

## APPENDIX U.

## NATIVE DIALECTS.

THE FOLLOWING SYSTEM OF ORTHOGRAPHY FOR NATIVE NAMES OF PLACES ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL OFFICES, ADMIRALTY, AND WAR OFFICE, IS USED IN WRITING NATIVE NAMES AND WORDS IN THE POSSESSION.

1. The true sound of the word as locally pronounced is taken as the basis of the spelling.

2. An approximation, however, to the sound is alone aimed at. A system which would attempt to represent the more delicate inflections of sound and accent would be so complicated as only to defeat itself. Those who desire a more accurate pronunciation of the written name must learn it on the spot by a study of local accent and peculiarities.

3. The broad features of the system are—

- (a) That vowels are pronounced as in Italian and consonants as in English.  
 (b) Every letter is pronounced, and no redundant letters are introduced. When two vowels come together, each one is sounded, though the result, when spoken quickly, is sometimes scarcely to be distinguished from a single sound, as in *ai, au, ei*.  
 (c) One accent only is used—the acute, to denote the syllable on which stress is laid. This is very important, as the sounds of many names are entirely altered by the misplacement of this “stress.”

The following amplification of these rules explains their application:—

Letters.	Pronunciation and Remarks.	Examples.
a	<i>ah, a</i> as in <i>father</i> ... ..	Java, Banána, Somáli, Bari.
e	<i>eh, a</i> as in <i>fate</i> ... ..	Tel-el-Kebir, Oléleh, Yezo, Medina, Levúka, Peru.
i	English <i>e</i> ; <i>i</i> as in <i>ravine</i> ; the sound of <i>ee</i> in <i>beet</i> . Thus, not <i>Feejee</i> , but	Fiji, Hindi.
o	<i>o</i> as in <i>mote</i> ... ..	Tokyo.
u	long <i>u</i> as in <i>flute</i> ; the sound of <i>oo</i> as in <i>boot</i> ; <i>oo</i> or <i>ou</i> should never be employed for this sound ... .. Thus, not <i>Zooloo</i> , but	Zulu, Sumatra.
	All vowels are shortened in sound by doubling the following consonant	Yarra, Tanna, Mecca, Jidda.
	Doubling of a vowel is only necessary where there is a distinct repetition of the single sound	Nuulúa, Oosima.
ai	English <i>i</i> as in <i>ice</i> ... ..	Shanghai.
au	<i>ow</i> as in <i>how</i> ... .. Thus, not <i>Foochow</i> , but	Fuchau.
ao	is slightly different from above ... ..	Macao.
aw	as in <i>law</i> .	
ei	is the sound of the two Italian vowels, but is frequently slurred over, when it is scarcely to be distinguished from <i>ey</i> in the English <i>they</i>	Beirút, Beilúl.
b	English <i>b</i> .	
c	is always soft, but it is so nearly the sound of <i>s</i> that it should be seldom used	Celébes.
	If <i>Celébes</i> were not already recognised it would be written <i>Selébes</i> .	
ch	is always soft as in <i>church</i> ... ..	Chingchin.
d	English <i>d</i> .	
f	English <i>f</i> ; <i>ph</i> should not be used for the sound of <i>f</i> . Thus, not <i>Haiphong</i> , but	Haifong, Nafa.
g	is always hard. (Soft <i>g</i> is given by <i>j</i> ) ... ..	Galápagos.
h	is always pronounced when inserted.	
hw	as in <i>what</i> ; better rendered by <i>hw</i> than by <i>wh</i> , or <i>h</i> followed by a vowel ... .. Thus, <i>Hwang ho</i> , not <i>Whang ho</i> or <i>Hoang ho</i>	Hwang ho, Ngan hwi.
j	English <i>j</i> . <i>Dj</i> should never be put for this sound ... ..	Japan, Jinchuen.
k	English <i>k</i> . It should always be put for the hard <i>c</i> . Thus, not <i>Corea</i> , but	Korea.
kh	The Oriental guttural ... ..	Khan.
gh	is another guttural, as in the Turkish ... ..	Dagh, Ghazi.
l	} As in English.	
m		
n		
ng	has two separate sounds, the one hard as in the English word <i>finger</i> , the other as in <i>singer</i> . As these two sounds are rarely employed in the same locality, no attempt is made to distinguish between them.	
p	As in English.	
ph	As in <i>loophole</i> ... ..	Chemulpho, Mokpho.
th	stands both for its sound in <i>thing</i> , and as in <i>this</i> . The former is most common	Bethlehem.
q	should never be employed; <i>qu</i> (in <i>quiver</i> ) is given as <i>kw</i> ... .. When <i>qu</i> has the sound of <i>k</i> as in <i>quoit</i> , it should be given by <i>k</i> .	Kwangtung.
r	} As in English.	
s		
sh		
t		
v		
w		
x		

SYSTEM OF ORTHOGRAPHY—NATIVE NAMES AND WORDS—IN THE POSSESSION—*continued.*

Letters.	Pronunciation and Remarks.	Examples.
y	is always a consonant, as in <i>yard</i> , and therefore should never be used as a terminal, <i>i</i> or <i>e</i> being substituted as the sound may require. Thus, not <i>Mikindány</i> , but not <i>Kwaly</i> , but	Kikúyu. Mikindáni. Kwale. Zulu.
z zh	English <i>z</i> The French <i>j</i> , or as <i>s</i> in <i>treasure</i> Accents should not generally be used, but where there is a very decided emphatic syllable or stress, which affects the sound of the word, it should be marked by an <i>acute</i> accent.	Muzhdaha. Tongatábu, Galápagos, Paláwan, Saráwak.

N.B.—These rules were revised and approved by the Council, Royal Geographical Society, 11th December, 1891.

## VOCABULARY OF THE KIRIWINA DIALECT, BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

THE Kiriwina dialect must at present be spoken of with much reserve, as only a few days could be given to the consideration of it and many other subjects at the same time. But the following would seem to be worthy of note and of attention in continuing the study of this tongue:—

1. The great majority of words end in a vowel, but not a few terminate in a consonant—"m," "n," "s," "g," and perhaps in other letters.
2. The combination of "w" with another vowel is common, "bwala," house,—no doubt corresponding to the Polynesian "vale"—being a familiar example. The "kw" will be found to be very common, but the "w" is not always, though generally, used in those words in which it is written here; thus, "kwaiveaka" or "kaiveaka," great, "pwarara" or "parara," hole. But it has not been noticed that "pwaiim," Pandanus fibre, is ever used without the "w," and the same can be said of many other words. The combination "mw," as in "mwau," heavy, is less common.
3. In many words "l" or "n" may be used indifferently. A good example of this is found in "yagana," name, a word which in some form or other seems to extend across the Pacific, and as far west, among the coast tribes, as Port Moresby, is sometimes called "yagala"; a cocconut is called indifferently "nuia" or "luia"; a sail "nain" or "lain." The conjunction possessive pronoun is, however, far more commonly expressed by "na" than by "la." In some words "r" or "n" are used indifferently; thus, distant is "kadwarauna" or "kadwanauna," and "kiriwina" is sometimes called "kiniwina."
4. There is in a few words a weak guttural sound, but this has not been recognised in writing as it is not always used, the natives saying indifferently, for example, "kwaiveanga," "kwaiveakha," or "kwaiveaka," "kaiveaka."
5. It is sometimes difficult to determine where to use "y" and when to use "g" in a few words. They, too, are used indifferently.
6. In many words the accent is on the antepenultimate.
7. There seems to be some trace of a causative prefix "baki" or "babe," as in "bakimati," to kill. And to express intensity or frequency there appear to be employed "kai" and "vei"; thus, "wosi," dance, becomes "kaiwosi," a dancing party, and "vatu," coral patch, becomes "veivatu," full of patches.
8. Apparently it will be found that the Vocabulary of Kiriwina is mainly of Polynesian origin, although some of the words are disguised by local modifications. The grammar appears to be of the same nature. It will be noticed that many words are written with the suffix "gu," my, and others with "na," his; they were written down as given, which is generally with one or other of those possessive pronouns; and verbs are often put in the imperative or indicative mood. This, however, can cause no difficulty to anyone using the vocabulary. It is difficult to not suppose that the word "kutou" is not of French origin, especially as in many places it is now called "naifa." It probably dates from some of the early French navigators.—W. M., 27-8-91.

## TABLE OF WORDS SHOWING CERTAIN PRINCIPAL WORDS, ETC., USED BY ABORIGINALS OF KIRIWINA GROUP, BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

One: Kwaitala  
Two: Kwaiyu  
Three: Kwaitouo  
Four: Kwaiyasi  
Five: Kwainima  
Ten: Kolo watala  
Twenty: Kolo waiyu  
Thirty: Kolo watolo  
Forty: Kolo wayási  
Fifty: Kolo wanima, or Lakatutai

The above seem to be the only numbers that are native to the language. The combinations that are made from these are not given here.

A or one: Kwaitala  
Acho: Gidageda; My bolly  
aches: Gidageda lapogu

Adze: Ligona (of hoop iron)  
Afzelia bijuga: Meku  
Afraid: Ikokora  
Ant, green: Sebaieki  
Ant, small black: Kolivisivisi  
Arm: Yamagu  
Armslet, of black matting: Kwasi  
Armslet, of cane: Papasi  
Arrowroot: Yabin  
Artery, vein: Watua tulua  
Axe: Koma  
Backbone: Kapougu  
Backbone of fish: Totowana  
Back fin of fish: Kapouna  
Back of hand: Kwaita boluona  
Bad: Kau  
Backwards, or back of a boat: Katakouimina

Bag: Knuyau  
Bailer for boat: Yatula  
Bail out water: Kúe sopi  
Bamboo: Bobao  
Banana: Usi, or Uti  
Bark of tree: Kalainakai, kana-  
vina  
Barringtonia: Utuna, utula  
Basket: Beta  
Basket for food: Kaiyuā (serves  
as a pocket)  
Beads, of glass: Dimdim  
Beads, string of flat ground shells:  
Taramaga  
Beads, white cowrie: Saisai  
Beard on chin: Gabua  
Beat a drum: Bawain  
Beat, with a stick: Kuaigu



- Beautiful: Kausara  
 Beetle: Sigwa  
 Belly: Lapogu  
 Belt: Wákala, guluka  
 Betel-nut: Buo  
 Big: Kwaivéaka, tuvē aka  
 Bird: Manua  
 Bite: Bakawitan  
 Bite of mosquito: Ega daigu  
 Black: Vao  
 Blacking, put on body as sign of mourning: Kaulo  
 Blood: Buiawina  
 Blow-fly: Sine una  
 Blue: Yakwesi  
 Board: Budaka  
 Boil (v): Tukubarim  
 Boil water: Tukubarim sopi  
 Bone, back: Kapougu  
 Bottle for lime: Yaguma  
 Boulder: Dakula  
 Bowels: Sileu  
 Bowl, wood: Kaboma  
 Box, small: Ka bisi basi  
 Boy: Kikita tauwau, tauwau kikita  
 Break off tobacco for the pipe: Muku kwituni  
 Breaker, of sea: Kaisai  
 Breast or bosom: Itakogu  
 Breath: Atakugu  
 Bring: Kumaia  
 Bring me a drink of water: Kumai kusa kaigu  
 Brother: Tasina, nubona, viola, kadala  
 Brown: Vao  
 Burn: Gabugu  
 Butterfly: Beba  
  
 Calf of leg: Kwaiapemagu  
 Call: Kuliwa  
 Calophyllum inophyllum: Leiava  
 Cane, black: Wari  
 Canoe, the common fishing one: Waga  
 Canoe, big: Waga kaivéaka  
 Canoe, small: Waga kaimunu  
 Canoe, carved end of: Lagim  
 Canoe, caulking of: Kaiyasi  
 Canoe, gunwale of: Budaka  
 Canoe, hold of: Waga budaka  
 Canoe, lashings of: Wainga  
 Canoe, long line of carving near the ends of the canoe: Tabuia  
 Canoe, outrigger of: Lamila  
 Canoe, platform of: Tapati  
 Canoe, prow or stern of: Dibena-wagu  
 Canoe, thwarts of: Riu  
 Canoe, timbers of: Gelu  
 Canoe, wooden pins of the outrigger of: Watotua  
 Cape: Kabauluna  
 Carved beam on end of canoe: Lagim  
 Carved board on end of house: Laba  
 Carve on wood: Ginisa  
 Carving: Ginigini  
 Casuarina tree: Yayu  
 Catch fish: Galu  
 Centipede: Kanavasi, wahi  
 Chest: Itakogu  
 Check: Mitta kikigu  
 Chew: Bakoma  
 Chief: Guiao  
 Child: Kikita natuna  
 Chin: Gabula  
  
 Chloasma: Vana  
 Cicatrix, ornamental, made on body by burning: Gibukova  
 Cigarette: Kululu  
 Clamshell, great: Militabu  
 Claw: Kukudena  
 Clay pot: Kuria  
 Clay pot, large, wide-mouthed: Kwena, or Kwana  
 Close or shut, to: Kotopatu  
 Cloth: Kwama  
 Cloud: Loa  
     Rain-cloud: Aikuna bwabwa  
 Cobweb: Kapali  
 Coconut: Nuia, or Luia  
 Coconut, blind eyes of: Matala  
 Coconut, for drinking: Nuia baibwai  
 Coconut, husk of: Koisala  
 Coconut, kernel of: Luia  
 Coconut leaves, cloth on young: Luia nita  
 Coconut leaves plaited for the roof of a house: Yoyu  
 Coconut, shell of: Waviga  
 Coconut, the spongy tissue of sprouted nut: Váriga  
 Coconut, sprouting eye of: Wadola  
 Coconut, sprouted for eating: Luia kumkwam  
 Coconut, young sprout of: Sobula  
 Cockroach, small: Waliusa  
 Cold: Kwadudo  
 Collar-bone: Bobowagu  
 Comb (n and v): Sinata  
 Come: Kumaio, emaima, bima  
 Comes — come — here: Bima ikenu  
 Come here canoes: Wawaga kumaio  
 Commoner: Tokai  
 Converse: Kwaibigu, kuriavana  
 Cooking-pot, clay: Kuria  
 Coral, branched: Nada  
 Coral, patch of: Vatu, nada  
 Coral, string of: Gakula  
 Cork of lime gourd: Kubuga  
 Cough: Buoku  
 Cowrie, large white: Buna  
 Cowrie, small white: Saisai  
 Crab, claws of great red edible: Anadoga  
 Crab, edible, large: Lakun kaimagu  
 Cricket: Sibwai  
 Crocodile: Urigova  
 Crop of a bird: Kununa  
 Cross the legs: Kotupikwaru kai kegu  
 Cross the arms: Kuribara lapogo  
 Croton: Kasasas  
 Cut: Batai  
 Dance: Kaiwosi, wosi  
 Dead: Mata  
     His father is dead: Tamana mata  
 Death: Mata  
 Deceased: Kaligu  
 Deep: Wagasila, tublutaukwau  
     Waist-deep water: Sina bwarita  
     Water reaching the calf of the leg: Mamala  
 Die: Mata, kaligu  
 Distant: Kadwarauna, kadwanauna, kadawanau  
 Divide: Kupata, basiku  
 Dog: Kauka  
 Don't know: Gakakateta  
  
 Draena: Borog  
 Draw the pipe: Kana bwasi  
 Drifting wood: Bila bila  
 Drink: Bamom  
 Drinking water: Sopi tamumu  
 Drink tea: Lubwaobamom  
 Drum, for dancing: Kupi  
     Handle of drum: Beusa  
     Large drum: Tobebés  
     Skin on drum: Karavás  
     Toy drum: Katiménia  
 Dry: Mawala, lubulabu  
 Dry, of well or creek: Mawala  
 Dugong: Kwaleva  
 Dwell: Isisu  
 Dye black, with cinders: Puni-kova  
  
 Ear: Taigala  
 Ear, hole in lobe of: Epwarara taigag'  
 Ear, lobe of: Patu  
 Earring of shell: Tabababiri  
 Earring of turtleshell: Paia  
 Earwig: Palalai  
 Eat: Tumatakam, takam  
 Ebony: Gavi  
 Egg: Pou  
 Egg, shell of: Kanawina, or Kalawina  
 Egg, white of: Teban  
 Egg, yolk of: Mopona  
 Elbow: Ematutugu  
 End: Dibenawaga  
 Expectorate: Buoku  
 Eye: Matana  
 Eye-brow: Agupola  
     Raise the eye-brows: Aitana  
 Eye-lid: Matakupalana  
 Eye-lash: Matakulola  
  
 Fat: Bubusi, or Momona  
 Father: Tamagu  
 Feather: Dagula  
 Fergusson Island: Kalowawa  
 Fibre, pandanus: Pwaiim  
 Fin, back: Kapouna  
 Fin, pectoral: Sina  
 Finger: Sikwokwegu  
 Finger, index: Imatabogu  
 Finger, little: Imakakita  
 Finger, middle: Imawala  
 Finger-nail: Kukwedugu  
 Finish: Aiwokwa, ikós  
 Fire: Kova  
 Fire-fly: Kunakwana  
 Firewood: Kai  
 Firewood, to cut: Kai tatai  
 Fish: Inia  
 Fish-bone: Totomana  
 Fish, catch: Galu  
 Fish, fence: Bidabeda  
 Flesh: Ulliyána  
 Floor of house; of boards: Visika  
 Flower: Kauwana  
 Fly (s): Uduwai  
 Flying-fox: Giaweda  
 Food: Kaulo, Kumkwam  
 Food, my: Kúmkwam yegu  
 Forehead: Dabagu, Ladabagu  
 Forest: Naba labisa  
 Fresh water: Sopi tamom  
 Frigate bird: Dauto  
 Frog, tree: Dadabwa  
 Full: Awepu  
  
 Gable of house, painted: Nini  
 Garland of flowers: Bwita  
 Gills of fish: Galena

- Girdle, of beads and twine: Kaloma  
 Girdle, of cane: Uriduri  
 Girdle, of pandanus leaf, worn by men round the waist and passed between the legs: Wiwia  
 Girl: Kikita wiwila  
 Give: Meki, kakwao; I give: Gusiko  
 Glass: Dimdim  
 Go: Kadwanno, nauna  
 Go away: Tudava  
 Go on: Nononono  
 Go, the canoe goes to Tawema: Bima Tawema wagu  
 Good: Boina  
 Very good: Komina boina, kausara  
 Goodenough Island: Kwaibaga  
 Good fellow: Boina  
 Great: Kwaiveaka  
 Green: Yakwesi  
 Green nut: Sebaieki  
 Gull (n): Maikela  
 Gum for caulking canoe: Kaibasi  
 Gum of mouth: Bilibilugu  
 Gum of tree: Kavagita  
 Gun: Rusi
- Hack (v): Kutaas  
 Hair: Kunu  
 Hair of head: Kuluwagu  
 Hair, on body: Unununa  
 Hair, on my leg: Unununa kaiegu  
 Hair, queue: Saisai  
 Helm: Katapoana  
 Hand: Ina  
 Handle: Kailagai, beusa  
 Haste: Totola  
 Headache: Gidageda ladabagu  
 Heart: Napouna  
 Heat: Iwiyai  
 Heavy: Mwau  
 Heavy man: Tauveaka  
 Hip: Koipeapagu  
 Hold, of canoe: Wagabudaka  
 Hole: Pwarara  
 Hole in ear lobe: Epwarara taigag  
 Hot: Iwiyai  
 House: Bwala  
 House fly: Udawali  
 House post: Tutuyai, kokola  
 House, my: Rabwalayegu  
 How many: Kaivita, kainita  
 Hungry: Monu  
 Husk: Kalawina  
 Husk of betel-nut: Kalawina buo  
 Husk (v): Kuram  
 Iguana: Karavás  
 Ill: Gidageda  
 Insect: Katagem  
 Interlock the fingers: Kutupwi kwari amagu  
 Intestines: Silou-kalula  
 Iron: Kaiwawo  
 Is: Isisu, bima  
 Island: Makwaina, saru  
 Itch, scrub: Sigalagala
- Jurion Island: Kitava  
 Jump: Tataia
- Kill: Bakimati, babesimati  
 Kill a man: Tauwau babesimati  
 Kill mosquito: Tawoi  
 Killkorran Mt.: Kointabu
- Kingfisher: Vakiya  
 Knee: Kututugu  
 Knife: Kutou, naipa, naifa  
 Knot: Kusipu  
 Know: Aninari, kateta  
 Don't know: Gakakateta
- Lamp: Kova  
 Turn out the lamp: Imatakova  
 Turn up the lamp: Ailula kova  
 Land-shell: Dudua  
 Language: Biga  
 Lantern: Kuova  
 Laugh: Gigila  
 Leaf: Egavana  
 Leaf, for cigarette: Mabera, trikukú  
 Left side, to the: Yovas  
 Log: Kaikiegu  
 Lemon-grass: Laikoi  
 Lie down: Kanukwenu  
 Light (s): Kova  
 Light the fire: Kova lakalota  
 Light the pipe: Kugwabu  
 Lime: Pwak. (They applied the same name to salt after tasting it.)  
 Lime gourd: Yaguna  
 Lime spoon: Gahi, gavi  
 Lip: Bilibilugu  
 Little: Kikita tutana  
 Little finger: Kwaiadidigu  
 Liver: Kata  
 Lives at: Isisu  
 Lock the fingers: Kwariamugu  
 Log, floating: Bilabala  
 Look: Tawao, rabaraba  
 Louse: Kutu
- Mace of nutmeg: Lawina  
 Make black with cinder: Buni-kova  
 Man: Tauwau  
 Mango: Maniu  
 Mangrove: Waianski  
 Manucodia, the large bird: Buriburi, bulibuli  
 Mat, of pandanus leaves: Moi, taken  
 Mat, my: Ramoi egu  
 Mat, sewing of pandanus mat: Kubasimoi  
 Mat, your: Ramoi som  
 To put a pattern on the moi with a hot-stick or nail: Kurikwari  
 To sew a mat with double stitch: Kukulopa  
 Many: Bidubada  
 Maybole Mountain: Kunaidia, or kwairoto  
 Milk: Wosi  
 Mint: Bonakun  
 Moon: Tabukúona  
 Mosquito: Nim  
 Moss: Munto  
 Mother: Inagu  
 Mouth, his: Wadola  
 Mouth, my: Wadugu  
 Much: Bidubada  
 Much fish: Bidubada inia
- Nail, of finger: Kukwedugu  
 Name (s): Yagana  
 What is his name: Ami yagana  
 Navel: Kukugu  
 Needle—of bird's or bat's bone: Vasin  
 Net, fishing, small: Gumam
- Net, turtle: Poari  
 Nipple: Nunugu  
 Nod the head in approval: Kuma  
 No, none: Gala, gana  
 Nose: Kabunugu  
 Nose ring: Gosa  
 Nose shell, pencil: Labwat  
 Nostril: Parara, pwarara  
 Nutmeg: Kakin  
 Nutmeg mace: Lawina
- Occiput: Kaiagadugu  
 Open, to: Kotupagi  
 Orchid: Degina  
 Outrigger: Lamila
- Paddle (s): Wola, kavikaia  
 Palm of hand: Kwaianopona  
 Palm-wood: Milikut  
 Pandanus band: Wiwia  
 Pandanus fibre: Pwaim  
 Pandanus mat: Moi, or Taken  
 Pandanus (short tree): Vadila  
 Pannikin: Kwaigu  
 Passage for boat: Keda karikeda  
 Path: Kadaka, keda  
 Pan's pipe: Lilolilo  
 Pearl-shell: Kaieki  
 Pectoral fin: Siuna  
 Piece, large: Tavéaka  
 Piece, little: Tutana  
 Pepper (eaten with betel nut): Muiewa  
 Petticoat: Doba  
 Petticoat, black parts: Saigatu  
 Petticoat, red part of: Noko  
 Petticoat, strings of: Oitubula  
 Petticoat, white parts: Kwawoma  
 Petticoat, put off: Doba tariiku  
 Petticoat, put on: Doba tapari  
 Pharynx: Walawagu  
 Pig: Buluka, buruk  
 Pigeon: Bubuna  
 Pins of outrigger: Watotua  
 Pipe of bamboo: Bobao  
 Hole in bobao for cigarette: Pwarara  
 Closed end of babao: Pwala  
 Open end of babao: Waduna
- Place: Valu  
 Plait: Kuviri  
 Plaited leaf: Nini  
 Plane-iron: Pressi  
 Plant, to: Lilolilo, kuviri  
 Plapper: Pulpulu  
 Plate, wooden: Kaboma  
 Platform: Kébila  
 Platform of canoe: Tapati  
 Plenty: Bidubada  
 Plenty of fish: Bidubada inia  
 Pole, for polcing canoe: Kuuwala  
 Porpoise: Kwaleva  
 Posts of house: Tutovo, kokola  
 Pot of clay: Kuria, kwena  
 Put fire under the pot: Takawema kova  
 Put the food in the pot: Tadidagi  
 Polynesian chestnut: Saida  
 Pour out the water: Sopi yawesi  
 Pudding: Mona
- Quick: Totola  
 Como quick: Totola kumai  
 Quill: Kaikena dagula
- Rain: Babwao  
 Rain comes: Aikunaim  
 It rains: Aikuno



- Raise up: Karitaua  
 Red: Marakana  
 Reef of coral: Nada  
 Relation: Uleta  
 Rib: Laimagu  
 Right side, to the: Katana  
 Ring in nose: Gosa  
 Ringworm, scaly: Sipoma  
 Rise up: Karitana  
 River: Wain  
 Road: Kari keda, or Keda  
 Roast, of fish or yams: Igabu, naveaka  
 Rock: Debwadebula  
 Roll the tobacco into cigarette: Mukukubiri  
 Roll fibre on the thigh in making twine: Kwiauli  
 Roof tree: Kulumala  
 Round: Lilu  
 Rudder: Maiwaga  
 Run: Sakauri
- Salt: Pwak  
 Scrape the toasted yams: Takwali gukabwasa  
 Sew, of pandanus mat: Kubasimoi  
 Sew the end with a double stitch: Kukulupa  
 Smoke tobacco: Tobaki tamo, muku gubugwabu  
 Snake, poisonous: Gata kaikani  
 Sack: Kauyau  
 Sago: Yabia  
 Sail: Naina, lain  
 Take down the sail: Aiwoluaselina  
 Saliva: Giu  
 Salt: Yona, pwak (also used for lime)  
 Salt water: Yuela, bwarita, tuela, yona  
 Sand, on beach: Kunakuna  
 Scorpion: Wai  
 Scratch: Kurikwari  
 Scrub fowl: Ipipina, kwarauta  
 Scrub itch: Sigalagala  
 Sea: Bwarita  
 Seagull: Maikela  
 Seaweed, washed on beach: Nonta  
 Shake the head in negation: Apaiki  
 Shallow, as of water: Mamara  
 Sharp: Kananima  
 Sharpen: Simati  
 Shell, of egg: Kalawina  
 Shell spoon: Kaiiki  
 Shield: Vaiona, vaiola  
 Ship: Waga kwaiveaka  
 Shoulder: Yelavagu  
 Shoulder-blade: Totawana  
 Shout: Wakula  
 Shut: Kotupatu  
 Sick: Gidageda  
 Signal, by waving something: Ilokwasia  
 Sing: Kaiwana  
 Sinew: Kotuna  
 Sit down: Kusiri  
 Skin (s): Kalawina  
 Skull: Pwanieta  
 Sleep: Masisi, masus  
 Smell (v) or sniff: Smasimin  
 Smoke (n): Mumseu, puiua  
 To smoke fish: Bigabu iona  
 Snake: Kaiuna  
 Snakebite: Gadaid  
 Sneezes: Bwalasi
- Snore: Uguna  
 Sniff: Atukona  
 Sole of foot: Kwanapogu  
 Son: Natuna  
 Song: Kaiwana  
 Sore: Isaisi, Gidageda  
 My forehead is sore: Isaisi ladabagu  
 South-east: Yagina  
 Southern Cross: Duoga  
 Speak: Kuliwa, Biga  
 Spear, fighting: Kayala  
 Speech: Biga  
 Spider, or spider's web: Kapali  
 Spit (v): Giu, Bagiwaimu  
 Spoon: Kariku  
 Sprout: Sobula  
 Spread out: Bivali  
 Square: Tabukona  
 Star: Utuam  
 Stand up: Tammaalauna  
 Steamer, ship: Waga kaiveaka  
 Stomach: Pola  
 Stone: Gakula, dakula  
 Stone for cooking-pot: Kailage  
 Storehouse, for food: Riku  
 Strangle (v): Kusu, kwari-kaivola  
 Streamers, of pandanus leaf, on the arm: Bisila  
 Strike: Bawoimu  
 Strike, with fist: Kutupaigo  
 Strike, with the palin: Kutupatalaigaou  
 String: Yim  
 Stroke the beard: Kimalasi, gabula  
 Sugar-cane and sugar: Tou  
 Sun: Lilu, kalasia  
 Sundown: Kabasia wisalilu  
 Sunrise: Kalasiagibalilu  
 Sweat: Kapais, kapukwapulu  
 Swim: Kaikaya
- Tail of fish: Aiuna  
 Talk: Kuriavana, biga  
 Tall: Kwaiveaka  
 Taro: Uni  
 Tattoo (v): Kato kwatia  
 Tea: Lubwao  
 Teeth, incisor: Kudu  
 Teeth, molar: Kuduala  
 Tent: Lupilakum  
 There: Baisa  
 Thigh: Kupiapago, kupiapagu  
 Think: Imaweka  
 Throat: Walawagu  
 Throw: Balaibine, lualua  
 Throw a spear: Babesitau, lualua kaiyala  
 Thumb: Ematabugu  
 Thunder: Pilapala  
 Thwart: Riu  
 Thyroid cartilage: Ulawagi  
 Tie, to: Kusipu  
 Tie outrigger: Waiugu  
 Timber: Gelu  
 Tobacco: Muku, tobakki  
 Toes: Kaibakwaigu  
 To-day: Numabitata, vasariu; kumabitata  
 Tomahawk: Kiema, kema  
 To-morrow: Naboia  
 Tongue: Maiegu; maiegu kudugo  
 Tree: Kai  
 Turkey, scrub: Kwarauta  
 Turn a screw: Kukipiri  
 Turn round: Akipili  
 Turn to the right in steering: Yovasi
- Turn to the left: Konataila  
 Turtle: Wonu, or Wolu  
 Twine: Watuna, yim
- Ulcer: Enapwasa  
 Untie, to: Taleku  
 Unwind: Kotaiavisi
- Vein: Watua tuhuna  
 Very good: Tumtakwaiegu  
 Village: Bwala, wulu  
 Visit: Agis  
 Vomit: Lagoba
- Wash the face: Kakava  
 Water: Sopi  
 Salt water: Bwarita  
 To boil water: Tukubari sopi  
 To drink water: Sopi tamom
- Weep: Walam  
 Weighty: Mwan  
 Wet: Babwao  
 Where: Namuka  
 Whiskers: Gabula  
 Whistle: Karikwaigalu  
 White: Lulao  
 Wind (n), north-west: Kaisavi  
 Wind (n), south-east: Yagina  
 Wind round: Kotokwani  
 Windpipe: Ulavana  
 Wink: Mitapipisi  
 Woman: Wiwila  
 Wood: Kai  
 Wooden plate: Kaboma  
 Wound: Ataigu  
 Wrist: Kwaibuna
- Yam: Iparas, kuvi, taitu, kuvi, mwau, uli, bwaduo, sakawa, vatilla, tagruvedi, tetukaba (different kinds)  
 Yes: Ki
- I: Yegu  
 I go: Yegu bala  
 Thou: Yoku, yokwa  
 Thou dwellest: Yoku kusisi  
 My: Egu, yegu  
 My fish: Iniegu  
 My mat: Ramoi egu  
 My food: Kumkwam yegu  
 My house: Rabwala yegu  
 Thy: Som  
 Thy mat: Ramoi som  
 His: Na  
 What name: Tami yagana  
 Fetch water that I drink: Kumai kusakaigu  
 Put food in pot: Tadidagi  
 Put fire under pot: Takawema kova  
 Pour out of water: Sopi yawesi  
 Break the tobacco for baubau: Muku kwitumi  
 Roll the tobacco into the leaf: Muku kubiri  
 Light the pipe: Kugwabo  
 Draw the pipe: Kumabwasi  
 Roll fibre on thigh: Kwiauli  
 Fragment of coral with hole in centre: Belima pwarara  
 Make a signal by waving something: Ilokwaso  
 Down sail: Aiwoluaselina  
 Put on the petticoat: Doba tapari  
 Put off the petticoat: Doba takiiku  
 Scrape the roast yam: Takwali Gukabwasa

Light the lamp: Koya laka lota]  
 Cut firewood: Kaitatai  
 Comb the hair: Sinata  
 My bolly is sore: Gidageda lapogu  
 My head is sore: Isaisi ladabagu  
 You dwell: Yoku kuisu  
 I go: Yegu bala  
 Share out: Kupata  
 There are many patches of coral:  
 Beivatu vatanokwi

Steer straight ahead: Idawa lilia  
 batana  
 How many: Kainita, kaivita  
 To the right: Yovas  
 To the left: Kaitana  
 Bring fish, give tobacco: Mai  
 iēna, meki tobako  
 Yaku—A hard tough edible fruit  
 as large as a gooseberry  
 Nóbuta—A seaweed which is  
 eaten

Kwóbila—A small flowering plant  
 grown in the villages on account  
 of its heavy rich smell  
 Kateta—He knows, understands  
 Tobakke kusoku—Give tobacco  
 Sivalea—A fish that swims with  
 a great back fin above water  
 Mawo—A kind of black fish that  
 attacks the sivalea  
 Rawa—Large fruit found at  
 Sinaketa