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This library was established by Resolution of the Australian Board of Missions in February, 1957, with funds subscribed for the purpose.

John Stafford Needham’s early ministry was in Perth and on the goldfields of Western Australia. Later, in Queensland, he was Superintendent at Yarrabah Mission and State Secretary for the Australian Board of Missions, before becoming Rector of the important parish of St. Andrew, South Brisbane. He was an outstanding preacher, with a single-hearted enthusiasm for the cause he espoused and an abundant sense of humour. He was gifted with administrative ability of a high order. In 1922 he was appointed Chairman of the Australian Board of Missions, and for twenty years he bore a heavy administrative load at Headquarters in Sydney, as well as travelling indefatigably. His name became synonymous with Missions throughout the Church in Australia. He carried on an immense personal correspondence with all the missionaries connected with the Board. His concern for their welfare is most fittingly commemorated by this library, dedicated to his memory and established to provide missionaries with edification and recreation.

In recognition of his missionary labours he was made a Canon of St. Andrew’s Cathedral in Sydney and a Fellow of the Australian College of Theology. He was called to higher service on February 26, 1942.
A GIFT OF

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OF THE

AUSTRALIAN

RD
DICTIONARY AND GRAMMAR OF LUGA AND SAREG OF THE BUSHIKA ISLANDS
The two languages, Sa'a and Ulawa, of which a dictionary is here presented, belong to one of the Melanesian groups of the Oceanic family of languages. Ulawa is the language spoken in the ten villages of the small island of Ulawa, the Contrariétê Island of the charts, in the southeast Solomons. Sa'a is spoken in its purity in the village of the same name, the last inhabited place on the southeast extremity of the large island of Malaita, which lies some 30 miles west of Ulawa.

Malaita is composed of two islands, commonly called Big and Little Malaita, separated by a narrow channel designated Mara Masiki Channel on the Admiralty chart, but called Laloi Su'u (literally "within-the-inlet") by the people who use the languages presented here. Sa'a is situated on the Malaita coast exactly opposite Ulawa, and there is constant communication between the two places during the calmer weather after the dropping of the southeast trade winds. The two languages are evidently from a common stock and are so closely allied that it has been found quite possible in the present work to adjust the various details to the same scheme of treatment, both as to grammar and vocabulary.

Of the two, Sa'a is far more highly specialized than Ulawa. This specialization is shown:

1. In the use of nouns in the singular number, and particularly of such as are the names of parts of the body, without the definite article nga being prefixed.
2. In the very careful observance of the phonetic rule that the vowel a changes to e in certain words after a preceding i or u or after the verbal particle ko.
3. In the very frequent use of the gerundive.
4. In the richer vocabulary and in the employment of words not used in Ulawa in order to avoid uncertainty in meaning, e. g., Sa'a nume house, nime bowl, where Ulawa employs nima for both; Sa'a domu to fall (of persons only) in addition to 'usu, where Ulawa has only 'usu for both.
5. In the fuller forms of the pronoun used as subject of the verb and in the more particular and careful use of the quasi-trinal forms ending in -lu.
6. In the dropping of an inner consonant in the reduplication of stems.

The name of Contrariétê Island is Ulawa and not Ulava or Ulaua, as is sometimes found; the language has no v sound, and in Lau, where w changes to q (kw), the island is known as Ulaqa. The number of persons who live on Ulawa and who speak Ulawa is not more than 1,200 at the outside; but the language has a certain and considerable extrinsic importance in view of the fact that a number of villages on Ugi, the island lying off the east coast of San Cristoval, have Ulawa teachers and are using Ulawa books.
The true Sa’a speech is spoken in its purity at two villages only, Sa’a itself and A’ulu. But the differences between Sa’a and Qaloto (Pwaloto), the language of the majority of the inhabitants of Little Malaita, 4,000 or 5,000 in number, are so slight, amounting largely to variety in accent and intonation, that Sa’a may be said to be the principal language of Little Malaita.

The language of the north end of Little Malaita is called Tolo, and this is also the language of the south end of Big Malaita. On the north end of Big Malaita the language is known as Lau. These three languages, Sa’a, Tolo, and Lau are closely akin, and with Ulawa they form a distinct subgroup in the linguistics of the Solomon Islands. Sa’a and Ulawa on their part have distinct likenesses with the languages of San Cristoval, and Lau at the other end of Malaita has several features which show a grammatical connection with the language of Florida.

An important feature in both Sa’a and Ulawa is the use of shortened forms of the personal pronouns in the three persons singular and of additional forms in the third person plural, and the suffixing of these as objects to verbs and prepositions. This is the practice of Solomon Island languages generally. The presence of the third personal possessive has not hitherto been recognized in the languages of San Cristoval, but doubtless it exists, although not so commonly in use as in Sa’a and Ulawa. Certain examples seem to show its presence in the language of Florida (though Dr. Codrington has not marked it in his grammar of Florida); anggu and ana certainly occur, cf. ganagana oli anggu remembering me, ganagana oli ana remembering him. If these are compared with Sa’a ‘amasi to’o aku feeling pity for me and ‘amasi to’o ana feeling pity for him, it will be seen that the so-called suffix in Florida is anggu, ana, and not nggu and na, cf. “Melanesian Languages,” page 524, nouns.

This is the first essay toward the dictionary of any Solomon Island language. The compiler is fully aware of the scantiness of his work. Probably not more than one-third and certainly not one-half of the existing words have been collected by him. The languages are rich and, with proper opportunity, many additions might easily be made to the words herein set forth.

Of the linguistic importance of the Melanesian languages there can be no possible doubt. Dr. Codrington in his book “The Melanesian Languages” has shown how certain features in a language so far removed geographically from Melanesia as Malagasy can be explained by referring to Melanesian habits of speech, and also how Melanesia is in many ways the linguistic key to the proper explanation of Polynesian. Mr. A. S. Atkinson, in a paper read in 1886 before the Nelson (New Zealand) Philosophical Society, said with reference to Dr. Codrington’s “Melanesian Languages” that “this work will mark an epoch in Polynesian philology by showing the fundamental relation between
the Polynesian and the Melanesian languages.” If this opinion is correct, and Mr. Atkinson was an excellent judge, it is of the highest importance that matter such as is contained in this dictionary, the compilation of which is directly the result of the lead given by Dr. Codrington, should be placed before scholars in the hope that it may be of some further help in elucidating the philological problems of the Oceanic family of languages.

It should be noted that it has not been thought necessary to print in this work many words common to the Oceanic family whose cognates are set out in full in the Mota dictionary.

The compiler of this dictionary desires to put on record his indebtedness herein to Dr. Codrington’s example, and wishes to acknowledge that whatever value the dictionary may be found to possess will be due to his having endeavors to follow the lines laid down in two of the books from Dr. Codrington’s pen, “Melanesian Languages” and the “Dictionary of Mota.”

The thanks of the author are also due to the officials of the Carnegie Institution of Washington for their readiness to print and publish the present volume, and to Mr. William Churchill, Associate of the Institution, for assistance in arranging the matter presented in the dictionary.

W. G. Ivens.

MALVERN, VICTORIA, June 1917.

LITERATURE.

List of books printed in the languages of Sa’a and of Ulawa:
1. Prayer Books containing Matins and Evensong, Litany, Selection of Psalms containing about 60 Psalms, Holy Communion Office with Collects, Occasional Services, Church Catechism.
4. Catechism for the Children of the Church.

Bibliography of Sa’a and Ulawa languages:
1. Small grammars in Dr. Codrington’s “Melanesian Languages.”
2. Separate grammars compiled by W. G. Ivens.

Other Matter:
Collection of Folk Lore Tales in Ulawa.
**CHECK-LIST OF LANGUAGES.**

- **Arago.** Pentecost Island, New Hebrides.
- **Bougainville Straits.** Solomon Islands between Bougainville and Choiseul Islands.
- **Bug.** Bugotu, Yasabel, Solomon Islands.
- **Epi.** New Hebrides.
- **Esp. Sio.** Espiritú Santo, New Hebrides.
- **Fat.** New Hebrides (Efaté).
- **Fagani.** San Cristoval, Solomon Islands.
- **Fiji Islands.**
- **Fl-** Florida, Solomon Islands.
- **Gilb.** Gilbert Islands, Micronesia.
- **Haw.** Hawaii.
- **Lau.** Malaita, Solomon Islands.
- **Maisin.** Collingwood Bay, New Guinea.
- **Mal.** Malay.
- **Malag.** Malagasy, Madagascar.
- **Malaita.** Solomon Islands.
- **Malekula.** New Hebrides.
- **Mal.** New Hebrides.
- **Mao.** Maori, New Zealand.
- **Marsh.** Marshall Islands, Micronesia.
- **Mel.** Melanesia.
- **Mota.** Banks Islands (New Hebrides complex).
- **Motu.** Gulf of Papua, New Guinea.
- **N. B.** New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago.
- **N. G.** New Guinea.
- **Nguna.** New Hebrides.
- **Niu.** Savage Islands, Polynesia.
- **Ombo.** Lepers' Island, New Hebrides.
- **Pol.** Polynesian.
- **Q.** Qaloto, Malaita, Solomon Islands.
- **S.** Sa’a, Malaita, Solomon Islands (see following note).
- **Sam.** Samoa, Polynesia.
- **San Cr.** San Cristoval, Solomon Islands.
- **Ses.** Sesake, New Hebrides.
- **Sol.** Solomon Islands.
- **Sta. Cr.** Santa Cruz, New Hebrides.
- **Tah.** Tahiti, southeast Polynesia.
- **Tanna.** New Hebrides.
- **Tolo.** Malaita, Solomon Islands.
- **U.** Ulawa, Contrariété Island, Solomon Islands (see following note).
- **Vaturanga.** Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands.
- **Viti.** the language of the Fiji Islands.
- **Wango.** San Cristoval, Solomon Islands.
- **Wedau.** Bartle Bay, New Guinea.

**NOTE.**—When S. or U. is found after words it is intended to mark that word as peculiar to Sa’a or Ulawa respectively; where no such notation appears it is to be understood that the word is common to both languages.

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<th>Description</th>
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<td>adj.</td>
<td>adjective</td>
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<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>art.</td>
<td>article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(äu)</td>
<td>a preposition as taking the suffixed pronouns äu, 'o, ä.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>def.</td>
<td>definite, definitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demonstr.</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
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<tr>
<td>determ.</td>
<td>determinative</td>
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<tr>
<td>excl.</td>
<td>exclusive (of personal pronouns, excluding the person addressed)</td>
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<td>exclamation</td>
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<td>genit.</td>
<td>genitive</td>
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<td>gerund.</td>
<td>gerundive</td>
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<tr>
<td>incl.</td>
<td>inclusive (of personal pronouns, including the person addressed)</td>
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<tr>
<td>interj.</td>
<td>interjection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interrogat.</td>
<td>interrogative</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ku)</td>
<td>a noun as taking the suffixed pronouns ku, mu, na.</td>
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<td>met.</td>
<td>metaphorical</td>
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<tr>
<td>metaph.</td>
<td>metathesis</td>
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<td>metonymy.</td>
<td>metonymy</td>
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<td>n.</td>
<td>noun</td>
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<td>neg.</td>
<td>negative</td>
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<td>neu.</td>
<td>neuter</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Na) or (na, ni)</td>
<td>a noun as taking the suffixed pronoun in the third singular and in the neuter only of the third plural</td>
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<td>obj.</td>
<td>object</td>
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<td>onomatop.</td>
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<td>subject</td>
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   B. Women Traders, etc., Malaita.
3. A. Sea-going Canoe, Malaita.
   B. Model of Canoe used for Bonito Fishing, Ulawa.
   C. Matema, Reef Group.
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5. War-belts, Bowl, Lime-sticks, Ear-plug, Forehead Ornaments, Water-bottle, etc.
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8. A. Ornaments of Shell for Forehead, Ear, and Nose, from Malaita and Ulawa.
   B. Nose Pendants and Fasteners for Bandolier.
10. A. Natural Flints incised, regarded as possessing Mana and causing Yams to fructify, from Solomons.
   B. Ghost made of Coral, from Ulawa.
11. A. Young Man of Nukapu.
    B. Man of Qarea, Malaita.

vii
DICTIONARY

OF

SA'A AND ULAWA LANGUAGES
DICTIONARY

OF

SÁ'À AND ULAWA LANGUAGES
### DICTIONARY OF SA'A AND ULAWA LANGUAGES.

**A**

- **a 1.** personal article used with nouns and verbs: (a) when used with a common noun it indicates its use as a personal name; **óla, thing, a óla, So-and-so; an ómu, person, a  õmu, So-and-so; it is applied to all personal names, both native and foreign, male and female, a *Wata, a John;* it is seen also in *atai, who?* it is used to personify; a *wæwa ko ‘unu’unu me óla a sse e honu eni,* the mouth speaks of what the heart is full. (b) when used with a verb or adjective it indicates their use as a descriptive name; ero, to deceive; a eroero, a deceiver. In usage it corresponds to the of Mota and Malagasy.

- **a 2.** termination of the verbal noun: *hatale,* to go along the shore; *hatalea,* sea-coast.

- **a 3.** advb of assent: *’o te urinel a,* did you do thus? yea.

- **a 4.** pers. pron. 3d sing. suffixed to verb (with or without verbal suffix) as object, and to prepositions as anticipatory object and used both of persons and things, as him, her, it; it does not change to e after a preceding i or u before a proper noun owing to the presence of the personal article a; *li’oa e lio ahiaua Dora,* the spirit protected Dora.

- **a 5.** stem to which the pronouns ku, mu, na, etc., are suffixed in forming poss. 3. Polynesian ka, to.

- **a 6.** prefix of condition, making participles: *längu,* to pluck; *längu,* come out of socket; *hãli,* to break off, *’ahãli,* broken off. Mota ga 3.

- **a 7.** Ulawa v. p. of present or general time, joined in pronunciation to the personal pronoun used as subject, na’a, o’a. Lau ka, future particle; *Potuna, New Hebrides, ka, id.*

- **a 8.** exclam. negative, don’t.

- **a 9.** adj. term. suffixed to nouns, verbs and other adjectives; *qiisî, mud; qiisî’i, muddy; mea’kó, to pierce; mwa’koko’kó, prickly. Moto ga 5, Bugotu ga, Mota ku, Samoa a.

- **a 10.** suffix. (a) to poss. 2 and 3 in sing. 1 and 2: *nãku’a, nãku’e, ãku’a, ãmu’a, nãmu’ã.* (b) to pers. pron. dual 2 and 3: *’enemu’ê, kereru’e.* Probably a 9.

- **a 11.** stem to which pronouns ku, mu, na, etc., are suffixed, forming poss. 1 of things to eat. cf. a 5. Mota ga 1. Bugotu ga.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>a’ā</strong></th>
<th>meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>a’ā 3.</strong></td>
<td>to run, to be abundant, of creepers; <em>hahalisi e’ā’a,</em> the grass has spread; <em>hute e ‘ā’a ha’ahia taoka,</em> convolvulus had crept over the canoe house. Wango <em>taga,</em> to be in leaf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a’ā 4.</strong></td>
<td>to rise up clear, of the moon: <em>waaro-waaro e mãnu ‘a’a mai ilengi,</em> the moon has floated clear up on high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a’ā S.</strong></td>
<td>to throw, to bowl: <em>‘a’a to’ohaa,</em> to contribute money. Wango <em>gaga,</em> to be spent; Lau <em>taga,</em> to throw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a’ā 6.</strong></td>
<td>adj. suff.; puru, frequent; <em>purupuru’a’a,</em> frequently; <em>wái, water; wâne’i’a,</em> watery. cf. a 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a’ād’a v. i., to importune, to vex, to beg, to dun.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>a’ād’a’ini v. tr., to importune a person.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>a’áde U., to see. cf. hâ’iade’i.</strong> Wango aadai, to look.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>a’ae (kú) S., n., leg. foot. cf. ‘ae 1.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>a’ai U. exclam. hahai ‘a’ai laa, so there!</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*<em>a’alla’a adj., firm, strong, powerful; e a’alla’a olo mae ana,</em> he is very strong; reduplicated ‘alla with a 9.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>a’allaahaana strength, its strength.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>*<em>a’ala v. i., to bite; mwaa ‘a’ala, poisonous snake. <em>ala 3.</em></em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a’ala’i v. i., to increase, to spread, of plants. ‘a 3.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>a’ani U. v. i., to vomit.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>a’ana’ata’ini v. tr.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>*<em>a’ani U., advb preceding verb; at all, just now; e gake aani lae,</em> he did not go at all; <em>na’así aani lae mai,</em> I have just come.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>a’ato of. ‘a’dó.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>a’asoleenga S., v. n., lamentation.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **a’aro v. i., come aboard, of surf; hai na ho e ‘a’aro melu,* a wave came aboard us. 
| **a’aronga v. n., surf breaking on the shore.** |
| **a’ari v. i., to be rent asunder.** |
| **a’ata’i v. i., to rent asunder.** |
| **a’ata’i v. i., to be dry; hero ‘a’ate, dregs of grated coconut after pressing out the milk.** |
| **a’ata’u’u v. i., to be odd, uneven, in number; nga hue e ‘a’ata’u’u,* there is an odd one.** |
| **a’ate v. i., to be dry; hero ‘a’ate, dregs of grated coconut after pressing out the milk.** |
| **a’ata’u’u v. i., to help, to come to the aid of. hâ’i’ata’u’u,* Wango aatua; Mota kakau, to visit constantly.** |
| **asa the season of the southeast trades, winter, the season of the ripe canarium nuts: aau kosi repo, the canarium nuts are just ripe; aau e repo kosi holaa, when the nuts are ripe the weather is calm; aau marawa, the nuts purpling before ripening, the month of July. cf. maraau.** |
| **a’ahi v. tr., to help, to come to the aid of. hâ’i’ahí,* Wango aahí; Mota kakau, to visit constantly.** |
| **ada i. poss. 3, pl. 3, among them, belonging to them, they (obj.).** |
| **ada 2. poss. 1, pl. 3, for them, theirs, of things to eat.** |
| **ada’a, ada’a S., ataats U., v. i., to progress, to move on, to be in motion.** |
ADA'ELU

'ada'elu 1. poss. 3, pl. 3, among them, for them, them (obj.); ada 1, 'elu.

'ada'elu 2. poss. 1, pl. 3, for them, theirs, of things to eat; ada 2.

adai 1. n., a cluster; a bunch: adai niu, a bunch of green coconuts.

'ada'i S. n., a tabu sign.

adai niu, a bunch of leaves used as a tabu sign.

'ada'elu 2. poss. 1, pl. 3, for them, theirs, of things to eat; ada 2.

adai niu, a bunch of leaves used as a tabu sign.

'ada'elu 2. poss. 1, pl. 3, for them, theirs, of things to eat; ada 2.

adai niu, a bunch of leaves used as a tabu sign.

'ada'elu 2. poss. 1, pl. 3, for them, theirs, of things to eat; ada 2.

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adai niu, a bunch of leaves used as a tabu sign.

'ada'elu 2. poss. 1, pl. 3, for them, theirs, of things to eat; ada 2.

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adai niu, a bunch of leaves used as a tabu sign.
'ahe, 'ahe'ahe (continued).

ning to spoil; e tola 'ahe'ahe aku, it was bad for me.

'ahe'aheana gerund, its badness; 'ahe'aheana mu'ele, the bad fish.

'aelas v. tr., to cause to be no good; to spoil; used with dä'u 1; sae 'aelasi, to bear malice. Not connected with tatala. cf. M. L., p. 54; probably 'ae 1, with la 3.

'seluulu v. i., to step over, to neglect; used with prep. hauhau; 'ae 1.

'aena cf. 'ae 3. 'aeni. cf. 'ae 6.

'aha 1. n., a sparrow hawk.

'aha 2. n., salt water, salt; e e'aaha, some salt water. Bugotu aha.

'ahala, 'ahaa partic, broken off (of boughs); dâu 'aharota,

'aharo 1. v. i., to conduct a betrothal or wedding ceremony; kara ni 'aharota, an eddy; 'ahe hiru, the current sets; 'ahe kosi tola, the current is strong; 'ahe tangalau, the current is about; 'ahe läuleu, strong current; for bridals.

'aharo inau, my relations by marriage. Heeru, S. C., aharo.

'aharota v. n., a wedding feast; dâu 'aharota ana kalena, wedding feast of his child; kata ni 'aharota, a large yam pudding for bridals.

'ahe l. n., surf, currents from wind or tide, tide-rip; 'ahe hiru, an eddy; hiru'ahe, troublesome waves; 'ahe hiru'i ni Nielaka'u, the tide rip at Cape Zélée; 'ahe ko huroise, the surf whirled vast about; 'ahe kosi tola, the current sets; 'ahe läuleu, strong current; 'ahe e homose tola, the surf buffeted the canoe; 'ahe lula, boiling tide; 'ahe i ni'i langalan, a tide rip between Ulawa and Sa'a; holo 'ahe, to divide the waves by incantation and make a way for a canoe.

'ahela adj., strong current; e 'ahela, there is a strong current.

'ahehi v. tr., to cause to drift; e 'ahesi, it has drifted.

'ahehila-(ku) gerund. Polynesian lahe, to flow; Viti ndane. Mota ana, Florida tahie.

'ahe 2. v. i., to melt away, to waste, to disappear; wa'e 'ahe, to waste.

'ahela'ini v. tr., to cause to disappear.

'ahela adj., strong current; e 'ahela, there is a strong current.

'ahehi v. tr., to cause to drift; e 'ahesi, it has drifted.

'ahehila-(ku) gerund. Wango lahe.

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'ahela'ini v. tr., to cause to disappear.

'ahela adj., strong current; e 'ahela, there is a strong current.
ähu'i 2 (continued).

ähu'i, to pay a fine on behalf of; i sapa'ena i Dara ähu'i niu, an apostrophe addressed to Ugi. cf. ha'adähi.

ähu'i 3. v. tr., to wrap up; ähu'i ola, a parcel. ähu 1; Wango ähui, to wrap; Lau afu, Samoa 'afu; Niu'e afi, to wrap.

ähu'i 4. partic. used as adverb, altogether, completely; ähui sā'diana lokoloko, will completely rejoice together.

ähu'i 5. n., ähu'i menu, a lily (Crinatum asiaticum) which grows on the beaches. Wango kii menu.

ähu'i-(nä) 6. n., a stump of a tree.

ähuni determ. from ähululu n., a small yam pudding used in sacrifices.

'a'ahu'o n., owl; onomatop. San Cristoval 'ahu'o n., owl; onomatop. San Cristoval

'äi 1. n., a tree (more common in Ulawa); 'ai ha'angihensi, ginger, given to women as an ordeal; 'ai ni haka, U., papaya; 'ai nehunehu, a rod, a stick; 'ai ni ile, U., wood for making fire by friction; 'ai repo, a pestle for pounding taro to make taut-mang'a; 'ai'i, U., a log; hite 'ai, U., to split firewood; hou 'ei, U., the kidneys; huani 'ei, U., fruit; iodulu nemi 'ei, U., jumped about on the firewood; kokopa ni 'ei, U., buttress flanges of certain trees; lolo'a ni 'ei, U. a thicket; maa ni 'ai, U., a

'äi 1 (continued).

sta'ike, picket; ma'a 'ai, U., firewood; mau 'ei, U., trees; mau'i ngangani 'ei, U., chips of wood; mau'i rangö ni 'ei, U., dead trees; pou ni 'ei, U., a log of wood; ga'o'hia ni 'ei, U., a slab of wood; rai 'ei, U., plank; so'v 'ai, U., to pick up firewood; su'i 'ei, U., to break firewood; ua'elu'eni, U., twigs; 'a'elu'eni ni 'ei, U., branches, twigs and leaves; usu 'ei, S., firestick. Mota tangae (M. L., p. 95), Florida gós, Malagasy kasa.

'äi 2. v. i., to be stiff, numb; nimeku e 'ai olo, my hand is numb.

'ai 3. tr. suffix to verb; sāsu, sāsu'i.

'ai 4. participial ending used adverbially; ere 'ahithowi, to speak revilingly.

'ai 5. U., to shun, to perish, to become extinct. sua 1.

'ai 6. 'ai ukì, to clean shoots off stored yams. cf. 'iite'i.

'ai, 'ai'ai 7. exclam., mind, look out!

'ai'aara n., a thicket.

'ai a'aa exclam., alas, woe!

'ai'aana without, unless, failing; used as adverb; 'ai'aana ineu, failing me, but for me. 'ai'a 1, ana 2.

'ai da 2. Wango 'ai, used as an adverb; entirely, completely; more common in Ulawa; hāuni, metathetic.

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'ai'aana without, unless, failing; used as adverb; 'ai'aana ineu, failing me, but for me. 'ai'a 1, ana 2.
'aka 1. v. i., to pull out; 'aka lāu, to pull out violently, to defend, to help; 'aka niho, to pull teeth.

'akani v. tr., noko 'akani maana, I gouge his eyes out.

'akana(-ku) gerund. Lau aga, Mota Ikaka.

'aka lau, to pull out violently, to defend, to help; dāu akau, to obey, to give attention to; nō ka'a akau, is it alight? e akau, to prepare, to make burning. dāu akau, to obey, to give attention to; nō ka'a akau, is it alight? e akau, to prepare, to make burning.

'ako'ai U., where are we likely to get anything? laa ni dili. 

'akohe v. i., to be listless, to neglect through laziness; e akohe maunae, he neglected it through laziness.

'akoheta'i partic., to neglect through laziness; lae akohe'ta'i sw'a ana maenae, run carelessly into danger.

'akoheta'i partic., excited in mind. 'a 6.

'akoheta'i partic., to neglect through laziness; lae akohe'ta'i sw'a ana maenae, run carelessly into danger.

'akohe v. i., to be listless, to neglect through laziness; e akohe maunae, he neglected it through laziness.

'aki v. tr., noko 'aki maana, I reduce.

'ake 1. n. a spirit; M. A., p. 137; tūtū, a ghost of the open sea. cf. Ngori; hāhue ni 'akalo, Malapa Island, hā hue ni 'akalo, a ghost that clutched the canoe and capsized it; 'akalo ni maunae, a ghost of the open sea. cf. Ngori;

'ake n., string fringe, the dress of married women hung suspended from the waist. 

'akeke partic, on one side, overbalanced, tilting. 'a 6. kūa 1.

'akōa 1. v. i., to catch in the arms, to grasp, to wrestle.

'akonga v. n.

'akongi v. tr. Wango agoi, Viti rako.

'ako'ako 2. v., to deprecate wrath by saying 'ako'ako saemu; not used to women.

'akonga v. n. to have pulmonary disease.

'akohe v. i., to be listless, to neglect through laziness; e akohe maunae, he neglected it through laziness.

'akoheta'i partic., to neglect through laziness; lae akohe'ta'i sw'a ana maenae, run carelessly into danger.

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'ālai 1. n., a flock or covey of birds. 'ālai ni meni. ala 6. Mota 'igara, spread, or sari. 3. to gather.

'āla'a 2. S. adv., up, upward; noko soi 'ala'a ana, I call upon him. Wango araa, Florida galaga.

alaal a n., croton; alaala pa'esa, a variety with red leaves shaped like a shark's fin.

ala ha 1. n., a chief. In M. A., pp. 47, 51 (note), maelaha appears to be the Wango word maeraha. No such word occurs in Sa'a or Ulawa. dili alaha, red-leaved drama used in incantations and in drawing lots; horana mwa alaha. U., under the power of the chiefs; huui alaha, a chiefly family; rereo alaha, a large variety of nautilus, 'king' nautilus; mwei ta'a alaha, dear lord; niniko alaha, a large hornet; pepe alaha, a butterfly; siri alaha, a parrot, Lorius loricoccurs.

'alamali 2. v. i., to recover health; to recover its soul; kira 'alasi pasi, it recovered its soul. horana mwa alaha. U., under the power of the chiefs; huui alaha, a chiefly family; rereo alaha, a large variety of nautilus, 'king' nautilus; mwei ta'a alaha, dear lord; niniko alaha, a large hornet; pepe alaha, a butterfly; siri alaha, a parrot, Lorius loricoccurs.

ala a 2. v. i., to rule; alaha kaahi, to rule over. ha'alaha. a 1. laha.

'alanga a v., n., rule, dominion, chestaitan- shi, kind (late use). Wango oraka. 

lahu. alaalaahu v. i., to talk in parables, to compare in words.

alahuungei v., n., parables, metaphors.

ala huutei 'ini S., alaahuungei 'ini U., v. tr., to use parabolic language.

'alai U. 1. plur. art., used of persons only; cf. 'alei; 'alai 'i mono, you people; 'alai Mwado'a, Mwado'a people; 'alai ola, you people.

'Alai 2. n., northeast cape of Little Malaita, opposite the entrance of Mara Masiki Channel.

'ala ki U. v. tr., to apportion food. 'ala 6. Wango arari, to befit.

alalu v. tr., to disobey, to mutiny against.

alanga, Alanga kāude Selwyn Bay, on Ugi, a trading-station for copra.

'alang a S., 'alang a 'ol e ni tolo, fifth and sixth days of the moon; 'alang a'apa, first quarter of the moon; 'alang a roa, third and fourth days of the moon. 'ala 6.

'alang u partic., out of its socket. 'a 6. lāngu.

'Ala Sa'a n., the northwest Alite mountain range. 1. a sea journey. 2. a canoe-load of voyagers. 'ālidanga e hule saak'a 'etu.

'ālidanga U., v. n., with double n. termination, as 2. Wango arida. Lau alida.

'ali 1. n., logs in a yam garden marking the plots of different planters.

'ali e 'ali, 'ali 'a, the first piece of ground planted in a garden.

'ālide to travel by sea.

'ālidanga, Alanga (late). 1. a sea journey. 2. a canoe-load of voyagers. 'ālidanga e hule saak'a 'etu.

'ālidanga U., v. n., with double n. termination, as 2. Wango arida. Lau alida.

'āli 1. n., logs in a yam garden marking the plots of different planters.

'āli e 'āli, 'āli 'a, the first piece of ground planted in a garden.

'ālielimui v., to abound.

'āliha U. 1. n., a centipede. Bugotu līna.

'āliha-(ku) U. 2. alikana, thus, similarly, just his way; alihama, just your way; alihada, just what you might expect from them. cf. atiana, S., 'alihana, U.

'ālihoi 1. v. i., to return, to go back. 'āli 1, ho'i 3. ko tola 'āliho'i ana nunu, he is going to return; qie 'āliho'i, to recover health; susu 'āliho'i, restored whole. 2. adv., again.

'ālihoi U., v. tr., to turn over, to reverse. Vaturanga ho'i, again; Florida goi, again; Wango 'a'hoi, ha'ari, to return.

'āliholo 1. n., a depression in a mountain ridge. a pass. 2. a fosse cut on a ridge to prevent access by an enemy. holo.

'ālihu'ai S., v. tr., to turn over, to reverse. ku'i 2. 'ālihu'i 'i, to turn over, to reverse. ku'i 2. 'ālihu'e U., v. tr., to turn over, to reverse. Vaturanga ho'i, again; Florida goi, again; Wango 'a'hoi, ha'ari, to return.

'ālihatu 1. n., a depression in a mountain ridge. a pass. 2. a fosse cut on a ridge to prevent access by an enemy. holo.

'ālihu'ai S., v. tr., to turn over, to reverse. ku'i 2. 'ālihu'e U., v. tr., to turn over, to reverse. Vaturanga ho'i, again; Florida goi, again; Wango 'a'hoi, ha'ari, to return.

'āliha-(ku) U. 2. alikana, thus, similarly, just his way; alihama, just your way; alihada, just what you might expect from them. cf. atiana, S., 'alihana, U.

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'ālinge v. n., vying; kuruhras ni 'ēlinge, to run races.

'ālingi v. tr., 'ālingie ora ni 'amwo, to build up the altar of sacrifice.

'ālingi, v. tr., to run on the tongue, to "get round" a word; mekau ka'a 'ālingo ana, my tongue can not pronounce it.

'alipono  sā'u alipono, thick smoke.  pono.

'alipuri v. i., to follow (of time).  'āli 1. puri; esi 'ēlipuri ana, a little while after.

'alīsuu ma'alu 'ēlisu'u, to sleep sound; ma-āhu 'ēlisu'u, sound sleep.  'āli 1. su'i 6.

'alīsute'ini v. tr., to forgetful of.

'alitana U., adv., even so, thus.  alihana.

'alīte 1. n., a tree (Catappa terminalis); hoi 'ēelite, its nut; 'ēelite ko mena, the 'ēelite is turning red.  2. n., a diamond-shape in ornament.  Mota salite.

'alītehu n., rubbish heap.  Lau tāfu.

'alīu 1. partic., reversed; saena e 'āliu, he repented.  liu.  2. v. i., to turn round; 'āliu haakie musu'a, to turn round and face the people.  ha'a'alīte.

'alīunge v. n., 'āliunge ni sae, conversion of mind.

'alo specific numeral, of taro, 100; 'alo ni kui, 100 taro.  Espiritu Santo taro, 100; Mota tar, 1,000.

'alō'a 1. adj., suffering from yaws.  2. n., the male nose; mu alo'a, the frambcesia.

'alū 2. n., a covering, cloak.  Lau alu; Florida la'u, to put.

'alū 3. v. n., to change into, to become (of ghosts); e 'alu ana pae'au, he changed into the form of a shark.

'alūhe S. 1. a centipede.

'alūhi, alūuluhi 1. v. t., to wrap up, to cover up.  2. n., a covering, cloak.

'alūhite-(ku) gerund, a covering, cloak.

'alounge'ī partic., rongonga alounge'ī, heedless.

'alusae U., v. i., to meditate.  to revolve in mind.  'ālu 2.

'amak-ku n., father, father's brother; 'amaku, voc. father; 'amana e ngi'ai, his father ate it, a railing exclamation; e usulie 'amana, he is like his father.  Polynesian tama.

'amama partic, outside, at the door.  'a 6. ma'a.

'amama'ama 1. v. i., to feast upon lycopodium fern.  2. n., a bandolier of shell money (kua) strung in a pattern with fringe of human teeth; li 'ama'ama, to make such a belt.  3. n., festive ornaments, belts, necklaces, bracelets, etc.; 'ama'ama ni ma'o, panoply, war decoration.

'amadī 1. v. i., to eat one thing with another as a relish, as fish with yams.  2. n., the thing so eaten.
\[\text{ana 1 (continued).} \]

when the preposition is separated from the verb. (b) to, for, concerning, of, again or him, her, it, calling on (of a ghost). U, e danu'ma meme ana Kiiramo, he chewed areca nut to Kiiramo, Florida ana. cf. Preface.

\[\text{ana 2. prep., instrumental, used only with} \]

nouns to which the pron. 3 can be suffixed, the definite article may follow ana; ana specifies the instrument, ana the method; ana nga noma, with a spear; e saunie ana noma, he killed him spearwise; ana maaku, with my eye; ana nga taa, with what? why? ana saamani, with our hearts; e lole ana ma'unge, to talk confusedly from fear.

\[\text{ana 3. prep., belonging to, from, him, her, it; ana-nahi to succor.} \]

anaanawela adj., without blemish.

\[\text{ana 4. place where;} \]

•ana'i

ana 5. prep., after, by the name of; ana

ana 6. adv., time when; ana aau, at the time of ripe canarium nuts; ana hali, at harvest time. Mota ana, in anaqarig, ananora; Polynesian ana, of past time.

\[\text{ana 7. adv., if, for, because; ana if possible; ana nga na'a ka'a dina, now herein it is not good; ana uri, if of, supposititious cases; ana nga 'oe te ana 'omu lae mäi, a marvel it is in that ye came. Mao. ana, there, when.} \]

\[\text{ana 8. tangahulu ana, tenth in a series. Mota ana, pasopasoaani.} \]

\[\text{ana 9. poss. 1. sing. 3; for him to eat. 'a 11. Mota ana.} \]

\[\text{anaanwela adj., without blemish.} \]

\[\text{anahi to succor.} \]

\[\text{ana'i U., verb part., denoting futurity of action; the 'a is attracted to the preceding a of pronoun na 2 and to kira. na'a na'i lae 'o lo. I shall be off. obs. na, M. L., p. 426. Bugotu da, M. L., p. 550. cf. ke'i.} \]

\[\text{ane S. v. tr., to wonder at, to marvel at; one i Malau, able to see 'Olu Malau; proverb of clear weather. Wango ha'ane, pace gently.} \]

\[\text{anene adv., gently; ooru anene, to blow gently. Matri hane, to blow gently.} \]

\[\text{ani 1. poss. 3, pl. 3; of things only incercing, for, from among, to; used as object; ne'isae ani, think upon; nou da nga muini eni, I took a few of them.} \]

\[\text{ani 2. prep., instrumental, used instead of ana when no article follows, but not used of persons; e saunie ani taa? ani hakis, with what did he kill him? with an axe;} \]

\[\text{ani denotes the method, ana the instrument; ani is used of general and ana of particular signification; ani has an adverbial force; ani noma, spearwise; ani erenga, guilefully; holola'i eni to'ohaa, to promise in money; konu eni to'ohaa, filled with money; hāte ani mesinge, born in adultery; ulo ani erenga, to lament with crying; ani he'idi, at some future day; but when an adjective follows the noun ana may be used in the place of ani; ana hā'ti, ata'ala, in an evil day; ana houla, at the feast; laelei ani uri isule, walk in his footsteps; maa ani maa, niho ani niho, eye for eye, tooth for tooth; e hure'ila'a ani heu palu, gushed out of the stony rock; ani meta­thetic upon nia. ni 1; a 4. Florida nia, instrumental; Mota nia.} \]

\[\text{ani S. 3. prep. of, belonging to; used in composition; ani snausus, U., a cubit; opu eni sheep, the blood of sheep; hote ani hentu, a native paddle; loo po'oflei'imoilinge, the spirit of truth; mu ma'ohai muela ani 'inoni, the first-born children of men; qoqoofa ani nume, foundations of the house; raaraa ani meurihe, light of life; supi eni heu, a stone club.} \]

\[\text{ano 1. ground; cf. i'ano. 'ano hua, the earth, opposed to 'asi, sea;'ano mola, cultivable ground, deep soil on top of the ridges of the upper hills, opposed to q'u 4, the ground on the ridges immediately above the beach; hai 'ano, on the ground; ho'i 'ano, underground; odohana me'izi 'ano mola, in good ground; suku 'ano, to make holes for planting yams. Lau gano, Mota tano.} \]

\[\text{ano 2. v. i., to pass away, to disappear out of sight; 'ano su, to perish and become extinct; 'ano iulihua, to vanish completely.} \]

\[\text{anoa n. a marinel, miracle, vision, apparition; anoa e wa'araa me'izi, an apparition came into view.} \]

\[\text{anomi v. tr., to cover with earth, to bury. 'ano ho'a po'ole'ole' ada, ko anomire mola, no care is taken of them, they are merely buried, of the undistinguished dead. M. A., p. 263.} \]

\[\text{a'nu, a'nuenu to be loose, unstable.} \]

\[\text{a'nuvu to be loose, unstable.} \]

\[\text{a'nuvu to be loose, unstable.} \]
'apa 3. (continued).

dango, leaves of trees; 'apani paale'o, nautilus shell cut in triangular forms for inlaying; kala 'apani paale'o, to cut such pieces of shell. Florida gaba, branch. 4. side (not of persons); ko awoaowchie ro 'apa na, walks on every side; the locative i i aded; 'apai haka, Big Malaita, i. e., down side; 'apai hene, the west (down side) of the island; 'apai loa ta'au, the heavens; 'apai sato, after

noon.

'apaa n., a staff.

'apapa (ku) 1. n., wing, shoulder, leaves; 'apapa'apana mu menu, birds' wings; i 'apa'apana mu i'oni, on the shoulders of men; i ge'one 'apapa'apana, on his shoulders; mu 'apa'apai dango, tree leaves; tere 'apa'apa, to flap the wings; tete 'apa'apa, to flutter the wings; 'apa'apai reu, a leaf; mu 'apa'apai reu ana mu dango, the leaves of the trees; mua 'apa'apana 'ei, U. tree leaves. 'apa 3. Wango; abaha, shoulder, leaf; Viti tamba, wing; Florida gaba, branch; Samoa 'apa'apa, fin of a shark; Malay sapa, wing; Maori kapa'apa, to flutter; Mota gava, to flap the wings.

'apapa 2. n., a shed, hut; probably because built originally of leaves.

'apapa 3. 'apa'apai i'i, a bird, a swift. Mota gapagapoa, a swallow.

'apahoe n., a pig's ham.

'apakere n., a yanu.

'apala U. 1. shoulder; q'i ali 'apala, the shoulder. 2. a sum of money (hao) reaching from finger tips to opposite shoulder; ida 'apala, a yard and a quarter. 3. rua 'apala, a phase of the moon. 4. v. tr., to carry in the arms; e 'apala, kure ke 'apala, let me carry you. Mota sapan, to lead; Samoa sapa, sapa; San Cristoval abara.

'apalili to make a detour. Ili 1. Florida tabalili, apart.

'apalolo U. n., the banyan; used in Sa'a of a special variety. 'apa 3. lo 3. 'apalolo e teli, the banyan has shed its leaves. Florida tabalalo.

'sapini ere 'apani, to talk in a dialect; wala 'aponi, speech. 'apa 3.

'sapanile-(ku) gerund., brogue.

'sapana'i partic., surprised, frightened, taken at a disadvantage. ha'a'aapao'ini.

'sapau partic., chipped, with the end broken out.

'sapau side (not of persons); sapau deni, U., toward morning; sapau one, the lee side of an island, an inlet west of Cape Zelee; e apani 'oto, it is afternoon; sato 'oto i apani, the sun declines. Wango abau, beside, outside.

'ape 1. to run aground, to prevent, to hinder, to serve as a barrier. ha'aape, ape hite, to cut tall; ape hono, ape honosi, to prevent; ape puri, to be last, in the rear, to follow after.
ape 2. ape sada S., ape dào U., to be level (of country).
ape 3. v. tr., to encourage; e apea saenu, he encouraged him.

'ape 4. a net, a seine; 'ape ni mehu, nets set for birds across the openings in a ridge of hills; the place where such nets are set; 'ape e lau, the net has fish inclosed in it; slu ana 'ape, to fish with a seine; slu maa ana mu 'ape, to mend the meshes of the nets. Mota ape, Maori kupaenga.

'Ape 5. the constellation of the Southern Cross; ro mauae, the two pointers to that constellation. M. A., p. 349.

'apil (na) bordering on; i epina lalo, bordering on the garden.
'apipe 1. to border on, to be contiguous to. Malay api, side by side; Maori api, to place side by side; Niue apiapi, narrow.

apirawa a yam with purple flesh.

apiopio a flowering creeper (Hoya).

apito a flowering tree; apito is, a rose, of feet; met., sore at heart.

apo 1. v. tr., to epilate.

apo 2. v. tr., to lever, to prize; ape dao S., ape dao U., to encourage; ape 1. partic, crowded.

ape 1. a piece of shell money (hao); 'ele 'apolo, U., a small length of money, met., of a small piece of garden planted.

'apolo 2. partic., ceased, ended; kota ni muane e 'apelana ana ro Dora, the succession of boys ceased with the two Doras; mas 'apelana, paralyzed.

'apoloa S., people, descendants; 'apoloa inen, my people.

apota apota ni honu, egg of turtle.

'apu (ku) 1. blood. cf. ma'a'apu'a; 'apu e sikina ana, seed of copulation; 'apu raharaha, an issue of blood; kokoi 'apu, a drop of blood; me'i 'epu, s., masi 'epu, U., blood; e ngisuhie 'apu, to spit blood; slu 'epu, to adopt a child.

'apule adj., bloody; qa'u 'apula, U., a person wounded in battle; avalaai 'epule, bloodshot; lili 'epule, turned into blood.

'apunge v. n., slu 'epunge, adoption of children.

'apu 1. to be forbidden, tabu, to be final. ha'a 'apu, e 'apu laa, U., why not? (is it forbidden?); toli 'epu, to observe a tabu, to fast.

'Apu 'Ala a district on Little Malaita overlooking Mara Masiki Channel.

'apu'i v., to flatter, to cajole, to say 'ako'ako sae, ha'i 'epu'.

'apulo partic, returned, turned back on a journey. 'a 6. pulo.
apune wa'i n., stinging-nettle tree. wa'i 7.

'apuru partic, crowded. 'a 6. puru.


Maori apu, to crowd.

'aqa 1. to squat on the heels, to cower down. 'aqaha'i v. i., to crouch, to huddle over (of hens).

'aqa'ata'i v. tr., to beset, to lie in wait for. Mota aqa, crouch; Wango 'aqala, Maori tauhi.

'aqa (ku) U. 2. n., belly. cf. 'oga.

'aqa 3. ha' a' aqahiti, to measure by.

'aqa'aqa n., bay, indentation in coast. 'aqa 2. 'aqa'aqa adj., bay-shaped. San Cristoval waqa, a cave.

aqalo n., pus, matter in a sore.

aqilulu S., agaru U., coconut beetle.

aqago aqago sa'o 1. fronds of sago palm. 2. raft made of the fronds.

aqelu partic., overturned. 'a 6. gelu.

ara 1. n., dew; ku'ori ara, to be early afoot.

ara, araara 2. v., to make an advance, to move forward, to get on; ko kele araara te'a, it is moving slightly.

aranu tr., to move a thing on.

arala-(ku) gerund. aralana, its being moved forward.

ara 3. v., to be lost, dispersed.

'arai v. i., to call out, to cry aloud. Bugotu tarai.

ara'dio v. i., to alight upon, to swoop. birds. dio.


arakoko n., taro pudding, pounded taro with grated raw coconut on top. Arama 1. U., a small length of money, considered poor cookery.

arama U., v., to itch.

aranga n., a wild duck.

arapa n., a wooden hair comb; it is made of separate pieces and not cut out of the solid: a cross-bar is tied with fibers of the creeper adio below the handle, the center piece projects beyond the others, which are bent and tied tightly to it. The flat handle is frequently inlaid with pieces of nautilus shell (reoreo), the teeth of the comb are very sharp and the hair is teased out with an upward movement; arapa adidi, a comb made in Big Malaita and ornamented with dyed plaited cane (ue) and yellow fern tissue (adi), woven into a pattern on the handle, the ends passing between the teeth of the comb. Arapa reoreo, comb inlaid with nautilus shell.

arapasi v. tr., to comb the hair.
arapuu v. i., to make land when at sea, to reach. ara 2. puu 1.
arapuunge v. n., a coming to land, reaching a destination.

'arasi 1. to scrape, to fine down spears, etc., by scraping. karu 2; 'arasi nia, to grate coconut with a roa or sānka; 'arasi noma, to scrape spears with ngädi. Mota sarae, to stroke; Niue alati, to scratch.

'arasi 2. v. i., 'arasi mao, to lead the chorus in

(continued)
\textit{arasi 2} (continued).

a dance; 
\textit{ha'a} ni \textit{arasi}, ark of the covenant.

\textit{arato} U., seeds worn on the ankles in a dance.

\textit{arau} 1. n., a kind of canarium nut. 2. n., the place where such grow.

\textit{arato} U., seeds worn on the ankles in a dance.

\textit{aratoto} v. i., to get to a destination. \textit{ara 2}.

\textit{aratoti} v. i., to get to a destination.

\textit{ara} 2. v., to soar, to hover.

\textit{ara} 2. v., to soar, to hover.

\textit{aropu} S. 1. n., snail; \textit{aropu} U., seeds worn on the ankles in a dance.

\textit{aropu} U. 1. n., snail; \textit{aropu} U., seeds worn on the ankles in a dance.

\textit{äriu} n., kingfish.

\textit{ariu} n., kingfish.

\textit{aropu} S. 1. n., snail; \textit{aropu} U., seeds worn on the ankles in a dance.

\textit{arokosi} U., v., to work in common, to have a working bee.

\textit{äriri}, \textit{ärieriri} to tremble, to shiver from cold or fear.

\textit{äriringe} v. n., trembling. Bugotu \textit{ariri}.

\textit{arirana} n., atree on Malaita with large edible fruit brown in color.

\textit{aropu} S. 1. n., snail; \textit{aropu} U., seeds worn on the ankles in a dance.

\textit{arikosi} U., v., to work in common, to have a working bee.

\textit{äriri}, \textit{ärieriri} to tremble, to shiver from cold or fear.

\textit{äriringe} v. n., trembling. Bugotu \textit{ariri}.

\textit{arikosinga} v. n., work done in common.

\textit{ası} 1. sea, salt water, salt; \textit{ası} do, deep water; \textit{ası} ko kokohu, the sea is booming; \textit{ası} ko amanga hauk, the sea under the earth; \textit{ası} ma', lee shore; \textit{ası} matawa, open sea; \textit{ası} meuri, weather side; \textit{ası} numo, quiet water inside a harbor; \textit{ası} rodo, deep water; \textit{ası} rodo, a month January (part); \textit{ası} se, a wave; holosie \textit{ası}, to cross the waves; kolane \textit{ası}, the face of the sea; kouka \textit{esi}, to gargle salt water; \textit{ası} \textit{esi}, to travel by sea; moro lari \textit{lora} \textit{ok} \textit{esi}, if you launch the canoe yonder into the sea; \textit{ması} sulen \textit{esi}, the paths of the sea; \textit{ması} malau \textit{i} \textit{esi}, U., the islands of the sea; \textit{ması} \textit{esi}, sandfly, gnat; \textit{pîne} \textit{esi}, \textit{booy}, \textit{pusu} \textit{esi}, whale; \textit{lesi} \textit{esi}, to dip and draw up salt water in a bamboo; \textit{lesi} \textit{esi}, on the surface of the sea. Mota \textit{ası}, Ceram \textit{ası}, Polynesian \textit{ası}.

\textit{ası} \textit{2}. S., man's brother, woman's sister; \textit{ası}, my brother; \textit{ası} inau, my brother; \textit{maeni} \textit{esi}, my brethren; \textit{mu} \textit{su}, \textit{asine}, brethren: in Sa'a a sister may be spoken of by her brother as \textit{ası}; in Ulawa \textit{ası} means a woman's brother or a sister-in-law; \textit{ro \textit{ası}}, \textit{asina}, U., two sisters-in-law, each calling the other \textit{ası} (Su'hu usage). Mota \textit{ası}, Motu \textit{ası}, Polynesian \textit{ası}, \textit{asi}.

\textit{ası} 3. v. tr., to throw away; joined with certain words it denotes destruction, doing away with; \textit{dere} \textit{ası}, U., to throw away; \textit{ere} \textit{ası}, U., to reproach, to vilify; \textit{horo} \textit{ası}, to decimate; \textit{hu'a} \textit{ası}, to overturn, to overthrow; \textit{kae} \textit{ası}, to pluck out (thorn); \textit{ne'isae} \textit{ası}, to forgive; \textit{oko} \textit{ası}, to break up, to destroy; \textit{se} \textit{ası}, to forgive, to neglect; \textit{su'asi}, to prickle and remove; \textit{usuque} \textit{asi}, to despatch.

awara (continued).
awara-tr., to cry over, to lament. Wango awara.

'awasi to draw in the breath with a whistling sound when eating areca nut. 'awasi 'e'e, S., 'awasi pua, U. 'awa 8, fawa, mouth.

'awasirahae v. i., to groan, to mourn, to sigh. n., a groan 'awasi, rahe.

'awasirahenga v. n., groaning.

awata'a to be a stranger and as such in evil plight. a'aa 1. Wango awataa.
awe, aweawe v. i., to walk about.
aweawehe tr., to travel up and down a place; ko aweawehe ro 'a'ana, walks on every side.

D

Before i d is pronounced as ch in the word church; adi a-chi, diena chi-e-na. In all other cases in pronouncing d the tongue is pressed against the palate and held there while the breath is forced against it, then the tongue is relaxed and the breath escapes, the resultant sound being equivalent to dr.
da 1. pers. pron., pl. 3, suffixed to nouns and to certain verbs and gerundives.
da 2. mwana da na kola ma'e, lest we die. daa.
da, daadaa S., v. i., to give, to take. to do. taaa, U. le'ene nou daa 'oto, I did that already.
dada U., to be smooth. to be flat, level. ha'adda, ha'idda, hu'idda.
dada'a U., adj., smooth, flat, level.
dadanga'a S., burnished, shining.
delau pers. pron., pl. 3, suffixed to nouns and to certain verbs and gerundives. da 1. i saada'elu.

Daha a beach in 'Olu Su'u, the landing-place next north of Sa'a on the east coast.
dahe v. tr., to adze down, to chip ground with the hoe. ha'adahe.

dahi 1. the golden-lip pearl shell; 'u'u maasi dehi, a pearl; suu dehi, to dive for pearl shell. 2. a crescentic breast ornament for men cut from this shell; dahi raha, a pearl-shell gorget worn with the convex side outward and the rounded outer edge plastered with pulu 3. 3. U., a phase of the moon.
dahi, d'idehi 4. to be favored, to be lucky; ha'addihi; to the reduplicated form the possessive pronoun is suffixed. and in Sa'a the ñ is replaced by e where no i or ñ precedes; nou dehi, lucky me; de'idehi e, de'idehi, happy me, happy they.
dahi'e, d'idehi'e S., d'edidihi'a U., adj., happy, fortunate, blessed.
dahu the sheath covering the coconut flower, used when dry for tinder or for fire-kindling.
d'i 1. seen in compounds. d'i diana, d'i iti'a, d'i 'ama'a.
d'i 2. Georgia Island, north of Big Malaita.
d'idengi adv., by daylight. dangi. d'ai'deri'e n., a valley. d'iri.
Dā'idiena U., dā'idiana S., to be in peace, to be in safety. dā'iana. ani dinge ni dā'idiana. in a day of salvation.

dā'idiana'anga v. n., to ni dā'idiana'anga, to dwell in safety.

dā'ilama U., v., to be in peace. n., peace.

dā'ilama'asi v. tr., to be at peace; dā'ilama'a adj., peaceful.

dā'ilama U., v. tr., to be in trouble. n., trouble.

dā'lama in the reduplicated form da'adala used

dā'ita'a v., to be in trouble. n., trouble.

dalao to have the skin broken; lalamoa, when growing by the landing-

daluma U., middle.

dano dalo, to overlap.

dano 1. a littoral tree (Calophyllum inophyl-

damadiu to overlap.

damadiu S., daidenu U., v. i., to bale,

dänita'i daylight, by daylight.

däni U., to be daylight. dāngi, S. hā'ideni'e; ahuraa dānni, to move on the move before daylight; apau deni, toward morning; e dānni ha'ahule, next day; e dānni 'o'o, it is day; marawa ni deni, daybreak.

dā'ideni daylight, by daylight.

dānita'i haudinga po'o dānita'i, the following day.

dānite'i tr., of the daylight dawning upon a person. Florida dāni, day; danithagi.

dānu, dā'udenu S., daidenu U., v. i., to bale. to draw water; dānu oku, to catch the palo worm with coconut nets; dānu sui, to bale. dalo to draw water; oku denu, name of a month, November, when the palo worm appears. idenu.

dānu (continued).

dānu'i tr., to bale, to whet, to sprinkle with water.

dānume-(ku) middle, waist: with locative i; dānumeku, my waist; i dānume, in the midst; dānumana kānu, in the middle of the island.

dāngi i, S., to be daylight. dāni, U. hā'ideni'e. Wango dento. dāngi hoowa, the next day; e dāngi 'o'o, it is day; e dāngi puro, as soon as it was day; idenj, tomorrow; suše dāngi, every day.

dā'idengi by daylight; melu hule. dā'ideni ta'ane, we arrived in daylight.

dāngite'i tr., of the day dawning upon a person; e dāngite'i emelu, day dawned upon us. Lau dāni.

dāngi 2. n., wind; dāngi ka'a ooru ike, there was no wind at all; hai ma'a dāngi he'iti'ise, the four winds; getokana dāngi, getoka dāngi, a wind gone down. qeto; ramo'ama dāngi, a gale. rano. Mota lang. Florida dāni, Polynesian Lau, Malay angin.

dango 1. S., n., a tree; dango mua'mua'a, a prickly tree; dango ni haka, papaya; dagona mukana, trees of the field; hā'i dāngi, a log; hōi dāngi, U. Ahi'a use), papaya; hōi dāngi, S., the kidneys; huesi dāngi, S., the kidneys; iiniini dango, root of a tree; mu a'api rea mu dāngi, the leaves of the trees; vai dāngi, S., a plank; takai dango, a flower.

dango 2. n., firewood; sahu dāngi, to cut firewood; kite dāngi, to split firewood; so'o dāngi, S., to gather firewood. Malagasy trono.

dao U., ape dao, to be level. of country.

daoa, daodaoka U., v. i., to be ill.

daohanga v. n., sickness, illness. Wango daoha.

dara (ku) n., forehead; daraku, my forehead;

i na'ona dara, on the forehead.

daraha'ini S., v. tr., to fit a shell ring on the arm, to impale. Wango darasi.

darasahu n., a bird, a tern (Sterna frontalis), having a white mark above the bill. dara, sahu 1.

darasi S., deresi U., to draw a thing out of its covering, to unsheathe.

dāri dāri mua'a, a torrent running only in the rains and dry (mua'a) at other times. dā'ideri'e.

daro, dadaro 1. v. i., to hit, to beat, to strike with a stick. 2. v. i., to cast a fishing-line for garfish (mua'aole), to whiff for sardines with looke'o.

darori'i tr., to hit a person with a stick.

daronga'ini U., tr., to strike and overthrow.

daru'e pers. pron., dual 3. suffixed to nouns and to gerundives and to verbal nouns used as prepositions; 'amurirua'are, they two alive; 'amadarare, the father of those two; 'upura're, their middle.

dau 1. v. tr. and v. i., to do, to attempt, to cause to make, to take, to get, to obtain; dānu dongo, ordeal with hot stores. M. A.
DIONGA'I

17

dia 1. (continued).
p. 212. dia eu, to play tunes; dia haahi, to omit; dia hakota, S., to act the hypocrisie; dia heu, ordeal with hot stones, M. A., p. 210. dia homo, S., to hinder; dia lalo ana, S., to be plunged into the midst of; dia parasu, U., to hinder; dia ramoram'ol'a, to do violence; dia su'i, to importune; dia wala (ka), to transgress; mu ola nou deu walaku eni, my offenseness; dia we, to catch fish in pools when the river is low; dådu'ul po'o, U., to sacrifice pigs; e dia ni ire, he made to speak; lop'o deu, to feign; malu kire mansa'i deve, as they were wont; nou deu ni lae, I attempted to go; sulu dådu'u, to make songs on.
dåulana gerund.; mu ola saemun eni deuleuni, the things your heart is set upon doing.
duw n., to get in between; deru unu, deru

dere 2. deresi S., dereha'i U., to insert, to as
denie 1. v. tr., to throw away; with
dede qalu,
dede 1. v. i., to fill with fluid;
dede 2. v. tr., to drip, to protrude;
dede 3. v., to drip, to protrude;
dede'i

dedengi,
dedemasi, dedi. ha'adingi, to-day;
diga S., dina U., a day. dangi, dani, deni. ana nga'eta dinge, on another day; hu'idinge si'i, to-day; nga hu'dinge, S., nga haudinga, U., a day; mu dinge hune e liuen, many days passed over me. Motu dina, sun, day; Viti rinaa, day.
dindainga U., to be clear (of voice); walaku e dingadinga, my voice is clear.
dinge U., a bird observed as an omen. M. A., p. 221.
dimwe n., a tree fern.
dina S., diena U., adj., good, proper, accurate, beloved. ha'adiana, då'idiana, ke haro diana, when it is well; tiisiana nga ola sa'a. 'ha, nothing will be good; he'i me'ia ma'la'a diana, it will become quite strong; kori diana, to take good care
diana (continued). of; e la 'oto i diana, it is good; lado diana. U., to explain; loo diana, to look good; maelona e ngäu diana. when ripe it eats well; mwaene diana inau, my dear friend; ngäulana e diana, it is good to eat; e maka diana, it causes a pleasant sensation; sama diana, to correspond exactly.
diananga, dienanga v. n., goodness; walu diana ngäu inau, all my goods.
didiana'a, didi'ena'a adj., exceedingly good.
dianna S. dideneala U., v. n., used with an; dianaka ana mu i'e, the good fishes; Lau dina. Tolo sieni, Malay dian, dian. The addition of the noun suffix nga seems to show that diana is a verb; possibly the na is a verb suffix and dia equates with Mota wia, good. ha'adiana.
didi 1. to be small, undersized. dwarf.
didi 2. to chop with an axe, to carve, to quarry; didi hato, to make a shell armet; didi opa olanga, discrimination, partiality.
dide'inge v. n., opposition.
die n., a club, long-handled and straight, used mostly on Big Malaita. Lifu jia, club.
Die'i U., Su'ù i Die'i, the landing-place at Mwouta on the east coast of Ulawa.
dile S., v. l., to slip, to slip out of place, to be in vain. Florida dila. 'aeku e dile, my foot slipped; noru dile, to trust in vain, to be disappointed.
dilehi tr., 'ala dilehi, to bite at and miss.
dili 1. n., a dracaena; dili alaha, a dracaena with bright red leaves used in incantations, also in drawing lots: a leaf ('apai dili) is held in the fingers and pulled, the test is according as the leaf breaks easily or not; the process is called hahuto'o and ilula.
dili 2. n., mwa'a dili sato, a snake observed as an omen. M. A., p. 221.
diu 1. to be uneven in length; dama diu, to overlap; madiu, overlapping; ñou diu, to be out of joint. Wango diu, to excel; Lau madiu, different.
diu 2. U., to carve, to chip with blows.
diuna U., adj., out of joint; asku e diuma, my leg is dislocated. diu.
do v. i., to gather, to pluck; do rou, to pluck leaves for use in wrapping kara, grated yam cooked in leaves. Native oven, ora.
dodo 1. to sink, to drown, to be composed, to subside. Wango dodo, to sink; Motu dodo, to subside.
doda'a'ini tr., to be of good comfort concerning a person; sa'ku e doda'i'ini omu, my mind is easy about you. 2. to dip into a liquid; to'oni kire doda'o'ini, a cloth dipped.
dodonga' partic. S., crouched down. Wango dodo, to sink; Motu dodo, to subside.
dodoa'ini tr., to be of good com- fort concerning a person; sa'ku e doda'i'ini omu, my mind is easy about you. 2. to dip into a liquid; to'oni kire doda'o'ini, a cloth dipped.
dodongu partic. S., crouched down. Wango dodo, to sink; Motu dodo, to subside.
donu S., v. tr., to withhold;
hele dora'ie ha'alunge, to break a promise.
doro hot; used in compounds; ha'adoro, to heat up food; madoro, hot.
dudu, dududu U., v. i., to move position; dudu mei, ease up; dudu wa', ease off; pua dududu i Keia, the areca palm that drew toward Kela; walo dududu, elastic.
duduhi tr., to approach. Wango duduri, Florida dudu, to be near.
dududu U., large glass beads; wili dududu, to string beads.
duidai yellow (vinegar) ants with painful bite. dumuli S., hele dumuli, to repress, to hold down.
dun S., dun'ga U., fire, firestick, matches; na 5 may be suffixed; dungan na diana, its fire is good, it burns well (of firewood); dun'ga ka mara, the fire is fierce; dun'ga na qu'e, the fire smokes; dun'ga ni heu, U., to undergo the ordeal of fire; dun'ga na raa, a burning-glass; dau dun'ge, S., to undergo the ordeal of fire; essosohana dun'ge, the flame of the fire; ile dun'ge, to obtain fire by friction; koru dun'ge, to make a fire; ma'ai, S. (maani U.), dun'ge, a match; mwai keni ana dun'ga rakanga, women who make too big fires; mu meameahai dun'ge, tongues of fire; mu melanai dun'ge, flames of fire; qu'ilil dun'ge, smoker; ruru dun'ge, to build a fire; mu s'i dun'ge, sparks; waiwai dun'ge, to wave a firestick. Tolo suna, Efate funga, Malay janas, hot. Malagasy jana.
duru 1. v. tr., to place in a store room (of yams). 2. a store chamber, cupboard, generally a section of the dwelling-house; laelaei duru, to go behind the partition, a sign of close acquaintanceship.
du'u U., v. i., to move position; dudu, su'u, S.; dudu mei, ease up; dudu wa', ease off.
du'una v. tr., to move up in position; o du'una'a poro, move it on a little.
dududu adv., from time to time, at intervals. du'u'e backward, to go backward. du'u.
du'he'inu U., tr., to destroy. su'he'inu, S.

E

e 1. pers. pron., sing. 3; he, she, it. (a) following inge'e or nga'ie and supplying the place of a verbal particle: nga'e e lae, he went; inge'e nga'e e lae, it was he who went. Following nouns used with verb in past tense: nemo e nemo, the rain it rained. With nouns having a collective force: mu we'i kone, the waters were out in flood; kira maeloonga hunie es i masa, his enemies were put to shame. With interrogative plural pronoun: kiratai, who; kiratai ni e 'unue, who said so? (b) by itself as subject of verbs: e 'unue ts'a'un'e, he said so. As meaning "there is": e ka'u ola, there is nothing; e sato 'olo, it is fine weather.
e 2. S., contraction for ie; haaha for haahie, about it; pe'e for pe'ie; nga ta ni 'oko ngarase, what are you crying for? par'e here, for paro'ie.
e 3. U., verbal particle; in pronunciation 'e is joined to the governing pronoun. In
'e 3. (continued).
the sense of, let, that it may: ne'e lae
ka'a, let me go. Used with a negative: e
what is, will this, there is nothing
that I saw, I saw nothing. With the
preposition muni, as subjunctive or
optative: nau ha'al; muni ne'e lae. I
promised that I would go; muni e
lae mai, let him come; e 'ne, how?
mwane 'e'ue, why not? Sa'a ke. cf.
gi'ake, ha'ike.

'e 4. v. p., used with numerals and with nite;
e rue, two; e 'olu, three; 'enite, 'enita,
how many? e 3. Florida e, Maori e,
chia, how many? Epi e nito, how many?

'e 5. suffixed to poss. 1 and 2 in sing. 1 and 2,
eeli, 'eli'eli v. tr., to dig;
ele U., kele S., adj., and adv., little, somewhat,
eke the white cockatoo, used of other white
e'asi U., e, si, illative.
e'e S. 1. areca nut (Areca catechu);
ha 'e, the nut of the areca palm; nu 'e, areca-
palm trees; e 'ahu, wild areca nut;
eaten only occasionally in Little Malaita,
but generally in Big Malaita.
e'e S. 2. to be open, enlarged;
wa'akau ko 'e'e
haahi 'omu, my mouth is enlarged
against you.
e'eli U. v. i., to go astray; to swerve.
ha'a 'e'eli
e'e'linga v. n., a going astray.
e'elihe'i v. i., to go astray, to swerve.
'elihe'inie kokoro, I am digging post
holes. Mota gil. Malay gali, Borneo
gali, Maori keri.
e'elike'elike U., a water spring at Mwado'a,
Ulawa.
e'a U., pers. pron., sing. 3, and verbal particle
'a.
e'asi U., e, a, i, illative.
e'e S. 1. areca nut (Areca catechu);
hoi e'e, the nut of the areca palm;
mu 'e, areca-palm trees; e ahaa, wild areca nut;
eaten only occasionally in Little Malaita,
but generally in Big Malaita.
e'eni U., a child;
e'eni 1. real, proper, good;
e'eni 2. n., top shoots of trees, etc.;
'senata u'a, to boast.
e'enihe'ini tr., to dig post holes, foundations,
etc.; ko 'elihe'ini kokoro, dug it deep.
e'elike'i v. i., noko 'elike'i. I am digging post
holes. Mota gig. Malay gali. Borneo
gali, Maori keri.
e'elu 1. cf. 'olu, three; suffix limiting the meaning
and added to (a) pers. pron. pl. 3:
'i'irou, kira'elu. (b) suff. pron. r,
r'deu, (c) in Ulawa to stem, ka form­
ing pers. pron., pl. 1. incl. ka'elu we.
e'elu 2. used in Tolo for melu we.
'emelu pers. pron., pl. 1. excl.; we. more limited
and particular in meaning than t'emi.
'emere, 'emere'i, 'emere'uru S. 1. pers. pron.,
dual 1, excl., we two. 2. pers. pron.,
dual 1, suffixed to verbs and prepositions
as object.
'emi S., pers. pron., pl. 1. excl. (a) as subject,
we; (b) with the full form t'emi; t'emi
emite mi'ai, we have come. (c) suffixed
as object to verbs and prepositions.
Florida gami. Malay kami.
emfu cf. 'amu 3.
'emu'e, 'emui S. cf. 'amu'e.
ena S., demonstrative, that; possibly e 1, na 4.
geena. ha'ike ena, not that, not so;
mango ena, finished that, that ends it;
nga manikulu'anga inu ena ka'ola
the glory, mine I mean, is nothing.
eni cf. 'ani.
'enite S., 'enita U., how many, so many, a few;
the e 4 is detachable, see nite; the suff.
pron. na may be added. ha'ante;
'enite 'ata haidinge, just a few days ago;
'enite lusu, what size (of a canoe). lit.,
how many ribs; 'enitina 'oto 'ie, the
how-manyeth is this, what number;
awala mua 'enita, how many over ten;
mama 'enite, what unit above ten; t'a
'enite ile, just a few.
eno, eneno to lie down; eno tadenga, to lie
on the back.
'enonga v. n. a lying down. reclining,
enohi tr., to lie in, to lie on; e enoihe hullite,
he lay on a mat.
enohilana gerund.
'ha'emeni causative. Nguna one. Motu eno.
epa 1. glandular swellings in the armpits and
groins. 2. to have such swellings.
epa 3. v. i., toto apa hânue, to cleanse well the
village by a sacrifice. M. A., p. 137.
epasi tr., to spread over.
Mota epa, a mat.
epu'i hâ'epu'i, to propitiate.
'epule cf. 'òpule.
en, enere 1. v. i., to speak, to talk; with poss. 3,
to forbid, to bid, to order. U. ha'ace,
era nga 'inoni, to forbid a person;
era ani le'u honu, to boast; era 'así, U.,
to reproach, to vilify; era 'autala, to
speak in vain; era ni ha'ahu tako'ie,
swore by him; era haahi, to betroth, to
bespeak a wife; era ha'ithonoua'i, to curse;
era hâ'isuru, to have alterations; era
ha'hilobe, to contradict; era ni hâ'ı
olanga, to take an oath; era laelia'e,
ere, ereere 1 (continued).

Talk by the wayside; ere lote ana ma'unge, to talk confusedly from fear; ere lu'u'i, U., to forbid; ere maakoosi, to boast; ere maleledi, to rail at; ere mana'iila'a ana, to speak despisingly; ere manakinaunga, to reproach; nou ere pele, I spoke inadvertently; ere raradie, correction; ere raramaa, insolent speech; ere ni sae, to say with the heart; ere ta'ange, plain speech; ere taha'ira'a, to speak plainly; ere talite, to defend oneself when accused, to deny; nou ere talihetu, I made my defense; ere taladini, to curse; ere toli, to revile; ere to'o, to be correct in one's statement; 'o ere to'o, verily; ere uqe, to talk enviously; ere warawaradua, clamorous; lopo'i ere, to deceive with words; toli ereere, to cease speaking.

erenga v. n., speech.

eresi U., tr., to plan in speech, to decide upon; hu'o ni kosi kesi, the war expedition over the bows which they planned. Motu erena, speech.

ere, ereere 2 v. tr., to make up in a roll, to coil.

ereereta v. n., a roll, a coil; mu ereeretai ususnum, the roll of the book. Lau ereere. ereere'e S., ereere'a U., rolled up in a coil, round, disk-shaped.

erehaini S., v. tr., to set alight, to light a torch. erehi partic, lighted. Lau ere, fire.

'erete'a adj., whithis, pale; hota sa'a kole wa nga me'i ola 'erete'a ke'i i'vo i sapeka, the paddles must not rattle nor anything of light color be about our bodies. Maori kiritea, fair, tea, white; Samoa tea, white.

ero, eroero S., v. tr., to deceive, to tell lies. ha'aero. ko ero, he is lying; muane o eroau, do not deceive me; a eroero, the deceived.
eronga v. n., lying, deceit; ko lehi eronga, in travail with lying.
erola-(ku) gerund... erolana walunualau, the deceits of the world.
erota'iniru, tr., to deceive.
eri 1. e 1. si, illiative; esi kele loto, he has just washed.
eri U. 2. n., a ghost, considered harmless. cf. 'akalo.
eso, esoesso S., v. i., to flare up, to flame, to burn. ha'aso. sae esoeso, to have indignation.
esooseso v. n., flame; used with poss. 3; esoosesohaana dunge, the flame of the fire; esoosesohai dunge, flame of fire.
esolana gerund, its flaming.

'eta S., numeral, one; used with definite article nga and denotes another, different. 'e 4, for ta cf. ta'a 2. nga 'eta ola; nga 'eta mu 'inoni, various people; 'eta muini, some; maholo 'eta mwane e ha'ataw se, while the other was yet far off; 'eta ina'o, to be in the lead.

'eta (continued).

'etana ordinal, first, the first time; 'etana ngaiile, 'etana ngaimi, the first one. Malay sa, one; Mota tea, indefinite pronoun.
eto ha'aete, S., v. tr., to importune, to be persistent.
eu ddu eu, to play tunes. au 3.
eue pepe i euen, a butterfly.
eva U., to brandish a spear; eva lulu, a measure of a yard and a half.

ewe, ewewe 1. v. i., to have water in; ewe ta'aone, it has water in (it said of a bamboo). 2. to be in a liquid state. 3. n. flood; ewe e ulungaa mudoriiako, the floods have covered over my soul; ere koni, to gather together, of flood water.

ewewe (na) n., juice; mu ewewe ola, liquid.

hā termination of verbal nouns: māuri, to live; māurihe, life.

haa 1. shell-money discs made from the red hinge of the oyster shell (roma); the chief places of manufacture are Langa-langa in Big Malaita and Makira in San Cristoval. The Malaita shells are obtained in the Mara Masiki Channel. The discs are always strung on string and the value is proportionate to the length of the string and the smallness of the discs. 'enite haa, how many moneys? to make a haa four strings of shell discs are used, the strings are kept together by being passed through strips of tortoise shell hapa. cf. huruoseo; haa i me'ei, money in the bag, earnest money, security paid to the parents of a girl to insure getting her as a bride for some lad; haa paite, large money discs, not considered of much value; haa ni siue, blood money; haa tahanga, a sum of money consisting of four strings of haa tied together, each string a fathom long, the strings are separated by strips of tortoise shell; haa ni Ulawa, small and valuable shell-money discs, often strung in a kind of crochet pattern with malo and huruoseo added to complete the design; haa ni wili, tribute money; hau haa, red brain coral; hune haa, to display bridal moneys at the bride's home; to ni haa, a bunch of money; lai loosi haa, to go and inspect the money given for a bride; mvuritei haa, a strand of money; sulu haa, to collect money; wili haa, to thread shell money; maapou, a measure of shell money, from finger tips to elbow; to'o haa, money, both shell and teeth (dogs and porpoise). Wango haa.

ha'a 2. a platform for storing yams; ha'a ni 'aras, ark of the covenant; hahu hahu, to tie the laths on a platform, to make a
ha'adä'i S., partic., open, plain; soi ha'ada'i ada, call them out.

ha'adainge soi ha'adainge, church (late use).

ha'adiu v. tr., to bring a canoe to a standstill, to cause to be stationary, to assign a position to a person.

ha'adiana S., ha'adiena U., to do good to, to bless.

ha'adodo v. tr., to cause to sink, to drown, to dip.

ha'adoro v. tr., to heat up food.

ha'a'ei U., v. tr., to divert, to cause to go out of the way.

ha'aei v. tr., to lay down a child, to cradle.

ha'are v. tr., to scold, to wrangle.

ha'aereere U., to engage in talk.

ha'aero v. tr., to make jests upon, to jest, to deceive.

ha'aeronga v. n., a jest.

ha'aeso S., v. tr., to cause to flame, to burn.

ha'aete U., v. tr., to importune, to be persistent with.

ha'a'alu U, v. tr., to renew, to make afresh.

ha'ahai four times.

ha'ahala v. tr., to make firm, to confirm.

ha'ahana v. i., to be slow, behindhand.

ha'ahehe 2. v. i., to abound, to be in abundance.

ha'ahehe 1. v. tr., to pretend not to possess, saeku e lae haahe, ha'ahe.

ha'ahee four times.

ha'ahehala v. tr., to pretend not to possess, saeku e lae haahe, ha'ahe.

ha'ahehie noko lae, because of what, why; dau haahi, to omit; haahirã diaana, on the good; hatonga'i wala haahi, to accuse; inemauri haahi, to rule over; lüu haahi, to make a defense in words; luke haahi, to be surety for; lueg'i lalawa haahi, to receive a feigned excuse; mwae'haahi, of those who clap their hands at dances; mwana haahi, to make pretence; ni'ĩ mine haahi, to lay hands on; noko haahi, to keep watch over; sae haahi, parsimonious; solo haahi, to make a sign to a person; vài e lama haahi ue kolune wosahono, water covered the face of the earth.

ha'ahehe 2. v. i., to abound, to be in abundance. houha ha'ahehe.

haahi (ãu) prep., because of, around, for. on account of: haahie contracts to haahi. haahi noko laru, because of my going; haahi noko, because of what, why; dau haahi, to omit; haahirã diaana, on the good; hatonga'i wala haahi, to accuse; inemauri haahi, to rule over; lüu haahi, to make a defense in words; luke haahi, to be surety for; lueg'i lalawa haahi, to receive a feigned excuse; mwae'haahi, of those who clap their hands at dances; mwana haahi, to make pretence; ni'ĩ mine haahi, to lay hands on; noko haahi, to keep watch over; sae haahi, parsimonious; solo haahi, to make a sign to a person; vài e lama haahi ue kolune wosahono, water covered the face of the earth.

ha'ahirua v. tr., to prize, nga me'i ola saena ke haahirua, a thing his heart prized.

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ha'ahte 22

ha'ahte n., an ovenful of food.

ha'ahtol v. tr., to create; mo ola ha'ahtola, created things.

ha'ahtoli'i tr., to inaugurate. Lau fajola.

ha'ahtoli v. i., to expose for sale, to conduct operations for barter; used with poss. 3, meaning to make merchandise of.

ha'ahtolinge'ini tr., to put up for sale.

ha'ahtolona gerund., a representation of.

ha'ahtolona'anga'ini S., ha'ahtolona'angangi U., to inaugurate. Lau fajola.

ha'ahtolonge'ini tr., to put up for sale.

ha'ahtolonge'ini tr., to proclaim.

ha'ahtolonge v. n., birth, generation.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to give drink to, to cause.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to make many, to multiply.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to make a covenant.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to break a promise.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to strike, to punish.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to strangle, to hang by the neck.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to acquire.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to be contrary to, in opposition to.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to cause to undergo the plight.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to be strangle, foreign.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to gather people together.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to gather people together.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to cause to walk, to teach to walk.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to expose to the air in order to dry, to dry nets and clothes.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to decorate.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to break in pieces.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to chasten, to punish, to persecute.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to gather people together.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to instruct, to punish, to make.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to promise, used with.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to give a sign with a word.

ha'ahtolonge v. tr., to dry canarium nuts (ngologi) in smoke.
ha'amala v. tr., to cause to fail.

ha'amale'i v. i., to consecrate, to ordain, to set apart for sacred use.

ha'amalinge v. n., holiness (late use).

ha'amali-ka (ku) gerund., making holy.

ha'amani U., v. tr., to copy, to repeat after. cf. ha'amani.

ha'amaniinge, v. n., copying, repeating after.

ha'amau'u U., v. i., to frighten.

ha'amau'i S., v. tr., to offend, to cause to offend.

ha'amau'o S., v. i., to honor. used with poss. 3.

ha'amasa v. i., to shame, to make ashamed:

ha'amataqasila-(ku) gerund.

ha'amaula v. L, to copy;

ha'amaula-(ku) gerund.

ha'amaulaohu v. tr. 1. to initiate. M. A., p. 233. hota ni maame, all the boys who are eligible. 2. U., to use a thing for the first time, to hanel. 3. to assist a novice in catching his first bonito.

ha'amau'e hai suurei welumaluu, standing opposite to the four corners of the earth. 2. v. tr., to fulfill, to witness; 'unu ha'aoa'i, 'unu ha'aaoing'e, witness.

ha'amavao hai tloa, a proper name.

ha'adishi lengu ha'adishise 'akalo, to guide our feet.

ha'adobila-(ku) gerund.

ha'ahau v. tr., to cause to boil, to boil vegetables, etc.

ha'ahausi v. tr., to distribute, to apportion.

ha'ahola v. tr., to put to silence; ere ha'aole, to persuade.

ha'a'elu three times.

ha'aono six times.

ha'a'onei v. tr., to cause to sink, to drown; to subject, to bring into submission; 'akalo e ha'a'onei, a ghost took possession of him.

ha'aopo v. tr., to heat up food already cooked.
ha'asusu 2. v. tr., to suckle.

ha'asusu 3. v. i., to tell tales about, to gossip.

ha'asunge v. n., gossip.

ha'asunge'ini v. tr., to spread tales about, to gossip.

ha'atoretore U., v. i., to act stealthily.

ha'atolenina S., ha'tolenina U., determ., to be.

ha'toro v. tr., to cause to embark, to take on board.

ha'atapala'a U., v. i., to cause to abound.

ha'atata'ala v. tr., to harm, to cause evil to; made plain, open.

ha'atataqelu v. tr., to throw a person down side, i.

ha'atu v. i., to be far off, distant.

ha'awaelu v. tr., to give oneself airs, to boast, to make much of a person.

ha'awasi v. tr., to hunt, to chase wild animals.

ha'awaweta'i v. tr., to cause vexation to, to fash, to wrangle.

ha'awene 1. adv., down, not used of points of compass, but apai haha, the downward side, i.e., Big Malaita; mai i haha, under the earth; hoi hoi, under the

ha'awari S., ha'awari U., adv., thus, just so.

ha'awasi 2. v. tr., to teach, to cause to do like.

ha'awasi 3. the person who saves; the person to be saved. 3. the being saved, salvation; a ha'awirikau, my favour.

ha'aurile S., ha'aurita U., gerund.

ha'auri v. tr., to save, to make alive, to put fatagi.

ha'ausuli 2. v. tr., to teach, to cause to do like.

ha'ausulinge v. n., teaching, instruction.

ha'ausuli 1. v. tr., to let fall, to cause to drop.

ha'aulo v. tr., to make blind, to cause to be blind, to cause the eye to close.

ha'auri v. tr., to save, to make alive, to put fatagi.

ha'a'uduhi v. tr., to drip on, to bespatter.

ha'a'uku v. tr., to lower, to let down.

ha'a'usu U., v. i., to let fall.

ha'a'usu U., v. n., cursing.

ha'a'usu U., v. tr., to act stealthily.

Ha'a'u the landing-place at Wea, west coast of Little Malaita.

ha'a'uduhi v. tr., to drip on, to bespatter.

ha'a'uku v. tr., to lower, to let down.

ha'a'usu U., v. i., to act the wanton.

ha'a'usu U., v. tr., to make blind, to cause to be blind, to cause the eye to close.

ha'a'ure mauta'a.

ha'a'uresi tr., to make to stand, to set on end, to build up, to edify.

ha'a'uresi-(ku) gerund.

ha'a'reng'a'ini S., v. tr., to accompany a person on a journey.

ha'a'ureruru S., v. tr., to make peace between, to restore friendship between.

ha'a'urerurunge v. n.

ha'a'urini S., ha'a'urina U., adv., thus, just so.

ha'a'urini S., ha'a'urina U., adv., thus, just so.

ha'a'ursi tr., to make to stand, to set on end.

ha'a'uru v. i., to set up, to cause to stand.

ha'a'uresi tr., to make to stand, to set on end, to build up, to edify.

ha'a'uresi-(ku) gerund.

ha'a'ureunga'ini tr., to give a message to.

ha'a'ureunga v. n., gossip.

ha'a'ure S., ha'a'urina U., adv., thus, just so.

ha'a'ure S., ha'a'urina U., adv., thus, just so.

ha'a'ure mauta'a.

ha'a'ure mauta'a.

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ha'a'ure mauta'a.
haha (continued).

earth, the downward side; hahani 'ono'onoama, a measure, a yard. 2. prep. (ku); i hahamu, underneath you. Wedau wava, west; Wango wahai, Samoa fofa, Vaturanga vava, Mao. haha. earth.
haha 3. v. tr., to carry a person on the back. Samoa fofa, Niue fofa, Viti wava.
haha 4. hahai walo, a thicket.
hahtile S., v. tr., to distinguish; lio hahtile,
hahtilelita-(ku) gerund.
hahtilinge'ini tr., to single out, to particularize.

hái 4 (continued).

heidinge, days; hâwala, a word; hái nabo, a wave, a breaker; hái rodo, a night; hái holaa, a calm; hái lana, a pool; hái tege, a bamboo; nga hái ini, a length of bamboo.
hái, häihe'i 5. v. tr., to scratch with the nails (of birds, dogs, etc.); kokoko ko hei, the brush-turkey scratches; hái wilu, to dig up roots for bait for t'eni sane.
hái 6. participial ending. erchii'. Mota vag. 2.
hái 7. suffix to verbs, used intransitively; to make it transitive it is added, häi'ini.
hái 8. prefix, may be doubled häihe'i. (a) expresses reciprocity. (b) used with nouns of relationship: ro häi (mu he'i) ma'amana, father and son; kiteru he'iti malaonga, they two are at enmity. (c) he'i, S. expresses repetition or continuation; muna kere he'i 'usne lo'us, they must no ever say it again; e to'a he'i aopa lo'us, it will never be different; ko he'i sape'e, adds more to it; hái mai, U., to add to; kra'elu a to'ei 'hái 'elie', they embark on their return journey. (d) denotes relative action: hä'i 'amasii, to pity. M. L., p. 331, 186. cf. Florida vei arosi. Motu he, Viti vei, Florida vei, Wango 'hâi'. The pronunciation häi may have been adopted in order to distinguish it from hái 4. cf. hau 1 (Mota satu) and háu 6 (Mota va). hái S. 9. used occasionally where Ulawa uses ha'a. cf. häi'maasi.
ha'i U. 10, v. i., to call attention to; used with poss. 3.

hái exclam., I say.
ha'i'sa'auhi v. tr., to deliver, to help.
ha'i'ade'i v. i., to make a spectacle of, to look on at.
hái'ade'inge v. n., a spectacle.
hái'alamia'inge v. n., to consent mutually, to be agreed upon a policy. Wango hoa ramanai. hái'talamia'inge v. n.
hái'amasii to be merciful.
hái'aopa'i adj., different, various; mu ola hâi'aopai', different things.
hái'are U., v. tr., to proffer help, to push one'self forward. e hâi'area maraana, he pushed himself forward: not considered good form.
hâi'dada U., v. i., to be level.
hái'dadanga U., v. n., used as verb or adverb; used with poss. 3 equal to, agreeing with, sufficient. sadanga, S. e hâi'dadanga maia, equal to it; e hâi'dadanga ana, it corresponds to it.
hái'denge'i S., hâi'denie'i U., partic., until daylight.
hâi'dinge S., n. a day; nga hâi'dinge, mu heidinge, days; sui heidinge, daily; e topou hâi'dinge, to set a day.
hái'epu'i v. tr., to propitiate a person, to smooth down temper.
hái'he'i 1. reduplication of hái 8.
hái'he'i 2. S. hái'hie'i niu, a log of coconut wood. hái'he'u'u, U.
hā'iholota'inge
v. n., agreement.

hā'ihononga
v. n., cursing.

hā'ihora'i
U., partic., to be daybreak.

cf.

hā'imalahune
n., used with ro or mu. nā 7.

hā'ima'ani
S., v. tr., to copy, to do like.

hā'ima'amana
n., used with numeral.

hā'ima'amananga
n., friends.

hā'ima'ami
U., to cry.

hā'ima'amo
N. S., to be steep.

hā'ima'ama
S., exclamation of surprise.

hā'ima'ana
U., to be ignorant of one another's speech.

hā'ihonina
U., to curse.

hā'ihunila-(ku)
gerund.

hā'ihuni
U., v. tr., to desire, to wish for.

hā'ihunina
U., to desire, lust.

hā'ihu'unge'ini
v. tr., to pass a thing from person to person.

hā'ihulua
adv., reciprocally;

hā'ihulanage
v. n., words.

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v. n., words.
hālata 1. to hold.  2. a bold person; a halai, the bald man.
halaitana the top of a hill, lit., its baldness.
halasi U., to be stiff, to stiffen.  halahala.
hala a wound, scar.
halo 1. a shed, a yam-shed in a garden.  nga hale.  Florida vate, house; Maori whare.
hale (ku) 2. the gums, palate; idemus ke suu i helena, the lime spatula shall pierce his gums.
hale'te U., adv., entirely, only.  kālī'te, S. Lau fala'ete.
Halele'i the island forming Port Adam, Little Malaita.
hāli, hāliheli 1. v. tr., to break off branches; hāli 'e, to break areca branches.
'ahāli partic. broken off.
hāliheli-ku) gerund.  hāliheli, hāliheli, broken in pieces.  Wango mahahari, ruined.
hāli 2. v. i., to strive; hāli wala, to dispute; hāli walanga, breaks in pieces.  Wango mahahari, ruined.
hāliheli adj., broken off; hāliheli're, breaks in pieces.  Wango mahahari, ruined.
hāliheli'adjective, broken off; hāliheli're, breaks in pieces.  Wango mahahari, ruined.
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hana 1. n., a yam with prickly vines, twining to the left on its pole, whereas *nihi* twine to the right; it is planted whole; *hana ni Kela*, a hana planted head downward; other varieties are *hana sa'o, hana tapole, hana wai; hāu hana*, coral limestone; *nini hana*, U., a yam; *sikei hana*, a thorn on top of the tuber.

hans 2. v. i., to shoot, with arrow or gun; *han* takarumu'ine'ire, to shoot several at one shot.

hananga v. n.

hanasi determ., to shoot anyone.

hanasila-(ku) gerund.

hanata'a S., hanetaha U., v. i., to climb up.

ha'ahulee, ha'olu U., ha'alu S., adj., new, fresh.

hā'a'olaha. Nguna ra'u, Wango ha'oru, Bougainville Straits fa'ola, Malay ra'u, Malagasy ra'o, Maori hou.

ha'olua U., ha'olu S., adj., new, fresh.

hā'a'olo'akua. Nguna ra'u, Wango ha'oru, Bougainville Straits fa'ola, Malay ra'u, Malagasy ra'o, Maori hou.

ha'olua S., ha'olu U., adv., of time, of consecutive time, of unfinished action or of future time. Precedes verb, Ali'i use. *muni e hāa* ha'ahulena, as soon as it is daylight; *mumi*e hāa lae, begin to go gently.

hara U., haro S. 1. adv., of time, used of consecutive time, of unfinished action. Precedes verb, Ali'i use. *muni e hāa* ha'ahulee, as soon as it is daylight;

hara 3. v. i., to be firm; *susua* hāa, to get a firm footing; *susua* hāa, to lean firmly, to rest upon.

Haraina a village on the northwest corner of Upolua.

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hara'a U. (Su'uholoe use), as kara 1.
harua U., exclam. of assent, yes.
häsi, hä'ihesi S., häsihäsi U. 1. v. tr., to plant. cf. *'u'uhesi.*
häsinge v. n., a planting.
häsila-(ku) gerund. Wango häsi'onga, v. n., to cause distress to.
hasile'ini U., v. tr., to set, place.
hasile'o (ku) n., fieshof body; Häsimo a bay on the west side of Ulawa
Häsiko koko U., v. tr., to cause distress to.
hatonga v. n., fellowship, communion, palea tahanga, to keep fellowship.
hatonga'i v. i., to arrange, to place one alongside the other; hataa'i diena ana mwa ola, to put things in due order; hataa'i sae talani, to be careful to; le'u kire hataa'i heu ana, a pavement.
hatara i.e. hai, to rest upon, to lean, to press against.
hataranga'i ino tr., to cause to lean upon.
San Cristoval hatara, to reach.
hatare on the side of, toward, used with suff. pron. a. hatara i ola.
hato 1. a large armlet made of clam-shell; darahatangi hato, to fit the shell ring on the arm; didi hato, to make the shell ring; a hole is made by tapping with a piece of flint tied to a handle, then a stick studded with flints is inserted and
Hau 1. rock, stone; hau i ni, a rock. cf. liliheu, suluheu. Häu haa, red madrepore coral; Häu hana, coral limestone; Häu Hara, a rock at the east entrance of Mara Masiki Channel; Häu ni i, twin rocks; Häu ni Kena, rock at Allike where female ghosts congregate; Häu ni limi, a rock from which men cast for garfish; Häu Loko, a boat harbor south of Port Adam; Häu Maelo, a rock near Ngorangora on the east coast of Ulawa; prov. raa hitelia Häu Maelo, dry weather enough to crack Häu Maelo; häu menu, pumice; häu mou, an isolated rock; häu negi, flint; häu 'ono'ono, to swallow stones in an ordeal; häu puka, soapstone; häu pi, a precipitous wall of rock; häu pulu, hard volcanic rock; häu pu'opo'o, a grindstone; häu susu, an immovable rock; häu susumui karo, cornerstone; 'ato'ato hau, to perform the hot-stone ordeal; dâu heu, the hot-stone ordeal. M. A., p. 210; dâu dunge, dunge ni heu, to undergo the ordeal; t'e hau, a stone fish; pela enti heu, to fight with stones; kakeili heu, iron rod; häu roroho, a rod of iron; lenigive hau, above the rock; leu kire hataa'i heu ana, a pavement; nga odoni heu, a row of stones; q'a'q'a' hau, rocks on shore seen from the sea; rete hau, to grind the teeth; sae hau, hard heart (late use); e 'tile'inie nga hoi heu, a stone's throw. Mota vatu, stone; New Guinea saw, possibly pronounced hau and not hau in order to distinguish it from hau (Mota vau).
hau 2. axe, stone axe, iron (late use); hauki, a long-handled tomahawk with iron blade; hau ni he, to sharpen an axe; ree hau, to sharpen an axe; ree hauhe, v. n., axe sharpening; warei heu, ware ni heu, a short club with a stone head made at Waisisi, Big Malaita.
häule adj., stony.
he'a, he'ache'a (continued).
he'asi tr., to defecate upon, to dirt upon. Possibly metamathetic upon Mota ta'e, Motu lage, Polynesian tae, kae.
he'a 3. exclamation, with demonstrative na or ni added; he'a na, S., he'a ni, U., there you are.
he'asikena'i U., exclam., not used before women. cf. ha'akena'i.
hehe 1. U., hoi hehe ani danga, to revoke: followed by prep. as object.
hehe 2. cf. ha'ahehe.
heheoku U., n., a dove. cf. kiroiku.
hehesi U., v., tr., to be obstinate, to dispute.
hehesina v. n., obstinacy.
heheunge S., v. n., mentioning, speaking.
heho v. i., to accuse a person of causing death by magic.
he'i 1. U., preceded by locative i, ihe, U., ihe. S., where: e kei he'i, from whence; nga laa ni he'i, who is this person.
he'i 2. cf. hä'i 8: he'i is often used in Sa'a when the preceding vowel is neither i nor u.
heko v. i., to be palsied, withered, of limbs.
hele 1. v. i., to hold, to catch hold of, to work at, to do; hele dora'i, to withhold; hele dora'e ha'alunge, to break a promise; hele dumali, to repress, to hold down; hele hu'iku'inge, unprofitableness; hele ku'tsie nga le'u, to err in anything; hele huu, to inherit; hele isuli, to do according to; hele lakoma'inis, tie it together; hele langa'a, to hold up conspicuously; hele lolomi, to keep for oneself; hele manekosi, to handle gently; hele ma'isiri, to live orderly; hele manu sada, to hold level, upright; hele marangana, to take from amongst; hele marara, to act with diffidence; hele ma'ilu, to do awkwardly; hele ng'ung'edigi, hold fast; hele 'o'i'o'i, to break; hele ola, to act; hele 'o'lime'i, to do cleverly; hele ni oraka'a, to do too much; hele pā'ipesi, to grasp firmly; hele ponoste wawana, keep his mouth shut; hele po'opo'ol'i'i'iti, to do perversely; hele pata'ipata'e, to keep intact; hele rodi, to grip, to hold tight; hele rorodo, to grant fair weather, to hold off squalls: a phrase used in incantations; hele saedami, U., with poss. 3 ana, to have enough; hele susu, to inherit; hele susu'ana, to do in succession, continuously; hele tararu, take hold all together; hele temwiri, to touch; hele tolinga, to hold in subjection; hele tolo, to get for nothing; hele wai'indingi, to do diligently; hele walamango, to perfect; 'osi hele hikoli'a taka ine, how well you have done it.
helenga v. n., action, acts.
helela-(ku) gerund, the doing of.
helesi tr., to hold, to do, to work at.
helesila-(ku) gerund. Wango heresi.
helehele 1. containing no coconut milk (of
hü, hiihii v. tr., to be in a state of perception;
hihi v. i., to crouch (of dogs),
helu
hi'e S., hi'a U., v. i., 1. to be weary;
henu a fresh-water cockle found in swamps,
helo a small fresh-water fish.
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herohero v. i., to be mad, out of one's mind.
hete'i
hereho S.,
hetela
heota'i v. i.,
hero scraped coconut,
hera a courtyard;
he'u 1. star,
He'u'e the hüls at the head of the river
hide, hidehide v. i., to clap the hands;
heulao v. i., to act the wanton.
hideli tr., to hit with the band;
hi'a,
hi tr. suff.,
heutaa U.,
heune
he'u 2. cf. hā'u.
He'u'e the hills at the head of the river
Walo'a'a. Little Malaita.
hualo v. i., to act the wanton.
heune cf. kāu 4.
heutaa U., mara'i heutaa, to drop (of flowers).
hi tr. suff., lae, laehi.
hi'a U., cf. hi'e, S.
hide, hidehide v. i., to clap the hands; mao hidehide, to dance to the clapping of hands, not holding the áhu but with áhulli on the fingers.
hideli tr., to hit with the hand; hideli to'oni, to wash clothes by hitting them on a stone.
hi'e S. hi'a U., v. i. 1. to be weary; alingada e hi'e mwaante rongo; tola hi'e, to be heavy laden. 2. redup. hi'e'hi'e, to be pregnant; e hi'e'hi'e ana a ola, conceived by So-and-so; niki e hi'e'hi'e aku, my mother conceived me.
hi'e'hi'e tr., to weigh heavily upon. Wango hi'a. Niūe fiia, wornied; Maori hia, difficulty.
hihi v. i., to crouch (of dogs), hihi lo'uloku.
cf. 'ahihi.
hihi, hihihi (continued).
hi'i hie sapeku, I feel my body. I am well.
hiinge'ini tr., to perceive, to apprehend, to suspect.
hiinge'illa-(ku) gerund. Lau fi; Maori hia, wish; Niūe fi'a, Viti via.
hi'ito'o U. i. v. i., to be in pain. cf. sapehi'ito'o.
hilite U. n. pain.
hi'ito'o S., adv., to excess; e piline 'olo hi'ito'o, it is far too big. Mota vistig.
hiwala'imoli v. i., to believe, used with poss. 3. hi'i.
hiwala'imolinga v. n., belief, faith.
hiwala'imolila-(ku) gerund.
hika U., hika kato, last stage of the moon.
hikana cf. hike 2.
hike 1. a roll of cane dyed red (hikei ue), used to make bracelets and anklets or collars, used also to ornament spears (moma ailedi); nga hiki adio, a coil of banyan creeper.
hike (ku) 2. prep., of, among; ngāini hikemi, one of you; nou ka'a lio hikena nga ola. I saw nothing; ngāi hikeni, to eat of it.
hike 3. ten, of garfish (mwanalo), hike ni i'e.
hiku, hikuhiku v. i., to be entangled. cf. ta'hikuhiku.
hikusi tr., to wind around a thing (of copper); nga walo e hikusie, tangled up by a creeper.
hikute'ini tr., to wind around, to whip with string; e hikute'ini i i lūnuma, he tied it round his waist.
hilehile v. i., to be wounded.
hi'i v. tr., to choose for one's own, to desire and take; to'o hili, with poss. 2. to'o hili nāda, they alone.
hilisi tr., to pick, to choose. ha'ahili; lio hiti, to choose; lio hiti, to hunt hi'i,oe, chosen for her your wife.
hilisila-(ku) gerund. Lau i'a'fi a hi'o ho, Florida vili, to choose; Samoa fili; Niūe fāfili; Motu hīdī.
hilolo U. v., to be warped by the sun.
hulihulue'i S. partic., 'o hulihulue'i, to be estranged.
hinanga U., kara ni mwanu, yam pudding used in sacrifices.
hinesu (ku) S., flesh, meat. Fl. vinahi.
hin'i adv., nearly, almost; precedes the verb. cf. hiri'i.
hinoli'a U., adj., beautiful; 'osi hele hinoli'a taha ine, how well you have done it.
hinou a fish-hook made of turtle shell, not barbed: a steel hook; hinou ni 'a'āo, hook for fishing; hinou ni semu, a hook for deep-sea fish; hinou ni loli, hook for deep-sea fishing; wanavuna hinou, to make turtle-shell hooks. Lau fiaau.
inu 1. shell of shellfish; hinui hangoda, shell of halitotis. 2. bark: hinui ue, bark of cane. Mota vinui, skin. 3. v. tr., to pull up the eyelid; 'o hinua maamu, peel your eye.
inuhihinu eyelid, inuhihinu ma'a. cf. hirihihru.
iniohi U. 1. muahioho, swayed, bent; tata-
hi'olonga v. n., hunger, famine; hi'olonga e tola, there was a famine; hi'olonga e talea ħiaina, hunger was upon the land.
Florida v. i., to turn from side to side; hi'uhi'u pole, S., hi'ahia kape, U., a bird, wagtail, fly-catcher.
hi'one tr., to alter the position of.
hi'usi U., tr., to turn, to alter the nature of, to change.
hi'utana tr., to change the nature of.
hi'ute'ini tr., to wag.
hi'ute'i U., partic., changed, altered in position, moved. Mota vusia.
hi'uhule adj., to'o hi'uhule, spotted.
hiru 2. v. i., to be curly, of hair.
hiru'e S., hiru'a U., adj.; hirue'i partic, hindered; hirusi tr., to get in the way of; oku e hirunga'a adj., used as n, hindrance.
hoe exclam., used in chorus.
hida, hoa, hoaha 1. v. i., to make an incision in.
hoi 2. tr., to cut by making an incision in.
hoasii tr., to cut marks upon, to carve.
ho'a 2. v. tr., to take aside, to separate. cf. hoka.
ho'ala'i partic., used as v. i., to depart, to leave. cf. 'aho'a. Florida voka, separate, open; Sesake voka.
ho'asi v. i., to use oaths. to swear by; to curse; ho'asi a aisi, to clear with an oath, to adjure; ho'asi sisingana iloa, to swear by a spirit.
hoda, hohola v. i., to free, to clear. cf. hoi, hohola.
hodo tr., to clean. cf. hoi, hohola.
hodalia- (ku) gerund.
hoe exclam. 1. used to sum up a statement or argument. 2. expresses disapprobation. 3. calls the attention.
ho'asi v. i., to cut undergrowth.
hohola S., ahu hoaha, to prepare a yam garden.
ho'horo v. i., to barter, to buy, to sell. cf. hoi, hohola.
ho'horo v. n.
ho'ite'i partic., changed, altered. cf. hu'ite'i,
hoka 1. to come apart. 2. to have a hole in the bottom.

hokasi tr., to burst, to split. Florida koka.
Maori hokia, to spread out; Niue hoka, to pierce.

hola 1. v. i., to spread.

holasi tr. Maori hora, makaora, spread out.

hola 2. v. i., to spring forth in a jet. Florida hora.

hola 3. v. i., to begin. ha'ahola; holai na'o, in former times.

holai'i tr., ahi ni e hola'ie, who began it.

holai'i partic, used as adv., precedes the verb: formerly, at first. e hola'i na'o 'oto va'a, he first led the way; non hola'i 'ute, I first said it.

holaa 1. v. i., to be calm (of the sea); aon e reko kosi holaa, when the nuts are ripe it is calm weather.

holaa 2. v. i., to cut a piece off. 2. to cross hola'asumi, to make an appointment.

holasi tr. 1. to cut a piece off. 2. to cross over the sea; langu holo, to break in two; 'o holo onu e gongkhu hao, thou hast shortened my days.

holosi tr. 1. to cut a piece off. 2. to cross over; holosie 'asi, to cross the sea.

holosila (ku) gerund. Wango horo, to cross; Mata wol, Makula foro; Florida polo, when.

holosi v. tr., to appoint, to assign.

holota'ini determ., to make an appointment, to meet, to agree upon, to arrange. cf. ha'ihola'a'i.

holoholo 1. n., interval, part, portion, thing, U.; holoholo i sakeku, S., my duty; ngaite holoholo, U., a different thing. 2. irregular, intermittent; matai holoholo, intermittent fever. 3. U., v. to barter.

honi U., contraction for honi ni, a, one, used of fish; honi weieu, a bonito; honi mehu, a mehu fish.

hono, hono v. i., to shut, to shut a door. cf. ha'ihono'ai; hono sikihi, to shut off by itself; hono sisinge'i, to shut out; e hono sisingana, shut him in; afe hono, to prevent; dau hono, S., to hinder; noru hono, to be windbound; susu hono, to heal over (of a sore).

hono v. tr., used as prep., to meet, opposed to, over against; 'alo honasi, to oppose; hono (continued).

hulo honosi, to close up an aperture; lae honosi, to go and meet; s'i'o honosi, to interrupt with questions; susu honosi, to close in on; 'ure honosi, to oppose.

honoa-(ku) gerund., protecting, guarding; e palo honotaka, our mediator; para honotaka, defend us.

hohonota v. n., a shutter, an obstacle. Mota wono, Lau fono, Florida songo, Malagasy fono.

honu 1. n., a turtle; honu 'i'e, green turtle; honu hafa, hawksbill turtle; hafa ni honu, plates of turtle shell; lavihoa honu, to watch for turtles on the sands. cf. havenga. popo ni honu, tailpiece of turtle shell used for nose-rings at Santa Cruz; sw'a'i honu, a summerset. Nifo westernono, Malagasy fono.

honu 2. v. i., to be full. ha'ahonu; honu makealo, full to overflowing; ere ani le'u honu, to boast; hora honu, a congregation; i'e honu, a hundred fish-teeth; honu leu'a, foro ni tolo e hule 'o e oqai 'oo, a catch said when filling a bamboo rata at a spring, fill, fill quickly, a hill man has arrived bearing a pig's entrails.

honulaa v. n., a crowd. a company.

honulei partic., filled, full. Wango honu, honurai, Florida suno, Motu honu.

honu 3. honu ako, to have pulmonary disease.

hoo 1. exclam., of contempt, of disbelief.

ho'o, ho'oho'o 2. v. tr., to bind.

ho'onga 1. v. tr., to divide and supporter ni e holaie, he first led the way; holai na'o, to cross over the sea.

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hoko, hohono (continued).

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huhunu 1. v. tr., to poison fish with pounded leaves of Barringtonia. 2. n., dynamite used to shot fish with. Mota vun, to poison fish; Efaté buna, death; Florida huna, leave.
huhurere'a adj., dazzling white. cf. vere'a.
hui 1. n., taro (Caladium esculentum); hui ni matau, giant caladium, the only kind grown on Ulawa; nisí hui, to pull taro for eating; poot hui, to pull wild taro; tapali hui, to cut off the leaves of taro; to'onti hui, to plant taro; 1u, hui, to grate taro.
hui 2. adj., troublesome. kiu 2. U.; mu ola hu'iu'i, dangers, difficulties, hard circumstances.
hui'iu'inge v. n., hu'iu'i, hu'iu'inge partic, upset, undone, altered. cf. ho'ite'i, e ka'a me'i ola ke hu'iu'ite'i, unchangeable; saeku e hu'i, my heart is undone. Mota vusiag.
hui 3. v. tr., to pour water on. Mota hu'iu'ite'i, hu'iu'ite'i partic, upset, undone, altered. cf. ho'ite'i; e ka'a me'i ola ke hu'iu'ite'i, unchangeable; saeku e hu'i, my heart is undone. Mota vusiag.
hulahula U., v. i., to arrive; hulaaholaa v. i., to reach; full right up to the door; kerekere, to arrive.
hulaa S., hulahula U., a spring, fountain, to到达, to reach; Viti hulahula, to reach.
hulaa S., hulahula U., a spring, fountain, to 達到, to reach; Viti hulahula, to reach.
hun'gai v. tr., to make accustomed; kire hu-ringi's hunter, I have become accustomed to it.

hunte, huntehute S., huta U., to be born. *ha'ahute. e huto talakie gonging, born out of due time; huutie esi hute 'alii ʻie, that he should be born blind thus.

hutangata v. n., birth.

hutaa, hutelaa v. n., generation, birth.

hutelata-(ku) gerund, being born, birth.

Mota *vata; Niue mafuta, emerge.


huto 2. v. i., to swarm (of ants, etc.).

hutohuto (na) 1. froth, foam. Wango *huto-huto, Viti *vato.

hutohuto 2. name of a month, June.

huu 1. n., a group, a bunch, with genitive i; huui'ae, excrement; huui ala, a chiefly family; huui ed, a bunch of leaves used as a tabu sign; huui eu, a stool of bamboos; huui ni kana, a group of singers; huui ken, branching coral; huui luc, shoulder of pork; huui lume, huui lume, collection of houses, village; huui sata, the heel; huui tommaso, a thicket of tommaso bushes. Viti satu, plenty of; Maori pu, tribe, bunch.

huyo 2. adj. real, permanent. *ha'ahuu'e.

awala 'o ho huu, U., awala ha'ahuu, S., a full ten; kama huu, solid land, dry land, heritage; hele huu, to inherit; *o huo, to abide forever; mwada huo, the earth; *oni huo 'o ho ana, to be settled therein; ha'ahuu e huu, to overcome, abiding, for good, finally. Wango *huuna, real; Samoa fatu, to be a long time; Mota tur, real; Viti tu, bottom, root; Niue *fu, trunk, cause; Florida puku, real.

huu 3. v. i., to be sad; sae huu, to grieve; sae huunga, grief. Viti ku, to be angry; Motu ku, to look angry.

huu 4. n., a littoral tree (Barringtonia speciosa); hoi huu, its fruit; huku, huku, a bunch of fruit; ino huu, its fruit. Viti *vato.

hutu 5. a cough, to cough. Mota tur, Viti tu, Motu kua.

huhuuhu to gush forth in a jet; wai e huhuuhu 'o he, the water spurted out; huuna wai, U., fountain head. Bugotu fufufu, a spring.

huulume, huulume S., a village. cf. namu. Numu tar'a huulume, burn up the village.

huulei v. tr., to be living.

huutaa, huu'ulu'ulu v. tr., to detach 'oha from a tree, to pluck leaves. cf. *wuesti. Wango hunesi.

hu'utala U. v. i., to miss the mark, to fail, to be in vain. *tals.
ilalo adv., within, inside; in Ulawa ku is suf-
fixed, but for reasons of delicacy Sa'a
prefers the poss. 3. ilalo aku, paro ilalo, on the inside; ilalo ana mu 'inoni, in
man.

ila'o adv., in, inside; used also with suffixed
pronoun na, ni; ila'o i'ola, paro ilalo, on the inside; ila'oni, plural, used of things only; ila'ona ma'usu, within the forest. la'o 3.

ile 1. v. i., to produce fire by rubbing a stick in a groove; ilde dune, a stick of hard-
wood is rubbed quickly to and fro in a groove made in a piece of soft wood. dust accumulates at the outer end of the groove and soon begins to smoulder. the dust is transferred to a piece of coconut husk which serves as tinder (kehe).

ile 2. U., n., one, thing or person; the articles nga and mwa are prefixed and coalesce, ngele, nga mwaile, ila inau, my one, mine; ile keni, female; ile mwaone, male; ile wriahia, what one; mwaunganga ni ile, a few persons; ta'e 'entia ile, just a few.


ilehu U., adv., here; paro ilehu, over here; with demonstrative na, ni, added; ilehuna, ilehuni, there, in that place. lahi 4.

ile e ilele malo, to gape, to pant.

ileli U., v. tr., to distinguish.

ilenimwa'e, ilelenimwa'e v. i., to rejoice.

ilenimwa'enga v. n., joy. mwa'e 1.

ileni 1. v. i., above, on top, sky, heaven, ashere, inland; ileni sako, in the sky above. 2. prep. with suffixed pronoun (ku); ileniku, on me; e loho ilengine, he swooped down on it; te'e ilengine, mount up on it.

ile'u S. adv., here; with demonstrative na added: mai ile'u, this way; ko nisi 'oto ile'u, this is the boundary; ile'una, there; hui le'u, down there. le'u.

ili 1. adv., precedes verb; merely, only, barely: xiri 'o ka'a 'am'amasie kalenu ana 'o ili ta'e, are you not sorry for your son in that you alone are mounted?

ili 2. v. tr., ililo mango, to draw in the breath.

ili 3. n., swordfish: an imitation is made of wood and is used as a receptacle for dead bodies. M. A., p. 261.

ilisi S., v. tr., to choose. Wango irisi.

'ilisi'ku S., adj., separated; 'ili'se 'omu, ye by yourselves.

ilolo'a n., a large red parrot, the female of 'a'a. New Guinea electus.

ilolo 1. n., a bowstring. ilolo ni pesi. 2. U., v. tr., to string a bow. kiri ilolo pusi.

ilu U., v. i., to sup; ilu pitinga, to sup yam soup. cf. inu.

ili'ki tr.

ima n., turtle-shell barb tied on the bonito hook (pasa). maa.

imaana prep., on account of; i mana nga ta'a, wherefore. maa.

'ime n., the bears-paw clam (Chama sp.); la'o, a frontlet carved therefrom; ima waa, U., yellow in color; ima erea. U., white clam; ima pula, U., dark in color; ima susu, U., a clam difficult to extract; ima susulu, U., a clam easily detached. Mota gina, Maori kina.

imiimi n., a root; with suffixed pronoun na, ni, imimine dango, root of a tree.

ina'a adv., before, formerly; 'eta ina'o, to be in the lead: with 'oto 1., 'oto ina'o, formerly; with suffixed pronoun, ina'oku, before me; ina'ona mu maholo, in former times. na'o.

ine 1. v. i., to take root (of yams, etc.); esi kele ine, it has just taken root.

ine 2. U., demonstrative pronoun, that; muini lehu ine, those places; 'osi kele himotila taha ine, how well you have done it. Bintulu ina.

inehu'i v. tr., to wrap up a parcel in leaves, to wrap up food in leaves for the oven.

inemae 1. v. i., to be an orphan, to be bereft of parents. 2. n., an orphan. Lau inemae. ine 1.

inemauri v. i., to rule, to govern. 2. n., a ruler. ine 1.

inou S., inau U., pers. pron., sing. 1. I used as subject only and followed by sou, S., and nau, U.; ile inau, my one, mine; Mota inau, Florida inau.

ini 1. S., n., a person, one (thing); nga and mwa may be prefixed: ngani, nuini; ina inu, my one; ini mwaone, male; ini keni, female; ini ile, what one; ini ni Sa'a, the Sa'a man; e ro ini, two things; ini quaongoosiuli e ka'a liuia'ana ini ha'au- suli, the disciple is not above his master; nga ha ini, a length of bamboo; ngaini ta'ane, yes, there is one; muini ineu, my ones; mwaungaini, some odd ones, one here and there.

ini 2. n., a sore under the foot, pitted, with hard coating.


'ini 5. v. tr., to pinch, to pluck leaves, to crop with the fingers; 'ini reko, to pluck hibiscus; 'ini hite, thumb, used for pinching off leaves, etc. Mota gin; Mao kini, pinch; Motu gini, thorn.

inie-(ku) U., sister, brother; the personal article coalesces, aiekeu. Florida ina, mother.

inhou U., demonstrative pron. this, these;
inihou (continued).

adv. there; 'oto inihou, now; 'oto mola inihou, just now.

'ini'finiga U., adj., that has not had young (of animals).

iniparo U., demonstrative pron., that, those; adv., there.

'inoni n., man, human being; ha'a'inoni, ro 'inoni, voc. you two (of husband and wife); ro 'inoni, my parents; 'asu nani 'inoni, of work not faithfully done; i'e 'inoni, a fish caught with kula; i'e nae mu 'e'i 'inoni, we humble people; ilalo ana mu 'inoni, in man; e ka'ə wulanana the nga 'inoni, it is the voice of a man; ki'i'kəni ni 'inoni, a dwarf; lālumālumana nga 'inoni, ornaments of men; manatala mu 'inoni, mu onanā'i 'inoni, the name of men; i malata 'ini, among men; ngetiti 'inoni, what man? aku 'ini, ohu sac, many men, many minds; qə'ali 'inoni, the name of a certain spear, maus head; i'o, 'oga'i'o, 1. v. i., to sit, to live, to dwell, to stay; 'i'o rā'irehi, burial; 'i'o manire'i, be in safety; 'i'o mamaware, to be at peace; 'i'o ma'mawe, to be in safety; 'i'o mamaratu, to be in peace; 'i'o mamata'o, to be at peace; 'i'o manamara, to be in safety; 'i'o manire'i, to live orderly; 'i'o pe'ti'ae, the mourning before burial; 'i'o pe'ti'sake, sat and begged; 'i'o rā'irihi, stay under the lee; 'i'o ragasi, to sojourn; 'i'o rārao, to be stuck tight; 'i'o rā'irehi, humble; e 'i'o sis-ingenu, stood in front of me; hai dango

'ino, 'i'o'i'o 1 (continued).

e 'i'o pe'ti'ae, the tree stood over against; 'i'o sahu, to continue in one stay; 'i'o su'i, to be present with; e 'i'o tohune, he was his own master; 'i'o toli, to be quiescent; 'i'o to'o, to be fixed.

'ionga v. n., way or manner of life; rara-maanga ana 'ionga tata'a'ala, rebuking because of evil ways.

'iola-(ku) gerund., behavior.

'iosi tr., to dwell in (country). ha'a'i'o.

'iota'i v. i., to set about a thing; tota'i rongo keninga, to set about inquiring for girls as wives.

'iota'ini tr., to set about doing. Viti tiko.

'i'o 2. U., exclam., who can say, I don't know.

'i'o pers. pron., sing. 2, thou, thine; when used as subject is followed by 'o. Florida i'og, Maori i'oe.

'i'ohi, 'i'ohi v. n., station, place; with suffixed pronoun (ku), 'i'ohana, his place.

'iola 1. canoe. 'iola 'ato'a, a new canoe on a money-seeking voyage; 'iola e qa'a 'oeto, the canoe is cracked; 'iola la'o, canoe inlaid with la'o; 'iola raku, canoe seating four; 'iola sarasara, bonito canoe, inlaid with reoreo; adu 'iola, to build a canoe; adu 'iolanga, v. n., canoe building: the canoes are all plank built and have no outriggers; ake e tomoste 'iola, the surf buffeted the canoe; ana rao 'iola i galogalo, on the right side of the ship; ilo'o 'iola, in the canoe; ma'ahu mala 'iola, to fast, lit., to sleep canoe fashion; moro tāria paro 'iola i'eti, you have launched the canoe yonder into the sea; ni'i 'ae 'iola, to board a canoe; ro 'iola ko sama, the two canoes keep abreast; toli 'iola, to steer for, to lay a canoe on her course. 2. metaphorically, a village; 'iola i'elemu, our village. cf. na'oni'ola, purini'ola. 3. a tree used to make planks for canoes. Lau ola, Florida tiola, Wango ora.

iolahia v. i., to be disturbed in mind, excited.

'i'omou pers. pron., plural 2, you, yours; more restricted in meaning than 'iomu; when used as subject is followed by mola.

'i'omoro, 'i'omoro'i pers. pron., dual 2, you, yours; when used as subject is followed by moro, moro'ei.

'i'omoru'e S., pers. pron., dual 2, you, yours; when used as subject is followed by 'omoru'e.

'i'omu pers. pron., plural 2, you, yours; more general in meaning than 'iomolu; when used as subject is followed by 'omou, 'iomu. U. Lau igam.

'ipa v. i., to curdle, of coconut milk brought to the boil; the milk is boiled in the half shell (ten) placed on embers.

'ipopo v. i., to be dense (of smoke).

foroha U., prep., underneath; mai torohana, on the earth.

ipata S., hole where pigs wallow. upeta, U. ipe v. i., to wallow (of pigs). tata'hēgo.
ipeipa U., pipe (English).
ipeulu S., pipulu U., ipeipelu v. i., to fight, to make war; ipeulu eni heu, to fight with stones.
ipeulunga v. n., fighting.
ipo'po'ala U., adj., muggy. 'ala 8.
ipu n., a pool of water in a hole in a tree.
ipuri adv., behind; prep., with suffixed pron. (ku) after; i purine makolo, after the time. puri.
ique 1. a lake. 2. calm water inside a reef. nenere ni ige kitiwake of the lagoon.
ireki n. 1. tongs of bamboo for removing hot stones from the fire in cooking. 2. a constellation, the Southern Triangle. ruki.
ireune S., prep., beside, used of things; ireune guri.
isi 3. U., to curse, to use defiling words about.
isisulangi v. n., cursing.
isula-(ku) gerund.
isilanginge v. n., to use defiling words about.
isu'enega, ka'a ola ni nga, to use defiling words about.
isila-(ku) gerund.
isitianga v. n., ha'a'isita'anga, isitahanga v. n., isisita'anga, isitahanga v. n., to deceive; to make war; to fight with stones.
isetei S., adv., outside the house.
isipuri v. i., to be last.
isisamoe v. n., a strong-smelling herb.
isulau S., child, baby. Wango ka'a.
si'i v. i., to do according to; hele isule'i, copy me.
si'i v. tr., to fight, to make war; si'i eni heu, to fight with stones.
si'i v. tr., to blight; si'i eni heu, to blight with stones.
si'i v. tr., to follow the footsteps of; sulu isuli, to obey. 2. prep., with suff. pron. (a) after, isuli (continued).

ite 1. U., one, another: nga is always prefixed, the plural article wua is used of persons only. ngaite ola, another thing, something else; ngaite laa, another person; nga mwaite 'i ononi, certain persons.

ite 2. a round basket made of plaited coconut leaves for holding yams.

iheulu- S., with poss. 3: because of, through the agency of. iheulumana a ola, because of So-and-so; iheulumana, through thine agency.

itei 1. S., interrog. adv.: where. U., ihe. 2. interrog. pron., which, what, whether of two; ini ite, which one; oko sare ngae ite, which will you eat. 3. in phrase nga ite ua ena, that is just it. Mota kea. Niue fe.

iteitana S.. one, any: used with negative verbal particle ka'a, sa'a. e ka'a iteitana nga te 'inoni, there is not any one; iteitana nga ola sa'a diaena, nothing will be good. Mota isi.

ito 1. orchid. 2. bunch of money, ito ni hao.

ito 3. v. tr., to offer, to make an offering to ghosts.

itoli n., a shell ornament stuck in the tip of the nose, the man-o'-war hawk is carved on the projecting end, which is turned up to represent the neck and breast of a sea-bird. i 3.

iwe'ite S., adv., the day before yesterday; i we'ite wau, three days ago. i 1.

i welita U., adv., the day after tomorrow. cf. wali. i welita poo wau, three days hence.

ka ka pron., plural 1. incl.: suffixed to nouns and denoting possession; nimaka, our hands.

ka'a S., negative verbal particle, used of both present and past time; ka'a balanced by we with ke is used as the negative correlates neither, nor. 'omu ka'a manata'iwe wo 'omu ke leesie, ye neither know him nor have seen him; nou ka'a manata'ite ike, I don't know; e ka'a lae, he did not go; e ka'a ola, there is nothing; nou ka'a ola, I have nothing; melu ka'a ola ni nga, we have no food; ka'a equates with kaka. cf. Mota te, tet. Maori ka. Mota ga 4; Lau ka, future particle; Tolo ke, negative particle.

kaakae U., child, baby. Wango kaakae.

ka'alava v. i., to be listless, inert. cf. laalava; sapeku e ka'alava, my body is listless.

kaata cart (English).

kae 1. v. i., to pluck; kae a'si, to pluck out.

kae, kaakae 2. U., v. tr., to deceive; lopo'i kae, to deceive.

kaenga v. n., deceit.

K

keli

ki
ka'elu 1. U., pers. pron., plural 1, incl.: we, ka, kae, kaekae 2 (continued).

kä'i contraction of kä'u i; 'o lae ka'i tei, kahite S., kahu

kaka v. i., to be torn, to be split.

kakalihe n., a guarding, a guard.

kakamu 2. n., with genitive kakamu 1. v. i., to itch.

kakalo v. i., to grope with the hands; kakalo

kakau S., v. i., to shout, to cry aloud.

kakitu U., exclam. of astonishment at some-

kakahite v. i., to gape open, to split.

kakahu U., exclam. of astonishment at some-

kake 2.

Kalenipa'ewa the name of a canoe in a story,

kale'a adj., heavy with child, to be inchildbirth. Kalepate'ena the name of a canoe in a story, Little Shark.

käli, kakäli, kakakäli 1. v. tr., to watch, to surround, to double a point of land in a canoe. lilikeli. käli pele, to be cap-
sized in rounding a cape at sea; käli t'a, to emerge; däu keli, to surround; kakäli he'ie'i'olii, to take turns in guarding; lili keli, to encircle; e piru keli eku, surrounded me; si'o käli, to spy; e käli i'elingeke, it sounded in my ears. Kakalinge v. n., watching, guarding.

käili-(ku) gerund.

kälile i partic., ko kelile'i honotamu, round about thee.

kälile'i tri., to keep watch over, to guard. Florida kali, Omba dali, round; Wango gari, Mota kal, to stir, tal, to go around.

käli 2. kali aoua, a sum of money (hau) made up of ten strings (kawe) each a fathom long.

kälileki 1. adv., around. 2. prep., with suff. pron. (än), around.

kälilinga (na) U., a hole; kälilingana, its hole.

kälinge S., n., a well of water.

Kalitaalu one of the legendary persons of 'Olu Malau; his drinking-place (tonoka'ana) is at Lenga in Ulawa where he is reputed to have thrust his fishing-rod into the stream as it poured over the rock into the sea and to have drunk the drippings.

kälile'ti' a U. adj., used as noun, a strand of rope; ro kälile'ti'a, double thickness.

kalona U., n., garden ground on the second range of hills above the beach, i kalona; uhi ni kalona, yams from this region, firm and hard as opposed to uhi ni qe'u, which are more mealy.

käli 1. n., a hand net tied to the four corners of two bent sticks laid at right angles to one another, a third stick serving as a handle. 2. v. tr., to use such a net in fishing from a canoe for parrotfish (i'e ni kelii), a live fish tied by the gills to a stick is used as a decoy, whereupon fish of the same sort come out to the decoy and are caught in the net. The decoy fish when not in use is kept in an artificial pond (lopo).

käli 3. v. tr., to bend a bow.

kana, kanakana 1. v. i., to sing. 2. n., a song. huu ni kana, a company of singers at a dance; nga odeni kana, a song sung straight through; supu kana, to compose songs.

kananga v. n., a song; sulu kananga, a sing-
ing of songs; supu kananga, v. n., com-
posing songs.

kaalani tr. Wango gana.

kae, kaekae 2 (continued).

kaengaha v. n. (double nounending), deceit.

kaeta'ini tr. (Qaloto dialect).

kälinge S., n., an armlet of shell.

kakapoo n., a strong-smelling herb.

kakata n., a handle; kakatai heu, its handle.

kakalu S., n., a well of water.

Kalaspai the name of a canoe in a story, Little Shark.

kananga v. n., a song, to com-
posing songs.

kananga v. n., a song; sulu kananga, a sing-
ing of songs; supu kananga, v. n., com-
posing songs.

kanali tr. Wango gana.

kao 1. n., the bottom planks of a canoe, the keel. thao, 2. with suff. pron. 3 pers. na, kaoa, the under part, the hold, of canoe or ship. 3. U., i koamu, underneath you; mvalo suhu kao, a rock that pierces the bottom, sunken rock; pai kao, a drop left in the bottom, dregs; o kao ai'no koama, bottomless. Wango kao.
kaokao n., a half coconut shell used for drinking-cup (late use). Wango kaokao.
kapē hi'ūhi'u kape, U., hi'ūhi'u pote, S., to wag the tail feathers, a bird (the wagtail). Maori kapēkapēa, to flutter; San Cristoval, karenkape.
ka, kara'ī U. 1. pers. pron., dual 1. incl.: we two. 2. suffixed to noun or verb or preposition as object. 3. suffixed to noun of us two. Wango kara.
karā 4. v. i., to scrape, to grate; kara uhi, kara uhinga, yam grating; 'usu kara, to grate yams for yam pudding. 5. grated-yam pudding tied up in leaves; kara ni 'aharotina, large puddings for a wedding feast; kara dodo, yam pudding put into bamboo and cooked over the embers; kara lalemo, yam pudding without coconut milk; kara ni māane (hinango), yam pudding used in sacrifices. Mota gar, cockle; Viti kari, to scrape; Maisin kari, Niue alati.
kara'ā adv., preceding the verb; nearly, almost; kara'i. 2. adv., as kara, kara'i U. 1. pers. pron., dual 1, incl.: we
karē kē'u, kē'u, stay, wait a while; please; kōlu ke'u, let us be off; kōlu ke maula mwela, you had better go; kōlu ke'u, stay a while; kōlu ke maula mwela ko kerukeru loa ha'ū, the child scratches in the umbrella: when a child is sick a wizard is called in and he declares that its soul has been stolen away; he takes leaves of dracaena (dili) and collects the child's soul with the leaves and places it in the umbrella (ka'ū) where it is heard scratching; he shakes the umbrella over the child's body, the child is convulsed, the soul returns and the child recovers.
kārūni tr., to scratch the body when suffering from skin disease or itching. Mota karu, Maori rakau, Malay garut, Samoan lau, Gilla, kori.
kāru 3. v. i., to suffer from skin disease.
kāru 4. v. i., to hollow out a log for a drum. Kārurī 'o'o.
kāru'i v. tr. karulīla-(na, ni) gerund.
kāru oe U., to be foolish, to talk foolishly.
kāru mehu S., to endure hardness.
kāsu, ka'ukesu S., v. i., to be rotten. Kāsunge v. n., corruption.
kata n., a mortar for pounding areca nut, used by those who are toothless (dawa).
kāu, kāaukeu 1. v. i., to clutch hold of (of thorny creepers), to catch hold of with ikeu. Kāu lomolomo, the fourth finger; walo kāu keu, a thorny creeper.
kāusi tr., walo e kāusie, the thorn caught him 'ahalo e kāusia i'ola, a ghost clutched and capsized the canoe; ikeu, a crook; for twitching off fruit and leaves. Malukau, Maori hakau, stalk; Lau hakau, fingers; Mota kau, Malay kau; Niue keu, crooked.
kāu 2. n., branching coral, mu keu, haukei keu, a spray of coral; wunu keu, to burn coral for lime used in areca chewing.
kāu 3. cow (English).
kā'u 4. adv., follows verb. (a) forms a periterite, nou lae kā'u, I went. (b) at the beginning of a sentence it directs attention, and generally it makes speech less abrupt; kā'u, neke leesie, please let me see it; i'ō kā'u, wait a while, wait; kā'u nei nga hue, give me one (fruit) please; kōlu ke'u, let us be off; konia kā'u, wait, tarry a while; oke lae kā'u, you had better go; omu ke mala wuela kā'u, just become as little children; iio kā'u, behold; loo kā'u, look; neku kā'u, be seated; nge ke 'e kā'u ne, how then will it be; oke sō kā'u loosie, wait a while for me; no'i kā'u, stay, wait a while; lae kā'u 'ohi'o, go fetch it; taa kā'u, let me see; tāhi ke'u, be off, get out of the road. Wango gau.
kāule S., kāula U., frigate-bird, man-o'-war hawk, nests on Bio by Ugi; on account of its size and voracity and of its association with the bonito the frigate-bird figures largely in the art of the southern Solomons. Poroi kāule, mwane kāule,
käule (continued).
the male bird: term used generally in speaking of the käule; räpu kele, to tattoo the trigram-bird on the cheek: the tattoo takes the form of an inverted W where the two points represent the curve in the wing of the bird. A similar W pattern also called käule i found on the flat blades of clubs (Guppy, "Solomon Islands," p. 74), and it may be that a further explanation of the device is that it is the conventional representation of the käule. Florida danda. M. A., p. 126.

kaunotana, adze; in old days made of a stone
kämota n., adze; in old days made of a stone
kawe 1. S., verbal particle used of future time; ke kauwa'a
kawe 2. exclam., used when one has made a wrong
1. n., a female (of persons only).
3. S., verbal particle used of definite future.
1. U., with locative
behind.
2. with suff. pron.
side;
stream.
3. adv., behind; i keke, look
behind.
keke (continued).
keke'a S., kekeni S., partic. iio i keke'a
maana, to bear ill will, to have a spite
against. malakeke. Wango gege. Lau
genge, behind; Motu kekena, by the side of.

Kela the southern end of Guadalcanar. awalasi
i Kela, the southwest wind; hana ni
Kela, a yam planted head downward.
gaso ni Kela, armlet of dyed grass.

kele, 'ele U. 1. adv., somewhat, a little, just
now: precedes the verb. esi kele ine, it has just rooted; esi kele lolo, just washed;
kele me'i langa, it lets up a little. 2. adj.,
small, little: precedes the noun;
kele mvua ineu, my little boy; kele
mvuela, little child; kele me'i ola, a little
thing; kele po, a little pig; a kele ola,
young So-and-so. (Probably connected
with kale.) Wango gere.

ciel. 'kälii.
celou U., contraction of kira'elu, used as subject
only.
cemo U., v., to be straight, of hair.
kena'i ha'akena'i, ha'astikena'i, interjections,
not to be used in the presence of women.

kenetani'ini U., v., to safeguard, to observe
and do, kinetani'ini, S.

keneta'ina-(ku) gerund.
ha'akeneta'ina causative.
keni n., woman, wife, female: added to proper
names to show sex. ha'akekei. keni, mu
keni, vocative; keni ana a ola, such-and-
such a woman; nga keni mala a kalesmu,
a girl, a mate for your son; keni ha'alua, S.,
keni ha'elu, U., a maiden; keni ineu, my
dear; keni raori'i, a virgin; keni toro,
the lady; keni ulao, a harlot; 'ai ha'an-
gau keni, ginger given to women as an
ordeal; hui ni keni, a rock at Ali'te
where female ghosts congregate; ile keni,
female; ini keni, female; tola'i rongo
keninga, to set about a betrothal; me'i
keni reu, a lowly woman; tola keni, to
take a wife. Motu kekeni, Doura, N. G.,
eneni; Rotuma hen.

cere, kerekere v. tr., to incise, to draw,
to outline, to cut lateral marks on nautilus
plates. makere. Florida ngere, to
write; Wedau lerere.

cerehi, kerekerehi v. tr., to look at, to stare at.
kerekere 1. hui kerekere, a taro shot with veins.
kerekere-(na) 2. U., used with locative i. of
things only; beside, by the side of.
i herekere na tala, beside the path.

kereru'e S., pers. pron., dual 3: they two; used
only as subject.

kesi verbal particle: ke and s'i illative; nga
laenga kesi lae, then the journey will
take place.

keta, ketaketa v. tr., to annoy, to provoke.
ketanga v. n., uproar, upset.

ketala-(ku) gerund.

kie S., ki'a U., pers. pron., plural 1 incl.: we;
more general in meaning than kolu or
ka'elu; used as subject, or suffixed as
object to verbs and prepositions.
Florida gita, Malay kit.

ki'i, ki'iki'i (ku) 1. U., n., hand, finger, rod, stem; *susue*ki'i, to stretch out the hand; *ki'iki'i* ni he'u, a rod of iron. 2. a dwarf, *ki'iki'i* ni *i'oni*. Makura *wiri*ki'i Ta'ora *nima-tiki*.

kiito n., a bird, gray fish-hawk (Baza gurneyi). Guadalcanar kiso.

kikiri 1. n., a lettuce-leaf tree with large edible fruits considered a cure for coughs; the root affords the red dye used on strips of cane (*ue, aleale.*).

kikiri 2. kirori n., a parrot (*Lorius cardinalis*), found on Kirori.

kikira for *ki'iki'i* ni *he'u*, a rod of iron.

kikiraa for *ki'iki'i* ni *'inoni*.

kikiri n., a bird, the large kingfisher. Santa Cruz kio, Mota koko, Malagasy koheta.

kikoi U., v. i., to chew with toothless gums. ko'ikori a pudding of pounded taro and canarium nuts; kori.

koino v. tr., to adopt. koinala-(ku) gerund.

koko v. tr., to hasten unduly.

koko 1. v. i., to be half grown, unripe, green (of fruit).

koko 2. v. i., to be narrow, confined. karioho-korio.

koko 3. koko sa'o, a frond of sago palm; koko selu, needles of casuarina.

kophe, koekoe (continued).

koenga. v. n., koengaha v. n. (double noun ending). Wango koe, Florida koehoru.

koetana'a to scatter (of a flock of birds).

koho, ko'ekohe as koe, in Qaloto dialect.

kohi adj., beautiful; e *i'o kohi* it looks beautiful, kohikohi U., adj., beautiful.

koho 1. a snags, logs or branches in a stream.

koho; koko 2. v. i., to be deceitful, to deceive; ko koko ko haahi wala, deceitful in speech.

kohonga v. n.

kohu 1. v. i., to be half grown, unripe, green (of fruit).

kohu 2. v. i., to cut, to chop.

kohukohu U., kokohu laona salo, far-off clouds.

koi v. i., to chew with toothless gums. ko'ikori a pudding of pounded taro and canarium nuts; kori.

koi a pudding of pounded taro and canarium nuts; kori.

koine v. tr., to adopt. koinala-(ku) gerund.

koko v. tr., to hasten unduly.

kokela'i partic., flourried, hastily; *nou lae ko* kokela'i, I came away without making due preparations.

koko 1. v. i., to be half grown, unripe, green (of fruit).

koko 2. v. i., to cut, to chop.

koko 3. koko sa'o, a frond of sago palm; koko selu, needles of casuarina.

koko 4. Espiritu Santo kopo, coconut.

kokola'ta'a adj., with corners. kola 2.

koko 3. koko sa'o, a frond of sago palm; koko selu, needles of casuarina.

kokolona salo, a water hole; kilu ni ngedi, a water hole.

koko 2. U., v. n., hand, finger, rod, stem; *susue*ki'i, to stretch out the hand; *ki'iki'i* ni he'u, a rod of iron. 2. a dwarf, *ki'iki'i* ni *i'oni*. Makura *wiri*ki'i Ta'ora *nima-tiki*.

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kokolahita partic., narrow, confined. koko 3.

kokohi v. i., to be narrow, strain, confined. koko 2.

kokohono v. i., to be black and lowering. koko 2. salo ko kokohono, the sky is lowering;

kokoi.ei partic., narrow, confined. koko 2.

kokolo n., a large hermit crab, (*Coenobita*).

kokoua a kolo, a drop of blood. Wango kokolu.

koko'ie'i partic., narrow, confined. koko 2.

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köre 2. the back (of persons), the outside (of things); kolune 'asi, the face of the sea; wai e lama haaki 'ue kolune muakanu, water covered the face of the earth; kolune nime, the outside of a bowl. 3. the heel, kolune 'ae. Motu dolu.
kolu, kokolu 4. to gnaw, to champ with the teeth.
koluhe v. n., the roof of a house, used with poss. 3 ana, koluhana nume. kolu 2.
kona v. i., to kick; used with poss. 3 as object.
korea, korekore U. 1. v. tr., to sweep. 2. a besom made of midribs of sago frondlets.
kore 3. kura kore, a landslip, avalanche.

Korea. Lama i Korea, a lake on Little Malaita above Su'u Peine.
kori 1. a yam pudding. ko'ikori. 2. plug tobacco (late use).
koro, koroi U., pers. pron., dual 3; they two; used both as subject and as object; koro 'a mono 'olu i Kalona, they two live apart in Kalona.
koru 1. v. tr., to heap up, to be heaped up; ha'akoru. koro dange, to make a fire; nga kale e koro hula i sinaka, the shed was full right to the door.
korute S., koruha, koruta U., a company, a collection.
koruhé'ini tr., to heap up.
Koru 2. a district on the hills of Little Malaita near Au Qe'i.
korukoru 1. v. i., to water (of the mouth).
korukoru 2. n., a piece, a morsel; nga korukoru niu, a piece of coconut.
si'o koni, to lay up in flood-waters; wai ko kome, the river is in spate. Ambrym kome, to carry.
kone v. i., to cause to boil by placing hot stones in, stone-boiling.
koni, konikoni v. tr., to put, to place, to set, to keep, to adopt, to endow, to receive, to entertain, to nourish. koni diana, to take good care of; konia kus. U., waii a while; koni i keke, to excommunicate; mana koni, a tame bird; hui're konye mola, a concubine, lit., wife entertained merely; ne'i koni, to lay up in store, to make provision; noko koni o ana to'dalu, I endow thee with my property; onine'i koni, to store up; sto'o koni, to collect together; tona koni, to receive.
konihe, konikonihe v. n., a servant, dependant.
koni'o adj., assured. in safety; i'o konito'o, rest in safety. koni.
kokono (ku) n., throat, gullet.
konito'o adj., assured, in safety; konina a ola, Sa-and-so's family. Florida koni, village; San Cristobal koni.
Komukomo n., the artificial islets off north Malaita. Florida kokomu, islet.
kone v. i., to set (of current), to carry along in flow, to be in flood; wai e kome gera, much flood-waters; eue kome, to gather together (of flood-waters); waii ko kome, the river is in spate. Ambrym kome, to carry.
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kokono (ku) n., throat, gullet. cf. onono, to swallow. Florida sosonoso, Wango gono, Ulawa kono, to drink; Mota gom, to hold liquid in the mouth, gonogo, hollow, with a mouth.
kot v. i., to cause to boil by placing hot stones in, stone-boiling.
koonji tr.
kookoo a word used to deter children, probably connected with Lau koo a grandfather, and having to do with religious rites. Mota kota.
kou 1. clean-shaven head. cf. torokou'e. suhi kou, to shave the head clean.
kou'e clean shaven; 'olou kou'e ihune, shave his head close. torokou'e.
kou'a 2. adj., maimed in foot or hand.
kou'ukouho S., koukouho U., with genitive i, a piece. cf. ko'uko'u. ko'ukouhi poo, a piece of pork.
koukou 1. v. i., to gargle; koukou 'esi, to gargle with sweet water, with salt water.
koukou 2. with genitive li, ni. cf. powpou 2; koukoul 'ae, S., koukou ni 'ae, U., ankle.
koukou (na, ni) 3. n., cf. powpou 2; koukou 4 as ko'ukouho. ko'uko'u 5 loud noise, bang. koukou. ronge; ko'uko'u ana, to hear a loud report.
kou'ukou'he v. n., report, loud noise; ko'ukou'ha ana siute, report of the gun.
koukoule S., adj., short, stumpy.
koulaa S., hata koulau, noisy chattering.
kou 1. pron. sing. 1, suffixed to nouns and to a concubine, lit., wife enter-
tained merely; 'onime'i koni, to store up; sto'o koni, to collect together; tona koni, to receive.
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kuka U., 'u' e S., a mud crab, kuka pulu.
kula'e U., a cry to call distant attention.
kuku U., 'u' S. 1. v. i., to hang down, to depend. ha'akuku, mawakuku.
kuku U. 2. to be bent; Jordan e kuku eliho'i, Jordan was turned back. Motu magugu, to crinkle; Maori kuku, pincers; Salakau, Borneo, kuku, a claw.
kukulu U., v. i., to swing.
kule 1. n., the shore, the beach, dry land; tā'i kule, on the beach; lai kule, to go up on to the beach.
kule, kulekule 2. v. tr., to loosen, to be loose; kule 1. n., the shore, the beach, dry land;
kure 3. exclam., often reduplicated; kure, kurekure 1. v. tr., to heal sickness; kumuri v. tr., to quench.
kumara sweet potato (Polynesian), called
kumuri v. tr., to quench.
kumwi, kumukumu 1. v. i., to punch, to beat
kuranga v. n., healing, curing.
kururaqa U., adj., deceitful (derived from the
kurukuru 1. U., a wood-pigeon, generic term.
kururu 3. exclam., often reduplicated; kurekure, 1. v. tr., to heal sickness; kumuri v. tr., to quench.
kumurua U., adj., deceitful (derived from the
kururu 3. exclam., often reduplicated; kurekure, 1. v. tr., to heal sickness; kumuri v. tr., to quench.
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La 2. verbal suffix; apa, apala.
La 3. noun ending added to verbs. mac, madia. La 4. adjective ending added to verbs and participates. noho, nohi'oi, erere'ote.
La 5. gerundive ending, to which pronoun (ku) is always suffixed. sau, sawaiania, sawaileleu.
La 6. root of langa, to lift; lāngi, sky.
La 1. noun ending, added to verbs. hou, houlaa, honu, honulaa.
La 2. U., a person; nga laa ni he'i, who is this person? ngatie laa, a different person; laa hou, vocative, you; 'o si ta'ata'a, laa, don't, I say; 'oto ihei, laa, where to, boy.
La'a 3. adjective ending. namaela'a.
La'a 4. U., adv. up; suin laa'one, lift it up.
La'alapa v. t., to complain, to moan. Lapala'i.
La'alanga Alite Harbor, Langalanga, Big Malaita.
La'alapasi cf. lapasi.
Lada 1. v. i., to pierce, to thrust through.
Ladami tr.
Ladamila-(ku) gerund.
Lada 2. ladaa'ini, to bow, to bend down; e ladaa'ine maana, he fell on his face.
Ladama'i partic. headlong, prostrate.
Florida lada, to bend, to worship.
Lade 1. lade maec, deep sea. 2. deep-water anchorage at the end of a harbor, i Lade, e. g., at Tawaniala. 3. S. name of certain months; hure'i lade, August; oku lade, September.
Lado 1. v. tr., to knot, to join, to graft.
Ladohata v. n., a joint; lado'ihaa, in a line with, joining onto; i lodoana, thereby.
Ladohani tr., to join on.
Ladola-(ku) gerund.
Lado, lalado tr., to recount, to tell, to recite a tale; lado diana, U., to explain; lado talihiku, to make my defense.
Laladonga v. n., story, tale, folk lore.
Ladohani'ina tr. Florida lada.
Lae, laeala v. i., to go, to come, lae mai, lae wau; to be, e lae uriau, how is it; with locative i, lae i contracts to lai; kiratei e lae mai, who are coming; kiratei kire lae, who went? lae hā'i'oli, to go and return; lae hā'io, to stay behind; noko lai haka, I am going abroad; lade hene, to go a journey; lae honosi, to go and meet; lae honi, to descend; lade hene, to reach; lade hulaanua, till, until; lade hune'i, to fetch them; oke lae kā'u, you had better go; non lae kā'u, I went; lae kā'u ohi'i, go fetch it; lae kā'u poi, come up here; noo lae kokela'i, I came away in a hurry; o'oko lae mai'ure hē'i, where are you from? lae mālumu, go quietly; ugi ni lae mai, that's why I came; lae molai rako, go gently; lae mone, let us be gone; kira'a mune'i lae, were they to go; muni e lae, go gently; muni e lae mai, let him come; muni nga'e'ia lae mai, if he comes; lae ohonga, to go tentatively; lae ni orohā'ia, to go very fast; na'a lae 'oio, I am going; e lae 'oio ni maec, he went like every-
lae, laelae (continued).

thing; lae po'opo'oli'i'i, to go waywardly; lae mola qalaqala, to go for naught; ko lae ni ramo, he goes in his might; laelae i rodo, to go till nightfall; lae rorora, to go in a hurry; nge'i ke'i lae ta'one, he will surely go; no lae lakalo, I am lost; lae tara'asi, to go straight on; lai toli, to be going to fish out at sea; muni' e hara lae, begin to go gently; oke haro lae, go gently; noko hurie'i lae, I am hindered from going; ka' e' e laelae, let us go; te' u' u' noko lae ana, te' u' noko lae jasn'ie, whither I go; noko looma' i lae, I jatend going; luque'i lae, to pretend to go; muni ni'ilana sakanga e muni lae hune' u, all power is given unto me; melu orei lae, we almost went; e tau ni lae, he made to go.

laelae v. n., a Company traveling.

lae mola qalaqala, might; naught; lae po'opo'oli'i'i, thing; laelae i rodo, to go straight on at sea; ma' e laelae, he made to go.

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laelae v. n., a Company traveling.
lapata'i 1. v. i., to complain, to moan; lapata'i ulo 'olo, I complain in mourning.

lapata'i, la'alapata'i 2. v. i., to be concerned about, to endeavor. la'alapata'

lapiti v. i., to change shape, to change appearance (of ghost); e lapiti ana pa'ewa, he changed into a shark.

laqa 1. bracken. 2. 1 Laqa, a district on the hills above Sa'a on the ridges below 'ano mola.

laqi ointment, coconut oil for anointing. laqi ni su.

lagitaa U., an oven of food.

lāsu 1. to be aged. pātīpelesu'a. 2. used as an endearing term to a young boy, anglice "old man."

lāu, lāuēlele 1. v. i., to snatch; lāu 'ae, be quick, quickly; 'aaka lāu, to pull out violently.

la'ola'o v. i., to go before. la'ola'o, to make a defense in words. Māo. rau, catch.

lauali tr., to defend, to succor; lauli olua, to help; laulahi olanga, v. n., succor.

lauliha-(ku) gerund. Wango rau.

lāu 3. v. tr., to weed.

laulahi green snail shell (Turbo petholatus); sau leahi, to dive for the shell.

lāulele 1. to be quick. lāu 1. 2. quickly. Lau laoulou, Wango raarau.

laulelua U., adj., quick, fast.

Lāu'U. v. i., to be speechless, to lose one's voice in sickness.

láu 1. v. tr., to be quick, fast. Lau lua, to board a canoe thus inlaid; armlets of a frigate-bird, the hair is threaded inlaid upon the sides of large canoes; armlets of trochus or tridachna shell, it is circular or oval and incised with the device of a frigate-bird, the hair is threaded through a small hole in the la'o, which then hangs on the side of the forehead; semicircular pieces of trochus shell inlaid upon the sides of large canoes; s'ola la'o, a canoe thus inlaid; armlets (kokome) are cut from the trochus. Florida. lāo

lāo 1. v. i., to pluck up; huni lengu ha'aodohie 'aeka, to guide our feet; lāo holo, to break in two.

lāo 2. n., a fly; lāo rae, lāo, a fly; lāo, to dry; lāo'i tr. Wango rhā, to let; Viti rhā, Samoan lāo. Niue lāo, Māo. rango, līf.

lāngi lēuhi, lēuhi U., adj., quick, fast. Lau lau, to board a canoe thus inlaid; armlets of a frigate-bird, the hair is threaded inlaid upon the sides of large canoes; armlets of trochus or tridachna shell, it is circular or oval and incised with the device of a frigate-bird, the hair is threaded through a small hole in the la'o, which then hangs on the side of the forehead; semicircular pieces of trochus shell inlaid upon the sides of large canoes; s'ola la'o, a canoe thus inlaid; armlets (kokome) are cut from the trochus. Florida. lāo

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laungu'ni, laulīne 1. v. tr., to adorn. 2. bodūy Ornaments, mu leuni.

láulihelana nga 'inoni, Ornaments, lāulihelana nga 'inoni, ornaments of men.

launa U., v. i., to be speechless, to lose one's voice in sickness.

launā'o v. i., to go before.

lāuni, lāuleuli 1. v. tr., to adorn. 2. bodily ornaments, mu leuni.

láunihe (ku) bodily ornaments. láuniheku.

lāuleunīta-(ku) U., v. n., ornaments. lāuleunītana nga 'inoni, ornaments of men.

launga'i U., to occupy first, to be the first to live in.

lauwanga S., the firmament, open space of heaven. ma'alau.

lawa 1. spider's web; used as bait and made to skip on the surface of the sea (lītiti) at the tail of a fish kite (sa'o) to catch garfish (muanole). 2. a spider. Mota marawa, Viti lawa, net; viritalawalawa, cobweb; Visaya lawa, cobweb.

lade U. 1. v. tr., to break. ha'aldele, malelede; lede olanga, to be miscleweous; lede olanga, misclewe.

ledela-(ku) gerund. Lede 2. a boat harbor on Little Malaita north of Roasi Bay.

LEDI. ledi, ledi, to refuse, to examine and reject. malelede, ha'aldele.

ledi-(ku) gerund. Ledi 2. v. i., to ask, to question; see ledi, to question. Lau ledi.

leesi, leelēesi S., v. tr., to see; noko tai leesie, go to see it; kāu neke leesie, please let me see it; nou ka'a to'ohuungie leesie, I surely did not see it; no ni leesie palonga aku, and saw my works; e ka'a ola neke leesie, I saw nothing; 'omu ka'a mana-ta'inie wa 'omu ke leesie, ye neither know him nor have seen him.

leesia-(ku) gerund. Lēhu, lēhu U., le'u S. 1. place; 2. thing: the

lehu, lēhu U., le'u S. 1. place; 2. thing: the
lehu, láfu 1 (continued).

demonstrative ni may be added; lehun aq'ite, not that; muai lehu raro, open
plain, glades. Florida lehu, portion, side.

lehu 2. suu lehu, a kind of arrow.

lei, leilei S. v. tr., to judge.

leinge v. n., judgment.

leilei-(ku) gerund.

leleko v. i., to hang down, to trail on the
ground.

leku U., to bark (of a dog).

lehu 2. verbal suffix, lehu tr.

lehu v. i., to squat; mauna e lehe, he squints.

leledi cf. ledi.

lelelengana U., drowsy; to'o lelengana,

lelengana, lelengana U., to speak

clearly.

lelengana U. drowsy; to'o lelengana, not

aroused from sleep.

Lenga a village on the west coast of Ulawa,
i Lengu.

leelu v. tr., to carry off, to abduct.

lemi cf. lami.

lenji, jangi (ku) top, above, on; with locative i.

lengi, heaven, sky; leniguki, above me;

po'olengi, U., south; q'a lengu, east or south.

lelanga-(na) clear, unimpended (of speech or

hearing); ka'a rongo lelengani, not to

hear plainly; 'unu lelengana, to speak

clearly.

lelengana U. drowsy; to'o lelengana, not

aroused from sleep.

Lenge a village on the west coast of Ulawa,
i Lengu.

leleu v. tr., to carry, to carry.

lele v. i., to squint; used in

ni leila-(ku) gerund.

leinge v. n., judgment.

leitinga-(na) clear, unimpended (of speech or

hearing); ka'a rongo lelengani, not to

hear plainly; 'unu lelengana, to speak

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hearing); ka'a rongo lelengani, not to

hear plainly; 'unu lelengana, to speak

clearly.

lelengana U. drowsy; to'o lelengana, not

aroused from sleep.
lili 1. talo lili; to offer a certain proportion as a sacrifice. lili 2. tolo lili; to walk about. lili 1.

lime S., lima U.; five: in pronunciation lima, U.; tends to approach nima, hand. limana fifth.

ha'alime five times. Mota limna, five; Maori rima, hand.

lingi, lingilingi v. i., to pour. malingilingi. lingis tr.
lisima-(na, ni) gerund. Mota ling, Maori ringi.

lio 1. v. i., to look to see, to be awake, to be careful. ha'alio. lio ahui, to protect; lio ali, to look about one; lio haka'ilili, to distinguish; lio hahuroto, to gaze, to see clearly; lio hali'tale, U., to look for in vain; nou ka'a lio hikena nga ola, I saw nothing; lio hilisi, to choose; lio hiliisi huni hu'e s'oe, choose your wife; lio huni, to choose: e lio huni huri he rima; lio huni ma'a, S., to exercise partiality; lio isuli, to watch, to take care of (late use); lio ka'u, behold; lio keke, to look behind; lio i keke'a'i maanga, to bear ill will, to have a spite against; e lio koki, it looks beautiful; lio maa'i, U.; to permit; lio maalila'i, to view with favor: kire ha'a lio mangini, they saw none of it; lio nga'i ma'a, lio i ngaena ma'a, to look askance at, to envy, to be jealous of; lio i nga maanga, jealousy; lio odo'i, to find; lio qaulunge'i, to see indistinctly; lio geru ngudu, lio geru 'upu, to grudge, to hate; lio sa'ai, S., lio sae, U., to perceive, to recognize: lio sae to'o, to favor; lio tala, to take care, to beware; lio talahi, to look for in vain; lio tale, to fail to see; lio tataiteu, to appear beautiful; lio to'o, with poss. 3, lio hua, to choose; lio tao, to marry, to choose; lio ti'esi, to ponder, to conceive in mind. lioha-(na) S., liota-(na) U. v. n., looks, appearance. Mota i, lio, to see.

lio'one 2. v. i., to hang oneself. ha'alio. Mota ligo, Motu rio, Maori niko, to form a bight.

lio'a S., n., spirit, ghost, M. A., pp. 136, 260: the word is lio'a and not lio'; the meaning is rather spirit than ghost. though undoubtedly both meanings appear; there may be a connection with U. hi'ona. ho'esi sisingana lio'a, to swear by a spirit; ngeitei lio'a, what spirit? ngoria Lio'a, to quench the Spirit; nanamanga para'ilana mu lio'a, power over the spirits; uraa'i, to make an offering to the spirits.

lisi U., maki S. v. tr., to cut off a piece or section. Wango risi, to shave the head.

lisima-(na) U. as rikisma. lite (na) n., seed kernel. hoi lite.

liu, liuliu v. i., to come, to go, to pass by, to ply about, to become general. ha`hilitu, liu'ta. lio i 'esi, travel by sea; liu i henua, travel by land, take the upper road, ant. haale; liu hono, to intervene

liu, liliu (continued).

(li of time); nga'ini sa'a liu ha'ahirere'a, none shall pass in front of them (and overcome them); mu dinge hunge lio e heu, many days passed over me; liu lakalo, to take a wrong path; liu tarau, to continue; talo ni liu, path to travel by. Wango rio, Samoa liu, to turn; Florida liliu, to change; Mota rio, to move feet or legs; Nguna liu, excessive; Viti liu, to exceed; Mao, rio, to pass by.

liuliu adv., about and in front; e tola liuliu, it has become general.

liulune v. tr., to turn over, to reverse. nà 4. liunge v. u., a common complaint, a plague. liunge ni maadu.

liuta's S., liutaha U. 1. v. i., to be beyond, to be excessive, used with poss. 3. mutini liuta'ana a muawe 'i e go'i ne, more than those which this man has done; ini quaarrongotu'isi e ka'a liuta'ana ini ha'ausu'i, the disciple is not above his master. 2. adv., excessively, exceedingly.

liwe S., liwa U., a cave. Lai liga.

liwo holito, S., holito, U., a hill.

loa 1. S., v. i., to be big, to be too big.

loa 2. the heavens; apai loa ta'au, the heavens above. Bugotu maadu.

lo'a 3. adj., cracked.

lo'a 4. S., the name of several months; lo'a madu, May; lo'a mau, April; lo'a mara mararawani, lo'a wai meue, February; lo'a wai peine, March.

loamena S., v. tr., to patch, to mend, to darn, to patch.

loado 1. to conceive a child: of the child, to be conceived. nga muuem e loho, the child is conceived.

loado'i tr., to imagine, to conceive a thought.

loado 2. v. tr., to carve, to construct.

loadaso v. i., to ponder, to conceive in mind. lodo'isi.

lodossanga v. n., plan, meditation.

lohi'ini, lolo'ini v. tr., to lay up in store, to put by.

lohas'inge v. n., something put by, stored, cold food.

loha'i v. i.

lohe 1. v. i., to sail. Wango rohe.

lohe 2. to fit a bowstring to a bow.

lohe 3. to mark out a yam garden; lohe hohola, he marked out a garden.

loho, loholoho 1. to fly, to swoop; met. of he marked out a garden.

loho, loholoho 2. to fit a bowstring to a bow.

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loho, loholoho 1. to fly, to swoop; met. of he marked out a garden.

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loka n., gall, figures in folk lore, the hero throws gall in the eyes of his enemies.
loke n., the lamprey, found under rocks near the shore.
loko 1. v. tr., to gather together. ha'alo'ko.
  2. to agree. loko pe'i, to agree with.
lokonga v. n., friendship.
lokota v. n., a bundle; lokotai sa'o, a bundle of sago leaves.
lololoko adv., altogether.
lokoqiaio n., a belt.
luku, lo'uluku v. i., to be bent, bowed, doubled up; ae luku, hait, maimed in the feet; hiti lo'luku, to crouch (dogs).
lokune tr., to bend, to double back; e lokunua nime, he clenched the fist. Niue luku, Mota lokua, to fold up.
loka v. i., to be great, mighty; lokune tr., to bend, to double back;
lokonga v. n., friendship.
lokotai sa'o, a thicket; lololo n., a swamp in which sago grows.
lokoma'ini v. tr., to dip; loloma n., a pool: an artificial pool used to keep alive i'e ni kela; lopo ni ha'auri, baptismal font, lit., pool of salvation. San Cristoval robo.
loko 1. v. tr., to gather together.
lolotai partic, bent down, bowed.
lolowi v. i., to resound. tototo.
lolosea-(ku) gerund. Wango.
lolosi hune, lolosi tr., to squeeze; lolosi 4.
lolosUa-(ku) gerund. Wango.
lolos U. 1. to see; paw sa'a lio odo'ieu, if I see him I shall tell it. 2. lapi loosi haa, to go and inspect the money given for a bride; i'o loosi, to await; mwalal koi i'o loosi, kire too'a na ni 'umu a muala ko holie, the party awaiting, they own the girl who is being bought (se., in marriage). 3. prep., with suffixed pronoun (āt), awaiting; in M. L., p. 155, loosi is incorrectly assigned to the prepositional sense of motion to; 'oke i'o kā'ū loo'teau, wait a while for me.
loosi U. 1. to see; paw sa'a loosi, I saw it not. muni ne'el loosi, ta'ane na'a 'umu a, if I see him I shall tell it. 2. lapi loosi haa, to go and inspect the money given for a bride; i'o loosi, to await; mwalal koi i'o loosi, kire too'a na ni 'umu a muala ko holie, the party awaiting, they own the girl who is being bought (se., in marriage). 3. prep., with suffixed pronoun (āt), awaiting; in M. L., p. 155, loosi is incorrectly assigned to the prepositional sense of motion to; 'oke i'o kā'ū loo'teau, wait a while for me.
lolosea-(ku) gerund. Wango.
looloo'a adj., scared.
loli, loololi v. tr., to see, to look for.
loolinge v. n., a searching.
lololongo n., mud, swamp. tototo.
lolohuna U., n., a snare, a gin. toto 1.
lololomi v. tr., to grudge, to withhold; lolohuna U., n., a snare, a gin. toto 1.
lolotho'ini tr., to bathe; lopo ni ha'auri, baptismal font, lit., pool of salvation. San Cristoval robo.
lolomo v. n., a pool: an artificial pool used to keep alive i'e ni kela; lopo ni ha'auri, baptismal font, lit., pool of salvation. San Cristoval robo.
lololomi v. tr., to grudge, to withhold; lopo ni ha'auri, baptismal font, lit., pool of salvation. San Cristoval robo.
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lololomi v. tr., to grudge, to withhold; lopo ni ha'auri, baptismal font, lit., pool of salvation. San Cristoval robo.
lo'uhanga' a v. i., to be defiled ceremonially.
lo'u, 3.
lo'uloku cf. louk.
loulu S., 'uluou U., v. i., to thunder; ngara loulu.
lounge
lua S., lua U., v. i., to grant.
luga S., luda U., v. i., to carry cargo, to be burdened.
lue S., lua U. 1. neck; 2. n., the rising tide; qä'ilulu, huui lue.
lueli S., luengi U., to lessen a fire by removing the fuel.
luelue S., lualua U., n., a flood; huuilume, house.
luelu S., luelu U., to remove, to free, to loosen.
luelu'ulu'a S., lu'elu'e U. 1. a coconut-leaf basket for holding yams.
luelu'ulu'a S., lu'elu'e U. 2. v. i., to follow: used with isuli, lua'i.'ulu'e.
luelu'ulu'a S., lu'elu'e U. 3. v. i., to fold; a Lulu-rea, a proper name, lit. folder of leaves.
luelu'ulu'a S., lu'elu'e U. 4. v. i., to back water with paddles or oars; 'ahe lulu, boiling tide.
lulu 5. ora lulu, to bech; po'o lulu, to fill the mouth with food.
luluhi n., a coconut frond. luluhi niu.
lulusane n., a gecko lizard with projecting eyes, the children catch them with a grass noose or a coconut leaflet midrib.
lume S., a variant of numa, house; huulume, a village.
lumu S., lumutu S., moss. Mata lumutu, Malay lumutu. Macassar lumu, malumum, soit.
lumu' e adj., moss-covered.
lumwe S., lumulumuwa U., to be long and matted (of hair); qä'unu e lumwe, long-haired.
lupu, lupulupu U., v. i., to strike; lupu rakoma'ini, to nail upon, to crucify.
lupu'i tr.
lupunge'ini tr., to bump; mae la'ulu', bruised.
lupe' i v. i., to pretend; luqe'i laeae, to pretend to go; luqe'i hirua, to pretend to be busy; luqe'i larae e haahi, to give a feigned excuse.
lusu n., the ribs in a canoe tied on to cleats left on the planks forming the hull. M. A., p. 295; 'enite lusu, what size canoe, lit. how many ribs.
lusinume S., lusinima U., a large seagoing canoe, lit. ribbed like a house.
l'ua v. tr., to move one's habitation. hā'ilulu, huni lulu mo ola ineu, to remove my goods; kira 'asi lu'ua hā'ilulu, they ceased hostilities. Viti lulu, to remove.
lu'ui v. tr., to forbid, ere lu'ui.
luluu tuale luluu, elkhorn fern.

M

ma 1. adjetiveal prefix of condition: li'igi malingi, mena momenomena. Mota ma, Maori ma.
ma 2. S., a prefix used with nouns which express relationship; mwa, ro ma haringa, two brothers-in-law; ro ma uveline, two maternal uncles.
mā 3. as ma 1: malumu.
mā 4. a noun ending: ono 'ono'onomā, nāku ni'u'unu'umā?
maa 1. the eye; maana e lele, he squints; maana ngoro, to be angry-eyed; maana ngangu, clear-eyed from smoke; maaa rodo, blind, to forget; maakua e ta'iere, I am dizzy; maana e waro, goggle-eyed; hetei maaa, to fix the eyes upon; 'o hina maamu, peel your eye; hinuhinu (hiruhiru) maaa, eye-lid; lio i ngaei maaa, to look askance at, to envy; maranga i maaa, Eyebrow; maarausi maaa, to wink the eye; mimisi maaa, the mantle, lit. squint in the eye; nokomi maaa, to turn the eyes away; pana'ima, eye-shade; rumu me maaa, eye ointment; sikili maaa, excoecaria tree, lit. stings the eye; ana e tahanie maamu ne, in that he opened your eyes; e tāileia maana, he closed his eyes; 'oke 'ulu e maamu, you close your eyes;
maa 1 (continued).

maa 2. the face; 'ato maa, to turn the face; hoda maa, to wash the face; e ladaanwie maana, he fell on his face; lio huri maa, to exercise partiality; nunuku maa, to wrinkle the face; e polingi'atu maana, he set his face; rima'a, to cut and disfigure the face; 'usu maa, to accuse, lit. to point at his face.

maa 3. with genitive in Sa'a, maanii, in Ulawa; hole, mesh, opening, outlet, door, gate. maani nume, S., maani nima, U., door; maani pari, S., maani pari, U., gate; qulimaan, door lintel; sau maa ana ma'ale, to mend the meshes of the nets; taha maa, to open the door; to'oni pono maa, patched clothes; ma ni qelusu, nostril.

maa 4. edge, point, blade, brim; maai mudi, a gorge for flying-fish; maana nahi, the edge of the sword; pulu maai seu, a circular piece used in inlaying, a dot.

maa 5. front of the house; i maa, outside; odona maa, a gate opening directly in front of one; oka i maa, wall in front.

maa 6. a stick, a match; maai (maani) hunu, a stalk of ginger; maai (maani) dunge, a match.

maa 7. one, a, also in plural. maai laenga, S., maani laenga, U., a journey; maai sala, U., a piece of bast cloth; hai maai dengi he'ilii'one, the four winds; kahi'ui mei nga maa, give me one; ta'ata'a maani ngeu, one meal.

maa 8. dried canarium nuts, ngoli maa, put into a cane basket (langi) and kept above the fire. ha'amana.

maa 9. father, vocative: ma'a ineu, my dear father! maamaa.

maadi U., mä'u S., v. i., to fear, to be afraid.

maa'uni tr.

maa'uni tr.

maa'uni tr.

maa'i 2 (continued).

maa'i, to baptize; loto maa'inge, baptism; nga'u maa'i, nga'u maa'inge, sacrificial eating. Mota maitai, good; Tahiti maitai, Mao. maitai.

maa'i 3. beloved; maeve maa'i ineu, my dear fellow.

maakahi v. i., to peck, to peep, to peer.

mankali v. tr., to visit.

maala adv., even if, granted that, supposing. mala.

maalau air, firmament. lauwanga.

maaliholo the main doorway of a house.

maalimae hostile bands: maa maalimae. Lau maalimae, enemy.

maalimwalo a staging for thatching (tahera'i) erected inside the house.

maalitawa an opening in the shore reef, a landing-place.

maamaa a fastening, a button.

ma'amana ro ha'ima'amana, mua he'ima'amana. anga.

ma'amasa'a adj., ashamed, reverential.

Maana Odo Port Adam, Malaita.

maana'o U., v. i., to be deserted (of a place); a desert place. ma'anga.

maanii maanii v. tr., to copy, to do like, to repeat: ha'amanai, S., ha'imaani, U. maani mao, to watch the dance; si'o maani, to collect.

maapala S., adj., unprovenced, malicious; koronga maapala, murder.

maapou n. i. a measure of shell money, from the fingertips to the elbow. a cubit.

ma'arara'i v. tr., to provoke.

ma'arualo v. tr., to wee, to twinkle; ma'arua talahi, to go like winking.

ma'arunga v. n., sleep.

ma'arurua S., i su maarue, to serve two masters.

ma'arusa v. tr., to wink; maarusti maa, in a twinkling.

maasilima U., ura maasilima, the second day of the moon.

maatòla U. 1. as maapala, S., unprovenced. 2. in vain. Lau maapala.

maatoli v. i., to visit.

maato v. tr., to expect, to await; maatolo m-view, U., to await.

ma'u U., ma'u S., v. i., to fear, to be afraid. ha'amani ur.

ma'unii tr.

maa'uni tr.

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maa'uni tr.
madali, mamadali (continued).

Viti dadala. Samoa malali, Lau afedali, Florida madali.
madamada I. v. i., to be dirty. 2. U., mada-mada sula, a month, October.
madara'a adj., sweating, perspiring; noko madara'a, I sweat.
madara'anga n., sweat.
madel U., a full grown coconut, hoi madeli.
madiu U., adj., overlapping; v., to overlap.
madoo S., adj., cooked.
madou S. adj., be dirty. madou ni wala, my beloved child.
madou ni wala, mae.
madou ni wala, mae.
madou ni wala, mae.
matera'a adj., sweating, perspiring; noko madali.
mae 1. v. i. to die, to be ill, to be sick.
mae 2. U., to die, to be ill, to be sick.
mae 3. the lee shore.
mae 4. to be well mashed (of areca nut); saune ke mae, pound it to a pulp.
mae 5. n., a fighting column, na mae; mu na'ona'oi mae, armies. mu'ailmae.
mae 6. n., war; dau mae huni, to make war on; ahu mae, to cease hostilities; ko apani mae pe'ikie, sides with us; l'o'a ni mae, M. A., p. 260, a ghost associated with war.
mae 7. weapons; tapo mae, to seize weapons.
mae 8. a pronged spear used for fishing; uwa mae, a measure, 1 yard.
maea U., adj., holy, sacred, having to do with the ancestor ghosts.

moea (continued).

maeanga v. n., holiness (late use). Wango moea.
melo adj., ripe (of fruits); the suffixed pronouns mae, ni may be added. 'tana ko mae, pregnant, lit., her belly is ripe; hau mae, a rock near Ngororangora; raa hitelia hau melo, prov., dry enough to split hau melo; maelona, its ripeness, when it is ripe; maelona e ngau dia, when ripe it is good eating; ngali melo, ripe canarium nuts, the name of a month, August.

maelo nga, enemy.
maeloonga n., enemy, a maeloonga, mu maeloonga. Wango maeloonga.
maelupe S., adj., bruised. lupu.
maema S., adj., used with the personal article; a maema, the sick man; mu maema, the sick.

maemaeko'a adj., gentle. mamaeko'a.
ma'emahe v. i., to decorate the person with mahe.
maeni S., article plural vocative, maeni 'inoni, maeni muane, maeni keni; used also in plain statement maeni 'inoni ineu, my own people.
maenoto v. i., to be grave, sober, quiet.
maha v. tr., to profane holy things, to use sacrilegiously.

mahanga v. n., profanation.
mahe a strong-smelling herb (Evodía hortensis) used to decorate the body, stuck in armlets.
ma'emahe v. i., to decorate with mahe, to festoon in general; a garland.
mahihi, maimehi v. i., to be intoxicated from eating areca fruit.

mahihiinga v. n., intoxication.

maholo 1. n., space, interval of time or distance; nga maholo, what a length of time! nga maholo e liu, time went on; maholo ni lae inge'ie, his time for going; maholo nou lae, at the time when I went; maholo 'ela muane e ha'ai au ue, while the other was yet far off; maholo 'is, now; is'ona mu maholo, in former times; ipurine maholo, after the time; ngoongoodo ana maholo, end of the time; maholo ni raor'i, time of virginity; to'o to'e maholo, sometimes; maholo e loto, a proper time. Florida polo, when. holo.
maholo 2. U., a thing, a piece, a part.
maholo 3. v. i., to be parted; nga maholo, to cease hostilities.

mahe v. n., to interfere, to be a busybody. hono.
mahoro v. i., to appear in view, to pass in view. ha'amahoro.
mahoro, to be estranged.
mahuro fai mehu, to abide; kau mahe mahu, to endure hardship.
mahuria, ro mahuraga, father-in-law and son-in-law, mother-in-law and daughter-in-law; muane male and keni female are added to distinguish the pairs.
mäi 1. adv., hither, here, this way; the demonstrative ná may be added; mäi ana walamalau, in the world; mäi i 'ano, on the earth; mäi i haka, on the earth; mäi haka, under the earth; mäi iorokana, on the earth; 'ure oto mäi i 'aehotalana, from the beginning up till now; 'oko lae mäi 'ure ʻieī, where are you from; nou 'ure mäi i ola, I am from such-and-such a place; mäi nga hou ʻoga, give me an areca nut; hāne hāne, the place here; mäi ileu, this way; mäi 'ume, into the house; poʻo māi, hither, this side; gā'au māi, hither. Mota ma, Polynesian māi.

mäi 2. ebb, low tide. kou mei. U. koss mei, it is low tide; mäi rara, dead low water. Mota mea, Viti mati.

māi, māimei 3., U, v. tr., to help, to be on the side of: used with numerals more than ten as an alternative to ma ni in the sense of and, with; awa la maia 'enina, how many over ten. cf. M. L., pp. 151-153. Used as prep. meaning with; the pron. a, o, etc., are suffixed; wala'a maia, speak with him.

māi-(ku) gerund.; a mâilaku, my helper.

māilaʻini U., v. tr., to approve of.

māi 4. participial ending, ororomā'i. Mota mag.

māi 5. suffix to verb used intransitively. cf. māi ni.

māi 6. v. tr., to be dirty, unclean.

māi 7. v. tr., to act wantonly, to behave badly.

māi 8. v. n., wantonness, mischief, ill.

māi 9. v. n., poverty.

māi 10. v. tr., to destroy, used with poss. 3. malamala 1.

māi 11. v. tr., to initiate, to assist a novice in catching his first bonito: the man in the front of the canoe hooked māi 'ure itei, māi Heu, it is low tide; māi i nutne, at spring tides; māi i 'ano, ebb when the moon rises; waara waara e sua, ebb when the moon sets; hāne la i ʻo lola kau ana māi rara, the people have gone gathering coral at dead low water. Mota mea, Viti mati.

māi 12. v. tr., to break into pieces. mākasa v. tr., to break into pieces.

māi 13. v. tr., to initiate, to assist a novice in catching his first bonito: the man in the front of the canoe hooked māi 'ure itei, māi Heu, it is low tide; māi i nutne, at spring tides; māi i 'ano, ebb when the moon rises; waara waara e sua, ebb when the moon sets; hāne la i ʻo lola kau ana māi rara, the people have gone gathering coral at dead low water. Mota mea, Viti mati.

māi 14. v. n., poverty.

māi 15. v. tr., to destroy, used with poss. 3. malamala 1.
malo, mālunālu, māmulu 1. v. i., to shade, to overshadow. ha'amālun, e mālun haatu, it is in shadow; sūdēhi melanu, dusk.
mīluta (ku) shade. i Melutē-Kara, under the shade of the coral tree, a village on Ugi; i melutē, under the rule of, used of the overshadowing power of chiefs.
mālulua 2. n., i melun, under the rule of, seen in proper names 'ou'ou i Melunu.
māluha U., v. n., shade, used with poss. 3. Mota mālu, Māra maru.
mālumu adj., soft, gentle; lae mālumu, go quietly; sae mālumunque, v. n., long-suffering. Mota mālumun, Vit. mālumu.
mama'a vocative, father; a mama'a, of a particular person; a mama'a e 'unue, father said so. 2. used as an affectionate address by the father to the male child. cf. Polynesian tama'i (little father), ma'amana, n., ro hā'i ma'amana, ro ma'amana, U., vocative, father and son.
mamadali adj., running with sweat. mādali, ma'ma'eha mamadali, S., fever.
mamadu adj., gentle, harmless. madu.
mamae adj., fine, well ground; one māmae, fine sand; sae māmae, meek. Wango māmae, soft.
mamaeko'a adj., gingerly, gently, subdued, meek. ma'maeko'a.
mamaela'a adj., weak, prone to sickness.
mamaelāngana v. n., sickness.
mamahu'e n., a tree, used for house posts.
mama'ila'a adj., despicably, used with poss. 3. la'a 3. erē mamāla'a, to speak despicingly of.
mama'ingi U., v. i., to despise, to reject: to attack, to be fierce (of a dog or a pig), used with poss. 3; mama'ingi 'asi, to reject.
mama'ingi'a U., adj., disparagingly.
mama'ingi'ala-(ku) gerund.
mama'ingi'ala-(ku) adj., despisingly, used with poss. 3.
mama'ingi'ala-(ku) n., i, under the rule of, used.
mama'ingi'ala-(ku) under the rule of, seen.
mama'ingi'ala-(ku) mālumu. i melun, under the rule of, seen in proper names 'ou'ou i Melunu.
mama'ingi'ala-(ku) mālumu. i melun, under the rule of, seen in proper names 'ou'ou i Melunu.
mama'ingi'ala-(ku) mālumu. i melun, under the rule of, seen in proper names 'ou'ou i Melunu.
mama'ingi'ala-(ku) mālumu. i melun, under the rule of, seen in proper names 'ou'ou i Melunu.
ma'amana, dātu mamakine, used with poss. 3; ma'amakine ado, put them to shame.
mamakinanga n., erē momakinanga, to reproach. Gilbert Islands makina, to fear.
mamakola adj., gingerly, gently, subdued, meek. ma'maeko'a.
mamakola adj., gingerly, gently, subdued, meek. ma'maeko'a.
mamakone'ā adj., weak, prone to sickness.
mamakone'ā n., sickness.
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mama'ingi U., v. i., to despise, to reject: to attack, to be fierce (of a dog or a pig), used with poss. 3; mama'ingi 'asi, to reject.
mama'ingi'ala-(ku) adj., disparagingly.
mama'ingi'ala-(ku) mālumu. i melun, under the rule of, seen.
mama'ingi'ala-(ku) mālumu. i melun, under the rule of, seen in proper names 'ou'ou i Melunu.
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mama'ingi'ala-(ku) mālumu. i melun, under the rule of, seen in proper names 'ou'ou i Melunu.