

## APPENDIX N 2.

## GRAMMAR OF THE KIRIWINA DIALECT.

(Together with a Vocabulary.)

By REV. S. B. FELLOWS.

## THE ALPHABET.

The letters of the English alphabet used in writing the native words of this Grammar and Vocabulary are: a, e, i, o, u, b, d, g, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, w.

The vowels are sounded as in Italian; the consonants as in English, except that "g" is always hard.

*Parts of Speech.*

## NOUN.

## (1.) KINDS OF NOUNS AND THEIR FORMATION.

- (a.) *Proper*.—As, Kavataria: Name of village.
- (b.) *Common*.—As, Valu: A village. Momova: Life. Gweguia: Persons of rank. Pogi: Jealousy. Daku: A stone.
- (c.) *Nouns denoting Agents* are formed by prefixing to the verbs the particle To (masculine) or Na (feminine) for a personal Agent, or Kai for an inanimate agent, as, Tokamatuli: An accuser. Namitugaga: A bad woman. Kaituvi: Liniment.
- (d.) *Verbal Nouns* are formed by the reduplication of the first syllable of the verb root, as, Isaopa: He deceives. Sasaopa: Deceit. (This is the form the verb takes to express its continued action.) To verbal nouns the abovementioned personal particles may be prefixed, as, Tosasaopa: A deceitful person.

## (2.) GENDER.

Difference in gender is indicated in—

- (a.) *The names for Man and Woman*—By distinct words, as, Tau: A man. Vivila: A woman.
- (b.) *The names for Other Persons*.—By placing the words Tau (singular) or Tauau (plural), and Vivila (singular or plural) after the nouns, as, Managuadi tau: That boy. Guguadi tauau: Boys. Guguadi vivila: Girls. Guguadi vivila tauau: Girls and boys.
- (c.) *Animals*.—By using Tau: Male (singular). Vivila: Female. Namala: Male mate. Navivila: Female mate. Tauau: Males, or Vivila: Females, with the nouns of common gender.
- (d.) *Names for Agents, Natives of Places, &c.*—By personal particles prefixed, as, Tomegavi: Sorcerer. Toboitalu: A man of Boitalu (village). When speaking of the *full moon* the natives always used the prefix "na" with the adjective, as, Namaidona tubukola: Full moon.

## (3.) NUMBER.

The Plural Number is marked in—

- (a.) *Names of Persons*:—
- (1) By changing the vowel of the first syllable from "a" to "i," or "a" to "u," or "o" to "a." Exs.:—Latula: His child. Litula: His children. Sola: His companion. Sala: His companions. In some words, as in Sola, there are several changes in the stem to mark differences in number, so that a separate table of inflections is needed for each word.
  - (2) By adding "a" to the final vowel of the possessive suffix in some of the inflections to denote the plural of things possessed, as, Latugu: My child. Litugwa: My children. Examples are given in the vocabulary in tables of inflections, showing changes in the possessive suffixes to mark the plural.
- (b.) *Names of Animals or Things*.—Not by any distinctive form or change in the words, but by the addition of adjectives of number, as, Mauna bidubadu: Many birds.

## (4.) CASE.

(a.) *Nominative*.—This usually follows the verb, as, I karaiwaga guiau: The chief rules. Sometimes the nominative comes after the objective which follows a predicate. With transitive verbs this custom frequently causes ambiguity when the nominative and objective are in the third person of either number. In that case a knowledge of the circumstances, or persons referred to, is needed to distinguish the nominative. In some instances the pronominal prefix to the verb is a guide to the nominative with which it agrees in number and person.

(b.) *Objective*.—This usually follows its predicate, though occasionally it precedes. In the first and second persons of both numbers, the pronominal objective suffix to the verb forms the objective, as, I lukwaigu: He tells me. Even in these persons, sometimes the suffix is not used, but the objective pronoun follows the verb, as, I luki inkamaisi: He tells us. The cognate objective generally precedes the intransitive verb, as, Biga baisa I kaibiga: This word he speaks.

(a.) *Possessive*.—This is formed by adding the possessive pronouns to the names of the person or thing possessed.

(b.) The names for "relatives" and "parts of the body" take the possessive pronouns as suffixes, as, Tamagu: My father. Matala: His eye.

(c.) The names for all things—except those for “relatives” and “parts of the body”—take the personal possessive pronouns prefixed as separate words, as, *La boala*: His home. The exception to this is the use of a special word for *Food* with the usual inflections, as, *Kāgu*: My food.

(d.) The names of things form the impersonal possessive by adding the possessive suffix third person *Lá* to the thing possessed, as, *Bagura bolela*: The house of the garden.

(e.) Some words, as, *Matala* and *Bolela*, change the final vowel of the noun root from “i” to “a,” or “a” to “e,” before the possessive suffixes.

*Vocative*.—This is formed by adding *ē* or *ō* after or before the name of the person addressed; sometimes the name only is called, without either particle, but with a rising inflection of the voice, as, *Guiauē*: A great chief!

The word used to secure the attention of anyone whose name is forgotten is *Mala*: You there!

#### ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives are used attributively or predicatively.

#### FORMATION.

(a.) *Attributive*.—The adjective follows the noun or pronominal particle which it qualifies, as, *Biga boaina*: Good words. *Toveaka*: A big man. *Kaikukupi*: A short stick.

(b.) *Predicative*.—The pronominal prefixes to the verb are used with adjectives, according to the number and person of the subject, as, *I boaina*: It is good.

#### KINDS OF ADJECTIVES.

(a.) *Distinguishing*.—(1) *Baisa*: This, or That, as, *Kai baisa*: That tree. Sometimes *Besa* (The same) is used for This.

(2) In the plural the suffixes *Sina* (These), and *Siwena* (Those), are used, as, *Makaisina*: These things. *Matausina*: Those men.

(3) The word *Totogu* (with inflections) is used to distinguish real or blood relatives from merely nominal ones, as, *Tamagu totogu*: My true father.

(4) The word *Tuoli* stands for a *different kind*, as, *Tau tuoli*: Another kind of man.

(5) The word *Kaitala* (One) is used to distinguish, as, *Kaitala matausina*, *Kaitala iokomi*: They are one class, You are one class; or, They are different from you.

(6) The word *Komaidona* (All) is used adjectively, as, *Tomota komaidona*: All people.

(b.) *Of Number*.—(1) For indefinite numbers, there are *Bidubadu*: Many. *Baua*: Many. *Gala i baua*: A few. *Mimilisi*: Some. *Taivila* (How many) is also used for A number of them.

(2) For definite numbers the numerals as used adjectively. Different words are used for different kinds of bundles, and the numerals are postfixed to these, as, *Umotala*: A bundle of taro. *Vilitala*: A bundle of sugar-cane. *Bubulotala*: A bundle. This rule is followed with other words, as, *Kaitala*: One thing. *Iatala*: One thin article (as calico). The word *Komaidona* (The whole) also stands for All, as, *Matausina komaidona*: All of them. The word *Labasi* (All) follows the verb as a suffix, as, *I mailabasi*: All are come; or They are come all of them.

(c.) *Of Quantity and Quality*.—These adjectives are found in the vocabulary.

#### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

There are two degrees of comparison; the positive and the superlative.

The method of comparing is like this—*Besa kikita*, *Baisa kaiveaka*: This is small, That is great; or, *Besa i gaga kikita*, *Baisa i gaga kaiveaka*: This is bad a little, That is very bad.

The superlative is formed generally by adding *Sena* (Very) to the positive, either with or without the pronominal prefix, as, *Sena boaina*: Very good. *I boaina sena*: It is very good. Other words, as, *Kaiveaka* (Great), are also used to mark the superlative. (Occasionally I heard the phrase *I saboaina*: It is very good; or, *I samwau*: It is very difficult; as though they put a shortened form of *Sena* as a prefix to the verb root.)

#### ARTICLES.

There is no proper article, though the particles prefixed to the verb roots in forming the words for agents might almost be called articles. But they stand for more than the English article indicates, as, *To*: The man who. *Na*: The woman (or animal) who. *Kai*: The thing which. The prefix *Ma*, referred to under demonstrative pronouns (b), helps to supply the place of the article.

#### PRONOUN.

##### (1.) PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

<i>Iaegu</i> : I	<i>Iakidasi</i> : We (inclusive)
<i>Ioku</i> : Thou	<i>Iakida</i> : We two (inclusive)
<i>Matauna</i> : He	<i>Iakamaisi</i> : We (exclusive)
<i>Minana</i> : She, or It (animal)	<i>Iakama</i> : We two (exclusive)
<i>Meina</i> : She, or It (animal).	<i>Iokomi</i> : You
	<i>Matausina</i> : They.

Before a verb *Iaegu* is shortened to *Iegu*. Sometimes, when in apposition, *Matausina* drops the last syllable, as, *Matausi tovelau*: They, the thieves. The inclusive plural includes the person addressed, the exclusive excludes him. Thus, *Iakamaisi* really means, We, not you.

## (2.) OBJECTIVE CASE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Aigu or Igu: Me

Aim or Im: Thee  
Aila or Ila: Him.Aidasi or Idasi: Us (inclusive)  
Aida or Ida: Us two (inclusive)  
Aimasi or Imasi: Us (exclusive)  
Aima or Ima: Us two (exclusive)  
Aimi or Imi: You  
Aisi or Isi: Them.

These words are postfixed to transitive verbs. Exs. I:—douaigu: He calls me. I ioboailigu: He loves me.

Sometimes the personal pronouns are used in the objective, and then the forms in this table are omitted, as I ioboali iaegu: He loves me.

## (3.) POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

(A.) *Personal Possessive Pronouns*.—(1) Table of forms used with the names of things except "relatives" and "parts of the body." These forms precede the words they qualify:—

Ulo: My

A'm: Thy  
Lá: HisDá: Our (inclusive)  
Ma: Our (exclusive)  
Ami: Your  
Asi: Their

Lá is changed to Li with the plural number, as, Lá kaova: His wife. Li kokova: His wives. Sometimes the personal pronouns take the suffix particle La, and are used to express possession, as, Iegula: It is mine.

(2) Tables of forms used with the names of things that are being made the possession of the person, except "relatives" and "parts of the body." These forms precede the words they qualify:—

Agu: My

Kám: Thy  
Kala: HisKada: Our (inclusive)  
Kama: Our (exclusive)  
Kami: Your  
Kasi: Their

The words Kala, Kada, Kama, change the final "i" into "a" before some words, as, Kali, bobaílila: The love shown to him.

Nouns which are qualified by the plural forms of the first person (Da and Ma) in the above tables (1 and 2) also take the suffix Si, except in the dual. Exs.:—Dá boalasi: Our house. Da boala: The house of us two. Ami boala: Your house. Kám kuvi: Thy yam (given to thee).

(3.) Table of forms postfixed to names for relatives and parts of the body:—

Gu: My

M: Thy  
La: HisDasi: Our (inclusive)  
Da: Our (inclusive dual)  
Masi: Our (exclusive)  
Ma: Our (exclusive dual)  
Mi: Your  
Si: Their.

With the plural number of the nouns, these are the plural forms postfixed:—

Daiasi: Our (inclusive)  
Daia: Our (inclusive dual)  
Maiasi: Our (exclusive)  
Maia: Our (exclusive dual)  
Mia: Your  
Sia: Their.

*Examples*: Latula: His child; Litusia: Their children.

NOTE.—In many words the vowel of the first syllable of the noun is changed in the plural numbers (of all persons) of the things possessed. Tables of the inflections of certain words are given as examples at the end of the vocabulary.

(4.) Table of words standing alone and used solely for food and its possession. The first syllable of each word is sounded long:—

Kāgu: My food

Kām: Thy food  
Kāla: His food.Kādasi: Our food (inclusive)  
Kāda: Our food (inclusive dual)  
Kāmasi: Our food (exclusive)  
Kāma: Our food (exclusive dual)  
Kāmi: Your food  
Kāsi: Their food.

(B.) *Possessive Pronouns for Things*:—

(1.) In the third person singular, la is postfixed to the objective possessed, as—Matala tubukola: The moon's face. In the third person plural, si is postfixed to the object possessed, as—Gudisi Kavataria: The children of Kavataria (village).

(2.) Sometimes the object possessed comes first without any suffix, as Waga Sinaketa: A canoe of Sinaketa (village).

## (4.) DISTINGUISHING PRONOUNS.

- (a.) Agumaguta or Agumaleta: I, alone—(I am the only one).  
 Kammaguta or Kammaleta: Thou alone—(Thou art the only one).  
 Kalamaguta or Kalamaleta: He alone—(He is the only one).
- (b.) Taitinidesi: One man only.  
 Natinidesi: One woman, or animal, only.  
 Kotinidesi: One thing only.
- (c.) Tomaidona: The whole of him.  
 Namaidona: The whole of her, or of it (if an animal).  
 Komaidona: The whole of anything.  
 Komaidosi: All of them.
- (d.) The pronominal particles Tai, Na, Kai, may be prefixed to the numerals, as—Tailima: Five men.

## (5.) DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

- (a.) Baisa: This, or that.  
 Besa: This (sometimes).
- (b.) With a large number of words the particle Ma (or in some cases Mi) is used as a prefix meaning *this* or *that*, as—Mapela: That reason. It will be observed that Ma or Mi is the first syllable in all the personal pronouns of the third person. Thus—Matauna is *that man*. Minana: That woman or animal. Makaina: That thing. Matausina: These men. Minaisina: These women or animals. Makaisina: These things. Matausiwena: Those men. Minasiwena: Those women or animals. Makaisiwena: Those things. There are also the words—Miana: This thin thing. Miawena: That thin thing. Miasina: These thin things. Miasiwena: Those thin things.

## (6.) INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

- Mimilisi: Some.  
 Tobobaua, or Tobauaini: A crowd.  
 Māla: You there!

## (7.) INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

- Availa: Who?  
 Avaka: What?  
 Umna: What's his name?  
 Amatauna: Which man?  
 Aminana: Which woman?  
 Amakaina: Which thing?  
 Amiana: Which thin thing?  
 Avaitau: What man?  
 Avaivila: What woman?  
 Avaimauna: What animal?  
 Avaikai: What thing?

## VERB.

## PRONOMINAL PREFIXES.

In addition to the true nominative, expressed or understood, each verb has a pronominal prefix agreeing with its nominative in number and person. The pronominal prefix connects the verb with its nominative in number and person, and also marks the tense. All the *plural* forms of the pronominal prefixes take the suffix *si* or *isi* with the verbs, except in the case of the *dual*. This suffix thus becomes the only mark of the plural in the second and third persons.

Tables are given under "Tense" of the inflections of the pronominal prefixes.

## TRANSITIVE VERBS

- (a.) *Formation*.—(1.) Besides the usual transitive verb roots, many intransitive verbs are turned into transitives by using causative particles as prefixes; as I Tuoli: It is broken. I Katuoli: He breaks it.

List of causative particles:—

- Ka: To make.  
 Katu: To make.  
 Kata: To make.  
 Ko: To make.  
 Ki: To make (with the hands).  
 Vaka: To make.  
 Io: To do it  
 No: To cause  
 Lo: To make by going  
 Mitu: To act  
 Vitu: To do by example  
 Va: To go (and do)  
 Vi: To feed, or To give to  
 To: To make to stand  
 Si: To make to sit or remain.

- (2) Some active intransitives change the initial vowel "a" to "i" when the objective pronominal suffix is used, as—I valam: He weeps; I vilamwaim: He weeps for thee.

(b) *Objective Suffixes*: The objective pronominal forms are post-fixed to transitive verbs. Very frequently, however, they are dispensed with, and the objective noun or pronoun either precedes or follows the verb, as—I waiāigu: He strikes me; I waiā iaegu: He strikes me.

## INTRANSITIVE VERBS.

- (a) Continuance of action is marked:
- (1.) In some cases by the reduplication of the word, as—I kotasi: they come to anchor; I kotakota waga: The canoe is anchored.
  - (2.) More frequently by the reduplication of the first syllable, as—I saopa: He tells lies; I sasaopa: He is telling lies. If the initial vowel be "o" or "u" it is changed in the reduplication to i, as—I lolo: He walks; I lilolo: He is walking.
- (b) The first syllable only of the word sisu: To remain, is used with adverbs postfixed, as—Sigaga: To remain a long time; Simomo: To remain a little while.
- (c) Some intransitives are used as transitives with the particle Ki: To, postfixed, as— I saopaki: He deceives; I saopakaigu: He deceives me; I loki: He goes to him.

## VOICE.

I have noticed only three instances in which the passive voice seems to be marked by a particle prefixed.

- (1) Libulabu: Dry.  
Katulibulabu: To make dry.  
I Talibulabu: It has been dried.
- (2) Katugigi: To tie round.  
I Tagigi: It is tied round.
- (3) Katumata: To kill.  
I tomata: He is dead.

## MOOD.

(a) *Indicative*.—Direct statements are made and the concord of nominative and predicate is expressed by means of the pronominal prefixes as explained in the first paragraph on verbs.

The indicative mood is used for direct questions. Sometimes the tone of the voice indicates the interrogation. Sometimes the particle Ké or Ka is postfixed to the verb.

(b) *Imperative*.—The form of the verb is the same in the imperative mood as in the indicative. The particle Taga: Do not, precedes the verb in expressing the imperative of prohibition.

The word Boaina: Good, is used in an imperative sense with the pronominal prefixes of the future tense, meaning—It is good, or Let, as—Boaina bi ma: Let him come.

(c) *Subjunctive*.—In hypothetical sentences after such words as Kidama: If; Kaina: Whether, the pronominal prefixes of the future tense are used, as—Kidama bí ma bí mai biga: If he come he will bring the news.

(d) *Infinitive*.—For the infinitive as a verbal noun, the root of the verb, or the form used to express continuance of action, is used, as Lolo baisa i mwau: Travelling there is difficult, Sasaopa i gaga: To deceive is bad.

## TENSE.

The different tenses are indicated by the separate sets of pronominal prefixes which are here given.

*Present Tense*.—This might also be called the *historical* or *descriptive* tense, because it is always used to describe scenes in narration.

Table of pronominal prefixes for the present tense:

A: I	Ta: We (inclusive)
Kú: Thou	Ka: We (exclusive)
I: He, she, or it	Kú: You
	I: They.

*Past Tense*.—The particle Boga (from Bogwa: It is done) is frequently used before the pronominal prefixes of the present tense to express the completion of the verb's action, and so in that sense it marks the past tense. It is also used with the following forms for the immediate past tense. In both cases Boga gives emphasis to the predicate, as Boga i wokwa: It is really finished.

Table of pronominal prefixes for the immediate past tense:

Lá: I have	Ita: We have (inclusive)
Luku: Thou hast	Laka: We have (exclusive)
Lí: He, she, or it has	Luku: You have
	Lí: They have.

*Future Tense*.—The word Igau: By and by, is often used with these forms for the future tense.

Table of pronominal prefixes for the future tense:—

Ba: I shall	Bitā: We shall (inclusive)
Buku: Thou shalt	Baka: We shall (exclusive)
Bi: He, she, or it shall	Buku: You shall
	Bi: They shall.

## ADVERB

All the adverbs are given in the Vocabulary.

(a) Adverbs may precede or follow the words they qualify.

(b) Adverbs that are derived from adjectives take the attributive form of the adjective, as I boaina la vavagi: His work is good. -I yagi boaina: He works well.

## 1. ADVERBS OF TIME.

(a) Time is reckoned by the position of the sun during the day; by counting the days; by the phases of the moon; by counting the moons; by the yearly harvest of yams (taitu).

(b) Indefiniteness in marking time is the rule. Thus, Lova may mean yesterday, or any day in the past; Naboia may mean to-morrow or any day in the future; and Omitibogwa may be used for previous time in the same day, or for some time in past years.

(c) Length of time is expressed by sounding the last syllable in a prolonged note, and sometimes finishing it with *ō*. Length of time may also be indicated by repeating the word. Thus I have heard Igau *ō* igau used to indicate a long time in the past—when the speaker was a child. And Tovana tovana *ō* to mark a long period in the future.

(d) The word Igau seems to stand for any other time than the present—in the past or in the future, as the case may be. It is shortened to Iga before verbs or phrases, as, Iga iam tala: By-and-by some day.

(e) In counting days, the root word for the sun Kala is prefixed to the numerals, as, Kalātala: One day. Kalāiua: Two days.

## (2.) ADVERBS ANSWERING QUESTIONS HOW MANY TIMES?

The particle Sivā is prefixed to the cardinal numbers to form the ordinals, as Sivātala: Once. Sivāiua: Twice.

## (3.) ADVERBS OF PLACE.

(a) The word Baisa is used for either Here or There, the speaker's hand pointing out the exact spot, as, I mitoki baisa: He took his stand here.

(b) The word Iwaiwa (Thither) is used with the name of the place beyond which the object is, as, Valu i waiwa i tota: It stands the other side of the village.

The word Imaima (Hither) is used with the name of the place on the near side of which the object is.

(c) The direction in which anything is to be moved is indicated by the most prominent object in that direction, as, Bi wa besa bolita: Let it go thither (like the) towards the sea.

## (4.) ADVERBS OF DEGREE.

The word Sena (Very) is more frequently used than any other word. It precedes or follows the words it qualifies. It is inflected in the second and third persons, as, Senem ku bia: Pull your hardest. I vagi senela: He does his best.

## (5.) ADVERBS OF INTERROGATION.

The word Avaka is used alone, meaning, What is it? or with other words, meaning What, as, Avaka i vagi: What is he doing?

The word Kē is used alone, meaning Is that it? or postfixed to verbs indicating a question, as, I vagi kē: Has he done it?

## (6.) ADVERBS OF NEGATION.

The word Gāla, when standing alone, has the first syllable long, and means No, or It is not so. When used to qualify a verb or phrase it comes first, and the first syllable is short.

The word Eseki (I do not know) is very commonly used.

Negation is frequently expressed by the curl of the lips and the opening of the palms of the hands.

## (7.) ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION.

The word *Ē* (Yes) is more frequently used than the word Mitāga. Affirmation is also expressed by simply lifting the eyebrows.

## PREPOSITION.

(a) The preposition *Ō* (At, or In) is sometimes sounded Wá, but there seems to be no rule followed in the matter.

(b) The word Sogu (My mate), with inflections, frequently expresses the English preposition With, as, Guiau sola la koava: The chief with his wife.

The particles Deli and Toio also express the English With in the same way.

(c) The word Pela stands for several English phrase-prepositions, as Because of, For the sake of, &c.

(d) The suffix Ki (To, or Towards), as used with some verbs, is a prepositional ending, as I saopa: He tells lies. I saopaki: He deceives him.

## CONJUNCTION.

(a) *Connectives*.—I never heard any conjunction equivalent to the English word And used in joining names or things.

Ē is used to begin a paragraph in narration.

Standing alone, Kaina means Or; with the word Gala (as Kaina gala) it is Nor.

(b) *Causal Conjunctions*.—The word Kidama means primarily That, In order that, and either precedes or follows the word or phrase. It is also the equivalent for the English words—Therefore, Because, For the sake of, So, If, Supposing, Perhaps.

## INTERJECTION.

*Interjections (a)*.—For expressing surprise are Awē, Agē, Agō, with the last syllable strongly accented and prolonged in sound. The words Eseki avai (I do not know what) are used with the name of the thing causing surprise, as, Eseki avai tau: Who is that, pray? (Literally, I do not know who that man is), Eseki avai waga: What canoe is that?

(b) For expressing disgust with surprise, the words Avai tau and Kām tau are used, and mean—Who are you? Also, Gagaina (It is bad) is used in this way.

(c) For expressing distress in pain—Inagu, Inagu ō: My mother, O my mother!

(d) For calling attention, Ē follows the name of the person addressed. If the name is unknown, or is forgotten, the word is Mala: You there?

## PRONUNCIATION.

(1) The explosive “w” sound frequently follows the consonants “b,” “k,” “m,” “p,” when connected with the vowels “a,” “e,” “ō.” The most common use of this explosive is with the prefix to the numerals—Kai which is as often pronounced Kwai as Kai.

The word Komkwam (Eating) is an example of some words in which the explosive sound is made with the second consonant, and not with the first.

(2) The euphuism La is continually used as a suffix to all kinds of words—nouns, pronouns, verbs, &c. The accent comes on the syllable preceding La. As—Eséki: I do not know! Esekila: I do not know. It appears to be used to express emphasis, as, I vagila: Of course he has done it.

(3) The general rule is for the *accent* to fall on the penultimate syllable; the exceptions are fairly numerous.

## APPENDIX O 2.

## KIRIWINA VOCABULARY.

TABLE SHOWING CERTAIN PRINCIPAL WORDS, &c., USED BY ABORIGINALS OF THE KIRIWINA GROUP, BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

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*Note.*

1. *Words*.—When there are two or more native names for one English word they are printed on separate lines below one another.
2. *Verbs*.—As a rule, the pronominal prefixes to the verbs are omitted in the Vocabulary, but where an English phrase is used the prefix needed to complete the phrase in the native tongue is also given.
3. *Accent*.—The general rule is for the accent to fall on the penultimate syllable. Exceptions to this rule are marked. The vowels with a long sound are marked with a —.

One: Tala	One hundred: Lakatutala	All are here: I silabás
Kaita	Two hundred: Lakatuiua	Alas: Awé
Kaitala	Three hundred: Lakatutolu	Agé
Kwaitala	Four hundred: Lakatuvasi	Agō
Two: Iua	Five hundred: Lakatulima	And (joining sentences): Ē
Kaiua	One thousand: Luotala	Ant: Sibwaieki
Kwaiua	A: Kaita	Arms, fly to: Lēkusi
Three: Tolu	Kaitala	Ask for: Nigada
Kaitolu	Kwaitala	Ask about: Katupoi
Kwaitolu	Actions: Vavagi	Ask him to allow: Iolibiga
Four: Vasi	Add to, to: Katumkulovi	Ashamed, I am: Agu mosila
Kaivasi	Kigōli	Asthma: Iaka
Kwaivasi	Kana	At: Ō
Five: Lima	Added to: Gōli	Wá
Kailima	Address, to give an: Bwagwagu	Ankle: Veabuna kaikela
Kwailima	Again (a suffix): Váu	Awake from sleep, to: Mamata
Ten: Kaluotala	All: Komaidona	Awake all night: Ioboala
Twenty; Kaluóiu	All (a suffix): Maidona	After (following): Oluvi
Thirty: Kaluotolu	All, that is: Mesinau	After (of time): Igau
Forty: Kaluovasi	Mesini	After (in rank): Sikailiki
Fifty: Kaluolima	All are coming: I mailabás	Afternoon: Itobala kalasia

## KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—continued.

- Ashes: Poklu  
 Axe: Kema  
 Aye!: Ē  
 Able (knows how to do): Kateta  
 Able (equal to it), I am: Agutovagi  
 Artery: Votunu  
 Anger: Gibulua  
 Anger, turns away in: Mitagibugibu  
 Anger, his hot: Kala laia  
 Anger burns, hot: Igadi laia  
 Asleep: Masisi  
 Asleep, dead: Misiwoia  
 Appeasing gift (for injuries): Lula  
 Appease, to: Luoli  
 Lula  
 Appeasing gift for murder: Kulututu  
 Arrest: Katupipi  
 Anew (suffix): Vau  
 Anew, make: Vigivau  
 Anew, comes: Mivau  
 Anew, take: Kouvau  
 Answer, to: Vitakaula  
 Answer to one's name: Tama  
 Answer by lifting eyebrows: I tama kala pola  
 Answer to, in: Mapula  
 Agreement: Kabutu  
 Ascend: Mwena  
 Appears in sight—on land: Iolápula  
 Appears in sight—on sea: Dolápula  
 Appears in sight on sea—after being hidden: Doligilágua  
 Appears after being lost: Kululágua  
 Katulágua  
 Appears, comes outside: Sunápula  
 Appears, tops of trees around a village: Pwélia valu  
 Appear, crests of waves breaking on rocks: Pwélia dakuna  
 Appears from behind a cloud, the sun: Kipwália kalasia  
 Awe-inspiring: Tudava  
 Air: Numla  
 Aim, take: Vakasiki  
 Abide: Sisu  
 Admire: Katubaua  
 Animal: Mauna  
 Animal, tame: Bolutovalu  
 Animal, wild: Bolaudila  
 Animal, pet: Onela  
 Kanela  
 Animal, young: Namaguadi  
 Accidental blow: Kiposo  
 Acclimatised: Vikuloki valu  
 Alligator: Urigowa  
 Assist in work: Pilasi  
 Assist in battle: Kabékau  
 Assist in battle by going to opponents and stopping them: Pia  
 Arrive: Vilaubusi  
 Kalaubusi  
 Arrived, anchored: Kotakota  
 Ancient times: Omitibogwa  
 Tokinibogwa  
 Ancient people: Tobobogwa  
 Ancient things: Kaibogwa  
 Ancient tradition: Biga vakalela  
 Liliu  
 Ancient customs: Kokonebu  
 Adopt: Vaula  
 Adopted child, his: La ula  
 Anchor, to: Kota  
 Anchor: Lola  
 Allow: Taigoala  
 Allow thee: Taigoalaim  
 Abdomen: Lopola  
 Abortion, procure: Kimati lopola  
 Accord, of his own: Titaulela  
 Above: Walakaiwa  
 Aground: Madi  
 Altogether, to act: Kagitinidesi  
 Alone, he: Kalamaleta  
 Kalamaguta  
 Accompany: Bokuli  
 Atonement: Lula  
 Atonement after war, make: Kabilula  
 Viliwosi  
 Adultery: Kailasi  
 Adults: Tautaula  
 Adultery in the clan: Iuviiavila  
 Accuse, to: Kamituli  
 Sali  
 Accuse him to his face: Kamitulasi  
 Accuser: Tokamatuli  
 Accusation, false: Tabinonu  
 Accuse, to falsely: Tabinaki  
 Accuses himself: Titamapu o nanola  
 Accusing one another: Gidagedasi  
 Abuse in speech: Luluki  
 Abuse in action: Iogagi  
 Ambush, an: Kavotila  
 Ambush, to: Tobulosi  
 Ambush me: Tobilibalaigu  
 Angry: Gibulua  
 Angry with anyone, to remain: Sigibului  
 Angry, make: Iogibului  
 Angry looking: Gibugibu migila  
 Bad: Gaga  
 Bad, oh, that is: O gagaina  
 Bad conduct: Mitugaga  
 Bad man, a: Tomitugaga  
 Bad woman, a: Namitugaga  
 Bad-looking man, a: Tomigaga  
 Bad-looking woman, a: Namigaga  
 Bad animal: Namagaga  
 Bad article: Komagaga  
 Bad words, using: Bigigaga  
 Bad words (filthy talk): Matowa  
 Black: Bwabwao  
 Back, a person's: Tapwala  
 Backbone, his: Kapwala  
 Back, behind his: Otapwala  
 Back of a house, or village: Osi-suna  
 Band of people, a: Delitala  
 Bands, divide into: Kovisi  
 Vavisi  
 Banana: Usi  
 Barren tree: Kaibutia  
 Barren woman: Na káliga  
 Bald: Bákala  
 Battle array, form in: Lailaisi  
 kábilia  
 Blame: Pakula  
 Blame, to: Iopakula  
 Iomituli pakula  
 Blame, our (to blame us): Kadi  
 iopakula  
 Blame in injuring a younger brother, because of: Kaipouta  
 Blameless: Gala kala pakula  
 Toboaila  
 Brave: Tuvalua wowola  
 Brave, make: Vatuvalua wowola  
 Blazes up: Lululu  
 Branch: Sisila  
 Branch of a tree, top: Dogina  
 Branch put in shallow water on beach when garden is cleared: Kaiguli  
 Bladder: Lewa  
 Bathe: Kakai  
 Bathe, me: Vakakaiagu  
 Bathe, from a canoe: Kaiabusi  
 Bailer, for canoe: Iatula  
 Ialumila  
 Basket for yams, round: Pefa  
 Basket, small flat-sided: Vátaga  
 Baskets, two: Taiua  
 Basket, chief's three-tier: Kauia  
 Basket is very big, the: Sena  
 taveaka vatagi  
 Bees, honey-making: Kidoka  
 Seva  
 Bed: Kabokenu  
 Bed-mat: Moi  
 Beg: Nigada  
 Best: Sena boaina  
 Belly: Lopola  
 Beach: Olumata  
 Between: Oluala  
 Betel-nut: Bua  
 Beaten you! that has: Kam  
 kwataiaila  
 Bear (carry): Tapela  
 Bear away: Lau  
 Bear a child: Valulu  
 Bear fruit: Ua  
 Bear patiently: Salaú  
 Better in health: Manúm  
 Believe: Kabikaola  
 Believe him: Kabikaoli  
 Kabikuoli  
 Beneficent: Lalasi  
 Benevolence: Mitukwaia  
 Benevolent men: Tomitukwai-boaila  
 Beautiful man, a; Tominaboaina  
 Tominaboaita  
 Beautiful woman, a: Naminaboaina  
 Naminaboaita  
 Beautiful animal, a: Naminiboaina  
 Beautiful thing, a: Kaiminaboaina  
 Kaiminaboaita  
 Bewitch, to: Boga  
 Bewitch me: Bogoagu  
 Bewitch a bed, to: Kaimoi  
 Bequeath: Supalisi  
 Beckon: Katugogo  
 Before him, going: I kugwi  
 Before his face: O matala  
 Begin to do: Vigibogwa  
 Begin anew: Imivau  
 Beginning of things in the past: Eguli  
 Ikaguli  
 Ikavili  
 Because: Pela  
 Tomageta  
 Tokumata  
 Kidama  
 Behind, following: Oluvi  
 Behind, loitering: Iobali  
 Behind his back: Otapwala  
 Bend anything in form of a bow: Iaiali



## KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—continued.

- Bending leg under knee: Katu-  
pupuma  
Bending the body in reverence:  
Kavagina  
Break: Katuvi  
Break open: Kapwali  
Break into a hole: Katuposegi  
Break in the hands: Kawoli  
Katuoli  
Break in the middle: Kaolai  
Break through: Tavisii  
Break off a branch of fruit: Kivi  
Break off a branch of a tree:  
Gudu  
Break a piece off: Katuvi  
Break into two: Kituni  
Break out afresh: Novau  
Breath: Numla  
Breathing: Kaiawasi  
Breathe on anything: Kaiauki  
Breath, bad: Bulubulu  
Breast-nipples: Nunu  
Breast, the whole: Vitakola  
Bread-fruit: Kūmu  
Beyond: Iwaiwa  
Big: Kaiveaka  
Veaka  
Big, very: Senaiveaka  
Bigness: Vakaila  
Big man, a: Toveaka  
Big size, his: Toveakala  
Big size, thy: Toveakam  
Big woman or animal, a: Naveaka  
Naveakala  
Big article, a: Kaivakaiveaka  
Bite: Gadi  
Biting: Gidageda  
Bite his lips: Kapinum  
Bite a little off: Kapoi  
Bite one little piece off: Kapoitala  
Bite, one: Lipoli  
Bitter (liquids): Iaiana  
Bitter (solids): Paiuiu  
Bind round: Konikoni  
Bind rubbish into bundles: Katu-  
nunuma  
Blind: Kao  
Bright and shining: Giugaiu  
Biceps muscle: Imakwasi  
Bring: Ku mai  
Bring, take and: Ku kau ku mai  
Bring to me: Ku miakaigu  
Bring to him: Ku miaki  
Ku maiki  
Brings by ship: Uni  
Brings water: Talia sopi  
Goli sopi  
Bring forth (give birth to):  
Valulu  
Bring forth fruit: Ua  
Bring out hitherto unknown  
things (introduce): Katuligavi  
Boundary: Kaiitala  
Bounded, it is: I kaiita  
Boy: Guguadi  
Boy, that child is a: Monaguadi  
tau  
Body: Wola  
Body, his: Wowola  
Body is healed: I manum wola  
Body dirt: Pupagatu  
Bow the body: Kavagina  
Bow the head: Kululu  
Bow the face to the ground:  
Gilivatoa  
Bow-legged: Igei  
Bows of a canoe: Kabulula waga  
Bowels: Sileu  
Born; Kalaubusi  
Bone: Tutuana  
Boasting: Kaluvalova  
Bottom of anything: Wotanau  
Bottom of a basket is broken:  
Utubola  
Boiling: Giguabula  
Boiling over the top: Polusausewa  
Boil food: Suru  
Boil food till soft: Surupwasi  
Blocking the path, sits: Sibodi  
keda  
Blocking the path with numbers:  
Tokolotaisi  
Block to make petticoat material  
on: Kaipawaga  
Blood: Buiavi  
Blood, his: Buiavila  
Blood, fetch: Katu buiavi  
Blood flowing: Gogova buiavi  
Blood vessels of body: Votuna  
Blows, wind: Iuvi iagila  
Blowing: Iuvi iavi  
Blow up the fire: Ku iuvi kova  
Blows it away: Iuvisau  
Blows cold on me: Iuvisaigu  
Blow, strike a: Waia  
Bloom, flower: Lala  
Bloom, fruit: Sisi  
Broken: Katuvi  
Broken into pieces: Kataum-  
saumsali  
Broom: Kaitanovi  
Brother, a woman's: Luleta  
Brother, a man's elder: Tuala  
Brother, a man's younger: Bodala  
Brother-in-law: Lubola  
But: Metaga  
Buy: Gimwali  
Buy, they: Gimwasisi  
Buy the lot: Gimkuloi  
Buy fish: Vava iena  
Buy land: Lāgi valu  
Burn: Gabu  
Burning: Gibugabu  
Burning brightly: Lululu  
Burn it to death: Vakamati  
Bury, to: Bāku  
Buried—gone down: Salili  
Burst open: Kapulai  
Burst a drum: Dubulusi  
Bunch of fruit: Kilitala  
Bush, in the: Olaudila  
Olawaudila  
Bushman: Kidaudila  
Bush-pig: Bolaudila  
Bush, thick: Nigonigo kai  
Bump against: Tumagi  
Bundle, one: Bubulotala  
Bundle rolled up: Kapolitala  
Bundle of taro: Umotala  
Bundle of sugar-cane: Vilitala  
Bundle of two coconuts: Votala  
Bundle of four coconuts:  
Uraitala  
Bundle of fish, a: Lubatala  
Bundle tied together with string:  
Welatala  
Build: Iaudila  
Vagi  
Build a house: Keliaina boala  
Build a fine house: Keliaina baa  
Build excellently: Iaudila mwerola  
Vigāsaki  
Builder, clever: Tokobitam  
Building, a: Boala  
Blunt edge: Bubutu  
Blunt point: Gumli  
By day: Wá iam  
By night: Wá bögi  
By-and-bye: Igau  
Cat: Pusi  
Cats-paw of wind: Sionumla  
Can, I (know how): A kateta  
Cannot, I (do not know how):  
Gela a kateta  
Call: Dou  
Calling: Didou  
Calls loudly, he: Minimani i dou  
Call him back: Dou mali  
Calls many times, quickly: Salidou  
Call people together: Saibutu  
Kaikivi  
Call out of sleep: Viguli  
Call out his name: Kavitagii  
iagala  
Call out names in distributing a  
feast: Vitali  
Call to mind: Ninali  
Calf of the leg: Kalapwapa  
Calm (fine) weather: Iniwavi  
valu  
Calm after storm: Daudewa  
Catch in the hands: Kanamosi  
Cackling of fowls: Gela  
Careless: Kapidakala  
Carry: Tapela  
Carry on a pole: Kaitakewa  
Carry on the back: Papi  
Carry on the head: Gābi  
Gebila  
Carry to and fro: Kamilivau  
Carried by the tide: Bilai  
Carry it away: Lau  
Carry news hither: Mai biga  
Carry news thither: Wai biga  
Carve: Taia  
Carving instrument: Kaitataia  
Carve beautifully: Tabaua  
Carve the lot: Tamtuli  
Carve it away: Tasau  
Cannibal: Tokomlatau  
Canoe: Waga  
Canoe, cut out a: Kawaga  
Canoe to carry soul on way to  
Tuma, a small: Kaliviluvi  
Canoe, bows of: Kabulula  
Canoe, stern of: Maiawaga  
Canoe, knees of: Geru  
Canoe, outrigger of: Iāmila  
Canoe opposite outrigger, side of:  
Gilababa  
Canoe, keel of: Silauta  
Canoe, anchor of: Lola  
Canoe, to steer: Kabikabi kuliga  
Canoe is anchored (brought to  
shore): I kotakota waga  
Canoe on its right course, put:  
Livili waga  
Canoe, to paddle: Wola  
Canoe, to pole: Tola  
Canoe, to row: Vaiga  
Canoe, to unload: Iawata waga  
Canoe is tilted: Tagega waga  
Canoe starts ahead: Koseu waga  
Canoe driven out of its course:  
Katu sala waga  
Canoe carried away by tide: Beu  
waga

KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—*continued*.

Care of, to take: Siai	Chief's dependants: Bōdala	Come in between: Iobōdabōda
Sisia	Chief's tributaries: Ōsēla	Comes often: Sena toioakuma
Kamiabi	Vilumgwa	Tekuli
Care (where you are going) take: Iga matam	Cricket: Sigoalela	Come and abide with me: Sivadu-laigu
Careless: Nunumata	Cricket (eaten by people): Vegu	Contagious: Kapilaki
Careless of dress: Togwaga	Coast, rocky: Raibwoga	Covet: Ikewamātīla
Cave: Umlōpu	Cold: Tula	Cover with earth (bury): Bāku
Came, he: Boga i ma	Cold, shivering with: Sībula	Tuma
I maima	Cools me, wind: Vivisaigu iāgila	Cover him with a mat as he lies: Vakanunuvi
Came first, he: I maibogwa	Comb, hair: Sinata	Cover the head with a mat: Kanunu
Came and stood here, he: I mitoki	Coral: Vatu	Cover food with a dish: Katabu-koli
baisa	Coward: Tokokola	Convey by sea: Uni
Cause, the: Pela	Cowardice: Kokola	Confess wrongdoing: Kamituli
Change the mind: Sivila	Cork for a bottle: Kubuga	Confess wrongdoing to me: Kamitulakaigu
Changeable wind: I visi iagila	Cook, by boiling: Suru	Conduct, his: Bubunela
Charcoal: Panusa	Cooking, by roasting: Gābu	La búbuna
Charge in war, to: Kopwali	Cooked, it is: I menu	La vavagi
Challenge to fight, to: Komnomona	Cooked, too much (burned): Tobwau	Conversation: Bigatauna
Channel inside reef: Bulobulo	Cooked, badly: Goagoa	Conclude (think): Dōki
Clasp to the breast: Silipapi	Cooking and preparing food: Vakápula	Consider: Nanamsa
Centre: Uluala	Cooking-pit: Kumla	Consult in secret: Kiumsi
Central point of anything: Matala	Cooking-pot: Kúlia	Sipusi
Clean: Migileu	Cooking-pot lid: Katukwabula	Continue doing: Vilutu
Clean, make: Katumigileu	Cotton: Votunu	Continue unwearied: Saláu
Clean up rubbish: Tanevi	Command: Karaiwaga	Continue a story: Supela
Clean house or place, a: Kunawotu	Comfort, to: Visimoli	Continues firm: Kominigaga
Clean water: Kunawotu	Comfort, mourners with gifts: Iawali	Continues to stay away: Sigaga
Clear of weeds, a village: I milakatila valu	Companion, his: Sola	Continues to refuse: Iusigaga
Clear path, a: I sanegula keda	Companion, he takes a: Kasola	Contradicts: Kavilavila
Clearing, making a: Iomatila	Company, in: Deli	Correctly, speaking: Vitubobote
Clever mind, a: I milakātīla nona	Toio	Correctly speaking (level tongue): I tobobote maieia
Clever workman: Tokobitam	Toinú	Corner of a blade: Pakala
Clever with his hands: Kabitam	Company, a: Delitala	Conceited: Vaiei
Clever workmanship, his: Lakitam	Company, only one: Delitinigesi	Conceive a child: Uni
Cleanse: Vini	Companions, with his: Delisala	Cooing of pigeons: Iebuiobu
Cleanse away: Vinisau	Toiosala	Coil round: Kwanikwani
Cheating: Snaopa	Companions, our young: Bodi-daiasi	Country: Valu
Cheat, you are a: To sasaopa ioku	Company to themselves, a: { Kaiawa matausina	Count: Kalawa
Child: Guadi	{ Kasi kaiawesi	Count on fingers: Kipokepo
Child, that: Managuadi	Company is served, their: I puta kasi kaiawa	Colours, mixed: Tulutulu
Children: Gugundi	Compartments, in a yam-house: Kabosina	Completed: Vinau
Child, young: Paupwaua	Compare lengths: Sauloki	Vinaku
Mwenona	Compare height of heads: Visai-kumsi	Commoner: Tokai
Childish: Besa guadi	Come: Ku ma	Commoner's village: Vilotokai
Child of the soil: Gudivalu	Come here: Ku ma baisa	Commoner, honourable: Kaila-kaila
Children, new generation of: Gudovau	Come to him: Ku ma kaia	Confusing words: Gogedu
Children of Kavataria: Gudisi	Ku maiki	Confused talk in dreams: Gamogamo
Kavataria	Comes to stay: I ma i sim	Chorus (of a song): Kavilela
Child, first born: Molitomoia	Comes and stands here, he: I mitoki baisa	Choose one of two: Niganaga
Child sucking the breast: I nunu guadi	Come, I have just: La ma	Choked: Kavini
Child, suckle a: Vanunu guadi	La miaia	Close the door: Katubōde boala
Childbirth: Valulu	Come, he has: I laima	Closed, it is: I tabōde
Child-bearing woman: Na valulu	Come with me: Bokulaigu	Closed eyes: Nunúpula matala
Child, his adopted: La ula	Come in: Sui	Cloud: Lovalova.
Child, to adopt a: Vaula	Sumwa	Cloud, black: Bwabwao-
Chips the egg, a chicken: Ivavi	Come out: Sulápula	Crown for hair: Tatabani
Chief, big: Guiau	Coming forth: Valápula	Crowd, a: Tobobaua
Chief, the only big: Guio maleta	Come in sight (on land): Iolápula	Crowd, a great: Sena tobobaua
Chief, distinguished: Guio saki	Come in sight (at sea): Dolápula	Crowded close together: Sikutu-kutu
Guio baua	Come last: Vabodanin	Crooked: Daudoga
Chief's family: Gweguia	Come down: Busi	Cross-wise: Kabilabala
Chief gets fat (because does no work): Itubuguiou	Come ashore: Tabusi	Cross-legged: Katupakula kai-kela
Chief, under (next of kin): Gum-gweguia	Come towards beach: Vabusi	Crowing of a rooster: Gelagela
Chief, under (owner of canoe): Toliwaga	Come behind: Oluvi	Cut through: Bobo
Chief, ruling of a: Karaiwaga	Come next (in succession): Sika-waiki	Cut in halves: Boualai
Chief, acclaim to a: Gōva		Cut off: Kapituni
Chief's tribute: Pókala		
Chief's authority (his forehead): Dabala		

KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—*continued.*

- Cut (carve): Taia  
 Cut myself: Taiegu  
 Cut and split: Tapwala  
 Cut open (a cocoa-nut): Taku-lomi  
 Cut off taro tops: Takivi  
 Cut down scrub: Takaiwa  
 Cut down bulk of the scrub: Talupoli  
 Cut out a path: Tapu  
 Cut firewood: Viakai  
 Cut hair of the head: Viliu  
 Cup: Viga  
 Cup of the hands, make a: Katu-viga iamala  
 Club (wooden): Puluta  
 Club (wooden), tooth-edged: Mitiginigani  
 Custom: Bubunala  
     Bubuna  
     Kikilala  
     Ioulala  
 Custom, good: Bubunala boaina  
 Custom, bad: Bubunala gaga  
 Custom, his: Bubunela  
     La búbuna  
 Crying (in grief): Valam  
 Crying on my account: Vilamwaigu  
 Crying is finished, his: I sim la valam  
 Cry out aloud: Waweia  
 Cry out in surprise: Galaluma  
 Cry to go to a parent: Kakui  
 Cry out when there is danger: Kikaiiaia  
 Day: Iám  
 Day, in the: Wá iám  
 Days, many: Iám bwata  
     Iumiam  
 Day, then it is: A i iám  
 Day after day: Iám a i iám  
 Day, this: Lagaila  
 Day, this (before a verb): Laga  
 Day, the previous: Lova  
 Day before yesterday: Silovala  
 Days ago, three or more: Silovalela  
 Days ago, some: Mesiumna  
 Day after this, one: Naboia  
 Days after this, two: Bugiu  
 Days after this, three: Bugitolu  
 Days after this, four: Bugivasi  
 Days after this, five: Bugilima  
 Day (sun), one (counting days): Kalátala  
 Days (suns), many: Kalabobaua  
 Day, earliest dawn of: Kikivisiga  
 Day-dawn: Mitililabu valu  
 Day (morning), early in the: Kakaua  
     Gabogi  
 Day (noon), middle of the: I lalavi  
 Day (evening), late in the: I koiavi  
 Daylight: Tapi  
 Dark: Bogi  
 Darkness: Dudubila  
 Dark-coloured: Bwabwao  
 Dance: Kaiwosi  
 Damp: Pwatutu  
 Darn: Lasui  
 Dazzle the eyes: Giugwaiu matala  
 Drag it outside: Kakubitam  
 Draw it hither: Bia  
 Draw it thither: Biu  
 Deep: Wotan u  
 Depth: Kainaga  
 Defend: Koli  
 Defender: Tokwali  
 Defend me: Kolaigu  
 Deny wrongdoing: Iakala  
 Descend: Busi  
 Dead: Kaliga  
     Masisi  
 Dead person, a: Tomata  
 Deaf: Tuli  
     Taigatuli  
 Dear to me, you (male) are: To boailigu ioku  
 Dear to me, you (female) are: Na boailigu ioku  
 Dearest-prized thing we possess: Kaigula  
 Deceit: Sasaopa  
 Deceive him: Saopaki  
 Deceive with offer of help: Saopaloki  
 Deceive with pretence: Vakadoli  
 Deceive with a false report: Uduada  
 Delay in coming: Iobali  
     Kasai  
 Delay doing: Iotobotobo  
 Delays, one who: Totobotobo  
 Delay, causes me to: Iokasaigu  
 Delays me: Iobalaigu  
 Delay, my: Kasaigu  
 Delivered from dread or sickness: I manum wola  
 Defile with filth: Kipwasa  
 Defiled with dirt: Pupagatu  
 Decorate the body (for death or for a festival): Katububula  
 Decorate the house: Papaniela boala  
 Decorate a chief's house: Kavisi-kalu  
 Despoil a village: Koiasi valu  
 Destroy: Katudidaim  
     Didaim  
     Karigaia  
 Dress, a man's: Iávila  
 Dress, a woman's: Doba  
 Dress, her: Dobela  
 Dress, to: Sikam  
 Dress—put over the head (either putting off or on) to: Valili  
 Dress for dancing: Lápula  
 Dress sores: Tuvi  
 Die: Kaliga  
     Masisi  
 Die in childbirth: Gudimata  
 Dig: Kelikeli  
     Waia  
 Dig up yams: Taioio  
 Dignity, person of: Towalakaiwa  
 Different: Tuoli  
     Kaguli  
 Difficult: Mwau  
     Samwau  
     Kasai  
 Difficult task, his: Kala tola  
     Kala túmila  
 Dip up: Talia  
 Dirt (dust): Pokiu  
 Dirt on the body: Pupagatu  
 Dirt (rubbish): Umsaumsa  
 Dirty: Bwabwao  
 Dirty water: Migamega sapi  
 Dirty with excrement: Pwaia  
 Dish: Kaboma  
 Distance: Malaula  
 Distance? what is the: Ambesa malaula  
 Distance, great: Sena malaula  
     Maulaveaka  
 Distance, long: Kaduanau  
     Kaduanako  
     Kadumanau  
     Kadumanako  
 Distance, short: Katitaikina  
 Disclaim ownership: Vitoki  
 Disappears (at sea): Dokáliga  
 Disappears (on land): Tamau Lotumila  
 Disembark: Tabusi  
 Distress of mind: Sena gaga nona  
     Kubukubu lula  
 Distressed about anyone: Noku-bukubu  
 Dismissal (telling to go): Kai-kupea  
 Dismiss, to: Saimkaikupea  
 Dismiss from the mind: Ligaim  
     Ligaiwa  
 Dismiss a servant with his pay: Vaiabi  
 Dissuade from giving: Silibodi  
 Dissuade from doing: Katuloki  
     Katuli  
     nanola  
 Disclose: Vituloki  
 Discuss village matters in public speech: Katuaguagu  
 Discuss privately: Livala  
 Disobedient: Taituli  
     I tuli  
     Kapidakala  
 Disgrace, their: Kasi daia  
 Disgust, to cause: Kapoaka  
 Disgust, his: Kala ponka  
 Disgust (nausea): Kapisikwapa lula  
 Disturbs the village peace: Kovi-kesi valu  
 Distribute: Sagari  
 Distributes the whole: Kisau  
 Dive: Laulua  
 Divide people into groups: Kili.  
     Kivi  
     Kovi  
     Vavi  
 Divide food into portions: Vili  
 Divide into shares: Livasela  
 Divide village between them (two chiefs): Kelituli  
 Divorce: Veipaka  
 Dizzy: Biliuia matala  
 Dried after being wet: Pakala  
 Drink, to: Múm  
 Drinks a little, he: Kopotala i múm  
 Drinks it all, he: I múm i venau  
     Lipoli  
 Drive away: Bokavili  
     Ioba  
 Drive away with blows: Iogoi  
 Do: Vagi  
 Doings, his: La vavagi  
 Doing? what are you: Avaka ku vagi  
 Do it to me: Vigákaigu  
 Do to me? what will he: Avaka bi vigákaigu

## KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—continued.

Do anything excellently: Vigá-saki	Eating, to finish: Komvinau	Eyes not on it (not watching): Pola mátila
Do with the hands: Kabikabi	Eating (meal) is finished, the: Ivinaku komkwam	Eyelashes: Mitalulula
Do it with your hand: Ku kabi o iamam	Eats more than his share: Lama-dada	Eyebrows: Pola
Do good, to: Mitukwai boaila	Eater of human flesh: Tokomlatau	Eyelids, pull out: Kuku mátila
Do wrong, to: Mitugaga	Embark: Pela	Emigrate, to: Gala
Do evil to, to: Iogagi	Embrace: Kapapi	Emigrant: Togilagala
Do good to, to: Ioboaili	Empty: Kaiwokwa	Entwine: Kwanikwani
Do not (stop doing): Taga	Engaged to be married: Vatowa si vaia	Envy: Poga
Do not (it is forbidden to you): Tabu	Engaged to work on the morrow: Katu butu	Envies, he: I pogi
Done: Kōs	Engaged to work on the morrow: Savi butu	Entice: Umnabi
Wokwa	Entangled: Panágua	Evening: Ikokoiaivi
Vinau	Entrails: Sileu	Evil-minded: Pinipani nanola
Vinaku	Entrap: Tobulosi	Epidemic, an: Lelia
Done, it is: Bogwa	Escaped out of a net: Sasila	Exists, mind: I sim nona
Done first: Vinaubogwa	Equal—alike: Makawala	Exist, eyes: I sim mátila
Doctor, a: Tomégua	Equal in length: Bóbota	Exists, the belly: I sim lopola
Doctoring is good, his: La mégua i boaina	Equal in height: Waiela	Exit, make an: Sunápula
Doctor, to: Megavi	Equal in a race: Vewoli	Elbow: Mitutula kalavasi
Dodge a missile: Iobwi	Equal to you in strength: Kám pata	Enough!: Desi
Door: Ioio	Equal to you in strength, I am: Kam pata iaegu	Enough, that is: A i desi
Drop it knowingly: Kilavi	Equal to you in strength, he is more than: I sebulaim	A i iaia
Drop it unwittingly: Kiposu	Evade a spear: Iobwi kaijala	Enough, quite: Desi wala
Drop down: Ututana	Exaggerates: Kisala	Enough in numbers: Mesinan
Downwards: Wotanau	Example: Vituloki	Enough in numbers for me: Mesinauauigu
Down, let it go: Bi la wotanau	Excess, in: Kesi	Enough, not (more wanted): Kakuloki
Bi tuma	Exchange, to: Katamapu	Enough, stayed long: Simagwesi
Down, pull: Katudidaim	Exchange, an: Tamapu	Enough, done: Kamagwesi
Down, pulled: Didaim	Edge: Kaidadana	Enough, he has had: { I gogwesi wowola
Dozing: Dunedune mátila	Edge, at the: O dadana	{ A i tola matala
Dull on the edge: Bubutu	End of an object: Kaladeu	Enough for him, that is: { Ma kala kaijala
Dull—not shining: Vedibidebi	Enemy, the: Lavia	{ Ma kala pata
Dull in mind: Nigonigo nona	Enemy, one of the: To lavia	Endurance (bodily): Salau
Duck the head: Gabi	Enter: Suvi	Endures, his body: I salau wowola
Dust: Pokiu	Enter: Suvi	Emptied (a vessel): Kaiwokwa
Dry: Libulabu	Enter, make to: Kovisuvi	Empty village, an: Vilovia valu
Dry, to make: Katulibulabu	Enter anew: Suvivau	Empty out (liquids): Ligabu
Talibulabu	Enter hither: Sumwa	Empty out (solids): Tasau
Dry, take it into the sun to: Vakali	Enter thither: Suki	Emptied of cargo, a canoe: I vatai waga
Dry it, let the sun: Bi kali kalásia	Enter the fight (run in): Suviku-kula	Empty, to go and return: Lonanota
Dry throat: Pakala kaiola	Enter downwards: Supwana	Empty stomach sounding: Papala lula
Dry up tears: Vinisau mátila	Entreat thee, I: A komalapóm	Evacuating the bowels: Soi
Dry surface—not greasy: Kolá-vita	Even (level): Kaibóbota	Face, his: Migila
Dysentery: Solu	Even (smooth): Dudúbuna	Face, fully formed: Davila migila
Egg: Pou	Excellent: Sena boaina	Face, a bad: Gagená migila
Egg, lay an: Valulu pou	Expecting return of travellers: Pwekwaku	Face, an expressionless: Dibidibi migila
Egg hatching (by the chicken): Pou i maunela	Expel air from lungs: Kasuiamali	Face, the (appearance of anything): Matala
Egg, chipping an: I vavi pou	Expel (drive away): Bokavili	Fails to give exchange promised: Kopatu
Ear, the: Taigila	Eyes: Mátila	Fail to procure: Nanota
Ears, his: Taigala	Eyes, his: Matala	Faint, to: Kaliga
Ears, deaf: Tuli taigila	Eyes, before his: O matala	Fall down: Kapusi
Ears, dull: Kasai taigila	Eyes, blind: I kau mátila	Falls out of the hands: Kilavi
Ears, sharp: Pwapwasa taigila	Eyes heavy with sleep: Nunupula matila	Falls on it and dirties it: Dab-wiliki
Ears, tired with noise: I ninisi taigila	Eyes closed in sleep: Masisi	Fall and break: Tamkumaku
Ear, gathering in his: I katusuki taigala	Eyes opened from sleep: Mamata	Falsehood: Sasaopa
Ears begin to hear: I talápula taigila	Eyes by lifting lids, open: Mitu-pogega	Falsely, to act: Saopa
Eager: Sibusibuana	Eyes seeing: Mitalala	False accusation: Tabinonu
Easy: Gagábila	Eyes, longing to see absent friends: Kuvivia matala	Falsely accuse him: Tabinaki
Easy, make it: Katugagábila	Eyes satisfied with seeing returned friends: Lala matala	False claim: Kiponai
Eat: Kóm	Eyes coveting: Kewakewa matila	False report: Uduada
Kám	Eyes dazzled: Giugwau mátila	Family (clan): Kúmila
Eating: Komkwam	Eyes smarting: Bwau mátila	Family, his (clan): La kumilala
Eat, give to: Vakoma	Eyes dizzy with looking down: Gigibula mátila	Family, his (relatives): Vaiala
Eat greedily: Komlugi		Family, his wife's: La vaivai
Eat it ail up: Komkovosi		

KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—*continued.*

- Fan, a: Kaivisi  
 Fan, to: Visivisi  
 Fan me: Vivisaigu  
 Far away: Kaduonau  
     Kaduonako  
 Far apart, seated: Similimalaga  
 Far side of anything: Pana i  
     waiwa  
 Farther one, the: I waiwa  
 Farewell, to bid: Taloi  
 Farewell, two friends: I taloi  
     sosola  
 Farewell words:  
     You stay: Ku sisu  
     I go: Bá la  
 Fast, hold: Iosi  
 Fast, make: Sipwa  
 Fastening pin comes out: Tomaia-  
     gila  
 Fat—fleshy: Kaitubwa  
 Fat of meat: Pōsa  
 Fat reduced (fleshy): Kaitubwa  
     i lau  
 Father, his: Tamala  
 Father, my: Tamagu  
 Fathers, my (uncles): Tumagwa  
 Father, my true: Tamagu totogu  
 Fathom, a: Uvatata  
 Flag: Midimidi  
 Flat: Patata  
 Flames up: Lululu  
 Flapping (of a sail): Lapamu  
 Flavour food: Gilagalua  
 Frame house on a canoe to hold  
     cargo: Gebobo  
 Few: Gala i baua  
     Gala taola  
 Fetch (carry it here): Keula  
 Fetch anything, go and: Katubiti  
     tani  
 Fetch a firestick: Iaia kova  
 Fetch him down: Vabusi  
 Fetch water: Kasopi  
     Goli sopi  
 Fell, he: I kapusi  
 Fear: Kokola  
 Fear of him: Kala kokola  
 Fear, his body shrinks with:  
     I maisisi wowola  
 Fear, his body shaking with:  
     I tatatila wowola  
 Fear of falling from a height:  
     I makusa wowola  
 Fearless: Tuvaluva wowola  
 Fearless, to make: Vatuvaluvi  
     wowoli  
 Feathers: Digulela  
 Feast: Sagari  
 Feast for evil averted: Kamtulai  
 Feet, his: Kaikela  
 Feed him, to: Vakoma  
 Feeder, his: Kala vakoma  
 Feed him well: Vakoma boailiki  
 Feed him fat: Vitubwi  
 Feed the fire: Visilaki kova  
 Feeling (sensation): Lumkoli  
 Feint, to make a: Vakadauli  
     Tokoluoli  
 Fence of sticks: Kali  
 Fence of stones: Kalitum  
 Fence, to make a: Pilipali kali  
 Fence, to join to another: Savi-  
     patu  
 Fencing, upright stakes of: Gagoi  
 Fencing, held between upright  
     stakes: Kalibala  
 Fencing sticks, a bundle of:  
     Luvatala  
 Fence, stile in: Kalapisi  
 Fence, mend a: Katavilatu kali  
     Pilavau kali  
 Female (a woman): Vivila  
 Female animal: Na vivila  
 Flee, to: Nanakwa  
     Sakaula  
 Fleet-footed: Nanakwa kaikela  
 Flesh: Viliona  
 Flew, he: Boga i io  
 Fig, wild: Gidawebu  
 Firm: Kasai  
 Field garden: Buiagu  
 Fierce: Gigasisi  
 Fill up (solids): Sausewa  
     Vilugi  
 Fill up (liquids): Tali  
 Fill cup by holding it under sur-  
     face of water: Vigogu  
 Fill in a hole: Dóbula  
 Find: Bani  
     Banena  
 Finder: Tobanena  
 Find the thief: Vitokitolasila  
 Fine weather: Iniwavi valu  
 Fine after a storm, gets: Daudewa  
 Fingers: Misikwekula  
 Fight in battle: Kabilia  
     Vilogaga  
 Fighting—striking: Waia  
 Fighting, they are: I wawaiasi  
 Fighting with spears, they are:  
     I basisi kabilia  
     I kabasisi kabilia  
 Fighting in one village: Poluku  
     valu  
 Fighting, assisting in: Kabaikau  
 Fight, sham-: Iosokana  
 Fighting, one who is fond of:  
     Togigasisi  
     Totaigila  
 Fin of a fish: Siiola  
     Memiola  
 Finish, to: Vinau  
     Vinaku  
 Finished, it is: Bogwa  
     Boga i wokwa  
     I wokwa  
     Kaiwokwa  
     I kós  
 Finished—past—it is: I ma  
     Bogala i ma  
 Finished sprouting: Sumata  
     Mitamata  
 Finished, pain is: I boainakós  
 Finished placing anything: Saukós  
 Finished work with the hands:  
     Kimwasi  
 First, here: Sibogwa  
 First, done: Vigibogwa  
 First, gone: Lobogwa  
 First, came: Maibogwa  
 First, gave: Sakaibogwa  
 First, (in front of) go: Kugwa  
 First singing: Wosiwota  
 First time settling in a place:  
     Siwota  
 First time in creating: Buliwota  
 Firstfruits, digging up: Seu  
 Fish: Iena  
 Fish, tail of: Ieiuna iena  
 Fish, to buy: Vava iena  
 Fish, hungry for: Vikaia iena  
 Fish, cleaning: Senini iena  
 Fish with a net, to: Pola iena  
 Fish, shell: Vigoda  
 Fish, poisonous: Soaka  
 Fist, shut: Kinunuma iamala  
 Fire: Kova  
 Fire, one: Kovatala  
 Fire, make a: Vakata kova  
     Vigadi kova  
     Vikaloti kova  
 Fire burns well: I kakata kova  
 Fire flames up: I lululu kova  
 Fire, blow up the: Iuviiavi kova  
 Fire, renew the: Visilaki kova  
 Fire, put out the: Kimati kova  
 Fire is out, the: I mata kova  
 Fire, burn in the: Gibugabuwa kova  
 Firewood: Kaikova  
 Fire by rubbing a stick, make:  
     Vedaiada  
 Fires in a line, make many:  
     Vakadaila  
 Fits me: Likulokaigu  
 Fits loosely: Samwegina  
 Five: Lima  
     Kailima  
     Kwailima  
 Fizzing: Polo  
 Frightened: Kokola  
 Frighten, to: Mitakokola  
 Frighten in fun: Katabuloti  
 Friend: Lubaila  
 Friendly, to be: Kalubaila  
 Friend, dearest: La veiawa  
     Kaliuula  
 Fop: Todubukasala  
 Foot: Kaikela  
 Footprint: Bakwaila  
 Footfall: Butula  
 Footsores: Kapwana  
 Food, his: Kaala  
 Food (what is eaten): Komkwam  
 Food, vegetable: Kaula  
 Food, fruit: Kawailua  
 Food left over from a meal: Kurea  
 Food for wife's relatives: Urigubu  
 Food, dividing: Vili  
 Food, to cover up: Katabuloki  
 Fool: Tonagowa  
 Fool (without a mind): Gala nona  
 Fool, act as a: Kanagowa  
 Fool, playing the: Kasainainega  
 Following behind: Oluvi  
 Follow (to travel with): Bokuli  
 Follow a person crying for him:  
     Kakuli  
 Follow after and join: Sukwaiwa  
 Follow in order of birth: Sakailiki  
 Fold up: Katatupi  
 Forearm: Mitueta  
 Forget: Lumwelavi  
     Lumwelova  
 Forgotten entirely: Kalumwelova  
 Forbid, to: Buioio  
 Forbidden: Bomala  
 Form, to (make): Iaúdila  
 Form parts of body: Bubuli  
 Formed, mind is: Italápula nona  
 Forehead: Dábila  
 Forehead, a wide: Kaiveaka dábila  
 Forehead, his: Dabala  
 Fowls: Lekoleko  
 Foundation posts: Kokola  
 Floats on the surface: Kuluvi  
 Floor: Pwaipwai  
 Flows over: Kasewa  
     Tolagila

KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—*continued.*

Flows into: Vigogo	Gladness: Masaua	Gives orders: Liutubiga
Flowing from a wound (blood):	Gladden, to: Iomasila	Give acclamation to a chief:
Tatala	Gladdens me: Iomasilaigu	Igovasi
Bubusi	Gnashing with teeth: Kidirakiasi	Girl, that: Managuadi
Giposisi	kudu	Girls: Vivila
Flowers: Lala	Grab: Leabu	Girl? which: Avai vila
Flower of fruit: Sisi	Grab more than his share:	Girdle for the loins: Pilitula
From: Metoia	Lamádada	Girdle round you, wrap the:
From? where: Ametoia	Grasp firmly: Iosi	Pilitula ku gigi
Front, go in: Kugwa	Gray hairs: Sosoi	Grimaces: Iosókana
Front of, run on in: Kalisau	Grave: Laka	Grief of mind: Kubukubu lula
Front of him, in: Ó matala	Get (procure): Edidagi	Grief (crying): Valam
Full (a vessel): Kalolo	Get (take it): Keula	Grieve, to: Nokubukubu
Full and running over: Kasewa	Get up (from the ground):	Grieve over absent friends: Mitu-
Full nearly to the brim: Kauadona	Tokaia	kuvivia
Full, half: Katupwala	Get up aloft: Mwena	Grin and shrug: Mitagipoi
Full, less than half: Kasibuna	Get ready: Katubiasi	Grip it: Iosi
Full, one compartment: Kapituki	Get on in front: Kalisau	Go, you: Kú la
Full to overflowing, a house:	Get by sending for: Katavituli	Kú wa
I kikita boala	Get, run and see what they can:	Go, let us: Ta losi
Full to overflowing, a village:	Odudusi	Going, we are: Ta lilolosi
I kikita valu	Generation, one: Tubotala	Going, he is: I lolo
Fun (play): Katudewa	Generation of children, new:	I lilolo
Katudama	Gudovau	Go from home, we: Ta waisi
Dama	Greedy: Katudada	Go back home, we: Ta maisi
Fun, make (amuse): Katudubumi	Greedy in sharing food: Lama-	Go to him: Loki
Fun of anyone, make: Vakadauli	dada	Lokaia
Kaluoli	Greedy in trading: Katukikilala	Going thither, he is: I laiwa
Fruit (food): Kawailua	Greedy in withholding (what	Gone away, he is: Laila
Fruit, to bear: Ua	should be given): Tomaiakita	Uiiaia
Uala	Green bird: Digalumta	Gone away some time: Tolova
Fruitful tree: Kaiua	Great: Kaiveaka	Valova
Fruit colouring in getting ripe:	Gift: Vawotu	Go in: Sui
Lalavasi	Gift for which a return is ex-	Go out: Sunápula
Kawailua	pected: Bodaboda	Go down: Salili
Fruitful ground: Kabinaiia valu	Gift for which recipient decides	Go down behind: Supwana
Fruitful sorcery: I ua megavi	return gift: Suboala	Goes upwards, it: I la waláka-
Fruit diet only (other food	Gift, return: Kala gila	iwa
tabooed): Kawogala	Katulova	Go in a line: Vadailisi
Fruitless effort: Nanota	Gift to a chief (tribute): Pókala	Go straight on: Saitaula
Vigimakava	Gift to a wife's relatives: Vaiapó-	Go into the sunshine: Vakála
Fruitless journey: Lonanota	kala	Go bushwards: Vilawaudila
Fruitless fishing: Polinanota	Gift of food by a wife's relatives	Go overland: Komainágua
Fruitless sorcery: Kaibutu megavi	at marriage: Vilakuli	Go by the beach: Vaiali
Fly, to: Ió	Gift of wealth by husband at	Go round anything: Tavina
Fly, a: Nigonagula	marriage: Takoli	Go round another way: Vavina
Gall, the: Kalula	Gift to secure reinforcements in	Go down to the beach: Vabusi
Gammon: Sasaopa	war: Kosovali	Go and tell: Valuki
Garden, village: Buiagu	Gift to secure workmen on the	Go and meet: Vaboda
Garden, family section of: Baleko	morrow: Katubutu	Go and stay: Vagaga
Bagura	Gift to secure fine weather:	Go out of sight at sea: Dausuvi
Gardening: Bigubagura	Sausula	Go back: Kaiita
Gardening, tired of: Bigumata	Gift of wealth to secure food by-	Go along with: Bukuli
Garden, clearing scrub for a:	and-by: Wotia	Go downwards, let it: Bi tuma
Takaiwa	Gift to garden sorcerer: Ulaula	Go through and join to another:
Garden, party gathered to clear	Gives, he: I saeki	Kalipituki
scrub for a: Tamgugula	Gives to me, he: I sakaigu	Go on the warpath: Saivau
Garden sorcerer: Towosi	Give, we: Ta sakaisi	Go on beyond a village: Livapela
Garden feast: Kalisila	Give away presents: Lalasi	Go on in front: Tokaila
Garden fence: Káli	Giver of gifts: Tolilalasi	Go before: I kugwa
Garden stile: Kalapisi	Gives away presents without being	Goes through and comes out at
Gargle: Kagungum	asked: Katuotila	the other side: Samwegina
Gasping for breath: Iágisa	Gives away without stint: Vaka-	Go through the channel: Lavai
Gathered together (people):	titi veaka	kalikeda
I gugulasi	Gives away as long as he has	Goes deep down in the ground:
Gather (people) together: Kaikivi	any: Vigeli	Losonu
Gather (things) into } Saubuna	Give food to eat: Vakoma	Good: Boaina
a heap } Kaugugula	Give water to drink: Vanum	Good, very: Sena boaina
Gather (things) to put away:	Give birth: Valulu	I saboaina
Katuiauli	Give way in steering: Vakatala	Good man (innocent): To boaila
Gather the yam harvest: Taioio	Give out a number to completion:	Good man (benevolent): To
Gather fruit: Kiuiu	Patu	mitukwaiboaila
Gather firewood: Wota	Give evidence: Kamituli	Good to, to do: Ioboaili
Wotétila	Gives evidence, one who: To	Good (medicine), does me:
Glad, he is: Mamasila nanola	kamatuli	I tokoboailigu
Talagua lula	Give food for a journey: Vakalaga	Good health: I manum wola

KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—*continued*.

- Good health, I am in: A boaina  
 Ghost: Baloma  
 Groaning in pain: Kaiagígila  
 Ground, the: Pwaipwai  
 Ground, hollow: Sonusonu  
     Sapola  
 Growing (sprouting): Susina  
 Growing bigger: Kikaiveaka  
 Growing fat: Kavítubwi  
 Grown very fat: Tubausaki  
 Growing tall: Katusali  
 Gun: Lusa  
 Grunting: Kasigégila  
 Hat: Kulupeu  
 Hate: Koolovi  
 Hates me, he: I koolovaigu  
 Hate, object (male) of my: Tokoologu  
 Hair of head: Kulula  
 Hair on the face: Gabula  
 Hair on the body: Unuunu  
 Hair, straight: Vilivili  
 Hair, curly: Esilai  
 Hair, shock head of: Gugupo  
     kukula  
 Half-way: Uluala  
 Halve it: Boualai  
 Half (portion) that: Mabila  
 Half-full: Sakaupwana  
 Hammer, a: Kaitutu  
 Hammer, to: Tutu  
 Hand: Iámila  
 Hand, his: Iamala  
 Hand, right: Kakata  
 Hand, left: Kikiwama  
 Handle, a: Iamala  
 Hand, thieving (restless): Motatina iámila  
 Hand, to take by the: Kau  
 Handling things over again: { Kivau  
     { Kabivau  
 Hand in hand: Vakatu  
 Hands, doing anything with the: Kabikabi  
 Hand over: Saeki  
 Hang to death: Douia  
 Harm, to: Iogagi  
     Kaivilugwi  
 Harm my health: Tokogagaigu  
 Harvest: Taioio  
 Harvest time, next: Talatova  
 Harvest firstfruits given to chief: Tabúbula  
 Harvesting song: Sawila  
 Harvest festival: Milimali  
 Harvest, good: Sena mália  
 Hasten, to: Kamamalu  
 Happy: Mamasila nona  
 Happy person: Tomamasila  
 Happy disposition, one with a: Todama  
 He: Matauna  
 He who (an agent): To  
 Her (objective of she): Minana  
     Meina  
 Her (possessive): La  
     Kala  
 Hen: Lekoleko vivila  
 Help: Filás  
 Helps me, he: I pilasaigu  
 Help in a fight: Kabekáu  
 Help, do not: Kilaki  
 Heel: Kaigadula  
 Hear: Lāgi  
     Lega  
 Hearing: Lilāgi  
     Ligalega  
 Hearer: Toligalēga  
 Head: Paneta  
 Head, top of: Kūlula  
 Headache: Savisila dábila  
 Healed from sickness: Manúm  
 Heals (medicine): Tokoboailila  
 Heap, a: Gugulotala  
 Heap, this: Magugulona  
 Heap, that: Maguguloena  
 Heap, only one: Gulininidesi  
 Heat: Iuviiavi  
     Kakata  
 Heat of the body: Pololu  
 Heat (in a race) dead: Vewoli  
     Logologosi  
 Hesitates: Woia  
 Heir: Tokaikeiala  
 Heirloom: Kaikeiala  
     Kaikeia  
     Bugukeia  
 Height: Walaula  
 Height, equal in: Ulosi  
     Makautuna  
 His: La  
     Kala  
 His own accord, of: Titaulela  
 Him: Matauna  
 Him, to: Aila (suffix)  
 Hit, to: Waia  
 Hits with a stick, he: I lagomsisi  
 Hit with sticks, they: I lagom-  
     sisaisi  
 Hit the foot against anything: Tupi  
 Hit by mistake (unintentionally): Kipiiai  
 Hide anything, to: Katupwani  
 Hidden, it is: Sipepuni  
 Hide in the mind: Takwatu  
 Hide the knowledge of, to: Kikwatu  
     Kiumsi  
 Hide and refuse to divulge: Kiwoli  
 Hides from me: Kiwolaigu  
 Hide and deny having: Saiuma  
 Hide the view: Tobodoka  
 Hidden by a cloud: Sokikumum  
 How? Amakawala  
     Ambesa  
 How many men? Taivila  
 How many animals or women? Navila  
 How many things? Kaivila  
 How big? Ambesa vakaila  
 How far? Ambesa malaula  
 How long (how many fathoms)? Uvavila  
 How many days (suns)? Kalavila  
 How many tens? Luovila  
 Hold, take: Iosi  
 Hold back (refuse to part with): Iusi  
     Ninaki lopola  
 Hold it upright: Katumalaula  
 Hold in the mouth: Kavitau  
 Hollow inside, it is: I sim lopola  
 Hole in it, a: Ponana  
 Hole in it, make a: Kipwani  
 Hole in it, strike a: Katupwani  
 House: Boala  
 House, his: La boala  
 House, its: Bolela  
 House, a chief's: Lísiga  
     Boboma  
 House, decorate the: Papiela  
     boala  
 House, build a: Iaudila boala  
     Kaliaia boala  
 House removed: I sabwau boala  
 House, wall in a: Katuboda  
 House-wall: Taboda  
 House, outside wall of a: To bolola  
 House, open a new: Siwota boala  
 House, a clean: Kunawota boala  
 Home, make a place a: Kabutu  
     valu  
 Home in a place, he is at: Vikuloki  
     wowola  
 Honourable person: Toboma  
 Hug to the breast: Kepapi  
 Humming noise: Luluala  
 Hunger for food: Mōlu  
 Hunger for food, his: Kala mōlu  
 Hunger, keen: I gadi mōlu  
 Hungry, he is: I kamolu  
 Hunger for fish: Vikaia  
 Hunger for tobacco or betel-nut: Dadoka  
 Hurricane: Utuiagila  
 Hurry him up, to: Kamamalu  
 Hurry up: Nāni  
     Ku nanakwa  
 Hurry along there! Lolo  
 Husband: Māla  
 Husband, her: La māla  
 Husks: Wāwa  
 I: Iaegu  
 I (before a verb): Iegu  
     { Kaina  
 If: { Mada  
     { Metaga  
 Ill: Katola  
 Ill-usage: Iogagi  
 In: Ō  
     Wā  
 Infant: Paupwaua  
 Insane: Nagowa  
 Insane, becomes: Kanagowa  
 Incantation: Mēgua  
 Incantation, uttering: Megavi  
 Incantation successful: I ua  
     mēgua  
 Incantation ineffectual: Kaibutu  
     mēgua  
 Is that the way of it? Kē  
 Is, he: I sisu  
     I sim  
 Is here, he: I sisu baisa  
     I sim baisa  
 Is there, he: I siwa baisa  
 Is there, the village: I tauta valu  
     baisa  
 Island, uninhabited: Simla  
 Island on the reef (no trees): Wasalu  
 It (a thing): Makaina  
 It (an animal): Minana  
 It (an animal agent): Na  
 It (an inanimate agent): Kai  
 It (a leaf or anything thin): Miana  
 Its (possessive): La  
     Kala  
 Idle: Simakava  
     Similaivau  
 Identify: Vitusi  
 Identify, fail to: Tokainau  
 Inheritance: Kaikeiala  
 Increase the number: Kana

## KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—continued.

Increase the number by a few only: Kana makava	Keep straight on (on land): Saitaula	Lay it aside: Saumata
Increase it to two: Vaiua	Dumwalu	Saukós
Increase the quantity: Tuvaila	Keep straight on (at sea): Katu- taula	Lay it down: Saili
Increase my share: Tuvaigu		Taia
Intending: Mada	Keep quiet: Desi mogega	Lay it down hither: Saím
Interference: Kukualomo	Kibau	Lay it down thither: Saiwa
Interpret: Katumiki	Kneading by hand: Kwaipini	Lay the mat: Iavi moi
Irreverent: Iokopasala	Knee: Kaitutula	Lay an egg: Valulu pou
Dubukasala	Kneecap: Tubukolela kaikela	Laziness: Nunumata wowola
Tokomana	Kick: Vala	Lazy person: Taituli
Infirm: Mama	Kicks me, he: I valaigu	Tovilituli
Indifferent: Kapidakala	Kill: Katumata	Tominatuli
Inside: Olumalela	Kill with the hand: Kimata	Leg: Kaikela
Olopola	Kill off a whole village: Mituni	Legs, bandy: Geia kaikela
Imitate him: Kaiuaila	Gimwaisi	Legs close together: Vapituki kaikela
Imitate them: Kaiuasi	Kill the wind: Topaki iagila	Lead, to (go first): Kugwa
Irritate by conduct: Iomwata	Kind, the same: Besa	Lead along by the hand: Vakadi
Irritate with talking: Komwata	Makawala	Lead in the dance: Kali matala
Irritate with coming: Lomwata	Kind, one: Kaitala	Leaks out: Tagabu
Irritate with calling to anyone: Tobisobosa	Kind, another: Tuoli	Lean against: Kanavateta
Irritated (into action): Pilipili matala	Knife, small: Kutou	Lean against in sickness: Sibidagi
Iron: Tanumnumta	Knock at the door: Bisibutu	Leap a fence: Vaitaula
Itching: Simādákuna	Knock at the door gently: Nobasi	Leap up: Pela
Dadákuna	Know (hear): Lāgi	Let (allow): Taigoala
Ignorant: Nigonigo nanola	Know (understand): Nikoli	Let it be (it is good): Boaina
Improve his conduct, make him:	{ Kateta	Let go (the teeth when fastened in anything): Koolova
{ Iovikili matala	{ Sausewa biga	Left hand of him, on the: O kanivala wa kikiwama
{ Saeki matala		Lend: Togu
Improved, his conduct is:	Lame: Topém	Length: Malaula
{ Kili matala	Land: Valu	Lengthwise: Iomalaula
{ Kakila	Land—the soil: Pwaipwai	Length (in height): Milosi
Improves your appearance:	Land owner: Toli valu	Length (in height), they are the same: Besa milosi
I kwanaim	Land, good garden: Livi boaila	Length of arms outstretched: Uva
Inform: Luki	Kabinaia valu	Lengthen, to: Savi
In order that: Kidama	Land, bad garden: Livigaga	Leprosy: Kaikwaigua
Innocent: Toboaila	Land, uninhabited: Vilowokwa valu	Lest: Metaga
Intoxicated with betel-nut: Bo- lausa	Land, the whole: Komaidona valu	Kaina
Influences him not to do it:	Lands, all: Valu komaidona	Leave behind: Vigili
Katuli nanola	Land at peace: Vakota valu	Leave it alone (never mind it):
Injure: Iogagi	Land at peace, make the: Vilo- kota valu	{ Ligaim
	Land, making war in the: Vilogagi valu	{ Ligaiwa
	Land from a boat, to: Vabusi	Leave it and go away: Valova
Jawbone: Kimla	Tabusi	Leave some food: Kibua
Jealousy: Pogi	Landsman (does not travel by sea): Tokwabu	Leave a village and go further: Livapela
Jerked out: Kasau	Language (speech): Bonala	Level, it is: Bōbote
Join together: Sepituki	Biga	Level, to: Kaibōbote
Join together two ends: Vapapi	Language, bad: Bigigaga	Liar: Tosasaopa
Join two ends by overlapping:	Language, filthy: Matowa	Toudomona
Katuvisasu	Language to him, he speaks:	Lies, tell: Saopa
Journey: Lolo	I mitoki	Lies about anyone, to tell: Uduada
Journey, only one: Lotinidesi	Large: Kaiveaka	Lie down: Kenu
Journeys, many: Lobobaua	Last one left: Kotinadesi	Lie down, continue to: Kenukenu
Journey, fruitless: Lomakava	Last one in a line of men stand- ing: Vaitupa	Lie down hither: Kanama
Jump: Leuleusa	Last one in a line of men walking: Vabodanim	Lie down thither: Kanawa
Jump with surprise: I io lopola	Late: Iobali	Lie down there: Kanaki baisa
Jumping pain: Pisi	Kasai	Lie in anything: Kanaiki
Just (simply): Wala	Lately (not sure when): Mesiumna	Lie on anything: Kanakaila
Justly, acting: Kamokwita	Lately (a few days ago): Lova	Lie on it and get up again: Kani- lavi
Just that: Iakaeka	Silovala	Lie down together in groups: Kanagugulasi
Idala	Silovalela	Lie down as married persons: Kanavaisi
Idavila	Laughing: Gígila	Lie in a line: Kanadadelisi
Bogawala	Laughing at you, he is: I gígilaím	Kenusi deli
Keel (of a canoe): Silota	Laughing loudly: Saisei	Lie down in each other's arms: Iobobo
Keen edge: Kakata	Laughing foolishly: Paramana	Lift up: Lupi
Keen sight: Kakata mátila	Law: Guguia	Lift up and throw down: Litaki
Keen mind: Milakátila nona	Law, giving the: Katagugua	Life: Momova
Keep (have care of): Sisia	Saím gugua	
Keep (hold fast): Iosi	Law on village customs, giving the: Katuagwagu	
Keep (refuse to part): Iusi		
Keep on doing it: Vilutu		
Keep at it till it is done: Kimo- davi		



## KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—continued.

- Lives, he : I mova  
 Life, to save (as by healing the sick) : Iomova  
 Life to the dead, to bring back : Katumova  
 Life-giver : Toli iomova  
 Living person, a : Tomomova  
 Light (of day) : Iám  
 Light of the sun : Tapi  
 Light, the sun is giving : I titapi kalasia  
 Light of the moon : Lumalama  
 Light (not heavy) : Gagabila  
 Lightly (without force) : Pietaku  
 Light coloured : Daidaia  
 Lightning : Kavikavila  
 Like (similar) : Besa  
 Like manner, in : Makawala  
 Like? what is it : Amakawala  
 Likeness, a : Kaikobula  
 Liking, his : Magila  
 Liniment (for wounds) : Mweli  
 Lingered behind : Tobali  
 Lingered (slowly) : Kasai  
 Lines, straight : Kisikasi Sasaili  
 Lines, they are in straight : I kasisi  
 Line, they stand in a : I todailisi  
 Line, they walk in a : Vadailisi  
 Lips : Wodola  
 Listen : Nakaigila  
 Little (adjective) : Kikita  
 Little (adverb) : Pekikita  
 Little while, in a : Igau Makati  
 Little while after, in a : Makateki  
 Little while, it is a : I momo  
 Liver : Kata  
 Log : Kai  
 Log cut off, this : Mabona  
 Log cut off, that : Mabowena  
 Logs cut off, these : Mabosina  
 Logs cut off, those : Mabosiwena  
 Lop off : Bobo  
 Load, a : Kōni  
 Loathe : Seguguma  
 Look : Gisa Gina  
 Looking : Gigisa  
 Looker-on : Togigisa  
 Look at it : Gisaki  
 Look at me : Ku gisaigu  
 Look at me (give me your eyes) : Matám ku sakaigu  
 Look up : Kauana  
 Look up, with head thrown right back : Kaunakaila  
 Look round : Mitavila  
 Look for (expecting) : Tulotula  
 Look at anything till it is fixed in the mind : Mitakavati  
 Look out where you are going : Iga matám  
 Look out (watching) : Iamata  
 Look down on (with indifference) : Vigisaki  
 Look after : Siiai Sisia  
 Loitering behind : Tobali  
 Long way thither, a : Kaduonau  
 Long way hither, a : Kadumanau  
 Long way from thence, a : Kaduonako  
 Long way from hence, a : Kadu-manako  
 Long way, not a : Gala i manau  
 Long time since, a : Vakaila  
 Longing for food : Mamana wowola Mōlu  
 Longing for fish : Vikāia  
 Longing for stimulant : Dadoka  
 Lost (out of sight) : Tamau  
 Lost (gone astray) : Vilautumile Vilauvia  
 Lose anything, to : Kitimou  
 Lose sight of (not sure where) to look : Mituwoiala  
 Lose the path : Sula  
 Losing in a race : Kailuvi  
 Loss in breaking or spoiling anything : Lugala  
 Loose : Kapaiaata  
 Loose and wide : Kasamwegina  
 Loose and shaking sail : Lapam laia  
 Loosely hanging : Kanekuka  
 Loosen and lower : Lisi  
 Love : Boboailila  
 Love (for others), his : La bobailila  
 Love (given to him), his : Kala boboailila  
 Love, male object of any : Toboailigu  
 Love, female object of my : Naboailigu  
 Love, the thing I : Kaiboailigu Mboailigu  
 Love, the part I : Pilaboailigu  
 Love, the food I : Kāboailigu  
 Love, to show : Ioboaili  
 Love to me, he shows : I ioboailigu  
 Loudly : Kapiniveaka Kaminimani  
 Loud-mouthed : Sena minimani wodola  
 Loud talking, keeps up his : Minigaga wodola  
 Low down : Wotanau  
 Lower down than you : Wotaniwa  
 Lower it down : Lisi Lisilavia  
 Lower down, let it go : { Bi tuma { Visaikumsi  
 { Bi la wotanau { Malosi  
 Lower world of spirits : Tuma  
 Lungs : Lopou  
 Lure into danger : Tamnabi  
 Luxury loving : Kaduboina nanola  
 Mad with rage : Vivikula lopola  
 Make : Vagi  
 Make new : Vigivau  
 Make, try to : Vigikoli  
 Make haste (adverb) : Nāni  
 Make haste (verb) : Ku nanakwa  
 Make room : Topalasi  
 Makes hot : Katukovi  
 Make a fire : Vakata kova  
 Make a cup of your hands : Katuviga iamam  
 Makes me angry : Iogigibulaigu  
 Makes me lazy by staying with me : Sinunumataigu  
 Maintains his opinion : Minigaga wodola  
 Male : Tau  
 Mate, a man's : Sola  
 Mate, male (animal) : Namala  
 Mate, female (animal) : Navivila  
 Maimed : Golia  
 Mallet : Kaitutu  
 Man : Tau Tauau  
 Man, you are our : Ma tau ioku  
 Mankind : Tomota  
 Man, young : Toulatila  
 Man, his : Taulela  
 Man, a big : Toveakala  
 Man, a well-built : Tobausaki  
 Many : Bidubadu Badubadu Bidugaga Tobobaua Tobauaini Tobauaiki Mibaua Migamaga  
 Many are against me : Kaliulai-gusi  
 Marry : Vaia  
 Marry (takes a mate) : Kasola  
 Marriage, make a : Iovaia  
 Married people : Vavaigila  
 Married man : Tovaivaigila  
 Married woman : Navaivaigila  
 Mark it so as to recognise : Butuvatusi  
 Mast : Valia  
 Mast too big for sail : Kaminogwala  
 Mat : Moi  
 Mats, make plain : Voli moi  
 Mats, weave : Raiava moi  
 Me : Iaegu  
 Me, to : Aigu (suffix) Gu (suffix)  
 Men : Tauau  
 Men (humanity) : Tomota  
 Men, young : Ulatila  
 Mend : Vigivau  
 Mean man, a : Togibu Topiki Tobabauka  
 Meditate : Nanamsa  
 Melted : Dumieli  
 Measure (length) : Uva  
 Measure (size) : Visikoli  
 Measure height of heads :  
 Measure around waist : Libu  
 Measure by placing side by side : Wai  
 Meet on a journey : Boda  
 Meet him, go and : Vaboda  
 Meet together : Gugulasi  
 Meeting : Gūgula  
 Meeting of bands after separation : Segulaisi  
 Meet, make ends : Katupituki  
 Midday : I lalavi  
 Midnight : Tubulotola  
 Middle : Uluala  
 Mind : Nona  
 Mind, his : Nanola  
 Mind, he charges : I sivila  
 Mind begins to work in a child : I talápula nanola  
 Mind exists : I sim nona  
 Mine, it is : Iegula  
 Miss the mark : Sala  
 Mistake in doing, a : Taposau Sasaopa  
 Mistake in walking, a : Vaposau  
 Mistakes made in fun : Dikwa-dikwa  
 Mistake the identity : Tokainau

KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—*continued*.

- Mix: Kainevi  
 Mock: Kavisaki  
 Moon: Tubukola  
 Moon, new: I tolama tubukola  
 Moon, full:  
     { Namaidona tubukola  
     { Sena matala tubukola  
 Moon shines: I lumalama tubukola  
 Moon absent: I valova tubukola  
 Moon returns: I tolama tubukola  
 Moon is small: Tubugaiguda  
 Morning: Kaukwaua  
     Gabogi  
 Morning, he went in the: Vakaukwaua  
 More: Tuvaila  
 More for me: Tuvaigu  
 Mollify an angry person: Taminum  
 Moth: Lioliosa  
 Mother, his: Inala  
 Mother, my: Inagu  
 Mothers (aunts), my: Inagwa  
 Mound of earth: Tunaga  
 Mourning (weeping): Valam  
 Mourning for the dead, a village: I bola valu  
 Mourning paint for the body: Kaola  
 Mourning paint, put on your: Ku kom kaola  
 Mourning, a man in: Tokwakao  
 Mourning, a woman in: Nakwakao  
 Mourning customs for males: Bwaigila  
 Mourning customs for females: Nunu  
 Mountain: Koia  
 Mount, to: Mwena  
 Mount to the top, to: Vidabala  
 Moving, it is: Motata  
 Moving things: Motatina  
 Move things in searching: Kasulupi  
 Mud: Pudidiwedi  
 Muddy: Pwasa  
 Multitude: Sena tobobaua  
 Murder: Katumata  
 Musty: Sigi  
 My: Ulo  
     Agu  
 Name, one: Iगतала  
 Name, his: Iगाला  
 Name, his second: Iगैलु  
     Guiaila  
 Names, their: Iगैसि  
 Name, to give a: Dōki  
 Name, disclose the: Kavitaga  
     iagala  
 Name without permission, use the: Vitoki iagala  
 Name, a pretty: Iगिमिनबोआइता  
 Namesake: Viliesi  
 Namesake, his: La viliesi  
 Native of: To  
 Natives of: Mina  
 Nature: Uula  
     Būbuna  
 Nature, his: La būbuna  
     Bubunela  
 New Guinea (mainland): Kunumadauia  
 New: Vau (suffix)  
 New thing: Kaivau  
 New man: Tovovau  
 New woman or animal: Navovau  
 New people: Mina vovau  
 New part: Pilavau  
 Need: Dakala  
 Need to do it, no: Gala dakala  
 Neck, front of: Kniola  
 Neck, back of: Kaigadula  
 Nearly: Kileta  
 Needle: Vasi  
 Needle for making corks: Kaipatu  
 Neglect to give food: Iovikili  
     Iovikilaki  
 Neglect to answer: Iovikidada  
 Neglects to attend: Iobobo  
 Net for fish: Wota  
 Netting fish: Pola iena  
 Nets, mend: Wota i iami  
 Net full of fish: I kola wota  
 Net very full of fish: I kolabaua wota  
 Net for pigs: Puali  
 Night: Bōgi  
 Night, in the: Wa bōgi  
 Niggardly: Moiakita  
 No: Gāla  
 Not, it is: Gāla  
 Not (qualifying a word): Gala  
 Nothing: Gala sitana  
 Not many: Gala i baua  
 Not enough: Kakuloki  
 Nowhere: Gala ambaisa  
 Noon: Ilalavi  
 Nose: Kabulula  
 Nose stuffed up: Kabulutaola  
 Nodding in sleep: Titabasi  
 Noose, a running: Lapu  
 Noise, make a: Katubutu  
 Noise, a: Butula  
 Noisy: Mogeга  
 Notice of, don't take: Ligaim  
     Ligaiwa  
 Nurse: Gubuma  
 Nuisance with talking, a: Tokomwata  
 Nuisance with coming too often, a: To iomwata  
 Numerous, they are: Muluiuvia-  
     visi  
 Number, to: Kalawa  
 Oar: Vaiga  
 On: Ō  
 Ointment: Kaituri  
 Ointment, to apply: Tuvi  
 Or: Kaina  
 Old: Kaibogwa  
 Old man: Tomoia  
 Old men: Tomomoia  
 Old woman: Vinimoia  
 Old women: Ninimoia  
 Old animal: Natomoia  
 Old (ripe): Matua  
 One person: Taitala  
 One animal: Nataua  
 One man: Taita tau  
 One woman: Taita vivila  
 One animal: Nata mauna  
 One thing only: Kotinidesi  
 One person only: Taitinidesi  
 Only one, he is the: Kalamaguta  
     Kalamaleta  
 Only chief, he is the: Guioaleta  
 Once: Sivatala  
 Once, only: Sivitinidesi  
 One word is enough: Desi biga  
     tala  
 One mind for all, only: Kotinidesi nona  
 Observers, his: Kala to gigisa  
 Offers and does not give: Vakadoli  
 Offers and does not help: Saopaloki  
 Obey (to do), to: Vagi  
 Obey (to hear), to: Lagi  
 Obey (believe word and act on it): Kabikaula  
 Obey, quick to: I pwapwasa taigila  
 Obey, slow to: I kasai taigila  
 Orphan: Togomalawa  
 Obstinate: Kaliaia  
 Obstinate person, an: Tomikikana  
 Ornaments, put on the: Katububula  
 Ornament, it is an: I kwani  
 Over, when this is: I laim  
     I ma  
 Over, one: Kaitala I kesi  
 Overcrowding (as in a canoe): Gelubwau  
 Overflowing: Kasewa  
 Open the door (hither): Ulaim boala  
 Open the door: Ulaiwa boala  
 Open the mouth: Kapogegi wodola  
 Open the eyes: Mamata  
 Open a cocoa-nut: Tapwali luia  
 Open, to split: Tavisī  
 Open and put up the mat: Iosokani moi  
 Open the path for me: Topalasi ulo keda  
 Open the path after war: Katu, saisi keda  
 Owner: Toli  
 Owners: Tolisi  
 Our: Dá  
     Kada  
     Má  
     Kama  
 Outside house door: Kaukweda  
 Outside the fence: Tawkweda  
 Out of sight: Tamau  
 Outsider (not a relative): Makava  
 Path: Keda  
 Path, this: Makadana  
 Path, that: Makadawena  
 Path, the old: Makadabogwa  
 Path, a wide: Kadavenska  
 Path, a narrow: Kadakikita  
 Path, a straight: Kadasaitaula  
 Path branching off, a: Kadalilavi  
 Path from the beach: Kowalawa  
 Path, the true: Kadauula  
     Kadauulela  
 Pad for carrying a basket on the head: Migwebi  
 Paddle for canoe: Wola  
 Paddle, a big: Kavikauiua  
 Pain: Maiuiu  
 Pain, cause: Kamaiuiu  
 Pain, biting: Gidageda  
 Pain ceased: Bosinakós  
 Paint for house or canoe: Lulau  
 Paint for the face, black: Sōba  
 Painting in decoration: Lailai  
 Paid for in advance, goods brought which have been: Volela

## KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—continued.

- Pay made in advance: Vasi  
 Pay wages: Vabu  
 Payment, gives small: Molakita  
 Katumali  
 Payment for a wife: Vaiguāla  
 Partition in a house: Kalitum  
 Parallel lines: Kisikasi  
 Part with all and take no return: Iomadi  
 Pattern: Vituloki  
 Pass in front of: Kalisaū  
 Pass the word round: Katuvivila  
 biga  
 Past, it is: Bogwa  
 Ilaīm  
 Place, a: Valu  
 Place for staying: Kabosisu  
 Place for standing: Kabotauta  
 Place for sitting: Kabosili  
 Place for sleeping: Kabokenu  
 Place for eating: Kabokām  
 Place for cooking: Kabosura  
 Place enclosed by a fishing-net: Kabowota  
 Place for anchoring: Kabokota  
 Place for sitting and chatting, to make a: Vebaku  
 Place inside hither, to: Simoia  
 Place inside thither, to: Siwoia  
 Place things so as to meet: Sauboda  
 Place safely, to: Sau  
 Place firmly on the shoulder, to: Siatava  
 Place on the fence, to: Katuvakai  
 Place him on his feet, to: Vitoiaili  
 Place the goods away, to: Saugugua  
 Place ready, to: Katubaiasi  
 Place it on the top, to: Saudabala  
 Place things on view, to: Luvolova  
 Place things lengthwise, to: Iomalaula  
 Iomiliuoli  
 Place things crosswise, to: Iobilibali  
 Praise: Iakaula  
 Iakuoli  
 Iakaloki  
 Kavisi  
 Tulaula  
 Tuluoi  
 Praise for which payment is expected: Wola  
 Praiseworthiness, thy: Kām  
 tilewai  
 Pray to: Nigada  
 Pet, his: Kanela  
 Onela  
 Toiāpila  
 Peel yams: Kaiboni kuvi  
 Peel fruit: Kwasi kawaihua  
 Peel skin off the body: Tomateta  
 kanavinela  
 Peep: Tadoia  
 Peace from war: Guguia  
 Vakota  
 Peace, place at: I kota valu  
 Vilokota  
 Peace in village, to make: I tatama valu  
 Peace, advises: Pwalova  
 Peaceful mind: Talagua lopola  
 Peaceful mind, to make a: Katulāgua  
 People: Tomota  
 People from the eastward: Tokinana  
 Period of time, a long: Tovana  
 Permit, to: Taigoala  
 Permission to fight, to give: Kasali  
 Persevere: Vilutu  
 Persevere in spite of hunger or sickness: Peolaki  
 Persistent (obstinate): Kaliaia  
 Persist in his purpose in spite of entreaty: Komiligaga  
 Persecute: Kaigini  
 Person not a relative, a: Tomakava  
 Person, a poor: Tonamakava  
 Prepare food: Vakāpula  
 Prepare food for poisoning: Iopwi  
 Prepare things for a journey: Katubiasisi gugua  
 Precede, to: Kugwa  
 Pretence: Sasapoa  
 Pretending to do: Katuiawana  
 Katudewa  
 Pretending in fun: Vakadoli  
 Tokoluoli  
 Pretending to cry: Garanima  
 Prevent (forbid): Buioio  
 Prevent from getting: Siliboda  
 Prevent from falling: Kikoli wola  
 Pregnant: Suma  
 Pig: Bunuka  
 Pig, bush: Bulaudila  
 Pig, a domesticated: Bulutuvalu  
 Pig's tusk: Doga  
 Pierce, to: Basi  
 Pierce and join, to: Kalipituki  
 Piece, a: Pilatala  
 Piece, a cut: Bobotala  
 Piece, this cut: Mabona  
 Pick up: Iupi  
 Iokniwa  
 Pick to pieces with fingers: { Kamamla  
 { Kinima  
 Pinch with fingers: Kimsi  
 Picture, a: Kakamātula  
 Pile into a heap: Kagugula  
 Saubuna  
 Pile, this: Māgugulona  
 Pit: Més  
 Pity: Kapisi lulu  
 Kapisi lopola  
 Pity for him: Kapisila  
 Pity, to: Nokapisi  
 Pitying one, the: Tonokapisi  
 Pity, his: La nokapisi  
 Poor man (without wealth): Tonamakava  
 Poor people: Minamakava  
 Pod, fruit: Kamivinela  
 Poising the spear: Kibwabwasi  
 kaiala  
 Point of land: Kabulula  
 Point of anything (as a spear point): Matala  
 Point a spear, to sharpen the: Tasi kaiala  
 Point in aiming, to: Kavisaki  
 Point, to blunt the: Gumli  
 Pole for digging: Daima  
 Pole for canoe: Kawala  
 Pole the canoe, to: Tola  
 Poke fingers into the body: Pwasigina  
 Polish, to: Simata  
 Siadi  
 Portion of, a small: Pekikita  
 Portion, a small: Pilakikita  
 Portion, a large: Kaivakaiwenka  
 Portent: Kália  
 Portents, sorcerers have: I sim  
 kália mina bognu  
 Pot, cooking: Kúlia  
 Poultrice: Mweli  
 Pour away: Ligabu  
 Pour from one thing into another: Ligili  
 Pours out in a flood: Giusaina  
 Pour water into the eye: { Dumu matala  
 { Lou matala  
 Procure: Edidagi  
 Protect from danger: Koli  
 Prohibit, to: Buioio  
 Prohibit by taboo, to: Tibutabu  
 Prohibited, it is: Bomala  
 Prohibited food because of death of a relative: Kawogaula  
 Product of a place: Kabala  
 Propitiate, to: Lula  
 Luoli  
 Propitiation for an injury, a: Lula  
 Propitiation for murder: Kulu-  
 tutu  
 Proud (conceited): Kaiveaka nona  
 Proud (swagging): Dubakasala  
 Pudding: Mōna  
 Pull it hither: Bia  
 Pull it thither: Biu  
 Pull it down: Didaīm  
 Katudidaim  
 Tapilaku  
 Pull it up by the root: Lulu  
 Pull it out: Lulu  
 Pull it to pieces: Kilikavi  
 Sinikoli  
 Pull it through: Kaikobusi  
 Push against: Tupi  
 Push down: Talisa  
 Push it in: Kavisui  
 Push it to him: Kisaili  
 Punish, to: Mipuki  
 Punishment: Mipuki  
 Mapula  
 Put in rows: Takasi  
 Put in safe place: Tasau  
 Put them close together: Saim-  
 guliki  
 Put more in: Saumuoi  
 Put it away (have done with): { Saumata  
 { Saulova  
 { Saukós  
 Put it away (out of sight): Katuiauli  
 Put it behind your ear: Sagi o  
 taigām  
 Put the best on the top: Katu-  
 migila  
 Put forth your hand: Iosali iamán  
 Put canoe on her course: Tabili-  
 bili waga  
 Put it upright: Tomalaula  
 Tomiliwoli  
 Put one in place of the one taken  
 away: Katupaili  
 Put off time till later: Sudaki tuta  
 Put me on shore: Lipābwaigu  
 Put it down for another to take  
 on: Ku saili bi vilutu tau  
 Put it over the head—either on or  
 off: Valili

## KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—continued.

- Put it round the waist: Sikám  
 Pluck (leaves): Siu  
 Pluck (fruit): Kiiuiu  
 Pluck (feathers): Sabu  
 Quarrel, to: Vatai  
 Quarrel, a hot: Buluvatai  
 Quarrelsome: Tovaisi  
     Maiuna  
 Quivering: Talatula  
 Quiet weather: Iniwavi valu  
 Quickly, make him go: Kamamalu  
 Quickly: Nāni  
 Quickly, go: Nanakwa  
 Quickly, run: Sakaula  
 Quick trip, a: Logwaga  
 Quick-witted: Milakatila nona  
 Racing (of men): Kaivalakusi  
 Racing (of boats): Vivalakusi  
     Kaiwo'eisi  
     Waiwelasi  
 Rain: Kuna  
 Raining: Kunokuna  
 Rain, light: Sigosigola  
 Rains! there it: A i kuna  
 Rainbow: Lubakaidoga  
 Railing, hand: Kaidada  
 Rank, his: Kala dala  
 Ranks as a chief, he: Kala dala  
     guiau  
 Rat: Kikone  
 Rays of light: Iasegi  
 Rays of sun piercing clouds:  
     Digulela kalasia  
 Razor (sharp stone): Memetu  
 Red: Bwebweaka  
 Reeling: Bewabewa  
 Rear itself up (as a snake):  
     Solina  
 Rear itself up on its tail: Kili-  
     tobu ieiuna  
 Rear it up on top: Savi  
 Reach, too short to: Kusa  
 Reason: Pela  
     Iaiina  
 Reason that: Mapela  
     Maiiina  
 Refresh, to: Katupilipilepi ma-  
     tala  
 Refreshed: Sapeli matala  
 Reflector: Sarebu  
 Reflection, his: Kaikóbula  
 Refuse to part: Iusi  
 Refuse to receive: Biwoli  
 Refuse to divulge: Kiwoli  
 Refuse to help: Vigisaki  
 Refuse to answer: Iuvikideda  
 Refuse to agree to a plan:  
     Kavilavili  
 Refuse to share food: Lamadada  
 Refuse to stay any longer: Ka-  
     poka  
 Refuse to give more: Katuli  
     nanola  
 Refuse to have anything to do  
     with it: Gala i maiki nanola  
 Rejoicing: Masaua  
 Rebound: Pelaiumila  
     Givaila  
 Recognise: Vitusi  
 Recognise, cause him to: Kavitusi  
 Recovering from sickness: Sulovi  
 Recovered from sickness: Manum  
     Boaina  
 Reject, to: Paeki  
     Koolova  
 Reject, we: Ta pakaisi  
 Rejectors: Mina kapidakala  
 Relative by blood: Kadala  
 Relative by marriage: Vaiala  
 Relative, by marriage, his: La  
     vaivai  
 Relative, not a: Makava  
 Relatives, a man with no: To  
     guma lawa  
 Remain: Sisu  
 Remain in a place: Sikaili  
 Remain a little while: Simomo  
 Remain a long time: Sigaga  
 Remained long enough: Sima-  
     gwesi  
 Remain quiet: Simla  
 Remains undone, what: Kala  
     pwaia  
 Remains undone we do, what: Ta  
     pwaiasi  
 Remember: Luai  
 Remembering: Luluai  
     Ninali  
 Remember food put away: Nina-  
     kusi  
 Remember distant relatives:  
     Ninikelila vaiala  
 Reminds: Katuninali  
 Reminds of a vendetta: Liliu  
     Libogwa  
 Repeat the message: Sola  
 Repeats, one who: Tosilasola  
 Report: Livala  
 Report, brings a: Livalela i mai  
 Report, a lying: Uduada  
     Kapai biga  
 Rest, to take a short: Vevasi  
 Rest, to take a long: Sibwaiga  
 Rest and eat on a journey: Kalaga  
 Rest from any work (lay it aside):  
     Saumata  
 Restrain him: Kau nanola  
 Restrains his anger, he: I bulu-  
     kumli kala laia  
 Restless, you are: Tomdaduva  
     ioku  
 Respect: Dubumi  
     Katumoli  
 Respect for the dead: Nigabobo  
 Restitution, making: Katumapu  
 Reverence: Kavagina  
 Return, to: Kaiita  
 Returns—sailing to the anchorage:  
     Daulaga  
 Returns—paddling to the anchor-  
     age: Kaulaga  
 Returns after being away some  
     time: Kululuvi  
 Returns, sickness: I mavau katola  
 Returns often: Kamilivau  
 Return anything, to: Kaimali  
 Returns anything, one who:  
     Tokaiumila  
 Right (correct): Mokwita  
 Right! that is: Iakaeka  
     Bogawala  
 Ridicule: Vakadoli  
     Tokoluoli  
 Ridge-pole: Kulumala  
 Ring for finger: Kakarauga  
 Ripe (vegetables): Matua  
 Ripe (fruit): Monogu  
 Ripening (showing colour):  
     Lalavi  
 Ripe, partly: Siguni  
 Ripe, over: Gimtutu  
 Ripe fruit falling: Didebwala  
 Rise up: Tokala  
 Rises, sun: Iuola kalasia  
 Rise to surface of water: Nokosapu  
 Rising—ground: Tuaga  
 River: Waia  
 River flowing: I taielu waia  
 Rock, solid: Digutauta  
 Rough surface: Tutupuna  
 Round: Tubukolela  
 Round it, go: Tavina  
 Round the edge: Kaipagila  
 Round, coiled: Kaviaiala  
 Root: Kaivilivali  
 Roll along: Lapipila  
 Roll up: Katukwaibili  
 Roll into balls with the hands:  
     Nutu  
 Rotten: Taumsaumsa  
 Rope: Votunu  
 Row, one: Kasatala  
 Rows, they sit in: I kasasi  
 Rows, one above another: Savisavi  
 Rows, one of the: Uvaitala  
 Rub it out: Kasuewa  
 Rub ointment in: Tuvi  
 Rub liniment about the body:  
     Katumweli  
 Rub it smooth: Iadi  
 Rubbish: Umsaumsa  
 Rubbish dry for burning: Ialoku  
 Rubbish blocks the village:  
     Ioumsaki valu  
 Rudder: Kúliga  
 Rust: Pwaia  
 Rustling sound, low: Gidigidi  
 Run: Sakaula  
 Run very quickly: Sakaula  
     mamalu  
 Run and take: Sakauoli  
 Running after the mother:  
     Sakauluimoi  
 Run past: Kalisau  
 Run to and fro in play: Vinavina  
 Run into front rank to fight: Dadi  
 Run over face of anything:  
     Dabwali  
 Run out unseen (as water), to:  
     Tagabu  
 Say: Kaibiga  
 Sail: Laia  
 Sail shaking: Vapa laia  
 Sail, hoist the: Kewa laia  
 Sailing to leeward: Katala  
 Sailing very much to leeward:  
     Katiliveaka  
 Sailing to windward: Iovasi  
 Sail through the passage: Lavai  
     kalikeda  
 Sailor: Tousogeru  
 Sacred: Bomala  
 Sacred, to make: Kabomi  
     Tibutabu  
 Sacred! what matters it being:  
     Bomalakiebwa  
 Sacred person, the: Toboma  
 Salt: Ióna  
 Same, the: Besa  
 Same way, in the: Makawala  
     Makana  
 Same, just the: Bogawala  
 Sand: Kanakenua  
 Sandy beach: Olumata  
 Salute in farewell, to: Taloi  
 Satisfy the mind: Katautina nona  
     Tautina nona  
 Satisfy, to: Ugegwesi

KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—*continued.*

- Satiated: I ugegnesi wowola  
 Save life: Iomova  
 Saviour: Toliomova  
 Save from destruction: Iosi  
 Scare away by frightening: Kalabutu  
 Scald: Takabinini  
 Shave: Metu  
 Shade: Konegula  
 Shades the village: Lula valu  
 Shaking: Mogawa Motatina  
 Shake it about: Tataia  
 Shaking the head: Gogweuna  
 Shaking the head in pain: Sig-waivia  
 Shake it off: Gilaím  
 Shake off lethargy: Katumlikwai  
 Shake out the dust: Katusisapi  
 Scatter something over it: Kidi-bali  
 Shame: Mosila  
 Shame, my: Agu mosila  
 Shameless person: Togwela  
 Share out food: Vili  
 Shares, one who: Tovilavila  
 Share goods without return: Toluwowola  
 Shallow water: Mamala Mamada  
 Sharp (keen): Kakata  
 Sharpen, to: Simata  
 Sharpen by scraping, to: Iadi  
 Sharpen a point: Tasi  
 Sharpen to a very fine point: Tokwatu  
 Scrape it off: Waisi  
 Scrape yams: Kaiboni kuvi  
 Scrape it smooth: Tanini  
 Scrape a cocconut: Luasi luia  
 Scrape dirt from feet: Vakikila  
 Snare for birds: Nawadi  
 Small (adjective): Kikita Kakita Pakikaitoki  
 Small (adverb): Pekikita  
 Small to hold them, too: Takikita  
 Small in diameter: Sisikwa  
 Spade (stick): Kailapana  
 Space between: Kalituli  
 Snatch: Leabu  
 Snatch up a spear: Gili kaiala Bia kaiala  
 Stars, the: Utuiam  
 Star, the morning: Kubwana  
 Start the singing: Vatowa wosi  
 Started the work, he: I vigibogwa  
 Startled, he is: I io lopola  
 Startle, to: Kaio lopola  
 Stately attitude of a chief: Dubiguiau  
 Stands: Tota  
 Stands hither: Tõm  
 Stands thither: Towa  
 Stands here: Toki baisa  
 Stand in this row: Tomadaili  
 Stand in that row: Towadaili  
 Stand in the centre: Touala  
 Stand and fill all the space along the line, they: I topatelasi  
 Standing up of a chief, thereby giving permission for anyone to approach: Tokavata  
 Stand it upright: Vitau  
 Stand it upright and strike it in: Waiiau  
 Stay: Sisu  
 Stay with me: Sividuli  
 Stranger, a: Tomitawaisi  
 Swamp (inland): Dúmia  
 Swamp (mangrove): Pasa  
 Swallow, to: Dumoni  
 Swallowed, it is: Salili  
 Squalls: Bwabwaula deli igilela  
 See, to: Mitalala Gisa  
 See, do you? Kū gisa kā  
 See? Kā  
 See!, I: Abwelaki  
 See it distinctly: Gisiuaili  
 See someone coming: Vitali  
 Sea: Bolita  
 Sea, deep: Obulobulo bolita Sena bolita  
 Sea, a calm: Milaveta bolita  
 Seed: Waituna  
 Seed, its: Waitunela  
 Seedling yams: Gedena  
 Seedling yam sprout: Tagilapula  
 Seat: Kabala  
 Seat, my: Kabagu  
 Search: Nevi  
 Search earnestly with the eyes: Mitanenevi  
 Searching for stolen goods: Katuvagali  
 Searching among rubbish: Silivila  
 Searching to find out the sorcerer: Luielu  
 Searching for information: Mimili  
 Sell it: Gimloki  
 Sell it over again: Gimlovau  
 Self-assertiveness: Sibogwala  
 Send a messenger: Kilavi towata  
 Send and get something: Kata-vituli  
 Send him away: Vaiabi Iabi  
 Servant: Tovavagi Bodala  
 Set it down: Taia  
 Set fire to it: Kalipoki  
 Settle in a place: Siki Sikaloti  
 Separate good from bad: Katukili kili  
 Sever: Bobo  
 Sew, to: Basi  
 Sewing: Bisibasi  
 Secret actions: Kiumsi  
 Secret in the mind, a: Kikwatu  
 Screw it round: Katupinipini  
 Screw it off: Kiwoli  
 Screw the ends up: Tainunumi  
 Scent: Maiina Manina  
 She: Minana Meina  
 She who (an agent): Na  
 Shelter thee from rain, I will: A vakanunuvaim  
 Sheltered, we are: Ta kanuna  
 Shelter from sun: Konegula  
 Shelter from wind: Katupapi  
 Smell, to: Sikoni  
 Sleep: Masisi  
 Sleepy eyes: Nunúpula matala  
 Speech (language): Bonala  
 Speech (talk), his: Kawala Kaigala  
 Speech, confused: Gegebu biga  
 Speech, make a: Bwagwagu  
 Speak: Kaibiga  
 Speak to him: Luki  
 Speak correctly: Vitubóbote  
 Speak truthfully: Kamokwita Kaibóbote  
 Spear: Kaiala  
 Spear, throwing the: Livalova kaiala  
 Spear, aiming the: Vakasi kaiala  
 Spear in anger, shaking the: Pisapasa  
 Spear, poisoning the: Kabwabwausi  
 Spear enters: Vitoli  
 Spear sticks here: Toki baisa  
 Spear comes out at other side: Vilaubusi  
 Spear-wound, his: Boiala  
 Stretch out the hand: Iosali iamala  
 Stretch out the leg: Vituloki kaikela  
 Stem: Ula  
 Steer: Kabikúliga  
 Sneeze: Bolasi  
 Step over the stile: Pela  
 Step up on anything: Pela  
 Step gently: Pietaku  
 Strength: Péola  
 Strengthen, to: Katupéola  
 Strength, put forth: Papéola  
 Strengthless body: Kaiwowola I mana  
 Steal: Vélau  
 Steal (to take): Kau  
 Steal (take what the owner has laid down): Litaki  
 Sweet: Simakaiuna  
 Sweet-scented: Simasima  
 Sweat: Kapolula Kapokwapula  
 Sweating freely, body: I polu wowola  
 Swelling on the body: Sapila  
 Swelling on the body, small: Lukukuolu  
 Swelling subsides: Samamala  
 Sweep up: Tanevi  
 Squeeze in the hands: Kipipoli  
 Side, this: Mapana  
 Side, that: Mapawena  
 Side of a place, on this: I maima  
 Side of a place, on the other: I waiwa  
 Side, by his: Kanivala  
 Sides in war, opposing: Sisia Kabulula  
 Sick: Katola  
 Silent: Kapatu  
 Seize: Kau  
 Simply (only): Wala Walaki  
 Simulates a man's form: Milatau  
 Simulates a woman's form: Milavivila  
 Simulates a snake's form: Milakaiuna  
 Sing: Wosi  
 Singing: Wosiwosi  
 Sing out of time: Kaviluvi Kavilugi  
 Sing various songs: Kavilútu  
 Singing, lead the: Vawota  
 Singing, soft: I manum wosi  
 Sinks down: Salili Kasobu  
 Sinks to the bottom of the sea: Tapulupulu

KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—*continued.*

- Sink into the ground: Wasopu  
 Slater, a man's: Luleta  
 Sister, a woman's elder: Tuala  
 Sister, a woman's younger: Bodala  
 Sister-in-law: Ivaleta  
 Sit down: Sili  
 Sit in a canoe: Sila wa waga  
 Sit up (joined) to him: Sipituk-waila  
 Sit hither next to him: Sikamaiki  
 Sit thither next to him: Sikawaiki  
 Sit with him: Sikailiki  
 Sit level with him: Sibóboti  
 Sit together in a crowd: Sigugulasi  
 Sit in this row: Simadaina  
 Sit in that row: Siwadaina  
 Sit in the middle: Siuala  
 Sit together and chat: Kaiaku  
 Sit together in a friendly way: Veibakusi  
 Sit together in a friendly way, make them: Ioveibakusi  
 Sit in front of him: Simatala  
 Sit behind him: Sikuui  
 Sit around him: Sikwabwaisi  
 Sit blocking the path: Ulaula  
 Sit and eat (improved in health): Sikikaula  
 Shining (bright): Giugwau Vilavila  
 Shines after cloud has passed, sun: Katamitakalu  
 Shines, the sun: I tapi kalasia  
 Shrink downwards: Givia  
 Slip it in secretly: Iovaiikikila  
 Slip in striking: Kapawaila  
 Slipping and turning: Dumaili  
 Slippery: Didimokikina  
 Slide down: Sedidi  
 Spilling over: Talagila  
 Split open: Taposegi Tapwesu  
 Split down: Tavi  
 Split, it is: Tavisu  
 Split off: Karagaia  
 Spit (fluids): Giu  
 Spit (solids): Kapula  
 Spit out again after drinking: Kasau  
 Spirit: Baloma  
 Spirits in trees: Tokwaii  
 Spirits of dead sorcerers: Kaosa  
 Spirits' platform in the village: Kabodoga vitavita  
 Spirits' food in the feast: Popula  
 Spiritless fighters: I kwani lewa  
 Spice for food: Gilagalua  
 Stiff limbs: Sagaga  
 Stiff joint: Tubega  
 Sticky: Kapikiki  
 Sticks fast: Paki  
 Stick, walking: Kaituku  
 Stick to lean on when standing: Kalidaga  
 Stink: Bogina  
 Stile: Kalapisi  
 Strike: Waia  
 Striker: Towaiwa  
 Strikes to death, one who: Towaila tomatu  
 Strike without cause: Waiamakava  
 Strike it in: Poi  
 Strike it and knock it in: Waiisi  
 Strike a spear in: Kulumi  
 Strike with a stick: Lagomta  
 Strike with a hammer: Tutu  
 Swim: Gaia  
 Swim under water: Notetila  
 Swiftly: Sena nanakwa  
 Swift sailing: Gigasisi  
 Swift sailer: Kaigigasisi  
 Swiftly gliding: Sisoi  
 Soil: Pwaipwai  
 Soil, good: Kabimoia  
 Soil, bad: Kabigagi  
 Some: Mimilisi  
 Some (a number): Taivila  
 Some time ago (I forget when): Mesiumna  
 Song: Wosi  
 Song, make a: Butu wosi  
 Song about him: Butula  
 Song's tune: Kaiwala wosi  
 Song, one: Pilatala wosi  
 Song, the whole: Pilamaidonawosi  
 Song, a new: Pilavau wosi  
 Song, an old: Pilabogwa wosi  
 Song, harvest: Sawila  
 Son, his: Latula tau  
 Sons, his: Litula tauau  
 Son-in-law: Iawala  
 Sold it before: Gimlobogwa  
 Softly: Pietoka  
 Sore, a: Pwasa  
 Sore healed: I manum  
 Sore throat: Salalela knigala  
 Sorry for him: Kapisila  
 Sorrow: Kubukubu lula  
 Sorrow, I have: A nokubukubu  
 Sorcerer: Bogau  
 Sorcery, to work: Bogo  
 Sorcerer's incantation: Mégua  
 Sorcerer uttering his incantation: Megavi  
 Sorcerer spitting stuff to drive away spirits: Sivilaki  
 Sorcerer's food for poisoning: Kikimali  
 Sorcerer's spear for killing: Gilabogi  
 Sorcerer's spear enters body: Sesila wowola  
 Sorcerer active: I kakatabogau  
 Sorcery put on a path: Lipulipu  
 Sorcery in a path inflicting injury: I silam  
 Sorcerer's cleverness: Katigaga  
 Sorcery, successful: I ua mégua  
 Sorcery, unsuccessful: Kaibubutu mégua  
 Sorcerer, garden-: Towosi  
 Sorcery for harvest: Viamalia  
 Sound: Butula  
 Sounding loudly: Titaigina  
 Sounding softly: Manum  
 Sounding sweetly: Gogwau  
 Sound of footsteps, subdued: Luluala  
 Soup: Lubwao Lumi  
 Sour food: Vakato bwau  
 Sour to the taste (in eating): Paiuiu  
 Sour to the taste (in drinking): Iaiana  
 Sow seed: Vali waituna  
 Scold: Luluki  
 Scoop out a hole: Ienien  
 Short: Kukupi  
 Short, too: Kusa  
 Short distance: Katitaikina  
 Short time since, a: Makatena  
 Short-sighted: Gwagwaili  
 Short, some: Kabwaga  
 Short in food division, comes: Vilibili  
 Shout in chorus: Gogola  
 Shouting in honour of a chief: Govasi  
 Show him that he may recognise: Kavitusi  
 Sloping: Tagega  
 Slow: Kasai  
 Slowly, make to go: Iokasai  
 Slow to hear: Kasai taigila  
 Slowly moving (a canoe): Poiata  
 Smoke: Umseu  
 Smoking tobacco: Paiebu Paieki  
 Snot: Ponogogo  
 Spots in painting: Talagusa  
 Spouts up: Giguabula  
 Sprout, to: Susina  
 Sprout anew, to: Sunovau  
 Sprouts very high: Luluva  
 Stop (in your going): Ku tola  
 Stop the wind: Vatala iagila  
 Stop the fighting: Katuiauli kaiala  
 Stomach: Lula Lopola  
 Stomach, a full: I tubwa lula  
 Stomach swollen with wind: Numla i situbwa lula  
 Stomach swollen with food: I sakolu lula  
 Stone: Daku  
 Stony ground: Dakunokuna  
 Storm-cloud: Bwabwao  
 Stormy wind: Utuiagila  
 Strong: Péola  
 Stroke down: Katumilasi  
 Stoutness: Kaitubwa  
 Stout, he is: I tubwa  
 Sword, wooden: Puluta  
 Substitute: Kaimapula  
 Substitute, my: Kaimapugu  
 Substitute for me, get a: Katu-mapwaigu  
 Substance (of things): Uula  
 Succeed in order of birth, to: Sikailiki  
 Succeeding parents, children: I mapusi guguadi I mapwasi guguadi  
 Succession of the family, continuous: Sisimapu  
 Sucking the breast: Nunu  
 Suckling (a child): Vinunu  
 Suits (fits): Vikuloki  
 Sufficient, that is: Desi  
 Sufficient done: Vigilauia  
 Sulking: Gumu  
 Sugar-cane: Tou  
 Sun: Kalasia  
 Sun rises: I iuola kalasia  
 Sun lights the land: I tapi valu kalasia  
 Sun stands at noon: I towota kalasia  
 Sun turns in the afternoon: I kalasia  
 Sun sets: I salili kalasia  
 Sun burns fiercely: I tiganina kalasia  
 Sun shines gently: I manum kalasia

## KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—continued.

- Sun's rays piercing through trees: That: Ma (a prefix)  
I iasigi kalāsia That reason: Mapela  
Sun hidden by a cloud: I ku- That man: Matauena  
mumu kalāsia That woman or animal: Minawena  
Sunrise: Kaukwaua That article: Makaiwena  
Gabogi That (thin) article: Miawena  
Sunset: Ikojavi That it?, is: Kē  
Sutures of skull not set: Mola That is it: Mitaga  
Supposing: Dōki That is the way of it: Iakaeka  
Modaga Muguloki  
Kidama  
Shut: Katubodi  
Shut, it is: I tabodi  
Shrubs: Kamituia  
Skull: Paneta  
Slush, deep: Sonusou  
Surround, they: I vamolaisi  
Stuck fast between: Katataki  
Stupid person: Tobubula  
Stumble in walking: Vaposau  
Stumble in sitting down: Sili-  
bebeu  
Stumbles with weak ankles: Trading: Gimwala  
Kaibabatila Trading, good: Gimloboaina  
Sty, pig: Iokalikali Trading, bad: Gimlogaga  
Sky: Lābuma Trading, gain by: Katulupulapu  
Sky, clear and open: I talisa Trading, lose by: Katuluo  
ābuma Trader (white man): Tookaoka  
Sky, stem of the sky: Uula Traveller: Tolaula  
labuma Towaisi  
Shy: Momosila wowola Tomitawaisi  
Take: Kau Travelling with no luggage: Lomakava  
Taking: Kikau Translate language, to: Katumiki  
Take his word: Kabikaula Teeth: Kudu  
Take away: Lau Teeth, his: Kudula  
Iauli Teach: Vituloki  
Woi Teaching, true: Vitubōbota  
Moi Teaching, false: Vitugaga  
Tease (irritate), to: Kaigini  
Kaiēgina  
Tease (who irritates), a: { Tokwaigini  
Wioi { Totaigina  
Take to him (hither): Mioi  
Mioki  
Tease (in fun), to: Dibadābuma  
Teases in fun, one who: Toda-  
buma  
Take it back: Kaimali Tears: Mitalogi  
Take and hide for himself: Kipa- Mitilagila  
pali  
Take without making return: Tears, shed: Valam  
Kopatu  
Take revenge: Kaimapu Tell: Luki  
Mipuki Tell him not to do it: Katuloki  
Kau mapula Tell the truth: Kamokwita  
Take counsel in secret (to kill): Tempt: Umnabi  
Sipusi Taia nanola  
Take care of: Sisia Tempered man, a good: Toueli-  
boaila  
Take it out (as a cork): Kiuli Tempered man, a bad: Toueligaga  
Takes his father's face, he: Kuli Ten: Luotala  
migila tamala Kaluotala  
Take sick people away for a Tender (food): Pwapwasa  
change: Salavaisi Tender-hearted man, a: Tono-  
Kimumituli kapisi  
Take by boat: Uni Them: Matausina  
Waia They: Matausina  
Tall man: Towanau Matausi  
Tall tree: Piapu Thread (thin twine): Tavisoi  
Taro: Uli Thread on, to: Soi  
Taro, stringy: Kasikasi uli Threaten: Kapoi  
Taste, to: Komkoli Their: Asi  
Taunt: Iomali Kasi  
Taunt a village about having no Tread on, to: Vapopoi  
food: Kavilimolu valu Tree: Kai  
Taunt anyone by asking if he is a Tree, stem of (close to the ground): Uula kai  
chief: Kabisailai Tree, stem of (from the Uula to  
Taunt about an unpaid vendetta: the lower branches): Tapwala  
Sailiu Tree, a leafless: Kamtuiowokwa  
That: Baisa
- Tree stem, an old: Kamtuia  
Tree, flower: Kailala  
Tree, fruit: Kaiuala  
Tree puts forth new leaves: Tām  
Tree bears fruit, a: I ua  
Tree bears little fruit, a: I uakava  
Tree, a barren fruit: Kaibutu  
Tree overtops other trees, a:  
Poalona  
Tree dead ripe, a: Matutula  
Tree, pith of a: Silimgoiata  
Tickles the palate, it: I sabeli  
kalaia  
Tide: Tālia  
Tide flows in, the: I tālia  
Tide, full: I pola tālia  
Tide ebbs, the: I busi tālia  
Tide, slack: Mamala  
Tie in a knot: Sipu  
Tie up (the hands or feet):  
Katupipi  
Tie round: Katugigi  
Tied round: Tagigi  
Tie together in building: Iauli  
Tighten: Kimwasi  
Sinedi  
Tightly shut: Patūm  
Time, a certain: Tuta  
Time, to appoint a: Livatuta  
Time, who sets it, his: La tuta  
Time, who receives it, his: Kala  
tuta  
Time of day, his: Kala kālu  
Time, some (by and by): Ūgau  
Time ago, some: Ūgau  
Time ago (I forget how long),  
some: Mesiumna  
Time (some day), some: Iga iam  
tala  
Time ago (in the same day), a  
long: Vakaila  
Time ago (in the past), a long:  
{ Tokinibogwa  
{ Omitibogwa  
Time, a long period of: Tovana  
Kweluva  
Time, in a short: Makateki  
Makiteki  
Time in the future, some: Ta-  
latova  
Time, one: Sivatala  
Times, two: Sivaiua  
Times, three: Sivatolu  
Times, four: Sivavasi  
Times, five: Sivalima  
Times, many: Sivabobaua  
Tired, he is: I tomata  
Tires me, he: I tomataigu  
Tire with walking, to: Lomata  
Tire with carrying, to: Kaumata  
Tired and wanting to rest: I tola  
matala  
Thick: Bidubadu  
This man: Matauna  
This woman or animal: Minana  
This thing: Makaina  
This (of anything): Baisa  
Thirst: Dāka  
Thirst, this: Kala dāka  
Thirsty, he becomes: I kadāka  
Thigh: Kaiapiapa  
Thin (of flat things): Kakaravia  
Thin and wasted in body: Del-  
ivisiasi  
Thin (of round things): Kapatata  
Thin (of fruit): Kaikapatata

KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—*continued.*

- Thin article, a (as calico): Iatala  
 Think about it: Nanamsa  
 Think (conclude), to: Dōki  
 Thing (prefix): Kai  
 Thing, a big: Kaiveaka  
 Things: Gugua  
 Things (making or made): Vavagi  
 Thieving: Velau  
 Thieving hand, a: Motatina iamala  
 Thine: Am  
           Kám  
 Tributary, his: Ōsela  
 Tribute offering to chief: Pōkala  
 Twitching pain: Pisi  
           Dilidali  
           Simsim  
 Twilight, morning: Kikivisiga  
 Twist it round: Kwani  
 Twisted round, it is: I kwanikwani  
 Twist about in pain: Wailolo  
 Toes: Misikaikela  
 Toe, big: Moiaveaka  
 Tooth: Kudu  
 Toothless person, a: Kasaumolu  
 Together: Toiau  
 Together, we go: Ta losi toiau  
 Together (one company), we go:  
   Deli ta losi  
 To-day (before other words): Laga  
 To-day (standing alone): Lagaila  
 To-morrow: Naboia  
 Tongue, his: Maiela  
 Tongue or speech: Bonala  
           Maiela  
 Totem: Dala  
 Tough: Kasai  
 Top, a spinning: Giuia  
 Top branch of a tree: Dogina  
 Top of anything, on the: O dabala  
 Those men: Matausiwena  
 Those women or animals:  
   Minasiwena  
 Those (solid) things: Makaisiwena  
 Those (thin) things: Miesiwena  
 Thou: Ioku  
 Thumb: Moiaveaka  
 Throat: Kaiola  
 Throbbing pain: Savisi  
 Throw away: Lāvi  
 Throw away thither: Livaiwa  
 Throw away hither: Livaim  
 Throwing at: Livalova  
 Throw away (a habit): Kolilavi  
 Throw a weapon from ambush:  
   Vilibu  
 Throw a missile along the ground:  
   Loteteli  
 Throw one's self down from a tree  
   to commit suicide: Ló  
 Throw words at me, to: Livakaigu  
   biga  
 Throw it out: Ligabu  
 Throw (rope) over (a branch) and  
   pull down: Lasoia  
 Throw off skin (as a snake):  
   Katuvisi  
 Throw it to enter in: Lasui  
 Throw out the anchor, to: Lāvi  
   lolo  
 Thrust it in, to: Kulomi  
 Tune, a: Kaiyala  
 Tune, start a: Vatowi wosi  
 Turn back: Kaiita  
 Turn round standing, to: Tovila  
 Turning to and fro standing:  
   Tovivila  
 Turn round sitting, to: Sivila  
 Turning of the mind: Sivila  
 Turn it round with the hands, to:  
   Kivili  
 Turn it round, to: Katuvili  
 Turn the face away, to: Mitavila  
 Turn aside in walking: Kuovila  
 Turn it end for end: Iau  
           Iewa  
 Turn it over: Katukovi  
 Turns over, the boat: I beku waga  
 Turning in a circle: Katukapina  
 Turn a handle round, to: Kipini  
 True: Mokwita  
           Monita  
 True action or speech: Kamok-  
   wita  
 True father, my: Tamagu totogu  
 True, that is: Idala  
           Idavila  
 They: Am  
           Kam  
 Try (a suffix): Koli  
 Try to do it, to: Vigikoli  
 Try in eating (to taste), to:  
   Komkoli  
 Try to find it, to: Nevikoli  
 Try to throw it, to: Livikoli  
 Try the seat: Sikoli  
 Try hard in face of difficulties:  
   Peolatulai  
 Upwards: Walakaiwa  
 Us (exclusive): Iakamaisi  
 Us (inclusive): Iakidasi  
 Unmarried, he is: I kwabia  
 Unmarried person, an: Kubukwa-  
   bia  
 Unravel: Katuiuisi  
 Unsympathetic: Kapidákala  
 Upend it: Tomiliwoli  
 Uncle: Tamala  
 Uncles: Tumala  
 Understand: Takutu  
 Understands, one who: Totitaktu  
 Underneath it: Osikwaua  
 Under-world of departed spirits:  
   Tuma  
 Ungenerous person, an: Tomoi-  
   akita  
 Used to a place: Vikiloki valu  
 Uneven surface: Pitupitu  
 Uninhabited country: Vilo-  
   wokwa valu  
 Unintelligible speech: Gegedu  
   biga  
 Unripe fruit: Geiata  
           Sidala  
 Unripe food: Gaigudi  
 Unripe for death: Togoiaata  
 Unripe timber: Kaigomata  
 Unskilful workman, an: Tobibikam  
 Untie: Leku  
           Taleku  
 Until: Igau  
 Until evening: Iga ikoiavi  
 Untwist: Katuiuisi  
 Untwisted piece: Vivotala  
 Unwilling to act: Paeki  
 Unwilling to part with: Iusi  
 Unyielding: Kasai  
 Unloose fastening pin: Tomai-  
   igila  
 Unroll: Usokani  
 Untruth: Sasaopa  
 Valley: Umlopu  
 Valuables: Vaigua  
 Various kinds: Tuoli  
 Various men: Tumtau  
 Various days: Iumiám  
 Various (light) colours: Tulutula  
 Various (dark) colours: Tulub-  
   wabwao  
 Variety, to make a: Katulupu-  
   lapu  
 Verse: Mavila  
 Verse, its: Mavilela  
 Verse, one: Mavilatata  
 Version, gives a wrong: Kapanaisi  
   biga  
 Very: Sena  
 Very much to him: Senela  
 Very much to thee: Seném  
 Village: Valu  
 Village, in a: O valu  
 Village, his: La valu  
           Viluela  
 Village, a big: Viloveaka  
 Village, a small: Vilokikita  
 Village, inhabited: Vilotola  
 Village, appearance of a: Migila  
   valu  
 Village, back of a: Osisuna valu  
 Village at war, a: Vilogaga  
 Village, a fighting: Viluala kabilia  
 Village disturbed, peace of a:  
   Kovikesi valu  
 Village at peace: Vilokotavalu  
 Visiting friends: Lola  
 Voice, his: Kaigala  
 Voice, a new: Kaigavau  
 Voice, a good: Kaigaboina  
 Voice, a bad: Kaigagaga  
 Voice, his loud: Minimani wodola  
 Voice, his quick: Nanakwa wodola  
 Voice, a Boioa: Kagiboioa  
 Vomit: Lagoba  
 War: Kabilia  
 War, they make: I kabasisi kabilia  
 War, they are at: I basisi kabilia  
           I vilogagaisi  
 War, field of: Kavakali  
 Wait: Vinagai  
 Wait a little: Simomo  
 Waist: Kabubu  
 Wading: Vaiali  
 Wake him up: Viguli  
 Wake up in the morning: Mamata  
 Wake up in the daytime: Iomata  
 Wanders in the scrub: Sunini  
 Wanderer, a (no settled home):  
   Togilagala  
 Wash, to: Wini  
 Wash dirt (clean away): Winisau  
 Walk: Lolo  
 Walking about: Lilolo  
 Want, I: Magigu  
           Nanogo  
 Warm, it is: I iuvivi  
 Warm at the fire, to get:  
   Kaikwala  
 Ward off a blow with the hand:  
   Sigi  
 Watch: Iamata  
 Watch yourself: Ku gisaim  
 Watching for someone expected:  
   Tulotula  
 Watch against sorcerers, to:  
   Waia vituvatu  
 Water: Sopi  
 Water, salt: Bolita  
 Water (salty), bitter: I tomatama  
   sopi



## KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—continued.

Water, running: I waia sopi	When? Nasigavila	Whole of him, the: Tomaidona
Water, muddy: I migamega sopi	Nasavila	Who?: Availa
Water, clear: I migileu sopi	Whence? Ametoia	Wrong, to do: Mitugaga
I kanawotu sopi	Whence came he? Ametoia i	Yam (rough skin): Kuvi
Water boils: I giguabula sopi	laim	Yam (smooth skin): Taitu
Water, a large quantity of: Bidubadu sopi	Whether: Kaina	Year: Taioio
Water-spout: Vivilua	Wrestling: Pogudu	Yes: Mitāga
Waves: Kaisai	Widower, a: Kubukwabia	Ē
Way, to have his own: Komiligaga	Widower, to become a: I kwabuia	Iakaika
Whale: Bwituna	Win in a race, to: Tomgwaga	Yesterday: Lova
Whale, blowing of: Pulusewa	Tokungwa	Yesterday, day before: Silovala
Wrap it up: Kapoli	Siligaga	Yesterday, two days: Silovalela
What? Avaka	Kalisewa	You (plural): Iokomi
What for you? Avakau	Wins in a race, a boat: I kaimatala	You two: Kami taiua
What do you say? Ō	waga	Your: Ami
What are you doing? Avaka ku	Wind: Iāgila	Kami
vagi	Wind, stormy: Utuiāgila	My father: Tamagu
What are you going to do with it?	Wind carries away: Iuvisau	Thy father: Tamam
Avaka ku vigaki	Wind fans me: Vivisaigu	His father: Tamala
Avaka giala	Wind hauls: Vamsi	Our father (inclusive): Tamadasi
What is the reason? Avaka pela	Wind and rain: Bwabwaula deli	Our father (inclusivedual): Tamada
What is the verdict? Kwatuli	igilela	Our father (exclusive): Tamamasi
What is our verdict? Kwatulaisi	Wind hinders us: Kwaibilaidasi	Our father (exclusive dual):
What are we to do? Amakawadasi	Wings: Pinipanela	Tamama
What is it like? Amakawala	Willing, he is: I taigoala	Your father: Tamami
What does he say? Amakawala	Wish, his: Magila	Their father: Tamasi
What is his name? Ami iagala	With: Toio	My fathers (uncles): Tumagwa
What are their names? Ami igasi	With his companions: Toiosala	Thy fathers (uncles): Tumamwa
What is the matter with him:	Wife, his: La koava	His fathers (uncles): Tumala
Avaka i koma	Wives, his: Li kokova	Our fathers (inclusive):
Avai kai i koma	Wives, their: Si kova	Tumadaiasi
What is the work? Avai vavagi	Wife, the first: Vilabogwa	Our fathers (inclusive dual):
What man is it? Avai tau	Wife, a new: Vilavau	Tumadaia
What woman is it? Avai vila	Witness, a (one who sees):	Our fathers (exclusive):
What countrymen are they? Avai	Togigisa	Tumamaiasi
kumila matausina	Witness, to bear: Kamituli	Our fathers (exclusive dual):
What village do they belong to?	Wipe away: Sapi	Tumamaia
Amakwaina si valu	Which man? Amatauna	Your fathers: Tumamia
What is your journey for? Avai	Which woman? Aminana	Their fathers: Tumasia
mi lolo	Which (solid) thing? Amakaina	My mother: Inagu
What shall I feed it with? Avai	Which (thin) thing? Amiana	Thy mother: Inam
a vakoma	Which person? Availa	His mother: Inala
What is the distance? Ambesa	Which is our company? Avai	Our mother (inclusive): Inadasi
malaula	simaiasi	Our mother (inclusive dual): Inada
What is the height? Ambesa	Which heap? Amgulona	Our mother (exclusive): Inamasi
walaula	White: Pwawakau	Our mother (exclusive dual):
What is the size? Ambesa	White men: Gomanuma	Inama
vakaila	Whisper: Pietoka	My mothers (aunts): Inagwa
What's his name! or, what	Pietako	Thy mothers (aunts): Inamwa
do you call him!	Piekota	His mothers: Inala
We (inclusive): Iakidasi	Wring it out: Poli	Our mothers (inclusive): Nidaiasi
We two (inclusive): Iakida	Write, to: Gini	Our mothers (inclusive dual):
We (exclusive): Iakamaisi	Writing, the: Ginigini	Nidaia
We two (exclusive): Iakama	Wood: Kai	Our mothers (exclusive): Nimaiasi
Wet: Pwatutu	Wood, split (timber): Babawaga	Our mothers (exclusive dual):
Wean, to: Vakalovi	Woman: Vivila	Nimaia
Weaned: Kalova	Women: Vivila	Your mother: Nimia
Wealth: Vaigua	Women, their: Vilesi	Their mother: Nisia
Wealth, procure: Iotuli vaigua	Woman, young: Kapogula	My child: Latugu
Wealth, pass on: Kuli vaigua	Woman, acts like a: Kavivila	Thy child: Latum
Weak: Mama	Wonderful! Ena kaita saopa	His child: Latula
Weave (mats or baskets): Wola	Ena midagi	Our child (inclusive): Latudasi
Weeds: Monomono	Ena kaipapaota	Our child (inclusive dual): Latuda
Weeding (small weeds): Tagudu	Ena talavadada	Our child (exclusive): Latumasi
Weeding (long weeds): Kabikabi	Word: Biga	Our child (exclusive dual): Latuma
monomono	Word, one: Bigatala	Your child: Latumi
Weep, to: Valam	Work: Vavagi	Their child: Latusi
Where? Ambaisa	Works well, he: I vigāsaki	My children: Litugwa
Where is he come to?	Work on till it is finished, to:	Thy children: Litumua
{ Ambaisa i ma	Vigimkulovi	His children: Litula
{ Ambaisa i laim	Work, finish the: Ku vagi bi	Our children (inclusive): Litu-
Where did this come from?	vinau	daiasi
Aminibaisa	Worn into holes: Kakaravila	Our children (inclusive dual):
Where did you get the hidden	Wound, his: Boiala	Litudaia
word? Ametalāgua biga	Whole of anything, the:	Our children (exclusive): Litu-
	Komaidona	maiasi

KIRIWINA VOCABULARY—*continued.*

- Our children (exclusive dual): Our sisters (exclusive dual): Dawn begins to break: I kiki-  
Litumaia Lumetaia visiga  
Your children: Litumia Your sisters: Lumetia Daybreak: I iám  
Their children: Litusia Their sisters: Lutusia Daybreak completed: I iám  
My companion: Sogu  
Thy companion: Sóm bwaboaina  
His companion: Sola
- Following Transitive Verbs.*
- Our companion (inclusive): Sodasi  
Our companion (inclusive dual): Soda  
Our companion (exclusive): Somasi  
Our companion (exclusive dual): Soma  
Your companion: Sami  
Their companion: Sasi  
My companions: Sagua  
Thy companions: Samo  
His companions: Sala
- Pronominal Prefixes to the Verbs.*
- Our companions (inclusive): Sidaiasi  
Our companions (inclusive dual): Sidaia  
Our companions (exclusive): Simaiasi  
Our companions (exclusive dual): Simaia  
Your companions: Simia  
Their companions: Sisia  
My food: Kāgu  
Thy food: Kām  
His food: Kāla  
Our food (inclusive): Kādasi  
Our food (inclusive dual): Kāda  
Our food (exclusive): Kāmasi  
Our food (exclusive dual): Kāma  
Your food: Kāmi  
Their food: Kāsi  
My (a man's) sister (or a woman's brother): Luguta  
Thy sister: Lumta  
His sister: Luleta  
Our sister (inclusive): Ludaitasi  
Our sister (inclusive dual): Ludaita  
Our sister (exclusive): Lumaitasi  
Our sister (exclusive dual): Lumaita  
Your sister: Lumita  
Their sister: Lusita  
My sisters: Luguta  
Thy sisters: Lumta  
His sisters: Luleta  
Our sisters (inclusive): Ludetaiasi  
Our sisters (inclusive dual): Ludetaia  
Our sisters (exclusive): Lume-taiasi
- To me: Aigu  
To thee: Aim  
To him: Aila  
To us (inclusive): Aidasi  
To us (inclusive dual): Aida  
To us (exclusive): Aimasi  
To us (exclusive dual): Aima  
To you: Aimi  
To them: Aisi
- Am I on the beach (without shelter) that it should rain on me?  
Amkaita ulomata bi kunaigu  
He went in the morning and stayed till night: I vakakaukwaua i sisu a i bōgi  
There is no need for us two to go to the white men: Gala dakala ta wa gomanuma  
He received the return blow, let it drop: I kau kala lugwa, desi  
Have you a male ancestor living here? I sim tubulem tau ké  
I have a male ancestor here: I sim tubulegu tau  
Yours will be the loss if the boat goes wrong: Kam lugala waga mada komagaga  
Nothing arose (came from hiding) in my mind to remember: Gala sita i talagua nanogu ba luai  
Are you going to eat with him? Matauna deli buku komsí ké  
Only one mind, but their tongues are different: Kotinadesi nona metaga maiesi i tuoli  
You are unripe for death return (said to a man in a trance by a spirit in Tuma): Togoata ioku gala ku kaliga ku kaiita  
Does no one sympathise with your conflict, call your friend: Gala katumkumwaila ku dou sóm  
The chiefs, underchiefs, chiefs' families (are) in Tuma. Tuma is made great, let us fight and die, and go to Tuma! Guiau, toliwaga, gwegüia wa Tuma, i loveaka Tuma, ta kabasisi, ta kaligasi, ta losi wa Tuma
- Division of Time during the Night.*
- Supper over (putting away the basket with food left over): I katuiauli pepeí  
Children go to sleep: I misigu-guadi  
Old people retire: I diluku boala  
Young people still playing: I dugu  
All asleep: I lutu  
Midnight: Tubulotola  
End of the night: Lubolaiám  
Early morning hours: Sisaiám