added strength and vigour. The name of a totem is not given to people.)

Boksim, ina niam us tiam. —Boksim is our (EXC) clan’s ancestral mother. [She was a woman who knew how to fight, and killed a lot of people. So now people call out the “Boksim, Boksim!” when they want to fight in order to receive extra strength.]

Pat Laboi, ina us kizin. —The Laboi stone is one of the symbols of their clan’s identity.

Lutuŋ tiroono irao pa pai, to niamru ampa pa su, mi apso i pa us ma toono ma yok ma koroŋ be iute. —Once my son is strong enough to walk, the two of us (EXC) will go and walk in the forest and I will show him the different things which mark our clan’s identity, and the land, and streams, and other things so that he will know them.

Tiboobo us kini, tabe niini ise pa pai mi uraata. —They called out the name of one of his clan’s totem, so he felt strengthened for the journey and work.

strong (physically), well built

Ni tomtom us. —He is a very strong man.

similar: kar zoyoono, karwaanga

-tum us
grow well, be well grown, tall, strong

Pikin ti itum us. Mbolkeete som. —This child is well-grown. [He is] not stunted.
Pikin itum us. iffanyo biibi mi ndekndekynana. —The child grew well. His body was big and he was fat.

usomŋana N
rumoured, without basis, without foundation, baseless

sua usomŋana (=sua sorok) —rumour, talk without any basis/foundation

Pat ta ka usomŋana mi ipet sorok, nako imap karau men. —Money that comes without basis [i.e. it is not the fruit of hard work], will finish very quickly.

similar: sorok

lacking financial backing

Takam, o takam som? Pa uraata ti usomŋana. Le pat som. —Should we (INC) do it or not? For this work has no financial backing. It has no money [behind it].

bottomless
naala ta usomŋana —bottomless pit

-ut_1 V.Tr
adopt (adoption is quite common within clans)

def. Tuut pikin la tomtomizig men. Sombe zin pakan tipebe som, to tuut pikin sa be imender pikin pa kaimer. Sombe tamori lutun bizin tila pa urum toro ki taman, to woono bizin ko tuut pikin tasa bekena imili ma imar mini be imender pa toono. Sombe tipebe moori men, to tuut pikin tomooto sa ki tomtomizig kizin be iwe zin moori tana kan siili. Mi sombe tipebe tomooto men, raraate men. Tuu pikin moori be iwe zin tomooto tana kan siili. —We (INC) only adopt children from [our] relatives. If some people have not produced children of their own, then they adopt children to stand for them later on. If some girls’ children go to another clan of their fathers, then later the uncles will adopt one of the children to come back and stand for the land. If some people only give birth to girls, then they will adopt one of their relatives’ boys to be a support for the girls. And if people give birth only to boys, then, [they will do] exactly the same. They adopt a girl to become a support for the boys.
-utŋa-  N_Inal_Stative
▶ cut, adopted
_Pokin ti utŋana._ —This child is adopted.

-kamut
▶ take back a child that has been reared by someone else, compensating them for their efforts
_Ni ikamut pikin. Naso kaimer tiso sua pini som. Pa ikam lutuunu ma imar kini ma iwe lene kat._ —He took back the child and compensated those who had reared him, so that later they would not be able to say anything to him [regarding the child]. For he took his child [back] to himself to be his own. [Someone else had been taking care of the child. But now the child’s father takes him back to be his own again.]

-ut2  V_Tr
▶ cut up into pieces, cut off (with an axe or bush knife/machete, done to logs, sago palm fronds, tree branches)
_Ut ke lwoono makiŋ, to supaala._ —Cut the log up into sections first, and then split it.
_Ut ke lwoono tana iwe re teltelŋa._ —Cut that log into pieces three arm spans long.
_Ut leŋ ni ruunu sa be aywe ngamar._ —Cut off a coconut palm frond for me so that I can weave a basket.
_Zin nanging tila tiut kooto._ —The young men went and cut off [sago palm leaves for] thatching.
▶ separate, divide
_Anutu ire mat tana ma ndabok, mi iut pa zugut ma imbot ndel._ —God saw that the light was good and separated it from the darkness.
_Yok Taroobo iut ma Salapongo ipa pakaana, Kipiili ipa pakaana._ —The Tarawe river divides the land, with the Salapongo clan’s land being along one side and the Kipiili clan’s land being along the other side.

-udut  V_Tr Redup
▶ break up, divide up
_Mboe iudut sua._ —The songs break up the speeches. [i.e. The songs and speeches alternate.]

-utkat  V_Tr
▶ cut off
_Ke zogoono tana molo mete, utkat suruunu toro isu lene._ —That tree fork is too long, cut off one of the branches.
▶ cut up into sections (cutting across the long axis of something)
_Tikam nakabasi mi tiutkat ke lwoono._ —They took [their] axes and cut up the log into sections.

-didiut  V_Tr
▶ divide up the interior of a building by making a wall

-keut  V_Tr
▶ go away secretly

-kerrut  V_Tr
▶ cut something soft using a knife (like leafy vegetables)

-lenut  V_Tr
▶ listen in secretly, overhear, eavesdrop on (Lit. ‘hear-cut’)

-ngorut  V_Tr
▶ bite, bite off

-palut  V_Tr
▶ cut into two pieces with knife using a sawing movement (for example a pig’s skin or a rope)

-reut  V_Tr
▶ spy on

-taarut  V_Tr
▶ cut into pieces

-ute-  N_Inal
▶ head
_Ni uteene iyoyou._ —His head hurts. / He has a headache.

_Aŋur nomoŋ isala uten, mi aŋsuŋ Merere be ipombol zin._ —I put my hand on their heads and asked God to strengthen/bless them.
_ute- ruunu _—hair
▶ top part
_ke uteene —top of a tree
abal uteene —top of a mountain
abal ute ngunguutuŋana —mountain that is very steep

_ruumu uteene —roof of a house
ndeete uteene —the top part of a ladder
▶ source (of a body of water)
_yok uteene —beginning of a river, head of a river
ruumu uteene ka nggeele —ridge of a roof

_sua uteene (= sua naana)_
▶ heading (Lit. ‘mother/ head of the talk’)

_ye uteene_
▶ head of a fish
▶ head of a household or clan
ute- kat pa
► nod in agreement
Tiyok pa sua kini, tana uten kat pini.
—They approved of his talk, therefore they nodded in agreement.
similar: -yok pa, ute- se pa
ute- katkat/ pinpin
► shake head in disagreement
Uten katkat/ pinpin pini. —They shook their heads at him in disagreement.
similar: -yok pa som
ute- mbinjip pa
► shake one's head in disagreement
def. Re ma irao pa lelem som, tana utem mbinjip pa. —You (SG) see something that is not to your liking, therefore you shake your head.
ute- imboli pa
► not easily moved, stubborn, obstinate, stingy (Lit. ‘head is strong concerning’)  
ute- mbolja-
► have something strongly in one's mind, stubborn, obstinate, can't forget something (Lit. ‘strong-headed’)
Ni uteene mboljana pa korong kini ta boozomen. Irao irai som. —He is stubborn concerning his things. He is not going to share them.
ute- mbooro, ute sipir
► bald
ute- patroa—stingy, unwilling to lend, stubborn (Lit. ‘stone-headed’)  
ute- putuunu
► skull
► Calvary (in the Bible)—lele ta zaana ‘Tomtom Uteene Putuunu na’
► high official deserving a lot of respect (for example a premier or a prime minister), chief official, leader, head
Somare, ni uteyam putuunu. —Somare, he is our (EXC) leader.
► in-laws (use of this term for the relationship highlights the need to exhibit respectful behaviour for one's in-laws)
def. Iwanda bizin na utene putuunu bizin. Topou zin, pa moori kizin ta towoolo zin na. —Our (INC) brother and sister in-laws are our ‘heads.’ We respect them, because we married one of their women.
Ni ipaata iwaana bizin be uteene putuunu paso ni le ngier pizin. —He calls his wife's siblings his ‘heads’, because he has respect for them.
ute- se pa
► agree to, consent to
Uteyom se pepe. —Don't agree.
Tiwi K. pa mowa, mi tamen K. uteene se pa som. —They asked K. for the lawnmower, but K. did not agree.
similar: -yok pa, ute- kat pa
ute- suk/suk ute- pa
► nod one's head at
Ni uteene suk la pini, tabe ila ma ziru tila pa Lablab kek. —He nodded his head to him, so he went [with him], and the two of them have gone off to Lablab.
-kam ute-
► come to get something as a memorial of a deceased distant relative or trading partner (Lit. ‘get the head of’—If someone dies and some of their distant relatives cannot come for the funeral, then they will come later and seek to get something from the family to soothe their sorrow. Thereby the good relationship between the families is maintained.)
Zin Kampalap ko tise mi tikam Makelebi uteene. To takam timbiiri, o tangal ngie be tuurpe zin. —The Kampalap people will come to ‘get old Makele’s head’. Then we (INC) will give wooden dishes or kill a pig to maintain the relationship with them. [Old Makele used to be their trading partner.]
-kam ute-
► claim as one's own (something which belongs to another person), desire to get something from another person, be after something
Tomtom tana ikam uteene pa korong tio booze mete. —That man wants too many of my things.
Ni ikam uteene sorok pa ngge lutuunu tio.
—He was after my piglet.
► be attracted to a member of the opposite sex
Nio aŋkam uteŋ sorok pini, tamen ni leleene pio som. —I am attracted to her, but she does not like me.
Tomooto tana ikam uteene pa moori tana.
—That man is attracted to that woman.
-ngun ute-
► let one's hair grow long as a sign of grief
-pite
- think hard
  *Iti tupun utende mibe takam kat ŋgar.*
  —We (INC) really think hard in order to understand properly.

-zeebe ute-
- be busy doing something, be very occupied and not wanting to be disturbed

-we ute-
- lead, become a leader of, be the head of
  *Kauensil kiti na, ni iwe kar uteene piti tau.*
  —Our (INC) councillor is the head of our village.

-Krisi, ni iwe kembei ta utende be ikam peeze piti.* —Christ, he is like our (INC) head who guides us.

-we uteene pa
- initiate something, be first to do something
  see also: -mbuk mata- pa, -muŋgu pa

-woolo sala ute-
- marry before one’s older sibling has married
  *Moori nangpaŋŋana irao iwoolo sala moori kolmangan uteene na som.* —A younger sister should not marry before her older sister.

-ute
  V_Tr
- know, know how to
  *Iti tuute, me ni koroŋ ambaiŋana.* —We (INC) know that the dog, it is a good thing.

-Ni iute u.* —He knows you (SG).

-Nio aŋute woongo poŋana.* —I know how to make [Lit. ‘tie’] a canoe.

-Nio aŋute: aŋkam ŋoobo kek.* —I know that I have done wrong.

-Re kokena tomtom tiute kembei nu mar lele ŋiŋti.* —Be careful lest people know that you (SG) came to this place.

dial. var. -wete (Northern)

-paute
  V_Tr
- teach, instruct

-pauteŋana
  N_Inal_Event
- teaching, instruction

-pauteŋana ka tomtom
- teacher

-utekot (som)
  V_Tr
- not know at all, truly not know (and do not ask me again concerning it, more emphatic than the verb –ute)

-def. *Mbuulu sua pio mini som, anyembut sua pataanja.* —Do not talk to me again [about this matter]. I want to cut off that talk now.

-Uunu padet ta re zin pikin som mi tila tipasaana teu popoŋjan tinga? Nio aŋutekot zin? —Why did you not look after the kids and [let] them go and ruin that new sugarcane? Am I supposed to know what they are up to? [No. So don’t bother me with this].

-Nio aŋutekot pen ku som.* —I truly do not know about your pen.

-utumbuunu
  N
- group that shares food together at a meal, or work together (usually consists of related people)

-Niam kar ti, utumbuunu tiam lamata mi ta.* —In our (EXC) village here, we have six ‘eating’ or ‘working’ groups.

-Mbulen su mi timbot la utumbuunu.* —They sat down and stayed in their respective groups.

- food that is designated for a particular group

-Neeri, tikam kini biibi mi utumbuunu lamata ila kizin moori, mi utumbuunu pag ta  isala pizin tomoooto ta timbot sala urum.* —Yesterday they put on a big feast, and five groups of food went to the women, and four groups went to the men who were up in the men’s house.

dial. var. utumbuunu (Marile)

-uugu
  N
- place in a swamp where food can be planted in times of drought

-def. *Sombe zoŋ biibi, to tikam yuugu, mi tila piziaa sula tiŋgi. Lele ta kembei, zaana uugu.* —When the sun is big (i.e. it is a very dry time), then they take taro seedlings and plant them in a swampy area. Such a place, its name is uugu.

-dial. var. aitol, tiŋgi aitolŋana

-ulu
  V_Tr
- help, assist

-Nio aŋulu zin.* —I helped them.

- *Loŋa mar mi uulu yo!* —Come quickly and help me!

-Niom ku'ulu yo pa pai tio.* —You (PL) helped me with my journey.

-Uulu yam be amlip pa koyam koi bizin.* —Help us (EXC) to gain victory over our enemies.
Biibi, uulu yo lak! —Sir/Lord, please help me!

similar: -ur nama- pa

-uululu V_Tr Redup
-paruuulu V_Middle

► help each other

ulaanja N

► help, assistance, aid (material or non-material)

Ko irao tendeeje ulaanja sa? —Will we (INC) find any help?

Mottoom ingal be kesengeere ulaanja pakan pizin wal ta timbot yoobo. —Remember to send some [material] assistance to those who are in need.

► helper, one who helps
► saviour, defender (used of someone who has a lot of power)

zin noroŋa ta len ulaanja sa som —the widows who have no one else help them/the widows who have no other helper

Yeso Krissi, ni ulaanja kiti. —Jesus Christ he is our saviour.

loan from: Oov dialect of the Mutu language

ululuienza N_Inal_Event

► help, assistance, aid (material or usually material assistance)

Ni ikam ululuienza ambai pio. —He gave me good help.

Ka ululuienza pakan ko imar pa gabman. —Some assistance for it will come from the government.

uumbuŋa- N_Inal_Stative

► pig, female, very large which does not bear young any more

ŋge naana uumbuŋa

uunu1 N

► crowd, group, herd, flock

Tomtom wal uunu ta. —One group of people.

Ijie uunu biibi kat ta tikanan sala abal silhaana. —A really big herd of pigs was eating up on the side of the mountain.

Tiwe wal uunu boozo. —They became [divided into] many groups.

Ko timbot la uunu uunu mi tipa. —They will walk together in their respective groups.

Sipsip uunu tel. —Three flocks of sheep.

uununjan N_Inal

► group, crowd, gathering

Wal uununjan tanga tikam sa? —What is that group of people over there doing?

Mbili uununjan. —A herd of animals.

similar: ndoundouŋa-, ndunduuruŋa-, naiwol

uunu2 N_Inal

► guilt, fault, blame, responsibility

(note: This is the third person singular form of the inalienable noun u- ‘base, foundation, source, beginning, cause, reason’.)

Mi uunu ki asiŋ? Wai, ina nu uunu ku tau! —And whose fault is it? Hey, it is YOUR (SG) fault!

Titiiri uunu kini ma ambai som. —They judged him to be guilty.

Aŋye uunu pa. —I am guilty of it./ I am responsible for it. I was the cause of it.

Inako iwe ley uunu mi aybaada ka pataŋana. —In that case, it will be my fault, and I pay the consequences for it.

le- uunu sa isaana som

► innocent, not at fault, not having any blame

Nio leŋ uunu sa isaana som. —I do not have any blame for that./ I am innocent.

uunu ki- ambai

► innocent, having no fault

Tileŋ uunu kini ambai. —After hearing his case, they judged him to be innocent.

uunu ki- isaana —have fault, be guilty

-ur uunu ise/ imar

► blame, assign blame to, judge someone to have been responsible for something

Ur uunu ise tio sorok pepe. Pa nio aŋute risa som. —Don’t blame me without reason. For I do not know anything about it.

uut Intj

► wow! (expresses that one is greatly impressed by the size of something)

def. Tumurur pa koron ta biibi kat. —We (INC) are surprised by something that is very big.

Uut, ke tanga biibi kat! —Wow, that tree over there is really big!

dial. var. uut! (Birik)

-uuzu V_Tr

► transport, convey (using a vehicle like a canoe, car, or airplane)

Mose imar ma iuzu yam, ta ampet i. Mi amiili to ampa zaala. —Moses came and is transporting us (INC) out towards the sea [along a river, by canoe]. But when we return, then we will walk on foot
following the path. 
*Mbalus iuuzu yam ma amla pa U.* —An airplane transported us to U. 
*Woongo kizin Koobo, ta iuuzu mburu ma ile pa kar.* —It was a canoe of the inner island people that transported the cargo in to the village.

**uze**

*N*

- **uze**
  - sweat
  - *Ko mbel uraata ma kom uze ipet.* —You (SG) will have to work hard and you will sweat.
  - *uze ipun* —be sweaty (Lit. ‘sweat hits me’)
  - *uze ireere* —sweat is running
  - *uze ki- tiene* —fruits of one’s labour
  - *Nu mbot se uze kizin tiene.* —You (SG) live off of their hard work.

- **uze**
  - **V.Middle**
  - **uze**
    - sweat, sweaty
    - *Nio aŋkam uraata biibi ma uze yo.* —I worked hard and am sweaty.

**W**

**wa**

*Intj*

- **wa**
  - hey (expresses disapproval)
    - def. 1. *A ingo B be ila ikam buza kini.* Beso B ila na, ipei sorok buza toro ma imar. To A iso sua tana, pa B ikam yoobo buza.
    - def. 2. *Tomtom sa ikam yoobo mbulu sa, o iso sua ta ambai som.* To nu peteke i pa sua tana. (= hai)
    - *Wa, nu re buza tio som?* —Hey, didn’t you (SG) see my knife? [i.e. you should have seen it.]
    - *Wa, so kena paso!* —Hey, why are you (SG) talking like that!

- **wa**
  - **V.Intr Redup**
  - *walk*

alt. **-wwa, -wawa**

*Tiwwa pa lele bilimjana.* —They were walking in the desert.

Reduplication of -pa ‘walk’

**waa**

*Intj*

- **waa**
  - No way!, I don’t believe it!, I don’t agree! (expresses doubt, disbelief, or disagreement)
  - def. 1. *Tomtom sa iso sua ma irao ngar ku som, to so sua tana. Pa nu yok pa sua kini som tau.* —When someone says something and it doesn’t fit your (SG) thinking, then you say this. For you do not agree with what he said.
  - *Waa, Yooba ipet ku swoi?* —I don’t believe it, where did Yahweh appear to you (SG)? [i.e. I do not believe he appeared to you.]
  - *Waa, na pakaam!* —I don’t believe it, you (SG) are lying!
  - *Waa, na kankaana!* —Ah, you (SG) are confused!

- **waala**
  - **V.Tr**

- **-gogoomo waama**
  - coolness, cool air which can be felt
  - *Waama iteege iti ma ambai leen.* —The cool air touched us (INC), and it felt very good.

**-waanga**

*V.Tr*

- **-waanga**
  - **-waanga**
    - **-waanga**
      - wedge apart, wedge open (using a knife or sharp stick)
      - *Kuru buza isula soolo mi waanga.* —Shove the knife through the [pieces of] flooring and wedge [them] apart.
      - *Kam aro imar be anwaanga meene ka salan ti ma rek mi itop su kat.* Naso ngamar ikeene
kat se. —Bring a sharp stick so I can wedge open this hollowed out sago trunk. Then the basket will sit properly on top of it.

-waaza1 V_Tr

► carry away, take away

Man iwaaza ke pwoono. —A bird carried away some seeds [or fruits] of the tree.
Kuzi iwaaza kini. —A rat carried away some food to another place.
► distribute fresh or cooked food to each clan def. Kini biibi to tawaaza. —When there is a big feast, then we (INC) distribute the food to each clan.

Tawaaza kini ma irao ruumu. —We (INC) distributed food to each house.

Amwaaza kini pa kini biibi? Kakanan su tingi ma imap mi kala leyom. —Why should we distribute this, is this a large amount of food? [No.] Just eat it here, and when it is finished you (PL) [can] go.

similar: -rai, -reege

-waaza2 V_Tr

► fish using a net, spread out a net

Nio aŋwaaza koŋ ye pakan. —I caught some fish for myself with a net.
Nio iŋgi aŋla aŋwaaza kanda i. —I am going now to catch some fish for us (INC) with a net.

-waswaaza V_Tr Redup

Zin Koobo tiwaswaaza su magat tingi.
—The inner island people usually fish in this shallow spot.

waazaŋana N_Inal_Event

Lele ti, waazaŋana muriini. —This place is a good spot for fishing with nets.

see also: -raara, raaraŋana

-wae1 N_Inal

► friend, associate, neighbour

Pikin tana waene ila parei? —Where did the child’s friend go?

waem bizin —your (SG) associates, friends

Tapasaana waende bizin lelen pepe. —Let us (INC) not upset our associates/ friends.

Tiyaryaaru waen bizin be tito mbulu sananŋana. —They keep pulling their friends to do bad behaviour.

Tipakurkur zitun ma tiso tilip pa waen bizin.
—They keep exalting themselves and saying they surpass their associates.
► spouse, husband, wife

Mazwaana tana, waene ziŋan lutuunu bizin timbotmbot ki rwoonobi. —At that time, his wife together with the children were staying with his father-in-law.

Nu lem ŋger pio som, mi mbuulu waeŋ. —You (SG) had no respect for me, and fondled/had sex with my wife.

Waene imeete, mi ni iwe nora. —Her spouse died and she became a widow.

similar: kusi- ‘spouse’

-wai Intj

alt. wait

► Wow!, Hey!, Oh my! (expresses surprise)

def. Tomtom imorsop pa korong sa.
—Someone is startled by something.

Wai, moori ŋger kini ise kek! —Wow, the woman’s thinking has come up [=she now understands]!

Wai, iŋgi ambai komboono! —Wow, this is perfect!

Wai, niom kekenne men? —Wow, are you (PL) still sleeping?

Wai, iŋgi ko toso parei? —Wow, what should we (INC) say now?

Wai, kere! Kon sa ta imar t! —Wow, look. There is a ghost coming!

Wai, mbulu ta koosi tere na, ipa ndel kat! —Wow, what we (INC) have seen today is really unusual.

Wait, we ti biibi kat! —Wow, this mango is really big!

-waii Intj

► Hey! Oh no! (expresses dismay, frustration, disgust)

at us (INC) [and do something about it. We are in trouble]!
def. 1. Tomtom sa itaara ke ma ipol kankaana ma imili pa mokleene. To tamaana iso sua tana. Pa leleene be ke imili ma ipasaana serembat kini pepe. —Somebody is cutting a tree and it falls down the wrong way onto [his] garden. Then the owner says this talk. For he does not want the tree to fall that way and destroy his sweet potatoes.

def. 2. Tomtom sa ikam mbulu sa. Tona nu wi i, mi tamen ni imbol imbol ma iwotkaala. To nu so sua tana. Pa kembei nu re i tomini. Tana nu so kena, be ni iyamaani, mibe iswe. —Somebody has done something wrong. Then you ask him about it, but he keeps on strongly denying it. So then you say this talk. For it is like you also have seen him [doing it]. Therefore you say this so that he will recognise his wrong-doing and confess.

Wait, nu kam ɲooobo kat! —Hey, you (SG) really did wrong!
► Oh my!, Oh no! (expresses disappointment or regret)
Wait, to ri ta imeete kek! —Oh my, the little fellow has died!
Wait, moomi tana ipasaana sorok koroŋ tingi! —Oh no, that woman has destroyed this thing for no reason!

waai
► I don’t believe that!, That’s incredible! (expresses disbelief)
Wait, Tomtom tana iulu yo kat. Mi ingi kusu mini mi koso ni tomtom sananŋana! —That’s incredible! That man really helped me. But now you (PL) say he is a bad person! similar: waai

-wailaama
► weed a sweet potato garden
Tiwiilaama serembat. —They weeded the sweet potatoes.
similar: -laama

-wailep
► wipe away, brush off using some instrument (rib of coconut leaf, stick, etc.)
Takam sasar, som ke ma tawailep motmooto pa mbeete ki ñge ma isu lene. —We (INC) take a rib of a coconut leaf, or a stick and brush off the worms from the pig’s sores. Wailep mbeete suruunu. —Wipe away the pus from the sore.
similar: -kelko, -kelpet, -kelwai, -pai

waiss
Intj
► Ah, I don’t like this (expresses regret, disapproval, disappointment)

waiss, niom tomtom ta koozi kombotmbot i, niom sanangooyom kat. —Ah, you people of today, you are really bad!

waitas
Intj
► Wow! (expresses surprise, delight)
Waitas, motoyom ila! Zin Koobo tisiŋ ye tuuruŋana ma tile i! (ye boozo mi bibip) —Wow, look! The inner island people are coming in carrying ropes of fish! (lot of big fish)

wak
► starchy pudding (made of galip nut or coconut oil mixed in with mashed tapioca, taro, bananas, etc)
wak mok —starchy pudding made with taro
wal pin —starchy pudding made with bananas
-wgal wak —mash starchy pudding
Zin tomooto tingalngal wak sula ndapndap/*
ku. —The men are mashing starchy pudding in a wooden mortar.
Wak ti, mbuyeene men. —This pudding is really full of oil.
def. Sombe uraata biibi sa ipet, tona tangal wak. Ina kini masakŋana. Ipet ma boozo. Tite ma ipet boozo, mi tikam pisin tomtom boozo ma tikan. —If something important happens, then we (INC) must pound starchy pudding. It is a food that can be divided up among many people. They divide it into many portions, and they give it to many people and they eat it.
- other foods which have galip nuts mixed
in
Kodaanga ta titokalkaala mi imbot ma molo, to ka wak itaamba. —A mixture of galip nuts and root vegetables that has been heated up repeatedly and has been around for some time already will not taste very good.
-we wak
► become mushy
Biidi o serembat inoi inoi ma imumu ma ipedegdee ma iwe wak. —Yams or sweet potatoes boil for a long time and they fall apart and become very soft and mushy.
-wakwak
► soggy (used mainly of rice)
Rais iwakwak. —The rice is soggy.
peege ka wakwak
► roots of a betel pepper plant

wal
► group of people, people, persons
wal biibi —big group of people, crowd
wal boozo —many people, a lot of people
wal pakan —some people
wal ru —two people
wal uraata kan —workers, labourers, crew
wal ta boozomen —all the people,
everyone, everybody
wal zanŋan mi wal sorokŋan —famous people and poor, insignificant people
Tiwe wal tamen. —They became one group./ They became united.

Wal tana, sorok som. —Those people were not insignificant [in number; i.e. there were a lot of them].
wal ambaimbaigan mi wal sanannya
—good people and bad people
► family members, friends, associates
wal tiom —your family, your group of people, your associates
iwal
► everyone, the whole group, a very big group of people
Parei, wal boozo tila, som tataŋa men?
—Wai, zin iwal ma iwal kat! —How was it, did many people go, or just a few? Wow, there was a huge group!
iwal biibi
► ordinary people
Zin bibip ko tikan su tanga, mi iti iwal biibi ko tikan su tigi. —The important people will eat over there, and we (INC) ordinary folks will eat here.
-walwaala/ -palpaala
V.Tr Redup
Reduplication of: -paala 'split into pieces lengthwise, cut open'

waŋ
► molar, upper molar, top corner teeth
(two of these are removed from pigs so that the lower two molars grow into big circular tusks, which are prized as decorations)
Iti tokot ñge ka waŋ, bekena ze ise. —We (INC) hit out the top molars from male pigs, so that the lower ones grow into circular tusks.
uraata ki ñge ka waŋ kotŋana —the ceremony of knocking out a pig’s upper molars
waŋ uunu
► the base of wisdom teeth of humans
Zonoŋ ka waŋ uunu iyoyou. Kiili ma isu lene. —The base of my wisdom tooth is hurting. Take it out.
see also: ze ‘pig tusks’
-war
V.Tr
► spread out (a mat, blanket, clothing on the ground, a bench or something else that is flat. Done in order to dry wet clothing, or provide a place on which people can sleep)
Sapong ikam mi ma isu, mi iwar be pikin mbulen se mi tikan kini. —Sapong took down a mat and spread it out for the children to sit on and eat [their] food.

Zin tiwar mi pa lutun bizin be tikeene. —They spread out mats for their children so they could go to sleep [on them].

Tiwar mburu kizin isu zaala. —They spread their clothing on the road.

similar: -san ‘spread out, put out’
-warkaala V,Tr
 ▶ spread something in order to cover up holes (and thereby keep things from falling through holes)

Tikam pin ruunu mi tiwarkaala/ tiyarkaala ngamar, mi tiyo kaŋar isula. —They took some banana leaves and covered the inside of a ngamar basket and then collected galip nuts into it.

dial. var. -yar, -yarkaala (Marile)

was

N
▶ leafy vegetable type, aibika hibiscus (=Tok Pisin aibika, has dark green leaves, grows to a height of around two metres, very good source of various vitamins, calcium and iron, scientific name: Abelmoschus manihot)

zeere was —aibika leaves

Tibogboogo was./ Tikin was. —They bent off aibika leaves. They picked aibika leaves.

Was na, tutuumbu, som tonoi. —Aibika leaves, we (INC) either roast them or boil them.

was ka marwoono

▶ slime of an aibika plant
San was ila zoŋ, to noi. Noi sorok to marwoono bibi. —Spread the aibika leaves in the sun first. If you boil them without preparing them properly, there will be a lot slime.

-waswaaza V,Tr Redup
 Reduplication of: -paaza ‘plant’ and -waaza ‘catch fish with a net’

-wat V,Tr
▶ tempt, lead someone into wrongdoing, provoke
Nu wat yo, ta nio anj kem. —It was because you (SG) tempted me, that I stole [it].

Wat yam pa sanaana pepe. —Don’t lead us (EXC) into temptation.

Sadan iwat yom ma kotop. —Satan tempted you (PL) and you fell.

Wal pakan tiwati pa pat. —Some people tempted him with money.
-wadat V,Tr Redup
Moori zaala lwoono kan tiwadat zin tomtom. —Harlots tempt men.

Anutu, ni iwadat ti som. —God does not tempt us (INC).

see also: -toombo, -tok, -kerre, -sokere

watŋana N,Inal_Stative/Event
▶ temptation, provocation, tempting, provoking
Ni itop pa watŋana. —He fell into wrongdoing when he underwent temptation.

Watŋana boozo kola indeeje zin tomtom. —Many temptations will come upon the people.

watiiŋi/ Watiŋi N
▶ tempter, the Tempter, Satan

-wat kete- V,Intr
▶ pant

Kolman isala pa dogo ma iwat keteene, to keteene isu. —The old man went up the hill and was panting, so then he rested.

similar: kete- ipas

-wat se tuunu V,Intr
▶ all participate, all join in (with no one left out)

Wal timap ma tiwat se tuunu ma tila pa Gunu a. —They all went to Gune, not one was left behind.

Toyogeege moni ma iwat se tuunu, to tarao be tiŋgiimi ŋge. Tana tomtom sa imborene pepe. Tomtom ta boozomen tiur naman. —Let us (INC) all collect money together, then we can buy the pig. Therefore no one can be left out. Everyone must give a hand [=contribution].

watiiŋi/ Watiŋi N
▶ tempter, the Tempter, Satan

Sadan ni iwe watiŋi piti pa mazwaana ta boozomen. —Satan he is a tempter to us (INC) all the time.

Kere ituyom pa waeyom bizin. Kokena tiwe watiŋi piom to kapasaana ituyom. —Watch out for your (PL) associates lest they become tempters for you, for then you might harm yourselves.

To Watiŋi ipet kini mi iso: —Then the Tempter [=Satan] came to him and said:

see also: -wat
probable loan from Mutu language, cf. watiiŋ ‘temptation’

-watkaala  V.Tr
  ◢ hide something from someone, conceal, cover up, deny knowing, refuse to acknowledge
alt. -wotkaala
Nio aywatkaala korọŋ pini. —I concealed that thing from him.
Ni iwatkaala sua tana. —He denied knowing anything about that talk.
To Sara imoto, mi iwatkaala itunu. —Then Sarah was afraid and [tried to] cover up herself [=what she has done].

Watkaala sanaana tiom pepe. —Do not conceal your (PL) sin(s).
Nio aywatkaala sua sa piom som. —I did not hide any talk from you (PL).
  ◢ deny
Pita iwatkaala Yesu saana. —Peter denied Jesus’ name. [=Peter denied that he knew Jesus.]

-watkalkaala  V.Tr Redup

-watke  V.Tr
  ◢ get something by deception, obtain under false premises, embezzle, cheat, swindle, defraud
Mi irru zaala be iwatke le pat. —And he was looking for a way to secretly embezzle some money for himself.
  ◢ borrow something and not return it
Ni ikam Coleman tio ma ila, mi andemeere ma anjo ko ipimili mini. Som mi som. Pa iwatke lene ma imborene. —He borrowed my Colman lamp, and I trusted that he would return it. But that certainly has not happened. For he took it, and it has become permanently his. I can’t get it back.

Tiwatke kaset tio ma ila, mi tileŋleŋ ma tiruutu len ma imbot. —They borrowed/ took my cassette, and have been listening to it and keeping it to themselves.

-watkewe/-watadke  V_Tr Redup
Wal pakamkaamyan tiwatkewe len korọŋ kizin tomto. —Deceptive people are always cheating/swindling people out of their possessions.
am afraid that when he goes they will probably hit him.
def. 3. Z ingo Y be ila ingimi koron ta. Y ila kek, mana Z imbota ma som mi iso sua tana. Pa kopono rru. Ko Z ila ma ikam kat koron ta tiso pa i? —Z sends Y to buy something. After Y has gone, and Z waits for awhile [without Y returning], then he says this expression. For he is anxious. Has Y really gone and done what they had talked about? We, ko ikam? —Oh my, I am beginning to doubt whether he will do it or not.

mango (scientific name: Mangifera indica)
we aibure —mango with white flesh
we karriŋana —mango with black spots on the skin that is very juicy and good
def. we mazaana kat mi ingaliti
we menelŋana —sour mango
we mote —mango type that is very good
we ŋas —a big mango
we siiŋiiniŋana —mango whose skin is sticky, not good to eat
we rumuunuŋana —stringy mango
we tubudu —especially good type of mango, sweet and juicy

Iti tusus we. —We (INC) sucked on [juicy] mangoes.
Kis we pa buza makiŋ, to kan. —Peel the mango with a knife, then eat [it].

wash, bathe
Nio aŋsula yok be aŋwe. —I went down to the river to wash.
We lem! —Go bathe and cool off!

ceremonially welcome a first time visitor
Ni iwe kwapu pa kar Yanja. Tana sin moori tiwe ki i. (yaalaŋana, menmeen sin pa naroogo, ma tikam ŋeu). —She is a first-time visitor to Yangla village. Therefore the women arranged a welcome ceremony for her. (Water is thrown on her, they joyfully dance, and do funny things.)

weŋana

bathing, washing
Zin Yuda len tutu boozo pa weŋana. —The Jewish people have a lot of laws concerning washing.

become
Nio aŋso aŋwe pauteŋana. —I want to become a teacher.
Ni iwe kolman kek. —He has become an old man.
Timasak ma tiwe boozo. —They multiplied and became many.

we ru/ tel/ paŋ pa
► is the second, third, fourth
Lutuŋ munγamunγa, ni zaana Lukas. To Kai iwe ru pa, to Apei iwe tel pa. —My first-born child’s name is Lucas. Then Kai is the second-born, and then Apei is the third one.

become someone’s possession
Ni ingimi moori tana ma iwe lene kek. —He bought that woman and she has become his.

grow
Wai, nu we biibi kek! —Wow, you (SG) have grown big already!

be a spokesperson for someone

become an adult, become grown-up
Ni iwe tomtom kek. —He has become an adult.

She is weaving a basket to put sweet potatoes in.

She is weaving a basket to put sweet potatoes in.

Reduplication of -pet ‘appear, become, go out towards sea’

take out of, take out from, remove from inside of something
Ni iweenŋe nge isu pa kuuru. —She took the pork out of the pot.
Keweene serembat pa ŋgamar. —Take the sweet potatoes out of the basket.

rescue, ransom, pay ransom, bail out, obtain the release of someone
Nio aŋweene waŋ ma ipet pa kalabus leleene. —I obtained the release of my
friend from prison.

_Ni iweene yo ma anga pa mozo lukutuunu._
—He rescued me and I came up from the deep sea.

_Keweene mburu ipet pa ruumu, pa you ikan ruumu!_ —Rescue the things from the house, for the house is on fire!

**-weeze**

*V_Intr*

▶ squeal, make a high-pitched noise (used of pigs, bats and eels)

_ŋge iweeze_ —a pig is squealing

_Mbia iweeze sala ke._ —A bat is squealing up on a tree.

_Sombe tingali, to tuunu iweeze._ —If they spear an eel, it squeals.

**-wenweeze**

*V_Tr Redup*

alt. _wei_

▶ Oh no! (expresses disappointment or sorrow)

def. _Mbulu sa ipet. Mi nu re, som leŋ, tabe ikam ma lelem isana._ Tona so sua ta kembei._ —Something happens. And you (SG) see or hear [it], and therefore it causes you to feel bad. Then you say talk like this.

_Wei, pasaana ŋgalas tio ma imapaala kek!_ —O no, you (SG) have ruined my glasses and they are broken now!

_Wei, a raa, imeete kek!_ —Oh no, sorry, the poor thing has died!

_Wei, tembel zin kek!_ —Oh sorry, woe to them!

**-weeze**

*V_Intr Uninfl*

▶ reach the top of something, go all the way to the top of something

_Tasala wek sala ndomoono be tapa pa lele keteenena ma tala._ —Let us (INC) go all the way up to the top of the hill, so that we can walk along on level ground.

_Tapa ma wek sala, to ketende su._ —Let’s walk all the way to the top, and then we [will] rest.

_Wek sala ruumu uteene._ —Go up on the roof of the house.

**kete- ikam wek**

▶ get a fright, be stunned by something unexpected happening (and therefore unable to take action)

_Ni ipa ma ila mi zin tisasaara lae pa mburu kini ma keteene ikam wek. Pa ikam ŋgari: “Wal ti ko tipasaana yo ma tingi!”_ —As he was walking along, they grabbed his clothing and he got a fright. For he thought: “These people are probably going to harm me!”

similar: _kete- ikam keŋ_

**kete- wek se**

▶ turn oneself so the chest is facing up

_Aloi (=pikin musaari) ikeene, mi mburaana mburaana ma itimbil to keteene wek se._ —Aloi (a little baby) was lying [on her stomach], and she kept trying until she rolled over with her chest facing upwards.

_Tomtom iloondo ma imel su ma keteene wek se._ —The person ran and fell down with his chest facing upwards.

**wekwek**

*V_Intr Uninfl Redup*

construction: _peeze wekwek_

▶ paddle vigorously swinging the paddle

_Niam ampera, mi zin Koobo peeze wekwek ma tile._ —We (EXC) went down the river, and the inner islander were really paddling vigorously as they came in up the river.

similar: _-peeze ‘to paddle’_

see also: _-pabilbil, -kam bilbil_

**-wel**

*V_Tr Redup*

▶ flatten out, make flat, hit flat

Reduplication of _-pel_

**welŋan**

*N*

▶ sago grubs (edible, considered to be a delicacy)

_Welŋan na buzur._ —Sago grubs are edible meat.

_Welŋan ikam kutkut sula kis._ —A sago grub is wiggling inside the sago pulp.

_Welŋan, sombe imbot ma molo, to uteene ikadat, mi iur begeene be iwe ŋuŋ ma irie._ —A sago grub, when it stays for a long time, then [it comes to the stage when] its head wiggles back and forth, and it puts forth wings and becomes a ŋuŋ insect.

_Welŋan lamata, ina zaraana ta._ —Five sago grubs make one group of five.

_Sombe takan welŋan ta ute kadatŋana i, to zoŋondo itoto._ —If we (INC) eat sago grubs whose heads are nodding (a stage just before it changes into beetle), our teeth turn dark.

**welu**

*N*

▶ hospitality, willingness to serve others,
kind treatment of others (a very desirable characteristic in a prospective bride. This shows respect for the visitors.)
def. mbulu kampeŋana, kamŋa koroŋŋana  —kind, generous behaviour
Welu ki moori tanga ambaiŋana kat. —The kindness and hospitality of that woman over there is very good.
Ni ikamam welu kini ma ambai. —She practices her kindness and hospitality well. dial. var. weelu (Birik)
weelu ka moori, moori weeluŋana —a kind, hospital woman
see also: ŋger, mbeezenyana

-welweele  V_Tr Redup
Reduplication of: -peele ‘open, unfold, spread out’

-wen  V_Intr/Tr
► whistle
Ni iwen me kini. —He whistled to his dog.  
Ni iwen pu be mar. —He whistled at you (SG) for you to come.
Wen pepe. Ko kon ileŋ ma timar. —Don’t whistle. The ghosts might hear [it] and come.

-wenen  V_Intr/Tr Redup
Wenen pepe. Maane. Pa nge ta iwawa zaala keteene a. —Don’t be whistling. Be quiet. For there is pig walking on the road.

-wenenna-  N_Inal_Stative
Ni tomtom wenenna. —He is someone who is always whistling.

-parwen  V_Intr
► whistle to each other

-wenweene  V_Tr Redup
Reduplication of: -peeene ‘shoot’ and -weene ‘take out’, ‘remove’
dial. var. -penene (Marile)

-wengaara  V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
► be yellow, light yellow, pale skin colour, light tan

-wengarŋaara  V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup
Yajojajo tipun tomtom ta sula yok ma imeete ma kuliini wengarŋaara. —The water spirits hit/ killed a man down in the water, and his skin was yellow [=sign of having bewn killed by a water spirit].  
Sombe tonoi ye/ man to ka yambon kembel ta ŋgaara i, pa iwengarŋaara. —If we (INC) boil fish/ chicken, then the soup from it is oily, for it is yellowish.
To tana kopo suruunu ma mataana itop, mi kuliini wengaara kat. —That fellow has had diarrhoea, and his eyes are falling [=he looks very sick], and his skin is very pale.

-wengoŋarŋaara-  N_Inal_Stative Redup
► yellow
[Ke mbaara]/ [Napilip] ruunu na wengarŋaaraŋ. —The leaves of a mbaara tree/ napilip plant are yellow.

-ka-wer itimbil
► have a pain in one’s side (Lit. ‘spleen rolls’)
Agloondo wis kat tabe kong wer itimbil. —I ran very fast so I felt a pain in my side.
► spleen is diseased
Ni ka wer itimbil. —She/He has spleen sickness. [Spleen sickness typically lasts for some time. It causes a fever, pain, trembling, makes one’s skin to be yellow, and takes away the appetite.]

-ngal wer
► treat ‘spleen sickness’ in a traditional way using the sap of a mango tree and lime
def. Tino we lwoono ma kuliini mat kana ila ne. To tino keteene ta wengarŋaara na ise ro. To tikam ma tila na tiroro sula yok mbooroŋan. To timbulmbuulu makin na, tiloukaala zin pa ro mi timbim popooro wer pa. Ina wer ngalŋana ta kembena. Uraata kizin moori kolmannan. —They scrape the outer part of the bark off from a mango tree trunk. Then they scrape the inner part of the bark that is yellow onto a leaf. Then they take it and go and scoop it into water that is in a cup. Then they rub the leaves for awhile and after that they cover them with a leaf and they put those leaves on top of the spleen area and massage it. A spleen treatment is like that. It is the work of older women.
wer ikam

► swollen spleen, have a spleen illness

—The child is sick with a swollen spleen. It has a fever, its head hurts, [and] its legs are cold. Some [children] vomit.

Wer ipaperjer zin pikin. —Spleen sickness bothered the babies and caused them to cry.

werik

V_Intr

► spill out (any kind of food in a pot, dish, or plate)

Ni ila na imanga pa kuuru, mi kini werik ila ne. —She [was angry] and went and picked up the pot and spilled out the food.

Yok tana, me kwoono isula kek. Se pa kuuru mi werik ila ne. —That water, the dog's mouth has gone into it. Turn over the pot and throw it away.

Pikin ipambal mbooro ma yok werik ila ne. —The child knocked the mug accidentally and the water spilled out.

see also: -liŋ, -miliŋ

-werweere

V_Tr Redup

Reduplication of: -peere 'cause to see', 'open, pull open' (eyes)
dial. var. -werere (Marile)

-wesweeze

V_Tr Redup

Reduplication of: -peeze 'paddle, slap, pat', -weeze 'squeal'

-wete

V_Tr

► know

Note: Northern dialect form
dial. var. -ute (Central and Gauru dialects)

-weyei/-peyei

V_Tr Redup

Reduplication of: -pei 'dig out, pick out, stir up'

wi-

N_Inal

► tail, tail end of

Kendeere wiini taltalŋana. —An opossum's tail is coiled.

Kendeere wiini ital/ ikis la ke makaana mi imibyŋ. —The tail of an opossum is curled around/ holding a tree branch and it is hanging from it.

Loŋa perek ngamar wiini mi imar be meene isula. —Quickly plait the ngamar basket's 'tail' and bring it here, so the sago can go down into it.

Apaliŋ wiini ipipŋipŋ. —The apaliŋ bird's tail is swinging back and forth.

Ye wiini ikam kol (yok leleene)/ pilikpilik (imbot la toono kek, o tomtom iteege). —The fish's tail is moving (inside the water)/ wiggle (when it is on the land already or somebody has taken hold of it).

Me wiini imender. —The dog's tail is standing up.

Me wiini metekaali. —The dog's tail hangs down and curls down under it.

Kuri wiini ipelkat kat tai ma ila. —The dolphin's tail kept slapping the ocean as it went.

Wok ilulu i pa wiini raama kumbuunu. —The wallaby jumps using its tail and legs.

wok wiini

► tail of wallaby
► policeman (they used to have wallaby tails in their hats in earlier colonial times)

wi- somŋa-

► tailless, without tail
def. Dge ta wi somŋana na tapaata 'aikuba'.
—A pig that has no tail, we call it aikuba.
(Animals without tails are considered to be more valuable, because they are unusual.)

wiini sipiini

► tip of the tail

Sikomsikom tio wiini sipiini gabgapŋana.
—The tip of my sugar glider's tail is black.

-wi2

V_Intr/Tr

► ask about

Ni iwi yo pa koroŋ boozo. —He asked me about many things.
► ask for something

Pikin iwi naana pa ka kini. —The child asked its mother for food.

Nio aŋwi zin be tiuulu yo. —I asked them to help me.

-wwi/-wiwi

V_Tr Redup

► keep asking

-wi kankaana

► ask stupid questions, ask a rhetorical question, ask something that is already known

Koroŋ tana, nu ute kek. Mi wi kankaana mini? —That thing, you (SG) already know it. And now you ask again as if you did not know?

-wi kinkin

► persist in asking, interrogate
-wi nanaana  V_Trad  Redup
  ➤ investigate, ask many people about something
  Polis iwi nanaana be ileŋ kat mbulu tana uunu. —The policeman investigated [the matter] by asking people about it in order to hear properly the cause of the event.

-wipe  V_Trad
  ➤ ask in order to hear well
  Wipe be teleg kat. —Ask so that we (INC) can hear well.

-wisesese  V_Trad  Redup
  ➤ interrogate, ask someone repeatedly
  Iwal biibi tiute uunu som. Tabe tiwisesese i bekena ipeese kat mi tileŋ. —People did not know the reason [for it]. Therefore they interrogated him, so that they could hear him clearly explain it.

-witapaara
  ➤ ask repeatedly, continuously
  Witapaara palak! Sua ta aŋso ma leŋ kek na. —Quit asking the same thing over and over again. The talk, I have said it, and you have heard it already.

-parwi  V_Middle
  ➤ ask each other
  Zin tiparwi zin pa sua ta mbeŋi ipet na. —They asked each other about the talk that came up last night.

-wiŋana  N_Inal_Event
  ➤ asking, question
  Nio aŋute nio aŋbel wiŋom kek. Tamen aŋsombe aŋwi u mini. —I know I have asked you (SG) about many things already. But I intend to ask you again.
  Tinoknok wiŋana pio. —They kept on asking me.
  Titoombi pa wiŋana pakan. —They tested him with some questions.
  Tikam wiŋana boozo pini. —They asked him a lot of questions.
  wiŋana pa takes pirigana —a question about paying taxes

-wi3  V_Trad
  ➤ blow on
  Nio aŋwi you. —I blew on the fire.
  Miiri iwi you, mi miaana ila ikan ruumu kizin. —The wind blew the fire, and the flames went and burned their house.
  ➤ play a wind instrument
  Nio aŋwi mamaaza/ twiiri. —I played a flute / blew a trumpet shell.

-wiwi  V_Trad  Redup

-miwi  V_Intr
  ➤ become loose

-wilaala  V_Trad
  ➤ blow away
  Miiri iwilaala ke runrun. —The wind blew away the leaves.
  Miiri iwilaala you ma you ikan sasaara ke ma imap. —The wind blew on the fire and the fire quickly consumed all of the wood.
  Miiri iwilaala nomnom pa ruumu tio. —The wind blew the mosquitoes away from my house.

-wike  V_Trad
  ➤ blow away
  Miiri iwike zin sitzi ma tila len lup. —The wind blew away all the grasshoppers.
  Miiri imar ma iwike nomnom pa mbaruumu. —The wind came and blew away the mosquitoes from underneath the house.

-wi sasaara
  ➤ blow on strongly
  Wi sasaara you, kokena imeete. —Blow on the fire strongly; otherwise it will die.

-wiŋana  N_Event
  ➤ blowing
  Twiiri wiŋana na matakiga. —There are different ways to blow the conch shell.
  Tiyaaru wiŋana. —They blow a long note [on a conch shell].
  Twi zigzik ma karau. —They blow short, quick notes [on the conch shell].

-widit1  V_Intr_Stative  Redup
  ➤ be burning or itchy
  Zoŋ ikan yo ma kuliŋ iwidit. —The sun burnt my skin.
  Looto ikan ti ma kulindi iwidit. —Nettles sting us (INC) and cause our skins to burn.
  Sombe ngureŋ iwidit, tona aŋur Vicks be ipalumu wiwiditana. —If my throat burns [=I have sore throat], then I apply Vicks to soothe the burning.

-widit2  V_Trad  Redup
  Reduplication of: -pit ‘pop up, jump up, recount’ -wit ‘lift up, exalt’

-wiimbi  N
  ➤ floor joist, bearing timber in house construction
  Kitiiambi isula, mi wiimbi ise, mi lujluŋ ila imar. —Posts go down, then the bearers go on [top of them], and the floor joists
go back and forth [across the tops of the bearers].

**wik**  
*V_Intr_Uninfl*

▶ dart, dash, do something quickly, fly quickly (used of the movement of *manbiŋ* birds)

*Buri ta manbiŋ wik ma imar ila.* —Just now a *manbiŋ* bird darted away.

*Pai ku tana, wik kembel manbiŋ.* —Your (SG) way of walking is quick like a *manbiŋ* bird.

**wil**  
*V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl*

▶ be pointed

*Ni mbuleene wil mi kopoono wokwokŋana.* —His bottom is narrow and his stomach is bloated/swollen. [said in order to ridicule someone's appearance, also said of a child who has not grown well because of family's poor family planning. See *-pomol* 'practice poor family planning.'].

def. *Mete ikami ma koŋkoŋ. Ruŋguunu isaana.* —Illness causes him/her to be thin. He/She has a poor appearance.

(·)wil  
*V_Intr_Stative Redup*

▶ be tapered, be narrow

*Woongo ndomoono/ Ke mataana iwilwil.* —The bow of the canoe/ The end of the stick is tapered.

▶ sharp, pointed

*Marakete/ Isi tio mataana wilwil kat.* —The tip of my spear is very sharp.

**wilwilga**  
*N_Inal_Stative Redup*

▶ tapered, sharp, pointed

*Kuuru mbuleene wilwilŋana.* —The clay pot's base is tapered.

*Pensil ti, mataana wilwilŋana* —This pencil, its point is sharp.

*marakete/ sor mata wilwilŋana.* —a sharply pointed spear/ needle

**-wilij**  
*V_Tr*

▶ carry under, hold under one’s arm, support by holding under one’s arm, put one’s arm on another person

*Nio aŋwilij pelpee le ila begeŋ.* —I carried a basket (under my arm).

*Moori iwilij pikin ma imar i.* —The woman carried the child under her arm and came.  

*Sou yo mi wilij yo ma ituru tala.* —Take hold of me and support me under your arm and the two of us (INC) will go together.

**-parwilij**  
*V_Middle*

▶ interlock each other's arms (done by pairs of women when dancing. The left arm of one locks with the right arm of the other)

*Zin moori tiparwilij sin ma tirak.* —The women interlocked their arms and danced.

▶ have arms around each other

*Tiparwilij sin ma tiwa.* —They had their arms around each other as they walked.

**-wilwili/-pilili**  
*V_Tr Redup*

Reduplication of: *-pilili* ‘husk, shuck, remove, pull off’

dial. var. *-pilili* (Marile)

**-win**  
*V_Intr/Tr*

▶ drink, consume a liquid

*Amwin ma kopoyam bok.* —We (EXC) drank until our stomachs were full.

*Kam koŋ yok risa ma aŋwin.* —Give me a some water to drink.

*Pikin iwinin tui men.* —The child is still drinking milk.

*Tiwin bigil suruunu.* —They drank [i.e. ate] honey.

*Win ma zasa pepe.* —Do not drink [alcoholic drinks] excessively.

**-win ma -saana/-win ma mata-isaana/-win ma ŋgar ki-ikankaana**

▶ get drunk, become inebriated, become intoxicated

*Tiwin yok mbolŋana ma tisaa na kat.* —They drank strong [i.e. alcoholic] drink and got really drunk.

*Tiwinin ma matan ambai som, timelmel.* —They were so drunk they kept falling.

**-winin**  
*V_Intr/Tr Redup*

*Ni iwinin./ Ni tomton ki iwinin taparpaara.* —He is a habitual drinker.

**-win katkat yok ma -meete**

▶ drown

*Ni iwin katkat yok ma imeete.* —He drowned and died.

**-win ka-wooro**

▶ really good at something (because some magic has been worked on the person which enables them to perform well, literally: ‘drink the associated vine’)

def. *Tisuuli pa salaŋ, som iwin ka wooro, tana kubuntuu iar pa naroogo.* —They rubbed red-pigmented *salaŋ* on him, or he had magic performed on him, and
therefore his feet are good in dancing.  
Naroogo na, koroy kini, pa ni iwinn ka wooro.  
—Ceremonial dancing is his thing, for he drank its vine./ He is a master at dancing.
-\(\text{piwin}\) \text{V}_{\text{Tr}}\)  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{give someone something to drink, nurse, breastfeed, suckle}}}}\)  
Naana ipiwin lutuunu makiŋ, tona ima.  
—After the mother nurses her child, then she will come to you.
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{Piwin pikin pa marasin ma imap (riŋa riŋa ma isula), to mar.}}}}\) —Make the child drink all the medicine (giving it slowly), and then come.
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{winŋana}}} N_{\text{Event}}\)  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{drinking}}}}\)  
Yok tana ambai pa wingana. —That water is good for drinking.
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{Mbulu ki wingana, ina ambai som.}}}}\) —Drinking [alcohol] is not good behaviour.
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{wal wingana/ wal wingana kan —drunks, drinkers of alcoholic beverages}}}}\)  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{-winwiindi}}} V_{\text{Tr Redup}}\)  
Reduplication of: -\(\text{piindi}\) ‘haul oneself up’  
dial. var. -\(\text{pindindi}\) (Marile)
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{wingana}}} N_{\text{Inal_Event}}\)  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{question, request}}}}\)  
Nio leŋ wiŋana pakan pu. Ko irao be pekel? —I have some questions for you (SG). Can you answer [them]?
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{-wirri}}} V_{\text{Tr Redup}}\)  
Reduplication of: -\(\text{piri}\) ‘throw, toss’
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{wis}}} V_{\text{Intr_Uninf}}\)  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{move quickly, quickly move}}}}\)  
Wis ma mar tingi! —Come here quickly!  
To wis ma tila. —Then they took off quickly.  
Toko wis ʂana ri! —Let’s run a bit faster!  
Loondo ma wis! —Run quickly!  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{wis pa tamen}}} V_{\text{Tr Redup}}\)  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{move very quickly}}}}\)  
Wis pa tamen mi la. Kokena balus izemu! —Go very quickly. Otherwise the plane will leave you (SG) behind!  
similar: bił pa tamen ‘in a flash’, karau ‘quickly’
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{-wisese}}} V_{\text{Tr Redup}}\)  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{interrogate, ask the same person repeatedly, keep asking again and again}}}}\)  
Tomtom tana, ni iwisesse yam pa wal kiti tau. —That man interrogated/ kept asking us (EXC) about our family.  
see also: -\(\text{wi}\) ‘ask’
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{-wiswiizi}}} V_{\text{Tr Redup}}\)  
Reduplication of: -\(\text{piizi}\) ‘squeeze, wring’
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{-wit}}} V_{\text{Tr}}\)  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{lift up, raise}}}}}}\)  
Agwiit ke. —I lifted up a log.  
Kiwiit woonggo! —Lift up the canoe [off the ground]!  
Wit nomom isala kor. —Lift up your (SG) hands high.
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{-wit za-/-wit uru-}}} V_{\text{Tr}}\)  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{exalt, praise, lift up someone’s name or reputation}}}}\)  
Tiwiit Merere zaana ma isala kor. —Let us (INC) exalt God’s name highly.
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{-widit}}} V_{\text{Tr Redup}}\)  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{-wizis}}} V_{\text{Intr_Stative Redup}}\)  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{visibly wet}}}}}}\)  
Klos iwizis. —The clothes are wet.
Yok imbelmbel pepa ma pepa iwizis. —The water ruined the paper by making it wet.
Mbenji, tolool biibi kat isu ma koroy ta boozomen iwizis. —Last night there was a lot of dew, so everything is wet.  
similar: -\(\text{bot}\)  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{-pawizis}}} V_{\text{Tr}}\)  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{make wet, make damp}}}}\)  
Pawizis kawaala pepe. —Don’t get the cloth wet.
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{-water, dampen}}}}\)  
Yan ipawizis toono. —The rain watered the ground.
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{-Tapawizis toono mungu, to tekel. —Let’s dampen the ground first, and then dig it up.}}}}\)  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{-ngure- iwizis pa}}} V_{\text{Intr_Stative}}\)  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{desire strongly to eat something, crave}}}}}}\)  
Nio ngureŋ iwizis pa buzur kanjaŋa. —I really would like to eat some meat./ I have a craving for eating meat.
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{-wizisņa-}}} N_{\text{Inal_Stative}}\)  
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{wet}}}}}}\)  
Ke wizisņan, tisan isu be zon ikan ma iraaza. —The wet wood, they spread it out for the sun to dry it.
\(\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{\textit{\textbf{\text{flooding}}}}}}\)  
Wo ipet. —A flood came.
Wo ilol toono. —The flood covered the earth.
Wo biibi isur yam. —A big flood carried us (EXC) away.
Wo biibi ikas ke. —A big flood knocked down the trees.
Wo biibi itoktoogo raama kaljaana biibi. —A
big flood approached making a loud noise.
wo mbittigana —rising flood [water is still reasonably clear]
wo sipsisigi —flood with muddy water
Wo tiene isur sala peende ma bok. —The rubbish from the flood washed up onto the beach and covered it.
wo nggele suruunu/ wo nggele sotaarajana —first part of a flood, first signs/sounds of a flood coming
def. Yok mburaana biibi ipet kek, molo som to wo yonoono ipet.

wo tieneŋa-
► brown, dirty
Klos ti wo tieneŋana. —This clothing is brown [the colour of dirty flood water]

wo tai kana
► current in the ocean
-piri wo
► swim strongly (throwing arms strongly) against a current
Ni ipiri wo ma ilae mbaaga. —He swam strongly against the current and went across to the other side.

WO2

Paradigm: awoy, wom, woono (Central)/ woon (Gauru)/ wono (Northern), wono, woyam, woyom, won
► mother’s brother, sister’s child, maternal uncle (relative from the mother’s side of the family that is one generation removed)
def. Woyam bizin na, zin tomyam bizin yonoono. Pa sombe tomyam bizin tiijooyu, to noyam bizin tikam yam mi amla ki woyam bizin. Zin timender piam pa koron ta boozomen. Kemei ta tingimi kusiyam bizin ma tingimi skul fi ma koron ta kembei. Mi tikamam tutu piam. Tanata niam irao ambot molo pa woyam bizin som, mi amzorzooro zin som. Ampou pizin mi ambotmbot raana zin. —Our (EXC) maternal uncles are our true fathers. For if our fathers are upset [with us], then our mothers take us to [stay with] our maternal uncles. They stand up for us [=support us] in every way. For example, they buy wives for us, and they pay our school fees, and so on. And they instruct us [about proper behaviour]. Therefore we do not stay far away from our maternal uncles, and we do not disobey them. We respect them and stay with them.
wom bizin —your (SG) maternal uncles, nephews

Yakop iko ma ilai ki woono Laban. —Jacob ran away and went to his maternal uncle Laban.
similar: lutu- ‘child, son, daughter, nephew or niece’ (= brother’s children)

wo- moori-
► maternal niece, nieces from one’s mother’s side (female relative from the mother’s side of the family that is one generation removed)

Naleŋ ipaata Opa lutuunu moori bizin be woono moori bizin. —Naleng calls Opas daughters his maternal ‘nieces.’ [In this case, the girls are actually the daughters of his first cousin from his mother’s side of the family.

wo kumbuu

► base (structure made of two sticks put crosswise like a X onto which a sago palm frond rests when sago pulp is being squeezed, whole thing is called a yamban)

Po wo kumbunu pa yamban be tiipizi meene. —Tie together a base for the frond, so they can have a structure on which to squeeze sago pulp.
similar: aiwol kumbu

wok

► wallaby (proverbially viewed as a stupid animal. For example, when being chased and trying to escape, even though it can’t swim, it will jump into water and therefore drown.)

Wok ilulu i ma ila. —A wallaby went hopping along.

Wok ikowo pa kumbuu mi namaana, mi ikeltapaara pa wiini tomini. —The wallaby flees using its front and back limbs, and springs with its tail also.

Ni tomtom ki wok kamŋana. —He is a good wallaby hunter.
Nu kankaana/ talli kei ta wok! —You (SG) are stupid like a wallaby!

wokŋa-
► stupid (like a wallaby)

Nu wokŋon! —You (SG) are stupid like a wallaby!
**Wok aigau**—wallaby type (male, big)
**Wok wadom**—wallaby type (female, medium-sized)

**Wok nap**
- wallaby type, tree kangaroo (Tree kangaroos are thought to give omens or signs to people concerning events that are about to occur, especially tragedies)

**Wok nap tiwedet kasek som. Timbot sala ke ta abal uunu men.**—Tree kangaroos don't come [down from the mountainous areas to] the solid coastal plain areas. They only live in trees at the foot of the mountain.

**Wok wiini**
- tail of a wallaby
- policeman (they used to have wallaby tails in their hats in earlier colonial times)

**(-)Wokwok**  
**V_Intr, Stative Redup**
- be swollen, be bloated (derogatory term, an insult)

**Nu kopom wokwok/ kopom wokwokŋom! Nu nok sua paso!**—Your (SG) stomach is bloated/ You are a bloated stomach one! Why do you keep on talking!

**Kopo-wokwkɔŋa**  
**N, Inal, Stative**
- bloated due to malnutrition
def. *Tomtom kuliini isu, namaana mi kumbusam uiminbin, mi kopoono putput, to toso ni kopo wokwkɔŋa/ kopoono iwokwkɔ.*—When a person's skin goes down [=they lose weight], and his arms and legs are thin, and his stomach bulges, then we (INC) say his stomach is bloated due to malnutrition.

**Pikin tanga, tipomoli, tanata kopoono wokwkɔŋa.**—That child over there, because they did not practice good family planning with regard to him, he is malnourished and his stomach is swollen.

**Wol**
**N**
- section of a sugarcane

**Teu ta molo, ka wol mololo kat. Itum ma ambai.**—A sugarcane plant that is tall has long sections. It grows well.

**Woleene**
**N**
- planted area, plantation, cultivated area of fruit-bearing trees (coconuts, betel-nuts, *galip* nuts, *talis* nuts, mangos, betel-pepper trees, etc.)

*Kozo kala woleene ki Mokabi pepe. Pa iurkaala.*—Do not go to old Moka's fruit tree area. For he has protected it by magical means.

**-Wolo/ -Polpol**
**V_Intr Redup**
- Reduplication of: -pol 'collapse'

**Wolwol**
**N Redup**
- armlet (made of turtle shell)

**Zin moori tiir wolwol sala naman be tirak.**—The women put turtle shell armbands on their arms [in preparation for] dancing.

**-Won**
**V_Tr**
- gulp down

*Ìjo pe kini, to teene. Won pepe. Kokena ileege ñgurem.*—Chew the food well, and then swallow. Don't gulp it down. It might get stuck in your (SG) throat.

**Anetu ingo ye bibi ma ila mi iwon Yona.**—God sent a big fish and it went and gulped down Jonah.

**-Wonon**
**V_Tr Redup**
- eat very fast

**Nu kan kini, som wonon?**—Are you (SG) eating the food [properly], or are you gulping it down?

**Wonjwɔŋ**
**N Redup**
- bud of a coconut palm which produces leaves
def. *Ni ka biili poponjana ta imapaala ma iwe ni ruunu zen, ina wonjwɔŋ.*—A newly sprouting leaf of a coconut that hasn't broken and become a real leaf yet, that is a wonjwɔŋ.
- armlet type (worn during a time of mourning. It is made of coconut leaves, is white, and has many tassels.)

*Wonjwɔŋ na, kokowŋana mi morenmoreŋana. Tiurpe pa ni ka biili.*—Coconut leaf armlets are white and have tassels. They are made of new coconut shoots.

*Tizil wonjwɔŋ be isala naman be tiyooto pa baibai.*—They made coconut leaf armbands to go on their arms, so that they could leave from the place of mourning.

See also: *kukuugu*

**-Woolo**
**V_Intr/Tr**
- marry, get married, be married

*Ni woolo moori toro.*—He married another woman.

*Nu woolo kek, som zen?*—Are you (SG) married already, or not?

*Nio anjwoolo pa puulu Jun.*—I got married in the month of June.
Kala kowoolo koyom zin karkari. —Go and marry people from other areas.

-woolo sala uteene
► marry out of order (= marry before an older sibling does)
Moori nangganyana irao iwwoolo sala moori kolmanγana uteene na som. —A younger sister should not marry before an older one.

-wolwoolo V_Intr/Tr Redup
Ni iwolwooli pa su. —He just sleeps around with her in the bush [i.e. they are not properly married].

see also: ula ‘marriage’

-parwoolo V_Middle
► marry each other
Tikanan ma tiwinin mi tiparwolwoolo zin ma ila. —They kept on eating and drinking and marrying.

► intermarry
Lutuyom bizin ziqan wal tana lutun moori bizin tiparwoolo zin pepe. —Your (PL) sons must not intermarry with those people's daughters.

-powoolo V_Tr
► formalise/ conduct a marriage ceremony, officiate at a marriage ceremony
Nio aŋpowoolo ziru ta kembei, pa ziru tiparre zin kek. —I formalised their marriage like this, because they had already seen each other [i.e. had sexual relations].

► pollinate (as in the cultivation of vanilla, where one must cross-pollinate the male and female plants)
Mankwoono ta boozoomen, wal tana tila be tipowolwoolo vanilla kizin. —Every morning those people are going to cross-pollinate their vanilla plants.

Nu ute vanilla powooloŋana? Som, nio aŋute som. —Do you know how to cross-pollinate vanilla plants? No, I don't know how.

woomo N_Event
► farming, gardening
-kam woomo —do garden work
Kam woomo ma bii bi, to kom kini. —Keep hard at your (SG) garden work, and then you will have food.

tomtom ki woomo
► gardener, farmer
Niam tomtom ki woomo. —We (EXC) [are] gardeners/ farmers.

woomoŋa- N_Inal_Stative
► real/ good gardener
Tomtom woomoŋana imbemel uraata pa kini paazangana. —A good farmer works hard at planting food.

see also: woleene ‘plantation’, mokleene ‘garden’

woono1 N
► in appearance only, outwardly only, in name only, seeming to be something, someone who does not act like a typical member of some category
construction: N ka woono
Ni Koobo ŋonoono sa! Ni sa Koobo ka woono na. Koobo ŋonoono so ikam ye kek. —Is he a true inner island person? He doesn't act like one. If he was a true inner islander, he would have got some fish by now.

Ni moori ka woono. —She only seems to be a woman [but she is a poor example, because she is stupid, lazy, etc.]

Ni moori ŋonoono sa? Ka woono men. —Is she a true/capable woman? [No.] She just seems to be one.

Ni Yuda ŋonoono som. Ni Yuda ka woono men. —He is not a real Jew. He is Jewish in name only.

woono2 N_Inal
► his/her maternal uncle, his/her maternal nephew

see also: wo-

woono3 N_Stative
► right (side)
Namanda woono na, mburaanąngana.
Takamam uraata pa. Ijaas na mburaana pe som. —Our (INC) right hand is powerful. We work with it. The left one does not have so much strength.

Kipiri pu isula ki nomoyom woono ten.
—Try [and] throw the nets down on your (PL) right side.

Yooba namaana woono na mburaanąngana kat. —Yahweh's right arm is very powerful.

woongo N
► (outrigger) canoe, ship, boat
Nio ko aŋkam woongo ma aŋpera Koobo.
—I will take a canoe and go out to Aramot Island.

Tipeeze woongo ma tipa ndaepet ma tibeleu kur ndemeene. —They paddled the canoe
and moved out towards the sea and went around the area of the reef where the waves break.

_Nio ituŋ aŋteege/ aŋkam peeze pa woongo, mi amko._ —I myself was steering the canoe as we (EXC) travelled along.

_Zin Koobo tipa/ tisap woongo._ —The inner islanders built/ hewed a canoe.

_Ni ingtimi woongo, to ise._ —He bought a ticket for the ship, and then he got on.

_Woongo umbaala tile i._ —A large group of canoes are coming in.

_Woongo ipopot mi izurzur._ —The canoe was floating and drifting along.

_Tai borokborok sula woongo leleene._ —Seawater was breaking inside the canoe.

_Woongo imon pio._ —The canoe sank on me. / The canoe in which I was travelling sank.

_Woongo itapel som. Imon men._ —A canoe with an outrigger does not capsize. It just sinks [when overloaded].

_Woongo ndomoono isolo sala magat, mi mbuleene iwwa._ —The bow of the boat got stuck in a shallow spot, but the stern was free and moving.

_Duubu ipambiŋbiŋ woongo mataana ila kena, ila kena._ —The waves drove the front of the ship back and forth.

_Woongo iko karau._ —The canoe went/travelled/sailed rapidly.

_Tipuzuuru woongo ma iperae ŋana ri._ —They pushed the canoe out a bit more out to sea.

_Tukuundu woongo sula peende._ —We (EXC) carried the canoe down to the beach.

► kinds of canoes

 _woongo mbalia ru_ —canoe with two platforms

 _woongo ndiŋana_ —canoe with sideboards [can sail in rough waters]

 _woongo tubudu_ —ship, boat [western-style]

 -_sala, -se woongo_ —get into a canoe, get on a canoe/boat/ship

 _woongo toono kana_ —canoe of the ground [vehicle that runs on the ground like car, truck]

► log that is to be made into a canoe (These are typically pulled through the forest on rollers down to a river, and then floated out to the island where they are hewn into canoes.)

_Timbo lelaŋ mi tiyaaru woongo._ —They sang the _lelaŋ_ tunes and pulled a log to be made into a canoe [down to the river].

**woongo gogoono**

► small canoe with an outrigger (used for going to nearby places)

**woongo saamana**

► outrigger canoe, canoe with an outrigger

**woongo ka kaata**

► platform on a canoe

**woongo ka le**

► sail of a canoe

**woongo mataana/ woongo ndomoono**

► bow/ front of a canoe

**woongo zuruunu**

► front part of a canoe that is underwater

**woongo mbuleene**

► stern/ back of a canoe (where it is steered from)

**woongo leleene**

► interior of a canoe hull

**woongo ndemeene**

► exterior of a canoe hull

**woongo ka ndi**

► sideboard of a canoe

**woongo ka palyaara**

► canoe mast

**woongo palyaara ru** —double-masted canoe

**woongo ka petete**

► outrigger peg

**woongo ka saama**

► outrigger

**woongo sopooro**

► end boards of a canoe (planks attached at the front and back of a canoe to help prevent the sea from breaking in)

**woongo ka teke**

► outrigger boom

**kaata uteene**

► canoe platform sideboard

**re kaimer**

► line going from a mast to the stern of a canoe

**re mataana**

► line going from the top of a canoe mast to the bow

**saama kaimer**

► stick connecting the two outrigger booms positioned near the _kaata_ ‘canoe platform’

**te**

► punting pole for a canoe
**zoobo**
- dipper (for removing water from inside the canoe)

**wooro**
- rope, vine
  - putke wooro —untie a rope
  - kotut wooro —cut a rope by striking it with a stone
  - tarut wooro —cut off a piece of rope with knife
  - ngorut wooro —bite off a piece of rope
  - yembut wooro —cut a piece of rope in two

**wooro mataana**
- end of a piece of rope

*Kam wooro mataana, mi mbit lae ke tina be ikiskis woongo, kokena isur.* —Take the end of the rope and tie it to that tree in order to hold the canoe [in place]. Otherwise it will drift away.

**wooro tumbunu**
- ends of rope when it has been tied
  - kinpaala wooro kinzi
    - extract the core of a vine

**def.** *Kuliini ila lene mi tikam uraata pa keteene.* —The skin is removed and work is done with the core.

*Ni  ikinpaala wooro be tipo siiri pa.* —He removed the core of the vine, so they could tie a fence together with it.

**-raaza wooro**
- split a rope/vine

**-sek wooro**
- remove/strip off the outer skin of a vine

*Kala kesek wooro kinzi be teke pooro.* —Go and strip off the outer skin of the *kinzi* vine, so we (INC) can [use the inner part to] weave a basket [for galip nuts].

**def.** *Tesek wooro (=kuliini ila lene), to taraaza.* —We (INC) strip off the outer skin of the vine (=the skin is taken away), and then we tear it into thinner pieces.

**wooro matan matanja**
- thorny vine, vine that is thorny

**wooro seembeñana**
- noose

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*Diagram of the canoe and its parts.*
-wooro

- win ka-wooro
► drink from a magical vine (in order to get some special skill and be able to do it well)

_Ni iwin ka wooro, ta iute naroogo._ —It is because he has drunk from a magical vine (lakiki, pandanus leaves, etc.) that he knows how to dance [i.e. he is a very good dancer]

_worwooro_ N Redup
► ropes or vines (plural)

_Worwooro matan matangan mi kilis boozomen imbotmbot la zaala tana._ —There are a lot of thorny vines and many traps on that road.

note: For names of different kinds of vines, see the Semantic Fields section.

-wooro2 V_Intr/Tr
► shout (done by a group)

_Nakanmut ko irak koozi, pa zin toomo to tiwooro ta pulaata ga._ —The _Nakanmut_ will dance today, for the men are shouting inside the restricted ceremonial area.

► scold, shout at crossly as a group (when someone has done something wrong)

_Zin moori tiwoori/ tiwooro la pini, pa ikoolo zin._ —The women shouted at him crossly, because he had waved at them.

similar: _-gaara, -jasasaara_

-worwooro V_Tr Redup

-worwooro -N_Inal Redup
► be thin, (because of sickness)

_Pikin iworwooro, pa mete ikami ma kutini isu._ —The child is thin because he is sick and has lost weight.

similar: _-koŋkoŋ_

-worwooroŋa- N Redup
► tall and thin

-worwooroŋgou N Redup
► poor singing voice, not following the notes right
def. _Ito kat nger som. Ngerene kei ta worwooro._ —He doesn’t follow the melody well. His throat is like vines.

_Nu mbo na, ngerem kei ta worwooroŋgou. Nger ku ingeeze som._ —When you (SG) sing, your singing voice is not good. Your tune is not smooth/ right.

-wos V_Intr_Uninfl
► slip out, slip away (something is so slippery that you can’t hold on to it)

_Teege tuunu o ye ma wos mi ipilsek ma ila._

—You (SG) hold an eel or a fish and it slips out of your hands and wiggles away.

_Isipirpir tabe wos pa nomog ma itop su._ —It was slippery, and so it slipped out of my hand and fell down.

-woswos N Redup
► tree type (used for making rope for nets and netbags)

_Rangaata, to woswos indom pa._ —An area where new growth has appeared is where _woswos_ trees grow.

_Zin moori tikam ke woswos kuliini be tikarakiti ma titwooro ma tike kaari pa._ —The women took the bark of a _woswos_ tree to prepare it and roll it into a rope and weave netbags with it.

-wwa / -wawa V_Intr Redup
Reduplication of: _-pa ‘walk’_

-wwel / -wewe V_Intr Redup
Reduplication of: _-we ‘become, bathe, weave’_

-wwel / -wiwi V_Intr/Tr Redup
Reduplication of: _-wi ‘ask, blow’_

-wwel / -wowe V_Tr Redup
Reduplication of: _-po ‘tie, fasten’_

-woorongou N Redup
► pull something down, bend something down

_Kun ʒonoono tina iya namaana ma be ipol._ —That breadfruit is bending the branch so much it is about to break.

_Tamaŋ iya wooro kinzi, mi ikam be izuk meene pa._ —My father pulled down a _kinzi_ vine, and took it to wrap up a packet of sago.

-yaya / -yya V_Tr Redup

_Burup be aŋmanga na som. Pa mburu biibi mete ma iyya yo._ —When I try to get up and stand, I can’t. For the load is too big, and it keeps pulling me down.

-yasasaara V_Tr
► drag, grab, snatch

-yaseebe V_Tr
► pull off a bunch of bananas, betel-nuts

-yasureege V_Tr
► break, spoil, destroy, tear down
-miya  
- fall down (only of ripe fruit)
  *We/ Kaŋar/ Liliibi imiya.* —Mangoes/ Galip nuts/ Talis nuts are falling down.
  similar: -topop

*yaaba*  
- banana type
  *pin yaaba —yaaba banana(s)*

*yaaba*  
- fishing line
  *line used for squaring a building
  *Aŋkam yaaba tio mi aŋla aŋkeene konj ye.*
  —I took my fishing string and went [and] caught myself [some] fish.

*Yaabo*  
- evening star
  *Rou ka lele mi pitik biibi ti iyaryaara mungu na, ina pitik Yaabo.* —In the late afternoon the big star that first shines, that is the Yaabo star.
  see also: *Birae ‘morning star’*

*yaaga*  
- stand on one’s tiptoes and/or stretch
  *one’s neck to see something
  *To ti, mi kumbuunu katŋana. Tana iyaaga be ire kat.* —This fellow, he is short. So he stretches his neck to see better.

*yaaga*  
- swim, move in water by using hands and legs
  *Zin tiyaago ma tilae mbaaga.* —They swam across to the other side.

*yaala*  
- have a big litter (used of pigs and dogs)
  *Tomtom tinga, ñge kini iyaala ma boozo kat.*
  *Inga be iwe ñge uunu a.* —That person over there, his pig had a big litter. He is about to become very rich in pigs.

*yaala*  
- throw away contents, throw away something that is in a dish, a basket, or some other container
  *Yaala yok tana ila ne.* —Throw that water away.

*yaala*  
- throw water on someone as part of a welcoming ceremony
  *Sombe leembe popoŋana sa imar kar, to zin moori tiyaali.* —If a new visitor comes to the village, the women throw water on him/her [as part of a welcoming ceremony].

*yaala*  
- wash sago, stir and squeeze watery sago pulp to get the starch out
  *Meene siŋiiniŋana tana, ni iyaala pa teltelŋa.* —That starchy sago pulp, he washes it three times [as he processes it].

*yaalaŋana*  
- welcome ceremony of throwing water on new visitors

*yaamba*  
- fetish, magical fetish
  *Sombe urla ki yaamba, inako ikamu.* —If you [SG] believe in magic, it can affect you. If not, then the magic won’t be
able to affect you.
yamba sananŋana, yaamba mbolŋana
—bad sorcery, nasty sorcery
similar: pu, -po, -mbuk kunu-
see also: naborou 'white magic'

-kam yaamba
► work sorcery, do magic, perform magic
Aŋre tiem isu lele sa, tona anŋkam yaamba
pakpakŋaana sa pu ma meeete. —If I see
your (SG) excrement somewhere, then I
will work some bad [Lit. 'bitter'] sorcery
on you, and you will die.
Zin Mereu tikamam yaamba popoŋana ma
ipedet. —The West New Britain people are
doing a new kind of magic.
see also: -mbuk kunu-

-len yaamba
► instructed in how to work magic, know
how to do magic, initiated into magical
practices (Lit. 'hear magic')
To tana, ni ileŋ yaamba boon ka zaala. Pa
tamaana iso i p.a. —That fellow, he has
heard [i.e. knows] many ways of doing
sorcery. For his father taught him about it.
yambaŋa-
N_Inal_Stative
sorcerer, magician
Ni tomtom yaambaŋana. —He is a sorcerer.
wal yaambaŋan —sorcerers

-yaamba
V_Tr
scold, reprimand, cross, rebuke
Nu yaamba yo paso? —Why do you (SG)
scall me?
Zin peeez kan tiyaamba zin nangaj. —The
[village] leaders scolded the youngsters.
Ni isombe yaamba, na lelem igger pepe. —If
he scolds you (SG), do not get offended.

-yamyaamba
V_Tr Redup
scold repeatedly
Nio anyamyaamba zin, bekrena anypazal
zin. —I keep scolding them in order to
straighten them out.
similar: -yasasaara

-yaambabi
Quantifier
classifier for counting sago thatching,
equals three lengths of thatching
kooto yaambabi ta —three lengths of sewn
sago thatching
kooto yaambabi ru —six lengths of sago
thatching
note: named after a person from Birik
village who established this way of
counting thatching
similar: luluunu ta ‘two lengths of
thatching’

-yaara
V_Intr
► sail (using wind as power)
Tiyaara ma tila pa Malei. —They sailed to
Malai Island.
Tiyaara ma tila tipet lele ta, ta imbot tai
pakaana mbaaga. —They sailed along and
came to a place on the other side of the sea.

-kunyaara/ -kotyaara
V_Tr
go against the wind or sea, buck (Lit.
‘cover-sail’), go ahead in spite of some
obstacle
Duubu mi miiri ma lele isaana. Tamen niam
amoto som. Amkunyaara ma amla. —There
were wind and waves, and the weather was
very bad. But we (EXC) were not afraid. We
just went on despite the weather.
Ige ikunyaara siri, mi iyooto ma ila lene.
—The pig went ahead against the fence
and was able to get out.
Amkotyaara duubu ma amar. —We (EXC)
came through the waves.
similar: -rambuuzu, -seebe, -selaala

-yara
V_Intr
shine, give off light, glow, radiate
Lolo nini iyara ma ikakat saamba.
—Lightning flashed across the sky.
Amre koronj ta iyara kembei ta pitik. —We
(EXC) saw something that shined like a star.
Mooto ndomoono iyara ma kei ta koronj sa.
—The head of the snake was shining like
something [unusual/ strange/ odd].
Mat sa be iyara. —Let there be light.
Iwe kembei kai pu be iyara pu mi iso u
pa zaala. —It becomes like a torch for
you (SG), giving light for you and
showing you the path.
Puulu ramaki pitik tiyaara pa mben. —The
moon and stars shine at night.
Yaj imap, to zoŋ iyara mini. —The rain
ended, and then the sun shined again.
Mben na, puge mataana iyara. —At night
the crocodile's eyes shine.

-yaara
V_Intr Redup
shine (used of moon, sun, lamp)
Zoŋ iyaryaara pizin wal ambaimbaŋan mi
wal sananŋan tomini. —The sun shines on
good people and also on bad people.
Puulu iyaryaara. —The moon was shining.
mata- iyaraa/ iyaryaara
► (be) alive, exist (Lit. ‘eye shines/is
shining’)

Tomtom tana imanga ma mataana iyaryaara. —That person got up and became alive.

Leleyom ipata pepe. Mataana iyaryaara mini kek. —Do not have troubled hearts. His eyes are shining again. [=He is alive.]

Anutu ta ikiskis ti mi tombot matanda yaryaara. —It is God who strengthens us (INC) and keeps us alive.

Iti tuurla ki Yesu, to tombot matanda yaryaara ma alok. —When we (INC) believe in Jesus, then we will live eternally.

► open one’s eyes

Manga mi motom iyaryaara. Keene ndabok! —Get up and open your (SG) eyes. You have slept enough!

-kelyaara V.Tr
► shine brightly into someone’s eyes, dazzle (Lit. ‘dig-radiate’)

Zoj ikelyaara yam. —The sun dazzled us (EXC).

-payaara V.Tr
► give life, make alive, enliven, give life to (used of both spiritual and physical life)

Bubuŋana Potomŋana ipayaryaara iti. —The Holy Spirit makes us (INC) alive.

► refresh, revive, stir to action

Tiwin kopi be ipayaryaara iti. —Let us (INC) drink coffee so that we can get refreshed.

-payaryaara sua
► keep something happening by talking about it

Taparyaryaara sua be wraata tina ilonloondo ma irao uraata imap kat. —Let us (INC) keep on talking [about the work] so the work will continue to run until it is finished.

-piyaara V.Tr
► hold a light in such a way that one can see better

Piyaara kai be aŋre lele. —Hold the torch up high so I can see better.

yaryaaraŋa-N.Inal_Stative
► shining, shiny

pat ndabokbokyan matakiŋa ta kan mos yaryaaraŋan i —all kinds of precious stones which were shiny

mata-yaryaaraŋa-N.Inal_Stative
► living

Anutu mata yaryaaraŋana —the living God

Ni ta ipututu koroy matan yaryaaraŋan ta boozomen. —It is he that feeds all living things.

similar: kalanja-, matmaataŋa-
► giving life

sua mata yaryaaraŋana —living word(s), words of life

kini/yok mata yaryaaraŋana —living food (food/ water that gives life)

mbotŋana mata yaryaaraŋana
► eternal life

similar: mbotŋana ta ki Anutu i ‘spiritual life given by God’

-yaraa3 V.Intr
► spread out, extend to

Toono kizin Mbula ka mbasa iyara su Kabe mi Aupwel lukutuunu ma imar imiili su Sampanan. —The border of the Mbula people’s land spreads/ extends to [the area] between Kabi and Aupwel villages and then comes back ending at Sampanan village.

Ke naman naman pakan tiyaara ma tila. —Some of the tree branches extend out.

-booboyaara V.Tr
► publicly call, call out to someone from a distance, thereby enabling many people to hear what was said (Lit. ‘call -spread’)

Nu booboyaara yo paso? Nu re ingi niemann tomoorto amlup yam som? Riŋa mi luŋke yo ma ayinjma, tona tapazal koroy tana. —Why did you (SG) publicly call me? Don’t you see that we men are having a meeting right now? You should have come and quietly pulled me away, and then we (INC) could have straightened out that thing.

Moori ta sobe mata konŋana, to tomotom sa ibooboyaari pa kini pizin leembe. Naso ka mian pa waene bizin ta tiliŋ kek, tona inoi kini pizin. —If a woman is stingy, then somebody will call to her from a distance concerning [food for] the visitors. Then she will be ashamed because all of her friends have heard it, and then she will [have to] cook for the visitors.

-kamyaara V.Tr
► scatter (people, literally: ‘do-spread’)

Ni ikamyaara zin tomotom ma tikam pirik. —He scattered the people and they fled off in different directions.

► attack, start a violent action
Ni ikamyara pa malmal mungu. —He attacked first.

**-kotyaara** V\_Tr
- shatter, hit something in such a way that the pieces scatter off in different directions (Lit. ‘break by hitting-spread’)

Ni ikotyaara kuuru sakrai kiti ma imiyaara. —He shattered our (INC) sakrai clay pot, and the pieces scattered in different directions.

**-mangayaara** V\_Tr
- get everyone moving (Lit. ‘get up-spread’)

Ni imangayaara iti pa uraata. —He got us (INC) all moving and ready to work.

**-mbimyaara** V\_Tr
- shout, or yell at from a distance (Lit. ‘push-spread’)

Nu mbot molo mi mbimyaara mar piam paso? Mar kolouŋana, to sope yam. —Why do you (SG) shout at us (EXC) from a distance? Come close to us and speak to us.

similar: **-booboyaara**

**-miyaara** V\_Intr
- spill over, spread

Rais imiyaara ma irao lele. —The rice spilled all over the place.

**-pityaara sua** V\_Tr
- talk about something in order to stir people to action, talk up (Lit. ‘recount-spread’)

Pityaara sua paso? Ko ipei malmal ma iggi. —Why do you (SG) talk up the matter? It will stir up a fight or something.

**-soyaara** V\_Tr
- announce, declare, proclaim, preach (Lit. ‘say-spread’)

**-tiyaara** V\_Tr
- sow, scatter (seeds etc.), spread out, shake off

**-yaarambel** V\_Tr
- dazzle (Lit. ‘radiate-harm’)

Anyooto pa ruumu, mi zoŋ iyaaarambel motog. Tabe agre kat rele som. —I came out of the house, and the sun dazzled my eyes. So I could not see properly.

Azuŋka ki Merere iyaaara papiliu zin ma iyaaarambel matan. —The glory of the Lord shined around them and dazzled their eyes.

similar: **-ŋgal mata-** (Lit. ‘pierce the eye’)

**-yaaru** V\_Tr
- pull, draw, drag

Zin Koobo tiyaaru woongo ma tisula yok. —The inner island people pulled a [log which was to be made into a] canoe down to the river [where it could be floated out to their island].
- lead a procession (ceremonial)

Zin tiyaaru zin nangan popoŋan ma tila be tikam pombolŋana (=konfimesen). —They led the procession of young people along so they could receive their blessing (=be confirmed).
- influence someone to do something, draw, lead

Bubujana iyaaaru yam ma amla ki Yesu. —The Spirit draws us (EXC) to Jesus.

Ni iyaaru zin nangan ma tito zaala sananjana. —He led the youngsters to follow a bad road/way of life.

**-yaaru NP ki ndeme-** —pull something backwards

Zin wok wiini tiyaaru tomtom kuumbunjana tana ki ndemeene, mi tikami ma tila. —They led the procession of young people along so they could receive their blessing (=be confirmed).

**-yaaru tataata**
- forcefully drag away

Tiyaaru tataati ma tipet mat, to tipuni ma runguunu isaana. —They dragged him outside, and then they badly beat him up.

**-yaarunjana** N\_Inal\_Event
- ceremonial procession

**-yabakes** V\_Intr
- move across, go across (from one place to another), shift to

Nio aŋsala mbu ta, mi anyabakes la mbu toro. —I climbed up one betel-nut palm, and shifted to another one. [without going down one and climbing up the other one]

similar: **keŋ la, yes lae**

**-nana- iyabakes**
- go from one fight to another
Tiporou ma tila ma naman yabakes pa patayana toro ta urüizyñana na. To tikam men mimal pa ma tila. —They fought and went on, and then they got involved in another fight over the problem that happened the other day. So they kept on fighting over that and went on.

**kwo- iyabakes pa sua toro**

- shift from one topic of discussion to another

Iti toposop sua ki toono zen, mi niom loña kwoyom iyabakes ila pa sua toro. —We (INC) have not finished the talk about the land yet, and you (PL) have quickly shifted to another topic.

similar: **kwo- ikakes**

**yaboro**

- tobacco rolled up in a tobacco leaf (instead of paper), cigar
def. *Koi ta tulul pa namanda i, ina ampaaata be 'yaboro,* Tulul pa pepa som, tulul koi men. —Tobacco that we (INC) roll up with our hands, that we (EXC) call *yaboro.* (We do not roll it with paper, we only roll the tobacco [leaves].)

Tomtom tanga kanga yaboronjana men, tana kwono kusiini. —That man over there only smokes cigars, therefore his mouth smells.

Tipel/ tilul yaboro. —They rolled a cigar.

Ni isen/ikan yaboro. —He inhaled on the cigar.

*Ni kwo kusiini yaboronjana.* —His mouth smells of cigars.

*Nu pel yaboro pepe. Pa ingi koi tamen ta ri? Ko kom toro ingoi?* —Don’t roll a cigar. For there is only this one [tobacco leaf]. Where do you think you will get another?

**Yaboro**

- Yaboro village (a former village site which is no longer inhabited)

**yagonį**

- corn (scientific name: *Zea mays*)

*Zin ŋerek tipasaana yagonį tio ma imap.* —The parrots ruined all of my corn.

Sombe lende yagonį iweene, to timbit se you mataana, bekenya you/ka koi ingalŋgal. Mi tuurpe murini makij, tona tuputke su ma tala paaga. —If we (INC) have corn seeds, then we tie them up over the fire, so that the fire/smoke dries them. And after we have prepared a place [to plant them],

then we take the seeds down and go and plant [them].

Tiboogo yagonį. —They broke off [an ear of] corn.

Tipiili yagonį garbaana. —They husked the corn.

*yagonį ŋonon ndingan* —full ears of corn

*yagonį ŋonon pe som=mbinbingana* —ears of corn not having many kernels

**-yagorak**

- get things ready quickly

*Yagorak ke naman naman isala you.* —Quickly throw some tree branches on the fire.

- rush something unnecessarily

*Ketende su ma tasap lem ruumu tiroono mbolŋana. Mi tiyagorak pepe. Kokena ruumu loña mi isu.* —Let’s (INC) take our time and hew the framing timber for your (SG) house out of strong wood. Let’s not rush. If we do, the house will quickly deteriorate.

*To tana, ko ruumu kini imbot ma molo? Pa ni iyagorak men pa ruumu kini poisana. Iyo kat le malimoongo pa ruumu kini som.* —That fellow, will his house last long? [No.] For he hurried with the building of his house. He did not collect proper framing timber for his house.

see also: -sagor, kete- aras aras

**-yak**

- yell, cry out in pain, scream (cry out in pain saying something like “Ai ai”)

*Ni iyak pa tamen, mi ipas.* —He cried out once, and died.

*Kwoono iyak, mi ikam tomtom ma isu.* —She cried out in pain, and gave birth to the baby.

*Ni iyak ma kalŋaana biibi/ sanaana.* —He screamed in a loud voice.

- call out to find out someone is present

*Yak mi leŋ. Ko tomtom timbot, som som?* —Call out (‘Ou!’) and listen. Are there people around, or not?

**-yakyak**

- get things ready quickly

*Nu yakyak sorok paso!* —Why are you (SG) screaming for no reason!
Tiyakyak mi zoŋon ŋeknek. —They screamed and gnashed their teeth. see also: -yuk ‘shout due to fear or anger, saying something like “Uuwa, uuwa” ’

-yakat

V_Tr
- pull forcefully
Yakat su pa ke nāmama meetenjana tana mā isala you. —Pull off that dry branch and [put it] on the fire.
- take someone away from his/her activity, pull away from
La to yakat lae pa Taugeŋ, to niomru kala. (Taugeŋ imbot la lupuuŋu.) —Go and pull Taugeng away, and then the two of you go. (Taugeng is in a meeting)
Yakati pa lupŋana leleene paso? —Why did you pull him away from the meeting?
- entice someone to do something, lure, get someone to do something
Ni ikamam uraata kini ma ambai kek. Mi niom tina kamar mi kayakati pa mbulu sananyan a tina, ta sa ikami gi. —He was doing his work well. But then you (PL) came and pulled him into that bad behaviour, so now he is being summoned to give an account of his actions.
Moori tana imar mi iyakat yo ma niamru amla Marile, tabe aŋla Birik som. —That woman came and enticed me into going with her to Marile, and so I did not go to Birik [as I had intended].
Toono tana niam amyakat ma imiili kek. Kumbuulu mini pepe. —That piece of land, we (EXC) have taken it back. Don’t touch it/ do anything to it any more. similar: -yaaru

-yake

V_Tr
- take out from, take away, draw out, withdraw, take out some and leave some
La ruumu pat kana, mi yake ley pat sa imar be aŋkan pa. —Go to the bank and withdraw some money for me and bring it here, so I can use it to buy food to eat.
Ko tiyake ta, mi tizem ta ma imbot. —They will take one away, and leave another.
Ije tina munyan ma timbot. Yake tasa pepe. —All those pigs are to be left alone. Do not take away any of them.

-yal

V_Tr
- shave with razor
Mungu amsono pa yar. Ta buri resa ipet, to amyal. —In the past, we (EXC) scraped [our beards off] with [pieces of] obsidian. Now that razors have come, we shave.
Nio aŋyal kezen pa resa. —I shaved my chin with a razor.
Tipup utende pa sisas, to tiyal pa resa. —They cut off our (INC) hair with scissors, and then shaved [our heads] with a razor.

-yalyal

V_Tr
- clear vegetation off

yale (o yalei) Intj
- Oh if only... (expresses longing or wishing)
O yalei, begeŋ sa kembel man, so ndabok! —Oh, if only I had wings like a bird, it would be great!
def. Iti lelende pa koroŋ sa, tamen irao takam som. —We (INC) want something, but are not able to get it.
- Oh sorry! (express sorrow and sympathy)
O yalei, kembel kat yom. Pa mbu som. —Oh sorry, you (PL) are really in trouble. For there are no betel-nuts.
- expresses frustration
O yalei, mbulu mi tutu boozomen ta ipombolmbol mbotjana ambaŋaŋa, ta ingi tomtom tipasaana ma isaana kek. —All the customs and laws that would strengthen/establish/support good living, now people have ruined them.

-yalele

V_Tr Redup
- distract, disturb, disrupt, hinder alt. -yalle
Aŋbot kar na, koroŋ boozo iyalele yo, tabe aŋkan kat uraata sa. —When I am in the village, many things distract me, and so I am not able to work well.
Re, sombe yalele yam som, so ingi amsula ma amilili mini kek! —Look, if you (SG) had not hindered us (EXC), we would have gone down and come back already!
Moori tingi iyalle iti paso! —Why is this woman distracting us (NO)!

-yalpi

V_Tr
- clear of weeds, weed
Zin moori tiyalpi mokleene kizin. —The women cleared their garden of weeds. similar: -pun ro, -puru ro, -laamapi
- clear vegetation away from something
Kala ma koyalpi ni tiom lak. Imbotmbot la mbanjaŋa ta kembea? —Go and clear away the vegetation from your (PL) the coconuts.
Should it just stay overgrown like that? similar: -sambar, -deebe
see also: -yal

**yam**
- Pronoun
  - us (but not you), us (EXC)
  - first person plural (hearer(s) excluded)
  - accusative pronoun
  - Ni ipeebe yam su Karapo. —She gave birth to us (EXC) in Karapo.
  - Amlup yam su beez ma amkan. —We (EXC) gathered at the garden house and ate.
  - Niam menmeen yam kat. —We are very happy.
  - see also: niam, piam, tiam

**-yam**
- Genitive suffix
  - our (EXC), our (but not your)
  - first person plural (hearer(s) excluded)
  - genitive suffix that occurs on inalienable nouns
  - ko-yam, le-yam —ours (but not yours)
  - tomo-yam —our (EXC) father
  - lele-yam —our (EXC) insides, feelings, inside us
  - nomo-yam —our (EXC) hand(s)
  - dial. var. -am (Kabi and Sakar)

**-yamaana**
- V_Intr/Tr/SComp
  - sense, feel
  - Posi timbot ma sombe tiyamaana kuizi, to timanga. —Cats stay [still] until they sense/feel a mouse, and then they get up.
  - Takan na, tiyamaana kembei suruunu ambai kat. —When we (INC) eat [it], we feel that it tastes very good [Lit. ‘its juice is very good’].
  - Yamaana itum be parei? —How do you (SG) feel yourself [physically]?
  - Ni iyamaana itunu kembei niini ambaimbai. —He felt like he was getting well/better.
  - Ni iyamaana yoyouŋana biibi kat. —He felt very great pain.
  - Ni iyamaana itunu kembei ni kopoono. —She felt that she was pregnant.
  - To tana, ni ikam mbulu yoobo kat. Tamen ikam suu tiigga na, tere kembei ni iyamaani risa som. —That man he did really wrong behaviour. But when he spoke like that, we saw/understood that he was not aware of his wrongdoing at all.

**Tiyamaana sanaana kizin som.** —They were not aware of their sin.
**Tiyamaana zitun kembei tikam yoobo mbulu sa som.** —They felt that they had done nothing wrong.
**Teseeez matan ma tiyamaana kat.** —Let’s afflict them and make them really feel it [i.e. how badly they have behaved].
  - experience personally
  - Ni iyamaana taun ka mbulu kek. —He has personally experienced what town life is like.
**Zin tomi ni tiyamaana peteele tana.** —They too experienced that famine.

**yamban**
- N
  - sago palm frond where pounded sago pulp is put to be squeezed
**Meene guugugunna ta ila ise yamban, mi tipitizi.**
  —The pounded sago is what is put on a sago frond and squeezed.
  - dial. var. imban (Yangla, Gauru)

**yambon**
- N
  - soup
**nge/ ye/ man ka yambon —soup made with pork/ fish/ chicken**
**Iti tekerrut zeere ma munmun be tonoi yambon pa.** —We (INC) cut up leafy vegetables into small pieces to boil them into soup.
**Yambon sa imar ma agwin lak!** —Bring me some soup to eat [Lit. ‘drink’].
**Ni ikam ka narabu mi yambon, ma ikan mi iwin.** —She gave him coconut bread and soup, and he ate and drank.
**Yambon ti, suruunu ambai.** —This soup’s taste is good.
**Yambon inamut.** —The soup is good-tasting.

**-yamus**
- wipe clean
  - Amkuŋ kaŋar makiŋ, to amyamus ndapndap/kuŋ niini pa zeere kemyo. —After we (EXC) finish pounding the galip nuts, then we wipe off the pestle with kemyo fern leaves [to get the last bit of oil].
**Amyamus kuŋ niini ma isu, mi amkokor kaŋar yonoono ma isula timbiiri, to amkam zeere mi amyamus kuŋ leleene.**
—We (Exc) clean the pestle, and it is put down, and we collect the mashed galip nuts and put them down in a wooden dish, then we take some vegetable leaves and wipe off the inside of the mortar.

Kala kayamus didi ki urum ma ingeeye, pa luntutu ipasaana kek. —Go and wipe the walls of the church clean, for mould has made it [look] bad.

-yamusmus V_Tr Redup
rub repeatedly in order to make smooth
Akum isap nakabasi kiini, to iyamusmus pa sanpepa ma isamaaga kat. —Akum hewed an axe handle, and then kept sanding it with sandpaper until it was very smooth.
similar: -pot ‘sand smooth, scrub’

yan N_Event
construction: ka yan
intense pain associated with the spreading of an infection
meete ka yan, napalis ka yan, sargyana ka yan —intense pain associated with an ordinary sore, magically caused sore, swelling
def. Ka yan, na ka yoyoyana ta ikam ti ma tayamaana kat. —Ka yan is pain associated with [some disease] that affects us (Inc) and we really feel it.
Mbeete kini biibi som, mi ka yan ikami tabe irao ipa som. —His sore was not all that big, but the pain from it made him unable to walk.

yan N
rain
Yan biibi isu. —A big rain came down. It rained heavily.
Yan ipun yo ma aypasaana kat. —The rain hit me and I got drenched (Lit. ‘I was in a bad way’).
Yan ipemvesmbeeye toono. —Rain softens the ground.
Yan itoptop su ruumu leleene. —Rain is dropping down inside the house.
Yan ti inok toppana men. —This rain just keeps on falling.

yan ikiriuriu
few drops of rain fall
yan kumbu mbinbin
rain tapers off
Yan kumbu mbinbin kek. Kamanga ma tala. —The rain has tapered off. Get up and let’s go.

yan mosolo/ mosoolo
heavy rain, downpour
Yan mosolo kat ta isu i. Irao tapa som. —A really heavy rain is coming down. We (Inc) can’t go walking [now].

yan nagotgot
heavy rain
Urūizi na, yan nagotgot, mi koozi na pe som. —The day before yesterday there was a heavy rain, but today there is not too much.

yan ngalŋgal
rain drops are coming down one by one
Kombot mi tere yan ngalŋgalŋana ti ma imap to tala. —Wait and once we (Inc) see these rain drops ending, then we will go.

-kan yan
be in rain, get wet in rain
Zin munmun tikanan yan mi tiyopenpeen sin pa tiingi. —The little kids were [playing] in the rain and got themselves dirty in the mud.

-yangwiiri V_Tr

— tear down, demolish, raze, sweep away
Ni aŋyangwiiri ruumu tio isu lene. —I tore down my house.
Wo ipet, mi aŋyangwiiri zin reete ma tikam borok. —There was a flood, and it swept away the bridges and they collapsed.
similar: -reege
scatter around, throw around
Ni aŋyangwiiri zin buk. —I threw the books around.
Anutu ko imaŋga pa ka koi bizin, mi aŋyangwiiri zin ma tapi pirik. —God will attack his enemies and scatter them and they will run away in different directions.
— throw away, squander (used of money that is wasted on all sorts of insignificant things)
Ni iyangwiiri moni ma imap kek. —He was careless with the money and now it is all gone.
similar: -pasaaana

-yangwiiri V_Tr Redup
Koroŋ ta boozomen, ta nu yangwiiri men. —You (sg) are careless with everything.

yangwiiriŋa- koroŋŋa-
one who is always carelessly wasting or squandering things
Nu na yangwiiriŋom koroŋŋom! —You (sg) are always careless with things.
def. Ipotom kosa sa som. Iyangwiiri men
Yaŋla village, the people of Yangla village
dial. var. kar kori, ndasui (Gauru), abal (Birik and Marile)
yanoyano N Redup
▶ water spirits (viewed as being very dangerous, especially associated with the Sambaana, Tarawe, Mbam and Mare rivers)
def. Tipunun zin tomtom ma timetmeeete. Tise tomtom matan. —They kill people. They appear to people.
Zin yaniyan yee tok toktok. Morin nnonono na Mbam. —Water spirits live in rivers. Their true place is the Mbam river.
similar: yok lwoono kan
-yanyaanga V_Intr_Stative
▶ be out of breath, be short of breath, pant, be huffing and puffing
Agloondoa ma anga ma ketey pas mi anyanyanya. —I was running and going and got out of breath and was panting.
similar: kete- -pas, -wat kete-
yanyaanyanya N_Inal_Stative
▶ breathing problem, asthma, pneumonia
Mete yanyaanyaikami. —He has a disease [causing] breathing problems.

Yaŋyan V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup
construction: papa yanya
▶ poorly growing, not growing well (used mainly of vegetation)
Kini tanga, su ingalut ma papa yanya. Itum kat som. —That food over there, the forest is covering it and it is growing poorly. It is not growing well.
Tipopi mi panya mana yanya. —They cut the hair off from both sides of his head.
note: Birik dialect form

-yapaala V_Tr
▶ break into pieces, divide up, apportion out, give out in small measures (used of money, clothing, food, fish)
Yaŋapaal ye mazaana mi takan. —Divide up the fish into pieces and we’ll [INGO] eat it.
Kayapaala ma irao zin. —Divide up the money among them.
Kayapaala kini ma irao zin wuuwu. —Divide up the food and distribute it to each clan group.
Kayapaala mburu ma iwe tel. Ta imbot tingi, ta isala Lablab, mi toro ilela Birik. —Divide the clothing into three groups. One is to stay here, one goes up to Lablab, and another one goes to Birik.

-yapalpaala V_Tr Redup
Mi ye ru tina tomini, ina ni iyapalpaala mi izarra la kizin. —And those two fish as well, he broke [them] into pieces, and gave [them] to them.

-paryapaala
▶ divide up into different groups
Nio ko aŋwe wuuwu be tiparyapaala zin ma timbot ndelndelpa. —I will be the cause of them dividing up into different groups and staying apart [from each other].
see also: -balak

-yapas V_Tr
▶ take something without permission, steal, pinch
def. Kembei ta kuumbu i. —It is like stealing.
Koi tio peseene laamuru ta appalweeze se tingi. Mi ingi aŋgin na, peseene lamata tel men. Peseene ru, ko tomtom sa iyapas kek. Ingiso ays ak imar iyapas koŋ koi tio tio? —I had ten bundles of tobacco leaves that I hung up here. But now when I count [them], there are only eight bundles. Somebody must have pinched two bundles. Now who has come and stolen my tobacco?
similar: -seket, -kem, kuumbu

-yapat V_Intr
▶ be quiet, be silent, calm down
Kayapat, pa niam amkam wataa. —Be quiet, for we (EXC) are working.
Taa paso! Yapat. —Why do you (SG) cry! Be quiet.

note: Kampalap dialect form
dial. var. -maane, -mane (Central)
-yaper

V.Tr

▶ throw something forcefully at something and hit it

Ni karau su pa pat, mi iyaper lae pa nge lukuunu ma kiriŋ kiriŋ. —He quickly grabbed a stone [from the ground] and threw it forcefully at the piglet and hit it, and it fell down and was waving its limbs.

Kam pat mi iyaper nge tana, pa isus mokleene tio. —Take a stone and throw it hard at that pig, for it has rooted up my garden.

similar: -likat

-yapurūs

V.Intr

▶ give birth prematurely (with the result that the baby is not able to survive)

def. Moori ta ni kopoono ma puulu kini tabe ikam tomtom pa i, imap zen. Puulu kini ru ma ingi imbot, mi naana ikami ma tere i kembei pikin imbol som, ambai som. Ina tana ta amso naana iyapurūs. —A woman is pregnant, but her months until the time of birth are not yet completed. She has around two months left, but the mother gives birth to the baby, and we (EXC) see it is not strong, not good. Then we say that the mother gives birth prematurely.

-yapurūs

V.Tr

▶ untie, open a knot

Yapurūs wooro pa nge. —Untie the rope from the pig.

▶ pull free, pull off (sometimes with back and forth movement, done to release things that are jammed or stuck, may result in some damage)

Mooro tana izibuuru ma namaana ileege la pat. To mbura pakpak ma iyapurūs namaana. —The woman was collecting prawns and her hand got stuck inside a stone. Then she struggled until she pulled her hand free.

Ye iyapurūs mban pa kwili. —The fish pulled the bait off of the hook [and got away].

La yapurūs kanda kuramba sa. —Go and pull up some betel pepper roots for us (INC).

-yapuzun

V.Tr

▶ pull off something that comes off easily, slide off

Moori ta kiri silŋana isala namaana na, ni iur yok ma sop se namaana, to iyapuzun kiri. —The woman who had an armlet on her arm put soap and water on her arm and slid the armlet off

see also: -yapurūs, -zun

-yapyaaabaakaale

V.Tr Redup

▶ protect, give shade to

Ke tiriŋ iyapyaaabaakaale ruumu. —This tree gives shade to the house.

yar

N

▶ obsidian stone (used in the past for shaving and performing circumcisions, obtained from New Britain)

Mungu, tamanda bisin tino kezen pa yar. —In the past, our (INC) fathers used to scrape [=shave] their chins with pieces of obsidian.

Tipal zin naggan pa yar. —They cut the young boys [i.e. their foreskins] with pieces of obsidian.

yar mataanaŋana —sharp obsidian stone

-yar

V.Tr

▶ share, divide out, deal out, distribute

Tayar pepa ma ikot zin tomtom be tire mi tipaata. —Let’s deal out the papers to everyone, so they can look at [them] and read [them].

Tiyar kini ma ikot urum urum. —They divided the food up and gave it to each clan/ men’s house.

similar: -rai, -reege

-yar, -yarkaala

V.Tr

▶ spread out, spread out in order to protect

Zin moori tiyar mi be pikin tikeene se. —The women spread out sleeping mats for the kids to sleep on.

note: Marile dialect form

dial. var. -war, -warkaala (Central)

-yaraama

V.Tr

▶ control, restrain, subdue

Anyaraama ituŋ pa sua. —I controlled myself and did not say anything.

Yaraama lutum. Kokena ila taga ma ileŋ sua sanaana mi ikam imar. —Restrain your (SG) son. Otherwise he might go there and hear bad talk and bring it here.

Ni iroo iyaraama ituŋ som, mi kalŋaana izalla sorok. —He could not control himself, and so he kept screaming without reason.

Tiyaraama keten malŋaana som. —They did not control their anger.

Iti iroo tayaraama zin mi tapazalzal zin. —We (INC) should restrain them and keep correcting them.

▶ preoccupy, control
Bisnes ku iyaraamu, tana kamam kat uraata ki lupuuŋu som. —Because your (SG) business preoccupies you, you are not properly doing community work.

-yaramraama V_Tr Redup

yarman N
► water in a canoe
def. Sombe woongo sumbuunu, to yok izze ma ipot la woongo leleene, to iwe yarman. —If a canoe has a hole in it, then water keeps coming up and making a puddle inside the canoe, and then it becomes yarman.

Yarman imbot la woongo mbuleene. Kam niimi ma niimi yarman tana ila ne. —There is water inside the canoe. Take a scoop and bail it out.

yas N
► black earth (comes from the Kovai area of Umboi Island, or West New Britain, is smeared on one's skin as a sign of mourning)

Timoŋ kulin pa yas. Pa ton imeete. —They smeared black earth on their skins as a sign of mourning. For their older brother had died.

see also: koskoozo

-yasasaara V_Tr
► snatch, take by hand and pull something away hurriedly, drag, grab

Ikuundi be tila, som mi nio anyasasaari ma isu pa naana ka bolboolo. —She carried him intending to take him away, but I snatched him down from his mother's shoulders.

Anyasasaara lae pa lutuŋ, kokena iqaaba zin pa mbulu tana. —I grabbed my son away, lest he accompany them in that behaviour.

To tiyasasaara Simon be ikwaara ke pambaaranya ki Yesu. —Then they grabbed Simon to carry Jesus' cross.

Nu yasasaara sorok pelpeele tio? Pelpeele ku? —Do you (SG) think you can just freely grab my basket? Is it yours?

-yaseebe V_Tr
► pull off a bunch of bananas, betel-nuts

Yaseebe koŋ pin timiini tasa ma imar. —Pull off a bunch of bananas for me.

-yasepseebe V_Tr Redup

Kombot mi kayasepseebe mbu ma kanda kanda mungu, to kala. —Stay and break off some betel-nuts for each one of us (INC), and then we will go.

-yasipir V_Intr
► slip, slip and slide

Wwa riŋariŋa, kokena yasipir to mel. Pa lele sipirir. —Walk carefully lest you slip and fall. For the ground is very slippery.

Anyasipir mabe aymel. —I slipped and was about to fall down.

similar: -kam giris

see also: -sipir

-yasureege V_Tr
► break, spoil, destroy, tear down

Mi tiyasureege kar Yerusalem ma borok su lene. —And they completely tore down Jerusalem.

similar: -pasaana kat

► pull off, take down, remove

Asiŋ ila iyasureege soongo pa mbolkai tio? —Who has taken off the taboo marker from my betel-nut palm?

Anyasureege kis ta appeene kil pa i, to yok isu lene mi meene ŋonoono imbot mat. —I took off the pegs that I put to support the dish for the watery sago starch, and then the water ran away and the sago flour was visible.

► squander, fritter away, waste

Ni indou mbio pa lutuunu, mi isu ma iyasureege ma imap. —He collected valuables for his son [for his coming brideprice payment], but then frittered them all away all on other things.

note: This is one of the few compound verbs consisting of three roots: -ya -su -rege.

-yataaŋa V_Intr
► breathe in deeply, take a deep breath before diving

Nio anyataaŋa ma biibi. —I took a deep breath.

Mbot. Anyataaŋa mungu, to ansula mini. —Wait a bit. I will take in a deep breath first, and then I will go down [under the water] again.

► breathe one's last breath before dying

Ni iyataaŋa mi imeete. —He breathed his last and died.

► sigh in disgust

Yesu niini gesges pizin, mi iyataaŋa ma biibi mi iso: —Jesus was weary of them, and sighed deeply and said:
yatupaŋgo

-Yataŋtaŋa V_Intr Redup help me! (expresses distress, a cry for help) def. Moori sa ire yoyouŋana kat, mi iyak ta kembei: “O yatupaŋgo yatupaŋgo.” Zin tomtom tileŋ, to timar be tiulu. —A woman experiences great suffering, and cries out like this: “O yatupaŋgo, yatupaŋgo.” When people hear it, then they will come to help her.

-Yatut V_Tr pull and break (used of long, thin things like rope and string) Yatut wooro sa ma imar bekena tepezekat bek pa. —Break off some string and bring it so we can tie the bag shut with it.

-Yatutut V_Tr Redup Ni iyatutut sen ma re. —He pulled the chains and ropes and broke them.

Yaumismis N Redup ▶ snack, light refreshments before the real meal is served (like biscuits or a piece of sugarcane) def. Kini musaari ta imuungu pa mbombo kwoono. Kaimer tona kini biibi ila ma tikan. —A small amount of food that is given to people before they work. Afterwards a large amount of food goes to them and they eat. Tomtom tikam uraata piti, to tikan yaumismis mungu ma kini ŋonoono ko imar kaimer. —When people work for us (INC), then they have a little snack first, and the real food comes later.

-Yautapaara V_Tr ▶ push away one by one, broom away, rake something small and light with a quick movement Yautapaara sin guava runrun tinga ma tila len. —Broom away the guava leaves over there.

-Kam malwe mi yautapaara lele. —Take a broom and just push away the worst of the rubbish. [There is no need to sweep properly.] see also: -siri

-Yautingigiri V_Tr ▶ plunder, rob, tear through the house, ransack, rummage through Zin kuumbujan tila tiyautingigiri mburu tio ta inmbot la ruumu leleene. —The robbers went [and] rummaged through all of my things that were in the house. Asin ta iyautingigiri taanga tio? Iru sokorei kini isula? —Who has rummaged through my basket? What things of his was he looking for down inside it?

-Yauyau V_Tr Redup ▶ pack up all one’s belongings when moving to a new location (nothing is left behind) Ni iyauyau mburu kini, mi imili ma ila ki wai kini. Itsa imbot tio mini som. —She packed up all her things and returned to her own relatives. She is not going to live with me any longer.

-Yazuumu V_Tr ▶ strip off (leaves from edible leafy vegetables) Yazuumu kemyo ruumu isula kuuru mi piri kiini la lene. —Strip off the kemyo fern leaves down into the pot and throw away the stem.

-Aisin iyazuumu peege tana? —Who stripped off that betel pepper [leaves and peppers]? Yesu iyazuumu sanaana tio ma ila lene. —Jesus stripped my sins away.

dial. var. -yapuras (Northern)

Ye1 N ▶ fish (generic) Ye kusuunu —gall bladder of a fish Ye mbaraana —roe of a fish Ye ŋgarana —gills of a fish Ye ŋgailiini/ ŋgalwiini —scales of a fish Ye sisirŋana/ sisiraana/ tiiri (matan matanŋan) —dorsal fin/ back fin of a fish (with spikes) Ye talpaana —fins on the side of a fish, pectoral fin Ƞga ye murin tau. —That place over there is a good fishing spot/ a place where there are a lot of fish. Ye uuun —school of fish Ye iko. —The fish swims/ moves. Ye kolkol ma imbotmbot. —The fish is moving its fins but does not go anywhere. Man tikolluuli ye. —The birds are flying around the fish [in order to drive them together]. Man ndiili tiral sala ye ƞwaana. (= Tiralpandeeye ye.) —The ndiili birds
soared in circles over the fish. (=They rounded up the fish.)
ye ka yambon — fish soup
-keene ye — catch a fish with a fishing line
-ngal ye — catch a fish by spearing it
-kam ye pa pu (= -waaza) — catch a fish with a net
Ye booza tila titi la pu tana. — A lot of fish got caught in that net.
Kinke ye pa pu. — Remove the fish from the net.
-punjit ye — clean out the internal organs of a fish in preparation for cooking
-no/ -swiili/ -saaba/ -kurik ye ñgauliini isu
— scrape the scales off of a fish
note: For different fish names, see the Semantic Fields section.
tomtom ki tikamam ye/ wal ye kan
 ▶ fishermen
ye lulunu tu ta
 ▶ one pair of fish, two fish
ye tuuru tu ta
 ▶ one rope of fish
ye uteene
 ▶ clan leader (Lit. ‘head of the fish’) def. Ni ta imuŋmuungu pu urum kini. — He is the one that that leads his clan.
-ye2
 ▶ have sexual intercourse (note: This sense of the word is a taboo item.)
Tomooto iye moori. — The man had sex with the woman.
-ye kuli- pa
 ▶ risk oneself, fully commit oneself to something, give oneself unreservedly, willing to sacrifice oneself, dare [Something has happened, and there is a strong desire to take revenge. Therefore a person is willing to risk everything and go ahead. Or people have started something, and suddenly they realise there is danger in going ahead, but there is even greater danger if they stop. So they decide to take the risk of continuing to going ahead.]
Ni iye kuliini pa malmal, pa tipun tiziini ma imeete. — He is determined to fight, because they killed his younger brother. Paulus iye kuliini pa uraata ki Merere. — Paul risked his life for the Lord’s work. see also: -kunyaara, lele- imet pa

yeaa
Intj
alt. ywee
▶ Humph! (expresses scorn)
Yeaa, pakuru! — Humph, you (SG) are [just] showing off!
Yeaa, pakaam. Yo sorokγom! — Humph, you (SG) are lying. You don’t have any status!
yeei
Intj
▶ Yikes! (expresses that one is startled and frightened)
def. 1. Tomtom sa ipiri mooto ima ku, to nu re ma murur mi so sua: “Yeei!” Pa moto tau. — Someone throws a snake at you (SG), and then you see it and are surprised and say: “Yeei!” For you are afraid.
def. 2. Mbeŋ mi re kosa izugugut ma ima ku, mi so nu moto, to so sua tina mi ko. — At night you (SG) dimly see something moving in the darkness and coming towards you, and if you are afraid, then you say this and run away.
▶ Yuck! (expresses disgust when one experiences something unpleasant)
def. 3. Tomtom sa ipandaaga te, to iso sua tana. Pa leleene be ipandaaga som. Toro na, re i, to so sua tana. Pa nu lelem be ni ipandaaga pepe, mi nu itum ta kembena. — Someone steps on some excrement, and then he says this. For he doesn’t want to step on it. Or, another [meaning], you (SG) see him [step on some excrement], and then say this. For you don’t want him to step on it, and neither do you yourself want to step on it either.
yeeleŋana
N Inal_Event construction: ka- yeeleŋana
▶ pay back, punishment, penalty
Nu pun tomtom ma imeete, mi ko ma la lem, tana kom yeeleŋana ko ise ki tonŋmatiziŋ ku. — You (SG) killed a person and then ran away, therefore your punishment/penalty will fall on your brothers.
dial. var. ka- mbaara, pokotŋana, kadoono, pataŋana (Central)
dial. var. ka- ñgeelŋaan (Gauru)
-yel1
V Intr
alt. -yeele
▶ grasp at and miss
Nio aŋsala mбу mi noŋọ iyele pa. — I climbed up a betel-nut palm, but my hand
was not able to get any nuts.

Nomong iyeele pa papai ma angkam som. —I grabbed at the papaya and missed, and [so] I did not get it.

▶ deficient in, lacking in, wanting, fall short of

Ko tiom tasa iyel pa ma ingi, to imborene. —One of you might be deficient in some way, and so be left behind [i.e. they won’t be able to make it to heaven].

Anutu, ni iyel/ iyele pa kosa sa som. Ni iute koron ta boozomen. Koron ta munjaana men katuunu na, ni itutamen. Kosasa ipa ndemeene som. —God is not deficient in anything. He knows everything. He alone is the ultimate controller/ owner of everything. Nothing is impossible for him. see also: -tat, -pa ndeme-

-yel2

▶ shake

Nio aŋyel pelpeele tio. —I shook my basket.
Nio apsala we, mi aŋyel yonono isula toono. —I climbed up the mango and shook some fruit down to the ground.

see also: -tir

-yelyel

▶ shake, cause to convulse

Zin tamuriŋ tiyelyel kakaaba. —The girls were shaking the rattles.

see also: -yelkatkat, -tir

-yelkatkat

▶ shake, cause to convulse

Bubuŋana sananjana iyelkatkat tomtom tina, mi iyak ma itop su toono. —An evil spirit shook [convulsed] that man, and he screamed and fell down on the ground.

-yelke

▶ shake water inside something to rinse it out (pots, bottles)

Yelke kuuru tana be sop ila ne. —Shake some water around inside that pot to rinse away the soap.

-yembut

▶ cut off (generic term, used of physical objects, talk, behaviour)

▶ cut crosswise (across the long axis of something)

Tila tiyembut komkom ruunu. —They went [and] cut off some komkom palm fronds.
Erot iyembut Yoan ngureene. —Herod cut off John’s head (Lit. ‘neck’).

Tiyembut re pa pat biibi ta tibigii woongo pa na. —They cut the rope from the big stone they were using as a sea anchor for the boat.

▶ cut short, cut off, interrupt (an activity or event)

Ni iyembut sua kizin, iso: “Irao!” —He cut their talk short, and said: “Enough!”

Anutu iyembut swon ma imap karau men. —God cut short their life spans, and they ended quickly.

▶ divide, separate

Meetenana men ko iyembut ituru. —Only death will separate us.

Ni iyembut itunu pa waene bizin pakan. —He separated himself from some of his friends.

▶ take a shortcut

Zin tiyembut ma tila. —They took a shortcut.

▶ go across the sea

To amzem mutu tana, mi amyembut ma amla mutu toro. —Then we (EXC) left that island and went across to another island.

-yembut mbun

▶ cancel a debt

Ni iyembut mbun kizin ma imborene. —He canceled their debt.

-yembutmbut

▶ cancel a debt

To ti, ni iyembutmbut sua mete. —That fellow keeps interrupting talk too much.

-yembut A pa uraata

▶ fire someone from a job (Lit. ‘cut A with regard to work’)

Bibi tio isombe iyembut yo pa uraata. —My boss intends to fire me from [my] job.

-yembut ula

▶ divorce, end a marriage (Lit. ‘cut off a marriage’)

Ni iyembut ula kizin, mi iziiri kusiini ma ila ne. —He ended their marriage and sent his wife away.

-yembutŋana

▶ talk about divorce

 ula yembutŋana ka sua —talk about divorce (Lit. ‘talk about marriage cutting’)

-yeŋyeeŋge

▶ earthquake

Aŋre yeŋyeeŋge tana. —I experienced (Lit. ‘saw’) the earthquake.

Molo som na yeŋyeeŋge biibi kat itok toono ma toono ikam kat. —It was not long before a really big earthquake shook the ground and the ground jerked.

-yeryer

▶ howl, cry in a loud voice, wail (in anguish)
Ni iyeryer ma isaana kat. Pa lutuunu imeete ma ingi be isula naala i. —He wailed terribly. For his child has died and is now about to go down into the grave.

Zin ko tiyeryer ma zoon ñekñek. —They will howl and grind their teeth [in pain].

Ni itaŋ ma iyeryer. —He cried and wailed.

-yes  
V_Intr/Tr  
burn, sting, hurt (one’s skin, used of fire, medicine, ant bites, millipedes, jellyfish, etc.)

You keseene iyes ti. —The coals of the fire burnt us [INC].

Marasin ti iyes kat. —This medicine really stings.

Zin neeze mbasarin ise mbeete/ matanda keteene na iyes kat. —If the urine of red ants gets on a sore/ in our eyes, it really stings/ burns.

similar: -tuntun

- scold angrily, (be) angry and shout at, bawl out
Zin kolman tiyes zin nangga pa mbulu sananŋana ta sin tikam na. —The elders really scolded the youngsters for the bad behaviour that they had done.

-yesyes  
V_Intr/Tr Redup

-yespokpok  
V_Tr Redup

- burn badly, burn and cause to blister
Zoŋ iyespokpok kuliŋ. —The sun burnt my skin and it is blistered.

- scold really angrily
Uriltz, Motmootobi iyespokpok yo ma tau. —The other day old Motmooto really gave it to me/scolded me.

yis  
N

- yeast, leaven
loan from: Tok Pisin, English

narabu ta ka yis somŋana i —bread without yeast/ unleavened bread

Titooro palawa raama yis. —They made dough with yeast.

Yis musari kat, ina irao izil pa palawa biibi ma imap. —A very small amount of yeast is enough to go through a large amount of flour/ dough.

yisŋa-  
N_Inal_Stative

- having yeast, containing yeast
Kakan koroŋ yisŋana sa pa mazwaana tana pepe. —Do not eat anything with yeast in it during that time.

-yes

Lupŋana bibi ki narabu ta ka yis somŋana i  
feast of unleavened bread that occurs following the Jewish Passover festival when no yeast is allowed in the house, and only bread made without yeast/ leaven could be eaten

yo1  
Intj

- Great!, Wonderful!, Way to go!, Good on you!, Keep on doing it! (expresses approval “I like what you are doing/ saying. Do it even more!”)
Zin menmeen zin mi kalŋan izalla ma tizzo ta kembei: “Yo! Kereege ma isu lene kat! —They were happy and in a loud voice were saying like this: “Great! Tear it down completely!”

- expresses sarcastic disapproval
Yo! Nok punŋan ma mete ikam zin, mako kam zin? —Wonderful! If you (SG) continue hitting them and they get sick, will you be able to take care of them? [implied no, you won’t].

yo2  
Pronoun

- me (first person singular accusative pronoun)
Ni iru yo. —He looked for me.
Menmeen yo. —I am happy.
Mete ikam yo. —I got sick./ I became ill.  
[Lit. ‘Sickness got/did me.’]

Ingi be tipun yo pa pat! —They are about to hit me with stones.

see also: nio, tio, pio, -ŋ

-yo3  
V_Tr

- collect, gather
Nio anyla anyo we pakan. —I went and collected some mangoes.

Lutuŋ bizin ko tla tiyo kanda kini. —My children will go collect some food for us.

Ni imanga mi iyo zin tomtom kini, to pai. —He got going and collected his people, and then [they began] the journey.

Yo koroŋ sala mbalia. —Gather the things [and put them] up on the bed.

Zin kuumbu kan tiyo mburu tiam ma imap. —The thieves took away all of our things.

-yo pat  

- collect money/contributions, collect taxes
Zin tiyo pat boozo kat, mi tisengeere ila pa zin toŋmatiziŋ kizin ta timbot yombo na. —They collected a lot of money and sent it to their relatives who were in need.
-yo kumbu-
▶ walk slowly
_Ni iyo kumbuunu ma isa pa sokorei ipet pini._ —He walked slowly and waited for whatever might happen to him.

-yo kwo/-yo sua
▶ chat a long time, rattle on, yak/yack
_Tiyyo kwon pa sua sorok sorok._ —They are just rattling on.
▶ criticise someone, complain about
_Mbulu kini irao tomtom lelen som. Tanata tiyyo kwon pini._ —His behaviour is not acceptable to people. That is why they keep criticising him.

-yo ila
▶ pull through
_Ni isil lu makan, mi iyo tumbuunu ila._ —After she wove the armlet out of _lu_ plants, she made the hanging decorations and attached them to the armlet.
▶ put on clothing
_Loŋa mi yo mburu ku ila nim, pa molo som to belo itan._ —Quickly go and put on your [better] clothes, for it won't be long and then the [church] bell will ring.

-yo nama-
▶ fiddle, do some little handcraft, do slowly
_Nu yo nomom paso?_ —What are you fiddling with?

-yo nama- ka muk
▶ meddle with somebody else's work
_Koyo nomoyom ka muk pa koroŋ kini pepe._ —Don't meddle with the thing he is working on. [Let him finish it himself.]

-yo ngałe
▶ have a discussion
_Zin kolman tiyyo ngałe sala urum._ —The old men were having a discussion up in the clan house.
▶ start to talk (used of babies)
_Pikin iyo ngałe kek? E, iyo ngałe kek. Wai, karau men!_ —Has the child begun to talk? Yes, she is already talking. Wow, [it happened] very quickly!
▶ talk a lot, rattle on
_Koyo ngałe pepe!_ —Don't talk so much!

-yo ororo
▶ make noise (Lit. ‘pull noise’)
_Ziŋoi ta tiyyo ororo ma tima?_ —Who are the ones making noise and coming?

-ya sua ise ki
▶ add to what has been said
_Tomtom sa iyo sua pakan ise ki sua tiam tingi pepe._ —Let no one add any talk to our (EXC) talk here.

-yyo/yoyo
▶ V_Tr Redup
tomtom ta iyyo takesŋana i
tax collector
▶ V_Tr
_yogege_
▶ collect together things that are located in different places
_Zin moori tila ma tiyogege kaŋar._ —The women went and collected _galip_ nuts.
_Ni ko iyogege pat._ —He will collect the money.

-yyogegee
▶ V_Tr Redup
_Tiyogegeee kini mi tiluplup lela diditu._ —They kept collecting the food and gathering it into storage areas.

yo barau!
▶ Intj
▶ Yes!, Great!, Excellent! (expresses happy surprise and approval)
def. _Wal kitik kanda koroŋ ambainjana, to toso: “Yo barau!” Suana toso raama lelende ambai._ —Our (INC) people give us something good to eat, and then we say “Yo barau.” That talk, we say it with good insides [i.e. happiness].
_Yo barau, ambai kat!_ —Great, [that is] really good!

yoara
▶ N
▶ northwest wind, year, age
-note: Kampalap dialect form
dial. var. _iwaara_ (Central)
see also: _ndaama_

yok
▶ N
▶ water (fresh, the substance)
_Tikam koŋ yok lomoŋana ma apwin._ —They gave me some cold water to drink.
_Yok ireere pa pat tingu._ —Water comes out of that stone over there.
_Ilkam yok putuunu kini ma ila ikut._ —She took her water container and went a filled it up with water.
_yok ngaalanjana —_clear/ clean water
_yok muundugana —_dirty water
▶ river, stream, spring (bodies of freshwater)
_Amla yok ma amwe._ —We (EXC) went to the river and bathed.
_Buzur imbot yok ma imbot su tomini._ —There is game in the rivers and also in the forest.
Korọŋ tipepen yok mi tai leleene. —Things filled up the bodies of freshwater and the sea.
Yok ilol toono. —Water covered the earth.
Yok ipen ma izalla izalla ma ilip pa abal uten uten. —The water filled the area and rose up and up and over the mountain tops.
Yok imaga kat zen. —The river has not dried up yet.
Yok ingwol. —The river is stagnant/ not flowing rapidly.
yok ta ka li biibi —a river with a very deep spot
yok magat —shallow water
Zin tindu yok. —They crossed the river.
Yok mata pot. —Still water, standing water (not running as usual)
- kam yok —be baptised
- kam yok pa —baptise
Biŋsu Bamla ta ikam yok pa tumbuyam bizin. —It was the missionary [George] Bamler who baptised our (EXC) grandparents.
- kut yok —fill up a narrow-mouthed container with water from a source of running water
lele ta ka yok somŋana —place without water, desert
- ndu yok —cross a body of water, ford
- pabubuk yok —cause to bubble up, fill something so that water bubbles up inside it (like bottles)
Kam botol tio ma la, to pabubuk mi lili mungu, to kut mi imar. —Take my bottle and go, then let water bubble up inside it and rinse it first, and then fill it and bring it back.
- se yok —get water, fetch water, scoop up water
- win katkat yok ma -meete —drown
Ni iwin katkat yok ma imeete. —He drowned and died.
yok baen —wine
yok bukbukŋana —spring that is bubbling up

yok kamŋana
- baptism, baptising
tomtom ki yok kamŋana —baptising person, John the Baptist (in the Bible)
yok kezeene/ zilŋaana—side of a river, river bank
yok kopolwoono
- pool of water in the middle of a river, or a stream that has nearly dried up
yok kundunu/ uteene
- source of a river, head of a river
yok kwoono
- mouth of a river
- amnion
Pikin yok kwoono imapaala. —The amnion broke.
yok lepeene
- spring, water that comes up from inside the ground
def. Yok imbot toono o raŋ sumbuunu, mi ireere ma isu pa yok biibi. —The water is in a hole in the ground or in rocks, and flows down into a larger body of water.
La mi kut kanda yok lepeene tinga, pa ina yok lomoŋana. —Go and fetch us (INC) some water from that spring, for it is cold water.
yok lepen lepen ta yok ireere pa i —springs of water from which water flows
yok lwoono
- middle of a river
zin yok lwoono kan (=yaŋoyaŋo)
water spirits
yok mata yaryaaraŋana
- living water, water of life (in the Bible)
yok mbolŋana
- alcoholic drink (Lit. strong drink')
Tiwin yok mbolŋana ma ŋgar izin ikankaana. —They drank strong [i.e. alcoholic] drink and their thinking became confused.
yok namaana
- branch or fork of a river
yok naana
- creature type (in the Central Dialect, a long thin creature that lives in rivers and which should not be disturbed )
- insect type (in the Marile dialect, an insect that flies near the surface of the water
yok nder
- gutter, pipe along which water runs
yok ndunduŋa-
- waterfall
A waterfall is making the low-pitched rumbling noise over there.

Kamar to keteege zin pikin mi kamaare. Pa yok niini itartaara. Miburana izzu zen.

—Come and hold the children and come across [the river]. For the current in the river is still strong. It hasn't subsided yet.

When we (exc) tried to go across, we couldn't, for the current in the river was still strong.

Come and hold the children and come across [the river]. For the current in the river is still strong. It hasn't subsided yet.

—When we (exc) tried to go across, we couldn't, for the current in the river was still strong.

The current in a river is still strong. It hasn't subsided yet.

Come and hold the children and come across [the river]. For the current in the river is still strong. It hasn't subsided yet.

—When we (exc) tried to go across, we couldn't, for the current in the river was still strong.

Pregnant women should not eat sago grubs or other things from this area [where ground spirits live]. For if they do, then when they give birth, the children will be defective. They won't have arms, or only a stump for a leg, or the lip of the child will be broken at the vertical crease between his/her upper lip and nose [= The child will have a cleft palate].

The top plate, then another piece of wood goes on top of them, then the wood on which the rafters sit goes on top. Then the rafters go on top of that.

This person always agrees.

This person always agrees.

This person always agrees.

This person always agrees.
plural accusative pronoun)

Nio agre yom na, leley ra izanana piom.
—When I see you poor people, I feel sorry for you.

Ni ko ipun yom. —He will hit you.

Menmeen yom sorok paso? —Why are you happy for no reason?
see also: niom, tiom, piom, -yom

-yom
Genitive suffix
► your, your (plural) (second person plural
genitive suffix that occurs on inalienable
nouns)
ko-yom, le-yom —your (PL), for you (PL)
tomo-yom —your father
kumbu-yom —your leg(s)
lele-yom —your insides/feelings; inside you
dial. var. -yem (Northern)

yomyoom- V_Middle Redup
► be slow at doing
def. Ikamam uraata rijarija, mataana pa
uraata som. —He does work slowly, his
mind is not on the work.

Yomyoomu pa uraata kamjana pepe. Pa
mbejji! —Don't be so slow in working. It is
getting to be dark.

Yomyoomu pa pai pepe. Karau! Lele
koloujana? —Don't be so slow in walking.
Walk quickly! Is the place near? [No.]

-yongelŋgel V_Tr Redup
► stutter

Ni iyongelŋgel sua. —He stutters when he
speaks.
dial. var. -mimi (Central)

Yooba N_Proper
► Yahweh, Jehovah (God's personal name
in the Old Testament)
loan from: English

Yooba, so yo pa zaala ku. Pei ŋgar tio pa
bekena apto kat. —Yahweh, show me your
(SG) way. Stir up my thinking, so that I will
truly follow it.

yooro N
► pearl shell (round shape, used for
peeling root vegetables and made into
yorodŋ decorations)

Ankitiktik mok pa yooro. —We (EXC) cut off
taro shoots with a pearl shell.

Tuurpe yooro ma iwe yorodŋ. Yorodŋ ise
ketende ma iwe lende aigau. —We (INC)
make pearl shells into yorodŋ decorations.
A yorodŋ is put on our chest and becomes
decoration for us.
see also: sul 'shell type' (used for some of
the same purposes as yooro shells)

-yooto1 V_Intr
► come out, come forth from, proceed
forth from, exit from, leave from

Nio anyooto pa ruumu. —I came out from/
of the house.

Ni iyooto pa ruumu sanaana. —He went
free from the prison.

Koyoooto ma kepet mat be kakan kini.
—Come outside to eat [some] food.

Miiri biibi iyooto pa kuzuunu. —A big
breath came out of its nose.

Ni iyooto pa ituŋ. —S/he came out me [i.e.
She is my own child].

Eba iyooto pa Adam. —Eve came forth
from Adam.

-yotyooto V_Intr Redup
-piyooto V_Tr
► cause to come out, bring forth, produce

Toono ipiyooto kini yoonoo ma ipet mini.
—The land brought forth food again.

-piyooto ka uunu
► explain the meaning of something

Ni ipiyooto ka uunu ma imbot mat. —He
made the meaning of it clear.

piyootoŋana N_Inal_Event
► coming out, public display

Kombot ma man piyootoŋana, to kamar.
(Naroogo kumbuunu isu toono). —Wait
until the [dancers wearing] feathered
headdresses come out, and then come.
(The dancing is about to begin.)

-yooto2 V_Intr
► cry out, shout excitedly when a pig is
carried to the village

Zin nangang tiyooto pizin kolman pa
tising nga. —The young men shouted in
excitement at the older men because they
were carrying a pig.

-yotyooto

Kalŋan izalla mi tiyotyooto raama
menneen zin. Pa zin nangang tisou kan
nga ru. —They raised their voices and
kept shouting with happiness. For the
youngsters caught themselves two pigs.
see also: -loolo, -wooro, -siriini

yoozo1 N
► digging stick (sharpened to have a long
point, used for breaking up ground,
planting taro, bananas, digging holes for house posts, digging toilets, etc.) made of strong types of wood like mala and teele.)

La kam yoozo imar ma agup toono be tapaaza mok. —Go get the digging stick and bring it here, and I will break up the ground so we (INC) can plant taro.

Kasap zin yoozo ma timar bekena tuup toono pa bũdi. —Sharpen the sticks and bring them so we (INC) can break up the ground for [planting] the yams.

-yoozo2

► smell

Me ru tana tiyoozo nge kuziini ma tiloondo.
—The two dogs smelled the scent of the pig and started running.

Merere kizin pakaamŋan tienj sua sa som, tiyoozo koronj sa som. —Their false gods do not hear any talk, nor do they smell anything.

<yoo> Intj

► Yes!, Great!, Way to go! (expresses approval “You did that well!”)

def. Y irak ma ambai kat. Tabe Z iyok pa narooogo kini (=Y), to iso sua tana. Iso raama leleene ambai. —Y dances very well. So Z approves of his (=Y’s) dancing and says this. He says it with good insides/happiness.

► Oh boy! (expresses displeasure and reluctance after repeated provocation “I have had enough of this!”)

def. Y ni ka koi som. To ila ki Z ma isuj ka koi, na Z ikam pini. Ila to ikan makiŋ mi ila mini. Inok inok ma Z niimi gesges. Beso ila mini ma, Z niimi gesges kat, to iso sua tana. Pa leleene be Y inok mbulu tina pepe. —Y doesn’t have tobacco. Then he goes to Z and asks for some tobacco and Z gives it to him. He keeps on doing this until Z is tired of it. When he goes again, Z is really tired of it, and then says this. For he does not want Y to keep on doing this.

Yoo, imar mini! —Oh boy, here he comes again!

-yopenpeen

► make oneself dirty (with grease, excrement, mud), soil oneself

Pikin iyopenpeeni pa tiene. —The child soiled herself/ made herself dirty with her excrement.

Zin munmum tikanan yanj mi tiyopenpeen

zin pa tiingi. —The little kids were [playing] in the rain and got themselves dirty in the mud.

yorondiŋ N

alt. yoorondiŋ/ yorodiŋ

► decoration made from a pearl shell (large, valuable decorations that hang from the neck)

Tuurpe yooro ma iwe yorodiŋ. Yorodiŋ ise ketende ma iwe lende aigau. —We (INC) make pearl shells into pearl shell decorations. A pearl shell decoration goes on our chest and becomes decoration for us.

Zin moori titwooro yooro ma iwe yorondiŋ.
—The women filed the pear shells into a pearl shell decorations.

-yose

► join in with someone and follow them

Tiyose kini mi tila Mereu. —They joined in with him and went to West New Britain together.

Zin tiyose kini mi tito i pa mbulu mi sua kamŋana. Zin raama tau. —They joined in with him and followed him in [his] behaviour and preaching. For they are together.

We kin ambaiŋana pizin mi patooŋo zin pa mbulu ambaiŋana, to zin tiyose. —Be a good example for them and show them good behaviour, and then they [will] join in with you and follow it.

-you N

► fire

Leŋ you sa imar ma aŋla aŋdou. —[Bring] me some fire and I will go and kindle [the fire].

You ikan zin lup. —A fire burnt them all up. You ilolo zin. —The fire was warming them.

Ye imbot sala you. —Fish is [roasting] on the fire.

-neene/-kut sala you —roast/smoke something over a fire
-
las sala you —heat up over a fire

Segergeere you, to ikanan. —Keep [stoking the fire]/[adding firewood to the fire], and then the fire will keep on burning.

see also: -bayou ‘be hot’

-you ibibil

► fire is burning brightly with flames

you bilbilŋana —a flaming fire

-you gubuunu

► ashes that fall off from a burning piece of wood
-yoyou

**you keseene**  
► red coals in a fire

**you ka kilili**  
► leftover, incompletely burnt firewood after a fire has died

**you ka koi**  
► smoke from a fire

**you ikan**  
► fire burns, fire consumes  
*You ikan ma biibi!* —The fire burned intensely.  
*You ikan urum ma imap.* —The fire burnt up the clan house.

**you ka kokou**  
► white ashes

**you ka koskoozo**  
► charcoal

**you ikumuundu**  
► fire burns with smoke rising up

**you ikuruk**  
► fire burns down to embers (i.e. the fire has gone out and only coals and ashes are left)

**you mangiliini**  
► sparks from a fire

**you mataana**  
► area above a fire where there is heat  
*Sombe lende koi iweene, som yagonj iweene, to timbit se you mataana bekena you/ka koi ingalŋgal (=ikudut) —If we (INC) have tobacco seeds or corn seeds, then we hang them up over a fire so that the heat/smoke from the fire dries them.*

**you imeete**  
► fire dies out  
*Niom kala swoi ta you imeete? —Where did you (PL) go, that [you left] the fire and it died?*

**you miaana**  
► flames of a fire (Lit. ‘fire’s tongue(s)’)  
*You miaana (=sua mataanaŋana/ sua mbulŋana) ipet pa kwo-*  
► fiery talk (sharp talk/strong talk) comes from someone’s mouth

**you murlini**  
► fireplace

**you uuunu**  
► area near a fire  
*Zin timbot you uuunu ma you ilolo zin. —They stayed by the fire and the fire was warming them.*

-ndou you

► build a fire, start a fire, kindle a fire (Lit. ‘heap fire’)

**-teeege you**  
► cook (Lit. ‘hold fire’)  
*You teegenanji murlini —kitchen (Lit. ‘place of holding fire’)*

**ka you somŋana**  
► food that does not need require much cooking, food that cooks quickly  
*Ineene karau. —It roasts quickly.*

*Leege ma pin na, ka you somŋana. —Leege shellfish and bananas don’t require much cooking.*

**-yoyou**  
V_Intr_Stative Redup  
alt. -youyou, -yoyou

► be painful, hurt, ache

*Uteŋ iyyou. —My head hurts.*

*Tiroŋ ta boozomen iyyou. —All my bones are aching.*

**yoyouŋana**  
N_Inal_Event

► pain, suffering

*Ni ire/ iyamaana youyoyouŋana biibi. —He experienced great pain/suffering.*

*Yoyouŋana ise pini (pikin ikaami). —The birth pains have started.*

*Punmeete youyoyouŋana tana. —[Do something to] stop the pain.*

**-bayou**  
V_Intr

► be hot  
► have a fever

**-pabayou**  
V_Tr

► heat up, warm

**-piyou kwo-**  
V_Tr  
alt. -poyou

► trouble someone by asking him to talk a lot or tell a lot of stories etc.  
*Piyou kwoono rimos! (=Kumbuuli pa sua rimos.) —Quit asking him to talk!*  
► do something that causes a child to cry  
*Pikin tana imbel tiŋiizi kek. Piyou kwoono rimos. Ko ibayou. —That child had cried enough already. Stop doing whatever is causing him to cry. He will get sick.*

**-yuk**  
V_Intr

► shout (due to fear or anger, saying something like “Uuwa, uuwa”)  
def. *Mbulu sa ipet pini, imoto, o keteene malmal pa wal tikem koroŋ kini sa, to iyuk.*  
► Something happens to him, he is afraid, or he is angry because people have stolen
something of his, and then he shouts making an “Uuwa uuwa” sound.

*Nu yuk sula pizin lak. Inga tikamam sokorei?* —Shout down at them. What they doing?

-yukyuk

V_Intr Redup

*To tanga, ko kosasa ikami. Pa inga iyukyuk a.* —That fellow over there, something must have happened to him. For he is shouting loudly.

*Ni iyukyuk be iti teley mi talamakami.* —He is shouting so that we (INC) will hear and go get him.

► coo

*Man uŋkula tiyukyuk su abal.* —The uŋkula bird is cooing on the mountain.

see also: *-yakyak ‘cry out in pain saying something like “Ai ai”’*

yuugu

N
taro shoot for planting (top part of a taro tuber which is planted again)

*Appaaza yuugu ila tuptup. Iwe biibi, to appaaza sula toono ŋonoono.* —I planted a taro shoot in a small mound [first]. When it gets bigger, then I will plant it down in proper ground.

yuugu mataana/ matan matan

yuugu zoŋon zoŋon (=ka salundu) —young taro sprout

similar: mok iweene, mok ka seeme

ywee!

Intj

► humph! (expresses scorn, mockery, sneering)

*Ywee, kam kosa kusa tau!* —Ah, do something now [to show your strength], if you can!

Z

za1

N

► rainbow

*Motom la mi re za tiqga!* —Look at that rainbow over there!

*Za surumu ipet.* —Part of a rainbow appeared.

*Za ipet la miiri tiene.* —A rainbow appeared in the clouds.

*Za imender be iut yaŋ mi zoŋ.* —The rainbow stands to divide/ separate rain and the sun.

Za ipemet yaŋ. —Rainbows finish off rain./ Rainbows signal the end of rain.

*Za ka toolu mataana kat. / Za iyaara kat.* —The rainbow is really bright.

za2

N_Inal

► name

Paradigm: *zoŋ, zom, zaana ~ zaan ~ zana, zanda, zoyam, zoyom, zan*

*Nio zoŋ Namongo.* —My name is Namongo.

*Ni iwatawaata zanzan ma ikot zin.* —He gave names to each one of them.

*Zan imap kat.* —Their names are completely finished. [=They and their lineage are wiped out.]

*Nu zom asin?* —What is your (SG) name?/ Who are you?

zaana yokŋa — baptismal name

see also: *pisis reputation, fame, glory*

*Ni zaana biibi mi le koroy boozo.* —His name is great [i.e. he is famous, important, glorious] and he has many possessions.

*Ampakurkur zom totemen.* —We (EXC) continually praise/ exalt your (SG) name.

*Nio bela aŋkam kat uraata. Kokena zoŋ isaana.* —I must do the work well. Otherwise my reputation will suffer.

*Kosoyaara Anutu zaana biibi pizin karkari ta boozomen.* —Proclaim God’s great fame in all places.

► namesake, parent-in-law, relative by marriage of either sex (because use of their personal name or the kin term is culturally forbidden)

*Mankwoono zoŋ!* —Good morning my namesake!

*Ni ziru zaanabi timbel mbotŋana kek.* —He and his father-in-law have lived together a long time.

*zoŋbi — my namesake (older than me)*

*zoŋri — my namesake (younger than me)*

-paata za- be

► name someone or something

*Tipaata pikin zaana be Moka.* —They named the child Moka.

-*pingis za- / -leele za-

► change someone’s name after the death of one of their relatives, or to express his/her customary behaviour

*Ampingis Ịjasbi zaana mi ampaati be Motmootobi.* —We (EXC) changed old Ngas’ name and called him ‘Old Worms’.
Because a relative of his was found dead in the forest with a number of maggot-infested wounds.

za-ŋa-  N_Inal_Stative
➤ famous, prestigious, important, significant, valuable, great, glorious
Ni zaanaŋana. —He is famous.
Wal zanŋan ki kar. —The important people of the village.
pat zaanaŋana —a great amount of money, expensive
kar zaanaŋana Babilon. —the famous/great city of Babylon.
moori zaanaŋana =mernan, galiki —famous woman =clan leader's first-born daughter
wal zanŋan mi zin sorrokŋan tomini —famous ones and lowly/unimportant ones too
Amputun kooto, tona ndemeereŋana. (=kooto zaanaŋana) —We (EXC) stacked up the sago leaves well, and then we were sure there was enough. (=There was a very large amount of thatching.)
za- somŋa-  ➤ insignificant, unimportant, lacking status or authority
Ni za somŋana. —He is not important. He is insignificant./ He lacks authority.
zin wal ta zan somŋan i —the ones who are insignificant/ ordinary people
za- pa  ➤ have authority for something, authorised for, have the right to
Ni zaana pa uraata tingi. —He has the authority to do this work.
Niam soym pa uraata ta kembena som. —We (EXC) do not have the authority to do such work.
Ni zaana be ikam korog ta boozomen ki tamaana. —He has the right to receive everything belonging to his father.
za- imender pa  ➤ be a candidate for some office
Ni zaana imender pa mboroŋan. —He is a candidate to be an elder.
-pamender za-
➤ nominate someone (for an office)
Tipamender ziru zan makiŋ, to... —After they nominated the two of them, then...
Kar ikam zaaba pini. (=Kar ipuni). —He died in a car accident. (=The car hit him.)

wal zaaba ka-
► group of people organised to attack other people with weapons, army
zin zaaba kan ki Rom — Roman soldiers
similar: malmal kan ‘fighting ones/ army’

zaala N
► path, road
Zaaala molo som. — It is not far away.
Tito zaala ta ila pa lele bilimyana. — They followed the road that goes to the wilderness.

see also: zala- ‘track, way, path’
► way, manner
Leyom zaala sa som. — You (PL) have no way out/ no way of escape/ no way of succeeding.

Agur zaala piom be... — I arranged a way for you (PL) to...

zaala ta mburu imar pa kar — the manner in which things come to the village
zaala ki mbotynana mata yaryaarayana — way to [have/experience] eternal life
► way of life

Nio lutuj ta nu. Tamen nu toto zaala tio som. — You (SG) are my son. But you do not follow my way of life.
Ni itoto zaala ambaingana. — He follows a good way of life.

zaala ndeeengana — way of righteousness, right way of living
zaala sananyana — bad way of life
zaala ki meeteŋana — road/way of life leading to death
similar: mbulu
► covenant, dispensation, arrangement (in the Bible)
Anutu ipekel zaala mungugana ki tutu pa zaala popoŋana ta ambai ma ambai kat. — God has replaced the old covenant of law with a new covenant that is very good.
► opportunity, chance
Zaaala sa ko ipet piti be tala. — We (INC) will somehow have the opportunity/chance to go.

zaala boogoŋana
► crossroads
Ni imender la zaala boogoŋan. — He was standing at the crossroads.

zaala kokogoŋana
► twisting path, crooked path

zaala keteeene
► middle of the road (i.e. not at the side of it), on the road
Ni imbutultul su zaala keteeene. — He was sitting in the middle of the road.

zaala kwoono
► entrance, gateway

zaala lwoono
► along the way, midway
Timar pa zaala lwoono, mi amdeŋe zin. — They were coming on their way here and we (EXC) ran into them.
Ni ipet kizin su zaala lwoono. — He appeared to them on the road.

Sombe tindeŋe yo su zaala lwoono, na tikowo pio. — If they run into me on the road, they run away from me.

moori zaala lwoono ka-
► prostitute (Lit. ‘middle of the road woman’)
Mbot molo pisin moori zaala lwoono kan. — Stay away from prostitutes.

zaala naman naman (=zaala lwon lwon)
► paths branching off in different directions

zaala zilŋaana
► roadside, edge of the road

-pakaala zaala pa
► prevent somebody from doing something, obstruct, block, impede

-panjoo bo zaala
► go astray/ wander away from the road
Zin tipanjoo bo zaala ambaingana. — They keep wandering away from the good way of life.

-pazal zaala pa
► prepare for, arrange a way, make a way for something to happen
Nu ta pazal zaala pio be anaj ikam yo ma ansu. — It was you (SG) who prepared the way for my mother to give birth to me.
Kapazalzaal zaala pini be imar. — Prepare a road for him to come.

similar: -urpe zaala pa

-ru zaala (pa NP) (be S)
► look for a way to do something, seek how to do something, try to figure out what to do

Niam amru zaala pa. Ko amkam parei? — We (EXC) are looking for solution for it. What are we to do?
Amrru zaala pini. — We (EXC) are trying to figure out what to do about him.
Ru lem zaala be pera Malei. —Look for a way for yourself to go out to Malai Island.

Tirru len zaala be tikam len pat. —They are always looking for ways to get themselves some money.

- be stumped, not knowing what to do
Pataŋana tingu ikam yo ma ayruru zaala kat.
—This problem has me really stumped. [I don't know what to do about it. ]

-sansan pa zaala
- go astray from a road or path, diverge from a road or path, get lost
Zin tisanysan pa Anutu zaala kini. —They have gone astray from God’s way.

-to zaala
- follow a road or path

-ur zaala
- establish/ arrange a way of doing something, make a way for something to happen
Yooba iur zaala pisin Israel mi tipa ma tilae mbaaga. —Yahweh made a way for the people of Israel and they crossed over to the other side.

- give directions to someone about to how to do something

-urpe zaala pa
- prepare, arrange for
Kuurpe zaala pini be imar. —Prepare a road for him to come.

-we zaala pa
- means for something, make a way for something to happen, make possible, instrumental cause
Nu ta we zaala be tikam yok mbolŋana imar kar. —It was you (SG) who made it possible for alcohol to come to the village.

Yeso Krisi ta iwe zaala piti be tala kar saamba. —It is Jesus Christ who is the way for us (INC) to go to heaven.

Mose ta iwe zaala pa tutu. —The law came through Moses.

zaara1 N
- small white sea shells used for making decorations
Zaara ila mogar. —Small white shells went into making the headband.

-zaraara V_Intr Redup
- potatoes spread out and get all tangled up.
Mbutmbuutu zaara ma ilol toono. —The grass has spread and covered the ground.

-zaban V_Intr
- construction: kete- (i)zaban
- get out of breath, be out of breath
Ni ilonnda ma keteene izaban. —He ran and got out of breath.

Ni inguy ma keteene zaban. —He coughed and was out of breath.

Yanyaaga ikami ma keteene (i)zaban kek.
—He has breathing problems and is out of breath.

similar: yanyaaga, kete- ipas, -wat kete-, kete- meke

zabe- N_Inal
- dry leaf (used of bananas)
Yembut pin zabeene tana mi warkaala kaari, to yo biidi isula. Kokena kuliini imesek, o mata kweene imet, nako biidi loja mi ibuuzu. Irao imbot ma molo na som. —Cut off that dry banana leaf and spread it inside the netbag, then put the yams inside. Otherwise their skins will get scratched, or their stems will get broken off, and then the yams will rot quickly. They won’t last a long time.

similar: pin ruunu mazozoŋana

pin sabene
- banana bug
Kere yom pa pin sabene. Ko tiloondo pa taljoyom. —Watch out lest the banana bugs run into your (PL) ears.

note: Northern dialect form dial. var. mbule bogboogoŋana, pin zabeebe (Yangla)

-zabzap V_Tr Redup
- shape, carve, hew (using a machete or an axe)
Reduplication of -sap

zagzak N Redup
- trap for catching bandicoots, pigs
Tipo zagzak pa moozo ma nge. —They made a zagzak trap to catch bandicoots and pigs.

Zagzak ipunun moozo ma nge. —The zagzak trap catches bandicoots and pigs.

-zal V_Intr_Stative
- be straight
Zaala tana izal kat. —That road is very straight.
Ila ri, to izal. —Once it goes a bit further, then it will be straight.
> correct, approved, right
Sua kini ila ma izal kat pa tomтом talŋan. —As his talk continued, it was straight/correct to people's ears [i.e. people approved of what he had to say].
Mbulu kizin izal men. —Their behaviour was perfectly straight.
similar: -ndeene ‘find, right, correct’
> settled, resolved
Ka sua izal zen. —The talk about it is not straight yet./ The issue is not settled to people's satisfaction yet.
-pazal
V_Tr
> straighten, correct, admonish, reprove
Nu pazal lutum som, tabe ikamam mbulu bozboozo. —You (sg) did not straighten out your son, so now he is doing all kinds of [bad] behaviour.
Pazal kitimi tana. —Straighten that post.
-pazalzal
V_Tr Redup
zalŋa-
N_Inal_Stative
> straight
Ke tana, zalŋana kat. —That tree is very straight.
> flat stomached (i.e. not pregnant, such women are fit to do some jobs which pregnant women aren't)
Moari tana, ni zalŋana be kongo i pa uraata som. Kere zin pakan, to tila. —That woman, she is not straight [i.e. she is not flat stomached/ she is pregnant. She is not fit] to be sent to [do the] work. Look for some others to go.
pazalŋana
N_Inal_Stative
> correction, straightening, admonishing, reproof
Niom pakan kala pa uraata. Pa niam ingi amla pa sua pazalŋana. —You (pl) others go to work. For right now we (exc) are going to straighten the talk.
sua pazalŋana
> correction, admonishment, reproof
zala-
N_Inal
> track, way, path that someone has followed, course, place to
Paradigm: zoloŋ, zolom, zalaana ~ zalaan ~ zalana, zalanda, zoloyam, zoloyom, zalan
Nio aŋmar mi aŋmiili pa zoloŋ mini. —I came back following the same path again.
Yesa iru zalaana be imender ma som, to ilu i ise wooggo. —Jesus looked in vain for a place to stand, so then he jumped up onto a canoe.
Tomtom sa ko iute zalaana ta imar pa i na som. —Nobody will know the path by which he will come.
Yok ito zalaana. —The river follows its course.
Miiri zalaana imbou kit parei mi imar? —From which way did the wind blow? see also: zaala ‘road, way, path’
> story line, plot
Sua zalaana ta kembei. —The story line goes like this.
> way, space to enter, way of access
Naso king zaanajana zalaana be imar. —In that way, the famous king would have a way to come in.
Ru solom sa be beleu sala ruumu uteene mi urpe ńgeele. —Look for a way for yourself to get up on the roof and fix the ridge cap.
Ruumu leleene sik ma zalaana som. —The house was full and there was no way for him to enter in.
zalambuku-
N_Inal
> corner of something
Kam buza ta apur su zulambukuunu. —Take the knife that I put in the corner.
yok zalaana
> dried up creek bed where water used to run
def. Yok zalaana kembei ta yok ibogboogo, mi ta imaaga, mi yok izem tana ma ito toro. Maagaŋana ta yok zalaana. —Yok zalaana is like where a river divides into two branches, and one [branch] dries up, and the water leaves that one and follows the other one. The dried up one is a yok zalaana ‘dried up creek bed’.
-ru zala- (pa NP)
> be in need of something, distressed because of the lack of something, miss something, be in trouble (with no solution to the problem, Lit. ‘seek a way’) Motom ingal ntariŋ kini: Kokena iru zalaana pa. —Remember to take her stick for handling hot stones; otherwise she will be in trouble because of not having it.
Kam lem koron pataaŋa, to mar. Kokena mar to ru solom. —Bring your things when you
Zin tiru zalan. Len ŋge som, timbiiri som, ko tikam padei? —They are in trouble. They don’t have pigs, [or] wooden dishes, what will they do? 
Irao iru zalaana pa koroŋ sa som. —He is not going to lack anything.
Try to find a way, look for a solution to a problem, seek a solution, try to figure out
Aŋbotmbot patanajana leeleeni mi aŋru zoloŋ. —I am in trouble and trying to find a way out.

-zalala/ -zalla
- ru zala- pa sua
- not know what to say, unable to respond, be speechless, think hard how what to say, discomfited, disconcerted, confounded
Tiru zalan pa sua. Ko tipekel be parei?
—They did not know what to say. How should they answer?

-zalala/ -zalla
V_Intr Redup
- climb up, go up, ascend
Reduplication of -sala
-zalzaala
N Redup
- tree type (similar to Tok Pisin aila, has edible nuts)
-zalzal
V_Tr Redup
- go along the side of something
Reduplication of -sal

-zamaaga
V_Intr Stative
- be smooth (used of things like plywood, paper, masonite), be shiny, be dry and slippery
alt. -zagmaaga, -zama
Nio anyamus palaj pa manaaba ki tumbunj ma izamaaga kat. —I planed the plank with my grandfather’s adze until it was really smooth.
Sala ni tana pepe. Pa lwoono izamaaga.
—Don’t climb up that coconut. Its trunk is too slippery.
see also: -sipiripir ‘wet and slippery’
-zamakmaaga
V_Intr Redup
- be slippery, be too smooth
Zonj ikam ma mбу lwoono izamakmaaga.
—The sun has made the trunk of the betel-nut palm smooth/slippery.

-zamakmaagaŋa-
N_Inal_Stative Redup

-zamaagaŋa-
V_Tr Redup
- sand, make smooth

Sakail ipazamaaga ke ma izamaaga kat.
—Sakail sanded the timber really smooth. see also: -yamus

-zamzam
V_Intr Redup
- feebly do something, move or walk slowly without strength, slowly do something
Zamzam paso? Petelu? —Why are you (SG) moving so slowly? Are you hungry?
Kam parei ta kini werek ma ila lene na?
Nomom zamzam? —What did you (SG) do that the food spilled on the ground? Are your hands weak?
similar: mbura- som

-zanzaana
V_Intr Stative
- deteriorate, go bad, get worse
Reduplication of -saana
-zanzan
V_Tr Redup
- grab something away, snatch away
Reduplication of -san
za-ŋa-
N_Inal_Stative
- famous, great, large
wal zanja —great or famous people
pat zaanja —great amount of money
see also: za- ‘name, reputation, fame’

-zanjaŋa
V_Tr Redup
- ambush, lie in wait
Reduplication of -saanja

zara1
N
- fish type (lives in rivers, has large eyes)
def. Ye zara, ina mata berekŋana.
(=mataana biibi) —The zara fish, it has large eyes.
Ni ipene ye zara kunanabi ta. —He shot a huge zara fish.

zara̱-2 Quantifier
dial. var. zera- (Northern)
- group of five (classifier used when counting things in groups of five. Items counted this way include: betel-nuts, crayfish, sago grubs, galip nuts, taro, sweet potatoes, and some fruits)
mbu zaraana ta —five betel-nuts
zaraana ru —ten
Ziriŋ zin mok ma zaraan laamuru ila urum tataŋa. —Divide up the taro, [giving] 50 to each clan house.

zaraaba
Quantifier
- packet, package, bundle, something wrapped up, parcel (classifier used for
counting things wrapped up in leaves like galip nuts, betel-nuts, sago, sago grubs, etc.)
def. koron ta tuzuk pa ro. Tuzuk pa kolo, ŋgeene, gol, googo, kiniimbì ma kun ruunu. —something that we (INC) wrap in a leaf. We wrap [things] with [different types of leaves used for wrapping things].
was zaraaba ta —one bundle of aibika narabu zaraaba lamata —five packets of tapioca bread
moni zaraaba ta
▶ ten kina
moni zaraaba laamuru —one hundred kina
zaraabanja —N_Inal_Stative
▶ wrapped
Ina so zaraabanjana? Ingi pege. —What is that wrapped up thing? These are betel-peppers.
Ni izuk meene zaraabanjana ta. —She wrapped up one packet of sago.
-zarra
▶ hand/offer something
Reduplication of -sara
-zarzar
▶ swell, becoming swollen
Reduplication of -sar
zaza1
▶ do something excessively, overdo something, immoderately do, do too much
Ni iwin ma zaza. —He drank excessively.
Kam uraata ma zaza pepe! —Don't work too much.
Zin kolman tiwwa zaza pa mbeŋ som. —Older people should not walk too much at night.
zazanja —N_Inal_Stative
▶ very big, huge, great
ruumu zazanja kat —a really huge house
▶ bigger, larger
Koroŋ zazanja iyaara pa aigule, ki koron rauraujana pa mbeŋ. —The bigger thing would shine during the day, and the lesser thing at night.
similar: magor, kunaanabi, siyaanabi, biibi kat
-zaza/ -zza2
▶ wait for someone
Reduplication of -sa
zazuubu —N_Stative
▶ feral, domestic animal that has gone wild
def. Ňge kar kana ta ila imbot su. —A pig of the village that has gone wild and lives in the forest [recognised by the ownership marks cut into its ear].
Aa ina ŋge zazuubu. Keneeni men mi takan.
—Ah, that is a feral pig. Just cook it and let's eat it [there is no need to inform the owner].
ze
▶ tusk of a pig
(When it grows large and curls around, it is used for decorations.)
Ze, ina koron zaanaŋana. —Pig tusks, they are something important/valuable.
ŋge ka ze ise kek. —The pig's tusks have come up already.
ŋge ka ze ila ma sik. —The pig's tusks have grown and completely curled around.
▶ decoration made out of pig tusks (worn during ceremonies)
Sap ze ma ŋgeere ze ru ila mbata. Ňgeere makin, to ila ketem, mi tiktik pa kar keeteene mi iwali tire. —Carve the pig tusks and tie two of them together. After you (SG) have tied [them], then [put it around your neck so it hangs] on your chest, and walk proudly in the village and others will see it.
-zebzeebe1
▶ pull down and break off a cluster (used of betel-nuts, bananas, etc.)
Reduplication of -seebe
-zebzeebe2
▶ fill, insert
Reduplication of -zeebe
-zeebe
▶ fill, push inside, insert into, put into a container
Zeebe kini isula ŋgamar ma bok. —Fill the basket with food.
Bubuŋana ko izeebe yom. —The Spirit will fill you (PL).
ŋgar sananŋana izeebi. —He is filled with bad thinking.
Zin ko tizeebe yom lela ruumu sanaana.
—They will put you (PL) into prison.
Hait, zeebe buza ku tana isula muriini mini! —Hey, put your knife back down into its place!
Tomtom tizeebe ruumu kini ma bok.
—People completely filled his house.
Zin ko tizeebe lem taanga, to imar. —They will fill your (SG) basket [with gifts] and then [they will bring it] back. [done for newly married people]

dress oneself, put on (clothes)
Amzeebe yam pa mburu popogana. —We (EXC) put on new clothes.

-zeebe ute- pa

get involved, concentrate in something, caught up in (said about others but not about oneself)
Ni izeebe uteene lela uraata leleene kek, mana zin timar. Tamen ni ikam ñgar pa uraata men. Tanata ire zin som mi zin timiili ma tila. —He was already very caught up in his work, when they came. But he just kept thinking of his work. That is why he did not notice them, and they returned and went back.

Nu zeebe utem ila sorok. Pa nu sua ku? —You (SG) are getting involved in something that does not concern you. Is it your talk? [No.]

-zeebe ute- pa

-zebzebe V_{Tr} Redup
-zeebekaala V_{Tr}

patch up, plug up
Re kosasa mi zeebekaala paip tana muŋgu, mako tiurpe. —Look for something and patch up that pipe for the time being, and they will fix it [properly later].

-kelzzebe

shove into, push into (using a bit of force)
Kelzzebe ke tana ma ilela kat. —Shove that stick in all the way.

-kelzebe

-zeele

mingle different things together, mix, put something between
Sombe amur lele sa be biidi isula, to pin ma teu ma korog ta boozomen i, sa irao ila izele biidi tana som. —If we (EXC) set aside an area for a yam garden, then bananas, sugarcane, or any other thing cannot be [planted] among the yams.

Zin moori tizeele aigau pa naroogo. —They women mingled different colourful plants together [into decorations] for the dance ceremony.

Noi aigau wengargaaraŋana muŋgu, to noi sitiŋŋana, mi zelzeele pa wengargaaraŋana tina. —Boil some yellow plants first, then then boil some red ones, and put the red ones between the yellow ones.

-zelzzele V_{Intr/Tr} Redup

be a mixture of different kinds, be marbled
Ijge ti na, mazaana izelzzele. Pa mazaana ri, mi mbuyeene ri. —This pork is marbled. For [it has] a bit of meat, and [then] a bit of fat.

zelzzelega- N_{Inal Stative Redup}

marbled, intermingled
mazaana zelzzelegana —marbled meat

zeene N

fish type (lives in ocean, big, flat, edible, its back fin contains poison) out
Zeene isombe iŋgalu, nako re yooyouŋana biibi. —If a zeene fish stabs you (SG), you will experience great pain.

zeere N

leafy vegetables, edible greens (generic term, also includes things like cabbage)
Tonoi kanda zeere sa. —Lets boil ourselves (INC) some leafy vegetables to eat.

Tezem zeere kanŋana pepe. Aigule ta boozomen na, iti takanan. Pa zeere ipombol siŋindi mi tirondo. —We (INC) must not abandon eating leafy vegetables. Every day we [should] eat [them]. For greens strengthen our blood and bones.

see also: Semantic fields section: Edible leafy vegetable plants (Zeere)

-zeeze

plug, stopper, cork (often made out of rolled up leaves)
Tuurpe zeeze pa kiniimbi ruunu. —We (INC) make plugs from kiniimbi leaves.

Pel zeeze be isula botol kwoono, kokena yok imiliŋ. —Roll a plug to go down into the mouth of the bottle, so that the water does not spill.

Pel zeeze mi zeeze yok putuunu. —Roll a plug and plug up the water container.

-zeeze

plug up a hole with something
Tizeeze toono sumbuunu pa ro. Kokena moozo iyooto. —They plugged up the hole with leaves, so that the bandicoot could not get out.
-zegzek

-zeezetelŋa-
- stop up one’s ears, unresponsive, ignore
- Nu zeeze talŋom paso? Leŋ sua som? —Why have you (SG) stopped up your ears?
- [=Why are you being so unresponsive?] Didn’t you hear what was said?
- Tizeeze talŋan ma sik pa sua ŋonoono.
- —They completely plugged up their ears against the true talk/truth.
- Zeeze talŋom. Kokena leŋ sua sanaana.
- —Stop up your (SG) ears. Otherwise you might hear [some] bad talk.
- -zezeeze V_Tr Redup
- -zeezekaala V_Tr
- plug up
- Zeezekaala ke sumbuunu, pa po ilela.
- —Plug up the tree hole. For a big monitor lizard went inside.
- turkeŋa zeeze N_Inal_Stative
- secret, private, confidential (something revealed only to selected people, not public)
- ŋgar turkeŋa zeeze —knowledge that is secret, not spoken publicly, private
- Kombok raama zin kolman. Noso tikipiiri yom pa ŋgar turkeŋa zeeze be kombo ambai pa.
- —Stay with the old men. Then they will instruct and strengthen you (PL) with some secret/private knowledge, so that you will live well by means of it.
- -zegzek V_Tr Redup
- take skin off, remove skin, strip off, skin, peel,
- Reduplication of -sek
- -zeizei V_Tr Redup
- insist, be determined, meddle with
- Reduplication of -sei
- -zem V_Tr
- leave from some place, withdraw from, depart from
- Ni izem ruumu kini, mi ipera mat.
- —He left his house and went outside.
- leave someone behind, abandon
- Ni izem waene ma imbone, mi ila iwoolu kana moori toro.
- —He abandoned his wife, and went off and married himself another woman.
- Yooba, zem yo pepe.
- —Yahweh, do not abandon me.
- leave out something
- Anžem suruunu ri.
- —I left out a bit.
- stop/ quit/ cease doing something

To tizem pupŋana, pa lele imarmar.
—Then they stopped the haircutting, for it was getting to be dawn.
Tizem uraata biibi tana ma imbone.
—They left that big job [unfinished].
let, allow, permit
Ni ko izem zin ma tila na som.
—He will not let them go.
Kiskis yo pepe. Zem yo be angla.
—Don’t hold me. Let me go.
Nio aŋzem zin ima nomoyom be komboro zin.
—I leave them in your (PL) hands for you to look after them.
Tizem zitun ima nomom.
—They put themselves in your (SG) hands.

-zem itu- ila ki
- be preoccupied with, devote oneself to, give oneself to, be wrapped up in something, absorbed in, caught up in
- Mazwaana tingi, ni niini ila kizin pikin zijaan nan som. Pa ni izem itunu la ki uraata ki politiks.
- —At this time, he does not think of the children and their mother. For he is so preoccupied with politics.
yield oneself to someone
- Ni izem itunu ila ki Merere pa uraata kini.
- (=Izem itunu uraata kini, mi ikam uraata ki Merere men.)
- —He yielded himself to the Lord for his work. (=He left his own work, and did only the Lord’s work.)

-zem itu- pa
- abandon some activity and devote oneself fully to something else, give oneself to
- Ni izem itunu pa naroogo. Ipiri itunu kat.
- —He gave himself fully to the dancing. He really threw himself into it.
- Ni izem itunu pa mbulu ambaŋana, mi ta buri itoto mbulu sananŋana men.
- —He left behind good behaviour and now is following only bad behaviour.
- -zemzem V_Tr Redup
- Zin tizemzem sanaana kamŋana som.
- —They do not stop sinning.

zemŋa-
- one left behind, abandoned
- Moorii tanga, ni atoŋ zemŋana. Pa ni izemi su mi ila lene Mosbi ta alok kek.
- —That woman over there, she was abandoned by my older brother. For he left her behind and went away to Port Moresby a long time ago.
-zemke  V_Middle
► sleep deeply, sleep soundly, fall into a deep sleep (Lit. ‘leave-remove/snap off ’)
Aŋkeene ma aŋzemke yo kat. —I slept very soundly.

zen  Adv_PredP
► not yet (negative perfect aspect)
Nu we kek, som zen? —Have you (SG) washed already or not?
Woongo imar zen. —The boat hasn’t come yet.
Tamen mbulu tana ko ipet loja zen. —But that will not happen very soon.

...zen, mi...
► before
Tamanda imeete zen, mi isope yam ma iso:... —Before our (INC) father died, he advised us (EXC) and said:...

Ni tomtom zenzeggana. Izemzem siji som. —He is a man for chewing betel-nut. He never stops chewing.
► magician, sorcerer, shaman (who often spits betel-nut juice on people as part of the magical ritual)
Wal zenzegyan —magic workers, sorcerers

zernanjaanga  N Redup
► insect type on water
def. Zernanjaanga tiwwa pa yok bibip pa mazwaana ki re (o kaŋar). Tiyaago men, tino pat ma tisala tisula, munjaana tikeete ma tisala abal. To tere zin mini som. —Z. insects move in rivers during the south-east wind time (or [during] the galip nut [season]). They just swim, climb up on rocks and go back down again, they all go as a group up on the mountain. Then we do not see them anymore.

zerwan zerwan  N Redup
► fiery
note: Marile dialect form
dial. var. upsol (Central)

-zerzer  V_Tr Redup
► send away, drive away, dismiss
Reduplication of -ser

-zeze/ -zze1  V_Intr Redup
► rise, come up (moving towards the speaker)
Reduplication of -se

-zeze/ -zze2  V_Tr Redup
► get water, fetch water
Reduplication of -se

-ziburuu  V_Intr/Tr
► catch crayfish/ prawns with a net (usually women’s work)
Zin moori tikam kiizi kizin ma tila yok Kuuzu ma tizibuuru ngereeme. —The women took their crayfish nets and went to the Kuuzu river and caught crayfish.

-ziburbuuru  V_Intr Redup

-zibziibi  V_Tr Redup
► catch, grasp, seize
Reduplication of -siibi

zigzik  N_Event Redup
► destruction, vandalism, ruin, harm, damage (for no good reason)
def. Ipasaana sorok. —He damages [things] for no reason.
**ziigi**

*Ni ikam zigzik pa was tio.* —He ruined my aibika.

*Zin naggaŋ tikam zigzik ma tien isu ruumu leleene.* —The youngsters did damage by defecating inside the house.

*Mbulu ki malmal ma zigzik ilol toono ma imap kek.* —The behaviour of warfare and destruction has covered the whole earth.

**zigzikŋa**

N, *Inal*, *Stative Redup*

► destructive

*tomtom zigzikŋana, wal zigzikŋan*

—destructive person, destructive people

*mbulu zigzikŋana* —vandalism, destructive behaviour

**-wi zigzik**

► blow in short bursts

*Sombe malmal ipet, inako tiwi ma tiwi zigzik mi karau.* —If there was a fight, then they would blow [the trumpet shell] in short, quick bursts.

**ziigi**

N

► outermost edge, area closest to the outside walls inside a house (used mainly of a sleeping place)

*Ankeene la ziigi be kuliŋ ilomo.* —I slept at the outer edge in order to be cool.

**-ziili**

V, *Tr*

► penetrate parallel to the surface of something, slide under the skin, stick (e.g. a splinter of something)

*Ke tipiini iziili kumbuŋ.* —A splinter from the wood went into my foot.

*Soolo iziili kumbuŋ lutuunu.* —An eel disappeared into the stones and got away.

► penetrate, go through

*Yis musari kat, ina irao izil palawa biibi ma imap.* —A very small amount of yeast can penetrate throughout a large amount of flour/dough.

**-zil**

V, *Intr/Tr Redup*

► slither, go in and out

*Mooto izilzil pa mbunmbuutu leleene.* —The snake slithered through the grass.

► fill up holes

*Kam zim mi zilzil woongo ka ndi mi sopooro.* —Take some sap/resin from a *zim* tree and patch up the canoe’s side boards and end boards.

**-zilzil**

V, *Intr/Tr Redup*

► drive away, get rid of

*Ziiri korọŋ tana ma ila ne!* —Get rid of that thing!

*Kiziiri zin wal sananŋan ma tiko pa kar.* —Drive the bad people away from the village.

see also: *-ser* ‘send away, dismiss’

► excommunicate, expel (from a group)

*Tiziiri i pa lupŋana kizin.* —They excommunicated/expelled him from their congregation/meeting/group.

► exorcise, drive out (evil spirits)

*Yesu iziiri zin bubuŋana sananŋan pixin tomtom.* —Jesus exorcised/drove out evil spirits from people.

**-ziiri**

V, *Tr*

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**-ziiri mete**

► heal

*Ni iziiri mete tio ila ne ma kuliŋ inggeee mini.* —He healed me of my illness (Lit. ‘drove my illness away’), and now my skin is clean again. [=I am well.]

**-zirziiri**

V, *Tr Redup*

► drive away, get rid of

*Ni ikam tiigi ta ma izilzil pa koroŋ kembei ta zim na bekena ipakaala sumbun sumbun.* —She took a *tiigi* basket, and filled up the holes with something like
zim tree sap/resin.
Tizilzil didi sambun sambun pa kon. —They filled the holes in the wall because of ghosts [to prevent them from coming in].

-zilkaala V_Tr
▶ patch up, fill (holes)
Zilkaala sambun sambun ta kuzi tiwwa pa i.
—Patch up the holes that the rats have made.

similar: -pakaala

zilŋa- N_Inal
▶ side, edge
Nangag timbutul su urum zilŋaana. —The young men are sitting beside the men's house.
zaala zilŋaana —side of the path
kar zilŋaana —edge of the village
Keene, to tooru ma zilŋom pakaana isula.
—When you (SG) lie down, turn yourself so that you are on your side.
ziŋa- uunu
▶ beside
Ni irakrak su zilŋoŋ uunu. —He danced beside me.

zim N
▶ tree type
Tisek zim kuliini, mi tino ketenee be tingal la woongo ka ndi sambunu. —They stripped the outer bark off of the zim tree and shaved the inner [to get material] to plug up the holes in the side boards of the canoe.
▶ sap/resin of this tree type (which is used as a kind of glue and as caulking for plugging up holes), caulk
Iŋgal zim pa leleene mi pa mat tomini. —Put the zim sap/resin inside and also outside.

zim siŋiini —sap/resin of a zim tree

zimelŋa- N_Inal
▶ unrelated, not having blood relatives nearby (often people who have moved to a village from another area)
def. tomtom ndelŋana, tomtom toro, leembeŋana —a person who is from a different family [i.e. not one of us], a visitor
Tomtom tana, ni zimelŋana. Pa ni uunu toro. —That person is unrelated [to us]. For he is from a different blood line.
Tomtom zimelŋan, to koyom miaŋyaŋ pisin —be kusung zin pa korong som. —People who are not related, you (PL) should be ashamed/embarrassed to ask them for things.

zin Pronoun
▶ they, them (third person plural nominative/accusative pronoun)
Zin timar kek. —They have come.
Zin tikam zigezika pa kar. —They do destructive behaviour in/to the village.
Re zin! —Look at them!
Pun zin ma timeete! —Kill them!
see also: kizin, pizin, -n

ziŋan Pronoun
▶ they together (third person plural combinatory pronoun)
Ni zįŋan lutuunu bizin lọja men, mi tise woongo ma tipera. —Together with his children, they quickly got on the boat, and went out to sea.

ziŋoi Pronoun
▶ who (pu, who all)
Zįŋoi (ta) timar? —Who all came?
Nu re zįŋoi? —Whom all did you see?
Niņom zįŋoi? —Who all are you?
Wai, nio waen bizin zįŋoi tabe ayur lelen pisin? —Hey, who are my neighbours that I should love them [Lit. ‘put my insides to them’]?
see also: asiŋ ‘who (singular)?’

-zįŋziŋ V_Tr Redup
▶ several people carry something hanging from a stick on their shoulders
Reduplication of: -siŋ

-ziri V_Middle
▶ move oneself (used of people), shift one's position or location
Tiziri ti ma tala lele tanga. —Let us (INC) shift over to that area.
Tiziri zin ma tila tikeene mokleene. Pa ŋge tikanan kini zisin. —They moved and went and slept in the garden. For the pigs were eating their food.

-ziriri/-zirri V_Middle Redup
Mi zin ziriri zin ma tila pa zoŋ uunu.
—And they kept moving towards the east.
Ni tomtom zirriŋana. —He is someone who is always moving from one place to another.
see also: -siri ‘move something’
-ziriŋ

V.Tr
- divide up evenly, share out equally

Ni iziriŋ ngereeme ma iroo zin. —She divided up the shrimps among them.

Ziriŋ zin ni ma me toomotila urum tatana. —Divide up the coconuts, [giving] twenty groups of four to each clan.

Ziriŋ zin mok ma zaran laamuru ila urum tatana. —Divide up the taro, [giving] 50 to each clan house.

see also: -rai 'distribute'

- sort, categorise

Ziriŋ ye ma bibip tila kikakana mi munmun tila kikakana. —Sort the fish and [put] the big ones to one side and the little ones to the other side.

-ziriŋriŋ

V_Tr Redup

ziriri

Adv_Pred0&1
- slanted, tilted, at an angle, unlevel

Tebol imbot zirir, izal kat zen. Ise isu ri. Izirir tau. —The table is at an angle, it is not straight yet. Part of it is higher, and part of it is lower. It is tilted.

Kere wiimbi ma izal kat, to korou kiruufu ila. Kokena imbot zirir. Ina ambai som. —Make sure the bearer is truly level and only then hit the nail into it. It would not be good for it to be at an angle.

-ziriŋ

V_Intr
- go down a slope

Zirir pa dogo ma sula, to kam. —Go down the slope and then you (SG) will get it.

To tizirir pa dogo ma tisula, mi twin katkat yok ma timetmeete. —Then they went down the slope, and drowned.

- be at an angle

Zoj mataana izirir ma be isula. —The sun is at an angle and is about to go down.

[=1-4 PM]

-ziriri/-zirri

V.Tr/Middle Redup
- move from one place to another
- wander around

Reduplication of -siri and -ziri

zirkuumbu

N
- scorpion

Sombe zirkuumbu iygala, nako r eyoyoujana biibi. —If a scorpion stings you (SG), then you will experience [Lit. 'see'] a lot of pain.

ziru

Pronoun
- they two, the two of them, both of them (third person dual nominative pronoun)

Ziru matan ipere kek. —The eyes of both of them were opened.

- he with him/ her, she with him/ her, with (third person dual combinatory pronoun)

Motoŋ ila na, aŋre Bob ziru waneem timar. —When I looked, I saw Bob coming with his wife.

-zirziiri

V_Tr Redup
- sweep
- drive away, get rid of

Reduplication of: -siri, -ziiri

zitun

Pronoun
alt. ditun
- themselves
- third person plural reflexive-emphatic pronoun

Kewe kwon pepe. Zitun timar ma tiso, to ambai. —Don’t speak on their behalf. It would be better if they themselves came and spoke.

see also: itu- ‘self’

-zolzol

V.Tr
- hew, hollow out
- open

Reduplication of -sol1, -sol2

-zom

V.Tr
- grope for, feel for something with hands

Nio aŋzom ngereeme/ tuunu ila yok leleene. —I groped for crayfish/ eels in the river.

Zomzom pelpeele tio paso? —Why are you feeling for things inside my basket?
- fondle, caress

Tozom zin moori pa mbeŋ. —We (INC) fondle women at night.

-zomzom

V_Tr Redup
see also: -zorom ‘find by touching, feel for’

zorŋ

N
- sun

Zorŋ ise, mana la. —After the sun has risen, then go.

Zorŋ pok ma ise. —The sun is just coming up.

Zorŋ ikanan yo pa aigule. —The sun was burning me during the day.

Mbulu pakan ko ipet pa zorŋ ma puulu be iwe kilalan. —Some things will happen to the sun and the moon as signs/ portents/ omens.

Ni isan mburu ma isu, be zorŋ ikan mi miiri iteege. —She spread the clothes out for the sun to dry and get some wind/air.

Zorŋ ilas yam ma ambel uraata. —The sun
burned us (EXC) and we kept working hard.

zoŋ palakuutu, aigule palakuutu —midday
zoŋ ilae —after midday (Lit. ‘the sun goes aside’)

zoŋ isula —the sun sets, late afternoon, 
time when the sun is setting
Zoŋ ise ma ila zoŋ isula na aŋkam uraata. 
—From sunrise to sunset, I worked.
Zoŋ ise ma mataana kat. —The sun rose and 
was very hot/intense.
Rou mi zoŋ isula na, manman pwoono 
itozop to lene. —In the afternoon when 
the sun sets, hibiscus flowers drop off.
Zoŋ isula pa abal. —The sun sets towards 
the mountain.
Zoŋ ikiskis men. —It has been a long dry 
season (Lit. ‘the sun keeps holding on’)

zoŋ biibi, zoŋ aras
 ► drought (Lit. ‘big sun descends’)

Iŋgi be zoŋ biibi isu. —A time of drought is 
about to begin.
similar: menneende

zoŋ mataana
 ► disk of the sun
Zoŋ mataana ise. —The disk of the sun 
rose.
Zoŋ mataana imeete, mi zugut biibi izuk 
toono. —The eye of the sun died [during the 
day] and a great darkness covered the land.

► time
Zoŋ mataana ikam piizi? —What time is it? 
(Lit. ‘How much does the eye of the sun 
do?’)

Zoŋ mataana ikam kembei aigule 
palakuutu. —It was around midday.
Zoŋ mataana ikam tel. —It was 3 o’clock.
Zoŋ mataana imolo aigule palakuutu. —It is 
about noon.

► clock, watch, timepiece
Angiimi leŋ zoŋ mataana popoŋana. —I 
bought myself a new watch.

► hot sun
Aiss, zoŋ mataana men. —Wow, the sun is 
very intense, it is very hot.
Koozi, zoŋ mataana pe som. —Today the 
sun is not too hot/bright.

zoŋ uunu
 ► east
Zin timar pa zoŋ uunu. —They came from 
the east.
zin zoŋ uunu kan —the people from the east.

Lele ta imbotmbot la ki zoŋ uunu, zaana 
Eden. —There was a place in the east, its 
name [was] Eden.
zoŋ iyaara
 ► sun shines
Aigule boozo, zoŋ iyaara risa som. —For 
many days, the sun did not shine at all.

lele ta zoŋ isu / lele ta zoŋ izza pa i
 ► east
lele ta zoŋ isula / lele ta zoŋ izulla pa i
 ► west

-mbuk zoŋ mataana pa
 ► magical practice to prevent someone 
from succeeding (in catching fish etc.)
Ni imbuk zoŋ mataana be zin moori 
tila tiri buzur ma som. —He tied the sun’s 
eye [= worked some magic], so that the 
women who are going to look for meat 
will not be successful.

zoŋ biibi, zoŋ aras
 ► drought (Lit. ‘big sun descends’)

Iŋgi be zoŋ biibi isu. —A time of drought is 
about to begin.
similar: menneende

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eye [= worked some magic], so that the 
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will not be successful.
**zoongo-rooroŋanana**
- full set of teeth

*Ni zoŋono puspuzuŋana/* rooroŋanana mi imeete. —His teeth [were still] white [i.e. He had all of his teeth left when he died (==He died at a young age.)]

**zoongo-isir**
- teeth are visible, smile, show one’s teeth

*Me zoŋono izirzir mar pio.* —The dog is showing its teeth at me.

**duubu zoŋo ɲirŋir/ zirzir**
- whitecapped waves in the sea

*Yuugu zoŋon zoŋon (=ka- salundu)*
- young taro sprout/ shoot

**ka-zongoono**
- bad consequence, painful result (often bodily harm, Lit. ‘teeth associated with it’)

*Buza teegegana nau re zoŋono kek!* —Now you (SG) have seen/experienced the painful consequences of holding a knife!

**Amnok su a ma som, mi ni inokno n zooroŋana ta buri ire ka zoongoono.** —We (EXC) kept talking [to her], but she kept on rebelling against [us] so now she is seeing/experiencing the consequences of it. [==She has gotten pregnant].

**kar zoongoono**
- physically strong person

**ke zoongoono**
- forked stick

**ŋgereeme zoongoono**
- pincers of a crab

**zoobo₁**
- ladle, big spoon, dipper

*Munugu, zin kolman tikam mbooro ma iwe zoobo be tizoobo yambon isula mbooro kizin mi tiwir.* —In the past, our (INC) ancestors would take a coconut shell to be a ladle, so they could dip soup into their coconut shell dishes and drink it.

*Kakam lende zoobo sa be tiiniimi yok pa.* —Take a dipper along, so we (INC) can bail out water with it.

**zooogo**
- continue to do something, keep on doing something

**Tizoogo kemŋana men.** —They continued stealing.

**Ni izozoogo mimal men.** —They kept on fighting.

**Ni izozoogo uraata pa woomo men.** —He keeps on working on the garden.

**-zoogo lele**
- play (and make noise)

**Ni izogo lele mete.** —The kids kept playing and making a lot of noise.

**-zogo lele**
- play (and make noise)

**zooro**
- be too much

**Ni izooro sa kini som.** —He claimed the money, but it was not his money.

**Toono tanga, toono kini som. Mi ni izooro pa.** —That land over there is not his land. But he claims it as his own.

**Kini izooro iti.** —There is more food than we (INC) can eat.

**-zorzooro**
- continuously rebel, disobey, resist, push (against)

**Niamru amkeene sala mbalia, mi ni izorzooro yo ma apla apla ma aptop sula toono.** —The two of us (EXC) slept on the bed, and he kept pushing against me until I fell off onto the ground.

**Ni izorzooro ma ila mataana.** —He pushed his way to the front.
Ni izorzooro ma ila imuungu. —He pushed past the others and went to the front [of the group].

similar: -serseere
-parzooro V_Middle
► push each other
Pikin ru tikeene sala mbalia, mi tiparzooro zin. —Two children slept on the bed and pushed each other.

-par(zor)zooro pa V_Intr Redup
► argue about, dispute
Zin tiparzooro pa sua. —They argued about the talk.

(zor)zooroŋa- N_Inal_Stative (Redup)
► stubborn, disobedient, defiant, rebellious, uncooperative
Wal tana, zin zorzooroŋan kat. —Those people, they are very stubborn.

zooroŋana N_Inal_Event
► stubbornness, uncooperativeness, disobedience, rebellion, defiance
Zooroŋana tio pa taman kalŋaana, ta igi aŋse koŋ i. —[It was because] I didn't listen to my father's voice/words, that I now have to suffer the consequences.

see also: -zorom

-zorom V_Tr
► find by touching, grope for, feel for (because of not being able to see properly)
Kolman moori tana izorom taŋga kini. Pa mataana ipis kek. —That old woman groped for her basket. For she is blind.

-zoromrom V_Tr Redup
Ni izoromrom saala be ila. —He tried to feel his way along the road.

Tizoromrom kembei zin wal matan pisŋan i. —They are grooping around like blind people.

see also: -zom ‘grope for, feel for something with one's hands’

-zouzou V_Tr Redup
► grasp, grab, put both arms around
► take hold of, catch,
Reduplication of -sou

-zugutugut V_Intr Redup
► move in darkness, walk when it is starting to get dark

zozo1 N
► leaves that have been used to cover food cooking on hot stones
Tipi tiama, to tiro zozo ma ila lene. —Once we (INC) take the [topmost] hot [cooking] stones off, then we collect the leaves covering the food and they are thrown away.

-zozo/ -zzo2 V_Intr/Tr Redup
► say, speak, talk, tell
Reduplication of -so

-zuan V_Intr
► grow in abundance
Woro dabeeze, iti topo woon go pa. Izuan/Indom ta tiingi mi abal uunu. —The dabeeze vine, we (INC) use it to tie the parts of a canoe together. There is a lot of it growing in swampy areas.
see also: -ndom ‘grow (general term for plants growing’), -tum

zubup N
construction: -pun zubup
► place made muddy by pigs wallowing in it
► wallow in wet, dirty, muddy ground
Zin ge tiun zubup be ipaluumu zin. —The pigs went to wallow in the mud to cool off.

zugut N
► darkness, dark
Uraata imboot, pa igi zugut kek. —The work must be left, because it is now already dark.
Indeeye tana, lele zugut kek. —At that time, it was dark already.
Zugut biibi isu. —There was great darkness.
Zugut izukkaala lele. —Darkness covered the area.
zugut muriini —place of darkness

zugut naana
► spirits associated with darkness

zugut mandaŋ
► very great darkness
-kot zugut
► walk in complete darkness
Nio aŋkot zugut ma aŋsoborou sala ke pataana. —I walked in the dark and stumbled over a log.

-zugutgut V_Intr Redup
► move in darkness, walk when it is starting to get dark

zugut mandiŋ
► very great darkness
-kot zugut
► walk in complete darkness
Nio aŋkot zugut ma aŋsoborou sala ke pataana. —I walked in the dark and stumbled over a log.

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-zugutgut V_Intr Redup
► move in darkness, walk when it is starting to get dark
Re u. Pa kosa izugutgut ma ima na! —Look out. For there is something walking toward you in the darkness!
Iŋge izugutgut ma ila. —A pig walked away in the darkness.

**mata-zugutgut**
- not seeing well, have poor vision (Lit. ‘eye getting dark’)

*Motoŋ zugutgut. Irao ayre buk ma aŋpaata som.* —My vision is poor. I can’t see well enough to read the book.
- feeling faint, about to faint (because of hunger, pain, etc.)

*Ni peteli ma mataana zugutgut.* —He was hungry and about to faint.

*Mburon imap ma motoŋ zugutgut.* —My strength is failing and I am feeling faint.

**-zugzuk** V_Tr Redup
- point to someone, shrug
- blame, suspect, accuse

Reduplication of **-suk**

**-zuk** V_Tr
- wrap, cover with leaves (used of sago, betel peppers, *galip* nuts, crayfish etc)

*Nio aŋzuk peege pizin Koobo.* —I wrapped up some betel peppers for the inner island people.
- cover

*Ni izuk mataana pa kawaala.* —She covered her face with a piece of cloth.

*You ka koi biibi izuk lele.* —A lot of smoke covered the area.

*Zugut biibi izuk toono.* —A great darkness covered the land.

*Miiro tiene izuk abal ma sik.* —A cloud completely covered the mountain.

**-zugzuk** V_Tr

*Miiro tiene izugzuk re uunu ri.* —Clouds [covered]/ [built up in] the area towards the southeast a bit.

**zukŋa-N_Inal_Stative**
- covered, wrapped

*Tikam koŋ meene zukŋa ta.* —They gave me a wrapped bundle of sago.

*Kam narabu zukŋa tel sa imar be aŋkam pizin.* —Give me three wrapped up bundles of tapioca bread to give to them.
- concealed

*Koroŋ zukŋa, inako kaimer tipeeze ma borok su lene.* —Covered/ Concealed things, later they will be opened and completely exposed.

**zuŋzuŋ** V_Intr/Tr
- ask (someone for something)
- worship, pray
Reduplication of -sun

**zuru**

- **N**
  - scraping shell (used for scraping coconut, made of a pearl shell with teeth filed into it)
  - *Kam zuru ku imar ma aŋno ni.* —Bring me your scraping shell, and I will scrape some coconut.

- **N_inal**
  - lip, protruding part
  - *Matan mburnbur mi tiŋa zurun.* —They were jealous and bit their lips in anger.

- **V_tr**
  - lift up and carry in one's arms, pick up and carry on one's arms
  - *Reduplication of -suru*

- **V_intr/tr**
  - be washed away, be carried away
  - *Reduplication of -sur*

- **V_tr**
  - put a magical spell on someone, undo a magical spell, magically influence
  - *Sombe wal ki moori ti yok som kat, inako tikam naborou kizin sa ma tizuurke moori tana leeleene mi leeleene imili mini mi imborene. Irao iwoolo tomooto tana som.*
    - If the woman's family really do not agree [to a proposed marriage], then they will do some of their magic and magically divert the woman's feelings [away from the man], so that she no longer likes him, and then the marriage won't happen. She is not going to marry that man.

- **V_tr**
  - move something by sliding it a bit further, slide/push away, push aside
  - *Nio aŋzuuru mburu tio ma ila ŋana.*
    - I pushed my things a bit further away.
  - *Zin timar ma tizuurke pat biibi tana ilae pa yok kwoono.*
    - They came and slid that large stone aside from the mouth of the well.

- **V_tr_redup**
  - taste good (Lit. 'slides one's neck')
  - *Kini mbuyeene izuurke ngurende ma ambai.*
    - The oil/fat of the food really tastes good to us (INC).

- **V_tr_redup**
  - push with effort, manage to push, push off a boat from the shore
  - *Puzuuru woongo ma isula ŋana ri.* —Push the canoe down a bit.
  - *Ni ipuzuuru woongo ma ipera ŋana ri.* —He pushed off the canoe from the shore and went out a bit in the sea.
zuzu-

- kelzuuru  
  ▶ push something down into the water  
  *Keke*lzuzuuru woongo isula. —Push the canoe down into the water.

- muzuuru  
  ▶ slide down by itself, be loose and therefore move  
  ▶ draw back, recede, go down [of sea level]

**Zuzu-**  
▶ breast  
*Bamla imeete na, nio zuzuŋ ise kek.*  
—When Bamler died, I was already a teenage girl. [Lit. ‘My breasts had risen/appeared.’]

**Zuzu-uunu imbukmbuk**  
*Ni zuzu uunu imbukmbuk ma ise kek.* —Her breasts are just starting to grow. [used of young girls approaching puberty]

**Zuzu-ingainga**  
▶ breasts are just starting to grow

**Zuzu-itingeeme**  
▶ breast have grown large, but the girl is not ready for marriage yet  
*def. zuzuunu iwe biibi, tamen irao iwoolo zen.*

**Zuzu-igaiga**  
▶ appearance of breasts of girls that are about 16-18 years old and getting close to marriageable age  
*Moors taŋga zuzuunu igaiga kek, kolouŋana be iwoolo.* —That girl’s breasts are large enough that she will soon be ready to marry.

**Zuzu-ipolpol**  
▶ state of breasts of women who are ready for marriage [Lit. ‘breasts are collapsing’]  
*Ni irao pa ula, pa zuzuunu ipolpol kek.* —She is ready to marry, for her breasts have fallen.

**Zuzu-indandaŋ**  
▶ breasts that are swollen and firm, like those of pregnant woman and nursing mothers  
*Moors taŋga zuzuunu indandaŋ kat. Ko kopoono?* —That woman’s breasts look very firm and swollen. Could she be pregnant?

**Zuzu-tukuugu**  
▶ breasts have fallen down completely [used of older women]

**Zuzu-ilondo**  
▶ filariasis sickness in a breast

-zuzu/-zzu  
▶ come down, descend, go down (moving toward the speaker)  
Reduplication of: -su

**Zwar**  
▶ slow in doing things, waste time, keep others waiting, not hurry  
*Ni izwar pa uraata.* —He is slow in his work.  
*To taŋga izwar paso?* —Why is that guy so slow?  
similar: -nauna

-zweze/ -zzwe  
▶ disclose, divulge, reveal (something secret)  
Reduplication of -swe

**Zwor**  
▶ shell type, clam shell (large, found in the deep sea, used for feeding animals)  
*Zwor na, zin nge tikanan kini ila.* —Large clam shells, the pigs eat from [them].  
*Tana ikot zwor mi nge tipe.* —So he hit the clam shell [to make a noise and call his pigs for feeding], and the pigs came.  
*Tikota ppm zwor ma tikan leleene kokoujana, ma tipo la ke be iwe nakabasi be titaara ke pa.* —They break the clam shell open and eat the white inner part [i.e. the clam creature], and then tie a stick to it [the shell], so it can become an axe to use for chopping wood.
add firewood to a fire
add, give, do more — -kam gegeene pa
additional — tomen
additional something, extra — gegeene
additional items accompanying a slaughtered pig — marwaanga
adept — nama- mbeezepa-
adequate — -rao
administrator — -mboro, -kam peeze pa
administer — -pazal, -tut
admonishment — sua pazalŋana, sua tutŋana
adolescent — kaibiŋa-, nangag
adopt, adopted — -ut, utŋa-
adorn, make nice — -pengeeeze, -pakaibiim
adult — kolman, tomtom
adult (fertile age, working age) — kaibiim, kaibiŋa-
advance — -poloondo
advantage, rush/try to take advantage — -serseere
adversary, enemy — ka- koi
advice, give advice — -pombol, -sophe, -maata kwo-, -tut
adze (used for shaping timber) — manaaba
affect in a bad way — -pun
affect strongly — -ngal lele-
allegion — -gasiŋsiŋ mata -
afraid (to be a. for one's life) — -kakuma
afraid of heights — -kaka
afraid to do something — -moriri, -leele
afraid, feel afraid — kuli- imoto, -moto
afraid (not be afraid) — -lele som, -nin kosa som, lele- imet pa
afraid, make afraid — -pamoto
after, behind, then — makij to, ndeme-, to
after a short while — -molo som to, rimen to
aftereffect, consequence — ka- jonoono, ka- zoŋono, tojana, toyaŋana
after midday — zoŋ ilae
after that — tona
after, go after — -keto, -renea
afternoon (time around 5-6 PM) — rourou/ rorou/ rrou/ rou, mbia seleenjeenge
afternoon (late), evening — rou biibi, rou ka lele
afterwards — kaimer
again — mini, meen
again and again — tapaara
against, go against — -kunyaara, -rambuuzu, -seebe, -selaala
age, years — ka- ndaama, yoaara
age suitable for marriage — rungu- irao pa ula, swo- ki ula
age when a child is able to recognise surroundings, remember — mata- imbo
aggravate — -patuntun lele-, -kuru lele-, -pasinsiy mata-
aggressive — -tiro- ise, -kam tiro-
aghast (and therefore unable to swallow one's spittle) — ńgelbuk ikam
agitated, churning (water) — belutŋa-
agitator to start fighting — -kam kumbu-
agitator — tomtom kerekenaŋa-
agree, be of same mind — -yok pa, -lup lele-, ngar raraate
agree to, consent to — -yok pa, -mbuk sua pa, ute- se pa, ute- kat pa
agree, yes, “I agree with you in that” Intj. — E!, Soo-om!, Takenal!, Ta tina!
agree unthinkingly — kwo- iyokyok pa sorok
agreeeable — lele- tamenŋa
agreement, promise — sua mbukŋana
Ah! — Waiss!, A ra, A raav!
Ah! (expresses adoration) Intj. — A!
Ah at last! (expresses relief) Intj. — Ulei!
air, weather — lele
air, wind — miiri
ajar — -maŋaŋ
alarmed (become alarmed at) — - kopo- ikum keu, kete-ikum keŋ, -seŋeeŋe
alarmed and distressed because of something bad happening in the village — kar kopo- isoloogo
alcoholic drink — yok mbolŋana
alert, be alert — mata- ise, mata- ingal itu-
algae (green, slimy growth on trees and stones) — lum
alive — kalaŋa-, mata- iyaryaara, matmaataŋa-
alive, make alive — -payaara
all — lup, -map, munjaana men, ta boozomen, iwal, karkari ta boozomen
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>all do together</th>
<th>appointed time</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all do together</td>
<td>— baram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all join in (with no one left out)</td>
<td>— wat se tuunu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all kinds of evil</td>
<td>— mbulu bozboozo, ñgar bozboozo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all kinds of nameless little things</td>
<td>— ñgirokgnigorok, koron sorok sorok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all-powerful</td>
<td>— mbura- keskeenzeña</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alone</td>
<td>— itu- tamen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alone (having no relatives nearby)</td>
<td>— zimelña-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>already</td>
<td>— kek, ket, kozokek, go, o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alter, change, distort (what has been said)</td>
<td>— pingis sua, -peleembe sua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amazed</td>
<td>— kwo- itaanda pa, -ña nama- pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambush</td>
<td>— saanja, -zaanjaaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amend, abandon (bad behaviour)</td>
<td>— bazirij</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amnion</td>
<td>— yok kwoono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amongst, midst</td>
<td>— mazwa-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amputated, leftover stump of a body part</td>
<td>— tuttu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestors</td>
<td>— u- bizin, tumbu- bizin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestral beginning</td>
<td>— u- ancestry (common a.), blood — sij tamen, keembe uunu ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anchor</td>
<td>— pat ta ikiswoongo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancient, very old</td>
<td>— alinggumoranja-, alija-, alok kekja-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>— mi, ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and ... will</td>
<td>— mi ko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and after that ... then will</td>
<td>— mana ko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and after that will..., and then will...</td>
<td>— tonabe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and if</td>
<td>— miso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and so</td>
<td>— tabe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and so, back to the story (resumes the main event line of a story after a digression)</td>
<td>— tana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and that is why, therefore</td>
<td>— tana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and then</td>
<td>— mibe, tona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and then... will</td>
<td>— mako</td>
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<tr>
<td>and yet, but, however</td>
<td>— tamen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anaesthetize, make unconscious</td>
<td>— pametmeete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angel</td>
<td>— aŋela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anger, wrath</td>
<td>— kete malmañana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angered easily</td>
<td>— kete- malmañana, lele- tataja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angle, at an angle</td>
<td>— sukuundu, -terre, -zirir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry</td>
<td>— kete- malmal, ni- puliiizi pa, kete- ipakpak, kete- ibayou, -ña zuru-, zuru- imbuk, ni- sanaana pa, mata- putuunu pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry, make angry</td>
<td>— pamalmal kete-, -pamalmal lele-, -pas kete-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animal protein, meat, game</td>
<td>— buzur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animal, domestic 4-legged animal, general term</td>
<td>— mbili, koron koro kara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animals (wild)</td>
<td>— buzur, koron su kara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animosity, enmity</td>
<td>— koi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ankle</td>
<td>— kumbu- wenge mbukuunu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anklet, decoration</td>
<td>— mbelele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annihilate, destroy</td>
<td>— kas, -pambiriizi, -reege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>announce</td>
<td>— sotaara, -soyaara, -peeza sua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>announce something new</td>
<td>— pityaara kao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>announcement</td>
<td>— sua sotaaraayana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>announcer in the village</td>
<td>— sojaą</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annoy</td>
<td>— mbuuulu, -pagesges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annoyed</td>
<td>— gesgesja-, ni- gesges pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annoyed at having to listen to something</td>
<td>— talja- gesges pa, talja- (i)yoyoy pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>another (one)</td>
<td>— toro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>another, additional</td>
<td>— tomen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer</td>
<td>— -pekel kalja-, -pekel kwo-, -pekel sua, pekelŋana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer ‘yes’ (by nodding)</td>
<td>— tur la</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant (see Semantic Fields list)</td>
<td>— neeze, moolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antennae of insect, crayfish</td>
<td>— kulkulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anticipate, hope, wait for</td>
<td>— -ur mata- pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anxiety</td>
<td>— ñgingtura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anxious</td>
<td>— -kam ñgar boozo, kopo- rru, lele- imbukbuk (pa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anxious, have ‘butterflies’ in one’s stomach</td>
<td>— kopo- kutkut, kete- kutkut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anxious, hurry because of anxiety</td>
<td>— kete- pitpit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anxious, make someone anxious</td>
<td>— -parru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any (non-specific)</td>
<td>— sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anything, something</td>
<td>— kosa, kosa sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apart</td>
<td>— verb + ndel, -mbot ndel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apostle, sent one</td>
<td>— ñgoŋana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appeal (for mercy)</td>
<td>— pamunjai lele-, -so sua muñaiñana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appear</td>
<td>— pet, -per, pok, -se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appear suddenly</td>
<td>— borok + motion verb, ber + motion verb, -sebogo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appear to be</td>
<td>— rugu- kembei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appearance</td>
<td>— mata-, rugu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appease</td>
<td>— -palumu lele-, -urpe lele-, -patoron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appoint</td>
<td>— -ur pa uraata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appointed time, appointment, make an appointment</td>
<td>— nol, -ur nol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
apportion (done to food items) — -rai, -kam
apportion food unevenly — -petengis kini
apportion out, distribute (land) — -pemet toono
appraise, evaluate — mata- ito, -tiiri
approach — -garau, -la kolouŋana, -koŋuru, -paŋuru
appropriate — -top la, -ndeeye
approval (Well done!) Intj. — A barau!, Yoo!, Yo barau!, Aa lagoi!, A ina so!, Yo!, A ina buri!
approve, accept — -yok pa
approximately — kembei, irao
April — Ayo busaana / Karatete
area — lele, toono
area above eyes — mata- koraana
area above, top of — kora-
area behind houses — lombuleene
area between eyes and nose — mata- uunu
area close to earlobe — talŋa- uunu
area located in a seawards direction from the speaker — ndapet
area located in an inland direction from the speaker — ndalea
area near a fire — you uunu
area or time with a particular purpose — leene (mokleene, uraata leene)
area that is uncut or overgrown — su
area where a pig net is set up to catch pigs — pusou lene
area where the flat land along a beach ends and the ground level starts to rise sharply — nonor ka se
area which is ready for gardening after having been burnt off — kuma
area without any food or water (rare word) — mbulekeŋa-, mbinaareŋa-
area above eyes — mata- koraana
area above, top of — kora-
area behind houses — lombuleene
area between eyes and nose — mata- uunu
area close to earlobe — talŋa- uunu
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area without any food or water (rare word) — mbulekeŋa-, mbinaareŋa-
area palm, betel-nut — mbu, mbolkai
argue — -zooro, -parzooro pa, -ŋooŋo, -seebe kao, -seebe kaiwo, -kam kao, -parŋgamaara, -padaa sua, -parkam sua
argument — kao
argumentative — kaaŋa-, zooroŋa-
arm bone — peeŋge
arm, hand — nama-, nama- lwoono
armband/ armlet types — wolwol, lokoloko, ŋgeeme, kiri
armlet, mark of grief (woven) — mbulele, woŋwong, kuukuugu
armpit — bege-
arm span — re, reo
army — wal zaaba kan, malmal kan
around, approximately — kembei, irao
around, go around something in order to get past it — -pasal
around, go around something, surround — -liu, -koliu, -papiliu, -tatiliu, -sasilu
arouse — -patuntun lele-, -pei kete-, -pese
aroused, enthusiastic, interested in — -kte-
tise pa, ni- ise pa
arraign, take to court — -pamender
arrange — -urpe
arrange a away — -ur/ -urpe zaala pa, -pasal zaala pa
arrange a net (in order to catch pigs or fish) — -raara pu
arrange a time for meeting — -ur nol, -mbuk
arrange in a straight line — -parooro
arrange one’s clothes modestly — -ŋgaranjaala
arrange things, line up, stack up — -ŋgas
arrest — karau lae pa, -kis, -teege
arrive — -pet, -pera, -mar
arrive at the beach touching it, land — -korok lela, sorlela
arrow — peene lutuunu, kaara niini
art design — kon patwen, mos
artery — ura-
as, like — ke, kei, kembei
as, while, whereas — mi
as far up/ down as, as far as — konŋ sala, tuŋ + la, sala, sula
as for — ina, na
as well — tomini, tomeen
ascend — -sala, -se
ashamed — ka- miaŋ, kuli- ikam miaŋ
ashes (white) — kokou, you ka kokou
ashes that fall from volcano, a burning piece of wood — you gubuunu
aside, go aside, move aside — -lae, -laŋgis
ask a question — -wi
ask someone for something, beg — -sun, -sunzun
ask a rhetorical question, ask stupid questions — -wi kankaana
ask continuously for — -paseepee
ask forcefully, harshly — -wi sasaara
ask spirit beings to do bad to someone — -sun sosor
ask in order to hear well — -wipe
ask many people about something — -wi kankaana
ask one person repeatedly — -wisesew
ask, keep asking someone for something — -tanjoro
asleep (fall asleep) — kwo- pot, -keene, -tur
assassinate — -punke, -teegge siŋ
assault — -teegge zaaba pa
assemble — -lup, -mokor
assign a price to — -ur kadoono
assign a task/job to someone — -ur uraata + motion verb + nama-
assign blame to — -ur uunu ise / imar
assign importance or significance to something — pataŋa- ise
assign portions of land — -pemetoono
assign, reserve for — -roogo, -ur pa
assist, help — -ulu, -lae ki, -mender pa, -ur nama- pa, -kam kete-, -we silou pa
assistance — nama-, ulaŋa, uulugana
assistant — silou
associate with — -gaaba, -lup raama, -garaurau
associate with each other — -pargarau, -parlup
associated with — ka-, ki
associates — waal ki, bizin, nangaj ki, wae-bizin, gaabajar-

asthma, shortness of breath — yanyaarajana
astonished — kwo- itaanda, -ŋa nama, -murur pa
astray, go astray, get lost — -pajoopo pa zaala, -santsaj (pa zaala)
at — ki, pa, ila, imar, ima, isu, ise, isula, isala, isama, isuma
at first — mata popoject
atone for sin — -reege sanaana, -mus sanaana
atonement — sanaana urpeŋana, sanaana reegena
attach, be attached to — -pasekap, -sekap
attach something to something flat, put onto, join together — -papkak
attach tightly, tighten — -riibi, -daada
attack — -mangapa, -kamyara, -teegge zaaba pa
attack and scatter — -mangayara
attack verbally — -kwo- ipun, -kam sua, -ŋa
attempt, try — -tomo, -laaja ten
attention getter (‘Listen to me’) — O!
attention, get someone’s attention — -kam mata-
attention, pay attention — mata- ila pa

attract — -kam kete-, -kam lele-, -kam mata-, -keene, -palpaala mata-, -mban
attractive — kaibiim, atektekja-, mbuyeeneŋa-
attractive, make something attractive — -pakaibiim
attractiveness — kaibiim
August — Aigere / Man mbuleena mamaaza
aunt — na-, na- musaana
authority, have authority, authorized for, be under someone’s authority — za- pa, -mbot la (kopo-) mbarma-, -mbot la nama-
avenge — -pokot, -ur kadoono pa
avert — -pigis
avert one’s eyes, avoid looking at someone — mata- isukuundu/ isutuundu, -pigis mata- pa, -turke mata-, -mbot la nama-
avoid, fear something — -papolare
avoid someone — -mbot molo pa, -we seryaŋ
avoid someone (because of respect, fear, shyness) — -pok pa, mata- koikoi pa
avoid something by moving aside — -langujal, -pigis
avoid, make someone to avoid something — -papolare
awake — mata- ambai, mata- ikam pak, -pol, -keeneakaal mata- som-, -pamala
aware — -kilaala, mata- -ŋgal, -mbot mat pa, -kanamaala, -reki, -ute
aware of surroundings (of child) — mata-imbol
aware, feel — -yamaana
away, go away — -la le-, -pera
away, go away secretly — -keut
away (run away, escape from some problem) — -ko pa, -koki itu-, -kunkat
away, stay away from — -mbot molo pa
axe — nakabasi
axe that is blunt — nogo

babble — kwo- pereu pereu, kwo- perper sorok
baby — atuk, tutuk, pikin siŋsiŋŋana, pikin musaari
baby teeth — zoŋo- tui kana
baby-sit — -kam peŋ pa
babysitter (regular) — peŋ tuunu
back, backside — ndeme-
back and forth, up and down — su ma -se, -zzu ma -zze
back of leg — kumbu- mazana
back of the ankle — kumbu- dibini
back of the hand — nama- ndemeene
back of the neck — ka- bolboolo
back of the neck where hair ends — leke-
back off — sek ma -miili
back part of a canoe, boat, or other vehicle — mbuleene
back part of the head — ŋuzu-
back to front (change) — -pabeleu
back up someone, stand up for — -mender pa
backbone, spine — ka- mooto, ndeme- kiini
bad — sananŋa-, kalaan(a) som, bakaiŋa-
bad (become bad, go bad) — -saana, -zanzaana
bad hunter — napumon
bad place, hell — kar sanaana
bad spirit, evil spirit — bubuŋana sananŋa-
bad language, profanity — sua sananŋana, sua sosor, kombol
bad trait — napis
bad way, village is in bad way — kar kopoono isoooloongo
badger, force, pester — -ŋgomajmanj, -magmanj, -paseegreej, -pasepeele, -pazonoogo
bad-tasting — baiŋa-, pakpakja-
bag (classifier for coral lime) — momo
bail out (water) — -niimi, -zoobo
bail out (of jail), pull out — -weene
bait — mban
baked goods made of flour — palawa
balance oneself — -pamarra itu-
bald — sipirja-, ute- sipir, ute- mbooro
ball — sapup
ball (loan from English) — mbal
bamboo types: — kaukau, ko, pul, korobu, somsom
ban, put a taboo on — -potom, -ŋgalsek
ban (for ceremonial reasons) — ŋgalseki
banana (general term) — pin
banana (wild) — pinpin
banana bug — mbule bogboogojana, pin sabene, pin zabebe
banana leaf (dry) — pin zabeene, ruunu mazozojana
bandage — -po
banded, striped — balutja-
bandicoot — moozo, moonzo
bandoleer (long string, made of seashells) — natabu
bang shut — kolok
banging sound — kolonj kolonj
bank — ruumu pat kana
bank (of a river) — yok kezeene
baptise — -kam yok, -kam yok pa
bargainer, businessman — roukeeli ka tomtom
bargaining, business — mburoojo
bark (of a tree) — ke kuli-
bark (of dogs) — -kukuk
barnacles, small shells attached to driftwood and bottoms of boats — lonjien
barren, unable to have children — kopo-
somja-, pepe somja-
barrier, set up a barrier to keep something from moving — -ŋgat, -ŋgat
barrier, make a barrier around something — -didiakaala
barter, exchange goods, do business, trade — -kam mburoojo, roukeeli, mbalpuni
base (=Tok Pisin as) — u-
basket (made of cane, New Britain design) — tiigi
basket types (made of coconut leaves) — kiri, kapalaana, meene sinj, nakaral, ŋgamar, pelpeeje, ŋgomsaaba, taanga, saaga, nasaka
bastard (illegitimate child, born out of wedlock) — tam- somja-
bay — mbia, mbaia
bathe, bathing — -we, wegana
batten (long pieces of wood to which roofing is attached) — piliti
bawdy, immodest — naikikiŋa-, salasaalg-
bawl out — -ŋa, -ŋasasaara, -yes, -yespokpok
bay — maata, toono lumbuunu, ilele lumbuunu
be — -mbot
be aware of limited time or resources — -reki
be in abundance, a lot of (used of small objects, nuts, also of money) — -mozooro
be in process of doing something — -urur be, -kamam be
| **be, sit close together**<br>— -ŋeeŋe, -mbutul la mbata, -sekap |
| **beach**<br>sousou, peende, piindi, tai uunu |
| **beads**<br>kapimolo |
| **beam (main beam) at the top ridge of a roof**<br>— nkur |
| **bear fruit, produce**<br>-piyooto ŋonoono, -ur ŋonoono, -pu |
| **bear in mind**<br>-ur se ndomo-, -po se mata-/ ndomo-, -leŋkis |
| **bear the penalty of wrongdoing/sin**<br>-baada ka kadoono, pataŋana ise ki, yeeleŋana/ ka- ŋgeelŋaan/ ka- mbaara ise ki |
| **bear witness to**<br>-pombol sua pa |
| **bearer, bearing timber in house construction**<br>— wiimbi |
| **beat, hit**<br>-pun, -unun |
| **beat against, hit against, run into**<br>-porou sala, -soboru sala |
| **beat in a race, win**<br>bongzalut, -lip (pa) |
| **beating, pulsating**<br>-kam kutkut |
| **beautiful**<br>-mata- iŋgeeze, kaibiim, -atektekŋa-
| **beautify**<br>-peŋgeeze, -pakaibiim |
| **beauty**<br>kaibiim |
| **because**<br>-pa, paso |
| **because of that (reason-result)**<br>tana |
| **because of someone, for the sake of someone something happens**<br>-ndomo- pa |
| **because of that**<br>takena (ta) |
| **bêche-de-mer, sea cucumber** (see Semantic Fields)<br>tut |
| **beckon to come**<br>-koolo |
| **become**<br>-we |
| **become a cause of separation, obstacle**<br>-we mbukuunu pa |
| **become excited, feel good**<br>-n- ise |
| **become someone’s possession**<br>-we le- |
| **bed, place where one sleeps**<br>mbalia, muri-
| **bedbug**<br>bigil naana |
| **beer**<br>yok mboljana |
| **beeswax**<br>bigil ŋonoono |
| **beetle (big, black)**<br>mbuuru |
| **before**<br>mana, mungu, zen mi... |
| **before, go before**<br>-muungu |
| **beg**<br>-suŋ, -taŋroro |
| **begin to speak**<br>kwo- ikaaga |
| **begin with**<br>-pumuungu |
| **beginning**<br>mataana, mata popoten, u-
| **behalf of (do on behalf of)**<br>-we kwo-, -kam rungu-, -giibi pa ndomo-
| **behave disrespectfully towards**<br>-peŋeu |
| **behave in a respectful manner**<br>le- ŋger pa, -pou, -miaŋkaala |
| **behave in a way which shows one is upset**<br>-ŋu, -ur ŋgis pa |
| **behave in certain way**<br>-kam mbulu |
| **behaviour (normal, characteristic)**<br>mbulu, ŋgolo |
| **behaviour that is to be followed, example**<br>— kumbu- tuunu |
| **behind**<br>ndeme-, kaimer |
| **belief, faith**<br>urlaŋana |
| **believe**<br>-urla ki, -ur lele- ila ki |
| **believe and act accordingly**<br>-kan la sua, -kan mar sua |
| **believers**<br>wal urlaŋan, wal ki Krisi |
| **belittle, despise, have contempt for, look down on**<br>-pasom, mata- pasom, kwo-
| **belonging to**<br>le-, ka-
| **below**<br>meleebe |
| **below, really far below**<br>— meleebra |
| **belt**<br>— pus |
| **bench**<br>mbalia, paŋ |
| **bend**<br>-liibi, -lek, -miliibi |
| **bend (make bent)**<br>-kunkun, -pakunkun |
| **bend (with effort)**<br>-pliliibi |
| **bend and break off**<br>-seboogo |
| **bend by pulling down**<br>-ya |
| **bend down**<br>-turuunu |
| **bend down in order to avoid something**<br>-raaba |
| **bend down, sag down**<br>-ndu |
| **bend into a hook shape**<br>-pakoleege |
| **bend over**<br>-tuundu |
| **bend down by pulling**<br>-ya |
| **bent, curved**<br>-keeb, keebeŋa-, -koogo, -koogoa-, -liibi, liibiŋa, kunkunŋa, keloogoŋa-
| **beseech, ask for**<br>-taŋroro, -suŋ |
| **beside**<br>zilŋa- uunu |
| **betel-pepper**<br>peege |
| **betel-pepper and lime**<br>pangasŋana |
betel-nut, areca nut — mbu, mbolka
betel-nut, things needed for chewing (=betel-nut, betel pepper, and lime) — siŋi
between — mazwa-, mbasaŋa-
between the beginning and the end, in the middle — lwoono
between, go between — -udut
beware of — -re, mata- īngal itu-, mata- se
bewildered, confuse, mix up — -kus
bewildered, confused — mata- mburri, -kankaanąŋa-, talliŋa-
beyond, go beyond/ over — -molo
biceps — peeŋge
big — biibi, bibip (PL), biibiŋa-, tumŋa-
big (become big) — -we biibi, -tum
big (bigger than) — -wok-
big (having a large volume, used of baskets) — madabaanaŋa-
big (unusually big) — mata- swaalaŋana
big and loose — -ŋgolongolong
big and round — -puŋpuŋ
bigger one of a set — naana
biggish, somewhat big — biibiŋa-
bird (generic) — man
bird of prey — man mboŋ
birth, give birth — -peebe, -kam tomtom
birthplace — lele ta pese- isula pa na
bislama, sea cucumber (see Semantic Fields) — tut
bit, a bit — ri, rimen, ŋana
bit, part — korōŋŋa-, kimbiŋa-
bite — -kan, -ŋa, -pit
bite and hold on to — -ŋakiskis
bite in half — -ŋgorut
bite off, bite to test — -ŋit
bite one’s lip (indicates anger) — -karrut
blow away — -wilaala, -palaklak, -pirie, -wike
blow in the wind — -kalkal
blow inside (used of rain) — -ŋaara
black-skinned (used of Bougainville people, whose skins are very dark) — aigap
black with clouds (used of the sky) — -palakoiko-, -tungap
black colour, charcoal, ink — koskoozo
bladder — pot
bladder — mataana
blame — -suk suə, -ŋal suə, -rik suə, -ur uunu ise/ imar
blame someone else — -pusuk suə ila ki
bland — guma, kaskasaŋa-
blarney, empty talk — napapos
blaspheme — -pasaana suə pa, -pasaana za-, -pasaana uru-, -piri suə sananŋa- pa
blazing (fire) — -bibil, πiririria-
bleed — siŋ ikam, siŋ ireere, siŋ ipurri
bleeding and oozing skin — -matata
bleed internally (+ blood clotting) — -siŋ idaabakaal-
bless — -kampe, -pombol
blessed — kampeŋa ki Merere imbot se ki
blessing — kampeŋa, pombolŋana
blind — mata- ipis, mata- pisŋa-
blinded by something bright — mata- ikullu
blink one’s eyes — mata- kolom
blinking, twinkling — -kam pirik pirik
bliss — salem
blistered — -berebere (Marile form)
blistered — -supup, pokpok
bloated, swollen — -putput, -kerkeere, -wokwok, wokwokŋa-
block — -pakaala, -pakaala zaala pa, -pumun zaala, -sekaala, -didikaala
block flowing water, current — -peene yok, -peenakaala
block the way by sleeping near something — -keenakaala
blocked stomach (causing constipation) — -karakaala kopo-
blood — siŋ, siŋi-
blood bubbling out — siŋ ipurri
blood clotting inside body — siŋ idaabakaal-
blood is flowing — siŋ iloondo
blood on one’s hands — -tege siŋ pa
blood relative — toŋmatiziŋ, keembe uunu tamen, siŋ tamen
blood vessel, vein — ura-
bloody — siŋŋa-
bloom — -ruŋ, -kun kandaara
blow away — -wilala, -palaklak, -pirie, -wike
blow in the wind — -kalkal
blow inside (used of rain) — -ŋaara
blow off with force — -pasaaba
blow on — -wi
blow on strongly — -wisasaara
blow one's nose — -purgu
blow out from mouth — -pures
blow something back and forth — -pamirri
blowfish — ndok
blue (bright blue) — keskeezenia-
bluff — -paka
blunt (dull) — mata- pambu-kaala, mata
somja-, ndutja-, ngumgumja-
blunt, direct, forthright talker (with anger) — kwo- keteketeja-,
so kat la mata-
blunt, make blunt (by filing incorrectly) — -deede
blurry-eyed — mata- koborbooro
board a ship, go aboard — -se wooongo, keŋ
-se/-sala wooongo
board off an opening — -punkaala
boast, brag, show off — -kam ni-, -pakur itu-
boat, canoe — wooongo
bodily product, excretion — mbunj-
body — ni-, ŋono-, kuli-
body, part of the body that experiences physical sensations — ni-
bogged down, sink down — -dubup
boil under arm — mbakerker
boil, abscess — mbetengal
boil over, boil up, bubble up — buk ma ise
boil, cook in water — -noi
bone — tiro-
bone marrow of the spinal cord — tembel
boom, thudding noise — -kam kuŋ
border, boundary — kambasa, mbut, ŋgalaŋ,
pi, seŋgaaŋa
bountiful in food — kiniŋa-
bow (bow and arrow) — peene naana, peene
kaara
bow (front of a canoe) — peene naana, peene
kaara
bow down, kneel down — -woongo mataba,
woono ndomoono
bow one's head — -tuuntu
bowlstring — palam, peene ka palam
box, coffin — koror
boy — pikin tomooto, nangay
boys who have just been circumcised — molku
brace — silou
brackish water — kuruk
brag — -pakur itu-, -widit itu- uru-, -kam
napala
brag and challenge someone to a fight — -kam ni-
bray — -perek
braid — -perek
braid, tie together (leaves, rope) — -mbat
brain — ŋgora, ŋgora-
brainy, smart — ka- ŋgar biibi, ŋgarra-
branch, divide — -boogo, -bogboogo
branch, fork (of a tree, river, road) — (ke,
yok, zaala) nama-
branch, sprout, put out new branch —
salundu, -salundu
brave, not afraid of consequences — -zem
itu-, lele- met pa, -nin kosa som,
-kunyaara, -ye kuli-
branch, fruit (of a tree, river, road) — -salundu,
-salundu
bread (white bread) — pir, (m)beret
bread made with coconut and tapioca —
narabu
breadfruit seed — kun ka kiliizi
breadfruit tree — kun
breath — babaya-
brake — ber, -borok, -mapaala, -met,
-mureege, -pol
break a law — -mołu tutu
break a promise/ contract — -reeg su
mbukjana
break and split in half by striking — -roupaala
break by bending — -bokat
break by biting — -ŋgorpaala
break by hitting — -kot, -kotpaala
break by pulling (like rope) — -yatut

bottomless, baseless — usomjana
bounce — -kelpaaara
bounce back, off — -sirpo, -serpo
boundary — kambasa, mbut, ŋgalaj, pi,
seŋgaŋa
bountiful in food — kiniŋa-
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break by biting — -ŋgorpaala
break by hitting — -kot, -kotpaala
break by pulling (like rope) — -yatut
break by tearing — raaza
break by throwing — petepaala
break down, destroy — reege, yasureege
break in half — kotaala, peete
break in the middle, break in two — pol
break into crumbs — mumu, kinmumu
break into halves — supaala
break into pieces — te, yapaala
break long things into pieces — petekat
break into pieces (using stone) — kot, kotyaara
break into pieces with one's fingers — kinpaala, kinmumu
break nuts and heap them together — kotegege
break off — bokat, boogo, ke, seboogo, seebe, pameke, pit, yaseebe
break off, come loose — kam pok
break off a relationship — map pa, yembut
break off by bending — boogo, seboogo
break off one thing out of a bunch — pit
break off something from its base — kat
break/ cut off completely — (ma) put
break open (chick coming out of its egg) — kotaala
break open making a sound — kam kak
break or cut using a sharp stick or knife — kelpaala
break someone's bone — petekat tiro-
break something accidentally — pamaapaala
break up (=divide up) — yapaala
break up and scatter — yangwiiri
break up ground with a digging stick — up
break up into groups — balak, paryapaala, yapaala
break up the ground for planting, plough — taara toono, up
break wind, fart — si-
break with one's teeth — ngorpaala
break with one's teeth, crunch — ngor
break/ broken into two — ma yes
break, tear off — kenut
breast — zuzu-
breastfeed — piwin
breastplate — mburu malma kana ta isekaala ka- mboo
breasts bent down (women who are ready for marriage) — zuzu- ipolpol
breasts have fallen completely (of older women) — zuzu- tukuugu
breasts have just started to grow — zuzu- is, zuzu- imbukmbuk, zuzu- ingalngal
breasts of girls that are getting close to marriageable age — zuzu- igai
breasts that are swollen and firm — zuzu-
break — bubunja-, miiri
breath one's last breath — pas, yataanja
breathe air — kam miiri
breathe in, inhale — sen
breathe in deeply — yataanja
breathe with difficulty — kete- nono, wat kete-, yanyaanja
breathing problem — yanjaanjaana ikam
breeze — miriiri
bride — moori ula popoanja, moori roogona-, roogokaalanga-
bridegroom — tomooto ula popoanja
brideprice — moori puliini, moori kadoono
brideprice (arrangements for) — moori ngtimi
brideprice for widowed woman who gets remarried — kel pampam
bright, shiny — killi, killin-, -milmil, milmilja-
bright, intense colour — keskeezaja-
brightness, light, glory — azunka
bring — kam le- / kam ka-, kam pa, -kam/ -ur + horizontal motion verb
bring down, push down — pamuzu
bring enough of something — nama- tu
bring forth, bring out into view — piyooto
bring someone or something — ur
bring to a halt — punmeete
bring to conclusion — posop
bring together — kokorkaala, -lup, -yo
bring up again an issue — piyou kao
bring up irrelevant points, deviate from topic — boogo sua
brisk walk — pai londi, (-pa) tiktik
bristly, stinging hairs — momoozo
broad, wide, width — baba, babaja-
broken in two — yes
broken, (be/become broken) — mapaala, metja-, yes, paalanga-, saana
brood (used of chickens) — perebe, perebeakaala
brook — yok
broom away — siiri, yautapaara
broom made of coconut leaf ribs — malwe
brother, brotherhood relationship — tonjmatizinj
brother-in-law — iwa- (iway, iwom, iwaana)
brother-in-law (term of address for one's sister's husband after her death) — ka- kes
brother's widow — ka- nooro
brown (light reddish brown) hair colour — (-)seeseze, seesezeega-
brown (used of dogs) — senseemeeŋa-
brown coloured (used only of pigs) — buriigi, buriigi muk
brown in colour — wo tieneŋa-, toonoŋa-
bruised and swollen — -berebere
brush, wipe off by using some instrument — -wailep
brush teeth — -pot zoŋo-, -mum zoŋo-
bubble up — buk ma ise, isala
bubbles caused by playing in water — -kam duboolo, -kam munipir
buck, go against — -kotyaara, -kunyaara, -rambuuzu, -seebe, -selaala
bud of a coconut tree — woŋwoŋ
buddy, friend — ndaŋ, toro-
budget, check one's means for doing something — -pitpit itu- ma keŋkeŋ kat
build — -pamender, -po, -pun
build a fire — -ndou you
build a shelter — -raaza biriŋ/ saŋarai
build by tying the parts together — -po
build walls — -didi
building — ruumu, ruumu poŋana
bulge, swell up — -kerkeere, -mbuk, -sar
bulging eyes — mata- putput
bulging stomach — kopo- putput, kopo- ititi, kopo- wokwok
bullets — peene lutuunu
bump against — -tut, -tutkat
bump into — -soborou sala, -porou sala
bump into something with the result that one starts to bleed — -tutpaala
bumpy, rough surface — mbujargar
bunch — ndunduuurugan
bunch (used only of bananas) — timiiŋ
bunch of green drinking coconuts tied together — taltal
bunch of nuts — kureene
bunch, bundle of five (classifier used for counting tobacco) — peseene
bundle — zaraaba
bundle of tobacco — repreebe, porpooro
bundle of, bundled — pezekatŋa-
bundle which can be carried by one person — bada
burn — -kan, -las, -neene, -palas, -tun
burn (hurt, sting) — -yes
burn and cause to blister — -yespokpok
burn down to glowing coals — -tiŋirŋir
burn incense — -ruk
burn the mouth — -sopooro
burn up — -kansaaba
burn up quickly — -kan sasaara, ŋurŋur baram
burned down to red coals — -kuruk
burning, itching of skin — tuntunjana
burnt, black food (not edible any more) — -pokpok
burnt, scorched outside (inside still raw) — -koikoi, koikoiŋa-, -kalakoikoi
burrow into — -tutou
burst — -mapaala
burst open — -kos
burst up into view, appear — pok ma ise
bury — -twi
bush fowl — tiau
bush, forest (uninhabited) — su, sok, su mbitiŋana
bushes (new growth) — kaskas
business arrangement — mburooŋo, roukeeli, mbalpuni
business deal slips by (unsuccessful) — mburooŋo isipir
business man — roukeeli ka tomtom, tomtom ki mbalpuni
bustle, busy preparing something — -seleeŋge
busy — -su ma -se, -zzu ma -zee, tata ikam
busy doing something with hands — nama-rikrikŋa-
busyness — tata
but — mi, tamen
but (when starting to argue) — mi ta
but as for — miso
but did not succeed — ma som
butcher up — -kaaza, -pal
butter — bata
butterfly — karkoolo
buttock — mbule-
buttock decoration (men's) — pesel
buttock decoration (women's) — namul, mul
buttock muscle — mbule- putuunu
buttress roots of a tree — ke dibi-
buy — -ŋiimi
buy a wife, pay brideprice — -ŋiimi moori
buzzing sound (made by insects) — ŋuŋuŋ
calf (of a cow) — makau lutuunu
calf (of a leg) — kumbu- mazaana
call (noun) — bobi
call (verb) — -boobo
call for by making clicking sounds with the lips — -mus pa
call for dog (using the sound 'yai') — -yai
call hoping to receive favourable answer — -boobo ten la
call on a spirit for help or to put curse on someone — -boobo ki
call on spirit beings to give success — -patoron
call out a message loudly — -paŋarai
call out in different directions — -boobo yaara
call out, scream — -yak
call someone aside secretly — -luŋke
call urgently with a loud voice — -boobo sosasaara
call with loud voice (in the context of a nakanmut dance) — -siririni
call, invite someone to come — -boobo
call, name — -paata
called — kuli- ipokpok
callus — pet
calm (emotionally) — lele- iluumu, kete-iluumu, lele- luuumuŋa-, lele- isu
calm by stroking — -suulu
calm down a child by diverting attention — -pagerger
calm down another person — -pator lele-, -pamormor lele-
calm down the sea — -pun tai
calm oneself down — -suulu kete-
calm weather (with no wind) — taun
calm, quiet — -ur ni-, -maane, -yapat
calming talk — sua potorga-
Calvary (in the Bible) — lele ta zaana
‘Tomtom Uteene Putuunu’
campsite — naliu, saapu
can — irao, -rao
Canarium almond tree (=Tok Pisin galip) — kaŋar
candidate for — (za-) imender
candle (made out of a dry coconut) — ngwaara
cane (see Semantic Fields) — teene
canoe, boat, ship — woongo
canoe mast — woongo ka palyaara
canoe platform sideboard — kaata uteene
canoe with an outrigger — woongo saamaŋa-
canoe without an outrigger — mon
capable — -rao kat, -mata- mosŋa-, -mata-ŋonoono, mata- mbolŋa-, nama- mosŋa-
capable of working, grown up — -kaibiŋa-
capsize — -tapel
captain — (tomtom) peeze ka-
captivate — -palpaala mata/-ŋgar, -pasiksik
care about, spare — -leele, -potom
care for — mata- pa, mata- kombo pa/
- komboŋa-, -mbes ki, -mboro
care for a small infant — -kam peŋ
care for plants — -patar
carefree — le- pataŋana sa som, lele- ipotpot
careful — mata-se, mata- mosmos pa, -re la pa, -repe
careful, skilful — nama- mosŋa-, nama-
-mbeezenja-, -kam nama- keteene pa, -kam kat uraata
carefully — kat, riga, riŋariŋa, riŋiŋa
carefully, properly do something — -potor ki
careless about, rushing too much — -kam aras aras, -kam baŋase, kete-pitpit
careless, not concentrating, not paying
attention — mata- lawe lawe, mata- sirra pa, mata- sorok
carelessness — baŋase
caretaker of a church building, Levite — urum tuunu
cargo, luggage, possessions — mburu
carried away — -sur, -zurur
carry away — -kelke, -kwaaza, -sur, -waaza
carry holding to one’s breast, carry a child — -kwaara
carry something that is hanging down from one’s hand — -piye
carry in one’s arms — -mbaraara
carry on a pole, stretcher — -sir
carry on one’s back — -mbis
carry on one’s head or on the back of the neck — -kuundu
carry on the hip — -mbisir
carry hanging from one’s head — -poi
carry on one’s back, or shoulder, carry
something hanging from one’s shoulder — -baada
carry something heavy as a group — -roŋrooŋgo
carry on one’s shoulder — -kwaara
carry under one’s arm — -wiliŋ
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>carve</td>
<td>-sap, -zabzap, -kan leleene, -ŋgal leleene, -sol</td>
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<tr>
<td>carve a design</td>
<td>-pun mos</td>
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<tr>
<td>case</td>
<td>box (made of wood)</td>
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<tr>
<td>cassava</td>
<td>tapioca</td>
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<tr>
<td>cassowary</td>
<td>-kaiwor</td>
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<tr>
<td>cast</td>
<td>-piri</td>
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<tr>
<td>cast/throw down</td>
<td>-palkeete</td>
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<tr>
<td>cast down (because of hunger or worry)</td>
<td>-kam moondo, ŋgurtur ikam</td>
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<tr>
<td>castrate</td>
<td>-pal lembe-</td>
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<tr>
<td>casual</td>
<td>mata- sorok</td>
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<tr>
<td>casualty</td>
<td>uri</td>
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<tr>
<td>cat</td>
<td>posi</td>
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<tr>
<td>catch</td>
<td>-siibi</td>
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<tr>
<td>catch crayfish using one’s hands</td>
<td>-sou ngereeme</td>
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<tr>
<td>catch crayfish with a net</td>
<td>-ziburu ngereeme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch fish, fishing</td>
<td>-keene</td>
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<tr>
<td>catch in a snare, with a rope string</td>
<td>-keene</td>
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<tr>
<td>catch seafood at night</td>
<td>-nuumbu keene</td>
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<tr>
<td>catch the scent of</td>
<td>-kuzu- ise, -kam kuzi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch, take hold of</td>
<td>-siibi, -sou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>categorise</td>
<td>-pitpeele, -ziriŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caterpillar stage</td>
<td>deede, molku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caterpillar type</td>
<td>azazwe, deede kasekŋana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian people (Europeans and Asians)</td>
<td>tubudu, anuut, puspuusupa-, pura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caught</td>
<td>-leege, -koleege</td>
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<tr>
<td>caught, get caught on</td>
<td>-ti</td>
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<tr>
<td>caught, get caught (in a net)</td>
<td>-ti</td>
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<tr>
<td>caught, get caught between</td>
<td>-mberut</td>
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<tr>
<td>caught, get caught up, captivated</td>
<td>-palpaala mata-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caulk</td>
<td>-zim</td>
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<tr>
<td>cause</td>
<td>-kam ma, -pa/- -pV-</td>
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<tr>
<td>cause (be the cause of someone doing something)</td>
<td>-we kunkele/uunu pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cause difficulty, distress, bother</td>
<td>-pasgeeeje, -pagesges, -pazonoogo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cause people to talk a lot</td>
<td>-piyou kao</td>
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<tr>
<td>cause sickness or an allergic reaction</td>
<td>-ur kos pa</td>
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<tr>
<td>cause someone to become angry</td>
<td>-pas kete-, -pamalmal kete-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cause to be dazed or feel faint</td>
<td>-pamburri mata-</td>
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<td>cause to be disgraced</td>
<td>-pamian</td>
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<td>cause to get caught on, get snagged on</td>
<td>-pakoleege</td>
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<tr>
<td>cave</td>
<td>raŋ sumbuunu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cease being sluggish/slothful</td>
<td>-tiyaara ka-pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cease from (bad behaviour)</td>
<td>-bazirir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cease to be angry with someone</td>
<td>-lele-imili (pa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cedar tree</td>
<td>ainer niŋniŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>census</td>
<td>zan urŋa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centre</td>
<td>lukutuunu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centrepot of a clan house</td>
<td>urum ka nasil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceremonial area where young men are instructed/ initiated</td>
<td>bar, pulaata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceremonial feast</td>
<td>mailaŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceremonially prepare pigs to be killed in a feast</td>
<td>-mbit nga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceremony</td>
<td>uraata biibi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cessative (‘Stop doing something!’)</td>
<td>-irao, ndabak, palak, rimos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chalk</td>
<td>ko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>challenge</td>
<td>-kam azaaŋa, -ŋgal mata-, -ru mbru-, -ru tiro-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chance, opportunity</td>
<td>-(--)urŋase ki, zaala ipet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change</td>
<td>-leele, -tooro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change (one’s clothing, take somebody’s place)</td>
<td>-kel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change a place of something, divert</td>
<td>-rik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change direction secretly</td>
<td>-beleu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change of clothes</td>
<td>kelŋa-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change someone’s name</td>
<td>-leele/-pigis za-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change one’s mind</td>
<td>-peleele itu-, -tooro ŋgar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change one’s mind about a business deal</td>
<td>-tooro mburoonjo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change one’s position a bit</td>
<td>-muzik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change one’s talk</td>
<td>-pigis sua, mia-bogboogo, -tooro suan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change one’s thinking</td>
<td>ŋgar itoro, -tooro ŋgar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change one’s ways</td>
<td>-tooro lele-/mbulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change the topic</td>
<td>kwo- ikakes, kwo-iyabakes pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change what has been said</td>
<td>-tooro su, -pigis su, -pabeleu mia-, -peleembe su, -pambulele su</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changing weather (sun and rain alternating)</td>
<td>-kan pa ru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Carving**
- Sap
- Zabzap
- Kan leleene
- ņgal leleene
- Sol

**Changing Weather**
- Raŋ sumbuunu
chapter — *sua pakaana*
character defect — *napis*
characteristic behaviour — *mbulu, ñgolo*
characteristically doing something — *kamŋa-
charcoal — *koskoozo, you ka koskoozo*
charge, give strong talk to — *kwo- ikel, kwo-
imbol pa, -maata kwo- pa, -ñeres*
chase (sweeping movement) to guide to a
certain place — *-taaba*
chase after — *-kamtoto, -keto*
chase away — *-kamyaara, -naana*
chasten, chastise — *-ŋgal mata-, -balis*
chat — *-so le- sua*
chat a long time — *-yo kwo-, kwo- kwo-, kwo-
imbeeze*
chatty — *kwo- perper sorok*
cheapskate, stingy, miserly — *kete- borbor, kete-
koroŋŋa-*, *kete- molo mete, kete-
rutruutu*, *ute- imbol, ute-
patŋa-
cheat, cheating — *-watke, watkeŋa-
*chat* on) — *-lou, -loukaala*
check, count the people — *mata- ikir, mata-
*pinin*
check, examine — *-tiiri, -gabiiizi, -pitpit*
cheek — *paŋa-
chest — *kete-, ka-
huoro*
chest is heaving — *kete-
*kontu*
chew betel-nut — *-seŋ, -zeŋzeŋ*
chew betel-nut mixture without lime — *-seŋ*
aipina
chew on — *-ño*
chew out, scold — *-nasasaara, -yes, yespokopik*
chew some plant or the bark of a tree and
thereby release someone from magical
influences — *-kanke*
chew the combination of betel-nut, betel
pepper, and lime — *siizi pangasynana*
chewed betel-nut — *mum*
chicken — *man, antare, tatariigi*
chicken (wild) — *tiau*
chief (traditional) — *kon tumbuunu*
chief official — *ute-
*putuunu*
child — *lutu-, pikin*
child given to another village in order to
satisfy a ceremonial obligation — *kuundu*
childbirth — *pepe*
childish — *ñgar nangaŋŋana*
child-rearing — *pemyam, peŋ (-kam peŋ)*
childhood — *nangaŋŋa-

**CHAPTER 636**

**clan, clan house**

chin — *keze-
chip off — *-kotke*
choker — *-bibiizi ñgure-, -leege ñgure-
choker, to prevent from growing — *-ŋgalut*
‘choker up’ while speaking — *kalŋa-
imurur*
choose — *-peikat, -rogo, -roogokaala*
choose another route in order to slip away
secretly — *-pabeleu*
choosy — *-peele*
choosy concerning food — *-kitori*
ship down — *-kas, -taara*
choop up a long object into short pieces — *-tarkat*
Christ — *Krisi, Mesia*
Christian brothers and sisters — *toŋmatizigi*
ti *Krisi i*
Christians — *wal urlajay, wal ki Krisi*
Christmas Eve — *Mbeŋ Potomqan*
chubby (plump) — *ndeŋndeiŋ, tumkatŋa-
church building — *urum, urum Merere, urum*
*pomqana*
church service — *sunŋana*
church, congregation — *lupŋana ki Krisi*
i, *goloa*
churn — *-tooro*
churning — *belutŋa-
cicada type — *siizi kaŋarŋar*
cigar — *yaboro*
circle, encircle — *-tatiliu*
circle (draw around something) — *-riskaala,
ris tatiliŋa-
circular — *tatiliŋa-
circumcise — *-ree, -pal*
circumcision — *reeteŋana*
citizen — *kartu*
claim as one’s own without basis — *-zooro pa,
-sei le-
claim, reserve for oneself by looking after the
area — *-patarpi, patarŋa-
clam, shellfish (general name) — *ŋgeele*
clamshell (large, used for feeding animals) — *zwor*
clan house part where men usually sit — *pooto*
clan leader — *murere, ye uteene*
clan leader (led in warfare, witchcraft, peace,
putting on feasts, and dance ceremonies) — *kon tumbuunu*
clan symbol, totem, mark of clan identity — *us*
clan, clan house — *urum*