kwo-

kwo- suruunu
- cook’s share of the food
- leftover food from a meal

kwo- iteege
- taste, eat, take part in a meal
Kwoono ko iteege kini tio som. —He will not take part in my feast.

-kwo- / -kan paŋa-
- kiss
- luŋ kwo-
- wet someone’s appetite
-mismis kwo-
- smack one’s lips
-pauuru kwo-
- end a period of taboosing a certain food
Ni ipauuru kwoŋ pa pin kanjana. —He organised a ceremony for me, so now I am free to eat bananas again.
- opening
Tiur kwoono ru, kwoono ta be... —They made two openings, one for...

kataama kwoono
- door opening

kon kwoono
- open space at the top of the gable of a house (Lit. ‘ghost’s mouth’)

kuuru kwoono
- mouth, lid of a pot

mankwoono
- morning (Lit. ‘bird mouth’)

mbombo kwoono
- beginning of work
Kini musaari imuuŋ pa mbombo kwoono.
- A small amount of food is given to people before they work.

miiri kwoono
- window opening (Lit. ‘wind’s mouth’)

naala kwoono
- edge of a grave
- in danger of death
Mete ikami ma isaanat. Ni imbot la naala kwoono kek. —The sickness has really harmed him. He is nearly dead.

ruumu kwoono
- area in front of a house (where the door is, Lit. ‘house’s mouth’)

toono kwoono
- opening in the ground

yok kwoono
- river mouth, mouth of a river

zaaba kwoono
- danger of being wounded, danger of physical harm, physical danger
Ingi amurur ituyam ila zaaba kwoono.
—Now we (ex) are putting ourselves in physical danger.

zaala kwoono
- entrance (often the entrance to a village)

kwo muri-
- wound, mark caused by some sharp device (Lit. ‘place of the mouth of’) buza kwo muriŋi —a knife wound zaaba kwo muriŋi muriŋi —wounds due to physical injuries
- wounds, scars
see also: mbelŋana ‘scar’

kwo-2

2) speech, words, message that comes out of a person’s mouth
Kwoono ila pizin kek. —His message/ talk has already gone to them.
Ni ipekel kwoŋ ma iso: —He responded/ replied to my talk and said:
- noise, sound that something makes Neeri aŋleŋ mae pa nakabasi kwoono.
—Yesterday I heard the noise of an axe.
- spokesperson, one who speaks on behalf of someone else
Niom kewe kwoŋ pepe. Zitun timar ma tizzo, to ambai.
—Don’t you (pl) speak for them. It would be best if they themselves came and spoke.
- prophet
Yesaya, ni iwe Merere kwoono. —Isaiah, he became/was a prophet of the Lord.

kwo- ambai pa
- speak with approval about something (Lit. ‘mouth is good to’)
kwo- ibelek pa
- mock, ridicule (Lit. ‘mouth despises’)
Kwoŋ ibelek pa moori tana, pa inoi kini ambai som. —I ridiculed that woman because she did not cook food well.

kwo- ikaaga
- open one’s mouth to speak, begin to speak (Lit. ‘mouth opens’)
Asiŋ kwoono ikaaga pa sua turkeŋana tana?
—Who initiated/ revealed that secret talk?

kwo- ikam
- keep after someone, confront, charge (Lit. ‘mouth gets’)

a b d e g h l K i m b n d ŋ ə ŋ o p r s t u w y z
Kwoŋ ikam lutuŋ be izem kuumbu. —I kept after my son [i.e. I kept giving him advice]

kwo- ikanan
► nag, be after, get after (Lit. ‘mouth is biting/eating’)

kwo- karau karau pa
► be very quick to speak (Lit. ‘mouth is quick quick concerning’)

kwo- katŋana
► speak briefly (Lit. ‘mouth is short’)
Kwom katŋana pa sua! —Speak briefly/keep it short!

kwo- keke pa
► speak/sing forcefully or loudly
Kwoyom keke pa mboe! —Sing loudly!

kwo- kelkel pa
► speak forcefully, command (Lit. ‘mouth strives/is persistent’)

kwo- keŋkeŋ (pa)
► speak about something for long time similar: izzo men, izzo men mi imbol pa sua men
Kwom keŋkeŋ pa sua tana rimos! —Quit speaking about that over and over!

kwo- ketekete pa sua, kwo- keene pa
► clear, fluent, straightforward speaker (speaks effectively, without hesitations)
► blunt, direct talk (some anger involved)

kwo- kiskis
► persist in talking about something (Lit. ‘mouth is holding’)

kwo- kombolŋa-
► swear, use dirty language, foul-mouthed

kwo- kwo-
► talk a lot (Lit. ‘mouth mouth’)
Ni omlan ta kozi kwoyom kwoyom! —It is you big men that are doing all the talking today!

kwo- la pa
► start speaking about some topic (Lit. ‘mouth go to’)
Kwom ila pa sua munguŋana tana mini?
—Are you going to begin talking about that old topic again?

kwo- ila
► send a message, inform, notify
Kwoŋ ila pizin Êguuru kek. —I have sent a message to the people of Gauru village.

kwo- maŋgiliini
► echo

kwo- mar pa
► join in a discussion, get involved in, meddle in (Lit. ‘mouth come to’)
Kwom mar pa sua ti pepe. —Don’t meddle in this talk.

kwo- maraazaŋa-
► one who spills secrets easily, have loose lips

kwo- (i)marra pa
► able to speak or read fluently (Lit. ‘mouth is easy’)
similar: kwo- (i)raurau

kwo- imeete pa sua
► finally finish talking, run out of things to say (Lit. ‘mouth dies concerning talk’)
Kwom imetmeete pa sua som? —Aren’t you ever going to finish talking?

kwo- miili
► send back a response (Lit. ‘mouth return’)
► repeat oneself

kwo- imun
► remain silent (Lit. ‘mouth closed’)

kwo- munŋa-
► dumb, unable to speak

kwo- imbeeze
► enthusiastically talk about something, flatter, praise, extol (Lit. ‘mouth serves’)
► chatter away

kwo- imbolo pa
► exhort, urge, command, charge (Lit. ‘mouth be strong concerning’)

kwo- imbulu
► interfere in a discussion (Lit. ‘mouth bother’)

kwo- naposposŋa-
► one who always promises to do things but never actually does them
Ni kwoono naposposŋana. Izzo sorok men. —He is not genuine. He is just speaking without really intending to do something.

kwo-ŋa-
► good speaker

kwo- ŋeŋeŋŋa-
► crying, screaming

kwo- ŋgaalaŋa-
► quiet, not easily agitated, not usually making any fuss
def. Tomtom sa ta izzo sua som, to toso tomtom tana kwo ŋgaalaŋana. —A person who does not speak [a lot], then we (INC) say that person is a ‘quiet mouth’.
**kwo-**

**kwo- ingal**
- warn, remind (Lit. ‘mouth pierces’)
- talk about

*Kwon ingal* *ngal tomtom un pitjana ndabok.*
—They are talking too much about peoples’ ancestries. They should stop it.

**kwo- njonono**
- honest, truthful (Lit. ‘mouth (is) true’)

**kwo- ipakur**
- praise (Lit. ‘mouth exalts’)

**kwo- ipasom**
- despise, deride, put down, scoff at, mock, sneer at (Lit. ‘mouth treats as insignificant’)

*Kwoŋ ipasom, pa ni mbura somjana.* —I ridiculed him, for he is lazy.

**kwo- ipata pa sua**
- not fluent, speaks or reads with difficulty (Lit. ‘mouth is heavy’)

**kwo- pereu pereu**
- keep talking, talk a lot

**kwo- perper/ kwo- perperŋa**
- talkative (without having a lot of substance to one’s talk, Lit. ‘mouth is appearing’)

*Ni kwo perper sorok.* —He talks a lot but there is little substance to what he says.

**kwo- ipitpeleele**
- discern or evaluate what is being said (Lit. ‘mouth discerns’)

*Ni kwoono ipitpeleele pa sua.* —He tried to discern the talk.

**kwo- ipiyar**
- hurry someone up (Lit. ‘mouth hurries’)

**kwo- pot**
- fall asleep (Lit. ‘mouth floats’)

*Ilenleg mbol kini ma ila ma kwoono pot.*
—He was listening to his story and fell asleep.

**kwo- ipun**
- attack verbally, verbally assault, tear into, rip into (Lit. ‘mouth hits’)

*Kwoŋ ipun lutŋ paso?* —Why are you (SG) verbally attacking my child?

**kwo- isala**
- speak with a loud voice, raise one’s voice (Lit. ‘mouth ascends’)

**kwo- (i) sala ŋwa**
- order one’s superiors around (Lit. ‘mouth ascends on top of’)

**kwo- (i) sala ute**
- talk disrespectfully to people older than oneself (Lit. ‘mouth goes over the head’)

*Kwoŋ sala uteene pepe. Pa ni mungamungu.*
—Don’t speak disrespectfully to him. For he is a first-born child.

**kwo- sanaana**
- cry out, yell, scream, shriek

*Kwoŋ sanaana paso?* —Why are you (SG) shrieking?

**kwo- sananja**
- use bad language, swear (Lit. ‘bad mouth’)

**kwo- ise**
- talk loudly, raise one’s voice (Lit. ‘mouth ascends’)

*Ni kwom ise pepe.* —Don’t respond in a loud voice!

**kwo- somŋa**
- dumb, unable to speak (Lit. ‘no mouthed’)

**kwo- isosor**
- use bad language, swear, speak inappropriately (Lit. ‘mouth do wrong’)

*Kwoŋ isosor pini paso?* —Why did you (SG) use bad language with her?

**kwo- suaŋa**
- good speaker (Lit. ‘talk mouth’)

**kwo- isu**
- talk calmly (Lit. ‘mouth descend’)
- lower the price of something

**kwo- iswe**
- tell out secrets, reveal secrets (Lit. ‘mouth reveal’)

**kwo- itaanda pa**
- mouth open in astonishment at, marvel at, be amazed by

**kwo- itekteege**
- keep talking

**kwo- ituntun**
- talk continuously (Lit. ‘mouth itch’)

*Kwoŋ ituntun pa sua rimos!* —Quit talking all the time!
kwo- izem
► stop talking to someone, give the silent treatment to someone (Lit. ‘mouth leave’)  
*Kwoŋ izemi. Irao aygo sua pini som.* —I am done with him. I am not going to talk to him anymore.

kwo- kakes/ kwo- yabakes pa
► talk about many different matters, change the topic

kwo- iyokyok pa sorok
► agree unthinkingly, speak without any grounds for what one says, speak insincerely

kwo- (l)iyoyou pa
► tired of talking about something (Lit. ‘mouth hurt because of’)  
► talk about something, even though it is not going to happen
  ► *Tom iluŋluŋ kwoono tau. Kozoko ikam kom koron sono so sa?* —Tom is just talking fantasies. Is he really going to give you (SG) something to eat? [No.]

similar: -pakaam

-maata kwo- pa
► keep talking forcefully to someone, warning, advising, or criticising them

-mbeel kwo- pa
► talk to someone a lot
  ► *Kembel kwoym sorok pio.* —You (PL) keep asking me for things but it is in vain. [=I do not have anything to give you.]

-mbuulu kwo- pa
► bother verbally, pester verbally (Lit. ‘bother one’s mouth concerning’)  
► criticise

-pekel kwo-
► answer, respond to (Lit. ‘answer the mouth of’)  

-piyou kwo-
► make another person tired of talking

-we kwo-
► praise someone (Lit. ‘become the mouth of’)  
► speak for someone, speak on someone else’s behalf

 Анау kou pu, pa nu rak raraate kembe ta tomom, ta anywe kwom pa naroogo ku.  
[=pakurijana] —I put lime on you (SG), because you dance just like your father, and that is why I praise you for your dancing.

-yo kwo-
► keep talking about something insignificant
  ► *Tiyo len kwoon pa sua sorok sorok men.* —They just talk about insignificant matters.
► criticise

kwo-3 N_Inal
► a bit
  ► *Tikam uraata ma imap som. Kwoono imbot.* —They didn’t finish the work. A bit was left undone.
► plus (used in numerals over 40)
  ► *Tomto pag kwoono pag* —four twenties plus four (=84)

kwopiri- N_Inal
► edge
  ► *mbalia kwopiriinni* —edge of a bench
  ► *klos kwopiriinni* —hem of a dress
  ► *ro kwopiriinni* —the flap of an envelope where the glue is
  ► *Bigil lamata mi ru ise ro kwopiriinni be isekap ma tug kat.* —Seven beeswax seals were on the edge of the scroll to attach it tightly.

-L- V_Intr

-la
► go (away from speaker and hearer)
  ► *Zin tila Lae.* —They went to Lae.

-la-
► go away, perish, lost (on the Last Day)
  ► *La lem!* —Go away!, Perish!

-la
► go inside, enter, go inland

-sala
► go up, go on top of, ascend

-sula
► go down, descend

-pera, petla V_Intr
► go outside, go in a seawards direction
  ► see also: -ma ‘go to hearer’, -mar ‘go to speaker’, -se ‘go up to speaker’, and -su ‘go down to the speaker’

-la leleene pa
► explain, interpret (Lit. ‘go inside of’)  

similar: -peeze (ka) uunu, -kam mos pa
a b d e g h l k m m b n n d ŋ n g o p r s t u w z

la pa

- la ŋau
  ▶ miss
  
  Ni isombe itaara ke na, ila ŋau. —He was intending to cut a tree, but he missed it.
  similar: -la ŋoobo

la pa
  Serial verb
  ▶ from far away, off in the distance
  
  Ni ileŋ la pa. —She heard/listened from far away.
  -re la pa —watch/look at something that is far away
  
  Ni ire la pa woongo imar. —He looked at the boat coming off in the distance.

la
  Serial verb
  ▶ in, on, at, to
  
  Amuri la siiri leleene. —We (EXC) put it inside the fence.
  Timbot la ni kopono mbarmaana. —They are under his authority.
  Aŋpeele Baibel imbot la Lukas pakaana 2. —I opened the Bible to Luke chapter 2.
  similar: se, su, sula, sala, lela

laala
  1
  ▶ fan (made of coconut leaves etc.)
  
  Kam laala imar. —Bring a fan.
  similar: taaba

-laala
  2
  V_Tr
  
  Aglaala ituŋ pa ke ruunu, kawaala, laala. —I fanned myself with a tree leaf, piece of cloth, fan.
  similar: -kam miiri
  
  - laala
  ▶ shoosh, repel
  ▶ drive away by waving or swaying something
  
  Tilaala lokon pa kini. —They drove the flies away from the food. They shooed the flies away from the food.
  similar: -taaba, -naana
  
  - laala
  ▶ unwrap, remove (used of leaves with which food has been wrapped)
  
  Laala ro pa meene, mi tere meene keteene. —Remove the leaves from the sago, and let us (INC) look at the sago flour.

-laama
  V_Tr
  
  ▶ clear away old vegetation to plant new garden, or so other plants can grow better
  
  Nio aŋla aŋlaama serembat. —I went to clear the sweet potato area (in order to put new ones in).
  La laama ro pa serembat. —Go and clear away the weeds from the sweet potatoes.
  La laama ke uunu bekena indom ma ise ambai. —Go and clear the base of the tree, so that it will grow well.
  ▶ rub against
  
  Igje ka ze ilamlaama paŋaana, to ikurum kuliini ma tuŋ la ka keskeeze uunu. —The pig's molars rub against its cheek, and then break through the skin, and go all the way to the base of the jaw.

-laamapi
  V_Tr
  
  ▶ clear vegetation from around the base of a tree or large plant
  
  Aŋlaamapi ni/kun/teu/pin. —I cleared the base of the coconut/breadfruit tree/sugarcane/banana.
  see also: -korpi, -lanpi, -wilaama

laamuru

laamuru mi ta
  ▶ eleven

laamuru mi ru
  ▶ twelve

laamuru mi tel
  ▶ thirteen

laamuruŋa
  Adv_Pred1
  
  ▶ by tens, in tens
  
  see also: lamata 'five' nama- 'hand'

-laanja
  V_Tr
  
  ▶ threaten someone with a tool or weapon held in one's hand
  
  Nio aŋlaanja pa buza. —I threatened him with a machete.

-laanja ten
  ▶ try to do something, attempt
  
  Aŋlaanja ten bobi pizin. Ko timar, som som? —I will try calling them and [we'll see whether] they will come, or not.
  Aŋla aŋlaanja ten sua pini. Ko iyok pio, som som? —I will go and try to talk with him [and see whether] he will agree with me or not.
labaon

- the first line of thatching put on a roof
dial. var. labaun (Marile)
dial. var. laba uunu (Birik)
Kombot mi ambit labaon ma imap mungu,
tona kese. — Wait until we (EXC) tie the
first row of thatch, and then come up.

laboi

- sea cow, dugong
Zin Koobo tizouzou sin laboi pa mbeŋ.
— The inner island people usually catch
dugongs at night.

-lae1

- go horizontally (neither up or down), go
level, go aside
Lae be nio ajla! — Go aside a bit, so I can
go!
Ndú yok ma lae mbeŋa. — Go across the
river to the other side!
Lae gana. — Go aside a bit!

-lae ki

- come aside to help, join in to help, take
sides with, assist
Nu mar lae tiam. — Come and support us.
Nio aŋlae kizin pa uraata. — I joined them
(SG) and helped them in the work.

-parlae ki

- help each other, assist each other
Amparlae tiam pa malmal. — We (EXC) help
each other in fighting.

lai

- wild yam (very fibrous, bitter, and tough
to eat, eaten only in times of hunger)

def. Korọŋ kei ta kiu, mi pakpak ma
moreneŋana. Itunu indom su leleene,
mbolŋana kat, uranuramŋan.
Zoŋ biibi isu ma ipasaana kini tiam, tabe
amkan lai aras. — There was a time of
intense sun [i.e. a drought] and it ruined
our (EXC) [garden] food, so we (EXC) ate
wild yams (lai aras).

lai arasŋα/- kete- kei ta lai (aras)

- easily angered, short-tempered, ill-
tempered, snappish (Lit. 'one's liver/
heart is like a wild yam')
Ni lai arasŋana kat. Iso sua luumuŋana
sa som. Iso sua kekeŋana men. — She is
very short-tempered and snappish. She
does not talk peacefully. She only talks
harshly.
Sua ri indeeŋe zin, to loga mi keten kei ta
lai. — When a little bit of (critical) talk
reaches them, they become extremely
angry.

similar: kete- malmal karau

lai mok

- root crop (wild, eaten only in times of
famine)

-lak1

- imperative marker (do this right now!)
Imbot lak! — Stop it!/ Let it be!
Kam lak! — Take it!
Adam, manga lak! — Adam, get up!
Yañ isu lak! — Let it rain!

-lak2

- hey (attention getter)
Lak, padei piwi? — Hey, how about you?
Lak, aŋre u kek! — Hey, I saw you!
Lak, molo? — Hey, was it long? [no, it was
only a short time, as could be expected].
Lak, re kek? — Hey, do you now see [the
consequences of your bad actions]!

lala

- peritoneum
Ito ka lala ma ila ambai. — He followed
the peritoneum and it went well [when
butchering a pig].
similar: ka- kolou

lamata

- five (Literally ‘one five’)
Appet pa kar irao zoŋ mataana ikam
lamata. — I arrived in the village at five
o'clock.
For I do not agree to it.
*Nu langis pa sua kini.* —You (SG) disagreed with what he said.
similar: -*yok pa som*

► dodge, move aside in order to avoid something (one stands in the same place but moves part of their body)
*Ni aŋso anpunu, mi nu langis.* —I was going to hit you (SG) but you dodged my punches.

*Langis pa namaana!* —Move aside [from his hand]!
similar: -*pingis* (dodge, moving one's whole body)

► move away from
*Langis nomom pa you tana. Ko ikanu!* —Move your (SG) hand away from that fire. It will burn you!
see also: -*ŋgis*

**Laŋ**

N_Proper

► local name of Mt Langila, an active volcano on the western tip of West New Britain

*Laŋpi*

V_Tr

► clear out (take rubbish out) of water
*To ilaŋpi mini zin yok touŋan.* —Then he cleared out the wells again.

*Laŋpi yok be ireere mini, pa kwoono imun.* —Take the rubbish out of the water so that it can flow again, for the opening is blocked.
similar: -*korpi, -laamapi, -malay*

*Laŋula*

N

collection:
- *we laŋula pa*

► culprit, one at fault, one responsible for someone else's doing wrong (used often of parents who should have disciplined their child, but didn't)
*Nu maane pizin, ta tikam mbulu sananŋana. Nu loga so pizin? Nu we laŋula pizin tau.* —It was because you (SG) kept quiet and didn't say anything to them, that they behaved badly. Did you quickly speak to them? No. You are the one responsible for them doing wrong.

*Niom kayaamba lutuyom bizin som, mi kewe laŋula pizin, ta tizooro yom.* —You (SG) did not scold your children, so it is your fault that they disobey you.
similar: -*we uunu pa*
dial. var. besla (-*we besla*) (Marile)
Aŋkam ŋgereeme isala you keseene ma ilas. —I put the crayfish over red coals and they roasted.

Iti talas serembat, manioka, ye, meene, mantai, ŋgereeme, kuriitti. —We (INC) roast sweet potatoes, manioc, fish, sago, lobster, crayfish, octopus over the fire.

Zoŋ ilas yo ma kuliŋ isiŋsiŋ kat. —The sun burned me and my skin was very red.

Nu palasu la zoŋ paso? —Why did you get yourself burnt in the sun?

Aŋlaskaala ye to isula kuuru. —I heated up the fish [on fire] and then put it down in a pot.

Laskaala ye ku mungu, ko ibuuzu. —Heat up your fish [over a fire] first lest it rot.

Nio leŋ buza tamen. —I have only one knife.

Nio leŋ tamuriŋ sa be tiuulu yo som. —I don’t have any young girls to help me.

Kam leŋ uraata sa be aŋkam. —Give me some work to do.

Kam leŋ buza imar. —Bring me a knife.

Aŋkam toono tiŋgi iwe leyom. —I give this land to you (PL).

Me tio ipeebe leŋ ru. —My dog gave birth to two puppies for me.

Reege ma lende lende. —Divide it up/

Divide it among us (INC).
le-3  N_Inal
▶ (devotionalising/ experiential marker indicating things that are done for pleasure or are not done for any particular reason, or are not under the control of the actor.)

*Amwa leyam.* —We (EXC) are just strolling around.

*We lem!* —Go have a wash and cool off!

*Tire len lele.* —They are sightseeing.

*Tiziiri zin ma tila len.* —They drove them away.

-le-4  V_Intr
▶ come inside, enter, travel inland (motion directed toward the speaker)

*Le ruumu leleene.* —Come inside the house!

*Zin Koobo tile zen.* —The inner island people haven’t come in [up the river] yet.

-lele  V_Intr Redup
▶ go inside, go inland (motion away from the speaker and hearer)

*Lela kar!* —Go into the village!

-lelala  V_Intr Redup
▶ I enter the village often.

-lema  V_Instr
▶ come inside (motion toward the hearer)

*Mumjuungu ma lela. Nio ko aŋlema, to tososua.* —You (SG) go in first. I will come in to you and then we (INC) can talk.

leebe  N
▶ place with the remains of a buried person
def. *Lele ta tomtom ibuuzu pa.* —a place where someone has rotted.

*Kapaaza kini isula lele tana pepe. Pa ina leebes.* —Do not plant food on that piece of ground. For it is a place with a dead person’s remains.

leege  N
▶ shellfish type (edible)
def. *Ka you somŋana (=ineene karau)* —It doesn’t require much fire. [=It roasts quickly.]

*Yogege kai ma ndou mi tun makin, to korok leege isala.* —Collect some dry coconut fronds, heap them up, and after you (SG) have lit them, then throw the leege shellfish on top.
similar: -nin

leeleña- N_Inal_Stative
► changed, altered
Koto zaala ta N. leelełagna. —Follow the path that N. made (an alternate route).
-łełełe V_Tr Redup
Ni ileelełe mbulu. —He is always changing his behaviour./ He is unstable.
-pelłelee V_Tr
► not accept what is offered, want something else
Ni ipellełe ngar tio. —He did not like my ideas, he wants something different.
similar: lele- pa som
► be choosy, picky, fussy
Pelłełe kini pepe. —Don’t be picky concerning food.
-pitéłełe V_Tr
► separate into different groups (for example, good and bad, or big and small)

leembe N
► visitor
► foreigner, outsider
Ni kartu som. Ni leembe. —He is not from this village. He is a visitor/outsider.
ruumu kizin leembe —guesthouse
Tamen leembe nan ru tana tikam ma rwon bizin lelen ipata. —But those two foreign women [daughter-in-laws] caused their parents-in-law to have heavy hearts.
Ni kamŋa leembeŋana, mi leleene pa mbulu ambaiyana. —She is hospitable towards visitors and loves to do good.

leen N_Inal
alt. le, lene
► to/for him/her/it (third person singular form of recipient experiencer noun le-)

leene N
alt. lene
► area or time with a particular purpose
ni lene kizin Birik —Birik people’s coconut plantation
mokleene —taro garden
lombuleene —area of the village behind the houses [where people often relieve themselves]
uraata leene —time for working (i.e. Monday- Friday)

leeze N
► louse egg, nit
Leeze isala utem ruunu ma bok. —Your (SG) hair is full of nits/louse eggs.
Nio appun leeze ki Ginam, pa utene tuntun. —I killed Ginam’s nits/louse eggs, for his head was itching.
see also: kut ‘louse’, ‘lice’

-lek₁ V_Tr
► fold (up)
Lek mburu! —Fold the clothes!
► pull in rope, string
Lek yaaba ma imar ŋana. —Pull in the string a bit.
similar: -yakat

-lekkek V_Tr Redup
Saamba ilekkek ma ila mi imbiriri. —The sky will fold itself and disappear.

lekŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Mi ti lekŋana. —This pandanus mat is folded up.

-lek kumbu- pa
► kneel down before, bow before, pay homage to, worship
Amlek kumbuyam pa Anutu mi ampakuri. —We (EXC) knelt down before God (in respect) and exalted him.

-melek V_Intr
► rest in order to show respect
► be immobilised (due to sickness)
-pelek V_Tr
► make concise, shorten
-selek V_Middle/Tr
► pull up clothing (in order to be able to move more freely)
► bend over in order to be less noticeable, draw one’s limbs in to take up less space

-lek₂ V_Tr
► step over, lift one’s leg over, jump over
Nio añlek ke. —I stepped over a log.
Lek siiri. —Step over a fence.
Lek you pepe. Ko ikanu. —Don’t step over the fire. It will burn you.
Kelek kumbumyum, pa inji ke tuunu. —Lift your legs [high], for there is a tree stump here.

lepke- N_Inal
► neck muscles, area at the back of the neck where hair ends
def. lele ta utem ruunu imap pa —the place where your (SG) hair ends
Tino lepeke, to imbot mat. —Once they shave the back of your neck, then it will be clear.
Lepek iyoyou/ isar/ mbeete. —The back of
my neck hurts/ is swollen/ has a sore.

lekelekena-
N_Inal_Static Redup
► enthusiastic, eager
Ni lekelekenana pa naroogo/ mboe. —He is enthusiastic about dancing/ singing.

-lela
V_Intr
► go inside, enter, go inland (motion away from the speaker and hearer)
Tilela kar bibi leleene. —They went into the city.
Tilela woongo leleene. —They entered the boat.
Aigule ta, ilela ruumu be ikam uraata kini. —One day, he went into the house to do his work.
Ye tilela pu tina ma bok kat. —Fish went into [i.e. got caught in] the net and it was full of them.

lelan-
N
► sorrowful tune, mournful tune, dirge, lament, song of grief
Lelem isaana, to mbo lelan. —When you (SG) feel bad/ sorrowful, then you sing dirges.
► song sung in order to keep people in rhythm when pulling big logs or canoes
Timbo lelan, mi tiyaaru wooongo. —They sang a lelan tune and pulled a log to be made into a canoe [from the forest down to the river].

lele-
► meaning uncertain, occurs with some verbs indicating enduring pleasurable activities (perhaps to be identified with lele-4 ‘heart, insides’ or le- recipient-experiencer)
Zin naŋgaŋ tizoogo lele. —The boys were playing.
Timbuulu lele. —They kept playing around.
Konok lele zoogoŋana paso? —Why do you (PL) keep on playing.

lele-
N
► place, area, region
Aŋdeeŋu su lele sa, to... —When I find you (SG) somewhere, then...
Moori tisiiri lele. —The women swept the area.
Kala karao lele ma kala. —Go throughout the region.
lele kunduunu —edge/ end of a garden area
lele mbukuunu —hill
lele pakaana —area, region

lele-molo —area far away, far away place
Mataana ire lele. —He was able to see.
► weather, visibility
lele uunu —direction from which the wind blows
Mataana ila mi itiiri lele. —He looked and checked how the weather was.
Lele ambai/ isaana. —The weather is good/ bad.
Lele uunu igabgap. —It is dark in the direction of the wind [i.e. it is about to rain].
Lele kalaukanau. —It is very early morning (when the kalau—birds sings).
Lele ikam pak. —The weather cleared.
Lele ilomo. —It is cold.
Lele luumugga. —Cool, refreshing place [because of a breeze].
Lele imasaanga. —Clear night sky with no clouds when the moon is just rising or waning, and therefore it is light enough to be able to walk.

lele-inarmar —dawn
lele iris —dawn, just before the sun becomes visible
Ni inamnaama lele be berek. —He kept waiting for dawn to come.

lele-
N_Inal
► inside part of something
ker/ruumu leleene —inside a village/house
Tiwa pa su leleene. —They walked in the forest.
Kanjar ibuuzu la lelen. —The galip nuts rot inside them.
Timbot baibai leleene. —They were in mourning period/ in the mourning house.

-la leleene (pa)
► explain, interpret (Lit. ‘go inside of’)
Tala kat sua leleene be tuute. —Let’s really go inside the talk [i.e. talk about it in detail] so that we (INC) can understand it.
Ni ipa zaala leleene kana. —He walked on a side path [inside the woods, not publicly].

leleenen-
N_Inal
► spacious
ruumu leleenenana —house with lots of room inside, spacious house

lele-
N_Inal
► insides, will, like, ‘heart’, (part of a person that feels, seat of (mainly controlled) feelings/emotions
lele-ambai (pa)
- pleased, happy, satisfied, contented, peaceful, grateful (Lit. ‘insides are good’)

lele-ibayou (pa)
- angry (Lit. ‘insides are hot’)
- feeling hot physically, thirsty

lele-be
- want, like, desire (Lit. ‘insides are for’)
Nio leleŋ be ni imar. —I want him to come.

lele-ibegeu (pa)
- become very angry, furious (Lit. ‘insides are out of joint’)
similar: kete-ibeleu, kete-malmal

lele-ikam uraata
- feel something, be emotionally moved (Lit. ‘insides do work’)

lele-kasmos
- receive bad news unexpectedly and leave everything in order to go deal with the trouble

lele-ikamken (pa)
- surprised, stunned, get a fright (Lit. ‘insides do snapping’)

lele-kirirja
- one who laughs easily

lele-pa ilip
alt. lele-ilip pa
- love (Lit. ‘insides are surpassingly for’)
Leleŋ pu ilip kat. —I love you (SG) very much.

lele-luumuŋa
- calm, satisfied, peaceful (Lit. ‘cool insides’)

lele-iluumu (pa)
- calm down, be patient (Lit. ‘insides are cool’)
see also: -luumu

lele-ilai/iran ki
- accept, like (Lit. ‘insides go/to come’) approve
Ni leleene imar kini som. —She did not accept/like her.

lele-imap (i)la pa
- determined, resolved (Lit. ‘insides all go to’)
- really desire something
similar: ngar imap ila

lele-imet pa
- resolved, determined, daring, brave, not afraid of consequences (Lit. ‘insides snap’)
Lelem imet, to keene su lele unduŋana. —If you (SG) are brave, then you may sleep in an area with ground spirits.

Ni leleene imet kat pa uraata. —He is determined to do that work [in spite of the hardships involved].
- really like something

Nu lelem imet kat pa koronŋ ku tana, ta kam pini? Ko kaimer to tooro ngar ku mini.
—Did you really want to give him that thing [which you like so much]? Later you might change your mind.
Lelen imet par pizin. —They really like each other.

lele-mbolŋa
- knowing different magical practises (Lit. ‘strong insides’)
Ni tomtom leleene mbolŋana. —He is a person who knows how to work different kinds of magic.

lele-imbol (pa/ be)
- resolved, not easily dissuaded
Ni leleene imbol be ikam kat uraata. —She is resolved to do her work well.

Ni leleene imbol pa yaamba. —He knows well how to do magic.
- able to recognise things, aware of (used of children)
similar: ngar imbol, mata-imbol

lele-imbol som
- wavering, easily swayed, no strength of character (Lit. ‘insides are not strong’)
def. Tiwati pa koronŋ sa, ni ikam men. Pa leleene imbol som. —If he is tempted with something, he just goes ahead and does it. [He doesn’t have the strength of character to withstand temptation.]

lele-imbukbuk (pa)
- worried, anxious, concerned (Lit. ‘insides are swelling’)

lele-imili (pa)
- cease to be angry with someone (Lit. ‘insides return’)

lele-imormor (pa)
- sad, feel broken up inside, feel badly about something

lele-imunŋai
- have pity on, feel sorry for, have mercy on (Lit. ‘insides have mercy on’)

lele-munŋana
- ignorant, unsophisticated, someone who does not know much about the outside world, (Lit. ‘closed insides’)

similar: mata- munŋa-
lele- ndabok
▶ happy, grateful, content
lele-ŋa-
▶ loving, generous

Anutu, nu lelemŋom. — God, you are loving.

lele- ingalæŋ
▶ clean, innocent, pure heart, clear conscience (Lit. ‘insides are clear’)
lele- ingaugau
▶ upset, not feeling good
lele- ingeeze
▶ clean, innocent, pure heart (Lit. ‘insides are clean’)
lele- iŋgis (pa)
▶ offended, displeased (Lit. ‘insides are slanted’)
lele- pa
▶ want, like (Lit. ‘insides [are] for’)
   Nu lelem pa ye? — Do you (SG) like fish?
   Ni leleene pa som. — He doesn’t want it.
lele- ipakur
▶ respect, honour (Lit. ‘insides exalt’)
similar: -pakur, -pou, le- ŋger pa
lele- ipata (pa)
▶ worried, concerned, troubled, sad, sorrowful (Lit. ‘insides are heavy concerning’)
lele- ipotpot
▶ unconcerned, carefree, unworried (Lit. ‘insides are light’)
lele- ipurru
▶ feel moved to do something (Lit. ‘insides pull up’)
lele- iraurau
▶ quickly understanding (Lit. ‘insides are moderate’)
lele- sa pa
▶ have something against someone, be upset with someone
Ko ni leleene sa pio? Pa igarau yo som. — I wonder if she has something against me? For she does not come close to me.
lele- isaana (pa)
▶ sad, sorrowful
▶ feel pity or compassion for someone, feel sorry for
Leleŋ isaana pini, pa pataŋana biibi kat ikami. — I feel sorry for him because he has experienced great hardship.

▶ long for
Leleŋ isaana pa kar tio. — I am homesick for my village.

lele- isu
▶ calm down, be at peace (Lit. ‘insides descend’)
Ni leleene izzu. — He is calming down [after being angry].

lele- tamæŋa
▶ agreeable, be of one mind

lele- tapeeleŋa-
▶ impetuous, impulsive, not thinking too well ahead of time
Nio leley tapeeleŋog, tana aŋkam le siot. — I am impulsive, so I just gave him a shirt.

lele- tataŋa men
▶ impetuous (Lit. ‘insides are few’)
▶ impulsive, spontaneous (in doing either good or bad things)
Ni iruruuto koron som. Leleene tataŋa men. Sobe ikam na ikam. Iurur som. — He does not withhold anything. He is impulsive. If he [wants to] give [something], then he gives. He does not hesitate.
▶ short-tempered, violent
zin keten malmalŋan mi lelen tataŋa men.
— They are easily angered and violent.

lele- tinisniizi
▶ close to tears, on the verge of crying (Lit. ‘insides are crying’)
▶ easily crying

lele- iur (pa/ be)
▶ plan, be determined (Lit. ‘insides put’)
Nio leley iur pa lutuŋ be ila high school. — I am planning for my child to go to high school.

lele- iur (pa) sorok
▶ suspect without basis (Lit. ‘insides put without basis’)

lele- iurur (pa)
▶ think a lot about something, ponder, mull over (Lit. ‘insides be putting’)

lele- iwe ru (pa)
▶ doubt (Lit. ‘insides become two’)

lele- iyoyou (pa)
▶ feel badly about, regret (Lit. ‘insides hurt’)
Leleŋ iyoyou pa mbulu tio ta aŋkam na. — I feel badly about what I did.
-leelele  170  len

**lele- izamaaga**
- clean heart, pure heart (Lit. ‘smooth insides’)
similar: lele- ǐngalàŋ

-kam lele-
- comfort someone by diverting their attention from their troubles (Lit. ‘get the insides’)
- entice, attract

-kuru lele-
- incite, provoke, aggravate (Lit. ‘thread/put through the insides’)

*Ni ikuru leleyam ta amŋooŋo.* —It is because he provoked us (EXC) that we quarrelled.
similar: -pamalmal lele-

-lup lele- (ma ǐwe tamen)
- become reconciled, agree, be of one mind, united (Lit. ‘join the insides’)

*Tojmatiŋ kini tilup lelen ma tiwe tamen.*
—His relatives became united.

-ngal lele-
- have an emotional impact on (Lit. ‘pierce the insides’)

*Sua ki Yesu ǐngal leleŋ ma ŋgår tio itooro kat.* —Jesus’ talk had a strong emotional impact on me and my thinking changed.

-pamaltal lele-
- anger, make angry (Lit. ‘anger the insides’)

-pamormor lele-
- comfort, soothe, calm down

-pamuŋai lele-
- get someone to feel pity for you (Lit. ‘cause the insides to feel compassion’)

-pasaana lele-
- hurt, offend, upset (Lit. ‘hurt the insides’)

-patuntun lele-
- aggravate, upset (Lit. ‘irritate insides’)

-pemet lele-
- break off a relationship with someone (Lit. ‘cut off one’s insides’, particularly used of adoption relationships)

raama lele-
- sincerely, wholeheartedly, fervently

*Tiso raama lelen.* —They spoke sincerely.

irao lele-
- please, satisfy, make content (Lit. ‘sufficient for the insides’)

*Zin tikam ma irao leleene som.* —What they did, did not please him.

*Kakam ma irao leleyom!* —Do as you please!

**sua leleeneŋa-**
- enticing, seductive, alluring

*Tikam sua leleeneŋana ǔzin moori, to zin lelen ila kizin.* —They talked enticingly/seductively to the women, and then the women became attracted to them.

-swe lele-
- confess one’s sins, reveal one’s feelings (Lit. ‘reveal one’s insides’)

-tooro lele-
- change one’s mind, convert (Lit. ‘change one’s insides’)
similar: -tooro ńgår

-ur lele- pa / -ur lele- ila ki
- commit oneself to, love

*Ni iur leleene ǔzin kembei tojmatiŋ kini ńonoono.* —He loves them like his own true brothers.

-ur lele- par pa
*Kuur leleyom par piom.* —Love each other.

-urpe lele-
- settle a conflict, resolve a conflict, placate

-leleele  V_Intr Redup
- wag, wiggle one’s tail

*Mooto ila ma ỉwi leleele.* —A snake wiggled its tail as it went along.

*Sombe me leleene ambai to ilelele wiini.*
—When a dog is happy, then it wags its tail.
- feel a splinter or a stick inside one’s skin

*Ke mataana ila kumbum, to ilelele la.* —When a sharp stick goes into your (SG) foot, then you feel it sticking in there.

**lem**  N_Inal
- to/for you (SG) (second person singular form of recipient experiencer noun le-)

**lembe-**  N_Inal
- scrotum, testicles

*Tomtom tina, 股指 lembeene ma ỉsu.* —That man, they cut off his testicles (eunuch).

*Iti toomoto lembendeŋanda.* —We (INC) men have testicles.

**lembe- putuunu**
- testicles

*Tipal ńgge lembeene mi tiweene lembeene putuunu.* —They castrated the pig and removed its testicles.

**lembe- iloono**
- filariasis sickness in the scrotum

**len**  N_Inal
- to/for them (third person plural form of recipient experiencer noun le-)

-
lende

N_Inal

- to/for us (INC) (first person plural hearer(s) included form of recipient experiencer noun le-)

lene

alt. le, lean

- to/for him/her/it (third person singular form of recipient experiencer noun le-)

len₁

N_Inal

- to/for me (first person singular form of recipient experiencer noun le-)

-len₂

V_Tr

- hear, listen

Aŋleŋ kek. —I heard [it] already.
Aŋleŋ nge imar. —I heard the pig coming.
Laban ileŋ kembei woono imar kek. —Laban heard that his nephew had come. [i.e. someone told him]
Aŋleŋ la pa wal timbo. —I listened to people singing (in the distance).

-len la kalŋa-

- listen to, obey (Lit. ‘listen to the voice of’)

Ni ileŋ la tamaana kalŋaana. —He obeyed his father.

-len le-

- listen for pleasure

Iti koozi ko teleŋ lende mbol ki wok. —Today we (INC) will hear a story about a wallaby.

-len kinkin

- hear indistinctly (and therefore be unable to make out the actual words)

-len supurpuuru

- hear a little bit of something, get wind of

-len noobo

- hear incorrectly, misunderstand

-lenpe

- hear properly, well

Berek to aŋla mi aŋleŋpe tomtom tana ŋgar kini. —Once it is early morning, then I will go and hear properly that man’s thinking.

-len yaamba

- know how to do magic

Sombe ni ileŋ yaamba, inako ipasaana zin. —If he has knowledge of sorcery, he will harm them.

-lenleŋ

V_Tr

- keep in mind, bear in mind (Lit. ‘hear-hold’)

Lenkis sua ta aŋso pu na. —Keep in mind what I said to you.
Zin tileŋkis sua ki taman, tana mbulu kizin ambai. —Because they keep in mind what their father has said to them, their behaviour is good.

similar: -po se ndomo-

-lenpis

V_Tr

- hear a bit, get wind of some talk

Lenpis risa? —Have you (SG) heard anything at all?

Aŋlenpis sua tana risa som. —I have not heard that talk at all.

similar: -leŋtaara

-lenpsil

V_Tr

- ignore, disregard, not pay attention to what has been said

Pikin ileŋpsil sua ku. —The child ignored your (SG) talk.

similar: -leŋtut

-lențaara

V_Tr

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

Nu leŋțaara sua tina risa? So sua i? —Have you (SG) heard a bit about this talk? What talk?

similar: -leŋ risa, -lenpis

-lențut

V_Tr

- ignore, disregard what has been said (Lit. ‘hear-hit/hammer/pound’)

Nu leŋțut sua rimos! —Quit ignoring the talk!

-lenut

V_Tr

- listen in on secretly, overhear, eavesdrop on (Lit. ‘hear-cut’)

Nio aŋleŋut zin pa sua mbukŋana kizin. —I listened in secretly to their agreement.

mata- lenleŋña-

- obedient (Lit. ‘eye hearing/listening’)

Ni mata leŋleŋña. —She is obedient.

kumbu- lenleŋ

- willing to go places when requested (Lit. ‘leg listening/obedient’)

- eager to go places

Ni kumbuunu lenleŋ pa pai. —He is always ready to go on a trip.

ke ileŋ som

- not cut deeply enough (not do what is intended)

def. ke ileŋ nakabasi som
Nakabasi ila na, irao ileŋ som. Pa ke ipiiŋgi. —When the axe went, it did not cut deep. For the wood was gnarled. 

Buza, aŋtoombo be aŋtaara meene ka soolo ma ileŋ som. Pa meene imbol kat. —The machete, I tried to cut the sago palm [with it], it did not cut as I intended. For the sago palm was very hard.

Ileŋ som pa mataana som kat. Nakabasi, to irao. —It did not cut deeply, because it was not sharp at all. If I had an axe, it would have worked.

leŋaleŋa

Adv_Pred1 Redup
► in different places or directions

Timbot leŋaleŋa. —They are staying in different places.

Tiko leŋaleŋa (=papirik). —They ran away in different directions.
similar: kiŋa, kiŋakiŋa, papirik

leŋeŋ

V_Intr.Uninf Redup
► aimlessly walk around (with empty hands)

Koobo leŋeŋ ma imar. —The inner islander is coming empty-handed.

Ni leŋeŋ ma ila ndalea. —He wandered aimlessly to the inland side of the village.

lepe-

N_Inal
► grave

Bamlə lepeene imbot su Karapo. —Bamler’s grave is in Karapo.

Sombe aŋmeete su lele ti, na motom ingal be kuurpeewe lepeŋ, pa nio leembe. —If I die here, remember to keep taking care of my grave, for I am a visitor.
similar: naala

yok lepeene
► spring

La mi kut kanda yok lepeene tigga, pa ina yok lomojana. —Go and get us (INC) some water from that spring, for it is cold water.

yok lepen lepen ta yok ireere pa i. —springs of water from which water flows.

def. Yok ta imbot toono sumbuunu ma ireere isu pa yok biibi. —Water that is in a hole in the ground and flows down into a bigger body of water.

leyam

N_Inal
► to/for us (EXC) (first person plural hearer(s) excluded form of recipient experiencer noun le-)
way that it is easy to open)

Ni iliği zeere was pa kolo/ seeze ruunu be isala ituumbu. —She tied up the aibika vegetables with kolo/ seeze leaves in order to roast [them] over a fire.

Tiliği zin teu/ tuumbu. —They tied the pieces of sugarcane/ wild sugarcane (=Tok Pisin pitpit) with a leaf.

similar: -pokat ‘tie something well’

-liigikaala V_Tr
► tie something together in order to prevent it from being stolen

Liigikaala teu kiti, kokena tikem. —Tie our (INC) pieces of sugarcane together lest they get stolen.

-likliigi V_Tr Redup

-likat V_Intr/Tr
► hit something hard against something else, strike with force (sudden, quick movement is implied)

def. Pungana mi tutkatjaana biibi. Tana tayamaana kat ka yoyoujana. —Great hitting and striking. Therefore we (INC) really feel a lot of pain from it.

Agmel tabe aŋlikat kumbuy sala ke ma yes. —I fell down and hit my leg hard against the tree and it [=the bone] broke.

Likat ni tio (=supaala) ma buibui. —Hit this coconut of mine hard and split it open.

Meeteŋana ilikati. —He died suddenly/ unexpectedly. (Lit. ‘death hit him hard’)

► break because of having been struck

Miiri biibi isala kanja ma kanja ilikat se lwoono. —A big wind struck the galip tree with force and it broke in the middle.

see also: -yaper ‘hit with force but not suddenly’, -tutkat ‘hit causing pain’

-lii1 V_Tr
► prevent, hinder, stop

Wo/ yan/ miiri/ duubu ilil iti be irao tala som. —A flood/ rain/ wind/ a storm at sea prevented us from going.

Kolman tinga ikam pou kini ma ilil yan pa yan, tabe amla som. —That old fellow worked his weather magic and prevented us (EXC) from going by [making it] rain, so we did not go.

def. Koronj iwe uunu piti, tabe irao takam som. —Something becomes a reason for us not to be able to do [something].

see also: -biigi, -pakaa, -ŋgun, -patuktuk,

mata- ila ili
► lazy (Lit. ‘eye go hinder’)

Nu motom la ili pa uraata pepe! —Don’t be lazy about the work!

similar: paqa- belege

-lii2 V_Tr
► wrap around one’s waist

Zin moori tipotou serek, mi toomoto lili kawaala. —Women put on grass skirts and men wrap loincloths around their waists.

-lii Redup

-lii1 V_Tr Redup
► allure, entice, tempt

Aglli yan pa mban. —I enticed the fish with bait fish.

Lili tomtom tana ma imar, to aton ipuni. —Entice that man to come, and then my older brother will hit him.

Moori ili toomoto ma imar. —The woman enticed the man into coming.

similar: -unjek, -wat

-lii2 V_Tr Redup
► rinse out the inside of something

Lili kwom, tuna la ma win marasin. —Rinse out your (SG) mouth, and then go drink the medicine.

Lili kuuru leene. —Rinse out the pot.

liiibi N
► tree type (=Tok Pisin talis, nut is reddish inside and edible, scientific name: Terminalia catappa)

Iti torou liiibi. —We (INC) break the talis nuts by hitting them. [with stones, because the shells are hard]

Zin Koobo tila tipuru liiibi uraana, mi tikam be tuur se timbiri. Sijimi igabgap. —The inner island people went and pulled up some talis tree roots and took them to put [the sap] on wooden dishes. The sap is dark-coloured.

-lii V_Tr
► pour out (water, sand, gravel etc)

Ilili yan isula kuuru. —She poured water into the pot.

Lili yan tana ila ne! —Pour out that water!

Tili� kjarat isula njomsaaba. —They poured the galip nuts down into a njomsaaba basket.

-lii1 V_Tr Redup

-miliŋ V_Intr
► spill over
-lip

-V_Tr
► spill something accidentally

-V_Intr
► surpass, be victorious, win, beat
Zin Marile tilip pa malmal. —The Marile villagers won the fight.
Ni ilip pa sua soŋana. —He is the best at talking.
Leleŋ pu ilip kat. —I love you very much.
► most, more
Zin tikam uraata ma tilip. —They did the most work.
Asiŋ mburaana ilip? —Whose strength is greatest?

-liplip
-V_Intr/Tr Redup

-liu
-V_Tr
► go around something, gather around, encircle
Timender ma tiliu ke uunu. —They stood around the tree.
Timbutul ma tiliu tebol mi tikan kini. —They sat around the table and ate the food.

-liuliu
-V_Tr Redup
► wander around aimlessly
Nu liuliu ruumu tana paso? —Why are you wandering around that house?
similar: -wa le- sorok

-liuliuŋa-
-N_Inal_Stative Redup
tomtom liuliuŋana —loiterer, one who wanders around aimlessly rather than doing productive work

-kolu
-V_Tr
► go around, circle
Nio aŋkoliu ruumu. —I circled the house.

-koliuliu
-V_Tr Redup
► go around
Koliuliu ruumu paso? —Why are you going around the house?

-liukaala
-V_Tr
► enclose (house, garden, betel-nut palm, with a fence, coconut fronds, etc.)

-piliu
► drag around everywhere

-papiliu
► walk around, go around

-sasiliu
► visit many places looking for something

-tatiliu
► draw a line around, circle

-tatiliuŋa-
► round

yok tatiliuŋana —lake, pond

-lo1
-Intj
► hurry up!
Lo mar! —Come quickly!
def. Kam sua tana be piyar tomtom, mi loŋa ila ikam koroy sa tina ma imar. —You (SG) do this talk in order to speed a person up and cause him to quickly go get that thing and bring it.
see also: loŋa ‘quickly, right away’

-lo2
-N
► rafter
ruumu ka lo —rafters of a house

-lo tiene
► rubbish and spider webs which are found in the framing of a house
similar: rumruumu

-lo3
-V_Intr/Tr
► warm up, heat up
Aglo kini. —I warmed up the food.
You ilo zin. —The fire warmed them up.
► something supernatural (i.e. a bad spirit) makes its presence felt
Kosa ilo yo ma mburoŋ imap. —I felt the presence of something supernatural and it took my strength away.

-lolo
-V_Intr/Tr
Kini ilolo. —The food is warming up.

-loŋa-
-N_Inal_Stative
ŋaara loŋana —warmed up leftover food
Loŋana kek. Kan men! —[It is] already warmed up. Just eat!
similar: -lowaara

-lokoloko
-N Redup
► armlet ornament (made out of Trochus shell and bird feathers, only one is worn at a time)
see also: ŋgeeme ‘armlet without additional decorations’

-lokolokoŋa-
-N_Inal_Stative Redup
tomtom/ ŋge/ ruumu lokolokoŋana —medium-sized person/ pig/ house

-lokon
-N
► fly
lokon keskeeze —blue fly
Koto kuuru pa lokon. —Cover the pot because of the flies.
Sepet lokon pa yambon ma ila ne. —Dip out the fly from the soup[and throw it] away.
Lokon tiku mbeete tio. —The flies are swarming all over my sore.
-lol V_Tr
► cover completely, inundate
Su ilol lele tiam Karapo ma imap kek. —The overgrowth has completely covered our area Karapo.
Yok ilol toono. —The water covered the land.
Mete iloli. —He is very sick.
► fill up
Nio ajilol naalal ta Apu ikel i. —I filled up the hole which Apu dug.
-lolol V_Tr Redup
Wo ilolol pat kek, tana toko tala lende.
—The flood water is already covering the stones [in the river], so let us (INC) run away.
Ni ka miaŋ lololi ma ila. Le sua som.
—He went away very embarrassed [Lit. ‘shame covered him’]. He did not have anything to say.
alt. -lolool

lolo1 N Redup
► thunder
Lele ikimit mungu, to lolo ikam kurųŋ.
—Lightning flashed first, and then it thundered.
Lolo kaljaana biibi kat. —The sound of the thunder is really loud.
Lolo ikam pel. —The lightning made a cracking noise.
Lolo kaljaana ikam puk. —The thunder rumbled loudly.

lolo Nini N
► streak of lightning
Lolo niini ikam mbil. —A streak of lightning flashed.
Lolo niini ipeene ruumu tio. —Lightning struck my house.
Lolo niini iwenweene. —Streaks of lightning were flashing.

-lolo2 V_Intr_Stative Redup
► be nearly ripe
Pin tilolo. —The bananas are nearly ripe.

loloomo N
► pathway inside a cultivated area
Pamozooro naalal ta tina be tuur lende loloomo. —Level those mounds there, so we (INC) can make a path where we can walk.

lolot N
construction: ka-lolot
► lung
Mete ikam ka lolot, ta ingun. —It is because he has a sickness in his lungs, that he is coughing.

lom N
► toilet
La lom, to tiem. —Go to the toilet and then defecate!
Lom ise pio. —I need to go to the toilet.
Aloi ngar kini ise kek (=leleene imbol), ta itunu ila lom. —Because Aloi has developed enough awareness, now she goes to the toilet on her own [i.e. she is toilet trained].

lombuleene N
► area behind houses after which the real forest/ overgrowth begins
Nio aŋwwa lombuleene. —I was walking in the area behind the houses.

-lom onto V_Intr_Stative
► be cold
Lele ti ilomo. —This is a cold place.
Lele ilomo kat. —It is very cold.

kuli-ilomo► feel cold
Nio kuliŋ ilomo. —I feel cold.
similar: ni-ītektege

-lom(o)mo V_Intr Redup
► becoming cold, cooling down, cooling off
Yok ilommo. —The water is cooling down.
-palomo V_Tr
► cool, ease pain, relieve pain
lomoŋa-N_Inal_Stative
► cold
miiri lomoŋana —cold wind
Kam koŋ yok lomoŋana be aŋwin. —Give me some cold water to drink.

-Niom bayyouŋoyom som, lomoŋoyom som.
—You (PL) are neither hot nor cold.

londi N_Event
► running, fast walk, brisk walk
Tikam pai londi. —They walked quickly/briskly.

► race
Toloondo pa londi molo/biibi. —We (INC) are running in a long/important race.
Ni imanga pa londi kini. —He started running his race.
Nio apposop londi tio kek. —I have finished my running/race.
see also: -loondo ‘run’

lonŋen N
► shellfish type, barnacle (small, have
white shells that attach themselves to driftwood and bottoms of boats etc.)
Kotkot isur ma ise peende, to lonŋen ila ma bok. —When the driftwood floats in to the shore, then barnacles got all over it.
Lonŋen isekap la woonggo mbuleene.
—Barnacles are on the bottoms of boats.

lonŋ
N
► hired group of people
Itunu ikam uraata irao som, mi ingo lonŋ men. —He himself could not do the work, and [therefore] he just sent some other people [to go and do the work].
Nio ango lonŋ ma tipaasa koŋ kini/ tideebe lele tio. —I sent other people to plant my food/ clear my garden area.

loŋa
Adv_Pred1
alt. lo, loŋamen
► right away, quickly
Loŋa mi kotkaala kataama. —Close the door right away!
Mar loŋa! —Come right away!
Nio ko aŋla loŋa men. —I will go right away.
Ni iley sua tana, to loŋamen mi ilek kumbuunu. —When he heard that talk, then right away he knelt down.

loona
Adv_Pred1 Redup
alt. loŋaloŋa, karau karau
► hurry up, quickly
Loŋaloŋa, pa Atai ila kek. —Hurry up, for Atai has already gone.

loobo
N
► valley, low area
Pakuruuzu ke tana ma isula pa loobo. —Push that log down into the valley/ low area.
Tusula pa loobo, ma tala tasala pakaana. —Let’s go down into the river valley, and go across and up the other side.

looboŋa- N_Inal_Static
► low-lying ground, valley, flood plain
lele looboŋana —lowland, valley
Ramu Sugar imbot ta lele looboŋana ki Markham. —The Ramu Sugar [plantation] is in the Markham valley.

looboŋa- N_Inal_Static Redup
Zin Sepik, lele kizin loblooboŋana. —The Sepik people, their area is a large flood plain.
similar: ngoloobo, goloobo

-loolo1 V_Intr
► exalt loudly, acclaim

M. imar, to wal ko tilolo pini. —When M. comes, then people will acclaim him.
► shout
Zin tisou puge ma tiuri sula mon lelenee, na tilolo. —They caught a crocodile and when they put it into the canoe, they shouted.

-loondo V_Intr
► move quickly, run
Tiloondo ma timar tipet kagar uunu. —They ran to the base of the galip tree.
Ni iloondo ma keteene ipas. —He ran and got out of breath.
siq iloondo —blood is flowing, feel vigorous, feel energetic, have pep.
Ni iloondo pa kar be ikam korọŋ kini. —He ran in order to meet the car and get his things.
► travel in a vehicle
Tiloondo pa baisikol ma tila uraata uunu. —They travelled on/by bicycles to the place where the work was happening.
► come, go to someone in order to get something
Ni iloondo pio be aŋkam le korọŋ. —He came to me wanting me to give him something.

-loondo pio paso? —Why are you coming/ running to me?
► serve, do things for others
Moori tana, ni ilonloondo pizin leembe. Iurpe kan kini ma korọŋ. —That woman was serving the visitors. She fixed food for them and [other] things.
similar: -mbeeze
► go inside, enter into
Bubuŋana sananŋaun munŋaana men tiloono pini. —A large number of bad spirits went into him.
Loondo pa urum. — He went inside men’s house.
similar: -lela, -zeebe, -ru pa
  ▶ put on clothing
Loornado pa trausis. — Put the trousers on.
similar: -rupa
  ▶ go, run (used of activities taking place)
Uraata/Sunjanna iloondo ambai. — The work/worship service is going well/running well.
  ▶ keep on doing without resting
Niomru zoŋ koloondo pa uraata ma ili ma mben. — You (SG) and my namesake kept working until night.
-loonoono V_Intr Redup
-poonoo
  ▶ advance, speed up
  ▶ take something to someone
-oonoonjuru V_Tr
  ▶ run straight to somebody
Zin boogo ru tilooonjuru yo. — The twins ran straight towards me.
-oonoototo V_Tr
  ▶ run after someone, chase
oonoonjana N_Inal_Event
  ▶ running, act of running a distance
Tana koron boozomen ta iyalele iti pa looonoonjana na, titirke ma tisu len luq. — Therefore everything that hinders us (INC) from running, let us shake them all off.
londi N_Event
  ▶ running, race
looto N
  ▶ stinging nettle plant (= Tok Pisin salat, scientific name: Dendrocnide sp.)
def. Looto na kei ta ke, ruunu mi kini ituntun. — Nettles are like a bush, its leaves and stems sting.
  Teege looto pepe, ko ituntunu. — Do not touch the nettles, they will sting you (SG).
Looto ikan yo ma kuliŋ ituntun. — The nettles stung me and my skin is burning.
kuzilooto N
  ▶ plant type with stinging leaves (more like a weed)
def. kembei ta kilaj i Kuzilooto iwidiit kuliŋ. — The kuzilooto plant caused my skin to burn.
looto kurimi
  ▶ tree type which stings when touched
def. Kembei ta ke. Imbot pa tiŋi. — It is like a tree. It is found in swampy areas.
-loote V_Intr_Stative
  ▶ be sticky
Manioka putuunu ilote. Teege to isekap la nomom. — The peeled manioc is sticky. If you (SG) touch it, it sticks to your hand(s).
-loteŋa- N_Inal_Stative
  ▶ sticky
Meene ti loteŋana. — This sago is sticky.
Lou1 N_Proper
  ▶ dance type (performed either at night or during the day)
  ▶ music type
Tirak Lou, pa Naeman ikam tumbuunu bizin bugan. — They are doing a Lou dance, because Naeman is fulfilling an obligation related to his grandchildren.
lou naana N
  ▶ headdress type used for the Lou dance
-lou2 V_Tr
  ▶ visit for some purpose, check (up) on
Sula yok, mi lou zin Koobo. Tile, som som? — Go down to the river and check up on the inner island people. Have they come in or not?
Kamar kolou yo sorok paso? Pa nio koŋ kosasa be aŋkam piom som. — Why do you (PL) come [and] visit me. [It is useless], because I don’t have anything to give to you.
Nio ko aŋla aŋlou Atai, pa mete ikami. — I will go check on old Atai, because she is sick.
Pita ila ilou kilis kini. — Peter went [and] checked his snare.
  ▶ hunt, fish, look for some meat
Lwoono ta, ni inmbot ma namaana ise pa peene kini, mi ipera pa Taroobo leene be ilou kana. — One day, as he was hanging around, his hand reached for his bow and arrow, and he went out to the Tarawe river to hunt some game for himself.
similar: -no ‘hunt, fish, look for meat/game’
-loukaala1 V_Tr
  ▶ check on, visit in order to protect
loukaala V_Tr Redup
Loukaala koi ku pa momootu. Ko ilul ma isaanu. — Keep checking your (SG) tobacco for worms. Otherwise the tobacco leaves might curl and go bad.
similar: -lou, -tīiri

-loukaala

V.Tr

> cover or wrap food and put it aside for someone (done hurriedly and for short time only)

Loukaala kini sa pa tōŋmatiziŋ ku. —Put aside some food for your (SG) brothers.

Tīreege kini, to ni iloukaala ni ndomoono mi iur lae. —When they distributed the food, then he put aside a portion for him.

-lowaara

V.Tr

> heat up (used of sun, fire)

You ilowaara zin nomnom ma tiko. —The heat of the fire drove the mosquitoes away.

You ilowaara lele ma ibayou. —The fire made the area hot.

Yaj iṣu ma toono iwisiz. To zon iyaara na ilowaara lele, to toono iraaza. —Rain fell and made the ground wet. Then when the sun shined, it heated up the ground and then it dried up.

similar: -lo

> affect and cause one’s strength to go down (a bad ghost—kon sanana—can do this to someone in a dream)

Kosa ilowaara yo ta mbeŋi ma mburoŋ imap. Kon tau. —Something affected me at night and caused all my strength to go away. It was a ghost.

-lulu

N

> vine type (fungus, long, black, string-like, grows on branches of dead trees, dance decorations made of it, found on mountains)

Niam amla amya lu, to amsil ma iwe kiri pa serembat ma manioka paasungana. Sombe amur lele sa be biidi isula, to pin ma teu ma korọŋ ta boozomen i, sa iroa ila izeele biidi som. Pa zin korọŋ tana, sobe yan uto sula to ndojong su ma igal toono pa biidi, to biidi yonoono imbot mat. Mi biidi muriini na, ni am siiiri ma inyeexe kat. To niyan tomooto amup, ni moori tūlā to titaraa pa savol. Titaraa, to naala tiene ta kor kana i, na ila ndel. Mi naala leene na, titaraa mini mi tiurpe kat. Timbuulu toono ma imozozooro, to biidi iweene tana tiseebe lela. Biidi na, tiurpe kat. Ka uraata tilu pa kini ta boozomen. Pa biidi, ina tomtom. Urpe i kat, to leenee ambai mi imbot mi iuulu iti pa uraata. Miso takam yooobi, to ila leene. Tomtom boozomen itiur ken biidi, pa tiurpe wa uraata som tau. —The work of planting yams is different from planting sweet potatoes and manioc. If we (EXC) assign an area where yams are to be planted, then bananas and sugarcane, and everything else is not allowed to be planted with the yams. For those things, if rain falls [on to them], then it drops down from them, and eats away the ground from the yams, and then the yam tubers will be exposed. And the place for the yams, we sweep it and really clean it up. Then we men break up the ground with digging sticks, and the women go and then dig it up more with shovels. They dig it up with shovels, and then the dug up dirt on the top is put to one side. And the inside of the hole, they dig it out again and fix it properly. They crumble the earth with their hands making it soft, and then the seed yams are pushed inside [the mound of crumbled earth]. Yams are something we (INC) really prepare well [when planting]. They require more work than any other food crop. For a yam, that [is like a] person. Treat it well, and it will be happy and be around to help us with our work. But if we treat it poorly, then it will go away. Many people are looking for yams [to eat], because they don’t [properly] do

-mooto luŋana —a snake that has shed its skin

-lulu

V.Intr Redup

-lu

V.Tr

> plant (yams)

def. Uraata ki biidi luŋana na, ipa ndel pa serembat ma manioka paasungana. Sombe amur lele sa be biidi isula, to pin ma teu ma korọŋ ta boozomen i, sa iroa ila izeele biidi som. Pa zin korọŋ tana, sobe yan uto sula to ndojong su ma igal toono pa biidi, to biidi yonoono imbot mat. Mi biidi muriini na, ni am siiiri ma inyeexe kat. To niyan tomooto amup, ni moori tūlā to titaraa pa savol. Titaraa, to naala tiene ta kor kana i, na ila ndel. Mi naala leene na, titaraa mini mi tiurpe kat. Timbuulu toono ma imozozooro, to biidi iweene tana tiseebe lela. Biidi na, tiurpe kat. Ka uraata tilu pa kini ta boozomen. Pa biidi, ina tomtom. Urpe i kat, to leenee ambai mi imbot mi iuulu iti pa uraata. Miso takam yooobi, to ila leene. Tomtom boozomen itiur ken biidi, pa tiurpe wa uraata som tau. —The work of planting yams is different from planting sweet potatoes and manioc. If we (EXC) assign an area where yams are to be planted, then bananas and sugarcane, and everything else is not allowed to be planted with the yams. For those things, if rain falls [on to them], then it drops down from them, and eats away the ground from the yams, and then the yam tubers will be exposed. And the place for the yams, we sweep it and really clean it up. Then we men break up the ground with digging sticks, and the women go and then dig it up more with shovels. They dig it up with shovels, and then the dug up dirt on the top is put to one side. And the inside of the hole, they dig it out again and fix it properly. They crumble the earth with their hands making it soft, and then the seed yams are pushed inside [the mound of crumbled earth]. Yams are something we (INC) really prepare well [when planting]. They require more work than any other food crop. For a yam, that [is like a] person. Treat it well, and it will be happy and be around to help us with our work. But if we treat it poorly, then it will go away. Many people are looking for yams [to eat], because they don’t [properly] do

-ŋereeme ilu. —The crayfish shed their shells.

Ke ŋanraamba mi mboono tilulu.

—Rosewood and ironwood trees tend to shed their bark.

-ŋanraamba ilu, to tapaata be ‘mbol’.

—When the rosewood tree’s bark peels off, then we call it [i.e. the hardwood in the core of the tree] mbol.
the work needed for them.

Amla amlu biidi. —We (EXC) went and planted yams.

- luŋana

▶ planting (of yams)

biidi luŋana — yam planting

- lu

▶ throw, heave, hurl

Kulu ke imar. — Throw the stick here.

Tilu zin sula you. — They threw them down into the fire.

V_Middle

▶ jump

Aŋlu yo sula yok. — I jumped into the water.

Ni imorsop, mi ilu i lae. — He was startled and jumped aside.

Ni ilu i se woogo/ peende. — He jumped onto the canoe/ (out of a canoe) onto the beach.

- lulu

Redupl

To ilulu i raama menmeeni biibi. — Then he was jumping [up and down] with great happiness.

V_Tr

▶ spit out something from one’s mouth

Ni iseŋ ma mbu ipuni, to iluai kis isu lene. — He chewed betel-nut and it started affecting him [too much], so then he spat out the pulp.

see also: -lulu ‘vomit’, -kiziu, -pures(kaala)

- luai

▶ younger sibling (or cousin) of the opposite sex, cross-sibling

luŋri bizin — your younger siblings of the opposite sex

luŋri musari — my little brother/ sister

luŋri ri

▶ my dear (little) younger sibling of the opposite sex (affectionate term)

see also: to- ‘older sibling’, tizi- ‘younger sibling of same sex’

- lubuŋ

▶ make a big fire, make a bonfire

Iti tulubuŋ lende you sa. — Let us (INC) make a bonfire for ourselves.

Lubuŋ you pepe: Kokena ke imap. — Don’t make too big of a fire lest the firewood finish.

lugoogoŋa

▶ lukewarm, tepid (unpleasant, tasteless, used of liquids)

Yambon ti lugoogoŋana. Tiwin na, ambai som. — This soup is unpleasant. When we (INC) drink it, it is not good.

▶ lazy

Ni tomton lugoogoŋana. Ila ikam uraata som. Ikenne la mbeze ma rou, to ipet.

— He is lazy. He did not go to work. He kept sleeping in the garden house until afternoon, and only then did he come out. similar: mbura- pa uraata som, -ŋgwol, -maol, -ŋgulu, beleegera-

lukutu-

▶ centre, middle

mbeŋ lukutuunu — midnight

Lablab, ni lele lukutuunu ki Mbula.

— Lablab is the middle of the Mbula area. kar lukutuunu — centre of the village

mozo lukutuunu — in the middle of the deep sea
tai lukutuunu — open sea, middle of the sea

Ta imbot la Yesu namaana woono mi toro imbot la namaana ṣas. Mi ni imbot la lukutuunu. — One was at Jesus’ right hand [side], the other at his left. And he was in the middle.

- lul

▶ roll up, curl up, roll a cylindrical object back and forth in one’s hands (used of paper, tobacco leaves)

Nio aŋlul pepa. — I rolled up the paper.

V_Middle

▶ be quiet, not resist, not fight back, refrain, forbear

Nio aŋlul yo. — I am not fighting back (I am just keeping quiet and refraining from getting involved in the situation).

see also: -maane

▶ curl oneself up, make oneself ‘smaller’

Lulu mi keene pepe. Kokena soŋom ise.

Swooro kumbum mi keene. — Don’t sleep curled up lest your (SG) groin glands swell up. Stretch out your legs and sleep.

similar: -selek

- lul nama-

▶ be stingy (Lit. ‘roll/curl one’s hand’)

▶ clinch fists in preparation for fighting

Ni ilul namaana be iporou. — He clinched his fists to fight.

▶ be quiet, not resist, not fight back, refrain, forbear

Lul nomom la ketem. Porou pepe. — Fold
your (SG) arms [against your chest, i.e. be forbearing]. Don't fight back.

-<lulu> <v_tr redup>
  -<lulul> <n INA Stative>
    ♦ curled, rolled
  <pepo ti luljana>. —This paper is rolled up.
  ♦ peaceful, forbearing
  <tomtom luljana> —peaceful man
  -<mulul>
    ♦ be shrivelled up, be wrinkled
  -<selul>
    ♦ crumple up

-<lulu> <n INA>

construction: <mata- luluunu>

♦ tears
  <nanggo iri yo ma mata luluunu isu>. —My mother saw me and tears fell from her eyes.
  <kiltigi tio ibot pa motoy luluunu>. —My pillow is wet with my tears.
  <mi ingi mus motoy luluunu ma tingizi tio impap>. —And now you have wiped away my tears and my crying is finished.

-<lulu> <v intr redup>

♦ vomit, throw up
  <ni iwin ma ilul>. —He drank and threw up.
  <ni keteene isalaklaaga, tabe ilulu>. —His stomach was upset, so he threw up.
  <me ilulu, to imiili ma ikan luluŋana mini>. —The dog threw up, and then returned to eat it again.

-<lulu> <n INA>

♦ vomit

-<luluunu> <quantifier>

♦ pair, two (classifier for counting fish or sago thatching. Sago leaves are typically sewn on to a stick four to five feet long. Two such sticks equal one <luluunu>.)
  <ye luluunu ta> —one pair of fish (=two fish)
  <ye luluunu ru> —two pairs of fish (=four fish)
  <kooto luluunu ru> —four sticks of sewn sago thatching

-dial. var. <lulu> (Northern)

see also: <yaambabi>

-<lum> <n>

♦ algae (green, slimy growth on trees and on stones under the water)
  <lum is pa yok>. —Algae has appeared in the river.

-<lulumuŋa> <n INA Stative redup>

♦ long and soft (used of European hair)
  <ni utee neon lulumuŋana>. —She has long, soft hair.

-<lumbu> <n INA>

♦ curved part of something with a concave shape

-<lele/ toono lumbuunu>

♦ bay, curved part of seashore between two projecting parts of the shore
  <re toono lumbuunu, to beleu pa>. —When you see the curved part of the land, then go around it.
  <tebeleu lumbuunu tanga>. —Let’s go around that bay over there.

-<lumbuunuŋa>

-tire <lele lumbuunuŋana, to matan ito ma ila na tire la pa maanga>. —When they saw the bay area, then their eyes followed along it until they saw sand.

-<kopo-lumbuunu (=kopo- tien)> 

♦ stomach (food)
  <ni mataana ingalŋgal kopo lumbuunu ta kea, tabe iposop uraata som>. —He kept thinking of his stomach like that, and so he didn’t finish the work.
  def. <tomtom kopo kinjana> —a person [with a] stomach that desires a lot of food

-<lumbu> <n INA>

♦ new taro shoot that is raised in a nursery before being properly planted

dial. var. <seem, iween> (Central)

-<manioka/ mok lumbuunu>

♦ core of a manioc or taro tuber (after the edible part has been scraped off. What is left is given to pigs to eat.)

-<lumtutu> <n>

♦ mould
  <kala kayamus didi ki urum ma ingeeze, pa lumtutu ipasaana kek>. —Go and wipe clean the walls of the church, for mould has made it [look] bad.

-<lun> <n>

♦ roller (logs put on the ground, on which canoes and other heavy objects are rolled)
  <piri lun isu be woongo ikes ma ila tai>. —Throw down some logs as rollers, and the canoe can go along them to the ocean.

-<lun> <v_tr>

♦ mislead, pretend, give an illusion, talk
Iluŋga

fantasies
-liŋ kwo-
► wet someone’s appetite
Kuluŋ kwondo pa buzur paso? —Why are you (PL) wetting out (INC) appetites by talking about meat!
► talk about something, even though it is not going to happen
Ni iluŋluŋ kwoono tau. Kozoko ikam kom koroŋ ŋonoono sa? —He is just talking fantasies. Is he really going to give you (SG) something to eat? [No.]
Kuluŋ kwoyom rimos! —Quit talking fantasies. [It is not going to happen.]
similar: -pakaam
-liŋ pai
► set off in a different direction in order to mislead
Ni ipakaam zin ma iluŋ pai. —He tricked them by pretending to walk in a different direction from where he was really going.
Ni iluŋ pai ma ipera pa Karapo, to ibeleu ma imar ila pa Lablab. —He pretended to go out to Karapo, but then secretly changed his direction and came back and went to Lablab.
-liŋ sua
► say one thing and do another

Iluŋga

► plant type (Victory leaf type)
► decoration made of leaf, used around one’s wrist
def. mermeere, tikam ma iwe aigau
luŋga muriini
► wrist area or ankle area (place where such decorations are worn)
similar: nama- ŋgereene, kumbu- ŋgereene

-liŋke
► leave unexpectedly, leave behind, leave before something is properly finished
—They only do a little bit of the work, and then run away. Because there is a big rain, or someone dies, they leave the work and run away. Later, they will finish it.
Tiluŋke uraata. Tiposop kat som. —They left the work without properly finishing it.
Ni iluŋke moori ziŋan lutuunu buzun ma	timbotmbot, mi iwoolo ka moori popogana.
—He left the woman and her children behind, and married another woman.
► an engaged person dies before the marriage takes place, or a spouse dies after only being married for a very short time
def. Urun ise pa ula kek, mi tomooto (som moori) imeete. —The news about their impending marriage is already known, and the man (or woman) dies.
Waene iluŋke i ma imeete. —Her fiancé died before the marriage took place.
► trick, divert attention
Nio aŋluŋke zin me pa buzur koronganna sa.
—I tricked the dogs with a piece of meat [so they would go the other way].
► pass a message secretly by calling someone aside, inconspicuously call, covertly call
Nio aŋluŋke Ibob be imar iwin kopi.
—I called Ibob inconspicuously [so no one else would know] to come and drink coffee.
► divert from some other activity, interrupt, disturb
Luŋke i paso? Re, zin tomooto tizzo sua pa uraata ma koroŋ. —Why did you disturb him? Look, the men are talking about the work and other things.
-parluŋke
► secretly arrange with each other to do something
Zin tamuriŋ tiparluŋke zin be tila tire pilai.
—The girls secretly arranged with each other to go and see the soccer match.

Luŋkeŋa

► fiancé or fiancée left behind after the unexpected death of his or her intended spouse
Ni luŋkeŋana.
—He is a young widower.

Luŋluŋ

► floor joist
ruumu luŋluŋ isala wiimbi —the floor joists go on top of bearers
def. Tumbun bizin, taman bizin, mi lutun bizin
kembei kitiiambi, wiimbi mi luŋluŋ. Mbulu mi uraata kizin raraate. —Their grandrelatives, fathers and uncles, and children are like posts, bearers and floor joists. Their behaviour and work is the same.

**lup**<sup>1</sup>  
Adv_Pred1  
—all  
Iwal tipa lup. —They all went away.  
Niam amar lup. —We (EXC) all came.  
Timap lup kek. —They are all finished.

**-lup**<sup>2</sup>  
V_Intr/Middle/Tr  
—meet, gather, collect together, join, put together  
Zin tilup zin su Karapo. —They met at Karapo.  
Ziru tilup koroŋ ta boozomen ila mbata, mi tiur ma irao zin urum urum. —The two of them collected everything together, and arranged it to be distributed to each of the clans.

—gather other people together  
Ni ilup zin be isotaara zin pa uraata tana. —He gathered them together to notify them about the work.

**puulu ilupi**  
—full moon  
Tana ko imbotmbot ma puulu ilupi, tona imar. —He will stay until the full moon appears, and then he will come.

**-lup** —say together as a group (Lit. ‘join mouths’)  
—lup lele- ma iwe tamen  
—become united in heart (Lit. ‘join the insides and become one’)

**-parlup ma -we tamen**  
—unite  
Tiparlup zin ma tiwe tamen. —They united/became one [i.e. were married].

**lupuuŋu**  
—big meeting  
—something belonging to many people, common property, joint property  
Pat ki kongrigesen na koroy (ki) lupuuŋu. —The money of the congregation is joint property.

Loan from: Mbutu language

**lupŋana**  
N_Inal_Event  
—meeting (general term)  
Kamar pa lupŋana! —Come for a meeting!  
—festival, big celebration  
lupŋana (biibi) ki Pasoba —Passover festival

—group  
Tiwe lupŋana tamen. —They became one group only (joined together).  
Tiziiri i pa lupŋana kizin mi imbot mat. —They drove him out of their group (=excommunicated him).

**lupŋana muriini**  
—meeting place, meeting house, synagogue (in the Bible)

**lupŋana ta ki Krisi i / lupŋana ki Krisi**  
—church, congregation, Christ’s church

**-lut**  
V_Intr/Tr  
—cook by steaming, steam (Shellfish and sea urchins are often steamed in their shells over a fire. Other foods can be steamed as well.)  
Ni indou you ma iur sarwok isala be ilut. Mbeere ise pa sarwok tana, to toso ilut kek. To irao takan. —She makes a fire and puts sea urchins over it to steam. When froth/steam rises from the sea urchins, then we (INC) say they are steamed. Then we can eat them.  
Tulut sala you keseene o tiaama ma mbeere ise. —We (INC) steam over red coals or hot stones and the froth/steam rises.  
Iti tulut ŋgeele raama putuunu, yalyal, ra, we su kana, twiiri, tuumbu, pin mazaana. —We (INC) steam shellfish in their shells, yalyal shellfish, spider shellfish, Triton shellfish, wild mangoes, wild sugarcane, and ripe bananas.

**lutu-**  
N_Inal  
—son, child, nephew (=brother’s son), offspring  
lutuŋ —my son / nephew  
Ni lutuunu bizin ru. —He has two children.  
lutuunu mungamunga —his first-born son/child  
ŋge lutuunu bizin —the pig’s piglets  
—small-sized, young  
ke lutun lutun —small trees  
—small-sized part of something  
kumbu-/ nama- luntuntun —toes/ fingers  
peene lutuunu —arrow  
similar: wo- sister’s child, mother’s brother

**lutan**  
N_Inal  
—my children (term of address for a group)  
O lutuŋan, motoyom yigal ityom. —O my children, be careful concerning yourselves.

**luta- mooti**  
—daughter, niece (brother’s daughter)
lutum moori bizin —your (SG) daughters/ nieces

Anutu Lutuunu
► Son of God

Tomtom Lutuunu
► Son of Man (Biblical key term)

ruumu lutuunu
► headdress for the Sia dance (shaped like a small house)
def. Tiurpe ruumu lutuunu pa teene pingana ma ruŋ be tuken mi tark Sia. —They make a small house headdress out of a kind of cane and coconut fibers for us (INC) to put on our heads and dance the Sia dance.

Kopo ruumu lutuunu, pa tomtom tanga ingeele Sia. —Tie together a small house headdress, for that man over there is singing the Sia tune (i.e. he is ready to start the dance).

-luumu V_Intr_Stative
► be cool
Apwin yok lomogana ma leleŋ iluumu. —I drank some cold water and cooled off.
Kuliŋ iluumu kek. —I have cooled off (i.e. I no longer feel hot).
Rou, lele iluumu. —In the afternoon, it was cool.

-kete- iluumu
► calm down (Lit. ‘liver is cool’)

-kalŋa- iluumu
► talk calmly and respectfully
Lem ŋger pizin, mi kalŋom iluumu. —Treat them respectfully and talk calmly.

-kwo- iluumu
► stop talking about something which one has been talking repeatedly about (Lit. ‘mouth is cool’)

-lele- iluumu
► calm down, be at peace, be calm (Lit. ‘insides are cool’)

-Mungu, keteg malmal, mi ingi lelegen iluolum kek. —Before now, I was angry, but now I have calmed down.

-Lelem iluolum piam, mi reege sanaana tiam. —Be patient with us (EXC) and forgive our sins.

-talŋa- iluumu
► have relief/peace from listening to unpleasant noise (Lit. ‘ear is cool’)
A buri tipunmeete radio mi talŋanda iluumu! —At last they have turned off the radio and our ears can have some relief!

-lumluumu V_Intr_Stative Redup
► start to calm down or cool off
To tana keteene imalmal ma isana kat. Mi buri lelegen ilumluumu. —That fellow was really angry. But now he is calming down.

-tut iluumu
► sleeping out in the open

luumuŋa- N_Inal
► cool
lele luummunana —a cool place
► peaceful, gentle
Nio tomtom luuumunoy. —I am a gentle, peaceful person.
lele- luumuŋa- —insides are cool/ peaceful/ gentle

Kam mbulu kekeŋana pizin pepe. Kam mbulu luuumunana. —Don’t be harsh with them. Be gentle.

leleene luuumunana ki Anutu —God’s peace
sua luuumunana —gentle, peaceful talk

-paluumu
► pacify, calm down, cause to become cool
► moisten, water

lwo- N_Inal
► middle part, middle section/segment (used of bodies, rivers, roads, trees)
► between the beginning and the end
Apse kini isu zaala lwoono. —I came up to him on the road.

Zin mbesoŋo tila pa zaala lwoon lwoon mi tiyo zin. —The servants went out along the roads and collected them.

abal lwoono —the side of the mountain

nomor lwoono —the middle part of my arm

Ni imbel puze pa tai lwoono molo. —He worked hard in paddling for it was a long way across the sea.

Yok lwoono ta tau li kat. —There is one place in the middle of the river [between the head of the river and its mouth] that is very deep.

zin yok lwoono kan —the water spirits living in the river see also: yaŋoyaŋo
► part, portion, section

-Tamen sua lwoono toro iso ta kembei: —But another part of the talk says like this:
Tutu lwoono ru tina ta tilip pa tutu ta boozomen. —It is those two laws that surpass all the [other] laws.
-m
waist, torso, trunk

Nu lwom biibi som. —Your (SG) waist is not big.

Kajar tana lwoono biibi. —The trunk of that galip tree is big.

Ni ipexekat lwoono pa pus. —He tied a belt around his waist.

► time (non-specific), once

Lwoono ta —one time, once, once upon a time... (start of a fairy tale)

Lwoono ta, nio niyam ngi sin me tio ru amla su... —Once, I went to the forest with my two dogs...

Lwoono tataja. —Every once in the while

Lwoono toro —another time

Similar: mazwaana, mbasayana, aigule ta

ka lwom

► left-over portion

Kini ka lwomo —leftover food

Uraata ka lwomo imbot. —Part of the work is still left to do.

Lwoonoja-

► middle-born

lutug lwoonojana —my middle-born child [not first or last]

mooiri zaala lwono kana

► harlot, prostitute, whore (Lit. ‘middle of the road woman’

-M

-m Genitive suffix

► your (SG), second person singular genitive suffix occurring on inalienable nouns

kopom, motom, lelem —your (SG)
stomach, eye, insides/ feelings

ma1

► and, (simultaneity or close temporal sequence, often causal, links predications that are components of a single complex event, cosubordinate nexus)

Nio appuni ma imeete. —I hit him and he died/ I killed him.

Nio ajymiila ma ajymar kar. —I returned to the village.

Ni iwe kolman ma isaana. —He became old and infirm.

► until, till

Aŋkeene ma (ila) mbeŋ. —I slept until night.

► and (co-ordination of closely associated referents)

To puge ma koro tire i. —Then the crocodile and the shark saw him.

Mbeŋ ma aigule. —Night and day.

Moori ma tomooto. —Women and men.

ma kup

► die completely

Imeete ma kup. —He really died. [He was not just unconscious.]

makiŋ (ma kiŋ)

► after

Imeete makiŋ mi titwi. —After he died, they buried him.

ma imap

► finished doing something (telic aspect)

Tikam uraata ma imap. —They finished doing the work.

ma som

► unsuccessfully, in vain, but did not succeed

Titoombo ma som. —They tried but did not succeed.

ma tau

► emphasis (expresses emotion on the part of the speaker)

Ni ikan ma tau! Kopono be imaraaza.

► He really ate a lot! His stomach was about to burst.

-ma2 V_Intr

► come towards the hearer

Nio ajyka ku paso? —Why should I come to you (SG)?

Niam ama i. —We (EXC) are coming to you now.

Nio ajybuk sua ima ku. —I promise you (SG) [Lit. ‘I tie talk to you.’]

-mama V_Intr Redup

Tiiizi tio imaana ku men. —My cry keeps coming to you.

Tomtom pakan timama pa lupŋana pe som. —Some people do not come to the meetings very often.

-mae V_Intr

► come aside towards the hearer

Aŋdu yok ma aŋmae. —I crossed the river and came towards you.

-ma-/ -mV- Prefix

► detransitive (converts transitive action-process verbs to intransitive verbs expressing processes)

-raaza ~ -maraaza —to tear ~ be torn

-kaaga ~ -makaaga —to open ~ crack open

Ni iliŋ yok isula toono./ Yok imiliŋ. —He
poured the water onto the ground./ The water spilled.
Moori tipaala ke./ Balun imapaala. —The women broke firewood./ The balloon burst.

**-maaga**

- **V_Intr**, Static
  - dry out (used of liquids)
  
  **Rais imaga.** —Rice is cooked/ dried out (i.e. all the water has been absorbed).
  - go down, recede (used of bodies of water)
  
  **Yok imaga kek.** —The river has dried out.

**-makmaaga**

- **V_Intr**, Redup
  
  **Yok ta boozomen timakmaaga lup.** —All the rivers have dried out.

**maala**

- **N**
  - Banyan tree, rubber tree (=Tok Pisin pikus, scientific name: Fikus sp.)
    
    **Maala pwoono na, zin mangi ma mbalmbal tikanan.** —A *maala* tree is not a real tree, because it does not stand up on its own. It coils around another tree like a vine. But its trunk is big like a tree. *Maala* seeds are eaten by *mangi* birds and pigeons.
    - alt. *maala pinpiindiŋana*
  
  - tree type (*maala* which has a lot of roots)

**maala2**

- **N**
  - loincloth made of tree bark
    - def. *Tumbuyam bizin tisek malatum kuliini mi titut pa pat ma iwe maala be tipune.* —Our (EXC) ancestors stripped off Banyan tree bark and pounded it with rocks, making it into loincloths which they could wear.
    
    **Zin tipune len maala.** —They put on their loincloths.
    
    **Zin tomooto titut len maala.** —The men are pounding themselves loincloths [out of Banyan tree bark].
    - see also: *mala* ‘another type of tree’

**-po (maala ila) kopo-**

- go to work in the morning without eating
  - similar: *kopo- mbeereŋa-

**maala pasaana**

- snake type (lives in freshwater, black and grey in colour, bites)

**Niam amoto maala pasaana, take amwe kat som mi amko.** —We (EXC) were afraid of the *maala pasaana* snakes, so we did not bathe properly and ran away.

**-maala3**

- **V_Tr**
  - look at, watch, observe
    - def. *Tomtom imender mi koron bibi ipet.*
      
      **Timuzik som. Tiama la men.** —People are standing around and something big happens. They don't change their position. They just [stay there and] watch it.
    
    **Zin tila tiama la naroogo.** —They went [and] watched the dancing.
    - similar: *-geede* ‘stare at, watch, look at’

**-malmaala**

- **V_Tr**, Redup
  
  **Kala kamalmaala zin paso?** —Why do you (PL) keep watching them?

**-pamaala**

- **V_Tr**
  
  **put out to be seen, show, display, exhibit**
    
    **Nio aŋpamaala zin mburu ipet mat be tiŋgiimi.** —I put the clothes out in the open so that people could buy them.
    
    **Tipamaala ŋge zoŋoono.** —They displayed the pig teeth.

**maanda**

- **N**
  - father of a deceased child (polite term of address for a man whose child has died, it is used for the rest of the man's life)
    
    **Silas lutuu nu imeete, tana tipaati be maanda.** —Because Silas' child died, they call him *maanda*.
    
    **Maandabi, leŋ sua ri ti.** —Father whose child has died, listen to this short talk.
    - dial. var. *maandabe* (Marile)
    - see also: *imzal* ‘woman whose child has died’

**-maane**

- **V_Intr**
  
  - be quiet, keep quiet (often used in strong commands), be silent, remain silent
    
    **Kamaane! Ko zin kolman timar ma tipun yom.** —Be quiet! Otherwise the adults will come and hit you.
    
    **Hait, maane mi yooto pini.** —Hey, be quiet and come out of him.
    
    **Moto kom pepe, mi maane pa suya pepe!** —Do not be afraid, and do not keep quiet [i.e. speak out]!
    
    - dial. var. *-yapat* ‘be quiet’ (Kampalap)

**-manene/-manne**

- **V_Intr**, Redup
  
  **Ni imanene pisin risa som. Kwoono ikanan zin.** —He does not leave them in peace
at all. He keeps nagging them [Lit. ‘his mouth keeps eating/ biting them’].

**maneneŋa** - N_Inal_Stative
alt. manenepa-
- gentle, quiet, untalkative, placid

*Ni tomtom maneneŋana.* — He is gentle, quiet person.

**-pamaane** - V_Tr
- keep quiet, quiet down

*Pamaane zin pikin!* — Try to keep the kids quiet! Quiet the kids down!

**maanzi** - N_Stative
- very big, huge, giant

*Ŋge tomoooto mi biibi, ta ka ze mi waŋ.* — A huge male pig, that has tusks and its upper molars.

*Ŋge sanšaŋgaan maanzi ko ikanu.* — A huge wild pig will bite you.

note: This is a Gauru dialect form
dial. var. *siŋanabi* (Central)

**maanga** - N
- sand that is found by rivers and streams
- sandy riverbank
- flood plain, area close to river

*Toono ku ri imbot maanga.* — A bit of your land is near the sandy riverbank.

*Kepera yok kwoono ma kakam maanga, naso tootooro sement pa.* — Go out to towards the mouth of the river and get some sand, and then we can use it to mix cement.

- rice

*Kala kingiimi kanda maanga la stua.* — Go and buy some rice from the store.

**maanggaŋa** - N_Inal_Stative
- sandy

*Toono maanggaŋana na, ambai be tapaaza kini pa. Pa kini ko itum kat.* — The sandy soil of a riverbank is good for planting food. For the food will grow well.

see also: *magargaara* ‘coral gravel, sand by the seashore’

**maata**

1. - N
- bay, harbour area
- landing area for boats

*Umboi le maata ambaimbaijan boozo.* — Umboi Island has many good bays (where boats can land).

*Woongo boozo tīlepa pa maata kizin.* — Many canoes went ashore and landed at their beaches.

2. - N
- eye of a net, mesh, holes in a net

*Pu tingi ka maata irao pa mban men.* — The holes in this net are only suitable for bait-sized fish.

*Ijiimi pu ta ka maata irao ta som ru.* — Buy a net which has a one or two inch mesh.

**maaŋga** - N
- sand that is found by rivers and streams
- sandy riverbank
- flood plain, area close to river

*Toono ku ri imbot maaŋga.* — A bit of your land is near the sandy riverbank.

*Kepera yok kwoono ma kakam maaŋga, naso tootooro sement pa.* — Go out to towards the mouth of the river and get some sand, and then we can use it to mix cement.

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**maaŋgaŋa** - N_Inal_Stative
- sandy

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see also: *magargaara* ‘coral gravel, sand by the seashore’

**maata**

1. - N
- origin, inception, first

- **-kam maata**
  - first to do something, initiate, originate

*Ni ikam maata pa gita punŋana.* — He was the first one to play a guitar.

*Nio ankam maata pa malmal.* — I started the fight.

similar: *-we mataana pa*

see also: *mataana* ‘first, beginning, leader’

2. - N
- origin, inception, first

- **-maata**
  - pull up, let down (at least two people involved)

*Nomom isu, mi maata yo ma aŋse.* — Put your hand down and pull me up.

*Tiur mazwaana irao tabe timaati mi isula.* — They made a hole big enough for them to lower him down.

*Zin Koobo timaata pu. (=yaaru)* — The inner island people pulled a net.

dial. var. *-madi* (Marile)
- smoke, pull in

*Ni imaata koi.* — He is smoking (sucking on the cigarette so that the burning end of it glows).

3. - N
- origin, inception, first

- **-maata**
  - alive, living, a bit of life left in a person or animal, close to dying (dragging life on a bit longer)

4. - V_Tr Redup

- **matmaata** - N_Inal_Stative
- alive, living, a bit of life left in a person or animal, close to dying (dragging life on a bit longer)

- **-matmaata**

- **-pamaata** - V_Tr
- stay awake, keep watch through the night, stay up at night

- **-parmaata**
- stretch out
- pull from different corners

**parmataaŋa** - N
- gummy, sticky, stretchy, elastic (like
mabe

Conjunction

- and about to, and on the verge of (expresses close temporal sequence plus the fact that the following event is imminent/ on the verge of happening)

Mete biibi ikami mabe imeete. — He was really sick and about to die./ He was really sick and on the verge of dying.
Tai borokborok sula woongo leeleene mabe timon. — The sea was (rough and) spilling into the boat and they were about to sink.

Ye tilela pu tana ma bok kat mabe rek.

— Fish went into the net and it became so full that it was about to break.

madabaanaŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- big inside, spacious inside, having a large volume (used of baskets)

Teege pelpeele madabaanaŋana be irao koron pakan isula. — Weave the basket large enough so that several things will be able to [fit] inside it.

similar: kopo- biibiŋana ‘biggish stomach’

bigger

Kam korony madabaanaŋana. — Take the bigger one.

-madada1 V_Intr_Stative Redup

- be cleared off and dried out (used of areas which are ready to be burnt/ planted)

Lele tio ta amkas ma imadada. — My area, we (EXC) cut the big trees off of it, and it is dried out and ready for burning/planting.

Lele ku imadada kek. Karau mi ndou mi paasa. — Your area is already cleared and ready. Quickly heap up the rubbish, [and burn it,] and plant it.

similar: lele gorokgorok, lele imalan

-madada2 V_Intr_Stative Redup

- squat, crouch, sit bending one’s legs def. Mbulem se kumbum mazaana. — You (SG) sit on the flesh of your legs.

Ni imadada pa mbutuljan. — He was squatting in the meeting.

-madi V_Tr

- pull up, let down

Madi i mi imanga. — Pull him up.

note: Marile form
dial. var. -maata (Central)

Madoogo N_Proper

- Mandok Island

magat

N

- shallow water, low tide

area where reef is near the surface of the water

magat biibi — the water level is really low

Magat isu. (= Tai isu.) — It is low tide.

Magat isu ma ipokpok. — The water receded at low tide exposing the reef.

Kala kepeŋende magat. — Go forage for shellfish on the reef.

Amyaru woongo pa magat. — We (EXC) had to pull the canoe because the water was so shallow.

Woongo ileege sala magat. — The boat ran aground on the reef.

Koobo nan tila magat keteene ma tiyo raanga men. — The inner island women went to the dry reef and collected spider shells.

magatŋa- N_Inal_Stative

- shallow

yok magatŋana — shallow river

opposite: li ‘deep water’

magat tien tien

- small fish found near reefs (Lit. ‘reef residue’)

Magat tien tien, ina ye munmum ta tinmbot la patpat. Tupun naamba, toyo zin.

— ‘Reef excrement, residue’ these are small fish that live near coral reefs. We (INC) strike poison root [in the vicinity of the reef to kill them], and then collect them.

-kan magat

- walk on the reef during low tide and
look for shellfish, small fish and other edible things
similar: -peŋende

-mala

look for shellfish, small fish and other edible things
similar: -peŋende

-soolo/- leeege sala magat
► run aground

magor
► huge, gigantic, really big
kaari magor — huge netbag
Ni tomtom magor kat. — He was a giant.

magorna-
► really big, really huge
Woongo ti, magorjana kat. — This canoe is really huge.
Ni lwoono magorjana. — He has a really huge waist.

mai
► season, time (to do something in the garden, either planting or harvesting)
Mai ki kini paasayana. — The time for planting food.
Igyi mai ki biidi toujana. — This is the time for digging up yams.

Mai ki kanjar ipet. — The time for harvesting galip nuts came.
Yooba ikam mai ambaajana pa kini ipet mini. — The Lord caused a good harvest time to occur again.

-mai
► provide others with things, help out with food

mailaŋ
► extended ceremonial feast (Such feasts are put on by a clan in order to honor their first-born children. They may last up to several months. A lot of pigs and food are consumed during them. The more pigs that are killed, the more prestige the organisers of a feast and their first-born children gain from it. There are also dance ceremonies associated with the feast.
Mailaŋ ka kini biibi kat. Iowa boozo, kini boozo, mi naroogo tomini. — The mailaŋ feast [requires] a very large amount of food. [There need to be] many pigs, much garden food, [and] dancing too.
Ni ikam mailaŋ pa lutuunu bizin. — He arranged a large feast for his children.
Zin tipaururu mailaŋ kizin zen. — They have not ended their feast yet.
see also: naroogo

mailoŋ ka kulkuulu
► centipede (Lit. ‘Mailong’s enemy’
According to one traditional story, there was once someone named Mailong who was bitten by a centipede and died.)
Mailoŋ ka kulkuulu ingal yo. — A centipede bit me.
similar: suugu

-makaaga
► crack open
Toono imakaaga. — The ground cracked open.
Timbiiri imakaaga. — The wooden dish cracked.

makaagana-
► cracked open
Toono makaagaganu — cracked ground [due to an earthquake]
see also: -kaaga

makikikŋa-
► immodest
note: Marile dialect form
dial. var. naikkikŋa- (Central)

makiŋ
► when, after + completive aspect
Amsuŋ makiŋ, to tireete zin. — After we (EXC) finished the church service, then they circumcised them.
► totally
Kuliŋ ta boozomen iyoyou makiŋ. — My whole body hurts.
Toono ta boozomen tiute yam makiŋ. — The whole world knows us (EXC).

mako
► and then …will
Merere ni le uraata ri pizin. Mako ipimiili zin. — The master has a little bit of work for them. And [once he is done with them] then he will send them back.
…talala mako kikir motoŋ. — We (INC) will continue like this for awhile, and then you will not see me any more.

mala
► tree type (very tall and stands straight, its wood is very strong)
def. Mala na, ke biibi mi itum molo ma isala. Takam pa palan, zin moori titeege you pa. Popoŋana kini tasap ma iwe yoozo. — Mala, that [is a] large tree tree, and it grows
up tall. We (INC) use it for planks, women cook with it. Young trees, we hew them into digging sticks.

Mala ka jonoono ta man tire to tikan, yge tikan. Tere mala iruj, to tapaaza kini. Ke mala na, kon muriini. —The mala tree has fruits that birds eat when they see them. Pigs eat [them too]. When we see mala trees flowering, then it is time for us to plant food. Mala trees are places where ghosts stay.

alt. mala yoozo

-malaala V_Intr
> fall over backwards
Zin timalaala pa ndemen. —They fell over backwards.
Ni ileŋ sua tiŋgi, mi imalaala. Itop su ma kup. —When he heard that, he fell over backwards and died.

-malai V_Intr_Stative
> wilt, be wilted
Ke ruunu imalai. —The tree’s leaves are wilted.
similar: -mele
> tired
Nio apmalai pa uraata. —I am tired from working.
Kulii imalai. —I feel tired.
> laze around, rest
Nu kulim imalai irao. Manga mi kam uraata! —You (SG) have lazed around enough. Get up and do some work!

malaijana N_Inal_Event
> tiredness
Tirao tipamaata na som. Pa tikam uraata biibi pa aigule, tabs ka malaijana ikam zin. —They were not able to stay awake. For they worked hard during the day and therefore suffered from tiredness.

-pamalai V_Tr
> tire out, wear out
Uraata ipamalalai yo. —The work made me tired.
Naroogo ipamalai yam ma amkeene amkeene ma meŋj. —The dancing wore us out and [so] we slept and slept until night [came].

-malaalaala V_Intr_Stative Redup
> peel off, flake, come off
Kulii imalaalaala. —My skin is peeling.
malimoŋo 190

see also: -giligilik

malimoŋo N
► things needed for house building
similar: ruumu ka uraata/urta
Loan from: Mutu language

malmal1 N_Event_Redup
► fight, war, conflict
Tikam malmal piti. —They fought against us (INC).
Zin timbot la malmal leleene. —They were in a fight.
Malmal biibi ta ingi be ipet. —A big fight is about to happen.
Malmal imaŋga. —A fight started.

malmal ka-
► warrior, soldier
Wal ru tiŋga, zin malmal kan جريمة. —Those two men over there are real warriors.

malmalga- N_Inal_Stative
► fighting, fierce, attacking
me malmalŋana —wolf, a dog that attacks

-malmal2 V_Intr_Stative_Redup
► be angry, be upset about
Anutu imalmal pa sanaana kiti. —God is angry at our (INC) sin.
Ni imalmal pa mbu kini. —He was upset about his betel-nut.

kete- malmal
► upset, angry
Nio keteŋ malmal. —I am angry.

kete- malmalŋa-
► habitually angry, easily angered
Zin keten malmalŋan mi lelen tataŋa men. —They are easily angered and short-tempered.

kete malmalŋana
► wrath
Kaimer, Anutu ko iswe kete malmalŋana kini ma ipet mat. —Later, God will reveal his wrath openly.

-pamalmal kete- V_Tr
► anger, make angry, enrage
Pamalmal keteŋ paso? —Why are you making me angry?

malwe N
► broom made of coconut leaf ribs
Malwe itoptop. —The broom is falling to pieces.
Tikam malwe mi tisiiri lele. —They got their brooms and swept the area.

-ur malwe
..ur malwe som, kor sa som. —not one person was left, they all have gone. [Lit. ‘no broom, no rubbish scraper’]

mamaaza1 N
► flute
Nio aŋwi mamaaza. —I played a flute.
Anyembut leŋ somsom, mi aŋurpe ma iwe mamaaza. —I cut myself a piece of small bamboo and made it into a flute.

-mamaaza2 V_Intr_Stative
► dry enough so that water does not drip any more
Kauziŋ imamaaza, mi mioŋ isekap sala koŋ galaba. —My saliva has dried up, and my tongue sticks inside my mouth.
Maanga inoi ma imamaaza kek. —The rice has boiled and absorbed all the water.

ŋgure- imaamaaza
► thirsty

-mamam V_Intr_Stative_Redup
► be soft
Ye mazaana imaama ma kuziini. —The fish’s flesh is soft and it smells.

mamamŋa- N_Inal_Stative
► soft
kini mamamŋana —soft food (such as is given to babies)

mamus N
► all of the edible inner organs of a pig (which are boiled for soup)
def. Êge korọŋyanaŋa na boozomen ila kuuru ta, to tapata tosombe mamus. —All the parts of a pig’s body are put together into one pot, and then we (INC) call it mamus.

similar: keten keten, Êge leleene

man N
► bird (general term, also includes bats and other flying creatures with bones)
Man itaŋ. —A bird sings/ calls/ cries.
Man antare ikoolo. —A rooster crows.
Man ikuubukaala lutunu bizin. —A hen covers her chicks with her wings.
man tatariği/ antare —chicken/ rooster
man mboŋ —bird of prey
► headdress with feather decorations that is worn in some traditional dances
Tiur man isala uten. —They put the feathered headdresses on their heads.
► hunting scout, one who is spying to see where the pigs are
Man tila tiur talŋan ta kaŋar tinga pa ŋge. —The ‘scouts’ went to that galip tree over there to listen for where the pigs might be.

**mana**
- Conjunction
- after that
- before

**manbule**
- eave of a house (Lit. ‘bird’s buttock’/ ‘the place where birds sit’)

**mankwoono**
- morning (Lit. bird’s mouth)

**mana**
- Conjunction
- right after that
- before

Nio apwoolo mana tamanj imeete. —I married and right after that my father died./ I married before my father died.

note: from *mi* + *na*

**mana ko**
- and after that … then will?

*Manako apso parei pizin?* —And after that, what will I say to them?

*Manako parei?* —And then what?

**manaaba**
- N
- adze (instrument used for shaping timber, has a wooden handle and an iron blade)

*Kasaibi isap kombom pa manaaba.* —Old Kasai carved drums with an adze.

Zin Koobo isap timbiiri pa manaaba. —The inner island people carve wooden dishes with adzes.

**manaaba**
- N
- shellfish type

def. *Ngujele ta, zaana manaaba. Iti takan manaaba yoonono. Korono tai kana.* —One type of shellfish, its name is *manaaba*. We *(INC)* eat the *manaaba* creature. It is something that is found in the ocean.

**manboŋ**
- N
- eagle (Literally ‘hunter bird’, =Tok Pisin *tarangau*, viewed as totems, each clan has their own)

*Manboŋ imbis lutuunu bizin.* —The eagle carries its young on her back.

*Ingi nio manboŋ Sapoŋ. Nie us ki Polpol.* —I am the eagle Sapong. I am the totem figure living in Polpol.

*Manboŋ pakan san: Mboŋ Makut, Mboŋ Laut, Mboŋlaunj, Manboŋ Toŋso, Sirik.* —The names of some (totem) eagles: Eagle Makut, Eagle Laut, etc.

**mandiŋ**
- N
- darkness

**zugut mandiŋ**—great darkness

Zin timbot zugut mandiŋ murtiini. —They were in great darkness.

**mandun**
- N
- pigeon type (large, black, has a white tail, does not fly very much)

*Mandun itut, to yan imar.* —When a pigeon coos, then rain comes.

**kini mandun**
def. *Teneene manioka mi mok, to tutut raama ni ma iwe mandun, mi takan.* —We *(INC)* roast tapioca and taro, and then we mash it with coconut and it becomes [a food type called] *mandun*, and we eat it.

def. *wak ta ñgere bìbì som, ina mandun.* —Starchy pudding that doesn’t have much oil [in it], that [is] mandun.

**manioka**
- N
- manioc, cassava, tapioca (scientific name: *Manihot utilissima*).

*Manioka ta inoi na, imawalwaala to takan.* —Manioc that is boiled, falls apart into pieces for us *(INC)* to eat.

Loan from: Tok Pisin, English

**mankwoono**
- N
- morning (Lit. ‘bird’s mouth’)

*Mankwoono ambaijana!* —Good morning! [a greeting]

*mankwooni/mankwoono koozi* —this morning

*Timbot ma mankwoono mini…* —They stayed [overnight] and the next morning…

dial. var. *mbeybiana* *(Northern)*

**mankwono**
- N
- tomorrow (Northern dialect)

**manman**
- N Redup
- hibiscus (or other types of plants with large colourful flowers)

*manman pwoono* —hibiscus flower

**mantai**
- N
- lobster (Lit. ‘bird-sea’) 

*Kala kepeene koŋ mantai sa.* —Go shoot me a lobster.

*mantai ka kukuulu* —antennae of a lobster

*Sombe tomtom sa ikam kom mantai, na ni ipomoosu.* —If somebody gives you *(SG)* a lobster to eat, he is showing you special favour.

**mantie**
- N
- cane type
Maŋaaba

def. Teene musaari, kokoujana. Ka uraata: Ampo sìri pa, ampo ruumu pa, tangal kooto pa. —A small type of cane, white. Its uses: We build fences with it, we build houses with it, we sew thatching with it.

Maŋaaba

► Maŋaaba-Mbula people (reflects the term used by speakers of the Siassi Islands languages--Tuam, Malai, Mutu/Koovo/Oov-- to refer to the Mbula people)
Zin mutu tipaata iti toono uunu be Maŋaab. Mi ni amso Maŋaaba o Mbula. —The island people call us (INC) people living on the land Maŋaaba. And we (EXC) say Maŋaaba or Mbula similar: Mbula, Kaimaŋa

manjaana

► space, open space
Man tirie sala manaana. —The birds are flying in the sky/ space above.

manjaanaŋana

► space, spacious area
Anutu ipaata lele manjaanaŋana ta kora be saamba. —God called the space above ‘sky’.

manjaanaŋala-

V_Middle_Uninfl
fail, be unsuccessful
Amla amziibuuru. Amkam ma manjaanaŋala yam. —We (EXC) went to catch crayfish. We tried but failed [to get many].

Tomtom ta ikam stoa. Ikaam ma manjaanaŋala. Mi isu inmbot. To tomtom tiso: “Ywee, toombo ma som mi manjaanaŋala!” —Someone starts a store. He keeps at it but fails. Then people say: “Ywee, you (SG) tried and failed!”
def. Takam uraata ma tarao som. To tiso piti: “Ni ikam uraata ma manjaanaŋala.” (Iposop som. Ikam ma le yonoono som. Sua repiiliŋana) —We (INC) do/ attempt something and are not able to do it. Then people say about us: “He did/ tried the work and failed.” (He didn't finish it. He did it, but there were no results from it. Mocking talk).

-mañaŋ

V_Intr, Stative
► be ajar, be open a bit, be slightly open
Kataama imaŋaŋ ri. —The door is slightly ajar.
► be cracked
Ŋgalas lam kana imaŋaŋ, mi imapaala kat ma borok su som. —The lamp glass is cracked open, but it is not completely broken.

-manga

V_Intr
► stand up, get up
Ni iwiti ma burup ma imaŋa. —He lifted him and helped him to stand up.
► start, initiate
Zin timanga be tikam uraata. —They are starting to do the work.
Zin timanga pa uraata tana. —They started that work.
Bubuŋana Potomŋana ikam uraata ila leleg, ta imaŋa pa uraŋana ti pio. —The Holy Spirit worked in my heart and that is why he initiated this faith in me.
► start a new phase of action
To imaŋa na iso:... —Then he got into the act saying:....
► wake up
Mankwoono koozi, nio aŋmaŋa mi yai
isu. —This morning I woke up and it was raining.
Nio aŋmaŋa leŋ. —I woke up.
► come back to life again, rise from the dead, be resurrected
Lazarus imeete kek. Mi Yesu ipai i ma imaŋga mataana iyaryaara mini.
—Lazarus had died. But Jesus resurrected him and he came to life again.

-maŋgaŋga

V_Intr Redup
Zon ise, mana tomtom ta boosomen timangaŋa. —After the sun rises, then everyone gets up.

kosa imaŋga pa

► get an idea into one’s head, be stirred to do something, be moved to do something (Lit. ‘something rises concerning’)
Kosa imaŋga pio tabe aŋla ma aŋgal ŋge. —Something made me go and shoot the pig.
Kosa imaŋga pini tabe ikam mbulu tana. —Something got into him and made him to do that.

-manga pa

► attack, violently take hold of something because of being angry, upset
Nu kamam ta kembena ma timanga pu, ko la padei? —If you (SG) keep on doing like that and they attack you, where would you go?
► overturn
Atai ila na imaŋga pa kuuru mi kini werek ila ne. —Atai [was angry] and went and turned over the pot and spilled out the food.
maŋgiliini  V,Tr
get a bunch of people moving, drive a bunch of people away
_Ni imanggayaara zin tomtom be tila pa uraata._ —He got all the people moving to go to work.
_Anaj imanggayaara yam pa ruumu._ —My mother drove us (EXC) out of the house.

-mapaala  V,Tr
burst, be broken, go into pieces
_Kozo re pa kusuunu, kokena imapaala._ —You (SG) must be careful with the gallbladder lest it break.

mbetegal kini imapaala kek. —His boil has burst.

moal punkëna-
lazy
_Ni moal punkënana kat. Ikam uraata mokleene som, iwwa som._ —He is really lazy. He does not do garden work, [and] does not walk around.

see also: beleegeŋa-, lugoogoŋa-, mbura- pa uraata som, -ŋguulu, -ŋgwol

-map  V,Intr
end, finish, quit
_Ifge timap kek._ —Everything has ended.
_Amap pa maket lanana._ —We have quit going to the market.
_Aŋmap pu._ —I am finished with you (SG).
_Puulu lamata imap kek._ —Five months have gone by.

-pamganga  V,Tr
initiate, start, get going
_Pamganga zin pa uraata. Pa zoŋ mataana ise kek._ —Get them going with the work.
For the sun has already risen (i.e. the morning is already far along).

mangaŋana  N,Inal_Event
resurrection
_mangaŋana kizin wal meeteŋan_ —the resurrection of the dead
Yesu, ni mangaŋana mi mbotŋana mata yaryaarayana katuunu. —Jesus, he is the source of resurrection and eternal life.

maŋgiliini  N
sparks
_you (ka) maŋgiliini_ —sparks of fire
You ikumunmuundu ma maŋgiliini izalla. —The fire is smouldering and sparks are rising.

kwo- maŋgiliini/ kalŋa- maŋgiliini  V,Intr
echo
_Tomtom ta isala abal ma iboobo, mi kalŋaana maŋgiliini imar ma aŋleŋ._ —Somebody goes up on a mountain and calls with a loud voice, and the echo comes and I hear it.

-maŋmaŋ  V,Intr/Tr Redup
insist on, keep after, urge, compel
_Ö Biibi, maŋmaŋ ma mar ruumu tio pepe._ —O Lord, don't insist on coming to my house.
_Ni imaŋmaŋ yo be aŋla Lablab._ —He insisted that I go to Lablab.
similar: -kelkel

moal  V,Intr
be lazy
_Nu moal kat!_ —You are really lazy!

moalŋa-  N,Inal,Stative
lazy
_Ni tomtom moalŋana, tana ikam uraata pe som._ —He is a lazy person therefore doesn't do much work.
Sua imapaala. —The talk became publicly known.
Teleŋ sua ki Merere ma ñgar imapaala piti kek. —We (INC) have heard the talk of the Lord and are now clear about it.
zuru- imapaala se ta ka yok i
➤ cleft palate
Pikin zurunu imapaala se ta ka yok i.
➤ The lip of the child will be broken at the vertical crease between her/his upper lip and nose. [=The child will have a cleft palate.]
-mapalpaala/ -mawalwaala
➤ Manioc that is boiled, once it falls apart into pieces, then we (INC) eat [it].
-mapalpaalaŋa-/ mawalwaalaŋa-
➤ all completely broken
-pamapaala
➤ accidentally break, break unintentionally see also: -paala
-mar
➤ come (to the speaker)
Ni imar neeri. —He came yesterday.
-marmar
➤ all continually coming to me.
Lele imarmar. —The dawn is breaking.
-marŋana
➤ coming
Marŋana kini tabe iwe ru pa i. —His second coming.
Nio aŋbel lele ti marŋana pa ndaama tel. —I have come to this place again and again for three years.
-mare
➤ come aside
Kamare tiam muŋgu som? Ma yan imap, to kala. —Why don’t you (PL) come over to us (EXC) first [and stay with us a bit]. And when the rain ends, then you [can] go.
-maraaza
➤ become torn, get torn
Pepa imaraaza. —The paper tore.
Iŋgi asiŋ ta ipamaraaza kuliini tio ti? —Who has torn this piece of clothing of mine? see also: -raaza
-marai
➤ ginger (used as a food spice and for magical purposes, = Tok Pisin kawawar, scientific name: Zingiber officinale)
Zin tikam marai be tipurai zin wal mete kan. —They took ginger in order to work counter-magic on the sick people. Tikam marai mi tipureskaala zin meteqan. —They got ginger and spat on the sick people [in order to heal them].
-maraitumbu
➤ Adam’s apple
similar: ngure- mbukuunu
marakete
➤ spear (made of metal and wood or bamboo, used for shooting pigs or people)
Marakete kini ipol, tana ila ikam kiini ma ipiu mini. —Because his spear broke, he went and got the shaft and tied it together again.
-maramraama
➤ early morning when things can begin to be seen
Lele imaramraama, ikaam be borok su. —It is early morning/ morning is breaking.
Lele imaramraama ma aŋre tomtom ta ikem man tio ma ila ne. —It was early morning when I saw a man steal my chicken and [carry] it away.
def. Zin sii, man mi koronŋ ta boosomen titaqarŋ, lele ikaam be borok su.
—Grasshoppers, birds, and everything else are crying, and day is about to break.

-mare1
► come aside
Irao tilae timare som. —They could not go or come [sideways].
Anna imare kizin, to ipakur Merere. —Anna came aside to them and then praised God.
Kumbum ililae mi imarmare pepe. Kokena kam mbulu sa. —Let not your (SG) feet go this way or that lest you do something (bad).

mare2 Serial verb
► to this side (closer to the speaker)
alt. maare
..mi patorongjana muriini imbare ri pa timbiiri tana. —and the altar [Lit. ‘offering place’] was just a bit to this side of that wooden dish.
Dudut ma timar tiŋanja mare pa kumbuŋ ma nomoŋ. —They came in a large group and kept biting at my legs and hands.

-marra
► be light in weight, not too heavy
Re tomom marraŋana sa, to isala mbu. —Look for someone who is not too heavy, then he can go up the betel-nut palm.
similar: potpotŋa-
opposite: pataŋa-
► be easy, not too hard, not too difficult
Uraata imarra. —The work is easy.
► fluent
kwo- imarra —fluent speaker, reader
marraŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
► easy, not too difficult/ hard
sua marraŋana —talk which is easy to understand or accept

-pamarra
► make easier, help
Kolman tipamarra zitun pa tete mi tiwwa. —Old people shift some of their weight onto [their] walking sticks and walk.
Ankam tete be ipamarra yo. —I took a walking stick to make it easier for me (to walk).

-martu
► sneeze
Ni imartu mete. —He is sneezing a lot.

-martutu
► cause to multiply, increase
Nio lutun tiuti ma ila Iguuru be ipamasak zin Iguuru ma tiwe boozo. —My son was adopted into Gauru village to help
increase the Gauru population and cause them to be many.

**masakŋa**

- increase, multiplication
  - Zin Koobo timbel masakŋana. —The inner island people have multiplied greatly.
- easily shared between a lot of people
  - Wak na, kini masakŋana. —Starchy pudding is a food that is easily shared between a lot of people.

**masal**

- V_Intr clear out
  - Yaj isu ma iygi be lele imasal i. —It was raining, but now it is clearing out.

**masaur**

- V_Intr fruit-bearing season is finished (used mainly of betel-nut and betel-pepper)
  - Mbu mi peege imasaur. —The fruit-bearing season for betel-nut and betel-pepper is over.

**mat**

- N light
  - Anutu iso: “Mat sa be ipet.” —God said: “Light is to appear.”
  - Zugut mi mat —darkness and light
  - Mat iyaara. —The light shined.
  - Zoŋ iur mat pa toono. —The sun gives light to the earth.
- outside, visible, in the open, public
  - Koyooto ma kepera mat. —Go out of the house.
  - Amkeene mat. —We (EXC) slept outside [not in a house]
  - Nu niomru kakam ma uruyom ise mat, na ina niomru kowoolo. —When you two have done it, and the news about you becomes public, then it means you (PL) are married.
- mbot mat pa
  - be clear about something, be aware, understand
  - Sua tana, niam ambot mat pa. —That talk, we (EXC) are clear about it.

**mat ketene**

- publicly (indicating saying bad talk)
  - Ni ipiri sua sanangana isu mat ketene.
    - She/He threw bad talk [i.e. used taboo sexual terms] in public.
  - def. Ipaata ka tomtom niini ma koroŋ ta kanda miŋ pa, to toso ni iso sua mat ketene —When she/he calls [the name of] a person sexual organ and [other] things which make us feel ashamed, then we (INC) say she/he spoke in the open.

**matŋa**

- N_Inal_Stative cleared area
  - lele matŋana —cleared area

**mat kana**

- something external, something outside
  - mbulu mat kana —outer garments
  - umara mat kana mi umara ruumu leleene kana —outside work and inside work
- associated with light
  - mbulu mat kana / mat ka mbulu —behaviour in accordance with [God’s] light [i.e. good, godly behaviour]

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**note:** Due to the semantic complexity of items based on *mata*, a brief overview is given here:

**mata-1**
- eye, physical organ of sight

**mata-2**
- face, presence/sight of, appearance, front, colour

**mata-3**
- kind, sort, type

**mata-4**
- mind

**mata-5**
- blade, edge, point, end, sharp, powerful, intense

**mata muri- / matamur**
- inheritance, legacy, heirloom, memorial

**mata popotenen**
- at first, the first time, in the beginning

**mataana**
- first, beginning, originator, leader

**matakiŋa**
- different kinds

**zoŋ mataana**
- clock, time, hot sun

**mata-1**

- 1. eye (physical organ of sight)

**motoŋ**, **motom**, **mataana**
- my eye, your eye, his eye

**Niom kere Anutu ki motoyom pa sa zen.** —You (PL) have yet to see God with your own eyes.

**Nio motoŋ apre kat.** —I have truly seen/witnessed [it] with my own eyes.

**Matan irre, mi tikilaala som.** —They keep seeing with their eyes, but do not perceive.

**Kozo mender mi motom lela, pera, sula, sala, mi tiiri lele.** —Stand here and let your eyes go [=look] inland, towards the sea, down and up, and examine the land.

**mata-koraana**

- area above eyes

**mata-kunduunu**

- outer edge of the eye (towards the
mata- (temple area)
mata- keteene
► iris, pupil of the eye
*Kere kat pat tana pa motoyom keteene?*  
—Did you (PL) really see the money with your own eyes?
mata- kutuluunu
► eye ball
mata- romoono
► eyebrows
mata- rumuunu
► eyelashes
mata- twiini
► eyelid
mata- uunu
► area between eyes and nose (Lit. ‘base of the eye’)
mata- luluunu
► teardrop
mata- suruunu
► water, pus (from one’s eye)
mata- tektok
► pus, eye infection
mata- tiene
► sleep in the eyes
mata- ikam
► look at, happen to see (Lit. ‘eye gets/does’)
*Ni mataana ikam zin iwal makiŋ, to iso.*  
—After looking at them all, he then said...
mata- ikam la pa
► happen to see from distance
► think back on, remember
mata- ikam sanaana
► be very sleepy
*Matan ikam sanaana zin ma tikeenemeete.*  
—They could not keep their eyes open and [so] they fell into a deep sleep.
mata- ikam pak
► eyes opened, able to see
► open one’s eyes (Lit. ‘eye does opening’)
► wake up (and no longer be feeling sleepy)
mata- ikeldodo/ ikidodo
► eye becomes white (after sickness or an accident), have poor eyesight, have poor vision
*Ke ingal mataana ma ikeldodo/ikidodo.*  
—A stick hit her eye, and her eye is white.  
[=Her eyesight also gone.]
mata- -keltoto (=mata- -rekis)
► stare at, closely watch someone

mata- kelwai pa
► motion with one’s eyes, wink at (in order to signal to someone they should do something, or to entice or seduce them)
*Motoŋ kelwai pini be imar ruumu tio.*  
—I winked at him so he would come to my house.
mata- kinmete
► wink one’s eye (in order to entice or to indicate that you know something but don’t want to say it)
*Nio motoŋ kinmete pini be imar.*  
—I winked at her in order to get her to come.
mata- ikir
► check to make sure that the right amount of people, dogs, etc are present.
Pita mataana ikir me kini makiŋ, to imar kar.  
—After Peter checked that all his dogs were with him, then he came to the village.
mata- koborbooro
► blurry vision
mata- kolom pa
► blink one’s eyes
-kululu mata-
► dazzle
*Kam natiloŋa ilae ndel pa ikululu motoŋ.*  
—Take that mirror away, for it is dazzling my eyes.
pakululu mata-
► shine something into someone’s eyes
mata- ikululu
► dazzled, blinded by something bright
mata- ikumkuumu
► becoming more dim, brightness is decreasing (used of sun, moon, lamps)
mata- kundunnu ikam
► see out of the corner of one’s eye
mata- ila/ ilela
► look at, look inside (Lit. ‘eye go’)
Pita mataana ila pizin moori ta tirakrak.  
—He looked at the women who were dancing.
Mataana ilela ke sumbuunu.  
—She looked into the hole in the tree.
mata- loolo pa
► fascinatedly gaze at something new
*Motoyam loolo pini, irao amzem i na som.*  
—We (EXC) kept gazing at her with fascination, we could not leave her.
mata-imar
• look here, pay attention to (Lit. ‘eye come’)
Motoyom mar! —Look here!
Ijîzi na motom mar piam mini? —When will you pay attention to us (EXC) [i.e. help us with our needs] again?
mata-mburri
• dizzy, feel faint, confused, bewildered
mata-imiili
• look back
Koloondo karau mi kala. Mi motoyom imiili pepe. —Run away fast. And don’t look back.
mata-ņenjeene
• sleepy, tired
Matan ēnjeene ma tisaana kat. —Their eyes were sleepy and they were very tired.
mata-pambaara
• signal with one’s eyes, eyes move sideways (to stop someone from doing something)
Ni mataana pambaara pini (=petekeŋana). —He signalled to her with his eyes [to not do something].
• deflect, avert one’s eyes, look away from someone because of anger, not look someone in the eye (Lit. ‘eye crossed’)
Kain mataana ipambaara pa tisimi Abel, mi ila ma puni ma kup. —Cain would not look directly at his younger brother Abel, and went and killed him.
mata-parŋgal
• look at each other (Lit. ‘eye pierce each other’)
Yosep toono bizin matan parŋgal zin mi lelen iuur. —Joseph’s brothers looked at each other and were wondering.
mata-ipata
• tired, sleepy (Lit. ‘eye heavy’)
mata-ipes
• eyes closed, blind
Motoyom pîs! —Close your eyes!
mata-ikam be ipes, ipizis
• peer at, screw up one’s eyes when something irritates them
• about to fall asleep

mata-pisŋa-
• blind
mata-ipeere
• eyes are opened
Mugu, nio motoŋ ipes. Mi buri taŋgi, motoŋ ipere. —In the past, I was blind. But now my eyes are opened [and I can see].
mata-kokouŋaŋa ise/ mata-mbelmbel
• about to go unconscious, faint
mata-pok se
• lift one’s eyes up, look up
Beso mataana pok se na, ire la pa… —When he looked up, he saw…
mata-pot/ matapot
• tired, sleepy, slack, unenergetic, languid
Motom pot, tabe waem bizin uraata kizin imap ma nu som. —You (SG) were slack in your work, and so your associates’ work is done, but not yours.
Yok matapot. —The river is running very slowly.
mata-ipit se
• wake up after having been unconscious or seriously ill, recover consciousness
Ni mataana ipit se zen. —He hasn’t woken up yet [from unconsciousness or sickness].
mata-putput
• bulging eyes
• eyes bulging in anger, furious
mata-iraorao
• start seeing better again
mata-(i)rikrik
• glance around (Lit. ‘eye is active/ busy’)
Motom rikrik pepe! —Don’t keep looking around!
mata-isaana
• sore eyes, diseased eyes
• not seeing well
Ni iwe kolman kat ma mataana isaana na, irao ire lele kat som. —When he became very old and his eyesight grew worse, he could not see very well.
mata-ikam sanaana
• feel very sleepy (Lit. ‘eye does bad’) 
Motoŋ ikam sanaana yo. —I feel very sleepy.
mata-se
• look up, be alert, aware
Motoyom se mi kawwa. —Be alert as you (PL) walk around.
mata-uunu siŋsiŋ
• have red eyes (Lit. ‘base of the eye red’) (because of sickness in eyes, or crying)
**mata-**

- **mata- isukuundu**
  - avert one's eyes (in order to avoid looking at someone or something due to anger or shame or because one does not want to be disturbed)
  - *Keteene malmal mi mataana isukuundu.* —He is angry and averting his eyes.

- **mata- ito**
  - look along, watch something moving away (Lit. ‘eye follow’)
  - *Motom ito kittimbi ti. Izal, som som?* —Look along this post to see if it is straight.
  - *Motoŋ ito zin ma tila.* —I watched them as they went away.
  - consider, think about, evaluate, appraise

- **mata- itop**
  - have sunken eyes and look ill (Lit. ‘eye falls down’)

- **mata- iwizis**
  - eyes are watery (because of tears, sweat)
  - *Itaŋ ma mataana iwizis.* —She cried and her eyes were wet.

- **mata- iyaara pa**
  - glare at someone in anger
  - *Ni mataana iyaara pio, leleene be aŋla kolouŋana pini som.* —He glared at me, [and] did not want me to go close to him.
  - similar: mata- putput pa

- **mata- iyaryaara**
  - be alive (Lit. ‘eye be shining’)

- **mata- iyoyou**
  - eye hurts
  - tired/ weary of seeing something

- **mata- zugutgut**
  - not seeing well (Lit. ‘eye getting dark’)
  - *Mat irao som, motom zugutgut lela opis leleene.* —There is not enough light, you (SG) can’t see well inside the office.
  - feeling faint, being close to fainting (because of hunger, pain)
  - *Ni peteli ma mataana zugutgut.* —He was hungry and about to faint.

- **-ŋa/ -kam mata putuunu pa**
  - stare at angrily, glare at, look at indignantly (Lit. ‘bite/do one’s eyeballs at’)
  - *Ni keteene malmal kat pini, tana iga mata putuunu pini.* —He was really angry at him, and therefore glared at him.
  - *Kam motom putuunu pio pepe!* —Don’t stare at me.

- **-ŋgal mata- kunduunu pa**
  - glance, gesture with one’s eyes toward (Lit. ‘pierce the end of one’s eyes at’)
  - *Aggaŋ motom kunduunu pa N. pa moori tau.* —I glanced at N. concerning that girl.

- **-pamburri mata-**
  - confuse, distract (Lit. ‘cause the eyes to be faint’)
  - *Tapamburri zin pikin matan makiŋ, to tireete zin.* —Once we (INC) have distracted the children, then they will circumcise them.

- **-peere mata-**
  - open somebody’s eyes
  - *Tomtom tana ipeere motom.* —That man opened my eyes.

- **-piŋgis mata- pa**
  - turn away from, reject (Lit. ‘avert ones eyes from’)
  - *Appiŋgis motom pa koron sorok sorok.* —I turn my eyes away from futile/vain things.

- **-re ki mata-/pa mata-**
  - be an eyewitness (Lit. ‘see with one’s eye’)
  - **-turke mata-**
    - do last service for a dying person
    - *Yosep ko imbot raamu mi turke motom.* —Joseph will be with you (SG) and close your eyes [when you die].
    - ignore somebody, not respond, avoid, shun
    - *Padei ta nu pizil ndemem pio mi turke*
motom pio? —Why have you (SG) forsaken me and avoid me?

-ur mata-
- rest, take a nap (in the daytime) (Lit. ‘put one's eye’)

Agur motonj ri. —I rested a bit.

mata-2

N_Inal

- face (also functions as a pronominal substitute)

Tibeede mataana. —They decorated her face.
Gaaga som malama, inako kere motoŋ.
—You (PL) will see me tomorrow or the day after.

- in the presence/ sight of

Ni ikam mbulu tana ila ival biibi matan. —He did that in everyone's presence/sight.

- front part, in front

woogo mataana —bow/ front of a ship

Mi ndaaoma popoyjana ta matanda i, ko anọ.
—And in the coming new [that is in front of us (INC)] year, I will go.

- appearance, colour

Kawaala mataana paregjana? Gabgajjana, siŋsiŋŋaha, parrisŋahan... —What colour of cloth? Black, red, striped...

Ijerek kulin mataana kat. —Parrots are very colourful/ have bright colours.

Karkoolo mataana kat. —The butterfly is very colourful.

Puulu mataana ko isipisi. —The moon will turn red.

mata-ambai

- good appearance, look good

- sobered up after having been drunk (refers to both thinking and appearance)

Urizi mi neeri, ni imbel winjana ma mataana isaana kat. Mi koosi na, mataana ambai kek. —The day before yesterday and yesterday he was on a drinking binge and looked awful. But today, he has sobered up and is looking better.

mata-mosŋa-

- having face marks or patterns on the skin

Mooto na, korọj matan mosŋa. —Snakes have designs/ marks.

mata-ingeeze

- beautiful, handsome

mata-palaŋjana

- unusual and attractive

Koroŋ tana mata palaŋjana. —That thing is very unusual and attractive. [So people quickly got interested in it.]

mata-isaana

- severely drunk and having a bad appearance

-kir mata-

- not see, miss someone whom you expect to see (Lit. ‘drill the eyes’)

Ankir Misek mataana, pa imar tiam som.
—We missed Misek('s face), for he did not come [as had been planned].

-so la mata-

- speak directly or openly to someone, confront someone face to face

Nu so la motonj paso? Nio tomom sorokoŋŋoŋ?
Ingii nio tau, lele katunnu. —Why do you speak directly to me like that? Am I some insignificant person? I am the owner of the area!

zoŋ mataana

- sun (disk of the sun)

- timepiece, watch, clock

zoŋ mataana ku ikam piisi? — What does your watch say? What time is it?

-mbuk zoŋ mataana pa

- magical practise to prevent someone from succeeding (in catching fish etc.)

Ni imbuk zoŋ mataana be zin moori tana tila tiru buzur ma som. —He tied the sun's eye [=worked some magic] so that the women who are going to look for meat will not be successful.

mata-3

N_Inal

- kind, sort, type

Mbja mataana tel: songol, mbiagap, mi mugesŋes —There are three kinds of bats: songol, mbiagap, mi mugesŋes.

kini matan matan —different types of food

Sua mataana ru irwedet pa kwoono. —Two kinds of talk are coming out of his mouth.

matakiŋa

N_Stative

- different sorts, different kinds

Nio appaa za zeere matakiŋa. —I planted different kinds of leafy vegetables.

see also: main entry for matakiŋa

mata-4

N_Inal

- mind (the part of a person that thinks and wills)

Uraata toro sa imbot motonj som, tona aŋkam. —When I do not have some other job on my mind, then I will do it.

mata-baraurauŋa-

- tame (Lit. ‘tame eye’


**Posi tio, ni mata barauruŋana.** —My cat is tame.

**mata- bazzi** (=paršiki)
- reluctant, unwilling

**mata- berber pa**
- covet, desire, want (Lit. ‘eye is coming into view’)

**mata- ibelek pa**
- despise, look down to

*Ni mataana ibelek pa biibi kini.* —He despised his master.

**mata- ikam la pa**
- think back on, remember

**mata- ikam pak pa**
- come to understand (Lit. ‘eye opens’)

**mata- kankaana pa**
- be confused about something (Lit. ‘eye is ignorant or confused concerning’)
  - not know something

**mata- karra**
- stare at someone (Lit. ‘eye crawl’)
  - try hard to think about, try to remember

*Motom karra paso?* —What are you (SG) thinking about so hard?

**mata- katkat**
- be helpless
  - look around helplessly
  - not know what to do (Lit. ‘eye shaking’)

*Nu mender ma motom katkat paso?* —Why are you (SG) just standing around looking like you don’t know what to do?

**mata- kiskis**
- try to hold in memory, retain (Lit. ‘eye hold’)

*Kozo motom kiskis. Motom mbelele pepe.* —Try to remember. Don’t forget.

*Parei, motom kiskis sua ta aŋso pu na?* —How is it, do you remember what I said to you (SG)?

**mata- kisŋa-**
- good at doing something

**mata- koikoi**
- evasive, wanting to avoid (Lit. ‘eye enemy’)

**mata- kombo pa/ komboŋa-**
- good at doing something, expert in doing something

*Ni mata kombo pa pelpeele weŋana.* —He is good at weaving baskets [i.e. he can make unusual designs and does neat work].

**mata- mbolŋa- pa**
- protect, look after, care for

*Ni mata kombo piam tabe isemzem yam som.* —He protects us (EXC), and so he never leaves us.

**mata- kon pa, mata- konŋa-**
- stingy, miserly, grudging, greedy, withhold something (Lit. ‘eye ghost for’)
  - def. iiraïai som

**mata- koron (=Noun) Ńa-**
- greedy

*Ni mata kiiŋana.* —He is greedy for food.

*Matan patŋan.* —They are greedy for money.

*Zin matan mooroŋan.* —They are greedy/lustful for women.

*Zin matan koronoŋan mi kuumbuŋan.* —They are greedy and thieves.

**mata- ikotse ki**
- look up to, respect

*Iwal biibi matan ikotse kini.* —Everyone respects him.

**mata- ila**
- pay attention, recall, think about, remember

*Motom ila pizin pepe.* —Don’t pay attention to them.

*Motŋ ila pa sua ta nu so na.* —I am thinking back on what you said.

**mata- ila lil**
- not interested in doing something, not doing properly (Lit. ‘eye go hinder’)

*Nu motom la lil pa uraata pepe!* —Don’t be lazy concerning the work!

**mata- ila ise**
- think of, consider (Lit. ‘eye goes ascends’)
  - remember, think back on, recall

*Motŋ ila ise kizin wal ta timetmeete ma tila kek.* —I am thinking of those people who have died already.

**mata- lawe lawe**
- inattentive, not paying attention, not concentrating, careless

*Ni mata lawe lawe pa pai sorok, tabe petel zin.* —He hasn’t paid attention to his way of life, and so now they are hungry.


**mata- mburaana**
- concentrate on, desire to do something, diligent (Lit. ‘eye strength’)

**mata- mburaana som**
- listless, not diligent, lethargic, lackadaisical (Lit. ‘no eye strength’) similar: paga melle

**mata- menja-**
- lustful, lecherous, lewd, promiscuous sexually loose, always on the lookout for members of the opposite sex (Lit. ‘dog-eyed’)

**mooiri mata menja-** —promiscuous/lewd woman

**mata- imeete pa**
- slow in fulfilling one’s responsibility, slack (Lit. ‘eye dies for’) Zin matan imeete pa mbun kizin kotjana. —They are slow in repaying their debts. Zin matan imeete pa A. —They have been slow [in arranging a marriage] for A.

**mata- mburmburja-**
- jealous

**mata- merereña-**
- generous (Lit. ‘eye lord-like’) similar: rairaiŋa-

**mata- imiili**
- think back on, think again about something (Lit. ‘eye return’) 
- remember again Motom imiili pa sua! —Think again about that talk!

**mata- molo**
- all-knowing, all-seeing (Lit. ‘long eye’) Anutu mataana molo. —God’s eyes are long. [i.e. He knows/ sees everything.]

**mata- monmoondo**
- having no one to help (Lit. ‘eye orphan’) Zin matan monmoondo. Asiŋ iuluulu zin? —They have no one to help them. Who helps them? 
- troubled appearance 
- having face marks 
- skilful at doing something 

**mata- mosņa-**
- having face marks 
- skilful at doing something 

**mata- mosńa-**
- good at doing something
**mata- mosmos pa**
➤ careful, wary
_Kawwa mi motoyom mosmos pa pai, pa zin kuumbuyan boozo._ —When you (PL) are walking be wary, for there are many thieves [around].

**mata- imun/ mata- munŋa-**
➤ uneducated, ignorant, unenlightened, ‘in the dark’, heathen (Lit. ‘eye closed’)
_Zin tau matan munyan, na matan ipere._ —Those with closed eyes [ignorant], will have their eyes opened.

**mata- inono/ mata- nonoŋa-**
➤ person who is always trying to attract opposite sex (Lit. ‘eye going hunting’)
_Ni mataana inono pizin tomooto._ —She is always trying to attract men.

**mata- injal**
➤ think of, remember (Lit. ‘eye pierce’)
_**Koozi moton injal sosor tio ta.**_ —Today, I remembered a wrong-doing of mine.
➤ take care of
_Zin matan injal zitun men._ —They only think of/ take care of themselves.
➤ be aware, be wary
_Motom injal itum pa zin mbeŋ kan!_ —Take care of yourself and be wary of the night ones [=criminals]!

**mata- ŋgalaŋŋana**
➤ seeing through, all-seeing (Lit. ‘eye clear’)
_Merere ni mataana ŋgalaŋŋana. Irre koron ta boozomen._ —The Lord, his eyes are clear. He sees everything.

**mata- nonoono**
➤ surpassingly good at doing something, capable, strong (Lit. ‘eye fruit/ true’)

**mata- pa**
➤ look after, keep an eye on, watch over, care for (Lit. ‘eye for’)
_Anutu mataana piti._ —God looks after us.

**mata- parsiki**
➤ unresponsive, unwilling, reluctant, unenthusiastic

**mata- pasom**
➤ despise, belittle, have contempt for, look down on (Lit. ‘eye belittle’)
_Matan pasom yo mi tire yo kembet tomotom sorok._ —They look down on me and view as someone worthless.

**mata- pinpin**
➤ think through carefully in advance
_Motom pinpin pa koron to kam._ —Think it through carefully and then do it.

**mata- pokpok pa**
➤ be surprised at seeing something unexpected, suddenly notice someone
_P. mata pokpok pizin iwal biibi._ —P. was surprised to see such a large crowd.

**mata- pot**
➤ slack, unenergetic, languid
_Motoyom pot pa pepe. Keteyom zze pa!_ —You (PL) should not be slack concerning it. Be enthusiastic!

**mata- pue**
➤ clear one’s mind of other thoughts so one can concentrate on something else
_Nio moton pue mungu, tona ajkam._ —Once I have cleared my mind, I will do it.

**mata- putput**
➤ eyes bulging in anger, furious (Lit. ‘eye bulging’)
_Tiŋa zurun mi matan putput pini._ —They were biting their lips and their eyes were bulging at him in anger.

**mata- raambaŋa-**
➤ slow in getting going, sluggish

**mata- repiili**
➤ despise, look down on, scorn
_Motom repiili zin paso!_ —Why do you (SG) look down on them!
Matan repipiili ngar ambaiñana. —They scorn good thinking [=wisdom].

**mata- iru**
- think about how to do something (Lit. ‘eye seek’)
  Mataana iru saala pa. Ko ikam parei? —He is seeking a way to do it. What can he do?
  Mataana iru ka ngar. —He tried to understand it.

**mata-sanaana pa**
- concentrate on (Lit. ‘eye bad’)
  Nio motoŋ sanaana pa uraata ma aŋkamam, mi yan isu ma ipun pelpeele tio. —I was concentrating on doing my work, and it rained on my basket.

**mata-isana**
- strongly desire something
  Motoŋ isana pa koŋ buzur. —I strongly desire meat.
- feel sleepy

**mata-sanannya-**
- promiscuous, sexually ‘loose’, lustful, lecherous, lewd (Lit. ‘bad eye’) (used of people, dogs, cats, a derogatory term)
  moori mata sananŋa —harlot, ‘loose’/promiscuous woman

**mata-se**
- be alert, aware
  Motoyom se mi kawwa. —Be alert as you (PL) walk around.

**mata-se ki**
- look up to, respect (Lit. ‘eye go up to’) 
  Wal ta boozomen matan se kini. —Everyone looks up to him.
- trust, believe in

**mata-ise pa**
- conscientious, faithful, dependable, reliable (Lit. ‘eye ascends concerning’)
- eager to do
Ni mataana ise pa uraata kamŋana. —He is faithful in doing the work.

**mata-seŋa-**
- forget, not know how to do something (Lit. ‘eye confused’)
  Nio motoŋ talli pa beedeŋana mini. —I have again forgotten how to write.

**mata-tuktuk**
- be stuck

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**mata-siqiini isu**
- very distressed, endure great hardship, suffer greatly (Lit. ‘blood of the eye comes down’)
  Tikam ma zin Israel mataŋ siqiini isu. Tabe tikaranjeese, mi titaŋtiŋ pa len ulaŋa.
  —They caused the Israelites to suffer greatly. And so they were suffering and crying out for help.

**mata-siqiini ila murini zen**
- not get enough sleep, still feeling tired
  Mata siqiini ila murini zen. Pa mbeŋi ikamam ngar boozo pa lutuunu, mi ikeene kat som. —He did not get enough sleep, because at night he was thinking a lot about his child and did not sleep well.

**mata-siqsiŋ pa**
- enthusiastic, eager (Lit. ‘eye red’)
  Motoyom siqiŋ pa uraata! —Be enthusiastic concerning the work.

**mata-sirra pa/ sirraŋa-**
- do haphazardly, not concentrate well, not careful
  Motom sirra pa uraata kamŋana. Kam kat! —You (SG) are careless with the work. Do it properly!

**mata-sirra**
- accidentally do something (Lit. ‘eye without basis’)
- casual, careless, inattentive, negligent, haphazard, not doing something properly
  Ni mataana sorok pa uraata. —He does the work carelessly.

**mata-isu**
- subdued, tame
  Ḥge tio mataana isu kek. —My pig is now tame.
- look down as a sign of respect (Lit. ‘eye go down’)
  Nu kem koron tio. Nu motom su pio som? Lem iger pio som? —You (SG) stole my thing. Don’t you respect me?

**mata-talli**
- forget, not know how to do something (Lit. ‘eye confused’)
  Nio motoŋ talli pa beedeŋana mini. —I have again forgotten how to write.

**mata-**
- you wait!
Nio motoŋ tuktuk pa ayute bude som. —I am stuck, because I do not know how to write.

- mata- iur pa
  ▶ plan, think how to do something (Lit. ‘eye put’)  
Motoŋ iur pa lutunj waene. —I am planning for my son’s wife.

- mata- iur mos pa
  ▶ sneaky, cunning, scheme (Lit. ‘eye put design to’)  
Mooto, ni mataana iurur mos pa be ipakaam. —The snake, it was always scheming how to deceive.

- mata- iurur
  ▶ think a lot about how to do something (Lit. ‘eye is putting’)  
Maataana iurur pa ruumu makiŋ, tona ipo. —After he planned the house, then he built it.

- mata- iyaryaara
  ▶ be alive (Lit. ‘eye be shining’)  
mata- iyaryaara ma alok —live eternally

- kam mata-
  ▶ attract, get attention (Lit. ‘get the eyes’)  
Niom kakam M. mataana pa kini, tabe izem yom som. —You attracted M. with food, and therefore he won’t leave you.

- mban mata-
  ▶ attract, seduce  
Moori tana imban N. mataana. —That woman seduced N.

- mbot la mata- uunu
  ▶ something has been thought through and is clear  
Sombe sua imbot la matanda uunu, to toso karau. —If the talk is near our eyes [i.e. we have thought it through the issue and are clear about it ourselves], then we [can] speak about it quickly.

- ngal mata-
  ▶ chasten, scold, reprove, reprimand, confront, challenge, teach by punishing (Lit. ‘pierce the eyes’)  
Ni ngal yge kini mi ikam pizin nangaj be ingal matan. Pa tikem mbu kini tau. (Irao tikem mbulu tana mini pepe.) —He killed his pig and gave it to the youngsters, in order to chasten them. For they had stolen his betel-nut. (He did that so that they would not do it again).

-sseeze mata-

- pa mata-
  ▶ opinion, judgement, evaluation  
Pa pai ku ma ndabok men pa Anutu mataana. —Live your life well according to God’s evaluation. [Lit. ‘Walk your walk well in God’s eyes’]

Ni ikamam mbulu ndeeŋeŋana pa nio motoŋ. —He behaves in a righteous way in my opinion.

- palpaala mata-
  ▶ attract, captivate (Lit. ‘splitting the eyes’)  
Iti tala ma tere naroogo mi zin moori tipalpaala matanda, tabe timiili som. —We (INC) went and watched the dancing, and the women captivated us, so we did not return.

- parikrik mata-
  ▶ distract (Lit. ‘cause the eyes to move busily’)  
Ni imar iparikrik motoyam, tabe irao amkam kat uraata som. —He came and distracted us (EXC), so we were not able to work properly.

- pamburri mata-
  ▶ confuse, distract (Lit. ‘cause the eyes to be faint’)  
Tapamburri zin pikin matan makirj, to tireete zin. —Once we (INC) have distracted the children, then they will circumcise them.

- paŋenŋeene mata-
  ▶ cause to be sleepy, make to feel sleepy  
Ni iso sua molo ma ipaŋenŋeene matanda. —He spoke for a long time and made us sleepy.
mata-

-**pasĩngsiŋ mata-**
  ➤ upset someone, aggravate someone (Lit. ‘cause the eyes to be red’)
  
  *Mbulu ta ni ikamami ni ipasĩngsiŋ motoŋ.*
  —The behaviour he is doing upsets me.

-**payaryara mata-**
  ➤ refresh, perk up, invigorate (Lit. ‘cause the eyes to be shining’)
  
  *Kopi ipayaryara matanda.* —Coffee invigorates us (INC).

-**pinggis mata- pa**
  ➤ turn away from, reject (Lit. ‘deflect ones eyes from’)
  
  *O Merere, parei ta nu pinggis motom piam?* —O Lord, why have you turned away from us (EXC)?

-**po se mata-**
  ➤ bear in mind, keep in mind, seek to remember (Lit. ‘tie to one’s eyes’)
  
  *Ni ikam pio ta kembena, tabe aŋpo se motoŋ.* —He did like that to me, so I will remember it.

-**seeze mata-**
  ➤ afflict, oppress, persecute
  
  *Zin tiseeze kat matan pa uraata pataŋana.* —They truly oppressed them with hard labour.

-**ur mata- pa**
  ➤ hope, anticipate, wait expectantly for, expect (Lit. ‘put one’s eye to’)
  
  *Ni iurur mataana pa kusiini. Ko imar ta koozi.* —She is waiting for her husband. to come today.

-**mata popoten**
  ➤ at first, the first time, in the beginning
  
  *mungu ta mata popoten kat* —in the past, in the very beginning [of time]

*mata-5* ➤ point, blade, edge, end

-**buza mataana** —edge/ blade of a knife
-**kotiizi mataana** —tip of a sago thorn
-**mataana babaŋana** —flat, sharp blade [like that of a hand plane, machete, saw]
-**mata mbaaru** —two sharp edges, double-edged
-**mata- ndutŋa-/ mata- pambukaalanja-/ mata- pambuja-/ mata- somŋa-/ mata- nggumgumŋana** —dull, not filed [of tools]
-**Parpon ke ru tana ma matan iparteege, tona kiriuruŋu ikan.** —Line up those two pieces of wood, so that their ends overlap, and then nail them [together].

*Pu mataana ru imar ma iparpon, naso ye iaro tiyooto som. (Iur kwoono be ye tiko som)* —Bring the ends of the two nets together so they overlap, then the fish won’t be able to get out. (There is no opening through which the fish can escape.)

*mataana wiwilŋana** — long, sharp conical point (like a needle, pencil, stick)

➤ sharp, powerful, intense

-**Buza ti, mataana men.** —This knife is very sharp.

-**Sua kizin mataana men.** —Their talk is very sharp/powerful/penetrating

-**Zonj mataana kat.** —The sun is very hot/intense.

*mataanaŋa-** ➤ sharp, penetrating

-**buza, peene lutuunu, yar mataanaŋana kat** —a very sharp machete, arrow, piece of obsidian

-**worwooro matan matanŋan** —thorny vines

-**Anutu sua kini mataanaŋana.** —God’s talk is sharp/penetrating.

*mata muri-/ matamur** ➤ inheritance, legacy, heirloom, memorial

-**Toono Karapo na, matamur kizin Jemani.** —The land in Karapo is a legacy from the Germans.

-**Ingi tamaj mata muriini.** —This is an heirloom from my father.

*Sua Matamur Munguŋana* —Old Testament

*Sua Matamur Popoŋana* —New Testament

*mata popoten** ➤ at first, the first time, in the beginning

*muŋgu ta mata popoten kat* —in the past, in the very beginning [of time]

*Mata popoten ni aŋmar kar na, kar rugguunu kembei som.* —When I first came to the village, its appearance was not like [it is now].

*Indeeŋe ta mata popoten mi imar na,*
-mataala

—From the very beginning onwards, uraata ta mata popoten mi kakamam —the work that you (PL) did in the beginning

-mataala  V_Intr_Stative
  ▶ have a wide mouth or opening

mataanaŋa-  N_Inal_Stative
nakaral mataanaŋana —basket with a wide mouth
def. kwoono biibi kat —a very big mouth
mataana  N
  ▶ first, beginning, leader
kini mataana —first-fruits
Mataana mi Bamla ipet kiti Yaŋla. —At first Bamler came to us (INC) Yangla people.
mataana kana
  ▶ first
aigule mataana kana —first day
tutu mataana kana —first (most important) law
mbalia mataana kana —front seat (important)
ro mataana kana ta Paulus ibeede —the first letter that Paul wrote
mataanaŋa-  N_Inal_Stative
  ▶ first one to go and do something, leader, leading
Tomtom mataanaŋana, ni imuŋmuuŋgu pa uraata, ma malmal, ma. —The first person, he goes ahead [of others] in [matters like] work, fighting, etc.
-mbuk mataana
  ▶ start something, suggest (Lit. ‘tie the eye’)
Ni imbuk mataana pa pai. —He started the talk about the trip.
  ▶ be the first to do something
-we mataana pa
  ▶ leader, become leader
Ni iwe mataana pa lupŋana tim. —He became the leader of our group.
  ▶ be the first to do something
Ina iwe mataana pa patajana bibip tabe tipet pa kaimer i. —That is the first of the hardships that will occur later on.
similar: -kam maata pa, -mbuk mataana pa
-mataangja  V_Intr
  ▶ lie on one's back with one's arms and legs spread out in order to get cooled off (implies being in a deep sleep and blissfully unaware of what is happening)
Nangaj tana ikeene ma imataangja. Pa use i ma leleene be miiri itee. —That young man is in a deep sleep lying on his back with his arms spread out. For he is hot and sweaty and wants to feel the wind.
def. Ipiri namaana mi kumbuunu, isemke i kat (Ipiri i). —He throws his hands and legs, [and] is in a deep sleep. [He throws himself.]
-mataata  V_Intr_Stative
  ▶ be old and worn-out, ragged, shabby
Mbura tio ta boozomen imataata men. Lenaŋ be angiimi popoŋan. —All of my clothes are worn out. I want to buy new ones.
mataataŋa-  N_Inal_Stative
def. maraazajana, isaana kek —Torn, it has gone bad.
nakaral mataataŋana —an old, frayed basket
mburu mataataŋana. —old ragged clothing.
matakiŋa  N_Stative
  ▶ different sorts/ kinds/ types
Nio ajappa zeere matakiŋa. —I planted different kinds of leafy vegetables.
Tomtom matakiŋa timar pa sam. —Different kinds of people came to the conference.
Ni ikamam uraata ambaimbaŋan matakiŋa ta boozomen. —He does every kind of good deed.
-matata  V_Intr_Stative Redup
  ▶ be irritated, oozing, itching, bleeding
Kiri u ndabok. Pa kulim imatata kek! —You (SG) have scratched yourself enough. [Stop it!] For your skin is bleeding and oozing!
matmaataŋa-  N_Inal_Stative Redup
  ▶ living one, alive, still living, a bit of life left in a person or animal, close to dying (dragging life on a bit longer)
Imete ma kup kek? Som matmaataŋana? —Has he died already? Or is there still some life left in him?
Matmaataŋana ri, som keteene ikam kuŋ kek? —Is there a little bit of life left, or has it died altogether?
Kwoyom keke pa mboel! (Mboe mburaana mi kembei tomtom matmaataŋan timbo).
  —Sing louder! (The song should be strong and like living people are singing it).
similar: kalaŋa-, mata- yaryaaraŋa-
see also: -maata
-maye

V_Intr

▶ swing

Zin pikin timaye la mbaruuumu. —The children are swinging under the house.

-mayeye

V_Intr

mayenjana

N_Inal_Event

▶ swinging

Zin tinoknok mayenjana. —They keep on swinging.

see also: -piye 'carry something hanging down from one's hands'

maza-

N_Inal

▶ meat, flesh

Ni mazaana kei ta nio mozoŋ! —Her flesh is like mine!

 nga maza tuunu —a piece of pork
Nio na mozoŋ mi tiroŋ. —I have flesh and bones.

 nga mazaana —pig meat, pork
ni mazaana —dry coconut flesh

-maza-

V_Intr_Stative

▶ be ripe, ready to eat

Pin timaza kek? —Are the bananas ripe yet?
Painap imaza kek. —The pineapple is ripe.

see also: -metmet, -maduo, -murum (used of other crops)

mazaana

N_Stative

▶ ripe (of fruit)

pin, we, ni mazaana —ripe banana (sweet banana), mango, coconut
Ni ila ikeeze ni mazaana. —He went and scraped coconut.

mazeene

N_Stative

▶ cooked food (taken as travel food)

Kini ma buzur tojana, ina kini mazeene.
—Vegetables and meat that have been cooked on stones, that is cooked food.

Tikam kini mazeene be iuulu sin pa zaala.
—They took some cooked food to help them on the trip.

Kini iwe mazeene. Tapa ma tala mi takan.
—The food is cooked. As we (INC) walk along we (INC) [will] eat it.

-mazozo

V_Intr_Stative Redup

alt. -mazzo

▶ be dried up and yellow (used of leaves)

Zoŋ biibi ma serembat ruunu imazzo. —The sun was strong and caused the sweet potato leaves to turn yellow.

Lele ti imazzo kek. Irao be tuur you pa. —This area has dried up. We (INC) can burn it.

mazozoŋa

pin ruunu ta mazozoŋana na —the banana leaf that is dried up

see also: zozo

mazubu

N

alt. mazuubu

▶ a small part/portion of something (used of food, betel-nuts, etc)

Kini biibi ila pizin kar biibi, mi kini mazubu imbot pizin uraata katununu bizin be tikan.
—The main food has gone for the village, and only a small part of the food is left for the cooks to eat.

Mazubu sa imbot? —Is there a little bit left?

similar: musmuuzu, ka lwoono

mazwa-

N_Inal

▶ space, between

▶ in the midst of, amongst

Mazwaana ti, ina be miiri iwwa pa. —This space, it is for the wind to come through.

Imbot la A mi B mazwan. —It is between A and B.

Aŋwit urum la zin karkari mazwan. —I praise your (SG) fame among the nations.

ŋoŋi imbot la mazwoyom. —You (PL) have quarrels among yourselves.

Nio aŋbel mbotŋana ila mazwan kek. —I have lived among them for a long time

▶ time, period of time, season

Mazwaana tiggi, mazwaana ki kun zen.
—At this time it is not yet the season for breadfruit.

Indeeŋe mazwaana tana... —At that time...

Atai, so mazwaana i to la pa kar ku?
—Atai, when will you (SG) go back to your home area?

mazwaana ki weŋana —time for bathing/washing

Mb

mba

N

▶ fruit or nut trees which belong to someone (one has taken care of them, or inherited them, or the tree has come up on its own on one's land)

Kaŋar ma kun ta timbot su toono tingga, ina nio mba tio. —The galip and breadfruit trees on that ground are mine.

mbaaga

Adv_PredP

▶ other side, opposite side (of a river, valley, hill)
pakaana mbaaga —the other side
mbaagi
► this side
Niam ambot yok pakaana mbaagi, mi Yana bizin timbot yok pakaana mbaaga. —We (EXC) live on this side of the river, and Yana with his folks live on the other side. Tiwwa ma tilae pakaana mbaaga. —They walked across to the other side.
note: from mbaa ‘side/ edge’ + ga ‘remote’

-mbaala  V_Intr
► hunt pigs or wallabies during the day with nets
Amla ambaala pa su. —We (EXC) went hunting in the forest [going from one place to another looking for prey].

-mbambaala  V_Tr Redup
mbaalajana  N_Inal_Event
► hunting
Lele suruunu tanga mbaalajana muriini. —That place over there is a good place for hunting [during the daytime, with nets]. see also: -kwaara pu ‘hunt pigs at night with nets’

mbaara1  N
construction: ka- mbaara
► punishment, penalty, retribution
Nio apko ma apla, mi koŋ mbaara ise ki lutuŋ. —I ran away, and my penalty fell on my son.
Nu sombe pun tomtom ma imeete, mi ko ma la lem, na kom mbaara ko ise tojmatiziy ku. —If you (SG) kill someone and run away [to another place], your punishment will fall on your brothers.
Iti kanda mbaara ise ki Yesu, mi imeete piti. —Our (INC) punishment fell on Jesus and he died for us.
similar: ka- pokotyana, patanyana, kadoono
dial. var. ka- yeelejana (Marile)
dial. var. ka- ygeeljaan (Gauru)

mbaara2  N
► tree type (has red flowers, aromatic yellow and green leaves used in ceremonial dances)

-mbaara3  V_Intr
► snore
Ni ikeene ma imbaara. —He slept and snored.

-mbarmbaara  V_Intr Redup
similar: kwsu- itay

mbaaru  N
► two-sided, two-edged
buza mata mbaaru —two edged knife
note: from mbaa ‘side/ edge’ + ru ‘two’

-mba  V_Intr
► go to some other place because of grief
Lutuunu imeete, tabe imba pini ma iko ma ila imbot kar toro. —His child died and therefore he was grieving on account of him/her and went [and] stayed in another village.
Waene ikam moori toro, tana ni imba pini, mi imbot ngureene ma imeete. —Because her husband took another wife, she grieved over him, and hung herself [Lit. ‘tied her neck’] and died.

-mbaimbai  V_Intr Redup
Zin timbaimbai pa lutun moori, tana timbot Lae. —Because they were grieving for their daughter, they stayed in Lae.
similar: lele- isaana pa

balbai leleene
► time of sorrow after the death of a family member when people stay in one place and do not move around much

mbaia  N
► bat, flying fox
note: Gauru dialect form
dial. var. mbia (Central)

mbakere-  N_Inal
► scab
Aŋkinsek mbeete mbakereene ma isu lene. —I scratched off the scab of the wound.
► dried up residue from snot/mucus
Ŋuruunu isu ma iimamaa, to ka mbakereene imbot se ka yok. —When the mucus runs down and dries up, then the dried up residue from it is left on the area between the nose and mouth.

mbakere-kere-  N_Inal Redup
► scabs (plural)

mbakerker  N Redup
► boil under arm
Mbakerker ikam yo. —I have a boil under my arm.

mbal1  N
► ball (loan from English)

mbal2  N
► top plate (piece of wood nailed to the top of the studs of a house)
mbala

compress (made of certain leaves and put on an abscess to draw out the pus)

Mbala ise mbetengal be iyaaru suruunu ma isu lene. —The leaf compress is put on an abscess to draw out the pus.

def. Takam kilaj, manman ruunu, o ngumarmar ruunu, o terteere ruunu, ma tambuulu ma iwe mbala, to takam yok ri ise, to tapakaala mbeete pa. —We (INC) take kilaj, hibiscus leaves, or ngumarmar or terteere leaves, rub them into a compress, and then put a little bit of water on it, and cover the sore with it.

mbalia

platform, bed, table, bench

Mbulem su se mbalia! —Sit down on the bench!

Itum mbalia ku ta kenne pa i. —Your (SG) own bed where you (SG) sleep.

Nu ngun mbalia mi kam koŋ kini biibi. —You (SG) set up a [banquet] table and give me lots of food [to eat].

-mbalis

rub a child’s mouth with a leaf to stop them crying

Pikin tana itaŋtaŋ ma tau! Kakami ma kala, mi kambalis kwoono (pa ngalang baba) —That child is really crying! Take him away and rub his mouth with a flat Victory leaf.

mbalmbal

dove, pigeon (= Tok Pisin balus)

mbalmbal utu

white dove

mbalpuni

trading, bartering

Ni ikamam mbalpuni pa le koroj. —He is always trading in order to get things for himself.

tomtom ki mbalpuni —trader
def. Ni ikaam koroj pisin tomtom mi ikaam le koroj. Ni tomtom ki mbalpuni. —He is giving things to people and receiving things for himself. He is a trader.

similar: roukeeli, mburoogo

mbalpuniŋa-

trading

Ni tomtom mbalpuniŋana. —He is a trader.

mbaraba-

roe, eggs of a fish

Ye marangom mbaraana biibi kat. —The marangom fish has a lot of roe.

-mbaraara

hold in one’s lap, carry in one’s arms

Tikam zin pikin mi timbaraara zin. —They got the children and held them in their laps.

Nio aŋbaraara pikin se nomoŋ. —I carried the child in my arms.

-mbararaara

-marmbaraata nama-

link arms or hands in order to carry someone

Kaparmbaraata nomoyom. —Link your (PL) arms.

dial. var. -mbaraat (Gauru)

mbaraata

stretcher, platform on which people are carried during ceremonial occasions, platform over which a canoe or big log is pulled

Kopo mbaraata sa be kisiŋ zin tomtom. —Go make a stretcher so you (PL) can
carry the people.

**mbaraŋ ka timbil**  
N  
- grub type (edible)

Anaj itaara toono na, ire mbaraŋ ka timbil pag. —When my mother dug up the ground she saw four grubs.

def. motmooto kembei ta ngwaata i ta timbotmbot sula toono leleene —a grub that lives underground [Later it becomes a butterfly.]

**mbarma**  
N, Inal

kopo- mbarmaana  
- under, underneath

Me ikeene su mbalia kopo mbarmaana. —The dog is sleeping underneath the table.

-mbot la (kopo-) mbara-  
- under the authority and protection of someone

“Ni o na boozomen tana kamap kombot la nio mbarmoŋ.” (Ye uteene ipiri sua ta kembei.) —[All of you there are under my authority/ care.” (A clan leader throws talk like this.)

Zin timbot kopoŋ mbarmaana. —They are under my authority and protection.

similar: peeze

ka mbarmaana  
- all the details of something, the ins and outs

Tutu ka mbarmaana ta boozomen, nu ute ma imap? —The details of the law, do you know all of them?

Ni iute ruumu pojana ka mbarmaana ta boozomen ma imap. —He knows all the ins and outs of house building.

similar: komo- komo-

**mbaruumu**  
N  
- area underneath a house

You imbot mbaruumu. —There is a fire under the house.

Zin pikin moori munamunenga tila mbaruumu be tibeede zin. —The first-born girls went under the house for people to decorate them with face marks.

Zin tomooto timbot sala urum, mi zin moori timbot lela mbaruumu. —The men stay up in the clan house, and the women stay underneath the houses.

**mbasaŋa**  
N, Inal

- space between thighs, space between two things

Naana iuri se kumbuunu mbasaŋana ma imbutultul. —His mother put him to sit between her thighs [so he was well supported].

- time span

Mbasanana taingi, takam uraata som, pa yag. —At this time we do not do much work, for it is raining.

Mbasanana ki 8 kilok ila imilli 12. —The time between 8 and 12 o’clock.

similar: mazwa-

**mbasiri**  
N, Inal

- urine, secretion

Mbasirim isu soolo paso? Sula toono som? —Why did you (SG) urinate on the floor?

Couldn’t you go down to the ground (to do it)?

Mbasiriŋ ipasiksik yo ma irao aŋbot na som. —I have to urinate, I can’t stay any longer.

Zin neeze mbsirin ise mbeete/ matanda keteene na, iyes kat. —When the secretion of a red ant gets on a sore or our (INC) eyes, it really burns.

**mbasirisir**  
N Redup

- urine on clothing

mburu ta mbasirisir ise —clothing with urine on it.

**mbasir yaut, mbasir wat**  
- urinary problem, urinary infection  
- causes pain and the need to urinate frequently

Sombe toŋo teu ma biibi, to mbasir yaut ikam ti. —If we (INC) eat a lot of sugarcane, then we have urinary problems. [traditional belief]

**-mbat**  
V, Tr  
- tie, braid together (used of leaves, rope)

Zin moori timbat serek. —The women braided the grass skirts together.

Tambat Nakanmut ŋgini ma iwe Nakanmut ka koron. —We (INC) tie long grass together to become a Nakanmut costume.

**-mbatmbat**  
V, Tr Redup

- one group, together

Nio angeere ni mazaana ila mbata. —I tied the dry coconuts together in one group.

 Tilup la mbata. —They gathered together into a group.

Tikam uraata ila mbata. —They worked together [as a single group].
mbauŋ

kere- ila mbata
- face each other
mbot la mbata
- stay together, be together, live together
Ziru timbot la mbata mini som. —Those two do not live together any longer.
-pa mbata
- walk together

mbauŋ
- sound of singing
Asiŋ ta ikam mbauŋ? —Who is it that is doing the singing?
Loan from: the Oov dialect of the Mutu language
similar: mboe, mboyo, mbuye

mbe
- container type (funnel shaped, made of a rolled up leaf)
Pel mbe be yo kaŋar isula. —Roll a container [out of a leaf] and collect some galip nuts in it.

mbeere
- froth
Sombe telen kuuru itoogo, na mbeere ingalgal be ibukbuk tau. —When we (INC) hear the pot making a noise, the water is about to start boiling.
yok ka mbeere —froth of the river

mbeereŋa- N_Inal_Stative
- very hungry, empty stomach making noises, stomach growling
Kopoŋ mbeerŋoŋ ta aŋbotmboti. Kosa sa ila kopoŋ som. —I am very hungry. Nothing has gone down to my stomach.

mbeete
- sore, ulcer
Mbeete ikam kutkut. —The sore is throbbing.
Po mbeete tio. —Bandage my sore.
Mbeete tio imo kek. —My sore has healed.
Kinsek mbala isu, mi tere mbeete keteene. —Pick off that dressing from the sore and let’s see how the sore looks.

mbetmbeete/ mbenbeete N_Redup
mbetmbeete ndoomdomŋana —scabies
Mbenbeete sananŋana ikami. —He had a really bad skin disease [leprosy].

mbetmbeetŋana N_Inal_Redup
- full of sores
Ni kuliini mbenmbeetŋana men. —His skin is full of sores.

-mbeeze1 V_Intr_Stative
- be soft (leaves, food, ground)
Bisket isula ti ma imbeeze, to kolman tikan. —The biscuit needs to go down into tea and soften first, and then the old men can eat it.

kuli- imbeeze
- feel refreshed
Sula we, to kulim imbeeze. —Go down [and] wash, and then you (SG) will feel refreshed.

mbeезeŋa- N_Inal_Stative
- soft, pliable
Re koy koi mbeезeŋana sa imar. —Look for some soft tobacco leaves for me and bring them.
opposite: -keke, kekeŋa-

mbesmbeeezeŋa- N_Inal_Redup
- soft, clayish
toono mbesmbeeezeŋana —soft ground

-pembeeze V_Tr
- soften
Yaŋ ipembeeze toono. —The rain softened the ground.

-mbeeze2 V_Intr
- serve, be compassionate
- be preoccupied with
Nio aŋbeeze piwi totomen. —I serve you (SG) all the time.
Lem nger pa tomom ma nom mi mbeeze pizin. —Respect your parents and serve them.
Aŋbeeze pu be aŋkam leŋ moni. —I served you (SG) in order to get myself some money.

-mbesmbeeeze V_Intr_Redup
Moori ambaiŋana na, ni imbesmbeeeze pizin leembe. —A good woman, she serves visitors.
Ni imbesmbeeeze pa koroŋ ki kulindi men. —He is only concerned about physical things (as opposed to spiritual ones).

kwo- imbeeze
- enthusiastically talk about something, speak approving of, flatter, praise, extol (Lit. ‘mouth serves’)
Niom kwoyom imbeeze pizin kanditet rimos. Timender ko tikam leyom pat? —Stop talking so much for the candidates. If they win, will they give you (PL) money?
mbeezena- N_Inal_Stative
► humble, serving
Ni tomtom mbeezenana — He is a real servant/ helping others.

-mbei V_Intr_Stative
► have an impression/ depression, have ruts
Kar ipa pa kar keteene ma toono imbei.
— The car ran in the flat area in the middle of the village and made ruts in the ground.
Timbim sariñana na, tomtom kuliini imbei.
— When we (INC) press on the swelling, the person’s skin gets a sunken depression in it.

-mbekes1 V_Intr
► twist, sprain, go out of joint
N. itop sula sumbuunu ma kumbuunu mbukuunu imbekes. — N. fell into a hole and sprained his ankle.
Ni imomo, ta kezeene imbekes. — It was because she yawned that her jaw went out of joint.
► not straight
Tebol kumbuunu imbekes (=imbot ŋoobo).
— The leg of the table is not straight.

-mbekes2 V_Tr
► meet, come together at one point
Ni ipa ma imbekesi. — He walked and met him on the road.
-parmbekes V_Tr
► rub against (come together and rub against)
Koroŋ ru tiparmbekes sin, to ŋekŋek.
— When two things rub against each other, then they make a creaking noise.

mbel1 N
► scar, permanent mark
Mbeete ikun kuliŋ ma iur mbel. — The sore ate into my skin and made a scar.

mbelŋana N_Inal_Event
► scar
Aŋtaara nomonŋ ti mi ka mbelŋana imbot.
— I cut my hand, and there is a scar left.
Mbelŋana ti, sokorei ikanu? — This scar, what happened to you (SG) to cause it?
Tiballis yo ma tau! Ndemeŋ mbelŋan men.
— They whipped me terribly! My back is full of scars.

-mbel2 V_Middle
► be in trouble, feel sorry, woe to
Nu mbelu kek! — Woe to you (SG)! You are in trouble!

mbel3 V_Tr
► do something a lot, do something for a long time, do something to a great extent
Ni imbel uraata pio.
— He has done a lot of work for me.
Ambeli kat.
— We (EXC) have done it a lot.
Timbel tinjiizi ma molo.
— They cried for a long time.
Kembel kwoyom sorok pio.
— You (PL) keep asking me for things but it is in vain. [=I do not have anything to give you.]

-mbel Verb-ŋa-
Nio aŋbel kaŋar yoŋana.
— I have done a lot of galip nut collecting.

Tembel yam kek, pa mbalus imar som! — We (INC) are in trouble because the plane did not come.
Aŋbel yo, pa aŋsosor kek.
— I feel sorry, for I have done wrong.

-mbel V_Tr
► perform love magic on someone
Ni imbel moori taingi, tana moori leeleene itoori.
— He worked/ performed love magic on that woman and so her feelings changed [towards him].

-mbel.mbél V_Tr Redup
► stain, soil, make dirty (used of liquids)
Yok imbel.mbél pepa ma pepa iwizis.
— The water ruined the paper by making it wet.
Siŋ imbel.mbél mbaru tio ma isaana.
— Blood stained my clothing.
Kopo suruuunu imbel.mbél muriini.
— His diarrhoea caused his bed to be dirty.
Mbeete suruuunu imbel.mbél kumbuunu.
— The pus from his sore made his leg dirty.

-mbel itu-
► harm oneself (often said in regret for having done something harmful to oneself)
Aŋbel ituŋ kek. Pa aŋnoknok mbulu sananŋana, ta iŋgi aŋre ka ŋonoono i.
— This is my own fault. For I kept doing bad and now I am experiencing the consequences.
► woe is me, poor X (said when feeling sorry for oneself)
Aŋbel ituŋ kek, pa buza iyembut kumbuŋ mi aŋrao aŋpa som.
— Poor me/ Woe is me, for the knife cut my foot and I cannot walk.

-mbel3 V_Tr
► do something a lot, do something for a long time, do something to a great extent
Ni imbel uraata pio. — He has done a lot of work for me.
Ambeli kat. — We (EXC) have done it a lot.
Timbel tinjiizi ma molo. — They cried for a long time.
Kembel kwoyom sorok pio. — You (PL) keep asking me for things but it is in vain. [=I do not have anything to give you.]
Ambel ruŋom. —We (EXC) have searched hard for you (SG).
Nio aŋbel naaŋom. —I waited a long time for you (SG).
Merere imbel muŋaiŋana pio. —God has shown a lot of mercy to me.
Ni imbel mbotŋana su Lae. —He has stayed a long time in Lae.

-mbelmbel V_Tr Redup
► be in the habit of doing something all the time
Moori tanga, ni imbelmbel kini kamŋana pizin melekŋan. —That woman has often taken food to sick people.

-mata-imbelmbel
► faint, eyes roll
Mete ikami ma mataana imbelmbel. —He/She was sick and fainted.
note: Birik village form similar: mata- kokouŋana ise

-mbeelele V_Intr/Tr
construction: mata- mbeelele
► forget (Lit. ‘eye withers’) alt. mbeele
Motorŋ mbeelele pa pelpeele tio ta aŋur su tanga. —I forgot my basket that I put down over there.
Buri ti tomtom boozo matan mbeelele ditun pa mbotŋana kizin kek. —These days, many people no longer pay attention to how they are living.

-mbeelelekaala V_Intr/Tr
► forget (talk)
Nu motom mbeelelekaala pa sua ta aŋso pu na? Aiss, motorŋ mbeelelekaala. —Did you forget what I said to you (SG)? Sorry, I did forget it.
Zin tomtom boozo matan mbeelelekaala sua ta uriizi tumbuk na. —Many people have forgotten the talk that we (INC) agreed on the other day.
similar: -mbirizikaala

-mbeele N
► vine type (very strong, dark brown or black in colour, found close to swampy areas, used for making armlets, ear decorations, and other types of decorations)
► woven armlet, anklet (mark of grief)
def. wooro ta tisil kukugu pa —a vine which we (INC) weave into (black) bracelets
Tipal talŋan ma sumbuunu, to tiur mbeele

-ila. —They cut a hole into their ears, and then they put on mbeele ear rings.
Sombe wal ku sa imeete, to tikam mbeele ila nomom mi kumbum. —When one of your (SG) relatives dies, they put mbeele decorations on your arms and legs.
see also: woŋwoŋ, kukuugu

-mbeles V_Tr
► dry out something in the sun or in some dry place (but not near a fire)
Tembeles koi pa zoŋ. —We (INC) dry out tobacco in the sun.
Mbeles ni ruunu, to we. —Dry the coconut fronds first, and then weave [them].
similar: zoŋ ilapataa, -pamelle

-mbelmbuku N
► conflict, discord, dissension (rare word)
Ni ziru A. len mbelmbuku ri imbot la mazwan. —He and A. have some dissension between them.
def. Mbulu sanangyana ta imbot la tomtom mazwan. Ituru toŋooŋo, tabe aŋma ruumu tio mini som. —Some bad behaviour is between some people. You and I quarrel and therefore I don’t come to your house anymore.
similar: le- mbukuunu, -we mbukuunu

-mbembe N
► snail type (lives in the forest)
def. Koronŋ ta əwwa raama ki putuunu, o ruumu kini kei ta nguuru na. Mi ŋonoono kei ta ŋgekerene o kweenə. Imbot la su. —Something that walks with its shell, or its house is like that of a nguuru. And its body is like a slug or a shellfish. It lives in the forest.

-kot mbembe
► break open a snail’s shell
Tiantianŋ ikam mbembe, mi ikotnaala putuunu, to ikan ɨŋonoono. (=ikot mbembe) —A tiantianŋ bird got a mbembe snail and broke its shell, and then ate the body of it.

-mbembeeme N Redup
► tree type (Yellow Terminal - has strong wood, used for building. The bark is reddish, and the core is yellow.)
def. leleene mokmokŋana, to tasap iwe didi —If the core of it is soft, then we (INC) hew it into planks for walling.
mben

mben₁

alt. mbemben

plant type (taro type, edible, eaten in times when food is in short supply)

mben₂

sticks rubbed together to make a fire

Kala kuru leyam ke kaiworwor sa pa mben.
—Go and find some kaiworwor wood for fire sticks.

mben ŋonoono

larger piece of wood used when making fires by rubbing sticks

mben niini

smaller stick held and rubbed against the larger stick when making fires

-mben₃

rub sticks together to make a fire

Nio aŋben you. —I made a fire by rubbing two sticks together.

Agben masis. —I struck a match.

Amla amru buzur ma leyam you som, to amsap ke kaiworwor mi amben you.
—We (EXC) went looking for game and did not have any fire with us, so then we sharpened some kaiworwor sticks and made a fire.

-mbenben

rub a hole into something using some sharp object, bore, drill

-mbenpen

fly up, climb up, swoop, soar (used of birds, arrows, aeroplanes)

Mbalus imbenben ma iko isala kor a. —The aeroplane swooped and flew up high.

-mbenpis

rub a hole into something using some sharp object

Timbenpis swaala ma sumbun sumbun be tituuru ila mosmoozo, tonabe ila pikin ngureene. —They rubbed holes into the swaala shells so they could be strung into a necklace, and then it went on the child’s neck.

Timbenpis pa waia munmun, som buza mataana. —We (EXC) rub holes into things using small [pieces of] wire, or the point of a knife.

Timbenpis se. —They rubbed a hole into the pig tusk.

mbenji

Adv_PredP

last night

Mbenji, ni ila. —Last night, he went.

mbeŋ

-evening, night, night time

Mbeŋ ambaijana! —Good evening!

mbeŋ (ta) koozi —tonight

mbeŋ ma koozo —day and night

mbeŋ lukutiunu —midnight

24 hour period

Ka mbeŋ tel imbot, to. —It is still three days until...

ka- mbeŋ

birthday

Mbeŋ Kaimer

Last Day, end of the world, time of God’s judgement

mbeŋ ka-

associated with the night

zin mbeŋ kan —criminals [people who work at night]

mata- mbeŋ

not seeing properly (Lit. ‘eye night’)

Nu tutkatu paso? Motom mbeŋ! —Why did you (SG) bump yourself? Can’t you see properly?

mbeŋi

Adv_PredP

last night

Mbeŋi, ni ila. —Last night, he went.

mbeŋbeŋŋana

N_Inal Redup

mankwoono, mbeŋbeŋŋana kat —very early in the morning

Gaaga mbeŋbeŋŋana, to manga mi la.
—Early tomorrow morning, get up and go.

Mbeŋbeŋŋana mi ni imanganga be iteege you pizin. —She usually gets up very early in the morning and cooks for them.

mbeŋbiana

morning

note: Northern dialect form dial. var. mankwoono (Central)

mbeŋkaal-

darkness falls on someone

Mbeŋkaal yo su ta yok Kuru. —Darkness fell on me while I was at the Kuru stream.

-mber

decorate oneself attractively

A. imber itunu kat pa aigau matakiŋa.
—A. made herself very attractive with different kinds of decorations.

def. Tikam aigau matakiŋa ila kulin bekena tomtom tire mi lelen pizin. —They put different kinds of decorations on their skin for people to see so that they will
like/desire them.

-mbermber V_Tr Redup
Moori tanga ikamam uraata som. Imbotombot mi imbermber kuliini men. —That woman does not work. She just stays around and keeps decorating herself.

mbereeme N
► palm type (black palm, used for flooring)
Kusupaala mbereeme lwoono pa soolo.
—Split open the middle part of black palm for flooring.
Mbereeme ka kil na, tipiizi meene isula.
—The sheath of a black palm frond, we (INC) squeeze sago into it.

mberom mberom N Redup
► biting insect type, gadfly, horsefly
dial. var. birum birum (Marile)

-mberut V_Tr
► get caught between, pinch
Kataama imberut nomon. —My hand got pinched in the door.

-mberutrut V_Tr Redup
Aŋkeene se soolo mi soolo imberutrut yo. (=Aŋkeene se soolo mbukun mbukun.) —I slept on the floor and it kept pinching me.

-mbeski V_Tr
► take care of, look after well, be occupied with something
Ni imbeski pikin ma zaza, tabe mataana ingal ka woomo som. —She spends too much time taking care of the child, and therefore does not think of her garden.
Nu mbeski teegenana som? Ko itop to imapaala. —Why aren’t you (SG) being more careful in holding it? It might fall down, and then it would break.
similar: -mboro
► do something for a long time, spend a lot of time doing something
Nu mbeski buk paatanaana rimos! —Quit reading so much!

mbesooŋo N
► helping, service, looking after
Ni mbesooŋo kini ambai pa tamaana. —He looked after his father very well.
► servant, helper
Aŋwe mbesooŋo pini. —I became servant for him.

mbesooŋo moori
► servant woman

mbesooŋo sorok
► slave

Loan from: Mutu language (=nominalised form of -(m)bees)
see also: -mbeez ‘serve’

mbetengal N_Event
► boil, abscess
Mbetengal ikam kutkut. —The boil is throbbing.

mbeu V_Intr_Uninfl
► split into two pieces (used of trees and coconuts)
Tisupaala ma mbeu. —They split it in two.

mbeumbeu N Redup
► snot, nasal mucus
ŋgurum mbeumbeu. —Your nose is running.

mbeumbeuŋa- N_Inal_Stative
► snotty, runny
Mus ŋgurum mbeumbeuŋana. —Wipe your (SG) runny nose.

mbia N
► bat, flying fox (generic term)
Amre sin mbia tiyu tai mi timar tilela pa abal uunu. —We (EXC) saw the flying foxes carrying saltwater in their mouths and coming in towards the base of the mountain.
Motor sala we uteene na, aŋre mbia soŋgol ikam kungekungek. —When I looked up at the top of the mango, I saw a large flying fox hanging [upside down] and swinging back and forth.

mbia sengol —largest type of flying fox
mbia gab/ mbia naara —middle-sized bat
mbia bujesŋes —very small bats
dial. var. mbaia (Gauru)

mbia selenleenge
► time in the late afternoon when small bats fly around
► 5-6 o’clock PM
Mbia selenleenge, mana ni imar kar. —It was around six o’clock in the afternoon before he came to the village.

mbiili N
alt. biili
► new shoot/ sprout of a palm tree frond that has not yet opened
ni/ mbu ka mbiili —A new shoot of a coconut/ betel-nut palm
Ni ka biili popoŋana imapaala ma iwe ni ruunu. —The new sprout broke open, and became a coconut frond.

mbiizi N
► plant type (reed)
Kala keyembut mbiizi sa pa siel. —Go and get some reeds for the sticks to which tie the thatching.

mbil

N
— coconut that has grown too tall
Kapaaza ni popọŋana. Pa kolman naman muriiini ta tiwe mbil kek. (=mololo kat)
—Go plant new coconuts. For the ones planted by the old people have become too tall.

Ni ta boozomen tiwe mbil lup kek, irao tasala som. —All of the coconuts have become too tall. We (INC) can’t go up them.

mbili

N
— animal (domestic four-legged animal, generic term, subsumes dogs, pigs, cats, buffaloes, cows, goats, sheep, etc.)
def. Tuputu zin, timbot kar, tomboro zin.
—We (INC) feed them, they live in the village, we look after them.
Mibili kar kan mi korọŋ su kan. —Domestic animals and the wild ones (in the forest).
see also: buzur ‘wild animal, meat, game’

-mbim₁

V_Intr
— speak to angrily, speak harshly to, snap at
Ni keteene malmal pa tiziini bizin, pa tikem mbolkai kini. Tana imbim lae pizin.
—He was angry with his younger brothers because they had stolen his betel-nuts. So he spoke harshly to them.
similar: kalŋa- ise, -ŋerŋer pa, kalŋa-ŋerŋer pa, -yaamba

-mbimyaara

V_Tr
— speak, shout angrily
Tipteke i ma som, mi ila imbimyaara la pizin iwal biibi.
—They forbade him to no avail, and he went and shouted it out to the crowd.

-mbim₂

V_Tr
— squeeze, press
Mbam kat meene siŋiini. —Squeeze out the sago juice well.
— press, push
Timbim lae pa mbukuunu ri, to iyaara.
—We (INC) press the little knob on the side and then it (the torch) lights up.

-mbimbim

V_Tr Redup
Mbimbim tiŋgi mi ndop keembe. —Keep squeezing the mud [with your (SG) hands] and feel around for shellfish.

-mbim popooro

— massage vigorously, massage with heat or medicine
Tuur taul isula yok bayouŋana, to ise yoyouŋana, to timbim popooro. To siŋ ta ilupupi ma ikam yoyouŋana na imiwi, o imureege ma ila ne.
—We (INC) put a towel into hot water, and then it goes on the painful area, and we massage it. Then the blood that has collected in that spot and is causing the pain will subside, or disperse and go away.

-mbimyaara

— squeeze and cause to spurt
Ni imbimyaara pin mazaana. —He squeezed a ripe banana and it spurted out.

-mbin

V_Intr_Stative
— be thin, slender, narrow (used of body parts mainly)

-mbinŋa-

N_Inal_Stative
— thin, slender, thin due to sickness
kuzu- mbinŋana —narrow, pointed nose
mbinbinga-

N_Inal_Stative Redup
mooriti mbinbingana — thin woman
yagoŋ yoonon pe som=mbinbingana — ears of corn not having many kernels
opposite: tumŋa-, ndinŋa-

mbinaareŋa-

N_Inal_Stative
— empty place with no provisions (rare word)
Lele tiŋga mbinaareŋana. Yok som, siŋi som, mi turu zalanda pa korọŋ boozomen.
—That place over there has no provisions. No water, none of the things needed for chewing betel-nut, and we are short of everything [there].
similar: bilimŋana

-mbįńbijį₁

N_Event Redup
construction: -kam mbįńbijį
— cling to, make a fuss in order to get something
Ni ikam mbįńbijį biibi be imbot kini men.
—She was really clinging to her, in order to still stay with her.
Pikin ikamam mbįńbijį, tabe amla som mi amboot i.
—The child was fussing, so we (EXC) did not go but stayed [behind].
similar: -kam bile.bgę

-mbįńbijį₂

V_Intr_Stative Redup
— hang down from
Mbia imbįńbijį sala ke. —The bat is hanging
mbiŋbiŋ

V_Intr	Redup
	n. go back and forth

ute- mbiŋmbiŋ

V_Tr	Redup
	n. shake one’s head in disapproval
def. Re ma irao pa lelem som, tana utem mbiŋbiŋ pa. —You (SG) see something that is not to your liking, so you shake your head.

-pambibiŋ

V_Tr	Redup
	n. push, drive, move back and forth

Miri ma duubu ipambiŋbiŋ woongo mataana. —The wind and waves pushed the bow of the ship back and forth.

Ni ipambiŋbiŋ you be iyaara. —He waved the fire to get it to burn more brightly.

mbio

N
	n. wealth objects (traditionally large wooden bowls, clay pots, dancing decorations, and pigs, now includes money and other things)
def. Mbio na, timbiiri, kuuru, nge ma... —Wealth objects are wooden bowls, clay pots, pigs and [other things].

mbio uunu

V_Intr
	n. rich, wealthy (Lit. ‘source of wealth objects’)

Ni mbio uunu. Pa ni le pat, mi ka nge mi timbiiri ma kuuru ma... —He is wealthy. For he has money, and pigs, and wooden dishes and clay pots and [other things].

Ni iwe mbio uunu, pa ni ipaaza ni bībī, ni tomtom kwonoŋana, ni le ngar be ikam uraata pa le korog... —He became a rich person, for he planted lots of coconuts, he was a forceful speaker, and he had knowledge of how to work in order to get things for himself.

Punun lumri na paso! Mbot mi urpe mboroŋana pa ina mbio ku tau. —Why are you (SG) hitting your younger sister. Stop and take care [of her] for she is your [means to] riches. [i.e. later her brideprice will come to the household and you too benefit from that]

-mbiriri

V_Intr
	n. disappear, vanish, get lost, perish

Posi ŋo imbiriri kek. —My cat has got lost. Wal sananŋan, nako timbiriri ma tila len lup. —Bad people will perish completely.

-mbirisriizi

V_Intr	Redup

-pambiriizi

V_Tr

► lose, cause to be lost

Nu pambiriizi buza tio paso? —Why did you (SG) lose my knife?

► destroy, annihilate

Kaimer Anutu ko ipamiriizi saamba mi toono ma timap. —Later God will completely annihilate heaven and earth.

mata- mbiŋrizikaala

► forget

Iraroo motoŋ imbirizikaala sua ku na som. —I cannot forget your (SG) talk.

► forgive

Motom (i)mbirizikaala mbulu sananŋana ta tikam pu na. —Forgive the bad behaviour that they did to you (SG).

► ungratefully forget the good that someone has done for you

Uunu padei ta motom mbiŋrizikaala nom pa mbulu ta ikam pu na? —How is it that you (SG) have completely forgotten what your mother did for you?

-mbiriiz

V_Intr	Stative
	n. be soft and watery, be soggy

Nu kam meene ma meene imbirir piam. —You (SG) made the sago, but the sago was too soft and watery for us (EXC) to handle.

mbiriŋa-

N_Inal	Stative

► soft, soggy, pasty

toono mbiriŋana —soft ground

me tiene mbiriŋana —The dog’s excrement is soft.

meene mbiriŋana —soft, watery sago

similar: pedegdeege ‘soft and pliable, soggy’

-mbis

V_Tr

► carry on one’s back (children, pigs and women are carried this way)

Nu ko mbis yo, mi ur yo ila ruumu tio. —You (SG) will carry me and put me in my house.

Moori le tootoo, ta imbisi mi ili ilia ki kusiini. Pa ula ponoŋana tau. —It is the woman’s male relative that carries her on his back and takes her to her husband. For she is newly married.

-mbisbimis

V_Tr	Redup

Pikin ti itaŋ be timbisbimisi men. —This child cries to be carried continually.

-mbisin

V_Tr

► carry on the hip

Moori tana mbisin lutuunu ila orkaana/siliini. —That woman carried her child on
her hip.

**-mbit**  
> V,Tr  
> tie, fasten something to something else  
*Agbit wooggo. —I tied a canoe [to a stick to hold it in place].*  
*Timbit kooto. —They tied on the thatching.*  
*Kini imbit zin, tana timar karau som. —The food kept them from coming quickly (they waited for the food).*  
► prepare pigs to be ceremonially killed for a feast

**Neeri, zin timbit ñge piizi pa urum?**  
> —Yesterday, how many pigs did they tie up [to kill] for that men’s house?  
**Uriizi aŋbit na nu mbit?**  
> —The other day when I tied up a pig to be slaughtered, did you (SG) tie up one as well? [said to shame the other person for not having done so]

**-mbit ngure-**  
► hang somebody by the neck

*To king ko imbit ngurem mi mbiŋbiŋ sala ke.*  
> —Then the king will hang you (SG) by your neck up on a tree.

**-mbit mbit**  
> V,Tr Redup

**mbitënana**  
>N,Inal/Stative  
► tied, tying

*ŋge mbitënana —a tied up pig, tying of the pig*  
**mbitënbitënana**  
>N,Inal/Stative Redup

> tying

*ŋge mbıtënbițënana (lele mat som) —time around 3-5 AM (when it is still dark, when pigs are killed for feasts)*

**mbitiņa-**  
>N,Inal/Stative

► not ripe, fresh

*pin mbitiņana —green bananas*  
*ke mbitiņana —good, fresh tree, green wood*  
► uncooked, raw

*biidi/ ye mbitiņana —yam/fish that has not yet been cooked*

*Buzur mazaana mbitiņana na, kakan pepe.*  
> —Fresh, uncooked meat, do not eat it.

► young and healthy

*Ni kulini mbitiņana mi imeete. —He died without sickness. [He was still healthy/physically strong when he died.]*  
*uri mbitiņana —recently deceased person/someone who has died unexpectedly*  
► fresh, cool, clean

*yok mbitiņana —clean water*  
*wo mbitiņana —The flood is finishing, water is becoming clearer.*

**-mbiyan**  
>N

► watch, surveillance

*Zin sekuriti tiur mbiyan pa lele tana. —The security established a watch over the area.*  
*Zin kuumbuyan timarman, tana zin sekuriti tilam ma tiur mbiyan pa uraata muriini.*  
> —Because the criminals kept coming, the security people came and put a watch on the workplace

**-mbiyanyan**  
>V,Intr/Tr Redup

*La mbiyanyan zin moori paso! —Why are you peeping on the women!*  
> similar: -pekeele ‘peep at’

**-mbo**  
>V,Intr/Tr

► sing songs

*Loŋa, pa timbo kek! —[Let us go] quickly, for they are already singing. [i.e. the church service has already begun.]*  
*Tombo lende mboe sa. —Let us (INC) sing a song.*  
*Kombo mboe popoŋana pa Merere. —Sing a new song to the Lord.*

**-mbombo**  
>V,Intr/Tr Redup

**mbosasara**  
>V,Intr/Tr

► sing too loudly or too quickly

*Zin wal tiŋga timbosasaara mboe mete. Tabe teley na ambat som.*  
> —Those people over there are singing too loudly/quickly. So when we (INC) listen [to them], it doesn’t sound good.

**mboe**  
>N,Event

► song

*loŋa mboe —sing songs*  
*Ina mboe ambaŋiŋana. —That it is a good song.*  
*Kere mboe mbuyeeneŋana, to kepei. —Look for an attractive song [i.e. one that everyone enjoys singing] and then start it.*

**-tooro mboe**  
► create a song, compose a song

*Mboe*  
► The Book of Psalms (in the Bible)  
 dial. var. *mboyo* (Gauru), *mbuye* (Marile)
vmbokarra

-mbokarra

V,Tr Redup

mock by singing, make fun of someone by singing
Zin Yaŋla timbokarra zin Marile, pa zin tirao som. —The Yangla people mocked the Marile people in song, because they were inadequate.

mbol

N

hard log which no longer has bark on it (Big trees are cut down and left for a year or so. After the bark rots off, the core inside is much stronger and is then good for house posts.)
def. Ke luŋana (kembei ŋanraamba, mboono, ŋa, paaza), sombe tilu kek, to keteene men imbol. Ina ke mbol. A tree whose bark has come off (like rosewood, ironwood, ŋa, paaza), when their bark has come off, then only the hard core remains. That is mbol wood.
Ke luŋana (kembei ŋanraamba, mboono, ŋa, paaza), sombe tilu kek, to keteene men imbol. Ina ke mbol. —A tree whose bark has come off (like rosewood, ironwood, ŋa, paaza), when their bark has come off, then only the hard core remains. That is mbol wood.

mbol

N

construction: kaŋar ka mbol
def. kaŋar tatapa

scattered individual galip nuts found after the main season is over
Zin moori tila titaata kaŋar ka mbol. —The women went to scratch around for some individual galip nuts [amongst leaves on the ground after the real season was over].

mbol

NEvent

story, account, report
Ingi mbol kizin kolman. —This is a story of the old people.
mbol sorok sorok —all kinds of unimportant stories
Pit mbol pa uraata ku mi amleŋ. —Give us (EXC) an account of your (SG) work and we will listen.
-pit mbol —tell stories
Zin tiwidit mbol ma ila mben ŋ lukutuunu. —They kept telling stories until midnight.
see also: kon ninŋana ‘legend, fairy tale’

mbol

V,Intr_Stative

be strong, firm, hard, rigid, solid
Tipamender ruumu ma imbol. —They constructed the house and made it strong. 

Urlaŋana kizin imbol kat. —Their faith is very strong.

be determined, be resolved
Nio ajbol pa korong tio. —I am resolved concerning my things.

opposite: -pepep, imbol zen

lele- imbol

able to recognise things, able to comprehend things
similar: ŋgar ise kek

know magical practises

kuli- imbol

be strong and healthy, have strong skin
Kuliŋ imbol pa zoŋ som. —I can’t take too much sun [my skin cannot take too much sun]

Kombot ruumu ma pikin kuliini imbol, to koyooto. —Stay in the house until the baby’s skin is strong, and then come out.

kwo- imbol

command, give an order, urge, charge
Kwoono imbol pizin be tito sua kini. —He urged/charged them to follow his talk.

mata- imbol

age when a child is able to recognise surroundings and remember things
O, ni mataana imbol zen. —O, he is not able to understand/recognise things yet.

ŋgar imbol

have enough understanding
Pikin ŋgar kini imbol kek. —The child is able to understand things [and therefore able to do some work properly].

ŋgar imbol tenten —has some understanding, but still needs to grow more
similar: lele- imbol

determined, adamant, resolved
Anutu ŋgar kini imbol kat be molo som to ikam mbulu tana. —God is very determined to soon do that.

tiro- imbol

strong (used of children, their growth)
Ikwaara ke pepe. Pa tiroono imbol zen. —He should not carry the timber. For he is not strong yet.

ute- imbol

stubborn, stingy, refusing to share one’s possessions
Tamaŋ uteene imbol mete. —My father is too stubborn.

similar: mata- koronŋa-
wal ta timbolmbol pa tutu ki Mose — those who were habitually strong/adamant concerning the law of Moses

-pombol V_Tr
  ▶ strengthen
  ▶ encourage, give good advice for life
  ▶ bless

mbolŋa- N_Inal_Stative
  ▶ strong, firm, hard, rigid, capable, reliable, courageous, brave
  note: See under main entry mbolŋa- for further details and examples

pomboljanana N_Inal_Event
  ▶ blessing, strengthening

ur pombolŋana — give blessing

sua pomboljanana
  ▶ good advice for life, encouragement
  note: See under main entry pomboljanana for further details and examples

mbolŋa- N_Inal_Stative
  ▶ firm, solid, hard, rigid
  ▶ strong, well-built, well-made
  ▶ powerful, effective
  Iŋgi marasin mbolŋa. — This is powerful/effective medicine.
  ▶ nutritious
  Mok na, kini mbolŋa. Ikis ti ma molo.
  — Taro is nutritious food. It keeps us (INC) going a long time without getting hungry.

Kan koi pepe, ko mbolkeete. — Don’t smoke lest your growth be stunted.

mbolkeeteŋa- N_Inal
  ▶ stunted

pikin mbolkeeteŋana — stunted child who is small for his age (but otherwise normal)

mbolkeŋkeŋŋa- N_Inal Redup
  ▶ strong, powerful, almighty (used mainly of God only in these days)
  Anutu, ni mbolkeŋkeŋŋana. — God, he is all-powerful.

similar: mbura keskeezena-
  ▶ strong, hard

To tana ni namaana ketenee
  mbolkeŋkeŋŋana tau. Pa ni tomtom ki uraata tau. — That fellow’s hands are calloused and hard. For he is a hard worker [Lit. ‘man of work’]

keze- mbolkeŋkeŋŋa-
  To tana kezeeene mbolkeŋkeŋŋana. Tomtom sa sombe iseebe kaiwo pini, na irao som. — That fellow is forceful talker. If someone tries to oppose what he says, he won’t be able.

similar: kezeeneŋa-, kwoonoŋa-, suaŋa-

mbolŋa-
  ▶ firm, solid, hard, rigid
  ▶ strong, well-built, well-made

mboljanana Adv_Pred1
  ▶ fervently, firmly

Ni isuŋ mboljanana. — He prayed fervently.

-mender mboljanana — stand firm, steadfast

-porou mboljanana — fight bravely, fight hard

mbombo1 N Redup
  ▶ stone axe head (used for cutting trees)
  Pat ta mungu tikam ma iwe mbombo. — In
the past, stones are what were made into axe heads.
see also: manaaba

mbombo_2
N Redup
▶ work, occupation, vocation (requires tools like a knife, digging stick, axe, etc.)
Zin mbombo kizin na, ye kamŋana, mni am mbombo tiam na, mokleene. —Their occupation is fishing, and our occupation is gardening.
Tomtom ti, ni mbombo. —This man is a hard worker.
mbombo mbule ggisŋana —hard worker
tomtom mbombo (=tomtom ki woomo) —farmer/ gardener

mbombo kwoono
▶ beginning of work
Kini musaari imuŋgu pa mbombo kwoono.
—A small amount of food is given to people before they work.

-mbombo_3
V_Intr Redup
▶ clearing out (used of the weather)
Yaŋ isu ma ingi be lele imbombo i. —It was raining, and now the weather is clearing.
similar: ikam pak, imasal

mbonj
N
▶ prey, game, quarry
Me tina tikam mbonj? —Do those dogs hunt?

mbonja-/ mbonj ka-
N_Inal_Stative
▶ hunter, good at hunting, one who is able to get pigs, opossums, prawns, crabs, and other animal protein for the family
tomtom mbonjnana —good hunting dog
tomtom mbonjnana —a good hunter
Zin mooi mbonj kan men, to tila tiziburu. —Only women who are good at catching game should go catch prawns with nets.

mbonjana- (=napumon)
▶ one who is not good at catching prawns, pigs, etc., or is not interested in hunting
To tana na, mbonjana. Iru buzur som. —That fellow is no hunter. He does not look for game.

man mbonj
▶ bird of prey
def. Uloto, kamuneeze mi manbonj, zin man mbonj.

me mbonj/ me mbonj kombono
▶ dog which is good at hunting
mbonj ka tomtom
▶ good hunter

Pita, ni mbonj ka tomtom. —Peter is a good hunter.

mbonjan(ŋa-)
▶ smell of fish
kuziini mbonjmbonjana —fishy smell
Takan ye, to kuzindi mbonjmbonj. —When we (INC) eat fish, we have a fishy smell.
La ŋguuru nomom ma kwom, pa kuzim mbonjan ma. —Go and wash your (SG) hands and mouth, for you really have a fishy smell.

mboolo_1
N
▶ mushroom type (inedible, has a bad smell)

-mboolo_2
V_Intr
▶ howl (used of dogs)
Me mboolo. —The dog howled.

-mbolmboolo
V_Intr Redup
▶ keep howling
Sombe me tikam ma irao som, to timbolmboolo ma ila berek. —If dogs do not get enough to eat, then they will howl all night until morning.

mboono
N
▶ ironwood (=Tok Pisin kwila, strong and extremely heavy, good for house posts, scientific name: Intsia bijuga)
mbonmboono
N Redup
▶ ironwood seedlings

mbooro_1
N
construction: ka- mbooro
▶ chest area where there is hair (includes chest bones as well)
Agbel ke kasŋana ma koŋ mbooro iyoyo. —I have cut down a lot of trees and my chest is hurting.

-sara ka- mbooro
▶ thrust one’s chest forward, puff out one’s chest (expresses pride and self-confidence)
Man tizarra kan mbooro ma tiwwa. —The roosters thrust their chests forward and walked.
Zin tizarra kan mbooro ma tipet pa malmal. —They puffed out their chests and came out to fight.

mbooro_2
N
▶ shell of a coconut (often used as a cup, bowl, or plate), cup, bowl
mbooro kizin tubudu —western style bowl/ cup
mbooro baen —cup of wine
Uteene mbooro. —He is bald. [Lit. ‘His head is (like) a cup/dish.’]

**mbooroŋa** N Inal_Stative
- bald-headed, round, empty
  
  *Ni uteene mbooroŋana.* —He is bald. similar: *ute- sipirŋa-

**mbor** N
- construction: *le- mbor*
  
  - someone who has married the sister of one’s wife (a term of address used by men whose wives are sisters)

  *Aŋo iwoolo Ako waene tiziini moori. Tana Aŋo ipaata Ako be le mbor.* —Ango married Ako’s wife’s younger sister. So Ango calls Ako his mbor.

  *Leŋ mbor, kam nakabasi ku imar ma aŋkam uraata pa muŋgu.* —You who are married to my wife’s sister, bring your axe here so I can do some work with it first.

**-mbore** V_Intr
- stay behind
  
  *Tongo pa, nio aŋboreŋ, niom kala.* —Forget about it, I will stay behind and you (PL) go.

  - sit around doing nothing

  *Nu mbomborem sorok paso? La ki waem bizin ma niomŋan kakam uraata som?* —Why are you (SG) just sitting around doing nothing? Aren’t you (SG) going to go to your friends and work with them? *Oo, niom kombombooreyom, niam amla o!* —Goodbye! [Lit. ‘O, you (PL) stay [here], we are going now’, a common leave-taking].

  - leave alone, let alone

  *Kam pepe. Imborene!* —Don’t take it. Leave it alone!

  *Timboren.* —Leave them alone.

  *Teege pepe, imborene!* —Don’t touch [it], leave [it] alone.

  *Note: Compound of *-mbot + le-***

**mbornaj N**
- squid type (large-sized)
  
  *Niam amkanan kuriti, mbornaj, mi ye munmun pakan.* —We (EXC) were eating octopus, squid, and some small fish.

  *Loan from: from Mutu language, cf. mboronaŋ ‘squid type’

  *see also: nus ‘smaller-sized squid type’*

**mbornaj N**
- fish type (very small)
  
  *def. Mbornaj, iti takam pa kiizi, o toro zin pa namanda. To tutuambo be taken.*

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**mboro** V_Tr
- look after, take care of, watch over
  
  *Tamanda Anutu ko imboro iti.* —Our father God will look after us.

  *A. ko imboro ruumu tiam.* —A. will look after our (EXC) house.

  - manage, rule over, govern, administer

  *-mboro V_Tr Redup alt. -mborro*

  **mboroŋa** N Inal_Stative
- leader, overseer
  
  - elder in the church

  *Kozo kombot la zin mboroŋan kopon mbarmaana.* —You (PL) must stay under [=submit to] the authority of the leaders.

  *Zin mboroŋan ki lupŋana tiam.* —The leaders/elders of our group/congregation.

**mboroŋan kizin ŋge/ sipsip**
- shepherd
  
  *Yesu ni mboroŋan ʒoonoono kizin sipsip kini.* —Jesus is the true shepherd of his sheep.

**mboroŋana N Inal_Event**
- shepherding, act of looking after or caring for
  
  *Ni iute uraata ki sipsip mboroŋana som.* —He does not know how to shepherd the sheep.

**-pamboro** V_Tr
- relocate, move from one location to another, move something to a new permanent location

  *Zin timbot Amutunu mi tipamboro zin ma tipet kar biibi.* —They used to live in Amutunu, but they moved and came to the main village.

**-parmboro** V_Middle
- look after each other

  *Zin tiparmboro zin pa kini.* —They looked after each other by providing each other with food.

**-mboroŋeeze** V_Intr
- make a loud noise (often viewed as an omen of something which is about to happen, for example a death or a visitor coming)

  *def. kalŋaana biibi*

  *Tiaŋtiaŋ imboroŋeeze. (=itaŋ ma tau, itaŋ kat, itaŋ karau ma irao imap na som, itaŋ...*
-mboros

V_Intr

- screech, squeal (out of fright or aggression, used of pigs)

Me tiŋa ŋge ma imboros. —The dog bit the pig and it squealed in fright.

ŋge imboroozo pa ŋge toro imar/ tomtom tisou i. —The pig squealed because another pig came/people grabbed it.

dial. var. -mborooso (Marile)

-mborraama

V_Tr

stay with, guard, standby and watch over

Zin ta timborraama kataamagan i. —The ones guarding the door.

Ni imborraama mburu tiam ma inmbot a. —He is staying with our things over there.

Zin timborraami, pa ni mete ikami. —They stayed with him, because he was sick.

note: Compound of -mbot ‘stay, live’ + raama ‘with’

similar: mata- pa

-mbot

V_Intr

- stay, live, remain, be (at/in/on)

Nio aŋbot su Karapo. —I live in Karapo.

Zin timbot kar/ruumu. —They are in the village/at [their] house.

Sua imbot la buk ki... —The talk [i.e. text that is to be read] is found in the book of...

Koroŋ tana imbot mungu. —Let that thing be for the time being.

Ka tutu imbot pataanja. —The law concerning has already been established.

Ni ziru rwoonobi timbel mbotŋana kek. —He and his father-in-law stayed/lived together for a long time.

- live, be alive

Nu ko mbot motom yaryaara ma alok. —You (SG) will live eternally.

Tumbum imbotimbot men, som imeete kek? —Is your (SG) grandfather still alive, or has he died?

- last, endure

Imbot rimen mi imap. —It only lasted a short time and then ended.

Ruumu ti ko imbot ma molo. —This house will last/endure for a long time.

Imbot ma alok. —It lasts forever/eternally./It endures forever.

Yenyeenge imbot irao wan aua mi imap. —The earthquake lasted one hour and then finished.

- wait

Mbot mungu! —Wait a minute!

Mbot mi amre kom toomoto ŋonoono, to wooło. Naso mbot ambai. —Wait until we (EXC) will find you a good, capable man, and then you (SG) can marry. Then you will be well off.

ka/- le- koronŋ imbot

- have

Nio koŋ kini imbot. —I have food.

Zin len pat bitbi imbot. —They have a lot of money.

-mbot ru

- be separated, have two different opinions or behaviour patterns

Zin timbot ru kek. —They have separated already.

ŋgar ku imbot ru? —Do you (SG) have two minds about it?

-mbot se ki

- live off of, be dependent on

Mazwaana ta serembat imap na, ambot se ki meene. —When the sweet potatoes are finished, we (EXC) live off of sago.

Sombe amla Lae, nako ambot se ki Akum bizin. —If we go to Lae, then we will stay with Akum’s family [and live off of them].

-mbotmbot/ -nmbot

V_Intr Redup

Mbotmbot rimen! —Stay around for awhile!

dial. var. -mboot (Gauru)

-pombot

V_Tr

- place carefully

Ni ikam pikin mi ipomboti ise namaana ka taanja. —She took the child and placed him carefully on her arm.

-parmbot

V_Intr

- be apart from each other, live a long way from each other

Zin tiparmbot molo pizin. —They are/live long way from each other.

mbotŋana/ mboti

- life

mbot (kuuru mbot) 

N

- clay pot

Kuuru mbot na, siisŋŋana mi mbolŋana.
Imar pa Madang. Amgiimi moori pa, mi amnoinoi kini pa. —The mboti clay pot is red and strong. It comes from Madang. We (EXC) buy wives with [it], and cook food in [it].

mboti  N_Event
- life (physical)
  Mboti tio ambaijana isu Yaŋla. —My life is good here in Yangla.
  Ko iuulu mboti ku ma ambai. —It will help your (SG) life to be good.
  Mboti kizin ambai som. —Their life is not good.

mbotjana  N_Inal_Event
- life (more than just physical), lifespan
  Aŋso aŋkam mbotjana ambaijana. —I want to have a good life.
  Ni ipemet mbotjana tio ma swoŋ igarau. —He has cut short my life and the end of my life is near.
  Mi nu na, mbotjana ku iseeŋge iseeŋge ma ila. —But as for you (SG), your life will continue.

mbotjana ta ki Anutu i
- life that God gives, eternal/spiritual life
  Bubunyanjana ta ipiyoto mbotjana ta ki Anutu i piti. —It is the Spirit that produces eternal life/spiritual life for us (INC).

mbotjana mata yaryaaranjana
- eternal life
  Ke ki mbotjana mata yaryaaranjana
- the tree of life

see also: -mbot, mbotjana

mboyo  N_Event
- song

note: Gauru dialect form
dial. var. mboe (Central), mbuye (Marile)

mbu  N
- betel-nut palm, areca nut palm, nut of a betel-nut/areca nut palm (=Tok Pisin buai, scientific name: Areca catechu, chewed together with pege—betel-pepper fruits or leaves and kou—powdered lime, producing a red mixture in the mouth, sharing betel-nut is a sign of friendship and hospitality)
  Yaseebe koŋ mbu taljaana/ namaana. —Twist off for me a cluster of betel-nuts.
  Sala ma seebe koŋ mbu. —Go up [the betel-nut palm] and get me some

betal-nut.
Mum/Pot zoŋom pa mbu kuliini. —Clean your (SG) teeth with the betel-nut skin.
-jit mbu —bite off the skin of a betel-nut
-jo mbu —chew on, gnaw on a betel-nut
-ngor mbu —crack/break a betel-nut with one’s teeth
-pit mbu —take one nut only off of a bunch
Pit mbu ta imar. —Break off one betel-nut and give it to me.
-pures mbu —spray saliva from chewing betel-nut out of one’s mouth
-seŋ mbu —chew betel-nut

similar: mbolkai

see also: siŋi ‘things needed for chewing betel-nut’

mbu ka kis
- fibrous pulp of a chewed betel-nut
  Ur mbu ka kis isu, mi kan kini munggu. —Put the pulp of the chewed betel-nut down and eat first.

mbu ka mbiiili
- new shoot of a betel-nut palm

mbu ka mbukul/ kolou
- sheath at the base of a betel-nut palm frond

mbu kureene
- large cluster of betel-nuts

mbu taljaana
- smaller cluster of betel-nuts

mbu mbarmaana
- lowermost cluster of betel-nuts

mbu mbukuunu
- joint in the trunk of a betel-nut palm

mbu kunduunu
- topmost clusters of betel-nuts

mbu kasaana
- fibrous pulp that is left over after a betel-nut has been chewed
  Giibi kasaana ila ne. —Throw the betel-nut pulp away.

mbu pispisŋa-
- young betel-nut (green in colour, watery, nut is not fully formed)
  def. keteene imun zen
dial. var. mbu sipsipana (Northern)

mbu wakŋa-
- mature betel-nut (green in colour, nut is fully formed)
  def. keteene imun kek
dial. var. mbu teana (Kampalap)
mbu karokarok/ mbu mooto mbuyeene
▶ betel-nut that is starting to be quite hard (yellowish in colour)
def. mbu keteene imun ma imbol, ikaam be iwe ńgor
dial. var. ńarokńarok (Gauru)
mbu ńgor
▶ betel-nut that is very hard (yellow in colour)
mbu itiyaara, pispisña-, wakča-, karokarok, ńgor, pir — stages in the development of the betel-nut fruit
mbu ka soolo
▶ flooring made of betel-nut palm bark
note: If no betel-nut is available, then the following things can be chewed as substitutes: bokaike, mbueb, kiskis, kokop, parpeeze, ni komboono, meeze

-mbuk
V_Intr_Stative
▶ bulge, protrude, have a hump/ lump
Awoŋ tina, ni ńgureene imbuk. — That uncle of mine has a lump on his throat.
see also: mbuku— ‘joint’

-mbukmbuk
V_Intr_Redup
Ni zuzu imbukmbuk. — Her breasts are just starting to protrude (used of girls coming in to puberty).

mbukmbukŋa— N_Inal_Stative Redup
▶ lumpy, humpy, hilly, protruding, having several bulges, pimply
Kemol, ni ndemeene mbukmbukŋan. — The camel, it has humps on its back.
panjaana mbukmbukŋana — pimplies on one’s cheeks
lele mbukmbukŋana — hilly area
duubu imbuk
▶ wave swells up, rises up
Duubu imbuk ma imar ipol su kur kezeeene. — The wave swelled up and came and broke at the edge of the reef.

zuru- imbuk
▶ pout, be angry and upset with someone and refusing to speak to that person (often shown by the gesture of protruding one’s lower lip)
Ni keteene malam ma zuruunu imbuk pini. — She was upset with him and pouting.
Zurum imbukmbuk paso? Nio keteŋ malam pa totom tagga. — Why are you (SG) pouting? I am angry with that person over there.
Aŋbuk wooro. —I tied the vine/rope.
Mbuk wooro matan. —Tie the ends of the vine/rope together.

Timbuk uten ruunu. —They braided their hair.

-to tana imbuk Paitu kununu pa mermeere, tana Paitu ibayou ma ikeene. —That fellow worked sorcery on Paitu with a Victory leaf plant, and therefore Paitu is sick and sleeping.

To aŋmbuk sua pa

The inner island people set a time to bring fish to us (EXC).

To aŋmbuk sua pa

promise, agree, make a covenant with (Lit. ‘tie talk’)

Nio aŋmbuk sua be aŋla. —I promised to go.
Anutu imbuk sua pa Abaram. —God promised Abraham. / God made a covenant with Abraham.

Sua mbukŋana

—promise, agreement, covenant (Lit. ‘tied talk’)

Nu toto sua ku mbukŋana. —You (SG) always follow your promise/covenant./ You are faithful.

Sua Mbukŋana ka Koror —Ark of the Covenant (that was in the Old Testament tabernacle)

-mbukkaala V_Tr

—tie shut (used of bags, sacks)

Takam wooro mi tumbukkaala bek kwoono. —We (INC) took a string and tied the mouth of the sack shut.

-mbukkaala plastik kwoono, kokena kaŋar titoptop. —Tie the mouth of the plastic bag, so the galip nuts won’t spill out.

Koroŋ ta nu mbukkaala, nako peezeŋana. —That which you (SG) conceal, will be opened/revealed.

reserve something for some purpose (therefore hide it)

Ni imbukkaala kini, kokena tomtom toro ikan. —He reserved the food, so that someone else would not eat it.

Ni imbukkaala tret mataana. —She made a knot at the end of the thread.

-mbukseeŋge V_Tr

—join by tying

Wooro ru, mi ambukseeŋge ma iwe molo. —[There were] two ropes, and we (EXC) tied them together to make one long one.

-Iwal biibi tiparmbukseeŋge zin mi tiŋa ziru. —The crowd joined together in verbally attacking the two of them.

keep bringing up additional topics for discussion
Tiparmbukseeŋge sua rimos. Kezem mi kala pa uraata. Sua toro, sua toro, sua toro… —Quit bringing up additional topics. Leave it and go to work. One topic of discussion, another topic of discussion, another topic…

-mbukil V_Intr
► rock
Woongo imbukil. —The boat is rocking.

-mbukilkil
Mender pepe, pa mon imbukilkil. —Don’t stand, for the canoe is rocking.

-pambukil V_Tr
► upset, shake, rock
Ni ipambukil ke tana ma pikin itop. —He shook the log and the child fell down.

mbuku- N_Inal
► knob, joint, hump
toono mbukuunu
► hill
lele mbukun mbukun —hilly area

kumbu- mbukuunu
► knob or ankle joint
wooro mbukuunu
► knot
ke mbukuunu
► knob in the tree trunk
sua mbuku-
► detail, point, verbal expression, word
sua mbukun mbukun —many details in the talk, many points, verbal expressions, words
kalja- mbukun mbukun —different dialectal forms of one’s language, dialectal variations in vocabulary

le- mbukuunu
► offence, wrongdoing which keeps people apart from each other
Ni ziru waene len mbukuunu ri imbot la mazwan. —He and his wife have an offence that is preventing them from getting together.
Nio aŋla ki moori tana som, pa nio leŋ mbukuunu raama i. —I do not go to that woman, because I have something against her.

-ŋgun kumbu mbuku-
► kneel down (to pray, pay homage)
Ni ingun kumbu mbukuunu mi isuŋ. —He knelt down and prayed.

-we mbukuunu pa
► become a cause of separation, an obstacle, a cause of dissension

mbukul N
► part of a palm leaf, sheath
mbukul ki mbolkai —the sheath of a betel-nut palm frond
Kam mbukul imar be aŋzuk koi pa. —Bring me the sheath so I can cover the tobacco with it.

similar: kolou, kil

mbul V_Intr
► be loud, noisy
Miiri/ Lele imbul. —The wind is loud.
Sokorei imbul? Kombom, miiri, masin… —What is making that loud noise? Drums, wind, a motor…

Mboe imbul. —The singing is loud.

Mbula N_Proper
► name of the Maŋaaba-Mbula language area on the eastern side of Umboi Island
► speakers of the Maŋaaba-Mbula language
Niam kalŋoyam Mbula. —Our (EXC) language is Mbula.

Mungu, kar biibi ta Mbula. Tamen imbiriizi ma ila kek. —In the past, there was a big village [named] Mbula. But it has disappeared.

Zin Mutu tipaata yam Mbula be ‘Maŋaaba’. —The inner island people call us (INC) Mbula people Maŋaaba.

mbule- N_Inal
► buttock, bottom
Kuuru mbuleene imilpis. —The pot has holes in the bottom.

mbule- (i)su/ (i)se
► sit down
Mbulem se sia. —Sit down on the chair.

Mbulem kisraama yam rimos. Pa leleyam be amla uraata. —Don’t sit holding us (EXC) up any longer. For we want to go to work.
Aŋno dogo ma aŋse ma moson ikam keŋ, to mbuleŋ borok su ma aŋbot. —I was climbing up the hill and got a cramp in my muscle [Lit. ’my flesh snapped’], and then I sat down and stayed.
► little bit that is left-over
Aŋso ko mbuleene imbot. —I thought there was still some left.
mbulekena-  

mbule- putuunu  
► buttock muscle  

mbule- tuunu  
► rectum  
► last little bit of something  
Kerosin mbule tuunu rimen ta inmbot i.  
—There is just a little bit of kerosene left.  
► deepest part in the ground  
Ni iparaama toono mbule tuunu ma tuŋ kat.  
—He made the bottom of the earth very firm.  

mbule- kuruunu  
► tailbone  
Iŋge mbule kuruunu. —The base of a pig’s tail.  

kar mbuleene  
► far away place  
Zin timbot kar mbuleene kat. —They live in a very far away place.  

-la sua mbuleene  
► undermine an agreement  
def. A mi B timbuk sua be tikam koron.  
Mi sua imbol kek. Tamen A ziru C len mbukuunu imbot. Tanta C ila ki B mi ikuru kopoono (= ila sua mbuleene). Tanata B ito sua mbukŋana ki ni ziru A som. —A and B agreed about something. And the talk was strong/settled already. But there was some problem between A and C. Therefore C went to B and stirred him up (=went to the bottom of the talk). Therefore B did not follow the talk that he and A had agreed to.  
Ni ilala sua mbuleene pa ingle kizin, tabe tikam som. —He kept undermining the agreement concerning their pigs, and so they did not get them.  
Aŋla sua mbuleene, to sua imborene. —I undermined the talk by bringing up some problems, and so the talk was abandoned without having any results.  

parpaara mbuleene  
► back of storage platform above the rafters in a house.  

manbule ki ruumu  
► eave of house  

ruumu mbuleene  
► the lower part of a house  
Pat tana iwe pat mataana kana mi ruumu mbuleene ise. —That stone became the most important stone and the house was built on it.  

woongo mbuleene  
► stern/ back part of a canoe  
Ni imbot woongo mbuleene mi ikamam peeze. —He sat at the back of the canoe and was steering it.  

Duubu ipun ipun ma woongo imapaala la ki mbuleene. —The waves kept hitting the ship and it broke up at its stern.  

mbulekena-  
► lacking food or water, barren (rare word)  
Tala som, pa lele tana mbulekena. Ka kini somŋana, ka yok somŋana. —Let us not go there, for that area is barren. There is no food, no water.  
alt. bilimŋa-, mbinaareŋa-  

mbulense  
► seat on which one sits when pulverising sago  
Kam mbulense imar, be mbuleŋ se mi anguugu meene. —Bring a seat here, so I can sit on it and pound the sago.  
alt. bodiau, botiau, bodzego  

mbulmbul-  
► move around inside mother’s womb  
Pikin imbulmbuli. —The child was moving around in its mother’s womb.  

mbulu  
► custom, manner, way of life, behaviour, conduct  
Mbulu kini ambaiŋana. —His manner/behaviour/way of life is good.  
mulu sananŋana, mbulu kankaanŋana —bad behaviour, foolish behaviour  
Mbulu sorok sorok ta boozomen. —All kinds of useless, bad behaviour.  
mulu bozboozo —many kinds of bad behaviour  
Peeze ki kar saamba na, ka mbulu ta kembei: —The way of the kingdom of heaven is like this:  
Ni ito yo pa mbulu tio. —He follows my way of life.  

mbulu ki ula —the way/behaviour of marriage, sexual relations  
mulu ki malmal —the way of warfare  
mulu ki tuur lelende pa Anutu mi zin tomtom —our (INC) behaviour of loving God and people [=love]  
► way of doing something, technique, process
Ni iute mbulu ki woongo sapŋana. —He knows how to carve canoes.

- event, thing

To mbulu toro ipet. —Then something else happened.

-kam mbulu
- behave in certain way, do something

Wai, nu kam mbulu tana paso? —Hey, why did you (SG) do that?

Some kam kat mbulu, inako nio leleg pu. —If you (SG) behave properly, I will like you.

Kam mbulu ndelndelŋan pa wal ku mi zin pakan? —Would you (SG) behave differently towards you own people and others?

-mbum

N
- wide open space in the middle of the village, or in front of one’s house, where a group of people can dance

Ur zin nangay munmun ma timender la mbum leleene. —Put the little kids to stand in the dance area.

similar: kar keteene

-mbun

N
- loan, debt, credit

-kam mbun la ki/ mar ki
- get/ obtain a loan from someone

Kam mbun mar tio mini pepe. Pa nu kot mbun ku mungunana zen. —Don’t [try and] get a loan from me again. For you (SG) have not repaid your (SG) old debt yet.

Ko irao kam mbun mini pa stua ti som.
- You (SG) cannot get credit anymore from this store.

Irao be aŋkam mbun pa koy kini sa? —Can I get some food on credit?

Nio leŋ mbun biibi kat imbotmotbot ki Kasare.
- I owe a really large debt to Kasare.

Nio ko aŋkot mbun kini. —I will repay his debt.

-mbunbuut-

V_Tr
- cause to feel false birth contractions def.

Pikin ilaŋlaaŋa ten be imar. —The child is on the verge of coming out [but the time of birth is not yet].

Buri na, pikin imbunbuuti. Mi ingi zen.
- Now the child [in her womb] is causing her to feel false contractions. But [the real time for birth] is not yet.

-mbunjarrar

V_Intr ’Stative, Uninf Redup
- be rough and bumpy (used of the surfaces of things like wood, stones, root crops, crocodiles)

Puge mbunjarrar. —The crocodile has a rough, bumpy skin.

mbunjarrarŋa-

N_Inal_Stative Redup
- The thing’s skin/ surface is rough/bumpy.

similar: mbukunmbukunŋa-

-mbunj-bun

V_Intr ’Stative, Uninf Redup
- be overgrown, be thickly covered with vegetation

Kala kasambar mbunjbuutu. Pa mbunjbuutu mbunj-bun ma tau. —Go cut the grass. For it has really become overgrown and thick.

similar: -mbaybang, -supsup, su ilol
- overgrown, thick

Uteene ruunu mbunjbuungu. —His hair is very thick.

similar: ute- rouŋa-

-mbunj-1

N_Inal
- bodily product, excretion, (for example sweat, urine, hair, etc., often needed to work sorcery on someone)

Ni ikam mbunjini ma ipo i. —He took some of her bodily products and worked sorcery on her.

Karakiti mbunjim ta imbot sorok na. —Be careful of your (SG) bodily products which are left around in the open.

Mete inoknoki, to ila lele toro, mi izem mbunjini isu lele popoŋana tana, to imiili mini. —He kept getting sick, so then he went to another location and left his ‘body dirt’ there, and then came back here.

Zem kar, mi la lele toro be pambulelke mbunjim. —Leave the village [for awhile] and go somewhere else to put your body excretions there [in order to get refreshed].

something a person has touched
- (decoration, broom, skin of a betel-nut, leftover food, piece of clothing, etc.)

-dial. var.
muk (Northern)
- luck, fortune, synergy (in context of fishing, hunting, selling in the market)

Ni mbunjini ambaiŋana. Tiggimi korọŋ kini ma imap. —He had good luck. They bought all of his things.

Zin moori mbunjin ipata. —Women’s luck is ‘heavy’. [i.e. they bring bad luck]

Zin moori tizibuuru ma tikam ŋgereeme sa som. Pa mbunjin tamen som. —The women
went to catch crayfish but did not get any. For they did not have the same kind of synergy. [And therefore the group was unlucky.]

dial. var. koinu-, siŋi-, kuzi- (Northern)

_Niamru koiniyam ta som._ —The two of us (EXC) did not mesh well together.

**mbuŋi-**

- **2** N _Inal_ way of life, behaviour, skills, thinking
  - yo _mbuŋi- pa_ pass down, pass on (one’s behaviour, way of life, skills)

_Rwoono mooribi iyo mbuŋiini pini._ —Her mother-in-law passed on her skills to her.

_Tamaŋ iyo mbuŋiini pio ma imap._ —My father has passed on all of his skills and behaviour to me.

_def_. Pikin ta tamaana iyo mbuŋiini pini: _Ikami ma ziru tiwwa, iso i pa mbulu kini pa uraata kamŋana, tikam la mbata._

_Tabe ikam ma pikin ito i pa mbulu kini._ _Iso i pa bekena ikam muriimi._ —A child whose father passes on his way of life to him: He takes him and the two of them walk together, he shows him his way of working, they do it together. So he causes the child to follow him in his way of life. He shows it to him, so that he will [eventually be able to] take his place.

_dial. var_. -yo _mbulu_ (Northern)

- contribute one’s own skill or way of thinking to someone else’s work

_Sombe nu urpe kosasa ma imap kat zen, na lelem be tomtom toro iyo mbuŋiini pa pepe._ —If you (SG) make something and haven’t quite finished it, you don’t want someone else to come and add his contribution to it.

_similar:_ -yo _nama- ka muk_

**mbup**

- betel-nut or _mbaara_ tree pulp used to fill the hole that is left when a pig’s upper molars are removed [considered to have medicinal value]

_def_. _Tino ke mbaara, o mbu kuliini ma iwe mbup._ —They scrape the bark of a mbaara tree or a betel-nut palm and that becomes mbup.

_To aŋkam mbup ila be ipumun ŋge ka kkuskuuzu (ila ka wag sumbuunu muriini)._ —Then I took the betel-nut pulp and put it in to fill the hole left when its molars were removed.

**mbura-**

- **1** V _Intr_Stative_ feels ripe, ripe to the touch

_Pin/ Kun tubudu imbur._ —The banana/soursop fruit feels ripe.

- **2** V _Tr_ jealous

_Ataim imburi Amaŋila ki Makele._ —Atai was jealous on account of Amaring’s going to Makele.

- **3** V _Middle_ be jealous of each other

_Zin tiparmbur zin tabel tiporou._ —They were jealous of each other and so they fought.

**mburbanja-**

- N _Inal_Stative_ similar: _bur, purpur_

**mburkaala**

- V _Tr_ jealously protect, jealously guard

_Ni imburaala kusinti. Irao ipa sorok som._ —He jealously guards his wife. She is not allowed to just wander around.

**mbura-**

- N _Inal_ strength, physical or magical power

_Miirī mburanaa men._ —The wind is very strong.

_Tomtom tagga mburanaa men, ta ikwaara ke biibi._ —It is because that man over there is very strong that he can carry the big log.

_Aŋkeene be aŋkam mburoŋ mini._ —I slept in order to get my strength back again.

_Mburoŋ izzu._ —My strength is failing.

_Mburoŋ ikaam be imap i._ —My strength is just about finished.

_Lenj mburoŋ biibi som._ —I do not have a lot of strength./ I am weak.

_Aŋkam leyom mburaya mpopoŋana._ —I give you (PL) new strength.

- _do with vigour_

_Kam uraata ma mburom, to ndeeŋe kom kini!_ —Work hard, and you (SG) will have food!

- _like, desire, want (only occurs in negated utterances)_

_Nio mburoŋ pa orooro som._ —I do not like the noise.

**mbura-**
Aiss, nio mburoŋ pa som. —Sorry, I don’t want to do it.

mbura-ŋa-N_Inal_Stative
▶ strong, powerful, forceful
wal mburaran —strong, powerful people

Mburomŋom sa! —You (SG) are strong, huh? [sarcasm]

uraata mburaanaŋana —powerful deeds

mburasomŋa-N_Inal
▶ lazy, unwilling, weak

kuli- mburaana pa
▶ willing (Lit. ‘one’s skin’s strength is for’)
-kam se ki mbura-
▶ collect one’s strength, make a special effort, strive (Lit. ‘get on one’s strength’)

mbura pakpak
▶ struggle, work hard

Moori izibuuru ma namaana ileegi la pat. To mbura pakpak ma iyapurata namaana. —The woman was collecting prawns and her hand got stuck inside a stone. Then she struggled and was able to pull her hand out.

-mbura- papiriizi
▶ struggle hard, strive, labour/ strain at
Mburoŋ papiriizi pa mbutmbutu sambangana. —I am striving to get the grass cut.

-mbuk mbura-
▶ work sorcery on (Lit. ‘tie someone’s strength’)

-pun mbura-
▶ work hard for, struggle for, devote oneself to

Nu pun mburom sorok paso? —Why are you (SG) working so hard for nothing?

mbura- mbura-
▶ struggle, try hard, work at

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

-mburri
▶ itch and be covered with pimples (after scratching)

Looto ikan yo ma aŋburriiti/ kuliŋ imburiiti. —Stinging nettles stung me and I am itching and covered with pimples.

-mburriiti
Mbuggingin tikan yo ma aŋmburiiriti. —Sandflies bit me and my skin is itchy and pimply.

similar: kuli- berebere

mburooŋo N_Event
▶ bartering, bargaining, deal, exchange of goods, make a business arrangement (done in distant places like New Britain, coastal areas of PNG)

Takam mburooŋo pa ingleton, me, kuuru, moori be iwoolo, ma… —We (INC) do bartering in order to get pigs, dogs, pots, women to marry, etc...

Iti irao toto mburooŋo ka nakene (zalaana, mbulu). —We should (INC) follow the way of bartering.

Mburooŋo kiti ila ambai. —Our bargaining was successful.

def. Mburooŋo ka nakene ta kembei: Roukeeli ka tomtom iŋgo tomtom ma ila. Mi ni ila raama mbu, meze kuliini, mi marai, mi koron pakan, mi iso pa mburooŋo tabe ipeti. Tomtom tana imili ma imar, tona ikam roukeeli ka tomtom ma ziru ila. —The procedure for the bartering is like this: The barterer sends someone ahead to go and prepare the way. He goes with betel-nuts, bark from a meze tree, ginger, and other things, and speaks about the trading that is to take place. That person returns and then he takes the barterer himself and the two of them go [with the actual items to be traded].

similar: mbalpuni, roukeeli

mburooŋo isipir
▶ business transaction is unsuccessful, business deal slips by, deal does not go through

Ni ikam mburooŋo, mi mburooŋgo kini isipir. —He was bartering, but the deal didn’t succeed.

def. Tiruutu, o tisala pa kadoono. Tosombe tingiimi koron, mi toso sua ma ila ila ma sua ambai som. —They withhold or go to high concerning the price. We (INC) want to buy something, and discuss it for a long time, but the talk doesn’t go well [in the end].

-nggeele mburooŋo
▶ negotiate/ discuss about business matters

-tooro mburooŋo
▶ change one’s mind about a business deal.

mburri V_Intr
construction: mata- mburri
▶ faint

Kan kini som ma mburom imap, to motom
mburu. —When you (SG) don't eat and your strength fails, then you will faint.

mburu

N
- cargo, luggage, possessions (includes clothing, dishes, tools, store goods, etc.)
Waŋ iŋguuru mburu ma īnggeeze. —My wife washed the clothes and got them clean.

mburu kelŋana —change of clothes
Mburu ki ula ila niini. —She put the wedding clothes on.

Ni ikinke mburu kini ma isu. —He took off his clothes.

-zebee pa mburu —put one's clothes on
Ni isun mburu ki muungu. —She took off the mourning garments.

Woongo iuuzu mburu ki stoa ma ile pa kar. —The canoe transported the store goods in to the village.

le- mburu somŋana —poor person
mburu malma kana —equipment for war, weapons
mburu uraata kana —tools needed for some job
mburu ki ṣgomo —items that are for sale

-mburum

V_Intr
- whisper

Mbume pa sua, kokena wañ tileŋ. —Whisper the talk lest other people hear it.

Ni imburum lae pini. —He whispered to her.

-mburumrum

V_Intr Redup

-parmburumrum

V_Middle Redup

- whispering back and forth

Iwal biibi tiparmburumrum zin pini. —A lot of people were whispering back and forth to each other concerning him/her.

mburus

N
- tree type (has strong thorns, traditionally used for scraping tapioca/taro, wood used for making kumbom drums)

-grater, scraping device

-mburus

V_Tr

-mburusus

V_Tr Redup

mbut

N
- border, boundary, sticks put in the ground to mark a border inside one's garden area
alt. nabut

Kozo piri mbut pa serembat kiwi mi ki lutum

kolmania. —You (SG) must put up a border mark between your sweet potatoes and those of your oldest son.

Tomtom sa īstī mbut pepe. —No one should move the border marks.

-mbut pa —divide up into sections
Ur nabut su. —Put a stick into the ground to mark a border.

-mbut2

V_Tr

-alt. -but

▶ bend, fold

-mbut kumba-

▶ lift up and bend

Mbut/ Selekt kumbum bekena iur zaala

pizin. —Draw in your (SG) legs a bit to give them space where they can walk.

▶ bow down to, kneel down

Mbut kumbum pini. —Bow down to him.

similar: -lek kumbu-, -ŋgūn kumbu-, -kan su

-mbut nama-

▶ fold one's arms and not do anything

Zin tiporrou, mi ni imbut namaana mi imennder. —As they were fighting, he folded his arms and just stood [there doing nothing].

similar: -lul nama-

-mbut nol

▶ set a time for something to happen, make an appointment

-mbut saŋgia

▶ put a mark on a road to show which way not to go

Tamaj imuuŋgu ma ila pa meene uunu. To
imbut saŋgia isu zaala boogoyana. Bekenia
ama, to amre mi amto. —My father went ahead to the place where the sago work was going to happen. Then he put a mark at the place where the road divides so that when we came we could see [which way not to go], and follow him.

-mbutmbut

V_Tr

▶ wrap food in leaves (in preparation for cooking)

Mbutmmbut meene/ manioka tana be ila tiama. —Wrap that sago/ tapioca with leaves so it can go on hot cooking stones.

-mbutkaala

V_Tr

▶ wrap up something by folding leaves up and over each side and then tying it

Mbukkaala narabu/ meene. —Wrap up and tie the tapioca bread/ sago.
mbutkaalaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
► wrapped up and tied
Meene mbutkaalaŋana. —Wrapped up sago (flat, square or rectangular packets)

mbutmbuutu N Redup alt. mbunbuutu
► grass (generic term)
Mbutmbuutu ilol mokleene tio ma imap. —Grass has completely overgrown my whole garden.

Kam you ma ikan mbunbuutu ti. —Bring fire and burn this grass.
Kala kasambar mbunbuutu. —Go cut the grass.

-mbutul V_Intr
► sit on
Bob imbutul sala pat. —Bob was sitting on a stone.
► have a meeting
Mbəŋi ambutul pa pataŋana tana. —Last night we had a meeting concerning that problem.

-mbutultul V_Intr Redup
Ni imbutultul su zaala ziŋanga be izuŋzuŋ le korọŋ. —He was sitting by the side of the road to beg for things for himself.

mbutulŋana N_Inal_Event
► sitting around
Iti tembel mbutulŋana kek. —We (INC) have been sitting for a long time.
► meeting of a smaller group of people (for example a clan) to solve a problem.
Mbutulŋana ko ipet pa mbəŋ. Pa sua kiti imap zen. —There will be a meeting tonight. For our (INC) talk is not yet finished.

-mbutulŋana V_Tr
► set something in sitting position, make to sit
Pambutul kuuru isala waia/you. —Set the pot on the fire/ the wire [that is put over fires and onto which pots are set].
Pambander pikin tana pepe. Pa ni iwwa zen. Pambutuli. —Don’t try to make that child stand. For he is not walking yet. Make him to sit.
Pambutul kini nakaral tina isala kor. —Set that food basket up high.

-mbuulu V_Tr
► bother, irritate, annoy, disturb
Mbuulu yo pepe! —Don’t bother/ disturb me!
Mbuulu kwom/ sua pini pepe! —Don’t nag him!
Mbuulu itum pa pai pepe. —Don’t trouble yourself with the journey.
► harm, trouble
Tomtom ndeeyeŋana tina, mbuuli pepe. —That righteous man, do not harm him.
► rub in one’s hands
Zin timbuulu aigau pa naroogo. —They rubbed decorative leaves in their hands to get ready for dancing.

Mbuulu salaŋ se nomom be beede sala utem. —Rub a salaŋ plant [a source of red pigment] in your (SG) hands and then paint your hair with it.
► fondle, have sexual intercourse with
Ni iyara moori metet tana mi imbuuli. —He pulled that virgin aside and played around with her [i.e. had sex with her].
► make crumbs from something hard
Ni imbuulu meene. —She crumbled up the sago flour.

-mbulmbuulu V_Tr Redup
► false contractions during pregnancy
Pikin imbulmbuulu naana. —The child is causing its mother to feel false contractions [and some pain].
similar: -mbunbuut-

-mbuulu lele, -mbulmbuulu lele
► play
Iti kolman takamam uraata, mi zin naŋgaŋ timbulmbuulu lele. —While we (INC) older folks were working, the youngsters were playing.

kwo- imbuulu
► interfere in a discussion (Lit. ‘mouth bother’)
Kwom imbuulu sua pepe! —Don’t interfere with the discussion!

mbuuru1 N
► beetle (big, black)

mbuuru2 N
► cowrie shell (white)

mburmbuuru N Redup
► small, white shells used as decorations

mbuuru3 N
► grease, fat
ŋge ka mbuuru (ŋge mbuyeene). —fat that covers a pig’s stomach area
-mbuuru

Tiwin ŋge ka mbuuru. —We (INC) drink the [boiled] fat from the pig’s stomach area.

- mbuye-
  ► white mist (when rain is coming)
Yaŋ iya mbuuru ma ile i. —A white mist is coming inland [i.e. rain is coming].

- mbuye-
  ► plan together, scheme, meet together to talk about a person
Ni iwoolo zen, mi tamaana bizin tilup zin mi timbuuru pa moori be tiŋgiimi pini be iwooli. —Before he got married, his father and uncles got together and planned how to buy the woman for him, so he could marry her.

- mbuuruŋana
  ► plot, conspire together against
Zin Yuda timbuuru Yesu kana be tipuni. —The Jews plotted against Jesus in order to kill him.

- mbuuzu
  ► mould, form
Ni ikam tiingi mi imbuuzu man kunuunu. —He took clay and moulded a picture of a bird.

- mbusmbuuzu
  ► moulds earth into pots
Ni imbusmbuuzu toono ma iwe kuuru. —He moulds earth into pots.

mbuye
  ► song
note: Marile form
dial. var. mboe (Central), mboyo (Gauru)

mbuye-
  ► fat, grease, oil
ŋge mbuyeene —pig fat
Tikam mbili masan ni mbuyen be tipatoron Merere pa. —They took animal meat and fat to make sacrifices to the Lord.

- me
  ► dog
Me tikukuk a. —The dogs are barking over there.

Me timboolo. —The dogs howled.

Me ɲerɲer pai. —The dog growled at me.

me ɲerɲerŋana —dog that growls all the time

me mboŋ —good hunting dog

me napumon —dog which is a poor hunter

me saŋsaŋŋa —wild dog, wolf, fox

me malmalŋa —wild dog that bites people, wolf

Me tiam ta boozomen senseemeŋan men. —All of our (EXC) dogs are brown.

Nu noge e zin rumu paso? Nu me? —Why are you (SG) going from house to house seeking food [derogatory epithet]

Pembeeze toono ku ma mbuyeene. Naso ipiyooto kini bībī. —Water your land and make it fertile. Then it will produce much food.

Toono kini mbuyeene bībī. —His ground is very fertile.

- mbuuru
  ► white mist, white mist (when rain is coming)
Yaŋ iŋa mbuuru ma ile i. —A white mist is coming inland [i.e. rain is coming].

- mbuye
  ► plan together, scheme, meet together to talk about a person
Ni iwoolo zen, mi tamaana bizin tilup zin mi timbuuru pa moori be tiŋgiimi pini be iwooli. —Before he got married, his father and uncles got together and planned how to buy the woman for him, so he could marry her.

- mbuye-
  ► plot, conspire together against
Zin Yuda timbuuru Yesu kana be tipuni. —The Jews plotted against Jesus in order to kill him.

- mbuye-
  ► fatty, greasy

- mbuye-
  ► delicious, tasty, pleasurable
Yambon ti mbuyeeneŋana. —This soup is delicious.

- mbuye-
  ► enticing, attractive, interesting
Sua mbuyeeneŋana —interesting talk
Mbulu mbuyeeneŋana ki toono iyaryaaru zin tomtom. —The enticing way of the world keeps attracting people.

Kere mboe mbuyeeneŋana, to kepe. —Look for an attractive song [i.e. one that everyone enjoys singing] and then start it.

me
  ► dog
Me tikukuk a. —The dogs are barking over there.

Me timboolo. —The dogs howled.

Me ɲerɲer pai. —The dog growled at me.

me ɲerɲerŋana —dog that growls all the time

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Nu noge e zin rumu paso? Nu me? —Why are you (SG) going from house to house seeking food [derogatory epithet]
**me**

**me**

2 Quantifier

- group of four (for counting coconuts)
  - *ni mazaana me ta* — four coconuts [one ‘dog’ of coconuts]
  - *ni mazaana me ru* — eight coconuts [two ‘dogs’ of coconuts]

**meen**

AdvPred0&1

- again

Note: Gauru and Northern dialect form
dial. var. *mini* (Central)
dial. var. *mene* (Marile)

**meene**

N

- sago palm ( = Tok Pisin *saksak*, scientific name: *Metroxylum rumphi*). It is pulverised to yield a kind of flour, leaves are sewn together to make thatching for roofs of houses, main stalks of the fronds ( = *rabak*) are used for walls, and the hollowed out shell of the palm can be used for flooring.)
dial. var. *meen* (Gauru), *mene* (Northern)

- sago flour

  *Aŋkam guugu mi aŋguugu meene.* — I took the sago hammer and pulverised the pith of the sago palm by pounding it.

  *Meene siğiinijana tana, ni iyaala pa teltelŋa.* —That starchy sago pulp, he washes it three times as he processes it.

1. parts of sago palms

**meene kiini**

- sago palm stalk

  *Tapai kooto, to meene kiini isu, ma ko tikam ila ne.* —When we (INC) get a sago leaf ready [for sewing], the midrib is removed and is taken away.

**meene ka kor**

- dried up sago palm frond used to scrape up rubbish

**meene ka kotiizi**

- thorns on sago palm fronds
dial. var. *meene mataana* (Marile)

**meene ka palpaanga/sulpaanga/salpaanga (=meene kiini)**

- stem of sago palm frond (can be used for walling)

  *Tesebut meene ka palpaanga uunu isu lene, kunduunu isu lene, ina iwe rabak.* —When we (INC) cut off the base of the sago palm frond and the top of it, then [the remainder of the stem is called] *rabak*.

**meene ka pit**

- strong straight fibres that run inside of the bark of the sago palm (used for spearing small fish and crayfish)

**meene ka salan**

- empty trunk of a sago palm (left over when the sago pulp has been pounded, and removed, can be used for flooring.)

**meene kiini**

- rib/stem of a sago palm frond

**meene ŋuruunu**

- sap of a sago palm (very sticky)

  *Sombe taara meene, to meene ŋuruunu ipet pa meene kiini ma uunu.* —When you (SG) cut a sago palm frond, then the sago sap appears from the stalk of the frond and its base.
dial. var. *meene mbarwoono* (Marile)

**rabak**

- rib/stem of a sago palm frond with top and bottom removed (used for walling, = Tok Pisin *pangal*)
meene ruunu
► leaves of a sago palm
Meene ruunu iwe kooto. —The leaves of the sago palm become thatching.
2. Types of sago palms
meene mok
► sago type which does not have thorns
meene olo
► sago palm type (tall, very strong, frequently has sago grubs)
3. Processing sago flour
-guugu meene
► pulverise sago by pounding it with a sago hammer—guugu
meene ka kis / meene kasaana
► residue left after sago pulp has been squeezed and the starch extracted
meene keteene (=meene ɲonoono)
► sago flour that results from the processing of sago
Amreege kis ma yok ila ne, mi meene keteene imbot mat. To amte meene se ro ma amzuuk. —We (EXC) undo the sago trap, and the water runs away, and the sago flour becomes visible. Then we divide it out onto leaves and wrap it up.
meene kil tiene
► last little bit of sago left in a sago straining dish when the sago pulp has been processed
meene kuzitiene
► white sago flour that has dried and turned brownish
meene nao
► sago flour that has a light bluish colour (it has been washed in a muddy area)
meene siŋini
► sago starch suspended in water which is squeezed out of the wet pulverised sago def. Meene siŋini tana iur ɲonoono be takan. —From that sago starch suspended in water comes the edible part for us (INC) to eat.
meene uunu
► place where sago is processed
meene yokbi
► sago flour that has been squeezed near clear water (It is whiter in colour than sago flour normally is.)
-piizi meene
► squeeze wet pulverised sago pulp on a yamban, so the starch comes loose and runs down into a kil—sago trap.
-yaala meene
► pour water on pulverised sago pulp so it can be squeezed and the starch released see also: botiau, guugu, -guugu, kil, mbereeme, kaube, kaame, kil, -piizi, sopalai, weljan, wo kumbuunu, -yaala, yamban
4. Ways of packaging and amounts of sago
meene mbutkaalaŋana
► wrapped up sago bundle (round, top of the bundle is tied)
meene ɲgamar kundunu
► smaller basket of sago (carried by two people)
meene ɲgul
► parcel of wrapped sago flour (carried in pairs hanging from a stick by one person, with one in front and the other in back)
meene parŋana / meene andau
► huge wrapped up block of sago
Zuk parŋana ta pa ndomondo. —Wrap up one big block for our (INC) share.
meene siŋ
► large basket of sago flour carried hanging from a stick by three or four people
meene zaraaba / zarabraaba (bezenŋan)
► small portion of wrapped up sago
5. Different ways of cooking sago
meene kaŋar / kaŋarŋana
► baked sago and galip nut mixture
meene ɲgereŋana
► baked sago and coconut oil mixture
meene pulaŋŋana
► sago boiled in water (oil and salt added)
Tupulaŋ kanda meene ma takan. —Let’s make some boiled sago to eat.
meene rekrekŋa-
► sago cooked on hot stones (but not wrapped up in leaves)
meene salsaala(ɲana)
► sago cooked in oil in a saucepan def. Tasalsaala kanda meene, ina you teegeŋana toro ta ipa ndel pa pulaŋŋana. —When we (INC) cook sago in oil, it is different method of cooking than boiling the sago in water.
-meete V_Intr
die
Zin timeete ma kup. —They really died.
[They were not just unconscious.]
die, calm down, cease to be active
Tai imeete ma taun isu. —The storm died down, and the weather became calm.
Uraata ki sios imeete kek. —The work of the church has died/ceased.
Ni kulini mbitiŋana mi imeete (=uri mbitiŋana)—He died unexpectedly (without any preceding illness)
Ni zojooono pusuuzzuŋana/roooroŋana mi imeete—He died at a young age [when his teeth were still in good condition].

stop burning
You imeete kek. —The fire has died out.

dry up (used of plants and trees)
desire strongly
Nio aŋmeete kat pa koŋ yok. —I am dying for a drink of water.

become unconscious, go unconscious
Ni imeete katkat. —He is unconscious.

become dry (used of plants and trees)
Ke imetmeete. —The tree is dying/drying up.

become numb
Aŋlek kumbuŋ mi aŋbutul molo kat ma kumbuŋ imetmeete. —I folded my legs and sat for a long time and my leg became numb.
similar: -kusiksik ‘numb’

meetena- N_Inal_Stative/Event
death
Ni ipei/ipai zin meeteŋan. —He raised the dead.

paralyzed (unable to ever feel again)
nama- meeteŋana —paralysed hand

slow
Iŋgar ku meeteŋana, karau som. —Your (SG) thinking is slow, not fast.

dried out
Ke tingi meeteŋana. —This tree is dried out/dead.

death
Meeteŋana ko ikam wal ta boozomen.

—Everyone will experience death.
Meeteŋana ilikati. —Death came on him unexpectedly.
Ni irao iko pa meeteŋana na som. —He will not be able to escape death.
Meeteŋana kizin ko sananyana kat. —Their death will be very bad [i.e. painful].
Meeteŋana kini na, ambaiŋana. —His death was a good one [i.e. not painful].

cmpete- (-)-meetena

be patient, not easily upset, take time to do something carefully (Lit. ‘liver dies’), methodical
Ketem meete! —Be patient!
Ketem meete pa uraata ku mi kam.

Ajpiraru som. —Take your (SG) time to do your work. I am not hurrying you.

kete- meeteŋana

patient, careful (Lit. ‘liver is dead’) slow in giving

lele- meeteŋana

slow in doing or giving, because of being reluctant

mata- imeete pa

neglect one’s responsibility

pat meeteŋana

money that is freely given and does not need to be repaid

def. Pekelŋana be ımili som. —There is no need for repayment to come back.

metmeetena- N_Inal_Stative Redup

numb

-keenemeete V_Intr

be in a very deep sleep, sleep deeply

-pametmeete V_Tr Redup

make unconscious, anaesthetise

-pun ma -meete kill

Ni iyok be tipuni ma imeete. —He agreed that they could kill him.

-punmeete V_Tr

stop, bring to a halt, hinder, turn off
Ni ipunmeete video/ uraata/ malma. —He stopped the video machine/work/fight.

Marasin ti ko ipunmeete yoyouŋana. —This medicine will stop the pain.

meeze1 N

plant type (big, red and yellow in colour, good tasting, seeds are sometimes chewed instead of betel-nut)

Ke koŋ meeze sa imar ma aŋkan. Amkeeqe suruunu, kasaana isu lene. —Twist off
some *meeze* for me and bring it here for me to eat. I [will] suck the juice, and [throw] the rest away.
def. *googo* (= ginger type)

### meeze

#### meeze

##### meeze ingal

- reach puberty (applies to boys), end of childhood

Tomoto meeze ingal zin. —The boys have reached puberty [=16-19 years old].

Meeze ingal zin kek. Kezen ise, begen ise.

—They have reached puberty. Their beards have started to grow, and the hair in their armpits has started to grow.

- grow up, reach manhood, become a man

(a boy now knows how to do work like an adult and is responsible. He does not engage in childish behaviour any more.)

Meeze ingal zin zen. Titoto men ngar kizin nangap. —They have not grown up yet. They are still following childish thinking.

Zin tirao pa. Pa meeze ingal zin kek.

—They are capable of [doing] it. For they have grown into men.

##### -meke

- move together, move in a group

Kemeke ma kala sugoi? —Where are you all going?

Zin Tjguuru timeke ma timar. —All the Gauru people came.

##### -mekewe

- loosen from a stem, break off

Pameke pin timiini. —Break off one bunch of bananas.

##### -pameke

- cause to wither, cause to dry out

Ke tio timbot meleebe. —My timber is down below, underneath.

Nio aŋbot kor, ni imbot meleebe. —I am above, he is below.

##### kete- meke

- out of breath

Aŋsala pa panyaana (dogo) na keteŋ meke.

—When I climbed up the hill, I was out of breath.

note: Kampalap dialect form

##### -mekeende

- drop off, become separated

Re, pin mazaana tasa ko imekeende. —Look, one of the ripe bananas will drop off.

### meleke

- goat

Loan from: Tok Pisin

##### -mel

- stumble, trip over, fall down

*Re u, ko mel!* —Be careful lest you fall!

##### -melmel

- hit their legs and fell down on the ground.

##### melmelŋa- N

- His legs are not strong, he keeps falling down.

##### mele V

- wilt, wither, dry up, (used of trees, leaves)

Koi imele kek. —The tobacco (plant) is wilted.

Zoŋ ikan mbunmbuutu ma imele kek. —The sun heated the grass and made it wilt.

similar: -malai

##### kuli- imele/imelle

- tired

Ni kuliini imele kek. —He is ‘wilted’ [i.e. very tired after hard work].

##### -melle V

- The grass is withering.

##### pamelle V

- cause to wither, cause to dry out

##### melebe Adv

- below, underneath

Ke tio timbot melebe. —My timber is down below, underneath.

Nio aŋbot kor, ni imbot melebe. —I am above, he is below.

- north (used of winds)

Mitiiri ipa ki melebe mi ise. —The wind came from the north/northwest (from the direction of Kampalap village)

- northern part of the Mbula language area

zin kar melebe kan —people from Marile, Kampalap, and Kabi villages [People from Gauru, Yangla, and Birik villages on the
southern side of Lablab station refer to people from the northern villages this way.]

meleeba
► really far below
Kilkili ma sula ta meleeba kat. —Dive down real deep.
opposite: kor ‘above’

-melek V_Intr_Stative
► be immobilised, be housebound, stay at home
Bobimelek, pa isebogo kumbuunu. —Bob can’t move around, because he sprained his leg.
► remain in the village out of respect
Temelek pa aigule potomynana ki Anutu, mitombot ruumu. —We respect God’s holy day and stay at home [instead going to the forest].
Timelek pa tomtom ta imeete. —They stayed in the village out of respect for the person that died.

melekŋa- N_Inal_Stative
► sick, unable to move around, housebound, immobilised, disabled
Zin melekŋyan irao tikam uraata riŋa men. —Disabled people can only do a little work.
see also: -lek

melmuk N_Event
► having part of the placenta stay in the uterus after childbirth
Moori melmuk ikami, ta ire yoyouŋana. —The woman had part of her placenta staying in, so she experienced pain.
def. siŋ ta imbot moori kopoono —blood that is inside the stomach of a woman

-melpis V_Intr_Stative
► be leaky, have holes
alt. -milpis, -mipis

memeene N
► lizard type (small, green or brown)
memeeneŋa- N_Inal_Stative
► good climber, able to climb any tree (like a lizard)
Yalom, ni tomtom memeeneŋana. —Yalom, he is a very good tree climber.

memeene kopo suruunu
► extremely good climber

men1 Adv_Pred0&1&NP
► only, just
Tomtom tamen ta imar. —There was only/just one person that came.

Nio ajwwa leg men. —I am just walking around for pleasure.
Kam koŋ rimen. —Give me just a little bit [of it] to eat.
munjaana men/ ta boozomen —all
► still
Inoknok men. —He still keeps doing it.
► very
ambai men —very good
Mitri mburaana men. —A very strong wind.
Loja men mi la. —Go very quickly.

men2 N
► sharpening stone, grinding stone (found in rivers or ocean)
Mungu na, niam amtwortwooro buza tiam pa pat ta tipaata be ‘men’. —In the past, we (EXC) used to sharpen our knives with a stone that was called men.
Tala yok be totwoooro mbombo isala men. —Let us (INC) go to the river and sharpen our tools with men stones.

-mender V_Intr
► stand, stand in a vertical position
Ke timender tana. —The trees stand over there.
Ruumu imender se kitimbi mbolŋan. —The house stands on strong posts.
Mender su ni uunu pepe. Pa ni mazaana. —Don’t stand at the base of the coconut palm. For the coconuts are ripe [and therefore likely to fall down].
► be established, be set
Sua uteene lamata ta imender pizin yut be tito. —There are five main points that have been established for the youth work to follow.
Lutundu moori ta padei? Imender kek? Pikin imbol kek? —How is our (INC) daughter? Is [her pregnancy] firmly established? [i.e. Is she past the time for miscarriages?] Is the child [foetus] developed enough that a miscarriage is unlikely?
► rest from, stop, take a break from certain activity
Kemender mungi ma wo isu, to kundu ma kala. —Wait a bit until the flood subsides, and then cross the river.
La ki dokta mi mender mungi, mi kaimer peebe mini. —Go and see the doctor, so you can take a break from childbearing for a while. And later you can have more children.
za-imender
▶ be a candidate for, have one’s name stand (for an election)
Ni zaana imender pa eleksen. —He is a candidate in the election.

-mendernder
▶ stand firm, be resolute
Moto pepe. Mender mboljana mi zza i. —Do not fear. Stand strong and wait for him.

-mender
▶ stand up for the interests of someone or something, be on hand to help, assist, be an advocate for, back up
Ni ko imender piam. —He stands up for our (EXC) interests [i.e. he helps us, especially by speaking on our behalf].
Pikin toomoo be timender toono mi urum kizin. —Male children are to stand up for their land and their clan.
▶ be a witness for
Agmender pa ka sua tana. —I am a witness concerning that talk about him.
▶ inherit
Ni ta ko ikel yo mi imender pa koroy tio ta boozomen. —It is he that will take my place and inherit (Lit. ‘stand regarding’) all of my possessions.

-mender papiliu
▶ stand around something

-mender roro
▶ stand around and stare at
Niom kemender roro yam paso? Koko ma kala. —Why are you (PL) standing and staring at us (EXC)? Go away.

-mender sala
▶ stand over
Guburtiene imender sala abal kek. Ingi be yan isu. —Clouds are already standing over the mountain. It is about to rain.

-menderkaala
▶ guard, watch over, protect
Zin saaba kan timenderkaala kataama. —The soldiers guarded the door.
▶ block somebody’s view so he cannot see
Kemenderkaala yam iaro! Niam amso amre leyam pilai tomini. —You (PL) have blocked our (EXC) view enough! We want to enjoy watching the game too.

-pamender
▶ stand something up, erect
Tipamender ke. —They stood up the sticks.
Tipamender ruumu. —They erected the house.
▶ take to court, arraign
Nio ko appamenderi ila zin peeye kan matan. —I will take him to court before the rulers.
▶ submit, propose
Tapamender sua tana ila lupjana be titiirii. —Let’s submit that talk to the meeting [for them to consider].

menderņa-
▶ watchman, official (from outside the local community), police, guard
Zin menderjan timborro ruumu sanaana. —The guards were looking after the prison.

-menel
▶ hurt because of eating something sour or acidic (used of teeth and gums that hurt when one eats acidic foods like pineapple, citrus fruits, and mangoes)
Aŋkan we ma zoŋoŋ imenel. —I ate mangoes and they made my teeth hurt.

menelŋa- ▶ sour, acidic
We tiŋga menelŋana kat. Irao takan som. —That mango over there is very sour. We (INC) cannot eat it.

menmeen
▶ joyful, rejoice, happy
Menmeen yo biibi kat. —I rejoice greatly.
Menmeen zin. —They are happy.
▶ be excited
Tamuriŋ taŋga tire zin naŋgaŋ tirourou su taŋga, tana menmeen zin sorok. —Those young girls saw the young men gathering over there, and got all excited for no good reason.

menmeeneņa-
▶ happy, joyful
Tomtom tiŋga, ni menmeeneņana. —That man over there is a joyful person.
▶ easily excitable (talks or laughs a lot and does some silly things)
Moori tana, ni menmeenieņana kat. (Ikaam sorok sorok, kwoonojana, seeŋgeņana.) —That woman gets easily excited.
[She does things without thinking, [is] talkative, [and] someone who laughs a lot.]
menmeende N_Stative
▶ drought
construction: zoŋ menmeende
Ndaama ta ila kek na, zoŋ menmeende biibi ma ipambiriizi kini. —Last year there was a bad drought and it destroyed the food crops.
similar: zoŋ biibi, zoŋ aras
mer N
▶ designs + colouring used by individual clans in ceremonies
Kan mer ikot zin urum tataga ki kar.
—Each clan in the village has its own design(s).
Ina mer kizin wal taiŋgi. —That is these people's design.
similar: mos, too, tooro
merere N
alt. merre
▶ clan leader, first-born son of a leader, ‘prince’ (Probably the expression is not original to Mbula area, but borrowed from neighbouring areas. Kon tumbuunu was the traditional term for the clan leader.)
merere ki mimal mal —war leader
merere ki kini kamyana —leader who organises feasts
merere ki laumunyana —leader who works for peace, peacemaking leader
▶ lord
dial. var. meret (Gauru)
Merere N_Proper
▶ Lord, God
Merere Anutu —Lord God
Nu Merere tio. —You are my Lord.
Kembeeze pa merere toro sa pepe. —Do not serve any other lord/god.
Merere kwoono
▶ prophet
urum Merere
▶ church building, temple
merere pakaamŋana
▶ idol (Lit. ‘false lord’)
mata- merereŋa-
▶ generous
Tomtom tana ni mata merereŋana, mi irairai koroy boozo pizin tomtom. —That man is generous, and gives many things to people.
Tomtom mata merereŋana, nako indeeŋe kampeŋana. —A generous man will find favour/ grace/ blessing.
similar: rairaiŋa-
Mereu N_Proper
▶ western tip of New Britain (an important locale for trading, purchasing pigs, known for their powerful sorcerers and magicians, speakers of the Maleu language live there)
mermeere N
▶ Victory leaf plant (=Tok Pisin tanget, red and yellow in colour, used for decorations and in magic, scientific name: Cordyline sp.)
Tiir mermeere ila naman ñgureene mi kumbun ñgureene, mi tirak Sia. —The put Victory leaves on their wrists and ankles and danced the Sia dance.
mernan N
▶ woman with high status, first-born child of a clan leader, princess, queen
def. Kon tumbuunu lutuunu moori na moori mernan. Tomtom irao tipasaana sua pini som. Ni irao ilela pulaata. —The first-born daughter of a kon tumbuunu is a mernan. People are not to say bad things about her. She is allowed to go inside the restricted ceremonial area.
A, nio ingi mernan ta aŋborro koroŋ ta boozomen. —Ah, I here, I am the queen who rules over everything.
ote: Compound of merere ‘lord’ + na- ‘mother’
-mesek V_Intr
▶ surface gets scraped/ scratched
Kis kat biidi, kokena imesek. —Hold the yam well lest its surface gets scratched.
-meseksek V_Intr Redup
▶ be scratched or diseased (used of skin, often due to ringworm skin condition)
Sombe napelpel ikam tomtom kuliini na, imeseksek ma imalalaala. —If someone has ringworm, his skin is scratched and scaly.
Kulini imeseksek. —His skin is scratched.
Kiriu nomom ma imeseksek. —You scratched your (SG) hand and the skin is scratched.
meseksekŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▶ scratched, diseased, mangy
me mesekmesekŋana —mangy dog
-pamesek V_Tr
▶ scratch accidentally
see also: -sek
Mesia N
▶ Messiah, Christ
**mesmeezena-**

*Nu Mesia tau, ulaaŋa tiam Israel. —You are Messiah, the saviour of us (EXC) Israelites.

**mesmeezena-** N_Inal Redup

- big, yellowish, juicy (used of sago grubs, these are especially good)
- Pick out just the sago grubs that are big, yellowish, and juicy, and bring them to me.

**-met** V_Intr

- break, snap in two
- *Wooro imet.* —The rope broke.
- give up on, be finished with
- *Nio apmet pa uraata ti, pa kadoono ambai som.* —I am finished with this work, because the pay is not good.
- *Nio apmet pini.* —I am finished with him. [From now on, I will have nothing more to do with him.]
- divide in two
- *Tai Sipinjana imet ma iwe ru, mi toono rararaajana ipet.* —The Red Sea divided in two, and dry land appeared.
- become separated from something, go apart, go away from
- *Bela timet ma timbot molo pa mbulu sananjana.* —They must separate and stay away from bad behaviour.
- *Ni ikam nangaj kini ma timet lae, mi isotaara zin pa mbulu tabe ipet i.* —He took his disciples away [from the rest of the people] and informed them about what was going to happen.
- end, stop
- *Yaŋ imet.* —The rain ended/stopped.
- end (at), extend to
- *Imar imet su Ndasui.* —It extends all the way to the [Yangla village] area.

**-metmet** V_Intr Redup

**lele imet**

- The weather cleared.

**lele- imet**

- determined, committed, resolved (Lit. ‘insides snap’)
- *Nio leleg imet be tapamender skul ila kaljanda.* —I am determined that we (INC) establish a school established in our own language.

**kuli- imet**

- well-acquainted with, familiar with,

know someone well (and therefore not be shy any more), really like someone (Lit. ‘skin snaps’)

**Kuliyam imet pu kek. —We (EXC) are well-acquainted with you (SG).

**kunu- imet**

- well-acquainted with, familiar with, know someone well (and therefore not feel shy anymore in their presence)

**metŋa-** N_Inal Stative

- broken
- *wooro metŋana —broken rope*
- cleared

**lele metŋana** —place with no thick underbrush and therefore good visibility

**-ur metŋana som**

- go on with no pauses, go on without stopping, continue on with no pauses, never stop

**Yaŋ ti inoknok topŋana men. Aloka no iur metŋana risa, naso Apei ila kar kini. (=Imet risa so ndabok. Naso iur mazwaana pini.) —This rain just keeps on falling. If only there was a little bit of a pause, then Apei could go to his village.

**Mbeŋ amkeene, mi komba kizin Birik iur metŋana som. Ipeger gerger ma berek. —At night we (EXC) slept and the drums of the Birik people never stopped. The noise kept on until daybreak.

**-pemet** V_Tr

- cut off, end, bring to a conclusion
- *Nio appemet sua.* —I ended/cut off the discussion.
- pay off some service, settle one’s obligations
- *Nio appemeti pa uraata ta ikamam pio i.* —I paid him off for the work that he was doing for me.

**Tipemet zin pikin. —They finished off the payment for the children.

**Aŋpemet Aloi pa lene timbiiри ta. —I settled my obligations to Aloi by giving her a wooden dish.

**pemetŋana** N_Inal

- final, concluding

**mboe pemetŋana** —closing hymn

**-parpemet** V_Tr

- finish off duties to each other, settle obligations to each other
Tiparpemet zin pa uraata ki kini kamŋana/ ula. —They gave the last obligatory payments to each other for the feast/wedding.

ŋjoŋ ipet la maswan, tabe tikam kini be tiparpemet zin pa, mi zin tila len. —They had a quarrel between themselves, so they made a feast and settled their obligations towards each other, and then went away.

met ɲaono
N
▶ jellyfish, jellyfish medusa

Sombe tapadaaga met ɲaono, to ikam pel. —If we (INC) step on a jellyfish medusa, then they pop.

Met ɲaono iyes ti ma kulindi berebere. —The jellyfish medusa stung us (INC) and made our skin itchy and burning.

similar: ngursaana, pit (Kampalap)

mete
1
Adv.Pred0&1&NP
▶ too much

Iŋgi uraata biibi mete piti. —This is too big a job for us (INC).

Kumbunj molo mete. —I am too tall.

Sua kizin ikelkel mete. —Their talk was too strong/ harsh.

Ni inaunau mete. —He is too slow.

mete
2
N_Event
▶ sickness, disease, illness

Mete ikam kat yo. —I am very sick.

Mete ipun yo. —I got really sick. (Lit. ‘sickness hit me’)

Mete ipasaana zin. —The sickness harmed them.

Mete iko pini. —The sickness left him [i.e. it ended].

Mete imap. —The sickness ended.

-urpe mete —heal [Lit. ‘fix/repair sickness’)

-ziiri mete —drive out sickness

mete nomnom kana —malaria

mete sananja —bad sickness

mete kizin moori —sickness related to women, gynaecological sickness

▶ sick person

Wal timokor la mete uunu. —People gathered around the sick [person].

▶ death

Se kombok pepe, pa mete. —Do not play the drum, because [there has been a] death [in the village].

ka-mete
▶ death, time of death

Takankaana pa kanda mete. —We (INC) don’t know about [the time of] our death.

Mete kini sananjana. —His death was bad. [i.e. his death was painful]

meteņa-N_Inal_Stative
▶ sick person

zin meteņan —sick people

meteņa/- metemeteņa-N_Inal Redup
▶ sickly person, often sick

Tomtom tiŋga, ni meteņan. —That person is sickly/ often sick.

metekaal-V_Trl.Uninf
▶ tail goes down when being scolded, hang tail between legs (used of dogs)

Aŋsasaara me, pa ɲa ye sala you. Tabe wiini metekaali ma ila. —I scolded the dog because it stole the fish from off the fire. So it went away with its tail between its legs.

-metakat-V_Intr
▶ become unconscious

Ke ipuni ma metekat. —A tree fell on him and knocked him unconscious.

Naŋgaŋ tana mata imburi, mi metekat su ma imbotmbot. —That boy fainted and fell down unconscious, and was lying there.

meteke
N
▶ nest of white ants/ termites (found in trees or on the ground)

Tut meteke ise ke, mi rap borok su be man tikam. —Hit the nest of termites against a tree, and the termites will fall out so the chickens can eat [them].

Kam buza mi tarpala meteke. —Take a knife and cut open the termite nest. see also: rap

metet-N_Stative
▶ unmarried, virgin

moori metet —young unmarried girl
moori metet Maria —the virgin Mary

similar: -mbot munŋa- ‘remain whole’

metetņa-N_Inal_Stative
▶ unmarried, single

moori metetņana —unmarried girl
zin metetņan —young, unmarried people

-metmet-V_Trl_Stative Redup
▶ be ripe, ready for harvesting (used of yams, taro, manioc, sweet potatoes)

Kini imetmet kek. —The food is ready for harvesting.

similar: -murum, -maduo

meze
N
▶ tree type (has a good smell, bark is
used for perfume and for chasing ghosts away)
def. Toŋo mi tupures meze kuliini be teser zin kon pa —We (INC) chew and spit out the bark of meze trees in order to drive ghosts away.
▶ smell
meze tarobo —good smell of fish brought by the inner island people
\[
\text{mei}_1 \text{ N} \text{ Conjunction}
\]
▶ and, while (pure logical conjunction)
Nio zog Amui mi waey zaana Paitu. —My name is Amui and my husband's name is Paitu.
▶ and, as, while (close temporal sequence with obligatory same subject, or simultaneous events)
Nu mbot mi nio aŋla aŋkotkaala kataama. —You stay while I go and close the door.
▶ but (mild contrast)
Sua, ni izzo, mi ikamam ka ŋonoono sa som. —The words, he says, but he is not producing any fruit/results/actions.
...zen, mi...
▶ before
Ni imar zen, mi Akep imeete. —Akep died before he came.
mi... so....
▶ if ... then
Amsap kittimbi boozo som, pa ŋanramba aiimijana. Mi mok, so ambai. —We (EXC) did not have many posts because it was hard, gnarled rosewood. If it had been softer timber, it would have been good/better.
\[
\text{mi ta} \text{ N} \text{ Conjunction}
\]
▶ but what about (when starting to argue)
\[
\text{mi}_2 \text{ N}
\]
▶ pandanus mat (made of woven pandanus leaves, made by people from the islands of Tuam and Malai)
War lende mi isu be tekeene ise. —Spread out a pandanus mat for us, so we can sleep on it.
\[
\text{mi kununyana} \text{ N} \text{—covering mat/ umbrella def. Mi ta suruunu sesenya, suruunu kaagaŋana, ina mi kununyana. —A mat that has one side sewn, and the other side open, is used as an umbrella.}
\]
\[
\text{mi paum} \text{ N} \text{—double-sized sleeping mat}
\]
▶ strip used for making netbags
Kam leŋ mi be aŋke kaari pa. —Bring me a plastic strip so I can weave a netbag.
\[
\text{mi pasaana} \text{ N} \text{—old worn out mat}
\]
▶ useless, lazy person (derogatory term)

| Nu na mi pasaana! —You (SG) useless, lazy person!
| mi paum
▶ double-sized sleeping mat, big one
\[
\text{mia-} \text{ N} \text{Inal}
\]
▶ tongue
Mboro kat miyong, mi menderkaala kwong. —Look after my tongue, and guard my mouth.

| Ni miaana iwedet kembei ta mooto. —His tongue kept coming out like a snake's.
| Sakaria kwoono ikak, miaana igolok mi iso sua. —Sakaria's mouth opened and his tongue loosened and he was talking.
▶ talk, speech
Nu pabeleu miom mini pa sua. —You (SG) are again changing your talk.

| Mian na, kembei busa mataanaŋana. —Their tongues [i.e. their words] are like a sharp knife.
| mia- bogboogoŋa-
▶ forked tongue
Po, ni mia bogboogoŋana. —The lizard has a forked tongue.
▶ two-faced, double-tongued, one who says different things to different people
Ni miaana bogboogoŋana. —He is forked-tongued (i.e. he says nice things in front of people, and then speaks badly about them when they are absent or reports the same thing in different ways to different people.)

| mia- metŋa-/ mia- tutu/ mia- gorgor
▶ speech problem, speech defect (not able to say [s] or [r] sounds properly, etc.)
| you miaana
▶ flames of fire

| miŋ
construction: ka-miŋ
▶ shame, embarrassment, shyness, bashfulness
Koŋ miŋ pa ituŋ. —I am very embarrassed/ashamed because of myself.

| Iti kanda miŋ sorok paso? Iti takam kosa? —Why should we (INC) be ashamed? Have we done anything [wrong]?
| Ni ka miŋ lolooli ma ila. Le sua som. —She went away very embarrassed. She did not have anything to say.
mibe

ka miaŋyaŋ N Redup
▶ respectful, not presumptuous
Tomtom zimelŋan, to koyom miaŋyaŋ pizin be kusuŋ zin pa koron som. —People who are not related to you (PL), then you [should] have respect for them and not presume to ask them for things.

kuli-ikam miaŋ
▶ feel ashamed (Lit. ‘skin has shame’), avoid someone because they have done wrong
Ni kwo sosor pio, tabe kulíŋ ikam miaŋ. —He spoke improperly to me, so I feel ashamed.

-pamian V_Tr
▶ shame someone, bring shame on someone, cause someone to feel ashamed
Nu pamian yo paso? —Why did you (SG) shame me?

-miaŋkaala V_Tr
▶ speak respectfully to someone (i.e. politely, indirectly, and/or quietly, avoiding mention of their name)
Nio aŋmiaŋkaala rwon. —I don’t say my father-in-law’s name. I speak respectfully to him.
def. Timiaŋkaala tomtom be tapakuri.
Tapaata kat zaana som. Toso la zaala toro. —We (INC) speak respectfully to someone in order to honor him. We don’t really speak his name. We find some other way to address him.

mibe Conjunction
▶ and then
▶ so then, so that
Koyok pio mibe lóga aŋmiili ma aŋla ki... —Agree to me and then I can return quickly and go to...
Kamar tio, mibe aŋulu yom. —Come to me so that I may help you.
▶ if ...had ..., counterfactual
Mibe nu leŋ yam, so ndabok. —If you (SG) had listened to us (EXC), it would have been good/better.

-mili V_Intr
▶ return, go back, go in the opposite direction
Nio aŋmiili pa kar./ Nio aŋmiili ma aŋla kar. —I returned to the village.
▶ go until, go as far as, stop at
Ni imiili su Kampalap. —He went as far as to Kampalap.
Sua ila imiili su ves 15. —The text goes up to verse 15.

▶ go in an unintended direction
Tomtom sa itaara ke ma ipol kankaana ma imiili pa mokleene. To tamaana iso: “Waii!” Pa leleene be ke imiili ma ipasaana serembat kini pepe. —Somebody cuts a tree and it falls the wrong way and goes in the opposite direction to what is intended [and falls] on the garden. Then the father [i.e. owner of the garden] says: “Waii!” For he did not want the tree to fall in that direction and ruin his sweet potatoes.

-miili pa
▶ be smaller, shorter than
ŋje biibi, mi me na imiili pa. —Dogs are smaller than pigs.

-miili na.tomoto na ŋgije bibip. Mi ŋgije naana, na imiili pa ŋgije tomooto. —The male pigs are big. The mother pigs are smaller than the males.

-miili N_Intr Redup

-miiliŋana N_Event
▶ return
Niam amute miiliŋna kini ka nol som. —We (EXC) do not know the time of his return.

-pimiili V_Tr
▶ return something, send back
Pimiili buk ti ma imar tio ta gaaga. —Return this book to me tomorrow.
Pimiili ma ila. Pa woongo ila kek. —Send it back, because the boat has already left.

mata-imiili pa
▶ think about/ think of/ pay attention to again
Motom mili pio mi mungai yo. —Think of me again [=do not forget me], and have mercy on me.

-taŋmiili V_Intr
▶ be homesick, long for something from the past

-twermiili V_Intr
▶ be homesick, long for something from the past

miiri N
▶ wind, air
Miiri imar parei? —From what direction is the wind coming?

Miiri uunu pay: re, iwaara, kaagu, mi daudao. —There are four directions from which the wind blows: southeast, northwest, north(east), and south(west).

Miiri wilaala ke runrun. —The wind blew the tree leaves.
Miiri ipol ma mburaana. —A strong wind began to blow.
Miiri isu. —The wind calmed down.
Miiri iloondo ki iwaara. —The wind blows from a northwest direction.
Miiri ipa ki melebee mi ise. —The wind came from a northern direction.
Miiri swoono ipet. —The time for [strong] winds has come.
Miiri napiu itoogo. —A whirlwind came with a rushing noise.
Ni isan mburu ma isu, be zoŋ ikan mi miiri iteege. —She spread the clothes out for the sun to dry and get some wind/air.
Miiri ru tiporou. —Two winds are fighting [time when the normal direction of the wind is changing]
▶ breath
Miiri ta iwedet pa kwondo. —The breath that comes out of our (INC) mouths.
similar: bubuya-
miiri kwoono
▶ window opening
miiri niini
▶ long, pointed cloud
miiri tiene
▶ moving cloud that brings wind and rain
Miiri tiene iloondo. —The cloud is moving.
see also: gubur tiene ‘stationary cloud’
miiri zalaana
▶ window opening (Northern dial.)
miiri ma duubu
▶ storm at sea which causes the sea to be rough and have big waves
mirmiiri
N Redup
▶ little breeze, light breeze, gentle breeze
-kam miiri
▶ cool off
Tala mat ma takam lende miiri ambaŋana. —Let’s go out and get cooled off by the breeze.
▶ fan (oneself or someone else)
▶ breathe air, take in air
Zin kuri tikamam miiri. —Dolphins [need to] breathe air.
sua miiri
▶ rumour, talk with no grounds for it
miiri niini
N
▶ transverse brace for trusses which runs along the bottom part of the trusses
-miizi
V_Intr
▶ deflate, swelling goes down
Parei, kumbum saranja imiizi kek? —How is it, has the swelling in your leg gone down?
Pot imiizi. —The bladder [used as a balloon] is becoming deflated.

kopo- imiizi
▶ feel hungry (Lit. ‘stomach is deflated’) -mikik
V_Intr
▶ start, jump, jerk, react with a sudden movement
Tomtom ingal lae gilim, to mikik pa. —When someone pokes your (SG) side, then you start because of it.
You ikani ma imikik. —The fire burnt him and he jumped.
similar: -morsop

miko
Conjunction
▶ and … will …miko timbot ma nol kizin tabe timiili —… and they will stay until the time for them to return.

-miliibi
V_Intr
▶ bend down (see also: liibi)

-miliŋ
V_Intr
▶ spill over, spill around
Yok imiliŋ. —The water spilled.
Kajar imiliŋ. —The galip nuts are spilling over.

-pamiliŋ
▶ spill accidentally
Pamiliŋ kini ki tom na? Motom su som? —Did you (SG) spill your older brother’s food? [Why] didn’t you (SG) look [and be more careful]?
see also: -liŋ ‘pour’ (transitive verb)

-milmil
N_Event
▶ lightning
Lolo inguruŋ to lele ikam milmil. —When it thunders, then there is lightning.

-milmil2
V_Intr_Stative
▶ shine, be bright, be shiny, gleam
Zoŋ iyaara sala kapa, ta imilmil. —It is because the sun is shining on the iron roof that it is gleaming.
Tipot kuuru ndemeene ma imilmil kat. —They scrubbed the pot’s outside surface until it was very shiny.

-lele imilmil
▶ heat lightning


Lolo ington som. Lele imilmil sorok. —It wasn’t true thunder. It was just heat lightning.

milmilŋa- N_Inal_Stative
► bright, shiny, gleaming
pat milmilŋan —shiny stones, coins
Gol ta milmilŋana ma ingeze kat. —Gold that is shiny and very clean/pure.
similar: -kilili ‘shine brightly, gleam, dazzle’

-milpis V_Intr_Stative
alt. -melpis
► be leaky, have holes, be pierced
Talŋaana imilpis. —Her ears are pierced.
Talŋom milpis pa sua? Leŋleŋ? —Do your (SG) ears have holes in them so that you are able to hear what is being said? Are you listening?
Kap mbuleene imilpis. —The cup has a hole in the bottom.
Woongo tio imilpis, ta yok ise. —Because my canoe has a leak, water is coming up [into it].
dial. var. -mipis (Marile)

milpisŋa-/melpisŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Iŋgi melpisŋana. Kam pepe. —This has a hole in it. Don’t take it.

-milpisŋa- V_Intr_Redup
► full of holes
Pepa ti milpisŋana. —This paper is full of holes.

-mimi V_Intr_Redup
► stutter
Ni imimi pa sua soŋana. —He stutters when speaking.
mimina- N_Inal_Stative
► one who stutters, stutterer
mini Adv_Pred0&1
► again
Nu so mini. —Say it again!
Tana mok irao ipet mini som. —So taro is not able to appear [=grow here] any more.
Nu wi mini paso? —Why do you ask again?
tomini
► also
Zin tikamam uraata pa mbeg tomini. —They are also working at night.
see also: meen, tomeen (Gauru)

-minip V_Intr_Stative
► be thin (used of flat objects)
Pepa iminip kat. —The paper is very thin.
Palaj iminip. —The plank is thin.

minipŋa- N_Inal_Stative
► thin
buza minipŋana —a thin knife
opposite: puyųŋŋa- ‘thick’

-miŋiŋ V_Intr_Stative
► be completely silent
Lele imiŋiŋ. Tomtom sa iyak som, man sa itaj som, me sa imboolo som. Tana mbulu sa ko ipet. (Patooŋoŋana). —It is completely silent. No-one is yelling, no bird is singing, no dog is howling.
Therefore something is about to happen. (It is a [bad] omen).
similar: -kam kiŋ

-mipis V_Intr_Stative
► be leaky, have holes
Lam tio mbuleene imipis. —The base of my lamp has holes and leaks.
Kooto imipis. —The roof leaks.
note: Marile dialect form
dial. var. -milpis/-melpis (Central)

-miri V_Intr_Stative
► be thirsty
Nio miri yo. Koŋ yok sa imar aŋwin. —I am thirsty. Bring me some water to drink.
Ni miri i mi ngureene ikerekere. —He is thirsty, and his throat is dry.

-miriŋriŋ V_Intr_Stative
► be spread out, scattered
Tiaama imiriŋriŋ. Tindou sala muriini som. —The cooking stones are all scattered. They have not heaped them into their place.
Re. Pa you imiriŋriŋ, nako ikan ruumu. —Look out. For if the fire spreads, it will burn the house.
Sua imiriŋriŋ. —The talk spread all over.

-mirri V_Intr_Redup
► move around, sway back and forth, shuffle around, shift, fidget
Nu mirri paso? —Why are you (SG) fidgeting?
Zoŋoŋ imirri. —My tooth is loose.
Su lem. Pa mbu tina lwoono musaari ma imirri. —It would be better for you (SG) to come down. For that betel-nut palm is very thin and it is swaying [i.e. it might break].
Abal unun timirri. —The bases of the mountains are shifting around.

miriŋana N_Inal_Event_Redup
► moving, shuffling, shifting, fidgeting
Nu nok miriŋana paso? —Why do you (SG) keep fidgeting?
similar: -muzik
mismis  V_Tr Redup  
► cause to sway, rock

Pamirri tebol pepe. Pa nio agbeede. —Don’t rock the table. For I am writing.

Miiri ipamirri me wiini. —The wind caused the reeds to sway.

mismis  V_Tr Redup  
► smack (one’s lips)

Mismis kwom paso? —Why are you smacking your (SG) lips (Lit. ‘mouth’)?

miso  N  
► and if

Miso tipunu ma meete, nako tipun yo tomini. —And if they kill you (SG), then they can kill me also.

O so buri, buri. Miso kaimer, kaimer. —And if now, then now. And if later, then later.

► but as for

Lea na, ruŋguunu ambai pe som. Miso Rael na, ni moori kaibiim kat. —Lea was not very good-looking. But as for Rael, she was a very beautiful woman.

-miu  V_Intr  
► dream

Nio aŋmiu sanaana. —I had a bad dream.

Nio aŋmiu pini. —I dreamed about him.

Nio kuinuŋ aŋmiu be aŋmeete. —I dreamed that I died.

-miumiu  V_Intr Redup

miyana  N_Inal_Event  
► dream

Miyana tio ka uunu. —My dream has meaning/significance.

tomtom ki miyana —dreamer

-miwi  V_Intr  
► come loose, come undone, unravel (used of string or strips that are tied together, and a piece comes loose)

Wooro imiwi pa meene na. Isu mi urpe piyana. —The rope around the sago came loose. Take it off and fix it so it goes around the sago again.

Kaari tio imiwi. —Some of the strings in my netbag have come undone.

Posop nakaral teegyana, kokena imiwi. —Finish weaving the basket lest it come undone.

To siŋ ta iluplupi ma ikam yoyouŋana na imiwi, to imureege ma ila. —Then the blood that has collected in that spot and is causing the pain comes loose, and then it disperses and goes [away].

-pamiwi  V_Tr  
► ruffle

Tapamiwi pepa mūngu. —Let’s ruffle the paper first.

-miya  V_Intr  
► fall off, come loose and fall down (used of fruits growing on trees)

We/ Kānar/ Puke imiya. —The mangoes/galip nuts/Malaysian apples came loose and fell down.

We imbel miyaŋana. —A lot of mangoes are falling down.

see also: -ya

-miyaara  V_Intr  
► spill over, spread

Rais imiyaara ma ila lene. —The rice spilled over and was lost.

Pat biibi imiyaara sorok. —A lot of money has been spent for nothing.

see also: -yaara

mm-m  Intj  
► Uh-uh!, No way! (expresses disagreement) def. Mm-m ipasaana ŋgar ri. Malmal imbot lela. Tomtom iyok pa saa ku som. —Mm-m ruins the thinking [of your hearer]. It implies conflict. Someone doesn’t agree with what you (SG) said.

Meene ti, nio tio tau? Mm-m, ina ki tom moori. —Is this sago mine? No way, that belongs to your (SG) older sister.

see also: e-e (expresses milder, more polite disagreement)

mo  N  
► floppy eared

ŋge mo —pig whose ears are big and flopping down

-mo  V_Intr  
► dry up and heal (used of sores, wounds)

Pikin peseene imo. —The umbilical cord of the baby dried up.

Mbeete tio imo kek. —My sore has healed.

Ze imo. —The [wound from removing the] pig’s teeth dried up and healed.

mona-  N_Inal_Stative  
► dried, healed

mogar  N  
► decorative headband (goes on the forehead, made of dog teeth and small white shells)
Ur mogar isala uteene/ ndomoono. —Put the decorative headband on his head/ forehead.

Mi mogar kizin ta imbot sala uten na, ina tiunke, mi tiur su Biibi kumbunu uunu.
—And the crowns that were on their heads, they took them off, and put them down at the Lord's feet.

mok1 N
- soft wood that is easy to hew
- taro (used to be main staple, but lately an insect, the taro beetle, has made it difficult to successfully grow it, scientific name: *Colocasia antiquorum*)

Mŋugu, kolman tiam tiwaswaaza mok. —In the past, our old people used to plant taro.
Nio anja angaama mok pizin Koobo. —I went [and] pulled up some taro from the garden for the inner island people.

mokleene "garden, cultivated area for taro, sweet potato, manioc, yams"
def. Zaala ki mokleene iparto be ka ƞonoono ipet: 1) Tere toono pakaana ta imbot lela su. 2) Doboi ikan (=sambar). Tasambar makiŋ, to 3) takas dobo tiene. 4) Takas ke. 5) Isu imbot mungu mi zoŋ ikan. 6) Tipiri you pa ma you ikan. 7) Tuut (=tuutkat ke naman naman, lwon lwen, ma) ma topoundou. 8) Tikintai. 9) Toro mi tısıiri sala ta pondougun na, mi tuur you pa. 10) Tapaaza zin koron. 11) Tupon ro pa. 12) Taŋgaama —The steps of making a garden must be followed so that the garden produces food: 1) We (INC) look for a suitable piece of land in the forest. 2) We use bushknives to cut the smaller growth. After we have cut the smaller growth, then 3) we cut down the rest with axes. 4) We cut trees. 5) [The area] is left for the sun to dry. 6) We throw fire onto [the logs] and the fire burns them up. 7) We cut up [the tree branches and smaller logs] and heap [them] up. 8) We pull out the weeds. 9) We collect [the debris] and heap [it] up and burn [it]. 10) We plant things [in the garden]. 11) We weed. 12) We harvest.

mokmokŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
- not fully developed (used only of mice and bandicoots)

Kuzi/ moozo tana mokmokŋana. —That mouse/ bandicoot is not yet fully developed [eyes are not open, has no fur].

-moko V_Intr
- separate from, come loose, detach (used only of coconut flesh separating from the shell of the nut)

Tokot ni ma ber kat som. Tabe isupup (=.mongoono imoko.) Irao be tekeere som.
—We (INC) break the coconut but it does not break cleanly into halves. So the flesh comes loose from the shell. We cannot scrape it.

-mokoogo V_Intr
- disperse as a group

Zin tiŋooŋo ma ni ipet kizin, mi zin timokoogo ma tila len. —They were quarrelling and he came to them, and they dispersed and went away.

-mokor V_Intr
- assemble, gather together

Tire iwali biibi timokor la kini. —They saw a
big crowd gather to him/assemble before him.
see also: -kor

- mokorkor V_Intr Redup
Iwal biibi timokorkor lala kini. —A huge crowd was gathering to him.

- mol V_Tr
» tie
Nio aŋmol kawaala/wooro ma iwe biibi be aŋsala ni/ mbu/ kagar. —I tied a piece of cloth/rope into a loop around my ankles in order to be able to climb up a coconut/betel-nut/galip nut tree.

molku1 N
» boys who have just been circumcised
(when they are still in the men's house and can't walk around)
Pikin ta tereete zin na, in a tapaata zin be molku. —The children that have just been circumcised, we (INC) call them molku.
Zin molku tana timbot sala urum men. Tomtom toro irao ila igarau zin som. Len mos men ta ziyan timbot. —The recently circumcised boys just stay in the men's house. No one else can go close to them. It is only the ones who are watching over them and caring for them that stay with them.

molku2 N
» caterpillar or pupa stage of metamorphic insects (makes the cocoon and stays inside it, third stage of that kind of insect's development)
def. Zin molku tiurpewa ngini kizin pa ke runrun. Pakan timbiŋbiŋ, mi pakan tiwil ke ruunu, mi timbot lela. Masiwaana ta timbotmbot lela ngini kizin, na tiurur be tiwe karkoolo. —The caterpillars/pupae make their nests out of tree leaves. Some of them hang, and some roll up tree leaves and stay inside them. When they are inside their nests, they are preparing to become butterflies.

-molmol V_Intr Redup
» defecate or urinate too close to houses
Nu molmol rimos! La molo som? —Quit going to toilet so close to the house! Why don't you go further (away)!
Naana ipaute i som, tana imolmol. —Her mother has not taught her, and therefore she goes to the toilet close to the house.

molmolŋa- ▶ habitually urinating/ defecating/ relieving oneself too close to houses

molmol kuumbuŋa- N_Inal_Stative
» stealing habitually
苴풀 molmol kumbunom. —You (SG) are one who is always stealing.
note: Kampalap form
dial. var. bolbol (Central)

molo1 Adv_Pred1
» far, far away
Zin timbot molo pa kar. —They stayed far away from the village.
Ni imbot molo pio. —He stays far away from me. He is avoiding me.
» for a long time
Tikeene ma molo. —They slept a long time.

moloŋana Adv_Pred1
» somewhat long, somewhat far away
Mokleene tio imbot moloŋana ri. —My garden is somewhat far away.

molo mi... ▶ well ahead, well in advance
Molo mi ur/paraŋraŋ koroŋ ma irao, mi pitpit itum ma keŋkeŋ kat, mana maŋga pa. —Ready everything well in advance and check yourself and make sure there is enough to complete it, and only then start.

molo som Adv_Pred1
» soon, not long
Molo som, to tala. —Soon we (INC) will go. It won't be long before we go.
Molo som na, amleŋ... —It wasn't long when we (EXC) heard...

molo ten ɲana ri ▶ a little bit further, a little longer

molo2 N_Stative
» long, tall, high, extended in one direction
Zaalila ila pa L. na, molo, som katŋana?
Molo kat som. —Is the road to L. long or short? Not very long.

lele molo —far away place
Zin tila su molo. —They went far into the forest.
toono kuzuunu molo (=lele keteene molo)
—long strip of land
Ni imbel puse pa tai lwoono molo. —He worked hard in paddling for it was a long way across the sea.
» length
molo ki ruumu —the length of the house
-molo

kumbu- molo
▶ tall
To tana, kumbuunu molo kat. —That fellow is very tall.

kete- molo mete
▶ stingy

mata- molo
▶ all-seeing/ all-knowing (used of God)

molobi
▶ very long
Ke ti molobi kat. —This tree is really tall.

mololo
▶ long (plus plurality)
Kere teu mololo, to kakat. —Look for some long pieces of sugarcane, and then cut them.

mololoŋa
▶ somewhat long, somewhat tall (plus plurality)
Kakam mololoŋa. —Take the ones that are somewhat long.

molo kenkenŋa
▶ really long
Yor molo kenkenŋa kat. —A really tall yar tree.

molaigen
▶ very long (used of trees and vines)
ke, wooro molaigen

-molo
▶ step over, go over, go beyond
Nio ayiomolo ke. —I stepped over a log.

-mololo
▶ V_Intr Redup

-parmolo
▶ V_Middle
▶ step over each other
▶ do in the wrong order
Kaparmolo yom pa ula pepe. —Don’t marry out of order. [Culturally, the older sibling should marry before his/her younger siblings.]

-momoozo
▶ bag (also used as classifier used for counting bags of powdered lime — kou)
def. Munugu, tisese paanda/pok ruunu ma iwe momo pa kou. —In the past, pandanus leaves were sewn to make bags for lime.
kou momo ta — one bag of powdered lime
▶ one kilogram plastic bag of rice

-momo
▶ yawn
Nio aŋmomo, tana aŋso aŋla aŋur motoŋ risa. —Because I am yawning, I want to go have a little nap.

-momokou
▶ V_Intr_Stative
▶ be filled to overflowing, be full up over the brim (used of food filling a pot)
Rais isula kuuru ma imomokou. —The pot is overflowing with rice.
Wai, imomokou kena? —Wow, is it overflowing like that?

-momoomo
▶ V_Intr_Stative Redup
▶ be grey, be white (used of people’s hair)
Mi ute ruunu na, imomoomo ma kembei kou.
—And his hair, it was white like lime.

-moomo
▶ ‘grey/white hair’

-momoozo
▶ hairy surface which stings or otherwise irritates
▶ stinging hairs, bristly hairs (= Tok Pisin mosong)
Aŋsambar mbutmbuutu, mi momoozo ikam yo. —I cut the grass and the stinging bristles got me.
Azaswe na, momoozo mi yesyesŋan (momoozoŋana). —The azaswe caterpillar is hairy/ has stinging hairs.

-moomoozo
▶ V_Intr/Tr
▶ itch and burn
Nio ayjomoomoozo ma. Kena la ma we lem. —I am itching badly. In that case, go and have a wash.
Aŋsambar mbutmbuutu ma ayjomoomoozo/ kutil imomoozo. —I was cutting grass, and now I am itching/ my skin is burning.
Momotia

Momotia, ina zeere kizin Yapan.

*pamoro* (N) plant type (weed)*

Momotia is a leafy vegetable of the Japanese. It ruins sweet potato plants.

Pamo * (N)

> canoe without an outrigger (loan word)

Pamo  (V_Intr)

> sink, go under, submerge

Zin koobu tipera ma wonggo kizin imon.

—The inner island people went out to sea and their canoe sank.

Pamomo * (V_Intr)

> be soft and swampy

Too no imonmon.

—The ground is soft and swampy.

Pamomo (N) Inal Redup

> sinking (i.e. too heavy to float)

*ke mboono, ina monmonanga*.

—The wood from ironwood trees is so heavy that it sinks.

> soft and swampy

Too no monmonjana.

—Soft swampy ground.

Pamono (V_Tr)

> cause to sink

Paremomon (V_Middle)

Zin tiparemomon zin.

—They pushed each other under the water.

Pono (N) Proper

> a village between Marile and Kampalap village (people from the area are considered to be very talkative)

Nu pono? —Are you (SG) from Mongo? [i.e. You talk too much.]

Pono (Quantifier)

> pair of big baskets (used in counting galip nuts, yams, sweet potatoes, taro)

Inga pono ru men.

—Over there are two pairs of baskets [i.e. four baskets] of sago.

Pomo (N) alt. momo

> grey hair, white hair

Momo ituti ma imp. —He has gone completely grey.

Momo ise pa kezen kek.

—I have grey hair in my beard already.

Awe kolman ma momo ise pio/ pa uen. —I have become old and have grey hair.

Mi zin kolman na, momo kizin ta iwe aigau pizin.

—And the older people, it is their grey hair that is their decoration.

See also: *-momomo 'be grey/ white'
moondo

moondo
N
- orphan

Pikin tiŋga tamaana ma naana timeete, tana iwe moondo. —Because that child’s father and mother have died, he has become an orphan.

monmoondo
N Redup
- kam moondo
V_Tr
- be cast down (because of hunger or worry)

Nu kamam moondo paso? Petelu? —Why are you downcast? Are you hungry?

mata-monmoondo
V_Tr
- downcast (because of sickness, hunger, being lonely)

Kere, mataana monmoondo. Ko peteli? —See, he is downcast. Perhaps he is hungry?

-moono
V_Tr
- smear

Pikin timoono ti ting ila kulin. —The children smeared mud on their skin.

- rub into

To imoono kaŋar ila ki mok pakan pakan, mi ilup la mbata. —Then she smeared crushed galip nuts onto pieces of taro and put the pieces together [after which she covered them with leaves and cooked them on hot stones].

-monmoono
V_Tr Redup
see also: -mog

moongo
N_Stative
- hard, coarse, slow growing (used of hair)

Ni uene ruunu moongo mi italtali. —His hair is coarse and tangled.

note: Tolai people are said to have this kind of hair.

opposite: lumlumga-

moori
N / N_Stative
- woman, female (used of humans)

-ngiimi moori —buy a wife, pay a brideprice

-roogo moori —reserve a girl for marriage (make engagement arrangements)

Ni ipeebe pikin moori. —She gave birth to a girl [Lit. female child’].

Moori bi tana burup ma imanga. —The old [=respected] woman got up.

lutu-moori
V_Tr
- daughter

rwo-mooribi/moori
- mother-in-law/daughter-in-law

to-moori
- older younger sister

tizi-moori
- younger sister (of a girl)

tumbu-moori
- grandmother, granddaughter
moori ŋonoono — good/true/capable woman [i.e. a good worker and attractive]
moori kaibiim — attractive, capable woman (opposite of ka woono)
moori metet — unmarried woman, virgin
moori ka woono (ito kat uraata ki naana som) — not very capable woman (doesn’t really follow her mother’s way of working)

kon moori — female ghost

mete kizin moori — gynaecological disorder, menstruation

moori zaala lwoono kana — woman of the road, harlot, prostitute

moori naana (imbel mbotسنة) —spinster, woman over marriageable age

le-tamori bizin
- female close relatives who are younger than the speaker

ka-moori
- girlfriend, mistress

zin tamuriŋ
- young girls

morri
- young girl, little girl [term of affection]

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mooro
- snake (generic term)

Mooto izilzil pa mbunmbuutu leleeene. —The snake slithered through the grass.

Tupun mooto, to ikokoogo.
- When we (INC) kill a snake, then its body keeps twisting/wiggling.

Mooto iwwa se pat. — A snake was moving on top of the stone.

ŋarap, gubi, noongo, motokou, siltiau, marakizi etc. — names of different types of snakes (see Semantic fields for more)

Teyembut mooto miaana. Kokena ila ma iso pa undu, to ipun ti. — We (INC) cut off a snake’s tongue. Otherwise it might go and tell a ground spirit, and then it would strike us [with sickness, etc.].
mooto sananŋana/ kananŋana
► poisonous snake
mooto zaanaŋa-
► (magical) snakes that are clan totems
def. Mooto zanŋan kembe Koseŋa, Palru, Ajo, Luŋkor ma..., irao tupun zin som. Pa zin mburanŋan. Zin us kizin tomtom. Irao takam ngar noobo pizin som. Zin bibip, matan mosŋan, ili kizin ila ndomon, kakaaba ila win. —The famous snakes (like Kosenga, Palru, Ango, Lungkor etc., we (INC) cannot kill them. For they have [magical] power. They are people's clan totems. We should not do anything bad to them. They are huge, they have face marks, they have ‘feathers’ on their foreheads, [and] rattles in their tails.

mooto
N construction: ka- mooto
► spine, backbone
Mete TB ikan moori tana ka mooto ma ire yoyouŋana biibi. —Tuberculosis consumed that woman's spine and she experienced great pain.
similar: ndeme- kiini (tiroono)

moozo
N
► bandicoot
moozo aigau
—large bandicoot [fearful]
moozo leŋleŋkumbu —small bandicoot [less fearful]
Iti takam moozo pa zagzag. —We (INC) catch bandicoots with zagzag traps.
dial. var. moonzo (Gauru)

mor
N
► dog’s teeth (four corner incisors)
Me kan mor boozo, ta iwe mogar. —It is because dogs have a lot of teeth, that [they are made] into headband decorations.
Me zonoono mololo tana, tuurpe ma iwe mogar. —Those long dog’s teeth, we (INC) make them into decorative headbands.

more-
N_Inal
► fibres hanging from something
kiri moreene, pelpeele moreene, lu moreene
—fibres hanging from a basket, armband
moren moren
N Redup
► tassels
kawaala biibi ta ka moren moren molomol —a big cloak with long tassels
more-ŋa-
N_Inal_Stative
► fibrous, stringy
biidi moreeneŋana —stringy yam
► tentacles of living coral polyps
Namaraurious imbot la kur, moren morenŋana. —The coral polyp is found at the edges of reefs, it has tentacles.

moriri
V_Intr_Stative Redup
► be timid, afraid to do something
Nio aŋmoriri be aŋlu yo sula. —I am afraid to jump down.
Agmoriri pa ke salaŋana. —I am afraid of climbing trees.
similar: moto- ka-
moririŋa-
N_Inal_Stative Redup
► timid, fearful
Nu moririŋom! —You (SG) are [too] timid!
similar: kete- kutkut

-pamoriri
V_Tr Redup
► frighten, make nervous
Appamoriri i pa puge, tabe ila som. —I frightened him with crocodiles [i.e. by saying that there were crocodiles around], and so he did not go.
see also: -pamoto ‘threaten’

-mormor
V_Intr Redup
lele- imormor
► be sad, be upset and about to cry, be on the verge of crying
Ni leleene imormor ma isaana kat. Tana tila be tuurpe/ tipaluumu leleene. —He was badly upset and on the verge of crying. Therefore they went to comfort him.

-pamormor lele-
V_Tr Redup
► calm down, soothe, console, try to make happier
similar: -paluumu lele-
► cause someone to cry
Mbenji timbel mboe ma tipamormor moori tana leleene ma imbel tiŋiizi pa waene. —Last night they kept singing and caused that woman's inside to be sad again and she cried a lot for her [dead] husband.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mormorŋa-</th>
<th>mos</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▶ pun mormor</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>t - tame, soothe (animals, by holding or stroking them)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nio appun mormor sikomkom tio, tana imoto yo som. —I tamed my sugar glider, therefore it does not fear me.</td>
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<tr>
<td>similar: -pabarau</td>
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<tr>
<td>mormorŋa-</td>
<td>N_Inal Redup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ - pun mormor sikomkom, soothe (animals, by holding or stroking them)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pin mormorŋana (=pin popoŋana, isar zen)</td>
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<td>—unripe banana (=new banana, it hasn’t swollen yet)</td>
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<td>-moroobo</td>
<td>V_Intr, Static</td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ be loose, slack, not tight (used of lizard skins on drums, balloons, balls)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kombom imoroobo, tana itaj borbor. —The [skin on the] drum is loose, therefore it puts out a dull-sounding noise.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-morou</td>
<td>V_Intr, Static</td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ be shrivelled, loose, not tight, not taut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ni iurpe string pa gita, pa imorou. —He fixed a string on the guitar, for it was too loose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kopoŋ imorou kek. —My stomach is shrivelled [=I am hungry].</td>
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<tr>
<td>-morourou</td>
<td>V_Intr Redup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see also: -keukeu, -mulul</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kuli- imorourou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ be wrinkled, shrivelled, skin is loose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zin kolman tomooto mi moori kulin imorourou. —The skin of old men and women is wrinkled.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mooto ilu ma kuliini imorourou. —The snake shed its skin, and its [new] skin is still soft, not tight.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morourunga-</td>
<td>N_Inal Redup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ wrinkled, shrivelled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-morsop</td>
<td>V_Intr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ get startled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob ipamurur yo ma aŋmorsop. —Bob surprised me and I got startled.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Zin timorsop ma motoŋana biibi ikam zin. —They got startled and great fear took hold of them.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>similar: -kete- ikam key</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-pamorsop</td>
<td>V_Tr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ intentionally startle someone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mos</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ 1. design, pattern (each clan has their own special designs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>def. urun ka mos— the design of a clan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ina mos kiti som. —That is not our (INC) type of design.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>similar: mer, toolo, tooro</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mata- mos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ skilful and careful in doing something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni mataana mos pa ruumu poŋana. —He knows how to do house building.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similar: mata- mbolŋa-, mata- ikiskis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>nama- mosŋana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ good/ skilful with one’s hands, good at making designs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-pun mos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ carve designs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ni ipun mos pa kombom. —He carved designs onto a drum.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mosŋa-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ something with patterns, designs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasil mosŋana —centrepiece with carved totem images</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mburu ta mos ambaimbaigan — clothing with beautiful patterns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mata- mosŋa-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ decorated face</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni mataana mosŋana. —He has face marks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zin mosŋan — those who do face paintings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ 2. explanation, sermon</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-kam mos</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ give an explanation, deliver a sermon, preach</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nio aŋkam mos pa sua ki Lukas ta mbeŋ i. —I preached on the text in Luke last night.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ 3. plan how to apportion food so that all get a share and then distribute it</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tamaŋ ikam mos pa ŋge. —My father planned how to distribute the pork.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nin zin tomtom muŋgu, tonabe kam mos pa ŋge. —Count the people first (who will receive what portions of the meat), and then plan how to distribute the pork.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ 4. miracle</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-tooro mos</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ work miracles</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yesu itooro mos matakiŋa. —Jesus did many kinds of miracles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mos bibip mi mburanŋan — big and powerful miracles</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mos katuunu</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ miracle worker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ teacher, skilful person from whom others can learn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mos</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>construction: le- mos</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
man who cares for a boy during a circumcision ceremony (This is a ceremonial duty. A boy's mos is usually chosen from the mother's side of the family and is well compensated for this work.)

def. tomtom ta imboro zin molku — a person who cares for recently circumcised boys
Len mos bizin men ta timbot raama zin molku sala urum. — It is only the men responsible for caring for the recently circumcised boys, that stay with them in the men's house.

mos3 V_Intr.Uninf
▶ do quietly, softly, do without making much noise
Kalŋom mos pa sua. (=So riŋa i.) — Speak quietly/ softly.
Pa ki mos, kam kurunj kurunj pepe. — Walk quietly, don't make noise.

mosna- N_Inal_Stative
▶ quiet, not loud
Kalŋom mosjon. (=Kalŋom ise ma biibi pepe). — [Use a] soft voice. (Don't raise your (SG) Voice.)
▶ careful, good
mboti mosjana (=mboti ambaijana men, kam sosor som, malson malson, noŋi som)
—careful living (=good [way of] life, you (SG) don't do wrong, fight, [or] quarrel)

mata- mos(mos)
▶ be careful
Motom mos pa itum, tona mbot ambai. — Be careful with yourself, and then you will live well.
Motom mosmos pa itum. Kokena top.
—Always be careful! Otherwise you (SG) might fall [into sin].
Putuundu yam. Naso ampa pai mos men, mi amjosa som. — Strengthen us (EXC). Then we will walk very prudently and not do wrong.

mosmoozo N Redup
▶ pendant, ornament type, decoration type
(hangs down from a string, small, not too fancy, made of dog's teeth, seeds, beads, shells, and/or feathers)
Agur mosmoozo tio ila ngurep. — I hung my mosmoozo decoration around my neck.
Timbenpis swaala ma sumbun sumbun be tituuru mosmoozo ila, tonabe ila pikin nguren. — They rubbed holes into the swaala shells so they could be roped into a necklace, and then it went on the child's neck.

-moso V_Intr
▶ spread out, spread all over
Sua tio imoso ma ila ikot kar. — My words spread out and went to all the villages.
Sua imoso ma ilol kar ta boozomen. — The talk spread and covered all the villages.
Bubunjana Potomjana imoso. (=isu ma irao pa lele ta boozomen.) — The Holy Spirit spread all over (=descended and went throughout all places).

similar: -mapala, -miririj

mosoolo N_Stative
▶ very forceful, powerful (used of rain)
Yaŋ mosoolo. — Heavy rain.
Ndaama ta uritsi yaŋ mosolo isu, mi wo ipet ma ikwara bris ma ila lene. — A couple of years ago, a very heavy rain came down and a flood came and washed the bridge away.

dial. var. mosolo (Marile)
motam N
▶ leafy vegetable, native spinach (=Tok Pisin aupa, scientific name: Aranthus gangeticus)
zee re motam — aupa leaves

motmooto N Redup
▶ worms, maggots
Motmooto titou i. — Maggots dug in to his body.
▶ germs
Motmooto tikan keten keten. — Germs/ worms ate his internal organs.
Motmooto pakan ta tikamam meti piti i, timbotmbot la miiri tomini. — Some of germs that cause us (INC) to be sick are in the air too.
see also: mooto 'snake'

-moto V_Intr/Tr
▶ be afraid, fear
Agmoto i. Ni ko ikam mbulu sananyana pio. — I am afraid of him. He might do something bad to me.
Agmoto pini. Ko tikam mbulu sananyana sa pini. — I am afraid for him. They might do
something bad to him.

-**moto ka-**
  ▶ to be afraid for one’s life
  *Nio apmotor konj.* —I am afraid for my life.

-**kuli- imoto**
  ▶ feel afraid
  *Kulij imoto pe lele undugana ta yok Mari kwoono.* —I feel afraid of the place where ground spirits live that is at the mouth of the Mari river.

-**motojana**
  ▶ fear, terror, dread
  *Motojana bibi ikamyo, tabe aayle leltyanga son.* —I was terrified, and therefore I didn’t go to that place over there.

-**pamoto**
  ▶ frighten someone
  -**parmoto**
    ▶ fear each other
    *Wal yaambaŋan tiparmoto zin.* —The sorcerers are afraid of each other.

-**parpamoto**
  ▶ threaten each other
  —The sorcerers are afraid of each other.

-**mozo**
  ▶ deep sea, open sea, open ocean
  *Woongo imon sula ta mozo lukutuunu.* —The canoe sank down in the middle of the ocean.

-**mozooro**
  ▶ spread out, scatter, spill all over (used of a lot of small objects or grains of something)
  *Maanga imozooro ma irao lele.* —Rice spilled all over the place. [because the rice bag broke]

  ▶ be in abundance, be a lot of (used of a lot of small objects or grains of something)
  *Koroŋ isu ma isaana, boozo Talael rimen, to kaŋar imozooro.* —After little while, there will be huge amount of galip nuts all over.

  *Kampani imar ma ikas ke mini, tona pat imozooro tau. (=Tomtom len pat boozo.)* —Once the [forestry] company comes again and cuts trees again, then there will be a lot of money around.

  similar: *borok su lup*

-**kuli- imozooro**
  ▶ be really frightened

-**pat mozooroŋa**
  ▶ coins
  *Kam leŋ pat mozooroŋana pakan.* —Give me some coins.

-**muimui**
  ▶ cassowary feathers that are tied together into a decoration (used in *Lou* and *Nakanmut* dances)
  *Def. Timbat muruk rumunu, to toso muimui.* —When a cassowary’s feathers are tied together, then we (INC) call it a *muimui*.

-**muk**
  ▶ dirt
  *Nio muk ikam yo.* —I am dirty.
  *Muk itu yo.* —The dirt really stuck to me.

-**yo nama- ka muk**
  ▶ meddle with somebody else’s work
  *Def. Tumbulu uraata ki tomtom toro Koyo nomoyom ka muk pa koron kini pepe.* —Don’t meddle with the thing he is working on. [Let him finish it himself.]

-**mukmuk**
  ▶ be dirty
  *Mburo kiti imukmuk.* —Our (INC) clothes are dirty.

-**mukŋa-**
  ▶ dirty
  -**mukmukŋa-**
    ▶ really dirty, very dirty
  *Koyo mburu tiom mukmukŋana ma kala kuŋguuru.* —Gather up your (PL) dirty clothes and go wash [them].

-**mukurkur**
  ▶ come loose, become separated
  *Mburoŋ izzu, mi tiroŋ imukurkur lup.* —My strength is failing, and my bones feel all loose.

  *Aŋkaranesŋeeze ikot mbenj ma aigule, mi tiroŋ imukurkur lup.* —I am in pain day
and night, and all my strength has gone.

**mukuuzu** V_Intr
- fall off (used of leaves and other parts of plants, but not of coconut leaves, which instead -kam pokpok)

*You ikan ke uu, to ruunu imukuuzu.*
—When fire burns the base of a tree, then the leaves fall off.

*Mbutmbuutu pwoono imukuuzu.* —The grass seeds are falling off.

**mul** N
- decoration type (worn by women on their backs when dancing, made of the tops of *kiri* plants)

*La ngiimi lutum moori le mul sa be irak.*
—Go and buy your (SG) daughter a back side decoration so she can dance.

**mulul** V_Intr
- become wrinkled (temporarily, due to having been in water)

*Nio aŋbot yok leleene ma molo, tabe kumbuŋ ma nomoŋ imulul.* —I was in the water for a long time, so the skin on my hands and feet became wrinkled.

**kuli- imulul**
- be shrivelled up, be wrinkled

*Kuliini imulul.* —He is wrinkled (used of an old person).

**mum**¹ N
- chewed betel-nut

* def. *Mbolkai kuliini ta tojo ma imbeeze, ina mum.* —The skin of a betel-nut that we have chewed and softened, that [is called] *mum.*

**mum²** V_Tr
- squeeze by pressing, press against

*Mum kawaala ise pat tana.* —Squeeze the clothes on that rock.

- rub clean

*Mum zoŋom pa mbu kuliini.* —Rub your (SG) teeth [clean] with the betel-nut skin.

**mun** V_Intr_Stative
- be filled (with no free space), be whole

*Ruumu leleene imun kat.* —The house is full.

*Lele goloblooboŋan ta boozomen bela timun.* —All the ditches must be filled in.

**mumu** V_Intr Redup
- break into small pieces, crumble into small pieces

*def. koronj iwe muunu* —something becomes crumbs, really fine

*Bisket itop su ma imumu.* —A biscuit fell down and broke into small pieces.

**munuŋa** N_Inal_Stative
- crumbled, mashed

**serembat munuŋana** —sweet potato that has been cooked for long time and therefore crumbles easily

**kinmumu** V_Tr
- crumble up using one’s fingers

*Kinmumu meene keteene ri tina ma zuk.*
—Crumble up that little bit of sago and cover it.

**pmumu** V_Tr
- mash using hands

*Nio appamumu serembat pa pikin.* —I mashed sweet potatoes for the child.

**tutmumu** V_Tr
- mash using an instrument

*Niam amtutmumu ip pisin kolman mi tikan.*
—We (EXC) mashed up *ip* nuts for the old people and they ate [them].

**mumuŋa-**

**mumuŋa** N_Inal_Stative
- crumbled, mashed

**serembat tumumu** —sweet potato that has been cooked for long time and therefore crumbles easily

**tutmumu** V_Tr
- mash using an instrument

*Niam amtutmumu ip pisin kolman mi tikan.*
—We (EXC) mashed up *ip* nuts for the old people and they ate [them].

**mum seeŋge**
- smile a bit

**mum seeŋge**
- smile a bit

**mumu seeŋge**
- smile a bit

**mumu seeŋge**
- smile a bit

**mumu seeŋge**
- smile a bit
zaala imun
- the way is closed, there is no way forward, be stuck, no longer have the opportunity or chance to do something
Zaala imun piti kek, pa woongo imar mini som. —We (INC) are stuck now, for the ship is not going to come any more.
Zaala kizin ta tikamam pat pa i, ina imun kek. —Their way of getting money was closed.
- They can’t get money that way anymore.

similar: le- zaala (sa) som ‘not have a way’
munŋa- N_Inal_Stative
- perfect, unharmed, full, whole
Kulindi munŋanda. —Our (INC) bodies/skins will be whole.
- full number, perfect number, all, whole
Niam munŋoyam ambot i. —We (EXC) are all here.
Tana tomtom sa bella imar mi ingal yam ma munŋoyam mini. —Therefore somebody needs to come and join us (EXC) and [then] we will be our full number again.
- virgin
Nio lutuŋ moori imbot munŋana. Ziru tomooto sa tipa sen. —My daughter has remained a virgin. She hasn’t walked [=slept] with a man yet.
lele- munŋa-
- unteachable, unwilling to learn (Lit. ‘insides closed’)
mata- munŋa-/ mata- imun
- heathen, ignorant, primitive, unsophisticated (Lit. ‘eye closed’)
Zin matan munŋan pa Merere. —They are heathens [eyes closed] concerning the Lord.
kwo- munŋa-/ kwo- imun
- dumb, unable to speak (Lit. ‘mouth closed’)
talŋa- munŋa-/ talŋa- imun
- deaf, unable to hear (Lit. ‘ear closed’)
Ni talŋaana mi kwoono munŋana. —He is deaf and dumb.
- disobedient, unresponsive, indifferent
similar: talŋa- pampam
-pumun V_Tr
- close, shut
Kam len pat sa ila be ipumun kwon. —Give them some money to shut their mouths [i.e. bribe them to keep them from talking].
Anutu ipumun matan mi iseakaala ngar kizin. —God has closed their eyes and covered [=closed] their thinking.

muna
- food made of galip nuts and tapioca or taro that is baked in an earth oven (very special type of food, prepared sometimes to honor a person, or for some special project. Preparation of it used to be a ceremonial event. It is only done when there are a lot of galip nuts available.)
muna karapat —lots of the galip and tapioca/taro mixture prepared in a large earth oven with the intent that the food last a long time
muna tuntun —smaller portions of food prepared with galips cooked on top of the main food [can be eaten by one’s own family members]
Manioka tana muna? —Is that tapioca cooked with galip nuts?
munŋa- N_Inal_Stative
- food cooked with galip nuts
def. kini kaŋarŋana
munŋa
N_Event
- splashing (water)
Kamam munŋaŋ paso? —Why are you (SG) making waves/ splashing water?
munmun N Redup
- small, little (for plural referents)
Serembat munmun. —Small sweet potatoes.
nangag munmun —little boys
zin munmun —little ones, young children
tamag ma anag bizin munmun.. —my ‘little’ fathers and mothers i.e. my aunts and uncles
see also: musaana ‘small, little’ (singular)
munŋaana Quantifier
- a lot, very many, multitude, uncountable amount
Tapaa sa pin ma was ma sokorei sokorei tau munŋaana men ta tapaasa gi. —We (INC) plant bananas and aibika and whatever else we usually plant.
Siizi tabe timar i, ko munŋaana ma munŋaana. —The grasshoppers that are coming, will be thousands and thousands.
- all
Wal tio ta munŋaana men ko tileŋ la kalŋoŋ mi tito. —All of my people will listen to my voice and obey it.
- one thousand
Zin tikam pat munŋaana ru be tingiimi moori pa. —They gave two thousand kina to pay for the brideprice of the woman.
-muŋai

- four hundred (people)
- pair of wealth objects (wooden plates, clay pots etc)

Timbiiri se ru na munŋaana ta. —Two wooden plates is one pair.
Sombe mbio paŋ na munŋaana ru. —If there are four wealth objects, then there are two pairs of them.
Tikuundu mbio munŋaana ta se ta. —They carried three wealth objects [one pair plus one additional one].

munŋaana ka tiene
- a lot, very many, multitude, too many to count, uncountable, innumerable, myriad

Zin tomtom munŋaana ka tiene timar. —A huge crowd of people came.
Motom sala na re zin pitik munŋaana ka tiene. —When you (SG) look up, there are myriads of stars.

munŋaana kelek
- a lot remaining, plenty remaining

Mi ta sen na, munŋaana kelek ta imbotboti. —There are still many things which have yet to be included.
Koi, tiggimi ma imap kek? Wai, munŋaana kelek ta inmbot i. —The tobacco, have they bought it all? Hey, there is still plenty remaining

similar: bibi ta imbotmbot i

-muŋai

- show mercy to, have mercy on, ease the hardship of someone in trouble, feel sorry for someone and do something to help them

Nio ko aŋmuŋai u. —I will show mercy to you (SG).
Munjai yo lak! —Have mercy on me!

-muŋaiŋai

- V_Tr

Nu munŋaiŋai zin tomtom riša som. —You (SG) don’t have any mercy on people at all.

munŋaŋana

- N_Inal_Event

mercy, grace

Anutu, ni muŋaŋana katuunu. —God is the source of mercy/ grace.

sua muŋaiŋa-

- N_Inal_Stative

appeal, plea (for mercy)

Ni iso sua muŋaŋana pini, tana ni iuuli pa pataŋana kini. —Because he made a plea to him for mercy, he helped him with his problem.

-pamuŋai lele-

- implore, importune, entreat, soften someone’s heart, make to feel sorry

Ni imar ma ipamuŋai leleŋ, ta anŋkam pini ma ila. —It was because he came and made me feel sorry for him, that I gave it to him and he went.

munŋa

- N

- front

Namono ziru tomtom peez kana timbot la munŋa, mi niam ambot ndemeene.
—Namono and the pilot were in the front, and we (EXC) were in the back.

Tipusuk pat pukan isula ki munŋa bekeni tibiigi woŋgo. —They pushed down some stones (i.e. anchors) from the front side in order to hold the ship in place.

- earlier one, first one

Zin munŋa kan tikam pat raraate kembei ta zin kaimer kan. —The earlier ones [i.e. those who went to work earlier] got the same amount of money as the latter ones.

mungamunŋa

- N Redup

- first-born (First-born children have much prestige. Feasts are put on in their honor and they should be respected)

Tikamam mailaŋ pisin pikin mungamunŋa —They put on feasts for first-born children.

 Kwom sala uteeene pepe. Pa ni mungamunŋa. —Don’t speak disrespectfully to him. For he is the first-born child.
 Aiss, muriŋ muŋgamunŋa, ina koroŋ sorok. —Ah, my position of being the first-born child, that [is] something insignificant.

similar: lautabe

munggingin

- N Redup

- insect type (sand-fly or sago gnat, tiny, bites badly)

Munggingin tikan yo ma tau! —The sandflies have really bitten me terribly!

see also: baraŋisŋis sand-fly

munŋu

- Adv_PredP

- before, in the past, long ago, in the old days

Munŋu, niam amkamam mbulu ta kembei som. —In the past, we (EXC) did not do things like this.

munŋu ta mata popoten —long ago, at the very beginning of time
ta mungu mi imar indeege koozi —from long ago up until today
   ▶ first
Nu mbot mungu, mi ni iso sua kini. —You (SG) wait first, and [let] him say his talk.
Ipup mungu la ki wiini. —He started cutting the hair off first from the tail.
Kini tio imbot mungu, pa nio leŋ sua piom. —My food can wait, for I have something I want to say to you (PL) first.
mungu mungu Adv_PredP Redup
   ▶ a very long time ago
Mungu mungu mi imar na, kolman tiam tikanan koron tana som. —Our ancestors have never ever eaten that before.
munguŋa- N_Inal_Stative
   alt. munguna-
   ▶ old, previous, former
Ruumu tingi iwe munguŋana kek. —This house has become old [and worn-out].
waeŋ munguŋana —my first wife (in contrast to a second one acquired later)
Mbulu kini munguŋana, ni isem kek. —His former way of life, he has left it.
lele- munguŋa-
   ▶ old, sinful human nature, flesh (key term in the Bible)
-murap V_Intr_Stative
   ▶ soft (used of ground, earth that is good for planting things)
   ▶ rotten and soft (used of trees, wood)
Mbal tana imurap kek. Isu lene mi kepekel. —That top plate has gone rotten. Take it down and replace it.
Pin iweene tana, kozo ur sula ke tuunu buuzuŋana tana. Pa ina imurap ma ambai. —That new banana shoot, you (SG) should put it [i.e. plant] it at the base of that rotten tree stump. For it is rotten and soft and good [for planting].
Ke leleene imurap. (=Ke leleene ibuzbuuzu ma imap kek.) —The tree's core is rotten and soft. (=The tree's core has gone all rotten.)
similar: -buuzu
   ▶ worn-out (used of clothing)
-muraprəŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Kawaala muraprəŋa tana isu lene lak!
Kelu pa kawaala ambaŋana. —That old worn-out loincloth take it off! Put on a good one.
-mureege V_Intr
   ▶ disintegrate, fall apart, disperse, break, spread out
To timureege ma tila len. —Then they dispersed and went away.
Lupŋana kizin ko imureege, mi lelen iwe tamen mini som. —Their meeting/congregation/group will fall apart, and they will not be of one mind any more.
see also: -reege
muri- N_Inal
   ▶ position, place (where something is normally found), habitat
Iti tala murindi. —Let us (INC) go to our own places.
Tuunu murin ta yok. —The habitat of eels is the river.
   ◀ bed, place where one sleeps
Nio aŋsu muriŋ be aŋkeene. —I went to my bed to sleep.
Ni le muriini sa be imbot pa na som. —He had nowhere to stay.
-kam muri-
   ▶ replace, take the place of
Kozo moor! toro ikam muriŋ, mi ikel yo pa uraata. —Another woman must come and take my place, and replace me in my job.
Yesu ikam murindi ma imeete pa sanaana kiti. —Jesus took our (INC) place and died on our behalf for our sins.
-pakaala muri-
   ▶ occupy, obstruct, block someone's place
-pun muri-
   ▶ settle in
Zin mooto ko tipun murin su ruumu kizin. —The snakes have probably settled into their house.
-uri muri-
   ▶ settle in
Amsuŋu be sua ku iur kat muriini isula leleyam. —We (EXC) pray that your talk would have a firm place in our hearts.
kumbu- muri-
   ▶ footprint(s)
mata muri-/ matamur
   ▶ inheritance, heirloom
taman maturuni —an heirloom from my father
nama- muri-
   ▶ handcraft, something made with one's own hands, something someone has planted
### murmur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>murmur</th>
<th>N Redup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pikin muri-</td>
<td>uterus, placenta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similar: kopo-</td>
<td>‘stomach, womb’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zaaba/ buza/ kirunj kwo- muri-</td>
<td>wound caused by sword or knife or nails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lupaŋana muriini</td>
<td>meeting place, synagogue (in the Bible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muri- mungamunga</td>
<td>first-born’s place/ position/ status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muri- peeze kana</td>
<td>throne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nol muriini</td>
<td>marketplace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sua urpeŋana muriini</td>
<td>court, tribunal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunγana muriini</td>
<td>place of worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uraata muriini</td>
<td>workplace, place where one works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni imbutultul su uraata kini muriini mi ikamam uraata. —He was sitting in his workplace and working.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similar: uraata uu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you muriini</td>
<td>kitchen, fireplace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patoronŋana muriini</td>
<td>altar, place where sacrifices are performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>murmur</td>
<td>seaweed type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni ila ingal zin zeene ta murmur lene tinga. —He went and speared zeene fish in that area of seaweed over there.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similar: uraata uu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-murum</td>
<td>V_Intr</td>
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<tr>
<td>-murur</td>
<td>V_Intr Redup</td>
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<tr>
<td>-mururur</td>
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<tr>
<td>-murururŋa</td>
<td>N_Inal Redup</td>
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<tr>
<td>-mus</td>
<td>V_Tr</td>
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<tr>
<td>-mus</td>
<td>V_Tr Redup</td>
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<tr>
<td>-mus</td>
<td>V_Tr</td>
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<tr>
<td>-mus</td>
<td>V_Tr</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Kini (manioka, mok, seremba) murumŋaŋa.
—Food (manioc, taro, sweet potatoes) that is ready to be harvested.

### -murur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-murur</th>
<th>V_Intr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shiver, shake, tremble (because of fear, cold, surprise, amazement)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balus imar pa Sande ma niam amurur pa. —The plane came on Sunday and we were surprised by it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoto ma amurur kat. —We (EXC) were afraid and really trembling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Tiro mburu kizin ma timurur pa. —They saw their things, and were amazed at them.
| similar: -morsop |

### -murumŋa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-murumŋa</th>
<th>N_Inal Stative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ripe, ready to be harvested used of root crops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kini (manioka, mok, seremba) murumŋaŋa. —Food (manioc, taro, sweet potatoes) that is ready to be harvested.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-mus pa

it on the sides of your (PL) doors.

-mus sanaana

▶ wipe away sins, atone, forgive
Anutu imus sanaana kiti. —God wipes away our (INC) sins/ forgives us.
similar: -reege sanaana

-musmus

V_Tr Redup
musŋa-
N_Inal_Stative
Plet ti musŋana kek. —This plate has already been wiped off.

-mus pa

▶ call to come by making a bilabial click with the lips (i.e. a kissing sound)
Nio aŋmus pa me be imar. —I called the dog with a clicking sound.

-musaana

N_Stative
▶ little, small (used of singular items)
pikin musaana —small child
ŋge musaana som —not a small pig [i.e. it was a big one]
na- musaana —aunt [Lit. ‘little mother’]
tama- musaana —uncle [Lit. ‘little father’]
kar musaana —small village/ hamlet
siiri kwoono ta musaana —the fence gate that is small, narrow
see also: munmun ‘little, small (used of multiple items)’

-musaana njana

▶ a bit smaller
Ke tingi punpun mete. Kere musaananjana, to irao sumboonu ti. —This piece of timber is too big. Look for something smaller, for then it would fit into this hole.

-musaari

N_Stative
▶ very little, small, tiny
Uraata biibi, som musaana? Uraata musari. —Is it a big job or little one? Just a small one.
ŋge musaari —very small pig
yok musaari —very small river
pikin musaari —small child

-musaarinja

N_Inal_Stative
Nio musaarinjaŋoŋ, mi motoŋ apre... —I was very small when I witnessed...

-musi-

N_Inal
▶ identifying mark of the maker, style or design associated with a particular person, handcraft of a certain person
Kombom tana na, Kasaibi musiini. —That drum has Kasi’s mark on it/ exhibits his style of carving.
similar: mos, nama- muriini

-musiiinja

N_Inal_Stative
▶ skilled, talented at doing something
Kasaibi, ni musiiinjaŋa pa kombom sapŋana. —Old Kasi, he is talented in carving drums.
Masina, ni musiiinjaŋa pa kaari kegana. —Masina, she is skilled in weaving netbags.
see also: mos ‘design, pattern’

-musmuuzu

N Redup
▶ rubbish, garbage, trash, litter
Nio aŋpiri musmuuzu ila ne. —I threw away the trash.
▶ worthless person
Niam tomtom, musmuuzu ki toono men. —We (EXC) people are just rubbish of this earth.

-muta

V_Intr_Stative
▶ hot enough to cook on (used of cooking stones that are heated and then food is put on them to cook)
Kere. Tiama imuta kek. Kala ma kipiindi be kini ila tiama. —Look. The cooking stones are already hot. Go and remove some of them so that the food can be put on the [remaining] stones to cook. [The stones that are removed are then put back on top of the food.]
similar: -ŋgaala, -kuruk

-mutu

N
▶ island
▶ the small islands around the Umboi island and their inhabitants
Umboi ti, mutu biibi kat. —This Umboi is a very big island.
Ina zin mutu kalŋan. —That is the island people’s language.
see also: Koobo

-mutumutu

N Redup
▶ islands

-muundu

N
▶ sediment in water
Iŋge isula yok ma ka muundu ipet. —The pig went into the water and stirred up the sediment.

-muundunga

N_Inal_Stative
▶ dirty, muddy, turbid
yok/ tai muundungaŋana —dirty, muddy river/ ocean

-pamunmuundu

V_Tr Redup
▶ stir up, muddy, make turbid
Tomtom tipamunmuundu yok. —People are muddying the water.
muunu

- bits, tiny pieces, crumbs
- kini muunu —food crumbs

Takan mi kini muunu itoptop. —When we ate, some crumbs were falling down.

Pat imapaala ma isu ma muunu men. —The rock broke into small pieces.

muŋgu

- sign of sorrow or mourning (for someone who has died), mourning symbol

Tizil muŋgu ila namaama. —They put an armlet on her arm as a sign of sorrow.

Moori tana iru pa mburu ki muŋgu, pa waene imeete. —That woman put on mourning clothes, because her spouse died.

ŋgun muŋgu

- mourn

M. ipupup uteene som, pa Ńgun muŋgu pa lutuunu ta imeete. —M. is not yet cutting his hair, because he is mourning for his child that died.

- observe some food taboo as a sign of sorrow or grief

Ni Ńgun muŋgu pa tiziini, tabe ikan rais som. —He is mourning for his younger brother, and therefore he doesn’t eat rice.

Ni Ńgun muŋgu, mi mbuleene isu kokou uu. —He mourned and sat in the ashes.

similar: sapaari

-ŋmuŋgu

- precede, go ahead of, go first, go before
- be older than

Nio ko ayŋmuŋgu mi niom kamar kaimer. —I will go first and you (PL) come later.

- be older than

Nio ayŋmuŋgu pini. —I am ahead of him./ I am older than him.

-ŋmuŋgu

- V_Intr

Muŋmuŋgu, niom ko ama. —You (SG) keep going ahead, we’ll (EXC) come later.

-pumuuŋgu

- V_Tr

- give something to someone before giving it to other people

Pumuuŋgu kini pizin. —Give them the food first.

-muzeele

- V_Intr_Stative

- hang down

Sisas imuzeele sala kiruŋu. —The scissors are hanging from a nail.

Mbía imuzeele sala kun namaana. —A bat

is hanging upside down from a breadfruit tree branch.

similar: -mbiŋbiŋ

-muzik

- V_Intr

- change one’s position a bit, shift around

Kumuzik pepe. Kokena musmuuzu isula pizin wal ta timbot toono na. —Don’t move around lest some rubbish fall on those that are down on the ground.

-muzikzik

- V_Intr Redup

muzil

- N

- V_Intr

- fall over with roots pulled up out of the ground

Ke imuzu. —The tree fell over, roots and all.

Ruumu imuzu ma isu lene. —The house fell down.

-pamuzu

- V_Tr

- make to fall over, push over, fell, bring down

Aron ikam doza, mi ipamuzu ke tiam ru ma tila len. —Aron brought the bulldozer and pushed down two of our trees and they are gone.

Miiri ipamuzu teu ma isu. —The wind blew down the sugarcane.

-muzeuze

- V_Intr

- V_Intr

- come loose and fall off

Kiri tio imuzu. —My armlet is too loose. [It keeps falling down.]

Topo Ńge pa wooro ma Ńge mburaana, to ka wooro imuzu. —If we (EXC) tie a pig up with rope and it is strong, then the rope will come loose.

see also: -golok ‘be loose’, -zun ‘take/slide off’

-muzuuru

- V_Intr

- slide down by itself, be loose and therefore move
Kiri tio imuzurzuuru. —My armlet keeps sliding down.
Tikin nomonŋ goobo, tana kiri biibi mete mi imuzurzuuru. —They measured my arm size wrong, and therefore the armlet is too big [loose] and keeps sliding off.
- go down, recede, draw back (used of the sea)
Tai imuzuuru ma ila, to ipol ma imiili mini (nonor). —The sea recedes and then it breaks and returns again [describing a tidal wave].

see also: -zuuru

N
-genitive suffix
- n their, third person plural genitive suffix occurring on inalienable nouns
kopo-n —their stomach(s)
mata-n —their eye(s)
lele-n —their inside (feeling), inside them
na-1
- mother, aunt
Paradigm: anaj, nom, naana (Central)/ naan (Gauru)/ nana (Northern), nanda, noyam, noyom, nan
Nio aŋpit mbol pa nge naana ta, ni zaana Sirimpen. —I [will] tell a story about a mother pig named Sirimpen.
nan bizin —mothers, aunts, female relatives of the previous generation
Eba iwe tomton ta boozomen nan. —Eve became the mother of everyone.
Tomoyam tamen mi noyomen ndelndelŋa. —We (EXC) have the same father but our mothers are different.
mbulu ki taman ma nan bizin —the behaviour of their fathers and mothers [=parents]
na- musaana
- aunt, female relative of older generation
Moori naana musaana ire la pa keenenja ki ula popoŋan: Ko keenenja kizin kembei ta zin ulapən, som som? —The bride’s aunt looks at [=checks on] the sleeping of the new couple to see whether or not they are sleeping together like married people.
kolman nan
- older, respected women

moori naana
- spinster, unmarried woman who is past the normal age for marriage
nje nana
- mother pigs, sows
Tila tipitu zin nge nanaan. —They went to feed the sows.
naana
- bigger one of a set of something
kumbu- naana —big toe
nama- naana —thumb
pat naana —the bigger stone used for breaking galip nuts
ndapndap naana —bowl/mortar
ndim naana —big wooden plate on which rolling and crushing of galips is done
peene naana —bow
Rel na napelpel naana. Ituntun mi iyoyou.
—The rel type of fungus is the worst kind [Lit. ‘mother of’] of ringworm. It burns/itches and is painful.
- something that is associated with a particular place or thing
yaj naana —bird type (small, make their nests during the rainy season)
- insect type, dragonfly (Marile dialect meaning)
yapaaba naana
- ant type commonly found in yapaaba trees
yok naana
- small, snake type creature found in rivers (one should not bother these, they are considered to look after the river)
tai naana
- small insect type found in the ocean
na2
- tag marker in questions
Nu la pa Lae, na? —You (SG) are going to Lae, aren’t you?
Na?
- Is that so? (Said in order to confirm what has just been said, particularly if it is somewhat surprising information)
Na som.
- That is not the case./That is not how it is. (Said when one disagrees with what has just been said.)
na3
- conjunction
- then
Sombe yaj isu, na ko nio aŋma som. —If it rains, then I won’t come to you.
na

▶ when

Molo som mi motoŋ la na, Bob ziru waene tile.
—It wasn't long when I looked and saw Bob with his wife coming in [to the village].
Nu sombe po ruumu, na re kat be pat irao.
—When/If you (SG) build a house, see to it that there is enough money.

Matan ila na, tire tomtom ta imar i.
—When they looked, they saw a man coming.

na4  
Determiner
▶ bound relic of the Proto-Oceanic article *na occurring on some nouns, most of which are probably borrowed from the Maleu language of northwest New Britain
see also: nabel, naber, nabiou, naborou, nabut, nager, nakur, nakabasi, nalonyŋ, napalis, natiloŋa (and many other items beginning with na, especially those having to do with magical practises)

na5  
Theme marker
▶ given (indicates presupposed information. It: 1) marks thematised/topicalised constituents at the beginning of clauses, 2) ends relative clauses, especially those that are syntactically heavy, 3) is a constituent of conjunctions like tona ‘after that’, tana ‘therefore, because of that’, mana ‘right after that’, ina(ko) ‘then’ (in conditionals), 4) functions on its own as a subordinating temporal conjunction ‘when/while’, and 5) is used to delineate scopes of negation in subordinate clauses.

Mbeŋ na, tlla. —At night, they went.
▶ as for

Ninibe na, kar biibi. —As for Nineveh, it was a big city.

Tamen nio, nako aŋbo mboe mi aŋpakuru.
—But as for me, I will sing songs and praise you (SG).

Pikin ta le ngar ambajana, nako ileŋ la sua tutjana ki tamaana.
—A child that has a good thinking, he will listen to his father’s advice.

Mi tomtom ki uraata, nako le koron boozo.
—But a diligent man, he will have a lot of things/possessions.

Tomtom ta ingle ingle na, imbot tanga.
—The man who shot a pig is over there.

Nu ko irao mboe lele tingi mini na som.
—You (SG) cannot stay in this area anymore.

Leŋ kar sa be aŋbot pa na som.
—I don’t have any village where I can stay.

Irao kam som na som.
—You (SG) can’t not do it. [i.e. you must do it]

Niom tina kongo yo, ta aŋmar lele tingi na som.
—I did not come to this place because you (PL) sent me.

naala  
N
▶ hole in the ground (into which something is put and then the hole is filled in again)

Tekel naala be tapaaŋa pin.
—We (INC) dug a hole in order to plant bananas.
similar: sumbu- ‘hole’, nalunŋ ‘hole dug for cooking purposes’
▶ grave

Yesu imanga mini pa naala.
—Jesus rose again from the grave.

naala tien̄e
▶ ground that has been dug up when digging a hole

Tigibigibi naala tien̄e ta ise na, mi isula mini.
—We (INC) were throwing the ground that had come up from the hole back down again (when burying the person).

serembat ka naala
▶ dig up mound of earth into which sweet potatoes are planted

Ijge iswaaga serembat ka naala.
—The pig pushed its way through the heap of planted sweet potatoes.

naala kezeene
▶ edge of a hole that has been dug
▶ danger of death, near to death

Gorgori ambotmbot naala kezeene i.
—All the time we (EXCl) are in danger of death.

naala kwoono
▶ mouth of a hole/grave that has been dug

Raŋga naala kwoono, mi ur kitiimbi isula.
—Make the hole wider and put the post down in it.
▶ in danger of death, near to death

Mete ikami ma isaana kat. Ni imbot la naala kwoono kek.
—The sickness has really harmed him. He is nearly dead.

-naama  
V_Tr
▶ wait for someone or something

Ko niomru irao kanaama zin?
—Are the two of you able to wait for them?
—The crowd waited for him, and when he did not come out they were perplexed concerning him. —We (EXC) have been waiting for you (SG) for a long time.

-naama

wait for something to happen which is somewhat doubtful Gaaga nu naama zin ten, ko timar, som som. —Tomorrow you (SG) just wait and see whether they come or not.

-naama ni-

wait expectantly Amnaama niyam pa koyam kini ma som. —We (EXC) waited expecting to receive some food, but did not get any.

-naam-

V_Middle

expect a baby Moori inaami. —The woman is expecting.

-namnaama

V_Tr Redup

Ni inamnaama lele be berek kat. —He kept waiting for the morning to really come.

-naama

N

poisonous vine type (probably Derris root, roots are used for fishing in saltwater. It can kill both fish and people, and is very bitter tasting.)

Tala tupun naamba. —Let’s go fishing with poisonous vines. (Lit. ‘hit naamba’).

Moori tana iyo naamba makig, mi ila iwin tai, to imeete ma kup. —After that woman chewed the naamba root, she went to drink saltwater, and then she died.

-naama

V_Tr

chase away, drive away animals, insects (by hand, stick, speech)

Naana lokon! —Chase the flies away!

Nio apnaana me. —I chased the dog away.

-re naana

continually, persistently, repeatedly

-sou naana

continually follow

-wi naana

repeatedly try to catch

-peta naama

V_Tr (in compounds)

construction: verb + naana/ nanaana

-wi naana

persistently ask, investigate, interrogate

-naanga

V_Tr

make an opening bigger by twisting a sharp object around in it

Kozo up, to naanga ma kwoono biibi yana. —You (SG) must stab and then twist the sharp object in the hole to make it bigger.

-nanhaana

Redup

nabel

N_Event

magical ritual type, love magic alt. naber

Tomooto tana ikam nabel pa moori, tamen moori leleene pini som. —The man performed magic on the woman [in order to get her to like him], but the woman did not want him.

see also: -mbel

probable loan from West New Britain

nabiu

N

idol (carved of wood, but appearance and function are no longer known)

some kind of omen

Muggu, sombe zin tire nabiu, na timoto kan. Inako patapana. Tana tiko ma tila len pa su. —In the past, if they saw a nabiu they were very afraid for their lives. It meant hardship. Therefore they would run away to the forest.

probable loan from West New Britain

naborou

N_Event

magical chanting, spell (subsumes both ‘white’ (i.e. beneficial) and ‘black’ (i.e. harmful) magic, often performed using Victory Leaf plant leaves and involves calling on ancestor spirits for help)

Ni ikam naborou pa molleene kini. —He was chanting spells in order to get his garden grow well.

Zin Koobo tikam naborou pa yaŋ be isu. —The inner island (=Oov) people performed magic to cause rain to fall.

similar: pou, pu, yaamba

wal naborouŋan

magicians, shamans

probable loan from West New Britain

nabut

N

boundary of a subsection within main garden area

Tiur nabut pa molleene kizin. —They divided up their garden area into subsections.

Ampaaza serembat nabut pay, mi manioka nabut ru. —We (EXC) planted four sections of sweet potatoes and two of manioc.
probable loan from West New Britain
similar: mbut

nagara
construction: -kam nagara
sexual intercourse, sexual relations
Moori ma tomooto tikam nagara. —The man and woman had sexual intercourse.
Moori mata meŋana. Ikamam sorok nagara ma imbotmbot. —The woman had eyes like a dog [i.e. was grossly promiscuous]. She kept having casual sex.

nagaraŋa
mentally disabled, retarded, foolish, stupid
Nu nagaraŋom, ta kamam mbulu ta kembena? —Are you (SG) stupid, that you keep on behaving like that?
passive, acquiescent, compliant (used of people who do not speak a lot, do not fuss about things, and go along with whatever other people want to do)
Ni tomtom nagaraŋana. Ni ko ito men. Izzo sua som. —He is a compliant person. He will just follow [what other people want]. He does not talk/ object/ raise any fuss.

nagel
fenced in area (small, temporary, made near one’s house in order keep a pig close to home when it is about to give birth and for other reasons as well)
Po nagel, mi ŋge isula. —Make a small fenced in area and [put] the pig down in it.
Iŋgunkaala nagel pa pin, kokena ŋge titaara. —Make a small fence around the banana plant lest the pigs cut it.

similar: sirsiri
report of something that has happened
Niom ta uriizi kala lupuunuŋu isu Birik na, koso lende nagel sa ma telegen. —You (PL) who went to the meeting the other day in Birik, tell us a report of what was talked about.

nager
magical practise (involves using a mixture of ku vine and coconut juice)
Tikam wooro ku raama ni ka sur, mi titooro ma iwe nager. —They took a ku vine and a mixture of a juice of a coconut, and mixed it into a magical potion
Tikam nager (wooro) pini, to loŋa mi iŋeele. —They worked magic on her [by giving her a liquid made from a ku vine and coconut juice] and she quickly started singing.

nager
voice of an individual
Maria ikilaala nager kini, to itoori mi iso: “Wai, Rabbi.” —When Maria recognised his voice, then she turned around and said: “Ai, Rabbi!”
Nager kini ambai som. —The sound of his voice is not good. [For example, his voice might be trembling because he is afraid.]
similar: ŋger

nagotgot
heavy (used of rain)
Uriizi na, yaŋ nagotgot, mi koozi na pe som. —The day before yesterday there was a heavy rain, but today [there is] not too much [rain].
similar: yaŋ mosoolo, yaŋ biibi

naikikiŋa
immodest, bawdy, lewd (used of women who have no shame, wear seductive clothing, flirt with men)
Ni moori naikikiŋana. —She is an immodest woman.
similar: salasalanya-
dial. var. makikikga-

naiwol
group, pack, crowd
me naiwol —pack of dogs
Pita me kini naiwol. Tindeeŋe ŋge na isu. —Peter has a pack of dogs. If they find a pig, it goes down [=gets caught and killed].
Tomtom naiwol sa ta timar i. Ko zin ziŋoi? —There is a crowd of people coming. Who are they?
similar: nanoreŋan, uunuŋan, ndoundouŋan

nakabasi
axe
Nio aŋtaara ke pa nakabasi. —I chopped down the tree with an axe.
Iŋgi be nakabasi ikan sin ma tisu len. —An axe is about to cut them down.
nakabasi kiini —axe handle
Neeri, aŋleŋ mae pa nakabasi kwoono na, niomru kazabsap sokorei? —Yesterday when I heard the sound (literally ‘mouth’) of an axe, what were you two hewing? probable loan from West New Britain

Nankanmut
mask used in Nankanmut dance ceremony
def. Tomtom tipo kaukau mi tisse ke raŋ ma iwe Nankanmut. Tibeede mataana, tisap ke
nakaral  N  medium- to large-sized basket made of coconut leaves
  kini nakaralŋana —basket of food
  Amwe nakaral. —We (EXC) wove a nakaral basket.
probable loan from West New Britain

nakena  Conjunction
  ▶ if that is the case, then/ if that is so, then

Nakena uunu padei ta... —If that is the case, then why is it that...
Merere, nakena pombol urlajana tiam.
  —Lord, if that is so, then strengthen our (EXC) faith.
Nakena uulu itum mi niamru tomini. —If that is so, then help yourself and the two of us (EXC) also.

nakene  N
construction: ka- nakene
  ▶ way of doing something, rules for work, procedure, ground rules, household rules
Mburooŋo ka nakene ta kei: —The procedure for bartering is like this:
Ruumu ka nakene ta kei: —The household rules are like this:
similar: ka zaala, zalaana, koronyana, ka mbulu
note: nakene is probably a loan from West New Britain.
def. Mburooŋo ka nakene ta kembe: Roukeeli ka tomtom ingo tomtom sa imuungu ma ila. Mi ni ila raama mбу, mese kuliini, mi marai, mi koroy pakan, mi iso pa mburoongo tabe ipeti. Tomtom tana imiili ma imar, tona ikam roukeeli ka tomtom ma ziru ila. —The procedure for the bartering is like this: The barterer sends someone ahead to go and prepare the way. He goes with betelnuts, bark from a meze tree, ginger, and other things, and speaks about the trading that is to take place. That person returns and then he takes the barterer himself and the two of them go [with the actual items to be traded].
dial. var. nankin, mbulu, tutu (Kampalap) mburooŋo ka nankin/mbulu/tutu —way of bartering, doing business
orientation of a house or dead body
Mi tire Yesu putuunu ka nakena. —And they saw how Jesus’ body had been laid.

nakereŋa  N  collar decoration made of Victory leaf plants (worn as part of a Nakanmut dance costume)
Indeeŋe naroogo, to timbat meene ka mbiilī ma iwe Nakanmut ka ngini, mi timbat mermeere ma iwe nakereŋa. —When there is a dance ceremony, they tie together [light coloured strips of] new sago palm shoots into a ‘nest’ for the Nakanmut [to cover the body of the dancer wearing the
dance costume worn in Nakanmut ceremony
name of the whole ceremony (it has strong associations with spirit beings)
tunes of songs sung during the Nakanmut dance ceremony
note: The Nakanmut ceremony is the Siassi version of the Tumbuan ceremony, that is associated with the Tolai people of East New Britain.

nakaralŋana  —basket of food
Amwe nakaral. —We (EXC) wove a nakaral basket.
probable loan from West New Britain

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mask], and they tie together decorative Victory leaf plants into a collar decoration. probable loan from West New Britain

**nako**  
**Conjunction**  
► then (if… then…)  
*Nu sombe sulae, nako nio aŋsalae.* —If you (SG) go downwards, then I will go upwards.

*Sombe tindeeŋe yo, nako tipun yo ma aŋmeete.* —If they find me, then they will kill me.

► as for (in sentences with future time reference)

*Mi wal sananŋan, nako timbiriizi ma tila len kat.* —But as for bad people, they will be completely destroyed.

**nakur**  
► main beam at the top ridge of a roof  
*nakur ki ruumu*  
probable loan from West New Britain

**nalaŋsa**  
► whale  
*ye nalaŋsa* —a whale fish (note: In the indigenous classification, whales, dolphins, and dugongs are in the same overall class as true fish)

*Puulu ta ila kek na, nalaŋsa ta ta imar ma imeete sala Kuuzu kwoono.* —Last month there was a whale that came and died at the mouth of the Kuuzu river.

**naliu**  
► campsite, resting place, meeting place, picnic place (not anything formal)  
def. *lupŋana muriini*  
*Naliu tiam ti. Amar ampun su ti.* —Our (EXC) campsite is here. We came and settled here.  
see also: *sapu/saapu* ‘clearing in a forest’

**naliuŋa**  
► grass skirt type (goes completely around the waist, covering completely)  
*Zin moori tiur naliuŋa ila lwon.* —The women put on grass skirts around their waists.  
see also: *serek* ‘grass skirt (covers front and back, but not the sides)’  
probable loan from West New Britain

**naloŋa**  
► shellfish type (not edible)  
► bailer shell, seashell used for garden work and as a dipper for bailing water out of canoes,

**Kam naloŋa tina, mi kor toono isala biidi.** —Take that bailer shell and [use it] to scrape ground on top of the yams.

*Tikorpi biidi pa naloŋa be itum.* —They cleared the yam plant of weeds using a bailer shell so it would grow [well].

**nalanŋlon**  
**N Redup**  
► big raft  
*Tipo nalanŋlon be tise mi tipeeze ma tilae mbaaga.* —They tied [lit. ‘built’] a raft together to get on it and paddle to the other side of the body of water.  
see also: *raŋraŋ* ‘smaller-sized raft’

**naluŋ**  
► small hole dug in the ground for cooking purposes, hole for earth oven  
*Niom naggaj kala, mi kekel naluŋ pa muna toŋana.* —You boys go and dig a hole for roasting the galip nut food.  
see also: *naala, sumbu-*

**nama-**  
**N_Inal**  
Paradigm: *nomonj ‘1SG’, nomom ‘2SG*, *namaana (Central)/ namaan (Gauru)/ namana (Northern), namanda ‘1PL.INC’, *nomoyam ‘1PL.EXC’, *nomoyom ‘2PL’, *naman ‘3PL’*

► 1. hand, arm, front limbs of animals, handle  
► tentacles (of octopus, squid)  
*Kuriiti irokiskis pat, mi ipa pa naman naman.* —An octopus holds on to stones and walks using its tentacles.  
*Nus ipeeze tai, mi iyo kini pa namaana.* —A squid swims in the sea and collects food with its tentacles.

**nama- keteene**  
► palm of the hand

**nama- lwoono**  
► forearm

**nama- mbukuunu**  
► elbow, any joint of the hand/ arm

**nama- ndemeene**  
► back of the forearm

**nama- ŋgureene**  
► wrist

**nama- lutunlutun**  
► fingers

**nama- naana**  
► thumb

**nama- lutuunu yanankou**  
► forefinger
nama- luluun mala
► middle finger
nama- luluun mbooono
► ring-finger
nama- luluun zigziigi
► little finger, pinky
nama- kukuunu
► fingernail
nama- kiri murinii
► upper arm
nama- ñas
► left hand, left-handed
nama- woono
► right hand, right-handed
nama- murinii
► handcraft, handiwork, something that
was made by someone who is no longer
present
Kapaaza ni popoŋana. Pa kolman naman
murinii ta tiwe mbil kek. —Plant new
coconuts. For those that are the handiwork
of the old people have become too tall.

kuuru namaana
► handle of a pot (straight, sticks out from
the side)
► 2. branch
ke namaana
► branch of a tree
yok namaana
► branch of a river, fork of a river
sua naman naman
► different parts/ threads of a discussion
tutu naman naman
► sub-laws based on a more general law
zaala naman naman
► many different sidepaths branching off
from a road or path
► 3. gift, assistance, help, contribution,
reward
Re namaana ta imar na. Kaimer to nu pekel.
—Look at the contribution she sent. Later
you (SG) should send something back.

-mar raama nama- ñonoono
► bring a gift, come with something (Lit.
‘fruit of the hand’)
Zin timar raama naman ñonoono. —They
came bringing gifts with them.
nama- isalae ña pa
► reward, do something extra to someone
as a special reward (Lit. ‘hand goes on
top a bit concerning’)
-piri nama-
► help (Lit. ‘throw one’s hand’)
-ur nama- (pa)
► help, give assistance, contribute
Zin ko tiur naman tomini. —They will give
some help/ assistance too.

Tomtom boozenom tiur naman pa, to ambai.
—If many people would help, then it
would be good.
similar: -ulu-
-ur nama- kunuunu ri sa som
► not help even a little bit
Kuur nomoyom kunuunu risa som. —You
(PL) haven’t lifted a finger to help.

-ur nama- su pa
► help in advance with the payment
Tiur naman su pataaŋa kek. —They helped
with the brideprice straightaway.

-we nama-
► help someone else in their work, be the
instruments of someone else
Iti tewe ni namaana. (=Iti tuuli pa uraata
kini.) —We (INC) become his hands. (=We
help him with his work. / We are his
instruments.)
-welweele nama-
► give things away (Lit. ‘keep opening
one’s hand’)
Ni iwelweele namaana ma irairai korony
pizin tomtom. —He is opened his hands
and kept giving things to people.
► 4. activities done with the hands
nama- abaataŋa-
► inaccurate, miss target
nama- alalaŋa-
► sure-handed, accurate
nama- ambaiŋana
► innocent, person has done some good
deed (Lit. ‘good hand’)
nama- bakŋa-
► inaccurate in throwing
To tana, ni namaana bakŋana kat. Pa ipiri
pat ma ipun kat som, ipaŋooob. —That
fellow, he is very inaccurate in throwing
things. For he threw a rock and it did not
really hit [the thing he was throwing at].
It went astray.
nama- birbirŋa-
► one who is always fighting, hitting, or
chopping at things for no reason
nama- ikan
► hit with fist, treat badly (Lit. ‘hand eats/
consumes’).
nama- karau pa
► do/ prepare something quickly (Lit. ‘hand is quick concerning’)

nama- ikelkel
► greedily grab food for oneself (Lit. ‘hand is strong/ determined’)

nama- keteene pa
► skilfully do, accurately do, do well
Nu po ruumu tio mi kam nomom keteene pa.
—When you (SG) built my house you did it skilfully.

nama- koŋkoŋ
► someone who taps or fiddles with their hands idly
Nomom koŋkoŋ, uraata som? —You (SG) are just fiddling with your hands, don’t you have any work to do?

nama- lululŋana
► close-fisted, stingy, tightwad, cheapskate, miserly (Lit. ‘folded hands’) similar: ute- patŋa- ‘stone-headed’

nama- mbeezeŋana
► careful, fastidious (Lit. ‘hand serving’), good at doing something
Ni namaana mbeezeŋana pa bude. —He is good at writing.

nama- mbinimbini
► skilful, able to do any kind of work

nama- men
► empty-handed (Lit. ‘hand only’)
Namaana men mi ila. —He went away empty-handed.

nama- mosŋa-
► skilled in doing handicrafts (Lit. ‘design handed’)

nama- ŋgisŋa-
► crooked, twisted hand

Namaanaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
► thief, one who is always stealing or pinching things
Padei, nu urla kembei tomtom tingga ko imboro kat pat ma ila Lae be ikam korŋ? Mm-m, to na, ni namaanaŋana. —How is it, do you (SG) really believe that man will look after the money well and go to Lae and get the things? No way, that fellow, he is a thief.

nama- pakpakŋa-
► one who makes food items things bitter when she handles them (said of some women who, if they pick kaiwos leaves and food is prepared with their leaves, then the food tastes bitter)
Ni nama pakpakŋana, mi ikin kaiwos. Tana tomtom lelen be tikam kaiwos tana som.
—She has a ‘bitter’ hands and picked the kaiwos leaves. Therefore people don’t want to eat those leaves.

nama- ipambal
► clumsy

nama- pelpel
► clap hands

nama- pukpuk
► clap hands

nama- rikrikŋa-
► busy doing something with hands (writing, carving)
► dexterously do, deftly do
► hold carelessly, not pay attention to what one is doing

nama- isalakaala
► lay hands on in order to bless

nama- ise pa
► lay hands on something not your own, snatch (Lit. ‘hand ascend to’)
Ni namaana ise pa tongs ki Bob ma ila kek.
—He has snatched Bob’s tongs and gone away.

nama- sosor(ŋa-)
► guilty of doing wrong (Lit. ‘hand error’)
Ni namaana sosor pa korŋ ki waene. —He did wrong to his friend’s things.

nama- su pa
► reach down to take hold of (Lit. ‘hand descend to’)
Nomom su pa wiini. —Reach down and take hold of its tail.

nama- tunŋ
► bring/get enough of something (opposite of being empty-handed)
Pita, ni tomtom ndemeereŋana. Pa ila, tona namaana tunŋ. —Pita, he is a reliable person. For when he goes [hunting], then he will bring back enough [game].
La stua na ŋgiimi maanga to nomom tunŋ pa. Pa ingi iwal biibi. —When you (SG) go to the store and buy rice, make sure you get enough of it, for there are a lot of people here.

nama- izemzem
► one who is always dropping things
Nama gubguubu

- giibi nama- pa
  ▶ hit with one’s fist (Lit. ‘throw hand at’)
  ▶ make a down payment, give an advance payment
  Aggiibi nomoŋ pizin Koobo be tikam koyam ye. —I gave payment in advance to the
  inner island people so they would bring us some fish.

- ke nama- pa
  ▶ hit with all one’s strength

- kor nama- pa
  ▶ work together (Lit. ‘collect hands concerning’)
  ▶ fight together against
  Zin tikor naman piwi. —They joined to fight against you.

- mbot la nama-
  ▶ have ownership, power, have responsibility for, or control over something (Lit. ‘be in one’s hands’)
  Koroŋ tana imbot la nio nomoŋ. —That thing is under my authority/ I have control over that thing.

- ña nama- pa
  ▶ speechless, amazed, dumbfounded, unable to respond to something (Lit. ‘bite one’s hand/ finger concerning’)

- piri nama-
  ▶ hit with one’s hand (‘throw one’s hand’)

- ur ila nama-
  ▶ put into someone’s hands (for them to care for it, have responsibility for it)

- ur nama-
  ▶ wave to, point to
  Ni iur namaana ila ki zaala. —She pointed to the road.

- urpe nama-
  ▶ arrange/fold hands (for prayer)
  Tuurpe namanda ma tusuŋ. —Let us (INC) fold our hands and pray.

Nama gubguubu N Redup
  ▶ insect type, sand-fly (small and bites)
  Baranjisŋis na nama gubguubu. —Sand-flies are [the same thing as] nama gubguubu.
  similar: baranjisŋis

Namaaraourau N Redup
  ▶ sea creature type, coral polyp (edible, various colours, found at edges of reefs)
  def. Imbot la kur, morenmorenŋana, mi isekapkap la namanda. —It lives on reefs, has tentacles and sticks to our (INC) hands.

Namnamŋa- N Inal_Stative Redup
  ▶ hairless, not having much body hair (used only of people)
  Ni kuliini namnamŋana. —He doesn’t have much body hair.
  see also: komokŋa- (used of animals)

Namor1 N
  ▶ the first line of thatching that sticks out from the eaves of a house
  def. kooto mataana kana
  ▶ title of an old legend (known in Kampalap and Marile villages)

Namor2 N Proper
  ▶ male name

Namorel N
  ▶ Victory leaf type (used as a symbol/letter, sent by leaders of one village to
  another village to indicate their desire for peace, or to prepare the way for a
  trading expedition)
  probable loan from West New Britain
  note: archaic word

Namul N
  ▶ back decoration
  alt. see mul

-Namut V_Intr/Tr
  ▶ tasty, taste good to
  Taken ma inamut kat. —We (INC) eat [it] and it really tastes good.
  Nu kan wak na, inamutu? E, inamut yo kat.
  —When you (SG) eat starchy pudding, does it taste good to you? Yes, it tastes very good to me.

Namutŋa- N Inal_Stative
  ▶ good-tasting, tasty
  kini namutŋana —good-tasting food

Nanoreŋa- N Inal_Stative
  ▶ big herd (used of pigs)
  ñge nanoreŋan —a huge herd of pigs
  similar: naiwol, uunuŋan

-Nanjaara V_Tr
  ▶ clear one’s throat (in order to announce one’s presence, or before starting to
  speak or sing)
  Ni inanjaara ñge reene mungu, to iso sua. —He cleared his throat first, and then spoke.

Nanjaŋo N
  ▶ plant type (type of ginger, yellow, reddish brown when crushed)

Nanjaŋoŋa- N Inal_Stative
  ▶ light yellow colour
  kun keteene nanjaŋoŋa —the inside of a
breadfruit is light yellow
Ni ute ruunu naŋgaŋoŋana. —His hair is light yellow.
similar: seseesege-

naŋgaŋ N
▶ young male, young man, boy
zin naŋgaŋ mi zin kolman —the younger men and the older men
naŋgaŋ munmun —young boys
naŋgaŋ bibip —young men who have finished school
naŋgaŋ kaibiim —strong, young man
naŋgaŋ karwaanga —strong, young man
naŋgaŋ popoŋana —young, inexperienced male
naŋgaŋ skul kan —schoolboys
▶ disciple, follower
Yesu naŋgaŋ kini —Jesus’ disciples
ŋgar naŋgaŋ
▶ immature, childish way of thinking
Ni na, imbot la men ŋgar naŋgaŋ, kolman zen. —As for him, he still has immature thinking. He does not think like an adult yet.
nanganggan N Redup
▶ many small boys (like primary school children)
naŋnaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▶ young, childhood
mbulu tio ta naŋgaŋŋoŋ mi aŋkam —my behaviour that I did when I was young
indeeye ta nio naŋgaŋŋoŋ mi imar —from my childhood onwards
▶ younger sibling
Moori tana, ni kolmanŋana, mi tinga na, ni nangangana. —That woman, she is older, and that one over there, she is younger.
Nio nangagŋong, mi ni kolmanŋana. —I am younger and he is older.
nangangan N Redup
▶ palm type (has edible nuts which resemble betel-nuts but are smaller in size)
dial. var. Birik

naŋgoŋ N
▶ my mother (used by older people)
Atai ta nio naŋgoŋ i. —It is Atai who is my mother.
nio naŋgoŋ bizin —my mother(s) and aunts
similar: anaŋ (See na-)
nagnaŋ N Redup
▶ necklace made of flowers, lei
Kengeere naŋnaŋ pizin leembe. —Tie some flowers into necklaces for the visitors.
Kuur naŋnaŋ ila nguren. —Put flower necklaces around their necks.

naŋnaŋ naŋnaŋ V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
▶ laze around eating and not doing any work (said in order to shame people)
Kakamam uraata som, mi naŋnaŋ naŋnaŋ ma mbeŋ! —You (PL) are not doing any work and lazing around until night!

naol N
▶ frame of a headdress type worn when dancing
Tipo naol, to ili ma muimui isala. —They tie a headdress frame, and then [put] rooster and cassowary feathers on it.
Tipo naol, mi tirak Sia. —They made a naol headdress and danced the Sia dance.
similar: oga oga

napaala N_Event
construction: -kam napaala
▶ pretend, fake, put on a show, show off, brag
Ni ikam napaala pa sua. Sua kini yono somjana. —He is just pretending with the talk. His talk is not going to bear fruit/produce results.
Ni ikam napaala pa itunu, mi iso ni ilip pa waene bizin pakan. —He bragged and said he was better than his associates.
Ni ikam napaala pizin moori. Tamen zin moori lelen pini som. —He was showing off before the women. But the women did not like him.
similar: pakurkuriŋa-

napaalaŋa- N_Inal_Stative
Ni tomtom napaalaŋana. —He is a fake/show off.
similar: -pakur itu-

napalis N
▶ magical fetish type (used to protect one’s fruit and nut trees, garden, etc. If someone violates the area, this causes him/her to get a very bad abscess.)
Toono katuuunu ingun/ iur napalis pa mbu kini. —The owner of the land set up a napalis fetish for his betel-nut palm.
Aŋurkaala mbu tio pa napalis, kokena tomtom tikem. —I protected my betel-nut palm with napalis magic lest people steal from it.
Napalis ikamu, to tiute nu wwa pa mokleene ki tomtom tasa. —If the napalis fetish gets you (SG), then they know that you have been walking in someone’s garden [and stealing from it].

Napalis ikam namanda mi kumbundu. —Napalis magic affects our (INC) hands and feet.

Kokena ikam zin ma naman isaana. —A person puts a napalis fetish in his/her garden. So people don’t go into it. They are afraid it might cause their hands to be harmed.

def. Napalis na, tisek ke munmun kei ta kaikes kuliini ma ila ne. To tikam salay (siisyingana) mi tiris lae pa lwoono, mi tila tingun su. To tikam kininjini (ni ruumu) ma tingun sala ke uteene ramaki marai mi meremere ruumu. Ina napalis tau. To tikam uraata pa ke tana, mi ikam mete pa tomtom. —Napalis magic, the remove the skin/bark of sticks from small trees like kaikes. Then they take the red fruits of a salay plant and rub lines of red colouring across the sticks and go and stick them in the ground. Then they take coconut leaf ribs and put them on the top of the stick, together with ginger and Victory leaf plants. That is a napalis. Then they do [magical] work on that stick and it causes people to have diseases.

probable loan from West New Britain

napelpel N_Event Redup
► skin disease type (white), ringworm, fungus, grille
Ni napelpel kini kalaana som. —He has a bad case of ringworm.
Rel na napelpel naana. Ituntun mi iyoyou. —The rel type of fungus is the worst kind [Lit. ‘mother of’] of ringworm. It burns/ itches and is painful.
Mete napelpel o rel ikeskewe iti karau. —The ringworm disease spreads quickly among us (INC).

napelpelña- N_Inal_Stative
Ni kuliini napelpelña. —His has a bad case of ringworm on his skin.
see also: rel

napilip N
► plant type (has big yellow leaves, a bit like small pandanus or pineapple, planted for decoration, medicine)

napilipña- N_Inal_Stative
► yellow in colour (used only of ripe pineapples)
painap napilipña —yellow [i.e. ripe] pineapple

napis N
► personal behaviour which is bad, bad character trait, character defect
def. tomtom zigzikñana, mbasiriini mi tienie isu kolouñana pa ruumu, imbulmuulu zin moori, ikemem —a destructive person, he urinates and defecates near peoples’ houses, gets involved in illicit sexual relations with women, steals
To tana, ni napis kini ta kena. —That chap always does those sorts of bad things.
similar: mbulu ‘behaviour, custom’

napitpit N Redup
► trap made of sticks to catch piglets, bandicoots, mice (also used of western style mouse traps)
Iti tuurpe napitpit be ipun kuzi, moozo mi ngge lutun lutun. —We (INC) set up traps to catch mice, bandicoots, and piglets.
probable loan from West New Britain

napiu N
► whirlwind, cyclone, hurricane, typhoon, storm
Miiri napiu ipet mi ikas zin ke, mi ipambiriizi zin koronj, mi isaaba ruumu pakan ma... —A whirlwind knocked down the trees and destroyed things, and blew off some roofs, etc.
Miiri napiu ise. —A whirlwind came.
Miiri napiu itoogo/ imbul. —A whirlwind made a rushing noise.
probable loan from West New Britain
	napospos N_Event Redup
► empty talk, blarney, talk without actions (used of people who are idle talkers but never do what they say they are going to do)
Ni tomtom ki nappos. —He is an empty talker. He is full of blarney./ He is a talker not a doer.
To tana, ni ikamam nappos. —That fellow is always giving a bunch of blarney.

naposposña- N_Inal_Stative Redup
► deceptive, liar, unreliable
To tana, naposposña kat. Izzo, tamen ikamam ka uraata som. —That fellow is
an empty talker. He talks, but doesn’t do the work associated with his talk.

**kwo- naposposŋa-**
> one who always promises to do things but never actually does them

_Ni kwoono naposposŋana. Izzo sorok men._ —He is not genuine. He is just speaking without really intending to do something.

**napumon**
> poor hunter, unskilled in hunting

_Me napumon_ —dog that is not good at hunting

_Tomtom tana, ni napumon._ —That man, he is a poor hunter.

Similar: *mboñlaŋa-*

**nar**
> cane type

_Tizil nar ma iwe ŋgeeme._ —They sewed nar cane into an armlet decoration.

_Tikam nar (uteene men) mi tikuru ila sumbuunu pa tuunu be iyooto. Tuunu iyoozo nar tana ma ipet._ —They take a piece of nar (the top of it) and push it into the hole in order to get the eel to come out. The eel smells that nar and comes out.

**napabu**
> tapioca bread made from coconut and tapioca

_Def._ *Lelem be zuk napabu, to sek manioka makiŋ, to mburua manioka ma isu, to piizi makig, to isu imbot. To kot ni ma keere makig, to piizi ni, to kam ngere tina mi tege la manioka piiziŋana tina. Tege makig, to kam ro ma suk mi isala ito._ —If you (SG) want to make tapioca bread, then after you remove the skins of manioc tubers, scrape the manioc and after you wring the water out of it, let it sit for a bit. Then break open coconuts, and after you scrape the coconuts, wring the oil from them, then take that oil, and mix it together with the tapioca. After you have mixed it, then get leaves and wrap it up and put it on hot stones to cook.

_Mungu na, tizuk napabu pa kini kamŋana (mailaŋ), o uraata bibip pakan. Mi ta buri, zin moori tizukzuk ma tikamam pa nol._ —In the past, they prepared (Lit. “wrapped”) tapioca bread mainly for large feasts or other big occasions. But these days, women make it all the time and take it to the market [to sell].

_Mi faro tito napabu sala tiana._ —The women baked tapioca bread on hot stones.

**narabu pingana** —tapioca bread made with coconut and bananas (a recent innovation)

_Napabu zaraaba lamata_ —five wrapped packets of tapioca bread

**naraiña**
> generosity

_Anutu, ni naraiña katuu._ —God he is the source of generosity.

_Wal tana, zin tito/ tikam mbulu ki naraiña ma ambai._ —Those people follow/practise generous behaviour and it is good.

**naraiñaŋa-**
> generous, open-handed, sharing freely

_Tomtom ti, ni naraiñaŋana. Irairai sorok koroŋ pizin tomtom._ —This person is generous. He is always giving [things] to people for free.

_Wal ti, zin naraiñaŋan sa?_ —These people, are they generous? [No, they are not, is implied].

See also: *-rai* probably loan from West New Britain

**narapeŋa-**
> crippled, infirm, unable to walk

_Wal narapeŋan_ —crippled people

_Gaaga to kuru kini sa, mi kakam ma kala pizin narapeŋan._ —Tomorrow, go look for some food and take it to the crippled people.

**narenren**
> shady place to sit under

_We uunu tana na, narenren ambaiŋana be ketende su pa._ —Under that mango tree is some good shade where we (INC) can rest.

Similar: *nerekou*

**naroogo**
> traditional ceremony involving dancing and feasting, (=Tok Pisin *singsing*, generic term, usually involves putting on a feast as well, such ceremonies can go on for weeks or even months)


*Nd*  ng o p r s t u w z
of the dance ceremony’), then you will cry and really feel sad inside. Then you (SG) will damage your home [to show how sad you are], and if there are some large wooden dishes around [these are valuable traditional wealth objects], then you will break them. You will not eat [due to your sorrow]. And your wife and children will do the same. Your (PL) eyes will keep going to your ceremony of dancing and feasting [i.e. you will keep thinking about it], and you will keep crying and feeling upset about it [because it has come to an end] for some weeks, and then you will forget it. For that is [like] your (PL) first-born child has died. That is the talk concerning dance ceremonies.

Naroogo pakan zan na: Abutum, Anjita Sigiini, Barum, Kai, Lou, Nailek, Nakanmut Sia, Sia Sambaana, Samal, Tooro. — The names of some [different] dances are:...

Karak naroogo Kai. — Dance the Kai dance.
Kozo kumbulu lende rairai tomini pa naroogo. — Rub some rairai plant for us (INC) as well for the dance.
Probable loan from West New Britain
See also: mailan ‘big feast’

nasaka
N
▶ basket type (small, made of coconut leaves, has handles, used for leftover food)
def. Kiri kweenenana, yaara isula.

nasakirkir
N Redup
▶ debris from a newly built clan house, rubbish leftover from a ceremonial event
Titun urum ka nasakirkir. — They burnt the debris from the newly built clan house. (This is a ceremonial event.)
Tayangwiiri/Tutun nasakirkir ki Krismas ilu lene. — Let’s throw away/burn up the Christmas decorations.

nasil
N
▶ centrepost, totem pole of a clan house (carved with clan totem images)
urum ka nasil — centrepost of a clan house/ men’s house
Nasil ki Salaponggo na, ka tomtom ru, Ijasbi ma Tiambi. — The totem of the Salaponggo clan has two people: old Ngas and old Tiam.
Nasil ka tooro na, us kizin kizin. — The carving on the centrepost has each clans’
totem figures.

**naso**  Conjunction

- then

*Mbeезе па томом ма ном. Насо ну мбот моло су тооно.* —Serve your father and mother. Then you will live long on the earth.

**natabu**  N

- decoration type (made of small rounded pieces of certain kinds of shells, threaded together on a string. It is made by people living in West New Britain and is a traditional wealth object.)

*Tapагеег ити па натабу.* —We *(INC)* put the *natabu* decorations around our body *(i.e. over one shoulder and under the arm on the other side of the body)*

probable loan from West New Britain

**natiloŋa**  N

- mirror, reflector

*Tиртиру па натилоŋа пао?* —Why do you keep looking at yourself in the mirror? probable loan from West New Britain

**natoŋ**  N

- scraping device made of metal *(used for scraping coconuts)*

*Tикам натоŋ ма тила бе тикере ни.* —They took the scraping device and went to scrape coconuts.

probable loan from West New Britain

- *naunau*  V_Intr_Stative Redup

- be slow, be reluctant, be hesitant

*Лот инауну мете.* —Lot was too hesitant.

see also: *mата- патаña-, мата- раембања-

**nazur**  N_Event

- pouting
def. *Томтом са, ни лееле иеаша па тонтом торо, иру зала бе икам мбулу са пини.*

—Someone feels badly towards another person, *(and)* is looking for a way to do something *(bad)* to him.

*Kам назур пию пао? Анъкам со ууну и пиви?* —Why are you *(SG)* pouting at me? What have I done to you?

**nazurzurŋa-**  N_Inal_Stative

- frequently upset and pouting

similar: *зур- имбуk*

**ndaama**  N

- a cluster of small stars used to reckon the years

*Питик мунмун бузу та тилу зин ма тимбот то вата, ина тапатта бе ’ndaama’.* —Many small stars that are united and together *[in one constellation]*, that we *(INC)* call *ndaama*.

- year, age

*Nио коŋ ndаama томтотел і.* —I am sixty years old.

*Nдаama ру та іла кек на...* —Two years ago,...

*Nдаама ndаама та нокноŋ мбулу та кембене ме! Зем сом?* —Year after year you *(SG)* keep on doing that *[same]* behaviour! *Can’t* you leave *[it]*?

dial. var. *yoаra* *(Northern)*

**ruumu ka ndaama**

- thatching that sticks out on the eaves along the long sides of a house

**ndaara**  N_Stative

- smell of blood or fresh fish

*Mазвааїна та со ле ле тана, нако ёозу кузийи ndаара.* —When you *(SG)* go to that area, you will smell the blood/ fish smell.

*Моори икам томтом, то кузийи ndаара.*

—When a woman gives birth, there is the smell of blood.

**ndabok**  Adv_Pred1

- be well, healthy

*Ни ниини ndабок ми.* —...he got well again.

**ndabok**  V_Intr_Stative_Uninf

- be good, be sufficient

*Lеленде ndабок па.* —We *(INC)* feel very happy about it.

*Аннуту ре ма ndабок.* —God saw it and it was very good.

*Па пай ку ма ndабок мен па Аннуту матаана.* —Live your life well in God’s eyes.

*Tакам ленде мботи амбаїна, so ndабок!* —If only we *(INC)* could get a good life, that would be great!

- be well, healthy

*...ни ниини ndабок ми.* —...he got well again.

**ndabok**  adv

- *mbot ndabok* —stay/ live well

- enough

*Kам зорөгана ndабок!* —You *(SG)* have done enough stubborn rebellion!
**ndalea**  
Adv_PredP  
area located in an inland direction from the speaker, interior

**ndapet/ndapera**  
Adv_PredP  
area located in a seawards direction from the speaker, offshore

**ndapi**  
V_Intr  
become big, become pregnant (used of pigs and dogs)

**ndapndap**  
N  
mortar, wooden bowl (used for mashing)

**ndapndap naana**  
—bowel, mortar

**ndapndap niini**  
—stick which is used for mashing, pestle

**ndana**  
N  
friend (term of address, use varies in different villages)

**ndan**  
V_Intr  
be taut, be swollen and firm (because of being full)

**ndaanga**  
N_Inal_Stative  
firm, full of air

**ndaanga**  
—firm, full of air

**kuli-ndaanga**  
—strong, young person

**ndaan**  
N  
—wedge to hold an axe head on tight

**ndaan**  
—sharp sticks inside of sago, or different palm trees (mbu, got)

**meene ndaran ndaran**  
—thorns inside a sago palm

**ndara**  
N_Inal  
—sharp sticks inside of sago, or different palm trees (mbu, got)

**meene ndara na, sere ikelkel.**  
—We (EXC) went further down [the river] towards the sea and crossed over to the other side of the river there. For further up [the river] the rapids were too strong.

**Woongo ikowo ndapet men.**  
The boat was travelling far offshore.

**see also:**  
ndalea

**ndapndap men mi amlae mbaaga. Pa ndalea na, sere ikelkel.**  
—We (EXC) went further down [the river] towards the sea and crossed over to the other side of the river there. For further up [the river] the rapids were too strong.

**Woongo ikowo ndapet men.**  
The boat was travelling far offshore.

**see also:**  
ndalea

**Amwe mi amyaago ma ampera pa ndapi.**  
—We (EXC) bathed and swam out in a seawards direction.

**Ampa ndapet men mi amlae mbaaga. Pa ndalea na, sere ikelkel.**  
—We (EXC) went further down [the river] towards the sea and crossed over to the other side of the river there. For further up [the river] the rapids were too strong.

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**see also:**  
ndalea
ndase

- higher area (used of places in the southern part of the Mbula language area near Gauru village and the Korobal area)
- south

Nio, Lukas, anbot ndase, mi Mandaŋbi imbot meleebe. —I, Lukas, live on the high side, and Mandaŋbi is on the lower side. [Both people live in the same village. One’s house is on the southern side, and the other’s house is directly opposite on the northern side of the village].

Ndasui

- Yangla village and its residents (term used by Gauru villagers) 
  zin Ndasui — the people of Yangla village 
  dial. var. Abal (term used by people from villages other than Yangla and Gauru for Yangla village and its residents)

ndeego

- fruit tree type, wild (fruit is edible, big, brown and yellow inside, a bit like papaya)
  Zin pikin ta bogboogo i, tikan ndeego som. Sombe tikan to timeete. — Children who are twins do not eat ndeego fruit. If they eat it, then they will die. [traditional belief]

ndeeme

- leech
  Aŋla abal uunu, to ndeeme isen siŋ ta imbot la mbeete tio na. — I went to the base of the mountain, and then a leech sucked the blood that was on my sore.

ndeemndeeme

- many leeches

ndeene

- find
  Zin tila tiru kapar, mi tindeeŋe buza ta. — They went to look for galip nuts and found a machete.

ndeene

- go straight to

ndeene

- happen upon, come upon, run into

ndeene

- find

ndeene

- find

ndeene
ndeete

-pandeene V_Tr
- find in a certain place
* Nu pandeene koron tana sugoi? —Where exactly did you (SG) find that thing?

-parndeene V_Middle
- find each other, meet each other
* Niemru amparndeene yam ta Nduim. —We (EXC) found each other at the Nduim river.

-parpandeene V_Middle
- meet each other at a certain spot
* Niomru kaparpandeene yom su sugoi?
  —Where exactly did the two of you meet?

indeeŋe Conjunction
- when, at the time that
* Indeeŋe zin tileŋ sua tana na…

see also: indeeŋe

ndeete N
- ladder, steps
* Ruümü tio ka ndeete ipol. —The steps to my house collapsed.

ndeete niini ta —first step of a ladder

-taara ndeete
- cut steps
* Taara ndeete ila ni lwoono be kes ma sala.
  —Cut steps into the coconut trunk so that you can climb up.

Taara ndeete, pa zaala isipirpir. —Make steps, for the path is slippery.

ndeekteka N_Inal_Stative Redup
- good-looking, well-grown, healthy
* Nge lutounu ndektekeka —plump young pig
* Ni lutounu ndektekeka. —His child is looking very well grown, chubby.

similar: tumkatŋa-

ndel V_Intr_Stative_Uninf
- be different
* Ni kuliini ndel. —His skin is different.

Kalŋoyom ndel. —Your (PL) language is different.

ndel Adv_PredP
- separate, apart, different place
* Kalae ndel, pa zaala isipirpir. —Make steps, for the path is slippery.

ndelŋa- N_Inal_Stative
- different
* Ni kuliini ndelŋa.

Kalŋoyom ndelŋa.

similar: ndelŋa-

Tilo timbot ndelŋa.

—They went and stayed apart from us.

-pa ndel pa
- be different from, differ from (Lit. ‘walk separately/apart from’)
* Mbulu kini ipa ndel kat. —His behaviour is really different.

Ni pa ndel pisin wal pakon. —You (SG) are different from other people.

Ni ruggunu ipa ndel pa tamaana. —He looks different than his father.

ndel .. ndel
- one…the other
* Nio ajko ndel, ni iko ndel. —I fled in one direction, and he fled in another direction.

ndelna N_Inal_Stative
- different
* Ni kuliini ndelna.

Niom wal ndelna.

—You are different people (from us).

ndelndelna Adv_PredP Redup
- in different directions
* Tiko ndelndelna.

—They fled in different directions.

-pandelndel V_Tr Redup
- confuse, lead astray, mislead
* Ni ipandelndel zin tomtom. —He is confusing people/ leading people astray.

Aŋleŋleŋ sua boozo ta ipandelndel yo.

—I am hearing so much talk that it is confusing me.

ndeme- N_Inal
- back
* Ni ndemeene ikunkun kat. —S/he is really stooped over.

- behind
* ruumu ndemeene —back of the house/ behind the house

Ai imender su Akep ndemeene unu. —Ai is standing right behind Akep.

- back side of a tree that is to be cut down
  (when it falls this side faces up)
* Nio aŋtaara ke kereene ma kiŋ, mi aŋse ke ndemeene, to ke ko ipol. —After I have cut the front part of the tree, and I come
to the back side, then the tree will fall down.

- outside surface
  Tipot kuuru ndemeene ma imilmil kat. —They scrubbed the outside of the pot until it was very shiny.

- born after, next
  Apoi imuungu, ndemeene Atai. —Apoi was [born] first, after him [came] Atai.

- younger siblings, junior cousins
  Nu ndemem bizin piizi? —How many younger siblings do you (SG) have?
  Nio leŋ ndemeyŋ bizin sa som. —I do not have any siblings born after me.
  Kobak ndemeene ta Alo. —After Kobak, Alo was born.

ndeme- kiini (tiroono)
- spine

similar: mooto (ka- mooto)
- malaala ki ndeme-
  - fall over backwards

-miili pa ndeme/-pa ki ndeme-
  - walk backwards

-mbot ndeme- pa
  - be of a lesser worth
  - unimportant compared with
  - fall short of
  Nio agre ituy kembei añbot ndemeene pizin som. —I do not consider myself to be of lesser worth than they are.

Mbulu tio sa imbot ndemeene pa mbulu kizin ngogana pakan som. —None of my behaviour falls short of that of the [other] apostles.

-pa ndeme- som
  - be impossible for someone (i.e. they are strong, wise, capable)
  Kosa sa irao ipa ndemeene na som.
  - Nothing is impossible for him.

-pa ndemeene
  - walk/move behind something
  Woongo ipa Koobo ndemeene. —The boat went behind Aramot island.
  Woongo ipa mutu tana leleene, som ndemeene? —Did the boat travel on the side of the island towards the mainland or on the seaward side?

-piri ndeme- pa
  - turn one’s back to someone or something, reject, spurn (Lit. ‘throw one’s back at’)
  Ni ipiri ndemeene pa tamaana, mi leleene be ileŋ sua kini som. —He turned his back to his father, and did not want to listen to his talk.

-piziil ndeme- pa
  - reject, spurn (Lit. ‘shove/push one’s back at’)

ndemeere
  V_Tr
  - trust, hope for (one is relatively sure about the outcome)

Andemeeru mi ampase pu. —We (EXC) trust in you (SG) and rely on you.

Iti (INC) tendemeere kembei tomtom ti irao iuulu iti. —We (INC) trust that this man can help us.

Tendemeere sorok sua kizin. —We (INC) trusted their talk without basis.

Biibi tio indemeere yo, tibe iar yo be aŋboro uraata kini. —My master trusts me, and therefore has put me to supervise his work.

ndemermeere
  V_Tr Redup
  Ndemermeere sorok pepe. —Don’t trust without good reason.

ndemeereŋa-
  N_Inal_Stative
  - reliable, trustworthy

Tomtom tiŋgi, Ni ndemeereŋana som. Pa ni ikamam kat uraata som. —This man is not trustworthy. For he does not do his work well.

To tiŋga ikam peene kini mi ila pa yok kek. A, to tana ni ndemeereŋana som. Kena so toono lak, to tendemeeri. Pa to na mboŋlaŋana.
  —That fellow has taken his spear gun and gone to the water. A, that fellow, he is not reliable. If it was his older brother, then we trust that he would get something. For that fellow is a poor hunter.

Pita, ni tomtom ndemeereŋana. Pa ila tona namaana tuŋ. —Pita, he is reliable. For when he goes [hunting], then he will bring back enough [game].
  - sufficient, enough, all that is needed

Amputun kooto, tona ndemeereŋana (=kooto zaanaŋana). —We (EXC) stack up the sago thatching well, then we are sure there is enough (=There is a great amount).

Kooto ta tuputun som, na ndemeereŋana som. (=boozo som, irao pa uraata som) —Sago thatching that we (EXC) do not stack up, [we cannot be sure whether] there is a sufficient amount. (There is not plenty, not enough for the work.)
ndeŋ

V_Intr_Stative_Uninf

- be straight and tight

Ni ipaswooro namaana ma ndeŋ. —He stretched his arm out straight.

Kemender ma ndeŋ. Kumuzik pepe. —Stand up straight. Don't shift around.

ndeŋndeŋ

V_Intr_Uninf Redup

- be taut, tight (used of rope)

Daada wooro ma ndeŋdeŋ kat. Imorou pepe. —Pull the rope really taut. It must not be slack.

ndeŋndeŋŋa-

N_Inal_Stative Redup

Wooro ti, ndeŋndeŋŋana kat. —This rope is really taut.

ndeŋe

N

- dangerous place in a river

Kipitik ma kepera li pepe. Pa ina ndep ki puge. —Don't go and snorkel in the deep spot. For that is a dangerous place of crocodiles.

def. korọŋ sananŋana muriini —a place where there is something bad

ndeŋe

N

- gutter, pipe (bamboo)

ndeŋe yaŋ kana —gutter

ndeŋe yok lepeene kana —bamboo pipe that is put into a spring

Kuur ndeŋe pa ruumu tiom som? Naso kakam leyom yok. —Why don't you (PL) put gutters on your house? Then you would get yourselves some water.

ndeŋe

N

- sideboard (two planks put on both sides of the hull of a canoe in order to prevent water splashing inside)

woogo ka ndi —the canoe's sideboard

- length, long dimension of something

ruumu ka ndi —longer side/length of a house

see also: sopooro ‘shorter side of a house’

ndiili

N

- sea bird

Man ndiili titabaaba pa rou. Mi mankwoono na tiperu pa mutu. —The ndiili birds soar around in the afternoon. And in the morning they go out to the islands.

Man ndiili tiral sala magaanana. —The ndiili birds circled up in the sky.

ndilona-

N_Inal_Stative

- thin (used of people, animals)

Me ti ndilona kat. —This dog is very thin.

kọŋkọŋ ndiloŋa

- just skin and bones

ndim

N

- flat carved wooden plate for crushing galip nuts

ndim naana —large, wooden plate on which the crushing is done

ndim niini —large stone that is rolled on top of the nuts to crush them

Kam ndim niini imar be apgil kaŋaŋ. —Bring the rolling stone so I can crush the galip nuts.

dial. var. ndim niini = pulañ (Northern)

-ndin

V_Tr

- put too close together (used of sticks for supporting yams, fencing sticks, betel-nut palms, thatching)

Kindin kooto pepe, kapas ri. —Don't put the sections of thatching so close together, separate them a bit more.

dial. var. -ndon (Marile)

ndinŋa-

N_Inal_Stative Redup

- close together, tightly together, full, no space between

Zojon ndinŋana. —They have full sets of teeth [all of their teeth are close together and there are no spaces due to missing teeth]

Ni zoŋoono ndinŋana ma imeete. —He had all his teeth left when he died [i.e. he died at a fairly young age]

- full, no space between (used of things having parts occurring in clusters)

Yagoŋ ndinŋana. —An ear of corn that is full of kernels.

mbu kureene ndinŋana. —Full cluster of betel-nuts

ndin

N

construction: ka- ndin

- sternum

Tikam nogo mi tiut ŋge ka ndin. —They took a small axe and cut the pig's sternum.

ndok

N

- blowfish

ndokŋa-

N_Inal

- swollen, bloated

kopo- ndokŋana —swollen stomach (like a blowfish)

ndom

N

- reed type (tall, strong, a bit like wild
sugarcane/ pitpit
Tiigi tana ipotpot lela ndomdom lene. —That basket was floating among the reeds.

-ndom
V_Intr
▶ grow from a seed (used of vegetation)
▶ sprout
Appaaza melen isula toono mi (t)indom ma (t)ise kek. —I planted melons in the ground and they have already come up.
Japar/We putuunu indom. —The galip nut/ mango seed sprouted.
similar: -tam, -zuan

-ndomndom  V_Intr Redup
-ndomŋa-  N_Inal_Stative
▶ something that has come up on its own def. Itunu indom ma ise. Tomtom tipaaza som. —It came up on its own. People did not plant it.
Nu ŋoongo pa nu paaza? Ina sa ndomŋana na. —Are you (SG) quarrelling because you planted it? You know very well that it came up on its own.

mbetmbeete ndomdomŋana
▶ scabies (=Tok Pisin kaskas)
Mbetmbeete ndomdomŋana imar pa koroŋ munmun ta timbotbot lela kulindi. —Scabies is caused by little things that are inside our (INC) skin.

ndomkerek  N
alt. ndomkereknan
▶ insect type, cicada (brown, has large eyes)
Rou to ndomkerek titaŋ sala didi. —In the afternoon the ndomkerek insects cry as they sit on the wall.

ndomo-  N_Inal
▶ forehead, top part of head
Tipal ndomoono, paso uteene iyoyou. —They cut his forehead because he had a headache.
Mogar imbot la ndomoono. —A head decoration is on her forehead.
Mooto ndomoono iyara ma kei ta koroŋ sa. —The head of the snake was shining like something [unusual/ strange/ odd].
▶ front part, bow
woongo ndomoono —front part of a canoe
▶ one’s share of something
Atai ma Namongo ndomon tis. Kakam ma ipera! —This is Atai’s and Namongo’s share [of the food]. Take it down to them!

ndomoonoŋa-  N_Inal_Stative
▶ slope
Ruumu kini imbot lele ndomoonoŋana. —His house is on a slope.

ndomo-ndomo-  N_Inal Redup
▶ body area immediately below the navel
Ndomoŋ ndomoŋ iyoyou. —I have pain in my lower stomach area.

ndomo-ŋa-
▶ valuable
Ni om ndomoyomŋoyom pa Anutu mataana. —You (PL) are valuable in God’s sight.
Nie lutoŋ mungamunga, ni ndomoonoŋana. —My first-born child, he is valuable.

ndomo- pokpokŋa-/ ndomo- imbuk/
ndomo- sopooroŋa-
▶ protruding forehead (used as an insult)
Nu ndomom pokpokŋom/ sopoorom/ pokpoŋ/ imbuk! —You (SG) with the protruding forehead!

-po/ -ur se ndomo-
▶ bear in mind, keep thinking about, remember (Lit. ‘tie to one’s forehead’)
Po sua ti se ndomom. —Keep thinking about this talk./ Remember this talk.

-tit ndomo-
▶ refuse/reject another person’s words or his gift (because there is a quarrel)
Ni tit ndomoŋ, pa aŋlala kini som tau. —He rejected my gift, because I haven’t been going to [see] him.

-mb-ndomo--give someone their share
Sombe gaaba yam, inako amur ndomom tomini. —If you (SG) join us (EXC), then we will give you a share as well.

ndomo- pa
▶ someone for whose sake something happens or does not happen,
Nu niomru Aikur ndomom pa moni ta imarmar ti. —You and Aikur are the reason that the money keeps coming here.
Nio ndomoŋ piom, ta tamaŋ iyasaana yom som. —It was because of me, that my father did not harm you.
Nio ndomoŋ pa ni ki Naŋas, ta uriizi amkam mailŋ pa. (Ni irao ipateke som.) —It was because of me being related to Nangas. that the other day we were able to get his coconuts and use them for the big feast.
(He could not refuse [to give them].)
Zin tina, ta ndomon pa kar. (Pa zin wal sananŋan len inger pinin peese kan/ kolman ki kar). —It was on their account,
that nothing bad happened to the village. (For the bad people/criminals had respect for the leaders/elders of the village.)

similar: za-pa
-ndon
-ndou

-ndon V_Intr/Tr

-ndou V_Intr/Middle/Tr

-ndou you

-Amdou you mi amneene kun. —We (EXC) made a fire and roasted breadfruits.

-doundou V_Intr/Middle/Tr Redup

-coundo you

-poundo V_Tr

-parndou-N_Inal_Stative

-parndou-N_Inal_Stative

Note: The text contains a mix of English and a language that includes some unfamiliar words. The text is mostly about the village and its activities and the respect their leaders have. It also includes some phrases that are difficult to translate due to their unique language and cultural context.
Parndowooyom su tana paso? — Why are you (PL) gathered there?  

-ndoundouŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup  
» crowd of people, grouped, heaped, piled  
Wal ndoundouŋan timbot nol muriini a. — There was a pile of people at the market.

pat ndoundouŋana  
» pile of stones/lot of money

-ndu1 V_Intr  
» jump down into  
Nio ajdu sula yok. — I jumped down into the water.
» sag down, bend down  
Pin indu kek. — The banana plant is sagging with fruit.

Ni kereene indu mabe imaraa. — His front side is sagging down and is about to burst [i.e. he is very fat].
» set, go down (used of the moon)  

Puluul indu. — The moon is setting/going down.

-ndundu V_Intr/Tr Redup  
Zin nangay tindundu sula li ta Mala Uunu a. — The boys were jumping down into the deep place in the water at Mala Uunu.

-pudu V_Tr  
» drop something down, let something fall  
Ni ipudu ke la mbaruumu. — She dropped the firewood under the house.
Ni ipudu mburu se pooto. — She dropped the cargo down on the veranda.

-nduŋa- N_Inal_Stative  
Li ndalia tana, nduŋana muriini. — The deep place there upstream is a good place for jumping into the water.

yok ndunduŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup  
» waterfall

-ndu2 V_Tr  
» cross over a river, ford  
Kundu Sambaana, to kundu Kuru, kamar kundu Taroobo, to kese kar. — You (PL) cross the Sambaana river, then you cross the Kuru river, you keep coming and cross the Tarawe river, and then you will come up to the village.

nduŋa- muriini N_Inal_Stative  
» ford, place to cross a river
Ndugana muriini ta ti, pa magat. — This is the place to cross the river, for [it is] shallow.

-ndukaala V_Intr  
» leave early in the morning (so as not be noticed), hurry up to get somewhere first  
Mankwoono mbeŋ mi zin tindukaala pa kagar yoŋana. — Early in the morning while it was still dark, they left to collect galip nuts.

nduŋ1 N_Event  
» thumping noise  
Ni itop su toono ma ikam nduŋ. — The coconut fell to the ground with a thump.

nduŋ2 su V_Intr_Uninfl  
» come down with a thump  
Ni mazaana nduŋ su toono. — A ripe coconut fell to the ground with a thump.
Kiskis melen kek? Ko nduŋ su toono to imapaala. — Are you (SG) holding the melon well? It might fall down on the ground with a thump and break.

Kam lutuŋri ma imar. Ko nduŋ su toono. — Bring my baby here. She might fall down. [said when a fairly small child is carrying a baby]

-nduŋ3 V_Tr  
» hit with fists, thump, hit making a thumping noise
Ndug paso? — Why did you (SG) hit him?  
Yo, nduŋi ma mete ikami, ma ko mboro i? — Great, you (SG) hit him! And when he gets sick, will you take care of him? [said to small children who are fighting]

Tikam pat, som ke tuunu sa, mi tinduŋ ke dibiini. — They take a stone or piece of timber, and hit the buttress roots of a tree. [making a loud noise to signal where they are located in the forest.]

ndutŋa- N_Inal_Stative  
» dull and nicked (due to striking a stone, used of knives)  
def. Mataana pe som. Iminip som. Twooro to ambai. — It is not sharp. It is not thin. Once you (SG) file it, then it will be good.  
Buza mata ndutŋana — dull knife whose blade has been nicked
similar: pambukaalaŋa-

-nduuru V_Tr  
» feed a fire with bunch of wood and make a big blaze  
Nduruuru ke sala you. — Feed the fire.
Nduruuru you rimos. Ko ke tio imap. — Quit feeding the fire. My firewood will run out!
-ndV

**ndunduuruŋa-** N_Inal Redup
- bunch, cluster (of coconuts, betel-nuts, citrus fruits, etc.)

**puke/ ni ndunduuruŋan** —bunch of Malaysian apples/ coconuts
- school (of fish)

**ye ndunduuruŋan** —a school of fish
- crowd (of people)

**tomtom ndunduuruŋan** —crowd of people.

-ndV Genitive suffix
- our (INC), first person plural inclusive genitive suffix occurring on inalienable nouns

**nama-nda** —our (INC) hands

**tumbu-ndu** —our (INC) grand-parent/child

**kopo-ondo** —our (INC) stomach

**bege-nde** —our (INC) armpit

**tizi-ndi** —our (INC) younger brother/ sister

Note: Final vowel of suffix agrees in quality with final vowel of the stem to which it is attached.

**ndwaaza** N
- creature type (frightening, flies at night, often encountered in the forest by rivers, has a thin body, two arms, two legs, two wings, glowing rear end, very long fingernails and toenails, and long hair. Its eyes are retracted into the skull. It eats dead bodies and large shellfish, lives on mountain tops)

dial. var. kundua (Marile, Northern)

dial. var. ropen (Kumbai/ Kovai)
- shooting star

**Mbeŋi, niam ambultultul mi amre ndwaaza iko ma ila ta kea.** —At night while we (EXC) were sitting around, we saw a shooting star go over there.

-neene N_Tr Redup

- roast over a fire

**Nio anene kini sala you.** —I roasted the food over a fire.

**Neene sipsip ma iwe patoronyanga.** —Burn a sheep for a sacrifice.

def. **Iti teneene pin, serembat, biidi, mok, kun, ye.** —We (INC) roast bananas, sweet potatoes, yams, taro, breadfruit, fish.
- heat up

**Tineene gol mi silba bekena tipengeeze.** —They heated up the gold and silver in order to cleanse/purify it.
- burn up

**Tineene zin neeze.** —They burnt up the red ants.
- singe, burn the hair off of something

**Tineene nge rumuunu.** —They singed the pig's hair [before butchering it].

-neneene/ -nenne V_Tr Redup

- yesterday

**Neeri nu la swoi?** —Where did you (SG) go yesterday?

**Neeri yaw biibi, ta amkam uraata som.** —It was because it rained heavily yesterday that we (EXC) did not do any work.
- subjectively recent time, just recently

**Nu so pa nonor ta ʃe neeri, som nonor ta ʃe mungu kek?** —Are you (SG) talking about the tidal surge that recently happened or about the one that happened a long time ago?

-neeriŋa-

- recent, something that happened recently/yesterday, something over and done with

**Zin moori neeriŋan ta koozi tilup sin mini na.** —The women who had a meeting yesterday, are meeting again today.

**Ulei, lele re taiŋgi neeriŋana!** —At last, this time of southeast winds and rain is past!

-neerioono

- just yesterday

**Neeri ʃonoono ta pera Koobo. Kam kou som?** —It was just yesterday that you (SG) went out to Aramot Island. Didn’t you get any lime?

-neeeze N
- ant type (red in colour, bite fiercely)

**Suulu u pa kou mi sala kun tubudu, pa neeeze men kat.** —Put some lime on your skin and then climb up the soursop tree, for it is full of red ants. [The lime keeps them from biting.]

**Zin neeeze tinj yo.** —The red ants bite me.

-neeeža- N_Inal_Stative

- full of red ants

**We ta tinj neeežan makin.** —These mango trees are all full of biting red ants.

-nesneeeze N Redup

- plenty of ants

-nem V_Tr

- lick (but not swallow)

**Posi inem kulini.** —The cat licked itself.
- taste by licking

**Nem koroŋ ti. Tai, som teu?** —Taste this. Is it salt or sugar?
nemut

- nemnem  V,Tr Redup
Me tilala be tinemnem mbenmbetete kini.
—The dogs kept going to lick his sores.

-nemut₁  N
➤ shellfish type (poisonous)

-nemut₂  V,Tr
➤ lick up and swallow
Me inemut pikin tiene. —The dog was licking up the child's excrement.
Karkoolo inemut manman. —A butterfly licks a hibiscus flower.
Ni inemut aiskrim ma imap. —He licked up all the ice cream.

-nene  V,Tr Redup
➤ rock, swing (in order to put someone to sleep)
Nene pikin! —Rock the child to sleep!
[N: holding him/her in your arms]
Nio apnene ituŋ be ankeene. —I rocked myself in order to fall asleep.

- nerekou  N
➤ shade, shady place
We ikam nerekou ambaiŋana piam. —The mango gives good shade for us [EXC].
Nerekou imbot ti, isekaala iti pa zoŋ.
—Here is a shady place, it will protect us from the sun.

-ur nerekou
➤ shade, give/provide shade
Wooro tana indom ma ise mi iur nerekou pa Yona. —The vine sprouted and grew up and provided shade for Jonah.

similar: narenren

-neu  N
➤ stonefish (poisonous, looks like stone, edible)
Neu isombe ingalu, nako yamaana yoyoyouŋa biibi kat. —If a stonefish sticks you (SG), you will feel a large amount of pain.

-ni  N
➤ coconut (=Tok Pisin kokonas, scientific name: Cocus nucifera, a very important cash and food crop. Green coconuts—sur—are drunk and their flesh eaten as a snack. The flesh of brown coconuts—ni mazaana—is grated—keere—and mixed in with food, or grated and squeezed/wrung—piizi—to produce coconut oil, which is used when making foods like wak and narabu. The husks are used as fuel for fires. The leaves are woven into mats and baskets and sometimes used for thatching. Stems from the leaves are used for brooms—malwe. Oil from the kernels is used as a lotion for people's skin.)
ni lene —area with lots of coconut palms
Keese ni, to keere. Keere ma imap, to piizi.
—Husk the coconut, and then grate it [the flesh]. When you have finished the grating, then squeeze/wring it [to get the oil].
Tukut ni ma igorok, to ila bek mi tala takam ngomo pa. —We [INC] smoke the coconuts until they are dry, and then [they are put] into bags, and we go and sell them.

-ndou ni —collect coconuts
ni taltal —large bunch of drinking coconuts tied together [so they can be carried on a stick]
➤ 1. parts of coconuts
ni ka kem —sheath of a coconut flower
Ni ka kem imapaala, to ni popogana iyooi. —When the sheath of a coconut flower breaks, then a new coconut appears.
ni ka kolou/mbukul —coconut frond sheath
ni ka korkooro —coconut flower/ stem from which coconuts hang [is used for firewood when it falls down and is dry]
ni ka kupunpun —outside green husk of a coconut
ni ka mbili —new shoot of a coconut frond
ni ka palpaanga/ sulpaanga —lower part of coconut frond [the part that attaches to the trunk]
ni ka ruŋ —fibrous sheath of a coconut frond that is used as a strainer
ni ruunu —coconut leaves, frond
Amkam ni ruunu mi amwe ngamar be manioka isula. —We [EXC] took coconut leaves and wove them into baskets in which to put manioc.
ni ka tam —nucellus, white, spongy greasy ball surrounding a coconut embryo
Ni pirŋana, to ka tam. Teneene pin mi tumus la tam mi takan. Takam tam, mi iwe ngere be tumus ise kulindi ma iŋgeeze. —Once the coconut has sprouted, then it has the white nucellus inside. We [INC] cook bananas and rub them onto the kernel and eat it. We take the oily nucellus and it becomes [a source of] oil to rub on our skins and make them shine.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p r s t u v w x y z
2. types of coconut fruits
ni ber — yellow coconut
ni bolokbolok — coconut which is halfway between green and brown
ni buibui — coconut fruit with really soft flesh [good for eating]
ni gogo — tiny coconut
ni komboono — new coconuts, not yet ready for eating
ni keskeeze — green coconut
ni kwo zulumjanza/zulupanja/zulumujana — dry coconut that has fallen down and has not yet sprouted
ni kureene — cluster of coconuts hanging on a palm
ni mazaana — dry coconut
ni mata koro — green coconut that has a red eye
ni mbumbum — small yellow coconut
ni ka pir — sprouting coconut fruit
ni pirianza — coconut that has sprouted
ni roujanza — really good, healthy coconut palm with lots of fruit
ni sitistit — red coconut
ni sur — fresh green coconut (juice and flesh edible)
ni yok — large coconut with a l ot of juice (opposite of gogo)
ni komboono — very small coconut fruit (similar in size to betel-nuts)
ni puak — coconut fruit that is very young [has no flesh, drinkable but not very sweet]
Ni itiyaara, komboono, puak, sur, bolokbolok, mazaana, pir — sequence of stages in the development of a coconut fruit

ni Pronoun
he, she, it (third person singular nominative pronoun)
Ni imar neeri. — He/ She/ It came yesterday.

ni- elongated part of something
ke niini — inside part of a tree
lolo niini — lightning
miiri niini — transverse brace for trusses which is attached underneath them
ndapndap niini — stick which is used for mashing nuts or tapioca, pestle

deete niini — step of a ladder
ndim niini — stone used for rolling galip nuts on big wooden plate
peeene niini (=kaara niini) — sharp point of an arrow
yok niini — ditch, current

ni-4 Paradigm: niŋ, nim, niini ~ niin ~ nini, niyam, nindi, niyom, nin
body, part of the body that experiences physical sensations
Mburu ki ula ila niini. — She put on the wedding clothes.
Nio niŋ ta boozomen iyoyou makiŋ. — I feel sick all over.

ni- ambai, ndabok — well, healthy
Dokta iurpe i ma niini ambai mini. — The doctor healed him and he is well again.

ni- kalaana — feeling fresh or healthy
ni- ikam keŋ — be healthy again after sickness
ni- ipeele — feel completely woken up
Ni niini ipeele zen. — He has not completely woken up yet.

ni- iraurau — feel better
Ni ikam marasin ma niini iraurau. — He got some medicine and is feeling better.

ni- isaana — tired, worn out, exhausted
Ni imbel pai ma niini isaana. — He walked a long way and was exhausted.

ni- ise ma tiktok — feel vigorous again after having been sick
ni- itekteege — feel cold, be shivering
ni- iyoyou — feel pain, suffer physically

ni- (imbot) sorok — euphemism for genitals
ni- isara ni— be naked with one’s genitals visible

ni-6 emotional centre for some feelings
ni- gesges pa
> tired of something, fed up with

ni- ikanamaala
> sense something

ni- ila ki
> take care of, think of

ni- ilalae pa
> unwilling to do something, loose interest

ni- ilala ki
> know another person, have a relationship with someone (and therefore not feel embarrassed or afraid around them)

ni-lekeleke pa
> eager, enthusiastic about something

ni-imbeze pa
> willing and eager to do something
Niini imbeze pa uraata ta boozomen. —He is willing and eager to do all kinds of work.

ni- (mbura-) pa som
> not desiring
Aŋso i pa kini, mi niini pa kini kamŋana som. —I showed him food, but he was not interested in eating.

Niŋ mburaana pa koroŋ kamŋana mini som. —I don’t feel like doing it any more.

ni-pulizi pa
> upset, angry, irritated

ni-sanaana pa
> think something bad about somebody else, think ill of, be upset with
Ni niini sanaana pio sorok. Nio ankam mbulu tana som. —He is upset with me for no reason. I did not do that.

ni- ise
> become excited, get interested in
Niyom izze pa mbulu boozoozo. —You (PL) are always getting interested in all kinds of [bad] behaviour.
> become sexually aroused
> get encouraged
Niyom ise mi leleyom ambai. —Be encouraged and happy.

ni- ise ma iwwa
> defiantly walk with one’s head held high [when they should be feeling ashamed of their wrong-doing]

ni-selsel
> effective, efficient, capable, good at doing something
Tomtom tanga, niini selselŋana pa koroŋ ta boozomen. —That person over there is very capable in everything.

ni- ni-
> feel very happy, excited (usually used of a group of people)
O amre kar kiwi, niyam niyam. —When we (EXC) see your place [i.e. heaven], we will feel very happy.

-kam ni-
> brag and challenge someone to a fight, dare someone to fight, act defiantly
Zin Yaŋla tikam nin ma tinamnaama zin Đguuru be tikam malmal. —The Yangla people were acting defiantly and waiting for the Gauru people to come and begin the fight.

Nu kamam nim paso? —Why are you (SG) acting so defiantly?

-naama ni-
> wait expectantly
Amnaama niyam pa koyam kini ma som. —We (EXC) waited expecting to get some food, but did not get any.

-so la ni-
> openly confront, talk to someone directly, scold

-ur ni-
> be still, calm (not quarrelling or moving around)
> refrain from taking action, stay put
Ur nim! —Be still!
Ur nim ma mbombot ruumu ku. —Calm down and stay at your house.

Agur nity mi aŋsa i be iuulu yo. —I am calmly waiting for him to help me.

Sia niini
> decorations tied around the waist [to cover the sides] and tied to wrists and ankles for the Sia dance

-ni7
> third person singular ending on some pronouns
pini —to/ for/ because of him/ her/ it
kini —his/ hers/ its, to/with him/her/it
niam
> we (EXC) (we but not you, first person plural exclusive nominative pronoun)
Niam amla, niyam ambot. —We go, we stay. see also: piam, tiam, yam, -yam

niamŋan
> I/ we with him/ her/ them (but not
you) (=first person plural exclusive combinatory pronoun)

*Igį niamŋan zin pikin ma moori amwwa.* —I am travelling with children and women.

**niamru**

- **niamru**
  - Pronoun
  - I with him/her, (=first person dual exclusive combinatory pronoun)

*Nio niamru tomooto sa amkeene zen.* —I have never slept with a man yet.

**niimi**

- **niimi**
  - N
  - dipper, shell or plate used as a dipper
  
*Nii miyamna miyamna tana ilana. —Take a dipper and scoop out that water.

- **niimi**
  - V-Tr
  - get rid of something, remove water, bail out (water), scoop out

*Nii yarman ta imbot la wogga leleene na.* —Bail out the water that is inside the canoe.

- **nin**
  - V_Tr
  - count

*Nio aŋnin zin buk ma ipet laamuru.* —I counted the books and there were ten of them.

- **nin som**
  - not worry about, not concerned about, not afraid of, not bothered by

*Zin tiin yaj som. Tila men.* —The inner island people don’t care whether it is raining. They just go ahead.

**niŋniŋ**

- **niŋniŋ**
  - N
  - tree type (small, grows by rivers, used for making slingshots because its branches usually have many forks)

*Ruunu momoozoŋana.* —red cedar (pencil ceder, used for walling)

**nio**

- **nio**
  - Pronoun
  - I (first person singular nominative pronoun)

*Nio ko aŋla.* —I will go.

**niom**

- **niom**
  - Pronoun
  - you (plural), you (PL), (second person plural nominative pronoun)

*Aŋtoombo be aŋnin zin na agra som.* —I tried to count them but couldn’t.

*Anutu ta iur zin piti, mi inin zin lup.* —It is God who made/created the stars and he has counted them all.

- **-nin som**
  - gossip, criticise, talk behind someone’s back

*Zin tiin kao pinni pa kopoono.* —They gossiped about her being pregnant.

**ninja**

- **ninja**
  - N
  - counted

*Baibo la imbot katen ti na, ninja pataaŋa kek.* —The Bibles that are in this box, have already been counted.

*Mii moori ma pikin na, ninja som.* —But the women and children were not counted.

- **sinin**
  - V_Tr
  - list, count out

*Sinin zin ma imap.* —Count them all.

see also: mata- pin ‘count to see that everyone expected to come is present’

**niŋniŋ**

- **niŋniŋ**
  - N
  - tree type (small, grows by rivers, used for making slingshots because its branches usually have many forks)

**nعامru**

- **nعامru**
  - Pronoun
  - I with him/her, (=first person dual exclusive combinatory pronoun)

*Nio niamru tomooto sa amkeene zen.* —I have never slept with a man yet.
niomŋan

*Niom kala.* —You (PL) go.

see also: *piom, tiom, yom, -yo*

niomŋan

Pronoun

- you (SG)/(PL) with him/her/them (second person plural combinatory pronoun)

*Nu niomŋan wol ku ko kombot ɲoobo na som.* —You (SG) together with your family will not be in need.

niomru1

Pronoun

- you two, the two of you, (second person dual nominative pronoun)

*La ma kam kusim, mi niomru kimiili ma kamar.* —Go get your wife and the two of you come back [here].

niomru2

Pronoun

- you with him/her (second person dual combinatory pronoun)

*Nu niomru tom kese tio ta abal i.* —You with your older brother, come up to me here on this mountain.

niwi

alt. *nu*

- you (plural), you (SG) (second person singular nominative pronoun)

*Mak so ɲana ta niwi na?* —What relation is Mark to you (SG)?

see also: *pu, ku, u, -m*

dial. var. *niu* (Gauru), *ŋu* (Kampalap), *ŋwe* (Sakar)

-no1

V_Tr

- climb up (to a house, tree, mountain)

*Nio aŋno abal ma aŋsala.* —I climbed up the mountain.

*Nio aŋno ke ma aŋsala.* —I climbed up the tree.

-no ruumu

V_Tr Redup

- go from house to house (hoping people will give you something to eat)

*No ruumu kizin pepe. Nu me be no ruumu pa kom kini mi buzur?* —Don't go to their houses. Are you (SG) a dog that you go up into people's houses for your food?

-no

V_Tr Redup

*Nu nonzero ruumu pa kom so?* —What are you hoping to get to eat by going from house to house?

-no nonogege

V_Tr Redup

- go from house to house

*Sombe timbormbooren kar, nako tinogege ruumu, tinin kao...* —If they will go from house to house, [and] gossip, ...

kete- nonzero

- breathe with difficulty, short of breath, out of breath

*kolman ta kete nonzeroana (ŋgungunjana)*

—an old man who has difficulty in breathing.

dial. var. *kete- pas* Central ‘be out of breath’

-no2

V_Tr Redup

- mate (used of animals)

*Zin toomoo tino zin pangaara.* —The male animals mate with the females.

similar: *-sala ŋwa-*

- be on lookout for members of the opposite sex

*Moori tana ikamam uraata som. Inono pa ka toomoo men.* —That woman does not do any work. She is just on the look out for men all the time.

mata- nonzero

- person who is always on the look out for persons of the opposite sex

*Mataana inono pisin toomoo/ moori.*

—She/He is always looking for men/women.

-no3

V_Tr

- scrape, scoop out by scraping (using tools made of seashells like *zoom, keembe*)

*Apno koŋ ni.* —I scooped myself out some coconut to eat.

*La no we sa ma imar be tangal pikin. Pa wer ikami.* —Go and scrape some mango bark, so we (INC) can put it on the child's skin. For he has an illness in his spleen.

*Tino we lwoono ma kuliiini mat kana ila ne. To tino keeene.* —They scrape the mango tree trunk and the outer bark is removed. Then they scrape off the inner part.

see also: *-seko*

- shave (traditionally done with *yar*—blades made from volcanic glass/obsidian—but now done with western style razors)

*No kezem kek?* —Have you (SG) shaved already?

*Yar tio ɲgoi bekena apno yo?* —Where is my obsidian razor so I can shave?

- scrape off (scales of a fish), scale (a fish)

*No ye ɲgauliini, to ɲguuru ɲgursaana ila ne.*
—Scrape off the scales of the fish, and then wash off the slime.
similar: -kurik, -swili, -saaba

<table>
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<tr>
<th>-nok</th>
<th>V_Tr Redup</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nok1</td>
<td>ear decoration (black, made out of turtle shell or thin pandanus leaves) Kam nok ila talgjom. —Put the ear decoration on your ear.</td>
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<tr>
<td>nok2</td>
<td>persist in, continue doing, keep doing Nu nok mbulu tana paso? —Why do you (SG) keep on doing that behaviour? Ni inok inok ma som. —He kept at it but did not succeed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>go hunting with dogs, look for game during daytime (usually only 1-2 people) Pita, ni inono pa mazwaana ta boozomen. —Peter, he is always going hunting. Posi ikam pakaamŋana be ila pa su ma ino kan. —The cat lied that it would go to the forest and hunt for something for them to eat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>go hunting with dogs Nio aŋpla aŋno me be aŋjam kon buzur. —I went hunting with my dogs in order to get some game to eat.</td>
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<tr>
<th>noŋąna</th>
<th>N_Inal_Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>walking around with dogs Zin matam iggal uraata som. Tinok me noŋąna men. —They don’t do any work. They just go around walking with their dogs. tomtom ki me noŋąna —one who frequently goes hunting with dogs see also: -mbala ‘go hunting for pigs in a group with pig nets’, -kwaara pu ‘hunt pigs at night with nets’</td>
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<td>blunt axe (used to cut firewood or sago, or for odd jobs around one’s home, but not suitable for careful hewing) Nogo tiŋgi mataana imap. Irao totwooro ma iminip mini som. —This axe has no sharpness left. We (INC) cannot sharpen it into a thin blade anymore. similar: nakabasi tuunu</td>
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<td>cook food in water, boil -noi rais/ ti/ kini/ yok/ ñge/ mok/ kiu —boil rice/ tea/ food/ water/ pork/ taro yams Sala noi kini pa niomru. —Go up and boil some food for the two of you.</td>
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<td>noinay-</td>
<td>N_Inal</td>
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<tr>
<td>kini noinpaya —boiled food, the activity of boiling food</td>
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<tr>
<td>specific time, appointed time, appointment Nio aŋbuk wooro tabe iwe nol pini be ito be ikam kon ye imar. —I tied knots into a rope to indicate the time for him to bring me some fish. Nol tabe imili pa i, ina tuute som. —The time when he is to return, we do not know it. Molo som, to nol kizin ipet. —It won’t be long and then their time will come. nol bibi ki Mbeŋ Kaimer —the time appointed for the Last Judgement Ka nol igarau kek. —The time for it is near. Indeye nol tana, … —At that time, …</td>
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<td>set a time for something to take place Zin tiur nol pio be aŋsa i pa Sande. —They set a time for me to wait for him on Sunday. Niam amur nol pizin Koobo be tikam koyam ye. —We (EXC) arranged a time with the inner island people to bring us some fish. Kenako itum ur nol sa. —In that case, you yourself set a time.</td>
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<th>urnol</th>
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nomnom

Nomnom ina tiku yo ma tau! —The mosquitoes are all over me! Nomnom ina tikan yo ma aŋsaana. —The mosquitoes bit me real bad.

mete nomnom kana

— malaria

nonor

— tidal wave
def. Tai imuzuuru ma ila, to ipol ma imii l mini. (Ina nonor.) —The sea recedes and then it breaks and returns again. (That is a tidal wave.) Nonor ise ma ikas Bas ma timbitiizi. —The tidal wave rose up and cut down Bas village and they all disappeared.

nonor ile, nonor ise, nonor ipet

— flood, storm surge Nonor ikelkkel kat. —The storm surge/flood was very strong.

nonor ka se

— area where the flat land along a beach ends and the ground level starts to rise sharply.

noongo

— snake type (short, stomach is yellow, top is brown, comes to houses, used in curses when one wants to cause bad luck for someone going fishing)

Sombe ni ipatubudu u ma iso: “Kam kom noongo!” inako pai ku iur ŋonoono som. —If he puts a curse on you (SG) and says: “May you get a noongo snake to eat!”, your [fishing] trip won’t produce any fruit/results.

nooro

construction: ka- nooro

— brother’s widow

...to tiziini bela iwolo ka nooro. —...then the younger brother must marry his older brother’s widow.

nora

— widow

Waene imeete, mi ni iwe nora. —Her husband died and she became a widow.

norabi —respected term for a widow (older woman)

noratuuunu

— widow who has no one to take care of her (expresses sympathy and compassion)

noroña

— widows (PL)

Ituym kusiyom bizin ko tiwe noroña. —Your (PL) own wives will become widows.

Tiuluulu zin noroña mi zin monmooondo pa pataŋana kizin. —They helped the widows and orphans with their problems. see also: kisa ‘widower’

nu

— Pronoun

alt. niwi

— you (singular), you (SG), (second person singular nominative pronoun)

Nu la. —You (SG) go.

Nu zom asin? —What is your (SG) name?

Nu tina, kozo re u! —You (SG) there, had better watch out!

dial. var. niu (Gauru), ŋu (Northern), ŋue (Sakar)

numur

— morning dew

Mankwoono mi numur ikam yom paso? Kombot ma zog mataana ise, tona kamar. —Why should you (PL) come in the early morning and get wet with dew? Stay and once the sun has risen, then come. Numur ise pa mbutmbuutu mi ke ruunu ma... —There is dew on the grass and tree leaves and [other things].
def. Tolou ipet mungu, to numur. —The night coldness appears first, and then the morning dew.

-nun

— V_Tr

— press down

— push downwards gradually, push through

Tinun mbaara ila ŋge kwoono mi ŋge iweeze. —They pushed a mbaara [stick] gradually into the pig’s mouth and the pig was squealing.

Mburu isula baket, to nun be pakan isula mini. —Put the clothes into a bucket, and then press them down, so some more can go down into it.

-nunun

— V_Tr Redup

nuŋuuru

— fish type, trevally, (=Tok Pisin langur, valued fish for eating)

nus

— squid type (smaller-sized)
A squid swims in the sea and collects food with its hands/tentacles. The excrement/gall of a squid is black. Take a fishing spear and spear the squid. We (INC) roast squids over a fire. We (INC) roast squids over a fire. When you (SG) see the squid clearly, then spear it. Otherwise its gall/ink will come out and prevent you from seeing it, and then you will not be able to spear it.

see also: mbornaŋ ‘larger-sized squid type’

-ŋa1 V.Tr
▶ bite, take hold of in the mouth (used of crocodiles, snakes, birds)
Puge ŋa me. —A crocodile got hold of a dog.
Mooto ŋa se kumbuunu dibini. —The snake bit at his heel.
Laion zoŋon zirzir be tiŋa kan buzur. —The lions are showing their teeth and are ready to bite an animal.
▶ hold in the mouth
Man tiŋa kini pa lutun bizin. —The birds brought food in their mouths for their young.
Iŋa kini mi wawa? Nu we kaibinom kek.
Mbulem su som? —(Why) are you (SG) walking around with food in your mouth? You are adult already. Why don’t you sit down (and eat)?

-ŋa V_Tr
▶ verbally attack, (verbally) tear into
…iwal biibi tiŋa ziru ma tau. —The crowd really tore into the two of them verbally.
-ŋa su-
▶ overhear something and then tell it to other people
To tana ŋa sua tiam, ta ima ma keleŋ na. —It is because that fellow overheard our (EXC) talk [and passed it along to others], that it has come to you (PL) and you have heard it.
-ŋa-V.Tr Redup
Me sangaŋan dudut ma timar, mi tiŋa maare pa kumbuŋ mi nomom. —A bunch of wild dogs came and kept biting at my legs and arms.

-ŋakiskis V.Tr Redup
▶ hold tightly in one’s mouth
ŋakiskis wooro tumbuunu tana mi nomom imaare pa toro. —Hold that end of the rope tightly in your mouth, and take hold of the other with your hand.

-ŋa nama-
▶ speechless, amazed, unable to reply to what has been said (Lit. ‘bite one’s hand’)
Wal tana tire mos ki Yesu na, zin ta boozomen tiŋa naman. —When that group saw Jesus’ miracles, they all bit their hands in amazement.

-ŋa mata putuunu pa
▶ stare at in anger, stare at because of being upset, glare at (Lit. ‘bite the shell of one’s eye at’) 
Ni keteene malmal kat pini, tana ŋa mata putuunu pini. —He was really angry at him, and therefore glared at him.
similar: mata- putput ma -ŋa zuru-

-ŋa zuru-
▶ bite one’s lip in anger or rage (a sign that one is about to physically attack)
Matan mburbur pini mi tiŋa zurun. —They were jealous of him and bit their lips in rage.

-ŋasasaara V.Tr
▶ scold in loud voice, chew out
-ŋa- Nominalising suffix
▶ nominalising suffix
▶ one that characteristically, habitually, typically, usually does or is
dial. var. 3SG -ŋaan (Gauru)
ŋaara
dial. var. 3SG -ana (Northern)
-meete/ meeteŋaŋa — die/ death
ŋeu/ ŋeuŋaŋa — joke/ funny
-pakaam/ pakaamŋaŋa — lie/ deceptive ~
prece/ preceŋaŋa — what, how/ what kind
-mungu/ munguŋaŋa — precede/ old
-mboro/ mboroŋan — care for/ village or
church elder
niom moori uraataŋoyom — you (PL) are
hard-working women
som/ somŋana — no/ lacking
ŋono somŋana — fruitless, lacking results,
in vain
za- somŋana — lacking name, status,
authority
-paaza/ paazaŋaŋa — plant/ planted area
planting
mete/ meteŋa — sickness, illness/ sick person
-ŋgiimi/ ruumu ŋgiimiŋaŋa — buy/ store
Moori ŋgiimiŋaŋa imap. — The buying of
the woman is completed.
noun + ŋa
▷ plural form
zin noroŋa — the widows
kin term + ŋan
▷ vocative (added to inalienable kin terms,
used when addressing a group of people)
Atoŋan mi tiziŋan, keleŋ sua tio ti. — My
older and younger brothers, listen to this
talk of mine.
pronoun + ŋa-
▷ with, together with
niamŋan — we (EXC) together with them
ttiŋan — we (INC) together with them
ziŋan — they together
ta + clause + ŋa
▷ characteristic activity
wal ta timborro mbiliŋan i — shepherds
wal ta tito i ŋan i — his followers
ŋaara1
N
▷ leftover cooked food (often taken as
travelling food or as a school lunch)
def. Kini mazeene, ina ŋaara. — Leftover
cooked food, that is (called) ŋaara.
Nio kopoŋ ŋaara imbotmbot. — I still have
some of my leftover food.
Kuur ŋaara sa pa aigule toro. — Put aside
some leftover food for the next day.
-ŋaara2
V_Intr
▷ blow inside (used of rain)
Miiri biibi ma yaŋ ɨŋaara la ruumu leleene.
— There was a strong wind, and rain blew
into the house.
-ŋaara3
V_Tr
▷ leave behind, let go, abandon
Iti taŋaara ndaama munguŋaŋa raama ka
mbulu ila ne, mi toto ndaama popoŋana.
— Let us (INC) leave behind the old year
along with the behaviour we did during
it, and follow the new year.
def. Tezem mbulu munguŋana, mi toto
mbulu popoŋana. — We (INC) leave behind
old behaviour, and follow a new kind of
behaviour.
▷ change someone’s name because one’s
behaviour does not fit with the behaviour
of the one whom he or she is named after.
Taŋaara pisis kini ma ila ne, mi tapaata
zaana popoŋana. — We (INC) got rid of his
name and called him by a new name.
similar: -zem ‘leave’
-ŋaara4
V_Tr
▷ yell at, shout at, scold in a loud voice
Tjaara zin be tiko ma tila len. — Yell at
them to go away.
Wal tana tiŋaara zin mi timiili ma tila kars
kizin raama kan miaŋ. Pa tikam yoobo tau.
— Those people scolded them in a loud
voice and they returned to their village
ashamed. For they had done wrong.
-ŋarŋaara
V_Tr Redup
Nu ŋarŋaara zin paso? Zin irao timbot.
— Why are you yelling at them. They can
stay.
-ŋaarakaala kalŋa-/ kwo-
V_Tr
▷ try to stop someone from doing something
(by speaking to them in a loud voice)
Pikin taŋga itaŋtaŋ. La ŋaarakaala kwooono.
— That kid over there keeps crying. Go try
to stop him.
-ŋai
V_Tr
▷ call for dog (using the sound ‘ŋai’)
Ni ŋai me. — He called the dog.
ŋak
V_Intr, Stative, Uninf
▷ be full, satisfied, satiated
Nio kopon ŋak. — My stomach is full.
Nu kan ma irao? ŋak! — Did you (SG) eat
enough? (I am) full!
Ni izeebe mburu isula bokes kini ma ŋak
kat. — He filled his box real full.
ŋakiskis

V_Tr Redup

- hold tightly in one's mouth, bite and hold on to

ŋakiskis buza mi sala ni. —Hold the machete in your (SG) mouth and go up the coconut palm.

Mooto iŋakiskis lae pa Paulus namaana. —A snake bit Paul's arm and was holding on tightly to it.

see also: -ŋa

ŋalili

V_Tr

- see something new, spot/notice something when it is just beginning to happen

Ni ŋalili puulu. —He spotted the new moon.

Ni amŋalili pa pin indu. —We noticed the banana plant was bent over with a heavy bunch of bananas.

ŋana

Adv_Pred1

- a little distance, a little while, a bit further, closer, more

La ŋana! —Go a bit further!

Mar ŋana! —Come a bit closer!

Mbot ŋana! —Wait a bit!

Imbot molo ŋana ri. —It is a bit further away.

Kitiimbi tana imender kat zen. Ilela ŋana, to izal. —That post is not standing straight yet. Push it in a bit, and then it will be straight.

musaaŋa ŋana —a bit smaller

biibi ŋana —a bit bigger

ŋanramba

N

- rosewood tree (=Tok Pisin nar. It is used for building, the resin is used as a kind of glue or putty, and the leaves are boiled to make a bitter tasting cough medicine)

Amsap ŋanramba ka mbol ma iwe kitiimbi. —We (EXC) hewed rosewood posts.

ŋat

Adv_Pred0

- idly watch while other person works

Re ŋat pepe! La uuli be loŋa men mi uraata imap. —Don't just watch him! Go and help him so that the work gets finished quickly.

Nu motom potŋom! Re ŋat pe uraata paso? —You (SG) slacker! Why are you just watching him working?

ŋaono

N

- slime (on eels, fish, snakes, yams etc.)

phlegm, pus (thick, yellow)

Tuunu ŋaono ikam ma kuliini isipirpir. —The slime on an eel makes its skin slippery.

Tikis biidi mi isula yok, to ŋaono ikam ma biidi isipirpir. —They peeled the yam and it went down into the water, and then the slime [on it] made the yam slippery.

similar: ngursaana, marwoono, ŋe naana

met ŋaono

- jellyfish

ŋarakrax

V_Intr Redup

- scream, cry out (because of pain, hunger, sudden fear)

Appamururi ma iŋarakrax. —I startled her and she cried out.

Me ikamtoto i ma iŋarakrax mi iko ma isala ruunu. —A dog was chasing him and he ran away screaming up into the house.

Bubunjana sananjan tiŋarakrax ma kaljan sanaana, mi tiyotyoooto pisin. —The evil spirits came out of them screaming very loudly.

Kala kere pikin. Pa iŋarakrax a. Ko peteli? —Go see the child. For he keeps screaming over there. Maybe he is hungry?

ŋarap

N

- python

ŋarap ion man tatairi/ŋge luthunu. —The python gulped down a chicken/piglet.

Zin nangq tisambarmbar, mi tire ŋarap ta. To tipuni ma tineeni ma tikan. —While the boys were cutting grass, they saw a python. Then they killed it and cooked it and ate [it].

ŋa

N

- left

Tooru ma tipeeze poŋom ŋas tomini. —Turn yourself so they can slap your left cheek too.

Ni ila imbot su namaana ŋas. —He went and stayed at his left side.

Toro imbot la ki ŋas. —The other was on the left.

ŋas

N_Proper

- male name

ŋasaara

V_Tr

- scold, rebuke, yell at, reprimand (with anger and a loud voice)

Ni iŋasaara zin raama keteene malmal. —He angrily scolded them.

Yesu imanga mi iŋasaara miri ma duubu. —Jesus got up and scolded the wind and the waves.
ŋaserem

ŋasasaara V_Tr Redup
Iŋasasaara zin, pa tikam orooro biibi. —He was scolding them, for they were making a lot of noise.
Aŋkam mbulu ambai som, tana tamaŋ iŋasasaara yo. —I did something bad, and therefore my father scolded me.

鹦asasaara V_Middle Redup ▶ scold each other, yell at each other
Zin keten malmal mi tirŋasasaara zin ma tau. —They were angry and really yelling at each other.

ŋasasaaranja N_Inal_Stative Redup ▶ always yelling/scolding
Moori tana kwono ŋasasaaranjanja kat.
—That woman is always yelling/scolding.
Ni ipakeŋ kumbun pa sua ŋasasaaranjanja.
—He frightened them with scolding talk.
similar: ŋaserem, ŋaara, yespokpok see also: ŋa, sasaara

ŋaserem V_Tr ▶ scold, rebuke (with anger, in order to drive away a disturbance)
Ni ŋaŋker zin naŋgaŋ ma tika len. Pa zin kolman tikenene.
—She scolded the kids and [sent] them away. For the old people were sleeping.

ŋau Adv_Pred1 alt. ŋoobo ▶ incorrectly, wrong

ŋauŋau N_Redup ▶ fog, cloud, vapour
Iŋauŋau izuk abal ueteene. —Fog covered the top of the mountain.
Ukarumpa na ŋauŋau biibi, tabe mbalal irao isu som.
—In Ukarumpa, there was a thick fog, so the plane was not able to land.
Kasam Pas na ŋauŋau muriini.
—The Kasam Pass is a place where there is always fog.

ŋauŋauŋana N_Inal_Stative ▶ foggy, cloudy
Lele ŋauŋauŋana. —It is foggy.

ŋe N_Event ▶ pneumonia, bad cough
def. _then ikam ti, to ketende ipazas, mi turguy mi tikizi kanda ŋe naana.
—When pneumonia gets us [INC], then we quickly get out of breath, and cough and spit out phlegm.

ŋe naana N construction: ka- ŋe naana ▶ phlegm (thick, yellow, Lit. ‘mother of pneumonia’)
Asiŋ ipiri ka ŋe naana isu ti? —Who has spat out [Lit. ‘threw’] phlegm here?
Piri kom ŋe naana soror pepe. Kokeka tapadaaga. —Don’t spit your (SG) phlegm just anywhere lest we step on it.
Kala kini pepe. Pa yanyaŋa ikami ma ipiri ka ŋe naana isu ma ambai som.
—Don’t go to him. For he has pneumonia, and he spits his phlegm all over the place, and it is not good.
similar: yaono

ŋeele V_Intr ▶ sing with a high pitch (the way women sing)
Moori, to tineele. —The women, they sing with a high pitch.

ŋelŋeele V_Intr Redup Zin tamurĩŋ tineelŋeele mi tisula yok a.
—The young girls were singing as they went down to the river.
see also: -mbo (used of men singing)

ŋeene V_Intr_Stative ▶ be close together
Ziru tieeņe ma timbot. —The two sat very close to each other.
Mbaltambal ru tieeņe ma timbotimbot sala kanar namaana tangal.
—Two pigeons are sitting close to each other on that galip tree branch over there.
similar: -mbutul la mbata, -sekap

ŋeele V_Intr_Stative ▶ fit, match, agree, accord with, line up
Nu sua ku tieeļee pa ŋgar ujo.
—Your (SG) talk is in accord with my thinking.
Parseeŋeeŋana tana, kere ma iŋeete kat.
—That joint, see that [its parts] fit well.
similar: ŋes, -ndeene, raraate

ŋek V_Intr_Uninfl ▶ creak (caused by wind, earthquakes)
Ruumu ŋekŋek. —The house was creaking.

ŋekŋek V_Event Redup ▶ squeaky or creaking sound
def. koron ru tiparmbukes zin
Soolo ikam ŋekŋek paso? Asiŋ isala ruumu?
—Why is the flooring creaking? Who has gone up into the house?
Mũiri ikam ma kataama ikam ŋekŋek. —The wind caused the door to make a creaking sound.

Yeŋyeeŋge biibi ikam ma ruumu ila imar ma ikam ŋek. —A big earthquake caused the house to move back and forth and make creaking sounds.

ŋekŋek2 V_Intr_Uninfl Redup
► gnash (used of teeth, when someone is experiencing great pain)
Zoŋoono ŋekŋek. —He gnashed his teeth in agony.

Tiyeryer ma zoŋon ŋekŋek ma timbotmbot. —They were wailing and gnashing their teeth in agony.

Zoŋoono ŋekŋek, ka toptoobo izzu, mi ikadat. —He was gnashing his teeth, saliva was dripping down [from his mouth], and he was jerking. [i.e. He was having an epileptic fit.]

ŋenŋeene V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl Redup
construction: mata- ŋenŋeene
► be sleepy
Zin matan ŋenŋeene ma tisaana kat. —They were very sleepy and could not keep their eyes open.

Mbórôñan ku, ni mata ŋenŋeene somŋana. —Your (SG) guardian/shepherd [God], he is one who never has sleepy eyes.

see also: -keene ‘sleep, lie’

ŋenŋeŋga- N_Inal_Stative
construction: kwo- ŋenŋeŋga-
► crying, screaming, whining

similar: -keenja-

ŋerek N
► parrot type (green with red under the wings, and a little blue on the wings, noted for its destructive, thieving behaviour in gardens)

Ďerek, ni kuumbu tiene. —The green parrot, it is a real thief.

Ďerek ikaaza, to zoŋ. —When the green parrot screeches, then it is going to be sunny time.

ŋerekŋa- N_Inal Redup
► green in colour

-ŋeres V_Intr
► scold, give strong talk to, charge

...tanata ŋeres pizin be tila tikam uraata. —... therefore scold them so that they will go and do some work.

similar: kwo- imbol, -ŋasasaara, -ŋaserem

-ŋerŋer V_Intr Redup
► growl at, snarl at
Me ĩerŋer pio. —The dog growled at me.
► speak harshly/ angrily to, snap/ snarl at
Ni ĩerŋer pa Pita. —He snapped at Peter.
Kozo kala pepe. Beso kozooro ma kala, to ni ĩerŋer pion. —I warn you (PL) don’t go. If you are disobedient and go anyway, he will speak harshly to you.

kalña- ĩerŋer (pa)
► speak harshly to, snarl at, snap at
Mi kalñoŋ ŋerŋer pizin pepe. —And do not speak harshly to them.

-panėrŋer V_Tr Redup
► upset, disturb, cause to be afraid, cause to cry
Nu panerŋer lutum irao. Ko mete ikami. —You (SG) have upset your child enough. You are going to cause him to be sick.

Wer ipaŋerŋer zin pikin. —An illness of the spleen is disturbing the babies [and causing them to cry].

ŋerŋerŋa- N_Inal Redup
► snarling, snappish, easily angered, ill-tempered
Ni tomtom ŋerŋerŋana. Kala kagarau i pepe. —He is a person who is easily angered and snaps at people. Don’t go near to him.

me ŋerŋerŋana —dog that growls at people all the time

-ŋes1 V_Intr_Stative_Uninfl
► be exactly even, lined up, in time, synchronised


Ituru tak araati ŋes kat zen. —The two of us (INC) are not dancing in time yet.

Kitimbi timender raraate men, ina ŋes kat. —When the posts are standing the same, then they are perfectly lined up.

similar: -teete, -ndeeye

-ŋes2 V_Intr_Uninfl
► become broken in two
Aŋseboogo teu ma ŋes. —I broke a piece of sugarcane in two.

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

similar: -pol

ŋes lae V_Intr_Uninf
▶ move from one thing to another in the air, swing over, jump over from stone to stone
Naŋgaŋ tana isombe ŋes lae mbu toro, tabe imel. —The youngster wanted to shift from one betel-nut palm to another [in the air], and ended up falling down.
Iŋes lae namaana toro. —Swing over to another branch.
Iŋes lae woongo toro. —Go across to another boat [while at sea].

ŋeu N_Event
▶ joke, joking, fun
▶ make fun of
Tikamam ŋeu. —They are joking/ being funny.
Ni ikam ŋeu pizin. —He made fun of them.

ŋeuŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▶ funny
Nu ŋeuŋom. —You (SG) are funny.
sua ŋeuŋana —funny talk, joking talk, joke

ŋeuŋeuŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▶ always joking
Tomtom tana, ni ŋeuŋeŋana. —That person, he is always joking/ he is a real joker.

ŋgaala1 N
▶ fish type (lives in rivers, considered to be stupid because it never tries to hide)
def. Ye borau, yokŋana. —A stupid fish, found in rivers.

kwo-ŋgaalaŋa-
▶ quiet, not easily agitated or upset, not usually making any fuss
Moori/ Tomoto sa ta izzo sua som, to toso tomtom tana kwo ŋgaalaŋana. —A woman/ man who does not talk [a lot], then we (INC) say that person is a ‘quiet mouth.’

-ŋgaala2 V_Intr_Stative
▶ hot enough to cook on (used of cooking stones)
def. You itun tiama ma you isu ma ila kek. (=Tiama ŋgaala.) —Fire has heated up the cooking stones and burned down. (=The cooking stones are heated up.)
You ikan tiama ma ŋgaala, to ito meene rekrekŋana sala. —The fire heated up the stones until they were hot enough to cook on, and then she roasted the sago on top of them.
dial. var. -ŋgaalŋ (Birik)
similar: -muta, -kuruk

ŋgaama V_Tr
▶ harvest taro, pull up out of the ground and tie up
Nio aŋla aŋgaama mok pizin Koobo. —I went [and] got some taro from the garden for the inner island people.
Kini imetmet kek, tamen ka tomtom be ŋgaama na som. —The food is ready to be harvested, but there are no people to do the harvesting.
Mi toro, ni le uraata be ŋgaama. —And another man, his job is to harvest.

ŋgaamaŋana N_Inal_Event
▶ harvesting
Mazwaana ti na, mazwaana ki kini ŋgaamaŋana. Pa kini imetmet kek. —This time is the time for harvesting food. For the food is ready to be harvested.
see also: -tou (used of sweetpotatoes)

ŋgaara N_Stative
▶ oily liquid (yellow or tan in colour due

abcdeghijklmnndaNgoprstuvwxyz
to the presence of the oil)
Moori taŋga ikam koroŋ boozo isula yambon ma yambon kembei ta ŋgaara. —That woman put many things into the soup and the soup is a nice yellow colour (because of the fat from meat).

ŋgarŋgaara
N_Stative Redup
Buzur sa ta sobe tonoi mi ka yambon ingletonutut/ŋgalapitpit mi iwe ŋgarŋgaara, ina tina ta tapaata be ŋgaara. —Meat that we (INC) boil and the soup from it is oily, that is what we call ŋgaara.

see also: weŋgaara ‘yellow’

ŋgal1
N
-ŋgal2 V_Tr
► add to and fill up, dish out, serve
Zin tike pooro pa kinzi mi tiŋgal kaŋar guuzu isula. —They wove a kinzi vine into a netbag, and filled it with galip nuts.

Amgal kan kini ila plet. (=zoobo sula) —We (EXC) filled the plates with their food.
► add a few more to a group to complete their number, complete
Mattias ikam Yudas muriini mi ingal zin laamuru mi ta ma ila imun mini. —Matias took Judas’ place and joined the eleven [apostles], and their number was again complete.

Tomtom pakan timar ma tiŋgal ti, to tarao. —If some people come and join us (INC), then there will be enough of us [to do the work].

-ŋgal3 V_Tr
► pierce (penetrate something perpendicularly to its surface), spear, stab, stick, jab
Wooro matan matanŋana ingal nomoŋ. —A thorny vine stuck my hand.
► throw a spear at something
Nio angal łożyć (apzęm marakete/izi). —I threw a spear at the pig (I release the spear [from my hand]).
► inject, give someone a shot (injection)
Dokta ingal yo. —The doctor gave me a shot.
► sting
Sombe zirkuumbu ingalu, nako re yoyouŋana bībi. —If a scorpion stings you, you (SG) will have a lot of pain.
► produce a new shoot
Ni ka kem ingal. —New young coconut fruits start to appear on a coconut flower.

Ni ta waswaaza na, tiwe bibip kek? Wai, tiŋgal kek. —Those coconuts that you (SG) planted, have they become big already? Hey, new coconuts have are already started to appear on the flowers.
► bubble up
Buri na, mbeere ŋgalŋgal i. —Just now it is starting to bubble
► affect and cause to dry (used of the effect of fire or smoke on foods)
Sombe lende koi iweene, som yawoŋ iweene, to timbit se you mataana, bekena you/ka koi ingalŋgal (=ikudut) —If we (INC) have tobacco seeds or corn seeds, then we hang them up above a fire so that the fire/smoke can affect them. (=it makes them dry)

dial. var. -pai (Northern)
► sew up (roof thatching)
Moori tipai, mi toomooto tiŋgal kooto. —The women take off the midribs of the sago leaves and the men sew the leaves onto sticks [making the thatching].
► hollow out
Zin tiŋgal woongo leleene. —They hollowed out the inside of the canoe.

similar: -sap, -kan
► affect strongly, convict, make a strong impression (used of words, speech)
Sua ingal zin, to tiurla. —The talk convicted them (Lit. ‘pierced them’), and then they believed.

ŋgalŋgal V_Tr Redup
► always accusing
Ni tomtom ki ingalŋgal sua. —He is always accusing.

kwo- ingal
► warn, remind (Lit. ‘mouth pierces’)
Kwoŋ ingalŋgal Atai be mataana ingal nol. —I kept reminding Atai about the market.
► keep talking about
Kwon ingalŋgal tomtom un pitŋana ndabok. —They have talked enough about people’s ancestries. They should stop it.

mata- ingal
► remember, think of, be aware of, pay attention to (Lit. ‘eye pierce’)
Ni mataana ingal sua mbukŋana kini som. —He did not remember his promise.

Motom ingal uraata ku mi kam kat. —Pay attention to your (SG) work and do it well.
Motom ingal mbulu ta mungu ipet pa tumbundu bizin na. —Think of what
happened to our (INC) forefathers.

-ŋgalaken

-ŋgalaken V_Intr/Tr

-ŋgalaken ke mataana ru. —Join the two ends of the timber together.

-ŋgalakenken V_Intr/Tr Redup

Tiŋgalŋgal sua pakaamŋana pio. —All my bones were knit together and I became a person.

ŋgalan1 N

Croton plant, decorative red, yellow, and green leaves

Tomooto tiboogo ŋgalan ma iwe pesel mi tirak kai. —The men broke off some Croton leaves for their backside decorations and danced the Kai dance.

ŋgalan2 V_Intr_Stative

-ŋgalan₂ fit/ accord with one’s normal behaviour

Mbulu ta kembei ingalŋgal ngo lo kini som.

—This is not his normal behaviour.

-ŋgalan V_Intr/Tr

join together, put together

ŋgalan ke mataana ru. —Join the two ends of the timber together.

Tiroŋ ipol mi dokta ingalakan tiroŋ mini.

—My bone broke, and the doctor joined the ends of the bone back together again.

ŋgalan you, pa inabe imeete na (=ur kilii matan ila mbata). —Put the pieces of burning wood closer together, for [the fire] is about to go out.

ŋgalanken V_Intr/Tr

ŋgalanken ke mataana ru. —Join the two ends of the timber together.

ŋgalanke V_Intr/Tr Redup

Tiroŋ ta boozomen ingalakanken ma anwe tom tom. —All my bones were knit together and I became a person.

ŋgalaŋ1 N

Croton plant, decorative red, yellow, and green leaves

Tomooto tiboogo ŋgalaŋ ma iwe pesel kai.

—The men broke off some Croton leaves for their backside decorations and danced the Kai dance.

ŋgalaŋ2 V_Intr_Stative

be clear, transparent, clean, pure

Yok inŋgalan kat. —The water is really clean/clear.

Koroŋ tana inŋgalan kat kembei ta ŋgalas.

—that thing is very clear/ transparent like glass.

ŋguuru yam pa siŋ ku potomŋana tana ma amŋalaŋ kat.

—Wash us (EXC) with that holy blood of yours (SG) and [make us] truly clean.

hot enough to cook on

You ikan tiama ma inŋgalan, to ni ito meene
The fire heated up the stones until they were hot enough to cook on, and then she roasted the sago on top of the stones.

dial. var. -ŋgaala (Yangla)

ŋgalanŋa- N_Inal_Stative ▶ clear, transparent, clean, pure
yok ŋgalanŋana — clear water
lele- ŋgalanŋana — clean, pure heart

ŋgalapitpit N Redup construction: ka- ŋgalapitpit
▶ grease or oil that floats on the surface of water
Kere pa disel. Pa isula tai ma ka ŋgalapitpit ise i. Kokena nangŋi tiwe, to disel ka ŋgalapitpit isekap la kulin. — Look out for diesel. For it has gone down into the seawater and now its grease/oil is rising and floating on the surface of the water. If the kids bathe [there], the diesel will get on their skin.

Zin moori tinoi yge ma ka yambon ŋgalapitpit. — The women boiled pork and the grease rose to the surface of the water.

-ŋgalapitpit V_Intr_Stative Redup ▶ be greasy and tasty (used of soup)
Man mbuyeene mete, ta ka yambon ingtongalapitpit. — The chicken had a lot of fat, so the soup is nice and greasy.

ŋgalapitpitŋa- N_Inal_Stative Redup ▶ murky, not clear
Sombe yok mi tai tilup, to tere kei ta ingtongalapitpitŋana. — If freshwater and saltwater meet, then we [will] see that the water is murky.

similar: -ŋgalut

-ŋgalke V_Tran ▶ rinse off (clothes, plates, saucepans)
Tuŋguuru mburu ŋintingiŋana, to ingtongalke pa yok ingtongalanŋana. — We [INC] wash the muddy clothes, and then rinse them with clear water.

similar: -ŋgalke

-ŋgalpeene N ▶ raw fruit that has fallen down (not edible) def. We ŋonoono popoŋana. Iur putunu kek mi mazaana som. Irao be taken zen. — A new mango fruit. Its seed has formed but it is not yet ripe. We [INC] cannot eat it yet.

-ŋgalraama V_Tran ▶ teach, instruct how to do something
Zin kolman tingalraama sin nangŋi, mana tila pa uraata. — The older men instructed the youngsters [on how to do the job], and after that they went off to work.

similar: -paute, -kamŋŋar pa, -sophe, -ŋgamaara

-ŋgalseŋge V_Tran ▶ graft, join into
Ta buri iti tangalseŋge kakau popoŋana ila kakau mungunana, bekena itum ambai mi yonoono. — In these days we [INC] graft new cocoa branches to old ones so that they will grow well and produce fruit.

-ŋgalseŋseŋge V_Tr Redup Anutu iseoogo olib yonoono tana naman naman pakan ma tisu len, mi ikam yom ma ila ingtongalseŋseŋge yom la, bekena kakam murin. — God broke off some branches from that true olive tree, and took you [PL] and grafted you into it, so that you would take their place.

-ŋgalsek V_Intr/Tr ▶ forbid someone from doing something, prohibit
Ni ingtongalsek pizin be tiso uruunu pizin tomton ma tileg pepe. — He forbade them to tell other people about him.
Nio anŋgalsek pizin, irao timar ruumu tio pepe. — I forbade them from coming to my house.

Ni ingtongalsek pini be iwoolo pepe. — He forbade her to marry.
Mbulu ta kembei, tutu ingtongalsek pa. — That kind of behaviour, the law forbids it.

-ŋgalseksek V_Intr/Tr Redup Tingalseksek zitun pa kini kanŋana. — They habitually forbid themselves to eat food [= they fast].

-ŋgalsekŋa- N_Inal_Compound ▶ forbidden, prohibited, taboo
Koroŋ sa ko iwe ingtongalsekŋana piom som. — Nothing will be forbidden to you [PL].

-ŋgalseki N_Event ▶ taboo, prohibition, restriction, ban (for ceremonial reasons)
Tiur ingtongalseki pa ŋge kanŋana. — They put a prohibition on the eating of pork.

Ka ingtongalseki sa som. — There is no prohibition concerning it.

Nu tana, ke tau ayur ingtongalseki pa be kan pepe, ta ko kan sa kek, na? — You [SG] there, the tree on which I put prohibition that you were not to eat from it, you have eaten from it, haven’t you?
-ŋgaltekeere V_Tr
  ▶ push the bow/front of a canoe away from something using a stick
  Kam te mi ŋgaltekeere woongo. Kokena isala magat. —Take a pole, and push the boat away. Otherwise it is going to run aground.
  Kozo ŋgaltekeere ri mi teperae liŋana, to pu tiom isula. —Push the canoe out a bit to a deeper place, and then your (PL) net(s) [can] go down.

-ŋgaltiti V_Intr_Static
  ▶ have spots
  We karriŋana na, mazaana kat mi ŋgaltiti. —The juicy kind of mango is really ripe and has black spots.
  Êguuru mburu tio kokouŋana tingi. Pa yaŋ iteege. Kokena ŋgaltiti. —Wash this white shirt of mine. For the rain got on it. It would not be good if it was to get mould spots.

-ŋgaltitiŋa N_Inal_Static
  ▶ having spots, spotted
  ŋge ŋgaltitiŋana —spotted pig

-ŋgalul V_Intr_Static
  ▶ be greasy and tasty (used of soup)
  Êge mbuyeene isula kuuru, to ka yambon ingalut. —When pork fat goes down into the pot, then the soup is greasy and tasty.

-ŋgalulut/ŋgalulut V_Intr_Redup

-ŋgalulut2 V_Tr
  ▶ choke off, prevent other things from growing (used of trees, grass, weeds)
  Ke yapyaaba ingalut koron ma tinmeete. —The yapyaaba tree choked off things and killed them.
  Kakas ke pakan ma tisu. Pa tingalut pin ma pin itum kat som. —Cut down some of the trees. For they are choking off the bananas and preventing them from growing well.

-ŋgalwi N_Inal
  ▶ scales of a fish
  note: Birik and Marile form
dial. var. ŋgauli- (Central), ŋgara- (Kampalap)

-ŋgamaara V_Tr
  ▶ scold, advise, teach
  Kala to kangamaara zin nanganŋ, kokena

ŋgar
  ▶ knowledge, mind, intelligence, opinion, idea
  ŋgar kini biibi kat. —He has a lot of knowledge.
  ŋgar kini ilip na niom ta boozomen. —He is the smartest of you all.
  Ni le ŋgar ambaiŋana. —He is wise/He has a good mind.
  Tomtom ta timbot la ŋgar sananŋana men na, ŋgar kizin imun. —Those who only live with bad thinking, their minds are closed [i.e. they are not teachable].
  Niom kakamam mbulu ta irao ŋgar tio som. —You (PL) keep behaving in a way that is not acceptable in my opinion.
  ▶ meaning, explanation
  Ka ŋgar ta kembei: —Its meaning/explanation is like this:
  E, nio aŋute nu ŋgar ku ambai. —Yes, I know you (SG) meant well.
  Ni ikam ŋgar ta kembei. —He thought like this.
  Kuurpe ŋgar mi mbulu tiom ma ingeeye men. —Straighten your (PL) thinking and behaviour and [make them] clean.

ŋgar bozboozo/mbulu bozboozo
  ▶ all kinds of evil/bad/cunning/sly thoughts/behaviour

-kam ŋgar (pa)
  ▶ learn (Lit. ‘do/receive thinking/knowledge (about)’)

Tipasaana ŋgar pa kar lene. —Go and scold the boys, lest they do bad things in the village.
similar: -kam peeze pizin, -tut, -yaamba
see also: -ŋgalraama

ŋgamar N
  ▶ basket type (made of coconut fronds, has a woven ‘tail’)
  Amkam ni ruunu mi amwe ŋgamar be meene/ manioka isula. —We (EXO) took coconut leaves and wove them into a basket for sago/manioc.
  Zeebe manioka isula ŋgamar, mi koko keseene. —Put the manioc tubers down into the basket and tie the mouth of it shut.

ŋgamar kunduunu —a small basket of sago.
ŋgar imbol
> not willing to change one’s mind, stubborn, obstinate (Lit. ‘thinking is strong/firm’)
> determined
ŋgar kini imbol kat. Irao lọna itooro ŋgar kini na som. —He is very determined. He is not going to quickly change his mind.
ŋgar kini imbol kat be molo som to... —He has firmly decided that soon...
> mature (in one’s way of thinking)
ŋgar imun (pa)
> have a closed mind, unwilling to change one’s mind about something (Lit. ‘thinking is closed concerning’)
ŋgar pepepŋa-
> easily persuaded, habitually agreeing without thinking something through properly (Lit. ‘thinking is soft’)
ŋgar ku pepepŋana. Nu yok men. Kam ŋgar pa som. —You (SG) are too easily persuaded. You just agree without thinking it through.
> immature (in one’s thoughts and behaviour)
ŋgar kini imbol zen, pepepŋana. —His thinking is not yet mature. He is like a child.
ŋgar nangañ
> immature, childish, way of thinking, not adult yet
Ni na imbot la men ŋgar nangañ, kolman zen. —He still has an immature way of thinking,[he is] not like an adult yet.

ŋgar ipet (pa)
> come to know, understand, comprehend, realise (Lit. ‘thinking appears (about’)’)
ŋgar tiam ipet kek. Irao tipakaam yam mini som. —Now we (EXC) understand. They can’t deceive us anymore.
> be clear about
ŋgar ise (pa)
> understand (Lit. ‘thinking ascends’)
ŋgar kizin ise kek. —They have understood.
-palpaala ŋgar
> distract, confuse someone’s thinking (Lit. ‘be breaking someone’s thinking’)
Zin tipalpaala ŋgar tio, pa tiso sua boozo mete. —They confused me, because they talked about too many things.
-tooro ŋgar
> change one’s mind
Ni itooro ŋgar kini kek. —He has changed his mind.
ŋgar somŋa-
> stupid, foolish
zin ta len ŋgar somŋan i —stupid ones, those who don’t have knowledge/understanding
ŋgar itoro
> one’s thinking changes
Mazwaana tingi, tomtom ŋgar kizin itoro kek. Tikam ŋgar kembei muŋgu som. —These days people’s thinking has changed. They don’t think like they used to.
ŋgarna-
> clever, knowledgeable, intelligent, wise, well-educated
Nio anjo anpaute u pa sua ŋgarnana. —I want to teach you (SG) with wise words.
Tana kam ta kembei. Naso we tomtom ŋgarnom. —So do like that. Then you (SG) will become a wise/ smart person.
zin ŋgarnan ki tutu—the scribes (in the Bible), ones with [a lot of] knowledge about the law
ŋgara-
> scales of fish (Kampalap dialect meaning)
ŋgaraama

Kaza ye ŋgara. —Scrape the scales off of the fish.

ŋgaraama  N
▼ slit gong, slit drum (= Tok Pisin garamut) 
alt. ngarama
Zin Kampalap mi Kabe tizapsap ŋgaraama. —The Kampalap and Kabi people carve slit drums.

Sombe lelen be tisotaara zin tomtom, na tipun ŋgaraama. —If they want to notify people about something, they hit a slit drum.
▼ tree type

-ŋgaraapi  V.Tr
▼ fix, repair 

dial. var. -karakiti (Central) 
similar: -urpe, -pazal

-ŋgaranjaala  V.Tr
▼ tuck one’s clothes in while sitting down, arrange one’s clothes modestly (used of women) 
def. Tumbutul mi mbulende su na tangaranjalaala itmundu. Tuurse iti to tumbutul. —When we (INC) are sitting down together, we tuck our clothing in modestly. We fix ourselves first and then sit down. 
similar: -urpe

ŋgarin1  N
▼ stick (long, made of hard wood) used for handling hot stones 
Motoyom ingal ŋgarinini kini. Kokena iru zalaana. —Remember her cooking stick. It would not be good if she has to look for it. 
see also: kipin ‘tongs used for removing hot things’

-ŋgarin2  V.Tr
▼ push hot stones away using a stick 
Kaimer sombe ito kini, ko ingletoni tama pa sokorei? —Later when she roasts food on hot stones, what will she use to push the hot stones away?

-ŋgas  V.Tr
▼ arrange things carefully (stack up, line up) 
Ŋgas pat be sekaal/ peene yok! —Arrange the stones to block the water! 
Ŋgas zin buk sala silanj. —Stack up the books on the shelf.
Zin pikin ŋgas naman pa ke. —The children played by putting their fists on top of each other [game done with a stick].
Tiŋgas tiama. —They arranged the cooking stones.

-ŋgasŋgas  V.Tr Redup

ŋgat1  N
▼ prop, barrier put under something to keep it from moving 
 Ko imuzikzik. Tana ur ĕgat ila mon be ikeene kat. —It might rock. Therefore put a prop for the canoe so that it stays firm.
Ur ĕgat ila kuuru, kokena yok imiliiŋ. —Put a prop under the pot lest [it tip over and] the water spill.

-ŋgat2  V.Tr
▼ set up a barrier, support (in order to secure something) 
Ŋgat pikin ma ikeene, ko itimbil lene mi itop. —Put a barrier around the child while he sleeps lest he roll over and fall down. 
▼ prop up
Ŋgat mbalia tio ise ĕgat ma raraate. —Prop up my bed a bit, so it is level.
▼ support by leaning on, resting against
Aggat uten ise kilii. —I rested my head on the pillow.
Ŋgat kezeeni mi ikeene. —He slept leaning his chin on his hand.

ŋgauli-1  N_Inal
▼ scales (of a fish) 
No ye ŋgauliini isu lene. —Scrape off the scales from the fish.
Mban na, ŋgauliini somŋana. —The bait fish does not have scales. 
dial. var. ĕgalwi- (Birik, Marile), ŋgara- (Kampalap)

ŋgauli-2  N_Inal
▼ surface of the sea, water 
Bensin imiliiŋ sula tai, ma ikam ma tai ŋgauliini ĕgalapitpit. —Petrol spilled in the ocean and the surface of the ocean had a thin layer of petrol floating on it. 
dial. var. tai ĕgalwiini (Marile), tai kuliiini (Northern), tai kuliiyeete (Yangla, Gauru)

ŋgaŋgau N_Inal Uninf Redup
▼ feel upset, feel something unpleasant, be upset
Ni leleene ŋgaŋgau. Ko sokorei ipasaana leleene? —He is upset. What might have upset him? 
similar: -nu, lele- mbukmbuk

ŋgaŋgaŋa- N_Inal Stative Redup
▼ old and no longer good (often because termites have gone into something)
Serembat tana ngaunanga. Kakam ma ila pizin ñge. —That sweet potato is old and no longer good. Take it and give to the pigs.

similar: ndomdomña-

ñge

▶ pig
▶ pig meat, pork
Zin Yuda tikanan ñge som. —Jews do not eat pork.

ñge aikou —white pig with no fur
ñge aikuba —pig without a tail (especially valuable because of being unusual)
ñge amal —red pig (Marile)
ñge balut —pig with multiple colours
ñge buriigi —reddish brown pig
ñge koskoozo —black pig
ñge mo —pig with big ears
ñge nusup —pig that is very white
ñge ngalitti —spotted pig
ñge sapatpaala —pig with multiple colours (Marile)
ñge baadapana/ ñge kwaazapana —pig that is middle-sized [and therefore can be easily carried by one person]
ñge kereene —front part of pig, stomach of a pig, greasy part (highly prized)
ñge kereene na mbuyeeneñana, ka mbuurumu men. Kam pa tomtom tomo ma ikan ni mbuyeene ipuni, tona ni ikam ngar be ipekel ñge ku kereene ma imili. —The front part of a pig has a lot of fat. When you (SG) give it to someone else and the fat of it ‘hits’ him, then he will think that he has to return the front part of your pig [(by giving you one of his pigs].

ñge kereene, ndeme kiini, ka ñgereeeze —various choice parts of pork
ñge panggaara —female pig, sow
ñge naana umbuyanana —very large female pig which does not bear young any more
ñge sayanj —pig that has gone wild, feral pig
ñge sazuubu —domestic pig that has gone wild, feral pig
-baada ñge —carry a pig
-kwaara ñge —carry a pig on one’s shoulder
-mbis ñge —carry a pig on one’s back
-mbit ñge —tie a pig up [in order to prevent it from running away. Often done to newly purchased pigs, or to pigs that will soon be slaughtered for ceremonial purposes.]

-ngal ñge —spear/kill a pig
-pal ñge —butcher/ cut up a pig
-sin ñge —carry a pig that is hanging by its legs from a pole [done by two or more men]
-sou ñge —catch a pig
ñge iti pu. —The pig got caught in the net.
Kilis ikam ñge. —The snare got a pig.
ñge ikurus (=imorsop, iso “Uuh!” mi iko ma sisiraana ise). —The pig gets startled, says “uuh!” and runs away with its hair standing on end.
ñge imboros. —The pig screeched/squealed [out of fright or aggression].
ñge inguy. —The pig coughs.
ñge ipurpur lutuunu bizin. —The pig called her piglets by grunting.
ñge ipo ngini. —The pig built a nest.
ñge isus toono. —The pig rooted up the ground.
ñge iti la pu ma tisou, to isuulu. —A pig got stuck in the net and when they grabbed it, then it squealed in protest.
Tingal ñge ma iweeeze. —They speared the pig and it squealed.
ñge uunu bibi —a big herd of pigs
tomtom ta timborro ñge ñan i
▶ shepherds [of pigs or other animals]
mbulu kizin me ma ñge
▶ immoral, shameless open immorality
ñge ndomoono N
▶ big piece of timber at the bottom of a fence, base of a fence (prevents pigs from slipping underneath the fence, literally: ‘pig’s forehead’) 
Topo siiri na, takam ke bibi isula mungu ma iwe ñge ndomoono, tona toyo ke munmun ise nyanaa. —When we (INC) build a fence, we first put a big piece of timber down to be the ‘pig’s forehead’, and then collect smaller sticks and put them on top.

ñgeele1

▶ clam (general name)
ñgeele yok kana (munmun) mi ñgeele tai kana (bibip) —freshwater clams (small) and saltwater clams (big)
Takan ñgeele yoonoomo, mi putnuunu ila ne. —We (INC) eat the clam creature, and the shell [is thrown] away.
Takamam ñgeele putnuunu pa zwor. —We (INC) get giant clam shells to use as feeding troughs for pigs,
-ŋgeele

N Redup

many small seashells

-ŋgeele

N

ridge (of a roof)

ruumu ka ŋgeele —ridge of the roof of a house

Man imbutultul sala ŋgeele. —The bird is sitting on the ridge of the roof.

Sola ikeene se ŋgeele. —The solar panel is lying above the ridge of the roof.

Tikau ŋgeele pa ruumu, to imbol. —They tied the ridge cap onto the house, and then it was firmly in place.

-ŋgeele

V_Tr

discuss some matter in a group

Zin tiŋgeele sua pa naroogo. —They discussed together about the dance.

-ŋgeele mburoono

V_Tr Redup

negotiate/ discuss about business matters

-ŋgeele ka kiizi

V_Tr

plot against, plan how to kill someone

dial. var. -ŋgele (Northern)

-ŋgelŋgeele

V_Tr

discuss some matter in a group

-ŋgeele mburoono

negotiate/ discuss about business matters

-ŋgeele ka kiizi

plot against, plan how to kill someone

dial. var. -ŋgele (Northern)

-ŋgemgeeme

V_Tr Redup

mix different things together, have different things at the same time

Nio aŋgeeme ye ramaki meene. —I mixed fish with sago.

Kenлежа sua irao. Koso kat sua tamar pa i. —You (PL) have talked enough about all kinds of things. Speak plainly about the topic we came here for.

-ŋgemgeeme

mix different things together, have different things at the same time

Nio aŋgeeme ye ramaki meene. —I mixed fish with sago.

Kenлежа sua irao. Koso kat sua tamar pa i. —You (PL) have talked enough about all kinds of things. Speak plainly about the topic we came here for.

-ŋgeere

V_Middle

do something in pairs (holding each other)

Nio aŋgeere dena ila mbata. —I tied the dry coconuts together into a bundle.
Ziru tiparyngeere zin mi tirak. —They danced in pairs.

poŋgeere V_Tr
► tie together (used of hands, legs)
Poŋgeere zin nge naman mi kumbun. —Tie the pigs' forelegs together and the back legs together.

ŋgeete V_Intr
► penetrate deep into something (used of knives, arrows, sticks), stick into Peene lutuuñu ĩngeete ise ĕge kuliini. (Imender sala ŋwaana). —The arrow penetrated deeply into the pig's skin and was sticking up.

ŋgetŋgeete/-ŋgengeete V_Intr Redup
Marakete ĩngegetŋgeete sala puge ndemeene ma ikoki ma ila. —The spear got stuck in the crocodile's back and it carried it away.
Nomnom isen tomtom sa ta ni le malaria imbot la siŋiini, mi kaimer imar ma ingleete la ŋonom, nako nu kam mete tana tomimi. —If a mosquito sucks the blood of someone who has malaria in his blood, and later comes and bites into you (SG), then you will get that disease too.
def. mataana tiŋ la mi ingleete

ŋgeete V_Intr_Stative
► be clean, be pure Waen ŋguuru mburu ma ŋgeete. —My wife washed the clothes and got them clean.
Lelen ingleete. —I have a clear/ clean conscience. / There is nothing on my conscience.
Mbulu kini ingleete men. —His/Her behaviour is completely clean.
Tiurpe zitun ma ingleete mini pa Anutu mataana. —They purified themselves and were clean again in God's eyes.
pat gol ta ingleete kat —very clean, pure gold
similar: -ŋgalag
► fluent, correct (language)
Kalpaana ingleete. —His language is fluent.
► clear (weather)
Saamba ingleete. —Clear sky.

ŋgeezëe V_Intr_Stative Redup
ŋgeezëena-
► clean, pure, nice
mbulu ŋgeezëenana —clean behaviour
lele ŋgeezëenana —nice, clean place
-pengeeeze V_Tr
► clean, decorate, make attractive

Tipengeeeze urum pa Krismas. —They decorated the church for Christmas.

ŋgekereene N
► snail type, slug (white, has no shell; lives on tree leaves, vegetables, and sago palm fronds)

ŋgelbuk N_Event
► aghast (and therefore unable to swallow one's spittle), speechless (because of fear or embarrassment), can't say a word, frightened to death, heart sinks Ŋgelbuk ileegi paso, ikam ŋgar kembei zin ko tipuni ma imeete. —He was frightened to death because he thought they might kill him.

ŋgelbuk ileegi. Le sua som mi imborene. Pa ka miaŋ. —He was speechless and dumbfounded. For he was embarrassed.
def. Ikam ŋgar boozo, iso sua som, ikeene som, ikan kini som ma irao iteene som.
—One does a lot of thinking, doesn't talk, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat food, and is unable to swallow.
similar: lele- imbukmbuk, kete- ikam keŋ

ŋgele N
► discussion
Nu leŋ ŋgele som? —Didn't you (SG) hear the discussion?
-yo ŋgele
► have a discussion
Zin kolman tiyo ŋgele sala urum. —The old men were discussing up in the clan house.
► start to talk (used of babies)
Pikin iyo ŋgele kek? E, iyo ŋgele kek. Wai, karau men! —Has the child begun to talk? Yes, she is already talking. Wow, [it happened] very quickly!
similar: sua
see also: -ŋgeele ‘have a discussion, plan’

ŋgëŋ N
► wild pawpaw/ papaya (edible, round, surface is green, inside is yellow)

ŋgeŋ tiŋgi suruunu men. —This wild pawpaw/papaya fruit is really juicy and tasty.

ŋgepṇa- N_Inal_Stative
► really ripe Malaysian Apple (= Tok Pisin laulau, dark red in colour, good to eat)
puke mazaana ŋgepṇa —really ripe, nice Malaysian Apple fruit
ŋger1
N
construction: ka-ŋger, le-ŋger
▶ respect, consideration, courtesy
Nu kom ŋger pio som? —Don't you (SG) have any respect for me?
Kom ŋger pini? —Have respect for him!
Tana leym ŋger pa tomtom ta boozomen.
—Therefore have respect/consideration for everyone.
▶ hospitality, respectful behaviour
Sombe moori ŋger kini ambaiŋana, to amkami. —If the woman's behaviour of showing respect to others is good, we (EXC) will accept her [as a wife].
similar: welu, ŋgar
ŋgerŋa- N_Inal_Stative
▶ respectful, considerate
Tomtom taingi, ni le/ka ŋgerŋana. —This man is respectful/considerate.
Nio tomtom luumunj mi ŋgerŋoŋ. —I am peaceful and respectful towards people.
ŋger2
N
▶ tune, melody
ŋger ki mboe/ mboe ka ŋger —tune of a song
▶ singing voice
Ibob ŋger kini ambai. —Ibob has a good singing voice.
Tikilaala ŋger kini. —They recognised his voice.
ŋgere
N
▶ coconut oil, any kind of oil
Tipiizi ni ka ŋgere isula kini. —They squeezed some coconut oil into the food.
Tekere ni makinj, to tipiizi, mi kasaana ila ndel, mi ŋgere ila ndel ma isula timbiiri.
—After we (INC) have scraped the coconut, then we squeeze/wring it, and the leftover part is put aside, and the oil is put separate and goes down into the wooden dish.
Sombe tingiimi yok pa masin, na tere be tingiimi ŋgere tomini. —If we (INC) buy petrol [literally 'water'] for a machine, let us make sure to buy oil [for it] too.
Tisululuŋu ŋgere ise zin metséen kulun, mi tiurpewé zin ma nin ambai. —They rubbed oil on the skins of sick people and healed them and made them well.
see also: mbuye- (= all other types of oil, fat, and grease)
ŋgere kuziiniŋana
▶ fragrant oil, good-smelling oil, incense
Tiruk ŋgere kuziiniŋana. —They burnt some good-smelling oil./ They burnt incense.
ŋgereeme
N
▶ prawn, crayfish (generic term)
ŋgereeme aipak —crayfish (female and small)
ŋgereeme banuuuzu —small crayfish found in rapids [has no pincers]
ŋgereeme kwili —crayfish [male with long pinchers]
ŋgereeme zoŋomolo —prawn [male, small]
ŋgereeme pakpak —prawn [female, small]
ŋgereeme zoño mat kana
▶ pincers of a crayfish (Marile dialect)
ŋgereeme kwili
▶ pincers of a crayfish (Central)
ŋgereeme kwili ikan yo. —A crayfish pinched me with its pincers.
ŋgereeme dabaana/ garbaana
▶ empty shell of a crayfish, leftover after the inner parts have been eaten
-zibuuru ŋgereeme
▶ catch crayfish with a net (typically done by women)
Mbeŋ na, zin moori tila tizibuuru, mi tikam ŋgereeme boozo. —At night the women went to catch crayfish, and got a lot.
-sou ŋgereeme
▶ catch crayfish using one's hands only
Zin naŋgaŋ tila tisou ŋgereeme. —The boys went [and] caught some crayfish.
ŋgereeeze
N
construction: ka-ŋgereeeze
▶ shoulder blade
▶ spatula (used to spoon galip nuts, made from a pig's shoulder blade)
Kam ŋge ka ŋgereeeze be teser kaŋar pa.
—Bring the spatula so we can push the galip nuts together again.
ŋgeremreeme V_Intr_Stative Redup
▶ be oily, greasy
Aŋpiizi ni ma aŋgeremreeme. —I squeezed coconut to get the oil and now I am oily.
ŋgeremreemenja- N_Inal_Stative Redup
▶ shiny, glistening, oily, having a sheen
Moori ti, kullini ŋgeremreemenja. —This woman has glistening skin.
be greasy, oily
— I handled the starchy pudding and [now] my hands are oily.

Yok imaaga na, tendeeŋe ŋgetŋgeete boozo. — When the water recedes, we (INC) find a lot of tadpoles.

The frogs spawn in water and [their eggs] become tadpoles.

frog (generic term)
— Those two were buying each other’s things. One bought himself some food, and the other himself some tobacco.
sold
— Those islands are for sale. They can’t have it for free.
wife
— When is it that you (PL) are going to pay for the woman?

for sale
— The grassy lower part of a Nakanmut costume.

kinds of Nakanmut costumes
— The grassy lower part of a Nakanmut costume.

Rooni ngiimi ngoro, to timbat meene ka mbiili ma iwe Nakanmut ka ngini. — When it is time for a dance ceremony, then [light coloured] new sago palm shoot fibres are tied together into a ‘nest’ for the Nakanmut [to cover the body of the person wearing the mask], and decorative Victory leaf plants are tied together into a kind of collar decoration.
-ŋgiriŋ V_Intr/Tr
  ▶ dodge, evade
  Ŋgiriŋ ma ruk lae. —Dodge and move aside a bit.
  Ni ŋgiriŋ isi tiọ. —He dodged my spear.
  Ŋgiriŋi, kokena ipunu. —Dodge him lest he hit you (SG).
  Tiŋgiriŋ pa malmal, tabe zaaba ikam zin som. —They evaded the fight, and so no harm came to them.

-ŋgiriŋi V_Tr Redup

ŋgirokŋgirok N Redup
  ▶ all kinds of nameless little things
  Zin koron ŋgirokŋgirok ta boosomen ki toono. —All kinds of little creatures of the earth.
  ▶ noisy, little children
  Zin ŋgirokŋgirok tizogzoogo lele. —The little kids are playing.
  similar: munmun
dial. var. ŋgorok ŋgorok (Marile)

-ŋgis V_Intr_Stative
  ▶ be slanted, be crooked, be distorted
  Mazwaana tana, soŋ iŋgis kek. —At that time, it was already in the afternoon. [The sun is starting to going down.]
  Ina iŋgis. —That is slanted. It is not straight.

-ur ŋgis pa
  ▶ sulk, be upset with, visibly offended, show disapproval of, ignore, be unkind/unfriendly to someone
  Tana tiur ŋgis pini, mi tiso sua pini som. —Therefore they were upset with him and would not speak to him.
  Ur ŋgis pio paso? —Why are you (SG) so unfriendly towards me?
  opposite: -ur lele-
  lele- ŋgis
  ▶ hurt, upset, offended (Lit. ‘insides are slanted’)
  Sua ku tana ikam ma leleŋ iŋgis. —That talk of yours caused me to feel hurt.
  similar: lele-  ngaunggau

ŋgisña- N_Inal_Stative
  ▶ slanted, not straight

lele- ŋgisña-
  ▶ be offended
  Mbulu ki leleyom ŋgisana, ina ambai som. Kamar mi tootoombo be tuurpe. —Your (PL) being offended, that is not good. Come and let us (INC) try to fix things.

kwo- ŋgisña-
  ▶ mouth is at an angle (physical)
  ▶ habitually misrepresenting/ twisting what people have said
  To tana kwo ngisyna, pa ni gorgori ĩpingisngis su. —That fellow is one who always is misrepresenting things. He is always twisting what has been said.

mbule- ŋgisña-
  ▶ hard worker
  Tomtom ti mbuleene ŋgisña. —This man is a hard worker. (Lit. ‘his arse is slanted’)

nana- ŋgisña-
  ▶ inaccurate at throwing or shooting

-langis
  ▶ move one’s head aside in order to dodge something
  ▶ not go straight, fail, not succeed
  ▶ be reluctant, be hesitant, be disinclined, not accept, not agreeing

-pingis
  ▶ deflect, avert, ward off, cause to go aside

-petengis
  ▶ cross at an angle

-peetengis
  ▶ divide unevenly

-ŋgiu V_Tr
  ▶ remove, pull off leaves from midribs/stems of coconut or sago palm leaves (ribs of palm leaves are bundled and made into make brooms)
  def. Tiŋgiu ni ruunu, mi takam kiini, mi tuurpe ma iwe malwe —We (INC) pull off coconuts leaves from their stems, and take the stems/mid-ribs, and make them into brooms.
  Ŋgiu lende malwe. —Pull off the midribs [of palm leaves and make them into] a broom for us (INC).
  Tiŋgiu ram, mi tikam ma tila be tikam aigau pa urum. —They pulled off the new sago palm leaves and took them away in order to decorate the men’s house.

-ŋgo V_Tr
  ▶ send someone
  Niam amgo N. ma ila isala koyam kun. —We (EXC) sent N. to go up the breadfruit tree and get us breadfruits to eat.
  Nio ŋgo u be la pa kar. —I am sending you (SG) to the village.
  Nio ŋgo u? Itum tau. —Did I send you?
You yourself [wanted to do it]. [implies that any bad consequences are your fault not mine]

*Mandun ingo yaŋ be isu.* —The mandun bird sent rain.

- try to seduce

*Moori ila mokleene, mi toomo to ila ma ingo i.* —The woman went to the garden, and a man went and tried to seduce her.

- put a curse on, wish evil upon someone def. *So pa stom to tooro: “La meete! Lutum ko imeete!”* —You (SG) say to someone else: “Go die! Your (SG) child will die!”

*ŋgo mete pini paso?* —Why did you (SG) send sickness to him? [by saying to him: “Go and die!”]

similar: *patubudu, -suŋ sosor*

-ŋgo loŋ pa

- hire people for work

*Nio aŋgo loŋ pizin wal.* —I hired other people to do the work for me.

*Itunu ikam uraata som, mi iŋgoŋgo loŋ men.* —He himself did not do any work, and just kept on sending others to do it.

-ŋgoŋgo

V_Tr Redup

ŋgoŋa-

N_Inal_Stative

- workman, one sent for certain task, apostle, messenger, servant

*Ni imbesmbeeze pa Ado, kei iwe ŋgoŋana kini.* —He is always serving Ado, [it is] like he has become his servant.

*ŋgoŋana laamuru mi ru ki Yesu* —the twelve apostles of Jesus.


*Nio zoŋ pa uraata ki ŋgoŋana.* —I have the authority to do the work of an apostle. (Lit. ‘My name is for apostolic work?’)

*ŋgoŋana ŋonoono mi ŋgoŋana pakaamŋana* —a true apostle and a false apostle

*ŋgoŋana ki Merere saamba kana ipet kini.* —The angel of the heavenly Lord appeared to him.

- sending (the action)

ŋok

V_Intr_Uninfl

- pop up

*Kotiizi mataana ŋok ma ise, to pas su lene.* —Once [the pus from the sago thorn pushes] the thorn out, then remove it.

ŋolo

N

- usual/ normal/ characteristic behaviour (not very well-known word)

Mmal ingleŋgal ŋgolo kini som. —Fighting is not his usual behaviour.

Ni mbulu ta kembei ingleŋgal ŋgolo kini som. —As for him, behaviour like this is not normal for him.

similar: *mbulu*

-ŋgolongolon

V_Intr_Stative Redup

- be too big, be too loose (used of clothing, ornaments)

*Kiri ingletonolon.* —The armlet is too big.

*Trausis ti irau i som. ingletonolon. Pa ni lwoono biibi som.* —These trousers do not fit him. They are too loose. For he is not big around the waist.

similar: *-golok, -mongongon*

ŋoloobo

N

- river valley(13,18),(992,985) (created by water), ditch, trench

alt. *loobo* river valley(13,18),(992,985)

*yok ka ŋoloobolo* —river valley

Yok ireege se tana, tabe iur ŋolooboloana. —The water broke through there and made a trench.

ŋolooboloobono

N Redup

-ŋoloobono

N_Inal_Stative

lele/ toono ŋolooboloobonoana —an area with many ditches/valleys

dial. var. *goloobo* (Marile)

-ŋgolop

V_Tr

- steer a canoe (or the action of turning a steering wheel on a boat)

*Kapten inglelop woongo ma amla ki namanda ŋas.* —The captain turned the boat’s steering wheel and we (EXC) went to our left.

*Sombe woongo mataana ila ngis pa namanda woono, to ni ta ikemer i inglelop la namaana woono. Tona woongo mataana imili ma izal pa koŋana zalaana.* —If the bow of the canoe goes astray to our (INC) right, then the one who is at the back, paddles on the right side. Then the bow of the canoe turns back and again follows the correct course.

similar: *-tooro woongo, -kam peenze pa woongo*

-ŋgomanŋa

V_Tr Redup

- force/ press someone to do something, hurry up someone, nag, pester, badger

*Nu ŋgomanŋa ma paso?* —Why are you (SG) forcing him to do it right away?

ŋgomanŋa-

N_Inal_Stative Redup

- narrow
Kataama kwoono ŋgomgɔmɔnɔna. —The door opening is narrow.
Pelpeele kwoono ŋgomgɔmɔnɔna. —The mouth of the basket is narrow.
Zaala kwoono ŋgomgɔmɔnɔna. —The entrance to the road is narrow.
similar: musaari

-ŋgomo

N
selling price, price which a seller desires, cost
Kan ŋgomo bibe. —They have high prices.
Toono ka ŋgomo munŋaana men ta ti? —Is this the whole price of the land?
E, ŋgomo ta tina. —Yes, that is the price.
Yok tana, ka ŋgomo somŋaana. —That water has no cost [=it is free].
similar: kadoono

-ŋgooro

V_Tr
row (a boat)
Zin tiŋgooro woongo ma mburan papiriizi be sor lela sousou uunu. —They rowed the boat and struggled hard to try and reach the beach.

-ŋgomoona

V_Tr Redup
sell
Zin tiŋgomonmoono makau ma sipsip isu Urum Merere kwoono. —They were selling cows and sheep in front of the Temple.

-ŋgor

N_Stative
hard
Mbu tiwe ŋgor lup. —All these betel-nuts have become orange in colour and hard.
kaŋkau ŋgor —hard bamboo, [used for making combs—kandaara]
mbereme ŋgor, soolo ŋgor —hard black palm, hard flooring

-ŋgoraa

N_Inal_Stative
strong, hard
Mbu ti ŋgoraana. —This betel-nut is hard.
hard, experienced (worker)
Kere ŋgɔrɔŋɔŋɔŋa koal, ali tiō na uraata tana. —Look for strong men to go to do that work [not used often in this way]
similar: mbolŋa-, tomtom ŋonoono, uraataŋa-

-ŋgor

V_Intr_Stative
fill (used of stars in the sky)
Pitik iŋgor saamba. —The sky is filled with stars.

-ŋgor

V_Tr

crack in half with one’s teeth
crunch with one’s teeth
Ŋgor mbu. —Crack the betel-nut in half [so you can give the other half to someone else].

-ŋgorŋgor

V_Tr Redup
sell
Nio aŋgorŋgor bisket. —I was crunching on the biscuit.

-ŋgorɔ

V_Tr

真的crunch
Aŋleŋ ŋge iŋgorɔŋgor kaŋar ma ikam puk. —I heard a pig really crunching galip nuts.
and making cracking sounds.

-ŋgorkatkat mia-

- make a death groan
To ti ŋgorkat miaana. Ko tala risa, to imap.
 —This man is making death groans. It will probably only be a little while and then he will be finished/ dead.

-ŋgorpaala

- break by biting, crunch
Nio ĉgorpala mbolkai. —I broke open a betel-nut [with my teeth].

-ŋgorraaza

- tear using one's teeth
Iŋgorraaza mbu kuliini, pin ruunu. —Tear off the skin from the betel-nut, tear the banana leaf into pieces [using your teeth].

-ŋgorsek

- pull off with one's teeth, gnaw
Me iŋgorseksek kurkuuru. —The dog is pulling the coconut flesh off from the coconut shell with its teeth.

-ŋgorut

- bite, bite in half
Nv igorut wooro. —He bit the rope in half.
Kalma/ ŋgereeme zoŋoono ŋgorut nomoŋ.
 —A crab/ prawn bit my hand.
Neeze tingorut iti. —The red ants bite us.

Re ko ŋgorutu. Pn pikin tana, takwarru i to ŋgorut iti. —Look out, he might bite you (SG). For that child, when we carry him, he usually bites us (INC) .

-ŋgor

- push down, push over
Doza ŋgor zin ke. —The bulldozer pushed down the trees.

- ŋgor

- gulp down food without checking it
(could be potentially dangerous like food with lots of bones etc.)
Ni ire ye tiroono som. Inyorgor raama, mana iyamaana, tona ikam su lele. —He did not notice the fish bones. He just kept gulping it [i.e. the fish] down and then when he felt [the bones], he took them out.

- bump against, hit against (done for ceremonial purposes. When people are joyfully and enthusiastically pulling a big log for making a canoe and walking through the forest or a garden area, they cast off all restraint and bump into things knocking them over, especially things belonging to the future owner of the canoe. This is sometimes done to someone who is will soon put on a feast as well.)
Zin tisŋ ogje mi ŋgor ke. —They carried a pig on a stick and bumped into trees.
Tiyaaru woongo magor ma woongo ŋgor ke, mi pin, mi mбу, ma. —They were pulling a huge log for making a canoe, and the log bumped into trees, and bananas, and betel-nut palms, and [other things].

Sobe tisŋ pikan muŋgamungu be tireeti, to tipo mbalia ma isala, mi tīla to ŋgor zin mбу, ma papaia, ma ruunu, ma sokorei sokorei ta imbot la lele kizin na.
 —When they carry a first-born son to be circumcised, then they build a platform and [the boy is put] up on it [to honor him], and they go and bump against betel-nut palms, and papayas, and houses, and whatever else happens to be in their area.

- cut one's way through, hack one's way through (walk in the forest without following any path chopping things down as one goes along)
Ni ŋgorŋgor pa su leleene. —He cut his way through the forest.

-ŋgora- N_Inal/N
construction: ka-ŋgora

- brain
ŋgoron/ koŋ ŋgora —my brain
Nu ŋgorom/ Kom ŋgora/ Utem ŋgoraana ikam sua tio risa, som som? —Do the brains in your (SG) head take in any of my talk, or not?
Iège ka ŋgora, takaŋ na ambai. —Pig brains, if we (INC) eat [them], [they are] good.
see also: ŋgor ‘thinking, knowledge’

-ŋgul

- parcel of sago (wrapped up, medium-sized, can be carried by one person)
meene ŋgul —medium-sized parcel of sago

-ŋgulña- N_Inal,Stative
-ŋgulŋgulña- N_Inal,Stative Redup
Niam amkam meene mi amzukzuk zin ŋgulŋgulña men ikot yam. Ankam siŋ som. —We (EXC) processed sago and wrapped medium-sized parcels only.