NOTE: 'This is work in progress being made available for the use of anyone interested. I am continuing to work on this dictionary, and anticipate making updated versions available from time to time. Bruce Hooley, April 27, 2006.

INTRODUCTION

Bruce A. Hooley

Central Buang is an Austronesian language spoken in the central part of the Snake River Valley in the Mumeng sub-Province, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea. The term Buang is not a local one, although it is generally accepted by them. Bu is the Busama word for water or river, and the Ang is a stream which flows into the ocean on the coastal side of the range. It was along this stream that the Buangs used to travel to reach the coast if they ventured that far afield in pre-contact days. The other term used by coastal people for the Buangs was Kaidemoe, which sometimes appears in the literature as Gaidemoe. This was a somewhat derogatory term akin to 'bush kanaka'.

The Buang language family is a close-knit group of four major and two minor languages ranging from Buasi on the coast to Piu in the middle Watut. There are three major groups in the Snake River valley, the headwaters, the central villages, and the Mangga Buang. These three parts correspond to linguistic divisions also—the first two being considered dialects, and the third a distinct language. For further details of the linguistic situation in the area see Hooley (1970).

The data recorded in this dictionary is based principally on the speech of Mapos I and the nearby villages. Mapos I, is one of the main Central Buang villages. Some of the other villages of this dialect show minor differences in speech and where these are known they have been recorded. Central Buang comprises ten villages: Wij (Davong), Römaröm (Lomalom), Humeḳ (Bulantim), Mapos I, Mapos II, Sebulek (Chimbulok), Saggee (Senagai), Sēhayo (Sagaiyo), Seyuggee (Siyuwai), and Pepeḳnē (Popekani).1

Almost every village has minor linguistic variations; for example Sebulek and Saggee tend to use the backed k in many words where Mapos uses a regular one. Mapos II uses the -j suffix for 1st person plural inalienable possession as well as for 3rd person plural, while Mapos I has two separate forms. Basically

1 The names in italics are the normal Buang village names. Those in brackets are the names given to them by government officers and appearing in many if not all government records. The discrepancy between the two is sometimes due to the difficulties of Buang phonology, but sometimes arises because an original village has been moved to another nearby site with a different name. Senagai is one example of this, as Senaggee refers to an area a little further down the valley than the present village of Saggee. There are a number of smaller groupings in many of these villages, each of which has its own name. Mapos II for example is made up of two main parts known as Bod and Jamenggee, and even then each little piece of ground has its own name which is well known to all the villagers concerned.
however the villages of Mapos I, Mapos II, Sebulek, Saggee, Seyuggee, and Sëhayo are all very similar. Pepeḳnë also belongs in the Central Buang group although geographically it is close to the Mangga Buang villages of Tokanën and Rahis (Lagis). It is separated from the rest of the Central Buang villages by the valley of the Ġagwee river, and shows evidence of the influence of Mangga Buang speech.

A more substantial difference can be seen between the villages listed above and those of Humek, Römaröm and Wij. A number of vocabulary differences are evident, with Wij being more divergent than the other two. This is because of its proximity to the villages of the Headwater dialect. While most of the distinctions observed in the speech of these villages are vocabulary items, there are some phonological features such as intonation patterns which are characteristic of particular villages. Such differences may even have grammatical implications in some cases. An example of the latter is that Mapos and the surrounding villages often show loss of the n of the continuative prefix accompanied by the upgrading of the associated shewa to a full vowel, for example denenër becomes dënër. In my observation, this loss of the n never occurs in the speech of the villages of Römaröm and Humek.

The words in this dictionary were collected over a period of 25 years. Many of them were contributed by older men since dead, and some are no longer known by the younger generation. Because of changing culture and values some words have fallen into disuse.

Most of the Central Buang villages occur at altitudes between 1000 and 2000 metres. The staple foods have been sweet potato and yam, the latter being particularly significant ritually and socially. Other staples, such as taro, tapioca, and bananas, are grown also, and form a not insignificant part of the diet. Greens, legumes, and other vegetables, especially the immature flower of the Saccharum edule, are also popular. The importance of these foods is revealed by the multiplicity of names for the cultivated species of some of them.

Originally the people seem to have lived as family groups in houses scattered around the bush but with connections to a particular men's house. Authority, to the extent that it existed, was exercised by the leaders of the men's houses. The important people were those who were good at fighting, magic, or gardening (and therefore were in a position to give away food in large quantities). These characteristics were often interconnected. Of particular importance was one's birth position, that is the order in which one appeared with respect to one's brothers or sisters (Hooley 1972). Also of importance was the clan or degwa to which one belonged (Sankoff 1972).

Due to pressure from mission and government in colonial times, the people were drawn together to live in villages. During the period of our fieldwork there was a tendency to drift back to family homes and hamlets scattered along the mountainside. There was also a dearth of able-bodied young men, and, to a lesser extent, women. So many of this age group had gone to work or live in the towns, leaving the work of growing food largely to the old people. Some
emigrants eventually do return and settle down, but more and more there is a
tendency for them to spend their entire lives in places like Moresby and Lae, with
only an occasional visit home. One of the attractions to this kind of life is the
opportunity it affords for their children to get a better education in English than is
available in the village. A side effect however is that many of these children grow
up not speaking Buang well, and not familiar with their own history and tradition.
This is lamented by the parents and grandparents, and there was a tendency to
send at least one of child home to live with grandparents and so become fluent in
the language.

SOUND SYSTEM & ORTHOGRAPHY

Buang is phonetically more complex than most of the other Austronesian
languages in the area. Table I gives a phonetic chart of the contrasts found in
Central Buang:
Consonants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants</th>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>Alveo-Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Labio-Velar</th>
<th>Uvular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless Stops</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>tʃ</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>kʷ</td>
<td>q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced Prensalized Stops</td>
<td>m̃b</td>
<td>ⁿd</td>
<td>ⁿdʒ</td>
<td>ⁿɡ</td>
<td>ⁿɡʷ</td>
<td>ⁿɡ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced Continuants</td>
<td>β</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>r/l</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>ñɡ−w</td>
<td>ñr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasals</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n/y</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>ñɡʷ</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-vowel</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vowels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowels</th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>eː</td>
<td>(ə)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>eː</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* [ə] is a prominent feature of Buang phonology, but is not contrastive. A description of the sounds follows:

**Voiceless Obstruents:** [p, t, k, kʷ, k] are voiceless stops at the bilabial, dental, velar, labiovelar, and uvular points of articulation. [tʃ] is a voiceless sibilant which tends to affricate articulation, and with some speakers in some environments occurs as [ty]. It functions as part of the series of voiceless obstruents by filling the lacuna in that series at the alveo-palatal point of articulation.

**Voiced Obstruents:** [m̃b, ⁿd, ⁿɡ, ⁿɡʷ, ⁿɡ] are voiced stops at the positions corresponding to those of the voiceless stops. They are always pre-nasalized with the corresponding homorganic nasal. [ⁿdʒ] is a voiced sibilant which tends to affricate articulation, and is also pre-nasalized.

**Voiced Continuants:** [β, ɣ, ʁ] are voiced fricatives at the bilabial, velar, and uvular points of articulation. [l] is a dental lateral tending to fricative articulation. [r/l] is a flap with retroflex or lateral articulation. Some speakers tend to produce one or the other of these possibilities exclusively, but in general the articulation of these two variants is free and independent of conditioning factors. [ʷw] is a bilabial semivowel, but again it is interpreted as belonging in this position on the chart because it fills a lacuna in the labiovelar position, and because, together with [l] and [r/l] it shows the same kind of grammatical correlation as the other members of the continuant series. The voiced velar fricative onglide [ˠw] occurs following shewa word medially, [w] occurs in other environments.

**Nasals:** [m, n, n/y, ñ, ñɡ−w, N] are voiced nasals at the respective points of articulation. No minimal contrasts in identical environments have been found for [n] in contrast to [N], but the evidence is clear that they are, in fact; distinct. E.g.
[ⁿ'deŋ] ‘man’s name’

[ⁿʤeŋ] ‘man’s name’

[ʧiŋ] ‘salt crystals made from local plants’

[ŋəʧiŋ] ‘Saccharum spontaneum L.’

Semivowels: \([y]\) is a palatal semivowel, but tends to fricative articulation.

Vowels: \([i, e, ɛ]\) are front unrounded vowels at the high close, mid close and mid open positions. \([u, o, ɔ]\) are the corresponding back rounded vowels. \([a]\) is a low open central vowel. Length is a contrastive feature occurring with each vowel.

Each of the front vowels, both short and long, have an allophone which consists of a glide from the vowel towards the mid central position on the chart. This allophone occurs before any of the uvular phonemes, as in the second and fourth examples above.

A number of factors influenced the orthographic decisions when it came to establishing an alphabet for the language, (Hooley 1974):

1. The Buangs cannot easily produce voiced stops without pre-nasalisation, since it requires a readjustment of the consonant initiation process. This is one of the difficult problems a Buang experiences in learning English, and is not overcome without considerable practice. Since all voiced stops are pre-nasalized, and are heard as single units by Buangs, it was decided to ignore the pre-nasalization as far as writing is concerned, and this normally causes no difficulty.

2. Both Tok Pisin and Jabêm\(^2\) have many fewer contrasting sounds than Buang, and so Buangs, used to seeing these languages written, objected to the complexity of a proposed Buang orthography which preserved all the contrasts. To meet this objection the contrasts between velar and uvular stops and nasals were dropped in the orthography which was eventually adopted and used for a number of years. The compromise did very occasionally give rise to ambiguity, but did not give trouble to Buangs reading, although some complained that occasionally they had to read something a second time to be sure they understood it. Later some Buangs who came to understand more about the nature of their own sound system objected to these compromises, saying they didn't know what they were saying when they complained of the complexity and there was pressure to recover the contrasts. So a compromise was reached whereby the symbols themselves remained the same, but the backed \(k\) was written \(ḳ\), the backed \(g\) was written \(ḡ\), and the backed \(ng\) was written \(ṅḡ\), and that is the convention used in this dictionary.

\(^2\) Jabêm is a language from the Huon Peninsula used in the area for many years by the Lutheran Church and taught in the mission schools.
3. There is an open transition between consonants which manifests itself as a shewa in unstressed syllables, or as the lengthening of a continuant. Although this is non-contrastive it was decided to write it to prevent the frequent occurrence of strings of consonants or the potential confusion with digraphs. It also gave text a more "normal" appearance. The symbol used was $e$, but since shewa only occurs in unstressed syllables, Buang speakers do not confuse it with the full $e$ of stressed syllables. Phonetically it is to be pronounced, but it is an automatic non-contrastive feature of the sound system.

4. In general an attempt was made to choose symbols which are close to English—the language of education in Papua New Guinea. The difficulty is that many Buang sounds are quite un-English, and the older Buang’s familiarity with Jabêm added to the difficulties.3

5. Vowel length is indicated by doubling the vowel, and the two extra vowel contrasts are marked with an umlaut on the least frequently occurring member of each pair.

The actual orthography used in this dictionary is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>p</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>kw</th>
<th>k</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>gw</td>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>gg</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ny</td>
<td>ng</td>
<td>ngw</td>
<td>ng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$y$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>i</th>
<th>ii</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>uu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ë$</td>
<td>$ëë$</td>
<td>$e$</td>
<td>$o$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ë$</td>
<td>$ëë$</td>
<td>$ë$</td>
<td>$oo$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$e$</td>
<td>$ee$</td>
<td>$a$</td>
<td>$aa$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ö$</td>
<td>$öö$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Buang shares a number of features of grammar with other Austronesian languages. No attempt is made here to give a full grammatical description of the language, but some of the more salient features which may be helpful in understanding this volume are mentioned.

Inalienable Possession

Nouns fall into two main categories in Buang, those which decline for possession, and those which do not. The former constitute a class called

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3 Jabêm only has a $v$, or to be more exact, a voiced bilabial fricative, which the Lutheran missionaries, following German, had written $w$. Buang has both $v$ and $w$ in contrast. Likewise, Jabêm only had a $y$, which was written $j$, but Buang has both $y$ and $j$. Buang has a flapped $r$, which does not contrast with a normal $l$. Jabêm has a similar sound which is written $l$, but Buang also has a fronted $l$ which does contrast with the flapped $r$, and it seemed best at the time to write that as $\acute{l}$ and the flap as $r$. 

Inalienable, and are for the most part body parts and kin terms. Within this group, there is a further subdivision based on the set of suffixes which are used to indicate person. There are some words which also show a change of vowel in the root. The other group, known as Alienable, does not decline for possession, and includes everything which is not inalienable, such as houses, clothing, food. The classification does not follow a strictly logical dichotomy as it might be seen through western cultural eyes, and should not be judged on that basis. For example *rur* 'breast' does not decline, whereas *ngahi* 'many' does. The two sets of affixes are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st person singular</th>
<th>-g</th>
<th>-k</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd person singular</td>
<td>-m</td>
<td>-p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person singular</td>
<td>-ø/-n</td>
<td>-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person plural inclusive</td>
<td>-d</td>
<td>-sed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person plural exclusive</td>
<td>-min</td>
<td>-pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person plural</td>
<td>-min</td>
<td>-pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person plural</td>
<td>-j</td>
<td>-sej</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The set on the left is the most common. Single syllable roots with an *e* in the third person singular change the vowel to *ö* in first and second person singular, in first person plural exclusive and second person plural. The free pronouns for second and third person singular and third person plural are not normally used. The following chart gives examples of the different types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st pers. sg.</th>
<th>'penis'</th>
<th>'father'</th>
<th>'face'</th>
<th>'tongue'</th>
<th>'parent-in-law'</th>
<th>'home'</th>
<th>'tail'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sa liğ</td>
<td>samağ</td>
<td>sa malag</td>
<td>sa daggeg</td>
<td>sa ggög</td>
<td>sa bög</td>
<td>sa huk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd pers. sg.</td>
<td>lim</td>
<td>amam</td>
<td>malam</td>
<td>daggem</td>
<td>ggöm</td>
<td>böm</td>
<td>hup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd pers. sg.</td>
<td>lin</td>
<td>ama</td>
<td>mala</td>
<td>daggen</td>
<td>ggen</td>
<td>ben</td>
<td>hus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st pl incl.</td>
<td>hil lid</td>
<td>hil amad</td>
<td>hil malad</td>
<td>hil dagged</td>
<td>hil gged</td>
<td>hil bed</td>
<td>hil hused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st pl excl.</td>
<td>he limin</td>
<td>he amamin</td>
<td>he malam</td>
<td>he daggemin</td>
<td>he ggömin</td>
<td>he bömin</td>
<td>he hupin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd pers. pl</td>
<td>ham limin</td>
<td>ham amamin</td>
<td>ham malamin</td>
<td>ham daggemin</td>
<td>ham ggömin</td>
<td>ham bömin</td>
<td>ham hupin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First person singular forms with vowel initial roots may occur with the free pronoun sa, or, commonly, with the pronoun merged with the root. Thus sa amaŋ often becomes samaŋ.

In each case the third person singular form is listed in the dictionary. In the case of Inalienable Possessions, the first person singular form is listed also. With these two forms, it is possible to predict all the others.

The possessive of alienable possessions is formed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>'house'</th>
<th>'food'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st pers. sg</td>
<td>sa beggang</td>
<td>sa nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd pers. sg</td>
<td>hong beggang</td>
<td>hong nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd pers. sg</td>
<td>yi beggang</td>
<td>yi nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st pl incl.</td>
<td>hil beggang</td>
<td>hil nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st pl excl.</td>
<td>he beggang</td>
<td>he nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd pers. pl</td>
<td>ham beggang</td>
<td>ham nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd pers. pl</td>
<td>hir beggang</td>
<td>hir nos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb Classes**

Buang uses something more akin to mode than to tense, and the verbs fall into three main classes based on how the mode is indicated. With some verbs, mode markers also change with person. There are two modes, and the dichotomy is similar to that sometimes referred to as realis/irrealis, or perfective/imperfective.

In this dictionary the terms actual and potential are used. In general, the first usually refers to events which have taken place, are taking place, or are certain to take place; the second refers to events which have not taken place, or are hypothetical only. Potential therefore is similar to future tense and Actual is often similar to past tense.

Verbs are listed in the dictionary in their Actual form, but the Potential form is also given, even when it is quite predictable. When the verb also shows variations associated with person, the third person forms are the ones listed.

Verbs stressed on the first syllable of the root have a prefix a- in the first person plural inclusive. This prefix does not usually appear with first person plural exclusive since the free pronoun he ends in a vowel. If a consonant final word (such as rëḳ) occurs between the pronoun and the root however, then the a- appears with the exclusive forms also. For the first person singular forms of these same verbs the vowel of the free pronoun is lost, and the consonant is attached to the verb root with open transition. For example:
### Class 1

Potential mode is indicated by either ø- or na-. For most verbs in this class there is no change. Mode is deduced from context, or by the addition of an adverb of time, or by association with another verb which is marked. For verbs stressed on the first syllable, if the vowel in that syllable is not a, na- is prefixed to the actual form to yield the potential.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tahi 'call'</th>
<th>sesuvin 'suck'</th>
<th>puvin 'crumble'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual/Potential</td>
<td>Actual/Potential</td>
<td>Actual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st sg.</td>
<td>sa tahi</td>
<td>sa sesuvin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd sg.</td>
<td>ġētahi</td>
<td>ġēsesuvin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd sg</td>
<td>tahi</td>
<td>sesuvin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st sg. incl.</td>
<td>hil tahi</td>
<td>hil sesuvin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st pl. excl.</td>
<td>he tahi</td>
<td>he sesuvin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd pl.</td>
<td>ham tahi</td>
<td>ham sesuvin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd pl.</td>
<td>detahi</td>
<td>desesuvin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb roots in this class which begin with k- or g-, with one or two exceptions, also decline for person, as for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'get up'</th>
<th>'pierce, spear'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>sa kedi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>kwedi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>kedi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Class 2
Verbs in this class are marked by a prefix in both actual and potential. The prefix declines for person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>ha-/he-</td>
<td>ġa-/ğe-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>ge-/ø-</td>
<td>gwe-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>ø-</td>
<td>ge-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs in this class are all single syllable roots. The ġe- in second person actual is really the second person pronominal prefix which occurs with all verb classes. In each case in the table e represents shewa. The *ha-* and *ğa-* occur with only three common verbs:

- lë ‘see’
- ngo ‘hear’
- ḳo ‘take/bring’

The following illustrates this class of verb:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>tup 'run'</th>
<th>lë 'see'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st sg.</td>
<td>sa hetup</td>
<td>sa ġetup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd sg.</td>
<td>getup</td>
<td>gwetup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd sg.</td>
<td>tup</td>
<td>getup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st pl. incl.</td>
<td>hil hetup</td>
<td>hil ġetup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st pl. excl.</td>
<td>he hetup</td>
<td>he ġetup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd pl.</td>
<td>ham tup</td>
<td>ham gwetup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd pl.</td>
<td>detup</td>
<td>degetup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Class 3**
Apart from a very few exceptions this class could have been united with Class 1, but because of these exceptions it has been deemed easier to mark them as a separate class. The potential mode of these verbs is formed by changing the initial consonant of the root as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v-</td>
<td>b-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l-</td>
<td>d-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gg-</td>
<td>g-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s-</td>
<td>ng-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r-</td>
<td>j-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y-</td>
<td>n-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y-</td>
<td>ng-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y-</td>
<td>j-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some correspondences are less common than others, for example, the correspondence y-/j- has only been noted with one verb. Those verbs in this class whose roots begin with gg- also change for person just as do the verbs in class 2. There is a further difference in second person if the verb has a back rounded vowel in the first syllable. This may be seen in the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ggëp 'sleep/lie'</th>
<th>ggurek 'go upstream'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st pers. sing.</td>
<td>sehëp</td>
<td>segëp</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd pers. sing.</td>
<td>gewëp</td>
<td>ġegwëp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd pers. sing</td>
<td>ggëp</td>
<td>ġëp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st pers. pl. incl.</td>
<td>hil ahëp</td>
<td>hil ġahëp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st pers. pl. excl.</td>
<td>he ġëp</td>
<td>he ġëp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd pers. pl.</td>
<td>ham wëp</td>
<td>ham gwëp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd pers. pl.</td>
<td>deggëp</td>
<td>degëp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other examples of class 3 verbs are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>yeva 'flee'</th>
<th>ya 'go'</th>
<th>sis 'hit'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Potential</td>
<td>Actual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st sg.</td>
<td>sa yeva</td>
<td>sa beya</td>
<td>seya</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd sg.</td>
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<td>gebeya</td>
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<td>yeva</td>
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<td>1st pl. incl.</td>
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<td>he ya</td>
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<td>2nd pl.</td>
<td>ham yeva</td>
<td>ham beya</td>
<td>ham ya</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd pl.</td>
<td>deveya</td>
<td>debeya</td>
<td>deya</td>
</tr>
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</table>

There is one irregular verb *-do 'sit/stay' which never occurs as a free form in the Actual mode, but always in the continuative aspect as *nedo*, or, in the Potential, it has the irregular form *medo*.

**Continuative Aspect**

There is a continuative prefix *n-* to indicate actions which are in process or which go on for some time. There is the normal open transition between this and the verb root, so that it is written *ne-*. For verbs with the first person plural marker *a-* it combines to give the prefix *na-*. For a few verbs this causes this form to fall together with the potential form. With Class three verbs of motion, the *na-* appears in the first person singular also.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>'I cut'</th>
<th>'I was cutting'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>sevuv</td>
<td>'I cut'</td>
<td>'I was cutting'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa kelugin</td>
<td>'I pounded'</td>
<td>sa nekelugin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hil aha</td>
<td>'We ate'</td>
<td>hil naha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seyah</td>
<td>'I went back'</td>
<td>senayah</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Continual, repeated, or habitual actions may be described using a verb phrase consisting of one of the verbs of position: sit, lie, stand, plus the continuative prefix and the verb. The verb 'sit' is used most commonly and occurs in its Potential form *medo*. The other two are used for long objects erect or lying down and are used in their Actual forms.

**medo nevong** 'he kept on doing it'

**vare nelë** 'he stood there watching'

**ggëp netök** 'it lay open'
In Mapos and the neighbouring villages, but not in Humek and Römaröm, the continuative \textit{n-} (and sometimes other nasals also) is often lost in normal speech, with accompanying lengthening of the vowel. In the case of the open transition, it is built up to full vowel status.

\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline
\textit{ggëp ëtök} 'it lay open' (from \textit{ggëp netök}) \\
\textit{dëlë} 'they were looking' (from \textit{denelë}) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The dictionary lists all verbs in the 3rd person actual mode form where applicable. The verb class is also indicated and the form of the 3rd person potential mode.

\textbf{Syntax}

For a fuller discussion of the syntax of Central Buang, and indeed of other aspects of the sound system and grammar also, see Hooley (1970). Suffice it to say here that the normal order of elements in Buang clauses is Subject, Predicate, and Object. Descriptives follow their head noun. Relative clauses are introduced by \textit{sën}, and are normally closed by the particle \textit{lo}, although closure is sometimes marked with other items such as \textit{agi, aga, agu}, or -\textit{ë}. On occasion it may be marked merely by intonation.

A few of the more common loan words have been included and these are marked accordingly. Many more could have been added. Cross references and additional notes have been included as deemed appropriate, and a number of sub-classes of birds, animals, food, and other items have also been marked. These have been gathered together and printed separately in a later part of the dictionary. Wherever possible, at least one example of the usage of the Buang word has been given. For words with multiple meanings, more examples are given. The examples were either taken from natural text, or provided by Mose Johnson.

L. Mose Johnson
Bruce A. Hooley

\textbf{Bibliography}


\____ 1974. "Orthography Problems in Central Buang", Kivung 7 (2), 82-90


# Abreviations

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**GAĞEK MUĞINSËN**

Alu kevu diksoneri sënë in tatekin hil ayed dok Englis los Gağek Bebuum. Yik alu jegen gilay di ti besepe meya rogi, vu a beya metök ya y. Nabë géjak hil ngajaheng ni nivesa og géyoh vu bë rëck gesero gağek ti ti begünñok vu pevis. He hetung e tamuin e ga, ő tamuin o, om gwélgé nabë sëgi. Log a, e, ĕ, i, o, ō ga, u pin, og ading detamuin dus gehe kevu aa, ee, ĕē, ii, oo, ōō ga, uu. Log gağek vahi nabë sënë: g tamuin g ga, gg tamuin g ga, gw tamuin gg, k tamuin k ga, kw tamuin k; ng tamuin n ga, ng tamuin ng ga, ngw tamuin ng ga, ny tamuin ngw. Nebë sëga, log ngaa vahi pin nede lojk yö bej niröp.

Log rëck gwélgé ngaa la geving nabë sënë:


He kevu e sehëb ving in getahin gağek nom ading teka in su teking jak yi, gaik degëp tatekinsën in ĝenatevin sepëp. Om sën hil kevu ayed nebe saga gwëbeng.


Lok hil ayed og hil nanër gağek ngwë rak ngaa sën hil hevönq vorot lo, gengwë rak ngaa sën hil su hevönq rê géyoh nahën lo. Lok gağek la nebe sënë hil nesepa lok aggata löö banër lok Englis bë Verb Class 1 ma 2 ma 3. Class 1 og hil nanër gağek timu lok veseveng geneheng, gak hil su nepekwe rê. Nebë sënë: Sa kedi gwëbeng, log sa kedi neheng. Gak nabë hil nanër gağek muğinsën niwëek og hil nanër na- dok gağek neheng yi geving. Nebë sënë:

- bed gwëbeng ----> rëck nabad pehi
- sigin gwëbeng ----> rëck nasigin pehi

Lok Class 2, og hil nanër gağek pehi yi geneheng yi, om hil nanër ge- geving. Nebë
sënë:

von̄ gwēbeng ----> rēk gevong̣ pehi

Log lok Class 3, og hil pekwë sekë timu sën neru menanër veseveng-yi geneheng-yi lu ngaa nebë sënë:

lōö veseveng ----> rēk dōō pehi geneheng
vuv kele veseveng ----> rēk buv pehi
sis wirek ----- > rēk ngis najeeng

Log ġāģek aggagga ngahi nebë saga—ĝerak ni lo! Om lok diksoneri sënë, he ķevu ġāģek pin yoh vu sën hil anër ġāģek veseveng-yi ggwēbeng-yi lo. Rēk he kevu Class 1, ma 2, ma 3 ving, in hil ajak ni bekwad bo. log alu ķevu ġāģek nebë sën hil nanër pehi geneheng lo neggëp ving.

Log hil anër ġāģek vahi ving, sën nebë von̄, gwevoṇ, ga, sa hevoṇ. ġāģek nebë saga alu su ķevu lok ving rē, in hil og hil araŋ ni vorot, gaŋ alu tatekín lok Englis los ġāģek Mu̢u̢̢̢̢̢̢̢̢̢̢insën. In mehöti og jaŋ ni in yi duŋ.

Alu ķevu ġāģek pin nebë sën Mapos dënër lo, rēk mu alu kwamin vo ġāģek ti ti nebë sën Humek los Wij denenër lo, ma ġāģek Bebuum ma Englis lu ngaa denenër, lob he ķevu betatekín ving. Nabë ġenatọ̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̈́
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Yïk gaţeg dus saga in tatekin kapiya sënë vu hông. Ggovek saga. He semu kapiya sënë in dok vu hil gehil su kwad birekin hil ayed, gaḳ yö degëp pin. Om gwelë bekwam bo nivesa.

Lung Mose Johnson
Gwee Berus

11/3/2006
Mapos Buang Dictionary

A- [a] pfx num First person plural marker prefixed to verbs stressed on the first syllable of the root in first person dual, trial and plural forms [He su ayoh vu bë adah vun in ham rë. We are not able to hide it from you; He su adëik rë. We didn’t die]

=a [a] enclit mood question marker added to consonant final words; dispela i makim askim [Gëyam-a? Have you come?; Mak ãgelè Abraham-a? Did you maybe see Abraham?]

aba [‘a.îmba] rt noun(al) cob, core, the central section of a cob of corn or of pandanus fruit after the outer seeds or kernels are removed; bun bilong kon o marita-insait bilong kon o marita taim kaikai bilong en i pundaun na insait i stap nating [Aba neggëp lôk sakom ayo peggo There is an inner core inside a cob of corn; Desoh taqée gedetë aba ya They removed the fruit of the pandanus and threw the inner core away.]

abel [a.îmbel] rt noun(al) 1.1. pole, the lowest of the three horizontal poles to which a fence is tied and which form the main horizontal framework for the fence. This is the biggest of the three; stïk-longpela diawai o mambu ol i yusim bilong pasim banis i go pas long en [Debë abel lôk heek geleeva They laid the horizontal pole in the fence and tied it in] 1.2. line; row; lain [Pedi sakom abel luu vu sa He prised off two rows of kernels from the corn cob for me.]

abel abel [a.îmbel a.îmbel] (sub of abel) noun(comp) lines, rows; lain [Neggëp abel abel It is laid out in rows ]

abes [a.îmbe] noun(al) having a flat tail-as of eels, tadpoles, catfish; stïptela tel-olsem tel bilong maleo, pis, samting [Beggob rak bël rabu rak abes Eels are able to climb waterfalls by using their tails; Meçov abes pepöö ya gevaha los nema rak Tadpoles' tails fall off and they grow legs and hands]

abiba [a.îmbi.îmba] noun(al) yam species; yam [Alam dëvaroh go abiba, in nos nivesa People plant abiba yams because they are good food ]

abu [a.îmbe] noun(al) large brown flying beetle, rhinoceros beetle; kain binatang em i save plai long nait [Gëb ti arë nebë abu bala dëgga There is a beetle called abu which the people eat. ]

abuhek [a.îmbuk.asks] noun(al) edible wild sugarcane-Saccharum edule; this is the
generic term,-many different varieties are grown; *pitpit bilong kaikai*: *Saccharum edule* [Avëh devesi abuhek vu maluh] The women roasted `pitpit' for the men

**abuung** [a.**i**mbuŋ] *noun(al)* A flat sheet used as a rubbish carrier. They are usually used in pairs and are made from any suitable material such as the sago palm trunk, the sheath of a banana palm, or in more recent times from a couple of pieces of flat iron or plywood.; *pangal bilong saksak ol meri save kisim bilong bungim pipia long en* [Anii kekek seno seno rak abuung ya vud degwa] Anii scraped up the rubbish with the abuung and put it at the foot of the banana palm.] (See also *bebëë*)

**ading** [a.**i**ndin] 1. *adj* long, tall; *longpela, longwe* [Maluh seyu anöö rak aggis ading]. The man tied the dog up with a long rope.; *Nabë sa nanër dus, më ading, og yik yoh vu!* Whether I speak briefly or at length, it doesn't matter.; *He naya nyëg ading rot* We are going to a very distant place] 2. *adv* far, distant; *longwe* [Bël tuus geseya ading rot]. The water had dried up and I went a very long way.; *Bööök yu ti vare deneruuk rak kedu sënë medenare ading teka.* A herd of pigs were rooting on this mountain and they were standing at a little distance.]

**adingnë** [a.**i**ndiŋane] (sub of *ading*) *adv* far away, at a distance; *longwe tru* [Gwetah hong na adingnë] Move well back/far away; *Bël tuus geya adingnë rot.* The stream was dried up and (so) he went very far.]

**adingsekë** (sub of *ading*) 1. *adj* very long or tall [Nevu luu nedo vavu ba, nevu adingsekë]. He had two teeth on top, and they were very long (teeth.).] 2. *adv* very far, far away, distant [Mala luho sënë selupek yam adingsekë rot]. These two eyes stuck right out a long way.]

**adiiv** [a.**i**ndiivë] *prop* Angans-people of the Angan family of languages, formerly referred to as the Kukukuku people; *manmeri Watut inap i go long Asiki* [Adiiv desis Mata Boom wirek] The Angans killed Mr Baum long ago

**aën** ['aen] *noun(al) 1.1.* iron; *ain* [Deneripek kap gedëg aën los ngaa pin]. They washed the cup and the iron saucepan and everything else.; *Devanuh aën ahë petes ggërin newaj nebë kelenavi.* They wore a flat sheet of iron covering their chests like a shield.] 1.2. *crowbar From: Tok Pisin/English*

**aga** ['a.**i**ga] *adv* there (near hearer); *long hap* [Aga! Neyam vu hong] There it is! It's coming to you; *Neyök aga om ěnam in* It's going towards you, so come and get it.]

**agesip** ubd root *noun(al)* handkerchief [Alam deneko agesip beya denetung rak alam nijraksën]. People were taking handkerchiefs and going and putting
them on sick people.] From: English

**ageta** [a.°Γgi] noun(al) agate [Çelöŋ aget og niraru. The agate stone is a hazy blue colour.] From: English

**agia** [a.°γui] adv over there, distant from both speaker and hearer; *long hapi Agu! Vong bës Over there! It's going to fall!; Êena agu Go over there!*

**agæa** [a.°ΓGe] noun(al) tree with small yellow berries, the seeds of which are cooked and eaten; *diwai bilong kaikai [Sa vesi ağe anon rak payëëk I cooked the aģe seeds on a piece of clay pot.]*

**agæee** [a.°γΓa] noun(al) variety of bamboo; *mæmbua [Apel ti sënē arë nebë aģee bepedus ading This bamboo is called aģee and has long sections between nodes.]*

**aγo** [a.°γGo] noun(al) the central horizontal forked strut of a snare, the part against which the rope or vine holds the victim; *spring bilong trap-i save pulim kapul i go pas long en na i dai [Aγo neving sapu ahon The aγo grips the snare tightly (and holds it together.).]*

**aγöŋ** [a.°γGΩN] (See also pëck)

**aγuu** [a.°γGu] noun(al) first son, the first male issue of a woman, regardless of whether the child lives or not; *nambawan pikininini man mama i karim [Kwepök ko nalu aγuu lok huk anon Kwepök gave birth to her first male child in the garden; Ham gwelë nabë ga sa geving aγuu lu ata. You will see that it will eat me along with first born son and his mother.] {2} (See also tuγk)*

**aγga** [a.°γya] noun(al) 1.1. the trunk or stalk of a tree or other plant, the shaft of a spear; *stik bilong diwai [Devewak abuhek log aγga nare They picked the pitpit fruit and left the stalks standing] 1.2. the central or main part of something, a kind of something [Anutu su tato arë aγga ngwë vu hil God hasn't shown us any other name; He hanγo hong γagek rëk yö aγga ti We have heard what you said, but it is a different message; Alam sënë deyam vu mehönon pin, gevu ayej aγga ti ti lo pin These people came from all peoples and from every kind of language] 1.3. fence materials-the reeds and small trees used for building a fence

**aγgaa** [a.°γya.aγya] (sub of aγga) adj different kinds, various kinds; *kain kain [Nër ngaa aγgaa tato vu bu She told her grandchild all kinds of things; Nevaroŋ nos aγgaa She was planting all kinds of food]*
aggata [ˈa.ya.ta] noun(al) 1.1. road, path, track, entrance; rot [Kaunso vo huk aggata vu alam in dekesik The councillor assigned the road work to the people in order that they might cut the grass; Sa tahanin aggata geseluk yam. I opened the road and came down.] (See also melöpta) 1.2. way, fashion, custom; pasin [Alam delöö sengii gedegga nos böpata in yik hil bud lo hir aggata nebë sënë People dance and feast because that was the custom of our forefathers; Sa navo gaçek rak sir benesesor hir aggata I will speak to them and correct their behaviour]

aggata avi [ˈa.ya.taˈa.bi] noun(comp) gateway, an entry way on a road or into a garden etc, one that is outside [Alam Damaskus vare deneğin Paulus lok aggata avi pin yoh vu buk los ranğah The Damascans kept watch for Paul day and night at every entry (into the city)]

aggata-dob-yi (sub of aggata) noun(comp) the way or custom of human beings; earthly ways. Usually used in a negative sense as being opposed to spiritual ways or the ways of God [Ham vu dob sënë om ham nesepa lok aggata-dob-yi You are from this world so you follow the ways of the world]

aggata-mala-tumsën-yi (sub of aggata) noun(comp) the way of life or which leads to eternal life [Aggata sënë og yik yö navi baggata-mala-tumsën-yi. This road is his own body and it is the way of eternal life.]

aggatata [ˈa.ya.taˈa.ta.ta] (sub of aggata) adv all along the road, at intervals along the road; long rot i go i go [Nirak meneggëp aggatata metöæ ya begganç He was sick all along the road until he finally reached the village; Ya mevuvi riing aggatata He went and cut yam stakes along the road]

aggis [ˈa.yi] noun(al) 1.1. rope, vine, string,-the generic term for vine; rop [Amon bun riing rak aggis vu huk anon Amon bound up a bundle of yam stakes with vine in the garden] 1.2. G-string, loincloth; mal [Alam böp devëh aggis wirek The men used to wear G-strings in the old days] 1.3. snare or trap used to catch small animals; trap [Alam devaçu aggis in degeko såg People make snares to catch animals]

aggis-apel [ˈa.yiˈa.pe] noun(comp) kind of vine. There are two varieties with this name. The vine is thin and somewhat like bamboo in appearance. It is used for tying fences.; rop-i grinpela, kain olsem mambu, bilong pasim banis long en: Liliaceae Smilax sp. [Aggis-apel yö nedo nyéğ ahu The aggis-apel vine grows at the lower altitudes.]

ahaa [ˈa.ha] 1. noun(al) placenta; bilum bilong pikinini i stap insaït long bel na i kamap long taim mama i karim em [Ahaa gga rak rot The placenta stuck fast (i.e. didn't deliver)] 2. noun(al) leaf-the short leaves at the top of a
banana just before the flower shoot appears \([Vud\ tur\ ahaa\ dus\ in\ ngis\ anon]\\text{The banana sent out its short leaves because it was about to flower}

**aheeng** [a.ˈkeŋŋ] *noun(al)* bird of paradise-probably the male Count Raggi's Bird of Paradise; *kumul* [Gadë Vanëh aheeng lok ketuun] His cousin shot a bird of paradise from a blind \{2\}

**aheeng-ata** [a.ˈkeŋŋ.a.ˈta] *noun(al)* crested bird of paradise-probably the female Count Raggi's Bird of Paradise; said to be the mother of the aheeng; *mama kumul* \{2\}

**ahē** ['a.ˈke] 1. *noun(inal)* 1.1. stomach, interior, insides; *bel* [Guu vev rak ahē in hōk megga] The guava gave him a stomach ache because he picked it green and ate it; *Nyël bejuu yi lok Merugii ahē.* The snake twisted itself in Merugi's inside.; *Ahē tōk meyō medo netabuu beya.* His insides came out and he carried them in his arms and went.] 1.2. faeces; waste; *pekpek* [Ģëwa nos los anōō lu ngaa pin ahē.] You are eating food with dog and all kinds of animal faeces in it.; *Mač mehōti nedo sagu om sēn nevong huk ahē los katimeng ris to.* There must be someone living up there and so he his sending his garden rubbish and cucumber leaves down.; *Seya verup mesevev lok ganγ ahē.* I came up and I lit the plank shavings.] 1.3. rear, base, bottom; *as* [Anutu vuneš vu nyēŋ bōp yi katum ahē degwa rak ġelōŋ malangeri God decorated the base of the city wall with beautiful stones; *Vuu tob lok nemaj geveya meya ahē tōksēn* He left the garment in their hands and fled naked; *Debuu λēl ahē petes.* They built a bridge with a flat bottom.] 2. *adv* lower, down below-in a direction down the valley, further down than where the speaker is; *daunbilo-bihainim wara i go* [Ya los ahē He went down the valley; *Denare bēl vaha ahē Jen Atov.* They stood downstream there at Jen Atov.; *Alu nayah menaya in alu he hurmahen lu avēh nedo ahē.* Let's go back because our children and wives are down there.] *FirstPers.:* sa ahēği/ sahēği; either form may be used, but sahēği is more common in fast speech (See also *lok ahē*)

**ahē aliveng** ['a.ˈke a.ˈliŋŋ] (sub of ahē) rubbish left behind when someone moves on; *pipia bilong man i slip na kirap i go* [Mehōti sēn neggēp lok sēnē bekedi meya gahē aliveng to nedo] This person slept here and left his rubbish behind when he went (See also *aliveng*)

**ahē biing** ['a.ˈke lˈiŋbēŋ] (sub of ahē) having a large stomach, a pot-belly-such as is brought on by drinking beer; *bikbel* (See also *biing\textsubscript{1}* )

**ahē dahis** ['a.ˈke ˈlaŋbēŋ] (sub of ahē) cylindrical; *longpela na raunpela*
ahë dahis rak [a.æ Conditional dædæk-ræk] (sub of ahë) constipated; bel i pas i no save pekpek

ahë degën [a.æ Conditional də-gë-jen] (sub of ahë) standing on edge; saitim (See also degën)

ahë degwa [a.æ Conditional də-gə-wa] (sub of ahë) 1.1. bottom, base, the part that something rests on; daunbilo tru, as, aninit [Sa varah ahë degwa lob ata mala mir. Mon Nahes hit her with the base of the drum and his mother's eye closed up.] 1.2. dregs, the little bit of something left at the bottom of a virtually empty container [Ko bèl ahë degwa besu pup rè He just got a bit of water in the bottom,- it wasn't full] Lit.: stomach base

ahë desën [a.æ Conditional də-të-men] (sub of ahë) abdominal membranes, peritoneum, diaphragm; bilum i karamapim bel [Ahë veriik rak nedo ahë desën. The large intestine sits on the ahë desën]

ahë du yi [a.æ Conditional du-yi] (sub of ahë) to have an urgent need to defecate, an uncomfortable feeling from having eaten too much; pekpek i hariapim em, bel i hevi long kaikai [Ahë du yi in namëèk He had an urgent need to defecate; Ahë du yi in negga nos bòp rot He felt uncomfortable from having eaten too much]

ahë ġami [a.æ Conditional ɡə-mi] (sub of ahë) anus, the intestine from the anus up to the stomach. The intestine was washed out and filled with fat and meat like a sausage and cooked; as (See also ġami)

ahë ġami tur [a.æ Conditional ɡə-mi-tu] (sub of ahë) hemorrhoids, piles; rot bilong pekpek i kamaut

ahë ġeru [a.æ Conditional ɡə-rə] (sub of ahë) buttocks; as [Veh tob ggërin ahë ġeru She fastened a laplap around her] (See also pepu)

ahë ggeneng [a.æ Conditional ɡə-ɡənəŋ] (sub of ahë) foundation, support-the base of a wall or dam; large stones logs etc forming the base of something; the foundation for the headdress used in dancing.; bikpela, strongpela-ol bikpela ston o diwai ol i putim i go pas bilong strongim sampela samting [Debë ahë ggeneng ya neggëp in degebë nengwah jak gép dok reek len They laid some foundation logs down to stack the firewood on under the house; Alam dëkeden nengwah og dëbë ahë ggeneng lok in koov rëk jak gelong When people split firewood they put a log underneath so the axe doesn't hit a stone] (See also ggeneng 1.1)
ahë ggöh [ʼa.kee ɡw̃o] (sub of ahë) 1.1. thick-especially of a single sheet of something; bikpela-olsem buk i gat planti pes [Kapiya ahë ggöh The book is a thick one] 1.2. strong; strong

ahë gwap [ʼa.kee ɡw̃ap] (sub of ahë) foam, flotsam-water born rubbish; pipia wara i karim (See also gwap)

ahë gweng [ʼa.kee ɡw̃en] (sub of ahë) full up, swollen, bursting-especially of the stomach, pregnant; solap, tait, bel i solap [Avëh naluj lok bahëj gweng rak When women are pregnant their stomachs swell] (See also gweng)

ahë hiiæ [ʼa.kee hii̯e] (sub of ahë) sunbeam, ray of light; lait bilong san long apinun o moning [Hes gelu ahë hiiæ The suns rays shone down (through the clouds)] (See also hiiæ1)

ahë kul [ʼa.kee kül] (sub of ahë) calm, cooled off; kros i pinis, bel i kol (See also ahë to)

ahë kapeeng [ʼa.kee qa.'pe:n] (sub of ahë) thin, pliable; liklik, bun nating [Desap gan̄g rot bahëj kapeeng They chipped away at the plank and made it thin]

ahë katëk [ʼa.kee qa.'tetk] (sub of ahë) gizzard; bel bilong kakaruk, samting, i gat ston long en

ahë kaving [ʼa.kee qa.'tæj] (sub of ahë) narrow; liklik spes tasol, liklik hap [Aggata ahë kaving yoh vu kaar timu noh The road was narrow, wide enough for only one car] (See also kaving)

ahë kedaa̯k [ʼa.kee qa.'da:q] (sub of ahë) round, spherical; raunpela [Ruharuuh ahë kedaa̯k Pumpkins are round; Ahëm kedaa̯k You have a tubby stomach] (See also kedaa̯q)

ahë kekun̄g [ʼa.kee qa.'kun] (sub of ahë) round, spherical; raunpela [Ahë kekun̄g rak in nenum bia He has a fat stomach from drinking bear; Jegwi ngağek ahë kekun̄g ti She moulded a ball of clay; Rabön̄g ti rig ahë kekun̄g One sweetpotato grew round and fat] (See also kekun̄q)

ahë kemu ƙemu [ʼa.kee qa.'mu qa.'mu] (sub of ahë) matted, lumpy, made up of little balls; planti raunpela [Alam loo dejegwi barep ahë kemu ƙemu The coastal people make sago balls]
ahë kerin [ə.a.ke qa.ˈrin] (sub of ahë) angry, stirred up; kros, belhat [Ahë kerin in degga böök in] He's angry because they ate the pig without giving him any; *Avëhnö ahë kerin in yi lob keyëh maluhnö yi begög lin.* His sister was angry with him and broke the tongue of his (her brother's) Jaw's harp. (See also ahë sengën, kerin)

ahë kevus [ə.a.ke qa.ˈbuː] (sub of ahë) belly, stomach; bel [Ahë kevus tök lok ayo in degelu rak rug] His stomach burst inside him because they speared him; *Gga nos benare lok ahë kevus* He ate and the food was in his stomach] (See also kevus)

ahë lek [ə.a.ke ˈleq] (sub of ahë) diaphragm; umben bilong pasim bel (See also lek₁)

ahë leeng [ə.a.ke ˈleŋ] (sub of ahë) frightened, nervous, anxious; pret [Ahë leeng gesu rak aperek rë] He was afraid and wouldn't climb the pandanus palm (See also leeng)

ahë lok vu [ə.a.ke ˈloʊ βu] (sub of ahë) selfish, sorry for, not willing to give something up; bel i sori [Kwa vo bè bo go ti vu sa lob ko rak rëk ahë lok vu lob bè yah] He thought of giving me a yam and picked it up, but then decided he didn't want to, and put it down again

ahë maggin [ə.a.ke ˈma.ʒin] (sub of ahë) heavy; hevi [Vaku kele ahë maggin ti meneya] He carried a heavy log and went off

ahë meggëveng [ə.a.ke ma.ˈɡeβ.əŋ] (sub of ahë) yolk of an egg; yelopela samting i stap insait long kiau [Vo kökërëēh ahë megeveng vu nalu begga navi veroo She gave the yolk to her child and ate the white herself]

ahë meküs [ə.a.ke ma.ˈkutʃ] (sub of ahë) dry (of food); drai-nogat wara long en [Gga nos ahë meküs lob tunq yi] He ate some dry food and choked on it] (See also meküs tunq)

ahë memus [ə.a.ke ma.ˈmutʃ] (sub of ahë) dry leaves, or grass-bits of dried crumpled leaves or grass; pipia lip i drai [Supin sëh ahë memus in gelu masis dok mebev She collected the bits of dried grass to light a fire]

ahë menģëes [ə.a.ke ma.ˈnɛʃ] (sub of ahë) bitter, angry; bel i pait, bel i kros [Saŋ mejii ahë menģëes om su degga ahë rë] The mejii stomach is bitter so they don't eat it.

ahë meyip [ə.a.ke ma.ˈjip] (sub of ahë) hungry; hangri [Nos main yi gekedi meya ahë meyip] He had no food, but got up and went away hungry
ahë nalu ['a.ße 'nà.nu.] (sub of ahë) small intestine; liklik longpela bel [Avëh ya deperurin böök ahë nalu in hil besi mağa] The women went and scraped the pig intestines for us to cook and eat

ahë navi nesang ['a.ße 'na.bi.na.tiŋ] (sub of ahë) laugh uproariously; lap nogut tru i go inap bel i pen [Nöp rot bahë navi sang He laughed so much his stomach hurt]

ahë nevis ['a.ße na.‘be.ti] (sub of ahë) 1. thin, slender; liklik [Kapiya ahë nevis teka Paper is quite thin] 1.2. light in weight; i no hevi [Su maggin rë gahë nevis It's not heavy, it is light]

ahë nipaya ['a.še ni.'pa.ya] (sub of ahë) unhappy, irritated, angry; bel nogut [Lë ngaa ti bë su yoh vu rë bahë nipaya He saw that something was not right and so was unhappy]

ahë nivesa ['a.še ni.‘bi.tiŋa] (sub of ahë) happy, pleased, thankful; amamas, bel gut [Ngaa nivesa tōk vu yi om ahë nivesa Something good happened to him, so he is happy]

ahë nudeng ['a.še 'nu.d.əŋ] (sub of ahë) bed, sleeping place, the aura that remains in the place where a person who has just left slept; mak bilong ples man i slip [Rëk dok gęp mehöti ahë nudeng lob rëk pelé yi rot gesu gęp nivesa rë He will sleep in another person's bed and he will toss and turn and won't be able to sleep well] (See also nudeng)

ahë ngaya (in) ['a.še 'nà.na.in] (sub of ahë) happy, excited, exuberant, caught up in the excitement of being part of a crowd; amamas, bel i kirap [Delë sir mahëj ngaya om delöö rot benyëg heng They saw how many of them there were and were so exuberant they danced until morning; Hur mahen delë sir bahëj ngaya in sir The children saw that there were very many of them together and they were really happy] (See also ngaya)

ahë pahu ['a.še 'pa.µu] (sub of ahë) the part leftover, remnants; the little bit that is left after eating etc; pipia i stap [Nos ngahi rot rëk degga geyik ahë pahu mu nedo There was a lot of food but they ate it and only the remnants were left] (See also pahu)

ahë pelot ['a.še pə.'pə.lot] (sub of ahë) bloated, pot-bellied, having a swollen stomach; bel solap [Num bël bahë pelot His stomach is distended from drinking (beer)] (See also pelot)

ahë pepeleng ['a.še pə.'pe.ləŋ] (sub of ahë) 1.1. pelvis. Usually refers to the lower front part of the abdomen and the bones which are cut out in
butchering a pig or human, and which are regarded as a delicacy 1.2. rear
*Keluqin ahë pepeleng rak dob* He hit his rear hard on the ground] (See also pepeleng)

ahë pepolek [a.k.e pa.'por,pl.ao] (sub of ahë) round, spherical, pot-bellied;
*raunpela, bikbel [Ruharuuh sis anon ahë pepolek]* The pumpkin bears round fruit] (See also pepolek₂)

ahë pepu [a.kxe pa.'pu] (sub of ahë) buttocks, thigh, the rear of the leg; *hap klostu long as [Degga böök ahë pepu lok dii ris mala beri]* They ate the pig's thigh with fresh green dii leaves] (See also pepu)

ahë puƙ [a.k.e puq] (sub of ahë) to pass wind; *kapupu*

ahë raƙ [a.kxe 'ra,9go] (sub of ahë) fork, notch; the notch or area between forks or branches of a tree; *tiang [Lah aperek lob to meluk ya nedo ahë raƙ]* He cut the pandanus nut and it fell down and stuck in the fork] (See also raƙ)

ahë raƙ [a.kxe raq] (sub of ahë) afraid for, concerned for, worried; *pret [Ahêm raƙ in hong nga'a meqetung kesii in bë mehôti rëk gevong paya vu]* You were worried about your things and hid them so noone would damage/misuse them

ahë raru [a.k.e 'ra.ru] (sub of ahë) blue; blue sky; *blupela; antap tru [Barus kedi meya ahë raru rot]* The plane took off and flew into the blue] (See also raru)

ahë rekwarek [a.kxe ra.'kwa,ra.ao] (sub of ahë) hazy, smoky; *olsem smok [Nyëg vanq lob ahë rekwarek]* The weather was fine and so it was hazy] (See also rekwarek)

ahë salaƙ [a.k.e 'ja,la,aq] (sub of ahë) twin, divided, split-as of a tree whose trunk divides into two equal parts; *dabol kru, tiang* (See also salaƙ)

ahë sekwahek [a.kxe t'[a,'e.'k'ak,ak] (sub of ahë) eggwhite (cooked); *kiau-waitpela samting i stap insait long kiau taim em i kuk*

ahë sengën [a.kxe t'ë.'jen] (sub of ahë) angry, cross; *belhat, kros [Avëh ahë sengën in deggedek yi nos]* The woman was angry because they stole her food; *Sahëg sengën vu ham I am angry with you] (See also ahë kerin, sengën)

ahë sepëp [a.kxe t'[o,'pep] (sub of ahë) light (weight); *i no hevi [Kerë kele ahë sepëp meyor gëp metup]* He carried the light piece of wood and was running along] (See also sepëp)

ahë sis yi [a.kxe t[ji'ti,yi] (sub of ahë) stomach noises—to have a grumbling
stomach, from hunger, or from eating soft foods; bel i mekim planti nois (em i hangre samting) [Ahë sis yi in mak gga nos rumengsën. His stomach is growling because he must have eaten some soft food]

ahë sovek ['a.ве metabolism] (sub of ahë) light (weight); i no hevi [Ngaa ahë sovek om ayööng nevë. It’s light so the wind blew it] (See also sovek)

ahë tabaaḳ ['a.ве taba'ak] (sub of ahë) open, broad; op [bël ahë tabaaḳ a broad open stretch of water] (See also tabaaḳ)

ahë to ['a.ве to] (sub of ahë) calmed down, quieted, cooled down after being angry; kros i pinis, bel i kol, bel isi [Ahë sengën ggovek gahë to. His anger was over and he had cooled down] (See also ahë kul, to2)

ahë valo ['a.ве 'ba.la] (sub of ahë) stomach. A kind of second stomach in some animals, such as the masanŋ, jenaa, beköğ, in which food, leaves, etc accumulate. This stomach is taken out and cleaned, and then smoked and eaten with salt.

ahë vëgo ['a.ве vëgo] (sub of ahë) upper leg, thigh, lap; hap lek antap i save joinim i go long bodi [Avëh detabuu naluj rak ahëj vëgo. Women nurse their children on their laps] (See also vaği, vëgo)

ahë veriik ['a.ве veriik] (sub of ahë) large intestine; longpela bel, blakpela bel [Böök ahë veriik yööhu gahë kevus yööhu. A pig’s large intestine and its stomach are different parts (of its anatomy)]

ahë verup ['a.ве verup] (sub of ahë) diarrhea; pekpek wara [Gga jojeng meris genos ma lob ahë verup rot. He just ate greens without starchy food and got a bad case of diarrhea]

ahë vëwev ['a.ве vëwev] (sub of ahë) white, ashen; waitpela [Kabanŋ ahë vëwev. Lime is white]

ahë vëng ['a.ве vëng] (sub of ahë) like, love, want, desire; laikim, givim bel [Ahë vëng bë ga. He wanted to eat it; Yesu lë yi bahë vëng yi. Jesus saw him and loved him; Nabë ahëm geving, og şeyoh vu bë gwevong besa niq veseek jak. If you want to, then you are able to make me well; Nabë Anutu ahë vëng yi yöonon, og nam dök vu yi. If God really loves him, then He would come and help him.]

ahë vonën ['a.vek vonën] (sub of ahë) 1.1. sad, sorry for; sori long [Sahëg vonën sa ngaa besevo lok yah nyëweven. I was sorry because of (what you did to) my things, and took revenge] 1.2. selfish, greedy, covetous; kros long, mangalim [Alam parahek ahëj vonën alam hir ngaa nivesa bedevengev sir. Sorcerers covet the good things people have and cast spells on them (the
people])

ahë yes ['a.ιe yetɪ] (sub of ahē) 1. side-the soft part of the side without bone, between the ribs and the pelvis; wapela hap bilong banis bilong man-dispela hap nogat bun long en 1.2. amenable, softened, soft, gently; malumalu, isi isi [Ahë yes om neko nalu pevis pevis She is amenable so she is always having children] 2. softly, gently [Nahub gwetunŋ dēg geto ahë yes in beröp Put the cooking pot down gently lest it break]

ahēbu ['a.ιe.ιmbu] (sub of ahē) 1. noun(al) 1.1. place, mark of something which identifies it, or shows where it belongs, or where it has been; mak bilong wapela samting [heek ahēbu the marks or remains of a previous fence; kaun sor ahēbu an ex-councillor; loo ahēbu the marks showing how high the sea has come up the beach; begganŋ ahēbu an old house or village site; perisboo ahēbu police pension] 1.2. hole-the row of holes which follows the edge of the garden in planting yams; hul i stap arere long lain [Varoh sahob los gwee sala yi lok ahēbu He planted sahob and gwee alternately in the holes] 2. noun(al) spell-a spell spoken over something to make it strong, or to make it happen, e.g. on a dog, on love magic, etc; prea bilong ol tumbuna [Mehönon devenŋev ahēbu rak hir ngaa in bē anon jak People say spells over their concerns to make them happen (the way they want)] 3. singsing

ahēggi ['a.ιe.ιyi] (sub of ahē) noun(al) light, sign, indication, a distant light, such as a fire or lamp, showing the presence of someone; lait i save sain, olsem lait bilong lam, o bilong paia long nait, samting [Delē nengwah ahēggi ggëp huk anon They saw the light of the fire in the garden]

ahēggin ['a.ιe.ιin] (sub of ahē) 1. adv salty, stinging, a biting or stinging sensation, the sensation in the throat caused by salt or aerated drinks.; swit pait, sol tumas [Nyëŋ netum ahēggin The sun is very hot (i.e. it causes a stinging sensation); Mamireng vonŋ ahēggin lok nos The salt made the food salty] 2. adj sour, acid [Wain ahēggin nedo lok gabum ti, lom deko gedevo ya verup lok avi. There was sour wine in the dish and they took it up and it put it up to his mouth.]

ahēsa ['a.ιe.ιa] (sub of ahē) 1. noun(al) grass, garden rubbish, grass or earth heaped on a fence to protect it from the weather; gras ol i save karamapim banis long en bilong ren i no ken bagarapim em [Detunŋ heek ahēsa rak bōk gedevesi They put rubbish from the fence on the pig and burned it (to singe the hair off); Depip bēk gedetē ahēsa ya vu kökrēh They squeezed the grated coconut and threw the residue to the chickens] 2. discarded material of various kinds, as leached sago pith, scraped coconut after the cream has been squeezed out, shavings from planing timber, etc; pipia-samting yu
save kaikai o kisim gutpela bilong en na pipia bilong en yu save tromwe

ahësekë ['a.ke tɔq.ŋəq] (sub of ahë) adj 1.1. stiff, stretched out, brittle; strong
[Nyëg rak aggis bahësekë The sun shone on the vine and made it stiff/brittle] 1.2. harsh, of speech [Su ñëmanër ñaŋek ahësekë vu alam vahi ñëmanër ñaŋek ahë yës vu hon⁠g alam. Don’t speak harshly to other people and gently to your own people]

ahëta ['a.ke.ta] (sub of ahë) 1. adv gluttonous; kaikai tumas [Mehö sënë nevong ahëta menegga nos rot This person is gluttonous, and eats a good deal of food] 2. adj gluttonous, given to over-eating [Mehö ahëta los nenum wain pangën A gluttonous person and one who drinks a lot of wine]

ahëtôksën ['a.ke tɔq.ŋət] (sub of ahë) adv naked; with the lower parts of the anatomy visible; as nating [Vuu tob lok nemaj geveya meya ahëtôksën He left his laplap in their hands and fled naked; Memö la denu dëk mehö sënë meyë medo neya ahëtôksën yë wirek la. Some demons were in this person and he had been going around naked for a long time.]

ahëvavu ['a.ke ɔʔa.ʔu] noun(al) police-this was the term used in the early days for the Papua New Guinean police. It arose from the practice of the police wearing very short tight laplaps; polis [Nër vu yi ahëvavu bedetun Pita luk ya karabus He told his police and they put Peter in gaol; Ahëvavu vanëh adiiv losho yi alam pin-e medediik yë verëk yi. The policeshot the Angan and all his people and they died completely.]

ahëvingsën ['a.ke ɔʔi.ʔuŋ] (sub of ahë) noun(al) love [Re yoh vu bë bo hil vër in Kerisì ahëvingsën sënë? Who is able to remove us from this love of Christ?; In ahëvingsën su rëk nama na rë, gak yë rëk gëp degwata! Because love will not disappear, it will remain forever!]

ahë-vuuk ['a.ke ɔʔuŋ] noun(al) ginger species, Zingiberaceae, Alpinia; gorgor [Sok vo newis lok ahë-vuuk ris om ñëbanë The bird built its nest among the ahë-vuuk leaves, so shoot it.]

ahë-vëëk ['a.ke ɔʔwëk] (sub of ahë) 1. adj 1.1. stiff-of dough, thick; 1.2. tough, elastic; pulim tait olsem gumi 2. adv strongly, vigorously [Senanër malu anam, og alu rëk dadii aggis ahëvëëk manom. I will tell him that we should come, then we will pull strongly on the rope and come back.] (See also wëëk)

ahok ['a.ʔoq] noun(al) sulphur-crested cockatoo; koki [Serip ahok kedë lok yu He stuck a cockatoo crest into his hair] {2}

ahon ['a.ʔon] adv tight, firm; pasim [Ketul ahon rak gelëng He made it secure/held
it down with a stone; *Su Œenaduu ahon ré, gak gëp talet* Don't fasten it tight, leave it loose

ahov [a.'køβ] noun(al) rope which is plaited or twisted; baklain, pislain, rop ol i save wokim long han-olsem pislain samting [Bun nengwah rak ahov in aggis vepul] He tied the bundle of firewood with a rope because the vine broke

ahu ['a. ku] 1. adv below, low, downstream, down below; daunbilo [Neggëp ahu] There is only a bit in the bottom (it's not full); *I pulap hap tasol na i no pulap tru*; *Neya los ahu* He's going down below] 2. noun(al) the ones down below or from down below [Ahu aga deverup] The ones from down there came up

ahugu [a.'ku.'gu] (sub of ahu) 1. adv down there-distant from the speaker and the hearer; *daunbilo tru* [Îguna ahugu lok ğenom] Go down there and then come back] 2. adj down there far away [Ya verup, lob ahugu dëdo lok aggata.] She came up, and (the) down there (people) were sitting in the road.

ahun [a.'ku.n] noun(al) rain; ren Dialect: This form is used in the Humek area

ahuyi ['a. ku.yi] (sub of ahu) adv downward-in a downward direction, at a place lower than; *daun liklik* [Îguna los ahuyi] Go in a downwards direction; *Mapos hir dob to meya ahuyi meya.* The ground belonging to Mapos goes down there and keeps going.

ahuyi-é ['a. ku.yi.e] (sub of ahu) adj down-on the lower side of; at a lower place; *go daun liklik* [Heek ahuyi-é ggovek ya] The fence down there is finished

ahuyigu [a.'ku.'yi.'gu] (sub of ahu) adv down there-away from both speaker and hearer on the lower side; *daunbilo liklik*

aidaba [ai.'nd.'ba] noun(al) abdomen-the soft part of the abdomen between the navel and the groin; bel

ajel [a.'n̩.dʒe] adj fawn, buff, tawny coloured; *kala bilong ol abus olsem pik na arapela abus tu, kain kain kala olsem blak, wait, ret* [ajel beni ketunšën] tawny with spots; *Bööæ ajel ti luæ huk begga nos* A tawny coloured pig got into the garden and ate the food

ajee1 [a.'n̩.dʒeː] noun(al) highland pandanus species; *marita: Pandanus sp.* [Ajee anon tōk bemaya] The ajee fruit has fallen down and is finished.

ajee2 [a.'n̩.dʒeː] noun(al) Variety of tree; diwai: Lauraceae sp. [Alam dëvong begganš sekë rak kele ajee, in suveæ su neloæ rë People use the ajee tree for the framework of their houses because the borers don't attack it.]

ajee-maluh [a.'n̩.dʒeː ma.'jus] noun(al) a kind of tree used in house building; *diwai-bilong wokim haus: Elaeocarpaceae Elaeocarpus sp.* [Ajee-maluh og
ris ading  The ajee-maluh has long leaves

akohek1 [a.'qoq.ək] noun(al) dark grey possum; wanpela kain kapul-i gat
blakpela gras long beksait na wait long bros bilong en [Anöö ran🎓 akohek
The dog caught a possum]

akohek2 [a.'qoq.ək] noun(al) type of reed used for arrow shafts; wanpela kain
pitpit bilong wokim spia [Netung rahev lok akohek in banëh sok jak He put
the arrow point into the akohek shaft in order to shoot birds]

ala ['a.la] 1. noun(inal) master, owner-one who owns or takes care of something
or someone ; papa bilong ol samting, man i stap het long ol arapela [Anöö
ala ya geyö nare  The dog's owner/master went and left the dog standing
there; Ala nër vu bè kesik nyëg  His boss told him to cut the grass] 2. expert,
someone who excels at something [mehö ketod ala  a person who plays a
lot/ a clown] FirstPers.: sa alaŋ/ salaŋ

ala ngwë ['a.la ngwë] noun(inal) spouse of one's spouse's sibling-the husband of
one's wife's sister, or the wife of one's husband's brother; poroman-tupela
man i maritim tupela meri long wanpela mama, na tupela meri i maritim
tupela man i gat wanpela mama i ken kolim dispela nem long arapela
arapela [Alam ngwë in melu ko avëh sëne luho ari He is your ala ngwë
because you married sisters. ; Saæ su alam ngwë sa rë  I am not your ala
ngwë] {111} General: Note: This particular sentence (Example 2) would be
identical with a sentence which would mean in the appropriate context 'I am
not a foreigner' FirstPers.: sa alaŋ ngwë/ salaŋ ngwë

alabasta noun(al) alabaster From: English

alam [a.'lam] noun(al) people-this term refers to people who are part of ones own
group, i.e. those in a recognizable relationship to oneself; pipel, manmeri
[Alam deya huk genyëg meris  The people have gone to the gardens and the
village is deserted; Hil alam deyam vu nyëg ading  Our people came from a
distant place; Mehö sënë yi alam dëdo Aiyura  This person's people live at
Aiyura]

alam bebögešën [a.'lam mbə.ɪmbə³G.ək.ɪʃen] (sub of alam) timid people,
lethargic people, people not easily aroused; sleekman, isiman

alam bèl mala [a.'lam mə lc 'ma.la] (sub of alam) headwater people-the people
from the villages beyond Wij: Rarii, Vewev, Gaje, Beyang Kehun, Ayeyök,
Mabub, Monaggee, Vahöö, Bewë, etc; manmeri bilong hetwara

alam dahis [a.'lam mə da.kit] (sub of alam) heathen; haiden [Ham su nanër ğıgek
meris meris mu nabë alam dahis.  Don't just babble on like the heathen.]
alam hib [a.'lam kɪmb] (sub of alam) old people, elders, forefathers; ol bikman
[Alam hib hir ḡebum wirek hen nebë saga. That was a custom of the old people in earlier times.]

alam ḷetu [a.'lam qa.'tu] (sub of alam) audience, spectators, people not taking part in the action,-those who just sit around and watch; man bilong arere
[Alam ḷetu medo délë sengii The spectators were watching the dancing]

alam nĕn [a.'lam nen] (sub of alam) headwaters people-the people of the headwater dialect, starting with the village of Wij; ol pipel bilong hetwara
[Alam nĕn og dédo bël mala The alam nĕn live in the headwaters of the river.]

alam rob [a.'lam ro'mb] (sub of alam) healer, medicine man-people who carried out the healing ritual; man bilong rausim samting long sikman

alam sepoh [a.'lam tɔ.'ta] (sub of alam) elders, old people, leaders; bikman [Sa bè nanër niröp vu ham nabë hil alam teta wirek hen diiæ ggovek ya bedelev I want to tell you clearly that our leaders from before have died and been buried]
(See also teta)

alam-beqì-hode[k (sub of alam) noun(comp) robbers [Alam-beqì-hodek la detök rak yi lok aggata lob desis yi bedus rak bè nadiïk. Some robbers found him on the road and they hit him and nearly killed him.]

alam-beqì-yi [a.'lam mbɔ.'n gö yi] (sub of alam) noun(comp) soldiers, warriors; ami, sodia, paitman [Ham vo yi lok ya alam-beqì-yi nemaj You gave him over into the hands of the soldiers]

alam-begganqì-ngwë (sub of alam) noun(comp) strangers, foreigners; people from another village [Æeyam ñedë sënë ving alam-begganqì-sën honq duqin sir lo. You have come and are living with strangers whom you do not know.]

alam-bël-yi [a.'lam mbè] yi (sub of alam) noun(comp) Christians; Kristen Lit.: water people i.e. those who have been baptized

alam-denekò-seriveng [a.'lam ndò.nò.'qo ti.'ri.'riθ.qø] (sub of alam) noun(comp) priests; pris [Alam-denekò-seriveng denelë Yesu paya The priests hated Jesus]

alam-denekò-takës [a.'lam ndò.nò.'qo 'ta.kèkì] (sub of alam) noun(comp) tax collectors; takisman [Yesu losho alam-denekò-takës lo denegga nos lok ti
Jesus ate with tax collectors]
alam-denënër-ğağek-kuungsën-rangah
[a.]lam ⁿdœ.nœ.ⁿer ᵕGaⁿG.œk 'ku:ŋ.œt:ŋ ra.ⁿaŋ] (sub of alam) noun(comp)
false prophets; profet giaman [Alam-denënër-ğağek-kuungsën-rangah rêk kedi
degekuungin alam False prophets will arise and deceive people]
alam-denënër-ğağek-rangahsën [a.]lam ⁿdœ.nœ.ⁿer ᵕGaⁿG.œk ra.ⁿaŋ.tœ] (sub
of alam) noun(comp) prophets; profet [Alam sën denesis alam-denënër-ğağek-
rangahsën bedediŋ lo hir mewis ham You are the descendants of those who
killed the prophets]
alam-diiksën (sub of alam) noun(comp) dead people, the dead; sometimes
used to refer to the spiritually dead [Alam Sadukai denenër bê alam-diiksën og
su rêk dekedi jak nah rê. The Saducees say that the dead do not rise again.;
Alam lo denço ğaĝek bê alam-diiksën dekedi jak nah vu bedub, lob vahi denöp
rak yi. People heard the message that the dead will rise up again from the
grave, and some of them laughed at him.]
alam-ğağek-keyëhsën (sub of alam) noun(comp) disobedient or rebellious
people [Rêk görin alam-ğağek-keyëhsën ayoj bedesepa dok alam-yohvu kwaj
nivesa. Afterwards he will turn the insides of rebellious people and they will
follow the good thoughts of righteous people.]
alam-ğağek-kuungsën (sub of alam) noun(comp) liars, false prophets [Om ham
gwelë alam-ğağek-kuungsën hir huk, beham jak nij nabë saga. So look at the
work false prophets do, and you will recognise them by that.]
alam-ğağek-niröp-yi (sub of alam) noun(comp) truthful people, ones who can
be believed [Hil natu alam-ğağek-niröp-yi los nanër ğaĝek anon mu. We
should become truthful people and only speak the truth.]
alam-ţêl-yi (sub of alam) noun(comp) fishermen [Yağ mahen luu nedo meris yam
nêaggee nenga galam-ţêl-yi deluç medeneripek lek. There were two small
boats on their own by the edge of the lake and the fishermen had come
down and were washing their nets.]
alam-hodek-ata (sub of alam) noun(comp) thieves [Alam pin sën demuţin
medeyam lo, og sir alam-hodek-ata los beţo-yi. All the people who came first,
they are thieves and robbers.]
alam-horek-yi [a.‘lam ‘kor.ək yi] (sub of alam) noun(comp) lawyers, teachers of the law; tisa bilong lo, saveman bilong lo [Alam-horek-yi denenär pelē raƙ yi. The lawyers were mocking him.]

alam-huk-yaŋ (sub of alam) noun(comp) sailors, crew; people who work in boats [Alam-huk-yaŋ denete loo niwëek ata in bë denatók jàk ronek. The sailors paddled really hard in order that they might reach land.]

alam-huk-yi (sub of alam) noun(comp) workers, workmen [Yesu nër ƙaŋẹk peggirinsën raƙ alam-huk-yi nivesa los nipaya. Jesus told a parable about good workers and bad.]

alam-julsën-yi (sub of alam) noun(comp) people who pull back, withdraw, shrink back; those who do not persist in a task [Rëk mu hil su alam-julsën-yi sën hil rëk malad nama lo rë. But we are not people who shrink back and disappear.]

alam-kupek-masën [a.‘lam ‘qup.əŋ ‘ma.tə’en] (sub of alam) noun(comp) the poor, people who have no possessions; rabisman, rabismeri [Alam-kupek-masën rëk demedoe geving ham gesu rëk nama na rë. Poor people will always be with you and won't disappear.]

alam-los-bengôj (sub of alam) noun(comp) kings; important or famous people [Debuu aggis ggin ggin tahu alam-los-bengôj hir madub gedetunŋ raƙ yu. They made a circle of thorny vines to imitate a king's headband and they put it on his head.]

alam-los-bengôj-ggoresën (sub of alam) noun(comp) rich people; people who have lots of possessions, or have a reputation of being wealthy [Alam-los-bengôj-ggoresën denedeŋinengin ham medenevo maggin vu ham. The rich oppress you and lay burdens on you.]

alam-los-bengôj-monë-ggoresën (sub of alam) noun(comp) wealthy people; those reputed to have lots of money [Yaŋ alaj lo detu alam-los-bengôj-monë-ggoresën raƙ nyēŋ bōp sēnë yi monë. The ship owners have become rich by the money of this big city.]

alam-los-bengôj-vonŋvingsën-yi (sub of alam) noun(comp) people known for their strong faith [Anutu ggooin sir raƙ in bë denatu alam-los-bengôj-vonŋvingsën-yi. God chose them to become people of faith.]

alam-los-kwaj-bōp (sub of alam) noun(comp) people who are clever or wise [Mēhōbōp raƙ alam-los-kwaj-bōp kwaj ni nebē nāa meris. The Lord knows that the thoughts of wise men are insignificant.]

alam-malaj-vesa (sub of alam) noun(comp) people who are alive, living [Anutu...
ggooin yi râk in bë genôg alam-malaj-vesa los alam-dîiksên pin hîr gâgêk. God chose him to judge the living and the dead.]  

alam-meris (sub of alam) noun(comp) unimportant people; ordinary people  
[Debë kanâk ti râk alam-meris nemaj vesa ma dabaj. They made a mark on the right hands or the foreheads of the insignificant people.]  

alam-nijpaya (sub of alam) noun(comp) sinners, bad people [Yesu medo negga nos ving alam-nijpaya n$$\text{g}$$ahisekê. Jesus made a habit of eating with many sinners.]  

alam-nyêg-ngwê (sub of alam) noun(comp) foreigners; people from another place [Ham nêdo dob sênê nebê ham alam-nyêg-ngwê los alam vatêvek mu. You live on this earth as foreigners and visitors.; Sa bê nanêr gâgêk dok ayej gêgêgêk dok alam-nyêg-ngwê ayej nôk gêp, in su rêk dejak ni rê. I want to speak in their language and avoid a foreign language, because they won't understand it.]  

alam-ran câh-yi (sub of alam) noun(comp) people of the day, of the light [Hîl alam-ran câh-yi om hîl su nanum mekeyevin. We are people of the light, therefore we should not get drunk.]  

alam-sên-deseggi-$$\text{g}$$âgêk (sub of alam) noun(comp) judges [Vu wirek sên alam-sên-deseggi-$$\text{g}$$âgêk medenegin Israel lo og Betlehem ti nêdo barê nebê Elimelek. Long ago, when the judges governed Israel, there lived a Bethlehem man called Elimelek.]  

alam-teta (sub of alam) noun(comp) elders, leaders, old people [Alam-teta delôk alam ahêj bedetahi ya vu Pilatus bê dêêin Barabas bêr vu sir. The elders persuaded the people and they called out to Pilate to release Barabas to them.]  

alam-vong$$\text{v}$$ingsên-yi (sub of alam) noun(comp) believers, those who believe [Mehônôn Nalu rêk gevonôg yi angêr na dengupin alam nij paya pin sên depelêpin alam-vong$$\text{v}$$ingsên-yi lo The Son of Man will send his angels to gather the bad people who tempted the believers.]  

alam-yaô-g yi (sub of alam) noun(comp) sailors [Rêk alam-yaô-g yi hîr ggev ti tôk vu yi beggee vu yi. But a leader of the sailors found him and shook him.]  

alam-yohvu (sub of alam) noun(comp) the righteous [Sa su yam in bê tahi alam-yohvu rê. I didn't come to call righteous people.]  

alam-yuj-ading (sub of alam) noun(comp) important people [Debë kanak ti râk alam yuj-ading pin nemaj vesa ma dabaj. They put a mark on the right hands or the foreheads of all the important people.]
alam-yuj-töksën (sub of alam) noun(comp) sorcerers, people in contact with or able to contact spirits; channels [Alam sënë denevonë ayej vu gahek anon nebë sënn alam-yuj-töksën luu devonë ayej vu Moses yi gahek wirek lo. These people were speaking against the truth like the two sorcerers spoke against Moses words before.]

alam-yu-ngwë (sub of alam) noun(comp) Gentiles, people of another kind or group [Hongo mewis ya denedon alam-yu-ngwë hir dob. Your ancestors went and lived in another people’s country.; Ham ngo rak ni bè horek nèrin he alam Yuda bè he su ayoh vu bè ana medo geving alam-yu-ngwë, ma ana vatèvek vu sir rè. You know that the law forbids us Jews from staying with other people, or visiting them.]

alana [a.'lana] Etymology: aluu + ana

alaya [a.'llya] Etymology: aluu + aya

alen [a.'len] noun(al) tree used for planks, rafters, yam stakes, etc; wanpela kain diwai bilong wokim plang na stik yam: Rosaceae Prunus sp. [Alen yik kele niwëek ti The alen is a very strong tree.]

alee [a.'lee] noun(al) frog species; rokrok [Alee nedo rak gelong agga The alee frog is sitting on the side of the stone.]

aliveng [a.'liv.ən] noun(al) dry leaves used for wrapping food to protect it while travelling, especially the leaves used to line the string bag used for carrying the seed yams to plant; drai lip-ol i save pulimapim dispela i go arere long bilum bilong i no ken skrapim skin bilong yam na arapela samting [Aliveng sënn dëlivin nos in bè su navi gerurek They wrap food in dry leaves so the skin won’t rub off] (See also ahë aliveng)

alov [a.'loβ] noun(al) widow; meri man bilong en i dai pinis [Regga diik genedo alov Her husband died and she remains a widow]

alöö [a.'lø}" pers we three, 1st person trial pronoun; yumi tripela [Keröök vong alöö lob alöö nahëp beggangë We three caught a cold and so we stayed at home] {1122}

alu [a.'lu] (sub of aluu) pers we two; The form of the pronoun used when it occurs in the subject or as part of another construction with more to follow, e.g. alu kedi 'we two got up'; alu hed 'ours'; alu regaŋ 'my husband and I' [Alu hevonġin bè sepa hongo alöö anah. We two want to follow you and the three of us will go back.]

aluheng [a.'luh.ən] noun(al) variety of edible fungus which grows on trees; wanpela kain papai [Aluheng og keñik nivesa ti sënn hil ağa The aluheng is a
good fungus which we eat.] 

**alunŋ** [a.'ljun] **noun(al)** widower; *man meri bilong en i dai pinis* [Venē dīk getu alunŋ rāk]  His wife died and he became a widower

**alunŋbu₁** [a.'ljun.'mbu] **noun(al)** bird-probably Stella’s lorikeet (male); *pisin* [Sa vanēh alunŋbu nemadvahi] I shot five lorikeets

**alunŋbu₂** (sub of alunŋ) **noun(al)** widower—one who remains unmarried after the death of his wife. *[Alunŋbu gevenē ma] He has no wife but remained a widower*

**aluu** [a.'lu:] **pers** we two, first person dual pronoun. The same form is used for both inclusive and exclusive constructions; *mitupela, yumitupela* [Anōō su rak aluu buk]  The dog barked at us two in the night

**ama₁** [a.'ma]  **noun(inal)** father. This is a classificatory kin term, and includes one’s father’s brothers, and the fathers of one’s siblings; *papa* [Nēr vu ama bē nakud yi]  She asked her father to carry her

**ama₂** [a.'ma] **noun(al)** hammer; *hama* [Vo ama yam mesa hetur brēmt] Give me the hammer and I’ll pull out the nail! *From: Tok Pisin*

**amēgo** [a.'me.go]  **noun(al)** tapioca; *tapiok: Euphorbiaceae, Manihot utilissima Pohl* [Amēgo nesis anon ahē əkung]  The tapioca produces round fruit

**amon** [a.'mon] (var. mon₂) **noun(al)** second son, the second male issue of a woman; *namba tu pikinini man mama i karim* [Mehō saga ni nebē amon]  That person looks like amon

**ana** [a.'na] **noun(al)** turtle-the large sea-going kind; *trausel* [Alam denegga ana nalu in nivesa]  People eat turtle eggs because they are good

**anahek₁** [a.'nak.ok] **noun(al)** edible tuber similar to the yam; *mami*  (See also kevilek)

**anahek₂** [a.'nak.ok] **noun(al)** variety of tree—this is a coastal tree and has delicious edible nuts; *wanpela kain diwai* [Anahek anon meru nivesa]  The anahek nut has delicious juice

**anil** [a.'nil] **noun(al)** to fight with spears, dancing up and down with the spear arm drawn back ready to throw, while taunting the enemy; *pait long spia-man i save pait long spia na i singsing i go i kam na i redi long sutim man bilong pait* [Mapos deya anil Sīahē] Mapos went to fight at Sīahē  (See also mehō-anil-yi, ruh anil)
anii [a.'ni:] noun(al) second daughter, the second female issue of a woman;  
* namba tu pikinini meri mama i karim [Avëh sënë ko nalu mewing lu anii]. This woman bore her first and second daughters \{21\}

anon [a.'non] 1. noun(inal) fruit, seed; *pikinini bilong diwai samting* [Sakom anon lok om hil ağa]. There is fruit on the corn so let’s eat it; *Sis anon luu merak nare* It has two nuts/pieces of fruit on it] 2. noun(al) body; *bodi* [Hil anod kesuu nos gehil navid kesuu tob]. Our bodies are more important than food, and our skins than clothes] 3. noun(inal) true, real; *tru* [Ngaa pin sënë anon rak yoh vu gahek sën Mehöböp nër lo]. All these things happened according to what the Lord said; *Ham kwamin nevo gahek sën senër agi lo bë anon ma* You think that what I just said is not true!] 4. noun(al) spirit, essence, reality-this part of a person may leave the body in a dream (cf also kenu); *spirit/ tewel em i lusim bodi long nait long driman* [Yesu ngëek bıpata ggökin log leëin anon ya]. Jesus cried out loudly and released his spirit] FirstPersh.: sa anoö (See also ñabu)

anon rak [a.'non raq] (sub of anon) happen, come true, bear fruit; *karim kaikai* [Wirëk senër bë sek boço bökë lob gwëbeng sahevong banon rak]. I said before that I would buy a pig and today I have done it]

Anon Vabuung [a.'non ña.'bun] (sub of anon) prop Holy Spirit; *Holi Spirit* [Anon Vabuung nedo lok hil ayod]. The Holy Spirit lives within us; *Sa gevonq Anon Vabuung yi semusën vu ham in bo niwëëk vu ham* I will send the blessing of the Holy spirit to you to strengthen you]

anon-avuuk [a.'non a.'bük] noun(al) variety of tree the bark of which was used for making blankets in times past; *wanpela kain diwai ol i save wokin blanket long skin bilong en* [Hil bud lo détul anon-avuuk navi netu tob wirek]. In earlier times our grandparents beat anon-avuuk bark to make clothing.

anôö, [a.'no:] noun(al) dog; *dok* [Gejikin böök jeji jak anôö]. Rub pork fat on the dog (to make it a good pig hunter)] (See also bë anõö)

anôö₂ [a.'no:] noun(al) yam; *yam*

anôöhë [a.'no.e] noun(al) variety of vine which has an evil smell; *rop bilong bus: Rubiaceae, Psychotria sp.* [Anôöhë yak aggis ti. Anôöhë is a kind of vine.] Etymology: anôö + ahë. Literally: dog faeces

anôö-lin [a.'no.lin] noun(al) flycatcher-a variety of plant with a cup at the end of the leaf in which water and insects collect; *plaua*Lit.: dog’s penis

anôö-nenga [a.'no.na] noun(al) wild rhododendron; *liklik diwai i gat gutpela*
plaua: Ericaceae, Rhododendron aurigeranum Sleum [Anöö-nenga og ƙele teka sën nare pahup ayo  The anöö-nenga is a bush that grows in the grassland.] Lit.: dog's ear

anöö-nenga-ris [a.'ənə.nəŋə.'rɪs] noun(al) a variety of fungus found growing on dry trees; papai: Haloragaceae, Gunnera macrophylla [Gga jojeng los anöö-nenga-ris She ate the greens with anöö-nenga-ris] \{21231132\} Lit.: the outer part of a dog's ear (See also ƙedik)

anöösik [a.'ənə.ø.øik] noun(al) the long-fingered striped possum; kapul: Dactylopsila/Dactylomax [Anöösik ranga kökrëeh kwa  The anöösik bit the chicken's neck.]

Anutu [a.'nu.tu] prop God; God [Anutu tung dob los yağek gen̩aa pin  God created the ground and the heavens and everything] From: Jabêm

Anutu-kuungsën (sub of Anutu) noun(comp) false gods; idols [Alam sën denedudek vu anutu-kuungsën lo og su rèk degeko semusemu vu hong rè. People who bow down to false gods will not receive any blessings from you.]

Anutu-yi-alam (sub of Anutu) noun(comp) God's people [Bedub avi tatekin yi gAnutu-yi-alam sën dediik ggovek lo nğahisekë vesaj lok  The mouths of graves opened and many of God's people who had already died came alive.]

Anutu-yi-kapiya [a.'nu.tu yi 'qa.pi.ya] (sub of Anutu) noun(comp) Bible, Scriptures; Baibel [Ham nah bekwamin bo ƙaŋeko sën neggëp lok Anutu-yi-kapiya lo degwa rè. You go back and think about the meaning of the message which is in the Scriptures.]

Anutu-yi-nyëg (sub of Anutu) noun(comp) heaven; God's place, God's kingdom [Nër Bengö Nivesa rak Anutu-yi-nyëg, gevonŋ balam hir nîrakën aggagga pin nivesa rak. He spoke the good news about God's kingdom, and healed people of all kinds of sickness.]

angahek [a.'əŋə.jək] noun(al) green vegetable; kumu: Acanthaceae Hemigraphis sp. [Avëh rengö angahek loŋ apel  The women stuff angahek into lengths of bamboo to cook.]

angër [a.'əŋər] noun(al) angel; ensel [Angër ti vu yağek meluŋ yam tetolin gelönŋ vær in waʃ av  An angel from heaven came down and rolled the stone away from the mouth of the cave] From: German

apel [a.'pel] noun(al) the generic term for bamboo; mambu: Bambusa sp. [Hil jengö nos dok apel  We put food into (lengths of) bamboo (to cook)]
aperek [a.`pɛr.ə.k] noun(al) the kind of pandanus which bears large clusters of edible nuts; kain karuka i gat bikpela lip: Pandanus sp. [Aperek sis anon kwa kwa The pandanus produced fruit on all its branches]

apop [a.`pɔp] noun(al) arrow with a full blade made from bamboo; used for pigs, men, and large game; spia bilong sutim pik, kapul, na man tu [Vanēh kōkrēēh rak apop in vakē go He shot the chicken with an arrow because it was scratching in the yams]

arahek1 [a.`rah.ə.k] noun(al) gable, the upper part of a house under the roof but above where the ceiling would be if there was one; het bilong haus

arahek2 [a.`rah.ə.k] noun(al) large black spider; spaida {222}

areeng [a.`rɛŋ] noun(al) cliff; ples nogut i no gat rot [Areeng rot gaggata ma It's a steep cliff with no track; Vēs pekē areeng mediik She fell over the cliff and died]

areeng maluh [a.`rɛŋ ma.`lub] (sub of areeng) a very high cliff; ples nogut i go daun tru

arē' [a.`rɛ?] interj look out!, take care!, exclamation of caution; lukaut, was gut [Arē'. Loog anōō! Watch out! Look out for the dog!; Arē'. Su ġena saga in rēk ġebēs Look out! Don't go there or you'll fall!]

arē ngwē [a.`re ñ`e] (sub of arē) namesake, a person having the same name; wan nem bilong en [Arē ngwē in luho depiv ggev ti He's his arē ngwē because they both have the same name.] FirstPers.: sa arēg ngwē/sarēg ngwē; Lit.: another name

arē-pesiv [a.`rɛ pesi] noun(inal) fifth day from today; namba faiv de bihain [Hil natevin buk gwēbeng, neheng, duu, natutu,...arē-pesiv, geyōko We count the days today, tomorrow, the next day, the one after that,...the fifth day, and the sixth day] {11}

ari1 [a.`ri] noun(inal) Sibling of the same sex--used in the context of the extended family [Luho ari depēēng sir The two brothers were fighting] {11} FirstPers.: sa arig/ sarig

ari2 [a.`ri] noun(al) barren, fruitless-as of pandanus; liklik karuka i nogat kaikai [Saggen varah ari ti ti lok ganon ngahtisekē The pandanus had only a few fruitless sections, there were lots of nuts]
ari avëh [a.ɾi a.ɾeː] (sub of ari₁) sister-in-law, wife of brother, sister of wife, spouse of a cousin; tambu meri bilong man i maritim brata bilong en [Amon vong paya vu ari avëh] The second brother wronged his brother's wife} {111} FirstPers.: sa arig avëh/ sarig avëh

ari maluh [a.ɾi ma.ɾu] (sub of ari₁) brother-in-law, brother of husband, husband of sister, spouse of cousin; tambu man bilong meri i maritim brata bilong en {111} FirstPers.: sa arig maluh/ sarig maluh

ariv [a.ɾiβ] noun(al) pilgrim, wanderer-usually in connection with birds, as some birds are said to sleep somewhere for a night and then move on somewhere else the next day without having any real home; wan nait slip [Sok neggëp ariv The bird keeps moving around (without a home); Ėwëp meŋko lok nyëŋ nebë sok ariv You keep travelling around all the time like a bird without a home; Seįŋ ariv pehi sëñë I'll sleep here tonight (and then go)]

arohenœ [a.ɾoŋə] noun(al) rafters; bun bilong haus [Varah arohenœ rak ya begganë He is laying rafters on (the roof of) the house]

aru [a.ɾu] 1. noun(al) smoke; smok bilong paia [Aru taŋōin lok keleyo Smoke is drifting through the trees] 2. , tobacco, cigarettes; tabak [Neve aru He is smoking]

aseeng [a.ɾiŋ] 1. noun(al) tree sp. the bark of which was used for making blankets and cloth. It was also used as a protective turban when fighting. The cloth was made by eating the inner bark of the tree.; diwai ol man bilong bipo i save wokim blanket o laplap long skin bilong en 2. [Bun yu lok aseeng in na beɡö He wrapped his head with aseeng cloth because he is going off to fight.]

asoreng [a.ɾor] 1. noun(al) large hole, rubbish hole, a hole dug by humans, not a natural one; bikpela hul [Asoreng ngaa navi yi ma There is no rubbish hole; Sedev asoreng in bök duk I'll dig a hole for pigs (to fall into)] 2. latrine, toilet; smolhaus [Ngaa pin sën hil naha lo nelok ya hil avid beya nare lok hil ahëd kevus, lok tum to neluk ya asoreng. Everything we eat goes into our mouths and goes into our stomachs and finally goes down into the toilet] 3. grave; matmat

asoreng-bël-yi (sub of asoreng) noun(comp) well; a hole for water; cistern [Hil kenud Yakop vo asoreng-bël-yi ti sënë vu he behe nanum. Our ancestor Jacob gave this well to us and we drink from it.]

asub [a.ɾu] noun(al) blackpalm,--used for flooring, making handles for axes, spears, etc; kain limbum bilong wokim plua, handel bilong tamiok samting:
Palmae cf. Licuala sp. [Devuv asub rak beggang] They cut the asub for the house \{21\}

ata \[\text{a.ta}\] 1. noun\textit{(inal)} mother-a classificatory kin term which includes one's natural mother, but also the sisters of one's parents, and the mothers of ones classificatory siblings; m\textit{ama} [Ata ya gama nedo His mother went but his father stayed] \{111\} 2. adj very, intensely, large-used as an intensifier; tumas, plainti [bop ata very big; niwëek ata very strong/ powerful; Ya devetti bël ata in dengis beggöö They went and dammed the main river in order to catch eels] 3. adv very much, very many, extremely [Deyam ata A great many people came] FirstPers.: sa atağ/ satağ

ata masën [\text{a.ta }'ma.ta\text{en}] (sub of ata) orphans, having noone to look after one; wanpis

atata (sub of ata) adv repeatedly, vigourously, vehemently

atayo (sub of ata) adv inside the mother, said of a fetus still in the womb

atë \[\text{a.te}\] noun\textit{(inal)} liver; blaklewa [Deyëh bökëk atë lok dëg They cooked the pig liver in a pot] FirstPers.: sa atëg/ satëg

atohen\textit{e} [\text{a.tohan_e}] noun\textit{(al)} staff, walking stick; stik bilong wokabaut [Alam atov dëtohin atohen\textit{e} Old people walk with a stick]

atov \[\text{a.toβ}\] noun\textit{(al)} old, big, adult; lapun [Hil atov jak og hil rëk nadiik When we become old we will die; alam atov old people; Atov ya It's/He's become old]

auskuk \[\text{aut.kuk}\] noun\textit{(al)} kitchen; haus kuk From: Tok Pisin

avaheng \[\text{a.'tak.e}\] noun\textit{(al)} something flat e.g. a banana leaf or something similar, used for sitting on, or for putting food on; lip bilong banana samting,-bilong sindaun \[\text{Kwetöv avaheng nam hil ëvah Cut some leaves and we will spread them out (on the ground to sit on)}

avan \[\text{a.'tan}\] noun\textit{(al)} go down, subside, become small, few in number; \textit{i no planti} [Avan rak om vončin nama na It's subsided so it is just about over; Dekö bisket ya rot lob avan rak They have really taken the biscuits and they are almost finished; Deyam avan mu Only a few came]

ave \[\text{a.'be}\] interj Bother!; exclamation of irritation or impatience; \textit{o no!} [Ave! Sa nedo sënë rot i va ke! Ko sena jak-o! Bother! Why am I waiting here all this time! I might as well just go!]

avee \[\text{a.'be}e\] interj alas, pity me, exclamation of woe or distress; \textit{o sori o!} [Avee, sesap nemağ-e Oh dear! I've cut my hand; Sa vahağ nesanğ-e, avee My leg is
painful, poor me!

avēh  [a. 'βεκ] 1. **noun(al)** woman, the female of humans or animals; **meri**
[Deggooin avēh rak in jak vu maluh They selected a woman to marry the man] 2. a classificatory term applied to roundish objects

avēh anōō  [a. 'βεκ a. 'νό] (sub of avēh) lecher-a woman who desires the opposite sex all the time; **meri i save holim man nabant olsem dok** [Avēh anōō nevong mala in maluh The amorous woman casts eyes at the men]

avēh avō  [a. 'βεκ 'α. 'βό] (sub of avēh) a young unmarried girl who has reached puberty, but is not married yet, or a young wife who has not yet borne a child; **yangpela meri** [Nër yônun rot vu avēh avō sēnē getato nema ya vavunē He swore to the girl, calling on heaven to witness; Deko yu lok ḡabum ti beyam devo vu avēh avō sēnē. They brought the head on a plate and came and gave it to this young girl.] **Usage:** Occasionally (as in the first example below, and when the context is clear) this will occur as just avō (See also avō 1)

avēh-baggēb (sub of avēh) **noun(comp)** a prostitute or immoral woman; one who commits adultery [Avēh-baggēb Rahap negin mehō luu sēn Yosua vong beluho deya ḍasöm medenelē Yeriko lo nivesa. The prostitute Rahap looked after well the two men Joshua sent to spy out Jericho.]

avēh-bu  [a. 'βεκ m'bu] (sub of avēh) **noun(comp)** unmarried woman-usually of someone who is past marriageable age; **skelmeri, meri i no gat man** [Avēh saga nedo rot geregga ma, om hil nanër yi nabē avēh-bu That woman has lived a long time without being married, so we call her avēh-bu]

avēh-los-bengō (sub of avēh) **noun(comp)** queen; an important or famous woman [Avēh-los-bengō vu dob nyē sēn sanŏ-neverup lo rēk kedi bare menanēr ḡaḳek ḡak alam vu buk sēnē nabē denevong ngaa nipaya. The queen of the land to the south will stand up and accuse the people of these days saying they did wrong.]

avēhnō  [a. 'βεκ 'νό] **noun(inal)** sister of a male. This is a classificatory term, so it includes female children of one's classificatory parents; **susa** [Avēhnō luho devonē ḡaḳek ya vu Yesu His two sisters sent a message to Jesus] {111} **FirstPers.**: sa avēhnōg/ savēhnōg

avēh-rohek [a. 'βεκ 'ɾo̱k 'ək] **noun(al)** stalactite; **ston i stap long hul long graun na i save hangamap long narapela ston** [Avēh-rohek yik ĝelōng sēn nesoo lük lo A stalactite is a stone which hangs down]

avēh-yu-ngwē (sub of avēh) **noun(comp)** a Gentile woman; a woman of another
group or race [Loŋ avēh-yu-ngwē ti vu sagu nго bē Yesu nedo, lom ya vu yi pevis. But a non-Jewish woman who was at that place heard that Jesus was there, and quickly went to him.]

avēē[a.'βi'c]interjGoodness me!, exclamation of surprise or concern; Olaman! [Avēē. Va ti sēné? Goodness! What's this?]

avi ’[a.’βi]1.noun(inal)mouth, opening; maus bilong ol samting [Rikin ꩇuvenŋ rak avi He wiped paint on his mouth] 2. lid, closure [Hil ꩇeveh dēŋ avi in rasap jak menanōk Let's close the top of the saucepan so the steam will rise and cook the food] FirstPers.: sa aviŋ/ saviŋ

avi ṫos [’a.’βi qo] (sub of avi) sputum, saliva; spet [Pesuv avi ṫos in bök ahē nivē He spat because of the bad smell of the pig dung] (See also ṫos)

avi maggin [’a.’βi ’ma.yin] (sub of avi) inarticulate, having difficulty speaking; maus i hevi [Avi maggin om nго hil ayed rēŋ su yoh vu bē bengwēŋ rē His mouth is heavy so that he hears our language but can't speak it]

avi nipaya [’a.’βi ni.’pa.ya] (sub of avi) to speak bad things; tok nogut

avi puŋ [’a.’βi puq] (sub of avi) to make a raspberry, to make a popping or trilling noise with the mouth; pusim win long maus [Avi puŋ raf yi She made a derisive sound at him with her mouth]

avi rahu [’a.’βi ’ra.κu] (sub of avi) jaw; wasket (See also rahu)

avi raŋ [’a.’βi raq] (id of avi) speak, be heard; tok i kamap long maus bilong en yet

avi sepēp [’a.’βi ’t̓a.pep] (id of avi) speak fluently, articulate well; maus i isi [Avi sepēp om bengwēŋ hil ayed pevis His mouth is light so he learned to speak our language quickly]

avi tavaŋ [’a.’βi ’t̓a.b.aq] (sub of avi) garulous, a person who talks incessantly; maus wara, man bilong toktok tumas [Mehō avi tavaŋ om nevengwēŋ levek He is a garulous person and talks a lot] (See also tavaŋ)

avi tömeng [’a.’βi ’t̓o.m.aŋ] (sub of avi) 1.1. soft-spoken, gentle; toktok isi [Su nēr ꩇaŋek ꩇe jëŋ ꩇe, gak avi tömeng He didn't speak harshly, he spoke gently] 1.2. slow-speaking (See also tömeng)

avi vuuŋ [’a.’βi buvq] (id of avi) sulk, pout, refuse to talk, to be unsmiling, sober-faced; pusim maus, maus i pas [Avi vuuŋ in mak ahē sengën ma va? He's
sulking because maybe he is angry?]
api-ruk ['a.βi ruk] *noun(al)* vine used for fences; the sap of another variety is used for medicine; *rop*
avoong [a.ˈβɔŋ] *noun(al)* a variety of fish; *pis* [Avoong neggëp luk bël]
avo [ˈa.βɔ] *noun(al)* a young girl of marriageable age, i.e. one who has reached puberty but has not married, or at least has not yet borne a child. This term usually occurs in conjunction with avëh [Avo o m rëk jak maluh ti She is past puberty so she will soon be married] (See also avëh avo)
avöö [ˈa.βɔ] *noun(al)* the final stanza of the vocal part of a dance to indicate that the dancers will be able to rest; the drum roll at the end of a dance; las *singsing bilong malolo* [Avöö rak o vongin desewah That's the last stanza so they will have a rest; Ham nevong sengi avöö Sing the tail end of the song]
avu [ˈa.βu] *noun(al)* a time, a batch or a unit of some kind; *taim* [Avu ti geving log mëm hil ana One more time and then we’ll go; Deko nos avu löö They brought food three times]
avu avu [ˈa.βu ˈa.βu] (sub of avu) *adv* many times, in groups or units of some kind; *planti taim* [Ham su na avu avu. Don’t go haphazardly (i.e. Don’t straggle along in groups, go all together).]
avu luu [ˈa.βu lu:] (sub of avu) twice; *tupela taim* [Avu luu lob maya It's happened twice and it's finished; Barus yam avu luu The plane came twice]
avuti [a.ˈβu.ti] (sub of avu) *adv* 1.1. precipitately, quickly, hurriedly; *kwiktaim tumas, wanpela taim* [Yam avuti betök to begganë He came quickly and arrived at the village; Kö yam avuti geyah He brought it and went right back; Šepevis meqenam avuti Come quickly!] 1.2. once

avuuk [a.ˈβu.ʔuː] *noun(al)* conch shell-blown to announce meetings and to call people together; by extension, any wind instrument; *taur bilong winim long singautim ol pipel i kam bung* [Gwevë avuuk in denam soda Blow the conch shell to call the people to church] {211}
avuuk-atov [a.ˈβu.ʔu a.ˈtoβ] *noun(al)* the largest of the four sizes of drum used in dancing; *bikpela kundu bilong singsing* [Nelöö rak avuuk-atov wirek He used to dance to the avuuk-atov] (See also ggagenë)

aye [ˈa.ye] 1. *noun(inal)* voice; *nek* [Aye rak vu vahi agu His voice came from over there; Hil su ayed rak rak rê Let’s stop chattering (so we can hear what is being said)] 2. *noun(inal)* language; *tokples* [Nër aye vu sa rëk sa duğin He
spoke to me in his language, but I didn't understand it] 3. *noun(inal)* speech; *toktok* [Nër aye vu sa rëk sa su hanço rë He told me what he wanted, but I didn't hear him (because I didn't want to do it)] *FirstPers.*: sa ayeğ/ sayeğ

**aye lok** [a.ye  loan] (id of aye) repeat, speak continually, harp, to be always talking about something or some topic or person; *toktok planti long, kolim em oltaim* [Alam pin vu dob dejom räk bayej neloŋ Anutu arë Everyone who speaks prays using God's name]

**aye semusën** [a.ye  semu.] (sub of aye) greeting, pleasant talk; *tok marimari* [Mëmë saga aye semusën om nesemu alam pin Tha person always speaks pleasantly so he is a blessing to everyone]

**ayeheng** [a.ye. en] *noun(al)* cover-usually a cover placed over the top of pots when cooking food, most often made of banana leaves; *karamap bilong sospen samting* [Detë ayeheng ya in nos in dejuu They threw the covering of the pot off so they could serve the food; *Hil neheyeh dëg avi räk ayeheng* We cover the tops of saucepans with ayeheng]

**ayehu** [a.ye. ru] *prop* Mumeng people-this term covers people from the lower end of the Snake River valley, and the lower Watut, those that used to be called Patep, Zenag, and Namba tu Buang; *manmeri Mumeng* *noun(al)* variety of sugarcane originally brought from the Ayehu area; *kain suga i kam long hap bilong ol ayehu*

**ayo** [a.yo] *var. ayoo* 1. *noun(inal)* inside, insides; *insait* [ayo ti a room; *Ayo böpata rot* The inside was huge] 2. *attitude, feeling* [Saga su yoh vu sayoŋ rë That doesn't sit well with me (it upsets me)] 3. *over there-beyond the mountain or ridge, out of sight; hapsait, hap i go* [Gëna los ayo Go over there to the other side of the ridge] *FirstPers.*: sa ayo/ sayoŋ

**ayo bebov** [a.yo  boβ] (sub of ayo) thirsty; *drai long wara* [Ayo bebov in bë nanum bël He is thirsty for a drink of water]

**ayo dahis** [a.yo  daβ] (sub of ayo) 1.1. without a hole, not hollow, complete, closed off, in one piece; *no gat hul* [Rëk yi röpröp ading nahën neggëp, rëk devasu los ayo dahis vu kwa beya meto vaha. But there was still his long garment, but it was woven in one piece from the neck to the lower leg.] 1.2. hardened, inflexible, unheeding [Nabë Anutu kwa nevo bë gevong bemëhöti ayo dahis jëk, og rëk gevong bayo dahis jëk. If God decides to harden someone's heart, then he will harden it.]

**ayo jeguu** [a.yo  "dʒæ. "gu ] (sub of ayo) unhappy, bitter, upset; *bel i kaskas* [Sayoŋ jeguu in su devo nos sagu ggelek niröp rë I am upset because they didn't distribute the food right]
ayo ji ['a.yo ³dʒi] (sub of ayo) seedy, seeds; pikinini bilong ol kaikai, diwai, samting [Keden ruharuuh beko ayo ji in gehin na huk newis She split the pumpkin and took the seeds to plant in a new garden]

ayo kanum ['a.yo qa.'num] (sub of ayo) dished-not flat, deep enough so food won't spill; longpela plet [Hil naha toos lok prē nyē ranγah gehil nanum sup lok prē ayo kanum We eat toast on a flat plate and drink soup from a dished one; Prē ayo kanum og nos su rēk keseh rē The plate is dished, so the food won't spill] (See also kanum)

ayo luu luu ['a.yo ³lu: ³lu:] (id of ayo) doubtful, undecided; tubel [Denēr bē geko kapiya na Mumeng vu kiap rēk ayo luu luu bē mak ma gemedo ma va They said he should take the letter to Mumeng to the government officer but he was undecided thinking perhaps he ought to stay]

ayo maggin ['a.yo 'me:t.o.'t] (sub of ayo) sad, unhappy; bel hevi [Ayo maggin in ēaēek ti vonē paya vu yi He was unhappy because what was said upset him]

ayo mekek ['a.yo 'me⁶d.oq] (sub of ayo) empty; nating

ayo mekus ['a.yo mo.'quʔ] (sub of ayo) depressed, sad, anxious, miserable, worried, choked with emotion; sori tru, wari tru [Ama diēk lob vonō bayo mekus in rot His father died and this made him feel all choked up inside] (See also mekus tunγ)

ayo nevu nevu ['a.yo na.'bu na.'bu] (sub of ayo) covetous, desiring, carried away with desire, lustful; mangal, insait l skirap [Ayo nevu nevu in ūpek bē geko ngahisekē He was concerned about possessions, wanting to get a great many; Ayo nevu nevu in bē gevonē ngaa nipaya He was constantly thinking about bad things to do; ēaēek los ayo nevu nevu lustful speech; Ngaa nipaya sēn ham ayomin nevu nevu in lo, og su yoh vu rē The evil things you lust after are not right]

ayo nipaya ['a.yo ni.'pa.ya] (sub of ayo) sad, unhappy, angry, frustrated; bel nogut, bel hat [Ayo nipaya vu mehōti in vonō ngaa ti paya He was unhappy with someone because they did something bad]

ayo nivesa ['a.yo 'ni.'bœ.t] (sub of ayo) happy, pleased; amamas [Devo nos vu kaunsor lob ayo nivesa in rot They gave food to the councillor and he was very pleased]

ayo pebip yi ['a.yo pa.'⁵bip yi] (sub of ayo) excited, eager, to be excited, to want, desire, to be anxious to do something; bel kirap [Saōg pebip sa bē sa ēvonē sengii I'm really excited and want to dance; Sa su ayo pebip sa bē sa
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I don't feel like sending any money]

ayo peggo ['a.yo ˈp̩ə.ˈyo] (sub of ayo) insides, interior; insait [Sa hetung malaŋ rak
tob saga ayo peggo rot I really looked carefully at what was in the cloth; Hil
halē ggēp vavunē bē malanĝeri, rêk ayo peggo og heljēŋ sekēj pup beneggēp
We see the top/outside is beautiful, but the inside is full of dead mens’
bones] (See also peggo)

ayo rasap ['a.yo ˈra.ʃap] (sub of ayo) breath; win [Ayōōng vong om ayo rasap
verup ya It was cold so his breath was visible]

ayo rera ['a.yo ˈra.ˈra] (sub of ayo) dry-to have one’s inside dry, to be choked with
dry food; nek drai [Nyēg gga sa besayōg rera rak The sun beat down on me
and I became very dry/thirsty] (See also rera)

ayo sevek ['a.yo ˈʃe.ˈak] (sub of ayo) porous, crumbly; hul hul i kamap nogut
olsem insait bilong bret o long lewa [Rabōng ayo sevek ya in neggēp lok dob
hus ading The sweetpotato was porous because it was in the ground a long
time; Bret ayo sevek The inside of bread is porous/crumbly] (See also
sevek)

ayo sis yi ['a.yo ˈʃiʃiʃiŋ yi] (sub of ayo) jealous, angry; bel isi,
hamamas [Venē diik lob ayo maggin rot lok kwev ngahisekē lob ayo sepēp rak.
His wife died and he was very sad, but after a number of months he
became happy.]

ayo sovin ['a.yo ˈʃiʃiŋ ˈin] (sub of ayo) porous, full of holes, like a sponge; hul hul
[Brēt ayo sovin Bread is porous] (See also sovin)

ayo to revuh ['a.yo təq] (sub of ayo) surprised; kirap nogut

ayo vo rak ['a.yo ˈvo ˈrak] (sub of ayo) feel sick/cold, shiver, the feeling one gets
when one is getting sick; sik long maus [Ayo nevo rak in niraŋ She felt
cold/shivery because she was ill]

ayo vongin ['a.yo ˈvoŋ ˈin] (sub of ayo) desire, like, pleased about something;
laikim [Gga nos ti saga bayo vongin bè ga rot] He ate that food and he really wanted some more

ayo ya timu ['a.yo ya 'ti.mu] (sub of ayo) believe on; bilip [Ayom na timu vu Yesu Believe on Jesus]

ayoga [a.'yo.⁹ga] (sub of ayo) adv over there beyond you-out of sight/ hidden by the mountain; long hap i go [Hil ana ayoga Bod Let's go over to Bod]

ayogi [a.'yo.⁹gi] (sub of ayo) adv over here beyond me-out of sight; long hap hia

ayogu [a.'yo.⁹gu] (sub of ayo) adv over there out of sight-beyond the mountain, distant from speaker and hearer both; long hap sai i go

ayoo [a.'yo:] (var. of ayo, The lengthened form is used to indicate direction, usually accompanied by pointing with the chin)

ayōōng [a.'yööng] 1. noun(al) wind-the cold wind blowing down the valley from the headwater or northern end; win [Ayōōng vë nengwah kul The wind blew the fire out] 2. cold; kol [Nirak in ayōōng sis He's sick because he got cold; Mapos og nyēg ayōōng Mapos is a cold place]

ayur [a.'yu:r] 1. noun(al) small bag, a small string bag made from pelepeæ (q.v); liklik bilum, basket [Gbēasu ggipek dok na ayur in rëk mala nama Put the knife in the bag so it won't get lost] 2. sac containing the embryo [Hur mahen luu denare lok ayur timu The two babies were in one bag (i.e. they were identical twins)]

□ B□

b- [⁹b] pfx mod potential mode of Class 3 verbs beginning with v-the initial v changes to b to mark potential mode

b= [⁹b] (var. of ba=, Occurs as a clitic before vowel initial words) proclit

ba [⁹b] call pig call; singautim pik [Avēh ti nelem bōök bè, ``Ba, ba, eba, ...'', in bōök mala ma The woman is calling her pig, "Ba, ba, eba, ...", because it has disappeared]

ba= [⁹ba] proclit (var. b=, be=) conj and-conjunction indicating general sequence of events; this is the free form of the conjunction, occurring before pause; na [Barnabus tôk rak yi ba, ko beyah Antiok Barnabus found him, and took him back to Antioch]

baba [⁹ba.⁹ba] 1. verb(1) to curve, curved; mekim krungut, krungut raunim [Abel ni vegguu om baba lok heek nyē ketu benivesa The pole to tie the fence together was bent, so he put it at the corner of the fence and it was fine] 2. verb(1) join, joint-a lap joint of some kind; poromanim Potential: baba
babasën \[^{mba.\text{mba.\text{en}}}\] (sub of babá) 1. adj curved [Mehö sëñ nedo rañ bëggab lo jom yi paëp babasën rañ bekësik nos sëñ anon lok vu dob lo. The person sitting on the cloud took up his curved knife and cut the ripe food on the earth.] 2. noun(al) brackets, parentheses; krungutim raun

babel \[^{mba.\text{mba.\text{be}}}\] 1. verb(1) to hit in a sideways motion with a heavy instrument; paitim namel long bekësait [Babel demí rañ beqëö He hit him across the back with a club] 2. line, band, stripes (latitudinal); lain [Vasu vahëk bebël vuhëng atov rañ baggëu She wove the stringbag with a stripe in the middle dyed with baggëu; Busip ni seröösën geni babel It was a tabby cat] Potential: babë

babë \[^{mba.\text{mba.\text{be}}}\] verb(1) swipe, cut off, to cut off with one hit; katim [Ari babë löv rak luu beyi yi vëwen gari yi vëwen His brother slashed the sugarcane in two and gave half to him and kept half for himself] Potential: babë

babu1 \[^{mba.\text{mba.\text{bu}}}\] noun(al) small tree-climbing rat-Melomys with a white breast; rat i gat waitpëla bros

babu2 \[^{mba.\text{mba.\text{bu}}}\] 1. noun(inal) chest, front; bros [Kökrëëh ata nesupin nalu lo lok yah babu The hen gathers her chickens under her breast] 2. ribs, framework 3. underneath, on the sheltered or protected side of something; aninit [Tunë vahëk lok kele babu She put the stringbag on the sheltered side of the tree] FirstPers.: sa babug (See also ggurek babu)

babu kałóvéng \[^{mba.\text{mba.\text{bu}}\text{qa.\text{qoß.\text{an}}}}\] (sub of babu2) 1.1. hollow-as at the base of a tree etc; go insait [Ggevek ya nedo gelëng babu kałóvéng in hob He crawled into the hollow underneath the stone to shelter from the rain] 1.2. sunken-chested [Mehëti sagu babu kałóvéng in yëk ata yö ko yi nebë sagu That person has a sunken chest because his mother bore him like that] (See also kałóvéng)

babu löóëin \[^{mba.\text{mba.\text{bu}}\text{lë.\text{in}}}\] (sub of babu2) shrivelled-of a woman whose stomach has shrivelled and breasts dried up; bel i slek [Babu löóëin ya, su rêk geko nalu nah rê Her "chest" has shrivelled and she won't be able to bear children any more] (See also babu verök ya)

babu verök ya \[^{mba.\text{mba.\text{bu}}\text{ëq.\text{ya}}}\] noun(al) large black beetle, rhinoceros beetle; blakpëla binatang [Gëb ti arë nebë babug There is an insect which is called babug]

babusang \[^{mba.\text{mba.\text{bu}}\text{të.\text{an}}}\] noun(al) small yellow-breasted bird-probably of the Flycatcher or Robin families; liklik pisin i gat yelopëla bros [Babusang vëeng
in bë na lëk sa vanëh. The babusang started to fly away, but I shot it.} {2}

**babusekë** ['m̥ba. ˈm̥bu.ʈə ə.ətə] (sub of babu2) adj barren, childless; *i no save karim pikinini [Elisabet nare babusekë, beluho regga atov ya. Elizabeth was childless and she and her husband were old.]* FirstPers.: This would decline for person, and the first person form would be babužsekë; *Usage:* Normally used following the verb nare 'standing'

**badanγ** ['m̥ba. ‘də] 1. verb(1) to put on the G-string; *pasim mal [Badanγ ahë rak aseeng in döö]* He wrapped bark cloth around his loins in order to dance] 2. carry, wear, to carry across the shoulders bandolier fashion, to wear crisscross; *karim bilum o laplap long hap sol na krosim i go hapsait [Sa badanγ sa lık kumkum menelöö]* I draped the necklaces across my breast and was dancing] 3. sling; *slinγ [Badanγ rak nare begganγ nyë]* The sling is hanging at the corner of the house; *Nevanuh nalu lık badanγ* She carried her child around her neck in a sling] **Potential:** badanγ

**badë** ['m̥ba. ‘dɛ] verb(1) smash, squeeze, to hold something and break it on the ground/ against a tree etc; *tromoiμ, holim na tromoiμ long graun [Badë taguee rak nos]* He squeezed pandanus sauce over the food; *Badë rak dob bepustin* He smashed it on the ground and it shattered; *Sejom anöö gebadë rak kele* I grabbed the dog and smashed it against a tree] **Potential:** badë

**badon** ['m̥ba. ‘dən] noun(al) variety of fern-in earlier days the leaves of this fern were eaten with the bodies of victims killed in fighting; *kain gras-ol man bilong Buang bipo i save kilim man na kaikai wantaim lip bilong dispela samting, olsem kumu [Desis mehönon medegga los badon ris* They used to kill people and eat them with badon leaves; *Log alam bıp sën dëësis be gö lo devong bahil rak badon* And the big men who fought danced the victory dance singing about badon leaves] {12211}

**bagarek** ['m̥ba. ‘g̥arek] noun(al) a variety of reed which has fine irritating hairs which cause itching; *wanpela kain pitpit i gat mosong long en [Baŋarek ngeri gga sa]* The bagarek hairs irritated me; *Mun vo newis rak baŋarekk ris* The rat made its nest out of bagarek leaves] {2} (See also *nema baŋarek*)

**baŋek** ['m̥baŋ. ‘g̥ek] noun(al) crab; *kuka [Neveek baŋek rak kwev buk* He caught crabs at night by the moon]

**baŋela** ['m̥baŋ. ‘g̥ela] noun(al) tree used for making posts and planks; *diwai: Meliaceae Dysoxylon sp. [Sevuv baŋela in ris neggök nos* I cut down the bagela because its leaves were overshadowing the food (in the garden).]
bağë [⁴ᵐba.⁹Ge] noun(inal) shoulder; sol [Ari sap bağë rak maa] His brother cut his shoulder with his adze; Kerë riing rak bağë He carried the yam stakes on his shoulder] FirstPers.: sa bağëg

bağë ruh [⁴ᵐba.⁹Ge ruh] (sub of bağë) dislocated-of the shoulder; sol i lus (See also ruh)

bağë sek [⁴ᵐba.⁹Ge ᵗeq] (sub of bağë) shoulder blade; bun bilong sol (See also sek)

bağö [⁴ᵐba.⁹Go] 1. verb(1) to buy, pay for; baim [Bağö ggagenë rak anöö nalu vu Kahil He bought a drum in exchange for a puppy from a Mangga person; Ya stua menër bë bağö padi He went to the store and said he wanted to buy rice; Bağö barus meyah begganë He bought a ticket on the plane and went home] 2. recompense, reward, compensate, to pay someone for something,-a service, or in compensation for an offence; baim [Ngis menadiik og rëk bağö Should he kill someone he will have to pay compensation] Potential: bağö

bağö rak [⁴ᵐba.⁹Go raq] (sub of bağö) ask for something, speak for something, to say ahead of time that one wants something; makim nem long, makim bilong em [Bum bağö böök nalu ajel ti rak ya in bet Your grandfather has spoken for one of the tawny piglets to feed]

bağö yu [⁴ᵐba.⁹Go yu] (sub of bağö) put, fasten, to put the top horizontal stick across the top of a snare to strengthen it; strongim long stik bilong pasim het bilong trap

bağosën [⁴ᵐba.⁹Go ᵗën] (sub of bağö) stick-the horizontal stick placed across the top of a snare; stik bilong pasim het bilong trap

baggëb [⁴ᵐba.⁹'ye⁹mb] noun(al) adultery; pamuk [Bë maluh ti gelë avëh ti bayo gurekin yi, og saga nebë nevonë baggëb vorot vu avëh saga loë ayo If a man looks at a woman to lust after her, then that is as if he had committed adultery with that woman in his heart already.] (See also ggodek, vonë baggëb (vu))

bagguu [⁴ᵐba.⁹'yu:] noun(al) a small plant the leaves of which are crushed and used for dying string a blue-black colour for use in making stringbags; liklik gras ol i kisim lip na tamim i go kamap blakpela na penim string bilong wokim bilum long en: Leguminsae Desmodium sp [Nekevu reggir rak bagguu She is dyeing the string with bagguu] (See also gguu, mabagguu)

bahahu [⁴ᵐba.'kæ.ku] noun(al) Brown flying beetles. They come from grubworms and emerge at certain times of the year, usually around August, and appear in great numbers, especially early in the morning. They are collected by some peoples and eaten, though not normally by the Buangs
**bahëëŒ** [[m^ba.'ke;9G]] *noun(al)* variety of sugarcane; *suga* [BahëëŒ ni ġavğav benivesa] BahëëŒ is a soft kind of cane and therefore good.]

**bahib** [[m^ba.'kįmb]] *noun(al)* variety of palm used for flooring; the fruit is sometimes chewed like betelnut. The central shoot is also sometimes eaten; *limbum bilong wokim plua, na sampela taim ol i kaikaim pikinini bilong en tu olsem buai* [Ya derur bahib They've gone to pick bahib (nuts) ] \{21\}

**bahil** [[m^ba.'kįj]] *noun(al)* dance, victory chant-this was the dancing and singing which celebrated the killing of an enemy and promised a victory feast at which the victim would be eaten; *singsing-dispela kain singsing ol i save mekim long taim ol i kilim man* [Bahil raæ in mak desis mehöti There's the victory chant, they must have killed someone; Delöö bahil They danced the victory dance] **Usage**: Usually occurs in the forms delöö bahil and devon bahil raæ

**bahilek** [[m^ba.'kįi.ək]] *noun(al)* owl-possibly the European Barn Owl; some are white, some are brown, some are spotted; *wanpela kain pisin i save flai long nait* [Gwee vanëh bahilek ti veseveng Gwee shot an owl yesterday] \{2\}

**bah-ḳök** [[m^ba.k qəq]] *noun(al)* tree used in building; *diwai*

**bahoos** [[m^ba.'vo:tʃ]] 1. *noun(al)* the derris vine, the sap of which is thrown into water to stun the fish and make them easy to catch; *rop i gat gip bilong kilim pis insait long wara* [Derris Uglinosa [Bahoos sis ġel mediik rot The bahoos killed many fish] 2. dynamite-by extension, having seen soldiers and others use grenades, dynamite etc for catching fish; *dainamait*

**bajanđ** [[m^ba.'dį̂naN]] *verb(1)* heap up, gather, assemble; *bung, bungim* [Alam debajanđ nos ya telig The people gathered food together on the village square; Losho ya debajanđ heek He went with them to fill in the fence; Bajanđ kupek ngahisekë rot vu sa He gave me a great many things; Alam debajanđ medëdo Many people gathered] **Potential**: bajanđ

**bajanđsên** [[m^ba.'dį̂naN.tʃen]] (sub of bajanđ) *noun(al) 1.1.* collection of something, crowd, gathering **1.2.** filling-this is the name for the reeds and sticks which are laid horizontally to fill up a fence when it is being built; *planti samting-stick bilong pulimapim long banis* [Hil bajanđ bajanđsên yam in hil bajanđ heek We will gather the bajangsên to fill the fence.]

**bajek** [[m^ba.'dį̂qe] noun(al) pine commonly used for making planks-Klinki pine; *wanpela kain diwai bilong wokim plang* [Vuv bajek in ngap ġang jak He chopped down the bajek to make planks. ]

**bajek-rahii** [[m^ba.'dį̂qe ra.'kį:], noun(al) an evil-smelling plant which grows in the
lowlands, and was said to have been eaten by the Japanese during the war when they were starving; gras \[Nyēg meyip wirek og alam denegga bajek-rahii\] In times of famine the people used to eat bajek-rahii] \{2123\1132\}

bajil \[^{mba.'in}dʒi\] prop People from the Ho'te and Yamap areas; manmeri Yamap
\[Kerōō-kerōō netahi bē neya bajil\] The kerōō-kerōō bird calls out that it is going to the Ho'te area.; Bajil dēliōō sengii bōpata rot The Ho'te people have big dances

bajōō \[^{mba.'in}dʒu\] noun(al) plant used in the manufacture of salt; the stems are also pounded, cooked in bamboo with salt and eaten; kain gras ol i wokim sol long en; na ol i save kaikai tu: Urticaceae aff. Elatostemma sp. \[Dekesik bajōō medeko ya mamireng ben\] They cut the bajōō and carried t to the place where they were making salt.] (See also mamireng)

bajuuk \[^{mba.'in}dʒu\] noun(al) the main wall, made of big stones, built across a stream to divert the water and enable the people to catch the fish; banis ol i wokim long ston bilong banisim wara na kisim pis \[Detung bajuuk niwēek in bēl rēk keyēh\] They made the wall with big stones lest the water wash it away] (See also nibajuuk)

bakēē \[^{mba.'ke\}\] noun(al) blanket; blanket \[Venēg bakēē rak nalu\] She wrapped the blanket around her child \[From: Jabēm ?

bakan \[^{mba.qan}\] noun(al) variety of palm the trunk of which is used for making arrows, and the fruit is sometimes chewed like betel; kain limbum bilong wokim supsup na spia-ol i save kaikaim pikinini bilong en olsem buai: \[Palmae Paralinospadix sp. \[Hur mahen desap vasōl rak bakan\] The children made a bow out of the bakan] \{21\}

balebek \[^{mba.'lemb.aқ}\] noun(al) species of ground orchid, growing in grassland; the stems are heated and beaten, and the juice squeezed out, and used as a medicine for pigs for skin disease; wanpela kain plaua i stap long ples kunai; ol i save wokim marasin bilong pik long pik long en \[Nevesi balebek rak bōōk navi in nekēr yi\] He's heating some balebek to put on the pig's skin because it keeps scratching itself.]

bales \[^{mba.'lelt\}\] noun(al) Carpet snake; snek \[Maving nevakē bales in neggēp rak heek yu\] The maving caught the bales since it was sleeping on top of the fence.]

bali \[^{mba.'li}\] noun(al) dry branches broken off a tree and used for firewood; han bilong diwai i save drai na ol i kisim bilong mekim paia \[Bali keyēh meto mesis hurmahen teka\] The dry branch broke off and fell on a little child; Avēh mahen depepōō bali vu kopi ayo The young girls are breaking dry branches
in the coffee garden] Usage: Often used as kele bali

**balo** [balo] noun(inal) waist-of humans, and also of drums, etc; namel [Balo
vepul in dii kahi pansein He was so hungry his waist was sunken in; Vaku
kabi neggep balo in tob nekah She fastened a belt around her waist because
her laplap kept falling down; Busip loku jegweeng loku balo The snare caught
the cat around the middle] FirstPers.: sa balo

**bama** [ma] verb(1) to hold in the mouth, to hold something between the lips,
or sometimes the teeth,-as a cat carries her kittens, or a bird carries
something in its beak; holim long maus [Anoo bama baar loku avi The dog
carried the ball in its mouth] Potential: bama

**bamööl** [bmöl] noun(al) small sardine-like fish; liklik pis [Bamöl ngahisekë
neggëp loku ngaggee There are lots of bamööl in the lake (pool).]

**bamöö** [bmöl] noun(al) a dark coloured vine; rop [Nelov aggis bamöö in baku
heek jak He cut some bamöö vine to use for tying his fence.]

**banis** [bnis] noun(inal) wing; wing [Banis rak in gevëeng na It's lifting its wings
to fly] FirstPers.: Normally used only in the third person, with the plural form
banisej - their wings. If it were to be used in first person, one would expect
sa banik

**baniik** [bniik] (See also nedo baniik)

**bangwaak** [bangwaq] noun(al) twins, double-only of fruits etc, such as
bananas, corn, the two equal parts where the trunk of a tree divides (not
just a normal branch); tupela pas wantaim-long banana kon samting [Vasu
vud anon bangwaak beluu rak He divided the double banana into two]

**bapah** [bpa] noun(al) embers; sit bilong paia i lait yet, i no dai pinis [Bapah
ggëp nelëlek The embers are glowing; Kesëh bël rak nengwah bapah mekul ya
She poured water on the embers of the fire and they went out]

**bapebek** [bpebek] 1. noun(al) Impatiens; ornamental plant with variegated
leaves; kain plaua lip bilong en i gat mak mak, na ol i save planim long
arere bilong haus: Euphorbiaceae Codiaeum Variegatum Bl. [Gadëg varoh
bapebek loku begganëhus My cousin planted some bapebek under the eaves
of the house.] 2. a drum decoration carved at the base of the handle and
intended to represent the leaves of this plant; bilas long kundu

**bareb** [barb] noun(al) level place, meeting area, village square; ples klia
*bilong sindaun* [Bareb meris galam deya]  The clearing was deserted and the people had gone; *Deneyeh nos rak bareb vu vatèvek* They were cooking food for the visitors on the village square [Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area (See also *telig*)

**barëp** [m^ba.ˈrep] *noun(al)* sago; *saksak: Mebroxylum Rumphii* [Alam loo hir nos]  *barëp* Sago is the staple food of the coastal people} \{21\\)

**barus** [m^ba.ru̜t̪] *noun(al)* aeroplane, plane; *balus* [Barus nevëeng meneya nyëg pin Planes fly everywhere] From: Tok Pisin. Buang r corresponds most closely to Tok Pisin r and l. Buang l is a more fronted sound

**barus-ahë** [m^ba.ru̜t̪i.ˈa.ɾe] *noun(al)* weed; this weed is said to have appeared in the gardens only after the coming of aeroplanes to Papua New Guinea; *wanpela kain gras i save kamap long gaden: Compositae aff. Crassocephalum sp.* [Nekesik barus-ahë ya vud degwa She cut the barus-ahë and put it at the base of the banana palm.] Lit.: aeroplane faeces

**basibek** [m^ba.ti.ˈi.m.b.a.k] 1. *noun(al)* variety of edible fungus growing on dry trees; *papai* [Basibek ggol rak kele bovengsën Basibek fungus grows on dry trees.; Avëh derur basibek bederengö lok apel The women picked basibek and poked it into lengths of bamboo (to cook.)] \{21231132} 2. little marks cut into items by the owner to identify his property; *mak*

**batii** [m^ba.ˈti.] *noun(al)* Boobook owl; *wanpela kain pisin i save flai long nait* [Battii dudek lok pekë degwa menedo The owl sat huddled against the face of the cliff} \{2\\)

**batu** [m^ba.tu] *noun(al)* clearing, resting place, an open place along a path where it is possible to sit down and rest; *ples bung, wanpela ples kia bilong malolo long rot, ples bilong sindaun kukim skin* [Mehöti tongin batu ti vu vos Someone made a clearing in the bush]

**bauduum** [m^ba.ˈwɒm] *noun(al)* demon, spirit, whiteman; *tewel, tambaran*  Dialect: This is the form used in Wij

**bawanë** [m^ba.ˈwæn] *noun(al)* onion; *anian* [Bawanë reyiiv nos Onions give flavour to food] From: Malay

**bawiib** [m^ba.ˈwi.ˈbɒ] *noun(al)* yam stones-these were magic stones put in yam gardens to make the tubers grow; *ston bilong putim long gaden yam na bai yam i kamap bikpela* [Alam hib wirek denevaroh go rak ŝelöng bawiib The old people used to plant bawiib with their yams in the old days.; Töæ vu yi bawiib go yi ti lok jepö He found a bawiib stone on the 'altar'.]

**bayam** [m^ba.yəm] 1. *noun(al)* tailpiece worn as a decoration; *mal*
bilong singing [Tung bayam rak hus genelöö] He fastened the bayam behind him and was dancing] 2. custom, fashion, way Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area (See also Gebum)

bayiik [m'ba.'yi:i] noun(al) a white-breasted long-tailed bird with rings around its eyes; wanpela kain pisin i gat waitpela bros na beksait i braunpela [Bayiik gga mun lok sapu monbuk The bayiik ate a rat from the trap this morning.]

bayöbeng [m'ba.'yi:öb.əŋ] noun(al) variety of bird-this term covers various kinds of kingfisher; wanpela kain pisin [Bayöbeng ko nalu lok гадабен The kingfisher laid its eggs in (a hole in) the bank] 2

baar [m'ba:ar] noun(al) ball, football; bal [Baar tók rak kele nyë The ball was punctured by the point of the stick; Dena debake baar They are going to play football] From: Tok Pisin

baas [m'ba:ts] 1. noun(al) bus; bas bilong karim manmeri long taun [Dejak baas medena taun They will catch the bus into town] 2. barge; pang bilong karim kago long wara From: English via Tok Pisin

be= [m'ba]= (var. of ba=, Occurs unstressed as a clitic before consonant initial words) proclit

beb [m'be'mb] noun(al) the long bark tail worn for dancing. It has distinctive markings which show who it belongs to and thus who can use it; mal bilong pasim na songsing [Netul relul in bo beb jak He is pounding relul bark in order to make a beb. ; Nekevu keriing rak beb He was painting some traditional figures on his beb.; Beb ma getungeh Gebum He had no beb so he put on a tailpiece.] (See also varap)

bebed [m'be'mbe:d] noun(al) a kind of night bird; wanpela kain pisin i save flai long nait [Bebed yi:k sok ti rêk mu yö neya buk The bebed is a bird but it gets around at night.] 2

bebën [m'be:mben] noun(al) intestinal worms, also some forms of body worm; liklik snek i save stap long bel bilong man [Bebën gga anöö ahë The dog has worms; Vong bebën vër in kökrëëh atë He removed the worms from the chicken liver] 22

bebëëæ [m'be:mbe:q] 1. noun(al) the dry leaf-like sheath which peels off the stems of bamboo, sugarcane, palm trees etc. They are used for scraping up rubbish; pangal bilong suga, mambu, saksak samting. Ol i save rausim pipia long en [Vaæevin löv bebëëæ geduu She peeled off the dry leaves from the stalks of the sugarcane and tied them up] 2. sago rib, taro stem (See...
also abuung)

**bebim** [m'b vão bim] (var. mebim) *noun*(al) various large varieties of caterpillar which eat yam and taro leaves; wanpela kain binatang i save kaikaim lip bilong yam [Bebim negga go ris Bebim eat yam leaves.]

Usage: Some people say mebim (See also mebim)

**bebinin** [m'b vão bin.in] *verb*(1) to wring something in order to break it, to twist; rotate; *tanim bilong i dai, i no bilong lusim samting i gat strong* [Bebinin ruharuuh kwa in bë pepöö He twisted the pumpkin stem in order to break it off; Nër bë bebinin mehöti sekë He said he twisted someone's arm] **Potential:** bebinin

bebobin [m'b vão bôm'bo'in] *verb*(1) shiver; *guria long kol* [Bebobin in ayööng She shivered with cold; *Soô nalu medo nebebobin rak ñele nema* The baby bird sat shivering on the branch of the tree] **Potential:** bebobin

**bebop** [m'b vão bôp] *verb*(1) crack, open up-as of ground from a landslide; *bruk,* *brukim* [Bebop sa yuug rak ñele He cracked my skull with a piece of wood; RabönŒ bebop dob rig mebob rak The sweet potato cracked the ground and grew and became big; *Nyëg vanôg rot lob dob bebop* The weather was fine for a long time so the ground cracked] **Potential:** bebop

**bebos** [m'b vão boô] 1. *noun*(al) rotten-of wood; *sting-* *dawai i drai pinis na i sting i stap* [Bebos neggëp gërin aggata The dead log is blocking the road] 2. *noun*(al) body, shell-as of a body without a spirit [Mëhönôn diiñ banon ya gebebos gëp When people die their spirits go away and just leave their bodies behind]

**bebov** [m'b vão boôv] *verb*(1) dry-as of leaves,wood; having the moisture gone; *drai* [Bëbov ya gesu rëk gol nah rê It's dry and won't sprout again; *Soh ñele navi lob bebov* He peeled the bark off the tree and it dried]

**bebögek** [m'b vão bôg ak] 1. *verb*(1) hunch up, shrivel up, wrinkled, dried up, to hunch up because of the rain, to shrivel up as when something is dried or smoked; *sindaun tasol-ren i wasim man na i sindaun long wanpela hap tasol na i no mekim noiis samting* [Bëbogek lok ti mënedo He sat huddled up without moving; *Nengwah rak sag lob bebögek ya* The animal shrivelled up from the fire] 2. to withdraw, hold back, to keep from doing something [Vong paang rak sa lob sa bebögek He shouted at me and I withdrew into myself (shrivelled up/didn't do anything)] 3. to be shy-of meeting new people **Potential:** bebögek

**bebông** [m'b vão boô] *noun*(al) a short length of wood used for beating pandanus
nests, bark etc; **stik bilong paitim skin diwai na rausim** [Nepengah riing rak bébøng]  He beat the yam stakes with a bébøng (to take the bark off).

**bebumeng** [ˈmabo.िंbunə] *noun(al)* betelnut; **buai: Areca catechu** [Bebumeng vonŋ besa malaŋ pebilin] The betelnut made me dizzy  {21}

**bebunin** [ˈmabo.िंbunin] 1. *verb(1)* huddle together out of fear, or just to make room for more people; **bung klostu klostu** [Hil bebunin hil na len ti We will all huddle together in one spot] 2. to wrap leaves around, to tie together in a bundle using leaves of the plant-as for sugarcane to hold the canes together, or to tie a bundle of pitpit; **pasim long lip Potential: bebunin**

**bebuum** [ˈmabo.िंbuum] *noun(al)* whiteman; **waitman** [Bebuum devês barus The white people crashed in the plane] From: Jabêm

**bebuum-atov** [ˈmabo.िंbuum ə.tɔβ] *noun(al)* Cavendish banana; **banana: Musa sp.**

**bed** [ˈmbe⁹.d] *verb(1)* lean over, tilt, pulled over, pulled aside, bent-as by a heavy load; **kapsait liklik** [Gwelë nivesa in rëk nabebed Watch it carefully or it will tip over; Ėnabebed Ėadu yu Bend the top of the support over] *Potential: nabebed*

**beda** [ˈmabo.⁹.daj] *verb(1)* converge, crowd together, to gather many items of a similar nature together, as a school of fish or a flock of birds.; **bung planti** [Gēl ngehisekē nebeda yi meneyah meneyom Many fish were swimming back and forth together in a school] *Potential: beda*

**beda rak ġaġek** [ˈmabo.⁹.daj raq inGa9G.æk] (sub of beda) to have a lot of people talking and taking sides either to gang up on someone in an argument or to support them; **bungim planti toktok** [Alam pin debeda rak ġaġek medenër mehō sagu in mak va? Why do suppose everyone has ganged up on that person and are berating him?]

**bedaŋin** [ˈmabo.⁹.dajG.in] *verb(1)* many, become many- as when a tree is cut back, but instead of dying it produces all kinds of sprouts and new branches; **kamap planti** [Devuv kele saga lok bedaŋin yom gōkin rot They cut that tree down, but it has sprouted prolifically again] *Potential: bedaŋin*

**bedii** [ˈmabo.⁹.di:i] *verb(1)* to flick, crack with fingers, bounce-as in playing marbles, or cracking lice, or to bounce like a ball; **paitim long pinga** [Bedii ngayang rak apel He flicked the fly with a piece of bamboo; Hur mahen dēbedii begwev anon Children flick begwev seeds (with their fingers), - i.e. they play marbles with them] *Potential: bedii*

**bedii-ros** [ˈmabo.⁹.di: rot] *noun(al)* Variety of tree. It is used for yam stakes, but is rather brittle. When a person killed someone, he was taken to a pool where he jumped in. Every time he came up he was beaten wth a piece of this tree
until he was exhausted. This was done in order to kill the spirit of the dead person which would otherwise try to do him harm.

bedo [⁶mbo."do] 1. noun(al) evil spirit; spirit nogut 2. epileptic fit, convulsion [Bedo nevong mehöti] Someone is having a fit; Bedo vesi benyë katak tung He is having a fit and foaming at the mouth; Desis mehö bedo sagu rak geläng They hit that epileptic with stones

bedub [⁶mbɔ."dumbo] noun(al) cemetery, grave; matmat [Alam pin ya deneyev bedub in kaunsor nèr] Everyone has gone to clean up the cemetery because the councillor told them

bedub sis [⁶mbɔ."dumbo ñit] (id of bedub) itchy, having a rash; liklik sua, skin sikrap

bedubek [⁶mbɔ."dumbo.eq] noun(al) variety of frog; rokrok [Nevesi bedubek rak nengwah She was roasting the frog on the fire]

bedun [⁶mbɔ."dun] noun(al) shoot, spike-of a plant; kru Usage: The same as dun

begi [⁶mbɔ."gi] 1. verb(1) break through-as breaking through thick bush and undergrowth where there is no path; to go through something, such as a fight or a flooded river without being afraid; brukim [Gbegi Yu go tasol (no ken pret); Bël nevaar lob hil nanër nabë gbegi megenah When the river is swollen we say go ahead and go through it and go back; Begi ya alam ngahebëe He went straight through the middle of the crowd] 2. pierce-as a splinter piercing the hand 3. spring up-as water springing up from the ground [Vuukin bël lok bël begi He dammed up the stream, but the water spurted through] Potential: begi

bego [⁶mbɔ."go] 1. noun(al) Jaw's harp-traditionally made from bamboo; susap

bego lín [⁶mbɔ."gon] (sub of bego) the tongue of the Jaw's harp; tang bilong susap [Bego lín keyëh The tongue of the Jaw's harp broke]

begönek [⁶mbɔ."gonk] noun(al) millipedes- the large black shiny variety found in the lowlands which curl up tightly when disturbed; kain binatang i gat planti han {22]

begik [⁶mbɔ."gik] noun(al) wild inedible variety of banana; wall banana: Musa sp. [Vuv begik medu ris in hob He cut a begik leaf and used it to keep off the
Rain.

begiklu [mbɔ.ˈŋgik.lu] noun(al) variety of frog; rokrok [Neveyyiv begiklu lok yöök She wrapped the frogs in leaves (to cook)]

beginek [mbɔ.ˈŋgin.ək] noun(al) variety of snake; snek [Mehö sekë masên nebë nyël beginek A weak/tired person is like a beginek (i.e. he has no strength and doesn't move very fast).]

begö [mbɔ.ˈŋgɔ] 1. noun(al) fight, war; pait [Denero sir in bë na degevonqeg bego They are getting ready to go and fight] 2. weapons, clubs; stik bilong pait [Luho rëk dengis sir jak bego medenadiik The two of them will kill them (or possibly, each other) with clubs]

begöö [mbɔ.ˈŋgɔɔ] verb(1) narrow, having a small diameter—as the central part of a drum; liklik long namel olsem kundu [Sesap ggagenq log balo nebegög lok vuqeng I carved a drum and the waist in the middle was of small diameter; Katimeng begöö in kele vingin lok vuqeng atov The cucumber was narrow because the tree squeezed it in the middle] Potential: begöö

beguk [mbɔ.ˈŋguk] noun(al) fig species; diwai: Moraceae, Ficus sp. [Sevii lov beguk lob keyêh The grubs ate the (trunk of the) beguk and it broke.]

begah [mbɔ.ˈjaŋ] noun(al) lobster, crayfish, yabby—usually refers to freshwater varieties; kindam [Begah ggevek ya qelôŋ leq The yabby crawled under the stone]

begah vis [mbɔ.ˈjaŋ bɪt] (sub of beggah) the big claws of lobster, yabbies etc; longpela han bilong kindam

begangan [mbɔ.ˈyan] 1. noun(al) house; haus [Mehönon dëggëp lok begangan yoh vu nyëq pin People everywhere sleep in houses] 2. village; ples

begangan begangan [mbɔ.ˈyan mbɔ.ˈyan] (sub of beggangan) noun(comp) villages, houses; planti ples [Alam sën Mapos-ë ba, begangan begangan sën toq Kãhil People from here at Mapos, and all the villages as far as Mangga]

begangan bu [mbɔ.ˈyan mbu] (sub of begganq) village; ples [Avëh ya maluh vu begangan bu ti sëne. The woman married a man at this village.] (See also bu1)

begangan demi [mbɔ.ˈyan ˈdœ.ˈmi] (sub of beggangan) roof, back of a house; rup, bekssait bilong haus [Derak ya begangan demi tamangsëm medekehe begangan demi gedeseluhiq mehö sëne luk ya alam vuqeng atov They went up onto the flat roof of the house and pulled the roof away and lowered this person down into the midst of the people.]
beggangō dob [m̩b̩a.ˈɣaŋ ˈdoʊˈm⁢b] (sub of beggangō) house built on the ground; haus i no gat plua

beggangō hus [m̩b̩a.ˈɣaŋ həu̯] (sub of beggangō) eaves; arere bilong rup, arere bilong haus [Luho denedo lok beggangō hus rot. The two of them remained out under the eaves of the house for a long time.]

beggangō kapa [m̩b̩a.ˈɣaŋ ˈka.pə] (sub of beggangō) iron-roofed house; haus kapa

beggangō mup [m̩b̩a.ˈɣaŋ ˈmup] (sub of beggangō) house built on stumps up off the ground; haus i gat floa (See also mup)

beggangō pekook [m̩b̩a.ˈɣaŋ ˈpeɪʔoʔə] (sub of beggangō) house frame; bun bilong haus

beggangō rabu [m̩b̩a.ˈɣaŋ ˈra.ˈmʊ] (sub of beggangō) gable; ai bilong haus, het bilong haus

beggangō sëh [m̩b̩a.ˈɣaŋ ˈsəʔə] (sub of beggangō) grass-roofed house-that is a house built in the traditional style; haus kunai

beggangō vetaheng [m̩b̩a.ˈɣaŋ ˈvəʔə.nə] (sub of beggangō) noun(comp) office, study, library; opis, haus buk

beggangō-kupeki-yi [m̩b̩a.ˈɣaŋ ˈkup.əˈki] (sub of beggangō) noun(comp) cargo-shed, storehouse; haus kago, bakstua [Ya yi beggangō-kupeki-yi ayo beko yi kupeki mewis los muŋeng lok ti beluk yom. He went inside his storehouse and took both his new and old possessions and came back down.]

beggangōnë [m̩b̩a.ˈɣaŋ.nə] (sub of beggangō) adv at the village-usually refers to one's home village; long ples [Hur mahen ggəp deggök beggangōnë gataj ya huk Children stayed in the village while their mothers went to work]

beggangō-takës-yi [m̩b̩a.ˈɣaŋ ˈta.kəʃə] (sub of beggangō) noun(comp) customs house, tax building; haus takis [Lë mehöti nedo raŋ beggangō-takës-yi are Nebë Matai. He saw someone called Matthew sitting in the tax building.]

beggev [m̩b̩a.ˈɣəv] noun(al) death adder; snek [Beggev gga alam atov ti The death adder bit an old person]

beggev alov [m̩b̩a.ˈɣəv əˈloʊ] noun(al) a variety of death adder having a thick body, and marked all over; poisin snek

beggi [m̩b̩a.ˈɣi] noun(al) rattan; kanda: Calamus sp. [Gegwa beggi You will be caned; Sa heheg beggi in naduu löv I split the rattan to tie up the sugarcane]
Alam dëvahöö vasöl raŋk beggi. People string their bows with rattan.

**beggob** [“mbo.’YOmb] noun(al) cloud, mist; klaut, sno [Beggob telë in nyéŋ geheng]. The mist has come up because it is nearly dawn.

**beggoh** [“mbo.’YOb] 1. noun(al) bees-usually the small bush variety which produce the wax used in tuning drums although now it sometimes also refers to European type bees; ninik [Beggoh ko nalu lok kele ayo tüksën. The bees made honey in the hollow tree]. 2. wax-the kind made by the bees of the same name and used for tuning drums. 3. honey, this is an extension to the product of European bees, since these native bees did not produce edible honey [Jon nenum beggoh vu nyéŋ yumeris netu yi nos. Honey was John’s food in the wilderness].

**beggöb** [“mbo.’YOmb] noun(al) eel; maleo [Nyël ti neggëp luk bël beni nebe beggöb]. There’s a snake lives in the (coastal) streams that looks like an eel.

**beggub** [“mbo.’yumb] noun(al) variety of tree; wanpela kain diwai.

**begwev** [“mbo.’ygm] noun(al) a ground vine which has round black seeds the size of marbles and the children use them as a substitute for marbles in their games; rop i gat blakpela pikinini na ol manki i save plai mabel long en: Leguminosae Mucuna aff. stanleyi [Hur mahen delov begwev in depesönŋ. The children cut a length of begwev to use for skipping.]

**behök** [“mbo.’YQ] noun(al) variety of banana; banana: Musa sp. [Delov behök in anon lok. They cut the behök because the fruit was ready.]. Usage: Same as niyuk.

**behök-behök₂** [“mbo.’YQ mbo.’YQ] noun(al) variety of ginger which has orange berries; gras: Zingiberaceae sp. [Behök-behök nesis anon nisanŋ. The behök-behök has yellow berries.]

**behök-behök₂** [“mbo.’YQ mbo.’YQ] noun(al) a short variety of sago; saksak {i}

**beje** [“mbo.’dZu] verb(1) pull out with the hands, as weeds, hair, etc; rausim, pulimautim, kamautim [Beje vos ya in rabönŋ. She weeded the sweetpotato patch; Nër lob sa beje katimeng ya. She told me and I thinned out the cucumbers]. Potential: beje.

**beju** [“mbo.’dSu] noun(inal) hip, pelvis; dispela bun bilong baksait lek i hangamap long en [Sa hetung nemaŋ luk beju menare. I stood with my hands on my hips]. FirstPers.: sa bejuŋ.

**beju** [“mbo.’dSu] verb(1) stuff, bolt-of food, turn (see beju lok); kaikaim, pulimapim maus long planti kaikai [Sa beju pikai ya ayoŋ. I swallowed the chewing gum down; Su nahub gga nos gaŋ beju. He doesn’t eat slowly, he
bolts his food] (See also beju loƙ) Potential: beju

beju loƙ [mɓɔ.ɗ̩ʒu 1oq] (sub of beju2) 1.1. to twist, turn around; wokabout raunim 1.2. to wander around, to circle around-not following a straight or direct path, meandering along (See also beju2 1)

bejuuin [mɓɔ.'ɗʒu.:in] (sub of beju2) verb(1) to twist, wind-as of a road, meander, wriggle; go na bautim [Aaggata bejuuin rot The road is very windy; Nyël neya yi aggata og nebejuuin Snakes move by wriggling] Potential: bejuuin

bekebek [mɓɔ.'ke WebElement] noun(al) burned ground, cinders, grassland that has been freshly burned and is still black; pipia kunai-paia i kükim pinis na graun i stap klia [Bekebek rikin yi tob The cinders soiled his clothes; Ya denevakè bekebek in bë degeko såq They walked around on the burned grassland looking for game (which had been caught in the fire)]

bekôg1 [mɓɔ.'kɔ ço] noun(al) animal like an opossum, with yellowish hair; liklik kapul olsem kuskus [Sağ bekôg nivis nisan'sāŋ The animal called bekôg has yellow fur.]

bekôg2 [mɓɔ.'kɔ ço] noun(al) small lizard, skink; liklik parai [Bekôg ggëp nepava yi The lizard is sunning himself] {2}

bekôg3 [mɓɔ.'kɔ ço] noun(al) variety of tree; diwai [Kele ti arè nebë bekôg ving There's a tree called bekôg also.]

bekuɓ [mɓɔ.'qu'mɓ] noun(al) hair (See also yu bekuɓ 1) (See also nibekeɓ, yu bekeɓ)

bekwâv1 [mɓɔ.'k'wɑɓ] noun(al) variety of yam; yam [Bekwâv ti kip berâŋ ya riing The bekwâv sprouted and climbed the yam stake.] Usage: Same as kâmonŋ

bekwâv2 [mɓɔ.'k'wɑɓ] noun(al) penis-slang term or euphemism; kok

bekwiŋg1 [mɓɔ.'k'wiŋŋ] noun(al) banana: Musa sp. [Nebil vud bekwîng She scraped the bekwîng (to cook).]

bekwiŋg2 [mɓɔ.'k'wiŋŋ] noun(al) kind of vine; rop [Bekwiŋg taya rak kele kënâŋ The bekwîng vine climbed up the kënâŋ tree.]

belek [mɓəl.ək] verb(1) long hair-usually refers to hair that is allowed to grow long and knotted; the juice of gem berries is squeezed onto hair to make it grow long.; longpela gras i tainim tainim nabaut [Belek sën yik yu nejoo bading sekē lo Belek means hair that is knotted and long.; Yu belek ading She has long
hair] Usage: Most commonly in the expression yu belek

**belēhek** [m⁴b.o.ˈi.eu.ə.k] noun(al) womb; bilum long bel bilong ol mama [Hurmahen lok denare belehek lok ataj ayoj] Children are contained in the wombs inside their mothers

**belol** [m⁴b.o.ˈi.o] noun(al) groan, moan-as when one is sick, or asleep; krai bilong man i karim pen [Nevo belol in nira] He was groaning because he was sick; Belol ma geneggèp nivesa He’s not moaning, he’s sleeping well] Usage: Usually occurs as vong belol

**belon₁** [m⁴b.o.ˈi.on] noun(al) a large-leaved edible green vegetable; a variety of dahah; aibika: Abelmoschus manihot sp. [Dahah belon yik jojeng ti] Dahah belon is an edible green.] (See also dahah) (See also dahah)

**belon₂** [m⁴b.o.ˈi.on] noun(al) tree which has edible leaves similar to the dahah belon; the wood is soft, but it is usd for fences ; diwai i gat grinpela lip bilong kaikai [Busip bemën ti ra belon in anöö tii] The wild cat went up the belon tree.

**belos** [m⁴b.o.ˈi.ois] noun(al) shield used in fighting; plang bilong pait

**belooın** [m⁴b.o.ˈi.o:i.n] 1. verb(1) petrified, frozen with fright, mesmerized, paralysed; draipela pret i mekim man olsem i no ken mekim nois [Vong bë sekë belooın] It was as if his arm was paralysed] 2. immobilize, fasten-to hold or fasten someone’s hands (often so that someone else can hit him), to hold one’s hands behind one, out of reach, to tie someone's hands behind them; stretim han i go long beksait; holim pas long han, o putim han i go long baksait na pasim long rop [ Yö belooın nema yah dem] She held her hands behind her back (so that they were out of reach); Sa belooın nema gekaursor duu I held his hands fast and the councillor bound them] Potential: belooin

**belu** [m⁴b.o.ˈi.u] 1. verb(1) inseparable, to do things together; poroman wantaim [Luho debelu sir in ngaa pin They did everything together; Luho yö belu belu They are together in everything] 2. to be side by side, neck and neck; resis, [Belu belu medeya They went neck and neck] Potential: belu

**beluk** [m⁴b.o.ˈi.uk] 1. noun(al) butterfly; bataplai [Beluk negga sesik anon] Butterflies eat flowers; Deseyu beluk rak aggis They tied the butterfly to a string] 2. moth; bembe

**belum** [m⁴b.o.ˈi.um] noun(al) message, gift, a message which is sent to someone, usually accompanied by a gift and/or a weapon asking them to kill someone else on behalf of the sender; spia, stik, samting ol i salim long man long narapela hap na tok save bai kilim wanpela man long ol [Vong belum ya nyëg
ching in bë dengis mehö sagu  He sent a belum to a distant place so they would kill that person.]

**belumeng** [ˈbɛmb.ˈmat.əŋ] *noun(al)* masher, a length of bamboo used for mashing yams, or the red highland pandanus fruit, or other vegetables; *hap mambu bilong taim marita na arapela kaikai tu* [Nesap belumeng in getee tagee  He cut a belumeng to mash pandanus sauce.]

**bemaa** [ˈbɛmb.ˈmə] *noun(al)* kind of tree, the bark of which was used for making stringbags; *wanpela kain diwai*

**bemën** [ˈbɛm.ˈmɛn] *adj* wild, untamed; *wail* [Bemën rak in ya neggep vos ayo rot  It became wild because it went and lived in the bush; *Degelu böök bemën vu vos ayo*  They speared a wild pig in the bush]

**ben** [ˈbɛn] 1. *noun(inal)* home, place, the home of something or someone, the place where it belongs or is typically found; *ples bilong en* [Ben nedo dus vu sa bög  His place is near my home; *böök ben* pigsty; *barus ben* airstrip] 2. Good!, Just so!, Right on!-an exclamation of approval or satisfaction; *gutpela!, em nau!* [Ben! Hob vanŋ rak lo  Good! The rain has cleared away; Kë! Ben! Verup lo, om hil anajak  Yes! Good! He's arrived, so let's go!; *Setök rak lo, ben!* I've found it, good!] *FirstPers.*: sa bög

**benimek** [ˈbɛmb.ˈnim.əŋ] *noun(al)* cassowary; *muruk* [Ko benimek lok ḣegweeng  He caught a cassowary in the trap] 2. *Dialect*: This is the form used in the Humek area

**benök** [ˈbɛmb.ˈnɔk] *noun(al)* variety of yam; *yam* [Deneruv benök in degeyeh  They were peeling the benök to cook.]

**bengö** 1. *noun(inal)* name; *nem* [mehö los bengö  important person (Lit: man with a name)] 2. *noun(inal)* news, information that someone is coming; *nius, toksave* [Sa bengög ya bè sa ġelu böök  The word went out that I had killed a pig; *Kiap bengö yam bè vonging berup*  The news came that the government officer was about to arrive] *FirstPers.*: sa bengög

**Bengö Nivesa** [ˈbɛmb.ˈnɛvi.ˈtə] (sub of *bengö*) *noun(comp)* Gospel-in full it would be Anutu or Yesu Kerisi yi Bengö Nivesa; *Gutnius bilong Jisas Kraist*
The people who were badly off as far as possessions are concerned were hearing the Good News.

**bengö-ggoreksën** (sub of bengö₂) **adj** wealthy, said of a person reputed to be rich in material possessions [Hil arid sën mehö bengö-ggoreksën lo, og kwa vesa in Anutu dahun yi, bemedo mala yes. As for our wealthy brother, he should be happy that God has brought him low, and be humble.] Usage: Usually in the construction mehö (los) bengö ggoreksën

**bengövek** [⁵bɔ.¹ŋɔβ.ɔk] **noun(al)** kind of small snake; **lilik snek** [Bengövek roor meya pevis] The; **Dekuing bë beköög in bengövek** They thought it was a lizard, because it was a bengövek

**bengövek-kwa** [⁵bɔ.¹ŋɔβ.ɔk ⁵kwa] **noun(al)** variety of vine used for tying fences; **rop bilong pasim banis** [Alam dëëvaku heek rak aggis bengövek-kwa] People tie fences with the bengövek-kwa vine.

**benği** [⁵bɔ.¹Ni] **noun(inal)** cheek; **wasket** [Rikin taée rak bengi beya melöö] He smeared tagée on his cheeks and went to dance.; **Bengi vuuk rot** Her cheek was really swollen] **FirstPers.:** sa bengig

**benği sehus** [⁵bɔ.¹Ni ⁵tɔ.¹ˈkutʃ̩s] (sub of benği) round-cheeked, puffed up (of the face); **wasket solap**

**berabin** [⁵bɔ.¹ra’mɔn.ın] **verb(1)** rip, tear sharply; **bruk long tupela hap** [Berabin tob lok kele nyë] He ripped his laplap on the corner of the wood/tree; **Anöö berabin avëh ti yi tob lok aggata** The dog ripped a woman's laplap on the road] **Potential:** berabin

**berer** [⁵bɔ.¹rɛn] **noun(al)** male Astrapia bird-of-paradise; the feathers, especially the long black tail feathers, are used in headdresses for dancing and are called by this name also; **pisin** [Alam dëserip berer lok yu jëdëlöö] People slip berer feathers into their hair to dance.] {2}

**berer-atov** [⁵bɔ.¹ren ⁴ətɔv] **noun(al)** variety of cordyline; **kain tanget i gat longpela lip: Liliaceae, Cordyline sp.** {1}

**beri** [⁵bɔ.¹ri] **verb(1)** walk in the rain, ignore rain, to go through the rain regardless, to get wet; **wokabaut wantaim ren** [Beri hob metök ya beggaŋnë] He walked through the rain and arrived back at the village soaked through] **Potential:** beri (See also mala beri)

**berinek** [⁵bɔ.¹rin.ək] **noun(al)** menstrual hut, a small bush hut used by women and girls while menstruating; **haus blut** [Delev berinek n Pols heek degwa
They built a menstrual hut by the base of the fence

beriing [⁵⁵⁵⁵] 1. verb(1) fruitless, empty, immature-as of a corn cob, or seed without kernels; nogat kaikai- pikinini diwai, kon, samting i no gat kaikai i stap long en [Beriting ganon ma It bore fruit, but they didn't mature; Ayööng ggee rak meberiing ya The wind shook (the tree) and the fruit didn't mature; Rağiing gahis beriing The mango stone was empty (and therefore unable to grow)] 2. shrivel up Potential: beriing

berob [⁵⁵⁵⁵] noun(al) spring, trigger, the trigger wire on a rat trap, or the spring bough of a snare, the device which sets off a trap; spring bilong trap [Berob pesik menare The spring bough flew up (so the snare didn't catch anything)]

beron [⁵⁵⁵⁵] noun(al) time; taim [Beron timu Only once; Vong beron luu He did it twice]

beron beron [⁵⁵⁵⁵] (sub of beron) repeatedly, many times; planti taim [Yam sënë beron beron He kept on coming here]

beron ngwë [⁵⁵⁵⁵] (sub of beron) another time, again; narapela taim [Yah meya ketağ vu Anutu beron ngwë ggökin He went back and pleaded with God again another time.]

berö [⁵⁵⁵⁵] noun(al) a cultivated legume with edible seeds something like peas; bin: Leguminosae, Dolichos lablab L. [Rur berö in jengö She picked the berö to put into bamboo (to cook).]

berö-berö [⁵⁵⁵⁵] noun(al) vine, a variety of wild bean like berö; wail bin, rop: Leguminosae Canavalia sp. [Gwelov berö-berö jes meğabun nengwah jak Cut a length of berö-berö vine to tie the firewood up.]

beröngaming [⁵⁵⁵⁵] noun(al) kind of orchid which grows on trees, and is used for dance decorations, and because of its fragrant smell; gras i save kamap antap long diwai; ol Buang i kisim long bilas bilong singsing

beruh [⁵⁵⁵⁵] noun(al) A red-leafed ornamental plant, but it includes other varieties of croton. The leaves of some varieties were used as cigarette paper.: Euphorbiaceae, Acalypha wilkiesianum [Sap beruh begelu vud rak He cut a stem of beruh and speared the bananas with it.]

berurek [⁵⁵⁵⁵] noun(al) type of grasshopper-these have pointed heads; one variety is green, and another brown; grasop [Berurek lov tob The grasshopper chewed a hole in the cloth; Vesi berurek rak nengwah She roasted the berurek over the fire.]

besen [⁵⁵⁵⁵] noun(al) groin, crotch; sangana, tiang [Besen vuuk He had a
swelling in his groin] FirstPers.: sa besêg

**beseêk** [m̩b. ˈseq] noun(al) digging stick; *stik bilong planim kaikai na kamautim kaikai* [Beseêk keyêh in wirek hen] The digging stick broke because it was old

**betêbeã** [m̩b.ˈte œq] noun(al) variety of yam; *yam* [Betêbeã rak rot mekeyêh riing] The betêbeã grew vigorously and broke the yam stake.

**betuheng** [m̩b.ˈtu œq] noun(al) star; *sta* [Sa halê betuheng tök] I saw a falling star; *Alan nyêg mala neverup desepa rak betuheng* People from the east followed a star] Usage: Some people use the form betuung

**betuheng-nyê-ruk** [m̩b.ˈtu œq pe ruk] (sub of betuheng) noun(al) dew; *tuhat i kamap long gras*

**bevi** [m̩b.ˈbi] noun(al) fruit dove; *pisin* [Bevi nalu ɣahis pum] The fruit dove’s eggs hatched} {2}

**bevu** [m̩b.ˈbu] noun(inal) nape, hackles, the fat or fleshy part at the back of the neck; *baksait bilong nek* [Bevu ggök in ga mehônun] The hair on the back of its neck stood on end as it was about to bite someone] FirstPers.: sa bevuğ

**bewê** [m̩b.ˈwe] noun(al) sixth son, the sixth male issue of a woman; *namba siks pikinini man mama i karim* [Bewê su in rabônŋ Ukarumpa] Bewê was crying for sweetpotato from Ukarumpa.] {2}

**bewê-γaga** [m̩b.ˈwe ɣa ɣa] noun(al) a club made using the roots of a tree as the head; *stik bilong pait*

**beyanγêy** [m̩b.ˈyan.ey] noun(al) a variety of sweetpotato obtained from the Biangai people who live near Wau; *kaukau* [Rabônŋ beyangêy sêneŋ yam vu Biange] The beyangêy sweetpotato comes from the Biangai area.

**beyev** [m̩b.ˈye œ] noun(al) a variety of tree which has long leaves and an irritant sap. The sap is used as a dark stain but causes sores; *diwai*

**beek** [m̩b.ˈe œ] noun(al) bicycle; *wilwil* [Sa narak beek menaya maket] I go to market by bicycle] From: English

**beek** [m̩b.ˈe œ] noun(al) variety of fish; *pis* [Beek nγahisekle neggêp luŋ bêl] There are lots of beek in the river.

**bê1** [m̩b.ˈe] verb(1) that, as, if; *olsem, ating* [Mehôtì nêr bê `...`” Someone said `...”; Su nabê ɣengis-a? Why didn't you hit him?!; Ko nabê nam in hil ana If only he would come so we could go; Bêk sebê 1 nearly fell!!; Bê ɣena sagu og rêk ɣenatök jaŋ If you go over there you will find it; Bebuum nêr bê rêk na sewah
The whiteman said he would take a year's leave; Bë? What (did he/you/etc say)?] *Potential: nabë*

*bë₂* [mˈbe] 1. *verb(2)* put, lay down-with reference to long objects; *slipim* [sa hebë krëpi] I laid the pencil down; *Nalu bë paëp lok beggang hus* His child put the knife under the eaves of the house 2. *plant-usually, but not necessarily, of long things like cuttings; planim* [Sa hebë malenek] I planted the spinach; *Bë raböng lok semek* She planted the sweetpotato in the mound of earth  
*Potential: gebë*

*bë anöö* [mˈbe aˈnɔː] (sub of bë₂) to sool (of a dog); *hariapim dok long kilim kapul samting* [Alam ya debë anöö lok böök in dengis] The people sooled their dogs onto the pig in order to kill it] (See also anöö₁)

*bë ggëp* [mˈbe yan] (sub of bë₂) lay something down-of a long object; *slipim*

*bë yah demi* [mˈbe yaˈk nˈdɔ.ˈmi] (sub of bë₂) keep something quiet, keep secret-until the proper time; *haitim tok*

*bëk₁* [mˈbek] *noun(al)* bed; *bet* [Denevaku alam nijraksën meym debë neggëp lok kanyë los bëk lok aggata* They carried the sick and brought them and put them on mats and beds in the road] *From: English via Tok Pisin*

*bëk₂* [mˈbek] *noun(al)* bag; *bek* [Bëk vepul gepadi keseh] The bag ripped and the rice spilled]  
*Usage: Sometimes as bëk; From: English via Tok Pisin*

*bëk ti* [mˈbek ti] (sub of bëk₂) Two hundred kina. This started out as representing one hundred pounds in Australian currency. It then changed to $200 with the change to the decimal system, and finally to K200. There is a tendency to use it for K100, and currently there is some confusion as to which it is. It is gradually going out of use except with the older people. Other numbers may occur besides ti. E.g. bëk luu 'K400'. [Debago böok rak bëk ti. They bought a pig for K200]  
*Usage: Sometimes as bëk ti; Lit.: bag one*

*bëk* [mˈbeq] 1. *noun(al)* coconut; *kokonas: Cocos nucifera* [Bëk tôk mesis kökräeh The coconut fell and hit the chicken; Pip bëk lok jojeng She squeezed the coconut cream in with the greens]  
*2. cup; kap*

*bël* [mˈbe] *noun(al)* water, liquid-refers also to kerosene, alcohol, and other liquids in appropriate contexts; *wara* [Bël vaar böpata] The river really flooded; *Hil nanum bël kul* We drink cold water

*bël ata* [mˈbe] 'a.ta] (sub of bël) river-the main river, not one of the tributaries; *bikpela wara* Lit.: water mother

*bël ayo* [mˈbe] 'a.yo] (sub of bël) close to the river, beside the river-the area right
next to the river or stream; arere long wara [Marub ya megga kapukek vu bel ayo. The python went and ate Impatiens at the river.] Lit.: water inside

bël ayo peggo [m³bɛl 'a.yo pa.γ yo] (sub of bël) inside the river-actually under the water; insait long wara Lit.: water inside interior

bël kul [m³bɛl ˈkul] (sub of bël) cold water, drinking water; kolwarə [Nenum bël kul in ayo vev She drank some cold water because her stomach was upset]

bël mala [m³bɛl ˈma.la] (sub of bël) headwaters- the rising of a river or stream, especially the main river in the Buang valley. It thus comes to refer to the area of the headwater dialect; hetwarə [Gelu kele ya ggurek bël mala. He threw the spear upstream towards the headwaters.] Lit.: water face

bël mengeës [m³bɛl mə.ˈNei] (sub of bël) beer, alcohol; bia [Denenum bël mengeës medenkeyevin They were drinking beer and staggering around] Lit.: bitter water

bël nalu [m³bɛl ˈna.lu] (sub of bël) a tributary or small stream running into the main river; liklik wara [He sepa bël nalu maraŋ rot. We followed the tributary and went way up.] Lit.: water child

bël nenga [m³bɛl ˈnaŋ ˈnɛŋa] (sub of bël) river bank, the edge of a stream or river; arere bilong wara [Tung yu viis lok ya bël nenga metu warawid. She put the hair by the edge of the river and it became a reed trailing in the water.] Lit.: water ear

bël nipaya [m³bɛl ni.ˈpa.ya] (sub of bël) beer, or other alcoholic drinks; bia, wara nogut Lit.: bad water

bël niwëëk [m³bɛl ni.ˈweIk] (sub of bël) beer, and other alcoholic drinks; bia [Ahëj neving rot bë deɡa nos bøp los denanum bël niwëëk paŋsɛn. They really love to feast and to drink lots of strong drink.] Lit.: strong water

bël rabu [m³bɛl ra.ˈba] (sub of bël) short waterfall, rapids; liklik wara pundaun, wara kalap [Avoong verup raŋ bël rabu meya The avoong passed through the short waterfall] (See also rabu)

bël reva [m³bɛl ɾa.ˈba] (sub of bël) floodwater, water which appears and flows after a heavy rain, but then dries up again; haiwara-long taim bilong ren [Hob to lob bël reva vaar It rained and the water rose up and flowed away] (See also reva)

bël vaha [m³bɛl ˈba.ɾa] (sub of bël) the mouth of a river, the lower reaches of a river, the outflow of a river; maus bilong wara [Gelu kele sepa bël vaha lob vong rup melövä. He threw the spear to follow the river down and it flashed and went downstream.] Lit.: water leg
bël vahi [mbel 'bæ.l.ki] (sub of bël) the other side of the river; hapsait bilong wara [He haŋgo taram lok bël vahi. We heard the gun on the other side of the river.]

bël veriik [mbel βa.'ri:k] (sub of bël) ink, pen; ink, pen [Sa kwaŋ nevo bë su yoh vu bë sa kevu jak bël veriik dok kapiya rë. I think it is not appropriate that I write with ink on paper. (i.e. I need to see you in person)] Lit.: black water

bël veyë [mbel βa.'ye] (sub of bël) spring; wara i kamap long graun [Alam-ɡaŋek-kuungšen nebë sënë, og sir nebë bël veyë sën netewii ya lo. Liars like this are like springs of water which have dried up.]

bël yu [mbel yu] (sub of bël) course, the course of a river, the general area around a river; arere long wara [Vër nebë davës ya meto bël yu vu sir. It flashed like lightning and came down to them at the river.] Lit.: water head

bëpek [m'beq] verb(1) to slip off, slip down, to fall off-of clothes; lus i go daun [Bëpek tob ya in dokta naduu He slipped his laplap down for the doctor to give him an injection; Hus nebëpek His rear is exposed (because his laplap is falling off)] Potential: nabëpek

bës [m'bej] noun(al) An inedible variety of fungus found growing on trees. These were not burned when making a garden, etc, because the smell would attract the spirits whose food they are, and they would be angry. [Vesi bës rak nengwah lom datëük yam degga yi He roasted the bës overa fire and the bush spirits came to eat him.] {21231132}

bëëk [m'bek] noun(al) bag; bek From: English via Tok Pisin

bib [m'bi'b] noun(al) kind of tree; diwai [Desap mudeng rak bib, in kele niwëük They made stumps (for houses) from the bib because it is hard/strong wood.] (See also newa bib, vaha bib, vud hus bib)

bigbig [m'bi'nɡ.m'bi'nɡ] noun(al) aromatic plant used for decoration for dancing, especially by children when they are playing; liklik gras i gat gutpela smel [Bigbig og yik sesik sengii yi ti bereggu neya The bigbig is a flower used for dancing and it has a pleasant smell.]

bij [m'bi'n dʒ] 1. verb(1) pull apart, tear out-as pages from a book, to divide, to break up into small bits; brukim liklik liklik [Bij saŋ reggos megga He pulled the meat apart and ate it] 2. pull at, tug, pull something soft apart [Hur mahen bij lin The little boy is tugging at his penis] Potential: nabij

bik [m'bi:k] noun(al) taro-the generic term; taro [Nevaroh bik vu huk anon She was planting taro in her garden]
**bil** [m^bil] verb(1) grate, scrape-of bananas, corn, etc, after which it is wrapped in leaves to cook; skrapim-bilong karamapim na kukim [Bil vud mebom lok yah ris] She grated the banana and wrapped it in leaves (to cook)] *Potential*: nabil

**bim** [m^bim] verb(1) satiated, sickenened, to be sick of a certain kind of food from having eaten too much of it,-it can cause vomiting or diarrhoea; mekim em traut-dispela samting i painim man i kaikaim wanpela kain kaikai planti moa na bihain em i traut o pekpek wara [Aperek bim sa mesemutek in seha meris genos ma] I was sick from the pandanus nuts and I vomited because that’s all I had eaten, and I had had no food] *Potential*: nabim

**biing**₁ [m^bi:] (See also ahë biing)

**biing**₂ [m^bi:] verb(1) stink, go bad, blacken-as of eggs when left too long; sting olsem kiau i gat smel nogut [Sok gaahas biing in ata nilëlin] The bird’s eggs are bad because the mother abandoned them; Amego biing The tapioca went bad (i.e. it went black inside from having been left lying too long] *Potential*: nabiing

**bob** [m^bo^m] noun(al) shoot-the secondary shoots from runners of a taro plant, strawberries, etc; nupela kru bilong taro samting [Nevepul bob ya gagga nare He pulled the shoots off and left the main stalks]

**bom** [m^bom] verb(2) cover, cover oneself, wrap; karamapim [Bom nos lok kapeenë She wrapped the food in a leaf; Avëh ti bom yi lok tob A woman wrapped herself in a blanket] *Potential*: gebom

**bor** [m^bor] noun(al) tree-climbing animal, with yellow fur and spots on its back; kapul [Sa hako bor ti lok sapu I caught a bor in a snare.] *Usage*: Same as masanë

**boveng** [m^bo^m̃] verb(1) dry, dried out and disintegrating-of grass and flowers; drai [Nyëg rak deggedek lob boveng ya] The sun dried out the deggedek; Nengwah gga lob boveng The fire heated it up and dried it out] *Potential*: naboveng

**boom** [m^bo:m] noun(al) kind of bird; pisin [Alam dësis boom lok lek People catch boom with nets.] ²

**bö leng** [m^bo:co] noun(al) cowrie shells-the large milk-white variety; girigiri [Vanuh bö leng lok kwa He wore the white cowrie shell around his neck] (See also lus bö leng, vaha bö leng)
böp [bob] 1. adj big, large; bikpela [Ko nalu beböp rak ggevek ya She bore a child and it is already big; Gelë reggu bemën böp sêné ggevek ya You have already seen this big wild animal] 2. important, great [Hir alam böp deneđeginengin sir rak horek ngahi Their leaders oppressed them with many laws]

böp böp [bob rob] (sub of böp) big, large-referring to many items; planti bikpela [Ham nër bë ham rëk gwevong huk böp böp You claim you are going to do all sorts of great things]

bopata [bopta] (sub of böp) adj very big; bikpela tru [Alam sagi denesu bopata bededun neya vu Mehöböp These people cried out loudly and the sound of it reached the Lord]

bös [bos] noun(al) a creeping grass the stems of which are mashed in salt filtrate and eaten; grinpela gras bilong kaikai wantaim sol: Urticaceae Pouzolzia [Valo bös rak mamireng She poured salt filtrate over the bös.] 2123

bök [boq] 1. noun(al) pig; pik [Böök luk nos megga The pigs got into the food (garden) and ate it] 2. noun(al) [Sa Anutu sëk ngis bök sipsip alaj I will kill the shepherd of the sheep] 3. noun(al) cooked meat, tinned meat [Sa bë ga padi los böök I want to eat some rice and meat]

bök atë [boq a te] (sub of bök) chocolate; sokolet Lit.: pig liver, and so used normally, but also as here

bök-lin [boq lin] (sub of bök) noun(comp) club made from tree roots; this variety usually has teeth set into it as well; stik bilong pait ol i wokim long as bilong diwai wantaim rop bilong en [Dësis beôg rak beôg böök-lin They fought with böök-lin clubs]

bök-nyë-ruuæ [boq q ru q] (sub of bök) noun(comp) mole cricket; wanpela kain binatang

breem [brem] noun(al) woven reeds or bamboo; pitpit ol i wokim long sanapim oslem banis [Hur magêm davakë breem bedekeping wes rak The young men wove the pitpit and covered the wall with it] From: Tok Pisin

brëm [brem] noun(al) nail; nil [Nerekö vahek rak ya brëm She hung the string bag on the nail] From: Jabêm?

brëm avëh [brem a beq] (sub of brëm) flathead nail; nil i gat fletpela het

brëm maluh [brem ma lu k] (sub of brëm) jolthead nail; nil i gat sotpela het, i no gat het kapa long en
brët [bret] noun(al) bread; bret From: English

bu₁ [bu] 1. noun(inal) grandparents—it is the reciprocal term and so applies to both grandparents and grandchildren; tumbuna 2. noun(inal) grandchildren—it is the reciprocal term and so applies to both grandparents and grandchildren [Bu avëh neyeh nos Her granddaughter is cooking food]

FirstPers.: sa buŋ (See also begganŋ bu, tunŋ bu)

bu₂ [bu] noun(al) a circle or ring

buatov [bu.toβ] 1. noun(al) thumb; namba faiv pinga [Sap nema buatov rak paëp He cut his thumb with the machete] 2. five; faiv 3. Friday; Fraide [Buatov om alam deya dëkesik aggata It's Friday, so the people have gone to cut the grass along the road]

buayo [bu.yo] (sub of bu₂) noun(al) bottle; botol [Buayo veröp merah bebuum vaha The bottle broke and cut the whiteman's foot]

bubemojiing [mbu.ˈdiŋ] noun(al) stye; buk bilong ai

bubir [bu.ˈbir] verb(1) to plant sweetpotato in the same place or garden a second time or a number of times, removing the old growth and replacing it with new; planim kaukau-rausim olpela na planim nupela gen [Avëh deyev rabönŋ ya gedebë bubir yah The women cleared the old sweetpotato garden and replanted it with fresh cuttings]

bubis [bu.ˈbiʔ] noun(al) pigeon—possibly Reinwardt's Pigeon or the Zoe Imperial; pisin, balus [Bubis ni nebë kuulk, rëk mu bör rot The bubis is like the kuulk but much bigger.] {2}

buŋ [buŋ] noun(al) variety of banana-Musa sp.; banana [Nebil vud buŋ in jengö dok apel She was grating the]

buheæ [bu.ˈeq] verb(1) abandoned, uncared for, overgrown—of a nest or a hole, or a garden; a garden where the grass has grown up uncared for; haus o gaden i olpela pinis-o i save lusim na i go wokim nupela [Mun newis buheæ ya The rat's nest has been abandoned]

buhrësek [bu.ˈretk.ək] noun(al) bird—possibly a bower bird of some kind; pisin i save wokim haus na singsing long en [Buhrësek pepöö kele bali in dev dub jaŋ medöö dok The buhrësek breaks off dry sticks to build a 'men's house' to dance in.; Buhrësek sekee dob in nelöö lok The buhrësek sweeps the ground to dance on.] {2} Usage: This is the same as the gweŋ and the gwerahëëŋ q.v. (See also gweŋ)
buk [buk] 1. noun (al) night; nait [buk gerangah] night and day (i.e. all the time); *Hil nahęp buk* We sleep at night] 2. noun (al) day-the basic meaning of the term seems to be night, but it is used to refer to a day in the sense of a complete unit; de [rak buk] each day; yoh vu buk every day; *Sa nado Rae buk luu* I stayed in Lae for two days] 3. noun (al) time, used in the sense of the time or season for something; *taim* 4. verb (3) to be or become night

buk nevakē hil [buk na.'βa.qe wil] (sub of buk) deep sleep, unconscious (of passing time); *slip hap i dai*

buŋkōk [buŋkō] noun (al) variety of edible green like spinach; *retpela aupa* (See also maleneŋ)

bul [bul] 1. verb (2) growl, purr; nois olsem dok i kros, o pusi i amamas [Anōō bul rak mehōti in to nare dobnē The dog growled at someone because he came and stood outside] 2. grumble under one's breath so that no one can hear; *tok kros liklik inap long ol man i no ken harim* Potential: gebul

bum [bum] noun (al) ridgepole; *kil bilong haus*

bumeng (ya) [bum.ŋaŋ ya] verb (1) deserted, abandoned, ruined, derelict-an old house or village site which has been abandoned, especially after someone has died there; *bus i kamap long ples* [Anutu vuu ham ya ggovek ya beham nyēŋ rēk nabumeng na God has already abandoned you and your place will become desolate] Potential: nabumeng (na)

bumin [bum.in] verb (1) Sickness. Various kinds of sickness caused by spirits. Often from trespassing in a nyēŋ ĝebus or haunted place. This would also happen so someone who used the ĝebum or varap tailpieces, or the red paint (mon-κavaan) in dancing, but didn't follow the correct ritual. [Nōoa la bumin Something has made him sick; Nyēŋ bumin The (spirit from this) place made him sick] Potential: nabumin (See also nyēŋ ĝebus)

bun [bun] 1. verb (1) wrap aroundas bark cloth around one's head to make a turban. This protected the head during a fight; *pasim* 2. tie up-to tie into bundles, as for firewood, beans, yamstakes 3. a bundle of something, such as firewood, beans, etc; *mekpas, pasim wantaim* [Dengap vos nipaya jak bun namuŋin bena degetē jak na nengwah They will cut the useless bush and tie it in bundles first and throw it on the fire; Derak bun vu ĝaŋek They ganged up (on someone in an argument)] Potential: nabun

bunbun [bun. bun] noun (al) tailpiece used for dancing, consisting of short streamers of bark cloth dyed red; *bilas bilong singsing* (See also ĝebum 1)

bung [bung] verb (1) to go yellow, dry, yellow with age, or of leaves, as happens
in the autumn. When this happens to yams it is an indication that they are ready to harvest; lip i drai, lip i yelo [Go vongin nabunγ beham dev jak na jok] The yams are about to go yellow and you will dig them and store them in the yam houses] Potential: nabunγ

busamiing [ˈbʊsəmiŋ] 1. noun(al) kind of hard glassy stone,-used as a razor; ston bilong sapim maus gras [Alam böp deverōp busamiing medekër nyēj rak] The old people used to break the busamiing stone and shave with it.] 2. bottle; botol

busip [ˈbʊsɪp] noun(al) cat; pusi [Busip sis mun buk] Cats kill rats at night] From: English via Tok Pisin

buta₁ [ˈbʊta] noun(al) wingbean; asbin [Pir ti arē nebē buta] There is a variety of wingbean called buta]

buta₂ [ˈbʊta] noun(al) Part of the headdress worn as decoration in dancing. This part is a small cylindrical roll, usually of lizard skin covered with woven bark string to which feathers are fastened. There are two rows of these, one in front of, and one behind, the central row of feathers. These two rows are flexible and sway back and forth as the dancer moves. [Buta keyēh in mehō sēnē nelōō bōpata rot] The cassowary quills (fastened into the buta) of one section of the headdress broke because this person was dancing very vigorously.; Negelu buta in semu sok mewis ti He is sewing a buta in order to make new headdress.]

butek [ˈbʊtɛk] verb(1) flood; wara i tait [Butek rot in ahun to] It really flooded because of the rain] Potential: nabutek; Dialect: This is the form used in Wij

buu₁ [ˈbuː] verb(2) wait (for someone); wetim [Sa hebuu hong gwē-gwēbeng rēk su ġeyam rē lob seyom] I waited for you a very long time earlier today, but you didn't come so I came back; Ėena gwebuu sok dok lek Go and wait for birds with your birdnet] Potential: gebuu

buu₂ [ˈbuː] verb(2) to build a bridge or ladder; wokim bris [Sa hebuu lēl saga om meluu nam] I have built that bridge so you two come (across)] Potential: gebuu

buu₃ [ˈbuː] verb(2) coil, curled up, crooked, go around; raunim raunpela [Gwebuu aggis] Coil the rope; Anōō buu meneggēp lok reek len The dog is curled up under the house; vaha buu twisted or crooked legs] Potential: gebuu

buum [ˈbuːm] noun(al) variety of pandanus; marita [Buum monek meneggēp rak agga] The pandanus fruit is ripe on the tree]
**d-** ["d"] pfx potential mode for Class 3 verbs beginning with I-; the I changes to d

-d ["d"] sfx pers first person plural inclusive possessive suffix--this is the form used with the major class of inalienable possession nouns (See also -sed)

**da** ["da"] 1. *noun(al)* Sunday; Sande 2. Sunday morning church service [Ya dēlē da dub ayo They went to the service in the church] 3. week; wīk [Venē ya nedo Moresby da ti His wife went and stayed a week in Moresby] From: English Sunday--see soda

**daba** ["da.""ba"] *noun(al)* forehead; poret [He ĕbē he Anutu yi ƙanak jak yi hur lo dabaj namūgin rē We will put the mark of our God on his servants foreheads first] FirstPers.: sa dabağ

**dabanğ** ["da.""baN"] *noun(al)* catapult, shanghai; katapel From: Jabêm

**dabeenğ** ["da.""be:SN"] *noun(al)* type of bird--probably the Greenwinged King Parrot, or the Papuan King; pisin [Dejom dabeenğ nalu medeвет They captured a young dabeeng and cared for it.] {2}

**dabeenğ loonē** ["da.""be:SN""lo:ne"] *noun(al)* type of bird--probably the female of the dabeeng; pisin {2}

**dabi** ["da.""bi"] *noun(al)* fourth daughter, the fourth female issue of a woman; namba foa pikinini meri mama i karim [Ko nalu dabi She bore her fourth daughter] {21}

**dabod** ["da.""bo:"d"] (See also huk dabod)

**dabudenğ₁** ["da.""bu""d.əN"] *noun(al)* type of bird--probably the Red-capped Streaked Lory; pisin {2}

**dabudenğ₂** ["da.""bu""d.əN"] *noun(al)* variety of tree the bark of which is used for tying; liklik diwai ol i save yusim skin olsem rop: Tiliaceae, Triumfetta pilosa Roth [Ngap dabudenğ menaduŋ sapu jak He will cut a dabudenğ and (use the bark to) tie his snare.]

**dabun** ["da.""buN"] *noun(al)* cluster, heap, bundle, group; wantaim [Deya dabun They all went together; Rengō abuhek dabun luu She put two bundles of pitpit into the bamboo] (See also huk dabun)

**dadah-nevu** ["da.""dak ne.""bu"] *noun(al)* variety of tree which grows in high places, on top of cliffs etc. It is used as a shade tree, and is good for fences; diwai i save kamap antap long ston: Moraceae Ficus sp. [Dadah-
nevu kip raƙ pekê yu  The dadah-nevu came up on top of the cliff.]
dadah-reek ["da. În daık re:k] noun(al) a huge flat stone, a layer or slab of stone; bikpela ston nating
dadëk ["da. În dek] noun(al) pains in the throat and chest. People drink pig blood and salt to cure it; some people eat raw sweetpotato and drink cold water; pen long lewa [Dadëk negga newa  He has chest pains] {3312}
dadii ["da. În di:] verb(1) pull; pulim [Sëk dadii honj jaƙ nam vavunê  I will pull you up on top; Jom lok nema medadii  He grasped his hand and pulled] Potential: dadii
dadov ["da. În do:] noun(al) Job’s tears. The seeds are used for decoration, making necklaces etc; they were once used as a sign of grief or mourning; kain gras pikinini bilong em i wait, yelo, na blakpela: Gramineae Coix lachryma, jobi L. [Jur dadov anon in nadu mebanuh  She will collect Job’s tears to make into a necklace and wear round her neck] {2123}
daduŒ ["da. În du:] noun(al) a kind of climbing flower used for dance decorations; liklik diwai ol i save yusim lip long bilas long taim bilong singsing: Polygonaceae Muehlenbeckia polyclada Meisn. [Alam denevunek vu sir raƙ daduŒ in sengii  People decorate themselves with dadug to dance.]
dagaheng ["da. În gak. øn] noun(al) kind of vine; rop
dagijebeŋ ["da. În di] sound] noun(al) kind of plant
dagul-ggo ["da. În gu.] noun(al) variety of yam; yam
daŒed ["da. În de:ð] noun(al) type of bird; pisin {2} Usage: Also called modaŒed q.v.
daŒo ["da. În gø] (See also yu daŒo)
daŒoor ["da. În gor. aq] noun(al) 1. prop a village close to the Watut near Mumeng which figures in one of the Buang’s main legends; wanpela ples klostu long Mumeng 2. noun(al) variety of Saccharum Edule-probably originally from the village of the same name; pitpit: Saccharum Edule [Sëk besi abuhek daŒooraa  I’m going to roast some daŒooraa]
daŒoreæ ["da. În go:] noun(al) limestone. The white stones known as go kenu, or yam spirits, which were planted at the head of yam holes, were usually of this kind; waitpela ston [DaŒoreæ veroo menedo bêl ayo  Limestone is white and is found near the river; Ketul daŒoreæ raƙ koov yu mepuvin  He pounded the limestone with the head of his axe and crushed it]
daŒoo ["da. În go:] 1. verb(1) immerse, dip, dye; putim long wara [DaŒoo aggis luƙ
bël kök  She dipped the string in the red dye;  Ya nedağoo luk nyêq ruk  He dipped it in the moisture (from the leaves)] 2. verb(1) press down, lay someone down, push someone down; daunim Potential: dağoo

dağol₁ [ⁿdᵃ.ⁿ¹ĝo] noun(al) type of plant; gras: Compositae Bidens pilosa  Usage:  Same as ãgãbulenga mala q.v.

dağol₂ [ⁿdᵃ.ⁿ¹ĝo] noun(al) hornbill; kokomo [Ngaa ti nenÊeek nebe sok dağol  Something was calling out like a hornbill does] {2}

dağolahë [ⁿdᵃ.ⁿ²ĝe] noun(al) kind of tree-usually planted in the villages in association with the map tree. The two grow together and make fine shade trees; diwai

daggen [ⁿdᵃ.ⁿ²ĝn] 1. noun(inal) tongue; tang [Tep mamireng rak daggen in nengën  He tasted the salt with his tongue because it was sweet; Röp daggen  She stuck her tongue out] 2. flame; lait bilong paia [Nengwha tum daggen  The fire burned brightly/ flamed up] FirstPers.: sa daggeg

dagwem₁ [ⁿdᵃ.ⁿ¹ĝŵm] noun(al) variety of yam; yam

dagwem₂ [ⁿdᵃ.ⁿ¹ĝŵm] noun(al) Variety of tree the sap of which is used as birdlime for catching birds. The sap is collected in a length of bamboo and is then heated over a fire. When it is boiling a stick is dipped in and twisted and the sap adhering to it is chewed to make it soft and then wrapped in cordyline leaves. The sap is then spread on a suitable tree branch so that when birds come to eat the fruit of that tree they are caught. [Nesap dagwem in jegwi sok  He cut the dagwem in order to use the sap catch birds.]

dah [ⁿdᵃ] verb(2) eat raw; kaikaim kaikai i no tan o i no kuk [Busip nedah mun yoh vu buk  Cats eat rats raw all the time] Potential: gedah

dahah [ⁿdᵃ.ⁿ²k̂a] noun(al) the generic name for an edible green of which a number of different varieties are grown; aibika: Malvaceae, Hibiscus manihot L. [Dahah sagak jojeng nivesa rot  That dahah is really a good vegetable.] (See also belon₁, 1, belon₁)

dahahu [ⁿdᵃ.ⁿ¹k̂a.ⁿu] prop one of the clans or degwa from Mapos 2 village; wanpela lain bilong Mapos 2

dahaam [ⁿdᵃ.ⁿ¹k̂a.m] noun(al) tree the bark of which is used for making stringbags; diwai-ol i yusim skin bilong en long wokim bilum [Æenanil dahaam in vahek yi  Peel the bark off the dahaam to use for making string bags.]

dahid [ⁿdᵃ.ⁿ¹k̂iⁿ] noun(al) variety of yam; yam [Dëvun go dahid  They are planting
dahid yams.]

dahis [³dɑi.kiŋ] noun(al) closed, complete; pas, i no gat hul [Vong metu dahis ggökin. She closed it off again] (See also mehödahis)

dahis ti [³dɑi.kiŋ ti] (sub of dahis) two kina--from one pound; the original Australian currency had 20 shillings in the pound; two kina, tupela ten [Monë dahis luu K4; dahis luu forty]

dahisoong [³dɑi.ʃoŋ] noun(al) eighth son, the eighth male issue of a woman--this is very rarely heard, for obvious reasons; namba et pikinini man mama i karim {2}

dahooov [³dɑ.oʊv] noun(al) tuber-a variety of kevilek, which is like yam but woody; mami [Sevun dahoov lok damun I planted the dahoov in the anthill.] (See also kevilek)

dahuk [³dɑ.ʊk] noun(al) variety of taro yellow in colour; taro

dahun [³dɑ.νun] 1. verb(1) cover, fill in; karamapim long graun [Sa nedahun yah in go I covered the yam over again] 2. hide; haitim [Delah gagek vun They kept the matter secret] 3. forgive; daunim [Hil dahun mehönon hir ngaa nipaya na We should forgive people's sins] Potential: dahun

dali [³dɑ.li] noun(al) forbidden; tambu [Dali ggërin om su rëk nam gelë hil rë A vow prevents him so he won't come to see us] (See also nër dali)

dalibeng [³dɑ.limbəŋ] noun(al) Variety of tree the bark of which was chewed by women along with monmon bark. This made their mouths red and was used to make them attractive to men. It was the women's equivalent of the naböö used by men to attract women.: Euphorbiaceae, Breynia cernua (Decne) Muell. Arg. [Avëh dëëgga dalibeng los monmon nebë bebumeng Women chew dalibeng with monmon like betel.]

dalödin [³dɑ.λiŋ] verb(1) bounce around, sway about-as the end of a long slender object being carried over the shoulder; i longpela na i no strong [Kerë löv rëk ading om nedalödin He carried a stick of sugarcane, but it was long and swayed about (as he walked)] Potential: dalödin

damun [³dɑ.mʊn] 1. whiteants 2. noun(al) anthill-the mounds made by ants, but also by rats and other burrowing animals; haus maunten bilong anis [Yoo ko nalu lok damun The python laid its eggs in the anthill; Damun ruk lok heek babu The ants built their mound up at the front of the fence; Lev damun gehuk amego lok She dug into the ant's nest and planted the tapioca in it]
danaad ["da.ˈnaːd] noun(al) axe; akis Usage: Obsolete

danidek ["da.ˈniːd.ək] noun(al) wasp; ninik [Ketul  ꦗ الجهات rak danidek He crushed the stone onto the wasp]

danгадang ["da.ˈnə.ˈdən] noun(al) A breastplate made of shell and worn around the neck as decoration while dancing; it consists of several large milk-white cowrie shells fixed in a circle around a woven centrepiece and is decorated with parrot feathers. [Nevanuh danгадang lok newa He was wearing a dangadang on his breast.]

danгаat ["da.ˈnə.ˈdət] noun(al) a wild inedible variety of banana similar to ted which grows in the grasslands; wampela kain wail banana bilong ples kunai: Musa sp. [Ketöv danгаat metunг lok ya numeng He cut the danгаat bananas and put them in the garden house.]

danğed1 ["da.ˈne.ˈdə] noun(al) variety of yam; yam

danğed2 ["da.ˈne.ˈdə] noun(al) small dove-like bird; pisin [Hurmahen devanеh danğed rak tepum The children shot the danğed with a blunt-ended arrow]

danğødenɡ ["da.ˈne.ˈdən.ən] verb(1) groan, moan, grunt; krai bilong manneri i karim pen [Ggęp nedanghost in nirak He lay moaning because he was sick; Danɡødenɡ nebé bőök He grunted like a pig] Potential: danɡødenɡ

daröd ["da.ˈɾə.ˈdə] noun(al) a small variety of tree which has orange berries; liklik diwai i gat yelopela pikinini [Vepul daröd meko meya begganеnё She pulled out the daröd and took it to the village.]

daröö ["da.ˈɾə.ˈdə] noun(al) variety of tree used for yam stakes; diwai [Gbuv daröö in yik riing Cut the daröö because it is used for yam stakes.]

datе́v ["da.ˈte.ˈβə] noun(al) A variety of tree with white flowers used for firewood and yamstakes. Children play with the fruit because it explodes when struck. They are struck in a pea-shooter like gadget.: Ericaceae, vaccinium albicans var. pseudopsammogenes Sleum [Datèv kweæ anon veroo The datе́v has white flowers.]

datе́ek ["da.ˈte.ˈkə] prop spirit, bush spirit, a variety of bush spirit said to live in cloud in the bush. It, or they, have been seen by a number of different people, and their appearance described; masalai [Datе́ek neya lok beggob The datе́ek spirit moves around in a cloud.]

davе́s ["da.ˈbe.ˈtə] noun(al) lightning; lait bilong klaut, laitning [Beggob bөp vonг medаве́s вєr The big clouds caused the lightning to flash; Yesu duk nom og niƙapiik rеk bёr jak nyёg nabе davе́s When Jesus returns, his glory will be
seen everywhere like lightning]

**david** ["da."bi"nd] *noun(al)* pole, fishing rod, a bamboo pole used as a fishing rod, or as the support to which the bird nets are fastened; *stik mambu bilong pulim pis o kisim pisin*

**de-** ["də."pfx pers they, third person plural pronoun as prefixed to verbs; *ol*

**debu1** ["də."imbu] *verb(1)* break, crumble-usually of food in order to share it with someone else; *brukim kaikai bilong givim long narapela man* [Sëk debu rabönŒ vahi vu honŒ I'll break the sweetpotato and give you a bit; Rak nedo semen lom debu He sat on the cement and it crumbled] *Potential: debu*

**debu2** ["də."imbu] *noun(al)* the grass used for thatching a house; *kunai bilong wokim haus* (See also *sëh*) *Usage: Rare form*

**debulin** ["də."imbu.in] *verb(1)* repair, sew up, tie together as of a torn stringbag, or a tear; *stretim, samapim, stretim gen bilum i bruk* [Debulin vahek yah in mun lov She pulled the loose ends of the stringbag together where the rats had chewed it and tied them] (See also *mala debulin*) *Potential: debulin*

**dedod** ["də."indo"d] (See also *löö dedod*)

**dedong** ["də."indon] *noun(al)* kind of tree; *diwai* [Devuv dedong ŋ ya in neggök nos They cut the dedong down because it was overshadowing the food (in the garden).]

**dedödin** ["də."indo"din.in] *verb(1)* riddled with holes-as of food eaten by grubs; *hul hul, hulim, binatang wokim planti hul long kaikai* [Pabup dedödin lok go The pabup ate its way all through the yam.; Ngaa dedödin lok sa ngaa benipaya rak Something has chewed holes in my things and ruined them] *Potential: dedödin*

**dedöggin** ["də."indo"g.in] *noun(al)* type of thorny vine-it is used to delimit the hearth or fireplace; *wanpela kain rop i gat nil* [Dedöggin kip lok aperek degwa The dedöggin vine came up at the foot of the pandanus palm.]

**dedul** ["də."indul] *noun(al)* a white, yellowish or reddish scum which appears on water in muddy areas, and is said to cause itching and sores if walked in; *wanpela kain retpela wara i save mekim sua kamap long lek bilong man* [Devahu ĝelông luk dedul in nedo lok aggata They have placed (stepping) stones in the scummy water because it is right on the path]

**dedun** ["də."indun] *noun(inal)* noise, drone; *nois* [Dedun ko nyëg The noise was
heard throughout the whole place; Ėevong dedum rot om ġena dob  You are making a lot of noise, so go outside; Barus vong dedun moneyam  The aeroplane is droning as it comes] FirstPers.: sa deduğ

degën ["də.ⁿ°gend] noun(al) sideways, on edge; long sait [Neggēp rak nenga degën  It was lying on edge; Neya degędégën lom vēs  He walked sideways and fell over; Debē meneggēp degën  They laid it down on its edge] (See also ahē degēn, je degēn, mala degēn, yu degēn)

degi ["də.ⁿ°gī] noun(al) purlin; bros bilong haus [Degi ma in  There was no purlin (for the house)] Usage: Usually as newa degi

degidend ["də.ⁿ°gīⁿ°dí.ⁿ°jī] verb(1) press down

degu ["də.ⁿ°gū] noun(al) variety of yam; yam [Nevesi degu rak nengwah mu  He only roasted the degu on the fire ]

deginengin ["də.ⁿ°gin.ⁿ°in.in] 1. verb(1) press down, press together, hold down, crush; krungutim, sakim strong [Deginengin bahē pesuv  It crushed him and his insides spurted out; Beggang tamanē bedeginengin bōök  The house collapsed and squashed the pig] 2. givim hevi long [Su rēk dedeginengin ngāa maggin jak sa rē  They won't persecute me] Potential: deginengin

dego ["də.ⁿ°go] 1. verb(1) split, break in two, for example, to break a small piece of food in two to share with someone else; brukim hap hap [Dego nema  It was too big for him to grasp; Sa degō go rak luu  I broke the yam in two] 2. to have a headache [Sa yuḡ degō  My head is splitting (I have a bad headache)] Potential: dego

degōdahē ["də.ⁿ°goⁿ°d.a.ⁿ°kō] noun(al) praying mantis; binatang [Negga degōdahē in nivesa  He was eating praying mantis because it tasted good]

deggedek ["də.ⁿ°geⁿ°d.ⁿ°k] noun(al) a strong hard quick-growing tree useful for posts and firewood. The leaves used to be used to wrap corpses; wanpela strongpela diwai, ol i yusim long pos, na long paia. Lip bilong en ol i karamapim daiman long en na planim. Dispela diwai i save kamap kwik tumas: Sapindaceae, Dodonaea viscosa Jacq [Deggedek keyēh in kekul lok  The deggedek tree broke because it was infested with kekul.] The deggedek tree broke because it was infested with kekul]

deggideng ["də.ⁿ°yiⁿ°d.ⁿ°k] noun(al) sprouts, suckers, new shoots from the stump of a tree which has been cut down; nupela kru i kamap long diwai ol i katim o i pundaun [Deggideng rak in bo dok nah  Sprouts appeared to indicate that (the tree) would grow again]

deggis ["də.ⁿ°yiⁿ°t] noun(al) digits, fingers, toes; pinga bilong han o lek [Tetev rak
nema deggis  He poked it with his finger

deggun [ⁿ'dɑ.'ɣun] noun(al) variety of sugar; suga [Avěh ti nehuk deggun  A woman was planting deggun]

degwa [ⁿ'dɑ.'ŋgʷa.ta] 1. noun(inal) base, bottom, root; as, aninit [Tung kerông lok kele degwa  He put the box at the foot of the tree] 2. the cause or significance of something, the reason for or behind something, or the source of something; as [Degwa neggëp vu hong  The responsibility lies with you; Tatekìn gałek degwa vu sir  He explained the significance of what was said to them] 3. clan; lain [Nabé alam degwa ti debasuh sir na yu luu bedengis sir, og alam degwa ti saga su rëk demedo rë.  If a clan is divided and fighting among themselves, then that clan will not remain] Culture: Clan is not really an accurate translation for this word. Sankoff has described the use of the term in some detail in her writings. q.v. FirstPers.: sa degwağ. ; Usage: Some dispute the validity of the use of this term as an inalienable possession, others feel it is valid when referring to one’s clan

degwasekë [ⁿ'dɑ.'ŋgʷa.ta.qe] (sub of degwa) noun(inal) 1.1. the base, the bottom of something; as tru 1.2. the foundation, the basic reason behind something [Yese tu degwasekë nebè głębèk sën begganę nyéketu yi.  Jesus became the foundation like the strong stone which forms the cornerstone of a house.; Gąłek sën su ayej rë lo, og su rëk dejak ni los degwasekë rë.  This was not their language, so they wouldn't be able to understand it fully.] FirstPers.: This would rarely be heard apart from third person; the third person plural form would be degwajsekë

degwata [ⁿ'dɑ.'ŋgʷa.ta] (sub of degwa) adv forever, always, ever after; oltaim [Gemedo malatumsën degwata  You will live for ever; Lób luho dekedi rak ba, lōōho denedo saga degwata los degwata.  Then the two of them got up and the three of them lived there ever after.]

degwata los degwata [ⁿ'dɑ.'ŋgʷa.ta.lotⁿ'dɑ.'ŋgʷa.ta] (sub of degwa) forever and ever; oltaim oltaim [Arém og bōpata rot këssu ngaan peggëp degwata los degwata  Your name is exceedingly great surpassing everything else and remaining for ever and ever]

dehud [ⁿ'dɑ.'ɣuⁿd] noun(al) type of bird-probably the Orange-fronted hanging Lorilet; liklik pisin [Dehud negga lul anon  The ] {2}

deko [ⁿ'dɑ.'mi] noun(inal) back, rear; baksait [Demi nesanıg in vës aperek  His back hurt because he fell out of the pandanus palm; Veek demi rak beggi  He beat
him on the back with a length of rattan; Bë yah demi He put it behind his back; Neruu demi vu He turned his back on (someone)-i.e. he refused to have anything to do with him] FirstPers.: sa demiغو

demi sejel ["da. 'mi te." ne] (sub of demi) back--the area along the backbone from the neck down; baksait bilong nek na i go daun [Denër gağek ggök demi sejel They told him but he paid no attention] (See also sejel)

deminè ["da. 'mi.ne] (sub of demi) adv last, at the rear, behind; bihain tru [Anutu mak tung he sinarë nado nebë alam sên denedo yah deminë lo. God must have put us missionaries to be the people who are at the tail end.]

demisekë₁ (sub of demi) noun(inal) backbone [Avëh sënë demisekë vegguu besu yoh vu bë kedi bare niröp rè. This woman's backbone was bent and she was not able to stand up straight.] FirstPers.: demiğsekë

demisekë₂ ["da. 'mi. ti." qa] noun(al) variety of python-this kind is said to sleep in the bush turkey's nest; snek

den₁ ["daen] noun(al) boundary, mark, line; mak, lain [Varoh bik tu den He planted taro to serve as a boundary marker; Den ruu rak luu The marker divided it into two]

den₂ ["daen] verb(1) pain, ache-used only of the head; pen long het [Sa yuğ den My head aches] Potential: naden

depus ["da. 'puti"] noun(al) shortened, cut off; hap i lus [Nema yu depus in böök gga His hand was only a stump because a pig bit it off; Yu depus rak in nama na There's just a stub left because it is almost used up; hus depus a short tail, a stump only; Nema depus Her hand has some joints missing (It used to be a practice to cut off joints of the fingers to show one's grief over the death of a loved one)]

des ["dei"] noun(al) variety of sugarcane; suga [Dëngur des in nengën rot They are chewing the des because it is very sweet.]

desen ["da. 'ten] noun(al) variety of tree; diwai: Myrtaceae Decaspermum neurophyllum Laut & K. Schum. [Vo berob rak desen He made a spring for the snare from a piece of desen]

desiik₁ ["da. 'ti:k] noun(al) variety of sugarcane; suga

desiik₂ ["da. 'ti:k] noun(al) kind of grass; gras [Hil kesik desiik jak sarep We will cut the desiik with a grass knife.] {123}

desök ["da. 'ti:ok] noun(al) landslide; graun i bruk [Desök ko nyëg There was a
landslide; *Hil ana in desök*  Let's get away from here in case there is a landslide]

desök-ahë [*də.tilityk.a.ke*] (sub of desök) noun*(al)* variety of fern which when bruised together with jerujeng bark is used to dye string for making stringbags.; wanpela kain gras-ol i save brukim liklik wantaim skin bilong wanpela diwai bilong penim string bilong wokim bilum [Detul desök-ahë ving jerujeng navi in namonek medekevu vahek jak They pounded the desök-ahë with jerujeng bark to make it red so they could dye stringbags with it.] {12211}

devus [*də.ˈbuij*] noun*(al)* a variety of hairy reed used for making the shafts of arrows; wanpela kain pitpit bilong wokim supsup [Ketöv devus in getungh rahëv dok  He cut some devus to put arrow heads in.] {2}

dee [*də:] noun*(al)* variety of reed; pitpit bilong bus: Gramineae, Miscanthus flirudulus [Keyëh dee metaggi buk She broke some ; Keping beggang rak dee He covered the walls of the house with dee] {2} (See also ĕgagwëk)

deek [*də.k*] (See also hus deek)

dë [*də] pers third person plural pronominal prefix-used with the continuative prefix when the n is elided

dëbeng [*dəbem.b.əŋ*] noun*(al)* quills, pinfeathers, the long black quills from the cassowary wing—the young are said to suck milk from them; wing bilong muruk, blakpela samting bilong wing bilong muruk na bilong ol pikinini bilong pisin i save kamap nupela yet [Dëkër dëbeng in dejöp dok buta They scrape cassowary quills in order to use them in making buta; Dëbeng kip in banis geturin lob geveëng na Pin feathers grow on wings and then come out and after that (the bird) will fly]

dëg [*dəŋg*] 1.1. noun*(al)* clay pot, saucepan, cooking pot. These were not made locally but have been acquired by trading. One variety came from the coast, and the other from the lower Watut. They have now been largely replaced by metal pots, especially large aluminium ones. These are also called dëg; sospen graun [Dëjegwi dëg rak ngağek They make pots from clay] 1.2. noun*(al)* coil; raunim rop olsem wil [Buu aggis dëg ti He made a coil of rope]

dëg-biing [*dəŋg b.iiŋ*] (sub of dëg) noun*(al)* lipless clay cooking pot. This variety was traded from the Watut valley, but along with the other clay pots is no longer available and is being replaced by metal ones today.; sospen graun [Devo dëg-biing medevo niveng medevo kupek ngaas sëë pin-ë rak hel sën desis-ë lo kök.  They gave clay pots and they gave dog’s teeth and they gave all kinds of things for the blood of the person they killed.]
dëg-biing \[^{''}\text{de}^{0}\text{g} \text{bi}^{1}\text{ng} \] noun(al) kind of spider; spaida \{222\}

dëg-mun \[^{''}\text{de}^{0}\text{g} \text{mun} \] (sub of dëg) noun(al) clay cooking pot. This variety has a lip; it was traded from the coast near Salamaua, but is no longer available and it is also now being replaced by metal pots; sospen graun-wanpela kain i gat liklik maus [Veröp dëg-mun bepüvin ya she broke the clay pot and it shattered] (See also mun)

dëgëk₁ \[^{''}\text{de}^{0}\text{g} \text{ëk} \] noun(al) fence, wall-a small section of fence or wall built behind another one, in order to keep pigs etc out; banis [He hebë dëgëk rak heek demi in böök kevoh. We built another fence behind the first because the pigs had broken it down; Devong dëgëk ya in rabönɡ They made a fence behind the other to protect the sweetpotato]

dëgëk₂ \[^{''}\text{de}^{0}\text{g} \text{ëk} \] verb(1) to walk carefully to avoid making a noise or leaving tracks, or getting muddy, to tiptoe, to sneak up on someone to surprise them, to stalk, to sneak away unobserved; was gut long lek i no ken stap long graun na man i lukim, o graun malumalu i no ken pas long lek; wokabaut isi isi long mekim man i guria [Dëgëk in bë banëh sok. He walked carefully because he was trying to shoot birds; Nër bë su kelevek lob dëgëk He said not to make a noise, so he went carefully] Potential: nadëgëk

dëggök sir \[^{''}\text{de}^{0}\text{g} \text{ëk} \text{sir} \] (sub of ggök) argue, dispute; resis long toktok, pait long toktok [Mikael luho Satan denenër sir bedeggök sir in Moses navi. Michael and Satan argued and disputed with each other over Moses body.]

dëëv \[^{''}\text{de}^{0}\text{ëv} \] noun(al) tree the leaf tips of which are eaten; wanpela kain diwai lip i gutpela long kaikai: Moraceae Ficus sp. [Dëëv anon monek rot metök. The dëëv fruit was really ripe and it fell to the ground.] (See also rakwanɡ)

dik \[^{''}\text{diek} \] noun(al) invitation, summons, message; salim tok, singautim, salim tanget long, kisim tanget [Dik yam alam dena degeko go. A message came for the people to go and get yams; Kiap vong dik yam bë alam na dedöö Mumeng The government officer sent a message to say that the people were to go and dance at Mumeng]

disdis \[^{''}\text{di}^{0}\text{dis}^{1}\text{dis}^{2}\] (See also nidisdis)

dii \[^{''}\text{dei}^{0}\text{i} \] noun(al) A large leafed tree of the fig family. The fresh new leaves are cooked and eaten with pig. The fruit is often fed to pigs. The bark is sometimes used for making stringbags.: Moraceae, Ficus dammaropsis Diels [Denil dii navi in debasu vahek jaŋ They peeled the dii bark off to make string bags]

diik \[^{''}\text{di}^{0}\text{ik} \] 1. verb(1) [Sis diik geveya He killed him and ran away; Jom ngajaheng
paya geto mediik dob  He didn't hold onto the ladder properly and fell to the ground and died] 2. to be unconscious, to be in a coma. ; dai Potential: nadiik 

diik malata ['di:d ‑ma.la.ta] (sub of diik) die suddenly without warning or being sick; dai nating

diikahë ['di:qi.a.ce] (sub of diik) verb(1) hungry; hangri [Sa nadiikahëg in nos gayoq nevev in bèl kul. I was hungry for food and thirsty for water.; Su rèk denadiikahëj nah qök in rè. They will never be hungry again.] Potential: nadiikahë; FirstPers.: sediikahëg

diing ['di:n] verb(2) lengthen, grow long, extend; groap [Deya bevahaj diing bemak hil su rèk natòk yu sir rè They've gone already and they have long legs so we probably won't be able to catch them] Potential: gediing

-do ['do] sfx IrrVverb 1.1. sit; sindaun [Gweto ĝemedo! Sit down!] 1.2. be; exist; stap [Nevu luu nedo vavu geluu nedo ahu He had two teeth on top, and two below; Avëh nedo beggan ayo The woman is in the house] 1.3. live, remain, stay, stop; stap [Sa ĝadëg nedo Mospi wirek My cousin lived in Moresby at one time] 1.4. to continue, keep on doing something, especially in the Potential form which is used for Habituateive constructions; stap [Medo neya He kept on going] Potential: medo; Usage: This is an irregular verb which does not fit easily into any of the normal categories. The Actual form never occurs in isolation. It always occurs as the continuative form nedo or in the potential mode medo which itself is irregular. The potential form is used in conjunction with another verb to indicate continuous or repetitive actions. (See also nedo)

dob ['do]b noun(al) ground, earth, dirt; graun [Dob lok sa malaq I got a bit of dirt in my eye; To nedo raq dob He sat on the ground] 2. country, or an area of ground belonging to some particular people or group; graun [Gweko hurmahan luho ata jak meqenah Israel hir dob Take the child and his mother and go back to Israel] 3. the Earth; graun [Ham nebë dob sënë yi ranqah You are like the light of this world]

dob ahë ['do]b ‑a.ce] (sub of dob) earth, dirt; pipia graun [Dob ahë pediin beluk nos The dirt was kicked up into the food; Lev söv lob tê dob ahë yam vavunë He dug a hole and threw the dirt out]

dobahë ['do]b ‑a.ce] (sub of dob) noun(al) ancestors, progenitors, forefathers; tumbuna bilong bipo tru [Sa dobahë Ahëqeyin nedo Jog wirek My ancestor Ahëqeyin lived at Jog long ago.]
dob-kenu ["do"mb qa."nu] (sub of dob) noun(al) map; mep, pilsa bilong hap graun
[Dob-kenu negep rak barus vavunë  There are maps in aeroplanes]

doblu ["do"mb.łu] noun(al) cricket-commonly known as the mole cricket; binatang
[Doblu nesu in nyęg vanģ nivesa  The cricket was singing because the weather was so good]

dobnë ["do"nb.ne] (sub of dob) adv outside, on the ground; ausait [Alam pin dëdo
dobnë  Everyone was outside]

dod ["do"nd] noun(al) A long-leafed tree the leaves of which irritate the kin.  The
sting recurs each time one washes. There are at least two varieties of dod,
one is a big tree, the other is a smaller variety.  [Dod gga sa vahağ  The dod
stung my leg.]

dokta ["dok.ta] noun(al) doctor; dokta [Dokta teta pegges  The doctor bandaged
the sore] From: English via TokPisin

domeng ["dom.ęŋ] noun(al) leech; liklik snek i save pulim blut bilong man
[Domeng gga tatovaha vaha  The leech fastened itself to the teacher's leg]

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dölung ["dlıŋ] noun(al) Nuts of a particular variety of tree which are fastened
to the headdress used in dancing.  They make a rattling noise as the
dancers move.  The fruit of the nuts is eaten.  The nuts are put in water to
soak where they develop a strong smell. Then they are cooked in bamboo
with greens.  [Negga dölung anon los dii ris  He ate the dölung nuts with dii
leaves]

dönŒ ["dön] (See also nyę dönŒ)

dönŒ-hus ["dön kuiı] noun(al) variety of tree-this tree is not burned because it
would attract the bush spirits who would be angry and attack one; diwai
[Sevuv dönŒ-hus in jeyanŒ go jaæ  I cut a dönŒ-hus to stake yams.]

döök döök ["döök "döök] noun(al) eternally, forever; oltaim oltaim [Anutu rëk
gevonŒ behil medo döök döök  God will cause us to live forever]

du₁ ["du] noun(al) a lagoon of brackish water close to the sea; raunwara i stap
klostu long nambis [Nęaggee sën nedo loonë bemala kök lo arë nebë du  A
lagoon close to the sea and reddish coloured is called a du]

du₂ ["du] 1. verb(2) to carry on the head hanging down the back-usually of a
stringbag; karim long het [Du vahek rak yu  She carried the stringbag on her
head] 2. verb(2) to press down, be loaded down, carried away [Du rak
kweben beya mevës  He hit him with his thigh and knocked him over; Rot
ngwë ya lob du  He pushed another over and carried him with him] Potential: gedu
du raḳ beḳo ["du rq mb dangers in maluh degèp jak  They built a men's house for the men to sleep in]
dub ["du m b] noun(al) men's house; haus man [Delev dub in maluh degèp jak  They built a men's house for the men to sleep in]
dub-agga ["du m b a.m] (sub of dub) noun(comp) important man; clan leader,-the one who builds a men's house; the one who is the head of a men's house and therefore responsible for looking after the group; bikpela man,-man i save wokim haus man, na em i gat planti kaikai na i save lukautim planti man long kaikai samting [Detahi nos raḳ dub agga  They called the names of the leaders of the men's houses by each pile of food (so they could collect them and distribute it to their people)] Usage: Same as dub ala
dubdub ["du m b.du m b] noun(al) mirror; glas bilong lukluk [Saga nebè mehöti nelè mala lok dubdub lok pevis bekwa virekin gòkin  That's like a person who sees his face in a mirror but quickly forgets it again]
dub-kapiya ["du m b q.ap.ya] (sub of dub) noun(comp) school ; haus skul [Hur mahen deluk dub-kapiya.  The children went to school]
dub-soda-yi ["du m b t.o.d.y] (sub of dub) noun(comp) church. The modifier is not always used if the meaning is clear from context ; haus lotu
dub-supinsën-yi ["du m b t.up.in.t.y] (sub of dub) noun(comp) meeting house, synagogue; haus miting [Yesu nèr gaḳek vu alam lok dub-supinsën-yi.  Jesus spoke to people in the synagogues.]
dub-vabuung ["du m b b.a.m bu:n] (sub of dub) noun(comp) church, synagogue; haus lotu, sios [Losho yi alam deluk ya dub vabuung  He and his people went into the church; Devunek in dub vabuung in soda böp  They decorated the church because it was an important Sunday]
dub-vabuung-böp ["du m b b.a.m bu:n m b op] (sub of dub) noun(comp) temple. The term used in the New Testament for the temple in Jerusalem as opposed to the synagogues; tempel [Angër ngwë vu dub-vabuung-böp sèn nedo yaḳek lo meluk yam.  Another angel from the temple which is in heaven appeared.; Yesu lok ya dub-vabuung-böp ayo betii alam pin sèn denedo lok medenebaqò nga  Jesus went into the temple and chased the people who were there selling things.]
dudek ["du d.m] verb(1) bow, bend down, to sit with bowed head, to bow the head from shame, to bow to ginger or to spirit places; daunim het [Vong aye
rak lom dudek menedo  He shouted at him and he bowed his head; Dudek menedo lok kele degwa  He was sitting at the foot of the tree with his head bowed; Mak nejom rak om sen dudek  She must be praying and that's why her head is bowed] Potential: nadudek

duŋ ["duŋ"] verb(1) ignorant, to be ignorant, to not know something; no save [Duŋ om mak su lë rë  She doesn't know, so she can't have seen it; Nër bë yi duŋ in yò nedo begganë  She said she didn't know because she was in the village; Sak duŋ I don't know] Usage: Usually in the form duŋin. Neither of these words function like regular verbs in that they do not take normal affixation. They function more like nouns

duŋin ["duŋin"] verb(1) to be ignorant of, unaware of, to not know; no save [Sa duŋin I don't know; Hong duŋin mëgenekwetul lok  You are ignorant and confused]

duh ["duh"] noun(al) a very hard stone used for cutting, carving spears, tools, etc; strongpela ston ol i yusim long spia samting [Veröp duh in gerah raro jak ggagenë  He broke off (a piece of) duh in order to carve decoration on the drum.; Kër senëg rak duh  He shaved his whiskers with (a piece of) duh]

dum ["dum"] 1. noun(al) path, to make or follow a way through the bush in order to ambush someone, a small track like an animal run used for this purpose; liklik rot ol i wokim aninit long bus olsem rot bilong pik bilong was long paitim na kilim man [Devo dum ggeeke vos ġebinë  They made a track through underneath the bush (to set an ambush)] 2. ambush [Alam Mapos detung dum in bë dengis Kahil ti sugu in verup ya go vë Humek  The Mapos people set an ambush for that Manga man because he went to Humek to get seed yams]

dun ["dun"] noun(al) shoot, sucker-of bananas, sugarcane, etc; kru bilong banana, suga, samting [Dun om su niwëëk rë  It's just a shoot and therefore not strong; Ngur löv dun rëk ni ngat  He chewed a sugarcane shoot, but it was tasteless]

dus ["dus"] 1. adj short; sotpela [Të ya dus teka mu  He threw it only a short way away; Ketöv apel dus  She cut off a short length of bamboo] 2. near, nearby, close; klostu [Dus rak in hil ana  It is close to the time we should go] 3. narrow, thin

dus dus ["dus dus"] (sub of dus) short, close together-of a number of items; sotpela sotpela [Devöng gagek ya nyëg dus dus pin.  They sent word to all the nearby places.; Nengwah daggen netum, lob vepul dus dus beya merak ya sir ti ti.  The tongues of fire burned and broke into small bits that went and rested
on each one of them.]

duv [ˈduːv] noun(al) variety of banana-Musa sp.; banana [Vud duv anon ading
The duv banana has long fruit.]

duvöön [ˈduʊ.ɔn] noun(al) large variety of cassowary; bikpela muruk [Gwib böp arë nebë duvöön There is a large variety of cassowary which is called the duvöön] {2}

duu1 [ˈduː] noun(al) day after tomorrow; hap tumora [Duu rëk sena Rae The day after tomorrow I'm going to Lae] {11}

duu2 [ˈduː] 1. verb(1) sew, fasten, tie; samapim, pasim [Duu ahon He tied it tightly; Bebuum duu buğ vetti bengö agga The whiteman tied my grandfather to the trunk of a victory palm] 2. verb(1) inject, prick with a needle, to thrust with an instrument held with the point coming from the fingers and thumb like a dart; sutim long nil [Dokta duu sa rak rurek The doctor gave me an injection with a needle] Potential: naduu

duu3 [ˈduː:] noun(al) grass, vine-for stringing fish or insects, etc.; rop, gras-bilong lainim binatang o pis long en [Duu ĝab rak duu He strung the insects on a length of grass] Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area

duum1 [ˈduːm] noun(al) A special kind of stringbag usually made by a widow and worn on her head but covered with a cloth as a sign of mourning after the death of a husband or child. The bags varied in size according to the prestige of the man concerned and could sometimes be huge. Sometimes the widow also carried some of her husband's effects in a stringbag around her neck. [Yeh duum in regga diik She's covered her head with a big stringbag because her husband died]

duum2 [ˈduːm] noun(al) illegitimate child, a child whose father is not known, a bastard; pikinini-meri i no gat man na i karim pikinini nating [Ko nalu duum She bore an illegitimate child]

-ɛ1 [ɛ] sfx call eh; exclamation denoting surprise [Ham-ɛ! Ham yam-a? It's you eh! You've arrived?] -ɛ2 [ɛ] sfx call vocative; o [Arig lo-e! My brothers!]

ɛ! [ɛ] interj ah!-exclamation denoting disgust or disagreement; dispela i sakim tok long em i no laik no em i no gat [ɛ! Saŋ nado gesesu rɛk nök rɛ Ah! I'm not going, I'm going to stay here]

ekë [ɛ.ˈke] interj Yes!, True!; yes!, tru! [Ekë! Nedo lok agi Oh yes! Here it is!]
=eŋk [ɔŋq] (var. of =ŋk, Occurs following a consonant) enclit

- EE

*e:* interj hey!; exclamation of discovery; *em*! [Ee. Ya verup agu  Look! He's come up over there]

eeŋk [eŋq] interj yuk!; exclamation of disgust, aversion

- EI

- e [e] pfx *asp* the form of the continuative *ne-* which occurs when the *n* is elided in fast speech [Ggëp *etök*  It is open (the full form would be Ggëp netök). ] (See also *ne-*

-ë [e] sfx *loc* this, here; a deictic indicating this, or the one spoken about; *ia* [Yam-ë!  Come here to me!]

ëë[e:] interj *yuk!*; exclamation of disgust, aversion

- EE

ëë [e:] interj *yes*; agreement with the speaker; *yes* [ëë! Ġenam!  Yes! Come; Ëë-ë! Verup deya  Yes! They have come up and gone]

- G

g- [*ŋ*] pfx *mod* potential mode--verbs of class 1 beginning with *gg* in the third person actual form change the *gg* to *g* in the third person potential

g= [*ŋ*] (var. of *ga*=, Occurs as a clitic before vowel initial words) proclit

ga [ŋ*ŋa*] *loc* there, locative used to indicate something close to hearer; *long hap*

gaa [ŋ*ŋa*] proclit (var. *g=*, *ge=*) *conj* and, with, but, then. A conjunction used to link a series of events. Such events may be simultaneous, and are usually considered to be separate, discrete actions. This conjunction is also used to link items in a list.

gada [*ŋ*ga.†da] (See also *mala gada*)

gak [ŋ*gaq*] 1. interj But of course!, exclamation-on the other hand; *olsem wanem* [Gaŋkati, honŋ n̄̄̄gaa om rêŋ  ŋegwa (From Gaŋ va ti)  Of course! It's yours, so you will eat it] 2. *conj* rather, but, contrastive conjunction; *tasol* [Yö ggodek gaŋ sak ma  He stole it, not me!]

gak va [ŋ*gaq* ɓa] (sub of *gak*) of course, what did you think!; *na wanem* (See also...
ge [ŋə] call call-for a dog, usually repeated a number of times; *singautim dok*

ge- [ŋəgə] pfx mod potential mode-the third person form of the potential prefix for verbs of class 2

ge= [ŋəgə] (var. of ga=, Occurs unstressed as a clitic before consonant initial words) proclit

gegon [ŋəgəŋon] noun(al) nest lining--the soft inner lining of a nest which is placed there to hold the eggs or young; *ol liklik samting pisin i putim long haus bilong en long karim pikinini long en* [Sok hon gegon lok newis in vong geko nalu] The bird spread a soft lining in its nest because it was about to lay eggs] *Usage: Rare word*

geguheng [ŋəgəŋukəŋ ] verb(1) push, poke, to place an instrument of some kind against someone and push, to poke a spear, stick, etc through a wall or barrier and push someone with it; *suvim, brukim banis* [Geguheng beggan kweben He pushed against the side of the house with a stick; Gëguheng böök nenga rak aën He put the iron spear to the pig's ear and pushed] *Potential: guheng*

gehuv [ŋəˈʊβ] noun(al) a wild bitter variety of yes, i.e. Dioscorea bulbifera sp. ; wail mami [Alam su dëgga gehuv ré in ni menğëes People don't eat the gehuv because it is bitter] {1}

gejiin [ŋəˈdʒiːiːn] 1. verb(1) to urge, to hurry someone up, to importune [Gejiin bē na pevis He urged him to go quickly] 2. to sool (of a dog); hariapim [Hil gejiin anöö bē jangā sağ We sool the dogs on to catch animals] *Potential: gejiin*

gela [ŋəˈlɛp] 1. verb(1) grunt-as a pig or other wild life; krai bilong pik [Lem böök iom gela meyam He called the pig and it came grunting] 2. call with a raucous voice [Dağöl negela The hornbill calls with a raucous noise] *Potential: gela*

gelëp [ŋəˈlɛp] verb(1) smooth, bare; *nogat gras, stretpela* (See also nigelëp, yu gelëp)

gelöin [ŋəˈlɛiŋ] 1. verb(1) to scrape, to rub off-as of skin; *rausim skin i drai* [Gelöin seke rak kele nyē He scraped his arm on the projection from the tree; Sa gelöin rekuğ rak gelöng I scraped my elbow on a stone; Nema lok mala lob gelöin She scratched his eye out with her fingers] 2. verb(1) remove-as of clothing etc; *rausim siot samting* 3. verb(1) rough-having a
rough cracked surface *Potential:* gelögin

gelu [^9ə.'lu] 1. *verb*(1) *; sutim* [Gelu tibek in bë semëk dah dok* He made a small fence by sticking stakes in so the earth in the yam mound would lie against them (and not fall away); *Matem gelu bök* Matem speared a pig; *Danidek vong gelu yi* The wasp was about to sting him] 2. *verb*(1) to weave fibre bracelets to be worn on the arms or legs. These are made of decorative fibre using a needle and are usually quite tight fitting; *wokim paspas* [Luho ya medo degelu seges lu sap vu do* The two of them went and made armbands and legbands outside] 3. *verb*(1) go by oneself *Senço ti gelu sa meya* I went on my own *Potential:* gelu

gelu lok [^9ə.'lu ləq] (sub of gelu) 1. butt, join on; *skruim i go* [Hil arak vu in begganë om sa gelu lok nyë sagi in ëp dok* We were short of space so I joined this piece onto the house to sleep in] 2. dawdle, to stroll along looking around at things and wasting time [Dëdo degelu lok Pavelengnë* They kept wandering around Pavelengnë] 3. to light a lamp etc with matches [Sa gelu lok ram mehetüng ya rak nedo keröng* I lit the lamp and put it on the box

gelu seriveng [^9ə.'lu tə.'riβ.'əŋ] (sub of gelu) to divine. To use pots for divination, either with or without leaves or reeds. This method was used to diving one’s course of action—who to go and fight against, where a girl should marry, etc. A pot, normally containing ginger, was set up over the fire and brought to the boil. Usually pieces of reed or grass or similar material would be placed at various places around the edge of the pot and each one would be called by the name of a specific village. Wherever the water boiled first and moved the reed would indicate which village they should go and fight against, or which village the girl should marry into, or whatever the particular question under consideration was. Normal practice seems to have been that it should be done two or three times (at least when it was a question of fighting). If it came out the same each time, that was confirmation of the proposed action.; *Wokim ofa bilong soim ples we ol i go pait samting* [Alam bëp wirek degelu seriveng in bë tato nyëg sën dena beö lo Our forefathers used to practice divination to determine where they should go and fight]

gelu tarot [^9ə.'lu tə.'ro] (sub of gelu) to sing one of the traditional courting songs called tarot; *mekim song* [Avëh avö degelu tarot raŋ maãem* The young girls made up courting songs about the young men] (See also tarot)

gelumin [^9ə.'lu.m.in] 1. *verb*(1) join, butt, to join two pieces of wood together end to end to extend them, to divide something in two and put the halves back together again; *skruim* [Gelumin lok betu dahis ggökin* He cut it in two and stuck it together again to make it whole; Rah busip ggoevk lok gelumin
yah  When he had cut the cat in two he stuck it together again] 2. to go separate ways and meet again Potential: gelumin
gelumsën ['ŋɔ.ˈjum.ɨn] noun(al) spotted; makmak [Gelumsën nër bë ketung veroo geveriik  Gelumsën means spotted black and white.]
gelusën ['ŋɔ.ˈjɯ ɨn] (sub of gelu) noun(al) an add on or addition
gemi ['ŋɔ.ˈmi] noun(al) rubber, plastic; gumi From: Tok Pisin
gemu ['ŋɔ.ˈmu] [Malaj ğahis ngahisekë vunin malaj los yuj gemu]
gerigageek ['ŋɔ.ˈriŋ.a.ˈŋe.k] noun(al) a small bird that lives near the water; wanpela kain liklik pisin i save bihainim wara [Tuгляд sis gerigageek megga  The eagle killed and ate a gerigageek] {a}
geye [ˈŋe.ˈye.ɡ] verb(1) cover, close off, stuff in. To stuff something in to close off a hole. To cover the mouth of a pot, etc. This is usually done with banana leaves or similar large leaves. If a visitor came and the leaves covering the pot were placed face down, it indicated that he was to be killed. The term is also used for covering the head, etc. [Geyeh apel avi gwëbeng in kale kale su duk na rë  She closed off the mouth of the bamboo this morning to keep the rubbish out] Usage: Although this seems to be the correct form for this verb, because of its close association with cooking there seems to be a strong tendency, based on analogy, to treat it as though it conjugated in the same way as yeh, and so the forms that normally go with that verb are often heard with this one too.; Potential: geyeh

geyeh nenga ['ŋe.ˈye.ɡ ɨn.ˈɛŋ] (sub of geyeh) 1.1. to close ones ears, refuse to listen; pasim yau 1.2. do something repeatedly, continually, to do something without resting,-i.e. refusing to listen to suggestions to stop; subim het long mekim [Geyeh nenga in huk  He kept on working and didn't stop; Geyeh nenga in bël  He kept on bathing repeatedly]
gëp hen ['ŋe.ˈpɛn] (sub of ggëp) leave it be!, throw it away!; maski
gëp yi nغاa ['ŋe.ˈpɛ ɨ nˈa] (sub of ggëp) leave it be!, throw it away!; maski
gëpin ['ŋe.ˈpin] (sub of ggëp) verb(3) be sorry for, to pity, to express a wish that something won't happen; larim em, marimarim em [Rëæ mu gëpin mehö sën rëk nanër Mehönon Nalu ranğah vu alam bedengis yi  But pity the person who betrays the Son of Man to death] Usage: this form usually occurs in 3rd person Potential mode as an expression of sympathy.
gët ['ŋɛ.ɛt] verb(1) stare; putim ai, lukluk i stap [Gët mehö sagu rot  He was really staring at that person; Lë lok bë gët yi pangšën  He noticed that she was
really staring at him] Potential: nagët

gibek [¹⁹gi³m³b.o.k] verb(1) tight, grip tightly, to put pressure on something; pas strong [Gibek nema lu₉ He gripped it tightly with his hand; Duu log gibek lu₉ beniwëek He tied it tightly and made it secure] Potential: nagibek

gig [¹⁹gi³g] verb(1) squeeze, grip tightly; holim strong long han [Jom megig yu medii₇ He grabbed it and squeezed its head so that it died; Seqig gig kوك.eye beya nedo rak kele nema vahi agu The hawk grasped the chicken (in its claws) and went and sat on the branch of that tree over there] Potential: nagig

gilin [¹⁹gi³i.n] verb(1) deflated, shrivelled, wrinkled; sleek, skin i sleek, i gat baret [Gilin ya in bu It is all shrivelled up because it is the seed yam; Navi gilin in atov rak His skin is wrinkled because he is old; Nyey rak lob gilin The sun shone on it and it shrivelled up] Potential: nagilin

go [¹⁹go] noun(al) generic term for yam; yam: Dioscorea alata [Varoh go merak ata He planted yams and they really came up prolifically; He bun go dok semek mesepa. We go along planting the yams in the yam mounds]

go bu [¹⁹go ³⁰bu] (sub of go) the seed yams which were planted and are later dug up and eaten; lapun yam [Maluh deevër go bu in bè kedë duk na mebop jak The men take out the seed yams to allow the new shoots to go down and grow into big yams]

go kenu [¹⁹go ³⁰¹nu] (sub of go) Long stones, usually white, planted at the head of yam holes to cause the yams to grow well. These are lanted with the appropriate spells and remain by that hole afterwards. Cordyline plants were also usually planted on either side of the yam stones.; mak bilong yam [Lev go kenu He planted a yam spirit stone] Lit.: yam spirit/shadow

go mala [¹⁹go ³⁰¹ma.li] (sub of go) 1.1. the shoot or stem of the yam which is trained up the yam stakes; kru bilong yam 1.2. varieties of yam which are considered hard or strong and which are planted in mounds around the perimeter of the garden; kain kain yam i wankain kru na em i strong; ol i planim i raun long arere long gaden

go parah [¹⁹go ³⁰¹pa.¹ra] (sub of go) index finger, the finger you slide into the yam mound to feel for the yams; namba poa pinga

gokwa [¹⁹go ³⁰¹k³w³] noun(al) variety of frog; rokor [Jom gokwa ti lo₉ bèl yu She caught a gokwa frog by the stream]

go-maluh [¹⁹go ma.¹us] (sub of go) noun(comp) stick insect; wanpela kain binatang skin bilong en i gat nil
göbek(in) [³⁹gɔ̂mb.ək.in] verb(1) out of square, to build a house so that one end is not as wide as the other; mekim hap i go liklik na hap i op [Lev begganŋ rēk lev paya begöbekin vewen bemahen] He built the house but he did it badly and he got one end narrower (than the other) [Potential: nagöbek(in)]

gök [³⁹gɔ̂k] verb(1) to grunt-as an angry pig; to snort at someone in order to startle them; mekim nois olsem pik [Böök gök in bē ga mehōnon] The pig grunted to indicate that he was about to attack the people; Kuung bē yi bóök om gök He pretended to be a pig and grunted; Gök rak ngwe lom lēk He snorted at someone else and gave him a fright [Potential: nagök]

-gu [³⁹gu] sfx loc there; locative suffix indicating distant from both speaker and hearer; long hap

gujeng [³⁹guːdʒ.ɔŋ] verb(1) sleep somewhere; but then get up and go on to somewhere else; to finish staying somewhere and go on; slip long wanpela ples na kirap i go long narapela haus [Gujeng ya begganŋ mewis] He finished staying here and went on to another house; Dēggēp lōk gujeng yah They slept there and then went back; Segujeng ya Rae lōk tum segujeng meyom I went and lived in Lae for a while and then I came back [Potential: nagujeng]

guu [³⁹guː] noun(al) guava; yambo, guava: Myrtaceae, Psidium guajava [Hur mahen dēgga guu anon] Children eat guava

guuin [³⁹guː.ın] 1. verb(1) to push a long object such as a tree in a direction along its axis. This word does not seem to be commonly used, perhaps because of its sexual connotations; pusim 2. verb(1) to go altogether in a long line [Hil aguuin ya nēn timu in soda bōp] We all went up (toward the headwaters) together (in a long line) because it was an important Sunday (i.e. we went to church up there) [Potential: naguuin]

guuin avēh [³⁹guː.ın a.ʼbɛŋ] (sub of guuin) sexual intercourse; puspusim meri

- gor ü-[³⁹g] pfx mod Potential mode marker. Verbs of Class 1 beginning with gg in the third person actual form change the gg to g in the first person potential; third person potential; also in the second person potential for verbs of this type which have a back vowel in the first syllable.

-g [³⁹g] sfx pers first person singular possessive suffix for most inalienable possessions

gar- [³⁹gα] pfx mod potential mode--the form of the prefix to class 2 verbs which occurs in the first person potential of verbs consisting of one short open syllable
ăgb [ŋGa'mb] noun(al) generic term for insect; biknem bilong ol binatang [Bekög nesis ġab lok heek demi A lizard killed an insect behind the fence]

ăgabah [ŋGa.'mbahk] noun(al) The name of the spirit who calls the names of those newly dead because he knows everyone. He is called by the one who keeps the gate to come and identify the person and introduce him to the other spirits.; nem bilong wanpela tewel em i save singautim nem bilong man long taim ol i dai nupela yet na tewel i go kamap. Dispela tewel i singautim ol arapela tewel long bungim man i dai [Tengwa ġabah rak bebos mengëksën He threw bits of rotten wood at Gabah]

ăgabog [ŋGa.'mbon] 1. noun(al) the sharpened fibula bone of a wallaby used for piercing the nasal septum and ear lobes ; bun bilong kapul ol i yusim long mekim hul long nus no yau bilong man [Duu neruj rak ġabog in dejöp pij dok He pierced their noses with a gabog bone in order to insert pij in the holes] 2. a small stick inserted to keep these holes open while they are healing; liklik stik ol i putim long nus long sua i drai na hul i mas i stap long nus

ăgabon [ŋGa.'mbon] noun(al) treeline, edge of bush, the boundary between the land which has been used for cultivation and the bush proper; bus [Hob rëk geto in beggob vaku ġabon It is going to rain because the clouds are hanging low over the edge of the bush]

ăgabosek [ŋGa.'mboθ.ək] 1. noun(al) hiccup; krai i go sotwin [Gga nos ni vevo lom ġabosek tung She ate dry food and got the hiccups] 2. sob [Gbosek tung in kwa paya menesu She sobbed because she was unhappy and crying]

ăgabu [ŋGa.'mbu] noun(al) nuts, kernels. The small nuts or kernels of pandanus, corn, etc growing near the stem. They were used for replanting because the people thought the trees/plants would not grow as tall. [Gbantu teka gga rak āba menedo A few kernels adhered to the cob near the stem; Sa natul aperek ġabu in arim ga I am breaking open the little pandanus nuts for your brother to eat] (See also ġahis, anon, ji)

ăgabuleng [ŋGa.'mbulə.əŋ] noun(al) boil, lump, carbuncle; buk, bikpela sua i gat susu [Gbuling rak hūs He has a boil on his seat; Kee ġabuleng yu He bored out the core of the boil} {3312}

ăgabuleng mala [ŋGa.'mbulə.əŋ 'ma.ə] noun(al) a weed, the seeds of which were used to hook into the core of boils to draw it out; gras: Compositae, Bidens pilosa [Rur ġabuleng mala ji He picked the gabuleng mala seeds]

ăgabum [ŋGa.'mbum] noun(al) a plate or dish made of wood; plet ol i wokim long diwai [Avëh ruu nos lok ġabum The woman put the food into the wooden dishes]
**gadabeng** [⁹Ga.ⁿ⁺daⁿ⁺ᵐᵇ.ᵃ] noun(al) a cliff or bank; an excavation or cutting; a bank or cliff cut out by hand; **ples olsem graun i bruk no man i kamautim na liklik ples nogut inap long man i kalap i go daun no putim lata pastaim orait i go daun** [Gadabeng lobb böök vës mediik There was a bank and the pig fell over and died; **Lev gadabeng in bë denoh** He dug a ledge for them to walk along]

**gadab-lii** [⁹Ga.ⁿᵈaⁿᵃˡ.i] noun(al) flying beetle; **binatang** [Pehup nepöö gadab-lii The pehup turns into a gadab-lii]

**gadë** [⁹Ga.ⁿᵈe] noun(inal) cross cousin-mother's brother's child; also used rather loosely to indicate 'friend'; **kandere** [Markus sën Barnabus gadë lo kwa nevo ham menenër ving Mark who is Barnabus' cousin is thinking of you and sends his greetings too] {111} FirstPers.: sa gadëg

**gadô** [⁹Ga.ⁿᵈa] verb(1) wrap in leaves, tying the ends to make a little bag; **karamapim long lip** [Avëh deôgadô pesepok lök dii ris vu alam niraksën The women wrapped the fern in dii leaves for the sick people] *Usage:* This verb does not change from front to back g with change of person; *Potential:* gadô

**gadu** [⁹Ga.ⁿᵈu] 1. noun(al) a support, stay or prop; slanting supporting stays for a fence etc [Gadu tah geheek tamanë The support came out and the fence collapsed] 2. verb(1) to support or assist someone or something, to prop it up; **strongim, helpim, poroman** [Sesap kele meya gadu taôee rak I cut a pole and went and propped up the pandanus palm with it; Paulus jom rak bë Anutu gadu alam Kolosi Paul prayed that God would strengthen the Colossians] 3. assistant, second in command *Potential:* gadu; *Usage:* This verb does not change from front to back g with change of person

**gaduum** [⁹Ga.ⁿᵈu:m] noun(al) medium sized wasp; **bikpela ninik liklik i save sutim man** [Gaduum gelu avëh ti The wasp stung a woman; Vesi gaduum ata geko nalu She burned the wasps and took the larvae]

**gaduum-atov** [⁹Ga.ⁿᵈu:m a.'toô] (sub of gaduum) noun(comp) the largest of the wasps; bikpela ninik tru

**gag** [⁹Gaⁿ⁺g] (See also nema gag, vaha gag)

**gaga** [⁹Gaⁿ⁺g] noun(al) roots upended and stacked for burning; **as bilong diawai ol i hipim bilong kukim long paia** [Gaga neggëp rak heek yu The roots were lying on the fence]

**gagaain** [⁹Gaⁿ⁺G] verb(1) grope; **han i painim samting bilong holim pas** [Nema gagaain nyëg He groped about with his hands] *Potential:* gagaain
**gágek** [³⁹Ga³G.o.k] *noun(al)* speech, talk, message, word- usually indicates the content rather than the process of communication; *tok* [Gágek yam bë mehöti diiãk] Word came that someone had died; *Nêr gágek rak Anutu yi nyëg* He spoke about the kingdom of God; *Netevin gágek* She was reading

**gágek anon** [³⁹Ga³G.o.k a.'nôn] (sub of gágek) truth, true speech; *tok tru* [Su ñênanër gágek tetëhinsën gãk ñênanër gágek anon mu] Don't tell lies, speak only the truth

**gágek diiãk** [³⁹Ga³G.o.k a.'di:q] (sub of gágek) settled, concluded-of a dispute, argument, discussion, etc. It means the matter is finished there is no more to be said, or done.; *tok i dai* [Devongin bë dena kot Mumeng rëk ma gékaunssor sîs gágek diiãk] They were going to go to court at Mumeng, but the councillor settled it instead

**gágek-peggirinsën** [³⁹Ga³G.o.k pa.'yir.in.të'en] (sub of gágek) parable or hidden talk; *tok bokis* [He su nekevu gágek peggirinsën malah gágek vun in ham rê We didn't write in parables and hide the message from you]

**gágen** [³⁹Ga.'ën] *noun(al)* variety of Saccharum Edule-a particularly hairy type; *wanpela kain pitpit bilong kaikai: Saccharum Edule* [Gágen sis anon rot] The gagën produced lots of fruit

**gágöbek** [³⁹Ga.'öbëk] *noun(al)* a small variety of insect which eats the pandanus shoots; *kain binatang* [Gágöbek nelov tâgëe nér] The gagöbek eats the tips of the highland pandanus

**gágwëk** [³⁹Ga.'ëq] *noun(al)* type of reed used for making house walls, fences, etc; *pitpit bilong wokim banis bilong haus: Gramineae, Miscanthus flirudulus (Labill) Warb. [Sa ñësik gágwëk in heek yi] I cut some gagwëk to use for making fences) 2} (See also dee)

**gahis** [³⁹Ga.'i] 1. *noun(inal)* egg; *kiau* 2. *noun(inal)* seed, stone (of fruit), pip; *pikinini bilong diwai samting, i stap insait long prut* [sakom gahis corn kernels; Gahis tôk lob kip] The seeds fell down and came up; *Avëh nehin gahis* The woman is planting seeds (by making a hole with a stick and dropping them in)] 3. *noun(al)* a shilling/ten toea; *wan siling/ten toea* [Sa baço rak gahis luu I bought it for two shillings (twenty toea)] (See also gahu)

**gahiveng** [³⁹Ga.'ëh.ë] *noun(al)* centipede; *plantihan* [Amaë sis gahiveng in gga sa My father killed the centipede because it bit me]

**gajag** [³⁹Ga.'õg] 1. *noun(al)* screen-usually of dry banana leaves, used for closing off a doorway or opening; *lip bilong banana i drai ol i pasim dua long en* [Gajag vepul in veluung avi] The screen pulled off the doorway; *Buq nelov
"keluk in gevonq gajaq jak" My grandmother cut some dry leaves to make a screen (for the door) 2. menstrual room. A small room built for a girl approaching puberty and where she remains until after her first period. Usually this was a section of her parents' house which was screened off with banana leaves etc. While the girl was in the gajaq, the relatives would bring plates of food for her. She and her family would eat some and some would be given to other people who brought food. When she left the gajaq her parents would make a big feast and make an offering or seriveng to decide who she should marry. They would also pay back gifts of food to those who brought it.; liklik rum bilong yangpela meri i karim blut nambawan taim

**gaje** [³³Ga.³³GE] noun(al) a strong vine, the inside section of which was used for tying; rop bilong bikbus: Cyatheaceae, Cyathea [Nelov gaje in naduu löv  He cut some gaje to tie up his sugarcane]

**galamenγ** [³³Ga.³³am.³³N] noun(al) Great Black Cockatoo; blakpela koki [Galamenγ nevu kedubeng  Black cockatoos have hooked beaks] {2}

**galang** [³³Ga.³³aN] noun(al) type of pandanus-lowland variety; arang [Ham gwesa galang  You chew the galang fruit (and then throw the pith away); Rak galang melah to  He climbed up the galang and cut (the fruit) down]

**gami** [³³Ga.mi] (See also ahē gami)

**gamu** [³³Ga.mu] noun(al) variety of palm used for flooring; limbum bilong wokim plua bilong haus [Devuv gamu rak begganγ  They cut gamu for the floor of the house] {s1}

**gangeγ** [³³Ga.³³e³³G] noun(al) harvest time, fruiting time, season, the time when all the Saccharum edule bear fruit or mature-they all seem to do this at once; taim bilong pitpit, taim ol pitpit i save karim kaikai [Gangeγ rak abuhek om anon levek  It's the abuhek's time so there is lots of fruit; Gangeγγ og abuhek yi buk sēn nesis anon ngahisekeγ  The gangeγ is the season when the Saccharum edule all bears fruit]

**gāng** [³³Ga³³N] 1. noun(al) kind of tree used for making planks; diwai  2. plank. Traditionally these have been hand-adzed planks, probably originally from the tree of this name. Now it is used as a generic term for planks including those bought from the sawmills.; plang [Dësap gāng in dedev dub jak  They were adzing planks to build a men's house]

**gāp** [³³Gap] noun(al) tropical ulcer, boil, a large ugly sore, the swelling in groin or armpit from a bad sore; wanpela kain sua i save kamap long sangana wantaim nek bilong man [Gāp rak keri  He had a swelling under his arm]
\[\text{3312}\]

\text{\textit{\text{gapoodoo}}\_1 [\text{\textit{\text{Ga}.\textit{\text{poo}q}}]} \text{noun(al)} \text{layers or strips of cloud seen in the valley in the early morning indicating fine weather; klaut i save lainap long taim bilong bikmoning, sapos taim bilong san} [\text{\textit{\text{Ga}po\text{ok} og yik beggob veroo sën netelê nyêg hengsën.} The \text{\textit{\text{Ga}po\text{ok}}} \text{is the white cloud which lies (in the valley) in the early morning}]

\text{\textit{\text{Ga}po\text{ok}}\_2 [\text{\textit{\text{Ga}.\textit{\text{poo}q}}]} \text{noun(al)} \text{white smooth luminous fungus growing on tree stumps; also refers to rotting wood which is luminous; papai i save kamap antap long diwai i sting na i save lait long nait} [\text{\textit{\text{Ga}po\text{ok} netum buk.} The \text{\textit{\text{Ga}po\text{ok}}} \text{fungus glows at night; N\textit{\text{Ga}a mengëksën sën netum lo arë nebë \text{\textit{\text{Ga}po\text{ok}}} Things which become luminous when they rot are called \text{\textit{\text{Ga}po\text{ok}}}}] \{1231132\}

\text{\textit{\text{Garev}}\_1 [\text{\textit{\text{Ga}.\textit{\text{re}b}}}]} \text{noun(al)} \text{tree used as shade for yams; also placed in the girl's room or house when she is about to menstruate for the first time.; diwai ol i yusim lip bilong karamapim kru bilong yam long taim bilong bikpela san: Rubiaceae, Wendlandia paniculata (Roxb.) DC} [\text{\textit{\text{Ga}re\text{v} ris beya tetev in go mala.} He cut \text{\textit{\text{Garev}}} \text{leaves and stuck them in by the yam shoots (to shelter them from the sun); Vuv riing rak \text{\textit{\text{Garev}}} \text{He cut yam stakes from the garev tree}}]

\text{\textit{\text{Garev}}\_2 [\text{\textit{\text{Ga}.\textit{\text{re}b}}}]} \text{noun(al)} \text{small tree-climbing animal; \text{\textit{\text{Wanpela kain kapul}}}]

\text{\textit{\text{Ga}sev} [\text{\textit{\text{Ga}.\textit{\text{se}v}}}]} \text{noun(al)} \text{kind of animal; \text{\textit{\text{Wanpela kain kapul}}} [\text{\textit{\text{Ga}sev og sa\text{g vos ti babu veroo gedemi veriik.} The \text{\textit{\text{Ga}sev}} \text{is a bush animal with a white breast and a black back}]}

\text{\textit{\text{Ga}s\text{o}bek\_1 [\text{\textit{\text{Ga}.\textit{\text{bo}k}}}]} \text{noun(al)} \text{variety of sugarcane; \text{\textit{\text{suga}}}]

\text{\textit{\text{Ga}s\text{o}bek\_2 [\text{\textit{\text{Ga}.\textit{\text{bo}k}}}]} \text{noun(al)} \text{bivalves, mussels, oysters, clams, shellfish; \text{\textit{\text{kina}}} [\text{\textit{\text{Loo avëh ti neyeh \text{\textit{\text{Ga}s\text{o}bek} in ga}} A coastal woman was cooking the shellfish to eat} \{11\}}

\text{\textit{\text{Gav\text{a}geng} [\text{\textit{\text{Ga}.\textit{\text{a}g}e}}}]} \text{noun(al)} \text{planks laid horizontally across a doorway to close it; \text{\textit{\text{Plang bilong lainim i go long pasim dua}}} [\text{\textit{\text{Peko veluung avt rak \text{\textit{\text{Gav\text{a}geng}}} He closed the doorway by poking short horizontal planks across it}]}

\text{\textit{\text{Gav\text{a}}} [\text{\textit{\text{Ga}.\textit{\text{a}}}]}]} \text{noun(al)} \text{kind of tree; \text{\textit{\text{Diwai: Rubiaceae Randia sp.}}} [\text{\textit{\text{Sag negga \text{\textit{\text{Gav\text{a}}} anon}}} Animals eat the \text{\textit{\text{Gav\text{a}}}} \text{fruit}]}

\text{\textit{\text{Gav\text{u}}} [\text{\textit{\text{Ga}.\textit{\text{u}}}]}]} \text{noun(al)} \text{variety of yam; \text{\textit{\text{Yam}}} [\text{\textit{\text{Duu \text{\textit{\text{Gav\text{u}}} mala rak ya riing}}} He tied the yam vine to the stake]}

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gawiiŋ [ðGa.ˈwiŋ] noun(al) vine, string - used for binding; or for tying people up; rop-samting ol i wokim long han bilong tamiok na naip long taim i bruk
[Degelu gawiiŋ rak vavah in keyēh They bound the handle with gawiiŋ because it was broken]

gayeheng [ðGa.ˈyeŋ] 1. noun(al) A plug of leaves used to close off a length of bamboo being used for carrying water or cooking food. Something pushed in and twisted round.; lip bilong pasim maus bilong samting olsem mambu bilong karim wara o kukim kaikai [Gayeheng ggërin apel avi The gayeheng closed off the mouth of the bamboo] 2. the lid or cover for a saucepan or other container; het bilong sospen 3. tap; tep bilong pasim wara 4. term of address denoting power and importance; honorific [Hil gaiko arē jaq nabē yi mehō niwēēk los gayeheng Let us lift up his name saying that he is a person of great strength and importance]

gé-1 [ðGa] pfx pers Second person singular prefix; yu

gé-2 [ðGa] pfx mod potential mode—the first person form of the potential prefix for verbs of class 2 other than those consisting of one short open syllable

geba [ðGa.ˈba] 1. verb(1) pruned, cut back, cut short; sotim 2. chewed off-of leaves [Devaain sa jojeng rot beŒeba ya They really chewed up my greens and left them without leaves] (See also yu geba)

gebinë [ðGa.ˈbe.ni.ne] 1. adv under, underneath; insait long, aninit long [Neggëp tevor gebinë It's under the table; Ėbinë mala ma The ones underneath have disappeared] 2. inside—especially the interior of such things as ground, water, etc [Alam Ėbinë desomek The spirits of the dead whistle (They are under the ground and whistle as a means of talking)]

gebum [ðGa.ˈbu.mum] 1. noun(al) tailpiece, tail feathers. A tailpiece worn as decoration for dancing. The name also covered other decorations belonging to a particular person. There were all kinds of these: rahēŋ, hel-kōk-masânŋ, mon-kêdê, bunbun.; bilas [Gebum sejolin The tail decoration is tousled/crushed; Tunŋ gebum in dōö He put on the tail piece in order to dance] (See also hel-kōk-masâŋ, bunbun, mon-kêdê) 2. sign, symbol—of a person, as the cross might be of Christ; mak 3. the custom; the way things are done; pasin (See also bayam, râhēŋ₂)

gedar [ðGa.ˈdar] noun(al) variety of cooking banana; banana: Musa sp. [Gedar sis anon The gedar bore fruit]

gedö [ðGa.ˈdo] (See also neru gedō, nyē gedō)

gegi [ðGa.ˈgi] noun(al) male pandanus, a nut without fruit inside; pikinini bilong karuka i no gat kaikai i stap insait long en [Lah saggen rêk Ėegi rot gannon ma
He cut the pandanus nut down but the nuts were empty and there was no fruit in them] (See also niğegi)

**gégos (n) noun(al) kidneys; kidni-tupela samting i stap long baksait bun** [Gegos nede lok ngaal mala tumsen pin ayoj All living things have kidneys]

**gégoöng (n) noun(al) string. A length of string spun from bark and used for games and for making string figures. These string figures used to be popular and children used to make all kinds of designs with them, each of which had a specific name such as sweetpotato, taro, etc. Today this skill seems to have been lost and such figures are rarely seen. [Neyon gégoöng She is spinning string for making string figures]

**géga (n) roots; rop bilong diwai [Gega rak vu gelong The roots couldn't grow because of the stone; Vepul rabong gega ya She pulled the sweetpotato roots out]**

**gége (noun(al) footprint, mark, sign, the signs of the passage of something, or signs of its presence in a particular place; mak bilong lek samting [Gegé ret geya meyoh tena Where do all these footprints lead?] (See also niğége)**

**gégon (n) noun(al) dry leaves of the pandanus, etc; lip i drai-bilong marita na ol arapela samting ol i gat dispela kain lip [Keping wes rak tağee gégon He covered the walls of the house using dry pandanus leaves]

**gégu (n) noun(al) dry leaves of sugarcane, Saccharum Edule, etc; lip i drai-bilong suga wantaim pitpit na ol arapela samting ol i gat dispela kain lip [Vakevin gégu geduu yah She stripped the dried leaves off (the sugarcane) and tied the stalks together again]

**géguv (n) noun(al) kind of tree; diwai: Saurauiaceae Saurauia sp. [Nehóo géguv vu huk anon He stripped the branches off the géguv tree in the garden]

**géguweng (n) noun(al) snare, trap-for pigs or cassowary; rop bilong kalabusim o holim pas pik o muruk [Gegweeng nede lok böök vaha There is a trap on the pig run; Anöö lok gegweeng The dog got caught in the pig trap]

**géjin (n) noun(al) appendage; liklik hap samting (See also kwa géjin, vewi géjin)

**gélen (n) noun(al) variety of green vegetable; kumu: Cruciferae Nasturtium sp. [Gebaain gélen in hil géyeh Pinch off the gélen (leaves) for us to cook]

**gélii (n) noun(al) variety of banana; banana: Musa sp. [Gegwa gélii in nengén
Eat the Œelii because it is sweet

gelong [ŋG̱.eŋ] noun(al) generic term for stone; ston [Ketul Œelong rak ama lom puvin] He pounded the stone with a hammer and it broke into pieces

gem [ŋG̱.em] noun(al) kind of tree-the berries are used to put on the hair to make it grow long and to kill lice; diwai ol i yusim pikinini bilong en long putim long het bilong ol long gras i go longpela moa long ol i pasim kangal long en na singsing [Ketul gem rak yu viis in duk ading] He crushed gem berries on his hair to make it grow long

gengē [ŋG̱.eŋ] noun(al) cricket; binatang i save krai long gutpela taim [Gengē su nyēg hensēn] The gengē crickets cry at dawn

gengob1 [ŋG̱.eŋob] noun(al) variety of yam; yam Usage: Same as nabon

gengwis [ŋG̱.eŋ] noun(al) mucous, nasal secretion; kus i save kamap long nus [Revu neru Œengwis ya] She wiped his nose

gepuv [ŋG̱.puu̯] noun(al) water rat; kapul-dispela kain kapul i save wokabaut long wara: Hydromys [Sis Œepuv lok bēl nenga] He killed a water rat by the edge of the stream

gerēr [ŋG̱.er] noun(al) type of edible green which comes up by itself in new gardens; wanpela kain kumu i save kamap long gaden [Gerēr kip lok semek nenga vu huk anon] The gerēr came up at the edge of the mound in the garden

gerērgērē [ŋG̱.er ŋG̱.er] noun(al) small bird; pisin [Gerērgērē negga kelenon] The gerērgērē eats tree berries

gerotek [ŋG̱.rot.æk] noun(al) small edible variety of toadstools; wanpela kain papai bilong kaikai [Gerotek kip rak bekebek] The gerotek came up in the freshly burned grassland

gerub [ŋG̱.ru] noun(al) large clouds, cumulus cloud; klaut i lain hap long gutpela san long apinun taim [Gerub varah in gevan] The cumulus clouds have appeared and show it will be fine; Hīk gelu rak gerub lob kōk rak Sunbeams penetrated the clouds and caused a rosy colour; Beggob varah gerub The cloud rose in serrated layers

gerubeng [ŋG̱.ruŋ] noun(al) variety of tree; diwai [Gerubeng nare pahup ayo] The gerubeng tree grows in the grassland

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gerub-gerub \([^{9g}_\text{G}]._{\text{ru}}^{m}b\) \([^{9g}_\text{G}]._{\text{ru}}^{m}b\) adv serrated, uneven, windy-as of an uneven shoreline winding in and out; having multiple uneven sections; \textit{planti poin}

\(\text{gerurek} \ [^{9g}_\text{G}]._{\text{ru}}^{.}\text{sk}\) \textit{verb(1)} pointed, sharp; \textit{sap, poin}

\(\text{get} \ [^{9g}_\text{G}.].\text{sk}\) \textit{noun(al)} variety of reed used for weaving walls, and for making salt; \textit{pitpit i save sanap long arere bilong wara: Gramineae Phragmites karka L.} [\textit{Sap get in bækë breem jak} He cut some reeds to weave into a wall covering]

\(\text{gevah} \ [^{9g}_\text{G}.].\text{sk}\) \textit{noun(al)} kind of wild yam; \textit{wail yam} [\textit{Lev gevah mevesi megga in diikahë} He dug the gevah and roasted it because he was hungry]

\(\text{gevëëg} \ [^{9g}_\text{G}.].\text{sk}^{9g}\) \textit{noun(al)} mouth organ. A musical instrument or pipe blown with the mouth and traditionally made from bamboo; \textit{musik bilong winim long maus} [\textit{Nevë gevëëg menesu} He is playing the gevëëg]

\(\text{gel} \ [^{9g}_\text{G}.].\text{l}\) \textit{noun(al)} generic term for fish, and for things which live in the water in general; \textit{pis} [\textit{Ko gel lok gwaak} He caught the fish on a hook]

\(\text{gik} \ [^{9g}_\text{G}.].\text{sk}\) \textit{noun(al)} penis; \textit{kok} [\textit{Hil adah lin vun menanër nabë gik} We use a euphemism for the penis, namely gik] \textit{Usage}: Slang or play term, euphemism

\(\text{gim} \ [^{9g}_\text{G}.].\text{sk}\) \textit{noun(al)} kind of tree; \textit{diwai} [\textit{Sap him ya in gérin aggata} He cut the gim away because it would have blocked the road] \textit{Usage}: Same as segis

\(\text{gin} \ [^{9g}_\text{G}.].\text{sk}\) \textit{1. verb(2)} watch; look after; watch over, take care of; \textit{was long} [\textit{Hil dahun hil baurek hil Amad sën negin hil anod lo babu} Let us humble ourselves and submit ourselves to our Father who looks after our spirits; \textit{Nër vë yi hur bë degegin yi ngaa pin} He told his servants to look after all his things] \textit{2. verb(2)} wait for ; \textit{wet long} [\textit{Gin geto lob luho deya} He waited for him to arrive and then the two of them went; \textit{Sena gin aggata} I will go and wait at the road] \textit{3. verb(2)} watch out for, beware of; \textit{lukautim} \textit{4. verb(2)} be near \textit{Potential}: ge gin

\(\text{ginek} \ [^{9g}_\text{G}.].\text{sk}\) \textit{noun(al)} earthworm, worm; \textit{liklik snek bilong graun} [\textit{Ginek neggëp luk dob} Worms live in the ground] \{22\}

\(\text{ginin} \ [^{9g}_\text{G}.].\text{in}\) (sub of \textit{gin}) \textit{verb(2)} be near, close to; \textit{klostu long} [\textit{Ben nedo ginin ham bömin} His place is near your home; \textit{Tun ginin} He put it nearby] \textit{Potential}: ge ginin

\(\text{gobeng} \ [^{9g}_\text{G}.].\text{m}^{11}\) \textit{noun(al)} parcel, package, covering-e.g. a covering for a bunch of bananas to protect it from flying foxes; but it can refer to any protective covering; \textit{karamap} [\textit{Gobeng kweek rak jöjeng} The wrapping on the
greens split open; *Ketöv göbeng in beyiiv mun* She cut leaves to wrap the rats in (to cook)

**god** [9G0’d] 1. *noun(al)* umbrella tree; *wanpela kain diawai: Araliaceae, Schefflera sp.* [Sap göd ris beva’ku vud lok] He cut some göd leaves and wrapped the bananas with them 2. decoration on a drum—it is in the shape of the scar on the trunk of a god tree where a leaf has fallen off; *wanpela bilas ol i wokim antap long kundu*

**gon** [9G0N] *noun(al)* head-covering, scarf-folded as a three-cornered cloth with the long side bound around the forehead and the other corner hanging back over the top of the head; *karamap bilong het*

**gödeng** [9G0d.aŋ] *noun(al)* kind of insect; *binatang* Usage: Also called parahek

**gönek** [9G0n.akhir] *noun(al)* variety of insect which eats yams, sweetpotato, etc; *binatang i save kaikaim yam na kaukau* [Gönek gga go lok dob The gönek eats yams in the ground]

**göp** [9G0p] *noun(al)* lime-chewed with betelnut; *kambang* [Gga göp los bebumeng He chewed lime with his betelnut; *Kevu mala rak göp* He painted his face with lime]

**göö** [9G0c] *noun(al)* variety of plant the leaves of which are burned to make salt; *wanpela kain gras ol i kukim na wokim sol long en: Compositae, microglossa pyrofolia (Lamk.) O.K. [Bom pahuung lok göö ris He wrapped the fish in the göö leaves]

**göögöö** [9G0c.9G0c] *noun(al)* variety of shrub with canes like a raspberry; *rop*

**göök** [9G0q] *noun(al)* large black bird; *blakpela pisin* [Göök rak nedo jilek teta The göök sat on the old jilek tree] {2}

**gu-adiin** [9Gu.a.indin] *noun(al)* a small brown bird with a red head living in the caves; *pisin* [Deggevek waaæ medeveek sok gu-adiin They crawled into the cave and swatted the gu-adiin] {2}

**gu-ggop** [9Gu.yop] *noun(al)* cloud or mist seen in the valley in the mornings; *klaut bilong moning* [Gu-ggop bë in nyëg geheng The mist has appeared as it is almost dawn]

**gulek1** [9G0u.sk] *noun(al)* A large variety of frog living in the bush. If you grab hold of one, your hands are covered in slime like glue. Because of this
slime, the frog is referred to as ni kegwi. If one refers to it by its real name, it
twill be gone when one tries to catch it.; rokok bilong ples drai [Anöö ranğa
gulek in kuung bè mun] The dog grabbed the frog because it thought it was a
rat

gulek2 ["gu].sk] noun(al) Variety of vine. One variety is used by the women for
making stringbags; this is probably the plan which figures in the major
legend about the origins of the Buang. In one version of that story, Tuk Bul
and Mon Nahes' mother squeezes her breast milk into a gulek leaf and
leaves it beside the path for Tuk Bul to give to Mon Nahes. This particular
vine grows in the grass and has a white flower. It also has an edible woody
tuber which is seldom eaten except in times of famine.; wanpela kain rop ol
meri wokim bilum long en, na rop o as i bilong kaikai [Gulek og alam bôp
degga gağa in yik nos neɓe amego] Our forefathers ate the gulek tubers
because they are like tapioca

gu-neём ["Gu.nyem] noun(al) small tree skink; liklik palai [Gu-neём ngęp nepava yi
The gu-neём was lying sunning itself] {22}

gup ["gu]p] noun(al) snake-this snake is a bluish colour; people say it should not
be killed or it will cause sickness; snek [Nyël gup og ni veriik gebabu veroo
The gup snake is black with a white chest]

gurid ["Gu.rid] noun(al) variety of tree; diwai i gat switpela pikinini bilong en na
ol pisin i save kaikai: Rutaceae Evodiella sp. [Sok yam degga gurid kweksën
The birds came and ate the gurid flowers]

guus ["gu]s] noun(al) dry pandanus leaves used for building, especially for making
walls for houses, outhouses, etc; lip bilong karuka i drai na ol i save wokim
banis bilong haus samting long en [Nekeping wes rak guus He is building the
wall with dry pandanus leaves]

gu-salanė ["gu].salan] noun(al) club made of black palm, about four feet long
with the end about three inches wide, flat at the sides and sharpened at the
edges; stik bilong pait [Gu-salanė negęp rak dub The club is lying in the
men's house]

guuvenė ["gu].ven] noun(al) 1.1. a variety of tree with red fruit or berries which
were used for painting; diwai 1.2. red ochre or rust found in the ground and
used to paint drums, clubs, etc. It was roasted in the fire and then mixed
with blood drawn from a vein in the calf of the leg; retpela graun bilong
penim kundu o stik bilong pait, samting 1.3. paint; pen

gu-veroik1 ["gu].ri:k] noun(al) variety of tree; diwai: Saurauicaceae Saurauia
sp. [Ałam devuv riing raḳ kele gu-veriik People cut yam stakes from the gu-
veroik tree]
\(\text{gu-veriik}_2\) [\(^p\text{Gu.}:\beta\.\text{riik}\)] \textit{noun(al)} small lizard, skink; \(\text{liklik palai}\) \textit{Deveek bekoig gu-veriik in debesi bedeveruvin anoo jaka} They killed a \(\text{gu-veriik}\) lizard to roast and chew up and spit out for the dog \{2\}

\(\text{gu-veriik}_3\) [\(^p\text{Gu.}:\beta\.\text{riik}\)] \textit{noun(al)} 1.1. a certain kind of facial rash; \(\text{wanpela kain skin kaskas}\) \{312\} 1.2. a small swelling or sore; \(\text{liklik solap, sua}\) \{312\}

\(\text{guu}\) [\(^p\text{Gu.}\)] \textit{noun(al)} fifth son, the fifth male issue of a woman; \(\text{namba faiv pikinini man meri i karim}\) \[\text{Ko nalu ya meto lok guu}\] She bore children down as far as \(\text{guu}\) \{2\}

\(\text{guubog}_1\) [\(^p\text{Gu.}:^m\beta\.g\)] \textit{noun(al)} a large black bird with white markings on the shoulder; \(\text{pisin}\) \[\text{Arig vaneh sok guubog rak nedo kele guubog}\] My brother shot a \(\text{guubog}\) bird on a \(\text{guubog}\) tree \{2\}

\(\text{guubog}_2\) [\(^p\text{Gu.}:^m\beta\.g\)] \textit{noun(al)} a variety of tree whose sap irritates the skin; \(\text{diwai}\)

\(\text{gg-}\) [\(\Upsilon\)] pfx \textit{mod} actual mode--the initial letter of the third person form of certain class 1 verbs in the actual mode

\(\text{gga}\) [\(^\text{ya}\)] 1. \textit{verb(3)} eat, consume; \(\text{kaikai, kaikaim, bagarapim, paia i kukim}\) \[\text{Nër bë gga veseveng}\] He said he ate it yesterday] 2. \textit{verb(3)} bite, sting \[\text{Rarok gga sa vahaq}\] The fire burned the house] 3. \textit{verb(3)} burn, destroy \[\text{Nengwah gga begganq}\] The fire burned the house] 4. \textit{verb(3)} be chastised, punished \[\text{Rëk gëgwa beggi}\] You will be beaten with a cane] 5. \textit{verb(3)} with-introduces the instrument used to perform an action; \(\text{long}\) \[\text{Desis gga gusalanq}\] They hit her with a club] 6. at \[\text{Nedo gga Rae}\] He lives at Lae] \text{Potential: ga}

\(\text{gga rak}\) [\(^\text{ya raq}\)] (sub of \(\text{gga}\)) stick to, stick with, stay with, remain with, associate with; \(\text{pas long}\) \[\text{Hil nid ga jak hil}\] We will stick together (be as one); \(\text{Gga rak dëg avi}\) It stuck to the saucepan lid; \(\text{Pikëë gga rak mehöti hen tob}\) The chewing gum stuck to someone's clothes]

\(\text{ggagenq}\) ['\(\text{ya}^\text{g}.\text{aq}\)] \textit{noun(al)} 1.1. tree used for making the hour glass shaped drums used in dancing; \(\text{diwai bilong wokim kundu long en}\) \[\text{Ggagenq nare lok bël ayo}\] The ggagenq tree is growing by the stream] 1.2. the hour glass shaped drum used in dancing; \(\text{kundu}\) \[\text{Nelöö rak sa hög ggagenq}\] He is dancing with my drum] (See also \text{avuuk-atov})

\(\text{ggaq}\) [\(^\text{ya}^g\)]

\(\text{ggah}\) [\(^\text{yaq}\)] \textit{noun(al)} 1.1. stake, framework-a stake with branches still on, or a framework for cucumbers, beans, etc to climb on; \(\text{stik kukumba na bin na}\)
arapela samting tu ol i goapim [Ggah ma in katimeng] The cucumbers have no framework to climb on] 1.2. kind of tree used for yam stakes, planks, etc; 
diwait

ggar [ˈɡar] (See also gger)

ggagehor [ˈɡaˌhe̞ɾ] noun(al) stub, remnant, remainder. To be almost gone, nearly finished-said of something that has been almost sharpened away; surik surik i go-i surik i go na bai i pinis (yumi ken mekim dispela tok long sap bilong naip na sap bilong ol arapela samting tu) [Men paëp lom ggagehor medus rak] He had filed the knife so much that there was hardly any of the blade left; Yö nesap krêpi panģsên lom ggagehor He had kept on sharpening the pencil until there was only a stub left]

ggeb [ˈɡeb] noun(al) wall; banis bilong haus [Nevaku ggeb in ayööng nelok yam He wove a wall because the wind was always coming in]

ggebek [ˈɡeb.ək] (See also mala ggebek)

ggebeng [ˈɡeb.əŋ] noun(al) 1.1. a light breeze that comes in the afternoon, cooling things off and permitting one to work harder; liklik win bilong mekim skin i smat long mekim wok [Ggebeng lok hil behil nid semë semë There's a light breeze blowing on us and giving us renewed energy] 1.2. air

ggelek [ˈɡel.ək] to share or distribute (See also vo ggelek)

ggen [ˈɡen] noun(inal) 1.1. parents-in-law; tambu {111} 1.2. children-in-law [Ggen in rak vu nalu maluh ti She is his daughter-in-law because she married one of his sons] FirstPers.: sa ggöŒ

ggeneng [ˈɡen.əŋ] noun(al) 1.1. guard or constraint. Big stones or horizontal logs which are used as a foundation or base for something, or which might serve as a guard around a fire (to prevent people sticking their feet into it; the logs in the wall of a log cabin etc.; ston o diwai ol i putim bilong strongim samting, o long pasim arere long paia [Ggeneng sën vaha dah dok lo ma] The guard for his legs to push against was not there; Tul peko in ggeneng in netetolin He hammered pegs in to stop the ggeneng from rolling] (See also ahë ggeneng) 1.2. vine tied into the hair and used to fasten the headdress in place for dancing; rop bilong pasim kangal [Joo ggeneng lok yu in tabuu He fastened the ggeneng into his hair to hold the tabuu in place]

gger [ˈɡer] noun(al) kind of insect like a cockroach, but living in the bush; binatang [Gger nedo nyëg ahu bël nenga The gger live down by the river] Usage: Some people say ggar (See also ggar)

ggereng [ˈɡeŋ.əŋ] noun(al) the sap of the ggeneng tree used to stick the lizard
skin onto a drum; *susu bilong kudu* (See also *ggö*)

**ggev** [γεβ] *noun(al)* leader, chief, important person; *hetman, lida, bikman* [Ggev nër bë alam pin dena huk* The leader said that everyone should go to work (to their gardens)]

**ggev** [γεβ] 1. *verb(3)* crawl, creep; *wokabaut long lek wantaim han [Tahi lob ggev ya* He called him and then crept away] 2. *verb(3)* bend down, crouch, go underneath; *go aninit long, go insait long [Ggev reek len* He crawled underneath the house] **Potential:** ggev

**ggevek** [γεβ.ək] 1. *verb(3)* crawl, creep; *wokabaut long lek wantaim han [Tahi lob ggev ya* He called him and then crept away] 2. *verb(3)* bend down, crouch, go underneath; *go aninit long, go insait long [Ggev reek len* He crawled underneath the house] **Potential:** gevek

**ggevek babu** (sub of *ggevek*) to submit, obey, to recognise and accept someone's authority, to trust someone [Kerisi natu ala bengupin ngaa pin jevuh ti bedegevek babu. Christ will become master and gather all things together in submission to him.]

**ggevek bël** [γεβ.ək ˈbɛl] (sub of *ggevek*) 1. *dive; hetwin* 2. *swim under the water; swim aninit long wara*

**ggevek dum** [γεβ.ək ˈdum] (sub of *ggevek*) creep through the bush to spy on someone or to set an ambush; *wokabaut aninit long gras*

**ggee** [γε] 1. *verb(3)* move; *mekim nois [Nalu neggee* The baby is moving (inside its mother)] 2. *verb(3)* shake [Ggee rak mori* He shook the orange tree] **Potential:** gee

**ggee lok** [γε: loq] (sub of *ggee*) 1. *stir, move in; mekim nois insait, tantanim [Dekeseh mur teka lok ya wain medeggee lok gedevo vu* They mixed a little myrrh in wine and gave it to him; *Elisabet ngo Maria aye, lob hurmahen neggee lok ayo rot.* Elizabeth heard Mary's voice and the child moved vigorously inside her.] 2. *start; to start a machine*

**ggee vu** [γε: ˈbu ˈlin] (sub of *ggee*) 1. *awaken; to stir something or someone up. In the Mapos area this can refer to any animate being, but in the Humek area this does not apply to humans, only to animals; *kirapim-olsem kirapim man or masin [Alam-yağ-yi hir ggev töök vu yi beggee vu yi bë, "Kwedi jak!". The captain of the boat found him and woke him up, saying, "Get up!"]*; *Anon Vabuung neggee vu sir bedenenër Anutu yi ğağaek yam ranğah. The Holy Spirit stirred them up and they proclaimed God's message.*] 2. *start; to start a machine*

**ggëp** [γεp] 1. *verb(3)* sleep, lie, lie down; *slip [Buk om ya neggëp* It was night so he went to bed] 2. *remain-of long objects 3. verb(3) at, on-
introducing a place or a position; long [Sa halë ggëp aggata] I saw it on the road; Delë ggëp ading bè mehöti verup neyam They saw from a long way off that someone was coming] Potential: gép

ggëp ran̄gah [ɬep ra.ŋauʃ] (sub of ggëp) clear, obvious, apparent, visible; i stap klia [Bë yi paëp meneggëp ran̄gah lok aggata] He put his knife down and it lay in plain view on the road] (See also ran̄gah)

ggëp sehëb [ɬep ³jo.ʃe`m`b] (sub of ggëp) lazy; to sleep at home instead of going to work; les, slip nating [He nahep sehëb We are just staying at home (not working)] (See also sehëb)

ggëp yiing [ɬep yiŋ] (sub of ggëp) sleep, asleep, sleeping soundly; slip i stap, slip pinis [Ggëp yiing in mala neggëp He went fast asleep because he was drowsy; Hil aģëp yiing rot benyëg geheng We will sleep soundly till morning; Mala rëk gép yiing He will fall asleep]

ggërin [ɣe.r.iŋ] 1. verb(3) hide, cover, obscure, conceal; pasim [Varah reping ggërin veluung avi He closed off the doorway with the reping; Kele kenu ggërin nyëg The shadow of the tree covers the area] 2. verb(3) surround, prevent, obstruct 3. verb(3) turn around, repent, turn aside; tanim [Ggërin bëgö in sa He deflected the club away from me] 4. verb(3) to fill completely leaving no room for anything else [Anon Vabuung ggërin ayo He was filled with the Holy Spirit (this could also mean that the Holy Spirit caused him to repent and turn from his sins)] Potential: gërin (See also ggërin)

ggi [ʒi] 1. noun(al) a shoot or sprout coming from the head of a pandanus palm which indicates that the fruit is ready to harvest; nupela kru i kamap gen long karuka, marita, samting, long taim i karim pikinini pinis [Ggi tur om mak anon lok The ggi has appeared so the fruit must be ready; Gekwëtöv taŒee ggi meŒena Œebaroh Cut off the pandanus shoot and go and plant it] 2. noun(al) hand (of bananas); mekpas banana

ggin [ŋin] noun(al) thorn, prickle; nil [Ggin lok neggëp sa vahaŋ There's a thorn in my foot; Nereggah ggin vër in sa vahag He is removing the thorn from my foot] (See also niggin, nigginggin)

ggipek [ɬip.ək] noun(al) small knife; liklik naip [Sap gelöŋ râk ggipek lom jul He slashed the stone with the knife and gapped the blade]

ggirin [ɣiɾ.iŋ] verb(3) cover; close off Usage: Same as ggërin. This form is preferred by a number of people; Potential: girin (See also ggërin)

ggii [ʒi] noun(al) variety of Saccharum Edule; kain pitpit bilong kaikai:
Saccharum Edule [Avëh depöö ggii vahek ata] The women harvested many stringbags of ggii

ggodek [ˈyʊd.əq] verb(3) steal; stil [Ggodek nos in diïkahë] He stole some food because he was hungry] Potential: godek (See also baggëb)

ggodek avëh [ˈyʊd.əq əˈβe:k] (sub of ggodek) fornicate, seduce, to take a girl illicitly; trabel long meri, pamuk [Mehö sën neggodek avëh avö, og su yoh vu bë dok na Anutu yi nyëg rë.]

ggodek ġağek [ˈyʊd.əq ˈgɑːG.ək] (sub of ggodek) eavesdrop; stilim tok

ggol [ˈyɒl] verb(3) sprout, shoot, to shoot from the main stem, to grow like fungus on a tree; nupela kru i kamap [Hob lok raböng lom ggl The rain caused the sweetpotato to sprout] Potential: gol

ggop [ˈyɒp] noun(al) pestle, stone, stone used for pounding bark cloth; strongpela ston ol i hamarim skin diwai long en bilong wokim blanket samting [Tul aseeng rak ggop in bengë She pounded the aseeng bark with the ggop so she could wrap it around herself (or wear it like a cape)]

ggorek [ˈyɔr.ək] verb(3) accumulate goods, collect wealth, gather possessions; i gat planti samting [Ggorek nos Nghieke] He grew a lot of food; Sa su horek böök rë I haven't gathered a lot of pigs] Potential: gorek

ggorekin [ˈyɔr.ək.ɪn] (sub of ggorek) verb(3) gather the best, do thoroughly; mekim tru samting, inapim tru samting [Sehorekin n̄gaa pin I have everything I need/want; Mehö sagu ggorekin yi begganq rak kele niwëk wëëk pin He built his house completely out of strong timber] Potential: gorekin

ggov [ˈyɒβ] verb(3) dried up, healed- of sores; drai pinis [Pegges ggov ya bemaya The sore is healed up and all gone; Sap nema rak paëp rëk ggov ya He cut his hand with a machete but it has healed up; Rarok ayo ggov om hil angap mudeng jak The inside of the rarok has become dry so we'll cut posts from it.] Potential: gov

ggovek [ˈyɒβ.ək] verb(3) completed, finished, sufficient, adequate, enough; inap, pinis [Gga nos ggovek He's finished eating; Ggovek om ham na jak It's over so you can go; Ggovek ya It's finished; Govek huk rë Finish the work first] Potential: govek

ggoo [ˈyʊ] 1. verb(3) take out, remove; autim [Ggoo nos vër in vahek She took some food out of her stringbag] 2. verb(3) to shed one's skin, like a snake; skin tekewe [Nyël ggo genavi neggep The snake slipped out of its skin and
left it lying there] Potential: goo

ggoo₂ [ˈɡʊː] verb(3) tell off, abuse, dress down, scold; krosim, tok nogutim [Sa su vo nos vu rè lod ggoor sa rot I didn’t give him food and he really abused me] Potential: goo

ggooin₁ [ˈɡʊː.ɪn] verb(3) ache, pain, cramp; pen [Vaŋi ggooin She has cramp in her thigh] Potential: goo (See also niggooin)

ggooin₂ [ˈɡʊː.ɪn] (sub of ggoo₁) verb(3) choose, select, single out the best; makim [Ggooin aperek anon gete gégi yə He separated out the good pandanus nuts and threw the empty ones away; Anutu ggooin nyéeq luu rak vu mehònon God selected/prepared two places for people; Lë nivesa lob ggooin He looked for a good one, then chose it] Potential: goo

ggö [ˈɡʊː] (See also ggereng)

ggök [ˈɡʊːk] 1. verb(3) go up, go over, cross, step over; wokabaut, wokabaut antap long [Ggök meya vahi He crossed over to the other side; Su ggök hông nos rë She didn’t step over your food; Pesöŋ ggoök He jumped across] 2. verb(3) to pass by, miss out, overlook, bypass; abrusim Potential: gök

ggök bël [ˈɡʊːk ˈbɛl] (sub of ggök) swim; swim

ggökın [ˈɡʊːk.in] (sub of ggök) verb(3) 1.1. again; gen [Nër gaŋęk ggökın in bë degengö He said it again so they would hear it; Deggodek nos yah ggökın They stole food again] 1.2. leap over, skip over, to go in front of someone, out of one’s normal place or order [Ggökın besis pevis He went first (ahead of the others) and killed him quickly; Sehökin hong I missed you out; Mewing ggökın aŋu Mewing was born after aguu] Potential: gökin

ggöneng [ˈɡʊːn.ɛŋ] verb(3) afraid, to be frightened, to fear; pret [Ggöneng gesu ya rë He was afraid and didn’t go; Su ggöneng rë gak vong los niwëëk She wasn’t afraid but did it without holding back; Sehöneng in sa I am afraid (for myself)] Potential: göneng

ggönengin (sub of ggöneng) verb(3) to be afraid of something or someone [Yona ggönengin yi bekwa vo bè beya in Anutu Jonah was afraid (for himself) and thought he would run away from God.; Alam-huk-yaŋ delë bè saga lob kenuj verup medeggönengin Anutu rot The sailors saw what had happened and they were terrified and very much afraid of God.]

ggulin [ˈɡʊl.in] verb(3) hold tightly, refuse, keep back, save for oneself, to retain something for oneself, to refuse to relinquish something; pasim, holim strong, i no givim [Ggulin koov in sa He refused to give me the axe; Devo
nos vu lob ggulin megga gedëdo They gave him food and he kept it for himself and ate it while they just sat there; *Ham hulin vahamin in-a? Why are you holding back your legs? (Of someone who has bad sores on his legs but refuses to go to the doctor for treatment); Ham hulin ham in va? Why are you protecting yourselves? (i.e. why are you so lazy, so slow to do something); Su vo vu ari rê gak ggulin He wouldn't give it to his brother, he kept it) Potential: gulin

ggurek ['yur.ək] 1. verb(3) go upstream, go up ; bihainim [Ggurek bèl meya He followed the stream up] 2. verb(3) go in, go under [Sis baar ggurek ya maak He kicked the ball straight to the mark; Bë paëp ggurek ya ñagem He laid the knife at the foot of the cutting; Deggurek ya dub They went into the church] 3. verb(3) follow Potential: gurek

ggurek ḡaḏek babu ['yur.ək ɪ̃̃gɑ̃.ɑk ɪ̃̃ba.ˌmʊ] (sub of ggurek) trust, obey, rely on, to submit oneself to someone, to do everything someone asks, to depend on someone; aninit long, bilip long, harim tok [Ggurek ama lu ata babuj benevongo nga pin yoh vu ayej He submitted to his parents, doing everything they said] (See also babu2)

ggus1 [yʊiri] noun(al) variety of yam; yam

ggus2 [yʊiri] noun(al) firebrand, the ends of firewood not yet burned ; hap stik paia i kaikaim pinis na hap i stap yet [Ggus tah megga sa The end of a piece of firewood fell out and burned me; Pebip anöö raŋ gus in nga ñ ורקëëh He flung a firebrand at the dog because it killed the chicken]

gguvek ['yʊβ.ək raq] verb(3) wet, soaked through; i gat wara, ren i wasim [Gguvek hob bōpata He was soaked from the heavy rain; Ya nedo dob lob gguvek He was outside and got wet through) Potential: guvek

gguvek ḡaɗek raq [ˈyʊβ.ək raq] (sub of gguvek) 1.1. persist, disobey repeatedly, to continue to disobey, to do something again and again even when told not to; sakim tumas [Gguvek raq bê gevonŋ beŋ He kept wanting to fight] 1.2. to persist in doing something, usually something bad [Nër hir ngaä megguvek rak in He kept on asking for their things]

gguu [yʊu] (See also bagguu)

gguung [yʊŋ] noun(al) stake for sugarcane; stik bilong strongim suga i no ken pundaun [Sejohin gguung dok löv I'm going to stake the sugarcane]
GW

\textbf{gw-} [^\text{\textipa{gw}}] \textit{pfx mod} potential mode--verbs of class 1 which have initial \text{gg} in the third person actual mode change to \text{gw} in the second person potential mode

\textit{gwaga}[^\text{\textipa{gw}^\text{\textipa{a}}}^\text{\textipa{G}}] \textit{noun(al)} kind of tree; \textit{diwai}: \textit{Rubiaceae, Wendlandia paniculata (Roxb.) DC}

\textit{gwaga}[^\text{\textipa{gw}^\text{\textipa{a}}}^\text{\textipa{G}}] \textit{noun(al)} kind of animal known for its habit of stealing food from gardens; \textit{kain kapul i save tru long stilim kaikai long gaden} \textit{[Gwaag gga ruharuuh The gwag ate the pumpkin]}

\textit{gwaqilen}[^\text{\textipa{gw}^\text{\textipa{a}}}^\text{\textipa{G}}^\text{\textipa{n}}] \textit{noun(al)} the throat or narrowest part of the hole through the hourglass drums; \textit{hul long drum}

\textit{gwaqta}[^\text{\textipa{gw}^\text{\textipa{a}}}^\text{\textipa{K}}^\text{\textipa{ta}}] \textit{noun(al)} tuber-a variety of kevilek, Dioscorea sp.; \textit{mami} \textit{[Kevilek ti arë nebë gwaqta rëk mu ñega niggin One of the kevilek is called gwaqta but its tubers are prickly] (See also \textit{kevilek})

\textit{gwahek}[^\text{\textipa{gw}^\text{\textipa{a}}}^\text{\textipa{N}}] \textit{1. verb(2)} pierce as a splinter; \textit{sutim} \textit{[Yëëm semun gwan Jeffrey nema The splinters of yëëm pierced his hand] 2. verb(2)} pass through as in breaking one's way through thick bush and undergrowth, or when going through the middle of a crowd of people; \textit{go insait long planti pipel} \textit{[Gwan Jeffrey ya mesis sir lok bej He broke through and killed them in their house] 3. verb(2)} to permeate, to flavour or somehow affect the whole; \textit{swit} \textit{[Mamireng gwan Jeffrey nos The salt permeated the food (i.e. made it all salty (sweet))] 4. verb(2)} to possess, as of a spirit entering a person \textit{[Memö gwan Jeffrey ya mehöti ayo The spirit entered the person] Potential: gegwan}

\textit{gwap}[^\text{\textipa{gw}^\text{\textipa{a}}}^\text{\textipa{P}}] \textit{noun(al)} floating rubbish, froth, foam, rubbish deposited by water; \textit{pipia wara i karim} \textit{[Bël ño mehönon beya vahu gwap ràk The water carried the people away and covered them with rubbish]} (See also \textit{ahë gwap, nyë gwap})

\textit{gwaroov}[^\text{\textipa{gw}^\text{\textipa{a}}}^\text{\textipa{B}}^\text{\textipa{i}}} \textit{noun(al)} kind of tree; \textit{diwai ol i save yusim long wokim banis: Moraceae Ficus sp.} \textit{[Vuv gwaroov mevakü heek ràk He cut the gwaroov to make a fence]}

\textit{gwavek}[^\text{\textipa{gw}^\text{\textipa{a}}}^\text{\textipa{B}}^\text{\textipa{i}}] \textit{noun(al)} fish net made like a stringbag and used by the women, sometimes by hand, and sometimes set in the wall when the stream is dammed, to catch the fish swimming down; \textit{umben bilong ol}
meri,-ol i kisim pis long en long bikpela wara [Nedebulin gwavek yah She was repairing the net]

**gwaak** [ŋgʷaʔ] noun(al) 1.1. the fork of a tree cut as a hook and fastened to a long pole and used for picking fruit etc 1.2. hook for fishing; **huk** [̏gənə gəseyu gwaak ṅęp ɲąggee nęŋa Go and throw out a line from the edge of the lake (to catch fish)]

**gwe-** [ŋgʷe] pfx mod second person prefix-the form of the second person potential mode prefix in class 2 verbs, except those whose initial syllable has a back vowel

**gwe-balek** [ŋgʷe.impanbələk] noun(al) variety of bird-probably Stella's lorikeyet (female); **pisin** [Gwe-balek negga ġurid anon The gwe-balek eats ġurid berries] {2}

**gwebiŋ** [ŋgʷe.impanbiŋ] noun(al) kind of bird-probably the King quail, or possibly one of the Rails; **pisin** [Sesis gwebiŋ rak jaŋaŋ I caught a quail with a trap] {2}

**gwebileng** [ŋgʷe.impanbiŋə] (See also nigwebileng)

**gweböŋ** [ŋgʷe.impanbən] noun(al) variety of ground orchid from the grassland whose bulb is dried and chewed and then put in salt solution in a bamboo and soaked before eating; **wanpela kain gras i save kamap long ples kunai na ol i kamautim na kukim wantaim sol na kaikai: Orchidaceae Malaxis sp. [Buŋ valo gweböŋ My grandmother poured the salt solution on the gweböŋ]

**gweŋ** [ŋgʷe.įŋ] noun(al) kind of bird-possibly the Blue Bird-of-paradise; this bird builds a decorated pole and dances around it; **pisin** [i olsem kumul Gweŋ lev dub vu vos The gweŋ built a `men's house' (bower) in the bush] {2} (See also buhrësek)

**gwe-höheng** [ŋgʷe.įŋdʒu] noun(al) a variety of pandanus palm-the leaves are used for making sleeping mats, and the bark for flooring; **wail karuka [Depengah gwe-höheng in degevah reek jak begganə They beat the gwe-höheng bark in order to lay the floor in the house with it]

**gwe-ju** [ŋgʷe.įŋdʒu] noun(al) shell, cone shell-these may be eaten; **kina** [Alam loo dëgga gwe-ju The coastal people eat the gwe-ju] {211}

**gwekJ** [ŋgʷeq] noun(al) sea- often heard in Sebulek village; **solwara From: Jabêm**

**gwekJë** [ŋgʷeq.ne] noun(al) flattish lumps all over the body and sometimes causing death,—the base of the lumps is red and swollen; **sua** {332}

**gwekJë2** [ŋgʷeq.ne] noun(al) small tree used for making snares; **liklik diwai:**
Compositae Erigeron sumatrensis Ret. [Vaku sapu rak gweknë lok tikb degwa. He made a snare from gweknë at the base of the fence]

gwelej [ŋgʷo.'] [iŋg] noun(al) fern, treefern. The leaves are spread out on the ground when cutting up pigs and other animals to catch the blood. Handfuls of it are also used to soak up the blood in the carcase. The fern with the blood is then cooked and eaten.; gras i gat gutpela lip long kukim wantaim pik na kaikaim [Deyeh gwelej ris los böök They cooked treefern leaves with pig] {12211}

gwe-lig₁ [ŋgʷe.'] [iŋg] noun(al) variety of sweetpotato; kain kaukau skin bilong en i waitpela

gwe-lig₂ [ŋgʷe.'] [iŋg] noun(al) New Guinea chestnut; diawai i gat gutpela pikinini bilong kaikai: Fagaceae Castanopsis acuminatissima (Bl) Rehd. [Vuv gwe-lig in gelu tete jak He cut a gwe-lig to make a fence]

gwemō [ŋgʷo.'] [mo] noun(al) variety of striped caterpillar; catapila [Gwemō yik çab ti sën alam dëgga neggëp rak lul los kenang ris The gwemō is a caterpillar which people eat and which is found on lul and kenang leaves] {22}

gwen [ŋgʷeŋ] noun(al) a kind of flower which grows on trees and is poked into the armbands as a decoration when dancing; wanpela kain plaua i kamap antap long diawai; ol Buang bilasim ol yet long dispela plaua long taim bilong singsing

gwenō [ŋgʷo.'] [na] noun(inal) mother's brother's wife; meri bilong susa bilong mama [Ahë sengën vu gwenō in lev yi rabön The he was angry with his mother's brother's wife because she had dug up his sweetpotato] {111} FirstPers.: sa gwenōg

gweng [ŋgʷeŋ] (See also ahë gweng)

gwe-rahëëk [ŋgʷe.ræ.ʼæeːq] noun(al) a small grey-brown bird which builds a bower which it decorates and subsequently dances in; pisin [Gwe-rahëëk rur kopi anon berekö loæ dub The gwe-rahëëk picked coffee berries and hung them up in his 'men's house' (bower) (to decorate it)] {2}

gwe-sek [ŋgʷe.ʼtæq] noun(al) kind of bird—probably the Blackish Honeysucker; pisin [Gwe-sek nedaoo yi luk nyêg ruk The gwe-sek bathes himself in the dew] {2}

gwe-sepob [ŋgʷe.ʼtæʼo.ʼɔmb] noun(al) kind of bird; pisin {2}

gwe-seyöök [ŋgʷe.ʼto.ʼyɔk] noun(al) kind of bird—probably the wood shrike; pisin [Nyël num gwe-seyöök gahis The snake ate the gwe-seyöök's eggs] {2}
**Usage:** Same as gwe-sepob

**gwe-vaav** ['gʷe\-vaav'] noun(al) wild duck and other web-footed birds; *wail pato* [Gwe-vaav neggök bël The gwe-vaav swim on the water] {2}

**gwe-yağeng** ['gʷe\-yağeng'] noun(al) staghorn. The leaves of this plant were burned (along with other plants) to make salt. It was used to cover the pile of leaves being burned so that it burns slowly and smokes without flame.; *wanpela kain lip ol i kukim na wokim sol long en: Elaphoglossum* [Varah mamireng rak gwe-yağeng She burned gwe-yağeng to make salt]

**gwee₁** ['gʷe\-e\-e'] noun(al) variety of soft yam which roasts well, but goes to mush if boiled; there are both purple and white varieties; *yam* [Denegga go gwee los bóök jeji They were eating gwee yams with pork fat]

**gwee₂** ['gʷe\-e\-e'] noun(al) third son, the third male issue of a woman; *namba tri pikinini man meri i karim* [Gwee nerah rahev Gwee is carving an arrowhead] {2}

**gweeng** ['gʷe\-e\-e\-eng'] 1. verb(2) penetrate, pass between, pass through; *brukim namel* [Vanëh apop verup gweeng He fired an arrow which passed between them; Gweeng vuheng atov It went right through the middle; Taram ğahis gweeng kele gepesik vahi The bullet penetrated the tree and came out the other side] 2. verb(2) pain [Sa yug gweeng I have a splitting headache] Potential: gegweeng

**gwëbeng** ['gʷë\-bë\-ë\-ë'] adv 1.1. earlier today [Gwëbengek nëdo lok numeng It was in the garden house earlier today; Yam gwëbeng monbuk beketağ vu së bë yoh vu bë ngupin nos ğahis. She came this morning and asked if she could gather grain.] 1.2. recently, in recent days [Gwëbeng sënë ko bum sagi to Now (recently), she has borne you a grandchild.] 1.3. now, today; *nau, tude* [Ahëm neving gööm rot geğeneğin yi nivesa vu buk sën reggam diik lo rot bevërup gwëbeng. ;You have loved your mother-in-law very much and cared for her from the time your husband died until now.] {11}

**gwëbengko** ['gʷë\-bë\-ë\-ë\-ko'] (sub of gwëbeng) adv now, just now, very recently, a moment ago; *nau tasol* [Yîk nahiâm neto gwëbengko He has only just this minute arrived]

**gwib** ['gʷë\-bë\-ë\-ë\-b'] noun(al) cassowary; *muruk* [Deggodek kaunsor yi gwib medegga They stole the councillor's cassowary and ate it] {2}

**gwin** ['gʷë\-ë\-ë\-in'] noun(al) an edible fungus which grows on trees; *papai* {21231132} (See also keydown)
gwiing [g这是我们] *noun(al)* variety of animal with black and white stripes; *kapul*

h_{-1} [kâ] pfx *mod* actual mode--first person actual mode prefix on verbs of class 2 other than those for which the root consists of a short open syllable. Also, Class 1 verbs whose initial letter in the third person actual mode is gg change to h in the first person actual. Verbs of this type having a back vowel in the first syllable also change to h in second person actual.

h_{-2} [kâ] pfx *hon* boasting prefix-a prefix to birth position mames used in boasting. It only seems to occur with ağuu, amon, and anii. This form occurs before a vowel. [Sa hamon om sa ĭelu böök I am amon I am, so therefore I'll spear a pig]

ha_{-1} [kâ] pfx *hon* boasting prefix--a prefix to birth position mames used in boasting. It only seems to occur with gwee, see, and ĭuu. The form ha occurs before an initial consonant [Sa hagwee I am gwee (I'm really someone!)]

ha_{-2} [kâ] pfx *mod* actual mode--first person actual mode prefix on verbs of class 2 for which the root consists of a short open syllable

ham [kâm] *pers* you (pl), your, second person plural pronoun; *yupela* [Ham na medah tatovaha yi huk You go and clear the teacher's garden; Buğ baço ngaan pin rak ya ham My grandfather designated which of you is to get his things] {1122}

hamon [ka.'mon] *noun(al)* variety of yam; *yam* [Go ti ĭre nebē hamon There is a yam called hamon]

hang [kâp] *verb(2)* flap--as of a bird flying, or a headdress in dancing; *mekim nois-olsem wing bilong pisin mekim nois* [Soč hang meya The bird flapped its wings and flew away] Potential: gehang

he [kê] *pers* we (exclusive), our, ist person plural exclusive pronoun; *mipela* [He ya sengii alam-nën We went to a dance at the headwaters; Alam ggev deveek he rač beggi The leaders beat us with cane] {1122}

he- [kê] pfx 1. *mod* actual mode--first person actual mode prefix on verbs of class 2 for which the root consists of a short open syllable 2. *mod* actual mode--second person actual mode prefix on verbs of class 2 which have a back vowel in a stressed first syllable

hed [kê'n] *PossN* ours, our inclusive possession; *bilong yumi* [Hil hed sën nedo agi Ours is here; Devasap hil hed huk They spoiled our garden/work]
Usage: Usually in the construction hil hed

hej [kɛŋ³dʒ] PossN theirs, their possession; *bîlong ol [Hej huk neggép nyèg ading*
Their gardens are a long way away; *Gbëbo hej koov in debu huk jak*  Give them their axes so they can clear their garden

hek [kɛŋ] verb(2) split, split lengthwise; *bruk [Hek beggi in naduu löv*  He split the cane to tie up the sugarcane; *Hes gga lom hek rak luu*  The sun baked it and it split in two; *Hek peek peek*  He cut it in pieces lengthwise; *Sa yuŋ hek*  I have a splitting headache] Potential: gehek

hel [kɛl] 1. noun(al) body, corpse; *daiman [Hel om hil su ñevong huk dok* Someone died so we won't do any work today] 2. adj large; *bîkpele [hel böp* a large bodied person or animal; *He sis saŋ hel ñesveng*  We killed a large animal yesterday]  (See also *nihel*

heljêŋ [kɛl]¹°dʒen] noun(al) corpse, dead body [Debaŋo dob len ti rak monè sènè, in bê dedev alam-ynwë hir heljêŋ dok. They bought a piece of ground with this money so that foreigners could bury their dead in it.; Alam Yuda debaŋo ñòag reggu nivesa sènè bedenerikin rak heljêŋ. The Jews bought this sweet smelling substance and rubbed it on their corpses.]

heljêŋ [kɛl]¹°dʒen] ubd root noun(al) insect which has an evil smell; *wanpele kain binatang i gat smel nogut*

hel-ëk-masang [kɛl qɔq ma.³ʃan] noun(comp) tailpiece used for dancing,- consisting of long streamers of bark cloth dyed red and hanging down to the calf; *bilas bilong singsing* (See also *ëebum 1*

hen [kɛŋ] PossN his, hers, its, third person singular posession; *bîlong en [Hen löv kepë*  Her sugarcane fell over; *Ham bo hen paëp nam*  Give me his knife (or possibly - Give him his knife - if he is near the speaker)] FirstPers.: *sa höŒ*

heng [kɛŋŋ] verb(2) dawn, sunrise, become light; *tulei [Delöö rot benyëŋ heng ya* They danced until the sun rose; *Medo meyam beverup log heng*  They kept on coming all night and arrived at dawn] Potential: geheng  (See also *neheng*

heng to [kɛŋ] to] (sub of heng) next day; *narapela tumora [Heng to gemonbuk lob Anutu von Ngh besevii lov seggeb jës bëmeran ya gebëbov pevis. A new day dawned and it was morning and God made grubs bore into the stem of the gourd and it wilted and quickly dried up.]

hes [kɛt] noun(al) sun; *san [Hes tum böp rot*  The sun is shining brightly (i.e is very hot); *Gbën hông in hes rëk ga hông*  Cover yourself because the sun will burn you] Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area; Usage: This
seems to have been the original word for sun in Central Buang, but it has been largely replaced in the Mapos area by nyëg, perhaps because it is also used as a proper name there. People are not allowed to speak the name of their in-laws and this practice may have led to the replacement of the original term. This can sometimes be seen with other words, but it doesn't invariably happen.

**hes vuheng** [kɛɛtʃ] (sub of hes) midday, Good day!-the form used in Humek and villages towards the headwaters; *gutde, namel long de-san i stap antap tru* [Vong hes vuheng rak yi hur. He gave a middle of the day greeting to his servants.; Vo vu ggen avèh ving nos noksên sên gga hes vuheng gevewen nedo lo. She gave it to her mother-in-law together with what was left over from the food she ate at midday.] *Dialect:* This is the form used in the Humek area (See also vuheng)

**hevek** [kɛɛβ.ɔq] noun(al) 1.1. a white jellylike substance found in some bamboo; *wanpela waitpela samting olsem pen i save stap insait long mambu* [Rikin hevek rak beggang He spread the hevek on the house] 1.2. white clay used for painting houses etc; *waitpela pen*

**heek** [kɛɛ:k] noun(al) fence; *banis [Hil vaku heek in huk We built a fence around the garden]

**hib**₁ [kɪimɓ] adj large, big, mature, adult, old; *lapun, bikpela [Sevev tum lok ya begga mala ba, hib rak I lit a fire in (the end of the drum) and it burned the top, and (the opening) became big]*

**hib**₂ [kɪimɓ] noun(al) stretcher, pole, framework-for two or more people to be able to carry something between them; *stik bilong karim ol samting long en olsem pik na kago samting* [Hib keyeh in mehö niraksën ti The stretcher broke under the sick person; Duu hib lok kupek in baŋu jak He tied a pole to the cargo in order to be able to carry it]

**hil** [kɪi] pers we (inclusive), our, first person plural inclusive pronoun; *yumi [Hil nado rak kedu We live on a mountain; Deggoo hil in hil nahëp sehëb They told us off for being lazy] {1122}

**hin** [kɪɪn] verb(2) to plant seeds in holes made with a stick, especially corn, beans, and other things for which the seeds are planted individually; *planim, wokim hul long stik samting na tromweim wanpela wanpela pikinini bilong kaikai* [Hin sakom los katimeng vë She planted corn and cucumber seeds; Su hin pir gahis rè She didn't plant wingbean seeds] *Potential:* gehin

**hir** [kɪɪr] PossPr their, third person plural possessive pronoun, this is the form which is used with alienable possessions; *bilong ol [Hir nyëg neggëp nivesa
Their place is very nice; *Devong hir ñupek ya begganَ* They sent their things to the village} {1122}

**his** [ki] (See also nihis)

**hivek** ['k] noun(al) cockroach-the brown flying variety; *kokros* [Hivek lov rawer* The cockroaches have eaten the lizard skin]

**hivek** ['k] ubd root noun(al) variety of water insect which looks like a cockroach but is eaten [Avēh mahen dejom hivek vu bèl ayo The girls caught the hivek at the river]

**hiik**1 [k] noun(al) ray, beam, sunbeam; *lait bilong san long avinun na moning* [Nyēg gulu hiik yom The sunbeam shone down] (See also ahē hiik, hiik ahē)

**hiik**2 [k] noun(al) a disease which affects sugarcane, Saccharum Edule, etc and prevents them from growing; *sik-wanpela samting i save bagarapim kru bilong ol samting osem pitpit na ol arapela samting ol i gat wankain lip* [Kepē löv neru hiik mengur He broke off the sugarcane stem (where it was infected) and chewed it} {331}

**hiik ahē** [k] (sub of hiik1) torch; *sut* (See also hiik1)

-ho [ko] sfx pers Suffix used to link animate nouns [Luho deya vu lōōho belosho deya Humek The two of them went to the three and they all went to Humek together] Usage: It occurs with the numbers luu and lőo, and with los. With the first two it becomes the third person dual and trial pronouns luho and lōōho, but these in turn may take the same suffix to become luho and lōōho

**hob** [ko] noun(al) rain; *ren* [Hob to rak It's raining; Alam dēnēr bē Sebulek ti nevo hob in dok nos People say there is a Sebulek man who makes rain to water the food (gardens)]

**hob loo** [ko] (sub of hob) light rain, drizzle; *liklik ren*

**hoh** [ko] noun(al) a small vine used for tying fences; *rop bilong pasim banis: Euphorbiaceae sp.* [Nelov hoh in heek yi He was cutting hoh for fences]

**hon** [kon] 1. verb(2) flatten, trample; *krungutim gras bilong wokim rot samting* [Hon vos beya It flattened the brush out as it went] 2. verb(2) to spread out or straighten a mat or something similar in order to sit or lie on it.; *stretim*
mat samting bilong sindaun [Mehö sagu hon kapeenŋ] That person is spreading out banana leaves (to sit on)\ Potential: gehon

hong \[\text{['veŋ]}\] pers you (sg), your, second person singular pronoun; yu [Hongŋ kanyë saga] That's your sleeping mat there; Sis hongŋ rak va? What did he hit you with?\{1122\}

horek \[\text{['veŋ.øk]}\] noun(al) law, regulation, commandment; lo [Horek nèrin nəaa nipaya] The law forbids wrong doing; Nevo horek vu sir He laid down the law to them (gave them instructions regarding behaviour)

hos \[\text{['voi]}\] noun(inal) a second wife, co-wife, plural wives of the same man; namba tu meri bilong wanpela man [Ko avëh hos He took a second wife; Avëh ngwë luho hos in luho derak maluh timu] The women are co-wives because they are married to one man\ FirstPers.: alu hok. Since this is a reciprocal relationship, the first person form needs to be dual

hov \[\text{['vo]β]}\] verb(2) cover, sleep together-and so, by extension and implication, to have sexual relations; karamapim, slip wantaim [Hur mahen luho ata gehov sir] The child and its mother will sleep together; Kôkrëëh hov nalu The hen was setting on eggs/covered its chickens with its wings; Maluh lu avëh dehov sir Thw man and woman slept together\ Potential: gehov

hoos \[\text{['voiʃ]}\] noun(al) horse; hos [Hoos nare lok tete ayo] The horse is in the enclosure\ From: English

hög \[\text{['voŋ]}\] PossN mine, first person singular possession; bilong mi [Sahög paëp ma I have no knife; Sena įako hög I'm going for mine]

höheng \[\text{['voŋ.øi]}\] noun(al) a wild variety of highland pandanus having a roundish fruit-the outer layer of the trunk is used for flooring; wail marita [Ya depengah höheng rak begganŋ] They went and beat the höheng trunk to make flooring for the house (the beating softens the inside and the bark is easily removed)

höhin \[\text{['voŋ.in]}\] verb(2) jump, leap down, jump over, evade; kalap [Hur mahen ti nare rak kele vavunë gehöhin yom dob] A child was standing up on a tree and leaped down to the ground\ Potential: gehöhin

hök \[\text{['voŋ]}\] verb(2) to pick unripe fruit; kisim pikinini bilong diwai i no mau yet [Mehöti su hök yi mori rë gač monek lok mëm rur megga] A person doesn't pick his oranges when they are green, he waits till they are ripe and then picks them and eats them\ Potential: gehök

höm \[\text{['voṃ]}\] PossN yours (sg), second person singular possession; bilong yu
 Höm ngaa teka-ë Here’s a bit for you; Vo höm om gweko meğena He’s given you yours so take it and go

hömin [ˈhøm.in] 1. PossN our (exclusive) item/possession [He hömin paëp mala ma] Our knife is missing; Devo he hömin yom vu he They gave ours back to us 2. PossN your (pl) item/possession; bilong yupela [Ham hömin dëg veröp Your cooking pot broke; Sevo ham hömin savor ya vu sir I gave your shovel to them]

hööo1 [ˈhøːo] verb(2) disappear, go down, to disappear from view, to go down out of sight behind a hill etc; i go daun long hapsait i go [Barus raæ æedu beya mehöö The plane climbed over the mountain and disappeared] Potential: gehöö

hööo2 [ˈhøːo] verb(2) strip, cut, to strip the branches off a tree-this is commonly done when making gardens. Most of the trees are left standing but the branches are stripped off; katim olgeta han bilong diwai [Höö kele in huk He cut the branches off the trees in the garden] Potential: gehöö

hööko [ˈhøːko] interj Go on!, Bravo!, an exclamation often expressive of derision, contempt or mockery; goan!, yu wan! [Hööko, ya rak-a! Go on! Go ahead!; Nër bë hööko, gwevong rot He said Bravo! Keep it up!; Æekuung bë nim wëëk lo om hööko! You thought (incorrectly) that you were strong eh, allright, go ahead, do it!] Etymology: hong-eæ-o

huh [ˈhʊh] verb(2) restrain oneself, hold back, refrain; sindaun tasol [Ham huh ham geham su vonç baar rë You held back and didn't play football] Potential: gehuh

huheng [ˈhʊhɛŋ] noun(al) highland pandanus- this kind is used for making the monkavaan; marita

huhin verb(2) [Nevu nesan gök deuhuin raæ yeseæ bahë yes raæ] This kind is used for making the monkavaan; marita

huk1 [ˈhʊk] noun(al) the male pandanus which does not bear fruit; karuka man i no karim kaikai

huk2 [ˈhʊk] verb(2) to plant a cutting of something (e.g.sugarcane)-this is done at an angle, not vertically, and usually poked into the side of a mound; planim [Sehuk sa löv gehuhk hon gök abuhek vë I planted my sugarcane and you planted your Saccharum edule cuttings] Potential: gehuk

huk3 [ˈhʊk] 1. noun(al) food garden; gaden [Huk neggëp nyëg ading The garden is a long way off; Nelah huk mewis She is clearing a new garden] 2. work; wok [Nevong huk vu bebuum He works for the whiteman; Huk neggëp vu
mehönon pin bë degevonɡ in denatöæ vu hir nos  There is work that everyone must do in order to obtain their food] 3. day; de [Seya huk lëö I went on Wednesday; huk luu Tuesday]

huk bengö ti [ŋuk mgaŋ tij] (sub of huk₃) section of a garden-the part of a garden enclosed by one fence, but broken up into sections by cordyline markings; wanpela hap bilong gaden

huk dabod [ŋuk nda.∐mbo'd] (sub of huk₃) incomplete area of garden, an area of garden which has not been cleared yet-it may subsequently be cleared, or it may just be left because it is poor soil and not worth planting.; gaden i no gat gutpela graun (See also dabod)

huk dabun [ŋuk nda.∐mbun] (sub of huk₃) joint project, something done together with everyone helping; wok bung [Ham gwevonɡ huk dabun gaŋ ham su gwevonɡ na na Do it all together, not each one separately] (See also dabun)

huk ta [ŋuk taj] (sub of huk₃) last year's garden. That is, the garden that was planted last year and the main crop harvested, but which still has a certain amount of produce, such as bananas, sugarcane, Saccharum edule, etc.; olpela gaden [Sa vanēh bóök ti meneggēp loŋ huk ta. I shot a pig and it lay in a garden planted last year.]

huk tebeæ [ŋuk tēmb.∐q] (sub of huk₃) garden close to the village which will have the rubbish, food peelings, etc spread on it for compost; gaden i stap klostu long ples (See also tebeæ)

huk-baŋošen (sub of baŋo) noun(comp) trade, commercial activity, buying and selling [Alam sēn denevonɡ huk-baŋošen lo dësu in mehönon la su denebaŋo hir kuŋ rē. The people who were trading cried because nobody bought their stock.; Yesu tii alam sēn denevonɡ huk-baŋošen lok dub-vabung-bōp lo Jesus chased the people who were selling things in the temple.]

hukni [ŋuk.ni] (sub of huk₃) noun(al) grass, scrub. The material which is cut down when clearing a new garden. It is spread out to dry and then burned. If it is a yam garden then it is set aside while the holes and mounds are being prepared, and then spread over the ground again and burned.; ol gras, bus, samting ol i katim long taim ol i kliam nupela gaden

humek [ŋum.∐q] 1. house, room; haus [Selok yah humek ayo mehako paŋp in sena huk I went back into the house and got the machete because I was going to the garden] 2. prop Humek, the village of that name

humek-atoŋ [ŋum.∐q a.∐tɔ] noun(comp) one of the clans or degwa from Mapos 2; wanpela lain bilong Mapos 2
hur [kuv] noun(al) 1.1. servant, workman; boi [Yesu yi hur Jesus' disciples; Vonq yi hur medeya huk He sent his workmen off to work] 1.2. child, boy; pikinini

hur avëh [kuv a.1µek] (sub of hur) 1.1. a girl, a female child [Delok ya begganq ayo sën hur avëh diik meneggëp lok lo. They went into the house where the young girl had died and was lying.] 1.2. women, servant girls, workwomen; wokmeri, meri [Geimedo dus vu sa hur avëh megesa sa. Stay close to my servant girls and follow them.]

hur avö [kuv 'a.µe] (sub of hur) young girls, teenage girls, unmarried girls, women up until the time they have their first child; yangpela meri

hur maqem [kuv ma.'µem] (sub of hur) 1.1. young men, youths, teenage boys, unmarried boys, men up until the time they father their first child; yangpela man 1.2. young unmarried male servants, workmen [Senër vu sa hur maqem lo vorot bë su degevong paya vu hong. I have already told my young unmarried servants not to molest you.]

hur mahen niqoq [kuv ma.'µen ni.'µeq] (sub of hur) baby, infant; liklik pikini [Ham nebë hurmahen niqoq sën ataj nahën neko sir. You are like babies whose mothers have just borne them]

hur maluh [kuv ma.'µen] (sub of hur) men, workmen, servants, disciples; wokman, man [Yesu yi hur maluh delah yi vun Jesus' disciples denied him]

hur meten [kuv ma.'µen] (sub of hur) orphan, a child who has lost at least one of its parents; wanpis, pikinini papa na mama i dai [Hur meten in ama lu ata dediik He is an orphan because his father and mother are dead; Vet hur meten ti begin tu nalu She fed an orphan and looked after him so that he became her child; Amag diik om setu hur meten My father died so I became an orphan] (See also meten)

hur pesiv [kuv pa.µip] (sub of hur) small children; liklik pikinini

hur-ahë ['kuv.a.µe] noun(al) variety of highland pandanus having yellow fruit; marita [Netee hur-ahë lok dëg She mashed the hur-ahë in a pot]

hurmahen ['kuv.ma.'µen] (sub of hur) noun(al) child, children; pikinini [Hurmahen dëvong ketod The children were playing; Hurmahen deya tatava sa hur The children went to the teacher's garden]

hur-ngëk ['kuv.'µeq] noun(al) cordyline sp., victory palm-the leaves of this variety are used to wrap soft yams to cook for babies; tanget-ol i yusim lip bilong dispela kain tanget bilong karamapim kaikai bilong ol liklik pikinini na kukim [Kwetöv hur-ngëk nam hil beyiiv mun Cut some hur-ngëk leaves and bring them to wrap up the rats (for cooking)]
**hus**

1. *hus/* [kutj] *noun (al)* variety of highland pandanus; *marita*

2. *hus/* [kutj] *noun (inal)* tail, rear, behind; *tel, as, beksait* [Hus nesanŋ in vës] His tailbone hurts because he fell (on it); *Sa ketöv anöö hus ya* I cut the dog's tail off; * Yö medo netamu hus* She keeps trailing along behind; *Su denedo hus ading rê* They didn't stay long; *Vong nalu ya vu sir rak negëp hus* He sent his child to them last of all [FirstPers.: sa huk]

3. *hus ading/* [kutj] a. (*dip*) (sub of *hus* 2) a long time; *longtaim* [They waited for him a long time, but he didn't die; John baptised people with water, but it won't be many days before the Holy Spirit comes upon you.]

4. *hus deek/* [kutj] "de:k" (sub of *hus* 2) tail, tuft. The tuft of hair at the end of the tail of a pig, cow, etc. It is cut off and used as a decoration or adornment. They are worn in the belt when going on a long walk to give strength. People were not to eat the actual pigs' tails, because their own tails would wag and all their possessions would go to other people and they would be left with nothing.; *tel bilong hangamap* (See also *deek*)

5. *hus jerëej/* [kutj] "di'ëj" (sub of *hus* 2) long tail; *longpela tel* [Ketöv hus jerëej ya] He cut the long tail off

6. *hus salak/* [kutj] "jæk" (sub of *hus* 2) double-tailed, having a split or forked tail; *dabol tel, tiang tel* (See also *salak*)

7. *hus-kwev 1/* [kutj] k"weβ* noun (al)* variety of bird -possibly the Greenwinged King Parrot (female), or the Yellow-billed Mountain Lory; *pisin* [Sis hus-kwev lok lek* He caught a hus-kwev in the net]*

8. *hus-kwev 2/* [kutj] k"weβ* noun (al)* short variety of the pitpit whose shoots are eaten.; *sotpela pitpit: Setaria palmaefolia sp.*

9. *huv/* [kubs. in] 1. *verb (2)* to heat, to sear or partially cook meat so it won't spoil; *hatim abus long i no ken bagarap* [Huvin böök in nahën mewis gesu nök rê] She is searing the meat because it is still raw and not cooked yet] 2. *verb (2)* to eat hastily while food is still hot; *kaikaim wantaim hat* [Nos su kul rê log huvin newa newa The food was not cold but he ate it hurriedly while it was still hot] *Potential: gehuvin*

10. *in/* [in] *prep (1)* for; in order to, conjunction indicating purpose, reason; *long* [Seya
in raböng; Melu medo gwevonga huk in alöö hil nos You two keep on working
in order to provide food for the three of us; Sena aluu hed saq in alaça I am
going to get animals for the two of us to eat; Luḳ ya nedo asoreng sën delev in böök bemën lo He fell into the hole they had dug for the wild pigs] Grammar: When used as in example 1 for instance, it usually means that the person is
going with the purpose of getting something specially put somewhere. To
say seya raböng would indicate just generally going to get some
sweetpotato. 1.2. because; long wanem [Sa hevon Ö nebë in sa dugün I did it
like that because I didn't know any better; Melu dok na beggang in ayööng
nesis meluu You two go into the house because the cold wind is blowing on
you] 1.3. why; long wanem [In geña tena Why, where are you going] 1.4.
with respect to, in relation to, without, from; away from, against; long [Nyëg
heng in he vu sagu The sun rose on us while we were there; Siriwana su kwa
paya in he Siriwana did not feel sorry for us; Luho deya rot in sa The two of
them really went with respect to me (They left me behind); Degga nos in sa
They ate without me (without waiting for me, or giving me any); Devehii
beggang in sa They closed the house on me (and left me outside)]
i n bë [in "mbe] (sub of in) in order to, so that; bilong wanem, long wanem [Su aluu
mehö luu in bë alu baku mana beggang rë I wasn't two people so that we
could carry it back to the village; Pradë lo, he ḱëri räk in bë ana vu Gewebing
vu Yerewa Then on Friday we got up in order to go to Gewebing at Yerewa]

in va [in "ba] (sub of in) why; bilong wanem [Ngëmëk lu ngaa ngaa neyam ata in
va? Why have all these mosquitoes and things come?; Mak nevon Ö ngaa ti
sënë in va? Why would he have done this?] (See also va)

j-["dʒ] pfx mod potential mode-Class 1 verbs beginning with r change the r to j in
the potential mode forms

-j ["dʒ] sfx pers inalienable possession-third person plural suffix for the major
class of inalienable possession nouns

jabuk ["dʒa.ɪmbuk] noun(al) variety of tree the fruit and the leaf tips of which are
eaten; diwai: Moraceae, Ficus calopilina Diels. [Sevii loku jabuk The grubs
are into the jabuk tree]

jabuu ["dʒa.ɪbu] noun(al) variety of yam; yam [Jabuu buu loku sov ayo The jabuu
curled itself around in the hole]

jaŋ ["dʒaŋ] noun(al) wild sugarcane sp.; wanpela kain pitpit bilong kaikai:
**Saccharum Edule sp.** [Debewaŋ ḟaŋ loŋ vahek ti] They gathered the jang in a stringbag

**jaheng** [ŋɛŋ] noun(al) a deadfall trap of any kind, a rattrap; kalabus bilong kisim wail abus [Jaheng sis mun luu pepid] The trap caught two rats at once; Neli jaheng in gebë He set the trap; Ya nesepa jaheng He went round and inspected his traps

**jajap** [dʒap] noun(al) nettles. The leaves are used for medicine, and especially for beating one’s body when one is feeling tired. This tones up the system and gets the blood moving again. The boys also use them for chasing girls!; salat: Urticaceae, Laportea [Ketöv jajap vu bu in geyon yi jak] He cut some nettles for his grandmother to beat herself with (See also ngeleng)

**jamëneggee** [men.ʒe:] prop one of the clans or degwa from Mapos 2 village; wanpela lain bilong Mapos 2

**jareenŒ** (loŋ) [leŋ] verb(1) scatter, go wild, run away, disperse-as a litter of wild pigs when the mother is killed and they run away madly in all directions and are scattered; paul, longlong nabaut [Tii meya dejareenŒ lok vos ayo] He chased them and they scattered into the bush; Böök ala su ŋin sir nivesa rë om dejareenŒ lok The pigs' owner didn’t look after them properly so they are running wild] Potential: jareenŒ (doŋ)

**je** [dʒe] verb(2) carry suspended from the shoulder as men carry their stringbags; hangamapim long sol olsem man i karim bilum [Je jebeng loŋ keri He carried the leaf basket under his arm (suspened from his shoulder)] Grammar: geje (See also jemapi)

**je degën** [dʒe ɲeŋ] (sub of je) move sideways, go around, skirt, sidle, usually with the aim of avoiding being seen; wokabaut long sait bilong en [Lë sir geje degën meneya She saw them and sidled around them (so they wouldn’t see her)] (See also degën)

**je lëë** [dʒe ɬe] (sub of je) go around, usually to avoid someone or something; to circle around; to move in an arc or a curved path. Refers to the footwork used in fighting; saitim long hap [To in bë nam lok lë alam nŋahi lob je lëë metup nenga He came down as though to come but he saw that there were a lot of people and he circled around the edge] (See also majelëë)

**jeb** [dʒeb] adj wild; wail [böök jeb wild pig] Dialect: This is the form used in Wij

**jebëng,** [ŋɛŋ] noun(al) basket made from palm leaves and carried over the shoulder by men. It is used for food, cooked and uncooked, but especially
for carrying yams, both in planting and harvesting.; basket [Jebeng nare lok jök len] The basket is hanging up under the yam house; Nevaƙè jebeng go vê yi He is weaving a basket for seed yams

**jebeng**2 ["nɔlɛmb.ən] **noun(al)** kind of fish; pis

**jebijin** ["nɔli.imb.in] verb(1) break, crumble, smash, break up into small pieces and throw away-usually of food; brukim **Potential**: jebijin

**jebik**1 ["nɔli.imbik] **noun(al)** small bent-winged variety of bats; liklik blakbokis: Miniopterus sp. [Jebik rekö lok vud keluk The bat hung from the dry banana leaf]

**jebik**2 ["nɔli.imbik] **noun(al)** variety of tree. The berries are used for dying string for stringbags; liklik diwai-ol liklik pikanini meri i save kisim pikanini bilong en na penim string bilong wokim bilum long en: Melastomataceae, Melastoma polyanthum Bl. [Neko jebik sën kele lo She brought the jebik which is a tree]

**jebii** ["nɔli.imbi:] **noun(al)** porcupine, echidna; abus [Jebii gga saveng The echidna ate the taro]

**jebiing** ["nɔli.imbi:n] **noun(al)** kind of rat; rat: Rattus ruber [Jebiing vo newis lok heek The jebiing made its nest in the fence]

**jebok**1 ["nɔli.imboq] **noun(al)** kind of tree; diwai: Fagaceae sp.

**jebok**2 ["nɔli.imboq] **noun(al)** a variety of the yam like tuber-a kind of kevilek; mami (See also kevilek)

**jebok-nos** ["nɔli.imboq notɾ] **noun(comp)** ginger sp.; gorgor: Zingiberaceae, Alpinia sp. [Veyiiv jojeng lok jebok-nos ris She wrapped the greens in the jebok-nos leaves (to cook)]

**jegelin** ["nɔli.ime.ɾi.ɲɛl.ɪn] verb(1) line up, arrange in a line, stack, to put in a row-as heaps of food for distribution; lainim, mekim lain [Jegelin nengwah lok ya reek len She stacked the firewood up underneath the house; Honŋ saga rëŋ gerjegelin nos You there, you will line up the food] **Potential**: jegelin

**jegev** ["nɔli.ime.ɾe.ɲɛ] **noun(al)** kind of insect- a pest that eats sweetpotato; binatang [Jegev yik ɡab teka sën nelok rabönŋ lob reggu pesiv The jegev is a little insect which gets into the sweetpotato and makes it smell bad]

**jeğineng** ["nɔli.imɛɲ.ən] **noun(al)** bandicoot; mumut [Vesi jeğineng mebom lok yöök He singed the bandicoot (hair) and wrapped the carcase in leaves]
jeğuu [ⁿdʒʊ].iŋgu:] (See also vonŋ jeğuu)

jeggevek [ⁿdʒɪ].ˈyeβ.ʃ.k] noun(al) kind of spear; spia [Alam-beğö-yi ti pejëh Yesu kwebet rak jeggevek A soldier pierced Jesus’ side with a spear]

jeggin [ⁿdʒɪ].ˈyiŋ] adv thoughtless, irresponsible, haphazard, aimless, to do something without thought for others or for the consequences; mekim nating [Ya jeggin gesu nér rë He just went off and didn't tell anyone; Vonŋ jeggin gesu lok tepek rë She just did it any old way and didn't ask; Su kwa vo mehöti yi ngaŋ rë gegga jeggin He didn't consider that it belonged to someone else but just ate it]

jeggin jeggin [ⁿdʒɪ].ˈyiŋ ŋdʒɪ].ˈyiŋ] (sub of jeggin) round about, all over, haphazardly, randomly, thoughtlessly, aimlessly, here and there all over the place-usually in a derogatory way as being wrong or incorrect; nabaut nabaut, longlong nabaut [Vonŋ jeggin jeggin He did it carelessly/haphazardly; Jeggin jeggin ata sagu su vonŋ niröp rë That thoughtless person over there didn't do it properly] (See also  kèlap)

jeğwi [ⁿdʒwɪ] verb(1) stick, glue, fasten to; pasim, gluim [Jegwi beggoh rak ggagenŋ He stuck little balls of beeswax on the skin of his drum (to tune it); Kele ni kêwgi jegwi sa The sap stuck to me] Potential: jegwi

jej [ⁿdʒɪ] noun(al) a small stringbag made for men, but also used by women for such purposes as collecting frogs etc; liklik bilum bilong ol meri long holim rokrok samting, na bilong ol man tu long karim smok samting [Jej vepul in muŋeng rak The stringbag tore because it was old; Déjom dek lok vahek jej They collected frogs in a jej]

jeji [ⁿdʒɪ] noun(inal) grease, fat; gris [Alam pin degga böök jeji rak telig Everyone ate the pig fat on the village square; Nemaj lok ya nebij jeji luu reggos Their hands went in and pulled out the fat and meat] FirstPers.: sa jejiŋ

jejong [ⁿdʒɪŋ] 1. verb(1) to thrust something into something, for example to thrust paper in among the wood to kindle a fire; to thrust in with the fingers with a forceful action; pusim [Jejong nos lok ngwë avi He stuffed the food into the other's mouth] 2. verb(1) to hide [Ya meto jejong vahek lok ya heek leŋ He went and hid the stringbag in a hole in the fence] Potential: jejong

jejuleng [ⁿdʒɪ].ⁿdʒɪŋul.əŋ] noun(al) kind of bird-possibly the White-spotted Black Fly-Robin, or one of the Wren Warblers; pisin [Jejuleng li nalu yu The jejuleng trained its young] {2}
jelek [\[n\d\d_5\e\l\_\a\q\]] verb(1) to cut, harvest while still immature-of such things as sugarcane, trees, etc; katim suga o diwai samting em i no strong yet [Löv su anon lok rè, rèk mu jekel mengur in diikahë The sugarcane was not mature, nevertheless he cut it and chewed it because he was hungry] Potential: najelek

jelë [\[n\d\d_5\o\l\_\l\e\c\]] verb(1) to pile long objects together, to heap up; lainim olsem pos [Jelë nos ya telig He lined up the food on the village square; Keden nengwah mejelë in hës jak He split firewood and piled it up for the sun to dry out] Potential: jelë

jelëng [\[n\d\d_5\o\l\_\l\e\n\]] verb(1) to line up, a line of holes around the edge of a yam garden; lain [Go sën hil baroh getup nenga lo og hil nanër pin nabë jelëng The yams which we plant around the edge of the garden, we call them all jelëng; Dejelë go rak jelëng They laid the yams out in piles in a line (to distribute)] Potential: jelëng

jelimeng [\[n\d\d_5\o\l\_\l\e\m\i\_\n\]] noun(al) bracelet, bangle-the kind made of shell; lalai [Kah jelimeng lok sekë She put the bracelet on her arm]

jeliiin [\[n\d\d_5\o\l\_\l\i\i\_\i\i\_\i\]] verb(1) 1. scratch, plough, groove; mekim lain-long graun no long pepa [Jeliiin dob raæ ggipek yu He made lines on the ground with the tip of his knife; Neya in jeliiin dob gebaroh padi ëahis She’s gone to scratch grooves in the ground to plant rice] 2. verb(1) draw, sketch Potential: jeliiin

jeluj [\[n\d\d_5\o\l\_\l\u\l\_\]] noun(al) grub, moth pupae-a small grub that chews holes in blankets, or the skin of drums, etc; wanpela kain liklik binatang em i save mekim haus insait long blanket na kundu na ol arapela samting sapos yu go longwe ples na yu lusim in stap longpela taim tru [Nesis jeluj raæ bèl keru She killed the grubs with hot water; Pava bakëë in jeluj She heated the blanket in order to get rid of the jeluj] {22}

jemapi [\[n\d\d_5\e\m\a\p\i\]] noun(al) earthquake, tremor; guria [Alam newaj neråk in jemapi People are frightened by earthquakes] Etymology: Possibly from je+ma+pii (See also je)

jemejeng [\[n\d\d_5\o\l\_\l\e\m\e\_\d\d_5\o\l\_\a\n\]] noun(al) Variety of ginger. The leaves of this plant have a lemon smell when crushed. They are sometimes boiled in water to make a drink for sick people. Sometimes they are also cooked with sweetpotato and yam to give flavour.; gorgor bilong bik bus: Zingiberaceae aceae sp. [Alam detul aper ek medebom lok jemejeng ris People pound pandanus nuts and wrap them in jemejeng leaves]

jemen [\[n\d\d_5\o\l\_\l\e\n\]] noun(inal) spleen; lewa [Jemen neggëp rak ahë kevu The
spleen lies on top of the stomach] FirstPers.: sa jemeŋ

jemeng [ʼdʒem.əŋ] noun(al) the sheet of beaten bark ready for making string for stringbags; skin diwai bilong wokim bilum [Aggis hil natul megep in ĝeyon regir jak lo hil naner nabē jemeng The string which we beat and put aside to spin the string for stringbags with we call jemeng] Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area

jemurin [ʼdʒər.ə.nin] 1. verb(1) squeeze, mold with the finger tips; krungetic long pinga [Jemurin pesepek gekevu mamireng lok She squeezed the fern together and put salt on it] 2. verb(1) crumple, crumble [Puvin abuhek bejemurin She crumbled the Saccharum Edule] 3. tear up, pull apart [Anōo ranança sag mejemurin rot The dog bit the animal and mauled it badly] Potential: jemurin

jenaa [ʼdʒə.ə.na] noun(al) the Honey Ringtail Possum-a small brown possum living in holes in trees; kapul [Sis saga jenaa bemedo neyev He killed a jenaa and was busy pulling the hair out]

jeneeg [ʼdʒee.ə.k] noun(al) a hard smooth red stone; wapela kain stretpela na strongpela ston [Kër senōg rak jeneeg in nevu rot He shaved his beard with the jeneeg stone because it was very sharp]

jenivek [ʼdʒi.ə.vek] noun(al) variety of sugarcane; suga [Jenivek kepē los gguung The jenivek fell over along with its stake]

jepeæ [ʼdʒep.ə] noun(al) mould, mildew; sting, bagarap [Jepeæ om ĝep yi ngha It's gone mouldy so throw it away; Tē jepeæsēn ya geko nivesa She threw out the mouldy ones and got some good ones]

jepö [ʼdʒe.po] noun(al) stone mound; altar. A place for gathering stones and rubbish—often a row or pile of stones. These were considered holy mounds where ginger (which was used in magic rites) was planted. They could not be interfered with by the women when weeding the yam gardens.; ples kawar; ples bilong bungim kawawar na planim; ples bilong bungim pipia [Jepö nedo ya heek nyē ketu There's a jepö over by the corner of the fence; Aisak nevesi seriveng rak jepö Isaac made a burnt offering on the altar]

jerēëin [ʼdʒe.ɾə.in] 1. verb(1) light fires, to light a string of fires; laitim paia, lainim planti paia na laitim [Vesi huk mejerēëin rot meya He burned off his garden, lighting a whole string of fires] 2. verb(1) to keep on going without stopping to chat along the way Potential: jerēëin

jerujaba [ʼdʒer.ə.ɾu.ə.ɾa.ɾa] noun(al) the early police uniform consisting of a black shirt and a very short laplap; laplap bilong polisman bilong bipo tru
jerujeng [ˈdʒeɭuŋ] noun(al) kind of tree-the trunk is used for making ladders for tying the yam vines to their stakes, the bark is pounded to make a red dye for stringbags; strongpela diwai, ol i save yusim long mekim lata, na ol i kisim skin bilong en long penim rop bilong wokim bilum [Vuv jerujeng ti bevonŋ ngajaheng rak He cut a jerujeng tree and used it to make a ladder; Ketul reggir luk jerujeng navi She pounded the string with the jerujeng bark]

jeruup [ˈdʒeɭuŋp] verb(1) to poke with an instrument coming from the same side of the hand as the thumb; pusim [Ya metur ġagwēk ti lok heek yu meyom jeruup sa gga He went and pulled a reed out of the top of the fence and came back and poked me with it] Potential: jeruup

jes [ˈdʒeɭiʃ] noun(inal) 1.1. stem-the main stem of yams and other vines; han bilong bilum [Vepul rabōŋ kwa jes He broke off the stem of the sweetpotato] 1.2. handle-of a stringbag [Lov vahek jes mevasap She slashed the handle of the stringbag and ruined it] (See also kwa jes)

ejev [ˈdʒeɭiʃp] Potential: Irregular potential form of the verb yev q.v. (See also yev)

jeyoŋ1 [ˈdʒeɭiŋoŋ] noun(al) the green bark of certain trees (often the piik) which is pulled off and wrapped around vegetables to roast; skin diwai [Jeyoŋ tepuv rak joiŋeng The jeyog burned and so let the greens burn too]

jeyoŋ2 [ˈdʒeɭiŋoŋ] noun(al) kind of tree-the bark is used for roofing; diwai [Riv begganŋ rak jeyoŋ genedo lok He roofed the house with jeyog bark and lived in it]

jëh1 [ˈdʒeɭi] noun(al) large cowrie shell; kina [Nekee jëh len in naduu He bored a hole in the shell so he could fasten a string to it] {21} Potential: This is also the Potential mode form of the verb rëh (See also rëh)

jëh2 [ˈdʒeɭi] verb(1) shine, illuminate, beam; lait [Rangah ti vër böpata nebē davēs vu yaŋek beyam jëh rak sa A great light like lightning appeared in the sky and came and shone on me] Potential: najëh

jëh ƙanyę [ˈdʒeɭi ƙaŋe] (sub of jëh2) to sew/make a sleeping mat; samapim mat Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek & Wij area

jëh sęges [ˈdʒeɭi ʂęʒes] (sub of jëh2) to sew or weave an armband-this is usually done with a needle; wokim paspas [Jëh sęges in nalu nakah He made an armband for his child to wear] Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek & Wij area
jël [ŋ̃dʒᵢ] verb(1) leafless, to grow a long vine without leaves (of yams); *nogat lip-rop bilong yam i kamap longpela na i no gat lip* [Go ris jël beris lubin rot]

The yam grew a long bare vine as the leaves had all fallen off; *Jël geyiæ ris teka ya pesu vavu*  The yam vine didn't grow leaves except a little cluster at the top  Potential: *najël*

ji [ŋ̃dʒi] noun(al) seeds for planting; *pikinini bilong ol diwai samting* [Keḵaain ruharuuh ji  She scraped out the pumpkin seeds] (See also *gabu, poneng ji*)

jij [ŋ̃dʒik] noun(al) A variety of tree with very strong and hard wood. It is used for building yam houses. There are actually two different trees known as jik, one of which is much softer and not suitable for building.; *wanpela kain diwai ol i usim bilong wokim haus yam: Podocarpaceae, podocarpus imbricatus Bl.* [Alam delev jök rak jik  The people built a yam house from jik]

jilek [ŋ̃dʒi.ik] 1.1. variety of tree used for making yam stakes; *diwai ol i yusim long stik yam, na pikinini long mekim wanpela plai: Fagaceae, Lithocarpus perclusa Mkg.* [Jilek anon tôk mesis hur mahen  A jilek nut fell and hit the child] 1.2. Whistling tops are made from the nuts of this tree. A hard stem, often tipped with a Job’s tear seed, is put through the centre of the nut or acorn and a hole drilled in the side. It is the latter which causes the whistling when the tops are spun. These tops are used ingames in which each side has a number of tops. One side arranges theirs in a pattern on the ground while the other side spins its tops up from some distance away and tries to hit those on the ground. Tops which are hit are out. The sides then reverse roles.; *Ol pikinini yusim pikinini bilong dispela bilong mekim wanpela pilai*

jimek [ŋ̃dʒim.ek] noun(al) variety of tree; *diwai: Euphorbiaceae Glochidion sp.* [Jimek ti nare lok bël ayo  There's a jimek tree growing by the stream]

jing [ŋ̃dʒin] noun(al) variety of tree; *diwai*

jirmun [ŋ̃dʒir.mun] noun(al) small tree-climbing variety of opossum; *rat: Pogonomys [Jirmun vo newis lok gwelej  The jirmun made its nest in the treefern] Usage: The people classify this as a rat, although it seems to be a possum. There may have been some mistake in the original identification*

jiv [ŋ̃dʒiβ] noun(al) type of sugarcane; *suga [Të jiv ya in su nengën rê  He threw*
the jiv away because it wasn't sweet]

jiin ubd root verb(2) urge, goad, egg on [Gejiiin hil bë hil ana soda los raro  He urged us to go to church and daily prayers]

jojeng [\textsuperscript{119}\textsuperscript{d3}\textsuperscript{0}o\textsuperscript{3}\textsuperscript{0}o.\textsuperscript{0}] noun(al) generic term for greens or green vegetables, e.g. spinach; kumu [Jojeng ma genos meris  There were no greens, only starchy food; Ham gwa jojeng los padi  Eat the greens with rice]

jom [\textsuperscript{119}\textsuperscript{d3}\textsuperscript{om}] 1. verb(1) hold in or with the hand; holim [Jom lok nema  He held it in his hand] 2. verb(1) grab, grasp [Pawa jom mediik  He was electrocuted]

Potential: najom

jom ahon [\textsuperscript{119}\textsuperscript{d3}\textsuperscript{om a.'ma:n}] (sub of jom) 1. hold fast, grab hold of, arrest, stop, hold up-if the object is different from the subject; holim pas, kalabusim [\textsuperscript{172}Genajom kele ahon ge\textsuperscript{et}etev  Hold the spear tight and spear (him)] 2. restrain oneself, keep quiet, be patient-if the object is the same as the subject, in which case it has the idea of holding oneself in check, not reacting [Dejom sir ahon  They kept quiet/ they did not react/ they controlled themselves] 3. catch up with [Demu\textsuperscript{u}in medi\textsuperscript{a}ya galu tamu rëk alajom sir ahon ggëp aggata  They went first and we followed, but we caught up with them on the road]

jom kamaar [\textsuperscript{119}\textsuperscript{d3}\textsuperscript{om qa.'ma:n}] (sub of jom) battered, loaded down, distressed, to be really loaded down and trying to carry too much, to be battered from having been in a fight; bagarap, karim planti samting tumas na i kisim bagarap, no ol i pai\textsuperscript{t}im em na kisim bagarap [Jom kamaar in keva n\textsuperscript{g}aa n\textsuperscript{\textit{g}}ahisekë  He is loaded down because he is carrying a great armload of stuff; Rëk dengis hong genajom kamaar  They will beat you up and you will be in bad shape] (See also kamaar)

jom nema [\textsuperscript{119}\textsuperscript{d3}\textsuperscript{om na.'ma:n}] (sub of jom) shake hands; sekhan [Jom nema gwëbeng  He shook hands with him already] 2. marry; marit [A\textsuperscript{\textit{g}}uu ki venë geluho dejom nemaj  The first born son took a wife and they were married]

Usage: Since more than one person is usually involved it usually occurs in the plural form jom nemaj

jom nos [\textsuperscript{119}\textsuperscript{d3}\textsuperscript{om no\textsuperscript{t}}] (sub of jom) drip, pour, to drip or pour the red pandanus sauce over food; rapim marita long kaikai [Sejom nos rak ta\textsuperscript{\textit{g}}ee  I dripped the ta\textsuperscript{\textit{g}}ee sauce onto the food]

jom rak [\textsuperscript{119}\textsuperscript{d3}\textsuperscript{om raq}] (sub of jom) pray; prea, beten [Sejom rak ya vu Mehöböp in ham  I prayed to the Lord for you/on your account]

jomraksën [\textsuperscript{119}\textsuperscript{d3}\textsuperscript{om raq.t\textsuperscript{\em}}] (sub of jom) noun(al) prayer; beten, prea [Su lok
jomraæsën loæ yuæ ya yuæ Mehyoæp. He cried out in prayer to the Lord inside the fish.; Ćetahu he doæ jomraæsën nabë sën Jon netahu yi hur maluh wirek lo. Teach us how to pray like John taught his disciples before.]

jonq ["d3ON] verb(1) crowded, overgrown, choked with weeds; pas-gras i kamap planti na i pas pas na nogat spes long aninit [Vos jonq nyëq The place is overgrown with weeds; Aperek ris jonq rot om maq saq nido lok There are lots of pandanus leaves all together there, so perhaps there is an animal in them] Potential: najonq

jonq jonq ["d3ON "d3ON] (sub of jonq) crowd together, to get in one another’s way; kam pas pas [Su jejak jonq jonq Don't crowd me! (Don't get too close behind me, - for example on a bridge in case it breaks); Deya jonq jonq gesu sir ti ti deneya rë They went in a crowd (all bunched together), not one at a time]

jos ["d3ot] Usage: This is the irregular potential form of the verb rot. In fact the actual form is probably the irregular one, because the expected form ros would be homophonous with the word for testicle, and so is probably avoided.

joo ["d3ol] verb(1) knot, tie, tie a knot, be tangled; buk, pasim buk [Joo aggis nyë lok yì He tied the end of the vine to him; Yö joo senaq rak bë su mehöti geko na He tied a sign on it so that noone would take it; Gegööng joo The string is all knotted] Potential: najoo

joo gaqek ["d3ok; "GaG.qk] (sub of joo) decide, agree, to finish a discussion and come to a conclusion; pasim tok [Anutu joo gaqek vorot bë ham rêk natu yi alam God has already decided that you should become his people]

jöök ["d3ök] noun(al) yam house. This is a storage house for yams, built well up off the ground and open to the weather at thr front. The yams are stored in these when they are harvested and the seed yams remain until the time of replanting. Yams are spread out on the floor of the house and some varieties are suspended from the roof.; haus yam [Jöök kevoh bemaya The yam house collapsed and was destroyed]

jööleng ["d3ol.n] adv knotted, tangled; pas pas [Yu viis joo jööleng His hair was all tangled]

jub ["d3um] noun(al) variety of yam; yam [Jub yu ti nido rak jöök There’s a bundle of jub in the yam house]

jul ["d3ul] 1. verb(1) draw back, move away, recoil, hide; go bek long beksait [Lë nyël lom jul meyah rak dem He saw the snake and drew back] 2. verb(1)
gapped-of a blade; krum [Koov jul rak ţ geloŋ] The axe blade was gapped on a stone] 3. crumple, crinkle **Potential:** najul

julek [tsu:\.ak] (See also **lok junle**)

jung [tsu:\.tIN] **verb(2)** oscillate, go back and forth; *i go i kam* [Junŋ meyah geyom] He kept going back and forth; *Ya nejunŋ in veluung avi* He kept going to the door; *Su junŋ rë* He didn't move] **Potential:** gejunŋ

juu [tsu:\.p] **noun(al)** the vertical trigger stick of a snare; *samting bilong trap* [Juu röpin log pesik] The trigger slipped and sprung the trap; *Telë pekosën mejom juu ahon* He laid the horizontal piece in the trap and it held the juu fast] **Usage:** same as lin juu (See also **lin-juu**, **sapu**)

juup [tsu:\.p] **noun(al)** kind of owl-probably the Boobook Owl; *pisin i save flai long nait* [Ko juup lok dagwem He caught the owl with bird lime] {2}

**K**

k- [k] **pfx pers** third person-initial letter of third person form of class 1 verbs beginning with k

-k [k] **sfx pers** inalienable possession-the first person singular suffix for the minor group of inalienable possession nouns

kabanŋ [\'ka.\'ban\'] **noun(al)** powder, usually talcum powder or scented powder rubbed on for decoration or to mask the odour of perspiration when dancing [Denevesi kabanŋ rak baru reggu nivesa ya neyoh vu humëk ayo They burned the powder on it and the sweet-smelling smoke filled the room; Kabanŋ reggu nivesa pup ģabum pin ayoj Sweet smelling powder filled all the bowls]

kah [ka\'] 1. **verb(1)** remove, divest, to take off one's clothes; *lusim* [Mehö sagu kah tob geluk ya bël That person over there took of his clothes and entered the water] 2. **verb(1)** fall off [Genaduu tob in rëk nakah Fasten your laplap or it will fall off] 3. **verb(1)** bequeath [Kah ngaa pin saga rak ya nalu He bequeathed all those things to his children] 4. **verb(1)** release, unstring [Vaæë kah vasol He unstrung the bow] **Potential:** nakah

kah **lok** [ka\' \lq] (sub of kah) put on-as an armband etc; *putim long* [Kah jelimeng lok sekë She put the bracelet on her arm]

kah **vër** (in) [ka\' \b] (sub of kah) take off, remove; *lusim* [Kah sok vër in yu She removed her headdress; Kah jelimeng vër in sekë She took the bracelet off her arm]

kačulekin [ka\'\'qu.\'aq.in] **verb(1)** sharpen, make sharp; *sapim* [Kačulekin paëp
nevu  He made the knife very sharp] Potential: kaŋule̱kin

kapik [ka.'pi̱k] noun(al) the large brown hairy spider about 4'' across which lives in grass rooves; spaida {2222}

kapis [ka.'pi̱ṯi̱] noun(al) cabbage; kapis

kapis avēk [ka.'pi̱ṯi̱ a.'βe̱ḵ] (sub of kapis) round cabbage (as opposed to Chinese cabbage); raunpela kapis

kapis maluh [ka.'pi̱ṯi̱ ma'ḻu̱̱] (sub of kapis) Chinese cabbage; kapis kongkong

karabus ['ka.ɾa.⁰⁰buṯi̱] noun(al) gaol, prison; karabus From: Tok Pisin

kat [ka̱ṯ] noun(al) cards; kat From: English via Tok Pisin

katam [ka.'tam] noun(al) door; dua From: Jabêm

kaar [ka̱r] noun(al) car, truck; ka From: English via Tok Pisin

kaar vaha [ka̱r ˈβa̱.ḵa] (sub of kaar) road-a wide road suitable for cars; rot, bikrot, rot bilong kar

kebi [ka.'bi̱] verb(1) embrace, hug, hang on to-usually to hang on tightly out of fear; raunim long han [Kebi ahon in bē rēk beya] He held him fast so he wouldn't run away; Jom mekebi ahon niwēk  She grabbed him and held on to him tightly] Potential: kebi

kebōkin [ka.'ḇo̱kin] verb(1) wind around, wrap around-as string around something, or one's legs around a tree in climbing; pasim raunim nabaut olsem rop i raunim hap diwai, no olsem lek i holim pas diwai long taim man i go antap long kokonas samting [Kebōkin weya lo̱k dēg nema] He wound some wire around the handle of the saucepan; Nyēl kebōkin lo̱k vaha  The snake twisted itself around her leg; Su duu aggis mero rē gak kebōkin  He didn't tie the rope properly, he just wrapped it around] Potential: kebōkin

kebu [ka.'bu] verb(1) cover, spread, overshadow, heap up, hide; karamapim [Kebu huk in bē besi] She spread (the grass, bushes, etc) out over the garden ready to burn; Kekup kebu hes mala  The clouds are hiding the sun; Hob kebu in geto jak pehi  The sky is covered (with clouds) because it will rain later; Kebu vahek rak jojeng  She covered the stringbag with the greens??%; Nemam su kebu  Don't cover it with your hand (to hide it)] Potential: kebu

kebuŋ [ka.'buŋ] adj malformed, atrophied, useless, shrivelled up; bun nating [Kebuŋ ro̱t i nirak] She is wasted away from being sick] (See also nikebuŋ)

11/3/2006
**kebus** [ka."⁒*bucə] noun(al) dust; das [Kebus loç mala  She got dust in her eye; Vong yi rabong to loç kebus  She dropped her sweetpotato in the dust; Raa kebus råk ari  He threw dust on his brother]

**kedek** ["kè"d.⁒k] noun(al) chip, scraper, a piece of wood used for scraping yams and taro, or for scraping the dirt off something; liklik hap stik bilong sikrapim yam na taro

**kedén** [ka."⁒*dén] 1. verb(1) split, to cut with the grain, to split longtitudinally, to split firewood; brukim samting olsem paiawut [Keden nengwah rak koov  He split some firewood with the axe; Gwag nekeden jilek anon  Gwag break jilek nuts (with their teeth)] 2. verb(1) to tickle or irritate the nose, as a strong odour might do [Bawang reggu keden sa nerug besa takik in reggu niwéek  The odour of onions `splits' my nose and makes me sneeze because it is such a strong smell] *Potential:* keden

**kedë** [ka."⁒*di] noun(al) 1.1. appendage, the first formed new yams before they grow big, small dry leaves on the end of bananas; kru-nupela kaikai bilong samting olsem yumi save planim na lip kam antap long stik na nupela bilong en i go daun long graun bilong yumi kaikai long taim i redi long kaikai [Rur go kedë meyeh  He picked off the newly growing yam tubers and cooked them; Kedë ya in anon dok mehil aga  The tubers are appearing and will mature so we can eat them] 1.2. The crest of a cockatoo, or similar birds; kru bilong koki [Serip ahok kedë loç yu  He stuck a cockatoo crest into his hair]

**kedi** [ka."⁒*di] verb(1) get up, wake up; kirap [Kedi meya buk vuheng  He got up and left in the middle of the night; Kedi nare rak kaar  He was standing in the truck] *Potential:* kedi

**kedub** [ka."⁒*ducə] 1. verb(1) break up, shatter, to break up or shatter as the ground is broken up by a bomb, or by a fallen tree pulled out by the roots; bruk [Dob kedub merak nedo begganŒ bu ti  The ground broke away and buried the village; Nedo rak gadabeng lob kedub  She was sitting on the edge of the bank and it broke away under her] 2. verb(1) dig up, to dig something up complete with the roots and the dirt surrounding them; kamautim [Kedub mori meya varoh  He dug up the orange tree roots and all and transplanted it] *Potential:* kedub

**keduung (raç)** [ka."⁒*duŋ raq] verb(1) to keep on doing something, to make a nuisance of oneself by persisting in something, to importune, to persevere in disobeying; moa yet [Mala ggëp mekeduung rak  He was unable to stay awake (His eyes kept on closing); Keduung rak om gweveek  He keeps on doing it, so give him a hiding] *Potential:* keduung (jaq)

11/3/2006
kehe [kə.ˈhe] 1. verb(1) peel off, lift off, remove, carry away; tekewe, rausim [Kehe beggang generiv yah] He removed the old grass from (the roof of) the house and is replacing it; Kehe rawër vër in ggagenëg He took the lizard skin off the drum; Heek ahësa kehe The protective covering over the fence pulled away
2. verb(1) refrain from, stay aloof from, refuse to take part in something [Alu kehe he vër in ngaag saga] We had nothing to do with that (we kept out of it, dissociated ourselves from it, refused to take part)]
3. verb(1) turn-as of the pages of a book; tanim pes bilong buk Potential: kehe

kehorin [kə.ˈkɔɾ.in] verb(1) separate, sort, group, to put into piles of the same item; putim ol yet Potential: kehorin

kehuhin [kə.ˈkæh.in] verb(1) excitement, anticipation, enthusiasm, to make noises of excitement or anticipation; kalap wantaim singaut [Avëh ti nöp mekehuhin] The woman laughed calling out excitedly] Potential: kehuhin

kehulek [kə.ˈkʌl.k] 1. verb(1) pick off, remove, to remove something standing-as of the headress after dancing; tekewe [Kehulek vud megga] She broke off a banana and ate it] 2. verb(1) fall off-as a ripe banana from a bunch [Sok kehulek in yu] His headdress fell off; Vud moneæ venuh lom yö kehulek The bananas were so ripe they fell off the stalk] Potential: kehulek

kehuv [kə.ˈkɔv] 1. verb(1) faint, recoil, weakness-caused by a spirit or something unknown; sik bamim, nogat strong, sampela samting mekim em i nogat strong [Ngaard ti kehuv yi] Something caused him to faint] 2. verb(1) recoil [Nos rasap kehuv sa malaq] The steam from the food came up into my face and caused me to recoil] Potential: kehuv

kejök [kə.ˈjaq.øk] (var. kwejök) adv impulsiveness, thoughtlessness; to act carelessly, thoughtlessly; mekim nating, mekim nabaut [Kejök nök gëp geham gwevong ngaag nahub] Stop acting thoughtlessly and do it properly] (See also vonq kejök)

kejuæin [kə.ˈjaq.øin] verb(1) fasten, wrap, bundle, to wrap something up in leaves/make into a bundle; bungim long lip [Kejuæin mamireng lok keluk] She tied the salt up in bits of banana leaf; Kejuæin go teka ya heek babu He put the yam in the shelter of the fence (so it wouldn't get wet); Kejuæin pesepek lok dii ris He made the pesepek into little bundles wrapped in dii leaves] Potential: kejuæin

kekadekin [kə.ˈqaɗ.d.eq.in] verb(1) scratch, scrape; skrapim [Kekadekin navi rak kele nyë] He scratched himself on the corner of the wood; Kökrëëh kekadekin doð rak vaha The chicken scratched the ground with its feet; Busip
The cat sharpened its claws on the trunk of the tree]  
Potential: kekadekin

**kekaain** [kә.'qa:.in] 1. verb(1) scrape, to scrape out the remnants of food etc from around the edges of a container, ; skrapim [Sa kekaain bik agga  I scraped up the last bits of taro from the saucepan] 2. verb(1) remove, to fish something out of a narrow tube or bamboo; kamautim [Kekaain jojeng lok apel agga rak kavid  She scooped the greens out of the bamboo with a spatula] Potential: kekaain

**kekel** [kә.`qe:] verb(1) scrape up, remove, scoop up, to scrape up dirt, rubbish, etc with the bark of a banana palm or with flat sheets of other material and carry it away to dispose of it; rausim [Kekel rak vud va ges ya  She removed the rubbish with the pieces of banana bark; I rausim long pangal bilong banana ; Kekel huk ahè ya dobnè  She scooped up the rubbish from the garden and carried it out (of the garden); Kekel dob luk ya vud degwa  She gathered up the dirt and put it at the base of the banana palm] Potential: kekel

**kekooin** [kә.`qo:.in] verb(1) peer, look inside, peek, to poke one's head up to look inside something and then withdraw again, to crane one's neck to see; litimapim het na lukuk na stap hait gen [Keekooin waak ayo melë  He stuck his head into the cave to have a look (and then withdrew it); Rak heek yu mekekooin melë huk ngwë  He got up on the fence and stretched his neck to look over into the other garden] Potential: kekooin

**keko** [kә.`qo:] verb(1) fill, overflow; pulap inap i kapsait i go [Kekö avi om gweko me gena jak  It's full to overflowing so take it away; Ko bël lok apel mekekoö avi  She got water in a bamboo and filled it to the brim; Vasu gwe-lig anon lok jej mekekoö avi  He filled his little stringbag to overflowing with gwe-lig nuts] Potential: keko

**kekojin** [kә.`qoq.in] verb(1) the bubbling noise in a pot when the water is just about to start and boil; stat boil [Nos kekojin om vong davin menanök  The food is bubbling, so it is about to boil and cook] Potential: kekojin

**keku** [kә.`qu] 1. verb(1) to cut across the grain, to cut into lengths ; katim namel [Ya nekeku abuhek vë  She went and cut lengths of Saccharum Edule to plant; Ke ku ngadoheng metul in yi  He cut a length of wood and fastened it with pegs] 2. verb(1) to bend the knees in dancing, as men do; brukim skru olsem ol man i save mekim long singsing [Avëh dëlöö medëran gëmaluh dëlöö medëkeku  Women dance throwing their feet back while men dance bending at the knees] Potential: keku
kekwanŋ [kɔ.ˈkʷaŋ] verb(1) bark- of a dog; singaut bilong dok [Anöö kekwanŋ rak saŋ The dog barked at the animal; Kekwanŋ nebe anöö He barked like a dog] Potential: kekwanŋ

ekelöbin [kɔ.ˈlɛm.ɪn] verb(1) search for, look diligently, to turn things upside down looking for something; painim painim i stap [Kelöbin nyëŋ rot in va? Why is he turning the place upside down?; Nevong kelöbinsën om gwetti She's turning everything upside down, so chase her out!] Potential: kelöbin

ekêvek [kɔ.ˈlɛv.ek] verb(1) make a noise; mekim nois [Jeïneng kelêvek rak kelubek ris The bandicoot is rustling the kelubek leaves; Ėenanër vu in rëk kelêvek Tell him not to make a noise] Potential: kelêvek

keli [kɔ.ˈli] verb(1) sores, rash, heat rash, to develop sores in the armpit, groin, etc, to suffer from heat rash-especially young babies; sua i kamap long tuhat [Kwa keli rot He has heat rash on his neck; Ŋerus vonŋ lom keli bepegges rak He sweated and developed a rash which turned into sores] Potential: keli

{kêlê} [kɔ.ˈlê] verb(1) shake, rattle; pairap, seksekim [Kelö pir lok apel She rattled the beans in the bamboo; Nŋaa ti nekelö lok dëg ayo Something is making a rattling noise in the saucepan; Sa hanŋo lok bë nevong kelo kelö I heard it rattling] Potential: kelö

kelö [kɔ.ˈlœ] adj dry; drai-ol i tok long laplap samting [Kelö ya geni ruk ma It's dried up, it has no more moisture in it; Ayööŋ vë mekelök ya The wind blew and dried it out; Nengwah rak lom kelö The fire has made it dry]

kelööng [kɔ.ˈlœŋ] verb(1) ashamed, motionless, bowed, miserable, to sit with one's head bowed from shame/sadness/hunger/cold/etc; pes drai, sindaun isi [Kelööng menedo in diikahë He sat with his head bowed because he was hungry] Potential: kelööng

kelu [kɔ.ˈlu] verb(1) roar-like falling or running water, explode, thunder-like a waterfall, or thunder; nois, pairap [Lubek ya meto nekelu luk ñaggee The waterfall thundered into the pool; Davës vër log vakvek kelu The lightning flashed and the thunder rolled] Potential: kelu

keluŒin [kɔ.ˈluŋ.ɪn] verb(1) pound, thump with a pole or log-using the end; sutim long strongpela diawai [KeluŒin garamut in be dena supinsën He pounded the slit gong drum to call them to the meeting; Röpek meto keluŒin hus She slipped and fell, jarring her rear end; Jom ya vavunë log keluŒin He lifted it up and then pounded it down] Potential: keluŒin
keluğin ğağek [ka.'Ju̱g.in ʰGa̱g.ək] (sub of keluğin) speak well, articulate, to really be able to get one's point across; toktok strett-olsem tok i painim mak/i sutim bel

kemomek [ka.'mom.ək] adj dirty, muddy-usually of water; doti [Kemomek lok bêl om kweseh na The water is dirty so tip it out; Mehö la devong kemomek vu bêl mala Some people muddied the water further upstream]

kemoreqín [ka.'mor.əq.in] 1. verb(1) massage, poke, tickle, pinch ; skrapim isi bel bilong arapela mak/em i lap [Kemoreqín ahê lom nöp She tickled his stomach and he laughed; Kemoreqín bôök lom to neggêp He tickled the pig's stomach and it lay down] 2. verb(1) massage-done to a pregnant woman to try and force an abortion; wokim bel bilong meri long han long rausim pikinini long taim meri i gat bel Potential: kemoreqín

kemök [ka.'mʊq] 1. verb(1) slow, to mess around and not get one's job done properly, thoroughly, or quickly-either from inability or lack of interest and application; les, isi isi, slo [Kemök vaha gesu neya pevis rë He dragged his feet and didn't walk quickly; Medo nekemök yi He kept on dawdling] 2. verb(1) clumsy; awkward [Medo nekemök nema gesu nevong rë Her hands were clumsy and she didn't do it; Su vong pevis rë gekemök nema He didn't do it quickly because he wasn't skilful] Potential: kemök

kemuu [ka.'mu:] verb(1) hunched up, curled up, motionless; sindaun long liklik hap tasol [Kemuu meköök nedo He sat there all hunched up; Hob vong lom kemuu He was hunched up because of the rain] Potential: kemuu

kemuu nema [ka.'mu:nə.'ma] (sub of kemuu) fold rams; hug oneself-e.g. because of the cold; brukim han, pasim han

kenil [ka.'nil] (var. kengil) verb(1) pinch-sometimes used with sexual implications; krungutim skin long tupela pinga bai i pen [Kenil hur mahen ngwë mesu He pinched the other child and it cried; Luho kenil sir They pinched each other; Seji log kenil He enticed her and pinched her] Potential: kenil

kengil (var. of kenil, This is the form used by some people instead of kenil)

kengeleqín [ka.'Ne̱l.əq.in] verb(1) tickle; mekim lap, sikrapim isi bai man i lap Potential: kengeleqín; Usage: Some people use çanéleqín instead (See also çangileqín)

kengev [ka.'Ne̱v] verb(1) urge, exhort; hariapim [Mehö sgu kengev alam bê degevonq pevis That person urged the people to do it quickly] Potential: kengev
KenGERIN [kə.'ner.in] verb(1) motivated, driven-usually to do something bad; skrap [Ni nekenGERIN in nga'a nipaYa Skin i skrap long samting nogut; Ayo kenGERIN bë gevong nga'a nipaYa He was driven to do wrong; Memö kenGERIN bë godek nga'a An evil spirit drove him to steal; Hil ayod nekenGERIN We have an urge to do wrong] Potential: kenGERIN

KenGÖHIN [kə.'nək.in] verb(1) shake with an up and down motion; seksekim i go antap na i kamdaun planti taim [Ko bël apel ayo mekenGÖHIN in geko bël dok She took water in the bamboo and shook it up in order to use it to get water in (i.e. she rinsed it out); He kenGÖHIN bël lok buayo We shook up the water in the bottle] Potential: kenGÖHIN

Kepa [kə.'pa] verb(1) close off, barricade, to put a barrier across a path or opening to prevent access; pasim long man i no ken go insait [Kepa aggata in sir He closed the road off on them; Sap kele mekepa aggatavi He cut down a tree and closed off the opening (gateway)] Potential: kepa

Kepasën [kə.'pa.iyen] (sub of kepa) noun(al) barrier, barricade; tambu, samting bilong pasim rot [Vong kepasën in kepa aggata jak He erected a barricade to close off the road; Kepasën main om sën deyoh medeya There was no barrier so the people passed back and forth]

Kepë [kə.'pe] verb(1) crooked, toppled, leaning, askew; pundaun, brukim [Sa kepë to Mi brukim i pundaun; Kepë kele yu degwa He bent the top of the tree over; Sanë kepë vud The wind toppled the banana palm; Hil õadu in rëk kepë Let's support it else it will fall over] Potential: kepë

Keping [kə.'piŋ] 1. verb(1) to hold fast against the side of something, to cover the sides of something-as to cover the walls of a house with woven reeds or planks; holim i go pas long sait bilong en [Keping õapiya loë keri He carried the book under his arm; Dekeping beggang ak räk õagwëk They covered the walls of the house with õagwëk] 2. verb(1) cut with scissors [Keping yu rak kaping She cut his hair with the scissors] 3. verb(1) carry, hold, to carry astraddle the hip as a child 4. verb(1) to build a fence with snares in it to catch birds etc [Keping kelenon in sok negga He built a fence with snares in it around the tree because the birds were eating the fruit] Potential: keping (See also kaping)

Kepomin [kə.'pom.in] verb(1) close-as of a case, to make whole, to bring two halves together to make a whole; pasim olsem paus, samting i bruk tupela hap na ol i pasim gen na kamap olsem i stap wanpela yet [Kepomin yah metu dahis He brought the two halves back together and made it whole;
Dekepomin aperek vahi rak yah vahi They put the one half of the pandanus fruit back on the other again] Potential: kepomin

kepök₁ [kə.'pøq] 1. noun(al) twins-human; tupela pikinini-mama i karim tupela wantaim 2. adj united, harmonious; wanbel tru Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area

kepök₂ [kə.'pøq] noun(al) variety of grass; wanpela kain kunai: Gramineae, Themeda gigantea (Cav.) Hack. {213}

keputung [kə.'pu.tun] noun(al) teacher; tisa From: Jabêm

ker₁ [kər] noun(al) kind of yam; yam

ker₂ [kər] (var. of kerata, Alternate term sometimes used for kerata)

keraheng [kə.'rək.eŋ] (See also nikeraheng)

kerang₁ [kə.'ran] verb(1) to dry, smoke; mekim drai long smok bilong paia [Kerang ság ya nengwah mala She smoked the animal over the fire; Vesi nos menengwah kerang mu log dah She roasted the food but the fire just smoked it and she ate it raw; Rekö yi tob veroo menare lom nengwah aru kerang She hung her white clothes up and the smoke made them yellow] Potential: kerang

kerang₂ [kə.'ran kək] (sub of kerang₁) burn off, to do only a poor or superficial job of burning off; kukim gaden-tasol paia i kaikaim pipia i stap antap tasol, i no kukim olgeta

kerarekin [kə.'rər.eŋ.in] verb(1) scratch; skrapim [Kele kerarekin hil navid The tree scratched our skin] Potential: kerarekin

kerarekin kwa [kə.'rər.eŋ.in k'wa] (sub of kerarekin) clear the throat-In times past clearing the throat was an indication that they were getting ready to kill a visitor; stretim nek [Kerarekin kwa in mak bego He cleared his throat because they must be getting ready to kill him (i.e. someone else); Gga böök jeji log kerarekin kwa He ate the pork fat and cleared his throat; Lë
nğaa nivesa ti lom kereken kwa She saw something good and cleared her throat (in anticipation of eating it)

**kerata** [ker.'a.ta] (var. ker₂) **noun(al)** kind of bird-possibly the Bare-eyed crow; *pisin* [Balop vanëh kerata lok [k]etuun Balop shot a kerata from the blind] {z}  
Usage: Sometimes just called ker

**kerë** [kə.'re] **verb(1)** to carry on the shoulder; **karim long sol** [Bë rak ya bağë mekerë meya He laid it on his shoulder and carried it away; Kerë riing ya huk anon He carried the yam stakes on his shoulder and went to the garden]  
Potential: kerë

**kerëreken** [kə.'re:en] **verb(1)** to scrape towards oneself, to scrape/scratch with one’s fingernail or some instrument; *skrapiim long han kapa o wanpela samting skrapim* [Kereken riñg ggipek He scraped it with a knife]  
Potential: kerëreken

**kerëeng** [kə.'ri] **noun(inal)** underarm; *sangana bilong han* [Gabuleng rak keri She had a boil under her arm] FirstPers.: sa kerig

**keri** [kə.'ri] *mbb.'qu'mb* (sub of *keri*) underarm hair; *gras sangana*

**keri len** [kə.'ri len] (sub of *keri*) armpit; *sangana bilong han* [Kele gelu keri len The spear pierced his armpit]

**kerök** [kə.'roq] **verb(1)** cough; *kus* [Nekerok lom sok ya He coughed and the bird flew away] Potential: kerök

**kerök vong** [kə.'roq 'bon] (sub of *kerök*) to have a cold; *i gat kus* [Kerök vong meluk neggëp beggan He had a cold so he went and slept in his house]

**keröng** [kə.'roŋ] **noun(al)** box, case, container; *bokis, kes* [Peggirin keröng ahë degwa rak She scraped the bottom of the barrel (Lit: She tipped the case upside down); Tunëg kupëk lok keröng He put the things in the box; Dëvakù keröng ya Mumeng The carried the box (between them on a pole) to Mumeng]

**keröng-heljënyi** [kə.'roŋ ke:j.'en yi] (sub of *keröng*) **noun(comp)** coffin; *bokis daiman*

**keru** [kə.'ru] **verb(1)** to smoke something over the fire, to have smoke come up into one’s eyes; *smokim samting long paia, smok i paitim ai* [Keru dek ya
nengwah mala  He smoked the frogs over the fire; Nengwah aru keru sa  The smoke is getting in my eyes (and stinging them)] Potential: keru

kerung [kə.ˈrun] noun(al) 1.1. hat; hat [Tung kerung  He put on his hat; Tung vasev lok kerung  He put the sugarcane chewings into the hat] 1.2. top, cover-as the 'hat' over a pipe etc to keep the rain out

kerurekin [kə.ˈrur.əq.in] verb(1) to scrape, to scratch, to scrape the soft interior out of a vine, or the inside out of a pumpkin etc, to scrape a vine between a knife and a finger, to sharpen by scraping; skrapim, sapim sap [Ya nekerurekin aggis lük bèl  He went to scrape the vine in the stream; Gipek rëk kerurekin hong  The knife will scratch you] Potential: kerurekin

kes [kə.ˈtʃi] verb(1) lighten, clear up, to clear away or be carried away, to lighten as the sky does when it clears; tulait i kam [Nyëg kes ahë veroo meluk  The sky became light (as with approaching dawn); Kes to om vongin geheng na  There is a lightening of the sky when it is nearly dawn; Nyëg nahën nekes log he ya  It was just getting light when we went; Ranğah kes yam loo  The dawn comes from the coast] Potential: nakes

kesih [kə.ˈtʃi] verb(1) upset, tip out, spill-of fluids, or things that flow or pour; kapsaitim [Kesih bèl rak anöö  She tipped the water over the dog; Padi kesih The rice spilled] Potential: kesih

kesik [kə.ˈtiːk] 1. verb(1) to cut, to chop off short-as grass; katim, sotim-olsem sarip i sotim gras [Dekesik baar ben  They cut the grass on the football field] 2. verb(1) to flick-as to flick the dew off grass etc [Kesik nyëg ruk  He flicked the dew off] 3. verb(1) to come down quickly Potential: kesik

kesii [kə.ˈtiːi] 1. verb(1) twist off, break with the hands-as of grass or vines, or something soft; brukim long han-olsem rop diwai o gras [Kesii vewen ya  He broke half of it off] Potential: kesii

kesii2 [kə.ˈtiːiː] 1. verb(1) cover; karamapim [Dekesii huk in debesi  They covered the garden to burn it off (to prevent the weeds from coming up quickly)] 2. verb(1) hide; haitim [Vun kesii  She hid it; Anutu vong gaèek sën neggëp kesii wirek lo tök yam ranğah  God revealed what had been hidden before] Potential: kesii

kesukin [kə.ˈtʃiːiŋ.in] verb(1) pretend, feint, to pretend to hit someone; giaman paitim [Sa kesukin mala lob ggönengin yi  I pretended I was going to hit him in the face and he was afraid] Potential: kesukin

kesuu [kə.ˈtʃuː] 1. verb(1) win, beat; winim-long resis samting [Serög bekesuu yi
She ran and got ahead of him] 2. verb(1) surpass, to be bigger, longer, etc, than something else; wanpela samting i bikpela winim arapela [Ading kesuu That one is longer] 3. verb(1) arrive first, go ahead, pass; go paslain [Kesuu beverup ya He arrived first and went on up] Potential: kesuu

ketåg [kə.'taŋГ] 1. verb(1) request, beg, supplicate, ask; beten [Ketåg bë debo monë vu He asked them to give him some money; Nër vu sa bë sa ketåg honåg He told me to ask you (for it); Nabë su na ketåg Tell him not to beg] 2. verb(1) beten [Sa neketåg vu Anutu bë dok vu ham I am praying to God that He will help you] Potential: ketåg

ketang-atov [kə.'taŋ a.'toГ] noun(comp) Cavendish or Cooktown banana-Musa sp.; banana From: English (from Cooktown)

ketëbin [kə.'teГm.in] verb(1) shatter, throw about, mutilate; brukim tru [Rahev ketëbin sokå The arrow really tore the bird apart; Ketëbin dob benesero nos She really turned the soil over looking for food; Bom to ketëbin dob The bomb fell and shattered the ground] Potential: ketëbin

ketëkin [kə.'teq.in] verb(1) disperse, spread out, separate, unfold, open, scatter- of things which are short or small; tromoim nabaut, givim nabaut, lusim nabaut, kapsait [Ketëkin nos meto She scattered the food about and it fell; Busip ketëkin kopi The cat scattered the coffee beans] Potential: ketëkin

ketiv [kə.'tiГ] noun(al) the secondary wall of stones built in catching fish,-they make pools with these walls to prevent the fish from escaping; banis pis [Deketiv bël vaha in bë гёл jak vu gedengis They built secondary walls across downstream of the dam to prevent the fish escaping and to allow them to catch them]

ketiv (in) [kə.'tiГ.in] verb(1) follow; bihainim [Ketivin meya huk anon He followed and went to the garden; Sëk ketivin mena pehi I will follow and go in a little while; MuГin gesa ketiv She’s gone and I will follow] Potential: ketiv (in); Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area

keto [kə.'toГ] verb(1) go back and forth, shuttle; go i kam [Erikopta keto in kupeГ The helicopter made shuttles for the cargo; Yö medo neketo nyëГ ading He kept going back and forth all day] Potential: keto

ketök [kə.'toГ] verb(1) silent, quiet, to sit quietly, to be silent; sindaun isi [Kwetök mu! Be quiet! (stop crying - often said to a child); Yö ketök nedo benedo lok ben She just stayed in her house all the time] Potential: ketök

ketöv [kə.'toГ] verb(1) to cut, slash, to cut something long and thin as a pencil, string, neck, etc, to cut with a slashing motion; katim samting i longpela,
olsem rop, stik, han bilong diwai, nek bilong man samting [Ketöv begwev in
depengah gedëgö̌k She cut a begwev vine so they could skip; Ranga vewen
bëketöv ya ayo He bit a piece off and swallowed it; Ketöv yu vër He
decapitated him; Ketöv kwa She cut his throat] Potential: ketöv

ketuhek [kə.ˈtuɛ̃.ək] 1. verb(1) to sit with the head bowed in thought as the old
people sometimes do; daunim het [Ya ketuhek menedo lõk kele degwa] He
went and sat at the foot of the tree with his head bowed 2. verb(1) thirsty,
thirst; drai long wara [Ketuhek in bël He was thirsty] Potential: ketuhek

ketul [kə.ˈtuɬ] 1. verb(1) hammer, pound ; hamarim [Ketul vaha rač gelöŋ He
stubbed his toe on a stone; Ketul nema ya vetii kele He pounded his hand
against the wood (with a hammer)] 2. verb(1) punch, hit, to hit with the fist
or with some blunt instrument; boksenim 3. verb(1) to hold something down
with a heavy weight; pasim-putim samting i hevi moa i stap antap long
arapela samting bilong holim pas 4. verb(1) to lay something in water to
soak, such as vines Potential: ketul

ketul lok [kə.ˈtuɬ ˈloɡ] (sub of ketul) 1. flounder around, confused, , lost, to be in
a mess, to be lost or confused; kranki, lus long rot, stap nabaut nabaut,
paulim [Ketul lok in aggata He didn't know which way to go; Hob sis bëketul
lok bē jivin va It rained on him and he didn't know where to shelter; Desis
bōök ata genalu ketul lok They killed the sow and the piglets were unable to
look after themselves] 2. inadequate, incapable, to be unable to cope

ketul neru [kə.ˈtuɬ ˈnə.ˈru] (sub of ketul) 1. punch on the nose; paitim nus, sutim
nus, giamanim 2. to deceive, to fail to fulfil a promise, to say something or
promise something without meaning to do it [Yō ketul sa neruŋ gak su rēk
gevonŋ rē He deceived me, he's not really going to do it]

ketumin [kə.ˈtu̯in.in] verb(1) to herd, to bear down on, descend upon, to come at
someone from both sides, to surround-as in herding chickens into a pen or
enclosure, or surrounding someone so they can't escape; banisim long
kisim o holim o paitim [Ketumin bōök nalu He surrounded the piglets in
order to catch them; Dēketumin sok in bē debanēh They surrounded the
birds in order to shoot them; Hīl rēk ana ketumin We will go and surround
them] Potential: ketumin

ketung [kə.ˈtuŋ] verb(1) to put a small mark or dot on something; i gat mak
Potential: ketung

ketung ti [kə.ˈtuŋ ti] (sub of ketung) fullstop, period, dot; poin, fulstop

ketungsën [kə.ˈtuŋ.ˈtʃen] (sub of ketung) noun(al) spotted, speckled, flowered,
figured; i gat makmak olsem wait, blak, ret na samting olsem, i gat planti
**kain kala i miks wantaim** [Ketungsën neggëp raḵ Buang hir kaar] The Buang cars have spots on them; **Anöö veroo ketungsën ti gga kökrichth** A white spotted dog ate the chicken

**keva** [kə.'beta] verb(1) carry, gather together, to gather together with the arms, to carry in ones arms or hanging all over one; **holim, karim, holim planti samting long han na pas long bros** [Vahek ma lom keva mu] She had no stringbag so she just carried it in her arms; **Keva abuhek lok newa** He carried the Saccharum Edule against his chest [Potential: keva]

**kevelekin** [kə.'beta.ək.in] verb(1) undo, untwist, unfasten; **lusim** [Kevelekin aggis in anöö lom ya] He untied the rope from the dog and it went; **Nekevelekin ḡegöög in joo** She's undoing the string because it is all knotted; **Su ḏeduu niwëëk rë om kevelekin** You didn't tie it tightly so it came undone [Potential: kevelekin]

**kevë** [kə.'beta] verb(1) carry away, break off; **brukim** [Sa kevë sok raḵ kele nevu] I shot the bird off the top of the tree; **Kevë ruharuuh neru** She broke of the pumpkin tips [Potential: kevë]

**kevirin** (loḵ) [kə.'beta.in loq] verb(1) twist around, wind around; **raunim olsem rop yam i save raunim stik na i go antap** [Kevirin loḵ kele yu degwa] It's twisted round the tree stump; **Su mekevirin loḵ ama** She cried and wrapped herself round her father; **Su duu niröp rë gaḵ kevirin mu** He didn't fasten it properly, he just wound it around [Potential: kevirin (dok)]

**kevoh** [kə.'betaok] verb(1) break, break down, destroy, wipe out, demolish; **brukim, bagarapim** [Sa kevoh begganḏ ya] Mi brukim haus i go; **Kevoh begganḏ gelev yah** He pulled the house down and rebuilt it; **Heek kevoh ya** The fence collapsed [Potential: kevoh]

**kevu** [kə.'beta] 1. verb(1) paint; **penim** [Kevu ḡuvenḏ raḵ begganḏ] He painted the house 2. verb(1) write; **raitim** [Kevu kapiya ya Rae] She wrote a letter to Lae] 3. verb(1) sprinkle; **solim** [Kevu mamireng raḵ nos] He sprinkled salt on the food [Potential: kevu]

**kewësën** [kə.'we.ten] (See also **vong kewësën**)

**keyevin** [kə.'yeβ.in] verb(1) stumble, stagger, fall over-from carrying a heavy load, or from being drunk; **i laik pundaun-sapos i sutim lek long samting, bai i pundaun; o sapos i karim planti hevi samting, bai i pundaun** [Keyevin beya mesis yi] He stumbled and fell over and hurt himself; **Vuv kele rëk koo** **keyevin raḵ** He chopped the tree but the axe bounced off; **Kupek tê**
The cargo threw him off balance and he stumbled] Potential: keyevin

**keyëh** [kə.'yeθ] verb(1) break, snap off-of sticks and wooden objects, especially long objects; *longpela samting i bruk* [Keyëh ġagwëk rak luu] He broke the reed in two; *Vakë rahev lom keyëh* He kicked the arrow and it broke; *Kele keyëh in geto mevës* The tree broke under him and he fell] Potential: keyëh

**keyëh aye** [kə.'yeθ 'a.ye] (sub of keyëh) to disobey, to refuse to listen; *brukim tok,* *sakim maus* [Yesu vo koo vu sir niwëek, rëk ma gedekeyëh aye genij wëek beya denër rangah.] Jesus ordered them strongly, but they disobeyed him and enthusiastically went around telling (what he had done).; *Hil kenud lo nij lëlin yi gedekeyëh aye bederuuk yi.* Our ancestors didn't like him and disobeyed him and rejected him.]

**keyëh ġaģek** [kə.'yeθ ʰGæG.ək] (sub of keyëh) 1.1. to disobey or refuse a command or request; *brukim tok,* *sakim tok* [Alam rëk denanër sir nabë nij paya, in dekeyëh ġaģek sën denër lo.] People will say they are bad because they broke their word.; *Mehö timu keyëh ġaģek,* *lob sënë vong balam pin detu alam nij paya.* A single person disobeyed, and this caused everyone to become bad. 1.2. deny, disprove [Mehöti su yoh vu bë keyëh ġaģek sagi rê. No one is able to deny this]

**keyëh mala** [kə.'yeθ 'ma.ʃa] (sub of keyëh) to wink, to give the nod to; *brukim ai* (See also pöö mala)

**keyëh nema** [kə.'yeθ nə.'ma] (sub of keyëh) count. The practice of counting by bending the fingers down. The nromal Buang method is to start with te fingers of the left hand all extended, and then to bend them down one at a time starting from the little finger. For five the thumb wraps over the closed fist and counting starts with the right hand. Two clenched fists held together indicate ten.; *kaunim*

**keyëh sesab** [kə.'yeθ tʃa.məb] (sub of keyëh) mark, count, tally. The practice of assigning a pice of reed or stick to each item, such as yams, to preserve a record of the number involved. The reeds were gathered together in bundles of 20 and kept in the house, so that one knew how many yams, etc, a person had distributed. Thus when the distributio was returned it was possible to check that an appropriate repayment had been made.; *brukim stik.* Bipo ol tumbuna i save brukim stik o pitpit inap long makim namba bilong samting i stap long ol. [Keyëh sesab rak söv He broke sticks to help him count the holes; Alam böp dekeyëh sesab rak ngaa pin The leaders used to break sticks to count everything] (See also sesab)

**keyëh sir** [kə.'yeθ tʃiɾ] (sub of keyëh) argue, dispute; *pait long toktok,* *resis long
**toktok Usage:** Since this would have to refer to more than one person it would have to appear in the form dekeyëh sir. The de- is omitted from the entry here so it is alphabetised correctly

**keyëhin** [kɔ.ˈyiːh.in] (sub of keyëh) verb(1) 1.1. to clear, to clear a path with one's hands, ; stretim rot-i wokim rot aninìt long bus i go kamap long as bilong diwai long sutim pisin [Keyëhin panidek anon He broke off some of the panidek berries (so he could get quickly into position to shoot)] 1.2. to stalk, to walk softly and carefully without making a noise 1.3. to plot [Dekeyëhin beøjö bedenedo in bë dengis mehö la They were plotting to kill some people] Potential: keyëhin

**keyiv** [kɔ.ˈyiːb.in] verb(1) left-handed, ambidextrous; kaisim [Keyiv menesap rak nema kéj He's left handed and cut it with his left hand; Gwekeyiv You are left handed] Potential: keyiv

**keyobin** [kɔ.ˈyon.in] 1. verb(1) to stagger, waddle, sway, to walk unsteadily, with a drunken gait, to lose one's balance; i laik pundaun [Keyobin gevës luč bël He staggered and fell into the water; Kedi nare rêk nekeyobin in nahën hur mahen She stood up, but she staggered because she was still only a child; Kedi nare rak kaar lob keyobin He stood up swaying in the truck; Keyobin in nenum bia He was staggering around because he had been drinking beer] 2. verb(1) to nod-when falling asleep while sitting up 3. verb(1) loose, to be loose Potential: keyobin

**keyoveĩin** [kɔ.ˈyoβ.əq.in] verb(1) upset, turn over, overturn; kapsait [Keyoveĩin ᵏapokawii babu rak He turned the turtle upside down; Kaar keyoveĩin berak nedo alam The truck turned over on top of the people; Ayööng keyoveĩin barus The wind turned the plane over] Potential: keyoveĩin

**kee** [kɛ:] verb(1) bore, pierce, break open; mekim hul [Kee jilek in gevonŋ vavah dok He bored a hole in the jilek nut to put a stem in (and use it as a top); Yö kee len gevanuh She bored a hole in it and hung it round her neck; Denakee dadov anon They bored holes in the Job's tears (to make a necklace)] Potential: nakee

**kee mala** [kɛː ˈma.la] (sub of kee) To cause shame to one's family by doing
something improper or immoral; *Mekim pasin nogut na givim sem long famili bilong en*

**kē** [ke] *interj* yes, agreed, that's right; yes, yesaim [Kē, nedor lok agi]  Ah yes, it's in here; *Yogeist bē, ‘Kē, yönon’* He agreed, saying, ‘Yes, that's true’; Kē. *Sa nayök*  OK. I'm coming] **Usage:** Often as kē’

**kēr** [ker] *verb(1)* shave, scratch, scrape, touch; *skrapim* [kēr senōg]  katim mausgras; *Kēr go in ga*  He scraped the yam in order to eat it; *Busip kēr dobi in mën*  The cat scratched at the ground because (it smelled) a rat; *Mehōti kēr ngwē*  Someone touched another one (to indicate that the two of them should withdraw from the group)] **Potential:** nakēr

**kēr yalek** [ker ‘ya.ək] (sub of kēr) 1.1. to scratch one's stomach 1.2. strife, dissension, to create strife; *skrapim bel* [Kēr yalek lok ahēj in bē degevonō begō*  He stirred them up so that they would fight; Su ġēnakwēr yalek dōk ayoj  Don't stir up strife]

**kiap** ['ki.ə.p] *noun(al)* government officer. This term used to be used for the government officer in charge of an outstation, or district or subdistrict office and responsible for a particular area; *kiap* [Kiap neyam in barah alam]  The kiap is coming to line up the people; *Adiiv desis kiap losho ahēvavu*  The Angans killed the government officer and the police; *Hil ana ġāgek vu kiap*  Let's take the problem to the government officer for judgement] **From:** Tok Pisin

**kingakōng** ['kiŋ.a.koŋ] *noun(al)* kind of bird; *pisin* [Kingakōng nesu om hob rēk geto]  The kingakōng is calling so it is going to rain] 2

**kip** [kip] *verb(1)* come up, sprout, spring up; *kamap-olsem kru bilong wampela samting, o tik bilong pikinini*  *Go kip verup in jaæ na riing*  The yams are up and about to climb the stakes; *Ruharuuh kip rak rarii ahē*  The pumpkin came up in the charcoal ash; *Nevu kip*  He has a tooth] **Potential:** nakip

**kirin** ['kiə.ın] *verb(1)* turn, bore, rotate, open (a tap etc); *tanim nabaut, opim, boim* [Kirin kaar yi stia*  He turned the steering wheel of the car; Kirin buayo avi*  She unscrewed the bottle cap; Kirin radio*  He turned (the knob of) the radio] **Potential:** nakirin

**ko** [ko] *part* soon; quickly; proximate; let it be, may it happen, if only-a particle indicating immediacy or a desire that something might happen soon. Sometimes used as a suffix [Ko ġena jak gesena-k-a?*  If you go then then what about me going too?; Yiŋ ko ġenanēr nirōp*  Tell us what you really think; Ko nabē ...  If only ...]
kopi ['ko.pi] noun(al) coffee—either the plant or the beans or the drink; kopi [Avēh derur kaunsor yi kopi lok buatov The women pick the councillor’s coffee on Fridays] From: English via Tok Pisin

kopi anon ['ko.pi a.'non] (sub of kopi) coffee beans, coffee cherries; kopi

kōd [kəd] 1. verb(1) , raise up, lift; apim, litimapim [Kele ge ga kōd semer ya vavunē The roots of the tree lifted the cement up; Bōök kōd nyēg The pig is rooting up the place] 2. verb(1) rise up, be lifted, froth up, foam, become erect, swell; kam antap, solap Potential: nakōd

kōl [kəl] verb(1) burned, blackened—usually with a bad smell as well; i paia, paia i kaikai na i drai olgeta [Kōl ya verōk yi It is completely blackened; Tepuv bekōl It is all charred; Besi lob rēk nakōl na She will burn it and it will be blackened] Potential: nakōl

kōlakōl ['ko.l.a.kəl] adj inadequate, weak, floundering, sloppily, poorly, lacking forethought or understanding; kranki nabant [Vonōg kōlakōl gebēl əo yi ya She didn’t stand firm and the water carried her away; Nevōng huk kōlakōl gesu nevōng nirōp rē He did the work sloppily, not correctly; Neya kōlakōl He stumbled along] Usage: Usually in the construction vonōg kōlakōl

kōlek ['ko.p.ək] rt noun(al) 1. A hole inside yam, taro, sweetpotato which has grown over. The hole has regular skin, but the entrance is closed over with new skin; skin i hait insait long en--long taro, yam na kaukau (long go nabolon lu gwee) 1. Retribution for some misdeed. If a person does something bad in secret, retribution comes back on his family or clan in the form of sickness or death; Man i hait na kilim sampela wanlain bilong en bai hevi i kisim ol pikinini bilong en bekim. 2. verb(1) tight, stiff, strong, hard, motionless; strong, strongpela, hat, hatpela [Buayo avi kōpeæ rot The bottle cap is really tight; nyē kōpeæ unable to move ones jaws] 2. verb(1) late, slow, to be slow, or late, in doing something [Mehō sagi nekōpeæ rot gesu neyam pevis rē This person is really slow and doesn’t come quickly] Potential: nakōpeæ

kōō [kəo] verb(2) to crunch, bite, to bite something hard; brukim long tik [Kōō bisket kōpeæsēn She chewed on the hard biscuit; Anōō kōō bōök pekook The dog gnawed the pig bone; Nengwah gga huk bekōō mero The fire burned the garden and cleaned it up] Potential: gekōō (See also verōp kōō)

krēpi ['kre.pi] noun(al) pencil, pen; pensil, pen [Kevu ěakęk ti rak krēpi rak kāpiya He wrote something with a pencil on the paper]

kud [ku'd] verb(1) to carry on the head or on the shoulders; karim long het o long
sol [Kud nalu rak bagæ] He carried the child on his shoulders; *Ya nekud nengwah* She's gone to carry firewood (on her head); *Nekud dëg meya* She carried the pot on her head and went off [Potential: nakud]

**kul₁** [ku:l] *verb*(1) cool, cold, extinguished; *kol, dai* [Nengwah kul ya verök yi] The fire has gone completely out [Potential: nakul] (See also *nikul*)

**kul₂** [ku:l] *noun*(al) a cactus like plant of which the juice of the leaves is sometimes squeezed onto swellings to make them go down; gras: *Crassulaceae, Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Laus) Kur 2

**kureng** [ˈkʊr.æŋ] *noun*(al) the rattan binding on a drum which holds the lizard skin in place; *rop bilong holim skin bilong palai i go pas long kundu* [Kureng to in ggagenq] The binding came off the drum

**kuu** [kuː:] *noun*(al) shade, shadow; *ples kol, tewel diwai bilong sindaun na kisim win* [Kuu rurin bèl in hes ya meto neggëp rak kedu] The shadow has crossed the river because the sun is setting behind the mountain.; *Lev kuu in yi* He made shade for her; *Nare lok kuu* He stood in the shade

**kuung** [kuːŋ] *verb*(2) to think or believe something, usually something which is not correct or true; *tingim* [Ham kuung bè] What do you think?; *Sa hekuung bè* Ayurak bebuum medek yö nedo I thought that noone but white people lived at Aiyura (but I was wrong)] [Potential: gekuung (nabë); Usage: Usually occurring with bè or some other auxillary verb

**kuung (räk)** [kuːŋ raŋ] (sub of *kuung*) *verb*(2) lie, deceive; *giaman* [Yö kuung rak] He's lying; *Kuung! Su ġena ġemedo* You're lying! You aren't going, you are staying here; *Ari amon kuung rak geya neggëp nehoi ari avëh* His brother amon deceived him and went and slept with his sister-in-law] [Potential: gekuung (jaæ)

**kuungin** [ˈkʊŋi.n.in] (sub of *kuung*) *verb*(2) lie, trick, deceive; *giyananim* [Parisai denër yah vu sir bè, ``Kuungin ham ving-a?''] The Pharisees replied, ``Has he deceived you too?''] [Potential: gekuungin

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**æ**-[q] *pfx* *pers* first person-initial letter of first person form of class 1 verbs beginning with k

**=k**-[q] *enclit* (var. *=eê*) 1. *conj* Imminent action marker. Occasionally this can be realised as a prefix to the following word rather than a suffix. Whichever is written seems to be a matter of personal choice. The form *k* occurs

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juxtaposed to a vowel. The form -eš (še-) to a consonant. The meaning
seems to be of imminent, or perhaps unexpected, action. [Heš pago reš
medo in najom jak] We ourselves will remain to pray] 2. In some situations
however it seems to have an equative significance and to function almost
as a copula [Sagš beggangš That's a house; Arimesš-a? What about your
brother?]  

**kašabata** [qa.'mba'mab.a.ta] noun(al) variety of bird-possibly the Western Black-
capped Lory; *pisin* [Kababata nesoo begwev anon] The kašabata was
swinging on the begwev vine} {2}  

**kašabi** ['qa.'mbi] noun(al) woven belt; *let* [Kabi kah in tōb] His belt came undone;
Vaku kabi nesoo balo He fastened a belt around his waist  

**kašboš** [qa.'mbɔq] (See also *yu kašboš*)  

**kašda** ['qa.'da] noun(al) a kind of basket which used to be made in the old days;
wanpela basket bilong ol tumbuna  

**kašda** ['qa.'da] noun(al) arrogant, obdurate; *bikhet* [Kada nök gëp gemalam geto]  
Stop being arrogant, humble yourself; *Nevonŋ kada rot om ham beek* He is
really being obdurate so beat him  

**kašdanii** [qa.'da.'ni] noun(al) hawk; *tarangau* [Kadanii nelöö in nyëŋ vaŋg rot] The
hawk is hovering because the weather is so good} {2}  

**kašdoš** [qa.'m' doši] noun(al) mound for planting yams or sweetpotato; *liklik
maunten bilong planim kaukau o yam* [Avëh dejegwi kašdoš in maluh debun go
dok] The women press mounds together for the men to plant yams in  

**kašgii** [qa.'m'Gi:š] noun(al) a kind of reverse stitch used in weaving stringbags,-it is
used to pick out the pattern; *wanpela kain pasin bilong wokim bilum*  

**kašgireng** [qa.'m'Gi:] noun(al) 1.1. floor joists; *diwai aninit long plua* [Kaggireng
og nesoo rak tong vavunë The floor joists lie on top of the bearers] 1.2.
rubbish place. A place for putting rubbish, urinating, etc; the area under
the floor of the house, because the women walk about over the top of it.; *ples
bilong tromwe ol rabis samting* [Kaggireng om ham su najom in ham reš
nimin jaŋ That's the rubbish area so don't touch it or you will get sick;
Neggevek kaggireng om reš medo paya He crawled under the house so he
will be weak and sickly (of a child)]]  

**kašgii** [qa.'m'Gii] noun(al) Rainbow Lory; *pisin* [He sis kašgii luu loŋ leŋ] We
caught two çagwii with the net} {2}

**kahër** [qa.'ker] *noun(al)* ringworm; *grile [Kahër gga sa I have ringworm] {3312}
(See also níkahër)

**kahil** [qa.'ki] 1. *prop* one of the clans or degwa of Mapos I village; *wanpela lain bilong Mapos 2. *prop* the name used by the central Buang people for the people of the Mangga area; *nem bilong ol Mangga*

**kahis** [qa.'kî] (See also níkahis)

**kahu-atov** [qa.'ku a.'toβ] *noun(comp)* the large forest variety of bandicoot; *bikpela mumut: Peroryctes [Papuv kahun-atov lok newis He killed the bandicoot in its nest]*

**kahëk [qa.'d3eq] noun(al) a small variety of yam; yam

**kahëk-atov** [qa.'d3eq a.'toβ] (sub of **kahëk**) *noun(comp)* a variety of yam larger than the regular **kahëk**; *yam [Kajëk-atov keyëh riing The kajëk-atov broke the yam stake]*

**kakevëk** [qa.'qëβ.aq] *noun(al)* abdomen-the fat and bone of the lower abdomen and the pelvis including the hip bone. Usually refers to pigs, but can presumably include man and other animals; *bel bilong pik-wanpela hap bodi i gat gris insait long bodi bilong pik, na man tu [Nerengö böök kakevëk lok ravëës He put the kakevek into the length of ravëës bamboo]*

**kakëlek** [qa.'qe.øq] *noun(al)* variety of yam; yam [Nerayanɡ go kakëlek He is staking the kakëlel yams]

**kakovenɡ** [qa.'qoβ.øN] (See also babu kakovenɡ)

**kaköök** [qa.'qoŋ.aq] *noun(al)* ants; *anis [Kaköök nuh sa The ants stung me]*

**kakulek** [qa.'qu.aq] *noun(al)* kind of reed having a very sharp edge; *wanpela kain gras lip bilong en i gat sap long katim man [Kakulek rah sa The kakulek cut me] {2}

**kakun** [qa.'qun] (See also níkakun)
The hole carved into the end of an adze handle to hold the blade; the hole in the end of a drum which is covered with lizard skin; 

*ku o i wokim insait long han bilong akis ston* [*Ka'kung hek benipaya ra'k* He put the stone blade into the hole in the handle]

**kakunq** [qa.'quN] noun(al) the hole carved into the end of an adze handle to hold the blade; the hole in the end of a drum which is covered with lizard skin; 

*ku o i wokim insait long han bilong akis ston* [Kakung hek benipaya ra'k The hole split and was no good; *Tunq karivek lok ka'kung* He put the stone blade into the hole in the handle]

**kakuuk** [qa.'qu:q] noun(al) variety of yam; *yam* [Neruv kakuuk in geyeh She was peeling the yam to cook]

**kakwii**1 [qa.'k"wi:] noun(al) whistle-as the referee's whistle in a football game; 

*a'wisi* [Vë' ka'kwi in dengupin sir He blew the whistle for them to gather together]

**kakwii**2 [qa.'k"wi:] noun(al) kind of bird-said to lay its eggs in the nests of other birds; 

*psi* [So'k je'juleng ne'ko nalu ka'kwi The je'juleng bird is hatching out the ka'kwi eggs]

**kala** [qa.'lap] noun(al) kind of insect which eats the yam leaves and tubers; 

*binatang i save kaikaim lip bilong yam* [Kalap vaain go pu rot The kala really ate the yam leaves]

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**kamaar** [qa.'maar] (See also *jom kamaar*)

**kamong1** [qa.'mon] noun(al) an inferior variety of yam named after the insect; 

*yam*

**kamong2** [qa.'mon] noun(al) a black insect like a cockroach which gives off an evil smell when it is disturbed or frightened; 

*wanpela kain kokros i gat smell nogut tru* [Kamong reggu pesiv The kamong has an evil smell]

**kamuk** [qa.'muq] noun(al) a type of long-nosed beetle with twin horns on its back. If you touch it, it will act paralysed and fall to the ground and lie motionless. People believed that feeding them to pigs would keep them from straying.; 

*wanpela kain blakpela binatang, sapos yu putim han long en bai han na lek i go strong olgeta na pundaun long graun* [Sis kamuk vu bû'ok He caught some kamuk for the pig]

**kanak1** [qa.'naq] noun(al) kind of fungus which grows on dead trees; 

*papai* 

*[Kanaq ggo râ kokros bebovô'n The kanak grew on the dried aseeng tree; Rur kanak in geyeh los bik She gathered some kanak to cook with taro]*

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\[\text{kana}k\text{\textsubscript{2}}\] [qa.'naq] noun(al) sign, mark of ownership, usually a particular cut on the handle of an adze, hammer, axe, etc; mak ol i katim long han bilong naip, tamiok, limbum samting [Rah \text{kana}k rak yi paëp in jak ni He cut a mark on the handle of his machete so he would recognize it]

\[\text{kaninap}\] [qa.ni.'nap] noun(al) variety of sugarcane; suga [\text{kaninap} keyëh sa nevu\text{g} The \text{kaninap} broke my tooth]

\[\text{kanum}\] [qa.'num] (See also ayo \text{kanum})

\[\text{kangele}k\text{\textsubscript{in}}\] [qa.'Ne].aq.in] verb(1) tickle; skrapim isi bai man i lap [Sa \text{kangele}k\text{\textsubscript{in}} keri lom nöp böpata I tickled him under the arm and he really laughed; Hur mahen devong ketod mede\text{kangele}k\text{\textsubscript{in}} sir in bë denanöp The children played and tickled each other so they would laugh] Potential: \text{kangele}k\text{\textsubscript{in}}; Usage: Some people use this form with the \text{k} always backed, others use \text{kengele}k\text{\textsubscript{in}} (See also \text{kengele}k\text{\textsubscript{in}})

\[\text{kange}\text{\textsubscript{e}}\text{\textsubscript{sen}}\] [qa.'Ne.t\overline{e}.en] (sub of \text{kange}\text{\textsubscript{e}}) noun(al) hidden agenda. One's articulated reason for something is not the real one, but one has a different underlying hidden reason; tok hait

\[\text{kan}y\text{\textsubscript{e}}\] [qa.'pe\textsubscript{n}] noun(al) sleeping mat-usually made from pandanus leaves; mat bilong slip [Gelu \text{kan}y\text{\textsubscript{e}} mewis She sewed a new sleeping mat]

\[\text{kapah}\] [qa.'pa\textsubscript{k}] noun(al) branches or small trees complete with leaves cut and stuck into the ground to provide temporary shelter from the sun during a meeting etc; or cut off to dance around someone as a surprise and welcome; diwai-ol i save katim wantaim lip na planim wantaim long man i sindaun long en long taim bilong bikpela san; ol lip ol i save kisim na singsing na amamas long waitmisin o kiap [\text{kapah} nam hil \text{k}epa in vatëve\text{k} demedo do\text{k} Bring some branches to make a shelter for the visitors]

\[\text{kapeen}\text{\textsubscript{g}}\] [qa.'pe\textsubscript{N}] noun(al) leaves of banana, cordyline, etc, cut to spread out
1.1. fingernail, toenail; *kapa bilong pinga* [kapeēk kehe vēr] His nail pulled off

1.2. claw of a bird

**kaping** ['qa.ˈpiɲ] *noun(al)* scissors, tinsnips, secateurs, or any double bladed cutting device; *sisis* [Kaping neggēp rāk tevor] The scissors are lying on the table; *Nekeping yu rāk kaping rēk su nevu rē* She was cutting his hair with the scissors, but they weren't sharp. (See also *keping*)

**kapiya** ['qa.pi.ya] *noun(al)* 1. paper; *papa* [Kapiya nēdo rāk tevor] The paper is on the table; *Netevin kapiya* He is reading a book. 1.2. book; *buk* [Kapiya nēdo rāk tevor] The book is on the table. 1.3. letter; *pas* [Kevu kapiya ya Raе She wrote a letter to Lae] From: German Papier

**kapiya-vepulsēn-yi** ['qa.pi.ya βo.ˈpulˌtשן] (sub of *kapiya*) *noun(comp)* divorce papers; *papa bilong brukim marit* [Nabē mehōti nidēlin venē, og bo kapiya-vepulsēn-yi vu. If a person dislikes his wife, then he should give her separation papers.]

**kapii** ['qa.ˈpi:] *noun(al)* Variety of tree. The leaves were used to bind wounds taken in a fight. They are also bound round the stomach when one is sick, and pigs eat them when they get sick. Water is sometimes drunk using the leaves of this tree as a cup. The leaves are also put under one's arms when stalking flying fox etc to disguise one's smell.; *kain diwai* [Kele ti arē nebē kapii, dēvōng ris lōk kerīj len in malibeæ su genō] There is a tree called *kapii* whose leaves they put under their armpits so the flying foxes won't smell them

**kapiik** ['qa.ˈpi:k] (See also *nikipiiik*)

**kapii-rabuh-bik** ['qa.ˈpi: ra.ˈm bük mˈbik] *noun(comp)* variety of tree whose leaves are eaten with betelnut; *diwai ol i kaikaim lip wantaim buai*; *Piperaceae, Piper sp.* Usage: This tree is often just called *kapii* for short

**kakok1** ['qa.ˈpoq] *noun(al)* fireworks, gunpowder; *paura* [Kakok tetap megga nema The fireworks exploded and burned his hand]

**kakok2** ['qa.ˈpoq] *noun(al)* kind of shrub; *liklik diwai*; *Tiliaceae, Triumfetta pilosa Roth*

**kakokawii** ['qa.,poq.a.ˈwi:] *noun(al)* turtle-the small freshwater variety sometimes found around the bush; *trausel* [Dejom kakokawii luk bēl] They caught a little turtle in the stream)

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**kapöng** [qa.'pon] noun(al) edible green vegetable like spinach-a variety of maleneæ; *kumu* [Vepul maleneæ kapöng beveyiiv] She picked the kapöng variety of maleneæ and wrapped it up

**kapub** [qa.'pum'b] noun(al) a sign or indication sent by a dead person to tell the cause of the sickness which killed him; *mak,tok-samting daiman i salim i kam bilong makim as bilong sik i bin kilim em* [Alam diüksën devo kapub yam betato niraksën degwa] The dead send back kapub to show the cause of their death

**kapuk** [qa.'puq] noun(al) 1.1. kapok tree 1.2. kapok; *kapok* [Ahok negga kapuk anon] Cockatoos eat (green) kapok pods

**kapum** [qa.'pum] noun(al) kind of grass; *gras* {223}

**kapum** [qa.'pum] adj lucky, accurate-of a person who is a good shot; *laki* [Kapum nedo lok yi] He has the quality of being accurate; *Mehö kapum nevanëh sok beyö nepiv yoh vu buk* When a kapum person shoots birds he always hits them] (See also nema kapum)

**kapupek** [qa.'pup.øk] noun(al) Balsam varieties. This flowering ornamental plant grows mostly by streams and is said to be eaten by pythons to grease their throats so that they can swallow their prey more easily.; *plaua i stap arere bilong wara: Balsaminaceae impatiens lauterbachii Warbg.* [Marub rur kwa rak kapupek] The python lubricated its throat with some kapupek; *Rur kapupek metung lok bël* He stripped the kapupek leaves off and put them into the water (to give it a good smell)]

**karakaar** [qa.'ra.'qa:] noun(al) hawk; *taragau* [Karakaar kwa vesa in hes tum nivesa] The karakaar is pleased because the sun is shining brightly] {2}

**kararëënŒ** [qa.'ra.'e:] noun(al) kind of tree the leaf shoot of which is eaten; *wanpela kain diwal-lip bilong en i gutpela long kaikai: Ochnaceae Schurmannsia henningsii K. Schum* [KararëënŒ neru beri ggol] Fresh green leaves grew from the top of the kararëënŒ

**karëk** [qa.'req] Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area (See also vong karëk)

**kariveæ** [qa.'riø.øq] noun(al) adze blade-the traditional stone blade; *tamiok ston* [Kariveæ keyëh lok kele] The adze broke its stone blade in the tree] (See also maa)

**karob** [qa.'ro'm'b] noun(al) lizard-the frill-necked variety; *palai-i narakain liklik long palai, i longpela na bun nating* [Sap kele megelu karob rak] He made a spear
and speared the lizard with it} \{22\}

\textbf{karum} [qa.'rum] \textit{noun(al)} variety of tree used for ladders, yam stakes, adze handles, etc. It is very strong; \textit{strongpela diwai, ol i yusim long stik yam wantaim lata, na han bilong tamiok ston} [Alam dëuvu riing rak \textit{karum in niwëek}]. People cut yam stakes from the \textit{karum} tree because it is strong.

\textbf{kasai} [qa.'t:a] \textit{interj} Buck up! Take heart!-exclamation or expression of encouragement; \textit{kaman!}-dispela tok i save \textit{strongim man sapos wanpela samting hevi long wanpela man bai narapela i tok olsem} [\textit{Kasa! Nım wëek Come on! Keep going!}; \textit{Kasa! Sa verup om sëk dok vu honğ Take heart! I've arrived and I will help you}] (See also \textit{voneg \textit{kasakasa}})

\textbf{kasik} [qa.'tik] \textit{adj} incompletely burned, patchy; \textit{paia i no kukim gut} [\textit{Vesi huk rëk nengwah su gga mero ré gegga \textit{kasik}}]. He burned off the garden, but the fire didn't do a good job, it left unburned patches] (See also \textit{nikasik})

\textbf{kasipek} [qa.'tip.əq] (See also \textit{nevu kasipek})

\textbf{kasom} [qa.'tem] \textit{noun(al)} variety of yam; \textit{yam} (See also \textit{vare kasom}, \textit{vaha kasom}, \textit{ya kasom})

\textbf{kasuheng} [qa.'tun.ən] \textit{noun(al)} variety of tree used for firewood; \textit{diwai} [\textit{Gebuw \textit{kasuheng begwebuu lël jak Cut the \textit{kasuheng} and use it to make a bridge}]

\textbf{kasun} [qa.'tun] \textit{noun(al)} nape, back of neck, the bone in the back of the neck, the upper part of the backbone; \textit{bun long baksait bilong nek} [\textit{Kasun nesang in kele to mesis}]. His neck is hurting because a tree fell on it; \textit{Kwa \textit{kasun keyëh mediiik} His neck broke and he died}

\textbf{kat} \textit{1} [qat] \textit{noun(al)} kind of tree; \textit{diwai: Euphorbiaceae Macaranga sp.} [\textit{Kat keyëh in yiik kele niyes}]. The kat broke because it is a soft wood.

\textbf{kat} \textit{2} [qat] \textit{noun(al)} the support for a headdress,-woven of rattan and fastened across the top of the head; \textit{wanpela samting ol i save sanapim stik bilong kangal long en na putim antap long het na singsing} [\textit{Negelu sok degwa yi kat He is making a support for his headdress}]

\textbf{katak} \textit{1} [qa.'tak] \textit{noun(al)} ants; \textit{anis} [\textit{Vesi \textit{katak rak nengwah}]. He burned the ants on the fire (complete with the nest); \textit{Katak soo rak yi} The ants stung him.

\textbf{katak} \textit{2} [qa.'tak] \textit{noun(al)} a large variety of spider with yellow hair; \textit{spaeda} \{222\}

\textbf{katàk} \textit{1} [qa.'taq] \textit{verb(1)} smashed to a pulp, or into little bits; \textit{memeim} [\textit{To mesis yi me\textit{katak ya} It fell and smashed into little bits]} \textit{Potential: katàk}

\textbf{katàk} \textit{2} [qa.'taq] \textit{noun(al)} pus, froth, foam; \textit{susu bilong sua} (See also \textit{kwa katàk},
nyë ƙataƙ)

ƙatap₁ [qa.'tap] noun(al) a time; taim [Katap ti log maya  Once and it was over; Deyam ƙatap luu  They came twice; Deyeh nos ƙatap ƙatap  They cooked food many times; Denöp ƙatap  They laughed again]

ƙatap₂ [qa.'tap] noun(al) variety of edible green found in the bush; kumu: Acanthaceae, Dicliptera papuana Warb.

ƙatëk [qa.'teq] noun(al) clay pot, cooking pot; sospen [Nejegwi ƙatëk mewis  She is making a new cooking pot] Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area

ƙatimeng [qa.'tim.ən] noun(al) the generic term for cucumber; kukamba [Negga katism in diikahië  He is eating a cucumber because he is hungry]

ƙatoonŋ [qa.'tonŋ] noun(al) One kind of sorcery. The recess of taking hair or intimate possessions of the dead to try and find out who killed them. Something placed in the doorway of a house or other place to cause the death of someone.; wanpela kain poisin bilong bekim bek arapela poisin wantaim paiit, na kilim planti man tru na winim [Vong ƙatoonŋ  He performed sorcery; ƙatoonŋ sis alam rot medemaya  Sorcery killed many people and they were wiped out; Tong go raŋ ƙatoonŋ  He cast a spell on the yams using ƙatoonŋ (so they would die)]

ƙatö [qa.'to] noun(al) variety of tree used for yam stakes; kain diwai ol i yusim long stik yam: Rubiaceae sp. [Nepengah ƙatö navi ya  He was beating the ƙatö tree to remove the bark]

ƙatud [qa.'tu''d] noun(al) kind of small tree which has long leaves. The young leaf tips are eaten; liklik diwai lip bilong en i gutpela long kaikai: Rubiaceae Ophiorrhiza sp. [Avëh ti nevaain ƙatud in jengö telut  A woman was picking ƙatud leaves to make soup]

ƙatudaniik [qa.'tu''d.a.'niik] noun(al) spike, the hardwood spike put in a pit dug for catching pigs, humans, and other large game; stik i gat sap [Katudaniik og yiŋ rasoh ti arë  ƙatudaniik is the name of a kind of a spike] (See also rasoh)

ƙatum [qa.'tum] noun(al) fence, stockade, a high fence built to protect against attack; bikpela banis bilong pasim ol birua [Dëvaƙu ƙatum in beŋö  They were building a high fence because of the fighting]

ƙauŋ [qa.auŋ] noun(al) kind of shrub; liklik diwai: Euphorbiaceae, Acalypha wilkiesianum Muell. Arg. Dialect: This is the form used in Wij
\textbf{\c{k}avak\c{a}v} [‘qa\beta.a.qa\beta] \textit{noun(al)} [Meh\o la dekedub dob ra\k{a}k burmakau los \c{k}avak\c{a}v. Some people break up the ground with a cow and a plough.]

\textbf{\c{k}avavoh} [qa.\textit{\textbeta}.\textit{\textbeta}o\textit{\textbeta}] \textit{noun(al)} kind of vine-the stems are crushed and put into salt solution and eaten raw; \textit{rop lip bilong en i wankain daka na ol i paitim rop bilong en na putim sol i go wantaim na kaikai} [\c{k}avavoh \textit{yik aggis ti The \c{k}avavoh is a vine]}

\textbf{\c{k}avid} [qa.\textit{\textbeta}i\textit{\textbeta}d] \textit{noun(al)} \text{1.1.} paddle; \textit{pul bilong kanu} [Gwetee loo ja\k{a}k \c{k}avid Thrust the sea with the paddle (i.e. Paddle!)\text{]} \text{1.2.} stick, spatula used to get salt or greens etc out of a length of bamboo; \textit{hap diwai bilong rausim samting long hap mambu}

\textbf{\c{k}aving} [qa.‘\textbeta}i\textit{\beta}n] (See also \textit{ah\`e \c{k}aving})

\textbf{\c{k}awaa} [qa.‘w\textit{\textbeta}a] \textit{noun(al)} kind of plant-Piperaceae Piper sp. The young leaves are used to wrap Saccharum Edule to cook and eat; \textit{wanpela kain lip bilong karamapim pitpit long en na sutim long mambu na kaikaim wantaim} [Av\`eh dereng\`o abuhek los \c{k}awaa ris The women put Saccharum Edule along with \c{k}awaa leaves into bamboo (to cook)]

\textbf{\c{k}ayaav} [qa.‘ya\textbeta}] \textit{Usage}: same as mamee\k{e} (See also \textit{t\`e \c{k}ayaav})

\textbf{\c{k}ada\k{a}aad} [‘qa:\textit{\textbeta}d.a.qa:\textit{\textbeta}d] \textit{noun(al)} swing, sling; \textit{sling} [\k{a}ada\k{a}aad vare nesoo The swing kept on swinging; \textit{Detun\`o Pol lok \k{a}ada\k{a}aad medesejun aggis in yi geluk ya do\b{n}e They put Paul in a sling and lowered him to the ground]

\textbf{\c{k}eb\`ek} [qa.‘\textit{\textbeta}\textit{beq}] \textit{noun(al)} reed used in the production of salt; \textit{wanpela kain lip bilong ol i save kikim long wokim sol long en: Gramineae, Coix gigantea} [Ham ngap \c{k}eb\`ek na mamireng ben Cut the \c{k}eb\`ek and take it to the place for making salt] \text{2}

\textbf{\c{k}eb\`ee\k{e}} [qa.‘\textit{\textbeta}\textit{beq}] \textit{noun(al)} variety of umbrella tree; \textit{diwai: Araliaceae, Schefflera sp.} [Alam hib d\`ebom vud lok \c{k}eb\`ee\k{e} ris The old people used to wrap bananas in \c{k}eb\`ee\k{e} leaves]

\textbf{\c{k}ebom} [qa.‘\textit{\textbeta}bom] (See also \textit{mahen \c{k}ebom, ni\k{e}bom})

\textbf{\c{k}ebu\k{e}} [qa.‘\textit{\textbeta}bu\textit{\textbeta}g] (See also \textit{vero \c{k}ebu\k{e}})

\textbf{\c{k}edaa\k{a}k} [qa.‘\textit{\textbeta}d\textit{a}q] (See also \textit{ah\`e \c{k}edaa\k{a}k})

\textbf{\c{k}edik} [qa.‘\textit{\textbeta}dik] \textit{noun(al)} \text{1.1.} fungus, toadstool-the generic term for edible fungi which grow on dead trees; \textit{papai} [\k{e}dik ggol ra\k{a}k \kele \k{e}dik grows on trees] \text{2} \text{1.2.} ruffles-the the ruffles and frills on clothing are sometimes called by this name (See also \textit{aluheng, an\`o\-nenga-ris, gwin, pa\`gii})
 куду [ĸ³.³dυ] noun(al) mountain, hill; kaunten [Кeduŋ ԗŋahiseké nendo yoh vu dob pin  There are many mountains in all parts of the earth; Yi begganŋ nendo raŋ kedu in bē ayōŋŋ dok  His house is on top of the mountain in order to catch the breeze]

кедубенг [ĸ³.³dυmb.ʔn] (See also нэву кедубенг)

кеггис [ĸ³.³kiŋ] noun(al) 1.1. pocket; poket [Keggis kweek  His pocket tore; Vasu monē lok keggis  He put the money in his pocket] 1.2. pouch of a marsupial [Jeqineng nalu lok nare yi keggis  The bandicoot's young was in its pouch]

кегви [ĸ³.³giŋ] noun(al) sap; susu bilong diwai samting [Kegwi jegwi nema  The sap stuck to his hands] (See also ни̨кэгви)

кеху̨ [ĸ³.³kuβ.ʔn] noun(al) tree used for building (making planks), and for yam stakes; kain diwai ol i save wokim stik yam long en, na katim plang: Lauraceae, Litsea sp. [Kеху̨ kepē meggērin aggata  The кеху̨ fell over and blocked the road]

кеху̨н̨ [ĸ³.³kuβ.ʔn] noun(al) kind of frog; rokrok [Avēh dejom dek kеху̨н̨ нгahisekė  The women caught lots of кеху̨н̨]

кэжу̨ [ĸ³.jų] noun(al) 1. package made from leaves by folding up the edges; karamap [Ataŋ lo deya sengii lob deruh padi kejuŋ  My mothers went to the dance and received a gift of a package of rice] 1.2. scoop-made by folding a leaf, for example to scoop up water to drink

кэк [ĸek] (See also von̨ кэк)

кекен [ĸ³.³kɛn] noun(al) the generic term for a garden plant the shoots of which are eaten. Known as highland pitpit ; sotpela pitpit bilong kaikai: Gramineae, Setaria palmaefolia (Koenig) Stapf. [Кекен nendo ya los heek degwa  Кекен grows along the fence; Nejom taŋge raŋ keke  She dripped the pandanus sauce onto the кекен]

кэки̨н̨ [ĸ³.³kɪŋ] noun(al) kind of rat; rat: Rattus exualans [Maher ko keking mehōdahis ti lok sapu  Maher caught twenty кэки̨н̨ in his snares]

кэко̨ [ĸ³.³kǫ] noun(al) a very small variety of frog; wanpela kain liklik rokrok bilong bus em i save stap aninit long gras [Кэко̨ nesu in nyēŋ ggovēk  The кэко̨ are calling because the sun is setting]

кэку̨к [ĸ³.³kuq] (See also ни̨кэку̨к, тун̨г кэку̨к)

кэку̨к₂ [ĸ³.³kuq] noun(al) kind of bird-possibly Menbeki or Salvadore’s Coucal, or one of the Fantails; blakpela pisin bilong ples kunai [Кэку̨к og sok ti  The
keku is a bird} {2}

kekul 1 [qo.'qu] (See also vong ni kekul)

kekul 2 [qo.'qu] noun(al) a small edible grub which bores into trees; wanpela kain binatang i save kaikaim diwai na i bruk [Kekul lov deggedek mekeyëh The kekul bored into the deggedek tree and it broke; Sap lob sap paya gesap kekul He slashed but aimed badly and cut the kekul] {2}

kekung [qo.'qu] (See also ahë kekung)

kekup [qo.'qu] noun(al) black clouds, or dark rain clouds; blakpela klaut em i save pasim ai bilong san na mun [Kekup kebu hes mala The dark clouds covered the sun; Ayööng kehe kekup ya The wind cleared the dark clouds away]

kekwek [qo.'kweq] noun(al) kind of frog; rokrok [Kekwek su bël ata The kekwek were calling at the main river]

kekwi [qo.'kwi] noun(al) kind of bird—possibly the chestnut-bellied or red-necked Rails; pisin [Kakëök vunin kekwi sekë The ants swarmed all over the kekwi eggshell; Kepik buu ketuun lom vanëh kekwi Kepik waited at the pool and shot a kekwi (from a blind)] {2}

kelap [qo.'lap] adv random, around about, all over the place; planti nabaut [Alam dëgga nos kelap in nos nghisekeh The people stuffed themselves because there was so much food (it wasn't shared out); Alam deya kelap lok sa huk anon The people tramped all over my garden; Hil su ana kelap kelap Let's not go all over the place (we'll just follow one way)] (See also jeggin jeggin)

kele [qo.'le] noun(al) 1.1. the generic term for tree; diwai [Hur mahen ti nerak kele A child was climbing a tree] 1.2. wood; diwai 1.3. spear; spia ol i wokim long diwai bilong sutim man na pik [Tuk Bul gelu kele ya megguerek bël mala Tuk Bul threw the spear upstream towards the headwaters.]

kele ahë besen [qo.'le'aste'me'it'en] (sub of kele) joint, fork (of a tree); tiang bilong diwai [Sağ vo newis lok aperek besen menedo The animal built its nest in the crotch of the pandanus palm, and lived there]

kele anon [qo.'le'non] (sub of kele) fruit of a tree; pikinini bilong diwai [Soğ pin dëgga kele anon yoh vu buk All the birds eat fruit from trees every day]

kele navi [qo.'le'navi] 1.1. bark—of a tree; skin diwai [Ham netungh nos mahen mahen pin nebë yesek los kele navi, gejojeng reggu nivesa aggaggga. You put all sorts of small food like ginger and tree bark and different kinds
of good-smelling greens.] 1.2. shield made out of bark or wood used in fighting; *plang bilong pait bilong ol spia bilong ol birua* [Ham ngap kele lu kele navi ba, hil ana sengii Dañoraa. You make spears and shields and we will go to dance at Dagoraa.]

**kele-pu-töksën** [qə.'tou.tou̯ên] (sub of *kele*) *noun(comp)* 1.1. myriad, thousands; *planti handet* 1.2. term used for children, male or female, which occur ninth or later in the birth order, i.e beyond the limit of the normal birth order naming system {221} Lit.: fallen leaves

**kelis** [qə.'lii̯] *noun(al)* kind of tree-used for yam stakes; *diwai bilong wokim stik yam* [Gëbuvi kelis in alu jeyan-go jak Cut the kelis so we can stake yams with them]

**kelöd** [qə.'lo̯d] *noun(al)* a poisonous variety of snake found at the coast; *snek* [Kelöd ti sepa sa rëk ma gesa veya A kelöd chased me but I ran away and it didn't get me]

**kelök** [qə.'lo̯k] *noun(al)* slate, gravel, ground, shale-dark slaty gravel or shale/black ground; *wanpela kain blakpela karanas* [Kelök om nos su rack nivesa rë It was black slaty soil so the food didn't grow well; Delev kelök rack aggata They spread the shale on the road; Bël begi to nyëg kelök The water springs up from the black slaty ground]

**kelubek** [qə.'lu̯b.əq] *noun(al)* a variety of grass like keken, apparently a wild variety of that plant; *gras: Gramineae, Setaria palmaefolia (Koenig) Stapf* sp. [Kelubek ngeri duu yi The kelubek hairs stuck into him] {2123}

**keluç** [qə.'lu̯q] *noun(al)* dry leaves used for wrapping, curtains, sitting on, etc, - usually banana leaves; *lip banana i drai* [Rur keluç menare lok vahek She picked the dry leaves and laid them in her stringbag; Nerah keluç menelivin go She cut the dry leaves and wrapped the yams in them]

**kemü** [qə.'mu̯] *noun(al)* part, piece, half; *liklik hap* [Këmu ti nědo rak reek There's a piece (of it) on the shelf; Rah böök kemü kemü ggelek sir He cut the pig up into pieces and divided it among them; Vo kemü ti vu sa She gave a piece to me]

**kenanggal** [qə.'nan] *noun(al)* kind of tree; *diwai* [Ama sap kenanggal in natul heek jak His father cut a kenanggal to make a fence]

**kenod** [qə.'no̯d] *verb(1)* (See also *mala kenod*)

**kenöö** [qə.'no̯] *noun(al)* kind of tree; *diwai*: Saurauiaaceae, Saurauia sp. [Sevuv kenöö meduu sapu rak I cut a kenöö tree and used it to make a snare]
şenu [qə.ˈnu] noun(al) 1.1. spirit, the spirit of a person which may leave the body in sleep or in times of extreme fright; tewel, spirit 1.2. shadow; shade,- the shadow cast by anything, darkness [Gemedo geving aluu in hes luk ya bevonqin şenu dok. Stay with us because the sun has set and it is getting dark] 1.3. image; picture, map; piksa [Re şenu los arë sën rak neggëp agi? Whose picture and name is on this?; Moses varah nyël şenu rak nare kele vu nyëg yumeris. Moses lifted up the image of the snake on a pole in the wilderness] 1.4. ancestor, forefather, great great grandparents; tumbuna bilong bipo tru FirstPers.: sa şenuğ

şenu rasiik [qə.ˈnu ra.ˈiːi:k] (sub of şenu) failure, to be unlucky; man bilong popaia-ol samting i no laikim em [Şenu rasiik om su ko mun lok sapu rë. He's unlucky so he didn't catch any rats in his snares] (See also rasiik)

şenu verup [qə.ˈnu ˈɾuːp] (sub of şenu) terrified, frantic, out of one’s mind-in the sense of not knowing what one is doing; tewel i go pinis [Ama sis nalu bekenu verup. His father beat him and he was terrified (beside himself)]

şenu ya [qə.ˈnu ˈya] (sub of şenu) amazed, astonished, frightened; tewel lusim-em i lukim nupela samting na kaikaim pinga; i slip na tewel bilong em i lusim em; i guria na tewel i ran we [Şenu ya in delev begganq pevis rak soda timu. He was amazed because they built the house in just one week; Lëk meşenu ya in seviik vër rak. He got a fright because the quail flew up (out of the grass at his feet)]

şenuğ [qə.ˈnuq] noun(al) kind of tree; diwai: Euphorbiaceae aff. Mallotus sp. [Sap şenuğ bevału heek rak. He cut a şenuğ tree and used it in making a fence]

şepaa [qə.ˈpaː] noun(al) crocodile; pukpuk [Şepaa kesik anöö rak hus. The crocodile knocked the dog over with its tail] {22}

şeperk1 [ˈqep.ək] noun(al) A plant growing on tree trunks; the leaves used to be used for making grass skirts, and the roots also for tying fences; rop-ol i yusim lip bilong en long wokim purpur: Araceae aff. Rhapidophora sp.

şeperk2 [ˈqep.ək] noun(al) kind of yam; yam [Şeperk og go ti log ngréa tayasën ti. The şeperk is a kind of yam, and a kind of vine too]

şepëd [qə.ˈpeŋd] noun(al) spear, fish spear-sometimes shot with the help of rubber, sometimes thrown by hand; spia bilong pis [Nabë bèl, og gweko şepëd sepa in gwelu gël jak. If there is a river, then take your spear along in order to spear some fish]
kepidek [qə.'pi"d.aq] noun(al) a small multipointed arrow without barbs used for birds and grasshoppers; supsup bilong sutim ol liklik pisin wantaim grasop [Ruv yi kepidek He carved himself a kepidek]

kepidekta [qə.'pi"d.aq.ta] noun(al) kind of grasshopper; grasop

kepis [qə.'pi\u0301]\] noun(al) scaly, fish scales; skin pukpuk [Kepis ggo in nedo los ni ngöhek His skin has scales peeling off because he doesn't wash]

kepook [qə.'po\u0301] noun(al) kind of tree; diwai [Kuuk ya desupin sir in kepook anon The kuuk gathered because of the kepook berries]

kerjaan [qə.'ra\u0301n] noun(al) tree kangaroo; kapul [Keraan ggo\k y\u0301 medo nepava yi The tree kangaroo went up and sat sunning itself]

kerēk [qə.'req] noun(al) variety of Saccharum Edule; wanpela kain pitpit bilong kaikai: Saccharum Edule [Alam böp dëvon̠g bahil râk kerēk People used to sing about kerēk in their victory chants]

kerin [qə.'rin] adj cross, angry, bitter; i gat pait [Kerin om hil getē na It's bitter so let's toss it out] (See also ahē kerin)

keriing [qə.'ri\u0301n] noun(al) 1.1. the rock paintings which are found near the deposits of bones in the Gagwee river valley and elsewhere. These deposits were used prior to the introduction of burial as a means of disposing of the dead. These paintings were done in some kind of red ochre which was very resistant to weathering. People claim that noone knows how to do these today, and that they were done by the ancestors long ago. They usually represent the stylised figures of people dressed in the tall headdresses and other dance decorations. There are one or two representations of aeroplanes and iron crosses, which indicates that some at least must have been done after the Germans came and after the first planes were seen, which latter would have been the late 1920s.; piksa ol i droim antap long Ston--samting bilong bipo yet i stap i kam inap long nau [Keriing râk neggēp ġelōng vahâ There are ancestral drawings on the face of the rock; Kevu keriing râk varap He drew ancestral figures on his bark tail piece (worn for dancing); Lē râk sa keriing He saw it on my keriing (and copied it)] 1.2. progenitors, ancestors, culture heroes. Some of the earliest progenitors or ancestors from long ago. They are said to have been prayed to by some. Various of these figure prominently in the legends and stories of earlier times. They were capable of extraordinary feats and possessed unusual or magical powers. 1.3. stories relating to earlier times, especially to the culture heroes; stori bilong ol tumbuna ol i stori long sampela samting, tasol i no tru, i tok giaman tasol

kerōō-kerōō [qə.'rō: qə.'rō:] noun(al) a small brown bird said to have a number of
different calls which sound like different speech utterances; pisin [Sok ti arë nebë keröökeröö yö netahi gaçek aggagga The bird called keröökeröö calls a number of different things] {2}

kerja [qo. 'ru] noun(al) 1.1. hot, heat; tuhat, hat [Su gebehii nyëg in rëk kerus vu hil Don’t close the place off or it will be too hot for us] 1.2. perspiration; wara (bilong skin) [Kerus yam in nyëg vesa We are perspiring because it is so fine (hot)] (See also nikus)

keseke [qo. 'te] noun(al) kind of fresh green grass-especially that growing on a recently burned patch; gras [Avëh deyev kesëke in go ggëp huk anon The women cleared the grass away from the yams in the garden]

keséek [qo. 'te] noun(al) kind of fresh green grass-especially that growing on a recently burned patch; gras [Avëh deyev kesëke in go ggëp huk anon The women cleared the grass away from the yams in the garden]

ketek [qo. 'te] adj sheet, a large sheet of something-as a bedsheets, or a large leaf; plepetela [ris ketëk a large flat leaf; Tëkin bakëë beneggi ketëk She opened up the blanket and laid it out flat]

keto [qo. 'to] noun(al) water, stream; wara [Keto ake loëk ko nos ya The stream flooded and carried the food away] Dialect: This is the form used in Wij

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used for filtering salt; *skin diwai ol i wokim sol long en, olsem baket* [Desemu ketuk ti rak jeyoŋ They made a bucket from jeyoŋ bark; Devalo mamireng lok ketuk] They filter the salt solution in a ketuk 1.2. bucket; *baket 1.3. windsock; soken ol i save hangamapim long ples bilong soim win i kam long we*

**ketup** [qo.'tup] *noun(al)* a bundle of three things fastened together-usually of yams, but not necessarily so; *mekpas-tripela i mekim wanpela samting* [Gwetunŋ go lōö jevuŋ ti og tu ketup ti If you put three yams together that constitutes a ketup; Vo go ketup luu vu sa He gave me two bundles of yams; Tunŋ go ketup ketup He put out many bundles of yams]

**ketuun** [qo.'tūn] *noun(al)* puddles, small pools. Usually pools left after rain. Often a blind would be built near one of these with an arrow hidden in a length of bamboo aimed at the pool, or at a stick or perch of some kind by the pool. People would then wait in these blinds and shoot birds coming to the pool.; *liklik raunwara* [Ketuun tewii gesok su dēripek lok rē The pool dried up and the birds didn't bathe in it (any more); Nebuu ketuun in banēh sok He waited at the pool in order to shoot birds; Ripek vaha lok ketuun She washed her feet in the puddle]

**kev** 1 [qeβ] *noun(al)* comb-the long toothed variety usually carved out of bamboo but sometimes made of metal, plastic, etc; *kom bilong hetgras* [Nerah kev mewis vu ggen He carved a new comb for his father-in-law; Nevo luk yu rak kev She combed her hair with a comb]

**kev** 2 [qeβ] *verb(2)* peel, shell; *rausim skin* [Kev mori in nalu ga She peeled the orange for her child to eat; Ketul vaha bekev rak gelōŋ He stubbed his toe on a stone and tore the skin off; Kele to mesis mala lob kev The tree fell and hit his face and ripped it open; Nyēŋ kev gebamōō veriik The sky was cloudless Potential: gekev]

**kev ĝaŋek** [qeβ 'ŋGaŋ.G.ŋk] (sub of kev2) exagerate, spread rumours; *tok giaiman* [Denēr ĝaŋek nirōp lok mehō saga yö kev ĝaŋek la ving They told the story correctly, but that person exagerated it]

**kevilek** [qo.'biŋ.əŋ] *noun(al)* a plant with a prickly stem and an edible tuber something like a yam but rather more woody.; *wanpela kain mami rop bilong en i gat mosong* [Kevilek bunŋ bedelev The kevilek leaves went yellow so they dug it up (to eat)] {1} (See also anahek1, dahoov, gwaŋta, jebok2)

**kevus** [qo.'bʊŋ] (See also ahē kevus)
nięũ [ŋu] (sub of ƙo) to get an idea, to change one's mind, to gain wisdom; kisim tingting, paulim tingting [Su gweko kwaj rë Don't change their minds for them; Yu no ken paulim tingting bilong ol ]

ƙo loƙ [ŋu] (sub of ƙo) wander around, take a walk, stroll, travel about; raun, wokabaut [Ya neko loƙ He went for a walk; Sa hako loƙ nyëĨg mehalë ham jepö sën ham netung lò. I wandered around the place and saw the altars you have erected.] (See also ƙo luƙ)

ƙo luƙ [ŋu] (sub of ƙo) (See also ƙo loƙ)

keyos [ŋo] (See also vaha ƙeyos)

ƙeheku [ŋe] (sub of ƙo) the smell of freshly cleared bush,-it was thought that if the bush was cleared too close to the yam gardens the smell would affect the yams and they would not grow properly; smel [ƙeheku lok go bevonŋ paya They cleared the bush close to the yam gardens and the smell permeated the gardens and ruined the yams; Ham su gwevonŋ ƙeheku dok he go Don't clear the bush so the smell will get into our yams]

ƙeheku2 [ŋe] kind of fern; gras {1211}

ƙe[k [ŋe] adj left; kais [ƙeŋ gevesa Left and right; Nema vahi ƙeŋ keyeŋ His left arm broke]

ƙeep [ŋe] (See also mala ƙeep)

ƙo [ŋo] 1. verb(2) bring; kisim, bringim [ƙo lok yah he He brought enough/sufficient for us] 2. verb(2) take, hold, carry, receive; kisim, karim, holim [ƙo nos ya vu maluh maŋem She took food to the young men; ƙo sir ya aggata He saw them off (farewelled them,-went partway down the track with them)] 3. verb(2) to bear children; kisim pikinini Potential: geƙo

ƙo ayẹ [ŋo a] (sub of ƙo) marry- of a man marrying a woman; maritim meri [Maluh sagu ƙo ayẹŋ gővek ya That man over there is already married] (See also raƙ vu maluh)
µo µuu [qo µu:] (sub of µo) disturb, realign, reorient. As one passes through the bush, one's legs disturb the bush, leaves, grass, etc and reorient them so as to indicate the direction one travelled.; lek putim gras i go long rot em i go (See also µuu)

µo newa newa lok [qo na.'wa na.'wa loq] (sub of µo) to do something first before everyone else, and so make everyone else who hasn't started yet worried; to finish eating first and then to start begging from others; hariap long mekim na dispela bai kirapim wari bilong ol arapela ol i no mekim yet

µo ngay in [qo 'Na.ya in] (sub of µo) multiply, fruitful, to bear abundantly; olgeta wantaim [Nos anon lok pin beko ngay in The food plants were bearing very heavily] (See also ngay)

µo rak [qo raq] (sub of µo) lift up. pick up; litimapim [Denø çagek medeko rak pevis mekwaj vesa in. They heard the message and they accepted it quickly and were happy about it.; Ham semu huk sën ham µo rak wirek lo menama na rë. You complete the work which you took up before and complete it.]

µo seggi [qo tʊ.'pa] (sub of µo) move, move along, change position; senisim, putim i go long narapela hap [Sa serip paëp muqin lok wes, lok mehöti yah µo seggi I slipped the machete into the wall first, but then someone else moved it along] (See also seggi)

µo sepa [qo tʊ.'pa] (sub of µo) take along, carry, bring with; kisim, kisim wantaim [Sa hako koov sepa I took an axe with me; Nabë mehöti yi jej-monë-yi nedo, og yö gegeo sepa yi. If a person has a bag for money, he should take it with him.] (See also sepa)

µo sukin [qo tʊ.'uq.in] (sub of µo) feint, pretend, to pretend you are going to hit someone; giaman long paitim [Ko sukin rak bëgö He pretended he was going to hit him with a club; Ggöneng in yi tatovaha in µo sukin He was scared because the teacher pretended he was going to hit him] (See also sukin)

µol [qol] verb(2) have, get; kisim [Kol ggipek lok nema He had a knife in his hand; Su kol rë gemak vuu He didn't bring it, he must have left it behind; Rëk na lob gekol He will go and get it] Potential: geçol

µos [qot] (See also avi µos, nyë µos)

µoo [qo:] (See also vo µoo vu)

µoo v [qo:] noun(al) axe, tomahawk, hatchet; tamiok, akis [Sap vavah lok µoo v yah He made a new handle for the axe]
köd [qɔⁿ’d] noun(al) bunch, several things hanging from one point-as a bunch of fruit or coconuts; mekpas, planti samting i save hangamap long wanpela rop tasol-olsem kokonas samting [Gweko hong paęp, beģena gwelov wain anon kod vu dob. Take your knife and go and cut the bunches of grapes on the earth.]

ködköd [qɔⁿ’d.qɔⁿ’d] (sub of köd) noun(al) many bunches on one branch; planti mekpas [Rur mori anon ködköd meko sepa He picked some bunches of oranges and took them with him]

kök [qɔq] noun(al) 1.1. blood; blut [Sap vaha lob kök luḵ rot She cut her leg and it bled badly] 1.2. red; retpelas [Gga bebumeng bavi kök He chewed betelnut and it made his mouth red]

kökrēēh [qɔq.'ɾeːx hɔ̝.kɪt̞i] (sub of kökrēēh) egg; kiau bilong kakaruk [Nabë nalu ketaṅ kökrēēh gagis ti vu ama, og mak ama rèk bo vevecagek ti vu yi? If a child asks his father for an egg, will his father give him a scorpion?]

kökrēēh su [qɔq.'ɾeːx tʃu] (sub of kökrēēh) cockcrow. The roosters crow around three o’clock in the morning, and then again around four, and later when it gets light. These are known as first cockcrow, second cockcrow, etc. [Daŋoraal delōō buk ading ading bekōkrēēh su nabawan genabatu. The Dagoraa people danced long into the night and the roosters crowed the first time and the second.]

kölengkap 1 [qɔq] verb(1) wait; wet [Ģenaḵöök Wait!; Köök teka rē Wait a minute!]

Potential: naḵöök

köōk₂ [qɔq] noun(al) call, message. Messages were passed by calling from one place to another, or from one village or house to another. The calling was done in a falsetto and carried a long way. Not everyone was able to do it well, but there were a few people in each village who were recognised as being good at it. This art seems to be dying out today, and not many young people seem to be able to do it in the traditional way.; singaut [Köök ti yam ggëp Humeę The call came from Humek; Tahi köök ya Saggee He called out a message to Saggee village; mehō-köök-yi the town crier]
köök yiing [qɔŋ yìŋ] (sub of köök₁) silent, motionless, quiet, to remain in one position; sindaun isi [Genaŋköök yiing rot] Just sit there quietly] Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area, Mapos would use köök nedo (See also yiing)

kööŋ-köönɡ ['qɔŋ.qɔŋ] noun(al) the second smallest of the four normal sizes of hour glass drums used in dancing; liklik kundu [Bug sap kööŋ-köönɡ malangeri teka] My grandfather made a nice little kööŋ köönɡ

kub [qumb] noun(al) variety of yam; yam [Dejuv kub medegeyeh They will peel the kub and cook them]

kub ti [qumb ti] once, a single time, one day only; wanwan taim, wanwan de [Ya neggëp kub ti ving mewa lo He went and slept with his uncles once]

kumkum ['qum.qum] noun(al) beads, necklace; bis [Neduu kumkum in banuh She sewed a necklace to wear]

kunj [quŋ] verb(1) a call that is made to indicate that a message is completed or that it has been heard; singaut yes bek [Kunj in mehöti tahi He called kunj in response to the person's call (to indicate that he had received the message)] Potential: nakunj

kungin ['quŋ.in] (sub of kunj) verb(1) to call out `kunj' to indicate that the message one is calling is finished or that which someone else was calling has been heard and understood; bekim singaut olsem ol i harim pinis [Tahi ya gekunjin ving He called out the message and marked the end of it too] Potential: nakunjin

kupek ['quŋ.ŋq] noun(al) cargo, things, possessions, spareparts; kago [Kupec ma in sa I don't have any possessions; Sa bago hög kupek vu stua I bought my things at the store; ram yi kupek lamp parts]

kurkur ['qur.qur] (See also vong kurkur)

kutkut ['qut.qut] noun(al) kind of tree used for making spears, also for making yam stakes; diwai bilong wokim spia bilong sutim man, na bilong planim long stik yam: Guttiferae, Garcinea sp.

kuuk₁ [quq] noun(al) a hairy variety of Saccharum edule; wapelaka kain pitpit bilong kaikai i gat planti mosong: Saccharum edule

kuuk₂ [quq] noun(al) kind of bird- possibly the red-throated ground dove or other varieties of ground dove; pisin [Neggevek in kuuk He crept up to shoot the kuuk₁] (2)
κυυκδοβ [ku:q."do"mb] noun(al) kind of bird-possibly the white-breasted ground dove, or Stephan's Bronzewing, or other varieties of ground pigeon; pisin i save wokabaut long graun na i flai antap tu [Avēhnō nevesi κυυκδοβ] His sister roasted the κυυκδοβ {a}

κυυνγ-κυυνγ ["qu:n."qu:n] noun(al) the second largest of the four normal sizes of the hour glass drums used for dancing; kundu [Κυυνγ-κυυνγ og yik ggagenγ ading teka] The κυυνγ-κυυνγ is a fairly long drum

KW

kw- [k"w] pfx pers second person prefix-verbs of class 1 whose initial letter is k change to this form in the second person unless they are stressed on the first syllable

kwa [k"wa] 1. noun(inal) 1.1. neck, throat; nek [Dokta vo marasin sepa kwa] The doctor gave her medicine for her throat; Kerōk vong kwa He was hoarse (the cough had affected his throat); Nos luk kwa mediik Some food stuck in his throat and he died] 1.2. mind, will [Sepa lok Anutu kwa] He obeyed the will of God] 1.3. idea, thought [Setōk vu kwa ti I had an idea] 2. noun(inal) a bundle of something, especially of yams; mekpas [Mapos gevonγ go kwa nγahi, geham Sebulek yik kwa luu.] Mapos will provide many bundles of yams, and you, Sebulek, two bundles.] FirstPers.: sa kwaγ

kwa ading [k"wa a."in dolphin] (sub of kwa) 1.1. having a long neck; longpela nek [Lē ggipek luk ya ngaa lo kwa ading.] He saw that the knife went down into the thing with a long neck] 1.2. smart, clever, to have a good memory, to be able to remember accurately; saveman, i gat save long tingim [Mehō kwa ading a person with a good/long memory]

kwa bavuum [k"wa m"ba.."um] (sub of kwa) the middle of the three poles which constitute the horizontal framework of a fence; stik bilong banis

kwa bedubeæ [k"wa m"bæ.."bæq] (sub of kwa) croaky, to have a croaky voice, to be unable to sing well; nek bilong frog, man i no gat gutpela nek long singsing

kwa bōp [k"wa m"bop] (sub of kwa) clever, wise; save [Anutu tato mehōnon bē hir ġaγek los kwa bōp tu ġaγek kwa masēn.] God showed people that their wise words were foolish.

kwa du in [k"wa n"du in] (sub of kwa) 1.1. drool, swallow saliva; daunim spet 1.2. desire, want, to want something badly-especially something to eat, but not exclusively; laikim samting [Kwa nedu in ga bōæk He was hungry for some meat]
kwa ğejin [kʷa ɤ̂ Genres] (sub of kwa) uvula; liklik mit i hangamp insait long nek bilong yumi [Kwa ğejin nelēlek He trilled his uvula] (See also ğejin)

kwa hivek [kʷa tʃiβ.to] (sub of kwa) meat-lover, someone who really likes meat; nek i sikrap long abus [Sa hevonŋ kwaŋ hivek rot in bē seŋa reggu I was really hungry for meat]

kwa jes [kʷa dʒeʃ] (sub of kwa) esophagus; paip bilong kaikai i go insait long bel (See also jes)

kwa joo [kʷa dʒo] (sub of kwa) hoarse, to have a tightness in the throat; kus i pasim nek

kwa ketuin [kʷa kə.tu.in] (sub of kwa) sorry, sad, depressed, miserable, to be heavy in spirit, to be sorry for oneself; sori [Ayo maggin rot gekwa ketuin yi in venē diiŋ He was feeling very sad and miserable because his wife died]

kwa katalŋ [kʷa qa.ˈtak] (sub of kwa) sputum, mucous; spet, kus (See also katak₂)

kwa kəveٰŋ [kʷa kə.ˈvəŋ] (sub of kwa) having a speech defect, to be unable to say the backed sounds (k; ɡ; ɳ) but to use only the velar pronunciation for sounds in this area of the mouth; toktok kranki

kwa luu [kʷa luː] (sub of kwa) undecided, uncertain, uncommitted [Mehō sën ko huk rak rēk kwa luu luu in lo, og su yoh vu bē dok na Anutu-yi-nyēŋ rē. The person who takes up the work but is not committed to it, will not be able to enter God's place.]

kwa luu luu in (sub of kwa) undecided, uncertain, uncommitted [Mehō sën ko huk rak rēk kwa luu luu in lo, og su yoh vu bē dok na Anutu-yi-nyēŋ rē. The person who takes up the work but is not committed to it, will not be able to enter God's place.]

kwa ma [kʷa ma] (sub of kwa) 1.1. dumb, not able to speak, speechless ; 1.2. stupid, not clever; nogat tingting, nogat save

kwa memu loŋ [kʷa ma.ˈmu ɬoŋ] (sub of kwa) comforted, consoled, to be comforted again after a death or great sorrow; i ken pilim amamas gen orait [Kwa paya rot bemedo nesu hus ading rot, govek loŋ kwa memu loŋ He was very sad and kept on mourning for a long time, but at last he stopped again and was comforted] (See also memu)

kwa ngengöleng [kʷa nɛŋ.ˈtʃiŋ.ləŋ] (sub of kwa) dumb, having a speech defect, unable to speak properly; nek i pas [Kwam ngengöleng in su əŋeŋeŋwënŋ rē You must be dumb because you aren't speaking!; Nalu kwa ngengöleng əŋeŋeŋwënŋ paya paya Her child had a speech defect and was unable to
speak properly] (See also nγengöleng)

**kwa paya** [kʷa ˈpa.ya] (sub of kwa) miserable, unhappy, sad; sori [Kwa paya in regga] She was sad because her husband (died)]

**kwa perik** [kʷa pə.ˈɾik] (sub of kwa) speech impediment-as for someone who has a cleft palate etc; nek nogut, i no save toktok gut [Su netahi oggler rë in kwa perik] He doesn't call messages because he has a speech problem; Mehö sëñë kwa perik om sëñ nekekwanë bë anöö behil su rëk ðëngò yi ðëgek rë This person is kwa perik so he makes a noise like a barking dog and we are not able to understand his speech] (See also perik)

**kwa pering** [kʷa pɐ.ˈriŋ] (sub of kwa) the upper of the three poles which constitute the horizontal framework of a fence. This one is often not tied but just poked in; stik bilong banis

**kwa pesivin** [kʷa pə.ˈtʃiβ.in] (sub of kwa) to be sorry for, compassionate, to pity; sori long [Kwa pesivin bevo nos vu yi She felt sorry for him and gave him some food; Hil kwad pesivin alam badoŋ vu sir We should have compassion on others and help them] (See also pesivin)

**kwa rahidek** [kʷa ɾa.ˈkiŋ.d.ək] (sub of kwa) sweet-voiced, able to sing well; gutpela nek bilong singsing

**kwa rak** [kʷa ɾaŋ] (sub of kwa) bilious, nauseated; i laik traut [Kwa rak bë na mutek He was about to vomit]

**kwa ravë** [kʷa ˈra.ɾe] (sub of kwa) condiment, spices, things eaten in small amounts, e.g. salt/spices; samting bilong nek sikrap

**kwa salaŋ** [kʷa ㄖa.ˈlaŋ] (sub of kwa) 1. lie, deceive; giaman, mekim tok giaman [Vong kwa salaŋ vu avëh He deceived the woman (in order to seduce her)] 1.2. hypocritical [Mehö kwa salaŋ sëñ netetuhin ðëgek A hypocritical person tells lies] (See also salaŋ)

**kwa sepëp** [kʷa ʃə.ˈpɛp] (sub of kwa) fluent, gifted, clever, able to speak fluently, able to do things; het i klia, tingting i orait

**kwa serësek** [kʷa ʃə.ˈɾeɾɛk.ək] (sub of kwa) cunning, clever, tricky, a person who tells a good story to trick or deceive someone and so gain some benefit; giaman, trik, kusai

**kwa seyoheæ** [kʷa ʃə.ˈyo.ɾə.ək] (sub of kwa) confused, unclear, uncertain; paul [Kwa seyoheæ in aggata He didn't know which way to go; Sa kwaŋ seyoheæ in ðëgek I didn't know how to explain it] (See also seyoheæ)
kwa tavë [kʷa 'ta.βe] (sub of kwa) throat, jowls, the soft underpart of the chin; nek aninit long wasket [Vo böök kwa tavë vu sir bedegga He gave the jowls of the pig to them and they ate it] (See also tavë)

kwa töök [kʷa tɔq] (sub of kwa) belch; nois i kamap long bel long taim man i kaikai planti

kwa tupin [kʷa 'tup.in] (sub of kwa) sharp, quick-witted, quick thinking, able to remember quickly; tingim bek kwik

kwa vepul [kʷa βə.'pu] (sub of kwa) 1. break one’s neck; nek i bruk 2. menstruate, to arrive at puberty and menstruate for the first time, to have reached marriageable age (of a girl); yangpela meri i karim blat namba wan taim, meri i yangpela pinis na stap redi long marit [Avëh avö kwa vepul lob detung lôk ya ġajağ The young girl menstruated for the first time and they put her in a little room] (See also vepul)

kwa verök [kʷa βə.'roɡ] (sub of kwa) carefree, careless, to be freed from anxiety or worry, to be careless or unthinking; lusim tingting, no tingim

kwa vesa [kʷa βə.ˈtəsə] (sub of kwa) happy; amamas

kwa virek(in) [kʷa ˈbjə.ək.in] (sub of kwa) forget; lusim tingting [Kwaj virek in ġağek They forgot what was said; Nër vu sa rëk sa kwäg virek She told me but I forgot] (See also virek(in))

kwa vo [kʷa ˈbo] (sub of kwa) think; tingim [Ata kwa vo bë mak luho desis amaj His mother thought the two of them must have killed their father; Mun ti kwa vo ġağek dus ti lom kedi menër vu sir A rat thought of something and got up and addressed them]

kwa vongin [kʷa ˈbʊn.in] (sub of kwa) pity, feel for, to feel for someone, to hurt for someone, to be merciful; sori long (See also vongin)

kwa ya ngahi [kʷa ya ˈna.ʁi] (sub of kwa) 1. undecided, uncertain, confused; tingting nabadut 2. amazed; kirap nogut

kwa-masën (sub of kwa) noun(comp) foolish, ignorant [Sir nebë mehö kwa masën sën lev yi begganğ rak nedo raggiër They are like the foolish man who built his house on sand.; Anutu nelë kwa dob-sënë-yi nebë ngaa kwa masën God sees earthly wisdom as foolishness.]

kwăng-kwăng [kʷan kʷan] noun(al) kind of reed; gras: Cyperaceae sp. [Kwăng-kwăng yîk vos ris ĕtöd yi teka Kwăng-kwăng is a reed for playing with; Vepul kwăng-kwăng in degevonğ anöö yi tahutahu He pulled some kwăng-kwăng for them to mimic a dog (being caught in a trap)]
kwasekë [kwʌseˈke] (sub of kwa) noun(inal) 1.1. neckbone; bun bilong nek 1.2. the ridge covering of a house, the grass which is bent over the top of the ridge and fastened down to prevent rain from leaking in; het bilong haus

kwaang [kwʌnˈg] noun(al) gras: Gramineae, Paspalum conjugatum  
[kwaang ngahisekë kip lok veluung avi] Lots of kwaang came up by the door; Rawër navi kwaang anon The lizard skin has little marks like kwaang seeds on it] {2123}

kweben [kwʌˈben] noun(inal) 1.1. side; sait, hapsait [Neggëp rak kweben vahi vahi She lay on both sides] 1.2. rib [Kweben keyëh mesanŋg His rib broke and was hurting him] FirstPers.: sa kwebé; Usage: Some people use keben

kwebuneng [kwʌˈben.əŋ] noun(al) diwai bilong wokim haus: Euphorbiaceae, Macaranga sp. [Kwebuneng ni ngeri duu sa The kwebuneng needles stuck into me]

kwejök (var. of kejök, Some people use this form rather than kejök)

kwek kwek [kwɛk kʷɛk] the noise of fighting, the sound of fists hitting flesh; nois bilong wanpela samting [Sis mekwek kwek He hit him with resounding blows; Alam desis sir besir kwek kwek The people were fighting and you could hear the noise of their fists]

kwek [kwɛk] verb(1) flower, bloom, blossom, open; plaua [Prut kwek anon rot The passionfruit has lots of blossoms; Mori kwek The orange tree is blooming] Potential: nakwek

kwelako [kwɛˈlako] adj clean, bright, shiny, new, without spot; klin tru, naispela [Bago prē mewis kwelako ti She bought a bright shiny new plate; Ripek dëg beni kwelako She washed the pot until it was sparkling clean]

kwepek [kwɛˈpek] noun(al) kind of bird-possibly one of the Mouse Warblers; liklik pisin bilong ples kunai [Kwepek vo newis lok sēh yu dabun The kwepek made its nest in a clump of grass] {2}

kwepök [kwɛˈpek] noun(al) a kind of grass with seeds like rice-Gramineae, Themeda gigantea (Cav.) Hack.; wanpela kain kunai [Hur mahen devonŋ ketod rak kwepök in delel begganŋ rak The children played with the kwepök building a house with it] {2123}

kwesag [kwɛˈsag] noun(al) kind of tree used for posts. The leaves are used for wrapping food for cooking; diwai ol i yusim long pos, na lip bilong karamapim kumu: Ochnaceae, Schurmannsia henningsii K. Schum. [Vuv
kwesaŋ melev numeng rak  He cut down the kwesaŋ and used it for making a garden house

kwesoo [kʰwɛəʊ̯] noun(al) 1.1. swing; swing [Kwesoɔ vepul gehur mahen ti to mesis yi  The swing broke and the child fell and hurt itself; He nasoo kwesoo rak kele jilek  We hung the swing on the jilek tree; Delov begwev bedeseyu kwesoɔ  They cut the begwev vine and made a swing] 1.2. pupa, a cocoon hanging from the branch of a tree; binatang

kwev [kʰwɛv] noun(al) 1.1. moon; mun [Kwev verup nedo rak Dabi  The new moon has appeared over Dabi mountain; Deya saŋ rak kwev  The went hunting by moonlight] 1.2. month; mun [Vong huk kwev ti  He worked for a month] (See also vakë kwev)

kwevik [kʰwɛvi] noun(al) a prickly variety of vine/cane; rop-dispela kain i gat nil [Kwevik ko lok sa vahaŋ  The kwevik caught my foot]

kweeq [kʰwɛeq] verb(1) tear, break-of cloth, leaves, paper, etc; bruk-yumi ken tok long samting oseml laplap, lip, pepa samting [Kweeq aseng siis  She tore an old piece of bark cloth; Hen tob kweeq lok heek nyë  Her dress tore on the corner of the fence] Potential: nakweeq

kweeng [kʰwɛŋ] noun(al) notch; serrated, notched; tiang [Kweeng ngeğeq rak böök nenga  There was a notch in the pig’s ear]

kwëk-kwëk [kʰwëeq,kʰwëeq] noun(al) kind of small bird; liklik pisin [Kwëk-kwëk ko nalu lok kele degwa  The kwëk-kwëk laid its eggs at the foot of the tree] {2}

kwêm [kʰwêm] (See also mala kwêm)

kwin [kʰwìn] noun(al) tinned meat; tinmit [Alam böp wirek denër tinmit bë kwim  People used to call tinned meat kwin in the olden days] Usage: An obsolete word, used by the older people in earlier days, but now no longer heard

kwing [kʰwëŋ] noun(al) kind of bird-possibly the New Guinea Babbler; pisin [Kwing nğahisekë dengo nengwah reggu medeyam  Lots of kwing smelled the fire and came] {2}

l- [l] pfx mod actual mode--the actual form of the first letter of Class 3 verbs beginning with l

la [lɔ] adj some, somewhere, something, someone, sometime. La is also used to substitute for another word when it doesn't come immediately to mind. E.g. Sevo vu...la. 'I gave it to...whatsisname.; sampela [Deya la  They went
somewhere; *La deya tena*? Where did some of them go?; *Sa hako kupek la vu stuva* I got some things from the store; *Keseh bël rak mehö la* He tipped water over some people]

lah [[lah] 1. *verb*(3) hang up, hang over, drape; *hangamapim* [Lah tob rak ya aggis She hung the clothes over the line (vine)] 2. *verb*(3) cut-of pandanus nuts etc; *katim pikinini karuka samting* 3. *verb*(3) to nod [Luho delah yuj The two of them nodded their heads] 4. *verb*(3) to flatten out, clear [Böök nelah newis The pig is preparing a place to lie down; *He medo malah nyëg ba, böök égga sa* We thrashed around all over the place and the pig was biting me] Potential: dah

lah alam [[lah a.'lam] (sub of lah) to beat up, to lay about one, beat everyone up; *paitim planti man na daunim ol*]

lah huk [[lah sük] (sub of lah) clear-of a garden etc; *katim gaden* [Ya delah huk They went to clear a garden]

lah lok [[lah 10q] (sub of lah) caught up, to be caught up on something, to be stopped, prevented from going on, obstructed; *pas long* [Loo ko yaq beyoh paya merak ya saap ti belah lok The sea took the boat off course and it went up on the reef and stuck fast.]

lah medömin [[lah ma.'dom.in] (sub of lah) stutter, stammer, hesitate, to speak haltingly/hesitatingly; *toktok kranki* [Nër melah medömin gesu nër yam ranghë He spoke haltingly and it didn't come out clearly] (See also medömin)

lah sëh [[lah 1te'] (sub of lah) gather grass for thatching. To collect the broad leafed Imperata grass used for thatching houses. The whole stalk is gathered right down to the roots and it is tied in little bundles of a size convenient to grasp in the hand.; *kisim kunai*]

lah vun [[lah 10un] (sub of lah) hide, conceal, lie, deny, to conceal a matter, to avoid using the names of one’s inlaws,-to do so would cause shame and would require some compensation; *haitim tok* [Sa hako hir avëh lo mesenalah sir vun I have married one of their women so I conceal them (their names)]

lang [[lah] (See also nenga lang, nyë lang)

lavin ['laβ.in] 1. *verb*(3) boil; *boilim, kukim wara* [Nos lavin in nanök The food was cooking; *Bël lavin bekeseh yam* The water boiled and spilled over] 2. *verb*(3) hiss Potential: davin

laa [[lah] noun(al) faeces, excrement; *pekpek* [Laa nedo saga om ëgenoh nenga There's excrement there so go around it]
laavë ['la:βe] noun(al) kind of tree used for yam stakes; diwai

lebek ['lebok] (See also vong lebek in)

lek₁ ['leq] noun(al) Net for catching birds. This large net is fastened to two long bamboo poles and set up in a place known to be frequented by the birds. Often people will clear a path through the trees to facilitate setting up the net and making it easier for the birds to fly that way. The birds caught are ground doves and other varieties that like to fly along close to the ground. When they fly into the net, the person who has set it up folds the net around them and so catches them.; umben bilong holim pisin [Lek vepul rek sejoo yah. The net tore, but I mended it again; Nevasu lek sok yi He is weaving a bird net] (See also ahë lek)

lek₂ noun(al) part of the headdress used in dancing???

lekìn ['leq.in] verb(3) keep safe, take care of, hold back, to place something up high or in a safe place to keep it from breaking or coming to harm, to put out of harm's way, to take good care of oneself; putim klia long gutpela ples bilong i stap gut [Lekìn yi gesu nejom dob lu ngaâa re He held back and wouldn't get his hands dirty; Yö lekìn yi rak ya vavunë He looked after himself carefully and stayed in the house; Hil adekin hil in ngaâa nipaya We should keep ourselves from evil] Potential: dekin

lem ['lem] verb(3) to call domestic animals. There are different kinds of calling depending on the animal: Dogs: Ge, ge, ge, ...; Pigs: Ba, ba, ba, ...; Chickens: Pu, pu, pu, ...; singautim ol dok, pik, kakaruk, samting [Alam-reggu-yi dëlem anöö vu vos Hunters call their dogs in the bush; Lem böök beyam degga nos She called the pigs and they came and ate] Potential: dem

len₁ ['len] noun(inal) 1.1. hole, opening, hollow; hul [Len ti neggëp om ham na medo dok There's room, so you can go and sit there; Sa varah ahë degwa rak gesu gelu len I turned the bottom up and pierced a hole (in it); Alu ngasaking ya nayoh len ngwë The pastor and I went a different way] 1.2. place, space; spes [Nyëë len ti a certain spot] Usage: This can be an inalienable possession, but the only other form which would normally be possible would be third person plural: lej, since it would usually only apply to animal holes

len₂ ['len] noun(al) eighth daughter, the eighth female issue of a woman,-this is the highest number specified and so it is also used to refer to higher numbers if necessary; namba et pikinini meri mama i save karim {21}

len len ['len 'len] (sub of len₁) holes, places, in a number of places, many holes; planti hul, planti spes [Sa halë lok böök verup len len I watched and the pigs came up all over the place]
lep [lęp] adj quickly; kwiktaim

lev₁ [lęp] noun(al) a small plant growing on trees which is used for making armbands and decorations of various kinds; wanpela kain gras i save kamap antap long diwai na ol i kisim bilong wokim paspas long en na arapela samting bilong bras tu: Leguminoseae, Dendrobium sp. [Gelu seĝes rak lev] He wove an armband out of lev] Questions: This should surely be Orchidaceae rather than Leguminoseae???

lev₂ [lęp] verb(3) mark, decorate with small cuts and marks; wokim makmak long wanpela samting [Lev raro rak ggagenŋ balo] He cut little decorative marks into the waist of the drum] Potential: dev


lev ahë [lęp 'a.ɾe] (sub of lev₃) arouse, incite, to incite to fight; kirapim bel

lev alam [lęp a.'ɾam] (sub of lev₃) sorcery. To perform sorcery by slipping bits of palm, wood, etc, into a path, or doorway, in order to kill someone. To hang up the hand of a victim for the person who killed them to see it and die; wokim poison

lev ata [lęp 'a.ta] (sub of lev₃) to pour, teem-of rain; draipela ren [Hob lev ata rot mebuk ya] It poured with rain until night]

lev gguu [lęp ɣu:] (sub of lev₃) 1. straighten, level-of a road, ground, etc; stretim rot i gat maunten long en [Delev telig gguu] They levelled the village square] 2. alert, ready, on the qui vive, ready for action, about to spring; redi long mekim wanpela samting, olsem ran, sutim pik, samting [Delev gguu in bê pesönŒ They got ready to jump]

lev horek in [lęp 'ɾor.ɾak in] (sub of lev₃) urge, encourage, support; sapotim [Ahë ggeneng lev horek in nengwah sën hil keden lo] The ahë ggeneng offered resistance/support to the firewood we split]

lev lok [lęp ɾoq] (sub of lev₃) resist, push against; pusim strong

lev ni in [lęp ni in] (sub of lev₃) struggle, energetic, vigourous, to do something energetically/ with vigour; hatim strong

lev tepuh [lęp tə.'ɾup] (sub of lev₃) dig, break ground, root; brukim graun [Kaar
lev dob tepuh in vaha niwēk  The car tore up the ground because its wheels were powerful; Bēl lev dob tepuh  The water washed the ground away] (See also tepuh)

lev vaha [ɔəβ ˈβa.ka] (sub of lev3) run, work hard, be energetic; wok long bringim  [Delev vahaj in monē  They ran their legs off in order to acquire money]

lev wek in [ɔəβ ˈweq in] (sub of lev3) to call someone’s name over and over; singautim nem planti  [Lev wek in arē in bē nam pevis  She called his name over and over so he would come quickly] (See also wek)

levata [ɔəβ.ə.ta] noun(al) variety of orchid; plaua: Orchidaceae sp.  [Levata kip rak beggub  The levata grew on the beggub tree]

levek [l unsettling] adj many, much; planti  [Levek rot mekesuu  There were many, more than the others; Hir nos levek gak hilek ma  They had lots of food, but we had nothing; Neggorek kupek levek  He gathered a lot of possessions]

levsuu [ɔəβ.ˈtju:] noun(al) very small variety of frog; liklik tru rokrok  [Levsuu ngahisekē rak nedo mamireng ris  There were lots of levsuu on the mamireng leaves]

leeng [lɤɛŋ] verb(3) Potential: deeng (See also ahē leeng, leeng ahē)

leeng ahē [lɤɛŋ ˈa.ɤɛ] (sub of leeng) pull in, to pull one's stomach in; pulim bel i go bek  [Leeng ahē lob ruğ to meya  He pulled his stomach in and the spear went by (missed him)] (See also leeng)

lē [lɤ] verb(2) see, look; lukim  [Gwelē Look!; Yō lē muğin  She saw it first; Rēk mu lē  But he saw it (too)] Potential: gelē

lē degēn [lɤ nˈda.ˈtɔjɛn] (sub of lē) leer, look sideways, to see out of the corner of the eye, to keep one’s eye on something; lukim long arere bilong ai

lē kesii [lɤ kə.ˈtʃi:] (sub of lē) inspect, visit, to come and inspect or check on something and go back; luk save  [Sa baŋo huk bengō ti om sa naya in ģalē kesii  I bought a piece of land (for a garden) so I'm going to inspect it]

lē nivesa [lɤ ˈni.βa.ˈtɔjə] (sub of lē) like, approve of, look with favour on, pleased; laikim  [Ham gwevong nakë sène in bē alam pin degelē nivesa.  Do it like this so that everyone will be pleased]

lē paya [lɤ ˈpa.ya] (sub of lē) dislike, hate, envy; lukim nogut

lēh [lɤɛ] verb(2) copulate; puspusim  [Maluh lu avēh delēh sir  Men and women engage in sexual intercourse] Potential: gelēh
lëk \[^{[\text{lek}]}\] \([\text{verb}(2)\text{]}\) 1. \(\text{verb}(2)\) shiver; \(\text{guria}\) 2. \(\text{verb}(2)\) to be frightened, amazed; \(\text{kirap nogut}\) [\(\text{Delëk anon rot}\) They were greatly amazed] 3. \(\text{verb}(2)\) jump with surprise or fright [\(\text{Pesönŋ rak lob lëk bòpata}\) He jumped out on her and she really got a scare] \(\text{Potential: gelëk}\)

lëkin \[^{[\text{lek}.\text{in}]}\] \(\text{verb}(2)\) find, discover, welcome, to be pleasantly surprised; \(\text{kirap nogut long}\) [\(\text{Delëkin sa bedevo nos vu sa}\) They were pleased to see me and they gave me food; \(\text{Sa helëk in nàgggee lo nedo}\) I was surprised to find a lake/pool there] \(\text{Potential: gelëkin}\)

lël \[^{[\text{le}]}\] \(\text{noun(al)}\) \([\text{1.1}.\text{]}\) ladder, steps, anything supported at the two ends; \(\text{lata}\) [\(\text{Lël tahin yi}\) The ladder slipped out from under him] \([\text{1.2}.\text{]}\) stile; \(\text{lata}\) [\(\text{Nebuu lël in aggatavi}\) He built a stile to serve as an entrance] \([\text{1.3}.\text{]}\) bridge [\(\text{Luho ggök ya lël lob lël keyëh}\) The two of them crossed the bridge and it broke] \([\text{1.4}.\text{]}\) stool, bench, form [\(\text{Rak ya nedo lël}\) He went and sat on the form]

lëlek\(_1\) \[^{[\text{le}.\text{ek}}\] \(\text{verb}(3)\) vibrate, chirrup, to sing vibrato, to vibrate with a high note; \(\text{nek i guria long singsing}\) \([\text{Sewararii nesu genelëlek}\) The cricket was chirruping] \(\text{Potential: délëk}\)

lëlek\(_2\) \[^{[\text{le}.\text{ek}}\] \(\text{verb}(3)\) glow, burn, smoulder, to glow red, to burn as coals rather than to flame; \(\text{paia i lait i stap long sit bilong paia}\) [\(\text{Lëlek in kasuheng}\) It's all red coals because it's kasuheng wood; \(\text{Nengwah ggëp nelëlek buk ading}\) The fire kept smouldering all night] \(\text{Potential: délëk}\)

lël(in) \[^{[\text{le}.\text{in}}\] \(\text{verb}(3)\) weak, tired, slack-of one's limbs; \(\text{dai-olsem han samting}\) [\(\text{Sekë lël(in) in jom hus ading rot}\) His arms were weak because he had held (it) for a very long time] \(\text{Potential: dél(in)}\) (See also \(\text{nilël}\))

lëtek \[^{[\text{le}.\text{tk}}\] \(\text{verb}(3)\) soften, melt; \(\text{kamap wara}\) \([\text{Nengwah pang bata lob lëtek}\) The fire heated the butter and it melted] \(\text{Potential: délëk}\)

lëveng \[^{[\text{le}.\text{veng}}\] \(\text{noun(al)}\) segment, section, part-as a part of a hand of bananas, a section or clump of pandanus nuts-especially referring to food; \(\text{wanpela hap}\) [\(\text{Keden saggen lëveng n gàhisekë}\) He split the pandanus fruit into many sections]

lëë \[^{[\text{le}.\text{e}]}\] \(\text{noun(al)}\) shield-used in fighting; \(\text{plang bilong pait}\)

lëëin \[^{[\text{le}.\text{e}.\text{in}}\] \(\text{verb}(3)\) draw back, snatch away, release, let go; \(\text{lusim}\) [\(\text{Delëëin sir medeya}\) They released them and they left; \(\text{Lëëin mehöti sënë vër}\) He released this person; \(\text{Devonŋ paang rak lob nema lëëin geveya}\) They shouted at him and he let go of it and ran away] \(\text{Potential: délëin}\)
li₁ [li] 1. verb(2) lead-as in showing someone the road, leading a girl to her prospective husband's parent's house, or directing a vine in the way it should go; go pas, soim rot long, bringim-olsem bringim kru bilong yam i goap long stik yam, o bringim meri i go long haus bilong man long marit [Li avëh ya maluh Rarii. They led the girl to a Rarii man (to marry)] Potential: geli 2. noun(al) a short length of stick or reed used to lead the am shoots to the main stake, or as a temporary stake until the main stakes (riing) have been put in place; stik bilong bringim kru bilong yam i go long stik yam [Vo li lok go mala He put a small stake in to support the yam shoot]

li₂ [li] noun(al) variety of sugarcane; suga [Ya nesero li She's looking for some li sugarcane]

lil [li] noun(al) animal; kapul [Sëk banëh lil jaq apop I will shoot an animal with an arrow] Usage: Same as saq (See also saq)

lin [lin] noun(inal) penis; kok [Lin vesil The skin was pulled back from the head of the penis; Memō Dateek lo to gelin mahen teka Memō Dateek arrived and he had a small penis] FirstPers.: sa lig

lin ggök [lin γok] (sub of lin) erection; kok tait

lin naqen [lin na.²Gën] (sub of lin) glans of the penis, the red flesh of the head of the penis; retpela kok

lin-juu [lin.⁶dju:] noun(comp) the trigger plate on a rat trap, the vertical trigger stick on a spring snare; samting bilong trap i save krungutim narapela liklik samting i go daun na i save kirap kwik na holim pas em [Lin-juu keyëh in berob ahë vaha The trigger broke because the spring was too strong for it] (See also juu)

litek [lit.œk] noun(al) Rope loop. The loop of rope or bark or even cloth which the feet are slipped into when climbing a pandanus or coconut palm. The feet go either side of the trunk and pull it tight. By putting one's weight on the loop one can reach up and by gripping the trunk higher up pull one's legs, with the loop, up to a new position.; rop bilong putim long lek taim yu go antap long karuka, kokonas, samting [Litek vepul in sa gesevës The loop of rope broke on me and I fell; Joo litek in jaq aperek He tied a loop of rope in order to climb the pandanus palm]

livin [lîβ.in] verb(2) to wrap well to protect something from breaking or rubbing,-especially of yams which tend to rot if they rub, or food which is being carried some distance; karamapim gut long bilum i no ken skrapim samting olsem yam bilong planim o kaikai bilong kisim i go long narapela ples [Livin go in bë vahek rêk gerii She wrapped the yams up well so the stringbag
wouldn't rub them; Sero livin go vê lok jebeng  Sero wrapped his seed yams up and put them in the leaf basket; Gga yi yi ggovek log yom livin hil hed  He ate his own then he came and ate ours too] Potential: gelivin

lii [li:] noun(al) ditch, gutter, trench; baret [Lii neggëp lok heek luho vuheng atov There's a ditch between the two fences; Delev lii in bèl vaar ggök yam beggan  They dug a trench because the water was coming into the house]

liik [li:k] noun(al) kind of tree the trunk of which is used for building, and the inner bark is used for rope; kain diwai-insait bilong en i rop bilong pasim nek bilong yam long en na hangamapim: Sterculiaceae, Commersonia bartramia (L.) Merr. [Liik vepul in go geto pengah  The liik bark broke and the yam vine fell down; Senil liik navi vu vosnë  I pulled some liik bark off in the bush (i.e. I collected some); Duu wes rak liik  He tied the wall up with liik bark]

liik₁ [li:q] verb(2) scream; singaut strong Potential: geliik; Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area

liik₂ [li:q] verb(2) slurp, suck; pulim spet [Liik kwa in nos nengën  He slurped his food because it was so sweet] Potential: geliik

lo rt 1.1. part Marks the closing of a relative clause 1.2. part Plural marker. Indicates that there are more than one of the preceding noun [Hil abet böök lo, lok mëm hil ana  We'll feed the pigs and then we'll go; Arig lo, amağ lo My brothers and my fathers] 1.3. part Marker indicating a reference to something or somebody already known [Huk sën lo su maya rë  This work won't finish; Re yi nos sën lo? Whose food is this?]

lob [l0′b] (var. loba) conj and, conjunction-general sequence indicator; na-dispela i skruim tok [Lob seya halë bë desap hong kele  And I went and saw that they had cut down your tree; Ya verup lob luk asoreng  He went up and fell into the hole; Sis yu raç ġelöŋg lob diik  He hit his head on a stone and died]

loba [l0′ba] (var. of lob, The alternative form of lob which occurs before a pause)

log [l0′g] (var. loga) conj and, but, conjunction-implying simultaneous action or joining two separate items; na-dispela i save skruim tok [Log rëk ġena ġenoh tena? And which way will you go?; Lob sënë ggovek log ya verup sagu  And when this was over then he went up there; Ġena log ġenom pevis  Go and come back quickly]

loga [l0′ga] (var. of log, This form occurs before a pause)
lohek(in) [ˈloʊ.k.ək.in] 1. verb(3) to reject something in anger on the grounds that it is insufficient or inadequate, to throw food back at the giver in anger because it was not enough; tromoim-i kros long wanem em i laik kaikai bikipela na em i tromoim liklik ol i bin givim em i go bek long ol man i givim em [Lohek in bë debo reggu bōp vu yi] He rejected it because he wanted them to give him a bigger piece of meat; Sa hangö bë lohekin bōkö veseveng I heard that he rejected the pig yesterday] 2. verb(3) to be angry; kros 3. to demand a bigger share [Ham su wa mun teka rē lom ham lohek You didn't get any rat to eat and so you demanded some] Potential: dohek(in)

lohsën [ˈloʊ.ʃən] noun(al) 1.1. tortoiseshell earring; sel bilong trausel bilong hangamapim long yau bilong bilas 1.2. drum decoration-the ring around the centre of the hourglass drum [Lohsën maya gesap raro raŋ He finished the waist of the drum and carved the little decorative marks on it]

loķ₁ [ˈloʊ] verb(3) in, inside, go inside; insait [Loŋ ya begganţ ayo] He went into the house; Sa nado lok barus ayo gehalē nyēţ pin I rode in the plane and saw all the places; Ggurek ya nedo lok waak He went and stayed in the cave] Potential: doķ

loķ₂ [ˈloʊ] conj and, but-conjunction indicating an unexpected sequence; na [Loŋ su ģena in anōō rēk ga hōnţ But don't go because the dog might bite you; Seya lok seyom I went but I came back]

loķ₃ [ˈloʊ] verb(3) anoint, rub on; rapim [Loŋ monkavaan raŋ yi] He rubbed the red pandanus paint on himself] Potential: doķ

loķ ahē [ˈloʊ ˈa.ɾe] (sub of loķ₁) 1. to step in faeces, defecate on oneself 2. tempt, persuade, influence, convince, urge; pusim long mekim [Loŋ ahē bē gevonţ He persuaded him to do it] (See also ahē)

loķ julek [ˈloʊ nə.ɾi.ɾi.k] (sub of loķ₁) contract, draw back, move away, shrink; kamap sotpela [kwa loŋ julek] His head was drawn in (this might refer to a tortoise, or to the fact that someone has 'lost' his neck from getting fat); Kwa loŋ julek in vēs meto gelu kwa His neck was shortened because he fell and hit his neck; Bebin loŋ julek in rii mabōk The caterpillar shrank up because it was about to turn into a butterfly] (See also julek)

loķ kesii [ˈloʊ kə.ɾi.ɾi.i.i] (sub of loķ₁) hidden, secret; hāit [Nŋaa pin sēn mēhōnon denelok kesii in lo rēk natōk nam ranţah Everything people do in secret will be revealed]

loķ tepēk [ˈloʊ tə.ɾi.ɾi.k] (sub of loķ₁) ask, question, enquire; askim [Gedōk tepēk vu re? Who will you ask?; Loŋ tepēk in ŋagēk vu sa He asked me about the
message] (See also tepēƙ)

loƙ veyē [loq βa.'ye] (sub of loƙ1) ask, question; askim (See also vo veyē in)

loƙ vu [loq βu] (sub of loƙ1) 1. verb(3) help; helpim [Lok vu mevaƙu kupek] He helped carry the cargo; Lok vu in beŋō He helped fight; Lok vu raƙ nos She helped provide the food] 2. verb(3) come close to [Lok vu meluu gesu neveya rē He comes close to you two and doesn't run away] Potential: doƙ vu

loƙ ya (sub of loƙ1) go in [Ari keseh padi lok ya tob His brother tipped the rice into the cloth; Delok ya beggăng ayo bedelē hurmahen They went into the house and saw the child]

loƙ yah [loq yaƙ m̄ben] (sub of loƙ1) 1.1. to go back in [Yesse lok yah beggăng ayo Jesus went back into the house] 1.2. equate to, equivalent to, fit, suitable, appropriate to, to take the place of something, to repay or represent something, to be in return for something; inapim [Gweko doƙ nah ham Take this and share it among you; Monē lok yah kupek sēn ham ko lo The money pays for the cargo you carried]

lom [lo̞i̞] conj and, conjunction,-indicates closely linked sequences of events; na [Lom rēƙ ġena tena? And where will you go?; Seya lom setök vu I went and found it; Nēr lom devo vu He asked and they gave it to him]

los [lo̞i̞] conj 1.1. with, and-when there are more than three items involved; wantaim [Ko los dahis meya He took the whole thing and left; Rengō pir los berō She stuffed (the bamboo) with wing beans and Dolichos lablab] 1.2. in the neighbourhood of, in the general area [Geƙato nyęŋ sēn neggęp ya los lo Show me where it is lying]

los ayom dahis [lo̞i̞ a.'yom in' da.ƙiƙ] (sub of los) whole-heartedly; to do something with all one's heart; wantaim olgeta tingting [Ahēm geving Mehōbōp Anutu los ayom dahis. Love the Lord God with all your heart.]

los dahis [lo̞i̞ in' da.ƙiƙ] (sub of los) completely, fully, as a whole or as a unit; olgeta, wantaim [Devo nos vu yi, rēƙ su yoh vu bē ga pin los dahis rē. They gave her food, but she wasn't able to eat it all.; Kwev mala kōk lok los dahis nebē hil nid kōk. The moon became completely red, like our blood.]

losho [l̄o̞i̞.ko] conj with, together with; wantaim [Losho deya lok ti They all went together; Busip losho anōosik desis sir Cats and possums fight each other;
The older men and the children ate the cats and the possums because they were fighting]

lov [lɔɔβ] 1. verb(2) bore-as insects do; boaim-olsem binatang i save mekim hul long diwai 2. verb(2) slash, to cut off with a quick slash as in cutting vines etc with a machete; katim rop [Lov aggis beya vaku heek He cut some vine and went to build a fence; Mun lov vahek The rat chewed the stringbag; Ggepek lov tob The knife cut the dress] 3. verb(2) itch-of skin [Sa navig nelov My skin is itchy] 4. verb(2) to shoot out, as flames Potential: gelov

lov dum [lɔɔβ ᾲdum] (sub of lov) make a track, make a way through the bush without cutting a path in order to ambush someone; wokim liklik rot

loo [lɔɔ] noun(al) sea, saltwater, coast; solwara [Loo sis bōpata rot The sea was very rough; Yaŋ neggök loo vavunë The canoe was going across the surface of the sea]

loog [lɔɔŋ] part definitely, without doubt; olsem bai [Loog ham su nedo saga in rēk dengis ham Don't stay there, they will certainly kill you; Ėdev begganŋ nabē sēnē in loog nivesa rē Build the house like this so it will be nice; Gwevong nabē saga in loog rē Do it like that so it will be right]

lökin [lɔɔŋ.in] verb(3) to envelop, be oversize, to be too big for someone; bikpela long en na i no inap long en [Lökin in bōpata They didn't fit because they were too big; Tarasis lökin in anon mahen The trousers were too big because his body is small] Potential: dökın

löngin [lɔɔŋ.ın] verb(3) rumble, thump, reverbrate-as the ground does in an earthquake; meknois [Mehöti lah aperek to melöngin dob Someone cut down a nut from the pandanus palm and it thumped onto the ground] Potential: dönğin

löv [lɔɔβ] noun(al) 1.1. the generic term for sugarcane-Saccharum officinarum; suga [Nengur löv in diikahë He was chewing some sugarcane because he was hungry] 1.2. sugar; suga

lövē [lɔɔβe] verb(3) to go downstream; bihainim i go daun [Lövē bēl meya He followed the river and went downstream; Ya nelövē los ahë He went in a general downstream direction] Potential: dövē

löö₁ [lɔɔ] num three; tripela [Löö pin om Œebo ti vu yi There are three altogether so give her one; Desis kepaa löö lok du They killed three crocodiles in the lagoon]

löö₂ [lɔɔ] 1. verb(3) dance; singsing [Mehö sagu löö om hil vonġin adōō That
person danced so we are about to dance] 2. verb(3) boil [Bël löö The water is boiling] Potential: döö

löö dedod [lə: "də.ˈdoːn̩d] (sub of löö2) thrash about, jump about-as a child who is in pain or throwing a tantrum; singsing, kalap kalap-olsem krungutim wilwil [Ama veek mesu lob löö dedod His father beat him and he cried and danced around] (See also dedod)

löö kasik [lə: qa.ˈtʃik] (sub of löö2) to dance with the normal decorations, but without the red paint (monkavaan); singsing nating-man i no save bilas gut long taim bilong singsing [Löö ni kasik gesu lok monkavaan rë He danced without painting his body with red paint]

lööho ['lə: ˈko] pers they three, third person trial pronoun; tripela [Lööho ya devaku heek The three of them went to make a fence] {1122}

lööin ['lə: ˈi:n] (sub of löö2) verb(3) 1.1. fly about, flit, hover, sway about; flai klostu long [SeŒiŒ ya meto melööin kele in jak na medo The hawk hovered near the tree, getting ready to settle on it; Löv adingsekë om lööin The sugarcane is very long so it is swaying about] 1.2. excited. To get excited over someone dancing, perhaps someone doing it for the first time. To let one's enthusiasm show by making encouraging noises. To be carried away by someone dancing and to join in and dance around without getting properly dressed up. [Lööin mehö maŒëm ti in nahën nelöö mewis She was excited over the young man because he was dancing for the first time] Potential: dööin

löövë ['lə: ˈbe] interj Goodness!, Oh dear!, exclamation of surprise/distress; olaman [Löövë, heek kevoh rak nos-e! My goodness! The fence collapsed on the food; Hur, löövë, hil rëk gevong nabë va? Oh dear! Whatever shall we do?; Bël vaar beko begganë ya-e löövë The flood has carried the house away, oh dear!]

lu [lu] (sub of luu) conj and, two, with-the form of luu used as a conjunction to link two items; na, tupela [Avëh ti ko nalu aðuu lu amon pepid A woman bore her first and second sons as twins] (See also luu)

lubek ['luːmˈbə.ək] noun(al) waterfall; wara pundaun, wara i save pundaun antap long ples nogut na i kam daun long gutpela ples [Lubek to nekelu luk ngaggee The waterfall is thundering down into the pool; Veggen lubek rak jeyoŒ He led the water out in jeyoŒ bark to make a waterfall (for washing); Neripek luk lubek He is bathing under the waterfall]

lubeluu ['luːmˈbə.əluː] num four; popela [Go lubeluu kip verup Four yams sprouted
and came up; *Vo vud lubelu vu sa* He gave me four bananas

**lubin** [lubin] verb(3) fall down, slip,-of things; to slip out of one's hands, to fall down in a random fashion-as stones in an avalanche, to toss out; *pundaun nabaut* [Lubin seno seno ya dob] She tossed the rubbish onto the ground; *Čelöng lubin meggerin aggata* The stones fell down and blocked the road; *Kaar vong kupek lubin* The truck caused the cargo to fall off [Potential: dubin]

**luhek** [luhek] noun(al) the vertical stakes of a fence to which the abel or horizontal pole is tied; *hap diwai i sanap long banis* [Tetev luhek log duu vetii demi] He thrust the upright poles into the ground and tied them to the back of the fence; *Lov aggis in luhek* He cut some vine to tie the stakes into the fence

**luhin** [luhin] verb(3) subside, go down-as a flood, or a swelling; *slek, go sleek* [Vaha vuuk lok luhin yah] Her leg swelled up but it went down again; *Ngagge tewii meluhin geto meyah rot* The lake had dried up and the level had really dropped; *Gga nos bahë veröp lok luhin* He ate and his stomach was bursting but it subsided [Potential: duhin]

**luho** [luho] pers they two, the two of them considered as a unit, third person dual pronoun; *tupela* [Luho ari derak kaar medeya Mumeng] He and his brother got on a car and went to Mumeng; *Veek luho lok ti* She beat them both at the same time; *Je luho* He carried the two of them {1122}

**luhoho** [luhoho] (sub of luho) pro both, the two together; *tupela wantaim* [Luhoho neggep rak jök] Both of them are lying in the yam house; *Ko koov luhoho lok ti meya* He took both of the axes together and left; *Dëdo rak beggan luho ho* They are living in the two houses {1122}

**luk** [luk] verb(3) go down, descend, comd down; *kam daun, go daun, krungutim* [Luk ya ėginë She went down underneath; Të nos navi luk bël] She threw the garbage into the stream; *Rak ya kele rëk luk* He climbed the tree and came down again [Potential: duk]

**lul** [lul] noun(al) kind of tree the soft inside bark of which is put on sores to draw them; *diwai-insait bilong skin ol i putim long sua: Urticaceae, Pipturus argentens Willd.* [Lul vasuh in gevës] The lul tree broke and he fell

**lul anon** [lul anon] a.'non) (sub of lul) hailstones; *ais-wanpela kain bikpela ren i save pundaun na i kain olsem ais, no pikinini bilong dispela diwai, na i stap inap wan minit samting orait i kamap wara na pinis [Hob lul anon to mesis nos lu ngaa] The hailstones fell and damaged the food (gardens) and things] Lit.
**lul fruit**

**lulek** ['lul.ək] noun(al) dew, drizzle, rain; liklik ren olsem klaut i save pundaun wantaim liklik win [Lulek to melok nos] The drizzle fell and watered the food (in the gardens); Nevarah lok heek lok lulek in ahē yes He put it on the fence so the light rain would make it soft; Sok ahēj ngayna in lulek Birds are pleased about the drizzle]

**lum** [lum] 1. verb(3) to cut in half-of something long so that it is easier to carry; kətim o bruki'm long namel tru na isi long karim [Lum lōv rak luu He cut the sugarcane in two; Rak ggin ti lob lum luk vaha He stepped on a thorn and half of it broke off in his foot] 2. verb(3) to bounce up and down, to bend the knees excessively while dancing Potential: dum

**lumeng** ['lum.əŋ] noun(al) kind of tree used for making planks; diwai [Alam desap kele lumeng in hil adev beggang jak The people cut some lumeng trees for us to build the house with]

**lupek** ['lüpek] verb(3) stain, paint, rub on; rapim long [Čelupek taŋee rak avim You've stained your mouth with pandanus sauce; Lupek bōök jeji rak yi He rubbed pig fat on himself] Potential: dupek

**lus** [lʊtʃ] noun(inal) knee; skru bilong lek [Lus tuŋin His knees gave way (turned to jelly from walking down hill for a long time); Teta lus lōk banis She wrapped a bandage round his knee; Pegges rak lup You have a sore on your knee] FirstPers.: sa luk

**lus bö leng** [lʊtʃ bʊˈlɛŋ] (sub of lus) kneecap; hat bilong skru (See also bö leng)

**luu** [lu:] num two; tupela [Luu pin nare There are two there; Kerē luu rak baŋge geje luu lok keri He carried two on his shoulder and two under his arm; Lē mehō luu He saw two people] (See also lu)

**luu mu** [lu: mu] (sub of luu) two only; tupela tasol [Yik luho deko luu mu in su ngahi rē They got only two because there weren't many]

**luu pin** [lu: pin] (sub of luu) two together, both; tupela olgeta [Maluh ti kō avēh luu pin A man married both of the women] Usage: And similarly for other numerals

**luuvē** ['luvē] interj Goodness!, How nice!, exclamation of surprise, elation,-usually used when speaking to two people; olaman [Luuvē! Melu yam gwēbeng-a? How nice! You've come today eh?]
\( m = [m] \) (var. of \( ma = \), Occurs as a clitic before vowel initial words) proclit

\(-m [m] \) sfx pers inalienable possession-the second person singular suffix to the major class of inalienable possession nouns

\( ma [ma] \) rt 1. verb(1) no; \( nogat \) [\( Hîl ayam nos rêk nos anon ma rot \) We came for food but there was no produce at all; \( Sa hegün rêk ma, om sa naya \) I waited for him but he didn’t come, so I went] 2. verb(1) or-the negative is used as a conjunction to differentiate between two alternatives; \( no \) [\( Ėgena gweleî dokta ma dokta rêk nam geto sênè? \) Are you going to see the doctor, or will the doctor come here?] Potential: nama

\( ma= [ma] \) proclit (var. \( m=, \) \( me= \)) conj and, a connective particle linking connected actions [\( Sepa sa meto beggåŋ ma rak yam rata mesa hango kelêvek. \) It followed me down to the house and came up the ladder and I heard it making a noise]

\( mabagguu \) [\( ma.m\)ba.'\( yu: \)] (See also \( bagguu \))

\( mabökb \) [\( ma.m\)b\( oq \)] noun(al) cocon, pupa, of various insects dring the transition to the butterfly stage.; \( tanîm bilong ol binatang. Olsem sampela kaikaim lip bilong yam, sampela i kaikaim lip bilong taro, sampela i kaikaim lip bilong diwai, na bihain ol i wok long tanteim na kamap batapla na plai i go \) \[ \( Mabökb ti ggêp neri yi \) The pupa was twisting itself in the cocoon; \( Bebim lôk mabökb in napöö beluk \) The caterpillar went into a cocoon in order to change into a butterfly] {22}

\( maböleng \) [\( ma.m\)b\( oj \)] noun(al) kind of cane; \( wânpela kain rop, tasol i no olsem rop tru, tasol i kain olsem diwai na i gro antap long narapela bipela diwai na i gat gutpela plaua tru na ol pisin i go bung long kaikaim: Ericaceae, Vaccinium sp. \) \[ \( Rebaap negga maböleng anon \) The rebaap was eating the maböleng flowers/berries\]

\( Madë \) ['\( ma.n\)de] noun(al) Monday; \( Mande From: \) English & Tok Pisin

\( madöpb \) [\( ma.m\)d\( op \)] noun(al) pig wallow; \( wâra wantaim graun malumalu ol pik i save waswas long en \) [\( Böök rii yi luŋ kî luŋ madöp in hes tum böp \) The pig rolled in the wallow because the sun was so hot; \( Röpek mesis yi luŋ madöp \) He slipped and fell into the pig wallow] Culture: Young men would catch a bandicoot and take some of its hair, allowing the animal to go. They would burn the hair and rub it on their chins along with mud from a pig wallow to stop their whiskers growing.

\( madub \) [\( ma.m\)d\( ub \)] noun(al) cassowary plumes, a headband made from cassowary feathers and worn for dancing; \( gras bilong muruk ol i wokim long \)
putim antap long het na singsing [Neduu madub vil daba  He fastened the madub across his forehead]

mağêm [ma.ˈɣẽm] noun(al) a young unmarried man, or one who is married but has no children yet; yangpela man i no marit yet o i no gat pikinini [Deyeh nos vu mağêm in deya ring  They cooked food for the young men because they had gone for the yam stakes]

maggin ['ma.yin] adj heavy, difficult; hevi, hat [Maggin bōpata rot vu yi  It was too heavy for him; Luho devaku in maggin ata  The two of them carried it on a pole because it was very heavy; Su yoh vu bē gekol rē in maggin  He wasn't able to bring it because it was heavy]

mahlen [ma.ˈkẽn] adj small, narrow, thin, little; liklik [Mahlen om yīk sepēp  It's small, so it is light; Barus mahlen neya Rae  The small plane is going to Lae]

mahlen ñebom [ma.ˈkẽn ɡa.ˈmìn]om] sub of mahlen] small; liklik [Devakē baar mahlen ñebom teka  They kicked a small ball] (See also ñebom)

mahērenŒ [ma.ˈʰer.əm] noun(al) stone-a soft crumbly mudstone; ston-i kain olsem graun [Alam bōp denegga ĝelōng mahērenŒ wirek in nyēg meyiŋ  Our forefathers used to eat mahērenŒ stone when there was a famine]

mahormiinŒ [ma.ˈʰormi.əm] noun(al) variety of water snake; snek bilong wara [MahormiinŒ neggëp luŋ bēl  The mahormiinŒ snake lives in the water]

mahorsaŒ [ma.ˈʰors.ətə] noun(al) kind of owl-probably one of the Nightjars; wanpela kain pisin i save flai long nait [MahorsaŒ lōk nedo pekē degwa  The mahorsaŒ lives on the cliff] {2}

mahulek [ma.ˈʃul.ək] verb(t) fall off, pull out, break off, to fall from its proper place-as a banana from a bunch, a handle from an axe, a blade from an adze, a ring from a finger; i lus long rop bilong en, olsem banana na ol arapela samting i gat rop na i lus long en [Vud mahulek  The banana fell off (the bunch); Mahulek rabönŒ kwa jës  He broke the sweetpotato vine off] Potential: mahulek

majelëë [ma.ˈʃel.ə] prop Venus, morning star; sta bilong moning [Majelëë to mejelëë meya nedo nyēg hengsën  Venus travels in a curve in the early mornings] (See also je lëë)

majeseggap [ma.ˈʃes.ˈgəp] prop Venus, evening star; sta bilong apinun [Majeseggap verup netum sehüksën  Venus appears and shines in the evenings]

majëj [ma.ˈʃeʃ] noun(al) Variety of plant. The leaves of this plant were used
to stop the mouth of bamboo water carriers. When someone got sick, he
drank through the leaves, and the leaves and water were put on a feverish
person's head to cool him off.; *wanpela kain gras bilong wara. Sapos man i
sik bai ol i pulimapim long mambu wantaim kolwarana bai sikman i dring na
ol kapsaitim long het bai sik bilong en i pinis.*: *Umbelliferae, Oenanthe
javanica DC.* [Adiiv denegga majëj  The Angans eat majëj]

**majimeng** [ma.ìn dìzim.ən] *noun(al)* chips, shavings-from cutting yam stakes,
planks, etc; *pipia bilong diawai man i katim na i stap* [Riing nyë majimeng nedo
lok numeng  The chips from sharpening the yam stakes are lying in the
garden house; *Vesi abuhek lok majimeng*  She roasted the Saccharum Edule
over the wood chips]

**majurenǵ** [ma.ìn dìzur.ən] *noun(al)* variety of yam; *yam* [Mehö sagu yö nevaroh go
majurenǵ raya  That person planted a great many majurenǵ yams]

**mak** [maq] *part* probably, perhaps, maybe; *ating* [Maƙ bĕ-o!  Who knows!; Maƙ
ma!  Probably not!]

**mako** [ˈma.qo] *noun(al)* variety of yam; *yam* [Maƙo og go ti hil baraoh dok semèk
gesov geving  The mako is a yam which we plant in yam mounds, and in
holes too]

**makokwa** [ˈma.qo.kəˈa] *noun(al)* disoriented, confused, lost, to have a spirit of
confusion; to be lost/confused; *spirit bilong senisim tingting* [Maƙokwa kò sa
kwag seggi beseyah meyom lok nyëg len ti  I was confused and I just kept
going backwards and forwards in the one spot]

**maköd** [ma.ˈqoˑd] *noun(al)* proud, selfish, thoughtless; *bikhet, hambak* [Maƙöd
gęp geham medo revuh  Stop acting selfishly and live peacefully; Su mala neto
rë genevonǵ maköd  He wouldn't humble himself but kept on acting selfishly]

**maksën** [ˈma.qənˈən] (sub of mak) *adv* probably, maybe; *ating* [Maksën  I suppose
(you are right)]

**makung** [ma.ˈqun] *noun(al)* small red and black sand crabs; *kuka* [Maƙung nedo
yom ronek gak baŋek nedo lok loo  The makung crabs live on the land,
whereas the baŋek live in the sea]

**mala** [ˈma.ˈla] 1. *noun(inal)* 1.1. face; *pes* [Kebu mala rak tob  She covered her
face (or possibly her genitals) with a cloth; Hur mahen lok ya sa malaŋ  The
child is under my care] 1.2. eye; *ai* [Kele lok mala  The stick went into his
eye] 2. *noun(inal)* female genitals, -a euphemism for the vulva; *kan
FirstPers.:* sa malaŋ

**mala anöö** [ˈma.ˈla a.ˈnoː] (sub of mala) to covet, to look at like a dog which
smells food; covetous, greedy, someone who desires someone else's things; *ai gris olsem dok, kain olsem dok, pasin olsem dok* [Nevong mala anöö in alam hir ngaa nivesa] He was eyeing their nice things covetously

**mala bajah** [ˈma.la ˈmba.ˈriː] (sub of mala) kind of fern-the leaves are sometimes used for wrapping fish and other things to cook; *rop-sampela taim ol i save karamapim pis long lip bilong en na kukim na kaikai wantaim* [Veyiiv jojeng lok mala bajah ris] She wrapped the greens in mala bajah leaves {12211}

**mala beri** [ˈma.la ˈmbə.ˈriː] (sub of mala) fresh, soft, washed-as of new soft green leaves or leaf tips; *malumalu olsem nupela lip o yangpela lip* [Avëh ti rur dii mala beri in jengö los böök jeji] A woman picked fresh green dii tips to cook with pork fat in a bamboo] (See also beri)

**mala dahis** [ˈma.la ˈndə.ˈduːl.j] (sub of mala) 1.1. dark; *tudak* [Beggob tavious nyëŋ rot bemala dahis] The cloud completely covered the place and it was dark] 1.2. blind, unable to see; *ai l pas

**mala debulin** [ˈma.la nˈdə.ˈbuːli.n] (sub of mala) wrinkled, shrivelled, split; *pes nogut, pes lapun* [Mala debulin in atov ya] His face is wrinkled because he is old] (See also debulin 1)

**mala dedul** [ˈma.la nˈdə.ˈduːl.j] (sub of mala) the multicoloured oil slick which appears on the surface of water; *i luk olsem wel antap long wara

**mala degën** [ˈma.la nˈdə.ˈdeŋɡ.n] (sub of mala) leer; *sait ai* (See also degën)

**mala degwa sis** [ˈma.la nˈdə.ˈdʒaw.ˈtʃiːtʃiː] (sub of mala) glimpse, see out of the corner of one's eye; *lukim long sait ai

**mala gada** [ˈma.la ˈndə.ˈɡa.ˈdaː] (sub of mala) fruit, buds, the small immature fruit of cucumbers, pumpkin etc, the buds or swellings on taro etc which develop into new tubers; *kaikai i stat* [Nos ma om devër savëng degwa medepehicles mala gada medeyeh] They were out of food so they dug up the taro and removed the new buds and cooked them; *Ham ngupin gada gada begweyeh meyik hil ağa* Gather the immature fruit and cook it and we will eat it] (See also gada)

**mala ġahis** [ˈma.la ˈndə.ˈɡa.ˈhɪs]] (sub of mala) eye, eyeball; *ai* [Mala ġahis luho selupek yam adingseki] His eyes were sticking right out of his head

FirstPers.: sa malağ ġahis

**mala ġami** [ˈma.la ˈndə.ˈɡa.mi] kind of insect; *binatang* [Mala ġami og yik ġab pesönɡ pesönɡ teka] The mala ġami is a little hopping insect

**mala ggebek** [ˈma.la ˈye.ˈmbə.ˈe.k] (sub of mala) to have watering eyes because of
the glare, or from having a cold etc; *ai i wara* [Mala ggebek in ḵake lok] His eye is watering because he has something in it; *Nyeq vong besa malaq ggebek rot* My eyes are really watering because of (the brightness of) the sun (See also *ggebek*)

**mala jegë** [ˈma.Ɋa ɣɛd (“dGɛ)] (sub of *mala*) eyebrow; *gras antap long ai* [Mehô ngwë ketul mala jegë] Someone else hit him over the eyebrow; *Avĕh veroo kevu mala jegë* The white woman painted her eyebrows

**mala ƙada** [ˈma.Ɋa ɣa.ɗa] (sub of *mala*) fearless-a person who is not afraid, in the sense of being insensitive or thoughtless of others; *strong-man em i no pret tasol i mekim nabant na i no stap isi* [Mehô ƙada, nevong mala ƙada rot, *su neuh yi rë* He is a thoughtless person, he just carries on regardless and doesn’t restrain himself at all

**mala ƙaƙunŋ** [ˈma.Ɋa qa.ˈqun] (sub of *mala*) the circular hole in the end of a drum around which the lizard skin is fastened; *arere bilong kundu yumi pasim skin long en*

**mala ƙenod** [ˈma.Ɋa qa.ˈnɔ d] (sub of *mala*) blind; *aipas [Mehô luu malaj ƙenod detamuin yi* Two blind people followed him] (See also *ƙenod 1*)

**mala ƙeep** [ˈma.Ɋa qa.ˈp] (sub of *mala*) blind, unable to see well from having closed or drooping eyelids; *aipas, ai nogut* (See also *ƙeep*)

**mala kwêm** [ˈma.Ɋa kˈwem] (sub of *mala*) purblind, having cataracts or a milky appearance to the eyes; *ai nogut* (See also *kwêm*)

**mala mir** [ˈma.Ɋa mir] (sub of *mala*) blind, unable to see; *aipas [MonNahës vo ggasen ahe degea lob ata mala mir]* MonNahës struck his mother with the base of the drum and her eyes closed up.]

**mala neggoo** [ˈma.Ɋa nə.ˈyɔj] (sub of *mala*) goggle eyed; *lukluk strong*

**mala pebilin** [ˈma.Ɋa pə.ˈbiلين] (sub of *mala*) dizzy; *ai raun [Meyip rëk gevonŋ sir bemalaj pebilin gép aggata bedebës* They will be famished and will get dizzy on the road and collapse

**mala raru** [ˈma.Ɋa ra.ˈru] (sub of *mala*) purblind, blurred, not able to see well-as when things have a hazy appearance, perhaps from developing cataracts; *ai nogut [Mala raru lok]* He is partially blind] (See also *rapo*)

**mala ravoj** [ˈma.Ɋa ra.ˈboj] (sub of *mala*) blind but having watering eyes; *aipas, ai nogut* (See also *rapo*)

**mala reŋg** [ˈma.Ɋa rəŋ] (sub of *mala*) new, shiny, greasy, fresh-as new leaves or
leaves shining in the sun after rain; lip i k幔ap nupela na i no strong yet [Dii mala rёng] The dii leaves are fresh and shiny new] (See also rёng)

mala ruk [ˈma.la ruŋ] (sub of mala) tears; ai wara [mala ruk bёp a person who
go to sleep easily and, or cries easily; Ham rёk ngu mengis ham vu tamusёn bemalamin ruk kesёh You will weep and beat yourselves in the end times and your tears will flow]

mala saŋap [ˈma.la ˈʃaŋap] (sub of mala) purple, red; retpela [Derёp tob mala saŋap lёk yi They put a purple robe on him]

mala sanɡ [ˈma.la ˈʃaŋaŋ] 1. a variety of sweetpotato with bright orange flesh;
kaukau 2. yellow-sometimes it is duplicated to mala sanɡ sanɡ to indicate
intensity of colour, i.e. completely yellow; yelo

mala sare [ˈma.la ˈʃarə] (sub of mala) faded, thin, threadbare; slika, pen lus-
samting yu penim tasol pen i no pas tumas, olsem pen tasol ren i wasim i
go na klostu bai pinis [Mala sare gesu monek nivesa rё It's faded and the
colours aren't nice and bright; Гuvenг mala to meya gemala sare The dye
came out and it became faded; Tob mala sare gак su niggoh rё The cloth is
thin/worn, it is not opaque] (See also sare)

mala sebul [ˈma.la ˈʃəbul] (sub of mala) greedy, covetous, envious; ai gris,
man bilong gridi [Malam sebul gёp, ґena vu atam lo Get your eyes off my
things and go to your mother] (See also mehё sebul, sebul)

mala selupek [ˈma.la ˈʃəlpək] (sub of mala) pop-eyed, goggle-eyed;
kamautim ai, ai bilong en i stap ausait na skin i no karamapim (See also
selupek)

mala sepaaŋ [ˈma.la ˈʃepaŋ] (sub of mala) greedy; ai gris

mala seraŋ [ˈma.la ˈʃəraŋ] (sub of mala) scratched, marked-as of glasses, etc,
or a pot rubbed with steelwool; i gat mak (See also seraŋ)

mala tabaaŋ [ˈma.la ˈtəbaŋ] (sub of mala) big, broadfaced; bikpela pes,
raunpela pes (See also tabaaŋ)

mala tamut [ˈma.la ˈtəmut] (sub of mala) black-faced. To have one's face
painted black with soot smeared all over it, or perhaps just the forehead
would be blackened. Sometimes this term was used to refer to a face
painted red too. A black line down the middle of the face was said to
indicate that the person had killed someone. In this case the rest of the face
was often left bare. Painting one's face in this way was done for special
occasions such as fighting or dancing, or if specially pleased over a big yam
crop, etc.; blakpela pes (See also tamut)
mala tetër [ˈma.ˈla tet.ˈtɛr] (sub of mala) close together; klostu klostu [Huk abuhek mala tetër rot] She planted the Saccharum edule close together; Rohin ḡadu mala tetër He thrust the supports in close together] (See also tetër)

mala tum [ˈma.ˈla tum] (sub of mala) alive, living, conscious; ai i lait, i kamap laip gen [Ratuk kedi mala tum lob yom in nemul luho] Ratuk regained consciousness and came back to kiss them] (See also tum1)

mala vahis [ˈma.ˈla vah.ˈis] (sub of mala) dark, darkness; tudak [Gağek sën ham nenër lok mala vahis lo, og alam rëk degengo jak hes] What you say in the dark, people will later hear in the light] (See also vahis)

mala vipek [ˈma.ˈla vi.ˈpek] (sub of mala) wrinkled, to have one's face wrinkled or screwed up as from old age or when about to cry; ai slek, ai i drai na i bagarap long krai

malain [ˈma.ˈla in] (sub of mala) verb(1) watch, keep watch, look after; lukautim, was i stap [Nabë mehöti nemalain ngaa mahen teka teka nivesa, og rëk malain ngaa bóp nivesa geving] If someone keeps watch over the little things well, then he will look after the big things well also] Potential: malain; FirstPers.: sa malağ in

malakenu (sub of mala) noun(al) darkness [Ham gwetë hur sehëb sënë dok na nyëg malakenu Chase this lazy servant into the place of darkness; Hes vuhen rak, lok malakenu lok beyoh vu dob pin It was midday, but there was darkness over all the earth]

malanon (in) [ˈma.ˈla.nɔ.ˈni] (sub of mala) verb(1) covet, desire, envy, to look on with greed, desire, lust; ai gris long [Ham malamin anon in ngaa aggagga in bë gweko You desire all kinds of things and want to possess them] FirstPers.: sa malağ ngeri (See also ngeri2)

malangeri [ˈma.ˈla.ˈnaŋ.ri] adj 1.1. marked, decorated; mak mak 1.2. beautiful, good, pleasing in appearance; naispela [Hil halë ggëp vavunë bë malangeri, rëk ayo peggo og ningöhek We see that the outside is beautiful, but the inside is dirty; Kedi rak bekah yi tob malangeri vër He stood up and took off his beautiful garment.] FirstPers.: sa malağ ngeri (See also ngeri2)

mala-tumsën [ˈma.ˈla.tum.ˈsɛn] (sub of mala) noun(comp) life, alive; laip [Sa nado malağ-tumsën rak Amağ yi niwëek I live by my Father's power]

maleneğ [ˈma.ˈlenɛ.ɡ] noun(al) the generic term for a group of edible greens somewhat like spinach; aupa: Amaranthaceae, Amaranthus tricolour L. [Maleneğ ma gehuk anon meris There was no maleneğ and the garden was
empty] (See also bukök)

malibek [ma.'li:b.oq] noun(al) fruit bat, flying fox-the large fruit bat; blak bokis [Bebuum vanêh malibek rak taram The whiteman shot the flying fox with a gun]

malöök1 [ma.'loq] noun(al) a pear-shaped gourd used for carrying lime for use with betelnut; skin kambang [Malöök veröp log göp keseh The gourd broke and the lime spilled]

malöök2 [ma.'loq] noun(al) animal; kapul

maluh [ma.'lu:] 1. noun(al) man; man [Maluh mağêm denevaq heek The young men are building a fence; Ko nalu maluh luu pepid She gave birth to twin boys; Deli avëh rak maluh They led the girl to her husband (i.e she was married)] 2. adj male-also a classificatory term applied to long thin items

maluh anöö [ma.'lu.:nö:] (sub of maluh) lecher-a person who desires the opposite sex all the time; man i save holim meri nabant olsem dok [Maluh anöö sën nevong sepa sepa avëh This lecherous man is always after the women]

maluhnö [ma.'lu:nö:] noun(inal) brother of a woman; susa bilong meri {111} FirstPers.: sa maluhnög

mamer [ma.'mer] noun(al) 1.1. gifts given to placate someone or to promote friendship, or to bring peace and a cessation of hostilities 1.2. peace; bel isi [Demedo los mamer, gedegevonq ngaq los malaj yes jak alam pin malaj They (should) live peaceably and do thing with humility before all people.; Mehö sën rak nedo hoos lo ko niwëeq bopata rot in be geكو mamer vër in alam vu dob gedengis sir vewen vewen medenadiq The person on the horse received power to take peace away from the people on the earth and they will fight and kill each other.] (See also vo mamer)

mameek1 [ma.'me:q] noun(al) to wave-especially to wave a cloth or something similar to attract attention; tromoim laplap o samting olsem long ol man i sanap longwe long yu bai ol i lukim yu [Gwetë mameek Wave!; Mameek gëp gehil ana Stop waving and let's go]

mameek2 [ma.'me:q] noun(al) variety of wingbean; bin [Nekev mammek in jengo She was peeling the mameek beans to put into the bamboo] (See also pir)

mamë [ma.me] noun(inal) urine; pispis [Hur mahen mamë rak ata The child wet its mother] FirstPers.: sa mamëq

mamireng [ma.'mir.en] noun(al) 1.1. Salt made from burning certain plants and
collecting the ashes. The ashes are then placed in a bark bucket and water poured through until the salt which is leached out becomes quite dilute. The filtrate is then evaporated over a fire and greyish white crystals of salt are obtained. The actual composition is unknown, and probably varies depending on the plants which were used in its production.; \textit{sol ol i wokim long sit bilong paia: ni [Mamireng reyitiv nos} The flavour of salt permeates food; \textit{Kevu nos raæ mamireng in bë nivesa} She sprinkled salt on the food to make it taste good; \textit{Nevarah mamireng} She is burning plants to produce salt\textit{]} 1.2. a particular tree used in the making of salt; \textit{diwai 1.3.} sea; \textit{solwara} (See also \textit{bajöö, siing})

\textbf{mamireng ahë} [ma.'mir.əŋ 'a.kə] (sub of \textit{mamireng}) the weak filtrate or solution which appears as the last of the salt is leached out of the ash; \textit{sol i pinis}

\textbf{mamireng anon} [ma.'mir.əŋ a.'non] (sub of \textit{mamireng}) the main body of filtrate or solution when leaching salt from ash; \textit{sol}

\textbf{mamireng mala} [ma.'mir.əŋ 'ma.əla] (sub of \textit{mamireng}) the first strong filtrate or solution which appears when salt is being leached from the ash; \textit{sol i stat}

\textbf{manek} ['man.əŋ] \textit{noun(al)} 1.1. bird; \textit{pisin} [Vanëh manek meko} He shot a bird} \{2\}
1.2. headdress-this is an alternative to \textit{sok} the normal generic term for bird or headdress; \textit{kangal}

\textbf{manek-anon} ['man.əŋ a.'non] \textit{noun(al)} kind of bird-possibly Stella’s lorikeyt; \textit{pisin i gat gutpela kala long gras bilong en [Dejom manek-anon loæk lek} They caught some manek-anon with their net} \{2\}

\textbf{manek-gwee} ['man.əŋ 'g'wë:] \textit{noun(al)} kind of bird-possibly the Wonder tree-runner, or the Smokey bare-eyed or Ornamental Honeysuckers; \textit{pisin [Manek-gwee su om hob vongin geto jak} The manek-gwee is calling so it is about to rain} \{2\} \textbf{Usage:} Same as kingakong

\textbf{manek-gwee-kwa} ['man.əŋ 'g'wë: k'wə] \textit{noun(al)} arrow for shooting birds; \textit{supsup bilong sutim pisin} [Derah rahev ti arë nebë manek-gwee-kwa} They carved an arrow which is called manek-gwee-kwa]

\textbf{mani} ['ma.ni] \textit{noun(al)} tapioca; \textit{tapiok [Neyeh ngëveng los mani} She was cooking the wallaby with tapioca} \textbf{Usage:} Same as amëgo

\textbf{manguunô} [ma.'nu:n] (See also \textit{vaku manguunô, varah manguunô})

\textbf{manželek} [ma.'néː.əq] \textit{noun(al)} a small sorrel-like weed-Polygonaceae, Polygonum sp.; \textit{gras [Manželek kip loæk bōök-nyë-ruuk} The mangelek grew where the pigs had rooted]

\textbf{manželekìn} [ma.'néː.əq.in] \textit{verb(1)} tickle; \textit{pilai [Manželekìn in bë nanöp} She
tickled him to make him laugh; *Mančelekin bök beto neggep genesis tuk* He tickled the pig and it lay down and he killed its lice] **Usage:** Sometimes mangwelekin; **Potential:** mančelekin

**map** [map] *noun(al)* a large tree planted in the villages and used for shade. Usually it is planted with dagöl ahë as one of a pair-Ficus sp.; manpela bikpela diwai ol i save planim long ples long sindaun aninit long taim bilong biksan samting [Map ris bunγ ya The map leaves have gone yellow]

**mapek** ['map.Ёk] *noun(al)* an edible fungus growing on trees; *papai* {21231132}

**mapelek**₁ [ma.'pe.Ёq] *noun(al)* kind of tree; *diwai: Saxifragaceae, Carpodetus arboreus* (Laut. and K. Schum.) Schltr. [Gengap mapelek in sevii lok Cut down the mapelek tree because there are grubs in it]

**mapelek**₂ [ma.'pe.Ёq] *noun(al)* variety of highland pandanus; *marita* [Tagée mapelek nemonek in yi buk bë namonek The mapelek pandanus was ripe because it was the time for it to get ripe]

**mapëk** [ma.'peq] *noun(al)* kind of tree used for yam stakes etc; *diwai* [Vuv mapëk rak koov He cut the mapëk tree with an axe]

**mapëë** [ma.'peq] *noun(al)* A kind of song in honour of all the different kinds of food.It was used in earlier times and seems to be little known today. If food from certain gardens had been under ban then they 'broke the mapëë' to lift the ban and harvest the food for a big dance or feast.; manpela bikpela singsing bilong tambuim kaikai long taim bilong tumbuna [Dekeyëh mapëë They sang the mapëë; Nos yö nedo nyë-vaçu-sën lok huk anon in dekeyëh mapëë jak The food remained under ban in the garden until they performed the mapëë ceremony]

**mapii-ahë** [ma.'pi:a.Ёë] *noun(al)* a large green caterpillar with several yellow horns and a line of red-brown spots on its sides; *binatang i save wokim haus long lip diwai na i strong tru* [Deveya in mapii-ahë They are afraid of the mapii-ahë] {22}

**mapos** ['ma.poI] 1. *prop* the village of Mapos; *Mapos I vilis* 2. *prop* one of the clans or degwa which live in Mapos I village; manpela lain i stap long Mapos I [Alam saga hir degwa Mapos Those people are from the Mapos group]

**mapu** ['ma.pu] 1. *noun(al)* dry, crumbly-without water or moisture [Negga nos mapu in diiahë She ate the dry food because she was hungry; Ruharuuh mapu The pumpkin was a dry one] 2. *crumbs, remnants-of food; pipia kaikai* [Mapu to merak nedo kanyë lob anöö patu The crumbs fell on the mat
and the dog picked them up]

**marak** ['ma.rak] **noun(al)** lichen growing on the trunks of trees, stones, etc; *pen bilong ston, diwai, samting* [Marak neggol rak ğelông los kele agga\* Marak grows on stones and tree trunks\{21231132\}

**marayim** [ma.'ra.yim] **noun(al)** praying mantis; *binatang* [Keuku bama marayim vu nalu\* The keku carried a praying mantis to its young in its mouth; Ǧab marayim nevër nema genesap ğab vahi rak nebë maa\* The praying mantis lifts its front legs and cuts other insects with it like it was an adze] **Usage:** Same as degodähë

**maraam** [ma.'ra:m] **noun(al)** a black arthropod like creature with many legs like a centipede; *plantihan-wanpela kain blakpela* [Vesi maraam rak nengwah\* He burned the maraam on the fire\{22\}

**marem** [ma.'re:m] **noun(al)** scale, whitespot; *wanpela liklik grile is save kamap long pes bilong man* [Marem gga benţi\* There was a patch of whitespot on his cheek; Keyēh rarok rak marem lob ma ā\* He rubbed some rarok on his whitespot and it disappeared\{331221231132\}

**marik** ['ma.rik] **noun(al)** variety of ginger; *gorgor:* Zingiberaceae sp. [Kev marik anon meyeh\* He peeled some marik and cooked it] **Usage:** Same as resek

**marub** [ma.'rubb] **noun(al)** python; *moran* [Marub vevir mehōti\* The python wrapped itself round someone]

**marubggii** [ma.'rubb.gi] **noun(al)** rainbow-it is said that if one looks at a rainbow his back will break; *renbo* [Marubggii nevarah\* The rainbow was stretched across the sky; Hob neto gayōng los hes teka ving lob marubggii netelë\* It was raining with wind and a little sun and the rainbow spread across the sky]

**marus** [ma.'rut] **adj** awkward, clumsy; *i no inap mekim samting hariap*

**masan̄g₁** [ma.'zan] **noun(al)** a yellow-green ring-tailed possum; *kapul:* Pseudocheirus Corinnae

**masan̄g₂** [ma.'zan] **noun(al)** kind of tree; *diwai:* Elaeocarpaceae, Elaeocarpus sp. [Vuv kele masan̄g besis saq masan̄g rak\* He cut down a masan̄g tree and killed a masan̄g possum with it]

**masēm** [ma.'zem] **noun(al)** variety of highland pandanus; *marita* [Vewaḵ masēm bekerē\* He cut a masēm pandanus fruit and carried it off]

**masusek** [ma.'tsut] **verb(1)** go down, disappear, go behind, withdraw, slip back; *go daun* [Masusek ya ğebinē\* It’s gone down underneath (and

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disappeared); *Hes masusek ya ƙedu dabi* The sun sets behind Dabi mountain] Potential: masusek

**matak** [ma.'taβ] *noun(al)* a circular type of nose bone made from a seashell and used for decoration especially for dancing; *bun bilong nus-bun bilong samting bilong solwara tasol ol i wokim bilong putim long nus na singsing* [Matak keyeh loq neru  The matak broke in his nose]

**matav** [ma.'tαβ] *noun(al)* variety of Saccharum edule; *pitpit bilong kaikai*: *Saccharum edule* [Devesi matav medevet vatëvek ra榈  They roasted some matav and fed the visitors with it]

**matitek** [ma.'tit.əq] *noun(al)* species of vine used for tying fences; *rop bilong pasim banis* [Matitek taya ra榈 jilek  The matitek vine was climbing up the jilek tree]

**mav** [maβ] *noun(al)* variety of Saccharum edule; *pitpit bilong kaikai*: *Saccharum edule* [Negga abuhek mav in nër bę nivesa  He was eating the mav because he said it was good]

**mavën** [ma.'βen] *noun(inal)* pancreas; *liklik lewa i stap insait long bel bilong man* [Mavën neggëp loq mehonon ayoj  The pancreas is found inside humans]

**maving** [ma.'βiŋ] *noun(al)* kind of bird said to have yellow around the eyes- probably various kinds of Honeysucker; *pisin* [Sa nasis sok maving ra榈 gelông I was throwing stones at the maving] {2}

**mavivekluæ** [ma.'βiνk.luŋ] *noun(al)* variety of yam; *yam* [Mavivekluæ yiæ go ti The mavivekluæ is a yam]

**mawam** [ma.'wam] *noun(al)* 1.1. a thistle-like plant the seeds of which are mixed with ash and milk and used for dying string (which is then used for stringbags) an orange-red colour; *gras ol meri is save penim string bilong wokim bilum long en: Compositae sp.* [Nekev mawam in kevu reggir jak  She broke open the mawam seeds to dye the string] 1.2. orange colour, orange dye [*Të sepaaæ kwa mawam ya gegga anon* He threw the orange coloured parts of the grasshoppers away and ate the bodies]

**maweæ** 1 [ma.'waæ] *noun(al)* starfish; *sta i stap long solwara* {21}

**maweæ** 2 [ma.'weæ] *noun(al)* a bright red star-shaped fungus with a black ring on the centre of the top. It has an evil smell. People used to eat it with greens; *wanpela kain retpela papai i sting. Ol meri i save kukim wantaim kumu na kaikai long taim waitman i no kam yet* [Lev dob ra榈 maweæ in ni vę  She covered the maweæ with earth because it smelled] {2131132}
maa [ma:] 1. noun(al) 1.1. the stone adze which used to be used for cutting trees, shaping planks, etc. When plane blades became available, these were adapted to use as adze blades and were used for cutting planks, sharpening yam stakes, and all kinds of work. These were used more by the older men and were a great improvement over their traditional adzes with stone blades. Today they are not made much any more, younger men tending to prefer axes and machetes. [Maa nevu jul raŋ gelöŋ The adze blade was gapped on a stone; Sap riing nevu raŋ maa He sharpened the yam stakes with an adze] 1.2. the blade of the adze [Tunŋ maa lok y aŋ He attached the adze blade to the handle] 1.3. plane 2. noun(al) the tree from which adze handles used to be made (See also ńariveŋ)

maam [mam: part] but-a conjunction indicating resigned acceptance of a situation; maski [Tomas nêr vu hur maluh vaŋi bê, “Maam ham na behil ana gedengis hil geving yi.” Thomas said to the other disciples, “Oh well, let’s go, and they can kill us with him.”; He su ayoh vu bê rêŋ aŋerin kwa rê gehe nêr bê, “Oh maam anon jaŋ noh vu Anutu kwa.” We weren’t able to change his mind so we said, “So let it happen according to God’s will.”]

me- [mA] pfx mod Potential mode occurring in medo

me= [mä= (var. of ma=, Occurs unstressed as a clitic before consonant initial words) proclit

mebim [mä.‘bim (var. of bebim, This form is used by some people in preference to bebim) (See also bebim)

medek [‘me”d.ä] adj empty, only, without anything else; nating [Nyëŋ medek gemehönon ma The place is deserted; Rabönŋ medek geķeken ma There is only sweetpotato, there’s no ğeken; Negga abuhek medek She’s eating only Saccharum edule]

medo [mä.”do] Ir¼Verb sit, be, remain, live; stap [Medo dekelëveŋ luŋ asoreng ayo They kept on making a noise inside the hole; Segevek na medo dok yí begganŋ I will crawl into his house and stay there] Grammar: This is the irregular potential mode form of the verb to sit/remain/be. The root of the verb -do never occurs on its own even in the actual mode, but always in the continuative as nedo, or as here in the potential. This form is also used to indicate ongoing or habitual action as in the construction medo nevonŋ ‘he kept on doing it’.

medömin [me.”dom.in] (See also lah medömin)

megul [me.”gu] noun(al) kind of tree the leaves of which are burned to make salt, they are also used for wrapping food; diwai-ol i kukim lip bilong en na
wokim sol long en: Banningtoniaceae, Banningtonia sp. [Vuv meğul ris in varah mamireng jak  She cut meğul leaves to burn to make salt]

meğen [me..navigate] noun(al) sprouts, suckers, buds-the side sprouts, suckers or buds on such things as sugarcane, Saccharum edule, etc; kru i kamap long sait [Rur meğen vër in agga He pulled the sprouts from the stem; Varurin meğen  He stripped the shoots off]

meğov [me.0.0000] noun(al) tadpoles, tadpoles from tree frogs-said to have a big mouth for fastening onto stones; pikinini bilong rokrok [Jom meğov meveyiiv lok japeng  He caught some tadpoles and wrapped them up in a little parcel]

meggëveng [me.1.000] noun(al) a variety of banana with orange flesh-like the highland eating bananas; banana: Musa sp. [Rur meggëveng megga  He picked off a meggëveng banana and ate it]

meggi [me.1.000] noun(al) seventh son, the seventh male issue of a woman; namba seven pikinini man mama i karim [Kele keyëh mesis meggi yu  The tree broke and hit meggi on the head] {2}

mehor [me.0.000] 1. verb(1) empty, finished, wasted away, containing no seeds, having a gap or a piece missing; skin nating, i no gat kaikai i stap [RaŒiing gaŒison mehor  The mango seed had no kernel in it] 2. verb(1) disappear, vanish [Mehor ya  It disappeared; Sa halë memë ti lok mehor pevis  I saw a bush spirit but then it quickly vanished] Potential: mehor

mehoo [me.0.000] verb(1) contradict, criticise, deprecate, assert, refuse, reject something in favour of something else; senisim [Demehoo sir  They were arguing; Mehoo sir bë su devông yoh vu rë  He told them they hadn't done it right; Mehö saga mehoo sa rot  That person really told me off] Potential: mehoo

mehö [me.0.000] noun(al) 1.1. man; man [Tu mehö böp meñegeʃ sir  He became an important man and was looking after them] 1.2. person, human being [Mehö luu dëdo rak keďu  Two people live on the mountain; Mehöti yam gwëbeng Somebody came this morning] 1.3. friend [Sa mehö hong  You are my friend]

mehö ading [me.0.000 sub of mehö] tall person; longpela man

mehö ahëta [me.0.000 sub of mehö] a glutton; man bilong kaikai tumas [Mehö saga uke mehö ahëta, gemëhö sën yë nenum wain panšën.  That person is a glutton, and a person who drinks much wine.]

mehö böp [me.0.000 sub of mehö] important person, leader; bikman [Mehö
böp, nebë va sën ḡenelẽ sa nivesa? Master, why do you look at me kindly?; Mehöti bë gevonŋin nabë natu ham mehö böp ti, og gevonŋ ngaav nabë sën tu ham hur. A person who wants to become your lord must behave as if he were your servant.]

mehö gehbus [me.'kɔ ⁹gâ.⁹mbuβ] (sub of mehö) lazy person; lesman [Mehö gehbus saga su nevonŋ huk la rê That is a lazy person, he doesn't do any work]

mehö kwa sevërinsën [me.'kɔ ð̣حركة.⁹ber.ind.⁹en] (sub of mehö) learned, clever, one who explains or reveals things; saveman bilong autim tok

mehö lebek yi [me.'kɔ 'lemb.ək yi] (sub of mehö) a cook, a person who busies himself preparing food; kukman

mehö los arë [me.'kɔ ð̣lot] (sub of mehö) important person; bikman, bikpela man [Getatekin hong jak ngaav böp ti in he jak nim nabë hong mehö los arêm Reveal yourself by doing something great so that we will know that you are an important person]

mehö los bëngö [me.'kɔ ð̣lot làm bəŋ] (sub of mehö) important person, famous person; bikpela man [Nabë mehö meris ti kwa bo yi nabë yik mehö los bëngö ti og mehö saga nekuungin yi If an ordinary person thinks himself to be important he is deceiving himself]

mehö los kwa [me.'kɔ ð̣lot kʷa] (sub of mehö) clever person; saveman

mehö mehö [me.'kɔ me.'kɔ] (sub of mehö) very many; planti

mehö mejalsën [me.'kɔ ma.⁹n̬dʒal.⁹en] (sub of mehö) 1. lazy, someone who hasn't worked in his garden and produced lots of yams; man i les long wokim gaden 2. poor-a person who doesn't have a lot of yams

mehö nema liiæ [me.'kɔ n̬a.⁹ma liːq] (sub of mehö) a person who doesn't feed his pigs; no lukautim gut

mehö niggœh [me.'kɔ ni.'yok] (sub of mehö) 1. disobedient, recalcitrant, persistent-one who doesn't listen. A person who keeps on working in the rain and ignores it; strongpela man 2. persistent, a person who keeps on fighting and doesn't give up, one who is not easily discouraged or put off

mehö ngatœm [me.'kɔ na.'tum] (sub of mehö) generous, unselfish; gutpela man, marimari man, man i save givim kaikai samting long ol man, man i save lukautim gut arabela man [Mehö ngatœm om yö nelë alam nivesa He is a generous person and looks favourably on people] (See also ngatœm₂)
mehö nyë vë [me.'kɔ ɲe βe] (sub of mehö) lazy- person who doesn't gather a lot of meat because he is too lazy; lesman i no save kilim abus

mehö pering [me.'kɔ pa.'riŋ] (sub of mehö) 1. a lazy person, or one who isn't able to work, or is lethargic and unambitious; lesman 2. paralytic, someone who isn't able to work

mehö rapaar [me.'kɔ ra.'pa:r] (sub of mehö) 1.1. thoughtless, inconsiderate; bikhet, hambak 1.2. arrogant

mehö sebul [me.'kɔ tʃɔ.'mbul] (sub of mehö) selfish, greedy, a person who keeps something belonging to someone else; man bilong holim pas samting bilong narapela man [Sa mehö sebul I'm the kind of person who keeps other people's things] (See also mala sebul, sebul)

mehö yu töksën [me.'kɔ ju 'toŋ.tɛn] (sub of mehö) 1. a medium, someone, a person who is in contact with the spirits; nogat kangal-man i save singsing, tasol i no putim kangal [Denevong ayej vu ḡagek anon nebë sën alam yu jëk töksën devong ayej vu Moses yi ḡagek wirek lo They spoke against the truth like the mediums spoke against Moses words long ago] 2. to dance without wearing a headdress

mehö-anil-yi [me.'kɔ a.'niŋ yi] (sub of mehö) noun(comp) a skillful fighter- someone who fights well, alert, able to dodge, and therefore also an upright person, since a thief or other miscreant would be quickly speared; man bilong pait gut-em i save gut long abrisim ol spia [Mehö-anil-yi om neruh gekele su netök rak yi rë He is a skillful fighter so he dodges and the spears don't hit him] (See also anil)

Mehöböp [me.'kɔ.'mbɔp] (sub of mehö) noun(al) Lord, God; Bikpela, Got [Mehöböp rëk seggi hil pin ti ti The Lord will judge each one of us]

mehödahis [me.'kɔ.'dɔ.dak.'tɛn] (sub of mehö) num 1.1. twenty; twenti, tupela ten [Mehödahis luu Forty; Alam mehödahis nemadvahi deya bego A hundred people went to fight] 1.2. two kina-from 'one pound', the original Australian currency which had 20 shillings; tu kina [Baŋo anöö rak monë mehödahis löö He bought the dog for six kina] Usage: Sometimes occurs without the mehö (See also dahis)

mehö-ggoreksën [me.'kɔ 'ɣɔɾ.ak.tɛn] (sub of mehö) noun(comp) rich or wealthy person, one who has lots of possessions; man i gat planti samting

mehö-hodek-ala [me.'kɔ 'kɔ.dak.'a.la] (sub of mehö) noun(comp) thief-a man who habitually steals; stilman

mehö-neko-seriveng [me.'kɔ nɔ.'kɔ tʃɔ.'riβ.ɛŋ] (sub of mehö) noun(comp)
priest, one who takes or offers sacrifices; *pris* [Hil mehö-neko-seriveng sagn eraa pin sëm neseggi hil lo] This priest of ours understands all the things which test/tempt us

**mehö-nenër-gágek-ranŋahsëñ** [me.'kɔ nɔ.'ner ∫Gæ̈ G.ɔk ‘Na.∫en] (sub of mehö) **noun(comp)** prophet; *propet* [Anon rak yoh vu gágek sëm verup mehö-nenër-gágek-ranŋahsëñ Yesaya avî lo] It happened according to their word which came out of the mouth of Isaiah the prophet

**mehönön** [me.'kɔ.nɔn] (sub of mehö) **noun(al)** people, humans; *pipel* [Yö denenër mehönön hir horek gedenenër bë Anutu yi yi They proclaim human regulations and claim that they are God's]

**mehöti** (sub of mehö) **noun(al)** a person, someone [Mehöti yam gwëbeng in bè dok vu hon̄g Someone just came in order to help you; Mehöti su netaggi lok ram menetunj ggevek ya dég ayo rè A person doesn't light a lamp and put it under a cooking pot]

**mehö-yu-rëmek** [me.'kɔ.yu.'rem.ɔq] (sub of mehö) **noun(comp)** leader, king, warrior; *bikpela man bilong pait* [Alam-begó-yi detahu mehö-yu-rëmek rak yi The soldiers dressed him up as a king]

**mehuup** [me.'kɔıp] **verb(1)** collapse, fall, deflate, sink; *go daun ols om wara o ples i gat hul aninit na lip samting i karamapim na yumi no save na yumi go daun* [Mehuup ya ḡebinë It collapsed; Sa vakë dob lob mehuup luŋ yâ I kicked the ground and it fell in; Nos nök bemehuup ya The food contracted on cooking; Demehuup luk ya sëv ḡebinë They fell into the hole] Potential: mehuup

**mejab** [ma.'nɔdɔa'mb] **noun(al)** variety of banana. Green bananas of this type were boiled with ginger and eaten when preparing for a fight; *banana*: Musa sp. [Negga vud mejab He was eating mejab bananas]

**mejal** [ma.'nɔdɔel] (var. of mejel) **verb(1)** wither, to grow poorly not producing fruit; *bagarap* [Sehöŋ nos pin mejal All my food has withered] Potential: mejal

**mejel** [ma.'nɔdɔel] (var. of mejel, Used as a variant of mejal by some people)

**mejënŋ₁** [ma.'nɔdɔen] **noun(al)** kind of rat; *rat*

**mejënŋ₂** [ma.'nɔdeŋ] **noun(al)** variety of yam; *yam* [Mejënŋ kip rak ya riing The mejënŋ yam has come up and is climbing the yam stake]

**mejii** [ma.'nɔdɔi] **noun(al)** kind of possum; *kapul* [Arëŋ vanëh mejii lok sevee anon My namesake shot a mejii possum which was eating sevee berries]

**mejök** [ma.'nɔdɔok] **verb(1)** go down, penetrate deeply, dint; *go daun, pundaun
long [Aën mejök yu  The iron bar penetrated his head] 2. verb(1) to have a hole, be dinted [Vakë lob yu mejök  He kicked his head in] Potential: mejök

meçõesek [mə.'qetriel] 1. verb(1) slice a piece off the side; katim liklik hap [Meçõesek raböng rak beseek  She sliced a piece off the side of the sweetpotato with her digging stick] 2. verb(1) strike a glancing blow; sutim [Sa meçõesek go vahi ya  I hit the yam a glancing blow and broke part of it off] Potential: meçešek

meku [mə.'qu] noun(al) a variety of Saccharum edule from the headwater area; pitpit bilong kaikai: Saccharum edule [Meku anon lok om ĝebewak  The meku is mature so pick it]

mekus tunγ [mə.'qutriel τ] tun] choked-with food or with emotion; pas long nek [Mekus tunγ rot in kwa paya  He was choked up with sorrow] (See also ayo mekus, ahë mekus)

melep [mə.'lep] verb(1) soft, disintegrating, over-ripe, breaking up from being over-ripe or over-cooked; malumalu [Yeh nos bemelep ya  She cooked the food and it disintegrated; Seğiğ rëk melep  I squeezed it and it squashed] Potential: melep

melë₁ [mə.'le] noun(al) variety of banana; banana: Musa sp.

melë₂ [mə.'le] noun(al) 1.1. worms of the kind that get into fruit etc; liklik snek em i stap long samting i mau tumas na long samting {2} 1.2. maggots [Melë lok sağ in mengëk  There are maggots in the animal because it has gone rotten] {2}

melimek₁ [mə.'limok] noun(al) variety of yam with a red skin and which goes soft when cooked; yam skin bilong en i retpela na taim yumi kukim bai malumalu olgeta

melimek₂ [mə.'limok] noun(al) kind of tree; diwai: Moraceae, Ficus erythrosperma Miq. [Melimek yik go ti log kele ngwë arë nebë melimek ving Melimek is a variety of yam and there is also a tree called that]

meloo [mə.'lo] noun(al) 1.1. custom, tradition, the way something is done; pasin [Su nesepa lok meloo rë  He didn't follow tradition; Ĝeko meloo saga vu tena? Where did you get that custom from?] 1.2. mark of ownership; mak Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area

melöpta [mə.'lopeta] noun(al) road, path, track; rot [Melöpta sënë neya huk anon This track leads to the garden; Denekesik melöpta medeneya  They are cutting the grass along the road] Dialect: This is the form used in the
Humek area (See also aggata 1.1)

melöö [mɔ.'lʊ] pers you three, second person trial pronoun; yu tripela [Melöö baku tonŋ vu vos  You three carry the bearer from the bush] {1122}

melu [mɔ.'lʊ] (sub of meluu) pers you two. This is the form used in subject position or when it forms the first item of a larger construction; yu tupela [Melu na gesęk nök  You two go and I will come a bit later] {1122}

melun [mɔ.'lʊn] noun(al) variety of banana-Musa sp.; banana [Melun og vud ti, yik ni nebę vedii  The melun is a banana which is like the vedii]

meluu [mɔ.'lu:] pers you two, second person dual pronoun-the normal form of the pronoun; yu tupela [Mehöti tahi meluu om melu na  Someone is calling you two so you had better go] {1122}

memö [mɔ.'mɔ] noun(al) devil, demon, evil spirit-there is a place near Mapos called Gonek where the spirits come to meet the newly dead; tewel, spirit nogut, wailman [Memö ti gga sa! A demon’s got me!; Detii memö to meya in mehöti  They drove the evil spirits out of a man; Alam deneveya in memö People are afraid of demons]

memö-nevu-degwa [ma.'mɔ nu.'lu nu.'gə] noun(comp) cane which grows on trees rather than in the ground; rop-dispela samting i gro antap long bikpela diwai na i kain olsem rop tasol. Rop bilong en i olsem stik samting; Melastomataceae, Medinilla sp. [Soŋ negga memö-nevu-degwa anon  Birds eat the berries of the memö-nevu-degwa]

memu [mɔ.'mu] (See also kwa memu loŋ)

memus [mɔ.'muu] noun(al) bits of dried crumpled leaves of such things as sugarcane, Saccharum edule, pandanus, etc; lip i drai na i sting pinis [Vesi lok memus lom tum lok  He lit the dried up leaves and they burned; Supin sëh memus metuŋ go vë rak  He gathered the bits of dried grass and put the seed yams on it; Mun vo newis rak ŝagwëk memus  The rat made a nest from the bits of dried leaves from the reeds]

memuveëh [mɔ.'mʊvë] noun(al) kind of bird; pisin [Pejip vakë memuveëh ŝaghis metök  The pejip bird kicked the memuveëh’s egg and broke it] {2}

memuung [mɔ.'mʊŋ] noun(al) variety of tree used for building; diwai bilong wokim haus [Serak in rahev rak memuung  I climbed up the memuung tree because the arrow stuck in it]

menë [mɔ.'ne] noun(al) kind of tree used in house building; diwai bilong wokim haus [Devuŋ menë bedesap ŝanŋ rak  They cut down a menë tree and made
planks from it]

menënŋ [mə.'neŋ] noun(al) tuber; mami [Neroh yes menënŋ in najom taŋee rak
She took the skin off the menënŋ to squeeze pandanus sauce on it] {1}

mengah [mə.'ŋaŋ] verb(1) plaster, cover-as with mud, clay, a wet cloth or other
wet material; karamapim long laplap i gat wara, samting i gat wara na ol i
tromoom long man olsem graun i gat wara na i malumalu [Mengah ngaŋek
rak sa He plastered me with mud; Mengah tob ni ruk rak yi She covered
herself with the wet cloth; Sa mengah abuhek mengësën rak I plastered him
with rotten Saccharum edule] Potential: mengah (See also vengah)

mengëk1 [mə.'neŋ] noun(al) variety of highland pandanus; marita-dispela kain i
gat longpela kaikai bilong en

mengëk2 [mə.'neŋ] verb(1) rotten; sting [Mengëk lom detë ya It was rotten so they
threw it out; Kaar sis nyël ti meggëp nemengëk lok aggata A car killed a snake
and it lay there and rotted on the road] Potential: mengëk

mengëmeng [mə.'neŋ.əŋ] verb(1) sprout, grow-as a new beard, or a new lawn
just beginning to sprout before it is properly established; kamap nupela yet
[Selenŋ varoh yi go govek ya bekesëk mengëmeng yom Selenŋ has finished
planting his yams and the new grass is sprouting in the garden again]
Potential: mengëmeng

mengi [mə.'ni] noun(al) insides, pulp, pith, the soft inside part of fruit where the
seeds are; insait bilong pamkin, karuka, melen, na ol arapela samting i
wankain olsem [Nekekadekin mengi ya in anon She scooped the soft inside
part out of the fruit; Busip negga ruharuuh mengi The cat is eating the pulp
out of the pumpkin]

menëlin [mə.'nélin] verb(1) to peel the skin off something with one's teeth;
brukim raun [Menëlin katimeng navi She peeled the skin off the cucumber
with her teeth; Böök bemën menëlin kele navi Wild pigs eat the bark of
trees] Potential: menëlin

menëë [mə.'né] verb(1) furry, having a furry taste-as betelnut or green bananas;
pait-sapos yu kaikai orait i gat pait long maus bilong yu [Menëë vaku avi Her
mouth went all furry; Bebumeng menëë lok ayo The betel nut upset his
stomach; Vud su moneæ venuh rë om menëë The bananas weren't really ripe
so they had a furry taste] Potential: menëë

menëës [mə.'né] adj bitter; pait-sapos yu kaikai samting olsem orait i gat pait
[Marasin ngëmek nevu yi og menëës Malaria medicine is bitter] (See also
nimëës)
**mengëës** [mə.'neitʃ] noun(al) a variety of edible green vegetable which grows as a weed in new gardens; kumu: Solanaceae, Solanum nigrum L.

**meran** [mə.'ran] verb(1) wilted; drai-lip i drai [Meran in hes gga] It's wilted from the sun; Aggis meran in mun lov jes The vine wilted because the rat severed the stem; Soh kele navi lob ris meran He peeled off the bark and the leaves wilted [Potential: meran]

**merëk** [mə.'ɾək] adj quick, clever, skilful; saveman

**merën** [mə.'ɾen] noun(al) melon; melen [Katimeng bıp ti arë nebë merën] There is a big kind of cucumber called a melon [From: Tok Pisin & English]

**merës** [mə.'ɾes] adj nothing, empty, of no account, only, without anything else; nating [Padi meris gereggu ma] There was only rice and no meat; Nelë nyëg merës gemëhôn non ma He saw that the place was deserted and there were no people there; Desemu räk goor yö merës The made it from pure gold

**merok** [mə.'ɾoq] noun(al) adultery-also used as a swearword; brukim marit [Ya merok] He committed adultery [See also vong merok]

**meru** [mə.'ɾu] noun(al) juice, fluid, sap, the juice of oranges, fruit, etc. Also things like the sap of trees, milk etc. The latter could be either from the breast or from coconuts; susu bilong muli, kokonas, prut, samting [Mori sënë og meru nivesa rot] These oranges are lovely and juicy; Pip bék meru lôk dëg She squeezed the coconut cream into the cooking pot

**mesëëng** [mə.'teiŋ] noun(al) single man, bachelor; skelaman, man i no marit na i stap i go painim lapun [Sa masëëng I'm a bachelor; Maluh sënë nedo mesëëng gesu avëh rë] This man remained single and never married; Rëk ëmedo mesëëng You will stay single

**meten** [mə.'teiŋ] (See also hur meten)

**metës** [mə.'te:iŋ] noun(al) scraps, tiny particle, bit, remains; liklik, pipia bilong samting olsem samting i pinis olgeta na ol hap tasol [Metes teka nedo There's a little bit left; Kökräëh negelu nos metës lôk reek len The chickens pick up the bits of food under the house]

**meteein** [mə.'tei:n] verb(1) chew; kaikai na tik i hamarim liklik [Metteein nos benëgon ya She chewed up the food and swallowed it; Rëngë rëbong beteein gepesuv sapu räk] He bit of a piece of sweetpotato, chewed it up, and spat it out around the snare; Metteein go bevet nalu räk She chewed up the yam and fed it to her baby [Potential: meteein]

**mewa** [mə.'ɾwa] noun(inal) mother's brother, uncle; susa bilong mama, kandere
mewaŋ [mə.ag] (var. mo) noun(al) first daughter, the first female issue of a woman; namba wan pikinini meri mama i karim [Ko mewing yah vu ata lo] He took mewing back to her mothers {21} (See also mo)

mewis [mə.wii] 1. adj new, uncooked, raw; nupela [Mewis gak su nök rë It's raw, it's not cooked; Bagö roprüp mewis vu sa He bought me some new clothes; Dah go mewis He ate the yam raw] 2. noun(al) descendants [David yi mewis David's descendants]

meyaar [mə.ya:r] noun(al) variety of ginger used for wrapping yams, greens, etc for cooking to give food a good flavour; gorgor: Zingiberaceae sp. [Meyaar ni nebë jemejeng gereggu nebë sepiik The meyar looks like jemejeng but smells like sepiik]

meyip [mə.yip] noun(al) famine, hunger, a time of hunger, lack of food; hangre [Meyip vong alam in nos ma The people were starving because there was no food; Nyëg meyip wirek lob alam degga gehuv In earlier times of famine the people ate gehuv; Ahë meyip in su gga nos rë He was hungry because he hadn't eaten] (See also miip)

meyooh [mə.yo:ɔ] (See also nema meyooh)

meyöh [mə.yo] verb(1) squashed, flattened, dented; slek [Gëg bemeyöh ya He squeezed it and flattened it out; Nare rak lob meyöh He stood on it and it collapsed] Potential: meyöh

c1, yum. sk] noun(al) kind of tree; diwai: Lycopodiaceae, Lycopodium sp.

meyumek2 [mə.yum. sk] noun(al) kind of insect; binatang [Hur mahen ya detetë pahuung rak meyumek The children went catching pahuung fish with meyumek for bait]

meyumek3 [mə.yum. sk] noun(al) green slippery moss, slime; ples wel [Meyumek rak gelöng vaha The rocks have slippery moss on them; Röpek meyumek geto mesis yi She slipped on the moss and fell and hurt herself] {2121132}

më [me] conj or; o From: This is apparently a borrowing from Jabem, but is used quite commonly.

mëh [mek] verb(1) barren, empty, abandoned, forsaken, dried up; bagarap, i no karim pikinini [Mawam mëh ya The mawam is dried up; Beggoh mëh ya The
beggoh has no liquid left] Potential: namëh

mëk mëk [mek mek] (See also vonŋ mëk mëk)

mëm [mem] part good, fine, excellent; gutpela, nambawan [Mëm, nivesa rot
Good, that's great!; Sa halë bë mëm ñëvëŋ yoh vu I saw that you did it well;
Sagak mu mëm That's good!]

mën [men] 1. verb(1) file, rub, plane, sharpen; pailim, sapim [Mën paëp in na huk
He sharpened the knife because he was going to the garden; Mën gägenŋ rak suung He sanded the drum with the leaves of the suung tree; Mën gañŋ rak maa He smoothed the plank with a plane] 2. verb(1) to iron-of clothes;
ainim Potential: namëk

mëëæ [meq] verb(1) defecate; pekpek [Mëëæ lok vos ayo He defecated in the bush] Potential: namëëæ

-min [min] sfx 1. pers inalienable possession-the suffix to inalienable possession nouns of the major class denoting 1st person plural exclusive. These forms would be used for dual and trial also [he nerumin our noses] 2. pers inalienable possession-the suffix to inalienable possession nouns of the major class denoting 2nd person plural. These forms would be used for dual and trial also [ham arimin lo your brothers]

mir [mir] verb(2) closed, closed off, shut; pas [Mir mala She closed her eyes; Vaku heek bemir ya He built the fence and closed it off; Ayeŋ lok ya nenga len rëk nenga mir rot My voice went into his ear, but his ear was completely closed (i.e. he couldn't/wouldn't hear at all)] Potential: gemir

mii [mi:] adj childless-a person or animal which is mature but has not yet borne children; yangpela i no karim pikinini yet [Avëh nare mii gesu ko nalu rê The woman hasn't any children yet; Kökrëëh mii ti nare lok tete ayo There's a pullet in the enclosure]

miip [mi:p] noun(al) famine, time of hunger [Humëk dëñër meyip los gwekñë nebë miip The Humek people call meyip and gwekñë miip] Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area (See also meyip)

mo [mo] (var. of mewing, Abbreviated form of mewing when it is used as part of a fuller proper name, e.g. Mo Saŋ) (See also mewing)

mod [mo’d] noun(al) variety of tree the leaf tips and the fruit of which are eaten; diwai ol man i save kaikai lip wantaim pikinini bilong en [Malibeæ gga mod anon buk The flying foxes ate the mod fruit during the night]
modaŋged [mo."nda."ŋGe"d] noun(al) kind of bird; pisin [Ham gwetii modaŋged na vos ayo Chase the modaŋged into the bush] {2} Lit.: mo + dagaŋ

momeng ['mom.ɔŋ] noun(al) variety of ginger; gorgor: Zingiberaceae sp. [Mapos dēnër bē resek geHumek dēnër bē momeng Mapos calls it resek while Humek calls it momeng] Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area; Usage: Same as resek

mon1 [mon] noun(al) variety of highland pandanus; marita [Sa hebē mon vē lok bēl nenga I laid the mon seedling down by the stream (so it would get wet and grow quickly)]

mon2 [mon] (var. of amon, Abbreviated form of amon when used as part of a fuller proper name, e.g. Mon Selenŋ) (See also amon)

monaraŋ [mo.na.'raːŋ] noun(al) kind of tree; diwai

monavaa1 [mo.na.'baː] noun(al) variety of yam; yam [Jom monavaa luŋ menekēku He took the monavaa down and cut it up]

monavaa2 [mo.na.'baː] noun(al) kind of tree; diwai: Rutaceae, Micromelum sp.

monavēh1 [mo.na.'beːŋ] noun(al) variety of yam; yam [Je monavēh beya nevaroh He took the monavēh yams and went and planted them]

monavēh2 [mo.na.'beːŋ] noun(al) variety of banana; banana: Musa sp. Usage: Same as mejab

monawēs1 [mo.na.'weːt] noun(al) variety of yam; yam Usage: Sometimes abbreviated to nawēs; same as ƙaƙuuŋ

monawēs2 [mo.na.'weːt] noun(al) a hard variety of tree used for making posts for houses; strongpela diwai tru bilong wokim pos bilong haus [Monawēs yik ƙele ti gaggis ngwē The monawēs is a tree and also a vine] Usage: Sometimes abbreviated to nawēs (See also nawēs)

monawēs3 [mo.na.'weːt] noun(al) kind of vine growing in the grasslands and used for tying fences; rop i save kamap long ples kunai: Convulvulaceae sp. [Vepul nawēs in naduu sapu jak He broke off some nawēs vine to tie his snare] Usage: Sometimes abbreviated to nawēs

monbēl ['mon."beːl] noun(al) kind of tree; diwai: Sterculiaceae, Melochia odorata L.f. [Monbēl keyēŋ in yik ƙele niyes The monbēl broke because it is a soft wood]

monbuk ['mon."buk] noun(al) 1.1. morning; moning [Monbuk lob seya vosnē
When it was morning I went to the bush; *Hil ana soda monbuk*  We will go to church in the morning (Or, depending on the context, it could mean: We will go on Sunday morning)] 1.2.  Good morning! [*Gënanër monbuk jak sir*  Say good morning to them]

**monek**₁ [‘mon.øŋ] **noun(al)**  breadfruit-this is a `hidden' name for breadfruit; if the real name (kevuuk) were used then the fruit would not have seeds in it; *kapiak*

**monek**₂ [‘mon.øŋ] **adj** 1.1.  ripe; *mau* [Vud monek lob malibek gga  The bananas were ripe and the flying foxes ate them; *Paya monek*  The pawpaw is ripe]  
1.2.  red, rusty; *ros*

**monhuv** [‘mon.ˈkʊɹ] **noun(al)**  variety of yam; *yam* [Nevaroh monhuv ngahi rot  He planted many monhuv yams]

**mon-kedë** [‘mon.kɑˈmde] **noun(al)**  tailpiece used for dancing,-it had yellow cockatoo crests stuck into cassowary quills and stuck straight out behind; *bilas bilong singsing* (See also *Œebum* 1)

**monkavaan** [‘mon. qa.ˈbaːn] **noun(al)**  The bright red paint smeared all over the body in earlier times for dancing, but it is not used any more. It was made from the fruit of the highland pandanus palm and mixed with pig grease and pig faeces. The latter was so it would smell bad and people would not go close those wearing it. The spirits were said to have `eaten' the person wearing this, and the paint represented the blood on them. If someone went too close to someone with the paint on, they would get sick. The wearer could not go near women for two or three weeks without them getting sick. Nor could he step over a fire because food cooked on it would then make people sick.; *redpela pen bilong singsing* [Alam dëlok monkavaan rak sir gedelöö sengii  People rubbed monkavaan on themselves and danced]

**munmon** [‘mon.mon] **noun(al)**  kind of tree; *diwai: Verbenaceae, Callicarpa sp.*  
[Kuuk negga monmon anon  Doves eat the monmon berries]

**morajem** [‘mo ра.ˈdʒeˑm] **noun(al)**  kind of bird-said to be the `wireless' because it conveys news of distant places and peoples; *pisin* [Morajem tahi bë viis ajel  The morajem calls out 'Viis ajel'] ₂ Lit.: mo + rajem

**morevir** [‘mo ri.ˈbir] **noun(al)**  kind of bird-its call is said to announce a death; it calls out 'newa beriik'; *pisin* ₂ Lit.: mo + revir

**mori** [‘mo ri.] **noun(al)**  orange. Also lemon, grapefruit, and various kinds of citrus, but the main one found among the Buang is the orange; *muri: Citrus sp.*  
[Œejur mori mehil aŋa  Pick some oranges for us to eat]  From: Tok Pisin

**mormor** [‘mor.mor] **noun(al)**  variety of green vegetable, similar to a wild violet,
cooked in bamboo and eaten as a green with salt; gras ol i save kukim na putim sol i go na kaikai olsem kumu: Violaceae, Viola betonicifolia (Ging.) W. Beck [Valo mormor rak mamireng She soaked the mormor in salt solution]

**moroon** [mo.'ro:n] **noun(al)** kind of rat; **rat** Lit.: mo + roon ; **Usage:** Same as pepir

**moseling** [mo.'tɔ.'li:in] **noun(al)** small black flying fox-Dobsonia; wanpela liklik kain blakbokis [Moseling yik malibe peka ngwê sên mahen lo. The moseling is a small variety of flying fox] Lit.: mo + seling

**mooding** ['mo:.'diiŋ] **noun(al)** kind of grass; gras: Gramineae, Eleusine indica Gaertn. [Yev mooding ya rak savor She cleared the mooding away with a shovel] {2123} Lit.: amon + ading

**mooju** ['mo.o.'dju] **noun(al)** kind of kingfisher; pisin [Pebip mooju rak pebileng He threw a piece of wood at the kingfisher] {2} Lit.: amon + ju

**möheng** ['mɔŋ].əŋ] **verb(1)** **Potential:** namöheng (See also nimöheng)

**mök** [mɔk] **noun(al)** kind of tree used for planks and for house framework; diwai ol i save katim plang long en: Himantandraceae, Galbulimima belgraveana (F. Muel.) Sprague [Nuung n'gahisekë dëdo rak mök There are lots of pigeons in the mök tree]

**mövsën** ['mɔß.ti:en] **noun(al)** dream; driman [Ggëp mövsën bë ko gwie ti lok gegweeng He dreamed he caught a cassowary in a trap]

**mööng** [mɔŋŋ] **noun(al)** 1.1. **kind of vine; rop bilong wokim paspas bilong holim strong supsup wantaim spia bilong sutim pisin samting:** Pandanaceae, Freycinettia sp. [Gelu kôleng rak mööng He wove the binding from mööng vine] 1.2. **binding on arrows to fasten the head to the shaft; paspas**

**mu** [mu] **adv 1.1.** **only; tasol** [Ham gweko timu Take (only) one!] 1.2. **just [Nedo mu She's just sitting there] 1.3. but [Mu ḣëna sagu lok ñeñom But go over there and then come back!]**

**mub** [mu'b] **adj** bigger than normal or than expected,-especially used of birds of the same species one variety of which is bigger than the others; bikpela liklik winim arapela [Kwepek mub nedo meneyoh desiik ayo The big variety of kwepek went into the grass; Jom ñakwii mub nalu He caught a chick of the bigger variety of ñakwii] (See also neru yöheng2)

**mud** [mu'd] 1. **verb(1)** penetrate, spread throughout, soak through; wet olgeta
\[Tob\ mud\ rak\ yi\ in\ hob\ to\] Her clothes made her thoroughly wet because it was raining; \textit{Lubek nyë hinenë rak lob mud} The spray from the waterfall fell on it and wet it through. 2. \textit{verb(1)} blackened, overripe \textit{[Monek bemud ya]} It was ripe and has gone soft (overripe) \textit{Potential: namud}

\textit{mudeng} [\textit{mu}^d.\textit{a}.\textit{a}] \textit{noun(al)} \textit{1.1}. Variety of tree used for making stumps for houses, and sometimes for the studs also; \textit{diwai} \textit{1.2.} stumps for houses. Because this particular tree yields very hard, long-lasting stumps, the word is also used for the stumps themselves no matter what kind of wood they are made from. \textit{[Mudeng keyëh gebuggæŋ tamanë]} The posts broke and the house collapsed

\textit{muğeng} [\textit{mu}^g.\textit{a}.\textit{a}] \textit{adj} old, ancient; \textit{olpela} \textit{[Muğeng rak lom tê ya]} It had become old and so she threw it away; \textit{Vo tob muğeng ti vu sa} She gave me one of her old dresses; \textit{Ya nedo begganë muğeng} He went and lived in the old house (or possibly: the old village site)

\textit{muğin} [\textit{mu}^g.\textit{in}] \textit{verb(1)} first, go first, go ahead, at first, in the beginning; \textit{go pas, go het} \textit{[Muğin meya lok he tamu]} He went first and we followed; \textit{Gelu saq muğin rëk ruh} He speared the animal first but it dodged; \textit{Kesuu geya lob muğin} He passed her and went first \textit{Potential: namuğin}

\textit{mul} [\textit{mu}] \textit{verb(2)} kiss, nuzzle; \textit{kis} \textit{[Mul nalu]} She kissed her child; \textit{Luho venë demul sir} He and his wife kissed each other \textit{Potential: gemul}

\textit{mum} [\textit{mum}] (See also \textit{nimum})

\textit{mun} [\textit{mun}] \textit{noun(al)} rat, mouse, the generic term for rodents; \textit{rat} \textit{[Mun los hivek delov vahek]} Rats and cockroaches chew up stringbags (See also \textit{dëg-mun})

\textit{mup} [\textit{mup}] \textit{noun(al)} a house raised off the ground/standing on stumps; \textit{haus i gat ploa} \textit{[Mup kevoh in alam ngähisekë dëdo rak]} The house collapsed because there were so many people in it (See also \textit{begganë mup})

\textit{mutek} [\textit{mut.aq}] \textit{verb(1)} vomit, spit up; \textit{traut} \textit{[Nğaa ti petar benivë lok naru lob mutek]} Something had rotted and the bad smell got into her nostrils and made her vomit; \textit{Kwa rak in bök jëji bemutek} He was nauseated by the pig fat and vomited \textit{Potential: namutek}

\textit{muu} [\textit{mu}] (See also \textit{ko muu})

\textit{muuk} [\textit{muq}] (See also \textit{vonq muuk})

\textit{muuk ata} [\textit{muq} \textit{a.ta}] selfish, a person who refuses to share his things; \textit{man bilong pasim samting} \textit{[Muuk ata sugu om su vo nğaa vu hong rê]} That one is
very selfish so he wouldn't give you anything]

$$\n\text{N}$$

n- [n] pfx $mod$ potential mode-the potential mode form of class 1 verbs whose initial letter is $y$ in the actual

-n [n] sfx $pers$ inalienable possession-suffix denoting 3rd person singular of some nouns of the major group of inalienable possessions

$\text{na-}1$ [na] pfx $mod$ The potential mode prefix for verbs of class 1 whose initial letter doesn't change for mode if they are stressed on the first syllable. Those verbs which do not change the initial letter for mode in class begin with: b, d, g, j, k, m, n, ng, p, s, t.

$\text{na-}2$ [na] pfx $asp$ The form of the continuative used in the first person for verbs stressed on the first syllable $\text{Lit.}$: It is made up of $\text{ne-}$ + the first person plural $a$- prefix.

$\text{nabë va}$ [na.$^{\text{im}}$be $\beta$a] (sub of $\text{bë}_1$) how; $\text{olsem wanem}$ [Dedev nabë va? How will they build it?; $\text{Sa ��vong nabë va}$ How will I do it?/What will I do?] $\text{nabon}_1$ [na.$^{\text{im}}$bon] $\text{noun(al)}$ kind of yam; $\text{yam}$ [Vun nabon lok semek nenga He planted the nabon in the edge of the yam mound]

$\text{nabon}_2$ [na.$^{\text{im}}$bon] $\text{noun(al)}$ An ornamental plant used in tattooing. A name or mark was outlined on the skin with lampblack, and the skin under the mark was pierced with needles. Leaves of this plant were then heated and the moisture squeezed out and rubbed into the skin. This left a permanent mark, and in the days before World War II these marks were made, usually on the forehead of those working in the goldmines at Bulolo, to indicate that the person concerned could speak Tok Pisin.; $\text{wanpela kain retpela gras ol i save sutim skin bilong ol long nil na rapim lip bilong en long en na i gat mak long skin.}$: Labiatae, Plectranthus sp.

$\text{nabôö}$ [na.$^{\text{im}}$bôö] $\text{noun(al)}$ 1.1. variety of ginger; $\text{malira}$: Zingiberaceae sp. 1.2. $\text{[Nabôö ahê kul}$ The potency of the nabôö has been nullified; $\text{Ruh avêh in ��o nabôö}$ He enticed a girl because he had nabôö]

$\text{nadëneng}$ [na.$^{\text{im}}$dën.en] $\text{noun(al)}$ a sharpened stake planted in a hole dug to trap pigs (or humans); $\text{stik ol i sapim na planim long hul bilong kilim pik}$ $\text{Dialect:}$ This is the form used in the Humek area

$\text{naţ}$ [na.$^0$G] $\text{noun(al)}$ net used for catching fish-a small round handnet; $\text{bilum bilong selaim pis}$ [Ko ��ël lok naţ She caught fish with the net]

$\text{naţen}$ [na.$^0$Gen] $\text{noun(al)}$ vulva, the pink or red flesh of the genitals-this is sometimes used as a term of abuse; $\text{kan-hap i retpela}$ [Goo ngwë bë vewi

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nağen He abused the other one calling him a vulva] (See also yu nağen)

nağen anon [na.¹⁴G talented 'non] Hibiscus flower; retpela plaua i stap long ples hat: Hibiscus rosa-sinensis [Nağen anon ruu beggan The hibiscus divided the houses] Culture: This term tends not to be used very much, probably because of its similarity to the term for vulva.

nahen [na.¹⁵en] 1. verb(1) not yet; i no yet [Yö rêk nahen hus ading He won't come for a long time yet; Deyam geyik yö nahen They have come, but he hasn't yet] 2. verb(1) still [Nahen neyam He's still coming] Potential: nahen; Usage: Sometimes the final n is lost and it is abbreviated to nahë or nahëë

nahub [na.'vuemb] 1. verb(1) carefully; isi [Nahub neya teka teka He is walking very carefully; Sa nahub in bë sëk bës I'm going carefully so I won't fall; Su geserög gak yik genahub Don't run, just take it easy] 2. verb(1) later [Nahub rê Later on sometime] Potential: nahub

nahubin [na.'vuemb.in] (sub of nahub) verb(1) care for, handle carefully, go carefully; lukautim gut [Ham nahubin yi rot megweko yi nom aggata benom vu sa Look after him well and set him on his road to come back to me; Hur mahen ata diik gavëh ngwë nahubin rot mebôp rak The child's mother died and another woman took care of him and he grew up] Potential: nahubin

najireng¹ [na.⁶¹³ir.ən] noun(al) kind of tree used for yam stakes. The leaves are quite fragrant, smelling of peppermint; diwai lip bilong em i gat smel: Rutaceae, Evodia anisdora. [Sejong nyëg rak najireng ris She poked najireng leaves in to decorate the place ]

najireng² [na.⁶¹³ir.ən] noun(al) type of plant burned for making salt-; diwai lip i gat smel: Loganiaceae, Neubergia sp.

nalu [¹³lu] 1. noun(inal) child, offspring; pikinini [Nalu su in ata The child cried for its mother; Kud nalu beluho deya He carried his child on his shoulder and they left] {111} 2. adj small FirstPers.: sa naluğ

nalu niben [¹³lu ni.'viben] (sub of nalu) placenta; bilum bilong pikinini-samting i savi pas long botoma bilong pikinini long taim mama i karim ol nupela yet [Marub pamu nyëg sën delev nalu niben lük ya lo The python smelled the place where they had buried the placenta]
nalu nikōk [’nalu ni.aq] (sub of nalu) newborn baby; nupela pikini nau tasol mama i karim em na i retpela yet

naluteka [’nalu.tæ.ka] (sub of nalu) adj very small; liklik tru

namaa [’næ.ma:] noun(al) kind of tree planted around the villages-the children collect the sap and use it for blowing bubbles; diwai ol i planim raunim arere bilong ples, na ol liklik pikini i winim susu bilong en na i olsem mambel na i plai i go [Namaa bebov ya in sevi lov The namaa is dead because the grubs have eaten it]

nangerek [’næ.re] adv when; wanem taim [Nangerek rēk gena? When will you go?; Verup nangerek-a? When did he come?]

nare [’næ.re] verb(3) standing-this is the irregular continuative form of the verb vare ‘to stand’. The expected form would be *nevare; sanap i stap Potential: bare (See also vare)

natuti [’næ.ti] adv the third day from today, three days hence; hap tumora em i kam bihain long tupela tomora [Natuti rēk hil ága nos bōp We will have a feast three days from now; Ėemedo genatuti rēk ēna Stay a while and on the third day you can go; Hil medo pehi geneheng genatuti We will stay today and tomorrow and the next day we will go] {11}

navi [’næ.βi] noun(inal) 1.1. skin; skin 1.2. outer covering [Nil piik navi in naduu löv jak He peeled off the piik bark to tie up the sugarcane] FirstPers.: sa navig

navi ggoo [’næ.βi yo:] (sub of navi) peeling skin; skin tekewe

navi kerē kerē [’næ.βi kæ.ɾe kæ.ɾe] (sub of navi) fat; grisman, patpela

navi-deggedek [’næ.βi ’dæ.ɾe’de.k] noun(al) kind of tree; strongpela diwai: Myrtaceae, Rhodomyrtus novoguineensis Diels [Navi-deggedek og kele niwëük ti The navi-deggedek is a hard/strong wood]

navi-ğelêp [’næ.βi ’ʒe.’lep] noun(al) kind of vine used for tying fences; rop bilong pasim banis: Goodeniaceae, Scaevola oppositfolia R.Br. [Navi-ğelêp yiƙ aggis heek yi ti The navi-ğelêp is a vine used for making fences]

nawëês [’næ.ɾi] Usage: This is an abbreviated, and probably more common, form of monawëês, q.v. It may refer to all forms, namely the yam, the vine, and the tree (See also monawëês2)

ne- [’næ] pfx asp continual prefix-the normal form of the continuative aspect but refer to the cross-referenced forms above (See also ĕ-)

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nebon [nə.ˈɪmːbɒn] noun(al) kind of tree; *diwai,* *Melastomataceae,* *Otanthera montana* Laut. [Sanγ keyēh nebon ya The wind broke the nebon}

nedo [nə.ˈɪnːdo] IrVverb 1.1. exist, be; *sindaun,* *i stap* [Desap kelenavi medetunγ nedo agkatata They made shields and put them all along the road; Avēh avō ti nedo begganγ ayo There is a young girl in the house] 1.2. sit, stay 1.3. live, reside Usage: The continuative form of the root -do which never occurs in isolation. (See also -do)

nedo baniik [nə.ˈɪnːdo mˈbə.ˈniːk] (sub of *nedo*) follow with the eyes; *bihainim long ai,* *was i stap* (See also *baniik*)

nedo revuh [nə.ˈɪnːdo rə.ˈbjuŋk ti] (sub of *nedo*) 1.1. sit easily with hands and legs crossed; *sindaun isi* 1.2. carefree, relaxed, not worried about going anywhere or doing anything, at peace; *stap isi* [Gwein alam sēnē in demedo jevuh ti nabē sēn alu nado revuh ti aги. Take care of these people so that they live in peace as the two of us live in peace.] (See also *revuh*)

nedo revuh ti [nə.ˈɪnːdo rə.ˈbjuŋk ti] (sub of *nedo*) to live together in harmony, to be at peace; *sindaun wantaim,* *stap wantaim* [Alam pin sēn ayoj neya timu vu Kerisi lo dedeno revuh ti. All the people who believed on Christ were living in harmony.] (See also *revuh*)

neggumeng [nɛ.ˈyum.əŋ] adj level area, clear place; *ples stret* [Neggumeng om debakē baar dok It's a flat area so they can play football on it; Barus netetong lōk nyēŋ neggumeng atov The plane landed on the large level area; He lev begganγ luk nyēŋ neggumeng We build houses on level places] Usage: Some individuals use the form reggumeng (See also *reggumeng*)

neheng [nə.ˈkɛŋ] adv tomorrow; *tumora* [Neheng rēk degelu tete Tomorrow they will make the enclosure; Hil ana neheng bana gālē nyēŋ We will go and see the place tomorrow] {11} (See also *heng*)

nehengko [nə.ˈkɛŋ.ko] (sub of *neheng*) adv soon, in the near future; *tumora tasol*

nehi-nehi [nə.ˈki nə.ˈki] noun(al) signal, closure, a signal indicating the end of the vocal part of a dance is approaching; *pasim singsing-dispela i soim*
olsem bai sиснi s i pinis

nekik [ŋ.ɬ.ŋi.k] noun(al) hawk; taragau [Nekik ggodek kəkrəe̞h  Haws steal chickens] {2}

nekoo1 [ŋ.ɬ.ŋo] noun(al) kind of night bird; pisin {2}

nekoo2 [ŋ.ɬ.ŋo] noun(al) variety of yam; yam [Nelev nekoo in geyeh  He dug some nekoo yams to cook]

nekwii [ŋ.ɬ.ŋi.i] noun(al) a brown variety of tree snake with dark patterning-said to be the mother of the yoo (the green tree python); liklik braunpela snek [Jom nekwii lob he vesi baha  He caught a nekwii and we cooked it and ate it]

nema [ŋ.ɬ.ma] noun(inal) 1.1. hand, arm-the hand and arm as far as the elbow; han [Nema keye̞h lok masin  His arm broke in the machine; Anöö raŋga nema  The dog bit her hand; Mehe raŋga jom lok sa nemaŋ  That person held my hand; Nema lu vaha om yø rëk medo genem berup  He is still alive (in one piece), so he'll be back (to take revenge)] 1.2. the forefoot of four footed animals 1.3. branch 1.4. handle of tools, utensils, etc FirstPers.: sa nemaŋ

nema anon [ŋ.ɬ. ma a.ɬ.ˌnoŋ] (sub of nema) straight, accurate, someone who is a good shot; sut stret-man i save sutim samting na i no popaia

nema bağarek [ŋ.ɬ. ma m.bai.ɬ.ŋa.ɬo] (sub of nema) accurate, straight shot, lucky, especially in hunting; sut stret, laki; i no popaia,-man bilong kilim abus tasol (See also bağarek)

nema depus [ŋ.ɬ. ma ɬ. do.ɬ.ˈpuʔi] (sub of nema) having a hand cut off; nogat han

nema gağ [ŋ.ɬ. ma ɡaŋ] (sub of nema) division, junction, the fleshy junction between the fingers; namel bilong wanwan pinga (See also gağ)

nema gwiing [ŋ.ɬ. ma ɬ.ɡi.ŋi] (sub of nema) 1.1. thumbnail, the long thumbnail grown specially to use as a cutting instrument; pinga kapa 1.2. claw [Saŋ desoo lok kele rač nemaj gwiing  Animals hang onto trees with their claws]

nema ječ [ŋ.ɬ. ma d.ʃeŋ] (sub of nema) fronds, to have many big long fronds-as of ferns; planti han [Pesepek nema ječ  The pesepek has many big long fronds]

nema keyivsën [ŋ.ɬ. ma k.ɬ.ɬ.ʃi.ʃeŋ] (sub of nema) left-handed, ambidextrous; man bilong kaisim [Nemam keyivsën om ʃeŋap rač vahi vahi  You're left handed so you can cut with both hands]

nema kapum [ŋ.ɬ. ma qa.ɬ.ˈpuʃ] (sub of nema) accurate, straight, lucky, someone
who is a straight or accurate shot; *sut streit, laki, man i no save sutim samting na popaia nogat-i painim tasol* [Mehö sënë yö nema _UDP8084_ om nevanëh sok anon anon] This person is a good marksman so he shoots lots of birds] (See also _kapum_2)

**nema marus ma** [nɔ.'ma nɑ.'rut有意思 ma] (sub of _nema_) clumsy, awkward; *i no _mekim samting hariap Usage:* Opposite of _nema merek*

**nema merek** [nɔ.'ma 'mer.ək] (sub of _nema_) quick, clever, skillful, able to utilize materials well and quickly-in making a stringbag, sewing a dress, thatching a roof, etc; *saveman em i save _mekim ol samting bilong en olsem bilum kwik tumas*

**nema meyooh** [nɔ.'ma me.'yo:ŋ] (sub of _nema_) artistic, skilful, a craftsman, able to carve well; *saveman bilong wokim naispela samting long diwai samting [Mehö nema meyooh om nero ngaa nivesa vesa] He is a skilful person so he makes nice things] (See also _meyooh_)

**nema pering** [nɔ.'ma pɑ.'rin] (sub of _nema_) inaccurate, someone who is a poor shot; *popaia, man i save sutim samting tasol i popaia [Su nemam anon rë genemam pering You aren't a good shot, your hand is inaccurate] (See also _pering_)

**nema raŋ** [nɔ.'ma raŋ] (sub of _nema_) 1.1. raise one's hands, lift one's hands, to lay hands on; *litimapim han [Verup ggëp Yesu demi bebë nema raŋ Yesu yi tob nyë. She came up behind Jesus' back and put her hand on the edge of his garment.] 1.2. to have gardens

**nema raro** [nɔ.'ma 'ra.ro] (sub of _nema_) artistic, skilful, craftsman, able to carve well; *saveman, man bilong wokim samting gut long diwai samting*

**nema sepëp** [nɔ.'ma ʃep.'pep] (sub of _nema_) skilful, quick; *kwik tumas, _mekim isi [Nema sepëp om vong pevis He is skilful so he did it quickly] (See also _sepëp_)*

**nema seviik** [nɔ.'ma ʃi.'ik] (sub of _nema_) truncated, having the hand or fingers or finger joints chopped off. It used to be common practice to chop off one's finger joints to indicate sorrow over the death of a loved one; *nogat han*

**nema vesa** [nɔ.'ma βɑ.'tə] (sub of _nema_) right hand; *han sut [Hil nasap ngaa pin raŋ nemad vesa We cut everything with our right hand]*

**nemadluho** [nɔ.'ma'nɒd.'lu.ko] (sub of _nema_) num ten; *tenpela [Sis saŋ nemadluho raŋ anöö He caught ten animals with his dog; Baŋo padi raŋ monë nemadluho She bought a dollar's worth of rice]*
nemadvahi [n̩a.ˈmaːd.βa.ɾi] (sub of nema) num five; faiv, faivpela [Vet kökrēē nemadvahi  She fed five chickens; Nemadluho menemadvahi mevidek ti Sixteen; Nemadvahi bevidek lōō Eight]

nemaj ggök yi [n̩a.ˈmaːˈdʒaɡ ɣɔk yi] (sub of nema) share together, work together, to have all things in common, to do everything together; mekim wantaim

nengadsa [n̩a.ˈnə] noun(inal) 1.1. ear; yau [Geyeh nalu nenga rak to in barus dedun You covered the child's ears with a cloth because of the noise of the plane; Dekeku bōök nenga They marked the pig's ears] 1.2. edge, bank, border, side; arere [Malaj ya nenga They looked the other way/turned away from; Kö yi ya nenga He took him aside] FirstPers.: sa nengag

nenga buusën [n̩a.ˈnə ɪnˈbuː.ɾən] (sub of nenga) the vertical part of the snare to which the ago is tied; arere bilong trap ol i pasim ago long en

nenga dahis [n̩a.ˈnə ɪnˈda.ɾiɾi] (sub of nenga) 1.1. deaf; yau pas 1.2. disobedient, not willing to listen [Ahēj neving ngea nipa ya jeggin jeggin genengaj dahis. They like all kinds of bad things and were disobedient.]

nenga ketod [n̩a.ˈnə ˈtoːd] (sub of nenga) earache, to have an earache, or to have pus in the ear; yau i pen (See also ketod)

nenga ketu [n̩a.ˈnə ˈtəu] (sub of nenga) edge, corner; arere [Noh vu alam sën denedo dob nenga ketu lo It will go to the people in the far corners of the earth] (See also ketu)

nenga lang [n̩a.ˈnə ˈlæŋ] (sub of nenga) huge-of a garden; draipela, bikpela [Mehö niwēk om lah huk nenga lang ata He was an energetic person so he cleared a huge garden] (See also lang)

nenga len [n̩a.ˈnə ˈlen] (sub of nenga) ear canal; hul bilong yau [Ayeŋ lok ya nenga len rēk nenga mir rot My voice went into his ear but it was fast shut (he couldn't hear)]

nenga mawek [n̩a.ˈnə ma.ˈwèk] (sub of nenga) 1.1. suppurating-of ears; yau i gat smel 1.2. partially deaf

nenga mir [n̩a.ˈnə miɾ] (sub of nenga) 1.1. deaf; yaupas [Nenga mir gesu nengo nyēŋ rē He is deaf and can't hear the sounds around him] 1.2. disobedient [Su ya bēl rē genenga mir He didn't go for water, he was disobedient]

nenga resiip [n̩a.ˈnə ɾa.ˈɾiːp] (sub of nenga) a person with sharp hearing, able to hear a long way off; yau i op i harim tok i kam longwe (See also resiip)

nenga rureng [n̩a.ˈnə ˈɾuɾ.əŋ] (sub of nenga) 1. a small bone in the ear; liklik bun
i save stap insait long yau 2. the inside of a knot in wood (See also rureng₁)

**nenga yes** (vu) [ŋa.ŋa yɛŋ] (sub of nenga) obedient, compliant, cooperative; aninit long tok, i no sakim tok [Denër bë na geƙo bèl lob nenga yes in beya They told her to go and get water and she was obedient and went]

**nengën** [ŋa.ŋaŋŋ] **adj** 1.1. sweet; **swit** [Nengën reyiiv kwa It was sweet in his throat; Gga nos nengën yoh vu buk She eats sweet food all the time; Tep mengo rèk bë nengën He tasted it and said it was sweet] 1.2. salty

**nengën ggin** [ŋa.ŋaŋŋ ɣin] (sub of nengën) salty, to be too salty, to bite into the throat; **swit nogut tru**

**nengën rahidek** [ŋa.ŋaŋŋ ɣa.ɾiˈwəd.ək] (sub of nengën) 1.1. exceedingly sweet; **swit moa**, **swit pait** 1.2. delightful, beautiful (See also rahidek)

**nengwah** [ŋa.ŋaˈwa] **noun(al)** 1.1. fire; **paia** [Nengwah tum raƙ ƙedu There was a fire on the mountain; Vev nengwah bevesi nos She lit a fire and roasted the food; Medo nevenguh nengwah He was warming himself by the fire] 1.2. firewood

**nengwah aru** [ŋa.ŋaˈwa ɐ.ɾu] (sub of nengwah) 1.1. smoke; **smok** [Sèk ɠevong ngaa bʊp bʊp ɠɛp dob sɛnɛ, ƙòƙ ɬos nengwah genengwah aru I will do some great and wonderful things on this earth, blood and fire and smoke.] 1.2. tobacco [Sa arig to nare lob ƙoƙ ɬepeƙ in sa in nengwah aru. My brother came down and stood there and he asked me for a smoke.]

**nengwah mala** [ŋa.ŋaˈwa mlə] (sub of nengwah) above the fire—in the position for smoking; **antap long paia**

**neru** [ŋa.ɾu] **noun(inal)** 1.1. nose; **nus** [Neru ƙok yam His nose bled] 1.2. tip, end, top [Rengö ruharuuh neru ɬok apel She stuffed the pumpkin tips into the bamboo (to cook); Sok raƙ ɬedø ɬele neru The bird is sitting at the top of the tree] 1.3. front FirstPers.: sa neruğ

**neru dahis** [ŋa.ɾu ɗa.ɾiˈtʃi] (sub of neru) without fruit—of pitpit, pandanus, etc, or of a girl before puberty; **i no karim kaikai**

**neru ĝedö** [ŋa.ɾu ɬo.ɾa.ɗa] (sub of neru) 1.1. the point or tip of the nose; **nus** 1.2. the snout of a pig or other animal (See also ĝedö)

**neru gwiing** [ŋa.ɾu ɣoˈwiŋ] (sub of neru) bud, folded, closed, still folded up as leaf tips or buds, not opened out; **nupela kru**

**neru keken** [ŋa.ɾu ɡə.ɾən] (sub of neru) the soft bony cartilage of the nose; **bun bilong nus**
neru len [ŋa.'ru ɾen] (sub of neru) nostril; hul bilong nus

neru tabii [ŋa.'ru ta.'lmbi:] (sub of neru) having a large fleshy nose; bikpela nus [Hongek su nerum tabii rê You don't have a big nose] (See also tabii)

neru taikut [ŋa.'ru ta.'qut] (sub of neru) ttipilted nose; sotpela nus

neru tamanq [ŋa.'ru ta.'man] (sub of neru) flat-nosed-a term of ridicule or abuse; strespela nus (See also tamanq)

neru vuuk [ŋa.'ru βuːq] (sub of neru) 1.1. to have a swollen nose; nus solap 1.2. put out, offended, disappointed; lus long kisim

neru yöheng, [ŋa.'ru 'yɔb.əŋ] (sub of neru) dirty, black-of one's nose; blakpela nus

neru yöheng2 [ŋa.'ru 'yɔb.əŋ] (sub of neru) larger, bigger-the large variety of a species of animals; bikpela (See also mub)

nevéëng [ŋa.'bɛŋ] noun(al) drizzle, mist, light mist carried by the wind; liklik ren tasol Usage: nevéëng would also be the normal continuative form of the verb véëng 'to fly'. (See also véëng)

nevis [ŋa.'βiʃ] adj thin; liklik [Nevis mu gak su ni ggoh rê It is thin, it's not thick]

nevú [ŋa.'βu] 1. noun(inal) tooth, teeth; tit [Tur nevu luu vër She pulled two teeth; Ranga rak nevu He bit it with his teeth] 2. adj sharp; sap [Koov nevu ma The axe isn't sharp] FirstPers.: sa nevuğ

nevú ĝerurek [ŋa.'βu ɾur.əŋ] (sub of nevu) pointed; poin [Sap kele nevu ĝerurek in gelu böök jak He sharpened a stake to a sharp point to spear pigs with]

nevú gwaq [ŋa.'βu ɾaŋ] (sub of nevu) double poles, two poles tied together in a fence to give more strength than one slender one could on its own; dabolim stik [Vonq gadu nevu gwaq He tied two poles together to function as a brace in the fence]

nevú gwaaq [ŋa.'βu ɾaŋ] (sub of nevu) hooked; i gat huk

nevú kasipek [ŋa.'βu ɾaipəŋ] (sub of nevu) very sharp, needle pointed; sap [Nevu kasipek benivesa rot It is very sharp and really good; Sap kele nevu kasipek in gelu böök He mad a very sharp spear to hunt pigs; Mën aën menevu kasipek He filed the iron to a sharp point] (See also kasipek)

nevú këdubenq [ŋa.'βu ɾaŋ] (sub of nevu) 1.1. buck-teeth; tit i save stap plës kliä [Mehönon la nevu këdubenq Some people have buck teeth]
1.2. hooked like a parrot's beak [Ahök nevu ƙedubenŋ] The cockatoo has a hooked beak] (See also ƙedubenŋ)

nevu kweeng [ŋə.'bʊ kɨɛn] (sub of nevu) 1.1. notched-as a stump for a bearer to fit into; tiang [Sala mudeng nevu kweeng in tonŋ gẹp jak] He made a notch in the stump for the bearer to fit into; Ruv rëëb nevu kweeng He cut a notched stick (for picking fruit etc) 1.2. chipped, broken-of teeth etc; tik i bruk

nevu nevu [ŋə.'bʊ nə.'bʊ] (sub of nevu) itchy; skirap

nevu ragwaanŋ [ŋə.'bʊ ræ.'gwaːŋ] (sub of nevu) 1.1. forked [Gadu nyel kwa rako kele nevu ragwaanŋ He held the neck of the snake with a forked stick] 1.2. gapped, notched, having teeth missing, having a gap or notch; tiang [Sap mudeng nevu ragwaanŋ He cut a notch in the top of the post] (See also ragwaanŋ)

nevu rahidek [ŋə.'bʊ ræ.'i.aːk] (sub of nevu) very sharp; sap tru [Men koov menevu rahidek He filed the axe and it was exceedingly sharp] (See also rahidek)

nevu seraa [ŋə.'bʊ tə.ˈraː] (sub of nevu) 1.1. marked, scratched, having little scratches or marks; i gat mak [Sëmën paëp rako paël sëné rëk nevu bòp om paëp nevu seraa I sharpened the machete with this file, but it has big teeth and so has made little marks on the blade] 1.2. blunt (See also seraa)

nevu sip [ŋə.'bʊ tə.ˈtɪp] (sub of nevu) clench, bare-of teeth; kaikaim tik [Nevu sip in nengwah vev rako vaha] He clenched his teeth because the fire burned his leg; Mamireng ahëggin om sën nevu sip The salt was strong tasting and made him clench his teeth; Anọọ ahë sengën lob nevu sip The dog was angry and bared its teeth] (See also sip)

nevu takut [ŋə.'bʊ tə.ˈkʊt] (sub of nevu) blunt; nogat sap [Gengap kele nevu takut in gwetee ngek Cut a blunt-ended stick to mash the soft food; Sa Ọelu bóök rako kele nevu takut I thrust at the pig with the blunt-ended piece of wood] (See also takut)

nevu-jub [ŋə.'bʊ ˈduʒub] (sub of nevu) noun(comp) a black or dark red insect similar to a grasshopper or cricket.; grasop [Nevu-jub lov kapii bebovsën gelok nedo The nevu-jub burrowed into the dry kapii and stayed there]

newa [ŋə.'wə] noun(inal) 1.1. chest; bros [Lëk mepetap newa in ngaa ni dug She jumped and hit her chest because it was something she had never known before; Ọahër soh newa The ringworm made his chest peel] 1.2. lungs, vital
waitlewa

**newa atov** [nə.ˈtwa a.ˈtoβ] (sub of newa) choleric, impulsive, a person who does things quickly and urges others to be anxious also; seksek kwik, *man bilong seksek kwik long ranawe, man bilong seksek kwik long mekim pait kamap hariap*

**newa bib** [nə.ˈtwa ˈmbiβmb] (sub of newa) heart; *kilok, pam* (See also bib)

**newa degi** [nə.ˈtwa nˈdə.ˈn gastrointestinal] (sub of newa) 1. sternum; namel long bros [Seya serōō ɬe ᐊekelepeko rak newa degi los yu, lob ahē yes rak. I went and drew a cross on his chest and forehead and he became meek.] 2. purlin,-horizontal timbers supporting the rafters of a roof. [Bē begganŋ newa degi loŋ geduŋ ahon He laid the purlin in place and fastened it firmly]

**newa köpek** [nə.ˈtwa ˈkəp.əŋ] (sub of newa) 1. calm; *no gat wari* 2. brave; *no seksek*

**newa lok nare** [nə.ˈtwa ˈloŋ ˈna.re] (sub of newa) calm, unworried; *no seksek, no wari*

**newa maggin** [nə.ˈtwa ˈma.ˈjın] (sub of newa) breathless, and therefore often also unwell; *sotwin*

**newa newa** [nə.ˈtwa nə.ˈtwa] (sub of newa) quickly, hurriedly; kwiktam [Ratuk tahinin begganŋ newa newa log loŋ ya Rathuk opened (the door of) the house quickly and went inside] (See also vonŋ newa newa)

**newa raŋ** [nə.ˈtwa ˈraŋ] (sub of newa) nervous, worried, worked up, excited, anxious, afraid; *guria, wari, seksek* [Newa raŋ bē vonŋin bēs She was afraid she would fall (or possibly that someone else would fall)]

**newa ris** [nə.ˈtwa ˈritʃ] (sub of newa) lungs; *waitlewa Grammar: sa newaŋ ris*

**newa vepul** [nə.ˈtwa ˈpə.ˈpul] (sub of newa) nervous, thrilled, excited, anxious; *bel i kalap*

**newa vuuk** [nə.ˈtwa ˈvuŋk] (sub of newa) heart; *klok, pam*

**newis** [nə.ˈnuɪʃ] noun(inal) 1.1. nest of a bird or animal; *haus bilong ol abus* [Newis buheŋ ya The nest was deserted; Sa kevoŋ mun newis ya I destroyed the rat's nest; Nyël buu loŋ sok newis The snake curled up in the bird's nest] 1.2. the home of something, or the place where it belongs; *bokis bilong ol samting FirstPers.*: This has never been heard in the first person form, but the third person plural is newisje

**newis papu** [nə.ˈnuɪʃ ˈpa.ˈpul] (sub of newis) a trail of bits and pieces left by an animal in collecting material for a nest; *pipia klostu long haus rat*
-në [në] sfx loc at, to, towards-locative suffix; long [He vu ahu bèlnë baraḥ in ana beggangnē We were down at the river and went up in order to go to the village]

nën [nen] noun(al) up, in, upstream in a direction towards the headwaters, or in the direction towards the main ridge from one of its spurs; antap, long hetwara [Ya degguerek nën aga They went upstream towards the headwaters]

nën [nen] rt noun(inal) To follow one’s own inclination. To do as one pleases without reference to or caring for anyone else. To go according to one’s own inclination. It usually indicates a breakdown in relationships and communication. It is often used in mourning songs when referring to the departure of a loved one, leaving the mourner behind here on earth.; bihainim laik bilong en yet [Ġevu nēm sa You left me because you didn't like me; Ġeköpek om ya nën keva! You were so slow in going so naturally he went without you (according to his own desires); Ya om maam ġemodo nēm He went so don't worry about it, you just stay here; Sa nanēg I myself will go (never mind about you)] FirstPers.: sa nēg Usage: The various parts of hen may be substituted for nën in most constructions; Potential: nanēg

nēnek [nënē] noun(al) pus; waitpela blut bilong sua [Nēnek ggök meto meya The pus is draining out; Pesuv nēnek ya He squeezed the pus out]

nēnē [nēne] adv there, at a place in there, at the headwaters, or towards the main ridge; antap long hetwara [Detūng avēh luu ya nedo nēnē They put two women up there (towards the headwaters)]

nër [ner] 1. verb(1) speak, utter, say; tok [Su ġenēr vu sa rē You didn't tell me; Nër bè ġengap lōv meṅenangur He said you should cut some sugarcane and chew it; Sa hanġō bè nēr raḳ verup avi I heard it from his own mouth; Seya verup log mēm nēr ġaḡek I arrived and then he said it] 2. verb(1) scold [Nēr hur mahen bè su ġeARGV rē He scolded the children telling them not to do it] Potential: nanēr

nër avēh ahē raḳ [ner a.'beŋ 'a.ʁe raŋ] (sub of nër) abuse, speak obscenities; tok nogut long

nër dali [ner ʰa.da.ji] (sub of nër) vow, forbid, to forbid others to eat certain food, or to follow a certain path-usually done out of anger; tambuim [Denēlē buk sēnē lok kwev Oktoba gaye j nēr dali ġērīn nos besu denega rē They observed these days in October and they forbade food during that time and didn't eat.] (See also dali 1)

nër ġaḡek vare nesoo [nër ʰa.ʁe nə.ʃoo] (sub of nër) to discuss, to talk about something without reaching a conclusion; mekim tok i go sanap
na i no stretim

nër ggelek [nër ˈye.kə] (sub of nër) to name the recipients of a distribution of food etc; *makim long en* [Nër ggelek sir. He said who was to receive what.]

nër ggev rak [nër ˈyeβ raq] (sub of nër) name-usually in the sense of making the person a leader or putting him into a position of authority, but it is also used of naming a new baby; *givim nem*

nër kesii [nër ka.ˈtʃiː] (sub of nër) to ask for something directly; *laikim samting bilong narapela na askim long kisim* [Nër nos kesii bë ga He asked for some food to eat]

nër ranğah [nër ˈta.to] (sub of nër) tell something plainly, reveal, explain, to talk about something openly, to bring it out into the open, to make clear; *tokaut, tok klia, kamapim tok* [Nër aggata tato He explained to him which way to go; Arim nër aggis tato bë neggëp lok hukni Your brother told us that the vine was lying among the material cleared from the garden] (See also tato)

nër yah [nër ˈyaː] (sub of nër) answer, reply; *bekim tok* [Ham nër gahek yah vu. Answer him.]

nër in [nër ˈin] (sub of nër) verb(1) forbid, proscribe; *tambuim, pasim* [Nër in aggata sagu bë hil su anoh He forbade us to use that road; Su gweko rahev saga in arim nër in Don't take that arrow because your brother said he didn't want anyone to use it] Potential: nanër in

ni₁ [ni] noun(al) 1.1. grass for the roof of a house, ; *kunai* 1.2. loose ends of grass or other things,-straggly bits of vine, grass, hair, etc

ni₂ [ni] noun(inal) appearance, body, part-this combines with a large number of adjectives and other words with implications of emotion or attitude; *kain, luk* [Ni nebë ɡelông It is like a stone; Lë ni mu log bë to He just looked at the outside of it and put it down] Potential: sa niğ

ni vo rak [ni ˈbo raq] (sub of ni₂) adj very big-of people; *bikpela tru* (See also bajuuq)

11/3/2006
nibeæub [ni.'mbœ.'qu^m'b] (sub of ni_2) *noun*(inal) body hair-of animate things; *gras bilong ol samting i got laip* [Nengwah lOK anöö nibekub in neggëp lok veweM degwa The dog's hair caught on fire because it lay in the ashes] (See also bekub)

niben [ni.'mben] (sub of ni_2) *noun*(inal) 1.1. tracks, mark, scar; *mak, samting i stap na ol i kisim i go na ples bilong en o mak bilong en i stap na ol i lukim* [Gëlë niben mu ganon ya You can only see its mark, the real thing has gone; Beqö niben neggëp lok navi He has the scars from wounds in his skin] 1.2. placenta [Delev hur mahan niben They buried the placenta]

nibël [ni.'mbel] (sub of ni_2) 1. *adj* moist, wet, watery; *wet; i got wara* [Vër ahë mesësvin nibël He lifted the stomach and sucked out the liquid.] 2. *noun*(inal) semen; *melek*

nibu ['ni.'mbu] (sub of ni_2) *adj* blowfly

nidalödin [ni.'nda.'L'nd.in] (sub of ni_2) *adj* tall; *longpela nating*

nideggideng [ni.'nd.a.'yi^nd.øn] (sub of ni_2) *noun*(inal) 1.1. gooseflesh, creepy skin; *skin kirap 1.2. shudder from cold or fright; kol o pret i mekim skin kirap nogut* [Mori ahëggin lob vong menideggideng rak The orange was sour and made him shudder]

nidisdis [ni.'ndit.'dit] (sub of ni_2) *adj* slippery, slimy, oily; *wel* [Nidisdis rak gelëng It's slippery on the rocks; Röpek dahah nidisdis geto mesis yi She slipped on the slimy dahah and fell and hurt herself; Lul navi nidisdis Lul bark is slimy] (See also disdis)

nigelëp [ni.'ngə.'lep] (sub of ni_2) *adj* 1.1. smooth; *stretpela* [Detongin nyëg benigelëp om ham ngis baar dok They levelled the place and made it smooth so you can play ball on it] 1.2. bare; *kla* [Nyëg nigëlëp rak in dekesik veseveng The place is all bare because they cut it yesterday] (See also gelëp)

nigerik (in) [ni.'ngə.'rik.in] (sub of ni_2) *adj* busy, hardworking, to work hard; *hatwok tru* [Nigerik in kupek ngahisekë He worked frantically because there was a lot of cargo]

niğav(ɡav) [ni.'ngav.ɡav] (sub of ni_2) *adj* soft-of sugarcane, timber, etc; *malumalu* [Lëv këngök og hur mahan denengur in niğavɡav The children chew the këngök sugarcane because it is soft] (See also ɡav(ɡav))

niğegi [ni.'ngə.'gi] (sub of ni_2) *adj* skinny-of someone who is stunted/hasn't grown very big; *bun nating* (See also ɡegi)
niggeğë [ni.⁹⁹G³.⁹⁹Ge] (sub of ni₂) noun(inal) mark left on the ground to indicate that someone has been there, track; mak i stap long graun (See also gehğë)

niggin [ni.¹ｙin] (sub of ni₂) 1. noun(inal) thorn, spike, prickle-on plants; nil [Niggin duu navi The thorn stuck into him] 2. adj thorny [Mehöti su nerur vud anon râk aggis niggin ti jes rè. A person doesn't pick bananas from a thorny vine.] (See also ggin)

nigginggin [ni.¹’yin.½in] (sub of ni₂) adj thorny, prickly; nil, i gat planti nil [Angër los nengwah daggen lok nare kele teka nigginggin An angel, with tongues of flame, was standing in the thornbush; Gahis la to melok ya nedo vos nigginggin ayo. Some seed fell and went down into thorny bushes.] (See also ggin)

niggit [ni.‘yip] (sub of ni₂) adj the creepy feeling when someone scratches a fingernail across a blackboard etc; skin i bagarap long taim bilong skrapim tin, blakbot, samting [Avëh nekër dëg agga lom vong beniggip The woman was scraping the bottom of the pot and it made his skin creep]

niggol [ni.‘yo] (sub of ni₂) adj goose pimples; skin i kol

niggooin [ni.‘yo.ç[in] (sub of ni₂) adj to hurt, to ache all over; skin pen (See also ggooin₁)

niggoğ [ni.‘yök] (sub of ni₂) adj strong, firm; strong [Jegwi kele kegwi rak beniggôh ata He stuck tree sap on it and it was very strong; Ham ayomin niggoğ om sën Moses yoğekeb à breathing up vos nihel / Pilatus bë gekei Yesu nihel Joseph asked Pilate if he could take Jesus' body] (See also hel)

nigwebileng [ni.⁹ɡw³³.⁹⁹bi.⁹⁹n] (sub of ni₂) adj large, huge, big; draipela [Mehö sagu neriq nigwebileng ata That person grew huge] (See also gwebileng)

nihel [ni.‘we] (sub of ni₂) noun(al) corpse, body; daiman [Yosep lok tepêk vu Pilatus bë gekei Yesu nihel Joseph asked Pilate if he could take Jesus' body] (See also hel)

niihis [ni.‘ihi] (sub of ni₂) noun(inal) blood-usually of menstrual blood; blut (See also his)

nijegguu [ni.‘i³.‘Gu] (sub of ni₂) adj 1.1. disobedient, rebellious, independent, contentious, spoiled; no laik bihainim tok [Avëh nijegguu aya She's a very rebellious woman; Su gwevonq nimejguu! Don't be obnoxious] 1.2. violent, angry, bad-tempered; man nogut bilong kros [Nevonq nijegguu vu he panqën He is always getting angry with us]
nikebuŋ [ni.ka.'bmug] (sub of ni2) adj skinny, thin; bun nating [Nikebuŋ menipaya rak] It became skinny and worthless; Maŋ su negga nos nivesa rè om sën nikebuŋ She couldn't have been eating good food and that's why she is so thin] (See also kebuŋ)

nikeraheng [ni.ka.'raŋ.əŋ] (sub of ni2) adj excited, eager, carried away---especially to do evil, but not always; skin i skrap long mekim samting [Nikeraheng in ngaä nipaya] He was eager to do something bad; Avēh bu ti suga nikeraheng in ndo wirek hen That spinster is eager (to get married) because she has been around for a long time; Avēh ngwē gemaluh ngwē devong ngaä nipaya in nijkeraheng The woman and the man sinned because their desires carried them away] (See also keraheng)

niketunŋ [ni.ka.'tuŋ] (sub of ni2) adj speckled, spotted, marked; makmāk [niketunŋ ketunŋ speckled; Anōō ti niketunŋ rak dem] The dog has markings on its back

niketunŋsēn (sub of ni2) adj speckled, spotted, mottled [Vēh tob niketunŋsēn She's wearing a spotted dress; Denesemu rak gelōŋg niketunŋsēn lo. They made it out of mottled stone.]

nikōpek [ni.'kwp.əŋ] (sub of ni2) adj stiff, frozen, rigid; skin tait [Memō to meya gehurmahen nikōpek meneggep nebē heljēŋ The spirit left him and the child lay there rigid like a corpse]

nikul [ni.'kul] (sub of ni2) adj 1.1. cold; kol, kolpela [Gga nos nikul He ate cold food; Lōo ho nedo nikul benengwah ma They stayed there without a fire] 1.2. sick; sik [Yesu ya mejom lōk nema lom nikul ya pevis Jesus went and took her hand and the fever left her immediately] (See also kul1)

niƙahēr [ni.qa.'ker] (sub of ni2) adj scaly, covered in ringworm, to have scaly skin; grilemman, pukpukman (See also kaheer)

niƙahis [ni.qa.'kis] (sub of ni2) adj dirty-usually referring to the personal or body dirt etc of a person, which can be collected and used in working sorcery against that person; doti [Niƙahis rak nedo tob His dirt was on the clothes; Tē niƙahis lūk bèl She threw the dirt (from her body) into the river; Vonŋ katoong rak niƙahis He used the dirt (from another person) to work sorcery] (See also kaheis)

niƙakun [ni.qa.'kun] (sub of ni2) adj enthusiastic, eager; kirap wantaim strong [Yō kedi los niƙakun in na bako böök He got up enthusiastically to go and carry the pig] (See also kaheis)
niŋamaŋam [ni.'qa.ma qa.ma] (sub of ni₂) adj To be happy; to frolic or dance about with pleasure; bel i hamamas tasol

niŋapiik [ni.'qa.pi:k] (sub of ni₂) adj 1.1. clean; klinpela [Ripek garas lob niŋapiik rak She washed her glasses and they became clean; Ripek perë beniŋapiik rak She washed the dishes and they became shining clean] 1.2. shiny; beautiful; glistening;;, naispela, i gat lait bilong en, i gat wel olsem maleo [Yese niŋapiik rëk najëh nabë davës Jesus’ appearance will be like lightning; Niŋapiik gelu rak nyëg It shone all around] 1.3. smooth; stretpela (See also ʧapiik)

niŋarob [ni.'qa.'ro'mb] (sub of ni₂) adj skinny; bun nating

niŋasik [ni.'qa.'tik] (sub of ni₂) adj unpainted, unadorned, without the red paint (monkavaan) used in dancing; or food without the red pandanus sauce; nogat pen, i no penim long retpela pen [Nos niŋasik gesu taŋge rak rë The food was not covered with the red pandanus sauce properly (only in patches)] (See also ʧasik)

niŋebom [ni.'qa.'imbom] (sub of ni₂) adj small; liklik [Sa nesero ʧaping ngwë niŋebom teka I'm looking for the little scissors] (See also ʧebom)

niŋegwi [ni.'qa.'tíg] (sub of ni₂) noun(inal) sap; susu bilong diwai samting [Nesap dagwem niŋegwi in jegwi sok He got some dagwem sap to catch birds] (See also ʧegwi)

niŋekuk [ni.'qa.'qu] (sub of ni₂) adj scaly, dirty; doti [Niŋekuk in su neriŋek yi rë He's dirty because he doesn't wash; Negga nos vesisën yoh vu buk om niŋekuk ata rot He eats food roasted in the fire all the time and that's why he is so extremely dirty; Neriŋek luk bël ngaŋek lob niŋekuk She bathed in the muddy water and got all dirty] (See also ʧekuk₁)

niŋepis [ni.'qa.'pit] (sub of ni₂) adj scaly, dirty, having scales, like a fish or snake; skin pukpuk [Nyël niŋepis goo The snake’s skin came off; Kër niŋepis ya She scraped the scales off; Neriŋepis nergoo in su neriŋek rë His skin is coming off in scales because he doesn't wash; Alam pebuung ti sënë om niŋepis nergoo yoh vu buk He's spastic and so his skin is always peeling off (because he is dirty)]

niŋerin [ni.'qa.'rin] (sub of ni₂) adj bitter; i gat pait [Bia og su nivesa rë gak nikerin
Beer is not good, it's bitter.

**niƙerus** [ni.q.ʼrut] (sub of ni₂) 1. *adj* hot; *hat* [Pava benikeirus She heated it over the fire and it became hot; Nengwah niƙerus ata nedo in bë ga alam sën denevong ayej vu Anutu lo. There is a really hot fire to burn those people who speak against God.] 2. *noun* (inal) perspiration; *skin* hat FirstPers.: niƙerus (See also *keirus*)

**niƙetuketu** [ni.q.ʼtu.q.ʼtu] (sub of ni₂) *adj* angular, twisted; *buk* buk

**niƙök** [ni.ʼqeq] (sub of ni₂) 1. *noun* (inal) blood, often used of menstrual blood, but also of general bleeding; *blut* [Avëh nedo begganŒ meniƙök neyam rot the woman was in the house menstruating; Su gwevonŋ niƙök sën vongin keseh agi jak nom he yumin. Don't make this blood which is about to be shed come back on our heads.] 2. *adj* red-red in colour, or it could be-having blood on, as a newborn baby which is referred to by this same term (q.v); *retpela* [Vaku sok menavi niƙök in bë döö He put on a headdress and (painted) his skin red in order to dance; Deröp ngaa neɓe kelenavi ggërin newaj, beniƙök neɓe nengwah leleksën They put something like a shield to cover their chests, and it was red like coals of fire.] FirstPers.: niƙök

**niƙurḳur(in)** [ni.qur.ʼqu rin] (sub of ni₂) *adj* to work frantically, to be busy, energetic; *hatwok* [Niƙurḳur in huk nğahisekë She worked furiously because she had so much to do; Su nevong niƙurḳur in huk la rë She wasn't enthusiastic about any kind of work]

**nil** [ni] *verb* (1) peel off-e.g. a strip of skin, bark, etc; *tekewe skin* [Nil kele piik navi in nabun riing jak He peeled off the piik bark to tie up the bundles of yam stakes] *Potential*: nanil

**nilël** [ni.ʼlel] (sub of ni₂) *verb* (3) dislike, reject, refuse, to not want something; *no laik* [Saƙ niɠël I don't want it/I don't want to/I don't like it; Nilël bë sa su na rë He didn't want me to go; Yesu tep marasin beseggi rëk nilël in gesu num rë Jesus tasted the `medicine' but he rejected it and didn't drink it; Anutu nilël in alam sën deneko sir rak lo. God does not like people who lift themselves up (are proud).; Anutu nilël bë sa su ɠako sa jak pangšën. God did not want me to be too proud.; Luho su deyoh vu bë debo dok nah rë, lob mehö sënë nilël rak luho. Neither of them was able to repay him, and this man cancelled their debt.] FirstPers.: sa nilël(in); *Potential*: nidël(in) (See also *lël*in)

**nilin** [ni.l.in] (sub of nil) *verb* (1) peel back, pull open as of lips or skin such as around the eye, etc.; *rausim skin, opim skin bilong kan samting* [Nilin mala rak ngwë She pulled her lower eyelid down (as a sign of derision because
she wasn't believed); Avi nilin bë su rëk na rë He pulled back his lips indicating that he didn't want to go] Potential: nanilin

nililik [ni.'li:k] (sub of ni₂) adj skinny; bun nating-of pigs [böök nililik a skinny pig]

nimenguéës [ni.ma.'Netër] (sub of ni₂) adj bitter; i gat pait long maus bilong yumi [Bia nimenguéës bòpata rot Beer is very bitter; Desarömin marasin nimenguéës ving wain bedevo vu. They mixed bitter medicine with wine and gave him.] (See also mengéës₁)

nimewis [ni.ma.'witër] (sub of ni₂) adj 1.1. new, fresh; nupela 1.2. green; grînpela [Dekò ğaëek bë su debasap ngaa nimewis aggagga sën nekip vu dob agi They were told not to destroy the green things that grow out of the earth; Ham gweto medo vu ti ti jak pahup sën nimewis aga. You sit down in groups on that green grass there.] (See also möheng)

nimöheng [ni.'möq.e] (sub of ni₂) adj stuffed, satiated, sleepy; les long slip, i kaikai planti abus o kaikai i planti tumas na givim les long em [Nimöheng in negga reggu ngahisekë He felt sleepy because he had eaten so much meat] (See also möheng)

nimök [ni.'mök] (sub of ni₂) adj big, huge; bikpela tru [Nimök ata gak su mahen rë It's huge, it isn't small; Mehö saga rig nimök That person has grown very big]

nimök [ni.'mök] (sub of ni₂) adj 1. without, tasteless, without seasoning, without salt or sugar, unsweetened; nating-i no gat sol o suga long en [Nimök gemamireng ma It's tasteless since there is no salt in it; Degga nos nimök gesu dekevu rë They ate the tasteless food without sprinkling salt on it] 2. needlessly, without cause or reason [Hur mahen deveya nimök The children fled needlessly; Mehö saga su rak ni bë alam délöö rë ge yö vuneç nimök That person didn't know that the people were dancing, so he got dressed up without cause]

nimum [ni.'mum] (sub of ni₂) adj ashamed, embarrassed, shy; sem [Denër mehö sagu yi nipaya ranğah lob nimum They told that person's misdeeds in public and he was ashamed] FirstPers.: sa niğ mum; Potential: ni namum (See also mum)

nimumsën [ni.'mum.të̃en] (sub of ni₂) noun(inal) shame [Yosep su bë rëk nanër avëh yi ğaëek nimumsën ranğah vu alam pin rë. Joseph did not want to announce the woman's shame to everyone.]

nin [nin] noun(al) edible variety of fungus growing on trees,-some are red and some white; papai [Këdvik nin köck geveroo neggol rak kele bebovsën Both red
and white varieties of the nin fungus grow on dry trees] \{21231132\}

\textbf{ninen\-*en [ni.'na.'\hspace{0.5em}en]} (sub of \textbf{ni\-*2}) \textit{adj} 1.1. sweet; \textit{swit} 1.2. funny; \textit{mekim pani}

\textbf{ningo\-*hek [ni.'\hspace{0.5em}ok.\hspace{0.5em}ek]} (sub of \textbf{ni\-*2}) \textit{adj} dirty, blackened; \textit{doti} [Nedo los ningo\-*hek He stayed dirty (didn't wash); \textit{He alam nimin paya nebe dege sok fenne ningo\-*hek lo We are wicked people like clay pots which are dirty/blackened] (See also \textbf{ngoe\-*hek})

\textbf{ningat [ni.'\hspace{0.5em}at]} (sub of \textbf{ni\-*2}) \textit{adj} tasteless, not sweet; \textit{nogat swit} [Ningat gesu neng\-*en re It's unsavoury, it isn't sweet; \textit{Ngur lo\-v re\-*k ningat rot He chewed the sugarcane but it wasn't sweet] (See also \textbf{ngat})

\textbf{ningeri [ni.'\hspace{0.5em}o.'ri]} (sub of \textbf{ni\-*2}) \textit{adj} hairy; \textit{i gat mosong}

\textbf{ningo\-*oin [ni.'\hspace{0.5em}o.'\hspace{0.5em}in]} (sub of \textbf{ni\-*2}) \textit{adj} accustomed to, like, enjoy, adjust to; \textit{pilim pinis [Ningo\-*oin ny\-e\-g Moresby He has grown accustomed to Moresby; Luk be\-l benavi nin\-*o\-*in om su re\-*k g\o\-*en re She went into the water and her body adjusted to it and she wasn't afraid] FirstPers.: saignon; Potential: ni gen\-*o\-*in}

\textbf{nipe\-*pu [ni.'\hspace{0.5em}pa.'\hspace{0.5em}pu]} (sub of \textbf{ni\-*2}) \textit{noun(inal) kin, acquaintances, friends, relatives from distant villages-not from one's own place; wantok [Nipe\-*pu\-*k ma ga\-*k alam ny\-e\-g ngwe They are not his kin, they are foreigners; Nipes\-*pu yam vat\-*e\-*vek vu hong Your relatives came to visit you] (See also \textbf{papu})

\textbf{nipe\-*aya [ni.'\hspace{0.5em}pa.'\hspace{0.5em}ya]} (sub of \textbf{ni\-*2}) \textit{adj} bad; \textit{nogut [Hil nehako nga\-a nivesa genid nel\-e\-l in nipaya We take the good things and leave (dislike) the bad; Yesu re\-*k ge\-*ko yi alam v\-er in hir nga\-a nipaya ny\-*e\-*ve\-*wen Jesus will save his people from the punishment for their sins]}

\textbf{niped\-*is [ni.p\-a.'\hspace{0.5em}d\-is]} (sub of \textbf{ni\-*2}) \textit{adj} slippery; \textit{i gat wel}

\textbf{nipe\-\-*kook [ni.p\-a.'\hspace{0.5em}k\-ook]} (sub of \textbf{ni\-*2}) \textit{adj} skinny; \textit{bun nating} (See also \textbf{pek\-kook})

\textbf{niple\-*elenpelen [ni.p\-a.'\hspace{0.5em}e\-len.p\-a.'\hspace{0.5em}len]} (sub of \textbf{ni\-*2}) \textit{adj} holed, riddled, full of holes-like a rotting tree or something eaten by borers; \textit{hul} (See also \textbf{pelen})

\textbf{nipe\-\-*me\-\-*dek [ni.p\-a.'\hspace{0.5em}me\-\-*d\-e\-k]} (sub of \textbf{ni\-*2}) \textit{adj} heavy-like stone; \textit{hevi} (See also \textbf{pem\-*de\-*k})

\textbf{nipe\-\-*siv [ni.p\-a.'\hspace{0.5em}s\-iv]} (sub of \textbf{ni\-*2}) \textit{adj} small, tiny; \textit{liklik tru [Brus nah\-e\-n nipes\-*iv gel\-\-\-o\-\-ho ama lu ar\-e ngwe derak erikopta Bruce was still tiny when he went in the helicopter with his father and the one with the same name as himself] (See also \textbf{pesiv}}
nipohek [ni.'posak] (sub of ni₂) adj crooked, bent; krungut [Nipohek gesu ni verök rë It's crooked, not straight; Lev begganŋ raŋ kele nipohek la He built his house with some crooked timber] (See also pohek)

niraŋ [ni.'raŋ] (sub of ni₂) adj sick, ill; sik [Niraŋ rot meneggëp loŋ begganŋ She's very sick and is lying in the house; Ayööng vong lob niraŋ buŋ She got a chill and became sick during the night; Ripek nikul lob niraŋ She washed in cold water and got sick] Potential: ni jaŋ; FirstPers.: sa niŋ raŋ (See also raŋ)

nirasën [ni.'raŋsen] (sub of niraŋ) nom sickness [Yese vong baling hir nirasën aggagga pin nivesa rak. Jesus caused all the different kinds of sickness people had to be healed.; Selenŋ tök vu nirasën sënë bedus raŋ bè nadiik Seleng contracted this sickness and nearly died.]

niraro [ni.'raɾo] (sub of ni₂) 1. adj marked, spotted, speckled-having a design or decoration; bun nating [Tob niraro It was a blue cloth; Deröp n.ogg nevë kelen avi gëarin newaj, beniraru nevë yäŋk they put on something like a shield to cover their chests, and it was blue like the sky.] (See also raru)

niresöö [ni.'reœ] (sub of ni₂) adj striped, lined-with the stripes running lengthwise; i gat longpela mak [Niresöö nevë rahiëk nalu It was striped like a young rahiëk] (See also resöö)

niresöösën [ni.'reœsœ] (sub of ni₂) adj striped, lined; i gat longpela makmak

nirëeŋ [ni.'reœŋ] (sub of ni₂) adj fearful, awesome, terrible, something which causes fear, dislike, or causes us to shudder-such as a snake, something which would cause us to run away; samting bilong pretim (See also rëeŋ)

niröp [ni.'roœ] (sub of ni₂) adj 1.1. straight; stretn [Ham bolinin Mehöböp yi aggata, meham sesor begëp niröp You clear the Lord's road, and fix it up so that it lies straight.] 1.2. accurate [Herot lok tepëk in sir in bè jak ni niröp nabhë betuheng verup loŋ buŋ tma Herod asked them in order to know without doubt when the star appeared; Gwelë nyëg sën neeggëp yə los lo niröp Observe carefully where he goes to sleep.] 1.3. direct 1.4. upright,
righteous, honest-of people [Yosep og mehö netetu tu aggata niröp. Joseph was a righteous man.]

niruk [ni.'ruq] (sub of ni₂) 1. adj moist, wet, damp; wet, i gat wara [nyëg niruk
dew] 2. noun(inal) semen Usage: Same as ni bël (See also ruk₂)

nirumeng [ni.'rum.əŋ] (sub of ni₂) adj soft, thick, viscous; malumalu [Nirumeng
om gëp It has gone soft so throw it out] (See also rumeng)

nirumengsën [ni.'rum.əŋ.əŋ]en (sub of ni₂) adj soft, softness [Gelük ruharuuh
nirumengsën You stepped in some soft pumpkin]

nirup(rup) [ni.'rup.rup] (sub of ni₂) adj soft; malumalu

nisanšang [ni.'šan.əŋ]an (sub of ni₂) adj yellow; yelo [Anutu vong nengwah
böpata los gelöng nisanšang sën netum lo luk yam vu vavunë nebë hob God
sent down a great fire with yellow stones which burn (sulphur) from above
like rain] (See also sanšang)

nisanšën [ni.'šan.əŋ]en (sub of ni₂) adj pain, affliction [Maggin böpata los
nisanšën rëk gebom alam pin sën denevong ngaal nipaya lo. Trouble and pain
will come upon all those people who sin.]

nisehöö [ni.tʃɔ.ˈrɔ:] (sub of ni₂) adj lazy, indifferent, tired, bored; les [Nisehöö in
nyëg nivesa He felt lazy because the weather was so good; Vong nisehöö lok
sir He caused them all to become inactive; Su ripek rë om nisehöö He didn't
wash so he felt tired]

niseji [ni.tʃɔ.ˈdʒi:] (sub of ni₂) adj aroused, agressive, looking for a fight; skin
kirap (See also seji)

nisemësemë [ni.tʃɔ.ˈme.tʃɔ.ˈme] (sub of ni₂) adj ambitious, energetic; wok strong
(See also semë semë)

nisengën [ni.tʃɔ.ˈen]an (sub of ni₂) adj bitter; pait [Gehuv nisengën The gehuv yam
is bitter] (See also sengën)

niserëserë [ni.tʃɔ.ˈrɛ.tʃɔ.ˈrɛ] (sub of ni₂) adj restless, energetic; wok strong (See
also serë serë)

niserruuin [ni.tʃɔ.ˈruː.in] (sub of ni₂) adj withdraw, separate from, to leave
someone from disgust or dislike, to separate over a disagreement; brukim
tupela [Wirek luho yö rii rëk tum gağek vong paya vuheng lok luho lob luho
niserruuin sir medëdo ading in sir They used to be really good friends but
there was an argument between them and they parted company and now live
far apart] (See also seruuin)
nita [ni.'ta] (sub of ni₂) adj big, large; bikpela [Mehö saga rig nita  That person grew very big]

nitakwë [ni.'ta.k"we] (sub of ni₂) adj shabby, without decoration, poorly dressed; olpela [Löö sengii los nitakwë gesu vuneq rak  He danced without getting dressed up properly] (See also takwë)

nitetö [ni.to.'mo] (sub of ni₂) adj lazy, tired, apathetic; les [Sa hevonö niitëbo  pangšën  I am really being lazy; Su nimtetö  Don't be lazy!] (See also tebö 1, tebö)

nitetä [ni.to.'ta] (sub of ni₂) adj old, tough, mature, strong-but without growing big; strongpela [Bebuem saga rig nitetä  That whiteman matured but remained short] (See also teta)

niti [ni.'ti] (sub of ni₂) adj a large piece of something, e.g. of pork; wanpela hap [Böök len niti ti neggëp  There are a number of large pieces of pork there]

nitömëng [ni.'tom.m.ə] (sub of ni₂) adj lacking energy, drive; slow, lethargic; slekman [mehö nitömëngsen  a person who does not work quickly or energetically] (See also tömeng)

nivanë [ni.'βa.ne] (sub of ni₂) adj 1.1. hot; hat [Sir pin rëk dedok na ngägge nöpata sën nengwah nivanë medo netum.  All of them will go into the big lake where the hot fire keeps on burning.] 1.2. feverish; tuhat [Simon Pita ggen avëh nivanë rot geneggëp  Simon Peter's mother-in-law was lying there with a high fever] 1.3. pain, suffering, child-bearing labour, the Passion [Seraë maggin los nivanë sën netök vu honq lo ni.  I know the trouble and suffering you have been going through.; Sen gözü tato nivanë agagga pin sën rëk natök vu yi  I will show him all the different kinds of suffering which will come to him.; Nqaa sënë nebë nivanë sën avëh denevimeng in degekö naluj lo.  This is like the pain a woman goes through in bearing a child.] (See also vanë)

niveggguu [ni.'βa.'yu] (sub of ni₂) adj crooked, bent; krungut (See also vegguu)

niveng ['niβ.ə] noun(al) dog's teeth, fangs-used in decoration; tik bilong dok ol i yusim long bilas [Anöö niveng keyëh bemewis kip  The dog's fangs broke out and new ones grew]

niverëverë [ni.'βa.'re.'βa.'re] (sub of ni₃) adj smooth, shiny; stretpela, lait [Niverëverë bemala ngeri  It was shiny and beautiful; Mën beyö niverëverë  He had sanded it and made it smooth] (See also verë verë)
niverök [ni.βø.'røq] (sub of ni2) adj straight; stretpela [Aggata pin sën neggëp bejusën lo, og dedev gguu beniverök jaël. Every windy road they will level and make straight.] (See also verök (yi))

nivesa1 [ni.βø.ɪ[a] (sub of ni2) adj good, nice, pretty, excellent; gutpela, gut [Nivesa rot mëm ham nam in hil ana That's great, you come and we'll all go; Nevong huk nivesa om ggev ahë ving He did good work so his boss liked him; Nos pin vu dob nivesa All food on the earth is good] (See also vesa)

nivesa2 ['ni.βø.ɪ[a] adj good, nice, pretty, excellent; gutpela, gut

niveseek [ni.βø.ɪ[ɛ:k] (sub of ni2) adj 1.1. slippery, smooth; wel 1.2. clean [Mehöti sën ripek yi ggovek lo, og yik rëk jipek vaha mu gökin, gak anon pin niveseek rak ggovek ya The person who has washed himself needs only to wash his feet again, since his whole body is already clean; Ayoj ya timu vu yi lob yik saga vonj bayoj niveseek rak. They believe on him and that makes their insides clean.] (See also veseek)

nivevo [ni.βø.ɪ[bo] (sub of ni2) adj tough, hard, dry; drai tasol [Hił ağa nos nivevo gebël gëp We will eat the food dry and never mind the water; Dob jeji ma genivevo It is not moist ground, it is dry] (See also vevo raël)

nivë1 [ni.ɪ[ɛ] (sub of ni2) adj bad smell, body odour, stink; smel nogut [Nivë in mengëk It stank because it was rotten; Nğaa nivë aggagga pup kap sënë All kinds of stinking things filled this cup]

nivë2 ['ni.ɪɛ] noun(al) kind of frog which has a foul smell; rokrok Usage: Same as alee

niviis [ni.ɪ[ɪ:ɪ]] (sub of ni2) noun(inal) 1.1. body hair; gras long bodi [Jon neröp röpröp ading sën denevasu rak kamër niviis lo John wore a long garment which was woven out of camel hair.; Denkeping sipsip nalu niviis, rëk su nesu rë. They shear a lamb, but it does not cry out.] 1.2. feathers [Devesi sox niviis bereggu ya They burned the feathers and there was a smell.] (See also viis)

nivurvur [ni.ɪ[ʊr.ʊr] (sub of ni2) adj corrugated; i gat baret i stap namel namel olsem kapa bilong haus (See also vur)

niwëek [ni.ɪ'we:k] (sub of ni2) 1. adj 1.1. strong; strong [Nabë Satan getii yi hur memö geto dena, og yi nyëq rëk medo nivëek nabë va? If Satan chases his servant demons away, how will his place be able to remain strong?; Pevis besang niwëek böpata ti yam ggëp kedu. Quickly a very strong wind came from the mountains.] 1.2. tight [Veluung avi niwëek om hil su rëk kehe rë The
door is stuck tight so we won't be able to open it; *Beggang saga yi mudeng luk ya gelöng meving ahon niwëek.* The posts of that house went down into stone and it held them tight.] 1.3. hard, firm, tough [Su kepë ré genare niwëek It didn't tip over, it's still standing firm; *Naomi lë bë Rut ayo niwëek rak nebë sënë gesu yoh vu bë pekwë yi rë.* Naomi saw that Ruth had made up her mind like this and she would not be able to change it.] 2. adv strongly, hard [Böök pin saga deseröög niwëek beya depesöög ya nyëég vaha degwa ti All those pigs ran hard and went and jumped over a cliff.; *Anutu vong besang vë rak loo niwëek ata.* God caused the wind to blow very strongly on the sea.] (See also *wëëk*)

niyes(yes) [ni.‘yet[i]:yet[i]] (sub of ni2) adj 1.1. soft; *malumalu [Ahë neving nos niyes She loves soft foods; Ham ayomin niyes rék mu navimin ni tebô. Your insides are soft, but your skin is lazy. (Your spirit is willing, but your flesh is weak!)] 1.2. weak [Niyes om vepul It's weak so it tore; *Su géjak kele sënë in niyes om rék keyëh Don't climb this tree because it is weak and it will break*](See also yes2)

niyuk [ni.‘yuk] noun(al) kind of banana; *banana: Musa sp. Usage: Same as behök*

noğ [no°gi] noun(al) kind of tree the bark of which was beaten and used for stringbags; *diwai [Noğ yik kele ti yö nekip nare pekë nevú ris nebë map The noğ is a tree which grows on cliffs and has leaves like those of the map]*

noheng [’nôk.ən ’a.ke] noun(comp) kind of bird-possibly the New Guinea Babbler; *wanpela kain pisin i save sindaun long ples diwai i bruk na kalap kalap olsem na ol i kolim em noheng-ahë [Noheng-ahë newis rak nedo kerëëng nema The noheng-ahë's nest is on the branch of the kerëëng tree]*

non [non] noun(al) kind of Saccharum edule; *pitpit [Rengö telut rak non The making soup in the bamboo using non]*

nos [nos] noun(al) the generic term for food. It includes most vegetable foods apart from greens, but not meat; *kaikai [Jon negga sepaak los nenum beggoh netu yi nos John ate grasshoppers and honey as his food]*
**nos-hes-ahë** [noʊəh̥es-a̪hə] (sub of nos) *noun*(al) food given in return for services rendered; *kaikai bilong man i wok* Dialect: This is the form of the idiom used by the people from Saggee village (See also **nos-nyëg-nevu-yi**)

**nos-nyëg-nevu-yi** [noʊənyəg-ñoʊvə-yi] (sub of nos) *noun*(al) food given in return for work done,-for helping someone with a project or task; *kaikai bilong man i wok* (See also **nos-hes-ahë**)

**nök gëp** [nɔ̄k ˈɡep] (sub of yök) forget it!, abandon it!, leave it alone!; maski, *lusim i stap*

**nök** [nɔ̄k] *verb*(1) cooked, done, ready; *tan, kuk* [Nök ggovèk om ham gwa  It's cooked so come and eat it; Yeh menök rëk nedo  She cooked it and it's ready, but it's sitting there] **Potential:** nanök

**nöp** [nɔ̄p] *verb*(1) laugh, smile; *lap* [Nöp in denovŋ ketod  He laughed because they were clowning around; Nër gaŋek ni nengën lob nöp  He told a joke and she laughed] **Potential:** nanöp

**nudeng** [ˈnūnd.əŋ] *noun*(al) aura, memory, spirit, influence. The 'spirit' of a departed guest; the memory or influence left behind when one stays somewhere for a short time and then departs; sickness caused by someone's departure if they have a bad spirit. This influence can then affect one's yam gardens etc too. For example, if someone can't sleep the night after someone's departure because of fleas, then insects will eat their yams. Water was put in a coconut shell by the door so the spirit of the departed guest would not bother those staying behind.; *man i lusim ples i slip* [Sa hevönŋ nudeng vu ham genaya  I have left my aura behind and am leaving; Nudeng vu hil in mehö sënë lo gujeng ya  The aura of the person who stayed here and left is still with us; Hur mahen nepelě yi in neggëp lok nudeng  The child tossed and turned because he was sleeping in someone's aura (the place where they had slept and left their influence or aura behind); Su gwevonŋ nudeng vu he  Don't leave your aura with us (so we can't do anything); Hil nahëp lok yi nudeng  We stay at home today and tomorrow, and don't go to the garden, because he's just left (and his spirit or aura is still with us)] (See also **ahë nudeng**

**nuh** [nʊh] 1. *verb*(2) pain, sting; *pen* [Kaköök nuh sa nemaŋ lom nesaŋ  The ants stung my hand and it is hurting; Sahëg nenuh  I have a stomach ache] 2. *verb*(2) heat [Gwenuh nos in seŋa  Heat up the food for me to eat] **Potential:** genuh

**num** [num] 1. *verb*(1) drink; *dring* [Num bël in ayo vev  She drank some water because her stomach was upset; N̄gaa ayo-sovinsën num bël  The sponge
soaked up the water; *Tebë lob num bèl ëkerus*  She urged him to drink the hot water] Potential: nanum

**num**₂ [num.ə] noun(al) *verb(2)* to cover-as with a rain hat, cape, or cover; *karamapim* [Num yu lok tob* She covered her head with a cloth; *Sa henum ngaa lok masin* I covered the machine with something; *Rawër num ggagenŋ in bôp rot* The lizard skin covered the mouth of the drum because it was a very big one] Potential: genum

**numeng** [num.əŋ] noun(al) garden house, shelter, a small garden house, a roof shelter without walls; *haus ol i save wokim insait long gaden na long bus* [Hob lok numeng in wirek hen* The rain came into the shelter because it was an old one] (See also *teep*)

**nuung** [nuŋ] noun(al) kind of pigeon-probably Muller’s Fruit Pigeon; *balus* [Nuung medo negga ajee anon* The pigeon is sitting eating the ajee berries] {2}

### NG

**ng-** [ŋ] pfx *mod potential mode*--the potential mode of class 1 verbs beginning with s and a few of those beginning with y is formed by changing the initial letter to ng

**ngahineng** [ŋa.ŋkin.əŋ] *verb(1)* soft, distant, not loud-of noise; *liklik nois tru* [Kaar aye ngahineng* There came the hum of a distant car; Alam dëvë avuuk gedëreseeh rur vu ti mesa hango ngahineng* People were blowing conch shells and shouting somewhere and I heard the noise] Potential: ngahineng

**ngangenin** [ŋa.ŋgen.in] *verb(1)* set apart, gather together, set aside; tie up-as of curtains, a net, etc; *kliaim* [Avëh dengangenin hukni ya in debo jak huk* The women set the material they had cut in clearing the garden aside in order to spread it on again later] Potential: ngangenin

**ngat** [ŋat] *verb(1)* to eat something which is not normally eaten such as watery sweetpotato, or immature (and therefore not sweet) sugarcane; *mekim nating long kaikai bilong strongim bel* [Ngat rabönŋ niruk ga ngur löv ni ngat in diikahë* He ate the watery sweetpotato and chewed the immature sugarcane because he was hungry] Potential: nangat (See also *ninŒat*)

**ngeleng** [ŋel.əŋ] noun(al) nettles; *salat* [RenŒol avëh ngwë raæ ngeleng* She slapped another woman with the nettles] Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area (See also *jajap*)

mehöti The dog growled as when it is about to bite someone] 4. verb(1) spit-like a cat Potential: ngengarin
gireng [ŋiˈɾɛŋ] verb(1) sour, fermented, the taste of cured, fermented, or just plain stale, food; saua, i pait olsem muri [Ngireng om ham gweṭë na It’s gone sour so throw it out; Su gegek nos ngirengsën in nipaya Don’t eat fermented food because it is no good] Potential: nangireng
ngisek [ŋiˈset] noun(al) a small caterpillar which appears in grassland after it has been burned off and just as the new shoots are growing again. They are collected by the women and cooked and eaten; binatang i save kamap na kaikaim kunai taim ol i kukim na i kamap nupela gen [Ngisek negga pahup ris Ngisek eat grass] {22}
ngitek [ŋiˈtek] verb(1) Potential: nangitek
ngiing [ŋiˈiŋ] verb(1) cry, whine, whimper, to make a whining noise as when starting to cry; stat krai [Degga nos in genedo lob ngiing rak, su lo! They ate without giving him any and he whined, he cried] Potential: ngiing
ngöhek [ŋoŋk] noun(al) dirt, dirty; doti [Ngöhek rak yi tarsis His trousers were dirty; Ripek ngöhek ya She washed the dirt away] (See also ngöheke)
ngök ngök [ŋoŋŋ] (See also vong ngök ngök)
ngöp [ŋɔp] adv day before yesterday; hap asde [Ngöp og deya huk anon They went to the garden the day before yesterday; He ya ngöp balah saggen The day before yesterday we went and cut some pandanus nuts] {11}
ngur [ŋuɾ] verb(1) chew, suck-of sugarcane. To tear chunks off sugarcane with the teeth, chew it up and suck the sugar out, then spit out the pith; kaikaim suga [Ngur löv neru ti She chewed a section of sugarcane; Vo löv vu lob ngur She gave him some sugarcane and he chewed on it] Potential: nangur
nguuk [ŋuːk] noun(al) grunt, mumble; mekim nois long insait bilong en [Nguuk gëp gak ğenanër ranŋah Stop mumbling and tell me plainly] (See also vong nguuk)
nguunuŋ [ŋuːnŋ] verb(1) hum, buzz, drone, to make a humming,buzzing noise like a car or plane; nois bilong kar o balus [Nguunuŋ nebë kaar It made a noise like a car; Barus nguunuŋ meneya vavunë The plane droned past up in the sky; Abu nguunuŋ The abu beetle made a buzzing noise] Potential: nanguunuŋ
nŋadoheng [Na.ˈnŋdok.əŋ] noun(al) a log or plank, etc laid horizontally and staked to stop earth falls, or put around a fire as a guard to protect sleepers from rolling into it or putting their feet into it; diwai bilong pasim lek long paia long taim bilong slip long nait, o long pasim graun wantaim ston i pundaun long maunten [Nŋadoheng keyeŋ in nengwah loka] The nŋadoheng broke because the fire burned it; Tul peko in nŋadoheng in bë rëk tetolila He pounded a stake against the nŋadoheng to keep it from rolling; Vaha tulin loka nŋadoheng His feet came up against the nŋadoheng]

nŋagek [ˈnaŋgø.ək] noun(al) mud, swampy area; graun malumalu, tais [Nŋagek rak honŋ tobo You have mud on your clothes; Denelev nŋagek rak beggang in debev jak They put clay in houses for lighting fires on]

nŋagge-kenu [Na.ˈŋ.geː.ənu] noun(comp) lake, pool-usually a pool in a river; raunwara [Nŋaggevuuk beggeřin aggata The pool rose and blocked the road; Deneggök nŋagge in hes vesa They went swimming in the pool because the sun was hot]

nŋahij [ˈna.ŋi] adj many, much, lots; planti, tumas [Nŋahi rot om gweko höm ti Honŋ alam nŋahi om rëk dedok vu honŋ You have many relatives so they will help you] FirstPers. nŋajhij. Although this is an inalienable possession, one never seems to hear it in other than the third person forms, hence the third person plural is given here in stead of the first person, which would presumably be nŋahij. It is not clear at this point when nŋahi should be used as opposed to nŋahij since by definition there are always many items involved.

nŋahiseke [ˈna.ŋi.ʃeŋ] adj many, much; planti moa [Denekuung bë denanër gagek nŋahiseke gø mëm Anatu rëk genŋo sir They incorrectly believed that if they talked a lot God would hear them; Sir nŋahiseke rot nebë sën raggër loo nenga. There were very many of them, like the sand at the edge of the sea.]

nŋajaheng [Na.ˈnŋdæŋ.əŋ] noun(al) 1.1. ladder. A pole with the stumps of the branches left on. It is used as a ladder to climb up and fasten the yam vines to the yam stakes by planting it in the ground and using the stumps for steps.; lata. diwai i gat planti han ol i katim long planim long graun na go antap long pasim kru bilong yam [Nŋajaheng keyeŋ geto mevës The ladder
broke and he fell; *Nerohin ngajaheng* He stuck the end of the climbing pole into the ground) 1.2. alphabet

**ngakang** [Na.'qan] verb(1) odour, smell, the smell of warm meat, blood, etc, the smell of mother’s milk, sometimes even the smell of freshly cut trees etc; *smel bilong ol abus samting man i katim* [Böök ngakang in nahën mewis You could smell the odour of the pork because it had been freshly killed; Gël ngakang It smells fishy; *Ngakang lok sa lob sa niğ rak* The odour of freshly killed meat made me sick] Potential: ngakang

**ngake** [Na.'qet]' noun(al) stony, gravelly ground, infertile ground no good for planting; *grau n gat ston tasol na i blakpela olgeta* [Ngake om nerurin It was stony ground so it slipped; Dekeseh ngake rak aggata The tipped the gravelly earth onto the road; Varoh amego lok ngake She planted the tapioca in the stony soil]

**nganeheng** [Na.'new.aŋ] noun(al) 1.1. meat, game; *abus* [Nganeheng rak nede reek nengwah mala The meat is on the rack above the fire; Deya nganeheng in deka dok dub They have gone for game to eat in the men’s house-possibly for the official opening of the men’s house] 1.2. smell, pleasant odour, especially the smell of meat; *smell*

**ngaray** [Na.'ray] noun(al) kind of tree used for yam stakes; *diwai ol i yusim long stik yam* [Alam devuv ring rak ngaray in niweék People make yam stakes from ngaray because it is strong]

**ngasogek** [Na.'tjoŋ.aŋ.] noun(al) a hairy variety of caterpillar which irritates the skin if it gets on it; *binatang* [Ngasogek neggëp rak piik los peyëeng risej lob nenuh mehonon bedeseling Hairy caterpillars live on piik and peyëeng leaves and they irritate people’s skin raising welts; Ngasogek ko lok sa navig The caterpillar crawled over me] {22}

**ngatering** [Nat.'rin] noun(al) group singing games introduced by the Lutheran mission. These seem to have fallen into disuse today; *pilai* [Hur mahen ya devon ngatering rak kwev The children are playing games by the moonlight; Tatovaha supin hur mahen in degevon ngatering The teacher assembled his pupils to play singing games] From: Jabêm

**ngatum1** [Na.'tum] noun(al) variety of sugarcane; *suga*

**ngatum2** [Na.'tum] noun(al) generous [Ngatum ala Anutu God is exceedingly gracious/generous] (See also mehö ngatum, vong ngatum)
nəgəya [ˈNa.ya] (See also ahë nəgəya (in), ƙo nəgəya in)

nəgəyahək1 [ˈNa.ˈyaG.ək] noun(al) kind of red and green bird; pisin [Desis nəgəyahək lok lek] The caught some ngayagek with the net] {2}

nəgəyahək2 [ˈNa.ˈyaG.ək] noun(al) kind of fern; gras {1211}

nəgəyanɡ [ˈNa.yɑnɡ] noun(al) fly; lang [Nəgəyanɡ gga rək pegges Flies stick to sores]

nəgəyanɡ nibu [ˈNa.yɑnɡ ˈni.ˈmɑn bu] (sub of nəgəyanɡ) blowfly, a large blue variety of fly; lang

nəgəa [Na:] 1. 1.1. noun(al) something; samting [Nəgəa nəgəhisekə nədo dob sənə The world is full of many things; Bebuum desem nəgəa nəgəhisekə rot The whiteman has made very many things; Saƙ ma gak nos həŋ nəgəa That’s not mine, that’s your problem] 1.2. someone; wanpela man 2. somewhere; wanpela hap

nəgəa anon [Na: a.’non] (sub of nəgəa) something real, the real thing; samting tru, nəmbəwən samting [Anutu yi ɣəgək og nəgəa anon gak su nəgəa meris rə God’s word is real, it is not worthless]

nəgəa nipaya (sub of nəgəa) sin, transgression, wrongdoing [Denər hir nəgəa nipaya ranəgəh geJon nərıpek sir luŋ bəl Yordan. They confessed their sins, and John baptised them in the Jordan.]

nəgəa-ayo-sovinsən [Na: ‘a.yo ɾoβ.in.ɾɛn] (sub of nəgəa) noun(al) sponge; samting i gat hul hul olsem bret samting [Mehöti tuŋ meko nəgəa-ayo-sovinsən sən nədo loŋ lo lo ti bedəqʊ bəl. Someone ran and got a sponge such as is found in the sea and dipped it in water.]

nəgəahəur [ˈNa.ˈkəur] noun(al) bush spirit, local spirit, devil, evil spirit; spirit nogut, tewel, tambaran [Nəgəahəur ti sepa sa A spirit followed me; Yesu netii nəgəahəur in mehönon Jesus chased the demons out of people; Mehönon denəggənəngii nəgəahəur People are afraid of spirits]

nəgəa-yaŋek-ymi [Na: ‘yəG.ək yi] (sub of nəgəa) noun(al) heavenly, miracle; mirakel, samting bilong heven [Yesu tato nəgəa-yaŋek-ymi vu hil Jesus showed us some miracles]

nəgəbanə [ˈNa.ˈnəmbən] noun(al) the large yellow-necked flying fox from the coast; bikpela blakbokis bilong solwara: Pteropus Macrotis [Malibeɓ böp sənə arə nebə nəgəbanə This large variety of flying fox is called ngebang]

nəgəbek [ˈNeG.ək] noun(al) year, a complete cycle of seasons; yia [Nəgəbek om alam degetee gwee It’s the end of the year so people will mash the gwee yams; Ya nedo bebuum nəgəbek nemadvahi He went and stayed with the
whiteman for five years (i.e. he went out to the towns to work); Delev aggata yoh vu ngehèk ti They've been working on the road for a year

ngèdunŋ [ⁿø.ⁿ’duŋ] noun(al) moss, lichen-long streamers of moss hanging from the trees. If one burns wood with this on one is said to become grey-haired quickly; gras-waitpela samting em i save hangamap long diwai [Vepul ngèdunŋ metahu senog rak He pulled off some moss streamers to make into an imitation beard] {21231132}

ngëggìn [ⁿø.’ ينب] noun(al) the long thin type of stick insect; binatang

ngëk₁ [ⁿø.ⁿ’e] noun(al) soft mushy food, food for babies or young children wrapped in leaves and cooked until it is soft and mushy; kaikai bilong pikinini [Ngëk ma in hur mahen There is no soft food for the children; Tee ngëk merumeng rak She mashed up the children's food and it became soft]

ngëk₂ [ⁿø.ⁿ’e] noun(al) a wild variety of bamboo; wail mambu: Bambusa sp.

ngëlë [ⁿø.’l’e] noun(al) part, remainder, the part of a packet or something which has been opened or only partially used; hap [Gëgëwëng ngëlë gedahis medo rë Use the one already opened and leave the whole one; Sa patu rabëng ngëlë meheyevu boëk I picked up part of a sweetpotato and cooked it for the pigs]

ngëlu [ⁿø.’l’u] noun(al) moss, lichen; gras i save kamap long antap long diwai long bikbus [Ngëlu lok sa malag I got some moss in my eye] {21231132}

ngëmek [ⁿø.ⁿ’mék] noun(al) mosquito; natnat [Ngëmek gga hil rot Mosquitoes really eat us]

ngëngöleng [ⁿø.’nɡɔl’engage] (See also kwa ngëngöleng)

ngëri₁ [ⁿø.’ri] noun(al) kind of highland pandanus; marita [Ngëri og tagee ti arë, nesis nikök ës nisaŋ The ngeri is a variety of highland pandanus, it bears red and yellow fruit]

ngëri₂ [ⁿø.ⁿ’ri] noun(al) 1.1. fine hairs like those on the skin of the Saccharum edule fruit; mosong 1.2. marked with small markings or decorations like those on the back of a lizard for instance (See also malanŋeri)

ngësëng [ⁿø.’sëŋ] noun(al) kind of reed which characteristically grows along the river; pitpit i sanap long arere long wara i kain olsem pitpit bilong kaikai: Gramineae, Saccharum spontaneum L. [Alam bël ata devakuru heek rak Ngesing People living by the river use ngësing to make their fences] {2}

ngëeŋk [ⁿø.ⁿ’k] verb(2) cry out, call, shout, scream; krai, singaut, bikmaus [Ngëeŋk in
kuung bè ngaā ti She screamed because she thought it was a spirit or something; Dékeping sipsip niviis rēk su nenгееk rē They were cutting the sheep's wool but it didn't cry out; Sis anōō menгеeк He hit the dog and it yelped [Potential: genгеeк

ngēmeng ['nєm.əŋ] noun(al) sago leaf-used for making grass skirts; lip bilong saksak ol i wokim purpur long en [Nєvакє ngwii ngēmeng She was making a grass skirt out of sago leaf

ngēveng ['nєβ.əŋ] noun(al) wallaby; sikau [Papua desis ngēveng medetung maket Papuans kill wallabies and sell them in the market

ngēē [nєː] noun(al) wooden dish, plate; plet ol i wokim long diwai [Ngēē verēp rak luu in to mesis yi rak gelēng The dish broke in two because it fell on the rock

ngō1 [ŋo] 1. reflpn reflexive pronoun for first person; yet [Senģo vengwēŋ I myself was talking; Senģo ti yam lo Only I came] 122 2. reflpn reflexive pronoun for second person [Ham nga ham ngaā That's yours/That's your business; Ngō āna vu sir You yourself go to them; Ham nga medo rē You stay (and I will go)] 122

ngō2 [ŋo] 1. verb(2) hear; harim [Ĝetahi lob nga om rēk nōk You called and she heard so she will go to you] 2. verb(2) sense, smell, taste, feel; smelim 3. verb(2) to test something using one's senses-which might include lifting something to see how heavy it is, or any other appropriate test.; traim Potential: genγo

ngo venuh [nọ βə.'nuʁ] (sub of nγo2) to understand fully; harim olgeta

ngon [ŋon] verb(2) swallow, gulp; daunim [Ngāgek nγon sa vahaŋ My leg disappeared in the mud; Nγon los dahis ya ayo He swallowed it whole; Marub vevir log nγon The python wrapped itself round (it) and swallowed (it) Potential: genγon

ngōdek (raŋ) ['nŋeq'd.eq raŋ] verb(1) snore; pulim nus-dispela samting i save kamap long nus wantaim maus long taim bilong slip na i nois tumas olsem pik [Ĝewēp mengēdek raŋ honŋ You were snoring; Ngōdek rak geneggēp He's asleep and snoring] Potential: nanγōdek (jak) (See also vonŋ ngōdek)

nguk [ŋuŋ] verb(1) come up, sprout-of new sprouts of sugarcane, Saccharum edule, bananas, etc which appear from the base of an old plant or a root left in the ground; nupela kamap long as bilong olpela [Vud rerii ngaŋk verup dob The banana shoot came up] Potential: nanγuk
**NGW**

*ngwejing* [ŋwə.ᵣŋ] *noun(al)* large beetle—possibly the milkweed beetle;
*binatang* [Desis ngwejing gederekö kwa lok nengaj] They kill ngwejing beetles and hang their necks in their ears (as earrings)

*ngwereng* [ŋwə.ᵣŋ] *noun(al)* an edible fungus which grows on trees; *papai* [Avëh rur ngwereng in jengö telut] Women pick the ngwereng to cook with greens (in bamboo) {21231132}

*ngwë* [ŋwə] *adj* other, another; *narapela, arapela* [Buk ngwë rë] Another day; *Va ngwë rë* (Let's do it) immediately, without further ado; *Ngwë verup ving beluu rak* Another arrived and there were two of them; *Luho ngwë deya heek* Both of them went (to build) the fence; *Desis kòkrëeh ngwë* They killed another (or the other) chicken

*ngwii* [ŋwii] *noun(al)* grass skirt. This was the traditional dress for women in earlier days. They are virtually never seen any more, except for dances and special occasions, and even then they are often worn over a cloth laplap.; *purpur* [Vëh ngwii menelöö sengii] She put on a grass skirt and danced; *Neseseh ngwii* She was making a grass skirt

**NY**

*nyë* [ne] 1. *noun(inal)* 1.1. chin; *wasket* [Sa kër nyëg gwëbeng] I shaved this morning] 1.2. edge, corner; *arere* [Ya nare ya begganö nyë] He went and stood by the corner of the house; *Nyë keyëh rak ěgelöö* The edge broke on a stone] 1.3. beginning, first [Yö verup ya nedo ya nyë] He arrived first (and the others (presumably) would come later)] 2. *noun(al)* wound, scar, mark. When used in this way, it usually occurs with the instrument which caused the wound, e.g. *kele nyëg 'spear wound*, *bëgö nyëg 'club wound, taram nyëg 'gunshot wound*. It represents the place where the weapon hit, and may be used to refer to the scar once the wound has healed. It can also be used to refer to the mark left by other things, e.g. *mun nyëg* could refer to the piece of sweetpotato etc, left after a rat as eaten part. The teeth marks would be apparent and called *mun nyëg*. *FirstPers.*: *sa nyëg*

*nyë baba* [ne ɪmba.ˈma:] (sub of *nyëg*) having a curved end-as a shepherd's crook, or a sickle; *hap krunget, maus krunget*

*nyë dağöl* [ne ˈda.ˈGaː] (sub of *nyëg*) slantwise, oblique; *i no stët* [Nesap apel nyë dağöl] He cut the bamboo with a slanting cut

*nyë dön⁠ë* [ne ˈdɔn] (sub of *nyëg*) a garden without a fence, a large gap or opening in a fence—usually a fence which isn't finished; *banis i no pinis*
bikpela hap i stap [Böök kevoheek benyë dönëg ya verök] The pig broke the fence and really made a big hole in it] (See also dönëg)

nyë ḡabook [ŋe ʔGa.ˈmbo:q] (sub of nyë) jawbone--in particular the corner of the jawbone; bun bilong maus [Ketul nyë ḡabook rak ḡelöng] He hit him on the jaw with a stone; Nyë ḡabook tahi His jaw was dislocated

nyë ḡedo [ŋe ʔGa.ˈndu] (sub of nyë) the point of the chin; wasket [Ketul böök nyë ḡedo mekeyeh] He hit the pig on the chin and broke it] (See also ḡedo)

nyë ggöh [ŋe ˈg̃wa] (sub of nyë) thick--especially of a single sheet of something; bikpela-olsem buk i gat planti pes Usage: Same as ahë ggöh

nyë gwap [ŋe ˈg̃wəp] (sub of nyë) foam; spet bilong wara (See also gwap)

nyë hinenë [ŋe ˈkɪn.ən] (sub of nyë) spray; win bilong wara [Ayööng vë nyë hinenë yaam] The wind blew the spray over us; Tetö nyë hinenë rak kapiya The drop splashed water on the paper

nyë huhek [ŋe ˈkw כול.ək] (sub of nyë) strong winds with rain, storm; strongpela win [Saṇg niwēek bópata ti sën denenër bè nyēhuhek lo yaam ggëp keku Krete The exceedingly strong wind they call nyēhuhek came from the mountains of Crete]

nyë kemomek [ŋe kəˈmom.ək] (sub of nyë) first, the first time something happens,-e.g. the first fruit from a tree, the first time water flows in a particular course, etc; nambawan taim tru [Seṇgö rēk ga mori saga anon nyē kemomek lok mëm ngis nah lob ham gwa I myself will eat the first fruit of that orange tree, and then when it bears again you can eat it]

nyë Ḳatak [ŋe qa.ˈtaq] (sub of nyë) froth, foam; spet bilong maus [Degelu böök beggēp nyē Ḳatak netunëg lok avi] They speared the pig and it lay there frothing at the mouth] (See also Ḳatak2)

nyë kos [ŋe ko̱ṭ] (sub of nyë) froth, foam, saliva, mucous; spet [Nyē kos ma gayo vevo rak] He had no saliva and his insides were dry] (See also kos)

nyë lang [ŋe ˈləŋ] (sub of nyë) huge-usually of a garden; draipela, bikpela tru (See also lang)

nyë muģinsën [ŋe ˈmu̱G.ɨn.ʃen] (sub of nyë) first, beginning; pastaim, nambawan taim [Bum avëh Lois vong ving nyē muģinsën lob atam Ainike sepa lok vaha Your grandmother Lois believed first and then your mother Eunice followed in her footsteps]

nyë pasi [ŋe pa̱.ti] (sub of nyë) the very edge; arere tru [Nare rak nyē pasi teka]
It rested on the very edge]

nyē pebumeng [ne po.‘bungnm.ɐŋ] (sub of nyē) thick; bikipela, strong [Bun kapiya nyē pebumeng rot He made a very thick book (or pile of paper); Vaku börök reggos nyē pebumeng They carried a thick lump of pork (on a pole); nyē pebumeng ata very thick, dense] (See also pebumeng)

nyē pesek [ne ‘peke.ɐq] (sub of nyē) crooked, slanting, at an angle,, not standing straight; katim krungut [Rii gâŋg nyē pesek om su yoh vu rë He cut the board crooked so it wasn't suitable] (See also pesek)

nyē rahu [ne ‘ra.茹] (sub of nyē) jaw, jawbone; wasket (See also rahu)

nyē ranγah [ne ra.‘nak] (sub of nyē) flat, open-of plates, dishes, etc; klia tasol, op

nyē rehii [ne ‘ra.‘riː] (sub of nyē) lockjaw, to be unable to eat or move one's jaws through weakness (which might arise from sickness or intense hunger); maus bilong ol i pas [Diikahë lob nyē rehii He was so hungry he couldn't move his jaws] (See also rehii)

nyē salaƙ [ne ‘ʃa.ʃaŋ] (sub of nyē) pinked, wavy, serrated; tiang (See also salaƙ)

nyē senoγ [ne ‘ʃo.ʃoŋ] (sub of nyē) whiskers, beard; mausgras (See also senoγ)

nyē taƙut [ne ta.‘qut] (sub of nyē) blunt, flattened; nogat sap (See also taƙut)

nyē tale [ne ta.’ɛ] (sub of nyē) opening, to have an opening or a hole; op [Heek nyē tale gesu mir ya rë There is an opening in the fence, it isn't closed off; Deggëp begganŋ nyē tale They slept in a house which was open (didn't have walls)] (See also tale)

nyē veteveƙ [ne ‘be.ʃeβ.ʃaŋ] (sub of nyē) tassle--usually made from vööv or nyē’es which is tied to the waist to represent the spirit of a person killed; rop i gat hap hap i hangamap olsem pulpul (See also veteveƙ)

nyē vuuk [nyē ‘uŋq] (sub of nyē) silent, quiet, shut up--usually from anger; kros, pasim maus, i kros na i pasim maus bilong en [Sala nema meya nedo nyē vuuk He held the handle in his mouth and went and sat silently]

nyēdahis [ne. ‘ɪnd.ʃiʃ] (sub of nyē) noun(all) beginning, start, first, originally, at
first, in the beginning; *nambawan taim, pastaim* [ Yö vonŋ huk nyëdahis ] He himself started the work; *Anutu tunŋ maluh gavëh vu nyëdahis* God created men and women in the beginning; *Gaŋek sënë su verup nyëdahis vu Moses rë* That custom/law didn't originate with Moses

nyęg [neG] 1. noun(al) place, location; *ples* [Nyęg vanŋ rot] The weather is beautiful; *Deya nyęg adingné* They went to a distant place; *Nekesik nyęg* He is cutting the grass 2. noun(al) sun. This is the term for 'sun' used in the village of Mapos and environs, but is not used in Humek and other parts of the valley where the word for sun is *hes*. The fact that the word for 'sun' has fallen together with the word for 'place' in Mapos may have originally had something to do with the fact that people do not use the names of their in-laws, and *Hes* is a proper name in the Mapos area.; *san* [Nyęg pangalin] The sun shone brightly

nyęg ading [neG a.1n:in] (sub of nyęg) 1.1. distant place; *longwe ples* [Sir vahi deyam vu nyęg ading]. Some of them have come from distant places.; *Gwëbeng sa nado nyęg ading gesa kevu gaŋek sënë yök vu ham.* Now I am living far away and I have written this message to you.] 1.2. for a long time [Sa kōök nado nyęg ading. I sat there quite still for a long time.; *He sero nyęg ading ading, rëk ma.* We searched for it for a very long time, but we didn't find it.]

nyęg gebus [neG 9Gɔm'bu] (sub of nyęg) haunted place, spirit place, tabu place. These are usually dark or dangerous places characterised by cliffs, turbulent waters, or are in some other way forbidding. People avoided them because there was said to be power present which could cause sickness or death. They are the homes of bush spirits.; *ples masarai; ples tambaran* [Gwäng ya nyęg gebus He went through a spirit place] (See also *bumin*)

nyęg heng [neG ek:in] (sub of nyęg) dawn; *tulait* [Nyęg heng in alōö vu Pisapen We had reached Finschhafen when the sun rose]

nyęg meris [neG mɛ.ri:i] (sub of nyęg) deserted, empty, desolate, a place without people, the thing one was expecting or looking for is not present; *ples nating* [Sa tahi ya vu mehö la rëk nyęg meris] I called out for someone but there was no one there; *Angër kesehe yi ǧəbum ya merak nyęg meris løk yaŋek los dob vuŋheng atov.* The angel tipped out his dish on the empty space in the middle between heaven and earth.]

nyęg pekë (sub of nyęg) cliff, steep rocky place [Ngasaking nelë nyęg pekë løb neggöneng. The pastor saw the cliff and was afraid.]

nyęg vesa [neG ɓa.1:] (sub of nyęg) hot, shining strongly—of the sun; *bikpela san, hatsan*
nyëg vuheng [ne³G 'bwaŋ.øŋ] (sub of nyëg) 1.1. midday; namel long de, san i stap antap tru [Luk to rak nyëg vuheng atov lob vo nos vu avëh. He came down in the middle of the day and gave food to the woman.] 1.2. Good day!: gutde (See also vuheng)

nyëg-mala [ne³G 'ma.la.] (sub of nyëg) noun(al) kind of small cricket; binatang

nyëg-yumeris [ne³G yu.mo.'ri] (sub of nyëg) noun(al) desert, wilderness, without habitation or people; ples nating [Verup ya neggëp nyëg-yumeris He went up and slept in a deserted place; Yesu rak yaŋ meya nyëg-yumeris tahsën ti. Jesus got into a boat and went to a deserted isolated place.]

nyëketo [ne.qo.'tu] (sub of nyë) noun(al) corner; kona [Rekö vahek ya begganŋ nyëketo in rëk degodek She hung the stringbag in the corner of the house so it wouldn't be stolen; Yağek tatekin log ngaa ti luğ meyam dob neɓe sën denejom lok tob nyëketo lubelu lu. Heaven opened and something came down to the ground as if they were hoding a cloth by its four corners.; Yesu tu gelëŋ niwëek begganŋ nyëketo-yi Jesus became the strong corner stone of the house] (See also ketu)

nyël [ne] noun(al) the generic term for snake; snek [Alam vahi denegga nyël Some people eat snakes] {22}

nyëm [nem] verb(1) smell, odour, the smell of perspiration, having a strong (but not necessarily bad) smell; i gat smel [Bël neggëp lok dob og nesis rabönŋ lom nenyëm If there is water in the ground and it affects the sweetpotato, then it has a strong smell (but is still good to eat)] Potential: nanyëm

nyëmasën [ne 'ma.të]en (sub of nyë) adv free, without calling for payment or recompense of any kind; nating, fri [Ham su kwamin bo nyë vewen rë, gak ham dok vu ham nyëmasën Don't think about the reward, help each other for nothing; Anutu vonŋ ham vër in ham ngaa nipaya yi nyë vewen nyëmasën God has rescued you from the punishment for your sin without cost (to you)]

nyëngelë [ne.nø.'le] (sub of nyë) noun(al) part, leftover, the unused or incomplete portion of something, remnant; hap [Seya nado Amerika ta löö genyëngelë I lived in America for three years and part of another]

nyë-vakusën [ne 'ba.qu.të]en (sub of nyë) adv 1.1. fast, refrain from eating; i no save kaikai [ Yö nedo nyë-vakusën in nos He is fasting] 1.2. to be under a ban, to be forbidden

nyëvewen [ne.³wë]en (sub of nyë) noun(al) 1.1. end, part, half, beginning; hap [Dejom lok aggis nyëvewen.] 1.2. punishment, reward, repayment, judgement,
recompense, revenge; *bekim bek* [Gevonγ nyëvewen lok yah mehönon hir ngbaa nipaya] You punish people for their sins; *Vo lok yah nyëvewen* She paid him back] (See also *vewen*)

**nyëëng** [ne:ŋ] *noun(al)* cassowary plumage-used in headdresses for dancing; *gras bilong muruk* [Yev gwib nyëëng in naduu madub] He pulled out the cassowary plumage to make a headband

**nyëës** [ne:ɪ] *noun(al)* Variety of tree. The bark of this tree is used for tying. It is also beaten into a kind of cloth and is one of the main sources of bark for making stringbags. The leaves may be eaten.; *kain diwai ol meri i yusim skin bilong en long wokim bilum long en, na lip bilong en long kukim wantaim pik na kaikaim: Urticaceae, Broussonetia papyfera L'Herit.* [Nyëës yik kele mahen ti sën devasu vahek rak navi] The nyëës is a small tree whose bark is used for making stringbags

1. **o1** [o] *interj* pardon-a request for a repetition because the listener did not hear what was said properly. Said with rising intonation.
2. **o2** [o] *neg* No. Contradiction of the speaker indicating that the does not agree with what was said.

- **-o** [o] *sfx voc* vocative-attached to a name when calling that person, or trying to attract their attention

**og** [oŋ] *conj* so, hence, therefore, then; *orait* [Og ñenam rëk hil ana] So come and we'll go; *Geđev ketuun og rëk ñebënuh sok n gàhisekë* Build a little house by the pool and then you will shoot lots of birds; *Kwam bo nabë ñena og ñena* If you want to go then go!

**om** [om] *conj* therefore, so, then; *olsem* [Om ñena gesa naya] Then go, and I will go too; *Sa nevakù heek om ñenam alu baku* I'm building a fence so come and we'll do it together; *Yik yë gwëbëng om ñena!* He went already, so you go too!

**-p** [p] *sfx pers* inalienable possession-the second person singular suffix for the minor class of inalienable possession nouns

**pabap** [pa.ˈmab] *noun(al)* kind of bird; *pisin* [Vanëh pabap rak gëmi] He shot the pabap with a shanghai {2}

**pabilin** [pa.ˈmabil.in] *verb(1)* to be dizzy, to spin; *tantanim* [Pabilin yi lom mutek] She spun herself around and around and she vomited; *Mala pabilin log vës*
His head swam and he fell down; *Jom lok mehö teka nema log pabilin* He grabbed the child’s hand and swung him around* Potential: pabilin

**pabokek** [pabokek] noun(al) Sugar glider--Petaurus; *kapul i save flai olsem pisin samting* [Pabokek vëeng meya] The sugar-glider glided away

**pabup** [pabup] noun(al) grub, sago grubs, edible grubs that feed on yams and on sago; *binatang i save kaikaim yam na saksak, na ol man i kaikaim em tu* [Sesis pabup lok go I killed the pabup in the yams] {22}

**padee** [padee] noun(al) a disease affecting Saccharum edule, sugarcane, the red pandanus, etc. It produces excessive growth of leaves and tiny fruit; *wanpela kain samting i save kamapim planti lip na bagarapim kru bilong samting olsem marita na pitpit wantaim suga* [Padee lok abuhek neru The Saccharum edule shoots have padee; Padee nelok aperek neru ving Padee gets into the pandanus shoots too] {3312}

**padi** [padi] noun(al) rice; rais [*Negga padi in diïkahë* He was eating rice because he was hungry] {2123} From: Malay

**paduta1** [paduta1] noun(al) a luminous variety of fungus which is said to be poisonous also; *papai* [Paduta netum buk The paduta shines at night] {2123132}

**paduta2** [paduta2] noun(al) firefly; *binatang i save lait long nait na pilai raun raun nabaut* [Sis paduta raŋ sakom aba He killed the firefly with a corn cob]

**paëp** [paëp] noun(al) machete, bushknife; *busnaip* [Hil nehako paëp ggelek hil in hil nehevonë huk raŋ We all have machetes because we work with them]* Etymology: This is a phonologically unusual word, since it is not normal to have sequences of vowels except across morpheme boundaries. It is likely a borrowing, but , if so, the source language is not clear.

**paëp-yu-anil** [paëp yu a.'nil] (sub of paëp) noun(comp) sword, pointed knife [*Tur yi paëp-yu-anil in bë yö tetev yi benadiik* He drew his sword to stab himself and die.]

**paëng** [paëng] noun(al) kind of tree-Urticaceae, Pipturus sp.; *diwai* [Vuv paëng in jeyang go jaŋ He cut the paëng to stake the yams]

**paëgeeng** [paëgeeng] noun(al) tick; *wanpela kain bikpela laus bilong pik* [Mehõnon sis paëgeeng in böök People kill ticks on pigs] {2222}

**paëgibenëg** [paëgibenëg] noun(al) kind of bird-possibly the Painted Ground Parrot; *pisin* [Paëgibenëg lov kele geko nalu loŋ The paëgibenëg made a hole in the trunk of the tree and laid its eggs there] {2}
pağıi [pa.¹³gi:] noun(al) an edible variety of fungus growing on trees; papai [Pağıi og këdik nivesa ti, hil nanum rûk dok sën hil nid jak lo The pağıi is a good fungus, we drink the water from it when we get sick] {21231132} (See also këdik)

paggépek [pa.'yep.œk] noun(al) machete, bushknife, a medium to large sized knife; busnaip [Sa hevuu hög paggépek I lost my machete]

pagwap [pa.¹⁹gûap] noun(al) snail--the shell-back variety; demdem, wanpela samting i olsem kina na i wokabaut wantaim bun bilong en long bus [Pagwap neroor los sekë meneya Snails move around carrying their shells with them; Alam Kokoda denegga pagwap los jojeng The Kokoda people eat snails with their greens] {22}

pahaa [pa.'kra:] (var. of pahöö, alternate pronunciation used by some people)

pahooov [pa.'ko:β] noun(al) seventh daughter, the seventh female issue of a woman; namba seven pikinini meri mama i karim [Deli pahooov ya maluh They married pahooov off] {21} Usage: Some people use the form pakahoov (See also pakahoov)

pahöö [pa.'kœ:] (var. pahaa) verb(1) to take someone else's food along with yours when one goes to the gardens; kisim samting bilong narapela [Mehö saga neko yi ngaas genepahöö alam hir yah ving meneko pin That person took his own things and other people's as well and took the lot] Potential: pahöö; Usage: Some people use pahaa

pahu [pa.'kœu] (See also ahë pahu)

pahup [pa.'kœap] noun(al) grass, grasslands-the general term for grass covered land; the term includes kangaroo grass.; gras, ples kunai: Themeda australis [Pahup kip râk telig There's grass coming up on the village meeting area; Devesi pahup gedesis såã They burned of the grass and killed the game (they found); Ya desero tapëëv vu pahup ayo They've gone to look for tapëëv birds in the grasslands] {2123}

pahuung [pa.'kœuŋ] noun(al) a variety of small fish; pis [Pahuung lok gwaak The pahuung was caught on the hook]

pajejeng [pa.'dʒeⁿ'dʒ.œŋ] noun(al) kind of tree; diwai [Kee pajejeng anon len gerekö lok vahek He bored a hole in the pajejeng nut and fastened it to his stringbag]

pakahoov [pa.qa.'ko:β] (See also pahooov)
paŋinek [pa.'qin.ək] noun(al) flea; laus bilong dog [Paŋinek gga he buk ading The fleas bit us all night]

palaheng [pa.'læk.ən] noun(al) the meeting place of two rivers or paths; the area between the two branches, or the area between two parts of a river where an island forms; ples tupela wara o tupela rot samting i bung, na namel long tupela [Ya meto dëdo rak palaheng medëgin sir They arrived at the road junction and sat waiting for the others; Dedev begganŋ jak medo palaheng in degetë sengo sengo duŋ bèl They will build their house on the patch where the two streams meet so they can throw their rubbish in the water; Bël ggi log palaheng neggëp vuheng atov The river divides and there is an island in the middle]

palapin [pa.'lap.in] verb(1) sparkle, shine, shine on, reflect; lait [Palapin lok sa malaŋ It shone in my eyes; Dubdub palapin lok malaj The mirror reflected into their eyes; He halë ngaa ti palapin We saw something sparkle] Potential: palapin

palët [pa.'let] verb(1) complete, finish, keep doing; pinisim [Sa hevong kupeŋ ya mepalët I gave all my goods away and have nothing left; Degga nos rot mepalët ya verök They ate the food and finished it completely; Devakë lok ahë lob ahë palët They kicked him in the stomach and winded him] Potential: palët

palibeæ [pa.'læb.əq] verb(1) spark, sparks; liklik hap paia [Nengwah palibeæ rëk dok nyëŋ om gwegin nivesa Be careful or the sparks from the fire will set the place alight; Pebin nengwah lob vuŋ palibeæ He stirred up the fire and it threw out sparks] Potential: palibeæ

pam [pam] noun(al) large wallaby; sikau [Pam böpata ti du anöö geya The large wallaby got away from the dogs and escaped]

pameh [pa.'mɛɾ] verb(1) drizzle rain, to drizzle; liklik ren i save pundaun wantaim win na klostu long pinis [Pameh teka teka in vonŋ gevanŋ There's just a light drizzle as it is about to fine up; Hob nepameh mahen teka It's drizzling a little; Lubek vonŋ nyë hinenŋ nebë sën hob nepameh The waterfall is throwing off spray like drizzle rain] Potential: pameh

pamer [pa.'mɛɾ] noun(al) Variety of tree. Children play with the burr like seeds of this small tree, throwing them at each other so that they stick to one another's clothes; wanpela kain liklik diwai ol liklik pikinini i kisim pikinini na pilai long en na tromoim long pas long laplap bilong narapela: Leguinosae, Desmodium sequax Wall [Pamer jegwi tob The pamer burrs are stuck to her clothes]
pamëmek₁ [pa.'mem.ɑq] noun(al) tuber, a root crop of the Pueraria Lobata type, but rather softer; mami

pamëmek₂ [pa.'mem.ɑq] noun(al) rubbish tip--also used as a place for urinating; ples pipia, ples ol tromoi pipia na skin bilong kaikai na pispis i go smolhaus i stap long en [Hur maŒëm deveya in pamëmek medeya] The young men assiduously avoided the rubbish area; Avëh dëyev nyëg pamëmek The women are cleaning up the rubbish dump

pamook [pa.'moɔq] 1. verb(1) change, exchange; senisim, tupela i senisim ples bilong ol yet [Pamook getunŋ ti lok yah] He exchanged the one for the other 2. verb(1) contradict [Pamook sa in ŒaŒek sënë He contradicted me over this; He su pamook hong rè We wouldn't contradict you] Potential: pamook

pamu [pa.mu] verb(1) to smell, sniff; smelim [Pamu nyëg in ngaa ti reggu vëhin He sniffed because there was an odour permeating the place; Anöö pamu saŋ mesepa rak The dog smelled the game and followed it; Busip nepamu mun The cat smells a rat] Potential: pamu

panidek [pa.'niɗ.ək] noun(al) kind of tree; diwai: Eurphorbiaceae, Homalanthus populifolius Grah. [Panidek vasuh mehöti geto mesis yi The panidek branch broke under someone and he fell and hurt himself]

pang [paŋ] noun(al) desk, bench From: German - Bang

pangalin [pa.'ŋa.l.in] verb(1) shine brightly--of the first rays of the morning sun shining on some of the mountain but not yet on everything; san lait, san sain [Nyëg pangalin rak kedu The sun shone brightly on the mountain in the early morning] Potential: pangalin

pang [paŋ] verb(2) heat, reheat--especially of food; hatim [Panŋ nos yah megga She reheated the food and ate it; Nengwah panŋ sa naviŋ The fire warmed me; Neheng rêk kwedi gwepanŋ In the morning get up and heat it up] Potential: gepanŋ

panğsën [pa.'ŋs̪ən̪] (sub of pang) adv extremely, intensely, energetically; tumas [He lev pangṣën We dug energetically (for a long time); Mehö ahëta om negga nos pangṣën He is a glutton so he really eats a lot]

papëëæ [pa.'peq] noun(al) vagina--a euphemistic term used when one doesn't want to use the real one; kan

papu [pa.'pu] (See also nipapu)

papuv [pa.'puv] verb(1) hit, kill, to club, to hit with a vertical motion-usually using two hands and a large, heavy, instrument; paitim, kilim, hamarim [Papuv
anöö raƙ beğö bōpata He hit the dog with a big club; Sa papuʋ arë lom lēkin yi I shouted his name and he jumped; Papuʋ rak nema He pounded him with his fist [Potential: papuʋ]

parah [pa.'raƙ] verb(1) to feel with the fingers; pilim long pinga [Parah beggöb luƙ bēl He felt for the eel in the water; Ketul loƙ beparah aggata buk He stumbled around feeling for the way in the dark] [Potential: parah]

parahëk1 [pa.'raƙ.ək] noun(al) sorcery, black magic; posin [Parahëk nevong bemehônon dëduik Sorcery causes people to die; Mehôtì nevong parahëk menevëŋev alam There's a person who works sorcery and curses people]

parahëk2 [pa.'raƙ.ək] noun(al) a long-legged variety of spider; spaida {222}

parara [pa.'raɾa] noun(al) the female Astrapia bird-of-paradise; blakpela pisin i gat longpela tel [Parara hus ading luu The parara has two long tail feathers] {2}

parër [pa.'ɾer] adj fenny; liklik liklik lip [Kele sëë og gwelë nabë pu parër You will see that the sëë tree has fernlike leaves]

parësek [pa.'ɾetən] noun(al) she-oak, casuarina; yar: Casuarinaceae, Casuaria Papuana [Debuu bēl raƙ parësek in bēl vaar They made a bridge from a casuarina tree because the stream had flooded]

pasang [pa.'tən] adv strong, full, forcefully, harder; moa yet, strongim [Pasang _BROWSER_DEFAULT_MEDIA_TYPE_ Keep hanging on tightly; Su pasang netahi rë He didn't call very loudly, nor for long; Su nahub vonŋ rë gaƙ yô pasang She didn't do it half heartedly, she gave it all she had; Pasang _BROWSER_DEFAULT_MEDIA_TYPE_ Stand aside! (Get out of the way!)]

pasopek [pa.'təp.əŋ] verb(1) to limp, to walk delicately, to limp along because of a pain in the groin, or because of a heavy load; wokabaut nogut [Peev _BROWSER_DEFAULT_MEDIA_TYPE_ maggin om medo pasopek meneya teka teka He carried a heavy load so he walked awkwardly and delicately] [Potential: pasopek]

patereng [pa.'teɾ.əŋ] 1. verb(1) whisper, speak low; tok hait, tok isi long narapela man i no inap harim [Patereng _BROWSER_DEFAULT_MEDIA_TYPE_ vu mehôtì ngwë He whispered to someone else; Nahub patereng in bē sok rēk na He whispered lest the bird fly away] 2. verb(1) conference, gathering [Potential: patereng]

patookin [pa.'to:k.əŋ] verb(1) stretch; stretim bodi [Patookin yi in demi köpek He stretched himself because his back was stiff; Sa patookin sa I stretched myself] [Potential: patookin]
patu [ˈpa.tu] 1. verb(1) scavenge, scrounge, find, pick up—especially something discarded or lost by someone else; mumutim [Patu kele anon She picked up the nuts; Von g meto rëk he patu He dropped it but we picked it up] 2. verb(1) dawdle, stroll; wokabaut isi [Aluu patu he ro] We strolled slowly along; Medo nepatu y  He was dawdling along] Potential: patu

pava [ˈpa.və] 1. verb(1) to dry; mekim drai [Pava yi in gguvek hob He dried himself out because he had been soaked by the rain; Depip tob bedevo vu beya pava in kelök They wrung out the clothes and gave them to her to dry them out; Vo pir vu sa besa pava She gave some wingbeans to me and I dried them] 2. verb(1) to smoke over a fire; kukim long are long paia Potential: pava

pavanek [ˈpa.və.nək] noun(al) hole in a tree-used by animals; hul i stap insait long diwai [Pavanek ti neggêp lok kele ading ti There’s a hole in one tall tree; Sa g lok nedo pavanek yoh vu nyëg All over the world animals live in holes in trees; Nyêl ti neggêp lok pavanek There’s a snake in the hole in the tree]

pavil [ˈpa.vil] verb(1) to stand close, to press in, to crowd, to stick close; go klostu [Su āpavil ja sa Don’t crowd me!; Pavil beggãg avi She came close to the doorway; Ya meto pavil heek degwa rëæ detii It was pressing against the base of the fence so they chased it away] Potential: pavil

pavuup [ˈpa.və.p] verb(1) blow; winim [Sa pavuup tum lok ggagen Sa blew the fire in the drum; Pavuupin nengwah He’s blowing the fire; Pavuupin aru lok hob ayo He sat smoking because of the rain] Potential: pavuup; Usage: Usually occurs in the form pavuupin, see examples

paya1 [ˈpa.ya] noun(al) papaw, papaya; popo From: Malay

paya2 [ˈpa.ya] adj 1.1. bad 1.2. tiny, little; liklik

payëëæk [ˈpa.yi.ek] noun(al) A piece of broken clay pot,—one big enough to use for something, such as for making salt. The filtrate was poured into one of these over a fire and the liquid evaporated off to give the salt crystals; sospen graun i save bruk na ol i yusim hap long kukim sol long en [Payëëæk veröp in to mesis yi The potsherd broke because it fell; Alam devesi mamireng rak payëëæk metu siing People evaporate the salt solution on a potsherd and it becomes salt crystals; Nevesi ruharuuh āgis rak payëëæk She is roasting pumpkin seeds on the potsherd]

payöhek [ˈpa.yə.uk] noun(al) bush, jungle, thick heavy bush where there is no track; bus, bikbus [Payöhek rëk deyoh medeya It was thick bush but they went through it (anyway); Deggevek payöhek medeyam They came crawling
through the thick underbrush; *Tii sir medegwanŋ payōhek* He chased them and they ran straight into the jungle

**payōhin** [pa.ˈɬʊ.ɪn] *verb*(1) mill around, come and go, crowd; *i go i kam*

*Payōhin meyah geyom* They were milling around coming and going; *Alam ngaahi depayōhin sir lok maket* There were many people milling around in the market; *Hil bare dok len ti in alam depayōhin sir* Let's stand in one spot because the people are all milling around (and we'll lose each other)* Potential: payōhin

**paain** [pa.ɐi.n] *verb*(1) hold, comfort, pat, jiggle, cuddle, to hold in one's arms and comfort by patting or singing, etc; *putim han long wasket bilong arapela na i mekim olsem long soim arapela olsem em i laikim o sori long em* [Paain nal in nesu She comforted her child because it was crying; *Vo nos vu log paain* She gave her something to eat and held her in her arms] *2. verb*(1) to finish mourning for a child by singing; *pinisim krai bilong pikinini long singsing Potential: napaaŋ*

**paak** [paːk] *verb*(1) shout, scold, to tell someone off in a loud voice; *singaut, bikmaus* [Paak rak mehi in vuv apel* He shouted at the man because he cut down the bamboo; *Alu apaak rak hur mahen la* We two shouted at some children] Potential: napaaŋ

**paang** [paːŋ] *noun*(al) shout; *pairap* [Paang gēp genahub ġenanër ꟧ apprék Stop shouting and speak nicely] (See also *vonŋ paang*)

**pebileng** [pa.ˈɪmbi.əŋ] *noun*(al) a short piece of wood such as can be easily thrown but heavy enough to serve as a weapon; *sotpela stik bilong tromoim na kilim samting* [Pebileng nam sa pebip raŋging Give me a lump of wood to throw at the mango; *Keçu pebileng in pebip sok* He cut a piece of wood to throw at birds; *Pebip koĸrēēh rak pebileng* He hurled a lump of wood at the chicken]

**pebilin** [pa.ˈɪmbi.in] *1. verb*(1) to swing, spin, whirl, to swing in circles; *tromoim raun raun* [Pebilin yi lom muteŋ She spun herself around and then she vomited; *Jom lok nema gepebilin lom ya mevēs* He grabbed her hands and twirled her around and she fell down] *2. verb*(1) to flit--as a butterfly Potential: pebilin

**pebilin yu** [pa.ˈɪmbi.in yu] (sub of *pebilin*) to shake the head; *tromoim het*

**pebimenŋ** [pa.ˈɪmbi.məŋ] *noun*(al) kind of insect which lives in sweetpotato leaves, curling the edges over and join them together to make a nest. Sweetpotato with these in was said to bear prolifically; *binatang*
pebip [p̃a.imbip] verb(1) throw, hit, to throw a short piece of wood/firewood at something; tromoim [Sa pebip rak pebileng] I hit him with a lump of wood; Pebip ya vos ayo He threw it into the bush; Sëk pebip nök vu hongg I will throw it to you] Potential: pebip

pebumeng [p̃a.imbum.aŋ] (See also nyë pebumeng)

pebuung [p̃a.imbuŋ] noun(al) spastic, simple, underdeveloped, immature, retarded; i stap liklik, i no kamap bikpela kwik [Pebuong om ham su ngis in Anutu ahë neving yi He is retarded so don't hit him because God loves him; Nedö pebuung gesu neri⁵⁷ rë He is underdeveloped and hasn't grown properly]

pedek ['peⁿ.d.ək] noun(al) the central base of the headdress into which the birds and feathers are fastened. This part does not flap back and forth as the front and back sections do; as bilong kangal [Sok sengii yi yi kupek tî arë nebë pedek, sën yik nare lôk vheng lo One of the parts of the headdress for dancing, which stands up in the middle, is called the pedek]

pedi [p̃a.in.dî] verb(1) to prise, pry off, open; op, opim [Pedi sakom She pried the corn kernels off; Pedi keröng getung kupek lôk ya He opened the box and put some things inside; Pedi veluung avi He unlocked and opened the door] Potential: pedi

pedideng₁ [p̃a.in.dîn.dəŋ] noun(al) trumpet lily; wanpela kain plaua: Belladonna sp.

pedideng₂ [p̃a.in.dîn.dəŋ] noun(al) bell; belo [Pedideng su in hil ana soda The bell is ringing to summon us to church; Mehöti nesis pedideng galam dëluk dub ayo Someone is ringing the bell and the people are going into the church]

pedis [p̃a.in.dî] noun(al) slippery; wel [Pedis rak gelöŋ vaha It's slippery on the rocks; Röpeæ pedis lob vës She slipped on the slippery spot and fell]

pediiin [p̃a.in.dîi.in] 1. verb(1) bounce, ricochet; kalap i go [Pediiin rak geya vavunë rot It bounced off and went way up in the air; Vakë baar lom pediiin meya vos ayo He kicked the ball and it ricocheted off into the bush] 2. verb(1) make pregnant—usually a spell was said over a jilek nut. The nut was then slipped into the woman's stringbag, and subsequently she would become pregnant [Pediiin lom mëm nalu lôk He put a spell on her and she became pregnant] Potential: pediiin

pediiin avëh [p̃a.in.dîi.in a.²ɛk] (sub of pediiin) To induce pregnancy. If a woman was not bearing children, her husband (or someone who knew how to do it) would take a jilek nut and speak a spell over it. He would then slip
it into his wife’s stringbag without her knowing it. Then when he had intercourse with her she would become pregnant.; opim bel

pediik₁ [pə.ɪn.diiːq] noun(al) kind of bird; pisin [Amaŋ vanëh pediik luu vu vos My father shot two pediik in the bush; Sok kuuk ti arë nebë pediik One of the kuuk is called pediik] {2} Usage: A kind of kuuk

pediik₂ [pə.ɪn.diiːq] noun(al) kind of tree; diwai: Euphorbiaceae, Macaranga induta Perry

pedöök [pə.ɪn.dooːk] noun(al) kind of tree-a hard wood used for stumps etc; 
wanpela kain strongpela diwai bilong wokim pos bilong haus [Sap selek rak pedöök He made a stake from pedöök]

pedus [pə.ɪn.dutɪ] noun(al) a joint, a node-of bamboo, sugarcane, etc; bun i save joinim wantaim; rum bilong suga, mambu, samting [Pedus niwëék ata The node is very hard; Keçu löv pedus metë ya He cut off the node of the sugarcane and threw it away]

pegölin [pə.ɪn.goːlin, in ɪŋGaŋGo.ək] (sub of pegölin) speak badly; toktok kranki

pegöpin [pə.ɪn.goːpin, in ɪŋGałGo.p.in] 1. verb(1) to crawl, to slither like a snake; kalap kalap, tanim nabaót nabaót olsem snek 2. verb(1) to do something poorly, inaccurately, or inefficiently, to blunder around ; i no mekim stret [Su ḡepegöpin gañ ḡenanër niröp Stop hedging and tell the truth] 3. verb(1) crooked, ; krungut 4. verb(1) to speak badly; i no toktok stret [Pegöpin ḡaŋek He speaks the language badly] 5. verb(1) to fit loosely [Aggis pegöpin rak heek The vine became loose on the fence] Potential: pegöpin

peğöp₁ [pə.ɪŋGəp] noun(al) kind of bird-probably the Nightjar; pisin [Veyain peğöp buk The nightjar frightened him at night] {2}

peğöp₂ [pə.ɪŋGəp] noun(al) hip-bone, hip joint; bun bilong beksait, hap bilong bodi we bun bilong baksait wantaim bun bilong leg i join [Vës mesis peğöp mekeyëh He fell and broke his hip]

peğöök [pə.ɪŋGəʊk] verb(1) stiff, immovable, knocked out, stiff like a corpse or starched clothes; tait, strong [Peğöök ading meneggëp in bël rehöö He was stretched out stiff because he was drowned; Nengwah rak lom peğöök rak It was in the fire and that made it straighten out; Nyël kwa peğöök The snake's
head was sticking up] Potential: pegöök

peğup [pa.¹⁹gup] prop one of the clans or degwa of Mapos village; wanpela lain bilong Mapos

peğës [pa.¹⁹etʃ] noun(al) sore, ulcer; sua [Pêgës negga mehönon pin vu dob] People everywhere suffer from sores; Teta pegës lom ggov ya She bandaged the sore up and it healed; Kele gelu lom pegës rak A stick stuck into him and caused a sore

peğës niben [pa.¹⁹etʃ ni.⁴⁴ben] (sub of pegës) scar from a sore; mak bilong sua

peğgin[pa.¹⁹i.r.in] verb(1) turn, turn around, rotate, to rotate about the long axis; tanim [Pêggin yi yah mehes gga] She turned over again for the sun to bake her; Ham peggin bôök babu duk Turn the pig over on its belly] Potential: peggin

peggö [pa.¹⁹yo] noun(al) 1.1. inside, the inner part of something; insait 1.2. spinal cord; rop i stap insait long bun bilong baksait FirstPers.: sa peggö (See also ayo peggo)

pegwaap1 [pa.¹⁹g⁴a:p] noun(al) variety of sweetpotato; kaukau [Avëh debë raböng pegwap vu huk teveng] The women planted the pegwaap in the garden

pegwaap2 [pa.¹⁹g⁴a:p] noun(al) jaw, mandibular joint; tupela bikpela bun bilong maus i bung klostu long yau

pehe [pa.¹⁹e] verb(1) lift out, remove, peel off; tekewe, rausim [Pehe navi ya gegga anon] She peeled the skin off and ate the fruit/meat/flesh; Pehe kakël in bev She peeled off the bark to burn] Potential: pehe

pehërenŒ [pa.¹⁹e.re.n.⁴⁴] noun(al) sandstone, soft sedimentary rocks; ston pukpuk [PêhërenŒ yiḵ gelöng niyes ti Pehëreng is a soft stone]

pehi [pa.¹⁹i] adv directly, later, soon, today, now, after a while, later today; nau, tude, bihain liklik [Pehi rëk hil ana We'll go in a little while; Ham baku heek pehi menama na Build the fence today and finish it} {11

pehiko [pa.¹⁹i.ko] (sub of pehi) adv soon; immediately, in a short time, later today; nau tasol [Sëk gevonŋ ngaa pin natu mewis jaḵ yiŋ pehiko sënë! Very soon now I am going to make everything new.]

pehuhek [pa.¹⁹ək.⁴⁴k] (See also seké pehuhek)

pehulin [pa.¹⁹ul.in] verb(1) strip, pull off, to pull petals of a flower, to strip leaves etc off a tree; pulim long, rausim long, tekewe long [Pehulin kaṭimeng mala
gada She stripped off the immature fruit from the cucumber vines; Depehulin guu anon They stripped the guava tree of its fruit; Ketul nevu bepehulin He knocked his tooth out] Potential: pehulin

pehup [pə.'kıp] noun(al) an insect which lives underground and crawls around so that it appears to be walking on its back; wanepea kain binatang i stap aninit long graun [Jegeneng negga pehup buk The bandicoot eats pehup at night]

pejēh [pə.'n̠dʒi.m'b.en] 1. verb(1) to poke with a stick or the finger; sutim, spiaim [Pejēh raŋ atohenŋ He poked it with his walking stick; Angēr pejēh Pol kweben The angel poked Paul in the ribs] 2. verb(1) to spear; spiaim Potential: pejēh

pejibenŋ [pə.'n̠dʒi.puŋ] noun(al) A parasite-like growth on trees. It has comblike yellow and red flowers which children use as decoration. It is said to grow from the droppings of the pejip.; rop: Saxaphragaceae cf., Polyosma sp. [Pejibenŋ kip raŋ lul nema The pejibenŋ is growing on the lul branch]

pejip [pə.'n̠dʒi.p] noun(al) kind of bird-various kinds of Flower-pecker; liklik pisin i save kaikaim plaua i gat swiptpela smel [Pejip teka nedo raŋ map There's a little pejip on the map tree] {2}

pejip-ahē [pə.'n̠dʒi.p.a.ɾe] noun(comp) a parasite like mistletoe, said to grow from the droppings of the pejip bird; rop-dispela liklik pisin i save pekepek antap long han bilong diwai na dispela pekepek i save gro gen na ol i kolim pejip-ahē

pekēpek [pə.'kep.ɾk] noun(al) a large cover, the cover for a drum and headdress when they are packed away. Usually made from bark of various kinds and tied together with string or vine; karamap bilong kundu wantaim kangal bilong singising [Ggagenŋ los sok doŋ na pekēpek Put the drum and headdress into their covers; Bē sok los pekēpek raŋ ya dub He laid the headdress in its cover in the men's house] (See also tayaŋeng)

pekēpin [pə.'kep.in] 1. verb(1) deteriorate, collapse, dismantle; pundaun [Ayōōng pekēpin begganŋ The wind blew the house over; Bēl pekēpin heek ya The (flood) waters made the fence collapse; Mehō la depekēpin numeng Some people pushed the garden house over] 2. verb(1) tilt, lean [Beggangŋ pekēpin The house has a lean] Potential: pekēpin

peko [pə.'ko] 1. verb(1) to stretch, to extend; taitim [Sa peko veluung avi in sa I fastened the door securely; Mi pasim dua na tait strong long mi; Bēk vaha peko The bed had crossed legs; Lek bilong bek i krossait; Baar bēk peko sa nemaŋ The ball nearly broke my hand; Klostu bol i brukim han bilong mi; Sa
pekō in sa  I stretched; Peko pekosën lok juu  He put the horizontal piece in to hold the trigger of the snare] 2. to close off, to thread through, to close off with cross pieces such as the entrance to a garden etc, to thread cross pieces in when weaving a wall  [Gena gettext aggata avi  Go and close of the entrance (with horizontal sticks)] Potential: peko

peka  [pə.'qa] 1. verb(1) fasten, cover; karamapim het bilong sospen,  [Peka dëg avi yah ggërín  She covered the saucepan with the lid again] 2. verb(1) to press together, to stick something on, to crowd together [Peka brasta rak peggies  She stuck the plaster on the sore] 3. verb(1) to join, rejoin, to replace, to put two halves back together; samting ol i katim na bihain ol i karamapim gen long hap na i stap olsem ol i no katim  [Keden saggen lok peka yah betu dahis  He cut the pandanus fruit in half (to remove the centre) and stuck the two halves together again] Potential: peka

pekē [pə.'qe] noun(al) cliff, a steep rocky place; ples nogut bilong pundaun  [Peke om rēk ĕgbēs  It’s a steep place so be careful you don’t fall; Nesoo pekē rēk vēs medīk  He was hanging on going down the cliff but he fell and died]

pekē len [pə.'qe len] (sub of pekē) cliff cave, overhang-on a cliff; hul long ston [Sir pin devun sir medenedo lok pekē len  They all hid themselves in cliff caves.]

pekēl [pə.'qe] 1. verb(1) indulge, gorge, to eat something large-such as a big sweetpotato, a pork rib, etc; samting bikpela na yu kaikaim  [Pekeł bōok babu  He ate the pork ribs; Anōō pekēl sa vahāg  The dog really bit into my leg; Genepekēl go bōpata  You’re eating a huge yam] 2. verb(1) a lavish or exceptional gift [Senōo pekēl?  Is this big gift for me?] Potential: pekēl

pekēl avēh hus [pə.'qe a.'bēk Ẽut[i] (sub of pekēl) abuse, swear at; tok nogutim

pekēlin navi [pə.'qe]. in 'na.βi] (sub of pekēl) to peel the skin off with one’s teeth; kaikaim skin

pekō [pə.'qo] noun(al) 1.1. stake, vertical stakes driven in to keep a log or something in place; sotpela stik bilong hamarim i go daun long graun bilong strongim samting  [Tul pekō in bē nalu rēk bēs  He made a little fence of vertical stakes lest his child fall; Keku pekō in natul gērín ngadoheng  He cut some stakes to drive in and hold the horizontal log firm] 1.2. a hook or peg projecting from a wall on which to hang things, or to use for climbing  [Va케 pekō mekeyēh  He kicked the peg and it broke]

pekook [pə.'qo.q] noun(al) bone, skeleton, framework; bun  [Peḳook keγēh beneggēp lok begganŋ  His bone broke and he is lying in the house; Anōō kōō 11/3/2006
The dog chewed on three pig bones during the night;  
He ya pekë degwa mehalë mehönon pekook  We went to the cliff ledge to see the skeletons] (See also nipekook)

pekwein [pə.'kwein] verb(1) scoop out, gouge, to make a hole in something, to break something up; boaïm, mekim hul [Pekweein ggagenŋ ayo  He hollowed out the inside of the drum; Sa pekweein katimeng  I scooped out the insides of the cucumber; Mehö la depekweein kele len  Some people gouged out a hole in the tree] Potential: pekweein

pekwë [pə.'kwe] 1. verb(1) to turn turn around, turn end for end; tanim [Pekwë vewen yah ahu  He turned the end so it was down below again; Ya lok pekwë mekom  He went but he turned round and came back; Pekwë kaar neru ya aggata  He turned the nose of the car into the road] 2. verb(1) to change; senisim Potential: pekwë

pelen [pə.'len] noun(al) kind of insect which eats sugarcane; binatang [Sap pelen ya log ngur  He cut the pelen out and chewed (the sugarcane)] (See also nipelenpelen)

pelepin [pə.'lep.in] verb(1) to overfill, to put a lot of water into something, to put too much water in as when cooking food; pulimapim tumas wara long samting; givim planti wara long [Pelepin bël lok nos  She put a lot of water on the food (when she was cooking it); Su pelepin bël lok rë  She didn't add (too much) water] Potential: pelepin

pelë [pə.'le] 1. verb(1) to inspect, to turn, to examine, to view something from all sides; tantanim, lukim gut [Sa pelë sa  I was restless (tossing around, unable to sleep); Pelë melë  She inspected it carefully; Pelë in kuung bë yi yi  He examined it because he thought it was his; Sa su pelë hong n gàa rë  I didn't inspect your belongings] 2. verb(1) to scoff, to mock [Depelë yi  They mocked him] Potential: pelë

pelë  giàhek [pə.'le laut] (sub of pelë) to consider, to weigh up, to think about what someone has said; skelim tok

pelëpek [pə.'lep.eq] noun(al) a type of water grass used for making mats, baskets, etc; wanpela kain gras i stap long wara na ol i save wokim let wantaim basket long en: Cyperaceae sp. [Vii  ámbi raq pelëpek meduu tob rak  He plaited a belt out of pelëpek and used it to hold his laplap up] {a}

pelëpin [pə.'lep.in] verb(1) to mislead, to lead astray, to tempt, to encourage to do wrong, to give something to a girl in an attempt to seduce her; traim long
mekim rong [Pelëpin yi bè gevong ngaà nipaya]  He tempted her to do wrong;  
Anutu su nepelëpin mehônên rë gâk Setan  God doesn't tempt people to do wrong, Satan does [Potential: pelëpin]

pelësën [ˈpelέ.ʃen] (sub of pelé) noun(al) scorn, scoffing, mockery; tok bilas [Hil nevong nevud vu mehônôn lom sënêk hil nanêr gaâgêk pelësën râk Anutu. We curse men and in doing this we scorn God.]

pelëbin [ˈpelέ.ʃin] verb(1) to sparkle, shine, reflect; sain olsem galas [Potential: pelëbin]

pelip [ˈpelέ.ʃip] noun(al) cave cricket; binatang [Avëh mahen delev pelip kôdkôd  The girls dug the crickets out and strung them on a string]

pelot [ˈpelέ.ʃot] verb(1) straight, stretched out; slip longpela olsem snek long taim em i kaikai planti o dring planti wara [Potential: pelot] (See also ahë pelot)

pelöpin (daggen) [ˈpelέ.ʃpin ˈda.ʃen] verb(1) to bubble, burble, to make a bubbling sound by vibrating the tongue; boilim tang [Potential: pelöpin (daggen)]

pelu1 [ˈpelu] noun(al) kind of mushroom; papai {2123132}

pelu2 [ˈpelu] verb(1) to recall one's spirit, to make a bilabial trill and stamp the foot to recall one’s spirit after a fright; pulim bek tewel [Potential: pelu]

pelubin [ˈpelu.ʃin] 1. verb(1) to fall off-as ripe fruit falls off or pandanus fruit falls free of its core; pundaun long bun bilong en olsem marita i save mau na i lusim bun bilong en na pundaun 2. verb(1) to knock off, to strip off-as petals from a flower, to shake off [Potential: pelubin]

pelubin mod anon to  He shook the ripe figs to the ground 3. verb(1) to tip out-as to tip cards etc out of a box 4. verb(1) thump, stamp. When someone is given a fright he will stamp with his foot or thump with his hand, making a short bilabial trill at the same time. This is to call his spirit back so that it doesn't get lost and cause sickness or fall into the hands of evil spirits. [Potential: pelubin]

pelu avi [ˈpelu ˈævi] (sub of pelu2) to make a bilabial trill; boilim maus
pelumeng [pa.'lm.əŋ] noun(al) variety of Saccharum edule; pitpit [Nekev pelumeng in geyeh] She husked the Saccharum edule to cook

pelumengin [pa.'lm.əŋ.in] verb(1) to round off the end of a stick to use as a masher; to cut round and round something until it finally breaks off, to cut into big chunks,-applicable to sweepotato etc; katim raunim na i bruk [Pelumengin kele nyë in gevon belumeng] He cut off the end of the piece of wood to make a masher; Keku kele mepelumengin in getee ngëk jak He chopped a length of wood and rounded the end to use it to mash up ngëk; Su ketöv rë gak pelumengin He didn't just slash it off he broke it by cutting round and round] Potential: pelumengin

pemëdek [pa.'mèd.ək] noun(al) a large stone with lots of little marks or speckles, like granite; wanpela kain bikipela ston i gat pukpuk [Gëna ëmedo jaç pemëdek yu Go and sit on the pemëdek stone] (See also nipemëdek, yu pemëdek)

pemëgin [pa.'mèg.in] verb(1) to be cross, to argue, to fight, to be at odds; pait long toktok, rausim [Pemëgin ngwë bè luho su demedo dok ti] One was cross with the other saying they couldn't live together any more; Anöö luho böök depemëgin sir The dog and pig were at each others throats] Potential: pemëgin

peneng ['pen.əŋ] noun(al) kind of bird-possibly Lawrie's six-plumed bird-of-paradise; pisin [Alöö vanëh peneng ti We three shot a peneng] (2)

penoheng [pa.'nok.əŋ] noun(al) kind of vine used for tying; rop: Ranuncalaceae, Clematis javana D.C. [Sa helov penoheng in heek yi I cut some penoheng to make a fence]

pengah [pe.'ŋak] 1. verb(1) to rap, to hit, to beat; paitim skin diwai na rausim i go, paitim man na kisim nogut [Vuv riing lob pengah navi] He cut the yam stakes and beat them to remove the bark] 2. verb(1) to throw down; [Vës mepengah go He fell dropping the yam; Pengah yi rak dob He threw himself on the ground] 3. verb(1) to skip; tromoim rop [Hur mahen depengah aggis The children were skipping (using the vine)] Potential: pengah

pengipin [pe.'ŋip.in] 1. verb(1) unable to see properly; ol i solapim nus [Pengipin beya mala kenu He couldn't see but just felt his way in the darkness; Hes gelu mala lom pengipin beto neggëp The sun dazzled him and he couldn't see and fell over] 2. verb(1) dizzy; ai i raun na pundaun [Nim jaç og rëk malam pengipin If you get sick you will get dizzy] Potential: pengipin

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pepa [ˈpaː.pa] 1. verb(1) strike, rap, knock; paitim [Pepa heek babu in bè mun  göneng gesepa mena  He struck the fence to frighten the rat and make it run out; Pepa nema rak veluung avi  She knocked on the door] 2. verb(1) to be shoddy, to build something badly so that it is both small and weak [Pepa beggangèsu lev niwëëk rê  He built the house badly, he didn't make it strong] Potential: pepa

pepaab [ˈpa.ˈpa.ˈmb] adj bald; kela [Yum pepaab verök yi  You are really bald; Keping yum ya lob pepaab rak  She cut his hair off and left him bald]

pepeb [ˈpa.ˈpe.ˈm]b noun(al) kind of tree; diwai: Euphorbiaceae, Macaranga pleiostemon Pax & Hoff. [Vuv pepeb in jeyang tebot  He cut a pepeb tree to use to stake his tebot]

pepedek [ˈpa.ˈpe.ˈd.ək] noun(al) kind of tree used for yam stakes; diwai [Vuv kele pepedek in gevonj riing jak  He cut a pepedek tree to make a yam stake]

pepekayi [ˈpa.ˈpe.ˈeq.a.yi] noun(al) variety of taro; taro [Varoh bik pepekayi lok semek degwa  He planted the pepekayi taro at the foot of the mound]

pepeleng [ˈpa.ˈpe.ˈl.ə] noun(al) pelvis, the lower front part of the abdomen cut out in butchering a pig or a human, and regarded as a special delicacy; bun bilong as [Pepeleng keleyi bediék  Her pelvis broke and she died] (See also ahë pepeleng)

pepełin [ˈpa.ˈpe.ˈl.in] verb(1) to hit with a sweeping sideways motion as when one cuts grass—a side stroke as opposed to a vertical; paitim olsem ol i katim gras [Pepelin kele ggëp kweben  He cut into the side of the tree] Potential: pepelin

pepid [ˈpa.ˈpi.ˈnd] 1. verb(1) to do two things at once or to do something together; mekim wantaim [Sis aluu pepid  He hit both of us at once; Alu pepid in  Let's do it together] 2. verb(1) twins-human and animal; tupela pikinini mama i karim wantaim [Ko nalu luv pepid  She bore twins] Potential: pepid

pepir [ˈpa.ˈpi.ˈr] noun(al) kind of small rat; rat: Pacific Rattus exualans [Ĝesis pepir rak jaheng  You caught a rat in a trap] Usage: Same as ķeijing

pepok [ˈpa.ˈpo.ˈq] verb(1) snap, crackle, pop, to make a noise like the breaking of sticks; mekim nois olsem i bruk [Pepok om vönjin keleyi  It cracked so it is about to break; Mehöti pepok vu vos ayo  Someone is making a noise in the undergrowth] Potential: pepok
pepolek₁ [pə.'pobl.aq] noun(al) kind of tree; diwai: Rubiaceae, Randia sp. Usage: Same as ģavet

pepolek₂ [pə.'pol.aq] (See also ahë pepolek)

pepopin [pə.'pəp.in] verb(1) to flutter, flap; samting i save flai na wing i mekim nois [Pepopin besa hanqo dedun It was flapping about and I heard the noise; Anöö tii ëkërrëüb buk lom pepopin meya sagu The dog chased the chicken in the night and it flapped around and went over there] Potential: pepopin

pepō [pə.'pə] noun(al) sign. Usually this was something, such as a piece of grass, tied onto something to mark it as the property of someone and to prevent anyone else from taking it. Ignoring one of these could cause sickness and recompense would have to be made. It could also be used to indicate that a road was closed or that something else was forbidden to be used or appropriated.; mak [Pepō su ggërin ëë There was nothing to prevent us (taking it, doing it, going there, etc); Joo pepō ggërin aggata He tied a pepō to indicate that the road was closed]

pepōō [pə.'pə̌] verb(1) to break off, to snap, to snap off; samting olsem han bilong diwai i drai na rop i drai na bruk [Pepōō bali in bev nengwah She broke off some dry twigs to light a fire; Sa pepōō nengwah I broke the firewood into short lengths; Nyēg rak aggis lom pepōō The vine was in the sun and so it broke] Potential: pepōō

pepōōin [pə.'pə̌i:n] 1. verb(1) to blink, twitch, wink; brukim ai [Malam pepōōin in va Why are you blinking?] 2. verb(1) flash; reflect; twinkle ; i lait na i dai [Rait tum gepepōōin nebë betuheng The light is twinkling like a star; Paduta pepōōin The firefly was flashing] 3. to clear a way so that one can move without making a noise Potential: pepōōin

pepu [pə.'pəu] (See also ahë pepu, ahë ġeru)

pepum [pə.'pəm] noun(al) cracked-as of an egg, or of mud baked by the sun; bruk olsem graun i save bruk long bikpela san [Dob pepum rot in nyēg vanq The ground is badly cracked because the weather has been so dry; Vaha pepum in luk gwib ahë His feet are cracked because he stepped in the cassowary dung] Potential: pepum

pepur [pə.'pər] noun(al) container, cup made from a coconut shell or a gourd; sel kokonas-kokonas i sting pinis na ol i yusim sel long pulimapim wara long en [Pepur veröp gebël keseh The container broke and the water spilled]

peranën [pə.'rən.in] verb(1) to ricochet, bounce, glance off; pairap long [Peranën rak geya vos ayo It glanced off and bounced into the bush; Gelu
böök rëk perangin rak log ya He speared the pig, but it glanced off and it ran away; Apop ya meto perangin rak geya pekë The arrow glanced off and went over the cliff] Potential: perangin (See also serëpin)

perik [pə.'rik] (See also kwa perik)

pering [pə.'rin] adj lazy, paralysed, innacurate; les, slip nating [He nahëp pering We are being lazy (staying home and not working)] (See also nema pering, sekë pering)

perup [pə.'rup] noun(al) an edible variety of fungus growing on trees; papai

perurek [pə.'ur.ək] verb(1) alone, only; tasol [perurek luu two only ; Anutu yik perurek timu sën lo neko hil yom vu yi rak ngaas sën Kerisi vonë lo It is the only God who brought us back to himself through what Christ did; Mehöböp honë perurek ngo perurek timu vabuung Lord, you alone are holy] Potential: perurek (See also teveng perurek)

perurin [pə.'ruin] verb(1) to scrape, strip off, strip out, to clean out intestines by scraping the insides; skrapim, rausim [Deperurin kätimeng anon They kept stripping the cucumbers off the vines before they were grown] 2. verb(1) to slide along, to move or slide something along by application of pressure such as squeezing between the fingers [Perurin ngagek lok hób ayo He slid the mud along in the rain (by pushing it with his feet)] Potential: perurin

perus [pə.'rut̪is] noun(al) gall bladder; liklik grinpela samting i save pas long blaklewa [Depengah böök perus medevo vër in atë in rëk genuh sir They threw the pig's gall bladder down and removed it from the liver because it would distress them (if they ate it)]

peruukin [pə.'ruw.kin] verb(1) to throw down, push aside, push away, reject, brush off, ignore; sakim [Sa peruukin honë gaëek I rejected what you said; Peruukin nema ya She pushed his hand away; Kökreëh peruukin nalu ya The hen shoved its chicks aside] Potential: peruukin

peseq [pə.'t̪eq] (See also peseq avi, nyë peseq)

peseq avi [pə.'t̪eq ə.bi] (sub of peseq) pout, sulk; pusim maus i soim olsem em i no laik (See also peseq)

pesep [pə.'tep] verb(1) dream; driman [Hil nahëp lob nepsesep buk We sleep and
dream during the night; *Sa hanọgo bè pesep buk*  I heard he had a dream last night] *Potential:* pesep

**pesep** [pa.tıep.ək] noun(al) kind of fern used to make soup for someone feeling sick; *kumu i kain olsem susa* {12211}

**pesik** [pa.tıık] 1. *verb(1)* to leap up, to be excited, to arrive, appear, to spring; *kamap* [Gepesik tena?]  Where did you appear from?; *Berob pesik gesu lök rë* The spring of the trap sprung, but didn't catch anything 2. *verb(1)* to pierce, to come out the other side; *Pesik ya vahi*  It came out the other side; *Yoh vos ayo mepesik ya verup*  He went straight through the bush and arrived quickly 3. *verb(1)* to disappear; to be used up; *Dejiv mepesik na*  They will finish the thatch quickly; *Debaŋo pis mepesik*  They bought the fish and it quickly disappeared] *Potential:* pesik

**pesiv** [pa.tıiβ] adj small, tiny; *liklik* [pesiv teka rot  very small] (See also *nipesiv, reggu pesiv*)

**pesivin** [pa.tıiβ.in] (See also *kwa pesivin*)

**pesiik** [pa.tıiık] *verb(1)* to spurt, froth up, squirt, spray; *kalap* [Pesiiık bèl rak aluu  He squirted water over us; *Bël pesiık to dëg len*  The water spurted out of the hole in the saucepan] *Potential:* pesiık

**pesohek** [pa.tıob.ək] *verb(1)* to lean against, support, prop up; *putim baksait, strongim long narapela samting* [Pesohek kele menedo  He sat leaning against the tree; *Nare pesohek wes*  It was leaning against the wall] *Potential:* pesohek; *Usage:* Some people use pesook

**pesohin** [pa.tıob.in] *verb(1)* to stay, to brace, to slant, to establish a brace or longer support based on something firm which won't give way, to slant instead of lying flat or upright; *sanapim* [Pesohin vaha ya nare rak ďelōŋ  He braced his legs against a stone; *Pesohin ďadu ya ďadabeng degwa*  He put the stay down at the bottom of the bank; *Pesohin ďov luŋ vahë*  She put the sugarcane into the stringbag (so that it was lying in slanting position)] *Potential:* pesohin

**pesoklee** [pa.tıoq.ək] *noun(al)* kind of small bird which nest in caves-probably Swiftlets;; *liklik pisin i save flai i go i kam long san na wokim haus insait long hul* {2}

**pesopek** [pa.tıop.ək] *noun(al)* swelling, tonsils, swelling in the joints, glandular swelling due to infection; *solap-sapos i gat sua long lek bai dispela kain samting hia i kamap long sangana na i solap* [Pesopek rekò keri in pegges ahë
seke She had a swelling under her arm because she had a bad sore; *Nedo beggang in pesopek rekö* She is staying home because the swelling in her groin keeps her from using her leg

**pesook** [pɔ.ˈtɔk] noun(al) hiccup; *pulim win strong* [Pesook jij honëg You have the hiccupps; *Num bèl in pesook* He drank water to try and cure his hiccups]

**pesönŋ** [pɔ.ˈtɔŋ] verb(1) to jump, leap, to move quickly, violently, or erratically; *kalap* [Pesönŋ ya vavunë He jumped over (it); *Dek pesönŋ luk ya bèl* The frog jumped into the water] Potential: pesönŋ

**pesu** [pɔ.ˈtju] verb(1) to scrunch up, fold, bend; *raunim samting i sotpela olsem rop, laplap, samting* [Pesuri aggis gebun He folded the rope up; *Pesu vaha yah* He folded his legs again; *Nema pesu beköök nedo* She folded her arms and sat there] Potential: pesu

**pesupin** [pɔ.ˈtup.in] verb(1) to squeak, to make an ingressive bilabial fricative type sound, as in calling a dog, to squeak like a rat; *krai bilong rat samting* [Mun pesupin lok newis The rat squeaked in its nest] Potential: pesupin

**pesuv** [pɔ.ˈtuβ] 1. verb(1) expectorate, spit; *spetim* [Pesuv sapu He spat (the sweetpotato or tapioca etc) around the snare (to attract the animals); *Sa pesuv nyëg in ngaa ti nivë* I spat because I smelled a bad smell; *Su rëk pesuv nyë kos rë* He won't spit] 2. verb(1) abort; *pikinini i bagarap long bèl bilong mama na i no kamap gut olsem man tru* Potential: pesuv

**petap** [pɔ.ˈtap] verb(1) to slap, hit, tap, flap; *solapim, paitim* [Kökrëêh petap banis The chicken flapped its wings; *Petap sa nenga long sa petap nenga loŋ yah* He boxed my ears so I boxed his in return] Potential: petap

**petap nema** [pɔ.ˈtəp nə.ˈma] (sub of petap) to clap; *paitim han* [Ahëj nivesa in mehöti yi gaïgek om depetap nemaj They were pleased with what he said so they clapped]

**petar** [pɔ.ˈtar] verb(1) to rot, rotten, putrid; *sting* [Abuhek petar lob sa hetë ya The Saccharum edule rotted so I threw it out] Potential: petar

**petes** [pɔ.ˈteɾ] adj flat; *stretpela* [Petes ata nebë tob It was really flat, like a cloth; *Gëp jaŋ gelöŋg petes* Put it on the flat rock]

**petev** [pɔ.ˈtɛv] verb(1) to bend down, to hide, to fall to the ground burying the head in one's arms, to bob down to hide from someone; *hait, daunim het long ol i no ken lukim em, i pundaun long graun na het i stap* [Petev menegëp in diïkahë He slumped over and lay there because he was
hungry; Sa petev lok vos ayo  I slept in the bush (this could mean that I hid from someone by lying down, or that I slept on the ground and so didn’t sleep well)] Potential: petev

petil [pəˈtiːl] verb(1) to bounce straight; kalap [Petil baar rak dob  She bounced the ball on the ground; Petil log vakë yavunë He bounced it and kicked it into the air] Potential: petil

petil yuj [pəˈtiːl juˈŋu] (sub of petil) to bang peoples' heads together; holim het bilong tupela na paitim

petök [pəˈtøːk] noun(al) night, darkness; nait, tudak [Hil aŋēp in petök lok Let's go to bed because it is dark] Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek & Wij area

petövin [pəˈtøːvin] verb(1) to erode, to dig, to pierce, to scrape out the inside of something with a stick or spoon-usually in order to eat it.; mekim hul long rausim insait bilong samting olsem kukumba na arapela samting tu [Petövin katimeng ayo  She scraped out the inside of the cucumber; Gwaŋ petövin ruharuuh megga ɡahis The gwag scraped out the inside of the pumpkin and ate the seeds; Sa halë įpetövin kele nema gesok ya  I see that you scraped the branch (with the arrow) and the bird escaped] Potential: petövin

petupek [pəˈtup.ək] verb(1) to shout at, scold, to chase away; pairapim maus long man i mekim samting kwik [Petupek rak he behe ayemin ma He shouted at us and we became quiet; Ya deverup vu yi lob petupek rak sir  When they reached him he shouted at them/scolded them] Potential: petupek

pevirenŒ [pəˈvɨɾiɾ.ən] noun(al) Hoop pine-used for making planks; diwai bilong wokim plang [Kele pevirenŒ nare raya vu Bulolo There is nothing but pevireng at Bulolo]

pevis [pəˈvɪs] verb(1) quick, quickly, hurriedly; kwik, hariap [Pevis in hil ana Hurry up we want to go; Serōŋ pevis beya verup  He ran quickly and arrived; Barus vēŋ meya pevis  Planes fly quickly] Potential: pevis

pevuh [pəˈvʊh] verb(1) to water, to pour water, to wash, to water flowers, to pour water on someone's head because they are sick or have a headache; kapsaitim wara long plaua samting, o long man het i pen [Pevuh yu in yu neden He poured water on his head because he had a headache; He pevuh sesik in hes tum böp We watered the flowers because it was so hot; Hil pevuh nengwah We poured water on the fire (to put it out)] Potential: pevuh

pewës [pəˈwetə] noun(inal) collarbone, shoulder; wanpela hap bodi i stap namel long sol na nek [Pewës nesanŋ in kerë riing His shoulder was sore from
carrying yam stakes; *Tunğ taram rak pewês gevanêh sok lob tum taram vasuh pewês*  He put the gun to his shoulder and shot the bird but the gun broke his collarbone

**peyêheng** [pa.ˈye̞ən̩] (var. *peyêeng*) *noun(al)* kind of tree used for yam stakes, firewood, houses; *diwai: Rhamnaceae, Alphitonia incana* (Roxb.) T.&B.  *[Alam desap vek rak kele peyêheng]*  People make adze handles from the peyêheng tree

**peyêjin** [pa.ˈye̞i̞n̩] *verb(1)* to roll, move, slip off, twist, to have something roll or twist under one; *slip kranti, pundaun*  *[Peyêjin log sevês]*  It rolled under me and I fell;  *Lêl peyêjin rëk su keyônin rê*  The ladder moved but he didn't fall;  *Nare rak gelông lob peyêjin*  He was standing on the stone and it twisted  
*Potential: peyêjin*

**peyêjin ayo** [pa.ˈye̞i̞n̩ yo] (sub of *peyêjin*, Some people prefer to use this form)  
**peyëëng** [pa.ˈye̞e̞ŋ] (var. of *peyêheng*, Some people prefer to use this form)  
**peeæ** 1 [peːq] *noun(al)* 1.1. piece, fragment, a small piece of something-as a potsherd, a short piece of plank, etc; *hap*  *[Hêk peeæ]*  He split it into small pieces;  *Derah peeæ nemadvahi lok yah sir*  They cut it into five pieces so each could have one 1.2. coin-this term used to be used for a sixpence, and is now sometimes used for a five cent piece

**peeæ** 2 [peːq] *noun(al)* a cassowary bone used for cutting  *[Soh taŒee rak peek]*  She prised the pandanus flesh off with a cassowary bone knife

**peev** [peːβ] *verb(1)* to carry piggyback;  *karim long baksait*  *[Peev nalu rak demi]*  He carried his child piggyback;  *Sağ pep̥ev nalu*  The animal carried its offspring
on its back] Potential: nappee

Usage: Some people say piiv (See also piiv)

pék [peq] noun(al) vagina-slang term for the vagina, sometimes occurs as pék agöng; kan [Kebu pék rak tob She covered herself with a laplap; Avëh hir pék agöng tök vu alam The women's vaginas were exposed] (See also agöng)

pëtek avi ['pet.ək 'a.βi] verb(1) pout, sulk; pusim maus, mekim arere bilong maus i abrisim narapela [Pëtek avi rak sir She pouted at them] Potential: pëtek avi; Usage: Same as peseκ avi

pëëng [pe:n] verb(1) to punch; boksen [Pëëng sa neruŋ bekök yam He punched me on the nose and it bled; Mehö luu depëëng sir The two of them fought each other] Potential: napëëng

pij [pi:n] noun(al) nosebone, a long cylindrical bone inserted through the septum of the nose for decoration, especially for dancing; liklik longpela bun bilong subim long nus na singsing [Alam sën dëduu neruŋ lo og dëtelë pij lok neruŋ gedëlöö People who have pierced their noses put the pij through it when they dance]

pin [pin] adj all, altogether, quite; olgeta [Avëh pin dedu vahek All women carry stringbags]

-pin [pin] sfx pers inalienable possession-the suffix added to the minor class of inalienable possession nouns in the 1st person plural exclusive, and in the 2nd person plural

pip [pi:p] verb(1) to squeeze, wring, to express milk or juice from something; samting yu rausim wara long en olsem susu bilong bulmakau, susu bilong kokonas, susu bilong marita samting [Të wain anon luk ya ĕabum bōpata in napip He threw the grapes into the vat to squeeze; Avëh pip taŒee in getë jak nos los jojeng lu nga The woman squeezed the pandanus sauce in order to put it on the food and greens etc] Potential: napip

pir [pir] noun(al) the generic term for wingbean; bin, asbin [Buang avëh denehin pir aggagga Buang women plant all kinds of wingbeans] (See also mameekɔ)

pisek ['pitsək] verb(1) to be amazed, exuberant, excited, exultant; amamas, kalap [He rëk napisek in ham kesuu nga'a vahi pin We will be more excited about you than about anything else; Kwa vesa mepisek in ama sis hir saγ ti He was happy and exuberant because his father killed an animal] Potential: napisek

11/3/2006
piv [piβ] verb(1) wounded; injured. There was a game in which people would spear a tree or a shoot of something, or some other target. There were two sides and they kept score to see who won. Because they used to like to shoot at pawpaw, bananas, or other food, the councillors restricted them to trees, and the practice is not common now.; spia kisim [Gelu kapii lom piv merak nedo He speared the kapii tree and it hit it and stuck into it; Vanëh sok mepiv He shot the bird and hit it] Potential: napiv

piv kōk [piβ qøq] (sub of piv) to bleed, be wounded, bleeding; karim blut [Ham ti su piv kōk mediŋ rē Not one of you has bled and died; Alam desis sir rot lob ti piv kōk meyam The people really beat them up but one (escaped) and came (back) all covered in blood]

piinin ['pi:i:n] verb(1) shake, quiver; sekim het, mekim nois [Yi bōp om medo nepiinin yi meneya He was fat so he quivered all over as he moved] Potential: napiiin; Usage: Sometimes the final n is lost

piinin yu ['pi:i:n yu] (sub of piiin) To shake one’s head. To shake the head once to indicate agreement or assent. This was the traditional gesture of assent, but it is falling into disuse with the younger generation who now tend to follow the English practice of only shaking the head for negation.; tromoiim het; noisim het [Piiin yu bē yōnon He shook his head indicating that it was true] (See also tediiin yu) (See also tediiin yu)

piik [pi:k] noun(al) kind of tree; diwai [Vuv piik in dev beggangg jak He cut a piik to build his house]

piik raŋ [pi:q raŋ] (sub of piik) to grip tightly, fasten to, hold fast to, retain, keep hold of; holim pas [Selēēn sa seyot yök vu honɡ benapiik jaŋ honɡ I have given my shirt to you and it will stay with you (I don't expect it back)]

piik vu [pi:q βu] (sub of piik) to look after, keep, to look after something carefully and return it; holim pas [Piik vu kii gesu vuu rē She kept hold of the key and didn't lose it; Seṉo piiŋ vu honɡ paēp I looked after your knife (and brought it back)]

piiv [pi:β] verb(1) to carry piggyback; karim long baksait [Piiv raŋ nedo demi She carried him piggyback] Potential: napiiiv (See also peev)

Podē ['po."de] noun(al) Thursday; Fonde From: Tok Pisin

poh [pɔk] verb(2) to go off, leave, to go off in a huff, to be upset or under some strong emotion, to be distressed, sorry for oneself; go wantaim sori-em i sori long wanpela samting na i go long narapela hap [Poh meya bebuum He was upset so he went off to the whiteman; Ggoo yi lom poh meya vu ata lo He scolded her and she felt sorry for herself and went off to her mothers;
Poh in ari  He was upset because of his brother and left (probably because his brother had died)  

Potential: gepoh

pohek  [ˈpɔ̃.ək] (See also nipohek)

Pok  [ˈpɔ̃.ək] a sharp noise like the chopping of wood. If pok occurs once it indicates the sound only occurred once, if the form pok pok is used the sound is repeated many times; pairap, nois  [Mehōti sap kele mepok pok  Someone is cutting wood and making a chopping sound]

Poh in ari  He was upset because of his brother and left (probably because his brother had died)

Potential: gepoh

Poris  [ˈpɔ̃.i.t] noun(al) police. the term for police has changed considerably over the years. It started off as ahēvavu q.v., but then changed to berisboo (from police boy), and most recently has come to have this present form.; polis  From: English & Tok Pisin

Poris  [ˈpɔ̃.i.t] noun(al) polish  From: English & Tok Pisin

Poris  [ˈpɔ̃.i.t] noun(al) porridge  From: English & Tok Pisin

Pōık  [ˈpɔ̃.əq] verb(1) to invent, compose, devise, make up, to think of or invent something new; tingting--samting of man i no mekim bipo tasol wanpela man yet i tingim na mekim nupela na bihain olgeta man i bihaim na mekim  [Sepōık raro ti  I composed a song; Hil apōık tarot levek rot  We made up many courting songs]  

Potential: napōık

Pōō mala  [ˈpɔ̃.ə.mə.la] (sub of pōō) to blink, to close the eyes for an instant to indicate that one is to be silent and not say anything; brukim ai  (See also keyēh mala)

Pōō rak  [ˈpɔ̃.əq] (sub of pōō) to listen, eavesdrop, listen intently, to hang on someone's words, to listen in suspense, to try and locate the source of a noise; harim gut, isi na harim tok stil  [Sa nare bevare napōō rak  I stood there listening (secretly)]  

Usage: Often occurs as pōō rak aye or pōō rak gağek

Pōōin  [ˈpɔ̃.ə.in] verb(1) to count; kaunim  [Sa hevongin napōōin go  I am about to count the yams]  

Potential: napōōin
pradë [ˈpra.ˈdɛ] noun(al) Friday. Friday was the day on which the people were supposed to work for the government in lieu of paying taxes. It was the day the government representatives or the councillor gathered the people together to pass on any announcements and to deal out the official work for the day.; *Fraide* [Pradë om alam deya in degenɡo horek*] It’s Friday so the people have gone to hear ‘the law’] From: English & Tok Pisin

**pu**₁ [pu] call to call chickens; *singautim kakaruk* [Avēh ti nelem kōkrēäh bē, "Pu, pu, pu, ..." A woman was calling the chickens, "Pu, pu, pu, ..."

**pu**₂ [pu] noun(al) leaf; *lip* [Pu moneł metoł to The leaves changed colour and fell off; *Ruu nos rak dii pu bedega* She served the food up on dii leaves and they ate]

**pubik** ['pu.ˈbik] noun(al) variety of yam; *yam* [Selev pubik ketup ti I dug a bundle of pubik yams]

**puh** [puː] verb(2) to loose, undo, pull out, shake down, to shake food into/out of a length of bamboo; *lus, lusim samting i no strong, rausim samting long mambu* [Sa hepuh aggis in ham I untied you; *Duu ahon lok ama puh vēr* He tied her up but her father loosed her] Potential: gepuh

**puh** puh (sub of **puh**) loose; *i stap lus*

**puk** [puːk] snort; explode; snap (See also *vonŋ puk*)

**puk neru** [puŋ nə.ˈru] (sub of **puk**) to blow one’s nose; *rausim kus* [Anōö puk neru rasap luk ya nengwah sēn lok èdo reek len lo. The dog blew its breath into the firewood which was under neath the floor.]

**pum** [pum] verb(1) to break, hatch, appear; *hasis, kiau i bruk, kamap olsem pikinini i kamap long kiau* [Kōkrēäh pum beli yam The chickens hatched and their mother led them out; *Dadov pum lok huk* The Job’s tears appeared in the garden] Potential: napum

**pum rak** [pum raŋ] (sub of **pum**) to appear, materialize, descend from; *kamap long* [Pum rak Danug atov He is descended from Danug atov; Ngo Ꟊetung dob sēnë nyēdahis, geyaŋek pum rak nim wēek ving. You created this earth in the beginning, and the heavens came from your strength also.]

**pumin** ['pum.ɨn] (sub of **pum**) verb(1) to do repeatedly, to do things the same way all the time,-without change; *mekim oltaim* [Yō pumin rak buk He does it that way all the time] Potential: napumin

**punek** ['pun.əŋ] noun(al) ray, sunbeam-as of the sun shining through clouds, or just as the sun is rising or setting; *san em i save lait insait long taim klaut i
karamapim ai bilong san na liklik tasol i lait i kam [Punek gelu yom gevongin duk na] The rays are shining back (from the horizon) and the sun is about to set; Hes ya meto neeggép rak kedu log gelu punek yom The sun has gone down as far as the mountains and is sending its rays back; Punek gelu sa malag The sunbeam shone in my face] **Dialect:** This is the form used in the Humek area

**Pungwë** [pu.ŋ̑ve] noun(al) variety of highland pandanus; **Marita** [Bë pungwë rak jepö] He planted the pungwë pandanus cutting in the mound

**Pup** [pup] verb(1) full, to fill, to be full; **Pul, pulap** [Ko bël mepup ketöng avì] He filled the bamboo with water; **Yeh nos rot bepup** She cooked a lot of food and the pots were full] **Potential:** napup

**Pup avi** [pup ʻa.ði] (sub of pup) full up, full to the brim; **Pul, pulap** [Anutu rëk bo dok nah vu ham rot, beham dëg napup avì] God will repay you abundantly and your cooking pots will be full.

**Purpur** [pur.pur] noun(al) kind of bird which is heard around March or April and is taken as a signal that the yams are ready to harvest,-possibly a Racket-tail, or a Rainbow Bee-eater; **Wanpela kain pisin planti i save flai raunim olgeta hap long mun Mas na April na dispela i sutim tok olsem kaikai bilong yam i redи long kamautim** [Purpur verup nesu in go nabung] The purpur arrived and they were calling to indicate that the yam leaves were about to go yellow \(2\)

**Puv** [pʊv] verb(1) to extinguish, put out, turn off; **mekim dai-ol i tok long lait, paia, redio samting** [Puv ram mekul] He put the lamp out; **Genapuv nengwah** Extinguish the fire] **Potential:** napuv

**Puvin** [puv.ɪn] 1. verb(1) to pulverize, shatter, crumble, break, to break something into small pieces; **bruk, brukim na em i kamap liklik liklik** [Puvin rarii in jikin jak mala] He ground up some charcoal to put on his face (as decoration); **Garas to mesis yi lob puvin** The mirror fell and shattered 2. verb(1) to sprinkle [Puvin mamireng rak nos] He sprinkled the salt on the food] **Potential:** napuvin

**R-** [r] pfx mod actual mode--the actual mode form of Class 1 verbs whose initial letter is r

**Rabëm** [ra.ɪmbem] noun(al) kind of tuber-a variety of yes (Dioscoreaceae, Dioscorea bulbifera L.); **Mami** [Deyeh rabëm los navi] They cooked the rabëm
without peeling it} {1}

**rabii** [ra.⁴⁴⁴⁹m⁹⁹i] _noun(al)_ the grasstree palm which grows in the open grasslands; _diwai_ [Rabii nare pahup ayo] The rabii grows in the grassland areas; _Kee rabii anon gevo vavah lok_ He bored a hole in the rabii nut and put a handle/stem in it} {21}

**raböök** [ra.⁴⁴⁴⁹m⁹⁹oq] _noun(al)_ kind of fish—probably the mudskipper; _pis_ [Raböök og yik ġel mahen ti babu negga rač ġelöng geni nebë pahuung] The raböök is a small fish which fastens itself onto rocks and is like the pahuung]

**raböŋ** [ra.⁴⁴⁴⁹m⁹⁹oŋ] _noun(al)_ the generic term for sweetpotato-Ipomea batatas; _kaukau_ [He ruv raböŋ meheye] We peeled the sweetpotato and cooked it; _Seya raböŋ_ I went for some sweetpotato (to the garden to dig it); _Seya in raböŋ_ I went for some sweetpotato (which I or someone else had already put in a certain place)]

**rabu** [ra.⁴⁴⁴⁹m⁹⁹u] (See also bël rabu, yu rabu)

**rabuh** [ra.⁴⁴⁴⁹m⁹⁹u⁹⁹k] _noun(al)_ Giant grass rat. The stomach of this animal is said to be the food of the datëëk bush spirits, so, if you catch one, you don't take the insides out in the bush but bring it back to the village and burn it in the daylight or bury it quickly.; _kapul_ [Nëaa ti ngengarin nebë rabuh] Something squeaked like a rabuh]

**rabuh böök** [ra.⁴⁴⁴⁹m⁹⁹u⁹⁹k m⁹⁹oq] (sub of rabuh) kind of black-eared rat; _kapul:_ Mallomys

**rabuh tel** [ra.⁴⁴⁴⁹m⁹⁹u⁹⁹k te] (sub of rabuh) kind of white-eared rat; _kapul:_ Hyomys

**rabuhbik** [ra.⁴⁴⁴⁹m⁹⁹u⁹⁹k mbik] _noun(al)_ kind of small tree the leaves of which are chewed with betelnut; _liklik diwai ol i yusim lip long kaikaim wantaim buai:_ **Piperaceae** **Piper** sp. [Rabuhbik nare ġagwëk teta] The rabuhbik is growing in the middle of the reeds]

**rağë̄k** [ra⁹⁹G.G.⁹⁹q] _noun(al)_ kind of arrow used for night animals; _spia bilong sutim kapul long nait_ [Vanëh kökräēh rač rağë̄k] He shot the rooster with a rağë̄k]

**rağiiing** [ra.⁹⁹G.G⁹⁹i] _noun(al)_ mango. The bark is beaten and mixed with lime to make a yellow paint for decoration; _mango:_ **Mangifera indica** [Rak merur rağiiing anon] He climbed up and picked some mangos]

**rağö** [ra.⁹⁹G.G⁹⁹o] (See also ahë rağö)

**rağum** [ra.⁹⁹G.G⁹⁹u] _noun(al)_ A thin variety of bamboo. The leaves are used under the thatching before laying the first traverse of grass. The stem is used as a sort of peashooter by the children for shooting datev berries in play
fighting.; wanpela kain liklik mambu ol i kisim lip na wokim haus long en: Bambusa sp. [Hil ajiv begganŋ jak raŋum ris We will thatch the house with ragum leaves; Raŋum yö nare loonë The ragum grows at the coast]

raggër [ra.ˈɣer] noun(al) sand, gravel; waisan, karanas [Hil sarōmin raggër los semer We mix gravel with cement; Ya meto dëdo raŋ raggër They went and sat on the sand]

raggita [ˈra.yi.ta] noun(al) evening, night-the period between about 7 pm and 10 pm; approximately the time one normally goes to bed; nait-olsem 7 klok i go inap 10 klok [Raggita rëk hil ana bed jaŋ When it is raggita we will go to our homes; Ya raggita rot rot metök ya begganŋ He travelled throughout the evening and arrived home]

ragwaanŋ [ra.ˈŋaːn] Usage: Some people say ragwaag (See also nevu ragwaanŋ)

rah [ra.ˈh] verb(2) cut, saw, slice, to cut with a sawing or slicing motion; katim [Rah bōök kemu kemu He cut the pig up into pieces; Apel rah nema mekōk yam The bamboo cut his hand and it bled] Potential: gerah

rahab [ra.ˈhaːb] noun(al) variety of yam; yam [He reyanŋ riing lök rahab We staked the rahab with yam stakes]

rahev [ra.ˈhɛv] noun(al) 1.1. arrow-this is the generic term for a bird arrow ; supsup [Hil nevanēh sok raŋ rahev We shoot birds with arrows] 1.2. gun, shotgun-which was of course used for hunting. Occasionally it has been heard used with reference to a shotgun cartridge also ; masket

rahēŋ1 [ra.ˈheŋ] noun(al) a short club with a serrated edge cut on either side; sotpela stik bilong pait [Kerē rahēŋ meya beŋō adivi He carried a club over his shoulder and went off to fight the Angans]

rahēŋ2 [ra.ˈheŋ] noun(al) a short tailpiece with serrated edges like the club of the same name; bilas bilong singsing (See also ġebum)

rahēk [ra.ˈheːk] noun(al) kind of bird-possibly the Black-capped Little Koel; pisin [Rahēk negga lul anon The rahēk eats lul berries] {2}

rahidek [ra.ˈiːd.ək] extremely, exceedingly; moa, tumas (See also nengēn rahidek, nevu rahidek)

rahu [ˈʁa.ŋu] (See also nyē rahu, avi rahu)

rahubanöö [ra.ˈ搡b.a.'ŋo] noun(al) a kind of bird-brown-backed and white-breasted; pisin i gat waitpela gras long bros na braunpela long baksait [Karaŋaar sis rahubanöö The karakaar killed the rahubanöö] {2}
rahuj [ra.'ku''di5] noun(al) kind of tree used for yam stakes; strongpela diwai long yusim long stik yam: Melastomataceae, Astronia sp. [He sis reek rak rahuj tı We made a shelf out of a rahuj tree]

rajëveng [ra.'n''di5i'.aη] noun(al) variety of victory palm; tanget ol i save planim long gaden: Cordyline sp. [Rajëveng nare rak den The rajëveng is growing on the boundary line] {1}

rajilek [ra.'n''di5i].aq] noun(al) kind of tree; diwai ol i save yusim long stik yam: Theaceae, Eurya tigang Schum. & Laut. [Vaku heek rak rajilek He used the rajilek to build a fence]

rajin [ra.'n''di5in] noun(al) top, tip-of Saccharum edule fruit, plants, etc; het, antap tru-bilong pitpit [Abuhek rajin kee mala The tip of the Saccharum edule poked into his eye; Kesii rajin ya She broke the tips (of the Saccharum edule) off; Sok nede rak nyë rajin The bird sat on the top of the plant]

raḳ [raq] 1. verb(3) up, go up; go ap [Rak ya kele He climbed the tree] 2. verb(3) on, at, about; antap, antap long [Nos rak nede tevor The food is on the table] 3. verb(3) with; long [Hil ayev vos rak savor We clear the bush with a shovel] Potential: jaḳ (See also nirak)

raḳ ni [raq ni] (sub of rak) know, understand, recognize; save [Seraḳ nąaa saga ni I know that; Rak ḡagek peggirinsën ni He understood the parable]

raḳ ni venuh [raq ni bə.'hνu] (sub of rak) to understand completely; save olgeta, save tumas [Anon Vabuung vo niwéek lok Bengö Nivesa beham rak ni venuh bę ḡagek anon. The Holy Spirit gave strength to the Gospel and you understood fully that it was true.]

raḳ regga [raq ra.'ya] (sub of rak) wed, marry- of a woman; marit [Yi avö gerak regga beluho denedo wirek yoh vu nègebek nemedavahi-bevıdek-luu. She was a young girl and she married and the two of them lived together before for seven years.; Ham avëh sën rak reggamin ggovek ya lo, og ham śurek reggamin babuj. You women who are already married, you submit to your husbands.]

raḳ vu [raq bu] (sub of rak) needy, unable, blocked, obstructed, frustrated, to come up against an obstacle, to be unable to carry on; pas long, sot long [Sok ti to meya lob rak vu lek gedesis A bird came down and flew into the net and they killed it; Seraḳ vu in nos in sa högı nos vongı paya I am short of food because my gardens failed]

raḳ vu maluh [raq bu ma.'lub] (sub of rak) to marry a man-this construction is
only used of women marrying, not of men; *maritim* [Sa bë ñevong ham vu
Kerisi nabë sën avëh avö yö nedo niröp anon merak vu maluh lo. I want to
give you to Christ like a virtuous young girl who lives right and marries a
husband.] (See also *ko avëh*)

**raķ yaģek in** [raq 'yaŋ.G.ək.in] (sub of raķ) anxious, eager, to rush to do
something, to want to be first; *pusim em yet antap* [N gö bë na degevet
ŋaggee lob raķ yaģek in bë na geving] He heard they were going to dam the
stream and he was eager to go with them

**rakwanŋ** [ra.ŋwaŋ] noun(al) kind of tree. The leaves are eaten as a green, but if
they are not prepared properly they are bitter; *diwai* [Moraceae, Ficus sp.
[Sevaiin rakwanŋ ris in napip bëk dok] I picked some rakwanŋ leaves to
squeeze coconut cream over] Usage: Same as *dëëv* (See also *dëëv*)

**ram** [ram] noun(al) lamp; *lam* [Taggi ram] She lit the lamp From: English and Tok
Pisin

**ramomeng** [ra.'mom.əŋ] noun(al) kind of tree; *diwai* [Tonŋin ramomeng in gevonŋ
riing jək] He cleaned the branches off the ramomeng in order to turn it into a
yam stake (it was still growing)

**ran** [ran] 1. verb(3) to dance with the characteristic stroking motion of the feet
that the women use and which is different to that normally used by the men;
singsing-pulim lek i go bek long bihain olsem ol meri i save singsing [Löö lob
ran nebë avëh] He danced like a woman] 2. verb(3) to upset, overturn, to pull
someone's legs out from under them; *kapsaitim, litimapim lek antap na
pundaun* [He ran lok vaha meto mesis yi] We grabbed him by the legs and he
fell down] 3. verb(3) to pull the vines off sweetpotato so as to be able to dig
up the tubers. This way the vines don't grow again; *rausim rop bilong
kaukau samting i go na kru i no kamap gen long karim kaikai [Ran raböŋŋ yu
ya She pulled the tops off the sweetpotato] Potential: jan (See also *seröö
vaha*)

**ranja** ['ra.Na] verb(3) to bite; *kaikaim* [Jom nema ahon log ranja] He held her
hand tightly and bit it] Potential: janja

**ranja gāģek tetër** ['ra.Na 'ŋGaŋ.G.ək tə.'ter] (sub of ranja) to bite off one's words,
to stop what one was saying in the middle-out of embarrassment etc or
from saying the wrong thing; *stopim tok, kaikaim tok* [Neranja gāģek tetër
He stopped in the middle of what he was saying] (See also *tetër*)

**ranja nema** ['ra.Na na.'ma] (sub of ranja) surprised, amazed; *kirap nogut
[Ranja nema in lek mekenu ya. She bit her hand in surprise and shook with
amazement.]

11/3/2006
ranğa[h [ra.'Nák] noun(al) light, daytime, daylight; de, san, klia [Runğa[h om hil nehalë nğa[ gak buk kema In the daytime we can see things, but at night we can't; Sağ lu nğa[ deggęp ranğa[h gedëya buk Animals and things sleep during the day and move around at night; Hil ana beggan𝑔 ranğa[h We will go back to the village while it is light] (See also ggęp ranğa[h)

ranğa[h-ranğa[h1 [ra.'Nák ra.'Nák] noun(comp) spirit-one which appears during the day in the bush, sometimes in the guise of a known person, who tries to deceive by suggesting he get some sugarcane to chew; tewel, spirit [Ranğa[h-ranğa[h nare ranğa[h vu mehōti vu Ḳagwee The rangha-rangah appeared to someone at Ḳagwee]

ranğa[h-ranğa[h2 [ra.'Nák ra.'Nák] noun(comp) a kind of rat living in the bush, one which moves about during the day; rat-dispela kain i save wokabout long san [Ranğa[h-ranğa[h yık mun ti log memō ngwē The rangah-rangah is a rat and also a spirit]

rapaar [ra.'parr] (See also vong rapaar)

rapus1 [ra.'pu[i] noun(al) a coastal variety of possum; kapul [Rapus yö nedo meneyoh nyēg loo The rapus possum lives at the coast]

rapus2 [ra.'pu[i] adj white; waitpela Dialect: This is the form used in Wij

raree [ra.'re:] noun(al) Platform on which a body used to be placed until the flesh had rotted away and the bones were prepared for deposit on the rock ledges which were the permanent depositories for the dead.; bet bilong slipim man i dai pinis long taim bipo [Detunŋ mehōnon raŋ raree They put people (i.e. bodies) on platforms; Desis raree raŋ bengō They made a platform from cordyline (to put the body on)]

rarëeo [ra.'re:to] noun(al) kind of pandanus the leaves of which are used for making sleeping mats; wel karuka [Ham bii kanyę jak rarëe ris Weave the sleeping mat out of rarëe leaves]

rarëeto [ra.'ri:] noun(al) kind of bush rat; rat [Hur mahen deكو rarëeto nγahi lok sapu The children caught lots of rarëeto rats with snares]

rarii [ra.'ri:] noun(al) charcoal; blakpela sit bilong paia [Ĝenapuvin rarii jak rarok nyę Crush the charcoal onto the place where the rarok is irritating you]

raro ['ra.ro] 1. noun(al) mark, decoration; mak [Lev raro raŋ yi ggagenŋ nema He carved little marks on the handle of his drum] 2. noun(al) 2.1. song, hymn; song, lotu [Hil Ḳevonŋ raro Let's sing a hymn] 2.2. prayers, devotions—morning and evening prayers normally conducted in the village by the pastor and or elders of the church
**raro raro** [ˈra.ɾo ˈra.ɾo] (sub of *raro*) marked, decorated, spotted, speckled, tiny marks cut in something for decoration; *makmak*

**rarok** [ra.ˈrok] noun(al) A variety of tree with hard yellow wood. It is used for the stumps of houses. The sap is used as a rich brown stain on drums, adze handles, etc. The sap is a serious irritant to the skin producing bad sores, at least with some people. Some people claim to be able to handle it without being affected and they are said to have good spirits, while the others have bad spirits.; *wampela kain diawai bilong yusim long pos na susu bilong en long penim samting nabaut long en, na susu bilong en i save pas long skin bilong man na kamap sua.*: Anacardiaceae, *Rhus lamprocarpa* M. & P.  
*Rarok gga yi bepegges ngahisekẹ* The rarok affected him and he developed many sores; *Alam desap rarok rañ ggagen* People cut the rarok and stain drums with it

**raru** [ˈra.ɾu] adj blue; *blupela* [*Raru nebë yağek* It is blue like the sky] (See also *ahë raru, mala raru, niraru*)

**rasap** [ra.ˈtʃap] 1. adv hurryly, quickly; *kwiktaitm, hariap* [*Rak rasap rasap mekerang ya* He climbed up hurriedly and got to the top] 2. adj hot 3. noun(al) 3.1. steam, vapour; *smok, win bilong wara i hat pinis* [*Nos nök merasap verup* The steam was cooked and the steam was rising] 3.2. breath [*Rasap rañ log diik* He couldn't breathe and he died]

**rasiik** [ra.ˈʃiːk] to fail, be fruitless, be unlucky; *popaia* [*Rasiik gesu vong reggu rë* He was unlucky and didn't catch any animals] (See also *kenu rasiik, vong rasiik*)

**rasoh** [ra.ˈtʃok] noun(al) a sharp stake planted at an angle in holes dug as traps. The victim would be impaled as he/it fell in; *stik ol i sapim na planim long ples pik i save kalap bilong sutim i dai* [*Bööæ rañ rasoh luñ söv* The pig fell on the stake in the hole] (See also *katudaniik*)

**ratö** [ˈra.tə] noun(al) small stringbag decorated or containing aromatic plants, ginger etc, and worn when dancing; *bilum ol i pulimapim sampela lip i gat smel wantaim kawawar long en na karim long sait bilong ol na singsing wantaim* [*Sa heje ratö genelöö* I carried the decorated stringbag and was dancing]

**ratööæ** [ˈra.təːq] noun(al) ginger or a long leaf or streamer poked into the armband for dancing as a sign that mourning is over; *lip ol samting ol man i save subim long paspas na singsing* [*Serip ratööæ loñ sa sekgë* He slipped a ginger leaf streamer into my armband]

**ratuk** ubd root noun(al) African Horned Cucumber (*Cucumis metuliferus*)
ravëës [ra.'βætʃi] noun(al) a variety of bamboo which has yellow and green streaks on the stalks; mambu i retpela na i gat bikpela lip: Bambusa sp. [Keku ravëës in jengö jojeng She cut a length of ravëës to cook greens in]

ravój [ra.'βɔn ˈdɔ] (See also mala ravój)

rawër [ra.'wer] noun(al) 1.1. lizard,-the lizard whose skin is usually used to cover the end of drums; palai [Rawër neggëp nyèg rasap Lizards live where it is hot] 2.1. lizard skin; skin bilong palai [Yeh ggagenëg rak rawër He covered the end of the drum with a lizard skin]

rava [ra.'va] noun(al) a variety of bamboo which has yellow and green streaks on the stalks; mambu i retpela na i gat bikpela lip: Bambusa sp. [Keku ravëës in jengö jojeng She cut a length of ravëës to cook greens in]

ravër [ra.'ve] noun(al) 1. lizard,-the lizard whose skin is usually used to cover the end of drums; palai [Rawër neggëp nyèg rasap Lizards live where it is hot] 2.1. lizard skin; skin bilong palai [Yeh ggagenëg rak rawër He covered the end of the drum with a lizard skin]

raa [ra.] verb(3) to rake up, gather, scrape up; bungim, kisim [ Yö raa n gàhi rot He gathered a lot (he took more than his share); He raa he baya We all gathered together and went; Raa in huk nenga log vesi lók She cleared the rubbish away from the edge of the garden and burned it] Potential: jaa

rain [ra.'in] verb(3) insufficient, short, unable, inadequate; sot long en, i no inap long en [Serög meya rëk raain lom yom He ran but he wasn't able (to catch the other person) so he came back; Rak ading rëk raain She reached up but was too short] Potential: jaa

re [re] int who, whose, which; husat [Maæ re? Who can that be?; Vahek re? Which stringbag?; Re yi nga a sênu Whose is this thing here?; Sêk nanër vu re nabe na nanër-a? Who shall I tell to go and say it?]

rebaap [ra.'imbap] noun(al) kind of bird-possibly the Fig parrots and Lorikeets; pisin [Rebaap nekehe meneko lók The rebaap banked and flew around] 2

rebëëm [ra.'imu ˈbɛm] noun(al) kind of bird-probably Geoffroy's Parrot or possibly the male New Guinea Electus Parrot; pisin i gat grinpela gras [Taram jebijin rebëëm She cleared the rubbish away from the edge of the garden and burned it]

reboos [ra.'imbɔt] noun(al) flying fox; blakbokis [Reboos rekó lók len The flying fox was hanging up in a hole] Usage: Alternative name for malibeæ

regga [ra.'ya] noun(inal) husband; man bilong wapela meri [Yeh nos vu regga in dìkàhë She cooked food for her husband because he was hungry] 111 FirstPers.: sa regga

reggah [ra.'yaθ] verb(3) dig out, pry out-e.g. to dig out chunks of ground with a stick to level it; tekewe [Reggah in lum luk He pried (the splinter) out because it had broken off inside; Sa reggah ggin vër in vaha I pried the splinter out of his leg; Reggah in dob He dug chunks of earth up] Potential:
jeggah

reggir [ræ.'vir] noun(al) string made from bark and used to make stringbags;
string bilong wokim bilum [Yon reggir ngahì rot She spun lots of string; Vasu
vahek rak reggir She made a stringbag from string]

reggos [ræ.'vot] noun(al) flesh, muscle, meat; mit [Reggos meris There was only
meat (no fat); ûipala saq reggos yoh vu buk You eat animal flesh every day]

reggu [ræ.'yu] noun(al) 1.1. animals-especially of wild animals suitable for food;
abus [Deya reggu vos They went hunting animals in the bush] 1.2. meat
[Degga reggu veseveng The ate meat yesterday] 1.3. smell, aroma-especially
the smell of animal meat; smel [Reggu nivesa verup ya There was a delicious
smell rising]

reggu pesiv [ræ.'yu pa.'iβ] (sub of reggu) stink, bad smell; smel nogut [Sësiq
sëni reggu pesiv These flowers stink] (See also pesiv)

reggumeng [ræ.'um.ən] noun(al) flat, level; stretpela [He tōk ya reggumeng We
arrived at the level place] (See also neggumeng)

regguyaŒ [ræ.'yu.'yaβG] noun(al) variety of large bandicoot; mumut

rehii [ræ.'ki] verb(3) fasten, tie, keep together, juxtapose; pasim [Rehii vaha lok ti
genare She stood with her legs together; Sa rehii sa benado lok len ti I
stayed in the one place (I didn't move around)] Potential: jehii (See also
nyë rehii)

reho reho [ræ.'ko ræ.'ko] to keep going without stopping or resting; go tasol [Alam
deveya reho reho medeya The people fled in great haste; Hil ana reho reho in
natök na We will keep going till we get there]

rehöö [ræ.'kõ] 1. verb(3) overcome, overwhelm, pass over; antap long,
karamapim [Bël rehöö mehöti mediik The waters covered someone and he
died] 2. verb(3) shout, argue with a loud inarticulate noise so as not to be
able to hear anyone else; singaut bilong wanpela man tu i ken karamapim
tok bilong narapela [Rehöö gesu ngò ayej rë He made such a noise he didn't
hear what they said; Derehöö sir They argued loudly (without hearing what
each other was saying)] Potential: jehöö

rejin [ræ.'dʒin] noun(al) kind of bird-possibly the Coconut Lory; pisin [He nasis
rejin lok lek We catch rejin with nets] {2}

rekö [ræ.'ko] verb(3) hang, hang up; hangamapim [Rekö vahek rak ngajaheng He
hung his stringbag on the ladder; Nemam rekö ya vavunë Your hand is
hanging in the air; Malibek rekō  The flying foxes were hanging up
Potential: jekō

rekō rom  [rə.'kə rom] (sub of rekō) the dry leaves of a pandanus palm which hang down and form a kind of a shelter; lip drai bilong karuka i save hangamap na mekim gutpela haus bilong sindaun long taim bilong ren [Galan̪ gegov rekō rom  The dry galang̪ leaves were hanging down forming a shelter] (See also rom)

rekō veri (raŋ)  [rə.'kə βə.'ri raq] (sub of rekō) to divine, to use the veri; satu, mejik bilong painim stilman [Ham jekō veri jak alam. They divined who was responsible by swinging the veri and speaking the people's names; Derekō veri rak luho lob löö rak Matias They hung the veri over the two of them and it danced on Matias.]

rekō veri (raŋ)  [rə.'kə kə] noun(inal) elbow; skru bilong han [Reku ggooin  His elbow tingled; Vasuh go reku ti  He broke off one of the fingers of the yam; Ketul reku ketu He hit the point of his elbow] FirstPers.: sa rekuŋ

rekō veri (raŋ)  [rə.'kə qəq] verb(3) to spoon, spoon out, scoop out; spunim, savolim [He rekōov ngek We scooped out the soft food; Rekoov padi rak spun She dished up the rice with a spoon] Potential: jenkoov

rekō veri (raŋ)  [rə.'kə qun] noun(al) a hole worn in stone by water falling on it; hul i stap long ston insait long wara

rekwareḳ  [rə.'kər quq] (See also ahē rekwareḳ)

relul  [rə.'lə] noun(al) Variety of tree. The bark was used to make loin cloths; diwai

remomeng  [rə.'mom.eŋ] verb(3) crush, crushed, collapsed; bruk i go daun long insait [Remomeng yu ya He crushed his skull in; Vakē paya geromomeng ya ĝebinē He kicked the papaw and it smashed in; Sa hekuung bē niwēēk lok remomeng ya I thought it was strong but it collapsed] Potential: jemomeng

remug  [rə.'muŋ] noun(al) variety of plant used in making stringbags; kain string

rengō  [rə.'rəŋ] 1. verb(3) to fill, to fill a length of bamboo with food for cooking; putim long mambu [Rengō ta gee lok dahah She squeezed the pandanus sauce onto the dahah (to cook in bamboo); Rengō bōök lok apel She stuffed the pork into a length of bamboo] 2. verb(3) to cook, to cook in a length of bamboo; kukim long mambu 3. verb(3) to dive, to go down; hetwin [Rengo yi meluk ya ngagase He dived into the pool] 4. verb(3) to hurry, to run; ran i go kwiktaiim Potential: jengō
renŋol [ɾə.ŋo] verb(3) to rub with nettles, to beat with nettles, to put nettles on someone; paiitim long salat [Renŋol sa rak ngeleng He beat me with nettles] Potential: jenŋol; Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area

repē [ɾə.ˈpe] verb(3) to sweep away, to swipe, to brush aside, to cut with a sideways sweeping motion; katim arere, paiitim arere [Repē yu rak paēp He slashed off her head with a machete; Baar to repē nengam The ball hit him a glancing blow on the ear; Mēhōti repē riing ya Someone carried all the yam stakes away; Bēl repē nos ya The water swept the food away] Potential: jepē

reping [ɾə.ˈpiŋ] noun(al) door, screen-usually made of dry pandanus leaves; dua [Reping ggērin veluung avi The screen closed off the doorway; Duu reing ahon He fastened the door tightly]

rera [ɾə.ˈra] (See also ayo rera)

rerēk [ɾə.ˈrək] noun(al) cicada, katydid-a large green variety which sings in the very early morning; binatang i save krai long taim i klostu long tulait [He naha rerēk in yik ȳab nivesa We eat the rerēk because it is a good insect (for that purpose)]

rerii [ɾə.ˈriː] noun(al) the young spike or shoot of a new plant growing from the base of an old one,-for bananas, sugarcane, Saccharum edule etc; nupela kru i save kamap long graun bilong senisim olpela [Rerii verup lok yah teta ben A new spike came up to take the place of the old plant; Ruh vud rerii beya melev He separated off the banana shoot and took it off and planted it] (See also sesii2)

reruup [ɾə.ˈruːp] verb(3) to slurp, suck in, inhale; pulim long win i go long maus [Reruup bēl ya ayo He sucked up the water; Reruup aru lok apel He inhaled the smoke from the bamboo pipe] Potential: jeruup; Usage: Some people use only jeruup for both actual and potential

resek [ɾə.ˈte:k] noun(al) variety of ginger. The immature flowers are edible; gorgor pikinini bilong en i bilong kaikai: Zingiberaceae sp. [Ham jur resek anon megweyeh Pick the immature resek flowers and cook them] Usage: Same as marik

reseeh [ɾə.ˈteːk] verb(3) to release-as of a dam; ol i pasim wara na ol i lusim gen na i go [Reseeh bēl ya He let the water go] Potential: jeseeh

reseeh rur [ɾə.ˈteːk rə] (sub of reseeh) to shout in unison when carrying a heavy load; bikmaus, singaut-ol i singaut planti long taim bilong karim pik o
bikpela samting i hevi [Alam dereseeh rur rak kedu] The people stood on the mountain and shouted

**resip** [rəˌtɬiːp] noun(al) kind of bird with red and green feathers-possibly the Plum-faced Mountain Lory or the Rainbow Lorikeet; pisin i gat grinpela na retpela gras [Resip nesoos sii anon] The resip is swinging from the sii fruit {2}

**resiip** [rəˌtɬiːp] noun(al) the middle sized cassowary; muruk {2} (See also nenga resiip)

**resöö** [rəˌtɬoː] verb(3) to cross out, to destroy, to draw lines or stripes on or through something; rausim long pensil o pen [Resöö kapıya benipaya rak] He scribbled on the book and spoiled it] Potential: jesöö (See also niresöö)

**reva** [rəˈβa] (See also bël reva)

**revah** [rəˌβaːk] verb(3) to bear, to carry over the shoulder with part hanging down on either side,-as an adze; hangamapim long sol [Revah riing bun ata] He carried a huge bundle of yam stakes; Gelu lom revah meraŋ nare He speared it and the spear stuck fast in it; Sa kerë ya verup lob revah meya I carried it up and he carried it away] Potential: jevah

**revin** [rəˈβin] noun(al) a small bird that nests in the grass,-it is said to announce an imminent death; liklik blakpela pisin bilong ples kunai [Revir vo newis lɔŋ heek kwa] The revir made its nest in the top of the fence {2} Usage: Also known as morevir

**revu** [rəˈbu] verb(3) to wipe, to dry, to clean; draim, klinim [Revu nalu neru gengwis] She wiped her child's nose] Potential: jevu

**revuh** [rəˌbʊs] verb(3) gathered together, to be all in together, to gather in one place; bung, bungim wantaim [Ham revuh ya ving sir] Gather together with them] Potential: jevuh (See also nedo revuh, nedo revuh ti, ayo to revuh)

**revuh ti** [rəˌbʊs ti] (sub of revuh) together, in harmony; wantaim [Hir ggev dejoo gägek revuh ti bë dengis Lasarus nadiiŋ geving.] Their leaders agreed together that they should kill Lasarus too.; Ham pin netu alam degwa timu beham los Kerisi Yesu nedo revuh ti. You all have become one group and you are living
in harmony with Christ.]

rewë [ræ.'wë] to keep on, to keep going without stopping or resting; go tasol [Hil ana rewë rewë] We'll just keep on going; Verup rewë meya rot He came up and went straight on; Ham ngo na rewë rewë menatõk na Just keep on going till you get there]

rewiing [ræ.'wi:n] noun(al) a snare which has been set on an animal track; rot bilong kapul [Vaku rewiiing vaha] He set a snare on the animal track; Sahaõo saõ lok rewiiing bedekah I caught the animal in the snare on the track and they came and took it out; He na sepa rewiiing We will go and inspect the snares on the animal tracks]

reyang [ræ.'yan] verb(3) to plant, poke in, stake, to plant the poles used to stake the yam vines; planim stik long graun [Medo nereyang go] He was staking the yams; Yö reyang menare raå raå He put the stake in and it stood upright] Potential: jeyang

reyiiv [ræ.'yi:v] 1. verb(3) pleasant, desirable, satisfying, pleasant to taste, giving pleasure; swit long [Böök reyiiv jojeng The pork made the greens very palatable; Nos teka sëåë su reyiiv sa rë This little bit of food doesn't satisfy me] 2. verb(3) to penetrate, permeate [Mamireng reyiiv nos Salt permeates food] Potential: jeyiiv

reyo [ræ.'yo] noun(al) 1. black ash, cinders [Reyo lok sa malaå Some cinders got in my eye] 1.2. charred, blackened-as of roasted food, or what is left after a garden has been burned off; blakpela skin bilong kaikai yu kukim long paia, o o i kukim gaden na pipia i blakpela [Nesekee huk reyo She was sweeping the burned off garden; Kwer reyo luk ya kapeeng Scrape the burned bits off into the leaf]

reek [ræk] noun(al) raised structure-floor, bench, platform, shelf, table; plua, tebol, bang [Hil getung reggu jak reek Let's put the meat on the bench; He sis reek geråk ya nado We made a platform and sat on it]

reek len [ræk len] (sub of reek) the space underneath the floor of a building; aninit long haus [Netung nengwah luk ya reek len She put the firewood under the house]

rë [rë] adv first, beforehand-this also forms the closure for the normal negative construction, but note that it is not used with a prohibition; pastaim [Gemedo rë] You stay here; Ûña rë lok sëåë nök You go first and then I will come a bit later; Su yam rë He didn't come; Saå su hevonõ ngaa saga rë, gaå ma I didn't do that, I didn't indeed]
rëh [rê] 1. verb(3) tear, rip; bruk, brukim [Rëh tob râk luu He tore the cloth in two] 2. verb(3) shine, beam Potential: jëh; Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek & Wij area (See also jëh₁)

rëk [req] 1. adv afterwards, later, first, but; bai, tasol [He rëk ana beggang We will go to the village; Rëk genam pehi Come later on today] 2. conj but, on the other hand [Duraa râk söv mewaain rëk bël vuuk merâk merehöö lob diïk Duraa struggled to get out of the hole, but the water rose and covered him and he died]

rëmek ['rëm.eq] noun(al) an eagle’s feather which in times past was worn to indicate that one had killed a man; gras bilong pisin bilong bilasim het gras [Serip rëmek lok sa yug He slipped an eagle feather into my hair]

rëng [rëŋ] (See also mala rëng)

rërenq ['rëren.an] noun(al) kind of yam; yam [Rërenq ris bung in anon lok The rërenq leaves went yellow because the tubers were ready]

rëeb [rêeb] noun(al) stick used for poking or knocking off fruit which is out of reach; stik bilong rausim o sutim prut bilong lusim o pundaun long rop bilong en na i kam daun [Vo rëeb in kele anon He knocked the fruit off with a long stick] (See also vo rëeb in)

rëek [rëeq] scratched; marked (See also nirëek)

rëen [rën] (See also nirëen, vong rëen)

rig [riŋ] verb(3) to grow, to mature, to swell, to become big; kamap bikpela
[Vaha rig melôk neggëp beggang Her foot swelled up and she stayed in the house; Nalum rig mebopa ra The child has grown up and become big] Potential: jig

rikin ['rikin] verb(3) to stain, to spread on; pas long, rapim long [Rikin ngâqek rak nyëg He rubbed the mud all over the place; Yi gaqek rikin he ving His misbehaviour gives us a bad name too] Potential: jikin

ripek ['rip.ək] 1. verb(3) to wash; waswas, wasim [He ripek dëg We washed the saucepan; Yö ripek nema She washed her hands] 2. verb(3) to baptise, be baptised Potential: jipek

ripek bël ['rip.ək bël] (sub of ripek) 1.1. to wash in water 1.2. baptise, to be baptised; waswas [Su deripek bël rë geyö nedo meris They hadn't been baptised, they just remained as they were]

riprii [ri.pi.ri:] noun(al) 1.1. small flying ant said to appear around Christmas
time; wanpela kain anis i save flai nabant long taim bilong Krismas na Niu Yia [Riprii lok sa malag The riprii got into my eye] **1.2.** fruitfly

**ris** [ri] noun(al) leaf; lip [Ris tók ya rot The leaves have all fallen; Vah vud ris mera long] She spread out a banana leaf and sat on it] **Usage:** The form risej has been noted, making this a member of the inalienable possessions. It has never been observed in other than third person though

**ris kajëk** [ri:k] qa. the leaves have all fallen; Vah vud ris mera long] She spread out a banana leaf and sat on it] **Usage:** The form risej has been noted, making this a member of the inalienable possessions. It has never been observed in other than third person though

**riv** [ri] 1. verb(3) to cover over, to thatch; karamapim haus long kunai [He riv beggan yah ggökin We rethatched the house] 2. verb(3) to put on a grass skirt; pasim purpur [Riv ngwi ggökin besen She fastened on the grass skirt to cover herself] **Potential:** jiv

**rivin** [ri:in] (sub of riv) verb(3) 1.1. to hide, conceal; hait [Monë to meluk vos lob rivin The money fell into the bush and was hidden from view] 1.2. to cover, shelter [Derivin kui They sat in the shade; Hob to lom derivin beggan It started to rain so they sheltered in the house] **Potential:** jivin

**rii** [ri:] 1. verb(2) to rub, to scratch, to scatter seeds by rubbing through the hands, to spin a top, which is done by rubbing between the hands; rapim, skrapim [Hur mahen derii jilek The children spun the tops] 2. verb(2) to saw; katim long so [Rii kele raç segë He cut the timber with a saw] 3. to grind or crush in a machine; wilwilim long masin [Rii sakom She ground the corn] **Potential:** gerii

**rii maböæ** [ri: ma.] (sub of rii) to struggle, to twist-as a butterfly emerging from its cocoon; tantanim [Sevii rii maböæ The grub struggled from its cocoon]

**rii rii** [ri: ri:] (sub of rii) to do together, to work well together, to be close friends with, to associate with someone; poroman [Luho yö rii rii They do everything together; Hil nga najom nga lu nga lok ti berii rii We share everything and do things together; Hil nga rii rii in nga We are friends] **Usage:** Same as nemaj ggök yi

**riing** [ri:in] noun(al) yam stakes, the poles used for staking yams and to which the vines are fastened. These are reused year after year, being carried from one garden to the next; stik yam [He ya riing mewis We went for some new yam stakes]

**riiv** [ri:iv] verb(3) to amuse, to please; swit [Gaşek ti riiv yi lob nöp The words tickled him and he laughed] **Potential:** jiv
ro [ro] 1. verb(2) to fix, repair, to make something well; mekim gut [Ro masin yah
He repaired the machine] 2. verb(2) to make ready, to prepare, to clean;
klinim, redim [Ro nyëg in na ben jak She cleaned the place up because she
was going home; Ham gwerō ham in hil ana huk Get ready to go to the
gardens] 3. verb(2) to straighten; stretim 4. verb(2) to protect Potential: gero

rob₁ [roᵐᵇ] noun(al) bush turkey; buspaur [He sepa rob ti rot rēk ya We chases a
bushfowl a long way but it got away] {₂}

rob₂ [roᵐᵇ] verb(3) suck; heal. A number of different techniques were used to
withdraw the sickness from a person. The way of the traditional healers was
to withdraw something, such as a stone, or almost anything, from some part
of the body of the sick person by sucking on the skin. The sickness would
be attributed to whatever was sucked into the mouth, and the person could
then get better. The process was of course accompanied by the
appropriate spells and ritual.; rausim samting bilong sikman [Mehō sēnē rob
sa in sa nisg rāk This person performed rob on me because I was sick]
Potential: job

robata [roᵐᵇ 'a.ta] noun(al) kind of bird-possibly the Pitta; pisin {₂}

rob-bu [roᵐᵇ mbu] noun(comp) kind of snake which lives in the nest of the
bushfowl; snek

robek [röᵐᵇ.əq] verb(3) to suppurate, to have pus appear in a sore; sua i gat
susu [Sa vahaq robek om sa jeggah nēnek rē My leg has pus in it so I will let it
out] Potential: jobek

robin [röᵐᵇ.in] verb(3) to clean up, to tidy, to clear away rubbish, to clean a
place up; autim ol pipia Potential: jobin

roh [rök] verb(3) to peel off, to rub off; rausim, tekewe-olsem skin bilong kaikai
[Roh rabōŋ navi ya She peeled the sweetpotato skin off (with her
fingernail); Vahek rii go lob navi roh The stringbag rubbed against the yams
and the skin came off] Potential: jobek

rohek [rök.ok] verb(3) flesh, fleshy-all meat, with no fat; i gat mit nating [Bōök
sēnē gēp ba, reggos johek jaq lob hil ağa Let this pig stay until its flesh
becomes thick, then we will eat it] Potential: johek

rohin [rök.in] verb(3) to stake, to stand up, to thrust, to spear, to thrust a stake
or something into the ground by thrusting it down until it stands up on its
own; planim samting olsem pos yu holim long han na planim long graun
[rohin riing lük ya dob He thrust the yam stake into the ground; He rohin
ɡadu in hil natul heek We thrust the stays into the ground so we could make
the fence; Yō nare ading log rohin böök He stood a long way off and speared the pig] Potential: johin

rom [rom] (See also rekö rom)

ronek [ˈrɒn.ə.k] noun(al) a dry place out of the wet, a riverbank or shore, up out of the water; ples drai, arere bilong wara [Ana rak ya ronek The turtle went ashore; Yağ ko mehönon ya ronek medeya The boat brought the people ashore and then they left; Deggevek n gàgeee gehe nado ronek They swam in the pool but we stayed on the bank]

roneknë [ˈrɒn.ə.k.ə] (sub of ronek) noun(al) riverbank, on the bank, out of the water; ples drai klostu long wara [Depesönŋ na loo bena dejak na roneknë They will jump into the sea and they make their way to the land]

ronin [ˈrɒn.in] verb(3) to chase away, to hunt, to forbid, to turn back, to refuse to allow someone to go somewhere or do something; rausim, ranim [Ronin he bë he ngo medo He chased us off saying we should stay where we were; Lob he ronin sir loŋ yah Then we refused to let them go in return] Potential: jonin

rong [rɔŋ] verb(2) to assemble, to gather together, to become many, to be full up; planti i stap nabaut [Rong nos n gàheisekë menedo He got a whole lot of food together; He heronŋ menudo luŋ aggata A great crowd of us assembled on the road; Alam n gàhi deronŋ rak telig Many people gathered on the village square] Potential: gerong

rorek [ˈrɒr.ə.k] verb(3) to crawl on hands and knees, or by sitting down and easing oneself along with one’s hands; wokabaut isi long bros o beksait [Hil narorek ggök varoor menalok ya kele n göw We will crawl across the vine from one tree to the other] Potential: jorek

ros [rɔs] noun(inal) testicles; bol [Devër böök ros in bë jig bıp They castrated the pig so it would grow big] FirstPers.: sa rok

rot1 [rot] adv very, much, many-an intensifier, and therefore it has many contextual meanings such as 'hard', 'long', etc; tumas, moa [Alam n gàhi rot deya huk anon Very many people went to the gardens; Ham pasang gwa nos rot Really eat a lot of food!!]

rot2 [rot] verb(3) to push, push over, upset; pusim [Rot sa lob seyaa vës He pushed me and I fell over] Potential: jos; Usage: This form is irregular-probably because the actual form which would correspond to the potential would be homophonous with ros 'testicle'
rotek [ˈrotek] verb(3) to spill, tip out; kapsait [Rotek bël raæ he] She tipped water over us; Jom nos los dëg log rotek ya He grabbed the saucepan with the food and tipped it out; Degelu bök bahë rotek They speared the pig and its insides spilled out] Potential: josek; Usage: This form differs in the actual and potential forms probably because it is related to and built on rot and so it follows the irregular forms of that verb, q.v.

rov [roʊ] verb(3) to spit, spit out; spet [Gga log rov ahësa ya He ate it and spat the residue out; Kø bël lok ayo lob rov He took a mouthful of water and spat it out] Potential: jov

rov saheng [roʊ ˈtak.əŋ] (sub of rov) to breathe out, sigh; pulim win [Yesu mala ya yağek gerov saheng in kwa pesivin mehö sënë lo. Jesus looked up to heaven and sighed for this person. ; Reggu bemën rov saheng lok ya reggu bemën ngwë muğinsën kenu bevesa lok, The wild beast breathed on the image of the first wild beast and it came to life.]

rooin [ˈroo.in] verb(3) to strip off, remove, to take meat off bones, to remove the outer layer of bark from a tree used for making bark cloth or string; rausim mit bilong bun, rausim skin tru long skin rop bilong diwai [Rooin bök reggos She took the flesh off the pig bones; Memoo rooin beni karob raë The spirit stripped her flesh off and she became emaciated; Anöö rooin bök sekë The dog gnawed the pig bone] Potential: jooin

roor [ˈroør] 1. verb(3) to crawl-as snakes, snails, and other things without legs, to slide, to slither on one’s buttocks, or to slide something else along; wokabaut-olsem samting i no gat lek na i wokabaut long bros bilong en olsem snek [Roor raë babu It slithered along on its belly; Pehup roor raë The pēhup moves along on its back; Nyël neroor meneya The snake slithered off] 2. verb(3) to lie around, be listless, to not go to work due to hunger, laziness, etc [Sehëp naroor I am just lying around] Potential: joor

röh [ˈroʊ] noun(al) bone knife, the bone from a cassowary or pig sharpened to a chisel point and used to cut yams up; bun bilong muruk na pik, ol i sapim na yusim long brukim yam [Röh tekuv luk tağee aba The bone knife broke in the core of the pandanus fruit; Alam dero röh rak gwib sekë People made bone knives from cassowary bones]

röm [ˈroʊm] verb(2) to mix different kinds of food together, to eat meat and other food mixed together, to eat different kinds of food mixed; abusim kaikaim tupela samting wantaim [Röm jojeng los nos He ate greens and starchy foods mixed; Su röm bök jeji ving rë She didn't mix the pig fat in with the other food; Röm go ving sāg He mixed yam and meat] Potential: geröm
römaröm [röm.a.röm] (sub of röm) adv mixed, not separated out into groups;  
wantaim wantaim, abusim, miksim [Delöö römaröm They danced (with men and women) mixed up together; Ham yik medo römaröm gak ham su kwehorin ham Stay all mixed together, don't separate yourselves out; Vertiik los veroo deya römaröm Blacks and whites went all mixed together]

röp [röp] 1. verb(3) to don, put on-of clothes, shoes, etc, insert, poke through;  
putim, subim-olsem putim trausis, siot, samting [Röp tarasis He put on his trousers] 2. verb(3) go straight, direct [Bengovek röp meya ahu The bengovek slithered straight down] 3. verb(3) to come empty-handed-not carrying anything [Röp yi gesu ko ngaan ti rê He came without bringing anything] Potential: jöp

röpek [röp.aq] verb(3) to slip, to slide; punaun, lek i wel [Röpek gevës She slipped and fell; Röpek pedis He slipped on the dry slippery surface]  
Potential: jöpek

röpröp [röp.aq] noun(al) upper garment,-blouse, shirt; klos [Röp röpröp lok yi He put on his shirt; Sa baço röpröp lok stuva I bought a blouse in the store]

rörin [rö.in] 1. verb(3) to stretch out, extend; putim, slipim [Rörin vaha ggök ya vavunë He stretched his leg out on top (of it)] 2. verb(3) to poke, push, shove a long object into something 3. verb(3) to grow long, to be still in the process of development/still growing-especially of long fruits etc; pikinini bilong samting olsem kukumba i save kamap liklik yet [Katimeng anon nahën nerörin The cucumbers are still growing] 4. verb(3) to come empty-handed, without bringing anything [Ham ngo rörin mu geham su ko ngaan la rê You came empty-handed, you didn't bring anything] Potential: jörin

röö nyëg [röö.ne³øj] (sub of röö) to shout aimlessly, to carry on, to attract attention to oneself; singaut, bikmaus [Alam loo deneröö nyëg in bë alam degengo The coastal people were making a lot of noise to attract peoples attention to themselves; Hur mahen yö ggëp dëröö nyëg The children were
making a lot of noise]

röö yi [ɾɔ:i] (sub of röö) to feel sorry for oneself; krai long, sori long

ruğ [ɾug̥] noun(al) variety of spear; spia [Ruğ nam hil ġelu alam la sagu] Bring the spears and we'll spear some of those people over there; Alam böp dēgelu sir rak ruğ wirek Our forefathers speared each other with spears in the old days]

ruh [ɾuŋ] 1. verb(3) to take down, to remove something from a line or hook etc; lusim long lain o samting ol i hangamapim na ol i lusim [Ruk lōb ruh vahek vēr] He climbed up and took the stringbag down] 2. verb(3) to collect, receive, to be given a gift or a share in a food distribution; samting ol arapela i givim long ol [Ruh nos ngahisekē He received a lot of food] 3. verb(3) to envy, attract, entice, to attract a girl; meri i mangal long marila bilong man [Ham ngo ruh avēh rot You really attracted the girls] Potential: juh (See also bağē ruh)

ruharuuh [ɾuŋ.a.ɾuŋ] noun(al) pumpkin; pamkin [Ruharuuh taya rak heek] The pumpkin climbed all over the fence; Dekerē ruharuuh vu huk anon They carried the pumpkins from the garden

ruķ1 [ɾuŋ] 1. verb(3) to increase, pile up, to produce a pile of something-e.g. sawdust from a saw, a pile of dirt from a burrowing animal etc; kamap planti [Segē neruk ahē] The saw is making a pile of sawdust] 2. verb(3) a mound, the pile of earth excavated by animals at the entrance to their holes Potential: juŋ

ruķ2 [ɾuŋ] noun(al) the water in which food has been cooked; sup bilong kaikai ol i kukim long sospen [Ruk nēdō lōk dēg] The water in which the food was cooked is in the saucepan; Ham nanum rabōŋ ruķ saga Drink that water the sweetpotato was cooked in] (See also niruķ)

rumeng [ɾum.ŋɛŋ] verb(3) soft, thick, viscous-like mud, jelly, porridge, etc; malumalu [Nos nōk lob rumeng lōk dēg] The food is cooked and it has gone soft in the cooking pot] Potential: jumeng (See also nirumeng)

rup [ɾup] (See also vong rup)

rur1 [ɾur] verb(3) to pick, strip off-of fruit, leaves etc; pulim prut long rop bilong en
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[Avëh ti rur mori in na maket] A woman picked some oranges to take to market] Potential: jur

**rur₂** [ru₂] *noun(al) 1.1. breast, nipple; susu [Rur rak in yi avö] Her breasts have appeared because she has become a young woman] 1.2. milk [Nalu num rur in ayo vev] The child suckled because its stomach was upset

**rur sevek** [ru₂ ɾeβ.ək] (sub of rur₂) porous, dry, shrivelled-of breasts; susu drai [Atov rak berur sevek ya] She is old and her breasts are shrivelled] (See also sevek)

**rur-babel** [ru₂ ɾba.ɾbel] *noun(comp) variety of mushroom; papai {21231132}

**rurek₁** [ɾur.əq] *verb(2) to scratch, rub off, of skin; tekewe skin [Navi rurek] His skin was scratched] Potential: gerurek

**rurek₂** [ɾur.əq] *noun(al) 1.1. needle, dart, syringe; pok, nil [Rurek keyëh in tob ni ggoñ] The needle broke because the cloth was thick; Dokta duu he rak rurek in niraksën] The doctor gave us an injection for the sickness; Alam bóp degelu seæs rak rurek] The older men made their armbands with a needle] 1.2. fork

**rureng₁** [ɾur.əŋ] *noun(al) 1.1. rattan strips, bamboo strips-strips were torn off the rattan or the bamboo to use as a saw in making fires; hap kada, hap mambu 1.2. matches-this is a rare usage, especially today when the borrowing from English/Tok Pisin is normally used; masiṅ [Ham gweje rureng sepa] Take some matches with you] (See also nenga rureng, vaḵē rureng)

**rureng₂** [ɾur.əŋ] *noun(al) small bone from the ear-one story tells of how an eel took this bone out and gave it to a man and he used it to make fire [Merugii tur rureng mevo vu] Merugii took the rureng bone (out of his ear) and gave it to him

**rurin** [ɾur.in] 1. *verb(2) to strip off, to fall off, to fall down; pundaun [Bajanšën rurin in tebong ma] The packing on the fence slid down because there were no intermediate supporting poles; Deggee vu ġelōŋg lob rurin] They moved the stone and it fell] 2. *verb(2) to shed, discard; lusim [Rurin ġelōŋg ya jepö] He threw the stones on the mound] Potential: gerurin

**ruv₁** [ruβ] *verb(3) to peel, whittle, sharpen using a knife; sapim long knife [Ruv nos navi ya geyeh] She peeled the food and cooked it] Potential: juv

**ruv₂** [ruβ] *noun(al) a variety of caterpillar which is eaten; katapillar, kain binatang i gat planti han [Jom ruv rak peyēheng] He caught some ruv on a peyēheng tree} {2}
ruu₁ [ruː] verb(2) to divide, separate; **brukim i go tupela hap** [Deruu böök raḳ luu] They divided the pig in two; **Depëëng sir rēk ruu sir** They were fighting but he separated them] Potential: geruu

ruu₂ [ruː] verb(3) to serve food, to take food from the pots and distribute it; **sutim kaikai, tilim kaikai** [Ruu nos lōk dëg She took the food from the cooking pot] Potential: juu

ruu₃ [ruː] noun(al) 1.1. kind of grass; **gras: Gramineae, Gigiteria sp.** {212} 1.2. grass, vine-used for stringing fish or insects etc.; **gras, rop bilong bungim grasop o pis** [Duu sepaaæ los pelip rak ruu He threaded the grasshoppers and crickets onto the ruu]

ruuk [ruːk] verb(3) 1.1. to root as a pig; **pusim, kamautim** [Böök ruuk dob The pig rooted in the ground] 1.2. to sack, discard, reject, refuse, push away, dismiss; **rausim [Ruuk ya geḳo hur mewis ti** He sacked him and hired a new employee; **Sevo vu in bë hen rēk ruuk** I gave it to him for his own but he rejected it] Potential: juuk

ruuk nyë [ruːk ne] (sub of ruuk) to point with the chin-the normal way of pointing for Buangs; **makim long wasket** [Nalu aŒuu ruuk nyë bē ama nedo ēebinë. The first born son pointed with his chin to indicate that his father was down below.]

ruuk rak [ruːk raq] (sub of ruuk) to jump out, surprise, frighten, to hide and then jump out and surprise or frighten someone; **kalap long-hait na kalap mekim em i guna**

□ S□

s- [tᵢ] pfx **mod** actual mode-actual mode of class 1 verbs whose initial letter is s

-s [tᵢ] sfx **pers** inalienable possession-the 3rd person singular ending for the minor class of inalienable possession nouns

sa₁ [tᵢa] verb(2) to chew without swallowing; **kaikaim samting bilong kaikai na spetim i go** [Böök sa keken navi The pig chewed the Setaria palmaefolia skins; Vo pikee vu lob sa He gave her some chewing gum and she chewed it] Potential: gesa

sa₂ [tᵢa] pers I, me, my-first person singular pronoun; **mi [Sa naya vosnë** I am going to the bush; **Ham sis sa raḳ ēlönğ** You hit me with a stone; **Sagak sa nģaa That is mine (my thing)] {112} (incomplete object)

sabu [tᵢa."bu] noun(al) a particular variety of cucumber; **kukamba [Rur sabu vu bebuum** She picked some sabu cucumbers for the whiteman]
saga [s̪a.ŋa] 1. adv there-close to the hearer; long hap [Gënoh saga meğena Go that way; Ǧebare dok saga Stand over there] 2. adj that-close to the hearer

sagasën [s̪a.ŋa.t̪en] adj this-the one I told you about, the one already mentioned; dispela mi tokim yu pinis long en

sagi [s̪a.ŋi] 1. adv here-near the speaker; hia [Ham nêga sagi Yours is here; He nado sagi geham nedo saga We are here and you are there] 2. adj this-near the speaker; dispela

sagü [s̪a.ŋu] 1. adv over there-some distance away from both the speaker and the hearer; long hap [Deya sagu in nos böp They went over there because there was a big feast on; He vaku sapu lok sagu We made a snare over there] 2. adj that-some distance away from both the speaker and the hearer

sağ [s̪a.ŋi] noun(al) the generic term for wild animals; kapul [Sağ vo newis lok töptöp The animal made its nest in the töptöp; Anôö ranga sągü bala kö The dog grabbed the animal and its master took it] (See also lii)

sagap 1 [s̪a.ŋap] adj purple, red; retpela [Kevu kapiya rak krêpi saąap She wrote a letter with a purple pencil] Usage: Usually, but not always, in the form mala sąąap, q.v.

sagap 2 [s̪a.ŋap] noun(al) variety of sweetpotato; kaukau

sagap 3 [s̪a.ŋap] noun(al) variety of yam; yam [Go gwee ti arë nebe saąap One of the gwee yams is called saąap]

saggen [s̪a.ŋen] noun(al) a variety of pandanus which has smaller nuts; namba tu karuka (kaikai bilong em i liklik) [Saggen sis anon meneggêp rak The pandanus has nuts on it]

sagwi [s̪a.ŋi] noun(al) rice; rais Usage: Obsolete term used by the older people but now no longer heard

sahek [s̪a.ŋe.k] verb(1) yawn; opim maus long taim bilong slip [Sahek in mala neggép He yawned because he was sleepy; Sahek in nenga mir He yawned because his ears were blocked] Potential: I have written nasahhek, but that doesn’t seem right, so it needs checking

saheng [s̪a.ŋeŋ] noun(al) breath, breathing; win bilong man [Denare saheng saheng They stood there panting; Saheng vong in rak vaha degwa She was breathing heavily because she came up the steep way; Hil nahëp buk og hil nehevong saheng When we sleep at night we breathe heavily]

saheng rak [s̪a.ŋeŋ raq] (sub of saheng) panting, breathless; sotwin [Detii lob saheng rak geya petev menedo They chased it and it was completely out of
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breath and so it fell down and lay there]

**sahob₁** \( \text{[} [ \text{t} \text{]} a . ' \text{k} \text{a} \text{m} \text{b} ] \) noun(al) variety of yam; *yam* Usage: Same as frica

**sahob₂** \( \text{[} [ \text{t} \text{]} a . ' \text{k} \text{a} \text{m} \text{b} ] \) noun(al) kind of vine used for grass skirts, and for tying fences. The fruit is somewhat like corn; rop: *Philodendron sp.*

**sahugu** \( \text{[} [ \text{t} \text{]} a . ' \text{k} \text{u} . ' \text{g} \text{u} ] \) adv down below-a long way away from both speaker and hearer; *daunbilo* [Sahugu rot, vu adingné Way down there, a long way away; Dég nedo ya los sahugu The cooking pot is down there]

**sahuyi-ë** \( \text{[} [ \text{t} \text{]} a . ' \text{y} \text{i} . ' \text{e} ] \) adv down there-close by; *daunbilo* [Nare lok sahuyi-ë veseveng He was standing down there yesterday; Ham medo nah sahuyi-ë You go back down there]

**saköm** \( \text{[} [ \text{t} \text{]} a . ' \text{k} \text{öm} ] \) noun(al) corn; kon: Zea mays [He vesi sakom vu bël ayo We roasted some corn by the river] From: Malay

**saköm lin** \( \text{[} [ \text{t} \text{]} a . ' \text{k} \text{öm} \text{lin} ] \) (sub of saköm) corn cob-the central core after the corn has been removed; bun bilong kon

**sala** \( \text{[} [ \text{t} \text{]} a . ' \text{l} \text{a} ] \) 1. verb(1) to alternate, interlock, fit together; abusim namel namel [Sala lok kele nevu ragwaang He laid it in the notch in the tree] 2. verb(1) to hold crosswise in one's mouth, like the bit of a horse [Bebuum sala hoos avi rak aen Whitepeople put a piece of iron in horses' mouths] 3. to split lengthwise by cutting from the end rather than the side; *brukim liklik liklik Sala gawëk rak paëp He split the reeds with his machete] Potential: sala

**sala nema** \( \text{[} [ \text{t} \text{]} a . ' \text{l} \text{a} \text{ma} ] \) (sub of sala) toclasp the hands with fingers interlocked; pasim han

**sala sala** \( \text{[} [ \text{t} \text{]} a . ' \text{l} \text{a} \text{a} ] \) (sub of sala) mixed up, all in together; abusim, miks wantaim, namel namel

**salak** \( \text{[} [ \text{t} \text{]} a . ' \text{l} \text{aq} ] \) verb(1) Potential: salak (See also kwa salak, nyë salaç, ahë salaç, hus salaç)

**salanëɡ₁** \( \text{[} [ \text{t} \text{]} a . ' \text{l} \text{a} \text{n} ] \) noun(al) kind of club; sotpela stik bilong pait [Sis gga salanëɡ He hit him with a salanë club] Usage: Usually called ṣu-salanë q.v.

**salanëɡ₂** \( \text{[} [ \text{t} \text{]} a . ' \text{l} \text{a} \text{n} ] \) prop Satan-This seems to be the general form of the name which was borrowed originally, although it is being replaced by a closer approximation to English today; *Setan* [Anutu tii salanë in mehō nipaya God drove Satan out because he is bad] From: Jabêm

**salanëɡ₃** \( \text{[} [ \text{t} \text{]} a . ' \text{l} \text{a} \text{n} ] \) noun(al) a variety of fungus having an evil smell,-said to have been eaten by the women; *papai i gat smel nogut* \{2123112\} Usage: Same as mawëk
salanγ4 [t̪ɪə.'tnʌN] noun(al) kind of insect; binatang

salap [t̪ɪə.'lp] (See also vaha salap)

salaap [t̪ɪə.'lp] adv spread apart, to spread the legs apart; opim [Vaku salaap menedo He sat with his legs apart; Su Ɂegwëp salaap Don't lie with your legs apart]

salebek [t̪ɪə.'nɛm'b.ʌk] noun(al) the soft white ash from the fire which floats around when disturbed by a breeze; pipia bilong paia i save flai nabaot [Salebek lok sa malaŋ I've got some ash in my eye; Vē salebek ya in nos She blew the ashes off the food]

sanek [t̪ɪə.'nɛk] noun(al) Waterhen, waterfowl. The term seems to be applied to both Coots and Moorhen. Possibly Swamphen too; pisin {2} Usage: A large variety of gwébiŋ

sanγ1 [t̪ɪə.'nʌN] noun(al) strong winds which blow up the valley from the southern or Mumeng end, especially around November; strongpela win [Sanγ kehe sēh vēr in begganγ The wind blew the grass off the houses]

sanγ2 [t̪ɪə.'nɛi] verb(2) pain, hurt; pen [Sa ketul vahaŋ lob sanγ rot I hit my leg and it hurt badly; Nos ma om ahē sanγ She had no food so her stomach hurt] Potential: gesanγ

sangii [t̪ɪə.'nɪi] noun(al) kind of bird-possibly the Little Red Lory or the Fairy Lorikeet; pisin [Sangii vo newis lok saggen ris The sangii made its nest among the pandanus leaves] {2}

sanγsanγ [t̪ɪ̊ə.'nʌN.t̪ɪ̊ə.'nʌN] noun(al) variety of ginger used for dying yellow; yelopela kawawar. Zingiberaceae sp. [Sanγsanγ ris ketēk The sanγsanγ has large leaves; Kevu reggir rak sanγsanγ She dyed the string with sanγsanγ] (See also nisanγsanγ)

sap1 [t̪ɪap] verb(3) to cut, slice, slash, to cut with an adze or knife, to cut across the grain at an angle; katim [Sap nema rak paēp He cut his hand with the bushknife] Potential: ngap

sap2 [t̪ɪap] noun(al) a temporary basket made of leaves and used to put cooked food in for visitors; basket ol i wokim long lip limbum long salim kaikai long en long man Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area

sap3 [t̪ɪap] noun(al) legband fastened round the upper calf and used as a decoration in dancing; paspas bilong lek [Kah sap lok vaha He put the legband on]
sap sir [tjap t'ir] (sub of sap) to discuss, talk, consider, argue—normally this would occur with a plural pronoun as in desap sir, but when the pronoun is singular it refers to internal thinking or meditation; toktok [Nesap yi rak yi n̄gaa] He was considering what he should do; Desap sir rak nos bè degeyeh They were discussing the details of organizing a feast

sapu [tja.a.pu] noun(al) a spring type snare set to catch small animals; trap bilong kisim rat, mumut, saming [Sapu pesik om maŋ su loŋ rë] The trap sprang up so it must not have caught anything; Duu sapu in geko mun He made a snare to catch rats] (See also juu)

sarasi [tja.a.'ra.tji] noun(al) kind of fern; gras [Sarasi kip loŋ huk go The sarasi came up in the yam garden; Ham juu nos jak sarasi ris Serve the food on sarasi leaves] {12211}

sare [tja.a.re] (See also mala sare)

sarevahë [tja.a.re.'ba.ve] noun(al) a kind of small wasp; binatang i save kaikai man [Sarevahë gelu he lob vesi rak nengwah The sarevahë stung us and he burned it in the fire]

Sarërë [tja.a.re.re] noun(al) Saturday; Sarere From: English & Tok Pisin

sarësek [tja.a.'ret.tak] noun(al) an edible green of the dahah group. The leaves have long fingers and look something like a bird's foot; aibika: Hibiscus manihot sp. [Sarësek yik dahah maluh sën ris ading Sarësek is a male variety of dahah with long leaves]

saröm saröm [tja.a.'rom tja.a.'rom] (sub of sarömin) mixed; miks, abusim [Dedoŋ na saröm saröm They went in all mixed together]

sarömin [tja.a.'rom.in] verb(1) to mix, be mixed up, to confuse, to conceal, to mix everything up, to conceal one's escape by confusing the trail; abusim, miks [Tunŋ ya sarömin alam hir hir He mixed it in with everyone else's; Sarömin gagek bebuum los hil ayed He mixed Tok Pisin in with our language] Potential: sarömin

sasëë [tja.a.'te'] noun(al) a small water plant; wanpela kain gras i save stap arere long wara: Urticaceae sp.

sasil [tja.a.'til] (See also yu sasil)

sasukin [tja.a.t'ule.in] verb(1) to sway, rock, nod, shake, to sway back and forth; mekim nois long [Sasukin rak beggan in bè kevoh He shook the house to knock it down; Jemapi sasukin dob pin The earthquake caused the whole ground to shake; Sanŋ sukuin kele The wind shook the tree] Potential:
sasuæin  noun(al) black stinging ants; anis [Savanek nuh bebuum vaha
The savanek ants stung the whiteman's leg; Tëë bël râk savanek in bë beya
She splashed water over the savanek ants to chase them away]

savnèk [tÌ'a. 'bej] noun(al) Chinese taro; taro kongkong [Avëh ti neripek savën vu
bël ayo  There's a woman washing taro in the river]

sawa [tÌ'a. 'wa] 1. verb(1) to destroy, damage, abuse; bagarapim, nogutim [Alu
sawa yi  We didn't look after him; Sis yi mesawa râk  He hit her and she was
all battered up] 2. verb(1) to go bad Potential: sawa

sayo-sayo [tÌ'a. 'yo:ny] noun(comp) Cape gooseberry; rop ol i save kaikaim
pikinini bilong en [Hil ağa sayo-sayo in hil adiikahëd  We'll eat the Cape
gooseberries because we are hungry]

sayoong [tÌ'a. 'yo:n] noun(al) beans; bin [Sayoong kip metaya râk tibek  The beans
came up and climbed on the little fence]  From: Malay: sayur

saap [tÌ'ap] noun(al) coral; rip [Luŋ ya meko saap luŋ loo  He went down and got
some coral from the sea]

se- [tÌ'a. ] pfx pers l. The affixed form of the first person singular pronoun.; mi {1122}  
Usage: This form is used on verbs if the first syllable of the verb following
the pronoun is stressed, provided that the vowel in that syllable is not a.

sebimensë [tÌ'a. 'imb.m. 'bim. 'n] noun(al) kind of insect which makes its nest in
sweetpotato tips, gluing the leaves together,-the people say that
sweetpotato with this in will bear well; binatang

sebiing [tÌ'a. 'imb.bim. 'i:n] verb(1) swelling, welt, a slight swelling often accompanied by
itching, the swelling from an insect bite or the welt raised by a switch etc;
solap liklik [Danidek gelu lob sebiing  The wasp stung him and it swelled up;
Rur nahën sebiing râk avëh avö  The young girl's breasts are just now
beginning to swell] Potential: sebiing

sebul [tÌ'a. 'imb. 'bul] (See also mala sebul, mehö sebul)

sebunin [tÌ'a. 'imb.bun.in] verb(1) to nibble, eat slowly, to take one's time over
something, to play with it; kaikai isi [Hur mahen sebunin mun nalu  The child
played with the little rat; Sebunin reggu teka teka  He ate the meat slowly, a
bit at a time] Potential: sebunin

-sed [tÌ'a. 'em.'d] sfx pers inalienable possession-the 1st person inclusive form of the
alienable possession suffix for the minor class of nouns (See also -d)
segē [t̥e.ɐ.ŋe] noun(al) saw; so [Segē nevu ma rot The saw is really blunt] From: German: Säge

segē avēh [t̥e.ɐ.ŋe a.ˈβe̯] (sub of segē) circular saw; raunpela so

segē maluh [t̥e.ɐ.ŋe ma.ˈlu] (sub of segē) handsaw; crosscut saw; pitsaw-ie. a long saw in contrast to a circular one; so bilong han

segis [t̥e.ɐ.ŋi] noun(al) kind of tree used for shade in the villages; diwai [Segis nare rak kedu yu The segis tree is standing on the top of the mountain] Usage: Same as ċim

segulin [t̥e.ɐ.ŋul.in] verb(1) to close up, be close together, to straighten out, to close curtains, to move the ends of firewood in to keep the fire burning; pasim [Segulin nengwah ggus yah He moved the ends of the wood into the fire; Sa segulin vos yah in vahāq I straightened the bush out again after my feet disturbed the leaves] Potential: segulin

seg [t̥e.ɐ.ŋG] 1. verb(1) to tiptoe, to walk delicately to avoid mud etc, to walk carefully, cautiously; wokabaut long pinga bilong lek na i no sanapim lek strong [Sa vahāq seg in dob nivanë I walked carefully because the ground was hot] 2. verb(1) crippled in both feet Potential: naseg

seĝes vegeh [t̥e.ɐ.ŋGęt̥ ɓa.ɐ.ŋGɓ] (sub of seĝes) black & yellow armband-this kind was particularly valued; dispela kain paspas i blak wantaim yelo (See also vegeh)

segīg [t̥e.ɐ.ŋGęt̥.ɐq] noun(al) hawk; tarangau [Segīg ggodek kōkrēēh The hawk stole the chickens] {2}

segilek [t̥e.ɐ.ŋGęt̥.ɐq] verb(1) bruised, blackened-a bruise, or the inside of improperly cooked food which goes black; blakpela, bagarapim liklik na blut i kamap blakpela [Segilek rot in monek venuh It has gone quite black because it is overripe; Sis mala rak kele lom segilek rot He hit his face on the wood and got a beautiful black eye; Nengwah keranq nos lom segilek The fire smoked the food and it went black]

segög (raq) [t̥e.ɐ.ŋGęt̥.ɐq] 1. verb(1) loose, slack; i no pas, slek 2. verb(1) to walk carefully, to avoid putting one’s full weight on one’s feet [Nabë pegges

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jaæ hil vahad Œebinë og hil rëæ seŒöŒ jaæ dob  If we get a sore underneath our foot then we will walk carefully on the ground] Potential: seŒöŒ (jaæ)

seŒöŒ (raæ) [t[i]  s[ø] p ] verb(1) loose, slack, weak; i no strong, slek [Nirak beniweëk ma om vaha seŒöŒ raæ dob gesu neya niweëk rë He was sick and had no strength so his legs were weak and he didn't walk strongly] Potential: seŒöŒ (jaæ)

seggap1 [t[i]  s[ø] p w ] noun(al) a variety of Saccharum edule which has a strong smell as if it were going bad; dispela kain pitpit i sting na i gat smel: Saccharum edule sp. [Seggap yik abuhek nyëmsën The seggap is a variety of Saccharum edule which has a strong smell; Avëh degadö seggap los ruharuuh neru The women wrapped up the seggap Saccharum edule with pumpkin tips]

seggap2 [t[i]  s[ø] p w ] noun(al) government officer; kiap Usage: Slang term

seggeb [t[i]  s[ø] b ] noun(al) gourd used for carrying lime; sel, skin kambang, bun kabang [Alam derengö göp lôk seggeb People put their lime in seggeb gourds]

seggi [t[i]  s[i] ] 1. verb(1) to test, try, tempt; traim [Salang seggi Yesu wirek Satan tempted Jesus before; Œk o seggi He kept changing his mind] 2. verb(1) to complete something, to finish it off, - especially of a dance song, or a string bag Potential: seggi (See also Æo seggi)

seggi hus [t[i]  s[i] ] (sub of seggi) to finish off; pinisim, pasim [Deseggi sengii hus in nama na They finished off the end of the song in order to end it]

seggi kwa [t[i]  s[i] ] (sub of seggi) to test, examine; traim nek [Seggi kwa rak gahek maggin la She tested him with some difficult words/questions]

seggi niweëk [t[i]  s[i] ni. s[i] ] (sub of seggi) to test one's strength; traim strong

seggi vahek avi [t[i]  s[i] ] (sub of seggi) to weave the edge and handle of a stringbag to finish it off; pinisim maus bilong bilum

seggin [t[i]  s[i] s[i] ] verb(1) to slide, twist around, move back; muvim, surikim [Saseggin sa to meyök I twisted myself around towards you; Rig böpata bemedo neseggin yi He was very fat and kept twisting himself as he walked] Potential: seggin

segwabeæ [t[i]  s[i] ] noun(al) pimples, moles, acne; ol liklik sua i save kamap long pes bilong manmeri [Æepesuv segwabeæ in malam You squeezed the pimples on your face] {3312}

sehëb [t[i]  s[i] ] adj lazy; les [Hil alam sehëb We are lazy people; Sehëb ata om
yö neggëp neggök  He is very lazy so just stays around home] (See also ggëp sehëb)

sehöö [ı̰̄] noun(al) lazy, tired, bored, indifferent, apathetic; les [Sehöö rak sa l was feeling very apathetic] (See also vong sehöö)

sehuk [ı̰̄] noun(al) afternoon-especially late afternoon along towards dusk; apinun [Sehuk luk om hil ana beggang It is afternoon so let's go back to the village; Deya sehuk beya deggëp aggata They left in the afternoon and slept on the road]

sehukšen [ı̰̄] noun(al) 1.1. afternoon; apinun [Sehukšen lob he supin he in bè àga nos In the afternoon we gathered to eat] 1.2. Good evening-now used as a greeting [Devon g sehukšen rak bë, "Avinun tambu!" They bade her good afternoon, saying, "Good afternoon friend!"]

sehus-ahë [ı̰̄] noun(comp) large black tadpoles of frogs which live in or near water; pikinini rokrok

-sej [ı̰̄] sfx pers inalienable possession-the 3rd person plural form of the inalienable possession suffix for the minor class of nouns

sejel [ı̰̄] verb(1) erect-of the hair on the back of an animal about to attack; gras bilong baksait i kirap bilong pait [Bevu sejel in ga hil The hair stood up on the back of its neck because it was about to attack us] (See also demi sejel)

seji [ı̰̄] verb(1) to bribe, attract, entice, to distract someone's attention, to try and bribe someone; pulim [Seji hur mahen medeya ketod He distracted the children and they went off to play; Seji böök rak nos She enticed the pig with food; Nevong sejisën vu hil He has brought trouble on us] Potential: seji (See also niseji)

sejölin [ı̰̄] 1. verb(1) to decorate, to place or hang things as decorations; bilasim [He sejölin beggang in hil najom jak We decorated the house because we are going to dedicate it] 2. verb(1) to fill up, to poke in, to prepare kindling,tinder; pulimapim pipia long wokim paia [Detung nengwah luk ya reek len bedesejölin rot mened The put the firewood under the house and really piled it up] 3. verb(1) to drown out, to bother, annoy, interfere with, to make a noise which prevents someone else from hearing what is going on; mekim planti nois i go karamapim ol man i toktok long wanpela samting i stap long hap [Sejölin gağek gesu dengo rê He drowned out what was being said and they couldn't hear it] Potential: sejöng

sejölin [ı̰̄] 1. verb(1) tousled, crumpled, ruffled; krungut, bagarap
The wind ruffled the bird's feathers; His clothes were crumpled 2. verb(1) to disobey, refuse to cooperate He refused to do what he was asked] Potential: sejölín

sejun [ movements to slide, slide along, push along; sliding verb(1) to spread out, scatter-as leaves to lie on as rats and pigs do, or to spread out in order to burn; spreading verb(1) to spread out, scatter-as leaves to lie on as rats and pigs do, or to spread out in order to burn; the pig scattered the grass about to make a place to lie] Potential: sejunin

sekee [ (sub of sekee) broom; beading

sekön [ kind of banana-Musa sp.; bananas] He likes sekön bananas

sekuj [ wart; he cut the wart off; He has a warty nose] {3312}

sekur [ to add on; standing verb(1) He stood the yamstakes all along the roadside; They kept changing with each other and carrying the cargo] Potential: sekur; From: Tok Pisin: skruim seæë [ (See also baŒë seæë)]

sekë ading [ (sub of sekë) strong, able to throw a long way; longpela han

sekë beŒinek [ (sub of sekë) lazy, a person who won't work; lesman

sekë dus [ (sub of sekë) weak, unable to throw very far; sotpela han] He has a 'short arm' because
he threw the stone and it fell short, it didn’t go very far

**seḳë lëlin** [læ.'qe læ.in] (sub of seḳë) to tingle-as when one hits one’s funny bone, or from an electric shock; *bun i slek,* *bun i dai* [Mehō sënë jom ƙele ya vavunë menare hus ading lob seḳë lëlin] This person lifted the tree up and stood for a long time with the result that his arm started to tingle

**seḳë meris** [læ.'qe mæ.'riï] (sub of seḳë) skinny; *bun nating* [Nos ma in yi om reggos ma ga, seḳë meris He had no food so there was no meat on him, he was skinny]

**seḳë peggo** [læ.'qe pæ.'yo] (sub of seḳë) bone marrow; *gris i stap insait long bun* [Ketul bóök seḳë gegga peggo in nivesa He pounded the pig bones and ate the marrow from them because it is delicious]

**seḳë pehuhek** [læ.'qe pæ.'riï] (sub of seḳë) exhausted, tired, weak, lazy; *les, nogat strong* [Seḳêm pehuhek ata om su ëgyoh vu bë gweko ngaa maggin saga You are really weak so you won’t be able to carry that heavy load; *Hil seḳëd pehuhek We are tired out*] (See also pehuhek)

**seḳë pering** [læ.'qe pæ.'riï] (sub of seḳë) 1.1. lazy; *les 1.2. paralysed; slek* (See also pering)

**seḳii** [læ.'qi:] verb(1) to pile up, accumulate, to build up a wall of stones or of other things; *lainim* [Sekii ĝelōŋ łok taŋée degwa He built up the stones around the foot of the highland pandanus palm; Delah aperek medeseķii menedo They cut the pandanus nuts and heaped them up; *Gelu bóök mesępik They speared the pig with many spears] Potential: seḳii

**seḳsek** [læ.'eq lleq] noun(al) to mess around, be thoughtless; *mekim nabaut* [Seḳsek gëp geham nakōök Stop messing around and be quiet] (See also vong seḳsek, serē serē, semē semē)

**seḳub** noun(al) kind of banana; *banana: Musa sp.*

**seḳub** noun(al) kind of victory palm; *tanget: Cordyline sp.* [Sekub nare rak den atov The sekub is standing on the boundary line] {1}

**seḳwahek** noun(al) quartz; *stonstrongpela waitpela ston* [Sap paëp rak seḳwahek He hit his knife on the quartz]

**seḳwahek** noun(al) kind of tree which has white wood, and is used for yamstakes; *diwai*

**seḳwek** verb(1) to chop up, chop into little bits, to make chips; *katim, sapim i go liklik* [Avēh desekwek nos mahen mahen in nanum los bël The
women chopped the food up small in order to drink it with water] Potential: sekwek

selap [ʃə.ˈləp] noun(al) blisters; buk i gat wara, wara i solap long skin \{3312\}
From: Tok Pisin : solap ??

selek [ʃə.ˈlək] 1. noun(al) 1.1. spike used for splitting pandanus nuts, wood, or for husking coconuts; stik bilong brukim karuka na kokonas [Selek nam sa gelu aperek Give me the spike and I'll split the pandanus nut apart] 1.2. wedge 2. to get to the point, to zero in on the relevant part [Ĝeselek râk You've hit the nail on the head]

selevekin [ʃə.ˈlev.ək.in] 1. verb(1) to brush off, brush away, flick, flick off with the hand or foot or other instrument; rausim long han o lek na stik na pandau na baut [Selevekin ya râk vaha He flicked it away with his foot; Kökrēēh selevekin ġahis The hen kicked the egg away] 2. verb(1) to bounce Potential: selevekin

seli [ʃə.ˈli] verb(1) cracked-as of mud dried by the sun; bikpela san bai graun i bruk [Seli ġok nema ġâg She had cracks between her fingers; Ėerus vong lob besen seli The perspiration had caused a sore in his groin] Potential: seli

selin [ʃə.ˈlin] verb(1) to unfold, open, spread apart; opim, opim lek [Selin vaha He spread his legs apart] Potential: naselin

seling

selöngin [ʃə.ˈləŋ.gin] verb(1) loose; slek, i no pas long [Selöngin gesu ġok ya rê It was too loose and didn't fit; Ŝegeš selöngin nemam The armband is loose on your arm] Potential: selöngin

seluh [ʃə.ˈlu] verb(1) to droop, lower-as eyes or plants might droop, or to lower one's face in shame or shyness; drai [He halē be malam seluh We notice that you have a long face; Sa helov aggis lob ris seluh menare I cut the vine and the leaves are drooping] Potential: seluh

selupek [ʃə.ˈlu.pək] verb(1) to come out, take out, pull out, stick out, to loosen, to slip down; kamautim, pulim [Aggis selupek vër in anöö The rope came off the dog; Aperēk neru selupek The central shoot of the pandanus palm came out; Mala ġahis luho selupek yam adingsekē His two eyes were sticking right out] Potential: selupek (See also mala selupek)

semek [ʃə.ˈme克] noun(al) mound in which sweetpotato or certain types of yam are planted; pipia wantaim graun ol i bungim bilong planim yam na kaukau long en [Vun go ġok semeck nenga He planted the yam in the edge of the
mound; *Tunq raqiqing lok semek* He put the mango in the mound (so it would get ripe quickly)]

**semekayo** [ɾiʃem.əq 'a.yo] *noun(al)* small forest bandicoot; *mumut: Peroryctes* [Semekayo yik jeqineng mahen teka* The semekayo is a small variety of jeqineng]

**semeran** [ɾiʃe.mə.ran] *noun(al)* kind of yam; *yam [Lev semeran rak yu ti* He dug a heap of semeran yams]

**semê semê** [ɾiʃə.'me tʃə.'me] 1. thoughtless, careless of others rights or needs; *mekim nabout, painim, sekim nabout* 2. to steal, to take someone else's property [*Semê semê gêp in alam hir nqaa Don't take other people's things*] (See also sêksêk, nisemêmêmê, serê serê, vonq semê semê, sêkseq)

**semomeng** [ɾiʃə.'mɔ.əŋ] *noun(al)* different varieties of small bat; *blakbokis: Pipistrelus; Syconycterus* [Semomeng rekô lok vud keluk* The bats were hanging up in the dry banana leaves* He sero seveek in geveek semomeng* We looked for something to beat the bats with]

**semu** [ɾiʃə.'mu] 1. *verb(1)* to do something well, to finish it off nicely; *wokim, mekim, pinisim* [Ham semu huk na pehi sênê* Finish off the work today; Nahub vonq besemu* He did it carefully and finished it off nicely] 2. *verb(1)* to bless, care for, to give gifts to, take good care of someone [*Semu he bevo nos lu nqaa vu he* He looked after us well and gave us food and things; *Sa semu honq* I'm giving you a present] *Potential: semu*

**semun** [ɾiʃə.'mun] *noun(al)* strings, tails, bits and pieces hanging from something-such as the inedible tails of the pandanus nuts, the loose bits of grass hanging from thatch etc; *pipia bilong suga, karuka, paiawut, samting* [Gagwêk nyê semun seyiiv nema* The sliver from the reed pierced his hand; Aperek semun luq sa kwaq* The tails of the pandanus nuts caught in my throat; Pesuv löv semun ya* He spat the sugarcane fibres out]

**semusemu** [ɾiʃə.'mu tʃə.'mu] (sub of *semu*) *noun(al)* present, blessing; *marimari* [Paulus ketaq vu Mehôbôp bê yi semusemu medo geving luho* Paul prayed to the Lord that His blessing would abide on the two of them]

**semusën** [ɾiʃə.'mu.tʃə.'en] (sub of *semu*) *noun(al)* blessing; *marimari* [Yesu vo semusen vu hil rot* Jesus gave us great blessing]

**sen** [ɾiʃə.en] *noun(al)* kind of fern similar to bracken; *gras* {12211}

**senaq** [ɾiʃə.'naŋq] *noun(al)* mark, marker. A leaf or piece of grass tied onto something to indicate ownership, or to show that it is not to be used, or as a sign to someone else indicating which one(s) he may take.; *lip ol i save*
pasim antap long samting bilong soim ol man olsem i tambu, o soim olsem em i bilong wanpela man [Senag nare bë su mehöti dok na nyëg sa gu] There's a mark tied there to indicate that nobody should go into that place; Joo senag rak yi huk He tied a marker on his garden; Alam deggonengin senag People are afraid of senag markers, i.e. they pay attention to them]

**senivin** [t'o.'niβ.in] verb(1) to peel back, peel off, to take off the outside layer of skin or bark; rausim skin bilong banana, diwai i gat rop, samting [Senivin vud navi] He peeled off the outside layer of the banana skin; Senivin sayoong nenga telitek He pulled the strings off the sides of the beans] Potential: senivin

**senog** [t'o.'noo̱gi] noun(al) whiskers, beard; wasket, mausgras [Senog kip meteta rak] His beard grew and matured; Mağem rak mekër senog He has become a young man and is shaving] (See also nyë senog)

**sengën** [t'o.'en] adj bitter; pait [Sengën om hil Œetë na It's bitter so let's throw it away] (See also ahë sengën, nisengën)

**sengii** [t'o.'ni:ı] noun(al) The vocal accompaniment to a dance. There are two people at a time who do this. They may be the actual leaders of a dance, or they may stand outside the actual group of dancers to do the singing. They sing a stanza of the song while the dancers dance in once place. Then the dancers move roughly half way round the dance circle and stop again while the next stanza is sung.; singsing [Sengii rak om hamek döö The song has begun so start dancing; Alam luubeluu denevo tevë in sengii Four people were taking turns (in pairs) with the singing for the dancing] (See also vong sengii)

**sengii agga** [t'o.'ni:ı 'a.γa] a fernlike plant which the children sometimes use for a headdress in play dancing; gras: Polygalaceae, Polygala paniculata L.  {12211}

**sengo** [t'o.'no]

**sengo sengo** [t'o.'no t'o.'no] (sub of sengo) [Denenër he nebë dob sënë yi sengo seno nipaya he. They call us the rubbish of the earth.]

**sengöm** [t'o.'nom] noun(al) a thick strong variety of bamboo; strongpela kain mambu: Bambusa sp. [Vuv sengöm merah rahev rak He cut some bamboo and made arrows from it]

**sengil** [t'o.'nil] noun(al) kind of victory palm; tanget: Cordyline sp. [Sengil nare meggök tibek bu The sengil follows the line of the little fence] {1}
sengwib [iŋˈwaːb] noun(al) catfish; pis i gat mausgras [Sengwib neggêp lok bêl
Catfish live in the water]

senyēës [iŋˈwaːj] noun(al) Variety of bush vine used for making the foot loop
used in climbing pandanus palms. It also used to be split for sick people to
drink the juice. People with sores would also crawl in among the leaves
to be healed.; rop: Urticaceae, Pipturus sp.

sepa [iŋˈpa] 1. verb(1) to follow; bihainim [Sa sepa aggata tena? Which way will I
go?] 2. verb(1) hunt; ranim [He sepa böök We followed/hunted the pig] 3.
verb(1) accompany, to take someone/something along [Je aru sepa He
carried some tobacco with him; Luho desepa sir They went together]
Potential: sepa (See also ƙo sepa)

sepa lok yah [iŋˈpa joq yak] (sub of sepa) to repeat, continue, to do something
continually/repeatedly, to imitate; bihainim gen [Amaŋ nevong ngaa neɓe sënë, om sën sa nesepa lok yah vaha. My father does things like this, so I follow in
his steps.]

sepaak [iŋˈpaːq] noun(al) the generic term for grasshoppers of various kinds;
grasop [Vanëh sepaak rak kapidek He shot a grasshopper with a kapidek
arrow]

sepēp [iŋˈpep] adj 1.1. light; nogat hevi [Sepēp om sën sa kerë It's light so I'll carry
it; Luho devaku keröng sepēp ti The two of them carried a light box between
them] 1.2. easy; isi (See also ahē sepēp, nema sepēp)

sepiik [iŋˈpiːq] noun(al) kind of yam originally obtained from the Sepik region;
yam [Deyeh go sepiik luŋ dëg luu They cooked the sepiik yam in two pots]

sepiik-viewModel [iŋˈpiːq ˈwaːdɔŋɡə] noun(comp) a black & yellow bug-a larger
variety of bug found on the monaraak tree. Both varieties are eaten; it is the
inspiration for the colours of the seges-viewModel q.v.; dispela bikpela kain
binatang i blakpela na yelo [Alam bôp delê rak sepiik-viewModel medegelu seges
vegöv Our forefathers saw the sepiik-viewModel and wove the seges-viewModel]

sepol [iŋˈpoː] (See also vong sepol)

sepol degwa [iŋˈpoː ndɔŋɡə] (sub of sepol) caller, distributor, the one who
calls out the names of the recipients at a distribution of food; (man i) tilim
kaikai

sepohböök [ɪ̃'ə.⁴pok] noun(al) a kind of blue bird; pisin i gat blupela gras
[Ari pebip sepohböök ti His brother hit a sepohböök with a lump of wood] {2}

sepos [ɪ̃'ə.⁴pot] verb(1) snatch; pulim kwiktaim [Sa sepos vër in yi I snatched it away from him] Potential: sepos

sepub [ɪ̃'ə.⁴pu] noun(al) broom; brum [Sepub nam sa sekee nyëg Give me the broom and I'll sweep the place]

sepul [ɪ̃'ə.⁴pu] verb(1) to withdraw, take out; pulim, kamautim, tekewe [Sepul riing beya reyanë His brother hit a sepohböök with a lump of wood and went and staked (another yam with it); Sa sepul ggin vër in vaha He pulled the thorn out of my leg; Ya sepul bik She went and dug up some taro] Potential: sepul

seraa [ɪ̃'ə.⁴ra:] verb(1) to scratch, mark; sikrapim Potential: seraa (See also mala seraa, nevu seraa)

serë [ɪ̃'ə.⁴re] verb(1) to scratch, mark; sikrapim Potential: seraa (See also mala seraa, nevu seraa)

serëh [ɪ̃'ə.⁴rep] verb(1) to tear something into strips; brukim liklik-kain samting olsem lip kokonas, banana, samting [Serëh bahib neru in bunek vu dub soda jak She tore the palm tips into strips to decorate the church] Potential: serëh

serëpin [ɪ̃'ə.⁴rep] verb(1) to glance off, to hit a glancing blow; sakim, tromoim i go long narapela hap na i no go stretn [Sesap kele lob paëp serëpin rak gesap vaha He chopped at the tree and the machete glanced off and cut my leg; Gelu böök rëk serëpin rak He speared the pig but it glanced off] Potential: serëpin (See also peranin)

serërin [ɪ̃'ə.⁴rer] verb(1) to slip, slip off, slide; lek i wel na i pundaun [Sa serërin meya meluk ahu I slipped off and fell down below; Vaha serërin rak log vës Her leg slipped off and she fell; Paër serërin rak paëp The file slipped off the machete] Potential: serërin

serësek [ɪ̃'ə.⁴res] noun(al) kind of vine used for tying; rop [He helov serësek beduu begganë rak We cut the serësek vine and use it for tying houses]

serëér [ɪ̃'ə.⁴rer] noun(al) the aerial roots of the pandanus,-used for flooring; rop karuka bilong wokim plua bilong haus
serip [sɛrɪp] verb(1) to slide in, poke in; putim o slipim insait long wanpela hap

[Serip ggåpek lok ya beggåŋg nyå He poked the knife into the eaves of the house; Ham serip gevek na vos ayå Slip it into the bushes] Potential: serip

seriva [sɛrì.va] noun(al) silver [Ham su gweko moné goo më seriva, më moné kôk sepa rë Don't take gold or silver or copper money with you] From: English:

seriveng [sɛrì.vɛŋ] 1. noun(al) collection, offering; divination. This term has come to be used for an offering in the church. The connection is not clear, but it might possibly be because of the phonetic similarity of the term to the word used for silver (seriva), and hence to the coins which were put in the offering plate. The original term refers to divination ceremonies to determine a course of action. This was particularly the case with girls at puberty when it was desired to know where they should marry, but the same kind of process was used for other purposes, such as determining where or whether to go and fight. In the case of sickness, one method was apparently to have the person skilled in such methods to boil a small pot with ginger and other things in it. When the steam arose from the pot it would go in the direction of the one who had performed sorcery. The food would then be eaten by the sick person and the person performing the ceremony. At other times small pieces of cordyline or reed would be arranged around the edge of the pot, and these would each be named to represent a particular village. When the water in the pot boiled, the first of the pieces to move would provide the answer to the current question, i.e. where the girl should marry, where they should fight, etc. The ceremony would at least sometimes be carried out twice to make sure that the answer was not an accident and they were being misled. Another way the term was used was if a woman walked on a jepö mound and her legs swelled, or she came out in sores, then the owner of the mound would catch a rat and rub the intestines on the sores. He would then throw the rat on the mound, telling it to receive the meat and eat it and be pacified. The sores would then get better. Offerings of sugarcane, Saccharum edule, etc, were also sometimes left in nyåg gebus for the spirits.; ofa [Alam Yuda detunå seriveng vu Anutu The Jews made offerings to God] 2. noun(al) [Degelu seriveng rak avëh avö They carried out the divination ceremony over the young girl (to see where she would marry); Seriveng keseh ya Humëk metato bègö The pot boiled over in the direction of Humëk village showing that they should go and fight them]

seriipin [sɛri.ip.in] verb(1) to slide along, pull along; pulim samting i gat hevi long graun, pulim as long graun [Anöö seriipin ahë The dog is sliding along the ground on its bottom (This is said to indicate the imminent arrival of a friend of the dog's master from a distant place); Seriipin kupek los keröng ya He slid the cargo along in the box; Sevet böök böp ti beyö ggëp meseriipin yi]
fed a pig so heavy it could only just drag itself along] Potential: seriipin

**sero** [s'ero] verb(1) to look for, search; painim, lukautim [Sero rëk su tök vu rë
She looked for it but she didn't find it; Ham sero mun vu huk ta Go and look for rats in the old garden] Potential: sero

**seróg** [s'eroq] verb(1) run; ran [Hil su seróg rë in hil vahad ma We won't run because we are tired; Ham su nahub seróg Don't run half-heartedly; Seróg meyah begganggnë She ran back to the village] Potential: seróg

**seröö** [s'ero:a] verb(1) marked with lines or squiggles, to draw, write, to scribble, to make lines on something, to cross out; krosim, rausim, droim [Seröö kapiya rak krëpi He scribbled on the paper; Hur mahen deseröö aggata rak vahaj The children drew lines on the road with their toes] Potential: seröö

**seröö vaha** [s'ero:a:vaha] (sub of seröö) to dance as some women do by sliding their feet forward, rather than back, as the normal woman's dancing step is; pusim lek [Avëh ti löö beseröö vaha A woman danced sliding her feet forward] (See also ran)

**serubëk** [s'rubeks] noun(al) blister, or boil, a swelling that has pus in it; solap na i gat waitpela blut long en [Serubëk in nengwah gga He has a sore because the fire burned him; Ama veek lob navi serubëk His father beat him and he came up in blisters]

**seruğ** [s'ruq] noun(al) water rat-Hydromys; rat bilong wara [Desis seruğ ti vu bël ayo They killed a water rat by the river]

**serusek** [s'ruq:ek] verb(1) to dart, dash, evade, to run (or swim) back and forth in order to try and escape; ranwe wel i go i kam [Dejom avoong lok bël lok serusek meya geyom They tried to grab the avoong in the river but it darted back and forth; He ketumin böök nalu rëk serusek We surrounded the piglet, but it evaded us] Potential: serusek

**seruuin** [s'ruuin] verb(1) to flick away, remove using a stick; rausim long stik [Ham seruuin ngehëk vér in bël kul Flick the mosquitos out of the water; Hur mahen deseruuin baar in nedo rak begganð demi The children flicked the ball off with a stick because it was on the roof of the house] Potential: seruuin (See also niseruuin)

**sesab** [s'eb] (See also keyëh sesab, vo sesab)

**sesapin** [s'ap.in] 1. verb(1) to bite; titim, kaikaim [Anöö sesapin sa vahaq The dog really bit into my leg] 2. verb(1) to cut vigourously [Sa sesapin huk
bemaya  I worked hard at clearing the garden and finished it] Potential: sesapin

seseh  verb(1) to break or tear into strips for making grass skirts etc; brukim liklik bilong wokim purpur o brasim haus samting [Seseh ngwii in geveh She broke the fibres up and made a grass skirt to wear; Seseh bahib ris bevunek vu begganã She tore the palm leaves into strips and decorated the house with them] Potential: seseh

seselekin  verb(1) to break, split, burst, to divide into several pieces or streams, to crack-of the voice; bruk namel [Apel seselekin rak jojeng The bamboo of greens split (as she was filling it and pounding the contents down); Bël seselekin gemi paëp The water split the plastic pipe; Keluãin bël lok ãetõng lob seselekin He pounded the bamboo with the water in it down and it split] Potential: seselekin

sesen  verb(1) to raise up; litimapim [Sesen tob ya vavu in basëk bël She lifted her skirts up to ford the river; He sesen ãupeeæ ya vavunë in bël vaar We lifted the cargo up higher because the water was rising; Sesen vaha ya vavunë He lifted his legs up] Potential: sesen

sesepék (raã) noun(al) kind of bird-possibly the Long-billed Honeysucker; pisin [Deketumin sesepék in debanãh They surrounded the sesepék to shoot it] 

sesepék  verb(1) loose, wobbly; antap tasol-i no planim strong na i laik kamaut gen [Sesepék rak ãupeeæ gor in dob koÁpek He thrust the yam stake into the ground but loosened it because the ground was hard (to thrust it in again until it stood firmly); Pengah anõã rak beÕã rak ãupeeæ He hit the dog with the club but only lightly] Potential: sesepék (jaã)

sesisin (raã)  verb(1) to shake; mekim nois, sekim [Sesisin rak mori ganon pelubin He shook the orange tree and the fruit fell down; Jemapi sesisin rak begganã The earthquake shook the house; Sanã sesisin rak ãele The wind shook the tree] Potential: sesisin (jaã)

sesêkayi  noun(al) the small variety of cassowary; muruk [Benag ko sesêkayi lok ãegweeng Benag caught a small cassowary in a trap] 

sesël  noun(al) kind of bird-possibly the Swift; pisin [Sesël ko nalu rak ãaseeng The sesël laid its eggs in the ãaseeng tree; Sesel jegelin rak ãaseeng to
The sesel are lined up on top of the aseeng tree] {2}

sesik [sɛiɾ] noun(al) flower-ornamental flowers of various kinds; plaua [He kesii sesik gwen-atov We broke off some gwen-atov flowers; Serip sesik lok yu She slipped a flower into her hair]

sesikata [sɛiɾ.takat] noun(al) variety of sweetpotato; kaukau [He vesi sesikata ti maha We roasted a sesikata and ate it]

sesiknu [sɛiɾ.nu] noun(al) variety of sweetpotato; kaukau

sesipek [sɛiɾ.pek] verb(1) to hop, bounce, to move sideways with a bouncing motion, as a bird on a branch; kalap kalap i go long banis bilong en [Sok sesipek raq kele nema The bird hopped sideways along the branch of the tree; Barus ya meto sesipek The plane bounced as it landed] Potential: sesipek; Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek & Wij area

sesii1 [sɛiɾ.i:] noun(al) a variety of rattan; kanda [Tatovaha veek he raq beggi sesii The teacher beat us with a sesii cane]

sesii2 [sɛiɾ.ii:] noun(al) the young spike or shoot of a new plant growing from the base of an old one, for sugarcane, Saccharum edule, etc; nupela kru i save kamap long graun bilong senisim olpela [Sesii verup lok yah teta ben A new spike came up to take the place of the old one] (See also rerii)

sesiik [sɛiɾ.iik] verb(1) to hiss sharply as for escaping air; pairapim win, win i kamap long bol o taia bilong kar samting [Raböŋ sesiik mevë nengwah The sweetpotato hissed sharply blowing the fire; Sesiik in anöö bë nam He hissed for the dog to come; Kaar vaha sesiik The wheel of the car hissed (as it deflated)] Potential: sesiik

sesor [sɛoɾ] 1. verb(1) correct, straighten; stretim [Sa sesor devus in vegguu I straightened the reed because it was bent] 2. verb(1) to go straight, to go directly without deviating or stopping en route; go stret [He heto sesor maya We went straight down without stopping] 3. verb(1) stretch, to stretch out, to sprawl [Sesor sekë in köpek He stretched his arms because he was stiff] Potential: sesor

sesoo [sɛoɾ.o] noun(al) swing; rop bilong pilai hangamap [Hur mahen desoo sesoo The children swung on the swing]

sesö [sɛoɾ] 1. verb(1) to be restless, struggle, jump about, to try to get loose and run away; trai hat, wok hat long lusim na ranawe [Sesö rot in deseyu rak aggis It was struggling to get away because they had tied it up with a rope; Jom lok sa vahaã gesa sesö rot He grabbed my leg but I struggled hard; ḋele
vingin busip hus gesesö rot  The tree pinched the cats tail and it really jumped about] 2. verb(1) to whine, grizzle Potential: sesö

sesusin [tiö. tiuβ.in] verb(1) to crush, crumple, to rub, to scrub-of clothes; bru kim, holim, krungutim, mekim laplap i stap naba ut na i no stretim [Sa sesusin kele ris bepamu I crushed the leaves from the tree and smelled them; Sesusin majëj lok bèl She crushed the majej into the water; Kökrëëh sesusin rahev geya The rooster shook the arrow back and forth (until it came out) and escaped; Sesusin jemejeng meyeh ving nos She crushed up some jemejeng leaves and cooked them with the food] Potential: sesusin

sesuvin [tiö. tiuβ.in] verb(1) to crush, crumple, to rub, to scrub-of clothes; pulim long win i go insait long maus [Sa sesuvin nemaq in begooh I licked the honey from my fingers; Hur mahren pin denesuvin rur All children suckle] Potential: sesuvin

sesuuŋ [tiö. tiuŋ] noun(al) kind of insect; binatang [Jom sesuuŋ in nedo rak löv ris He caught the sesuuŋ on the sugarcane leaf; Mehö negga sesuuŋ People eat sesuuŋ]

sevarin [tiö. tiar.in] verb(1) to rip, tear; bru kim samting olsem laplap [Sevarin tob metë ya She tore the cloth and threw it away; Kele sevarin sehög tob The tree ripped my clothes] Potential: sevarin

sevek [tiö. tे́k] (See also rur sevek, ayo sevek)

sevee1 [tiö. tēe:] noun(al) variety of highland pandanus; marita [Meji negga sevee anon The possum ate the pandanus fruit]

sevee2 [tiö. tēe:] noun(al) Variety of tree the soft leaves of which are used as a bed for women in childbirth. The bark is used for making nets to catch birds.; kain diwai ol i save kisim lip bilong en na meri wantaim pikinini bilong en i slip long en long taim em i karim nupela yet, na ol i yusim skin bilong en long wokim uben bilong holim pisin.: Urticaceae, Pitpurus sp. [Sevee keyëh in yik kele niyes The sevee broke because it is a soft wood]

seveek [tiö. tēk] noun(al) whip, switch-it may have a number of branches to it, especially if it is to be used to catch bats or swiftlets; kanda bilong paitim samting [Seveek nam he ñeeveek bekög Give us a switch we want to beat the lizard; Keyëh seveek in ñeeveek jebik He broke off a switch to beat the bats (and catch them)]

sevëreng [tiö. tēr.ən] noun(al) variety of yam; yam [Sevëreng ti nendo rak jök There's a sevëreng in the yam house]

sevërin [tiö. tēr.in] 1. verb(1) to search diligently, to bring to light; painim long
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olgeta hap [Sevërin nyëg lom tok vu  She searched thoroughly and found it]

2. verb(1) to separate, to spread out in order to dry, to bring what is underneath to the surface; tanim aninit i kam antap (long san i mekim drai) [Geëga su luk ya rë geyö sevërin rak vavunë mu  The roots didn't go down, they spread out only on the surface] Potential: sevërin

sevërin gaëgek [ tô œ. ʻber.in ăngGaG.ək] (sub of sevërin) reveal, explain. To bring everything out into the open. To bring up all the possible reasons for something—especially such things as the causes for someone being sick or suffering a misfortune. Also used of telling something funny.; autim tok i kamap ples klia [Hil su sevërin gaëgek kwamasën-yi  We shouldn't produce foolish talk.]

sevinin [ tô œ. ʻbin.in] 1. verb(1) to twist, wring, turn, the turning of the tip of Saccharum edule plants preparatory to producing fruit; tanim long lusim o bru kim [Sevinin taãjie kwa  He twisted the pandanus fruit (to get it off the tree); Sevinin varap hus  He twisted the end of the bark tail piece; Abuhek nahën sevinin  The Saccharum edule is still growing the short leaves preparatory to fruiting] 2. verb(1) eddy, to form a whirlpool or vortex Potential: sevinin

sevii [ tô œ. ʻbi:k] noun(al) grubs, witchedy grubs—these are edible and live in trees, they are usually white or red; binatang bilong kaikaim diwai [He sap sevii lok dii  We cut the sevii grubs out of the dii tree] {22}

seviik [ tô œ. ʻbi:k] noun(al) kind of bird—possibly the Button Quail or the King Quail; pisin [Ham ngis seviik jak jaheng  Catch the seviik in a trap] {2} (See also yu seviik)

sevök [ tô œ. ʻboq] verb(1) to beat, win, surpass, to overstep a boundary; winim [Kele ngwë sevök ngwë beverup ya vavunë  One tree surpassed the other and grew tall; Vaha ading om sevök sa  He has long legs so he beat me (or it could be: He is taller than me); Ngo ̣gebare dok hong huk gak su ̣gesevök  You stay in your own garden and don't come into mine!] Potential: sevök

sevuuk [ tô œ. ʻbu:q] noun(al) very bad sores which do not heal for a very long time and then leave pock marks. People with these sores used to be isolated from others; sua, buk-dispela em i sua nogut na em i save pas long skin bilong man longtaim tru na i no pinis kwik, na ol i save go stap longwe tru long ol arapela man i no gat dispela kain sua [Sevuuk og pegges nipaya Sevuuk were really bad sores] {3312}

sewah [ tô œ. ʻwak] verb(1) to rest, to take a holiday; malolo, holide [Sewah menedo rak ̣keda yu  He rested on top of the mountain; He ya sewah begganënë  We
went back to the village for a rest/holiday] Potential: sewah

**sewahsën** [ɪ³.ˈwaŋ.ɪ³.en] (sub of sewah) noun(al) holiday; holide [Tatovaha vo sewahsën vu hur mahen The teacher gave his students a holiday]

**sewararii** [ɪ³.ˈwa ra.ˈriː] noun(al) kind of small cicada; binatang

**seyesin** [ɪ³.ˈyeʃiː.in] 1. verb(1) set aside; withdraw; surikim, surikim i go liklik [Seyesin yi ya nenga He moved off to one side; Ham seyesin ggus in nakul Pull the ends of the firewood back (so the fire will go out)] 2. verb(1) to loosen, ease off, lusim, lusim rop na i no pas strong, 3. verb(1) to lower gently; isim i go daun Potential: seyesin

**seyiiv** [ɪ³.ˈyiːiː] verb(1) to slip under, pierce, poke-this also refers to actually weaving a string bag; putim i go insait [Seyiiv go lok ya nengwah He slid the yam into the fire; Sa seyiiv paëp lok ya vos ayo I slid the machete into the bush; Avëh deseyiiv vahek neru Women poke the end of the string through in making string bags] Potential: seyiiv

**seyohek** [ɪ³.ˈyohe.ək] (See also kwa seyoheã)

**seyu** [ɪ³.ˈyuː] verb(1) to tie, tie up, fasten; pasim rop [Seyu sok nalul He tied a string to the little bird('s leg); He seyu gwaak We went fishing (using a hook tied to a line); Ham najom lob ham seyu Grab him and tie him up] Potential: seyu

**see** [ɪ³.ˈse] noun(al) fourth son, the fourth male issue of a woman; namba foa pikinni man mama i karim [Alöö mehö sënë luho ari see vakû heek This man and his brother see and I built the fence] 

**sëa** [ɪ³.ˈsa] noun(al) chair; sia [Gwëbeng nedo ggëp Anutu yi sëa nema vesa Today he is sitting in the chair at God's right hand] From: Tok Pisin and English

**sëh** [ɪ³.ˈeJ] noun(al) kind of grass used for thatching houses-Imperata sp.; kunai [Delah sëh in dejiv begganŒ They gathered grass to thatch the house] 

(See also debu 1)

**sëj** [ɪ³.ˈeJ] noun(al) fifth daughter, the fifth female issue of a woman; namba faiv pikinni meri mama i karim [Deveek sëj rak seveek They beat sëj with a switch] 

**sëksëk** [ɪ³.ˈek.ɪ³.ek] (See also semë semë, serë serë, vonë sëksëk)

**sëk** [ɪ³.ˈek] noun(al) variety of yam; yam [Sëk ti neggëp rak jök There's a sëk in the yam house]

**sën** [ɪ³.en] adj this-this is also used to mark the beginning of a relative clause
construction; dispela [Ham nanër ṣaṣek sën lo ranṣah  Speak this out in the open; Ham nanër ṣaṣek nabë sën  Say it like this]

sënaga [tʃen.'aŋga] (sub of sën) 1. adv there-near the hearer; em [He ripek luŋ sënaga. We washed down there.] 2. adj that-near the hearer [He halë mehö sënaga bë mehö nipaya rot. We know that person is very bad.]

sënagi [tʃen.'aŋgi] (sub of sën) 1. adv here-near the speaker [Alam vahi yah nedo Sebulek gevahi nedo sënagi. Some of the people went back and lived at Sebulek, and some lived here.] 2. adj ia [Senër ṣaṣek pin sënagi yök vu ham in bë ham kwamin vesa I said all these things to you so that you would be happy]

sënagu [tʃen.'aŋgu] (sub of sën) 1. adv there-distant from both speaker and hearer; em [Naggee nede sënegu sën sa heto sepa meyam. The lake is over there where I came down.] 2. adj that-distant from both speaker and hearer [Hil ana nyëŋ bög sãgu më sënagu We will go to that city or the other one over there.]

sënë [tʃen.e] 1. adv here-near the speaker; Ĝenam sënë  Come here] 2. adj this-near the speaker; dispela

sëng [tʃenŋ] noun(al) chain; sen [Anutu duu sir rëk sëng sën gëp degwata los degwata lo  God bound them with unbreakable chains] From: English

sëë [tʃe] noun(al) raintree; marmar [He vuv sëë masap ġang  We cut a sëë tree and made it into planks]

sigin [tʃiŋgin] 1. verb(1) to slip, slip down, fall down, give way; bruk lusim [Sigin to neggëp It slipped and fell down; Luho dejom lok nema sigin gëp ñom (The branch) broke and fell, remaining attached to the trunk, but then it fell down x] 2. verb(1) to take out, remove, dislocate [Bagë sigen His shoulder was dislocated]

Potential: nasigin

sigin venë [tʃiŋgin βe.'ne] (sub of sigin) to divorce, to leave one’s wife, divorced, separated; lusim meri, brukim marit

siknyë [tʃiŋk.ne] noun(al) drizzle, mist; kol win [Nyëŋ ggevok om siknyë yam The day is over so the mist is here]

sinarë [tʃi.na.re] noun(al) missionary; misionari From: English

sip [tʃip] (See also nevu sip)

sir [tʃir] pers they, them, third person plural pronoun, their-used with inalienable
objects; ol [Sir pin deya gwëbeng All of them went earlier today; He hetii sir ya vosnë We chased them into the bush; Ham su gwa nos in sir Don't eat without them] {1122}

sis [sɪ] 1. verb(3) to hit, kill, to strike with a vertical motion, to fight; paitim, kilim, wipim [Sis sok lok lek He caught some birds with a net; Detun ŋ gelõŋ lok kapeŋ mësis Gweero menadijkë They put a stone into the leaves (wrapped around the bananas) and it hit Gweero and he's going to die; Su ĕngis mehönnon denadijk You shall not commit murder] 2. verb(3) to bear fruit Potential: ngis; Usage: Some people use an irregular form (nis) for the potential mode of this verb, but ngis is the regular form and the most widely favoured

sis anon [sɪ] a. 'non] (sub of sis) to produce, to bear-of fruit or flowers; karim kaikai [Kele rig bësis anon nivësa. The tree grew and produced good fruit/flowers]

sii [sɪi] noun(al) kind of tree; diwai: Euphorbeaceae cf, Macaranga sp. [Sii ti nare lok huk vuheng There's a sii tree growing in the middle of the garden]

siiin [sɪi] verb(1) to hiss, sizzle-a dull hissing sound; mekim nois olsem wara i boil o win i kamap long gumî samting [Dëg siiin rak in bël ma The pot was sizzling because there was no water in it; Ngaggee bemën siiin rak in ga hil The wild pool hissed as though it were going to devour us; Apel rak neggëp nengwah benengwah panĩ lob siiin The bamboo was lying on the fire and the fire heated it and made it sizzle] Potential: nasiiin

siik [sɪik] (See also vonŋ siik)

siing [sɪiŋ] noun(al) the salt crystals produced from burning various plants, leaching the ashes with water, and evaporating; sol bilong ol tumbuna [Siing gwanŋ jojeng The salt permeated the greens; Kevu siing rak saŋ She sprinkled salt on the animal meat] (See also mamireng)

siis [sɪ] adj old, deteriorated, worn out-especially of clothes; olpela [Siis rak om gwetë na It's old so throw it out; Nedu vahek siis om gwebo mëwis vu She is carrying a worn out stringbag so give her a new one; Sa neveh tob siis I am wearing threadbare clothes]

siisii [sɪ] noun(al) a small species of bird-possibly the White-eye; pisin [Siisii nesu rak raŋting The siisii is calling from the mango tree; Sa vaŋeh siisii rak dabanũ I shot a siisii with a shangai] {2}

soben [sʊbɛn] noun(al) kind of tree the bark of which used to be used for
making clothes; diwai: Moraceae, Ficus augusta Corner [Netul sobenŋ navi in bengę He pounded the sobenŋ bark to wrap around himself]

soda [ʃd̪a] 1. noun(al) Sunday; Sande [Soda om hil ana dub ayo  It’s Sunday so we will go to church] 2. noun(al) week; wik [Ham na soda luu You will go for two weeks] From: English and Tok Pisin

soŋek¹ [ʃd̪ak] noun(al) kind of possum; kapul Usage: Same as mejii

soŋek² [ʃd̪ak] noun(al) variety of sugarcane; suga [Soŋek yik löv ti arę, gesag ngwē Soŋek is the name of a kind of sugar, and of an animal too] Usage: Same as ayehu or buvaha

soŋek³ [ʃd̪ak] noun(al) variety of Saccharum edule; pitpit: Saccharum edule sp.

soŋek⁴ [ʃd̪ak] adj first, best, original, true, real; tru tru [Deyeh lok dēg soŋek They cooked it in a real cooking pot (i.e. one made from clay); In sa reggos saga og nos soŋek, gesa kōk sagasēn tu bēl soŋek For my flesh is true food and my blood has become true water]

soh [ʃo] verb(3) to peel, bark, remove, to remove the outer layer of something with a knife; rausim skin [Soh taŋe She removed the fruit part of the pandanus from the core; Ham soh löv navi ya You peeled the skin off the sugarcane; He soh piik navi We barked the piik tree] Potential: ngoh

sok¹ [ʃoq] noun(al) a fern like plant which the children sometimes use for a headdress in play dancing; gras: Polygalaceae, Polygala paniculata L. {1221} Usage: Same as sengii agga

sok² [ʃoq] 1. noun(al) the generic term for bird; pisin [Alam desis sok lok lek People catch birds with nets] 2. headdress-made principally of feathers; kangal

sokahë [ʃoq.e] noun(al) kind of tree; diwai: Celastraceae, Perrottetia alpestris sp. [Alam devuv sokahë medelev begganŋ raŋ People cut the sokahë to build houses with]

sokanon [ʃoq.ɐ.n] noun(al) kind of bird-possibly the female of Stella’s Lorikeet, or the Fairy Lory; pisin i gat gutpela gras ol man i laikim tru [Simbu ahēj neving bē debaŋo sokanon The Chimbu people like to buy the sokanon] {2} Usage: Same as manek-anon

soŋ-ŋok¹ [ʃŋoq] noun(comp) kind of edible burrowing insect-it is a large variety of pehup with red whiskers. It lives in the ground and is said to walk on its back; binatang i stap aninit long graun na ol man i save kaikai [Alam
böp denegga sok-kök  The older people used to eat sok-kök

sok-kök₂ [t̪i̞oq.qeq] Usage: Same as sokanon q.v.

sol [t̪i̞o] verb(3) tight, stiff, hard, swollen; tait, strong [Vē gemi lom sol rot  He blew into the balloon and it swelled right up; Gga nos bahë sol  He ate and his stomach became tight] Potential: ngol

sol mala [t̪i̞o] 'ma.la] (sub of sol) surprised, goggle-eyed; taitim ai [Sol mala rak sa  He stared at me wide-eyed]

somek [t̪i̞oβ.aq] verb(3) to whistle; wisil [Somek in bē degekuung nabë memō  He whistled so they would think it was a spirit; Sa hanŋo mehōti somek  I heard someone whistle] Potential: ngomek

sovek [t̪i̞oβ.eq] verb(3) to glide, fly without flapping the wings; nogat hevi, flai [Barus sovek meya vavunë  Planes fly up above; Gwetii sok og rēk ngovek  If you chase the bird it will glide away] Potential: ngovek (See also ahē sovek)

sovin [t̪i̞oβ.in] verb(1) Potential: nasovin (See also ayo sovin)

soo [t̪i̞o:] verb(3) to swing, hang; hangamap [Soo begwev  He swung on the begwev vine] Potential: ngoo (See also vare nesoo)

soo lok [t̪i̞o] lok] (sub of soo) to swing, hang, dangle; hangamap [Soo lok kele nema  He swung from the branch of the tree]

söb [t̪i̞ɔmb] adv recently, four days ago, not long ago, some time ago, first, to go first; asde bipo, pastaim, longtaim liklik [Sōb deya lōk he tamu  They went some time ago but we followed them; Ham söb ya lōk yō rēk deyōk  You went first but they followed you some time later; He nō ayam söb  We have just recently come] {11} (See also yōsöb)

sōv [t̪i̞oβ] noun(al) hole in the ground-usually a fairly large hole; hul [Sōv ngahi neggēp in go ma in  There are still a lot of holes because there aren't enough yams for them; Avēh devaroh sōv in go yi  The women dug the holes for the yams; Saŋ luk sōv  The animal fell down the hole]

sōöin [t̪i̞oβ.in] verb(1) to dip down, drop, dive-as a bird or plane suddenly dips and flies on; pundaun, go daun [Barus rak in kēdu lōk sōöin lūk vur atov  The plane climbed over the mountain and dropped down into the valley] Potential: nasööin

stuva [t̪u.βa] noun(al) store; stua From: Tok Pisin and English
**su₁** [[t̪u] verb(3) to cry, call, lament, weep; *krai* [Su in bè ga nos in diïkahë He’s crying for food because he’s hungry; Sa hango bè ham su I heard you crying] 2. *verb(3)* mourn [He su in heljëŋ ti We are mourning a death] Potential: ngu

**su₂** [[t̪u] neg not; *no* [Su gwevonŋ nga sa ga Don’t do that!; Hil su aya rè gehil nado We didn’t go we are still here; He su hango nivesa rè We didn’t hear properly] Usage: Normally occurs with rè at the end of the phrase, except in cases of prohibition

**sukin** [[t̪u.ʔin] (See also kə sukin)

**sum** [[t̪u.m] *noun(al)* variety of edible fungus growing on trees; *papai* {21231132}

**sup** [[t̪u.p] *verb(3)* to gather, collect; *kisim planti* [Sup ʔu ken WebGL nep We gathered lots of goods; *Ham sup keken weë.banner* You collected a great deal of pitpit] Potential: ngup

**supin** [[t̪u.ʔin] (sub of sup) *verb(3)* to collect, assemble, gather together; *bungim*[ Supin kopi in këkrëh ketëkin She gathered the coffee together because the chickens had scattered it; Alam desupin nos ya telig The people gathered the food together at the village square; *Ham ngupin ham* Gather yourselves together] Potential: ngupin

**suvanë** [[t̪u.ʔa.ne] *noun(al)* a variety of vine used for tying fences. The leaves are crushed and inhaled for coughs and colds; *rap ol i pasim banis long en na putim long rat i kaikai na ol i kilim long trap; na lip bilong en bilong putim long nus long taim bilong kus: Ranunculaceae, Clematis sp. [Lov suvanë mevakə heek rak He cut some suvanë vine and used it for making a fence]

**suvek** General: Is this really a backed k?

**suo** [[t̪u.ʔo] *verb(3)* ripe; *mau* [Mori suu The oranges are ripe; *Nguu loko mëm hil ağa* When they are ripe we will eat them; Gwetunŋ duk dob in nguu pevis Put them in the earth so they will get ripe quickly] Potential: nguu; Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area

**suung** [[t̪u.ʔuŋ] *noun(al)* kind of tree. The leaves are rough and when semi-dry they make very good sandpaper, so they are frequently used for that purpose; *diwai ol i yusim lip bilong en olsem sanpepa: Moraceae, Ficus sp. [Vo suung rak vek* He sanded the adze handle]

**ta₁** [[t̪a] *noun(al)* year, a complete cycle of yam growing; *yia, krismas* [Ta

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Many years have gone by; Seya nado bebuum ta löö I lived with the white people for three years

tabaaŋ [ta.¹mˈbaŋ] noun(al) many, crowds; planti man [Hil tabaaŋ We are a great number; Tabaaŋ om ham malamin hur mahen in rëk na deketul dok There is a great crowd here so watch the children so they don't get lost; Alam nĝahi deya tabaaŋ ata Many people went to the great gathering] (See also ahē tabaaŋ, mala tabaaŋ)

tabim [ta.¹mˈbiːm] noun(al) variety of Saccharum edule; yam [Tabim yiŋ go ti arē Tabim is the name of a kind of yam]

tabii [ta.¹mˈbiː] (See also neru tabii)

tabuhek [ta.¹mˈbuːh.əŋ] noun(al) variety of grass; gras: Gramineae, Eulalia leptostachys Pilger et Herard [Sevev tabuhek rak nengwah I burned the tabuhek on the fire] \{2123\}

tabuheng [ta.¹mˈbuːh.əŋ] noun(al) kind of thorny plant with a big base growing on trees,-people don't touch it so they don't get a cough; wanpela kain gras samting i gat mosong na save kamap antap long diwai

tabul [ta.¹mˈbuːl] noun(al) kind of fungus growing on dry trees. It is eaten with salt; papai i malumalu na i bilong kukim wantaim sol na kaikai: Auricularia, cf. A. auriculae - judae. [Avēh devalo tabul lok apel Women soak the tabul in salt in bamboo] \{21231132\}

tabuu1 [ta.¹mˈbuː] noun(al) kind of frog; rokrok [Tabuu yiŋ dek ti The tabuu is a frog]

tabuu2 [ta.¹mˈbuː] noun(al) the base for the headdress which is made up of tông, lek, dadov anon etc; as kangal, samting bilong pasim antap long het pastaim na putim kangal bilong singsing antap long en

tabuu3 [ta.¹mˈbuː] verb(1) to cuddle, hold in arms, surround; karim long lek [Hil tabuu ngaŋ jak vaŋid We will hold some things on our laps; Avēh tabuu nalu Women hold their children in their arms] Potential: tabuu

tadah [ta.¹nˈdaŋ] verb(1) to spread out, cover, to put a great many things; lainim planti [Hur mahen detadah maber levek medesis The children spread out a lot of marbles and played] Potential: tadah (See also ya tadah)

tadē [ta.¹nˈde] (var. of talē, The irregular potential form of talē) Usage: This is an irregular verb, since it is not normal for other than the first consonant of a verb stem to change with mode (See also talē)
tadik [ta.⁴⁷dik] noun(al) a length of string or vine tied in the hair to which the headdress may be fastened; rop [Joo tadik rak yu in getung ahë ggeneng jak He tied a vine in his hair so he could fasten the foundation of the headdress to it] (See also yu tadik)

tadiiin [ta.⁴⁷diː.in] verb(1) to put, scatter about, to put in different places; to cover the whole place; putim nabaut, luslusim [Kơkrēēh ko nalu metadiiin The hen laid its eggs in different places] Potential: tadiiin

tañge [ta.⁴⁷Geː] noun(al) Highland pandanus. The generic name for the varieties of pandanus which have the long red or yellow fruits. These are considered a delicacy and are much prized. The outer layer of flesh and seeds is taken off and cooked up into a sort of sauce which is then spread over other food such as sweetpotato, taro yams, etc.; marita: Pandanus sp. [Tañe löße nare bèl mala There are three pandanus palms at the head of the stream; Veggen bèl rak tañe ris She put a length of pandanus leaf in for the water to flow in]

taŋgöön [ta.⁴⁷ŋGu] verb(1) to fill, permeate, go over, spread across-as fog or smoke, to cover; kirap long, karamapim-olsem smok o klaut kirap [Beggob taŋgöön ggök ya ëkëdu The cloud spread across the mountain] Potential: taŋgöön

tañgu [ta.⁴⁷Gu] 1. verb(1) to hit against, knock over, fall on, smash-as a falling tree breaks others; hamarim,-sapos bikpela diwai i pundaun i hamarim sampela samting [To taŋgu yi rak dob It smashed to the ground] 2. verb(1) to put everything on at once; putim olgeta [Taŋgu nengwah He put all the firewood on at once; Taŋgu nos She cooked all the food at once] Potential: taŋgu

taggah [ta.⁴⁷Yaːk] noun(al) kind of creeper. The leaves are eaten; rop lip bilong en i bilong kaikai: Cucurbitaceae, Trichosperma sp. [Ham gwa dek los taggah Eat the frogs with the taggah leaves]

taggi [’ta.yi] verb(1) to carry a fire of burning reeds, to use a bunch of burning reeds for a torch at night (or to light a new fire); karim paia long lukim rot, o long laitim nupela paia long narapela hap [Taggi nengwah buk She carried a bunch of burning reeds with her at night; Ham na taggi dek Go and catch frogs by the light of reed torches] Potential: taggi

taggi loq [’ta.yi loq] (sub of taggi) to light a fire using a bunch of burning reeds (or a match); laitim [Sa taggi loq ram I lit the lamp]

taggiì [ta.⁴⁷yiː] verb(1) To carry a bundle of something under the arm suspended by a loop of string or vine over the shoulder, or with a string over the head and the bundle on one's back like a stringbag; pasim samting wantaim na
hangamapim long sol o long het [Taggii nengwah medu] She tied the wood up and carried the bundle from her head; Avëh denetaggii abuhek vë medëdu Women tie Saccharum edule cuttings in bundles and carry them from their heads; Pesopek taggii sa besëg The swelling in my groin made me limp (hold my leg up as if it was tied)] Potential: taggii

taggii2 [ta.'yi:] noun(al) a large variety of red stinging ants; wanpela kain retpela anis i save kaikaim man [Taggii soo rak sa] The ants stung me

tagwavek [ta.'ŋwaβ.əq]

tah [tak] 1. verb(2) to move back, withdraw, remove, collapse; rausim, tekewe [Tah lël in sir] He pulled the ladder out from under them; Nengwah tah The fire fell out] 2. verb(2) to attract-as to attract someone else's wife [Löö lob tah avëh ti] He danced and attracted a girl to him; Mehö sagu netah bego That man attracts a fight] Potential: getah

tahi [ta.ʁi] verb(1) to call; singautim [Nare log tahi ya vavu] He stood there and called up above; Ham na tahi yi Go and call him] Potential: tahi

tahi köök [ta.ʁi qɔ.ŋ] (sub of tahi) to call a message; singautim [Tahi köök ya Saggee] He called the message down to Saggee

tahinin [ta.'ʁin.in] verb(1) to open; opim [Tahinin veluung avi] She opened the door; Ayööng tahinin reping The wind blew the door open] Potential: tahinin

tahöö [ta.'ʁo:] verb(1) to space wide apart (as in building a fence), to stride, take long steps, to crawl as a caterpillar does; taitim wokabaut, wokabaut olsem katapila [Hil tahöö den ti ti ya ya] We space boundary marks wide apart] Potential: tahöö

tahsën [tak.ʃen] (sub of tahinin) adv distant, withdrawn; surik i go bek [Mehöti sëne and yik alu hed alam ti, gaḵ su tahsën rë] This person is one of our people, he is not a distant relative.; Tob veroo saga yö ya nede los vahininsën ya tahsën That white cloth was sitting folded up and apart..]

tahu1 [ta.'ʁu] noun(al) womens' house; haus meri Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area

tahu2 [ta.'ʁu] 1. verb(1) to imitate, practice; makim, bihainim [Tahu lok yah aye She mimicked his voice] 2. verb(1) to try, attempt; traïm [Sëk su rëk tahu rë I won't try it] 3. verb(1) to teach; skulim, lainim [Tatovaha tahu hur mahen The teacher taught the children] Potential: tahu (See also tahu tahu)
tahutahu [ˈta.ʔu.tu.ʔu] (sub of tahu2) noun(al) 1.1. demonstration, illustration, example, pretend; makim [Gwëbeng sa tato tahutahu vu ham om ham gwevong nabë sënë] Today I have shown you an example so you should behave like this] 1.2. copy, imitation; bihainim [Mehö nevong tahutahu menesea lok sayeg] Someone mimicked what I said; Sënëk dub-vabuung sojek sën nedo yağek lo kenu los tahutahu mu. This is a shadow and imitation of the real temple which is in heaven.] (See also tahu2)

tahuuin [ˈta.ʔu.ʔu.in] 1. verb(1) to buy, barter, trade, offer, to offer something to someone in exchange for something else; baim [Tahuuin bêk rak go] He exchanged yams for coconuts; Tahuuin bêham bo nos gebo anöö yi niveng vu ham He indicated that you should give him food and he would give you dog's teeth; Ayehu detahuuin ggagenÊ raö böök nalu The Mumeng people exchanged piglets for drums; Alam loo los kodu dëtahuuin ngaa vu sir rak go los bêk People from the coast and mountains offer yams and coconuts in exchange for things] 2. verb(1) to bribe, to get somebody to do something by offering them a present Potential: tahuuin

tak [tak]

takës [ˈta.ket] noun(al) tax; takis [Nërin he bê he su ġetë takës vu Sisar] He told us not to pay taxes to Caesar] From: English and Tok Pisin

takës-kupek-yi [ˈta.ket ˈkep.aq yi] (sub of takës) noun(comp) customs duty; takis long kago [Alam-los-bengoj vu dob sënë deneko takës-kupek-yi vu re? Whom do the rulers of this earth collect customs duty from?]

taçeek [ˈta.ʔeʔik] noun(al) kind of bird; pisin [Ham gwekev takeek in barah dok sok] Pull out the taçeek feathers to put in the headdress] {2}

taçiik [ˈta.ʔiik] verb(1) to sneeze, splutter; kus long nus [Taçiik in mak kerök vongïn gevonγ] He sneezed because he must be catching a cold; Sa taçiik lom mehöti lêk I sneezed and someone jumped Potential: taçiik

takooot [ˈta.ʔoʔoʔ] verb(1) to be lame, to limp; wokabaut nogut [Taḥoot in vaha pegges] He was limping because he had a sore on his leg; Medo netakooot in rak ggin He was limping because he trod on a thorn Potential: taḥoot

taku [ˈta.ʔu] noun(al) kind of bird- said to be the mother of the berer; probably the female Sicklebill; pisin [Berer ata taʔu] The taʔu is the mother of the berer; Ėeserip taʔu hus You put the taʔu tail feathers in your hair] {2}

taʔut [ˈta.ʔu] noun(al) a blunt-ended stick or other instrument used for such purposes as ramming earth around a post etc; nogat sap [Taʔut nam he
keluѓin mudeng degwa  Give us the takut we want to pound the base of the post] (See also nevu takut, nyē takut)

takwé ['ta.kwē] adj old, shabby; olpela [Vahek takwē rak om ni lēl  The stringbag was old and she didn't want it] (See also nitakwē)

talam [ta.'lam] verb(1) to tease, pretend, feint, fake, deceive; giamanim, kusai [Talam rak nos gegga He pretended to give him food then ate it; Su rēk talam hong rē He won't deceive you; Nēr betalam He promised without meaning to fulfil it] Potential: talam

tale ['ta.le] (See also nyē tale)

talek [ta.'leq] verb(1) to trip, trip over; padaun, paitim lek long ston samting [Vaha talek sa vahağ  He tripped over my feet; Malam geto in rēk getalek Look where you are going or you will trip over; Sa medo talek meyam I was really hurrying (blundering along not looking where I was going)] Potential: talek

talē [‘ta.le] (var. tadē) verb(1) to spread out, scatter, disperse, strew; putim wanwan [Neggēp talē gesu bun rē  They were just lying about and had not been gathered into bundles; Marubggii netalē The rainbow is spread across the sky; Ğetadē ngaa saga in nyēg ga gekelōk Spread those things out so the sun can get at them and they will dry] Potential: tadē; Usage: This is an irregular verb, since it is not normal for other than the first consonant of the verb to change with mode (See also vuu talē, tadē)

talēt [ta.'let] adv singly, loose, unwrapped, scattered about; wanwan, stap lus [Neggēp talēt gesu bun rē They were lying around loose, not bundled up; Keva talēt meya  He carried them loose in his arms; Puh aggis geneggēp talēt He untied the string and they lay about loose]

talētek [ta.'let.ək] noun(al) battens, the horizontal sticks used to fasten grass to the roof of a house; liklik stik ol i pasim kunai long haus [Ham na mebuv talētek jök yi Go and cut battens for the yam house] Potential: talētekin

talētekin [ta.'let.ək.in] verb(1) to lay battens; putim stik bilong pasim kunai long haus [Talētekin nam hil talētekin beggāŋ Bring the battens we want to fasten them on the house] Potential: talētekin

talohek [ta.'lo skept] noun(al) rhododendron; plaua: Ericaceae, Rhododendron macgregorii F. Muell. [Talohek nare pahup ayo The wild rhododendron grows in the grasslands]

taluwin [ta.'lu.in] 1. verb(1) slack, loose; slek, lus [Dekevelekin aggis beyam
taluuin menedo  They undid the rope and it lay loosely] 2. verb(1) to sit slackly-as of many people gathering and sitting around slackly or lazily [Alam ngahisekė yam detaluuin menedo lok aggata  Many people came and sat around on the road] Potential: taluuin

tamanğ [tnam] adj squashed, flattened; bruk [Beggang tamanğ to nedo  The house collapsed] (See also neru tamanğ, yu tamanğ)

tamu1 ['ta.mu] noun(al) sixth daughter, the sixth female issue of a woman; namba sikis pikinini meri mama i karim {21}  You follow on behind] Potential: tamu

tamut [tnmut] noun(al) soot, paint-various kinds of paint or colour which are rubbed onto the face; pen, sit bilong paia-pen bilong rapim long pes [Tamu nedo rak malam  There is paint on your face; He kevu tamut rak malaj in sengii  We rubbed paint on their faces for them to dance] (See also mala tamut)

tanê ['ta.ne] verb(1) to gossip, rumour, tattle, to pass the word on; paulim tok [Su ĝetanê ĝahek vu mehônong vahe  Don't tell anyone else] Potential: tanê

tanêsên ['ta.ne.t'ên] (sub of tanê) noun(al) the Gospel; Gutnius [He hevon ē hil arid ti sên nenêr tanêsên nivesa lo beneyôk ving.  We have sent our brother who proclaims the gospel well to you also.]

tanöö-tanöö ['ta.nöö.ta.nöö] noun(comp) kind of tree used for yam stakes and fences; diwai: Loganiaceae, Buddleya asiatica Lour. [Vo berob rak tanöö-tanöö  He made a spring for his snare from the tanöö-tanöö]

tanjet [tnjet] verb(1) to die, be choked out, overshadowed, to fail to grow or produce fruit-of food which is choked out or overshadowed by weeds and bush; bagarap [Go tanjet bemajal  The yam was choked out and didn't grow properly] Potential: tanjet

tanjet ya [tnjet ya] (sub of tanjet) dead-of plants which have been choked off by weeds etc, and will not grow again; bagarap

tanguuKatek [tnuq t'ru] verb(1) to sniff; pulim kus [Sa neru ē ĝengwis yam lob sa tanguuKatek yah  My nose was running and I sniffed] Potential: tanguuKatek

tanguuKatek neru [tnuq no.'ru] (sub of tanguuKatek) to sniff; pulim kus, pulim nus

taperÊi ['ta.pà.re] noun(al) potato; patete [Neyeh taperÊi vu bebuum  She's cooking the potatoes for the whiteman] From: German - Kartoffel
**taperë₂** [ˈtaːpaː.rə] noun(al) slate, blackboard; *slet* [Hur maken dekevu ɁaɁek rāk] taperë  The children wrote on the blackboard [From: German - Tafel]

**tapëëv** [ˈtaːpəɁv] noun(al) various kinds of Mannikin and Finch; *pisin bilong ples kunai* [Tapëev nedo meneyoh pahup ayo] The tapëëv inhabits the grasslands {2}

**tapitapi** [ˈtaːpi.tip] noun(al) shaking, to shake-commonly refers to a kind of ecstatic shaking connected at one stage with cargo cult manifestations, but is also used of earthquakes etc; *seksek, guria* [Tapitapi nevong mehönion] The shaking affected people

**tapiiin** [ˈtaːpi.iin] verb(1) to shake, to shake the head in agreement; *mekim nois, sekim, seksekim* [Sanɡ tapiiin kele] The wind shook the trees; *Jemapi tapiiin rāk dob* The earthquake shook the ground [Potential: tapiiin; Potential: Sometimes the final n is lost]

**tapiik** [ˈtaːpi.i] noun(al) kind of tree/shrub used for decoration; *diwai plaua bilong en i bilong bilas na singsing* Rubiaceae, Mussaenda sp. [Tapiik sis anon vero] The tapiik has white flowers

**taram** [ˈtaːram] noun(al) shotgun, gun; *masket, sotgan* [Keluĩgin sa newaŋ rāk taram] He thrust me in the chest with the gun; *Devanëh böök rāk taram vu vos* They shot pigs with the gun in the bush [From: Jabêm]

**tareru** [ˈtaːrəru] noun(al) headband-usually of cassowary plumage-worn across the forehead for dancing; *paspas bilong pasim long het arere bilong kangal* [Vaku tareru ving vii los madub] He tied on the headband together with the cowrie shell band and the cassowary plumes

**tarot** [ˈtaːrot] noun(al) song. These were usually courting songs and were almost always composed and sung by the women, but they were sometimes inspired by emotions of other kinds—anxiety, joy, etc. Sometimes a young man’s female relations would make one up to let another girl know she could forget about marrying their relative. The songs had a characteristic structure which involved modification of words and syllables to fit the pattern. These songs are no longer being composed, and only a few of the older women still remember some and can sing them.; *song* (See also *gelu tarot*)

**tarotin** [ˈtaːrot.in] verb(1) to nod, sway, to be falling asleep sitting up; *slip daunim Potential: tarotin*

**tatekin** [ˈtaːtəkin] 1. verb(1) to remove, move aside, open up, make way, explain; *wokim rot, opim, kliaim, pulim i go hap hap na rot i stap* [Tatekin...
gagaq gelok ya  He pushed the screen aside and went inside] 2. verb(1) explain [Tatekin gaqek degwa  He explained what it was all about; Tatekin kwa  He explained it to him] Potential: tatekin

tateek [ta.'te:k] noun(al) a small variety of spider which builds large networks of web in trees etc. This term is not often heard, but rather the whole thing is referred to as tateek ahë; likliik spaida {2222}

tateekahë [ta.'te:k 'a.kë] noun(al) spiderweb-especially the large networks of web formed on trees etc; haus bilong spaida [Tateekahë taya jök  There are spiderwebs all over the yam house; Sok lok tateekahë  A bird got caught in the spiderweb]

tato [ta.to] verb(1) to show, point out; soim [Tato aggata vu sir  He showed them the way; Ya tato raq nema  He went and pointed to it with his hand] Potential: tato (See also nër tato)

tato nema ya vavunë [ta.to na.'ma ya ßa.'ßu.ne] (sub of tato) to swear-an expression used to strengthen what one says, or to assert its truthfulness; tok tru antap [Nabë mehönön degevonqin nabë degejë hir gagaq nabë yönon, og denetato nemaj ya vavunë.  If people wanted to strengthen their speech and assert its truth, then they pointed upwards with their hands. ]

tatovaha [ta.to.'ßa.ka] (sub of tato) noun(al) teacher; tisa [Yoh vu bë ham natu tatovaha req ma geham nahën neraq vu in kwa  You ought to become teachers but you are still ignorant]

tatul [ta.'tu] (See also yu tatul)

tava [ta.'ßa] noun(inal) 1.1. great grandparent; papa bilong tumbuna [Kerë nengwaq vu tava  He carried some firewood to his great grandfather] {111} 1.2. great grandchild FirstPers.: sa tavag

tavak [taß.q] talkative; maus wara (See also avi tavak, vonq tavak)

tavaar [ta.'ßar] prying, interfering, to take someone else's things without asking; hambak, bikhet [Tavaar gêp gemalam geto  Don't touch things that don't belong to you] (See also vonq tavaar)

tavel [ta.'ßel] noun(al) a very long variety of yam; yam [Gejuv go tavel in hil ßeyeh Peel the tavel yams for us to cook]

tavë [ta.'ße] Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek & Wij area (See also kwa tavë, vonq tavë)

tavëët [ta.'ße:t] noun(al) bush, underbrush, weeds; bus, insait long bus [Yev
tavëët ya  She cleared the weeds away; *Nedo loophole tavëët ayo  It's in the underbrush*

taya ['ta.ya] verb(1) to fasten, wind round, bind, to wind round with space between the loops, to spread over as sweet potato vines etc spread out over a garden; *raunim olsem rop i kamap na raunim diwai, pasim long rop [Taya vahek avi*  She tied the mouth of the stringbag (to keep the contents from falling out); *Aggis taya rak kele  The vine is wound around the tree; Ruharuuh taya heek  The pumpkin is climbing all over the fence] Potential: taya

tayaŋeng [tə.'yaŋ.G.oŋ] 1. noun(al) binding, the string or vine used to tie something up, especially that wrapped around the packages in which headdresses and drums are stored; *rop i pasim samting i stap [Tayaŋeng ggerin ggapengan los sok*  The drum and headdress are tied up; *Lev tayaŋeng rak veluung avi  He tied the vine across the doorway (to close it); Čepuv tayaŋeng vër  Undo the vine; *Sa sok yö gëp napiv tayaŋeng  Leave my headdress tied up] 2. stretcher-one made from vine bound between two poles (See also pekëpek)

tayaak [tə.'yaq] noun(al) kind of tuber-Dioscoreaceae sp.; *mami [Tayaak og yik yes ti*  The tayaak is a variety of yes] {1}

tebêk ['teb.əq] noun(al) compost, fertilizer; *graun ol i tromoim pipia i go na pipia i mekim graun i kamap gutpela gris bilong planim kaikai long en na kamap gut [Tebek om nos rëk jak ata  There is compost in there so the food will really grow big; *Nos navi vo tebek lok huk  Peeling from food make good fertilizer for the garden] (See also huk tebêk)

tebê [tə.'bəc] verb(1) to request, demand, send, order, urge; *salim, pusim long wok, man yet i stap tasol narapela i salim em long i go kisim samting [Tebê hong meğeya in  He ordered you and you went for it; Hil su tebê alam ggev We mustn't demand that the leaders do things for us; Meho saga nevon tebê tebê  That person is always making requests; *Ham tebê a'guu meyö ti neyeh nos  You have made a'guu do all the cooking] Potential: tebê

tebong [tə.'boŋ] noun(al) the horizontal pole in the fence which supports the filling of brush and reeds; *strongpela diwai ol i putim aninit long banis bilong strongim ol liklik diwai samting wantaim pitpit [Röp tebong looph ya bajanšën  He poked the pole in among the fence filling; Čena ġebuv tebong  Go and cut some tebong (for the fence)]

tebot, [tə.'bot] noun(al) a tuber grown in the yam gardens which is related to the yam but has a smooth skin. It also has a smooth skinned fruit on the
There are wild varieties also; *mami* [Delev tebot vu vos ayo] They dug some tebot in the bush] (See also *yu tebot*)

**tebot** [tə.ɪmˈbot] *noun(al)* vagina; *kan Usage: Slang term, euphemism*

**tebō** [tə.ɪmˈbo] *adj* lazy, bored, averse to work (See also *nitebō*) (See also *nitebō*)

**tebumta** [tə.ɪmˈbum.ta] *noun(al)* small variety of grasshopper; *grasop* [Tebumta pesõŋ rak hong] The tebumta jumped on you

**tebuu** *(lok)* [tə.ɪmˈbuː loq] *verb(1)* to go round, circle round, surround, encircle; *raunim long* [Sesik tebuu lok beggand hus] The flowers encircled the house; *Vesi huk betebuu lok* He burned around the edge of the garden *Potential:* tebuu (dok)

**tebuuin** [tə.ɪmˈbuː.in] *(sub of tebuu (lok)) *verb(1)* to surround, go around; *raunim [Rah bóök metebuuin kwa] He cut around the pig's jaw* *Potential:* tebuuin

**ted** [tɛ̃d] *noun(al)* a very dry variety of cooking banana; *banana:* *Musa* sp. *[Seha ted rēk tung sa] I ate a ted banana but it choked me*

**tediin** [tə.ɪnˈdiː.in] *verb(1)* to shake; *sekim, seksekim* [Sapu tediin The snare was shaking (i.e. it was sprung but had missed)] *Potential:* tediin

**tediin yu** [tə.ɪnˈdiː.in yu] *(sub of teediin)* to shake the head, to shake the head vigourously to indicate strong dissent; *sekim het* [Tediin yu bê su gwevong n̄gaa saga He shook his head that you shouldn't do that] (See also *piiin yu, piiin yu 1*)

**tegët** [tə.ɪnˈgɛt] *noun(al)* kind of stinging fly; *lang bilong bus i save kaikaim man na i pen* [Tegët soo rak vaham There's a tagët biting your leg; Ėepetap tegët jak nemam You will hit the taget with your hand]

**tegguu (vaha)** [tə.ɪnˈgɛnˈd.a] 1. *verb(1)* to hit or push in the backs of someone's knees from behind so they will fall over; *paitim skru, mekim skri i lus na i pundaun* [Sa tegguu vaha I hit the back of his knees] 2. *verb(1)* to bob, curtsey *Potential:* tegguu (vaha)

**tegwedeng** [tə.ɪnˈɡɛnˈd.ə] *noun(al)* kind of tree; *diwai:* *Podocarpaceae,* *Podocarpus amarus* Bl.

**teka** [tə.ˈka] *adj* 1.1. little, small, a bit, a little-diminutive form; *liklik, hap, wanpela* [Ėegwa nos teka ma va? Will you eat a little food; Hil ana Œevon huk teka We'll go and do a bit of work] 1.2. soon, in a little while [Teka rēk vongin bēs He'll soon fall over; Teka rēk denanōp pehi pehi rot They are going to keep
on laughing for a long time]

**tekening** [ˈtɔ.ˈqiŋ] verb(1) tight, packed, huddled together, crowded; *pas long [He ngähi mehe tekening raŋ he* There’s a lot of us and we are all crowded together; *Tunŋ nos ya begganŋ ayo lob tekening ya* He put the food in the house and it was filled; *Seŋes tekening raŋ nema* The armband was tight on his arm] Potential: tekening

**tekvuv** [ˈtɔ.ˈkvʊð] verb(1) broken-usually leaving a bit behind; *bruk na hap i stap long graun* [Tekuv go hus He broke the end of the yam (in trying to dig it); *Ham tekvuv ḏagəŋ og ham na karabus* You disobeyed so you will go to gaol; *Kele tekvuv* The tree broke] Potential: tekvuv

**telē** [ˈtɔ.ˈlɛ] verb(1) to put crosswise, to lay down but not lying fully on the ground; *putim samting kruse antap samting* [Telē töök vaha He made a snare on the track of the töök rats; *Vaku būök lob telē loŋ nos degwa* He brought the pig and laid it at the bottom of the pile of food; *Sap lōv metelē raŋ heek* He cut some sugarcane and laid it across the fence] Potential: telē

**telēsēn** [ˈtɔ.ˈlɛ.t.ɛŋ] (sub of telē) noun(al) top-plate, crosspiece, noggins-of a house; *kruse*

**telig** [ˈtɔ.ˈliŋ] noun(al) level area, clear place, village square, the clear level area without grass in the village used for meetings, gathering together, sitting talking, etc; *ples klia, ples bilong sindaun* [Telig neggęp meris galam deya The village square is empty and everyone has gone; *Detunŋ nos raŋ telig in debo gelek* They put the food out in the village square to distribute it; *Alam pin dēlä soda bōp raŋ telig* Everybody attended the service on the special Sunday on the village square] (See also bareb)

**telitek** [ˈtɔ.ˈlɛ.tɛk] noun(al) sinews, veins, strings; *rop i stap long bōdi bilong yumi* [Sesap vahaŋ telitek mevepul ya I cut the sinew in my leg and it pulled apart; *Rabönŋ ni telitek* Sweetpotato has strings in it]

**telo** [ˈtɔ.ˈlo] verb(1) to stretch out, straighten, extend-of one’s limbs; *stretim han o lek* [He telo seŋem We extended our arms] Potential: telo

**telöök** [ˈtɔ.ˈloŋk] noun(al) human blood removed for some purpose, e.g. to paint a drum, or, in earlier times, taken from a victim who had been killed, and cooked and eaten; *blut* (See also vanēh telöök)

**telut** [ˈtɔ.ˈlut] noun(al) soup, greens, a hot drink usually with greens in it which was made for a sick person; *sup, hatwara bilong dring* [Ham nanum telut Drink the soup; *Sa reŋgœ telut vu in niraŋ* I made some soup in a bamboo
for her because she was sick]

**temul** [tə.'mʊl] verb(1) stew, soup, to mix various kinds of food together and cook them; *grisim kaikai, abusim kainkain kaikai na kukim wantaim* [Sa heyeh temul vu honŋ I cooked some vegetable stew for you; Ėgetemul aperek jak nos Cook the pandanus nuts mixed with food] **Potential:** temul

**tena** [tə.'nə] adv where, which; *we, wanem hap* [Buk tena ręŋ ingleton? Which day will you go?; Hil ręŋ ingleton huk tena pehi? Where will we work today?; Ham neya tena? Where are you going?]

**tenŋ** [tɛn] noun(al) mud; *graun malumalu* [Derikin tenŋ rak ingleton They got mud on the sleeping mat; Su ēgeduŋ tenŋ Don't step in the mud!] **Dialect:** This is the form used in the Humek area

**tengwa** [tə.'ŋə'ə] verb(1) to stone, smack, hit, to throw something at someone, to hit something with a thudding sound; *paitim, tromoim ston long, holim samting na tromoim long man, o karim samting na tromoim long graun* [Tengwa sok rak ēlōŋg He hit the bird with a stone; Jom ya vavunē getengwa to He lifted it up and let it fall with a thud] **Potential:** tengwa *(See also vo tengwa vu)*

**tengwën** [tə.'ŋə'ɛn] verb(1) to waken, arouse, to make a noise to attract someone's attention or arouse them; *kirapim* [Tengwën yi bē kedi jak He woke him and told him to get up; Su ēna ētengwën mehōti saga Don't wake that person up] **Potential:** tengwën *(See also vo tengwën vu)*

**tep** [tɛp] verb(1) to taste, lick, poke out the tongue; *klinim, traim long tang* [Tep mamireng She tasted the salt; Tep daggen He poaked his tongue out (in anger)] **Potential:** natep

**tepēŋ** [tə.'peŋ] noun(al) to question; *askim* [Tepēŋ nōk gēŋ Stop asking questions!] *(See also loŋ tepēŋ, vo tepēŋ)*

**tepuh** [tə.'puŋ] *(See also lev tepuh)*

**tepuhin** [tə.'puŋ.ɪn] 1. verb(1) to pound, shake down, bang, bump on the ground; *tok stret* [Tepuhin nos lok apel She pounded the food down into the bamboo; Jom ya vavunē getepuhin to He lifted it up and pounded it down; Kaaŋ tepuhin sir The car really bounced them around] 2. verb(1) to speak well **Potential:** tepuhin

**tepum** [tə.'pʊm] 1. noun(al) arrow with a blunt end used for stunning birds; *supsup-han bilong diwai ol i katim na putim long pitpit bilong sutim pisin* 2.
noun(al) a club with a round stone or wooden head marked with striations; stik bilong pait ol i katim raunpela het bilong kilim ol man long en [Ham nevong begö rak tepum You were fighting using tepum clubs]

tepuv \(\text{[tə.'pu̯]}\) verb(1) to char, burn-of food; paia, paia pinis [Nengwah gga nos metepuv The fire burned the food; Abuhek tepuv rak nengwah The Saccharum edule was charred on the fire; Tepuv om ham gwëti na It's burnt so throw it away] Potential: tepuv

terot \(\text{[tə.'rot]}\) verb(1) curse; to cast a spell on; tok nogutim; man i kros long narapela bai i kros na tok long samting olsem hevii painim em; man i wokim t rap long bus na narapela i kros na tok i no ken kilim sampela abus maski em i mas slip nating. [Terot bë ni jak He cast a spell that she should become sick; Hil su terot mehö ngwë We should not curse anybody; He terot hej sapu We put a curse on their snares] Potential: terot

teta \(\text{[tə.'ta]}\) 1. verb(1) to cover, bandage, wrap, roll up; karamapim [Sista avëh teta pegges gwëbeng The nurse bandaged the sore this morning] 2. verb(1) old, strong, mature, tough-especially of leaves, greens, etc; kamap strong [Teta rak om niwëëk It's old so it's tough; Sok banis teta rak The bird's wings have become strong] Potential: teta (See also alam teta, niteta)

tetap\(_1\) \(\text{[tə.'tap]}\) verb(1) to explode, shatter with a loud noise; pairap [Tetap lob dedun bör rot It exploded with a great noise; He vesi kapok lob tetap We lit some fireworks and they exploded] Potential: tetap

tetap\(_2\) \(\text{[tə.'tap]}\) noun(al) variety of taro; taro [Ham gweyeh bik tetap Cook some tetap taro]

tetap\(_3\) \(\text{[tə.'tap]}\) noun(al) kind of tree; diwai: Urticaceae, Pipturus sp.

tete \(\text{[tə.'te]}\) noun(al) fence. Enclosure made from small poles thrust into the ground, and usually tied together with one or two horizontal poles. This type of fence contrasts with heek, the normal garden fence, which is a more elaborate and long lasting affair. This kind is usually only temporary and can be erected quickly.; banis [Tete pekëpin The fence collapsed; Kökrëëh nare lok tete ayo The chickens are inside the fence; Gwelu honëg tete Make yourself a fence]

tetev \(\text{[tə.'teβ]}\) verb(1) to punch out, poke into, pierce, thrust, stab, to thrust something with a sharp instrument with the pointed end coming from the side of the hand furthest from the thumb; sutim, planim, sanapim long graun [Tetev ruharuuh bepetar He pierced the pumpkin and it rotted; Tetev kweben rak kele He thrust the spear into her side] Potential: tetev
tetë [tə.'te] verb(1) to yank, pull sharply, tug; pulim kwik [Tetë loŋk nemam  He yanked it out of your hand; Hil tetë pahuung  We yanked the pahuung (out of the water)] Potential: tetë

tetëhin [tə.'teh.in] verb(1) to shake out, scatter, shake; mekim nois, sekim [Tetëhin nema in ēlōng tul  He shook his hand because the stone hit it; Sok tetëhin banis  The bird shook its wings; Ham tetëhin kāle  Shake out the rubber] Potential: tetëhin

tetër [tə.'ter] to chop up, slice, crumble, break up into small pieces, to do something in small increments; klostu klostu, liklik liklik [Gelu dob tetër in baroh nos ēhais  She crumbled the soil small in order to plant the seeds; Sap tetër tetër  He chopped it up into little bits; Tetev tetër  He stuck them in close together] (See also mala tetër, ranga ēgēk tetër)

tetolin [tə.'tol.in] verb(1) to roll; raunim samting i go daun long maunten [Tetolin ēlōng ya ahu  He rolled the stone down below; Sa tetolin pemēdek ya bēl ayo I rolled the pemēdek stone into the water; Gelu bōök lom tetolin  He speared the pig and it rolled over and over] Potential: tetolin

tetong [tə.'tōng] 1. verb(1) to jump, hop, bounce, to climb a tree using a rope loop around the feet; go antap long diwai [Tetong aperēk melah  He climbed the pandanus palm (using a bark loop) and cut the fruit down; Lōō metetong meya  He danced, hopping around] 2. verb(1) to come down, to land, as of an aeroplane; pundaun-olseim balus i pundaun long ples balus [Barus tetong meto dob  The plane landed] Potential: tetong

tetō [tə.'to] noun(al) to drip, trickle from the eaves of a house etc; ren i save pundaun antap long haus na pundaun long graun oltaim na i paitim graun na i go daun [Tetō gelu dob  The drip made a hole in the ground; Vuūkin tetō menum  He damned up the trickle and drank from it; Deyeh nos rāk tetō They cooked the food with water from the trickle]

tetōō [tə.'tōo] noun(al) begonia; plaua: Begoniaceae, Begonia sp.

tetuhin [tə.'tuœ.in] verb(1) to deceive, lead astray, trick; giaman, giamanim [Ham tetuhin sa lom sa kētuł loŋk  You deceived me and I was confused; Tetuhin ēgēk rot  He lies a great deal] Potential: tetuhin

tetuķ [tə.'tou] verb(1) to drip, trickle; wara i pundaun liklik liklik [Tetuķ rāk om hil ēna beggang  It's spitting so we had better go back to the village; Hob tetuķ to beggang kwa  The rain is dripping in through the gable of the house; Mala ruk tetuķ  The tears trickled down her face] Potential: tetuķ
**tetul** [tɔ.'tutul] noun(al) stone pestle used for breaking pandanus nuts, pounding bark to make cloth, etc; ston bilong stonim skin diwai na kamap blanket, na bilong paitim skin bilong karuka na kaikaim insait bilong en [Ham natul aperek jak tetul Break the pandanus nuts with the stone]

**tetup** [tɔ.'tup] verb(1) to go around, surround, border; raunim, inapim arere [Tetup yi luk nos She was surrounded by food (i.e. she had such a big stringbag full of food that it came round in front of her); He varoh sesik tetup dub We planted flowers around the church] Potential: tetup

**tetup lok** [tɔ.'tup łoq] (sub of tetup) to surround, encircle; raunim [He ya tetup lok beggang hus We encircled the house; Avëh alov pin ya detetup lok yi gevare denesu. All the widows surrounded him crying.]

**tetup nenga** [tɔ.'tup nɔ.'ŋa] (sub of tetup) bordering, running along the edge; raunim arere

**teturin** [tɔ.'tur.in] verb(1) singly, to come one at a time; wan wan [Hil teturin hil We came one at a time] Potential: teturin

**teturinsën** [tɔ.'tur.in.ten] (sub of teturin) adv scattered, singly, randomly, individually, a few at a time; go wan wan [Teturinsën gëp gehil dok ti Don't go singly, let's all go together; Deyam teturinsën The came one by one; Ham bet sir teturinsën Feed them one at a time]

**tetuin** [tɔ.'tuin] verb(1) to stamp one's feet; krungutim lek, mekim nois long lek [Ham su tetutin jak reek Don't stamp your feet on the floor; Soŋ tetutin rak kele nema The bird jumped up and down on the drop] Potential: tetizin

**tetuu** [tɔ.'tu:] verb(1) to follow a road or track; bihainim rot [Ham ngo medo tetuu aggata meris You just came (without bringing anything with you); He yoh vos ayo gedetetuu We went through the bush while they followed the path] Potential: tetuu

**tevanŋ** [tɔ.'gaŋ] noun(al) a hole scooped out for the knees so that one can reach further into another hole one is working on to remove the dirt; liklik hul ol i kamautim na putim skru long en na kamautim narapela ol i laik kamautim ia i go moa yet [Lev tevanŋ lus yí He dug a hole for his knees; Tunŋ lus luk tevanŋ He knelt in the hole for his knees]

**teveng** [tɛvŋ] noun(al) 1. garden-general term for garden in Wij, but in the villages around Mapos it is restricted to gardens containing sweetpotato, corn, sugarcane, Saccharum edule, bananas, etc; gaden bilong pitpit na kaukau 2. work Dialect: This is the form used in Wij
teveng perurek ['teβəŋ pa'rə.rur.ə.k] (sub of teveng) Saturday; Sarere Usage: This is a somewhat archaic term, not used much any more. It probably came from Wij where the first mission school was, and referred to the last workday before Sunday. (See also perurek)

tevē [ˈteβə] verb(1) to add on, join, lengthen, take turns; skruim, joinim [Tevē aggis lok ya ngwē He tied a piece of vine onto the other (to lengthen it); Tevē rak aggis He joined the vine on (to the end of the other piece); Tevē lok ti He joined them together; Detevē sir in kupek They took turns carrying the cargo] Potential: tevē (See also vo tevē (in))

tevēsēn [ˈteβəsɛn] (sub of tevē) noun(al) conjunction; skruim

tevin [ˈteβin] 1. verb(1) to count; kaunim [Tevin abuhek metung ggelek He counted the Saccharum edule and shared it out; Ham ngo tevin sir Count them!] 2. verb(1) read; ritim [He tevin kapiya We read the book] Potential: natevin

tevit [ˈteβıt] noun(al) new lice not yet mature; pikinini laus i kamap nupeña

tevōgēk [ˈteβogək] noun(al) kind of fern; gras [Tevōgēk nare bēl nenga The tevōgēk fern grows by the edge of the water] {12211}

tewit [ˈteβit] noun(al) a dry place, out of the rain; ples drai [Tewit om ham dok medo It's dry, so stay in there; Denedo lok tewit in hob They sheltered from the rain in a dry place; Tewii ya getewit rak It dried up and became dry]

tewii [ˈteβi] verb(1) to dry, dry up, evaporate, subside; drai [Bēl tewii ya The stream dried up; Rur tewii in nalu She had no more milk for her child; Nyēg vanɡ lob ngaggee tewii The weather has been fine and the pool has dried up] Potential: tewii

tee [tɛ:] 1. verb(2) to mash, stir; tanim, brukbrukim [Ham gweete tağıe Mash the pandanus fruit] 2. verb(2) to rejoice; amamas long, belgut [Ham gweete ham vu Mehōbōp arē Rejoice in the name of the Lord] Potential: getee

teep [tɛp] noun(al) garden house; haus gaden Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area (See also numeng)

tē kayaav [tə qa'yaβ] (sub of tē (ya)) To wave a cloth or something to attract attention. This has a different meaning depending on the direction of waving. Waving from side to side is done to farewell someone who is moving off down the track. Waving up and down is used to attract someone's attention and to tell them to come.; tromoim han, lip, laplap samting bilong narapela man i lukim [Tē kayaav in yi alam bē denam He
waved at his people that they should come] From: This is the form used in the Humek & Wij area (See also ƙayaav)

té (ya) [të] verb(2) to throw away; tromoim [Të ya vos ayo He threw it into the bush; Ğetahi lom té yam vu hil You called for it and he threw it to us; Hil ŏalë in mak té ya Let's look because she may have thrown it away] Potential: getë (na)

tëb [te”nb] noun(al) storey, an intermediate floor built below the main one in a yam house and used for storing extra yams; rum antap na rum aninit wantaim [Tëb luu neggëp ĝebinë There are two floors underneath; He sis tëb loō ving We made three floors also]

tëkin ['teq.in] verb(1) to open, unfold, spread out, turn (a page); op, opim [Tëkin kapiya in natevin He opened the book to read; Ham tëkin vahek avi Open up the mouth of the stringbag; Vud neru dun tëkin The banana shoot opened up] Potential: natëkin; Is this really a high ë? Compare with tatekin and ketëkin

tëé [te:] 1. verb(1) to splash, to throw something fluid with the hands, or kick it up with the feet; rausim wara long han o lek [Detëë bël rač sir They splashed each other] 2. verb(1) to shine [Kwev tëé The moon shone brightly] Potential: natëé

ti [ti] num one, a; wanpela [Tî nam vu hong There'll be one for you; He tōk vu bóōk ti vu vosnë We found a pig in the bush]

ti ti [ti ti] (sub of ti) singly, each, every; wan wan [Luho varah vahaj lok bël ti ti medeyam The two them stood in each stream as they came]

tibek [’ti’b.ək] noun(al) a low fence built in a garden to prevent erosion, and sometimes to divide sections of the garden off; liklik banis ol i wokim long brukim gaden bilong arapela [Degelu tibek ruu ham huk They made a little fence to divide your garden; Atam hin katimeng rač tibek Your mother planted cucumbers along the dividing fence]

timu [’ti.mu] (sub of tii) adj one only; wanpela tasol [Mala tumsën degwa neggëp vu Anutu yö timu The source of eternal life is with God alone]

tip [tip] verb(1) to dry up, evaporate; drai [Bël tip ya in he vet The water dried up because we made a dam; Bël tip ya verōk yi rot The water has completely dried up] Potential: natip

tii [tii:] verb(2) to hunt, chase, chase away; ranim, rausim [Tii he ya in yi huk He chased us out of his garden; He hetii ham in begganë We chased you from
the house; *Hil ana getii böök*  Let's go and chase the pigs] *Potential:* getii

to₁ [to] **noun(al)** top, peak, apex; *het bilong diwai samting* [Sok rañ ya nedo kele to] The bird went and sat on the top of the tree

to₂ [to] 1. **verb**(2) to come down, to travel in a direction generally down the valley; *kam daun* [He halë bë to om hil ana jak] We see that he has arrived so let's go 2. **verb**(2) to fall; *pundaun* [To mesis yi rañ dob] He fell and hurt himself on the ground; *Hob to rañ veseveng*  It rained yesterday] *Potential:* geto (See also ahë to)

tob [toⁿb] **noun(al)** 1.1. cloth; *laplap* 1.2. laplap, clothes; *laplap, klos* [Tob kelök ya om gwevëh]  Your laplap is dry so put it on; *Hil nehevëh tob yoh vu buk* We wear clothes all the time

tob ayo luu [toⁿb 'a.yo lu:] (sub of tob) two lengths of cloth sewn together to make a longer piece); *laplap i gat tupela samap*

**tob-neru**₁ [toⁿb na.'ru] **noun(comp)** kind of fern which was beaten with jerujeng bark and used to dye stringbags red; *gras ol i save brukim liklik liklik wantaim skin bilong wapen diwai* (jerujeng) *na i kamap pen* [Dëtul tob-neru los jerujeng navi] They beat tob-neru with jerujeng bark; *Tob-neru yiñ nga µebë pesepek* The tob-neru is like pesepek} {1221}

**tob-neru**₂ [toⁿb na.'ru] **noun(comp)** kind of tree; *diwai*

tohin ['to¿.in] **verb**(1) to walk using a stick or staff; *holim stik long han na sanap long graun na wokabaut* [Tohin atohen]  He walked with a staff; *Sa mehöti tohin lëv*  My friend used a stick of sugarcane as a staff] *Potential:* natohin

**tong**₁ [toñ] **verb**(2) to cast a spell; *bagarapim, wokim posin* [Tonŋ nos bemejal] He cast a spell on the food and it didn't bear; *Denër bë tonŋ mehönnon raŋ katoŋ* They say he casts spells on people using some intimate possession or part of their body (e.g. hair)] *Potential:* getonŋ

**tong**₂ [toñ] **noun(al)** bearer-in house construction; *bikpela diwai bilong putim antap long pos na wokim haus antap long ol* [Devaku tonŋ in dedev begganŋ jak]  They carried a bearer to use in building the house]

tongin ['toŋ.in] **verb**(2) to fix up, set right, repair, clear, clean; *klinim, kliaim, stretim, wokim gut* [Tongin bël mala] He cleaned up the area where the stream started; *Ham tongin nyëŋ*  Clean the place up; *Ya lob tongin yi taŋee* He went and cleaned up around his pandanus palm] *Potential:* getongin

tongën [toñ.t'en] (sub of tong₁) **noun(al)** spell, curse; *poisin*
tos [tɔt] noun(al) old yams from the previous harvest left in the yam houses and eaten with the first new yams; *kaikai em i save stap long taim liklik inap tempela mun samting* [Go tos nedo rak jok] The old yams are in the yam house; *Ham juv gwee tos megwete* Peel the old gwee yams and mash them; *Sa nahönengin go tos* 'I'm afraid to eat tos yams'

toomin [ˈtɔːmɪn] verb(1) to do partially, rest, to do something a bit at a time instead of completing it right away, to start something again after it has been finished, to rest during a dance etc; *maloloim, mekim samting wantaim na pinis bai kirapim gen* [Hob neto genetoomin] The rain kept starting and stopping; *Desis ggageno log detoomin rak* They beat their drums and then rested (before starting again); *Deyam betoomin ya* They are all come; *Deyam bedetoomin rak* They kept coming in groups] Potential: natoomin

tôk [tɔq] 1. verb(1) to fall down, fall off; *pundaun* [Aperek tôk bedepatu] The pandanus nut fell down and they picked it up] 2. verb(1) to split open, be holed; *i gat hul long wanpela samting* [Tôk gerasap to meya] It developed a hole and lost its air; *He tengwa lob mala tôk* We hit him with a stone and knocked his eye out; *Len tôk* It's got a hole in it] 3. verb(1) find, discover 4. verb(1) arrive Potential: natôk

tôk rak [tɔq raq] (sub of tôk) to come upon, find; *lukim* [Neggëp vunsën in sir lob su kwaj tôk rak degwa rë] It is hidden from them and they have not found the meaning of it; *Seya begganô bë, tôk rak bero keke* I went to the house/village and arrived at midday (as the lunch bell went)]

tôk vu [tɔq bu] (sub of tôk) to find, discover; *lukim* [Nahub rêk Yesu tôk vu yi ggökin lok dub vabung bop ayo] Later Jesus came upon him again in the temple; *Sa su tôk vu gaôek geneggëp vu mehö sëne rë* I find nothing against this man]

tôk ya(m)/to [tɔq ya/tɔq yam/tɔq to] (sub of tôk) to reach, arrive, come down; *kamap* [Dateev tôk to begganô] Dateev came down to the house; *Buk lok ya lob mëm setôk yom to bël nenga* It was already dark when I arrived at the bank of the river]

tömeng [ˈtɔm.ən] lethargic; *slek* [Mehö saga nevong tömeng tömeng] That person doesn't do anything quickly] (See also nitömeng, avi tömeng)

töng [tɔŋ] noun(al) A short flattened cylindrical piece of the headdress used in dancing. The foundation is made of palm bark (the thin outer sheath that peels off). It is tied on with ggeneng and is covered with a small piece of netting and wrapped in cloth to form the base on which the headdress sits.
liklik hap diwai ol i putim long samting bilong kangal

tönŋ ayo [tɔŋ 'a.yo] (sub of tönŋ) a corn cob or piece of wood which goes on top of the net and the decorations made of dadov anon before putting the headdress on; liklik hap diwai bilong as bilong kangal

töptöp [tɔp.tɔp] noun(al) staghorn; gras i save kamap antap long diwai: Elaphoglossum sp. [Töptöp ggol ræk tagee The staghorn grew on the pandanus palm; Sa kehe töptöp meya varoh I pulled the staghorn off and took it and planted it} \{12211\}

töö [tɔo:] verb(1) to tip out, pour-of liquid; kapsaitim, skelim long dring [Töö bèl lok kap She poured water into the cup; He töö kökrēēh gahis We tipped the egg out (of its shell); Neru ĝengwis töö His nose is running} Potential: natöö

töök₁ [tɔ:kt] noun(al) kind of vine climbing on trees; rop ol i save kaikal lip bilong en: Convulvulaceae aff. Ipomoea sp. [Vaain töök neru meveyiv She ripped off the töök leaf tips and wrapped them up]

töök₂ [tɔ:kt] noun(al) A kind of rat with white chest fur. This kind doesn't like to walk on the ground, so a snare is usually made by making a way for it to travel. Reeds are bent down on either side of a track and joined overhead. The snare is then made on this arch.; kain rat. Gras bilong beksait i braunpela, na long bros i waitpela [Töök taya ræk ṛënam łob mun töök vo newis lok The töök vine climbed on the ṛënam tree and the töök rat made its nest in it]

Tridē ['tri.'de] noun(al) Wednesday-the day set aside to help with the work of the church, which includes helping the mission teachers with their gardens etc; Trinde From: Tok Pisin

tu [tu] verb(1) become; kamap [Maböæk tu beluk The pupa turned into a butterfly; Avēh atov ti tu kökrēēh An old woman turned into a chicken; Rēk natu begganē That will be a house; Natu sa That's mine; Sis venē beron netu lōō He beat his wife three times; Gweko raböñg natu luu Have a second sweetpotato; Senōg natu That's mine; Ėnōgatu That's yours} Potential: natu

tu rak [tu raq] 1. closed off, a dead end ; pas [Tu rak gesu len rē It was closed off without any hole; Hil ana natu jak manom We will keep going until the way is closed and then we will come back; Ggurek waaŋ rēk tu rak He went into the cave but it was a dead end; Tu rak gelen su ya ading rē It's just a short hole} 2. a small short hole for rats and other animals, an animal seat ; sotpela hul tasol

tubek [tu'mb.əq] noun(al) kind of club; stik bilong pait [Desis sir rak tubek They
fought with tubek clubs]

**tubëkin (yi)** ['tu⁸m.b.aq.in yi] *verb*(1) to think bad thoughts, to mutter, complain; *tingting nogut long, tingting long em yet* [Tubëkin yi in denër yi] He complained to himself because they scolded him. *Potential:* natubëkin (yi)

**Tudë** ['tu⁵d] *noun*(al) Tuesday-usually set aside as being the day for doing work related to commercial interests such as coffee gardens etc; *Tundë From: English & Tok Pisin

**tuğ** ['tu⁶q] *noun*(al) hawk, or possibly an eagle; *taragau bilong bus* [Ahëvavu vanëh tuğ rak taram] The policeman shot the hawk with a gun; *Tuğ sis kökrëeh* Hawks kill chickens {2}

**tuhin** ['tu⁶q.in] *verb*(2) to swallow, gulp; *daunim long nek* [Kepaa tuhin anöö] The crocodile swallowed the dog; *Meteelin log tuhin ya* She chewed it and swallowed it. *Potential:* getuhin


**tuk** ['tuk] (See also vong tuk (tuk))

**tuk** ['tuk.tuk] *noun*(al) noise-as of pounding, thumping, thudding; *pairap, mekim nois* [Mehö la to deya bevahaj tuktuk] Some people came down and their feet made a thudding noise

**tuk** ['tuq] *noun*(al) The first born male issue of a woman. This is the term used in the Manga Buang language further down the valley, but it is fossilized in some names, such as TukBul who was one of the legendary progenitors of the Central Buangs.; *nambawan pikinini man mama i karim--dispela nem bilong hap bilong Manga tasol* (See also aŒuu)

**tuklumon** ['tuq.lu.mon] *noun*(al) variety of bush rat; *rat bilong bikbus* [Tuklumon yö nedo meneyoh vosnë] The tuklumon lives in the bush

**tukrëk** ['tuq.req] *noun*(al) woven band. A closely woven band used for a handle for a string bag, or a band woven from string and worn around the buttocks as a decoration when dancing. It usually has cockatoo crest decorations on it.; *bilum. Wanpela samting ol i wokim long string ol i wokim bilum long en na pasim olsem let na bilasim long gras bilong koki na singsing* [Amam gelu ngo honγ tukrëk] Your father made you your own tukrëk

**tul** ['tu] *verb*(1) to hammer, pound, hit; *hamarim* [Tul brëm ya mudeng] He hammered the nail into the post; *Ğelöŋŋ tul nema* The stone hit his hand; *He
tul heek  We fastened the abel in place in the fence] Potential: natul

tulin [tul.in] verb(1) to chock, to stop something from rolling with a chock, peg, wedge, or some flat object; pasim Potential: natulin

tum₁ [tum] 1. noun(al) 1.1. fire; paia Usage: This is the form used in the Humek area 1.2. firewood Usage: This is the form used in the Humek area 2. verb(1) 2.1. to burn; lait [Tum daggen adingsekë It burned with long flames; Vev nengwah tum He lit the fire and it burned] Potential: natum 2.2. to shine [Hes tum rak The sun shone; Ram netum buk The lamp shines/burns at night] Potential: natum (See also mala tum)

tum₂ [tum] part then, eventually-conjunction indicating end result; na bai, tasol [Nedo hus ading teka lok tum yom kwa vo lok ayo He remained like that for a long time but eventually he thought about it]

tung₁ [tun] verb(2) to choke on dry food, etc; pasim nek [Bël ma lob nos tung sa There was no water and the food choked me] Potential: getung

tung₂ [tun] verb(2) to put, place-of ordinary, roundish, compact, objects; putim [Tung kupek rak barus He put the cargo on the plane; Ham tung seriveng ya dub ayo You gave your offering in the church] Potential: getung

tung bu [tun bu] (sub of tung₁) 1.1. to put a spell on something or someone; mekim singsing long [Alam vahi deyam ving medenër sënn denetung bu rak nga pin lo ranågh. Some people came too and confessed to putting spells on many things.] 1.2. to pray; prea (See also bu₁)

tung ggev raq [tun yeβ raq] (sub of tung₂) name, appoint; givim nem, makim [Detung ggev rak mehö sagu They made that person a leader] (See also keku₁)

tung kesii [tun kə.][i] (sub of tung₂) to hide, cover; haitim

tung keku₃ [tun qa.'quq] (sub of tung₂) to howl like a dog; bikipela krai olsem dok [Avëh ti tung keku₃ A woman was howling (because she was afraid).] (See also keku₃)

tung₄ [tun.tun] noun(al) Government official. One of the officials who used to be appointed in the villages by the government patrol officers. He was normally supposed to be able to understand Tok Pisin and was to represent the government and its ideas. The office holder had the prestige of a hat and a badge. The office was discontinued some years ago when the councils came into existence but those who held the title continued to be referred to by it while they lived.; tultul [Kiap tung kerung rak tung₄tung₄ yu The government officer put the hat on the tultul's head (i.e. he appointed
him); Alam dëggurek tungr uncle babu in ggev  The people did what the tultul said because he was a leader] From: Tok Pisin

tup\textsubscript{1} [tup] noun(al) kind of sugarcane; suga [Tup beya mengur lñv tup  He ran and chewed some tup sugarcane]

tup\textsubscript{2} [tup] verb(2) to run; ran [Ham tup meya huk anon lok yom Run to the garden and come back] Potential: getup

tupaak [tup\textsubscript{a}q] noun(al) A protective spell when confronted with a spirit. In saying this you must not move your lips or the spirit will see and mimic you and render the spell/prayer ineffective, you must just think it. There are various kinds of spell of this sort used. Sometimes a person will speak the words over some bark cloth and burn it and the smoke drives the spirits away.; prea o singsing bilong rausim busman or spirit nogut. Ol i mekim dispela prea long nem bilong samting nabaut [Dëtii memö raŋ tupaa  They drive spirits away with a tupaa spell; Alam devengev tupaa râk aseeng sîs People pray the tupaa over old bark cloth]

tur [tur] verb(2) to come out, to pull out, withdraw; kamautim, lusim [Tur daggen She poked her tongue out; Nevu tur bemaya All his teeth have come out; Tur ggin vër He took the thorn out; Detur vër in dub The school broke up (or,-They finished their schooling)] Potential: getur

tur dum [tur \textsubscript{dum}] (sub of tur) appear, spring the ambush-as a long line of people etc, suddenly appears from hiding; pulim longpela lain

turin [tur\textsubscript{in}] (sub of tur) verb(2) 1.1. to pull out; unravel; pulim i go longpela [Ham turin ñggiööng bading raŋ You pulled out a long length of string (from the stringbag); Ya bevaha turin He went a long way] 1.2. to tell, speak out, relate; stori long Potential: geturin

tuvek [tuβ.\textsubscript{e}] adj halfgrown, immature-of animals; yangpela abus [Mun nalu tuvek teka medo neya A young rat was moving along; Gelu böök nalu tuvek ti He speared a suckling pig

tuveng [tuβ.\textsubscript{e}] noun(al) hot water; hatwara [Tuveng gga yi The hot water burned him; Yeh tuveng râk ñökrëëh She heated some water for the chicken (to pluck it); Ham jipek jaŋ bël tuveng You wash in hot water]

tuuqin [tuβ.\textsubscript{e}G.in] verb(1) to be weak or jelly kneed, to have one's knees turn to jelly and go out of control from walking continually downhill; skru bagarap [Tuuqin meya neluŋ ahu His knees gave way as he was going down; Lus netuuqin meneya paya His knees refused to obey him properly and he walked awkwardly] Potential: natuuqin
**tuus** [tuːʃ] **verb(1)** dried up; **drai** [Nŋaggee tuus in hes böp] The pool dried up because the sun was strong; **Bël tuus ya** The stream dried up** Potential:** natuus

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**V**

**v-** [β] **px mod** actual mode--the actual mode form of class 1 verbs with this as the initial letter

**va** [βa] **int** what; **wanem** [Va ti saga? What's that?; Va nedo rak begganŋ-a? What's in the house?; Nelë va ti ság? What's she looking at over there?; Neko va? What did he bring?] (See also **in va, gak va**)

**va la** [βa ʃa] (sub of **va**) how much, how many; **haumas** [Ham brët va la neggëp vu ham-a? How much bread do you have?; Ham pin ti ti ngo kwamin bo dok ayomin nabë ham neyoh vu bë gwetungi va la natu seriveng. Each one of you think inside how much you are able to give as an offering.]

**va ngwë rë** [βa ʃe re] (sub of **va**) what else?!, what are you waiting for, let's do it!; **nogat narapela rot, i no long wanpela samting**

**va yi kë** [βa yi ke] (sub of **va**) never mind!; **maski**

**vabuung** [βa ʃa mu:n] **adj** holy, sacred, forbidden, tabu; **tambu, holi** [Anutu yi mehö vabuung God is holy] (See also **vo vabuung in**)

**vağes1** [βa ʃa get] **noun(al)** the dried bark of the banana and other palms; **skin** drai bilong diwai banana [Hur mahen derak vud vağes The children were sliding on a piece of dry banana palm bark/skin]

**vağes2** [βa ʃa get] **noun(al)** a long variety of yam; **yam** [Degga go vağes rak dub They ate vages yams in the men's house]

**vaği** [βa ʃi] **noun(inal)** thigh; **lek bilong karim pikinini** [Vaği keyëh in vës kele He broke his thigh falling out of a tree; Tabuu nalu rak vaği She held her child on her knee] **FirstPers.:** sa vağig (See also **ahë veö, veö**)

**vağos** [βa ʃo] **noun(al)** secondary roots on sweetpotato and the tubers they produce; **kaikai bilong kaukau i kamap long rop bilong en** [Vağos ma geyu ta meris There were no secondary tubers, only those at the main stem which was originally planted; Lev rabönŋ vağos in yu ta ma ya She dug the secondary tubers because the main ones were finished]

**vagwav** [βa ʃa β ʃa] **noun(al)** kind of vine; **rop**: **Gesneriaceae, Dichrotichum villosum Schltr.**

**vagwav-ata** [βa ʃa β ʃa ʃa ta] **noun(comp)** kind of plant burned to make salt. The
stems are beaten and soaked in salt solution and eaten; *gras ol i save wokim sol long en: Urticaceae sp.* [Valo vagwaw agga rak mamireng mala She soaked the vagwaw stems in the strong salt solution]

**vah** [βaŋa] verb(2) to straighten, spread out, to make a bed or a place to sit down on; *stretim samting olsem laplap no mat bilong sindaun no slip* [Vah tob meräk nedo She spread out a cloth and sat on it; Ham vah kapeŋŋ mederuu nos rak You spread out the banana leaves and they served the food on them; Hil medo jak kanyë in vah Let's sit on the sleeping mat since he has spread it out] Potential: gevah

**vaha baŋarek** [βaŋa mba.ŋGar.ŋ] (sub of vaha) quick, someone who walks fast, to have one's ankles click as one walks; hariap

**vaha bib** [βaŋa mbiŋb] (sub of vaha) calf of the leg; *beksait bilong lek* (See also bib)

**vaha bölen** [βaŋa mboŋ.ŋ] (sub of vaha) ankle bone; *bun bilong skru bilong fut, kona bun bilong fut* (See also bölen)

**vaha buu** [βaŋa mbug] (sub of vaha) crippled, club-footed; *lek krungut* (See also vaha kasom)

**vaha gäg** [βaŋa ŋGaŋ] (sub of vaha) division, junction, the fleshy junction between the fingers or toes; *namel bilong wanwan pinga* (See also gäg)

**vaha kasäm** [βaŋa qa.ŋom] (sub of vaha) crippled, club-footed, having twisted legs; *lek i krungut* (See also kasäm, vaha buu)

**vaha ketu** [βaŋa qa.ŋtu] (sub of vaha) heel; *bihain bilong wokabout lek* (See also ketu)

**vaha keyos** [βaŋa qa.ŋyot] (sub of vaha) calf muscles; *baksait bilong lek* [Koov to mesap vaha keyos bekök yam. The axe fell and cut his calf and it bled.] (See also keyos)
vaha raæ [vaha raæ] (sub of vaha) big enough to walk, kick, etc; bikpela inap long wokabaut

vaha rawër [vaha raæ wer] (sub of vaha) quick, someone who walks fast; man bilong wokabaut hariap

vaha salap [vaha raæ]ap] (sub of vaha) bandy, bow-legged; lek krungut olsem bunara (See also salap)

vaha sepêp [vaha raæ pep] (sub of vaha) quick, someone who walks fast; man bilong wokabaut hariap

vahek [ba.‘cek] noun(al) 1. stringbag; bilum [Vasu pir lok ya vahek] She put the wingbeans into the stringbag] 1.2. haversack, satchel

vahek böök ahêta [ba.‘cek mboc ‘a.cek.ta] (sub of vahek) a stringbag which is woven in long strips first and then put together. Such long sections are woven that they may sometimes be cut up to make several stringbags; bilum ol i wokim longpela na bihain ol i wokim planti bilum long en

vahek jej [ba.‘cek a3e3] (sub of vahek) a small stringbag carried over the shoulder by men; liklik bilum

vahek mala [ba.‘cek ma.la] (sub of vahek) pretty/multicoloured stringbag; bilum i gat kala

vahek rëęk [ba.‘cek reeq] (sub of vahek) a stringbag having a coarse mesh; bilum i gat bikpela bikpela hul

vahek siis [ba.‘cek jirii] (sub of vahek) a wornout stringbag; olpela bilum

vahek takwë [ba.‘cek ta.kwe] (sub of vahek) old stringbag; olpela bilum

vahek veriing [ba.‘cek bæ.‘riing] (sub of vahek) a stringbag made with alternate layers of undyed string, and string dyed with bagguu; bilum i gat mak bilong namel Buang

vahek vetevêk [ba.‘cek bæ.‘tevek] (sub of vahek) a stringbag made from string made from the vetevêk; bilum ol i wokim long vetevêk

vahek yamap [ba.‘cek yam.ap] (sub of vahek) a stringbag having the colours typical of Yamap; bilum i gat mak bilong ol meri Yamap

vahi [vahi] adj half, part, some, side, the half of something-cut lengthwise, one side of something, across; hap [Vahi nedo log gga vahi] Half was left and half he ate; Rah mori vahi vu sa She cut an orange and gave me half; Gelu den meruu huk vahi vu honâ He put in boundary markers and divided half of the garden off for you; Vahi su rêk nakip rê Some of them won't come up
vahi vahi [ˈba. ki ʰba. ki] (sub of vahi) each side, either side; hap hap, tupela sait wantaim [Mapos tung dum medëdo aggata vahi vahi. Mapos set an ambush and waited on each side of the road.; Desis mehö luu denare vahi vahi, geYusu nare vuhen. They Killed the two men, hanging them on either side with Jesus in the middle.]

vahinin [ˈba. ki.n.in] verb(3) to fold in half, to fold up; stretim, hapim, brukim
[Vahinin bakëë mebë She folded up the blanket and set it down; Vahinin raböng ris She bent the sweetpotato leaves over] Potential: bahinin

vahis [ˈba. ki.rs] noun(al) darkness; tudak [Vahis om hil taggi rë It is dark, so let's light (the light); Kwev ya vahis The moon has waned (disappeared)] (See also mala vahis)

vahiing [ˈba. ki.iŋ] (See also nedo vahiing)

vahöö [ˈba. ki.ɔ] verb(3) to string, arch, bend-of a bow; taitim kanda long bunara
[Vahöö vasöl in banëh sok He strung his bow in order to shoot the bird; Demi vahöö nebë vasol Her back was arched like a bow; Segë demi vahöö The saw bent] Potential: bahöö

vahu1 [ˈba. ku] noun(al) kind of snake; snek [Sis vahu medik He killed a vahu]

vahöö [ˈba. ku] noun(al) kind of snake; snek [Sis vahu medik He killed a vahu]

vahis [ˈba. ku] noun(al) kind of snake; snek [Sis vahu medik He killed a vahu]

vahu2 [ˈba. ku] noun(al) kind of snake; snek [Sis vahu medik He killed a vahu]

vajö [ˈba. ɾdʒo] noun(al) kind of yam; yam [Varoh vajö lok semek He planted the vajö in the yam mound]

vaæevin [ˈba. ɾe. in] verb(3) to strip, pull off, remove the dry leaves of sugarcane, Saccharum edule, etc; rausim drai pangal bilong suga, pitpit, banana, samting [Vaæevin avim in va? Why did he pull your lip; Sa vaæevin löv geğus I stripped the dry leaves off the sugarcane; Ham vaæevin ham abuhekin Remove the dry leaves from your Saccharum edule] Potential: baæevin

vaæeeng-hus [ˈba. ɾe. eŋ ɾutʃ] noun(comp) kind of spear; spia

vaæeeng-æenu [ˈba. ɾe. eŋ ɾutʃ nu] noun(comp) kind of tree the leaves of which are used for making magic to catch vaæeeng frogs; diwai ol i wokim mejik long lip bilong en bilong pulim rokrok vaæeeng: Melastomataceae, Medinilla sp.

vaæë [ˈba. re] 1. verb(3) to kick, step on; kikim, krungutim [Vaæë baar ya vavunë
He kicked the ball up in the air; *Vaham vâkê to dob* You stepped on it and it bent to the ground; *Vâkê brek* He braked. 2. verb(3) to cry out-of birds uttering a warning cry [Maving vâkê nyêl The maving was crying out that it could see a snake] Potential: baêkê

**vaêkê kwev** [’βa.̀qe k“êβ] (sub of vaêkê) to travel, hunt by night, i.e. by the light of the moon; *paim im abus long mun i lait* (See also kwev)

**vaêkê rureng** [’βa.̀qe ‘rur.αη] (sub of vaêkê) 1.1. to light a fire using the traditional method which was to use a piece of rattan, sawing it back and forth around a piece of dry wood wth a split in it, lying on a little pile of tinder. The sawing motion would generate heat and the tinder would begin to smoulder and could be nursed into life and used to make a fire.; *mekim paia; wokim paia long rop masev* We will light a fire (using the traditional method) 1.2. to hover (See also rureng1)

**vaêkoleng** [’βa.’qœ.λœ] verb(3) burned, blackened, dried up with heat so that it is inedible; *kaikai i paia na i kamap blakpela na insait i drai tru* [Vâkoleng ya verôk It's completely blackened and dried up; *Nengwah gga bevakoleng ya* The fire burned it and it has dried up] Potential: baêkoleng

**vaçu** [’βa.̀qœ.’κœ.k] 1. verb(3) to tie, fasten; *pasim [Vâku sapu lok mun vaha* He set a snare on the rat track] 2. verb(3) to carry on a pole between two people; *tupela man i karim samting i hevi* [He vaçu böôk vu ham We carried a pig (on a pole between us) to give to you; *He duu luk hib geluhu devakü* We tied it onto a pole and the two of them carried it] Potential: baçu

**vaçu heek** [’βa.’qœ. ’κœ.k] (sub of vaçu) to make/tie a fence; *wokim banis*[Denedo devaku heek, lob denër bë, "Alana luhek vu vosnë". They were making a fence, and they said, "Let's the two of us go to the bush for the vertical stakes."]

**vaçu in yi** [’βa.’qœ. ’κœ.k] (sub of vaçu) to withdraw, ban, forbid, vow, to keep oneself from contact with others, to place oneself under a ban of some kind; *pasim em yet, tambuim em yet* [Mehô sënë vaçu in yi bë su dena dus vu yi This person placed himself under a ban saying they should not come near him]

**vaçu kwa** [’βa.’qœ k“œ] (sub of vaçu) to choke, hang, to hang oneself; to choke someone-depending on the following object this can be done to oneself, or to someone else; *pasim nek, hangamapim em yet, hangamap long rop*[Yudas to meya vaçu kwa bediik Judas went and hanged himself; *Kwa paya in nalu dii k lob vaçu kwa* She was sad because of the death of her child and she hanged herself]
vaŋu manguunŋ [ˈβa.qu ma.'ŋuːŋ] (sub of vaŋu) to sit with the hands clasped around the knees and the feet together; sindaun bungim lek wantaim han [Vaku manguunŋ menedo] He just sat there with his hands clasped around his knees (See also manguunŋ, varah manguunŋ)

vaŋu nyë [ˈβa.qu ne] (sub of vaŋu) 1.1. to cover the mouth; pasim maus 1.2. to refrain from eating for some reason--from anger, or because of killing someone whose spirit might come and bother one, or following the death of a loved one, etc.; pasim kaikai

vaŋu salaap [ˈβa.qu tʃa.p] (sub of vaŋu) to sit with the legs apart; sindaun opim lek [Sa vaku salaap bemedo nevenguh nengwah] I sat with my legs apart warming myself by the fire

vaŋu vud [ˈβa.qu ˈwud] (sub of vaŋu) to cover bananas to prevent the flying foxes from getting them-also to make them grow well and become long; karamapim banana bilong blakbokis i no ken kaikai, na tu long kamap gut na longpela [Deverup vu sa gesa medo nevaka vud. They came up to where I was, and I was in the process of covering bananas (to protect them from flying foxes)].

vaŋuvek [ˈβa.'leŋ] noun(al) thunder; klaut pairap [Vakuvek kelu lob he helēk] The thunder rolled and we jumped; Newaj rak in vaŋuvek tetap They were frightened by the thunderclap; Hob rēk geto in vaŋuvek verōp It will rain because it thundered

valek [ˈβa.ˈleŋ] 1. verb(3) straight, correct, to go straight, to get straight to the point, to hit the nail on the head; stret long, go stret long [Valek nyēŋ sēn denedo lo He went straight to the place where they lived; Ėnenē valek mehō saga arē You got that person's name right first time; Sa hetē ēlōŋg y a valek sok I threw the stone and hit the bird dead on] Potential: balek

valo [ˈβa.ˈlo] 1. verb(3) to filter, leach-as salt from the ashes in the preparation of salt from the burning of certain plants; wokim sol long wara wantaim sit bilong paia [Avēh devalo mamireng The women leached the salt from the ash] 2. verb(3) to soak or pickle certain plants in the salt filtrate-they may stay in the solution a few hours or a few days and then they are cooked in bamboo and eaten [He vaain bōs log buŋ valo We picked off the bōs leaves and my grandmother soaked them in the salt solution] Potential: balo

vanek [ˈβa.ne] 1. adj hot, heat; hat [Ripek luŋ bēl vanē She washed in hot water] 2. noun(al) perspiration, sweat; tuhat [Vanē yam in sa I was perspiring] (See
also nivanë)

vanëh [βa.'nɛ̃] verb(3) to shoot, fire (a gun); sutim [Vanëh rak apop  He shot it with an arrow; Ham banëh gwib jak taram  Shoot the cassowary with a gun] Potential: banëh

vanëh telök [βa.'nɛ̃ tɔ.'ṭɔ] (sub of vanëh) To pierce the leg veins to get blood to mix with red oxide for painting. The calf of the leg was beaten with nettles until it came up in welts and then it was pierced a number of times with a little bow and a tiny arrow with a tip of sharp stone. The blood was then collected and mixed with red oxide from the ground (guven=q v.); sutim blut; autim blut bilong man [Ruk vanëh telök in dekevu ggagen=q  Ruk pierced his leg and withdrew blood for them to paint their drums] (See also telök)

vanuh [βa.'nuŋ] verb(3) to wear around the neck-hanging down the front, as a pendant etc; hangamapim long nek [Vanuh nalu  She carried her child in a sling in front of her; Ham vanuh kumkum lok kwamin  You are wearing necklaces around your necks; Devo böleng behe vanuh  They gave large white cowry shells to us and we wore them around our necks] Potential: banuh

vanɡ [βa.'nɔŋ] verb(2) to clear up, fine up-of the weather, to have good weather; ren pinis [Vanɡ ya rot  It has really turned out fine; Hob vanɡ rak  The rain has cleared away; Nyɛŋ vanɡ  The weather is good] Potential: gevanɡ

vanɡon [βa.'nɔŋ] verb(3) to waken, disturb-in Humek this may be used to refer to wakening humans, but in Mapos it is only used with reference to animals; kirapim [Sehɛp rɛk vanɡon sa in bɛ alana  I slept but he woke me up in order that we might go] Potential: barah

varah [βa.'ʁaŋ] verb(3) to stand up, erect, be erect, line up; sanapim [Kiap yam verup varah he  The government officer came and lined us up; He varah riing rak heek  We stood the yam stakes up against the fence; Ham kwerë tonɡ beya varah beggan=q ben  You carried the bearer and went and stood it up at the house site] Potential: barah

varah manguunŋ [βa.'ʁaŋ ma.'ŋuŋ] (sub of varah) to sit with one’s hands on one’s legs and one's feet together; sindaun bungim lek wantaim han [Varah manguunŋ lok vevew degwa  He sat in the ashes with his hands around his legs] (See also manguunŋ, vaku manguunŋ)

varahbud [βa.'ʁaŋ ''bu''d] noun(al) Frogmouth; pisin bilong nait [Amaq vanëh varahbud luu buk  My father shot two frogmouth during the night] {2}
varap [ˈβa.ˈrap] noun(al) tailpiece used in dancing-it had figures of spirits painted on it, or the names of spirit places. If the proper ritual for using it was not followed the person would get sick; mal [Vëh varap melöö  He put on the tailpiece and danced; Sa kevu keriing rak varap  I painted traditional figures on the tailpiece] Usage: same as beb (See also beb)

vare [ˈβa.ɾe] verb(3) to stand; sanap [Mehöti vare neggee vu huk anon  Someone is standing and moving around in the garden; Sa vare mehalë bë mehö la deverup  I stood watching and saw that a number of people came up; Ġerak genare  You've hit the nail on the head!] Potential: bare; Usage: The continuative form, nare, is irregular. This verb, along with nedo 'sit' and ggëp 'lie', enters into habitual or iterative constructions, e.g. vare nelë 'He stood watching'. i.e. 'He went on watching for some time'. (See also nare)

vare degën [ˈβa.ɾe nə.ˈtɔm] stand sideways; sanap sait

vare kasöm [ˈβa.ɾe ɾa.ˈtɔm] stand guard; sanap was (See also kasöm)

vare nesoo [ˈβa.ɾe ɾa.ˈya] (sub of vare) to hover, swing, be undecided, to hang in the balance, swing back and forth-often used of an unfinished discussion; hangamap i stap, tok i stap na ol i no pinisim [Kupek vare nesoo lok erikopta babu  The cargo kept swinging back and forth under the helicopter; Malibeɔ nalu vare nesoo lok ata yi rur  The young flying fox was clinging to its mother's nipple] (See also soo)

vare soo soo [ˈβa.ɾe ɾo.ˈtɔm] to be hanging all over the place; hangamap planti

varoh [ˈβa.ɾɔ] verb(3) to plant, to dig a hole for planting; planim [Bël to varoh dob  The water fell and dug the ground away; He vo go vë vu beya varoh  We gave seed yams to him and he went and planted them; Avëh devaroh söv  The women dug the holes] Potential: baroh

varoor1 [ˈβa.ɾɔɾ] noun(al) the more or less horizontal section of a vine (or fallen tree) which goes from one tree to another; rop long wanpela diwai na i go long narapela diwai

varoor2 [ˈβa.ɾɔɾ] noun(al) a snare made up on a tree,-on a branch or trunk leaning over; trap ol i wokim antap long diwai bilong kilim kapul [Telë varoor vu vos  He made a snare in the bush; Vo lok varoor yah in pesik  He set the
snare again because it was sprung]

**varurin** [[βa.'rur.in] (var. **verurin**) 1. *verb*(3) to cut off, prune, strip off, to cut off the branches of a tree leaving the bare trunk; *katim han bilong diwai na stretim* [Varurin kele nema] He stripped the branches off the tree; *Ya varurin gagwēk ris* He stripped the leaves off the reeds] 2. *verb*(3) to beat, whip [Sa varurin seveek lōk benavi serubek] I beat him with a switch and his skin came up in blisters] **Potential:** barurin (See also **verurin**)  

**vasap** [[βa.'tjap] *verb*(3) to waste, spoil, hurt, damage, to throw away something good, to fail to look after something properly; *bagarapim, lusim nating* [Vasap nos gesu gga rē] He wasted his food and didn't eat it; *Su deko ya ausik gedevasap mediik* They didn't take her to the hospital, they just didn't look after her properly and she died; *Tē monē ya mevasap* He threw the money away and wasted it; *Ĝevasap hong in?* Why are you not taking care of yourself?] **Potential:** basap  

**vasek** *(bēl)* [[βa.'tjeβ] *noun*(al) bagasse, sugarcane waste -the skin and pith of sugarcane after it has been chewed or the juice has been extracted; *skin suga* [Vasev sengo nyēg] The sugarcane chewings are scattered around messing up the place; *Tē vasek lōk ya yēēm* He threw the bagasse onto the sheet of yēēm]  

**vasōhin** [[βa.'tjæ.in] *verb*(3) to brace something, to stand with the legs apart, to go down at an angle; *sapotim* [Aperek ĝēga vasōhin] The aerial roots of the pandanus acted as braces; *Rabōŋ kwa vasōhin* The sweetpotato grew up and then turned and went down into the ground again at an angle] **Potential:** basōhin  

**vasöl** [[βa.'tjʊ] *noun*(al) 1.1. the black palm used for bows, axe handles, flooring etc; *limbum: Areca sp.* [Ham nōg ngap ham vasöl] You cut your own black palm} 21} 1.2. bow-usually made from the black palm; *bunara* [He vahōō vasöl baya sok] We strung our bows and went after birds]  

**vasu** [[βa.'tju] 1. *verb*(3) to weave stringbags; [Avēh devasu vahek] Women weave stringbags; *Sanek vasu vahek vu sa* Sanek made me a stringbag] 2. *verb*(3) to fill, put into, to put something into a stringbag or other soft type container; *pulimapim* [Avēh ti vasu dek lōk jej] A woman put frogs into a little
stringbag] Potential: basu

**vasu tagée** [ˈvɑ.təɡe] (sub of **vasu**) to strain the red pandanus fruit through a fine stringbag; to use the sauce to cook food in; **sivim, skrinim, lusim bun bilong marita** [Devasu tagée lok nos They strained the pandanus sauce over the food]

**vasuh** [ˈvɑ.tu] 1. verb(3) break, break off, prune [Ham vasuh mori nema bebovsën in bev Break off the dry orange branches to burn; He araæ kele lob vasuh We climbed the tree and it broke] 2. verb(3) to divide, separate; **brukim** [Vasuhs nos ya yu luum She separated the food into two piles] Potential: basuh

**vasuung** [ˈvɑ.tuŋ] noun(al) kind of tree. The bark is used for rope, and the leaf tips are eaten; **tulip**: Gnetum gnemon [Devasu vahek rak vasuung navi They weave stringbags from vasuung bark] Usage: Same as voov

**vatëvek** [ˈvɑ.ˈtɛvesq] noun(al) visitor, a person who stays only temporarily; pasendia, man i kam long narapela hap bilong lukim narapela [Vatëvek deyam sengii The visitors came to the dance; He vo nos vu vatëvek medegga We gave food to the visitors and they ate; Ham na vatëvek vu ayehu You go and visit in the Mumeng area]

**vavah** [ˈvɑ.bu] noun(al) handle, stem, the handle of an axe, shovel, etc, the stem of a top; **handel**: Alu angap vavah dok koov We will make a handle for the axe; **Nejom lok jilek vavah** He gripped the stem of the top

**vavoh** [ˈvɑ.ˈbɔk] noun(al) betel pepper. A black vine which is broken up into thin pieces for tying fences etc. The bean of this vine is also eaten with betelnut; **daka: Piperaceae, Piper sp.** [Vavoh taya rak jimek The vavoh is climbing on the jimek tree; Negga bebumeng los vavoh He ate the betelnut with the betel pepper]

**vavööng** [ˈvɑ.ˈbɔŋ] noun(al) scrub, brush, weeds; **gras i save kamap long gaden** [Vavööng kip lok huk Weeds grew in the garden; Avëh yev vavööng ya The women cleared the weeds out; Nos rak lok vavööng ayo The food grew in the midst of the weeds] Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area (See also vos)

**vavu** [ˈvɑ.ˈbu] adv up, on, on top, above, higher; **antap** [Vavu gag ahuk ma It’s up above, it isn’t down below; He naya vavu agi We are going up here; Ham bil vavu You go round higher up]

**vavu-ë** [ˈvɑ.ˈbu.ɛ] (sub of **vavu**) adv higher up the hill etc, but still on the ground; **antap ia**

**vavunë** [ˈvɑ.ˈbu.ne] (sub of **vavu**) adv above, up in the air, over the top of; **antap**
The plane was flying up above

**vayook** [βə.'yɔ:k] verb(3) to bend, to straighten (by bending), to warp; *krungutim samting i streť tasol i no strong na i mekim nois olsem krungut* [Vayook in ni dun] It is bent because it is only a shoot; *Vayook akoheklok gelöŋ* He straightened the reed by thrusting it into the crack in the rock and bending it; *Rak kele mahan teka lob vayook* He climbed a small tree and it bent over (under his weight); *Kwa ggëp nevayook* His head fell back [Potential: bayook]

**vaain** ['βə:in] 1. verb(3) to pick, nip off, remove, cut off, twist off; *pikim, pikim lip bilong wanpela kumu no diwai samting* [Vaain jobjeng vu huk anon] She nipped the leaves off the greens in the garden 2. verb(3) chew off; *binatang i kalkaim lip* [Ngisek vaain sëh] The *Ngisek* caterpillars eat kunai grass; *Mebim vaain go ris* The mebim eat yam leaves [Potential: baain]

**vaar** [βə:r] verb(3) to flood, rise, overflow; *tait* [Bël vaar börpata] The river flooded; *Böök jeji vaar luk saviŋ* The pig grease ran down my mouth [Potential:baar]

**vedii** [βə.'dəi] noun(all) variety of banana; *banana: Musa sp.* [Vedii ti monek rak vaha] There was a vedii ripe on the stalk; *Sa vevir vud vedii in vës luk* I wrapped up the bunch of vedii bananas because it had twisted over and was hanging down

**veduveæ** [βə.'du.ду.ə] verb(3) to rise, come up, spring up; *i sut long graun i kam antap* [Bël veduveæ rak verup dob] The water came up out of the ground; *RabönŒ kip mala veduveæ verup dob* The sweetpotato grew and the shoot came up out of the ground; *Ham nanum bël veduveæ* Drink the spring water [Potential: beduveæ]

**veggen** [βə.'yɛn] verb(3) to channel water, to cause water to flow in a gutter, ditch, leaf, bamboo, pipe, etc; *putim mambu samting na wara i bhainim i kam daun* [Sa veggen bël rak apel log ham veggen rak ġus] I channeled the water in bamboo and you did it with a pandanus leaf [Potential: beggen] (See also vong veggen veggen)

**vegguu** [βə.'ju:] verb(3) crooked, bent, twisted; *krungut, krungutim* [Vegguu waya] He bent the wire; *Nema vegguu in va?* Why is his arm twisted? [Potential: begguu] (See also nivegguu)
vehen [βə.ˈæn] noun(al) tree kangaroo; kapul em i save sindaun antap tru long diwai [Vehen og saŋ bōpata The tree kangaroo is a big animal]

vehii [βə.ˈkiː] verb(3) to close, shut; pasim dua [Sa vehii reping beniwēek rak gehe hēp yiing ya I have closed the door securely and we are fast sleep]

Potential: behii

vehii-vehii [βə.ˈkiːiː βə.ˈkiːi] noun(comp) type of fern; gras ol tumbuna bilong bipo i save karamapim karuka long en long em i mas i gat gutpela kaikai [He kēsi vehii-vehii mekēbu aperek rak We broke off the vehii-vehii fern and covered the pandanus nuts with it] {12211} Usage: Also known as aperek-κenu

vehōō [βə.ˈkɔː] 1. verb(3) to cover the head with a cloth or scarf tied like a bernous, i.e. with the front rising in an arc over the head; karamapim het long laplap samting [Vehōō gōnŋ lok yu She covered her head with a scarf] 2. verb(3) arc, arch [Sa vehōō aën rak nedo bōök I threw the iron spear (in an arc) and hit the pig] Potential: behōō (See also vong vehōō vehōō)

veji [βə.ˈnəiː] noun(inal) the hole in the side of a top which makes it sing, the bolt hole for an animal-i.e. not its main entrance; hul, namba tu hul bilong rat [Veji verup lok dus The bolt hole comes up nearby; Sa hebuu veji in rēk berup na I wrapped my hand around the bolt hole and waited for it to come out] FirstPers.: sa vejīg although unlikely to be heard in the first person; third person plural is vejīj

vekuveng [βə.ˈku bə.ən] noun(al) kind of tree used for yam stakes, building, etc; diwai: Trimeniaceae, Trimenia papuana Ridl. (Bl) Loes. [Vekuveng kele niwēek riing yi The vekuveng is a strong tree suitable for yam stakes; Bevi medo negga vekuveng anon The bevi always eat the vekuveng berries]

vek [βə.ˈeq] noun(al) adze handle; handel bilong akis ston [Vek vasuh lok riing The handle of the adze broke off as he was cutting the yam stake; Amam ngap vek maa yi Your father will make a handle for the adze]

velek [βə.ˈeq] noun(al) third daughter, the third female offspring of a woman; namba tri pikinini meri mama i karim [Alōō velek The three of us are thirdborn daughters; Alōō velek heye nos gwēbeng We two and Velek cooked the food this morning] {21}

veluvek [βə.ˈu bə.əq] adj fruitless-something that is grown but is not yet producing fruit; gro yet, yangpela yet-samting olsem karuka na diwai na arapela samting tu ol i save gro i go yet na ol i no gat prut long en yet [Aperek veluvek ti nare ving kele There is a pandanus palm not old enough to
produce fruit growing among the trees]

**veluungavi** [βɔ.'n̥ei.a.bi] noun(al) door, doorway, the entry into a building; a window, opening; *dua [Ham tahnin veluungavi in he* Open the door for us; *He vehii veluungavi* We closed the door; *Alam Rom verup denare lok veluungavi* The Romans arrived and stood at the door]

**venah** [βɔ.'nai̯] verb(3) to leave, set aside, to leave food to eat later, to put aside for future use, or some special purpose; *larim, larim kaikai i stap bilong kaikai bihain* [Venhah yi kupek los nevune rak sa hög* He put his things aside and decorated himself with mine; *Tum he venah he nos gehe naha hom* So we will set our food aside and eat yours] **Potential:** benah

**venē** [βɔ.'nei̯] noun(inal) wife; *meri bilong wanpela man* [Regga vo nos vu venē in ga] The man gave his wife food to eat; *Mehō sagu su kō venē rē* That person isn't married] {111} **FirstPers.:** sa venēg

**venuh** [βɔ.'nu̯i̯] 1. verb(3) to do intensely, completely; *Mala ma venuh rot* He is completely gone (said of someone who dies)) 2. verb(3) to understand; *save tru, kisim save* [Venuh ya ham gak sak ma You have understood it but I haven't; *Setevin kapiya bevenuh ya sa* I have read the book and understood it] **Potential:** benuh

**vengah** [βɔ.'n̥a̯a̯] **Potential:** vengah; **Usage:** The normal form is mengah, but some people use this (See also mengah)

**venguah** [βɔ.'n̥u̯a̯] verb(3) to warm oneself, be warmed; *hatim skin [He venguh hes in ayööng* We warmed ourselves in the sun because it was cold; *Hob sis sa rēk mēm sevev nengwah lob venguh* I got wet in the rain but I lit a fire and warmed myself] **Paradigms:** 3; **Grammar:** benguh

**venguv** [βɔ.'nu̯a̯] rt verb(3) to well up, as a spring **Potential:** benguv

**vengel** [βɔ.'ne̯el] verb(1) to peel off with the fingernail, to peel a sliver off bamboo to make a knife, to pick the skin off food; *brukim mambu bilong wokim naip [Devenel apel in dejuv rabōng* They peeled a sliver off the bamboo in order to make a knife to peel the sweetpotato; *Venel kele navi* He peeled the bark off the tree with his fingernail] **Potential:** vengel

**vengev** [βɔ.'ne̯e̯β] 1. verb(3) to perform sorcery, cast spells; *posinim [Vengev sa in bē sa nadiik* He cast a spell on me that I should die; *Mehō parahek vengev alam* Sorcerers perform sorcery on people] 2. verb(3) pray **Potential:** bengēv

**vengev raq** [βɔ.'ne̯e̯β raq] (sub of vengev) to pray; *prea, beten [Mehōnon devengev*
raæ vu Anutu  People pray to God

vengəvsən [βɔ.ʼnɛβɛsẽn] (sub of venəgəv) noun(al) prayer; prea [Anutu n gö  hong  venəgəsən gəvək  ya  God has heard your prayers already]

venəgə [βɔ.ʼNɛ] verb(3) to wrap around as a blanket Potential: bəngə

vengwəng [βɔ.ʼuβ‟ɛn] verb(3) to chat, talk, converse; spik, tok [He vengwəng  gəvək  log  luho  deya  We finished talking and the two of them went; He hanəgo bə həm vengwəng  rot  We heard you talking at length] Potential: bengwəng

vepul [βɔ.ʼpul] 1. verb(3) to snap, break of ropes or vines, to tear, divide-of fabric or sheet material ; brukim samting olsəm rop [Vepul əggis  rək  luu  He snapped the vine in two; He ya vepul malenek  We went and picked some malenek] 2. verb(3) to divorce; brukim marit [Maluh los venəj  denevəpul sir  The men and their wives were divorced] Potential: bepul (See also kwa vepul)

verə verə [βɔ.ʼrə  βɔ.ʼrə] smooth; stretpela [Vo  suung  rək  ggagenə  beyə  verə  verə  He sanded the drum with suung leaves and it became smooth; Ruhraruu  navi  verə  verə  Pumpkin has smooth skin] (See also niverəverə)

veri [βɔ.ʻri] noun(al) diviner; lot. A shell or some device attached to a string and swung from the hand to indicate the culprit in some question of wrong doing, or to divine the answer to some question, or to find something which has been lost.; giri giri. Oli save putim hul long pasim string long en na kolim nem bilong man long soim aut man i trabel long samting [Ahə sengən beverəp sa veri  He was angry and broke my veri; Veri  nam  sa  jekə  jak  busip  in  mala  ma  Bring me the veri so I can ask about my cat because it has disappeared; Derekə  veri  rək  luho  lob  löö  rək  Matias  They cast lots over the two of them and if fell on Matias]

veriik [βɔ.ʼrəi:k] 1. verb(3) black ; blakpela [Alam  veriik  gəveroo  There are black people and white; Vəəh  tob  veriik  vəsevəŋ  He wore a black laplap yesterday] 2. verb(3) to go black, blacken, bruise; kamap  blak  Potential: beriik

veriik [βɔ.ʼrəi:k] noun(al) variety of mushroom; papai \{2123113\}

vero [βɔ.ʼrə] noun(al) navel, umbilical cord; butoma [Dekeku hur mahen vero in ata  kə  gwəbəŋ  They cut the child's umbilical cord because it was just born; Ata  vesi  sevee  lok  vero  His mother burned sevee leaves and (rubbed the ash) on his navel (where the cord had fallen off)] FirstPers.: sa verəg
vero ḋebuŋ [βɔ.ˈro̞ qɔ.ˈmɪnuŋ] (sub of vero) hernia, swelling in the area of the navel; bel i bruk [Negga nos böpata in vero ḋebuŋ He ate a lot of food because he had a navel hernia] (See also ḋebuŋ)

vero [βɔ.ˈro̞] adj white; waitpela [Ripek tob lob veroo rak She washed the clothes and they became white]

verök (yi) [βɔ.ˈro̞ ɣ yɪ] 1. verb(3) to straighten; stretrim [Verök devus in ni veggu He straightened the reed because it was bent] 2. verb(3) completely, altogether [He rëk ana bömin verök yi dok ta sënë We will return home for good this year; Dediik ya verök yi They died (i.e. they weren't just unconscious); or possibly-The whole lot of them died] Potential: berök (yi) (See also niverök)

veröŋ [βɔ.ˈro̞ ɣ] verb(3) to become much, many, to multiply, proliferate; kamap planti [Mehönnon veröŋ medeggërin nyëg The people multiplied and filled the area; Nos veröŋ The food multiplied] Potential: beröŋ

veröp [βɔ.ˈro̞ p] verb(3) to break, shatter, smash, burst-of such things as glass, crockery, etc, to crash; bruk-samting olsem sospen graun i bruk [Veröp dég soëk ti She smashed a clay cooking pot; Ham veröp apel sagu Smash that bamboo; Gewa nos gahëm veröp You've eaten and your stomach is bursting] Potential: beröp

veröp köö [βɔ.ˈro̞ p kɔ̞] (sub of veröp) to increase, develop, spread, multiply; kamap planti [Wirek yik alam yoh vu lok gwëbeng og Anutu yi ga doctrines yam lob mehönnon veröp köö benghajsekë lok There used to be an adequate number of people, but now, since God's word has come, people have multiplied and become many] (See also köö)

verövin [βɔ.ˈro̞ ɣin] 1. verb(3) to gabble; tok kwiktaim man i no inap harim [Ham verövin gahek mu You are only gabbling] 2. verb(3) to eat quickly, or to juggle food in one's mouth because it is too hot; kaikai kwiktaim [Gga nos meverövin pevis pevis He ate quickly] Potential: berövin

verööin [βɔ.ˈro̞ ɣin] verb(3) to stroke, caress; raunim han isi [Verööin nema rak yu She stroked his head; He verööin böök meto neggëp We stroked the pig and it lay down] Potential: berööin

verup [βɔ.ˈrup] verb(3) to come from down below, or from the lower end of the valley, to go up; kamap, kám antap [Kiap verup ya bèl mala The government officer came up and went to the headwaters; Verup ya vavu aga He went up there] Potential: berup
verurin \([\beta\text{\textacuten}}\text{ru\textacuten}.\text{in}\) (var. of varurin, Some people use this form, but the more generally accepted one seems to be varurin) Potential: berurin (See also varurin)

veruvu [\beta\text{\textacuten}}\text{ru\textacuten}.\text{in}] verb(3) to spit, to bite off bits of meat and blow it over food and mix it in to encourage a dog to eat; spetim [Veruvu sapu He spat chewed up food around the snare (to attract the animals); He veruvu anöö nalu He spat chewed up food on the puppy's food (to entice it to eat); Ham veruvu bel rak ham You spat water over each other] Potential: berurin

ve [\beta\text{\textacuten}}\text{e}] noun(inal) brother-in-law, sister-in-law; tambu [Ves ham in ko ham avëh nömin You are brothers-in-law because he married your sister; Vo tob vu ves bevëh He gave a laplap to his brother-in-law and he wore it] \{111\} FirstPers.: sa vök

vesa [\beta\text{\textacuten}}\text{a}] noun(inal) alive, awake; laip [Vesa lok menedo He was still alive; Delev busip los vesa luk ya dob They buried the cat alive; Sehëp vesag I lay awake] FirstPers.: sa vesag (See also nivesa)

vesah [\beta\text{\textacuten}}\text{e}\text{\textacuten}}\text{a}] noun(al) kind of tree used for canoes, yam poles, etc; diwai [He sap ìabum rak vesah in debet bööæ doæ We cut a wooden dish out of the vesah for them to feed the pigs in]

vesevec [\beta\text{\textacuten}}\text{e}\text{\textacuten}}\text{ko}] 1. noun(al) slippery-usually refers to a slippery place which is dry, not greasy or muddy; stre, wel-inap man i ken pundaun [Veseek rak saggen agga The pandanus trunk was slippery; Seröpe ð veseek gesevuv nerug rak gelöng I slipped on the slippery area and hit my nose on a stone; Ham noh nenga in veseek Go around because it is slippery] 2. sinless; spotless (See also niveseek)

vesi [\beta\text{\textacuten}}\text{i}] 1. verb(3) to cook, bake, roast, burn, to cook in the coals; kukim long paia [Vesi abuhek rak nengwah She roasted the Saccharum edule in the fire; Ñeseri rabônë vu he You roasted some sweetpotato for us] 2. verb(3) burn [Hil besi dok huk pehi We will burn off the garden today] Potential: besi

vesil [\beta\text{\textacuten}}\text{i}] verb(3) to skin, to pull the skin back off, especially off the head of
the penis; skinim samting olsem kok [Anöö lin vesil] The dog's penis was sticking out] Potential: besil

vet [βe] verb(3) to feed, give food to, care for. This is a common word, but it can also be used to refer to giving food to a woman to avoid pregnancy. This was sometimes the bark or sap of tree roots or a vine. A spell was said over it and it was eaten.; gvim kaikai [Vet vatevek rak go] He fed the visitors with yam; Ham vet böök ngahi You have a lot of pigs; Vet avëh in bë nalu nama He fed the woman so her baby would abort] Potential: bet

vetaheng [βo.'tak.aŋ] noun(al) overhang, skillion, cantilever, a skillion roofed house, a house without walls, a sheltered ledge; rup tasol, wansait haus [Delev begganğ vetaheng yoh vu huk pin They build skillion roofed houses in all the gardens] (See also begganğ vetaheng, nyë vetaheng)

vetever [βo.'teβ.aŋ] noun(al) kind of small tree which is cut into short lengths and laid in water for a few days. The bark is then pulled off and scraped and made into stringbags; liklik diwai i gat mosong ol i wokim bilum log skin [Vetevek ngeri duu sa] The vetevek hairs stuck into me; He ñerükin vetevek vu bël ayo We scraped the vetevek at the river] (See also nyë vetevek)

vetii [βo.'tii] 1. verb(3) to stick into, stick to, fasten onto; laitim, bulitim [Vetii beggoh rak ggagenğ He stuck the beeswax on the drum (to tune it); Pamer vetii tob The pamer burrs stuck to his clothes] 2. verb(3) to dam or block off-of a stream to catch fish [Alam devetii bël The people dammed the stream] Potential: betii

vetigwib [βo.'ti] 1. verb(3) to light a fire; laitim paia, mekim paia [Sevev nengwah I lit a fire] 2. verb(3) pain [Ahë vev in dah guu yes He had a stomach ache because he at green guavas] 3. verb(3) to be in labour with a child [Nalu vev rak ata The mother is in labour] Potential: bev

veveeyağek [βo.'ba:] noun(al) scorpion; binatang i save givim pen long man [Veveeyağek neggęp lok kapii bovensën The scorpion was in the dry kapii tree] {2222}

vevir [βo.'bər] verb(3) to wind round, rotate, wrap around; raunim [Vevir vaha lok tob She wrapped her leg in a cloth; Marub vevir mehöti The python wrapped itself round someone; Buğ vevir vud My grandfather wrapped (and tied) the bananas] Potential: bevir
vevii [βɔ.Ίbi:] verb(3) loaded down, bent, weighed down, to be bent over from a weight or burden; daunim, hevi i daunim [Vevii kopi gerur anon] She bent the coffee tree over to pick the cherries; Vud vevii berak neggëp heek The banana was bent over and lying on the fence; He araŋ nado kele lob vevii We climbed the tree and it bent down (under our weight) Potential: bevii

vevo rak [βɔ.Ίraq] dry; kamap drai [Vevo rak in lavin rot] It’s gone dry because it has really been boiling hard; Padi vevo rak om ham gwetah vr in nengwaŋ The rice has gone dry so take it off the fire (See also nivevo)

vevop [βɔ.Ίbɔp] noun(al) kind of bird-Mountain Pigeons of various kinds, possibly the D’Albertis Pigeon or the Amboina Cuckoo Dove; pisin i olsem balus [He sis sok vevop lok lek] We catch the vevop with a net

vevöl [βɔ.Ίwaq] noun(al) the large variety of spider found living in grass rooves, etc; spaida i save kaikaim man na givim pen long ol [Batii sis vevöl beko vu nalu] The owl caught the vevöl and took it to its young

vewak [βɔ.Ίwaq] verb(3) to harvest, pick-especially of pandanus, Saccharum edule, corn, bananas, etc, i.e. of foods which can be harvested with the hands; pulim kaikai, brukim kaikai long han, olsem kon, marita, pitpit, samting [Sa vewak abuhek in besi vu maluh] I picked the Saccharum edule to roast for the men Potential: bewak

vewan [βɔ.Ίweν] noun(al) half, end, part-divided crosswise; hap [Ketöv aggis vewen vër] He cut part of the vine off; Ngwë vaku vewen gengwë vaku vewen One carried one end and the other carried the other; Nedø rak lël vewen He sat on one end of the ladder (See also nyëvewen)

vewev [βɔ.Ίweβ] noun(al) ashes; sit bilong paia [Rikin vewev rak neru] She rubbed ashes on her nose

vewi [βɔ.Ίwi] noun(inal) vagina; kan [Kebu vewi rak ngwi] She covered herself with a grass skirt; Nilin vewi She pulled her vagina open FirstPers.: sa vewiŒ

vewi Œejin [βɔ.Ίwi ⁿGæ.Ίnin] (sub of vewi) clitoris; kokeru (See also Œejin)

vewi naŒen [βɔ.Ίwi na.ⁿGæn] (sub of vewi) vulva, the red flesh of the vulva; retpela kan

veya [βɔ.Ίya] verb(3) to run away, flee, fear; ranwe [Veya meya vos ayô] He fled to the bush; He veya in nyël We are afraid of snakes; Detii lob veya They chased him and he ran away Potential: beya
veya nimök [βə.ˈya ni.ˈmɔk] (sub of veya) to flee without cause/for nothing; runwe nating
veyiv-danidek [βə.ˈyiβ ˈda.ˈniⁿd.ək] noun(al) kind of hawk; pisin, tarangau
[Veyiv-danidek og sox segig ti arê Veyiv-danidek is the name of a variety of hawk] {2}
veyiiv [βə.ˈyiːβ] verb(3) to roll, roll up, wrap up; karamapim long samting olsem lip gorgor samting [Veyiiv jojeng lok yöök She wrapped the greens up in a leaf; Jom dek lob sa veyiiv He caught a frog and I wrapped it up; Veyiiv aru He rolled a cigarette] Potential: beyiiv (See also viiv)
veek [βeːk] 1. verb(2) to hit, beat, thrash, to hit with a sideways movement using a small instrument, to beat with a stick, whip, etc; wipim [Veek sir rak seveek She beat them with a switch; Sak su veek sa rê I don't beat myself] 2. verb(2) to burn, scorch [Nengwah neveek luḵ sa The fire is burning me]
Potential: beek; geveek; Usage: This verb is listed as a Class 2 verb, but in fact it seems to function in both verb classes, 2 and 3; some individuals tend to use the potential form beek while others use geveek, but many use both at one time or another
veekin [ˈβeːk.in] verb(2) to shout, to lament loudly because someone is about to die, or from feeling sorry for oneself; singaut, krai sori [Ataj niraḵ meggêp neveekin sir bê nam degêliyi Their mother was sick and lay there crying for them to come and see her] Potential: geveekin; beekin; Usage: See note relating to verb class under veek above
vë₁ [βe] noun(al) 1.1. seeds, cuttings from food plants, the parts used for planting; pikinini, kru-bilong planim [Keæu löv vë in na nahuk, gehin katimeng vë ving She cut some lengths of sugarcane to go and plant, and she planted some cucumber seeds too] 1.2. descendants
vë₂ [βe] verb(2) to blow; winim [Vë luḵ nengwah She blew the fire; Avi vë ram kul He blew out the lamp] Potential: gevë
vë aru [βe ˈa.ru] (sub of vë₂) to smoke; pulim smok [Ari vë aru His brother smoked]
vëh [βeχ] verb(2) to gird, tie, to put on a G-string or laplap, to tie a string; pasim, RAUNIM-OLSEM LAPLAP NO BANIS WAIA BILONG PIK NA BULAMAKAU [Sarig vëh ngwii My sister put on a grass skirt; Luho vëh waya in bööki They put up a wire fence for the pigs] Potential: gevëh
vëhin [ˈβeχ.in] verb(2) to spread, permeate-of a pleasant or delicious smell; smel
go nabaut [Joos vesi brët bëreggu vëhin sa neruğ Joyce baked bread and the delicious smell filled my nostrils] Potential: gevëhin

vëngatov [ˈβen.ə.toβ] noun(al) kind of frog; rokrok [Derengö vëngatov meris luk apel ti They put only vëngatov frogs in one bamboo]

vër [ˈβer] 1. verb(3) to rise, come up, lift up, take out; litimapim, apim, autim [Vër kele rak He lifted the tree up; Tunë kësii lok vër yom He hid it, but it came to light; Gelöŋ vër in sa The stone tipped up on me; Gebër nemam Raise your hand] 2. verb(3) to lighten, flash; sain [Daves vër Lightning flashed] Potential: bër

vër ros [ˈβer rotʃ] (sub of vër) to castrate; rausim bol

vër vër [ˈβer βer] (sub of vër) to collect, gather, to prepare a good supply of something before using; bungim pastaim [Gëtul aperek vër vër lok gewa You broke open a lot of pandanus nuts first and then you ate them]

vês [ˈβetʃ] verb(3) to fall, fall over, fall down, drop; pundaun [Vês pekë He fell over the cliff; Lël tah log vês meseëh The ladder slipped and she fell and broke her arm; Kaar vês bël The car fell into the river] Potential: bës

vëëng [ˈβi:n] 1. verb(2) to fly; flai [Nevëëng gelöŋ ya vos ayo He hurled the stone into the bush; Pesoklee yö vare nevëëng The swift flies continuously] 2. verb(2) to throw, to hurl; tromoim samting i go long we [Burus nevëëng nebë ngaan mala tumsën Planes fly as if they were living things] Potential: gevëëng (See also nevëëng)

videk [ˈβiŋ.d.ək] 1. verb(3) to step, step carefully, step across, link, to step from one stone, tree, etc to another; kalap kalap long ston, diwai, samting [Videk lok kele nema He stepped from one branch to another; Nemadvahi bevidek luu Seven (five linked with two)] 2. verb(3) to dig a hole without an entrance mound (for rats); hul bilong rat i no gat graun i pasim [Mun videk mu The rat carried the earth away from the entrance to its hole] 3. verb(3) to dislocate; bun i lus [Sevës kele lob sa vagiɡ videk I fell from the tree and dislocated my hip] Potential: bidek

vilvïk [ˈβiŋ.βiŋ] noun(al) kind of shrub; gras: Liliaceae, Daniella sp.

vil [ˈβil] verb(3) to travel across, roughly horizontally; to move along the side of a ridge more or less at the same level; ples i go daun na man i wokabaut krosim namel bilong em [Vil vavu meya He went across the face of the ridge up there] Potential: bil

vilvil [ˈβiŋ.βiŋ] adv horizontal, slanting, at an angle; stret tasol [He hebë meneggëp
vilvil  We laid it down and it lay horizontal]

vimeng  ['βim.əŋ] verb(3) to be in labour, to strive; kisim pen long karim pikinini
[Avëh vimeng rot in geko nalu  The woman was in hard labour about to bear a child] Potential: bimeng

vimengin  ['βim.əŋ.in] (sub of vimeng) verb(3) to strain, struggle, labour, be inadequate, fail; mekim mekim tasol i no inap karim [He vimengin mudeng in maggin rot  We struggled with the post because it was very heavy; Su vër rak rë gevimengin  He couldn't lift it up, he just strained at it] Potential: bimengin

ving1  ['βin] verb(2) to peg, pin, squeeze; pinim, krungutim strong [Sa heving tete ahon rak kele  I fastened the fence tightly with a stick] Potential: geving

ving2  ['βin] verb(2) with, and, too, to go with, be with; wantaim [Ving he behe ya He went with us; Ham ya ving sir  Go with them; Sa hanγo ŏγek turinsën teka sën om bë sa ŏeturin geving  I've heard this little story so I want to tell one too] Potential: geving

vipek  ['βip.ək] verb(3) to wrinkle, crease; sleek-samting pastaim i wet, bihain wara i pinis na i go liklik tru [Vipek in hes rak  It wrinkled up from the sun; Go bu vipek  The seed yam shrivelled up] Potential: bipek

virek(in)  ['βir.ək.in] (See also kwa virek(in))

vis  ['βiʃ] horn, tusk; pok, kom bilong pik, bulamakau samting [Ham nevanuh böök vis in sengii  You are wearing pig tusks around your neck for dancing; Burmakau pejëh ngwë rak vis  The cow gored another one with its horns]

vivek (vu)  ['βiʃ.ək βu] 1. verb(3) to thump, hit hard; hatim tru, paitim strong [Vivek vu honγ anöö rak kele hel  He hit your dog with a great lump of wood] 2. verb(3) to bear large fruit [Vud sagu rak rot om rëk bivek vu anon  That banana has grown big so it will have large fruit] Potential: bivek (vu)

vii1  ['βiː] verb(3) to set, congeal; pas-samting i malumalu na i go pas wantaim [Genatöö böök bël bemedo mebii rë  Pour out the pig fat and let it set] Potential: bii

vii2  ['βiː] verb(3) to plait; wokim baklain, wokim pislain [Hil abii aggis in natu ahov We will plait the vine to make rope] Potential: bii

vii3  ['βiː] noun(al) the tiny cowries used for decoration; girigiri [Bum gelu vii rak tareru  Your grandfather sewed cowrie shells onto the headband; Ya loonë lob patu vii  He went to the beach and picked up cowrie shells]

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viihus₁ [ˈbiː:i.ˈkutɪ] noun(al) kind of bush rat; rat [Lev viihus mesis He dug up a viihus and killed it]

viihus₂ [ˈbiː:i.ˈkutɪ] noun(al) variety of Saccharum edule; pitpit: Saccharum edule sp.

viiṅk₁ [ˈbiː:i.ŋ] verb(3) able, capable-usually this is used in a negative way to put one in one’s place. The expected answer being "No, I'm not able"; yu nap [Geya in bē kwerē.nga bōp saga in bē rēk gebiiṅ-a? Did you go to carry that big thing because you thought you would be able eh?; Su honṅ viṅk in rēk gwekō nṅa maggin rē You aren't able to carry anything heavy] Potential: biṅk

viiṅk₂ [ˈbiː:i.ŋ] noun(al) variety of wild taro; wel taro

viis [ˈbiː:i] noun(al) hair, feathers; gras [Avēṅ ker keri viis ya The woman shaved the hair under her arms] Usage: Always as a modifier of a noun (See also niviis, yu viis)

viiv [ˈbiː:i] verb(3) to wrap, roll up, cover; karamapim [Ham viiv dek You wrapped up the frogs; Sa vanēṅ sok lob viiv I shot a bird and she wrapped it up (in leaves after plucking); Viiv aru He rolled a cigarette] Potential: biiv; Usage: An alternate form of veyiiv (See also veyiiv)

vo [ˈvo] 1. verb(3) to harvest, gather fruit; pulim kaikai bilong pitpit, samting [He vo abuhek We harvested the Saccharum edule] 2. verb(3) to copulate, have sexual intercourse-this was used as a euphemism for leh, and is the most generally heard expression; puspus [Vo avēṅ ti vu vos ayo He had intercourse with a woman in the bush] 3. verb(3) to put or set something, take-usually in conjunction with ya, yam etc 4. verb(3) to do again; mekim gen Potential: bo

vo atohenège [ˈvo a.tœk.ən] (sub of vo) to walk with a staff; wokabaut wantaim stik [Yakutung vo atohenège beroor negga hus. Yakutung used a staff and slid along on his backside.]

vo bèl lok [ˈvo ˈbeːl ɬoq] (sub of vo) to flatter, entice, seduce, persuade; grisim [Denevo bèl lok alam sēnē lob tum newaj neraṅ in baggēb beyah denesepa lok sir. They spoke persuasively and stirred them up to commit adultery and to behave like them.]

vo ggelek [ˈvo ˈgelek] (sub of vo) to deal, divide, share out, distribute; tilim [Devo ggelek sir They divided it among them; Ham vo ggelek ham You shared it out among yourselves] (See also ggelek)

vo horek [ˈvo ˈhorek] (sub of vo) to give the law, to lay down the law, to exhort
Moses gave us this law that we should stone a woman like this to death.

vo koo in [βo qo: in] (sub of vo) to forbid something, ban something; tambuim wanpela samting [Vo koo in bë hïl su angoo begwev He told us not to swing on the begwev vine; Ham vo koo in ham beggang You forbade people to go into your house; Su vo koo in nos rë He didn't put a ban on the use of the food]

vo koo vu [βo k’o] (sub of vo) to exhort, caution, warn, order; givim tok lukaut, givim strongpela tok long em long lukaut gut [Buŋ vo koo vu hïl bë hïl geðin dëg søgek nivesa in rëk beröp My grandfather warned us that we should look after the real clay pots well lest they break] (See also koo)

vo kwa [βo k’wa] (sub of vo) 1.1. to give someone an idea, advise, give wisdom [Pestos vengwëng ving yi alam sën denevo kwa vu yi lo Festus consulted his advisors.; Anutu vo kwa vu hïl in bë hïl gevong ngaap pin niröp God gave us wisdom so that we would be able to do what is right.] 1.2. to hope for something, look forward to with eager expectation [Sa navo kwaŋ in buk sën bë geaŋ agi anon jak lo. I look forward eagerly to that day when this word will be fulfilled.; Mehö sën nevong huk menéjëliin dob lo nevo kwa in nos bë anon dok. The person who makes a garden and ploughs the ground, looks forward to a harvest.; Ham nevo kwamin in yi bë geko ham nah medo nivesa rot geving yi. You hope in him that he will take to live well with him.]

vo lok (yah) [βo loq yah] (sub of vo) 1.1. to return, repay, pay back, avenge, reward; pe bek, bekim [Vo lok yah he bœök He paid us back for our pig; He vo lok beðô nyë vewen We avenged the injury] 1.2. to comb; komim

vo maggin [βo ma.mer] (sub of vo) to persecute, lay a burden on, to trouble [Wirek sevo maggin vu alam sën denesepa lok Yesu yi aggata lo Before I persecuted the people who followed the way of Jesus.; Sa su neketaŋ ngaap menavo maggin vu ham ti rë. I didn't ask you for anything or make myself a burden to anyone.]

vo mamer [βo ma.mer] (sub of vo) to give a gift, to placate someone; givim presen (See also mamer)

vo newis [βo na.‘we:k] (sub of vo) to nest, build a nest; wokim haus bilong ol pisin, kapul, samting

vo niwëek [βo ni.‘we:k] (sub of vo) to strengthen, encourage, to give strength or power to someone. [Yesu tahi yi hur yam bevo niwëek vu sir bë degetii memö geto dena Jesus called his disciples and gave them the power to cast out

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demons.]

**vo nyë [βo nɛ]** (sub of vo) 1.1. to point, indicate—the usual way of pointing at something is with the chin; *soim long wasket* 1.2. to turn away from someone or something in anger or dislike; *kros-i kros na putim wasket bilong em i go long bus*

**vo nyë rak [βo nɛ raq]** (sub of vo) to forbid the use of something by tying leaves on it; *tambuim [Vo nyë rak in nos* He refused them the food]

**vo nyëvewen [βo nɛ ˈnəwɛn]** (sub of vo) to punish, repay [Anutu su nevong newa newa benevo nyëvewen loŋ yah alam hir ngaa nipaya pevis rë. God does not quickly rush to punish people for their sins.]

**vo rëëb in [βo ɾɛːm b ɪn]** (sub of vo) 1.1. to poke, knock off, flick away. To knock something off with a stick, such as fruit which is out of reach; to pull something out of reach close with a stick; to clean out a hole with a stick.; *sutim samting i stap longwe na han i no inap olsem na i sutim long stik na pulim i go long em.* [Vo rëëb in nyël He flicked the snake away with a stick] 1.2. To poke people through holes with a stick in order to annoy or frighten them.; *Sutim man long stik bilong pretim em* (See also **rëëb**)

**vo rur rak [βo rʊr raq]** (sub of vo) to shout at, cheer, jeer, to make a loud noise at someone; *singaut bikmaus long*

**vo rur vu [βo rʊr ˈvu]** (sub of vo) to suckle; *givim susu*

**vo sesab [βo ˈsɛsab]** (sub of vo) to count, tally—the practice of breaking a short length of stick to represent something and so to preserve a record of the number of items; *brukim stik bilong kisim namba bilong ol* [Vo sesab in go He broke sticks and used them to count his yams] (See also **sesab**)

**vo tengwën vu [βo tɛŋˈwɛn vʊ]** (sub of vo) to lecture, exhort, to lay down the law; *givim tok lukaut [Devo tengwën vu hur mahen* They gave the children a lecture] (See also **tengwën**)

**vo tepëk [βo tɛpɛk]** (sub of vo) to ask, question; *askim [Vo tepëk bɛ rɛk ˈʃeŋa Humek nangrek-a? He asked when you were going to Humek] (See also **tepëk**)

**vo tevë (in) [βo tɛvɛ ˈin]** (sub of vo) to take turns; *senis [Devo tevë in tob* They passed the shirt around (different ones wearing it); *Alu avo tevë in riŋg They took turns carrying the yam stakes] (See also **tevë**)

**vo vabuung in [βo ˈvabuŋ in]** (sub of vo) to make holy, consecrate, set apart, forbid; *tambuim [Vo vabuung in yi* He kept himself from contamination; *Vo vabuung in dub* He forbade them from doing anything improper in the men's
vo veyee in [βo βə.'ye: in] (sub of vo) house] (See also vabuung)

vo veyë in [βo βə.'ye in] (sub of vo) to ask; askim (See also lok veyë)

vo veyövin [βo βə.'yeövin] (sub of vo) to agree, encourage, support; yesa long, strongim tok [He vo veyövin ayem bë yönon We supported what you said that it was true]

vo vër [βo βər] (sub of vo) to take back, take away, lift out; kisim, kisim be, tekewe [Vo vër om gwevonö dok nah He took it out so put it back; Kọ paëp rëk ham vo vër in yi He had a machete but you took it off him] Usage: Most people use bo vër as the potential form instead of the expected bo bër

vo vu [βo βu] (sub of vo) to give; givim [Ham vo nos vu sir You gave them food; He haço monë lob he vo vu sir We took the money and gave it to them]

vo wëëj [βo wə'waj] (sub of vo) to struggle, thrash around, to be in the death throes-dying, but not yet dead; guria, guria long i dai (See also wëëj)

vo yi [βo yi] (sub of vo) to jump aside, to throw oneself aside, get out of the way; tromoim em yet

volinin ['βo.lin.in] verb(3) to clear, clean, to make or clear a road; kliaim [Volinin böök sekë He cleaned all the meat off the pig bones; Hur devolinin aggata The workmen cleared/fixed up the road] Potential: bolinin

vonö [βoN] 1. verb(2) to make, do, happen; mekim [Mehöti saga nevonö va? What is that person doing?] 2. verb(2) send, give; salim, givim [Ham gwevong sa kapiya nam Send me my book] 3. verb(2) to play; pilai [Hur pesiv denevonö karëk The children were playing] 4. verb(2) to obey, believe; aninit long tok Potential: gevonö

vonö aye [βoN 'a.ye] (sub of vonö) 1.1. to speak out [ Vonö aye bëpata nebë sën reggu bëp layon nenğeek lo. He gave a great shout like the roar of a lion.] 1.2. to grumble, speak against [Alam Yuda devonö ayej vu medenër ğagek ngahisekë răk yi. The Jews grumbled and said many things against him.; Honö mehönon mu rëk ğeyoh vu bë gwevonö ayem jač Anutu? You are only a man and are you able to speak against God.]

vonö baggëb (vu) [βoN 'ba.'ye'm'b βu] (sub of vonö) to commit adultery; pamuk [Denër bë vonö baggëb vu avëh They said he committed adultery with the woman] (See also baggëb)

vonö bë [βoN 'be] (sub of vonö) like, as, as if; luk olsem [Luho devonö bë saga
The two of them behaved like that every day; *Vong bë vud sagu sis anon* It looks as if that banana has fruited

**vong duung** [βon ⁿduːn] (sub of vong) to explode, to produce a loud noise as of an explosion, thunder, etc; *pairap*

**vong horek vu** [βon ʰkɔɾ.ak βu] (sub of vong) instruct, give orders, lay down the law; *givim tok lukaut long* [Wirek Moses vong horek vu ham, rëk ham ti su nesepa lok. Long ago Moses gave you the law, but not one of you followed it.; *Sa nehevong horek nebë sënë vu Kerisi-yi-alam yoh vu nyëg pin.* I gave this rule to all Christians everywhere.]

**vong jeguu** [βon ⁿdʒⁿ.⁶j圭] (sub of vong) rebellious, spoiled, disobedient; *bel i kaskas* [Nevong jeguu om su ĝeseji He's spoiled, so don't upset him] (See also jeguu)

**vong keduung** [βon kə.¹ⁿduːŋ] (sub of keduung (raḵ)) to persist, to keep doing something; *mekim I stap* [Denër rëk ma genevong keduung keduung rot They told her but she just persists in doing it and won't stop]

**vong kejök** [βon kə.¹ⁿdʒok] (sub of vong) impulsive, thoughtless, heedless, to act impulsively or thoughtlessly without thinking about others, to speak without thinking; *mekim nating, mekim nabaut* [Ham su gwevong kejök dok hil Don't speak without thinking; *Yö nevong kejök rot gesu nahub kwa nelah lok rë* He always acts hastily and doesn't think about it first] (See also kejök)

**vong kewësën** [βon kə.¹ʷe.tʃen] (sub of vong) to tease, mock, to make someone unhappy by teasing or mocking; *kirapim bel, skrapim bel* [Devong kewësën vu sir in bë ahëj sengën They teased them to make them angry; *Vong kewësën vu lob kwa paya rot* He teased her and made her miserable; *Hil su ĝevong kewësën* We shouldn't make fun of people] (See also kewësën)

**vong karëk** [βon qa.'req] (sub of vong) (See also karëk)

**vong kasakaša** [βon ʰqa.ʃa 'qa.ʃa] (sub of vong) to exhort, lecture, to talk a great deal at someone; *toktok planti long* [Vong kasakaša raḵ mehö ngwë saga pangsën rot He just kept talking at him] (See also kasa)

**vong kek** [βon ɬek] (sub of vong) to refuse, or object to doing something-using an exclamation e!; *tok nogat* (See also kek)

**vong ketod** [βon ɬekdo] (sub of vong) to play-today there is a tendency to follow the Tok Pisin usage and give this term sexual implications, but it apparently was not so used originally; *pilai* [Hur mahen denevong ketod pahup]
The children were playing in the grass; *Su gwevong ketod* Don't play about] (See also *ketod*)

**vong koko** [βon 'qo.qo] (sub of *vong*) to cluck; *singaut bilong kakaruk*

**vong kurkur** [βon 'qur.qu̥] (sub of *vong*) busy, energetic; *hatwok* [Mehōti su nelok vu rê ge yö nevong kurkur* Nobody helped him he had to do it all himself] (See also *kurkur*)

**vong kwa kwa** [βon kwa kwa] (sub of *vong*) to steal, to be undisciplined, to do according to what one wants; *tubel* [Hur mahen saga vong kwa kwa beyom gga alam sēnē hir nos* That child is undisciplined and he came and ate these peoples' food]

**vong kwa vireksen vu** [βon kwa vireksen vu] (sub of *vong*)

**vong kwek** [βon kwek] (sub of *vong*) to break with a sharp snapping sound; *samting i bruk na nois bilong em i kwek*

**vong lebek in** [βon lebek in] (sub of *vong*) to cook, to cook food for people as a task; *wok long kuk* [Vong lebek in nos beyeh* She cooked food] (See also *lebek*)

**vong mamer** [βon ma.mer] (sub of *vong*) to reconcile, to bring about peace or a cessation of hostilities-usually by giving or exchanging gifts; *mekim bel isi long pait i mas pinis* [Yesu vong mamer vu Ama lob su kevoh hil rê* Jesus reconciled us to his father and he didn't destroy us]

**vong merok** [βon meroq] (sub of *vong*) adultery, fornication; *brukim marit, stilim meri* [Maluh los avēh devon gēvong merok vu sir* The men and women committed adultery] (See also *merok*)

**vong mēk mēk** [βon mēk mēk] (sub of *vong*) to show surprise, exclaim, to keep on exclaiming over what someone says because it is new or surprising; *kirap nogut* [Senēr gēgēk vu lob nevong mēk mēk in ma k su ngō wirek rê* I told him the news and he kept exclaiming over it because he hadn't heard about it before] (See also *mēk mēk*)

**vong muuk** [βon muq] (sub of *vong*) To refuse, withhold, act selfishly. To refuse to share with someone else--usually in relation to food, but it could be one's help or other things; to eat in front of someone else without sharing.; *pasim kaikai. Man i no save givim kaikai samting long ol arapela man, em yet i kaikai* [Nevong muuk vu alam besu lok vu sir in huk rê* He held back and wouldn't help the people with the work] (See also *muuk*)

**vong nevu** [βon nevu] (sub of *vong*) to swear, curse, speak filthy or obscene
language; tok nogut [Hil nehako Mehôbôp rak rak hil dagged, log hil nehevông nevud vu mehônöon rak hil dagged ving. We praise the lord with our tongues, and we curse men with them too.; Ham su gwevonôg nevumin. Do not utter filthy language.]

**vong newa newa** [Bon na.'wa na.'wa] (sub of vong) quickly, hurriedly. To rush around doing things; to get flustered, with the consequent danger of doing something wrong or foolish; to do something hurriedly without forethought.; mekim hariap; kwik tumas [Alam Parisai nij wëék medenevonôg newa newa in bê denanër gaägek yak yi. The Pharisees were in a great hurry to accuse him.; Ham nevonôg newa newa meham ti ti ngo newa ham nos lôk yah ham. You are in a great rush and each of you eats his own food.] (See also newa newa)

**vong ni gerik gerik** [Bon ni /nga.'rik /nga.'rik] (sub of vong) to work frantically; hatwok tru [Yö ti nevonôg ni gerik gerik in hur mahen saga in ata ya huk He alone worked extremely hard for those children because the mother had gone to the gardens; Yö ni gerik gerik He's a very hard worker] (See also kekul1)

**vong ni kekul** [Bon ni qa.'qu] (sub of vong) cross, contentious, obstinate, to be irritable or contentious all the time, to refuse to listen to what is said to one, to refuse to follow instructions; i krai na ol i tok pinis tasol ol i mekim i no inap (See also ngök ngök)

**vong nguuk** [Bon nga:k] (sub of vong) to grunt; mekim nois long insait bilong en [Vong nguuk bê ayem nama He grunted that you should be quiet] (See also nguuk)

**vong ngatum** [Bon na.'tum] (sub of vong) unselfish, generous, thoughtful; marimari, givim kaikai samting long ol man, lukautim gut arapela man [Genevonôg ngatum vu alam You give generously to others; Çenanër vu alam sën deneggorek n'aa aga nabê degevonôg ngatum bedebo hir n'aa gelek alam. Tell the rich people that they should be generous and share their things with people.] (See also ngatum2)

**vong ngödek** [Bon 'no"d.au] (sub of vong) to snort, grunt; pulim nus [Nevonôg ngödek in ggëp mekwa virek He was snoring because he was asleep and
dead to the world; Böök vong n gödek  The pig grunted] (See also n gödek (rač))

vong paya [Bon 'pa.ya] (sub of vong) 1.1. break down, fail; bagarapim [Baas vong paya ggëp loo vuhen]. The barge broke down in the middle of the sea.; Radio vong paya  The radio broke down] 1.2. to sin, to do something badly/ineffectively/without skill, to do something wrong/commit an offence [Sa hevong paya lok buk sën sa nare kaunsor malaj  I did wrong on the day I stood before the council.; Ham tetëhin kebus in ham vahamin in dejak ni nabë devong paya  You shake the dust from your feet so they will know they have done wrong.]

vong paya vu [Bon 'pa.ya bju] (sub of vong) to sin against, do badly, do wrong, offend, transgress, damage, hurt; wokim kranksi, mekim kranksi [Senër vu sa hur mağêm lo vorot bë su degevong paya vu honq. I already told my male servants not to molest you.; Mehöti bë gevong paya vu ham, og ham su bo dok nah vu yi. If someone does wrong to you, then do not pay him back.; Sa hevong paya vu Anutu, gevu honq. I have sinned against God, and against you.]

vong paang [Bon pa:n] (sub of vong) to shout, storm, abuse; pairap, bikmaus [Mehö sugu vong paang rak alam  The person shouted at the people; Hil su gevong paang  We shouldn't shout at people (in an abusive way)] (See also paang)

vong peqöök peqöök [Bon pə.'ŋqeq pə.'ŋqeq] (sub of vong) inconsiderate, thoughtless, to go ahead and do something without thinking first; mekim tasol, bikhet, man i no tingim samting, tasol i mekim tasol

vong puq [Bon puq] (sub of vong) explode, snap, flare up; pairapim [Nengwah vong puq lob ggërin veluungavi  The fire flared up and blocked the doorway] (See also puq)

vong rak rak in [Bon raq raq in] (sub of vong) 1.1. to desire, covet, to try hard; mangalim, laikim tumas [Alam Yuda devong rak rak rot in bë dengis Yesu menadiik. The Jews were wanting very much to kill Jesus.] 1.2. to worry about, be anxious, be jealous for, concerned for, to fuss, insist ; strong tumas long [Esau yom vong rak rak rot vu tamusën in bë geko semusën nah vu yi  Esau came back and tried very hard afterwards to regain his blessing.]

vong rapaar [Bon ra.'par] (sub of vong) inconsiderate, importunate, thoughtless, arrogant; hambak, bikhet [Nevong rapaar rot gesu mala neto rê  He is an arrogant person and not at all humble] (See also rapaar)
vong rasiik [βɔŋ raˈsi:ik] (sub of vonɡ) to miss, fail, be unsuccessful, be unlucky, to have nothing work, to be able to do nothing right; mekim popaia, lusman [Mehö saga vonɡ rasiik gesu ko mun la lok sapu rê That person is unlucky and doesn't catch any rats in his snares] (See also rasiik)

vong rêën [βɔŋ ˈreːn] (sub of vonɡ) terrify. To cause someone to be terrified and run away; to paralyse with fear. A person would speak to a tapeev bird (tung bu rak tapeev) as a spell to cause terror to his enemies when he appeared before them.; pretim [Sa hevonɡ rêën ggök sir lob deveya I struck terror into their hearts and they fled; Vonɡ rêën ggök hil It really scared us stiff] (See also rêën)

vong rii [βɔŋ riː] (sub of vonɡ) to amuse, joke; mekim pani

vong rii rak [βɔŋ riː raq] (sub of vonɡ) to treat badly, destroy, persecute, abuse, waste; bagarapim, tromoim nating, pilai long [Neyam in bë ngis sir nadiik megevonɡ rii jak sir He comes to kill them and destroy them; Su nahubin nos rê gevonɡ rii rak la He wasn't careful with the food but wasted some of it]

vong rup [βɔŋ rup] (sub of vonɡ) to flare up, flash, explode; kirap kwik [Nos niyes vonɡ rup lok ayo The soft food caused his stomach to rumble; Sok vonɡ rup meya The bird flashed by; Nengawah vonɡ rup lok pahup The fire flared up in the grass] (See also rup)

vong saheng [βɔŋ ˈsəhəŋ] (sub of vonɡ) to breathe; pulim win [Aluu hevonɡ saheng rak gwëgwëbeng We have been panting continually]

vong sebul (in) [βɔŋ ˈsuβ.əŋ] (sub of vonɡ) to grasp, hold, keep, covet, hold back, to keep back something belonging to someone else; laikim, holim, strong tumas long, laikim samting bilong narapela man na holim strong [Ham su gwevonɡ sebul in alam hir ngaa Don't covet/keep other people's things]

vong sehöö [βɔŋ ˈsehoː] (sub of vonɡ) bored, lazy, apathetic, to turn someone off; mekim les [Hil hevonɡ sehöö rot om maam hil ana We have been really lazy so let's get going] (See also sehöö)

vong seksek [βɔŋ ˈseksək] (sub of vonɡ) to mess around, thoughtless; mekim nabaut [Su gwevonɡ seksek in rëk gebës Don't mess around or you will fall] (See also seksek)

vong semë semë [βɔŋ ˈseme ˈseme] (sub of vonɡ) to behave carelessly, behave mischievously, behave thoughtlessly; mekim nabaut [Ham nevonɡ semë semë rot in va? What are you making a nuisance of yourselves for?]
(See also semë semë)

**vong sengii** [βon ʧэ.'ʒi:] (sub of vong) 1.1. to sing the vocal accompaniment to a dance; *singaut long singsing*, [Mehö luu dëvong sengii galam dëlöö Two people sing and the people dance] 1.2. dance; *mekim singsing* (See also sengii)

**vong sepoh** [βon ʧэ.'poŋ] (sub of vong) to call out the recipients of food at a food distribution or feast; *tilim, singautim nem bilong ol bai i kisim kaikai* (See also sepoh)

**vong serë serë** [βon ʧэ.'rэ ʧэ.'rэ] (sub of vong) to pry, to go looking through other people's things; *mekim nabaut, painim nabaut* [He hevong serë serë rot We were really poking into things that didn't concern us] (See also serë serë)

**vong séksëk** [βon ʧэ.kэ.ʧэ.kэ] (sub of vong) to make a swishing noise like cutting grass with a sickle, etc; *mekim nois olsem katim gras samting* (See also séksëk)

**vong siik siik** [βon ʧэ.i.kэ.ʧэ.i.kэ] (sub of vong) to cheep, the noise made by chickens, baby birds, etc; *singaut bilong pikiini kakaruk samting* (See also siik)

**vong siik** [βon ʧэ.'i.q] (sub of vong) to sputter, explode, spurt out, to make a noise like a match catching alight; *mekim nois olsem masis i pairap* [Vong siik megga he It flared up and burned us; Nengwah gga raböng lom vong siik The fire burned the sweetpotato and it exploded] (See also siik)

**vong tahu tahu** [βon 'tэ.ku 'tэ.ku] (sub of vong) to pretend, copy, imitate, to put on a play to represent or recall some incident; *bihainim, lainim, makim* [Devong tahu tahu lok soda böp They put on a play on the special Sunday] (See also tahu2)

**vong tak (tak)** [βon tak tak] (sub of vong) to slap, to make a noise like slapping or fighting,-reduplication indicates multiple occurrences; *pairap, nois kirap*

**vong tavaæ** [βon 'tэ.βэ] (sub of vong) talkative, garrulous; *toktok planti* [Nevong tavaæ She talks a lot] (See also tavaæ)

**vong tavaar** [βon 'tэ.'vэ.rэ] (sub of vong) prying, inquisitive, inconsiderate, to go round touching everything, taking things that don't belong to one; *hambak, bikhet* [Su gwevong tavaar nabë saga Don't go round touching everything like that] (See also tavaar)

**vong tavë** [βon 'tэ.'вэ] (sub of vong) to work, serve, to work willingly; *bilipim tok* [Denevong tavë vu yi buk gerangah lok yi dub vabuung They serve Him day
and night in His temple] (See also tavë)

**vong tek (tek)** [βON tek tek] (sub of vong) flapping noise as of bird wings,-reduplication indicates multiple occurrences; *pairap*

**vong tik (tik)** [βON tik tik] (sub of vong) to make a clicking noise-reduplication indicates multiple occurrences; *pairap*

**vong tok (tok)** [βON tok tok] (sub of vong) to make a popping sound-reduplication indicates multiple occurrences; *pairap*

**vong tuk (tuk)** [βON tuk tuk] (sub of vong) a thudding sound, noise, thud, to make a noise like tuk-reduplication indicates multiple occurrences; *pairap*, *samting i pundaun mekim nois olsem 'tuk' [Nŋaa ti to mevong tuk  Something fell down and went thud; *Sakeluŋin lob vong tuk  I pounded it and it went tuk] (See also tuk2)

**vong veggen veggen** [βON βa.'yen βa.'yen] (sub of vong) inconsiderate, pushy, intractable, selfish, irresponsible, to push straight through, to do as one pleases; *bikhet*, *hambak*, *bihainim laik bilong em yet* [Vong veggen veggen meya nejom hir galas jeggin lom veröp  He was irresponsible and went and took their glasses and broke them] (See also veggen)

**vong vehöö vehöö** [βON βa.'kɔ: βa.'kɔ:] (sub of vong) inconsiderate, selfish, thoughtless, irresponsible, to be inconsiderate, to go around asking for everything, touching everything; *bikhet*, *hambak* [Vong vehöö vehöö meya nejom hir galas jeggin lom veröp  He was completely irresponsible and went and grabbed their glasses carelessly and they broke] (See also vehöö)

**vong ving** [βON βin] (sub of vong) to believe, obey; *bilipim*, *bihainim tok* [Su gëvong ving sa ŒaŒek  You didn't believe me]

**vong warak (warak)** [βON 'war.ak 'war.ak] (sub of vong) to crackle, rattle, to make a crackling sound,-reduplication indicates multiple occurrences; *pairap* (See also warak)

**vong week** [βON we:k] (sub of vong) 1.1. to spit out, vomit, reject; *spet aut long samting nogut* [Vong week log mutek He spat it out and vomited; *Sa kwäg rak in mehö vong week* I was nauseated because someone spat something out] 1.2. to defecate-a euphemism; *pekpek* (See also week)

**vongin** ['βON.in] (sub of vong) 1.1. verb(2) to want, desire; *laikim* [Mehö-los-bengö vongin bè yi hur debo dok nah yi monë  The king wanted his servants to pay back his money] 1.2. verb(2) to be about to [Alu hevongin agök nök beris  We two are about to cross over the bridge to you; *BeŒö vongin ga honŋ  You are
about to be beaten! [Potential: gevongin (See also kwa vongin)]

vongsen [ˈvɒnɡʃɛn] (sub of vong) noun(al) verb; bilong mekim

vorot [ˈvo.rɔt] verb(3) already; redi, pinis [Devong huk vorot in bë su degevonɡ nah] They already did the work so they wouldn't have to do it again; He nго aya nado vorot We were already there] [Potential: borot

vos [ˈvɔs] noun(al) grass, bush, brush, scrub, weeds; gras, bus [Vos kip meggerin aggata The bush has grown up and blocked off the road; Ham kwesik vos na in beggaŋ Cut the weeds away from around the house] (See also vavööng)

vos veriik [ˈvɔs.riːk] (sub of vos) thick bush, jungle, rain forest; bikbus [He ya medo nehegwanŋ vos veriik. We kept on breaking our way through thick bush.]

vosek [ˈvose.k] 1. verb(3) to obey immediately, go directly, to go straight away, to get straight to the point; go stret long, tok stret [Vosek arē vorot She knew his name right off; Nër ngaŋ mevorek anon anon He went through them and said them all right; Tengwa sok lob vosek He threw a stone at the bird and hit it] 2. verb(3) to be ready, eager [Sa nare bayeŋ neraŋ genavosek I am standing and calling, ready (to come in).] [Potential: bosek

vööv [ˈvɔv] noun(al) kind of tree. The leaf tips are eaten, and the inner bark is used for making stringbags; tulip-ol i save wokim bilum long skin bilong en: Gnetum gnemon [Vööv yik kele sën avēh debasu vahek jak navi The vööv is a tree which the women use the bark of for making stringbags] Usage: Same as vasuung

vu [ˈvu] 1. prep at, to, for, from, on; long [Ĝena vu sir beham na Go to them and all of you go; Yeh rabonŋ luho go vu beggaŋ She cooked sweetpotato and yam at the house] 2. prep

vud [ˈvuːd] noun(al) the generic term for banana; banana: Musa sp. [Hil ĝeyeh vud baŋa Let's cook some bananas and eat them]

vud hus bib [ˈvuːd ʌ biːm] (sub of vud) banana flower-the round red part at the bottom of a bunch; tel bilong banana (See also bib)

vuhek1 [ˈvuhek] (sub of vuhek2) noun(al) 1.1. a kind of vine used for tying; baklain, pislain 1.2. rope, heavy rope

vuhek2 [ˈvuhek] verb(2) to spin, make rope-especially thick heavy rope; wokim bikpela string [Vuhek re Gregg agga böp rot He made some very heavy rope] [Potential: gevuhek

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vuheng [vuŋ] noun(al) middle, centre; namel [Neya loŋ vuheng gedëyoh vahi vahi He went through the middle and they went on either side] (See also nyëg vuheng, hes vuheng)

vuheng atov [vuŋ a.ˈtoʊ] (sub of vuheng) centre, midst, heart; namel tru [Lël keyëh nedo vuheng atov log bël ko luho The bridge broke in the middle and the river swept them both away]

vun [vuŋ] verb(3) to hide, cover, cover up, hide, conceal; haitim [Vun loŋ ya kesii She hid it; Sa halë ham vun hir busip I saw that you hid their cat; Deyök behe vun go They came to us and we planted the yams; Nyëg ti bë medo jak kedu, og su yoh vu bë bun yi rë A place built on a mountain top cannot hide itself] Potential: bun

vunek (vu) [vuŋ.əq βu] verb(3) to dress up, decorate, adorn; bilas [He ya lob he vunek We went and we got dressed up; Vunek vu yi meya sengii He got dressed up and went to dance; He vunek vu begganë We decorated the house] Potential: bunek (vu)

vunin [vuŋ.in] verb(3) to swarm, gather, collect; bung [Kakëök ya devunin bekëg ti in diëk The ants swarmed over the lizard because it was dead] Potential: bunin

vuv [vuβ] verb(3) to cut down, chop, as in cutting a tree down with an axe; katim-olsem diwai samting [Vuv kele mesis aperek He cut the tree down and it hit the pandanus palm; He ya mavuv riing vos We went and cut yam stakes in the bush; Vuv in saggen vu Gagwee He cut the saggen at Gagwee] Potential: buv

vuvin [vuβ.in] verb(3) to tighten around; taitim strong [Sa seyesin aggis in vuvin lok I loosened the rope because it was tight around it; He vuvin nemamin lok kwa mediië We tightened our hands around his throat and he died] Potential: buvin

vuu1 [vu:] noun(al) a hole in the ground or under a tree root for animals; hul insait long ston samting

vuu2 [vu:] verb(2) to lose, forget, leave behind; lusim [Sevo vu meko lob vuu I gave it to him and he took it but then he left it behind; Vuu yi paëp He lost
**his machete**] *Potential: gevuu*

**vuuk** [βu:q] *verb(3) to swell, rise up; solap [Vaha vuuk in ġabuleng] Her foot swelled up from a boil; Nğaagee vuuk The level of water in the pool rose*  
*Potential: buuk*

**vuukin** [βu:q.in] *sub of vuuk* *verb(3) to dam; pasim wara [He vuukin ketuun in banëh sok dok We damned up a pool so we could shoot birds on it; Vuukin bël He damned up the stream] Potential: buukin*

**w-** [w] *pfx mod* actual mode—the initial letter of class 1 verbs beginning with gg- in the second person actual form

**wabeenγ** [wa. śmier] *noun(al) kind of yam; yam [Wabeenγ rąk mekeyëh riing] The wabeeng grew up and broke the yam stake*

**wanγ** [wǎn] *noun(al) a large variety of banana; banana: Musa sp. [Ketöv wanγ meko ya begganγ He cut the bunch of wanγ bananas and carried them to the house]*

**warak** [war.ak] (See also **vonγ warak** (warak))

**warawid** [war.a.wiŋd] *noun(al) stalks of reed trailing in the water and moving back and forth with the current; rop bilong pitpit bilong wara i save gro antap long wara na wara i karim i go i kam [Warawid ggęp neggee luk bël The reeds were bobbing around in the water; Newa ggee nёbë bël neko warawid His heart was leaping about like a reed bobbing in the water] {2}*

**waain** [waː.i:n] *verb(1) to struggle, try hard, to struggle to climb out of something, as a hole; trai hat-samting i trai hat long kam antap long hul tasol i no inap [Waain bë mak noh tena He tried hard looking for a way to get out; Luŋ waak lom waain rot ręk ma menedo lòk He fell into the cave and he struggled hard to get out but he couldn't and he had to remain there] Potential: waain*

**waak** [waːk] *noun(al) cave, hole-a natural formation; hul i bikpela na i go insait*
long ston \[Waak bəpata ti neggëp vosnë\] There's a huge cave in the bush; \[Ya deggevek waak\] They went into the cave

wek [\textit{wek}] (See also lev wek in)

weleng [\textit{weleng}] \textit{noun(al)} kind of reed; \textit{pitpit: Gramineae, Pennisetum macrostachyum Trin.} \[Weleng kip rak heek ahëbu\] The reeds grew at the base of the fence; \[Sap weleng mevaku heek rak\] He cut the reeds and used them to make a fence \{2\}

wes [\textit{wes}] \textit{noun(al)} wall-of a house; \textit{banis bilong haus} \[Wes kevohe gebeegang neggëp nyë tale\] The wall collapsed and the house was left standing open;
\[Ham kweping wes nah gökin\] Cover the wall again;
\[Lok ñuven rak wes\] He painted the wall

week [\textit{week}] \textit{interj} to spit out; \textit{spet aut long samting nogut} \[Week!\] Spit it out!
(Often said to small children) \(\text{See also vong week}\)

wëh [\textit{wëh}] \textit{noun(al)} a block of land, the area of ground a person looks after; \textit{hap graun, blok}

wëëj [\textit{wëëj}] \textit{adj} many, plenty; \textit{planti tumas} \[Ham ko mun wëëj lok sapu\] You caught a great many rats in the snares;
\[Hil wëëj rot mekesuu sir\] There are a great many of us, more than of them \(\text{See also vo wëëj}\)

wëëk [\textit{wëëk}] \textit{noun(al)} variety of bamboo which grows in the bush. It is used for stringing bows, making the saw for making fires, etc.; \textit{mambu: Bambusa sp.}
\[Wëëk nam sena ñak boë bël dok\] Give me the bamboo, I'll go and get water in it;
\[Hek wëëk bevahöö vasol rak\] He split the wëëk bamboo and strung his bow with it \(\text{See also niwëëk, ahëwëëk}\)

wirek [\textit{wirek}] \textit{adv} before, long ago; \textit{bipo} \[Wirek alam degelu sir rak ruŋ\] In the old days people speared each other with spears;
\[Ham ya Morspi wirek\] You went to Moresby before

wirek hen [\textit{wirek hen}] (sub of wirek) earlier, old, pertaining to or belonging to an earlier time; \textit{bilong bipo} \[Su wirek hen gaḵ yĕk sëë nahën-ê\] It wasn't a long time ago, it just happened recently

wirek wirek [\textit{wirek wirek}] (sub of wirek) from long ago, many times in the past, for a long time; \textit{bipo bipo} \[Hil aha nos wirek wirek bevahup gwëbeng sënê\] We have eaten food from way back and right up to the present; \textit{Gea ñenodo bebuum wirek wirek om ñenom beggan} You have been living with the whiteman for a very long time, so come back to the village

wöhbuum [\textit{wöhbuum}] \textit{noun(al)} large variety of eel; \textit{maleo} \[Ham besi wöhbuum}
duk jeyoŋ  Cook the eel by wrapping it in jeyoŋ (bark and roasting it)]

wöp-o [wɔp.o] interj alas, exclamation of concern, anxiety, or pity; sori [Wöp-o! Sa kwag virek in vasöl  Oh dear! I have forgotten the bow; Sa in-al! Wöp-o, sëk na menoh tena in dekepa aggata  What will I do! Oh dear, where will I go, they have blocked off the road.]

□ Y□

y- [y] pfx mod Actual mode of verbs beginning with y Usage: Some class 1 verbs whose initial letter is y change to n in the potential, and some to ng. It does not seem to be predictable, except that the verbs of motion are the ones which go to n. One verb, yev, changes to quite a different form, jev.

ya [ya] rt verb(3) to go; go [Ya vu ata  He went to his mother; Ham ya Rae  You went to Lae; Ham ya sok  You went hunting birds] Potential: na

ya kasöm [ya qa.ʃɔm] (sub of ya) to spy, ambush, watch; kam was [Deya kasöm They went and watched for them (this usually meant to wait in ambush)] (See also kasöm)

ya tadaŋ [ya ta.^(d)as] (sub of ya) to cool off-from drinking cold water etc; i go kolim bel [Senum bel kul lob ya tadaŋ luŋ sa newaŋ lob ahë yes rak  I drank some cold water and it spread through me and I felt cool] (See also tadaŋ)

yaɡ1 [yaɡ=G] noun(al) variety of yam; yam

yaɡ2 [yaɡ=G] noun(al) canoe, boat, ship; kanu, sip [Yaɡ neggëp loo nenga  The canoe was lying on the beach; Ham jaŋ yaɡ  Go aboard the canoe] Usage: Some people call it ggaŋ

yaɡek [yaɡ=G.ʃak $ma.'mbu] (sub of yaɡek) sky, heaven-the expanse of sky which is looked upon as some sort of physical canopy above us; skai, heven [Yaɡek neggëp vavunë The heaven lies up above us; Anutu nedo yaɡek meneɡin hil  God lives in heaven and cares for us] Usage: Some people say ggaɡek

yaɡek babu [yaɡ=G.ʃak $ma.'mbu] sky, heavens-the canopy or the part of the sky visible to us; aninit long skai/heven [Barus neyoh yaɡek babu Planes fly underneath the sky]

yah [yak] 1. verb(3) to go back, return; go bek [He yah begganŋ We went back to the village] 2. verb(3) do again [Vonŋ yah He did it again] Potential: nah

yah gga/rak demï [yak ya-raq $do.'mi] (sub of yah) to walk backwards-of people; wokabaut long beksait

yah gga/rak hus [yak ya-raq $ut] (sub of yah) to move backwards-of a car, a
person crawling etc; wokabaut long beksait

yaheng ['yæŋ.en] rt A clump of yams or other tubers with many large tubers depending from it; yam or mami i gat planti kaikai i stap long wanpela het tasol [Rekò go yaheng yaheng rak lël. He hung the heads of yams from the ladder/frame (to dry); Em i hangamapim yam i gat planti kaikai long wanpela wanpela het long diwai.]

yalek ['yæ.ək] noun(al) stone-this stone used to be ground up and mixed with dog's food to make them vicious, and so to make them into good hunting dogs; ston [Deker yalek lok nos vu anöö in bè janga saq. They ground yalek stone into the dog's food so it would catch animals]

yam [yam] verb(3) to come; kam [Ham yam in va? Why have you come?; Ham tahi lob he yam You called and we came; Avëh ti vonŋ kapiya yam A woman sent us a letter] Potential: nam

yaa [ya:] General: Note: in normal speech the final nasal of a word is often lost with compensatory vowel lengthening

yeh [yeθ] verb(2) to cook by boiling in a saucepan etc, to heat-as a liquid over the fire; kukim long sospen [Yeh padi in hil aغا She cooked some rice for us to eat; Ham yeh anöö You cooked the dog] Potential: geyeh

yes1 [yeθi] noun(al) the generic term for a kind of edible tuber; mami: Dioscoreaceae, Dioscorea bulbifera L. [Hil naha yes in nos nīvesa We eat yes because it is good food]

yes2 [yeθi] adj green, unripe; grin, i no mau [Yes gaŋ su moneŋ rē It's green, it isn't ripe; Paya nahën yes The pawpaw is still green] (See also niyes(yes))

yesék ['yeθæk] noun(al) 1.1. ginger; kawawar: Zingiberaceae sp. [Yesék nede rak jepö The ginger is on the garden altar; Yeh yesék los jojeng She cooked ginger with the greens] 1.2. magic-ginger was frequently used in making magic of various kinds

yev [yeθ] verb(3) to clear, weed, pluck; rausim gras, klinim graun [Yev ham huk in vos lok She cleaned your garden because it was full of weeds; Yum viis yev Your hair is falling out] Potential: jev. This is an irregular form of the potential mode, and is the only one of its kind noted. The expected form would have been *nev (See also jev)

yevek ['yeθ.ək] noun(al) boar tusks used for dance decoration-worn around the neck; pok bilong pik na gras bilong pisin wantaim girigiri ol i wokim na hangamapim long nek long taim bilong singsing [Yevek nam sa banuh gedöö Give me the pig tusk decorations, I will put them on and dance; Amaŋ gelu
böök yevek ti vu hong  My father made you a pig tusk decoration

yèvek ['yeβ.əq] noun(al) variety of bamboo; wanpela kain mambu i gat mak mak na lip i pletpela [Yèvek tena in ham jengö sàg dok-a? Where is the yèvek bamboo so that you can cook the animals in it?] Usage: Same as ravëës

yëëk [yeq] noun(al) the large scallop type shell; kina [Kër vud rak yëëk mebom She scraped the bananas with the shell and wrapped it up; Vanuh yëëk  He wore the shell around his neck]

yëëm1 [ye:m] noun(al) 1.1. type of palm used for flooring; libum, pangal {2} Culture: τηε παλµ ιτσελφ ισ τηε σαµε ασ gamu 1.2. the thin sheath that peels off palms of all kinds and is used to keep the rain off etc [Hil ëedu yëëm in hob We will use the palm sheath like an umbrella because it is raining; Ham juu go dok yëëm  Serve the yams on the palm sheaths]

yëëm2 [ye:m] noun(al) variety of banana; banana: Musa sp.

yì [yi] pers he, she, it, him, her, his, hers, its-3rd person singular pronoun; em [Yì koov neggëp rak dub  His axe is lying in the men's house; Senër vu yi bë nök geving honì  I told him to go with you; Hil ëgëk kàpiya na vu yi  We will take her the books] {1122}

yìk [yiq] ind it is, just, it, he, she; tasol [Yìk ñënam rë  Just come!; Beyìk ñëìgëk pin nebë saga  And all the words are like that; Nabë veseveng ma neheng og yìk ñëìgëk timu  Whether it is yesterday or tomorrow the same word is used]

yivek ['yiβ.əq] noun(al) variety of sweetpotato; kaukau [Yivek anon lok om hil adev  The yivek has tubers already so let's dig it]

yiing [yiŋ] (See also köök yiing)

yod [yo⁻d] noun(al) soft leaves etc used as toilet paper, toilet paper; pepa, lip bilong smolhaus [Hil ëesìi yod meìgëk sepa  We will break off some soft leaves and take them with us]

yoğek(in) ['yoʰ.ək.in] verb(3) to acknowledge, agree, obey; yesa long, orait long [Yoğek om ham na geving  He agreed so you can go with him; Sa su yoğek bë ñëìgwa rë  I didn't say you could eat it; Yoğekin honì bë gwevônì huk vu yi  He agreed that you could work for him; Rok yoğekin kìì ti sënë  The lock accepted this key (that is the key opened it)] Potential: ngoğek(in)

yoh1 [yok] verb(3) to hold; holim Potential: noh; Dialect: This is the form used in the Humek area

yoh2 [yok] verb(3) to go, to follow a particular route, to go a specific way;
wokabaut long [Senoh tena? Bai mi wokabaut long wanem hap; He yoh vos ayo baya We went straight through the bush/by way of the bush; Sa hetonğin aggata lob ham yoh I cleared a track and you followed it] Potential: noh

yoh nenga in [yoh no.'ŋa.in] (sub of yoh2) to avoid, go around, skirt; abrusim [Sa verup yoh nenga in ham beyam in bè anöö rêk ga sa I came up and went around you lest the dog bite me]

yoh vu [yoh βu] (sub of yoh2) sufficient, able, suitable, appropriate, correct, satisfactory, acceptable; inap, stret [Yoh vu bè ḡedok vu sa? Are you able to help me?; Hil atu alam yohvu raƙ Yesu Kerisi We are made righteous through Jesus Christ]

yohvu adj righteous, adequate, acceptable [Alam sën deneko maggin in denesepa lok ngaa niröp los yohvu lo, kwaj vesa. Happy are those who are persecuted because they follow correct and righteous ways.; Sa su yam in bè tahi alam yohvu rê I did not come to call righteous people]

yom [yom] verb(3) to come back, return; kambek [Yom to nedo ving he He came back and sat down with us; Ya Mumeng lok yom verup She went to Mumeng but she came back up; Deko ƙupeƙ yom The brought the cargo back] Potential: nom

yon [yon] 1. verb(2) to roll around, writhe, shake oneself; tanim [Amağ veek arig lob yon yi nebë ḡinek kêk My father beat my brother and he writhed around like a worm] 2. verb(2) to spin string out of bark by rolling it on the thigh for making stringbags etc. This is normally only done by the women [Yon reggir She spun some string] 3. verb(2) to beat; wipim [Ko jajap lob yon he raƙ He got some nettles and beat us with them] Potential: geyon

yoo1 [yo:] noun(al) the green tree python; grinpela snek i save stap antap long diwai [Yoo vevir beruh nema The python was wrapped around a branch of the beruh]

yoo2 [yo:] verb(2) to writhe, wrestle, struggle, sway, roll around; tanim, wipim [Hur sagu deveek nyël lod ggëp neyoo yi Those children beat the snake and it lay there writhing] Potential: geyoo; Usage: This is the same as yon, - the final n is sometimes lost from words with compensatory lengthening of the vowel

yö1 [yö] adv three days ago, the day before the day before yesterday; asde namba tri [Deya lok yö They went three days ago] {11}
**yö₂ [yœ] reflpn** himself, herself, itself, themselves-the 3rd person reflexive or intensive pronoun; *em yet* [Yö yì n gàa It is his business; Desemu rak goor yö meris They made it from pure gold] {112}

**yök [yœk]** verb(3) to go with reference to the hearer, to go towards the hearer; *go long hap man i harim i stap* [Yök vu ham veseveng He went to you yesterday; Nevo ggipek yök vu ham She gave you the knife; Ham gwegin saga in jegineng yök You watch out over there because the bandicoot headed for you]

*Potential:* nök

**yöko [ˈyœ.ʔo]** adv the sixth day from today; *namba sikis de bihain* [Hil medo rëk yöko sëk nah mena beggang We will stay here and on the sixth day I will go back to the village] {11}

**yönon [ˈyœ.non]** adv true, amen, truly; *tru* [Yönöon anöö ran gà saq It's true, the dog caught an animal; He nèr yönon vu ham bë kaar sis mehöti lo We told you the truth that the car hit someone; Ham su tetuhin gåk ham nanër yönon Don't lie, tell the truth] Etymology: From yö + anon

**yösöb [ˈyœ.ʔo.ʔb]** adv recently, just a while ago, five days ago; *bipo liklik faipvela de i go pinis, sampella de i go pinis* [Luho venë Priskila yöšöb devuu Itali gedeyam Korint He and his wife Priscilla had recently left Italy and come to Corinth] {11} (See also söb)

**yööhu [ˈyœ.ʔu]** adj different, another kind, something of the same kind but different; *narakain* [ Yööhu gesu neggëp ti rë It is different, they aren't the same; Hil ayed yööhu gåk pin su neggëp ti rë We have different words for things in our language, they aren't all the same]

**yök [ˈyœ.ʔk]** noun(al) leaves used for wrapping greens for cooking; *lip bilong karamap ol samting* [ Yöök nam sa beyiv malenek Give me some yöök I want to wrap up the malenek; Ġenakweek yöök jak jojeng Undo the leaves wrapped around the greens]

**yu [yu]** 1. noun(inal) head, top; *het* [Yu veröp rak gelöng He cracked his head on a stone; Yu den He has a headache] 2. noun(al) pile, group, heap [Detunŋ nos nedo yu ti They put the food together in a pile] *FirstPers.*: sa yuğ

**yu beküb** [yu mˈbo.ʔu.mˈb] (sub of yu) hair-of the head; *gras bilong het bilong ol samting* [Soo lok yu beküb She pulled his hair] (See also beküb 1) (See also beküb)

**yu dağø** [yu mˈda.ʔɡo] (sub of yu) right at the very top; *antap tru long het* [Vevir rak nedo kele yu dağø The rat was sitting right at the very top of the tree]
(See also daogo)

**yu dahah ruk** [yu ɐda.ɑk ruq] (sub of yu) soft-of hair, hair which is long and soft-not kinky; gras i malumalu

**yu degen** [yu ɐda.ˈgen] (sub of yu) pointed haircut, having one's hair cut to a point; a Mohawk cut; katism gras olsem maunten o olsem kom bilong kakaruk (See also degen)

**yu gelép** [yu ɐɡ.ˈlep] (sub of yu) bald; kela (See also gelép)

**yu gemu** [yu ɐɡ.ˈmu] (sub of yu) crown of the head, the top of the back of the head on either side; tupela kona bilong het

**yu gaga** [yu ɐɡ.ˈɡa] (sub of yu) stump with the roots attached; as bilong diwai ol i kamautim wantaim rop [Vepul kele yu gaga mebë rak gelong yu He pulled the tree up by the roots and laid it on the rock]

**yu geba** [yu ɐɡ.ˈmba] (sub of yu) truncated, with the top cut off; i go sotpela (See also geba)

**yu gerurek** [yu ɐɡ.ˈrur.əq] (sub of yu) pointed; poin

**yu jölen** [yu ɐN.ˈdʒən] (sub of yu) tangled, knotted-of hair; gras i pas pas, gras i tantanim [Su nevo lok yu jölen rë She hasn't combed her tangled hair]

**yu kehulek** [yu ko.ˈkul.ək] (sub of yu) frightened, ashamed, embarrassed-as when someone does something wrong and everyone sees it or hears about it; bikpela pret, sem [Sa yuğ kehulek My hair stood on end]

**yu kabök** [yu qa.ˈboq] (sub of yu) twisted, curled; krunget [kele yu kabök a gnarled tree] (See also kabök)

**yu lül kök** [yu lul qoq] (sub of yu) worthless, poor, unimportant, a person who does not have lots of gardens and doesn't share food with others; man i no gat nem, man nating [Debagø alam sën nijpaya beyuj-lul-kök lo la, gedesupin mehönion ngaheisê rot beya delok alam beggān saga ahēj They hired some people who were bad and poor, and they gathered lots of people together and they stirred up the people of that village.]

**yu nağen** [yu na.ˈɡen] (sub of yu) comb of a fowl-people would usually be careful to use the yu with this construction because of the connotation of nağen on its own; plaua bilong kakaruk, kom bilong kakaruk (See also nağen)

**yu niggöh ata** [yu ni.ˈʊst ˈa.ta] (sub of yu) stubborn; bikhet

**yu pebilin** [yu pə.ˈbiːlin] (sub of yu) dizzy; to shake the head, to swing in
circles; ai raun

yu peggo [yu ɲa.'ɣo] (sub of peggo) brain; kru bilong het [Rengö böök yu peggo
She filled the bamboo with the pig's brains]

yu pemëdek [yu ɲa.'meⁿ.d.ŋk] (sub of yu) stubborn, obstinate, blockhead-a term
of abuse/derision; yau i pas (See also pemëdek)

yu pesepèk degwa [yu ɲa.ɪ̯ɛp.ŋk in.dŋ a'] (sub of yu) kinky, curly-of hair;
strongpela hetgras

yu rabu [yu 'raⁿbu] (sub of yu) gable, the open part of the gable of a house; het
bilong haus-dispela hap long het bilong haus i op i stap (See also rabu)

yu sasil [yu ɲa.ɪ̯i] (sub of yu) tangled, knotted, matted, untidy; gras i tanim
tanim (See also sasil)

yu seviik [yu ɲa.'bik] (sub of yu) truncated, chopped off; hap i lus [Nema yu
seviik She had the end of her finger chopped off] (See also seviik)

yu tadik [yu taⁿ dik] (sub of yu) knotted, to have long hair with knots in it;
longpela hetgras na i tanim (See also tadik)

yu tanamŋ [yu taⁿ.man] (sub of yu) flat-topped; stretpela het [Yuda delev begganŋ
lob yu tanamŋ pin The Jews built all their houses with flat rooves] (See also
tanamŋ)

yu tatul [yu taⁿ.tu] (sub of yu) to be without the headdress usually worn for
dancing; i no putim kangal, nogat kangal long het [Löö yu tatul He danced
without a headdress] (See also tatul)

yu tebot [yu taⁿ.bot] (sub of yu) bald; kela (See also tebot₁)

yu töksën [yu ʈɔq.ɪ̯en] (sub of yu)

yu viis [yu ɪi] (sub of yu) hair-of thehead; gras bilong het [Yu viis ading She
had long hair] (See also viis)

yu-ading [yu ʔaⁿdiŋ] (sub of yu) adj famous, wealthy, a person who is known for
his wealth, large gardens, etc; man i gat nem, man i gat namba [Debë ƙanək
rak alam-meris los alam yuṣ-ading. They put the mark on poor people and
wealthy people.]

yuđek [ˈyuⁿduŋ] noun(al) variety of small tree-climbing rat; rat i save wokabaut
antal long diwai [Yuđek vo newis raŋ bengö The yudek made its nest in the
cordyline]

yuđus [yuⁿ.dut] noun(al) variety of wingbean; bin, asbin [He vesi yudus ḡahis raŋ
*payêëk*  We roasted the wingbean seeds on a potsherd

**yun** ['yun] verb(3) to fold up, bend, pleat, clench; *raunim i go i kam na i go sotpela* ['Yun tob bevasu lok vahek'] She folded up the clothes and put them in her stringbag; *He yun lupin menado*  We knelt down  *Potential:* ngun

**yusekë** ['yu.i]ø.qe] (sub of *yu*) noun(inal) 1.1. head, leader [Herot tu yusekë meneën distrik Galilea.  Herod was the head and looked after the district of Galilee.] 1.2. chapter, heading; *sapta*

**yuta** ['yu.ta] noun(al) the cutting of sweetpotato which is planted and that which grows from it; *as bilong rop bilong kaukau yumi planim pastaim long en na i gat kaikai i stat long en* [Yuta ma gevaãs meris  There were no tubers on the main stem, only on the secondary plants]

**yuto** ['yu.to] noun(inal) brain; *kru bilong het* [Yuto pesuv mediiã in vës mesis rak ãgelõŋ]  His brain came out and he died because he fell and hit his head on a stone; *Ngoa mala tumsën pin yuj to nedo lok sir*  All living things have brains

**yuvos** [yu.'boi] noun(al) a yam garden which is a long way from the village; *gaden yam em i save stap longwe long ples* [He varoh huk yuvos gaã tebek ãkema]  We planted the garden far from the village, not close by; *Ta ngwã sënëã hil baroh yuvos gökin*  Next year we will plant the distant garden again