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—

(c) That vowels are pronounced as in Italian and consonants as in English.

(e) 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 heard as a single sound, as in fi, eu, or.

(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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>Pronunciation and Remarks</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a, e</td>
<td>ah, a as in father</td>
<td>Java, Bananá, Somalí, Barí, Tel-al-Kebir, Oldich, Yezo, Medina, Levíkna, Persa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i, o</td>
<td>i as in grave; the sound of ce in beet. Thus, not Pfeife, but ce as in made. Long a as in fate; the sound of ce in beet; oo or eu should never be employed for this sound. All vowels are shortened in sound by doubling the following consonant. Doubling of a vowel is only necessary where there is a distinct repetition of the single sound. English s as in sea. Thus, not Fochon, but as in saw. English s is always soft, but is so nearly the sound of s that it should be seldom used. If Célèbes were not already recognised it would be written Soldèbes. English d. English s; ph should not be used for the sound of f. English h. As in English. As in what; better rendered by be than by et, or a followed by a vowel. Thus, Huang he, not Whang ho or Hwang ho. English j. Dji should never be put for this sound. English k. It should always be put for the hard c. Thus, not Corea, but The Oriental gutural. English g. Another gutural, as in the Turkish. English ng. As in English. English np. In lookehole. English q should never be employed; gu (in quieter) is given as kw. When kw has the sound of k as in quiet, it should be given by k.</td>
<td>Español, Guianá, Mecca, Jida. Shanghai, Pucham. Maeno. Beladí, Belídl. Célèbes. China. Halong, Nafu. Galápagos. Japán, Jinchuen. Korea. Khan. Dagh, Ghazi. Cheemulpho, Molipo. Bethlehem. Kwangtung.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
System of Orthography—Native Names and Words—in the Possession—continued.


y is always a consonant, as in yard, and therefore should never be used as a terminal, i or e being substituted as the sound may require. Kildygu.

Thus, not Aitkandina, but not Kaula, but

z English z, z..... z..... z..... z..... z..... z..... z.....

The French j, or as a in treasure. Mikindini.

Accounts should not generally be used, but where there is a very decided Mu👑da.

emphasis on syllable or accent, which affects the sound of the word, Tuŋataɗu, Galapagos, Paiawa, Saŋawa.

it should be marked by an acute accent.

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 Kiriwin 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 matters at the same time. But the following would seem to be worthy of note and 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, "bwalu," house,—no doubt corresponding to the Polynesian "vatu." 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, "kwaevega" or "kwaeveka," great; "pwarara" or "parrara," hole. But it has not been noticed that "pwallin," Pandanus fibre, is ever used without the "w," and the same can be said of many other words. The combination "mw," as in "mwa," heart, is less common.

3. In many words "v" or "n" may be used indifferently. A good example of this is found in "yagination," a word which in some form or other seems to extend across the Pacific, and as far as the coast tribes, as Port Moresby, is sometimes called "yagination," a coconout is called "wakulila," a sail "wilu" or "wilu." The combination possessive pronoun is, indifferently "ninu" or "ninu." The construction possessive is, indifferently "ninu," a sail "wilu." In some words "w" or "n" are used indifferently; thus, distant is "kadwanuna" or "kadwanunlu" and "kiriwina" is sometimes called "kiriwina." They, too, are used indifferently.

4. 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, "kwaevega," "kwaeveka," or "kwaeveka," "kwaeveka.

5. It is sometimes difficult to determine where to use "y" and when to use "g" in a few words.

Table of Words showing certain Principal Words, etc., used by Aborigines of KIRWINA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group, British New Guinea.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One: Kwaĩnala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two: Kwiniw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three: Kwai̍n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four: Kwai̍n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five: Kwai̍n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten: Kolota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty: Ko̍lo wai̍n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forty: Ko̍lo wai̍n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifty: Koloka, or Laki̍tutai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: Kwaĩnala

Ache: Gidagela; My bully aches: Gidagela lapogu.

Add: Ligona (of hoop iron)

Afsela bighuka: Moku

Afraid: Ikokeri

Ant, groin: Sobaiko

Arm, small block: Koleivivisi

Armed, of black matting: Kwasi

Armed, of cane: Papalo

Arrowroot: Yabii

Artery, vein: Watua tuluna

Ax: Koma

Backbon: Kapogu

Backbone of fish: Totaovan

Back of fish: Kapogu

Back of hand: Kwaĩna bolonu

Bag: Kauya

Ball for bow: Yatula

Bast: Koba

Basket for food: Kauya (serves as a pochoj)

Beads, of glass: Diminda

Beads, string of flat grounds shells: Tengan

Bend, white cowrie: Saisi

Beard on chin: Gaya

Beat a drum: Babua

Beet, with a stick: Kusaĩg
Girdle, of beads and twine:
Kalan
Girdle, of cane: Uriduri
Girdle, of pandanus leaf, worn by men round the waist and passed between the legs:
Wivin
Gir: Kikita wivila
Givo: Moki, kukwao; I give:
Guiko
Glash: Dimidin
Go: Kadimano, nauna
Go away: Tudava
Go on: Nonomono
Go, the canoe goes to Tawema:
Bima Tawema wagu
Good: Boina
Very good: Komina boina, kawusara
Goodenough Island: Kwaiangga
Good fellow: Boina
Great: Kwaiwanka
Green: Yakwesi
Green nut: Sabieki
Gull: (v.): Maikela
Gun for caulkling canoe: Kalusa
Gun of mouth: Bilibilug
Gun of tree: Kavagita
Gun: Rusi
Hawk (v.): Kutasa
Hair: Kumu
Hair-of-head: Kuluwagu
Hair, on body: Ununuma
Hair, on my leg: Ununuma
Kakogu
Hair, quena: Sisasi
Holm: Kayapona
Hand: Ima
Handle: Kilingagi, beusa
Hash: Totola
Headache: Gidageda lalabunga
Heart: Napona
Head: Twiyai
Heavy: Mwau
Heavy man: Tauveka
Hip: Koipapaga
Hold, of canoe: Wagabudak
Hole: Pivaran
Hole in ear lobe: Ewariwara
taiga
Hot: Twiyai
House: Bwala
House fly: Udawali
House post: Tutuyai, kokola
House, my: Rabialeyu
How many: Kairita, kainita
Hungry: Monu
Husk: Kalawina
Husk of betel-nut: Kalawina buo
Husk (v.): Kuram
Icana: Kerriia
Ika: Gidageda
Insect: Katagam
Interlock the fingers: Kutupi kwari amagui
Intestines: Sibua-kulula
Iru: Kawa
I: Lai, bimma
Island: Makwanna, maru
Itech, scrub: Sigangela
Jorun Island: Kitava
Kip: Tutina
Kill: Bakimati, babesimati
Kill a man: Tawaus babesimati
Kill mosquito: Tawel
Killeren Mt: Koluabu.

Lamp: Kova
Turn out the lamp: Inatwakova
Turn up the lamp: Alilua koval
Land-shell: Dudua
Langur: Biga
Lanter: Kona
Laugh: Gigla
Leaf: Bayuana
Leaf, for cigarette: Mabera, trikikui
Left side, to the: Xiaua
Log: Kaluegu
Lomong gen: Lionki
Lie down: Kaunukenu
Light (v.): Kova
Light the fire: Kova lalakolata
Light the pipe: Kugabw
Limo: Pwuk. (The applied the same pipe to salt after tasting it.)
Limo gourd: Yaguna
Limo spoon: Gahi, gar
Lip: Bilibilug
Little: Kikita tutana
Little finger: Kwaiaidiga
Liver: Kata
Lives at: Taisi
Lock the fingers: Kvariamungu
Log, floating: Bitabla
Look: Tawau, tababuna
Louse: Kutu

Mace of nutmeg: Lawina
Make black with einder: Bunikova
Man: Tawau
Mango: Mania
Mangrove: Witsacka
Manocon, the large bird: Burjubu, bulubuli
Mat, of pandanus leaves: Moi, tabou
Mat, my: Ramoi ogu
Mat, sowing of pandanus mat: Kumbasنمو
Mat, your: Ramoi son
To put a pattern on the mat with a hot-stick or nail:
Kurikvarri
To sow a mat with double stitch: Kukulopu
Many: Bidubada
Maybolo Mountain: Kunnidina, or kwirorita
Milk: Wosi
Mint: Bonakum
Moon: Tabukuduna
Mosquito: Nima
Mo: Manto
Mother: Inuuta
Mouth, his: Wadu
Mouth, my: Wadug
Much: Bidubada
Much fish: Bidubada ina

Nail, of finger: Kukwedugu
Name (v.): Yagana
What is his name: Ami yaguna
Navel: Kukugu
Neuipo—of bird's or bat's bone:
Vallhu
Not, fishing, small: Gumam

Net, turtle: Poari
Nipple: Nunugu
Not the head in approval: Kuma
No, none: Galu, gana
Nose: Kalunugu
Nose ring: Gosa
Nose shell, pencil: Labwatu
Nostril: Fara, pwarara
Nutmeg: Kakin
Nutmeg mace: Lawina

Occiput: Kaaigadugu
Open, to: Kotupagi
Orchid: Deigina
Outrigger: Tamila
Paddle (v.): Wola, kavikasia
Palm of hand: Kvarimpona
Palm-wood: Milukut
Pandanus band: Wivia
Pandanus fibre: Pwamim
Pandanus mat: Moi, or Taken
Pandanus (short tree): Vadila
Pannikin: Kwaigiu
Passage for boat: Kan daikika
ded: Kalanika, ked
Path, to: Yara (v.): Lilolilo
Pearl-shell: Nasi
Pectoral fin: Siana
Piece, large: Tawaka
Piece, little: Tutana
Pepper (eaten with betel nut): Muteuva
Petttcoat: Doa
Petticott, black parts: Saigatu
Petttiecoat, red part of: Noko
Pettticott, strings of: Omoluka
Petttcoat, white parts: Kvarwam
Petttiecoat, put on: Doa tariiku
Petttiecoat, put on: Doa tapari
Pharynx: Wawawatu
Pig: Buluka, buruk
Pigeon: Babuma
Pins of outrigger: Watotum
Pipe of bamboo: Bobao
Hole in bobao for cigarette: Pwarana
Closed end of bobao: Pwala
Open end of bobao: Waduna
Place: Valu
Plate: Kurious
Plated leaf: Ninu
Planar-iron: Prusi
Plant, to: Lilolilo, kuriiri
Plapper: Pulapula
Plate, wooden: Kabonna
Platform: Kobil
Platform of canoe: Tapati
Pleaty: Bidubada
Plenty of fish: Bidubada ina
Pole, for poking canoe: Kawula
Porpoise: Kwalewa
Posts of house: Puto, kokola
Pot of clay: Kurua, kweeu
Put firo under the pot: Taka-
wanna kova
Put the food in the pot:
Tadidiagi
Polyneisian chestnut: Saida
Pour out the water: Sopi yaywi
Pudding: Monu
Quick: Totela
Come quick: Totela kumai
Quill: Kaikena dagula
Rain: Babwau
Rain comes: Aikumah
It rains: Aikumo
Snore: Uguna
Smirk: Atokona
Sole of foot: Kwanapo
don
Son: Natuna
Song: Kawai
Sores: Isangi, Gidagula
My forehead is sore: Isangi
ladabugu
South-east: Yagina
Southern Cross: Dugoga
Speak: Kuliwa, Biga
Speak, lighting: Kayala
Speech: Biga
Spider, or spider's web: Kapali
Spin: (v): Gli, Bagiwam
Spoon: Kariku
Sprout: Sula
Spread out: Bivali
Square: Tabukona
Star: Utum
Stand up: Tummanhuna
Steamer, ship: Waga kawika
Stomach: Pola
Stone: Gakula, dukula
Stone for cooking-pot: Katlage
Storehouse, for food: Riku
Strange: (v): Kasa, kwari-
kalva
Streamers, of pandanus leaf, on
the arm: Biniia
Strike: Bawoimi
Strike, with flat: Kutupisi;
Strike, with the palm: Kutu-
patalagnau
String: Yami
Stroke the beard: Kimalasi,
gabula
Sugar-cane and sugar: Tou
Sun: Litu, kalasita
Sundown: Kabaas wisalitu
Sunrise: Kalasinibulu
Swim: Kapalis, kapulawulu
Swim: Kakaika
Tail of fish: Aiuna
Talk: Kuiravana, biga
Tail: Kawivikani
Tara: Uli
Tattoo: Kato kwatita
Tea: Lubwao
Teeth, incisor: Kulu
Teeth, molars: Kukula
Text: Lupilakum
There: Baisa
Thigh: Kupiapano, kupipang
Think: Imavoka
Throat: Walawatu
Throw: Balbinico, luulua
Throw a spear: Babesitan, luulua
kuyila
Thumb: Emtatagbi
Thunder: Pilapana
Thought: Bii
Thyroid cartilage: Ulavagi
To, to: Kusipu
To outrigger: Wiugwe
Tinder: Gelo
Tooth: Muku, tobakki
Toes: Kaibakwagiu
To-day: Numabitalu, vusarutu;
umabitalu
Towhawk: Kloma, koma
To-morrow: Nabais
Tongue: Maigo, maigo kudugo
Tree: Kapi
Turkey, scrub: Kwaavatu
Turn a screw: Kukipiri
Turn round: Akipili
Turn to the right in steering:
Yoviasi
Turn to the left: Konatata
Turn: Watuna, or Wolu
Ulcer: Enawwasi
Untie, to: Taleku
Unwind: Kotinavisi
Vain: Wataan taluma
Very good: Tumtiakwaeu
Village: Bawa, walu
Vieal: Agis
Vomit: Legoba
Wash the face: Kakara
Water: Sopi
Salt water: Babrita
To boil water: Takubari sopi
To drink water: Sopi tanom
Weep: Walam
Weight: Mwan
We: Babwo
Where: Namuka
Whiskers: Gabula
Whistle: Kariwacigula
White: Luula
Wind (n), north-west: Kaisi
Wind (n), south-east: Yagina
Wind round: Kotokwani
Windpipe: Ulavara
Wink: Mitupiis
Woman: Wiwila
Wood: Kail
Wooden plate: Kaboma
Wound: Atinigu
Wrist: Kwapima
Yam: Ipars, kuki, taitu, kuri,
mwan, uli, bwdatu, sakawa,
vatilla, tagrveddi, tetukuba
(different kinds)
Yes: Ki
I: Yegu
I go: Yegu ba
Thou: Yoku, yokwa
Thou dwelless: Yoku kusisi
My: Egu, yegu
My fish: Iniegw
My mat: Ramoi egu
My food: Kumanang yegu
My house: Babwala yegu
Thy: Som
Thy mat: Ramoi sou
His: Na
What name: Tami yagana
Fetch water that I drink: Kuma
kuusigw
Put food in pot: Tadidagi
Put fire under pot: Tawakwana
kowa
Pour out of water: Sopi yavesi
Break the tobacco for baubu:
Muku kwitienu
Roll the tobacco into the leaf:
Muku kubiri
Light the pipe: Kugwabo
Draw the pipe: Kumanwasi
Roll fibre on thigh: Kwinwu
Fragment of coral with hole in
centre: Bolina pyrapita
Make a signal by waving some-
ing: Ilokwasi
Down sail: Airolusidwisi
Put on the petticoat: Doba
tapiri
Put off the petticoat: Doba
takilu
Scrap the roast yam: Takwali
Gukabaaw
Light the lamp: [Koya laka lota]
Cut firewood: Kaitata
Comb the hair: Sinatra
My belly is sore: Gidngoda lapogu
My head is sore: Isaii ladabagu
You dwell: Yoku kusiu
I go: Yegu bala
Share out: Kupata
There are many patches of coral:
Beivata valamokui
Steer straight ahead: Idawa lilia
butana
How many: Kainiita, kaivita
To the right: Yovas
To the left: Kaitana
Bring fish, give tobacco: Mai
iima, meki tobako
Yaku—a hard tough edible fruit
as large as a gooseberry
Nobuta—a seaweed which is
eaten
Kwébila—a small flowering plant
grown in the villages on account
of its heavy rich smell
Kateta—he knows, understands
Tobakke kusuku—Give tobacco
Sivalen—a fish that swims with
a great back fin above water
Mawo—a kind of black fish that
attacks the sivalen
Rawa—Large fruit found at
Sinaiketa