

A BALAWAIA GRAMMAR SKETCH AND VOCABULARY

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- 1.0 Introduction
 - 1.1 General
 - 1.2 Orthography and Abbreviations
- 2.0 Grammatical Notes
 - 2.1 Sentences
 - 2.11 Simple Sentences
 - 2.11.1 Verbal Sentences
 - 2.11.2 Verbless Sentences
 - 2.11.21 'to be' Sentences
 - (1) 'to be good'-type
 - (2) 'to be sick'-type
 - 2.11.22 'to have' Sentences
 - 2.11.3 Question Variants of Simple Sentences
 - 2.2 Phrases
 - 2.21 Noun Phrases
 - 2.21.1 Common Noun Phrases
 - 2.21.2 Possessive Noun Phrases
 - 2.22 Adverb Phrases
 - 2.23 Intensifier Phrases
 - 2.24 Verb Phrases
 - 2.3 Words: Verbs
 - 2.4 Morpheme Categories
 - 2.41 Nouns
 - 2.42 Personal Pronouns
 - 2.42.1 Subject and Object Pronouns: Free Forms
 - 2.42.2 Emphatic Subject Pronouns
 - 2.42.3 Subject Pronouns: Prefixed Forms
 - 2.42.4 Object Pronouns: Suffixed Forms
 - 2.42.5 Possessive Pronouns
 - 2.42.6 Reflexive Pronouns
 - 2.43 Interrogatives

- 2.44 Noun Qualifiers
 - 2.44.1 Demonstratives
 - 2.44.2 Adjectives
 - 2.44.21 Qualitative Adjectives
 - 2.44.22 Quantitative Adjectives: Numerals
 - (1) Definite
 - (2) Indefinite
- 2.45 Intensifiers
- 2.46 Adverbs
- 2.47 Subject-Tense-Mode Prefixes
- 2.48 Verb Roots
- 2.49 Postpositions
- 2.4.10 Conjunctions
- 2.5 Compound Sentences
 - 2.51 Coordinate Sentences
 - 2.52 Sequential Sentences
 - 2.53 Adversative Sentences
 - 2.54 Alternative Sentences
 - 2.55 Reason Sentences
 - 2.56 Conditional Sentences
 - 2.57 Sentences containing Verb Complements
- 2.6 Complex Sentences
 - 2.61 Relative Clauses
 - 2.62 Location in Time and Place Clauses
 - 2.63 Durative Clauses
- 2.7 Fragmentary Sentences
- 3.0 Morphophonemic Rule
- 4.0 A Balawaia-English Vocabulary
- 5.0 An English-Balawaia Vocabulary
- 6.0 Text
- Notes
- Bibliography
- Chart 1: Balawaia Personal Pronouns
- Chart 2: Subject-Tense-Mode Prefixes in Balawaia
- Chart 3: Schematic Representation of Subject-Tense-Mode Prefixes in Balawaia

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

Balawaia is a dialect of Sinaugolo, a large Austronesian language spoken in the Rigo sub-district of the Central District of Papua.¹ This paper describes the principal grammatical features of this dialect as spoken in Tauruba village. It is based on data collected in that village.²

1.2 Orthography and Abbreviations

In the forthcoming description the following orthography and abbreviations will be used.

1.21 Orthography

The following symbols are used to represent 16 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes: p,³t,k,b,d,g,g,m,n,l,r,v,w,kw,gw,gw,a,e,i,o and u, where l represents a voiced alveolar lateral, r a flapped alveolar vibrant, and v a voiced bilabial fricative. Stress is unmarked but always occurs on the first syllable of bisyllabic words and on the second last syllable of words of more than two syllables, e.g. 'gogo many, go'gome yam (sp.), 'gogolelevagi very many.

Consonant phonemes contrast in analogous and identical environments as follows:

	<u>Phoneme Contrast</u>		<u>Examples</u>	
p//b	pili	<i>flatulence</i>	obu	<i>a type of reef fish</i>
	bili	<i>sago walls</i>	opuna	<i>short</i>
t//d	tau	<i>man</i>	gudu	<i>one type of banana</i>
	dau	<i>to wipe</i>	gutu	<i>louse, seed</i>
			gutu	<i>high tide</i>
k//g//g	karu	<i>light rain</i>	loku	<i>paw paw</i>
	garo	<i>language</i>	logo	<i>jump, fly</i>
	garo	<i>sun</i>	logo	<i>open (door)</i>
m//b	bona	<i>smell</i>	guba	<i>sky</i>
	mona	<i>fat, grease</i>	guma	<i>crab, bait</i>
n//d	demo	<i>one type of bamboo</i>	manu	<i>general name for bird</i>
	nemo	<i>mosquito</i>	madu	<i>father bereft of child</i>
l//r	ligu	<i>enemy</i>	bara	<i>fat, big</i>
	rigu	<i>to bathe</i>	bala	<i>oar</i>
v//w	vagi	<i>to kill</i>		
		<i>secretly</i>		
	wagi	<i>general name for wallaby</i>		

kw//gw//gw	gwagigi	hard		
	gwagu	one type of banana	gwara gwara	general name for magic to arrive
	kwaku	leg, housepile		
	gwalala	belch	kwari	to beat (with a stick)
	kwalela	soup		

Vowel phonemes contrast in identical environments as follows:

i//e	aleba	one type of banana	aria	which?
	aliba	female wallaby	area	a red globe-like fruit
o//u	giro	to stir, turn around	golu	to kill
	giru	brave(as an eagle)	gulu	loudly, noise
a//o//u	bala	oar	bau	to sleep
	balu	to tie a knot	bou	small knife

All phonemes occur morpheme initially and medially although morphemes generally do not begin with a vowel, and w, kw, gw and gw never occur morpheme medially. /t/ is pronounced [s] before i and e and g is often devoiced word initially, e.g., [xulaga] *Hula*.

1.22 Abbreviations

adj	adjective	f	focus
adv	adverb	fut	future
adv m	adverb of manner	hab	habitual
adv p	adverb of place	npres	non-present tense
adv t	adverb of time	imp	imperative
advP	Adverb Phrase	inal.n	inalienable noun
AdvPp	Adverb Phrase of Place	incl	inclusive
AdvPm	Adverb Phrase of Manner	indef	indefinite
AdvPt	Adverb Phrase of Time	IO	indirect object
al.n	alienable (noun)	int	intensifier
Aux	Auxiliary Verb	inton	intonation
Caus	Causative	ior	indirect object referent
Cl ₁	Clause 1	IntP	Intensifier Phrase
com	completed action	inter	interrogative
comp	complement	irreg.v.	irregular verb
cont	continuous aspect	ModP	Modifier Phrase
cop	copula	n	noun
def	definite	Neg	negative
dem	demonstrative	NP	Noun Phrase
excl	exclusive	Obj	Object

or	Object referent	stm	subject-tense-mode referent
p	past	Subj	Subject
pl	plural	v	verb
poss	possessive	VP	Verb Phrase
pp	post-position	vr	verb root
pres	present tense	1	first person
prn	pronoun	2	second person
q	question tag	3	third person
recip	reciprocal marker	()	optional
reflex	reflexive marker	>	becomes; < from
rel	relativizer	+	and, plus
sg	singular	...	etc.
sm	subject marker	-	morpheme boundary

In examples, the structure being illustrated is underlined.

2.0 GRAMMATICAL NOTES

2.1 Sentences

Sentences in Balawaia are either simple, compound, complex or fragmentary.

Simple sentences are those which may be said to express one idea or to contain only one clause (in the traditional sense). For example:

au-na goi agitamuto

I-sm you I.saw.you

I saw you

tau-na bae gevagiato

man-sm pig they.killed.it

The men killed the pig

nagoa bae au-gegu

that pig I-poss

That's my pig

rai vagomaini⁴

who he.is.coming

Who's coming?

goi-gamu ganigani (be) palaka

you-poss food (is) cold

Your food is cold

Compound and complex sentences are those which express more than one idea or contain more than one clause. For example:

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{galigwata} \quad \text{lemariato} \quad \text{tau-na} \\ \text{banana} \quad \text{he.stole.them} \quad \text{man-sg} \end{array} \right]_{Cl_1}$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{raga} \quad \text{lekwalekwato} \\ \text{he.run} \quad \text{lost} \end{array} \right]_{Cl_2}$
<p><i>The man who stole the bananas ran away</i></p>	
$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{gia} \quad \text{vagomaito} \\ \text{he} \quad \text{he.come} \end{array} \right]_{Cl_1}$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{tenagi} \quad \text{au} \quad \text{atigina} \\ \text{but} \quad \text{I} \quad \text{not} \end{array} \right]_{Cl_2}$
<p><i>He came but I didn't</i></p>	
$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{gita} \quad \text{vanua} \quad \text{bara} \quad \text{gana} \quad \text{tagoni} \\ \text{we} \quad \text{village} \quad \text{big} \quad \text{to(wards)} \quad \text{we.go} \end{array} \right]_{Cl_1}$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{kwalanai}^5 \quad \text{motuka} \quad \text{tagoiani} \\ \text{in.order.to} \quad \text{truck} \quad \text{we.buy.it} \end{array} \right]_{Cl_2}$
<p><i>We are going to town to buy a truck</i></p>	

Sentences of more than one clause may be said to be derived from simple sentences by conjunction or subjunction (or embedding). Consequently simple sentences will be treated first before returning to see how these are conjoined and subordinated to form compound and complex sentences in Balawaia.

Fragmentary sentences will be treated last and will be used to cover all those (generally incomplete) sentences which have not been covered under the other types. Fragmentary sentences include short answers to questions, expressions of emotional involvement with the speaker, greetings and farewells.

In describing these sentence types and their constituent parts the following shorthand practices will be indulged in wherever practical to avoid unnecessary repetition:

1. the functional notions Subject (symbolized Subj), Object (symbolized Obj) and Indirect Object (symbolized IO) will be used in lieu of technically more correct statements like "the noun phrase that functions as Subject" etc.;

ii. the word 'phrase' will be used loosely to cover both single words and groups of words that occur in the same functional positions.

2.11 Simple Sentences

There are two main types: verbal and non-verbal.

2.11.1 Verbal Sentences

Verbal sentences are those which contain a verb phrase (symbolized VP). These sentences are of the general form:

(Subject) (Object) (Indirect Object) (AdvP) (Neg) VP

where AdvP = Adverb Phrase and Neg = negative.

Sentences which potentially cannot contain an object will be referred to as intransitive, those which may contain an object as transitive, and those which contain an object and indirect object as ditransitive respectively.

Examples:

i. Intransitive

numa	bei-ketolau-	(galimagi)	
Subj	VP	AdvP	
house	it-fall.down-	(quickly)	
<i>The house fell down (quickly)</i>			
numa	ati	bei-ketolau-	(galimagi)
Subj	Neg	VP	AdvP
house	not	it-fall.down-	(quickly)
<i>The house did not fall down (quickly)</i>			

ii. Transitive

tau-na	bae	(koko-na)	bege-vagi-ria
Subj	Obj	(AdvP)	VP
man-sm	pigs	(axe-with)	they-kill-them
<i>The man killed the pigs (with an axe)</i>			
tau-na	bae	koko-na	ati bege-vagi-ria
Subj	Obj	AdvP	Neg VP
man-sm	pigs	axe-with	not they-kill-them
<i>The man did not kill the pigs with an axe</i>			

iii. Ditransitive

tau-na	gudugudu	natu-na	vala-na	(ati)	bei-veni-a
Subj	Obj	IO		Neg	VP
man-sm	beads	child-poss	female-sg	not	he-give-her
<i>The man gave (did not give) the beads to his daughter</i>					

All of these have the following general characteristics in common:

1. In transitive and ditransitive sentences the subject is always marked by -na except in reciprocal and reflexive sentences such as the following:

tau e melo gudugudu bege-ve-veni
man and boy beads they-recv-give
The man and the boy gave beads to one another

gila gudugudu bege-ve-veni
they beads they-recv-give
They gave the beads to one another

au-totaugu Motu garo ba-veiriba
I-reflex Motu language I-teach
I taught myself the Motu language

Note, however, that -na is optional in transitive and ditransitive sentences if the object is not expressed. Compare the following for example:

au-na gia a-ganiganiani
I-sm it I-eating.it.cont
I am eating it

au-na a-ganiganiani
I-sm I-eating.it.cont
I am eating it

au a-ganiganiani
I I-eating.it.cont
I am eating it

Finally, for postpositional verbs (see sections 2.3 and 2.48) objects are followed by the postpositions *genai* and *ai* and the subject is unmarked, e.g.,

goi Balau *genai* o-vetaumagikau-ni
you God in you-believe-cont
Do you believe in God?

gia natu-na melona *genai* verere-ni
 pp
he child-poss male with he.happy-cont
He was pleased with his son

2. In all sentences the number and person of the subjects, objects, and indirect objects are reflected in the verb phrase by elements affixed to the verb. For example, in the sentence given above *tauna bae begevagiria the man killed the pigs* the verb *begevagiria killed* contains the morphemes *bege* - and *-ria* which refer to the subject 'the men' and the object 'the pigs' respectively⁶. These are very important parts of the structure of Balawaia and will be discussed further in

Sections 2.3 (Verbs) and 2.42.3 and 2.42.4 (Pronouns) below.

3. Subjects and objects (but not indirect objects) may therefore, because of (2) be omitted if they are pronouns. Compare:

tau-na	gudugudu	natu-na	valana	bei-veni-a
man-sm	beads	child-poss	female	he-give-her
<i>The man gave the beads to his daughter</i>				
gia (-na)	(gia)	bei-veni-a		
he-sm	her	he-give-her		
<i>He gave them to her</i>				

4. Although the formula given above may be taken to represent the general order of elements in these kinds of sentences, the order may be varied for special reasons, e.g., to emphasize the object, e.g.,

bae	bara-ria	tau-na	bei-vagi-ria
pig	big-pl	man-sm	he-kill-them
<i>The man killed the big pigs (or It was the big pigs that the man killed)</i>			

Any change in the general order has to be accompanied, however, by the right kind of intonational, pausal and accent features to be acceptable, but a discussion of these is beyond the scope of this paper.

5. Any kind of verbal sentence can be expanded by the addition of adverbs (adv - Section 2.46) or adverbial phrases (AdvP - Section 2.22) of various kinds to indicate the time, place and/or manner in which the action indicated by the verb was carried out. Of these, Adverbs of Manner usually come inside the verb with Adverbs of Place coming before or after the verb and Adverbs of Time at the beginning of sentences, though these last two types have considerable freedom of position.

Examples:

tau-na	bae	bege-vagi-ria	molagani
			adv
man-sm	pig	they-kill-them	yesterday
<i>The men killed the pigs yesterday</i>			
tau-na	bae	bege-vagi-ria	araga-ai ⁷
			AdvP
man-sm	pig	they-kill-them	garden-in
<i>The men killed the pigs in the garden</i>			

Examples:

gia (be) melo
 he cop boy
He's a boy

gia be tau, ati melo
 he cop man not boy
He's a man, not a boy
 rai be vele
 who cop chief
Who is the chief?

au be tau, gia be vavine
 I cop man she cop woman
I'm a man, she's a woman

garo ve-vanagi-na be ata-gau
 language recip-pass-rel cop what-thing
What's a tape recorder?

nagoa be ata-gau
 that cop what-thing
What's that?

gaina motuka be ati namo, gia gaukorukoru-to
 our truck cop not good it broke.down -comp
Our truck is no good, it's broken down

gaina motuka be namo, gamina be gaukorukoru -to
 our truck cop good yours broke.down -comp
Our truck is good, yours is broken down

Ginigolo be ainai
 Ginigolo cop where
Where is Ginigolo (village)?

rai be naneanai
 who cop that.in
Who's in there?

gia be numai
 he cop house.in/at
He's in/at the house

gia nogoanai
 they that.at
 Are they there?

Note that there are no changes in the copula *be* to indicate different tenses. If necessary this is achieved by using Adverbs of Time e.g.,

gia gonenai be melo, neia be tau
 he formerly cop boy now cop man
 He was a boy, now he's a man

gonenai neia galigwata be moera toma be gwagigi
 formerly this banana cop weak now cop strong
 Before this banana tree was weak, now it is strong

gonenai neia galigwata be ati gwagigi toma bei-mate
 formerly this banana cop not strong now it-die
 Before this banana tree was not strong, now it's dead

(2) 'To be hot'- type sentences have no copula and the complement is manifested by a Possessive Noun Phrase (see Section 2.21.2). These sentences correspond to those in English covering psychological states, e.g., to be hot, to be ashamed, to be afraid, to know etc. - but see also Section 2.11.22 below.

Examples:

au (ati) tau-gu-ni
 I not hot-poss-pres
 I'm (not) hot

au totaugu maeka-gu-ni
 I recip shame-poss-cont
 I'm ashamed of myself

au (ati) riba-gu
 I not knowledge-poss
 I (don't) know

goi (ati) riba-mu
 You not knowledge-poss
 You (don't) know

gia (ati) riba-na
 he not knowledge-poss
 He (doesn't) know(s)

goi kalakala-na ma riba-mu
 you method-poss with knowledge-poss
 Do you know how to do it?
 (lit. Are you with the knowledge of its method
 (of doing it)?

Note, however, that 'to be sick' does not come within this category, e.g.,

goi bo-keve
 you you-sick
 Are you sick?

atigina, au ati keve
 no I not sick
 No, I'm not sick

gita bite-keve-ni
 we(incl.) we-sick-pres
 We(incl.) were sick

molagani gila bege-keve veleka aonai
 yesterday they they-sick feast inside
 Yesterday they were sick at the feast

2.11.22 'to have' Sentences

These have the structure:

Subject (Neg: ati) Copula: ma¹⁰ Complement

where the complement is manifested by a Possessive Noun Phrase. Note that these sentences include those in English covering physical states for which we usually use the verb "to be", e.g.,

au ma gegu koko
 I cop my axe
 I have an axe

au ati ma gegu koko
 I not cop my axe
 I have no axe

gia ma gena koko e gio
 he cop his axe and spear
 He has a spear and an axe

goi ma gemu kinimole
 you cop your matches
Have you got any matches?

au ma visi-gu
 I cop pain-poss
I am in pain

au (ati) ma tau-gu
 I not cop hot-poss
I am (not) perspiring

molagani au ati ma gegu koko, toma au ma gegu
yesterday I not cop my axe now I cop my
Yesterday I didn't have an axe (but) today I have one

Note also that not all English sentences containing 'have' are translatable into (ati)ma type sentences in Balawaia and that some English sentences not appearing to have any 'have' in them are rendered by (ati)ma in Balawaia. Consider, for example,

goi kalakala-na ma riba-mu
 you method-its cop knowledge-your
Do you know how to do it?

au (ati) ma tau-gu
 I not cop heat-poss
I am not perspiring

koko be au-ge-gu-ai
 axe cop I-thing-poss-at
I've got it (in answer to the question 'Where is the axe')

gagu be goi-ge-mu-ai
 lime cop you-thing-poss-at
Have you got the lime?

2.11.3 Question Variants of Simple Sentences

Here we shall distinguish between Yes-No and Information Question variants.

2.11.31 Yes-No Questions

These are formed by:

1. phonological means, such as a rising intonation at the end of the sentence, e.g., *goi bo-keve?*
You you-sick.inton
Are you sick?
11. by adding the tags *ba or*, *ba atigina or not*, *nema didn't I/you?* to the end of the sentence. *Nema* expects the answer *oba yes*.

Examples:

motuka bei-gwara
truck it-arrive
The truck arrived

motuka bei-gwara ba?
truck it-arrive or
Did the truck arrive or?

motuka bei-gwara ba atigina?
truck it-arrive or not
Did the truck arrive or not?

motuka bei-gwara, nema?
truck it-arrive, didn't.it
The truck arrived, didn't it?

Sometimes *irau different* may be used as a kind of tag, as in sentences like:

motuka Dibura gena bei-gwara, (pause)irau?
truck Dibura his it-arrive, different
Did Dibura's truck arrive, or a different one?

2.11.32 Information Questions

These correspond to *wh*-questions in English. They are formed by substituting some interrogative word (see Section 2.43) for the various noun and adverbial elements in sentences.

Examples:

gol tina-mu atai
inter
you mother-poss where
Where is your mother?

rai bei-agomai
inter
who he-came
Who came?

nanea rai-gera bae
inter
that who-poss pig
Whose pig is that?

aria toma bo-keve
inter
which day you-sick
When did you get sick?

atavetaina bo-keve
inter
how you-sick
How did you get sick?

A complete list of Interrogatives is given in Section 2.43.

Finally note that negative yes-no questions are answered in the following manner in Balawaia. If the speaker asks "*Didn't the truck come?*" the answer will be oba "*no*" (lit. "*yes, what you say is true*") *the truck did not come*" if the truck has not come, and atigina "*yes*" (lit. "*no, what you ask is untrue*") *the truck came*" if the truck did come. That is, it is the reverse of English.

2.2 Phrases

There are only four types:

- Noun Phrases (NP)
- Adverb Phrases (AdvP)
- Intensifier Phrases (IntP)
- Verb Phrases (VP)

2.21 Noun Phrases

Noun Phrases occur as subjects, objects and indirect objects as well as head elements in adverb phrases. There are two types: Common Noun Phrases and Possessive Noun Phrases.

2.21.1 Common Noun Phrases

These have the following structure:

(Demonstrative) (Adjective of Nationality) Noun (Adjective of Quality)
(Numeral)

Examples:

neia numa be augegu

dem n

this house cop mine

This house is mine

nagoa kwagalu be goigemu

dem n

that dog cop yours

That dog is yours

nagoa bae be gitagera

dem n

that pig cop ours

Those pigs are ours

au garawa-gu lualua bege-keve

n num

I wife-poss two they-sick

My two wives are sick

Talao vavine-ria kiata ge-balani

adj n num

Saroa woman-pl many they-dance.pres

Many of the Saroa women are dancing

nagoa Koiari vala-ria Balawaia garo ma riba-ria

dem adj n adj n

that Koiari girl-pl Balawaia language cop knowledge

Those Koiari girls can speak Balawaia

nagoa Gulaga vala-ria toitoi be augegu numa-ai¹¹
 dem adj n num cop
that Hula girl-pl three my house-at
Those three girls from Hula are in my house

nagoa Koiali vala bara-ria Balawaia garo ge-guluani
 dem adj n adj adj n
that Koiari girl big-pl Balawaia language they-speak.it.cont
Those big Koiari girls can speak Balawaia

gita-na belema bara-ria taulatoitoi galuka riginai bite-gita-ria
 n adj adj
we-sm python big-pl six river bank.on we-see-them
We saw six big pythons down by the river

tau mabara-ria gageriai manua bararia
 n num n adj
man all-pl leg.on ulcers big-pl
All the men have big ulcers

gita, Tauruba tau-ria ta-laka-vegogoni
 adj n
we, Tauruba man-pl we-go-together.cont
We Tauruba men, go about together

The number of the phrase is indicated by the clitics -na (singular) and -ria (plural) which occur on the final element in the phrase, excluding numerals (Section 2.44.22). For further comments see nouns in Section 2.41.

2.21.2 Possessive Noun Phrases

Possessive Noun Phrases are those which involve a possessor and a thing possessed. In Balawaia the possessor may come before or after the thing possessed but there are two ways of indicating possession grammatically, depending on the type of noun that is being possessed. For example, one says *au-ge-gu vanua my village* (lit. *I-thing-poss village*) but *au-gima-gu my hand* (lit. *I-hand-poss*). These two ways of indicating possession determine two grammatical classes of nouns in Balawaia which will be referred to hereafter as inalienable and alienable nouns. Inalienable nouns include all social relatives (e.g., mother, father) and parts of animate and inanimate bodies; alienable nouns include all others. In discussing the possessive noun phrase structure then, we shall begin with possessive pronouns as possessors.

For alienable nouns these pronouns have the following form (where -ge- = *thing*):

augegu	<i>my</i>
goigemu	<i>your</i>
giagena	<i>his, her(s), its</i>
gitagera	<i>our (incl.)</i>
gaigemai	<i>our (excl.)</i>
gomigemia	<i>your (pl.)</i>
gilageria	<i>their</i>

These forms are used for all cases where the thing possessed is not a relative or part of a body, except that -ge- is changed to -ga before words for food, age-groups and enemy.

Examples:

vanua augegu/ augegu vanua	<i>my village</i>
goigemu kwagalu / kwagalu goigemu	<i>your dog</i>
giagena araga/ araga giagena	<i>his garden</i>
gitagera auri / auri gitagera	<i>our (incl.) spear</i>
gaigemai atai?	<i>Where is ours?</i>
gomigemia numa/numa gomigemia	<i>your (pl.) house</i>
gilageria gasi/ gasi gilageria	<i>their canoe</i>
augagu ganigani / ganigani augagu	<i>my food</i>
goigamu ligu / ligu goigamu	<i>your enemy</i>
giagana gula /gula giagana	<i>his (roasted) yam</i>
goigemu veai /veai goigemu	<i>your praise</i>
augagu gulu/ gulu augagu	<i>my age-group</i>

If the thing possessed is an inalienable noun, that is, a relative or part of a body its term replaces -ge- in the general formula given above.

Examples:

au gima-gu	<i>my hand</i>
goi tina-mu	<i>your mother</i>
gia deba-na	<i>her head</i>
gita tama-ra	<i>our father (in reference)</i>
gai tubu-mai	<i>our grandparent</i>
gomi mata-mia	<i>your (pl.) eyes</i>
gila kaka-ria	<i>their elder brother</i>

Finally, if the possessor is a noun or a noun phrase the structure is simply equivalent to the 3rd person sg. and pl. pronominal ones already given. Thus there are the following variants:

neia tau <u>gena</u> vanua	<i>this man's village</i>
neia tau tama- <u>na</u>	<i>this man's father</i>
neia tau gima- <u>na</u>	<i>this man's hand</i>
au tama- <u>gu</u> <u>gena</u> gio	<i>my father's spear</i>
au tama- <u>gu</u> waga- <u>na</u>	<i>my father's uncle</i>
au tama- <u>gu</u> <u>gena</u> tobo	<i>my father's pipe</i>
au tama- <u>gu</u> <u>gena</u> ganigani	<i>my father's food</i>
gai natu- <u>mai</u> natu- <u>ria</u>	<i>our children's children</i>
gai natu- <u>mai</u> <u>geria</u> ganigani	<i>our children's food</i>
gai natu- <u>mai</u> <u>geria</u> tano	<i>our children's land</i>
tau <u>geria</u> veai	<i>men's praise</i>
vavine <u>geria</u> gaukala	<i>women's work</i>
vavine gage- <u>na</u>	<i>the woman's leg</i>
au garawagu <u>gena</u> gaukala	<i>my wife's work</i>
vavine barakina <u>gena</u> araga marana	<i>the old woman's gardening stick</i>
vavine barakina gage- <u>na</u>	<i>the old woman's leg</i>
manu vane- <u>na</u>	<i>bird's wing</i>
manu nugivi- <u>ria</u>	<i>birds' nests</i>
gadiva vegala- <u>na</u>	<i>the handle of the knife</i>
gau lega- <u>na</u>	<i>the branch of the tree</i>
numa gudugu- <u>na</u>	<i>the roof of the house</i>

2.21.3 Both types of noun phrases may be conjoined by the conjunctions:

e, ema	and
ba ¹²	or

Examples:

{	gai gemai tano	{	<u>e</u>	}	gai gemai vanua	<i>our land and our villages</i>
	gai gemai tano		ema			
	goi tamam	<u>ba</u>	goi sinamu			<i>your father or your mother</i>

2.22 Adverb Phrases

These have the following structure:

AdvP = NP + postposition

Examples:

augegu numa-ai (>augegu numai)

pp

my house-at
at my house

augegu numa gabulenai

pp

my house under
under my house

motu garo-ai (>motu garoi)

pp

Motu language-in
in the Motu language

nagoa vanua gana

pp

that village to
to that village

neia watagu vara-na

pp

this stone big-with
with this big stone

gai tari-mai geriai

pp

we y.brother-poss for.them
for our brothers

bogibogi-ai

pp

morning-in
in the morning

garo gota-ai (>garo gotai)

pp

day middle-at
during the day

veloga gana

pp

bush to
towards/into the bush

2.23 Intensifier Phrases

These have the structure;

IntP = (Neg:ati) Adjective/Adverb + Intensifier

Examples:

idau korikori

adj int

very good

idau

not bad (= relatively good)

namo bara

adj int

very well/good

galimagi lelevagi

adv int

very quickly

ati galimagi lelevagi

neg adv int

not very quickly

kwaibo vagi

adv int

very slowly

rakava kwaikwai

adv int

extremely badly

kiana moğu

adv int

very soon

gwagigi tumutumu

adv int

extremely strongly

2.24 Verb Phrase

This consists of the verb proper and an auxiliary verb *riba*, i.e.,

VP = Verb + Aux: *riba*

Examples:

gila-na goi (ati) bege-vagi-mu-ni riba
 Subj Obj Neg verb Aux
they-sm you not they-kill-you-cont able
They are (not) able to kill you

So far only *riba to be able, can* has been observed to occur as an auxiliary in this way but further study may reveal others. Note, however, that these sentences differ from those using *riba* as a noun in a possessive phrase construction to express *know how to do something*. Compare for example, the following:

gila-na bae vagi-na ma riba-ria
they-sm pig kill-poss cop knowledge-their
They know how to kill the pig

gila-na bae vagi-vagi-na ati riba-ria
they-sm pig kill-kill-poss not knowledge-their
They do not know how to kill the pig

2.3 Words

Verbs are the only words that will be discussed here. They are morphemically the most complex elements in Balawaia. They typically consist of the following elements in the following order:

Verb = stm (aspect₁) (recip) verb root (advn) (or/lor) aspect₂

where (i) 'stm' represents sets of prefixes which agree with the subject in number and person but which also differentiate between different tenses and modes of the verb. These are important features of Balawaia structure and are discussed separately in Section 2.47 below.

Examples:

gila begene-gena
they stm -sleep
They'll sleep

au ba-tagi
I stm-cry
I cried (a while ago)

goi-na gila bo-kea-ria
you-sm them stm-call-them
You called them

(ii) (aspect₁) represents such elements as *kala-* to make (someone do something), *kalatogo-* to try (to do something), and *va-* to be about (to do something).

Examples:

a-kala-raga-mu-to
I-make-run-you-com
I made you run

gita bae bite-kala-gabagaba-ria
we pig we-make-shout-them
We made the pigs squeal

bana-kalatogo-kwari-mu
I.fut- try- hit-you
I will try to hit you

(iii) 'recip' represents the reciprocal verb marker *ve-*, e.g.,

gila ge-ve-lau-ni
they they-recip-kiss-cont
They are kissing each other

gomi maki bogono-ve-lau
you(pl.) certainly you(pl.)-recip-kiss
You(pl.) must kiss each other

au-totaug-u a-ve-kwari-to
I-myself I-recip-hit-com
I hit myself

(iv) 'verb root' represents both simple and complex forms which are discussed further in Section 2.48 below.

(v) 'advn' represents adverbs of manner which are discussed further in Section 2.46 below.

Examples:

gila-na bae bege-vagi-galimagi-ria-to
they-sm pigs they-kill-quickly-them-com
They killed the pigs quickly

gia-na au kwari-gwagigi-gu-to
he -sm me hit-strong -me-com
He hit me hard

Note, however, that adverbs of manner may come outside the verb, and generally do so if they are long, e.g.,

gia-na au kwari-gu-to gwagigi lelevagi
 he-sm me hit-me-com hard very
He hit me very hard

(vi) 'or/ior' represent a set of suffixes which agree in number and person with the object of the verb in transitive sentences and with the indirect object in ditransitive sentences. These suffixes must occur if the verb is transitive or ditransitive except when the action is reciprocal or reflexive. They have the following form:

- | | | |
|----------|------|--------------|
| 1. | -gu | me |
| 2. | -mu | you |
| 3. | -a | him, her, it |
| 1(incl.) | -ra | us (incl.) |
| 1(excl.) | -mai | us (excl.) |
| 2. | -mia | you (pl.) |
| 3. | -ria | them |

Examples: Paradigm based on the transitive verb *kwari to hit*:

au-na goi a-kwari-mu-ni
 I -sm you I-hit-you-cont
I am hitting you

goi-na au o-kwari-gu-ni
 you-sm me you-hit-me-cont
You are hitting me

au-na gia a-kwari-a-ni
 I -sm him I-hit-him-cont
I am hitting him

gila-na gita ge-kwari-ra-ni
 they-sm us(incl.)they-hit-us-cont
They are hitting us (incl.)

gila-na gai ge-kwari-mai-ni
 They-sm us(excl.)they-hit-us-cont
They are hitting us (excl.)

au-na gomi a-kwari-mia-ni
 I -sm you(pl.)I-hit-you-cont
I am hitting you(pl.)

au-na gila a-kwari-ria-ni
 I -sm them I-hit-them-cont
 I am hitting them

Paradigm based on the ditransitive verb *veni-* to give:

au-na goi ba-veni-mu
 I -sm you I-give-you
 I gave them to you

goi-na au bo-veni-gu
 you-sm me you-give-me
 You gave them to me

au-na gia ba-veni-a
 I -sm him I-give-him
 I gave them to him

gila-na gita bege-veni-ra
 they-sm us(incl.) they-give-us
 They gave them to us(incl.)

gila-na gai bege-veni-mai
 they-sm us(excl.) they-give-us
 They gave them to us(excl.)

gai-na goi бага-veni-mu
 we(excl.) you-sm we-give-you
 We(excl.) gave them to you

gita-na gila bete-veni-ria
 we(incl.)-sm them we-give-them
 We(incl.) gave them to them

au-na goi ba-veni-mu
 I -sm you I-give-you
 I gave it to you

Note that when the verb root (or adverb of manner if it occurs) ends in a the third person object suffix *-a* is not pronounced.

Examples:

au-na gia a-gita-ni
 I -sm him/her/it I-see-him/her/it-cont
 I see him/her/it

goi-na gia bono-gita
 you-sm him you.fut-see.him
You will see him

ta-vemala
 we-ambush.him
Let's ambush him

(vii) 'aspect₂' represents a series of forms indicating the manner in which the action expressed by the verb is/was/will be etc. performed. There are three aspect₂ markers in Balawaia:

-ni continuous¹⁴
 -to completed
 -goni habitual

When no aspect marker occurs the action is interpreted as continuing or completed depending on the tense and mood indicated by the subject-tense-mood prefixes discussed in Section 2.48 below. No aspect markers occur with verbs in the imperative mode.

Examples:

au a-gaukala-ni
 I I-work -cont
I am (still in the process of) working

au ba-tag-i
 I I-cry
I cried (a while ago)

rai au-gegu gio bei-lema
 who I-poss spear he-stole.it
Who stole my spear?

vanua tau-ria mabara-ria dubu- gana ge-ago-ni pula mabara-ria-ai
 village man-pl all-pl church- into they-go-cont week all-pl-at
All the villagers go to church every Sunday

vanua tau-ria mabara-ria dubu- gana gere-ago-goni pula roro-ria-ai
 village man-pl all-pl church- into they-go-hab week every-pl-at
 tenagi toma atigina
 but now no
All the villagers used to go to church every Sunday but now they don't

giagena numa raga-kwalana-ni
 he.emph house build-begin-cont
He is beginning to build a house

vanua tau-ria dubu-gana ge-ago-to
 village man-pl church-to they-go-com
The villagers went to the church

2.4 Morpheme Categories

2.41 Nouns

There are two classes of nouns in Balawaia -- alienable and inalienable -- determined by the way they are possessed grammatically -- see Section 2.21.2.

Inalienable nouns include social relatives (e.g., mother, father etc.) and parts of animate and inanimate bodies. All other nouns are alienable ones. However, amongst the latter words for food (including all names for edible plants and animals, garden produce), age group and enemies form a subset in that when possessed they "take" the possessive pronoun form in -ga- and not -ge- as others do in the alienable set.

Examples:

augegu vanua
 my village
my village

augagu ganigani
 my food
my food

gitagera vanua
 our village
our village

gitagara ligu
 our enemy¹⁵
(defeated) our enemy

gena magani garikina
 his fish poison
his fish poison

Finally nouns in Balawaia are normally not marked for number. That is, manu can be either *bird* or *birds*.

Examples:

numa	<i>house, houses</i>
tau	<i>man, men</i>
gau	<i>tree, trees</i>
vanua	<i>village, villages</i>

In sentences the number of the noun is inferred from the subject and object referents in the verb. For example, in the sentence auna manu apidiria *I shot the birds*- one can infer that manu is plural since the object referent -ria *them* occurs in the verb. However, there are exceptions to this. These are:

(i) the following small set of nouns have special singular and plural forms with special meanings:

manu	<i>bird</i>
manuria	<i>flock of birds</i>
tau	<i>man</i>
taulimalima	<i>people</i>

(ii) the suffixes -na and -ria are used to indicate singularity and plurality respectively in noun phrases and relative clauses, e.g.,

Noun Phrases:

gio	namo- <u>na</u>
spear	good-sg
	<i>the good spear</i>
augegu gio	namo- <u>na</u>
my spear	good-sg
	<i>my good spear</i>
augegu gio	namo- <u>ria</u>
my spear	good-pl
	<i>my good spears</i>
manu nugivi- <u>na</u> -ai	
bird nest	-sg-in
	<i>in the bird nest</i>
vavine araga- <u>ria</u> -ai	
woman garden-	pl-in
	<i>in the women's gardens</i>

daubara bara-na-ai
road big -sg-on
on the big road

veriba tau-na
teach man-sg
teacher

veriba tau-ria
teach man-pl
teachers

tiko gau-na
sit thing-sg
chair

tiko gau-ria
sit thing-pl
chairs

manu gerega-na
bird by.itself-sg
the bird itself

manu gerega-ria
bird by.itself-pl
the birds themselves

manu totau-na
bird to.itself-sg
the bird itself

manu totau-ria
bird to.itself-pl
The birds themselves

tau natu-na vala-na
man child-poss female-sg
the man's daughter

tau natu-na vala-ria
man child-poss female-pl
the man's daughters

Relative Clauses:

galigwata lema-ria-to tau-na (gia) raga-lekwalekwa-to
 bananas stole-them-com man-sg he run - lost - com
the man who stole the bananas ran away

galigwata lema-ria-to tau-ria ge raga-lekwalekwa-to
 bananas stole-them-com man-pl they run - lost - com
the men who stole the bananas ran away

2.42 Personal Pronouns

There are seven personal pronouns in Balawaia whose basic forms in different syntactic positions are set out in Chart 1. These forms are all very similar and are discussed in more detail in the following subsections. Dual forms are omitted from this chart since these are simply formed by adding *lualuagosi* to the plural forms.

Examples:

gita lualuagosi	we(2)(incl.)
gai lualuagosi	we(2)(excl.)
gomi lualuagosi	you(2)
nagoa lualuagosi	those(2)

2.42.1 Subject and Object Pronouns: Free Forms

When pronouns occur as subjects or objects of intransitive, transitive or ditransitive verbs they have the following form.

1	au
2	goi
3	gia
1(incl.)	gita
1(excl.)	gai
2	gomi
3	gila

Remember, however, that subjects of transitive and ditransitive verbs are marked by *-na*, and that indirect objects are unmarked.

Examples:

au-na melo a-kwari-a-ni
 I -sm boy I-hit-him-cont
I am hitting the boy

goi-na melo o-kwari-a-ni

You are hitting the boy

gia-na melo kwari-a-ni

He is hitting the boy

gita-na melo ta-kwari-a-ni

We (incl.) are hitting the boy

gai-na melo ga-kwari-a-ni

We (excl.) are hitting the boy

gomi-na melo go-kwari-a-ni

You (pl.) are hitting the boy

gila-na melo ge-kwari-a-ni

They are hitting the boy

au a-mamai-ni

I am laughing

goi o-mamai-ni

You are laughing

gia o-mamai-ni

He is laughing

gita ta-mamai-ni

We (incl.) are laughing

gai ga-mamai-ni

We (excl.) are laughing

gomi go-mamai-ni

You (pl.) are laughing

gila ge-mamai-ni

They are laughing

au-na gudugudu (goi)¹⁶ a-veni-mu-to

I gave the beads to you

goi-na gudugudu (au) o-veni-gu-to

You gave the beads to me

2.42.2 Emphatic Subject Pronouns

If one wants to indicate or emphasize that some action is/was/will be etc. performed by someone alone (and not by someone else) then this is achieved by using one of the following two subsets of subject pronouns. These translate 'by myself, by yourself' etc. or 'I alone, you alone' etc. in English.

<u>Person/ Number</u>	<u>Subject/Object Free Forms</u>	<u>Emphatic Subject</u>		<u>Subject Referents</u>		<u>Object</u>	<u>Possessive</u>	<u>Reflexive</u>
		Long Forms	Short Forms	Present Tense	Non- Present	Referent		
1	au	(au)geregagu	gegu	a-V	ba-V	V-gu	au-N-gu	autotaugu
2	goi	(goi)geregamu	gemu	o-V	bo-V	V-mu	goi-N-mu	goitotaumu
3	gia	(gia)geregana	gena	Ø-V	bei-V ¹⁷	V-a	gia-N-na	gitatotauna
1(incl.)	gita	(gita)geregara	gera	ta-V	bite-V ¹⁸	V-ra	gita-N-ra	gitatotaura
1(excl.)	gai	(gai)geregamai	gemai	ga-V	baga-V	V-mai	gai-N-mai	gaitotaumai
2	gomi	(gomi)geregamia	gemia	go-V	bogo-V	V-mia	gomi-N-mia	gomitotaumia
3	gila	(gila)geregaria	geria	ge-V	bege-V	V-ria	gila-N-ria	gilatotauria

CHART 1: BALAWAIA PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Person/ Number	Long Version	Short Version
1	(au)gerega-gu	ge-gu
2	(goi)gerega-mu	ge-mu
3	(gia)gerega-na	ge-na
1(incl.)	(gita)gerega-ra	ge-ra
1(excl.)	(gai)gerega-mai	ge-mai
2	(gomi)gerega-mia	ge-mia
3	(gila)gerega-ria	ge-ria

Examples:

au-na melo { geregagu-na } a-kwari-a-ni
 I -sm boy { emph-sm } I-hit-him-cont
 gegu-na
 emph-sm }

I am hitting the boy

goi { geregamu } o-mamai-ni
 you { emph } you-laugh-cont
 ge-mu
 emph }

You are laughing (by) yourself

(au) { geregagu } bana-laka
 I { emph } I.fut-walk
 gegu
 emph }

I'll walk by myself

(gita) { geregara } ta-buga-ni
 we { emph } we-stay-cont
 gera
 emph }

We are staying (in the village) by ourselves

2.42.3 Subject Pronouns: Prefixed Forms

As already noted in Section 2.3, Balawala verbs contain sets of morphemes prefixed to the verb root which agree in number and person with the subject but which also differentiate between different tenses

and modes of the verb. Because of their agreement with the subject these forms are commonly referred to in studies of other Austronesian languages of Melanesia as "short pronouns". In this study, however, this terminology is not adopted but the relevant forms are discussed in Section 2.47 below where they are treated as composite subject-tense-mode referents.¹⁹

2.42.4 Object Pronouns: Suffixed Forms

The following suffixes are added to the verb of transitive and ditransitive verbs to agree in person and number with the object and indirect object respectively:

1	-gu
2	-mu
3	-a
1(incl.)	-ra
1(excl.)	-mai
2	-mia
3	-ria

Remember, however, that when the verb root ends in a the third person object suffix -a is not pronounced.

Examples:

goina au o-doli-gu-to
 you.sm me you-push-me-com
You pushed me

auna goi a-doli-mu-ni
 I.sm you I-push-you-cont
I am pushing you

auna gia a-gita-a-ni (> auna gia agitani)
 I.sm it I-see-it-cont
I see it

goina gudugudu au o-veni-gu-to
 you.sm beads me you-give-me-com
You gave the beads to me

2.42.5 Possessive Pronouns

The general form of the possessive pronoun in Balawaia is as follows:

au-N-gu	<i>my</i>
goi-N-mu	<i>your</i>
gia-N-na	<i>his, her(s), its</i>
gita-N-ra	<i>our(incl.)</i>
gai-N-mai	<i>our(excl.)</i>
gomi-N-mia	<i>your(pl.)</i>
gila-N-ria	<i>their(s)</i>

Where *ge* is used for N for all alienable nouns, and *gima hand* etc. for inalienable nouns. Remember, however, that amongst the alienable nouns there is a subclass that "takes" *-ga* (see Section 2.41).

Examples:

au <u>ge</u> gu vanua	<i>my village</i>
goi <u>ge</u> mu kwagalu	<i>your dog</i>
gia <u>ge</u> na araga	<i>his garden</i>
gita <u>ge</u> ra auri	<i>our(incl.) spear</i>
gai <u>ge</u> mai atai?	<i>Where is ours(excl.)?</i>
gomi <u>ge</u> mia numa	<i>your(pl.) house</i>
gila <u>ge</u> ria gasi	<i>their canoe</i>
au <u>ge</u> agu ganigani	<i>my food</i>
goi <u>ge</u> amu ligu	<i>your enemy</i>
gia <u>ge</u> ana gula	<i>his (roasted)yam</i>
au <u>gima</u> gu	<i>my hand</i>
goi <u>tina</u> mu	<i>your mother</i>
gia <u>deba</u> na	<i>his head</i>
gita <u>tamara</u>	<i>our father(in reference)</i>
gai <u>tubumai</u>	<i>our grandparent</i>
gomi <u>matamia</u>	<i>your eyes</i>
gila <u>kakaria</u>	<i>their elder brother</i>

Finally, in familiar or rapid speech the general form of the possessive pronoun given above is often shortened simply to pronoun plus *-na*.

Examples:

auna numa	<i>my house</i>
auna ganigani	<i>my food</i>
goina vanua	<i>your village</i>
giana gio	<i>his spear</i>
gilana araga	<i>their gardens</i>

2.42.6 Reflexive Pronouns

These have the following form.²¹ Note, however, that they must be used with the reflexive form of the verb (see *ve-* in Section 2.3) and that other words (e.g., *maki* and similar adverbs (see Section 2.46(a))) may come between the pronoun proper and the reflexive part.

Examples:

autotaugu ²²	<i>I....myself</i>
goitotaumu	<i>You....yourself</i>
giatotauna	<i>He....himself; She....herself;</i> <i>It....itself</i>
gitatotaura	<i>We(incl.)...ourselves</i>
gaitotaumai	<i>We(excl.)...ourselves</i>
gomitotaumia	<i>You(pl.) ...yourselves</i>
gilatotauria	<i>They...themselves</i>

Examples:

au-totaugu	a-ve-kwari-to
<i>I.reflex</i>	<i>I-reflex-hit-com</i>
	<i>I hit myself</i>
au maki totaugu	a-ve-kwari-to
<i>I certainly reflex</i>	<i>I-reflex-hit-com</i>
	<i>I certainly hit myself</i>
gita maki totaura	bite-ve-kwari-ni
<i>we(incl.) certainly reflex</i>	<i>we.fut-reflex-hit-cont</i>
	<i>We are hitting ourselves</i>

Note, also, that when these forms are used no *-na* subject marker is needed and no object suffix occurs in the verb. Note also that these are to be distinguished from the emphatic subject pronouns (au)geregagu/gegu etc. discussed in Section 2.41.2 above.

2.43 Interrogatives

Interrogatives is the class of forms which replace noun phrases and other elements in information questions. The following are the most common forms:

rai	who?
aria	which?
ata gau	what thing?
rakau	what? (Kemabolo loan)
aria gauna	which one?
ariatoma	when?
atai	where?
aria vetaina }	
ata gauna }	how?
obe	why?
ata gaukala }	
ata gani }	why? (= for what reason?)
ata ganikala }	
ata gaukala	why? (= to do what?)
raigena(for sing.) }	
raigeria(for plural) }	whose?
vira	how many?
ata vetaina	what kind of?
aria gana	whither?

Examples:

ata gaukala goi o-laka-ni
Why (= for what reason) are you going?

goi o-laka-ni, obe?
Why are you going? (lit. you are going, why?)

ata ganikala goi o-laka-ni
Why (= to do what) are you going?

rai gena numa nagoa?
Whose house is that?

goi atai gana o-ago-ni?
Where are you going?

aria toma gia agomaito?
When did he come?

aria be goi gemu numa?

Which house is yours?

tepi rekodi be atagani

What is a taperecorder?

ata gauna bo-ago-ni?

How (lit. by means of what thing) will you go?

aria gau goi gemu?

Which one (lit. thing) is yours?

tau kulokulo be vira Rigoai?

How many Europeans are there in Rigo?

nanea be ata manu?

What kind of a bird is that?

2.44 Noun Qualifiers

2.44.1 Demonstratives

Demonstratives precede the noun they qualify. Different forms distinguish relative nearness of an object to the speaker or person spoken to or about:

naia	<i>this (near me)</i>
enaia	<i>this (emphatic-pointing to it)</i>
nagoa	<i>that (over there)</i>
enagoa	<i>that (emphatic-pointing to it)</i>
nanea	<i>that (near you)</i>

These forms may also be used as demonstrative pronouns when no noun is mentioned.

The demonstrative is not inflected for number to agree with the noun it qualifies:

Examples:

nagoa melo

that boy

that boy (over there), those boys (over there)

naia mota no-vagi-a

this snake you-kill-it

Kill this (near me) snake!

nagoa galigwata no-guamai-ria
 that banana you-bring-them
 Bring me those (over there near him) bananas!

nanea maki no-guamai-ria
 that certainly you-bring-them
 Bring me those (over there near you)!

neia maki no-gabi-a
 this certainly you-take-it
 Take this one (near me)!

2.44.2 Adjectives

There are two types of adjectives -- those which precede the noun they qualify and that follow it.²³ Only those words which denote the nationality or place of origin of a person or thing belong to the first group, e.g.,

<u>Gulaga</u> vala-na	<i>Hula girl</i>
<u>Amerika</u> motuka-na	<i>American truck</i>
<u>Koiari</u> vetali tau-na	<i>Koiari warrior</i>

All other adjectives follow the noun they qualify and may be either qualitative or quantitative. Qualitative adjectives precede quantitative ones. Quantitative adjectives will be referred to as numerals.

2.44.21 Qualitative Adjectives

These are adjectives denoting colour, quality, size etc.

Examples:

vala <u>kei</u> -na	<i>small girl</i>
vala <u>kei</u> -ria	<i>small girls</i>
gudugudu <u>kakala</u> kakala-na	<i>red bead</i>
gudugudu <u>dubala</u> dubala-ria	<i>black beads</i>
gata <u>namo</u> -na	<i>good friend</i>
gata <u>raka</u> va-na	<i>untrustworthy friend</i>

Note that many members of this class are identical to members of the class of adverbs of manner.

2.44.22 Quantitative Adjectives: Numerals

These follow the noun and may be either definite or indefinite.

(1) Definite Numerals

Different sets of these are employed for counting different kinds of objects. The most general set which is based on ten is:

	Cardinal Form		Ordinal Form
1	{ tebona } (= <i>one only</i>) { ta } (= <i>a, one</i>)	1st	gonena
2	lualua	2nd	{ veluana { gabikau (= <i>next</i>) } }
3	toitoi	3rd	vetoina
4	vativati	4th	vevatina
5	imaima	5th	veimana
6	taulatoitoi	6th	vetaulatoina
7	taulatoitoitebona	7th	vetaulatoinatebona
8	taulavativati	8th	vetaulavatina
9	taulavativatitebona	9th	vetaulavatinatitebona
10	gabanana	10th	vewalona
11	gabananatebona		
20	gabanalua		
31	gabanatoitoitebona		
100	{ tinauna } { genau }		
101	tinaulualuatebona		
1000	dagarana		
1,000,000	gelebu		

This set is also used for counting coconuts and betelnuts except that *one* is always tebona, *four* is ra kana and *ten* is walona. For counting bananas, however, the following set based on four is used:

	Cardinal Form		Ordinal Form
1	gauna	1st	genena
2	gaulualua	2nd	veluana
3	gautoitoi	3rd	vetoina
4	akwana	4th	vevatina
5	akwanagauna		
6	akwanagaulua(lua)		
7	akwanagautoi(toi)		
8	akwalualua		

Cardinal Form (contd.)

- 9 akwalualuagauna
10 akwalualuagaulualua

Examples:

tau-ria ati gogo geagomaito
man-pl not many they.come.com
A few men came

tau kulokulo irauirauna vagomaito
man white different he.come.
A different European

galigwata akwanagaulua novenigu
banana six you.give.me
Give me six bananas!

galigwata gauna novenigu
banana one you.give.me
Give me one banana!

(2) Indefinite Numerals

(galigwata) kiata	some (bananas)
(taulimalima) kiata	some (people)
(taulimalima) gogolelevagi	many (people)
(galigwata) gogolelevagi	many (bananas)
ati gogo	not many, a few
ati gogo lelevagi	a very few
mabarara	all, the whole lot
ati aiaina	too many to count, innumerable
ati magigi	very many
atigina	none
tamaia	another
irauna	a different one
momogonina	a certain one
ta	other
kwauta	half, part of

Both definite and indefinite numerals may be modified by the following:

-mogo	only
-gosi	together
-teboria	each, every
-roriria	

Examples:

lualuamogo	<i>only two</i>
lualuagosi	<i>the two of them</i>
luanaluana	<i>each two, every two</i>
tau lualua kuku teboria	<i>teboria bege-gabi-a</i>
<i>man two tobacco each</i>	<i>each they-get-it</i>
<i>Each of the two workers got a stick of tobacco</i>	

2.45 Intensifiers

Intensifiers is the class of words used with adjectives and adverbs to express the idea of *very*, *only* etc. in Balawaia. The following are the most common forms:

lelevagi	<i>very</i>
mogo	<i>only</i>
lelevagi lelevagi	<i>extremely</i>
ati lelevagi	<i>not very, moderately</i>
tumutumu	<i>extremely (for unpleasant things)</i>
kolikolivagi	<i>completely</i>
rori	<i>approximately, almost</i>

Examples:

namo lelevagi	<i>very good</i>
gwagigi tumutumu	<i>extremely strong</i>
mamaki tumutumu	<i>extremely salty</i>
ati gwagigi	<i>not very strong</i>
boraga gotigoti	<i>completely rotten</i>
rori gabana lualua ²⁴	<i>approximately 20, almost 20</i>
lelevagi lelevagi	<i>very very much</i>

Intensifiers follow the adjective or adverb they modify, except for *rori* *approximately* which can come before or after - see Section 2.23.

2.46 Adverbs

We distinguish here between two sets of adverbs:

(a) those which are used in association with subject-tense-mood prefixes to express definiteness or indefiniteness of an action. There are six of these:

rogo	<i>yet</i>
maki	<i>certainly</i>
gwarau	<i>already</i>
vau	<i>later</i>
vaguna vau	<i>sometime later</i>
vaguna kiana	<i>just now</i>

See Section 2.47 for further details of their use.

(b) all others, which we may conveniently divide into Manner, Time and Place groups.

(1) Adverbs of Manner

There are two subgroups of these - those that come "inside" the verb and those that do not - see Section 2.3(v).

The following belong to the first subset:

kokole	<i>hard</i>
keana mogo	<i>only a little bit</i>
bara	<i>a lot</i>
vagana	<i>once</i>
vagalua	<i>twice</i>
vagatoitoi	<i>thrice</i>
vanagivanagi	<i>continually, again and again</i>
waia	<i>again</i>
maki	<i>also</i>
mogo	<i>only</i>
galimagi	<i>quickly</i>
kwaibomagi	<i>slowly</i>
gitakau	<i>carefully</i>
namo (lelevagi)	<i>(very) well</i>
rakava	<i>badly</i>
kolikolivagi	<i>completely</i>
rogo	<i>still</i>
neiatana	<i>like this</i>
nagoatana	<i>like that</i>

Examples:

auna goi akwari-kokole-muni
 I.sm you I.hit-strong-you.cont
I am hitting you hard

auna goi akwari-bara-muni
I hit you a lot

auna goi akwari-vagana-muni
I hit you once

auna goi akwari-vanagivanagi-muni
I hit you continually

auna goi akwari-waia-muni
I hit you again

auna goi akwari-namo-muni
I hit you properly

The following belong to the second subset of Adverbs of Manner:

babo(lelevagi)	(very)stupidly
ati ganina	in vain
ati vetokau	perfectly
ati gauta	for no reason
ati gulurage	softly
ati kolokolo	secretly
rori be koli	almost

Example:

auna gia agwaduato ati vetokau
I-sm it I.spear.it.com perfectly
I speared it perfectly

(ii) Adverbs of Time

vau	now
vaguna kiana	just now
molagani	yesterday
motanai	day before yesterday
watau motanai	day before that
ilagani	day after tomorrow
ilagaita	day after that
rabalua	tomorrow
rogo	yet
kiana mogo	soon
gonena	first
veluana	second
vetoina	third
mulitai vagina	last
vaguna vau	later on

(iii) Adverbs of Place

naianai	here (near me)
enaianai	here (with me)
nagoanai	there (over there)
enagoanai	there (at that particular spot)
naneanai	there (near you)
mabarariai	everywhere
kavatai kavatai	on all sides
neianana	hence
nagoanana	from over there

Examples:

gitana kwagalu takwariato nanenai e nagoanai
 we.sm dog we.hit.it.com here and there
We hit the dog here and there (on the body)

gitana kwagalu takwariato waia e waia
 we.sm dog we.hit.it.comp.again and again
We hit the dog again and again

motuka bei-laukulewai ati ganina
 truck it-return no reason
The truck returned for no reason

2.47 Subject-Tense-Mode Prefixes

As already indicated in Section 2.3 and 2.42.3 above Balawaia verbs always contain prefixes which not only agree with the subject of the sentence in number and person but also indicate the tense and mode of the action expressed by the verb. However, since Balawaia only distinguishes between present and non-present tense (that is, between that which is now or simultaneous with some other event in the past or future (e.g., some pig feast, action etc), declarative and imperative mode, there are only four sets of these prefixes all of which are given in the following chart:

Person/ Number	Declarative Mode			Imperative Mode	
	Present Tense	Non-Present Tense		Present Tense	Non-Present Tense
		Definite	Indefinite		
1	a-	ba-	bana-	na-	bana-
2	o-	bo-	bono-	no-	bono-
3	Ø-/va- ²⁵	bei-	bene-	ne-	bene-
1(incl.)	ta-	bite-/bete-	bitene-	ta-	bitene-
1(excl.)	ga-	baga-	bagana-	ga-	bagana-
2	go-	bogo-	bogono-	go-	bogono-
3	ge-	bege	begene-	ge-	begene-

CHART 2: SUBJECT-TENSE-MODE PREFIXES IN BALAWAIA

Note, however, that:

(1) the ba-, bo- etc. set of forms also overlaps into the present;

(11) there is a set of forms bara-, boro- etc. corresponding to the bana-, bono- etc. set which is only used to express hypothetical events e.g., if, might, should, when, and which will hereafter be referred to as subjuncture forms - see examples in Section 2.56.

Examples:

(1) Declarative Mode

1. Present Tense (Paradigm based on *mamai to laugh*)

au a-mamai-ni	<i>I am laughing (now) or I was laughing (just now, having only this moment stopped)</i>
goi o-mamai-ni	<i>You are laughing</i>
gia mamai-ni	<i>He is laughing</i>
gita ta-mamai-ni	<i>We(incl.) are laughing</i>
gai ga-mamai-ni	<i>We(excl.) are laughing</i>
gomi go-mamai-ni	<i>You(pl.) are laughing</i>
gila ge-mamai-ni	<i>They are laughing</i>
au ati a-mamai-ni	<i>I am not laughing now</i>

auna goi ati a-vagi-mu-ni
 I.sm you not I-kill-you-cont
 I am not killing you (now)

gomina gia vau go-koli-a-ni
 You(pl)sm it now you bite-it-cont
 You(pl.) are/were biting it just now

11. Present Tense Relative to Some Event in the Past
 (Paradigm based on bala to dance)

au <u>a</u> -bala-to ²⁶	<i>I danced (with a drum) (at the feast)</i>
goi <u>o</u> -bala-to	<i>You danced</i>
gia bala-to	<i>He/she/it danced</i>
gita <u>ta</u> -bala-to	<i>We(incl.) danced</i>
gai <u>ga</u> -bala-to	<i>We(excl.) danced</i>
gomi <u>go</u> -bala-to	<i>You(pl.) danced</i>
gila <u>ge</u> -bala-to	<i>They danced</i>
au ati <u>a</u> -bala-to	<i>I did not dance</i>

111. Definite Non-Present Tense (Paradigm based on tagi to cry)

au <u>ba</u> -tagi	<i>I cried (a while ago)</i>
goi <u>bo</u> -tagi	<i>You cried (a while ago)</i>
gia <u>bei</u> -tagi	<i>He/she/it cried (a while ago)</i>
gita <u>bite</u> -tage	<i>We(incl.) cried (a while ago)</i>
gai <u>baga</u> -tagi	<i>We(excl.) cried (a while ago)</i>
gomi <u>bogo</u> -tagi	<i>You(pl.) cried (a while ago)</i>
gila <u>bege</u> -tagi	<i>They cried (a while ago)</i>

iv. Indefinite Non-Present Tense (Paradigm based on nuvi to dream)

au <u>bana</u> -nuvi	<i>I'll dream (sometime later)</i>
goi <u>bono</u> -nuvi	<i>You'll dream (sometime later)</i>
gia <u>bene</u> -nuvi	<i>He/she/it'll dream (sometime later)</i>
gita <u>bitene</u> -nuvi	<i>We(incl.)'ll dream (sometime later)</i>
gai <u>bagana</u> -nuvi	<i>We(excl.)'ll dream (sometime later)</i>
gomi <u>bogono</u> -nuvi	<i>You(pl.)'ll dream (sometime later)</i>
gila <u>begene</u> -nuvi	<i>They'll dream (sometime later)</i>

Other examples:

gita vaguna vau bitene-ulaula
 we sometime later we-play
 We'll play sometime later

gila begene-gena
they they -sleep
They'll sleep

(2) Imperative Mode

1. Present Tense (Paradigm based on *tanu to stay*)

<u>na</u> -tanu	<i>Let me stay</i>
<u>no</u> -tanu	<i>You stay</i>
<u>ne</u> -tanu	<i>Let him stay</i>
<u>ta</u> -tanu	<i>Let us(incl.) stay</i>
<u>ga</u> -tanu	<i>Let us(excl.) stay</i>
<u>go</u> -tanu	<i>You(pl.) stay</i>
<u>ge</u> -tanu	<i>Let them stay</i>
ati <u>no</u> -tanu	<i>Don't you stay</i>
ati- <u>ta</u> -tanu	<i>Let's not stay</i>

More immediacy can be given to the present tense imperative by adding *mogo only* and leaving off the subject-tense-mode prefix, e.g.,

laka mogo *Go (immediately)!*

11. Non-Present Tense (Paradigm based on *megi to urinate*)

<u>bana</u> -megi	<i>Let me urinate (later)</i>
<u>bono</u> -megi	<i>You urinate (later)</i>
<u>bene</u> -megi	<i>Let him urinate (later)</i>
<u>bitene</u> -megi	<i>Let us(incl.) urinate (later)</i>
<u>bagana</u> -megi	<i>Let us(excl.) urinate (later)</i>
<u>bogono</u> -megi	<i>You(pl.) urinate (later)</i>
<u>begene</u> -megi	<i>Let them urinate (later)</i>
ati <u>bogono</u> -megi	<i>Don't you(pl.) urinate (later)</i>

The non-present imperative mode forms are also used to indicate intention:

Examples:

au <u>bana</u> -gena	<i>I'm going to sleep now (= I intend to go to sleep now)</i>
<u>gila</u> <u>begene-gena</u>	<i>They are going to sleep now</i>

Finally, note that although the subject-tense-mood prefixes do not distinguish between past and future time in the non-present tenses this distinction is made by using one of the following set of adverbs before the verb phrase:

(1) *gwarau already*

Examples:

gita gwarau bite-gumu
we already we- hide
We have hidden already

gila gwarau ati bege-gaukala
they already not they-work
They did not work yet

(11) *maki certainly*

Examples:

au maki ba-mari-ni
I certainly I- sing-cont
I'll certainly sing

au maki ati bana-ago
I certainly not I-go
I'll certainly not go

(111) *rogo yet*

Examples:

goi rogo bo-laukule-ni
you yet you-return-cont
You will definitely be returning
(i.e., You are yet to return but you will)

goi rogotina²⁷ oro-laukule
you yet.not you-return
You haven't returned yet

(iv) *vau just now*

Examples:

gaina goi (ati) vau ga-koli-mu-ni
we. you not just.now we-bite-you-cont
We(excl.) are/were (not) biting you just now

(v) *vaguna vau²⁸ sometime later*

Examples:

au vaguna vau bana-nuvi
I sometime later I-dream
I'll dream sometime later

gita vaguna vau bitene-ulaula
 we sometime later we-play
 We(incl.)'ll play sometime later

To recapitulate then, the subject-tense-mode referent system of Balawaia can be represented as follows:

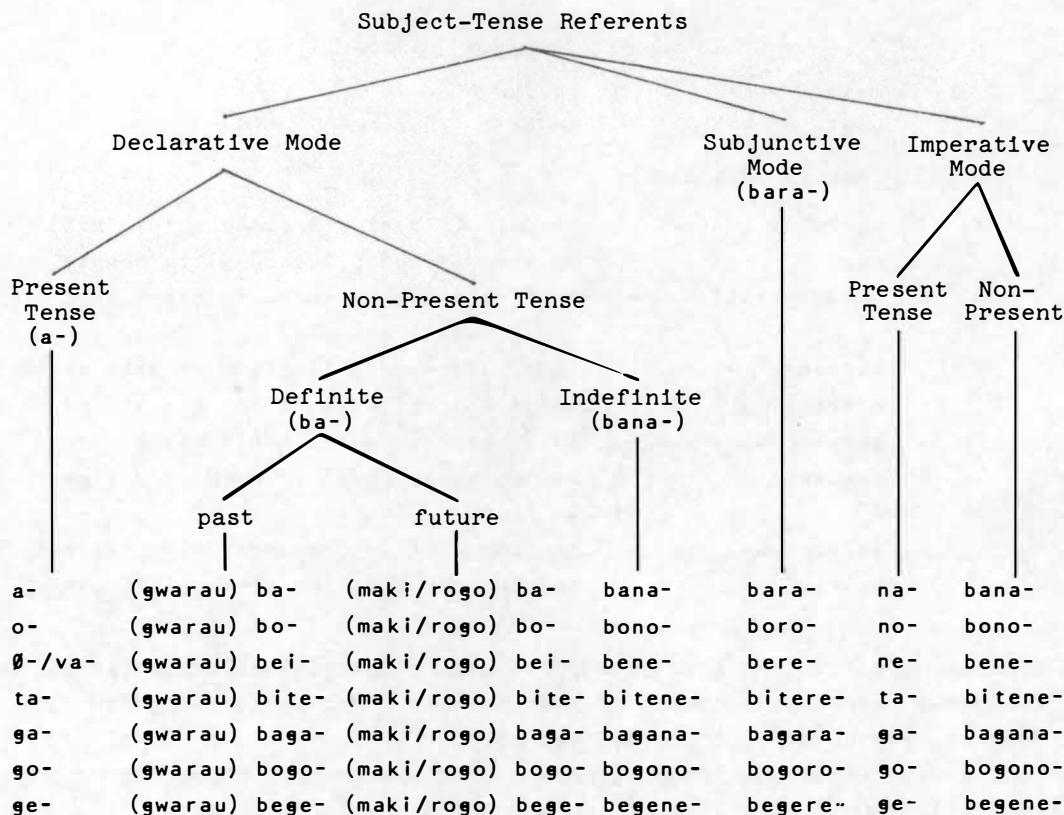


CHART 3: SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF SUBJECT-TENSE-MODE REFERENTS IN BALAWAIA

2.48 Verb Roots

Verb roots in Balawaia are morphologically either simple or complex.

Simple verb roots consist of only one morpheme; complex ones of more than one morpheme. The latter are of several types including those composed of reduplicated morphemes, root plus modifier, root plus root,

the causative *vei* + certain adjectives, etc. but because these have not been studied in any detail they will not be analysed further here. The following are typical examples of simple and complex verb roots:

(1) Simple Verb Roots

<i>ago</i>	<i>to go</i>
<i>bala</i>	<i>to dance</i>
<i>kea</i>	<i>to call (someone)</i>
<i>koli</i>	<i>to bite</i>
<i>mamai</i>	<i>to laugh</i>
<i>vagi</i>	<i>to kill</i>

(2) Complex Verb Roots

<i>agalulu</i>	<i>to gasp</i> (< <i>aga to breathe</i> + <i>lulu rib</i>)
<i>aiai</i>	<i>to read</i> (< reduplicated <i>ai to count</i>)
<i>balugigitali</i>	<i>to bind together</i> (<i>balu to tie a knot</i> + <i>gigitali tightly</i>)
<i>botabota</i>	<i>to clasp</i> (< reduplication of <i>bota to hit</i>)
<i>gabigisi</i>	<i>to pick up</i> (< <i>gabi to get</i> + <i>gisi up</i>)
<i>garemetau</i>	<i>to stammer</i> (< <i>gare chin</i> + <i>metau heavy</i>)
<i>namogwai</i>	<i>to become/get well</i> (< <i>namo good</i> + <i>gwai again</i>)
<i>veirakava</i>	<i>to damage</i> (< <i>vei- causative</i> + <i>rakava bad</i>)
<i>veirau</i>	<i>to repair/fix up</i> (< <i>vei- causative</i> + <i>rau/namo good</i>)

Finally note (i) that some verb roots may be regarded as irregular in that they "take" *va-* instead of \emptyset or *bei-* as a 3rd person singular subject-tense-mode referent, e.g., *ago to go*;

(ii) that present-tense subject-tense-mode referents ending in *a* will "lose" that *a* before verb roots beginning with *a*.

Examples:

(Paradigm based on *ago to go*)

<i>au</i>	<i>a-agoni</i>	>	<i>agoni</i>	<i>I am going</i>
<i>goi</i>	<i>o-agoni</i>	>	<i>oagoni</i>	<i>You are going</i>
<i>gia</i>	<i>va-agoni</i>	>	<i>vagoni</i>	<i>He is going</i>
<i>gita</i>	<i>ta-agoni</i>	>	<i>tagoni</i>	<i>We(incl.) are going</i>
<i>gai</i>	<i>ga-agoni</i>	>	<i>gagoni</i>	<i>We(excl.) are going</i>
<i>gomi</i>	<i>go-agoni</i>	>	<i>goagoni</i>	<i>You(pl.) are going</i>
<i>gila</i>	<i>ge-agoni</i>	>	<i>geagoni</i>	<i>They are going</i>

All other forms ending in a retain the a, e.g.,

au	<u>ba</u> -agoni	>	baagoni	<i>I am going</i>
au	<u>bana</u> -agoni	>	banaagoni	<i>I'll be going</i>

(111) that there is a subgroup of verbs of these two types that "take" postpositions like *genai in, with, ai to* after the object. These will be referred to as Postpositional Verb Roots (see Section 2.11.1(1)). Members of this subgroup include:

vetaumagikau	(genai)	<i>to believe (in)</i>
verere	(genai)	<i>to be happy/pleased (with)</i>
vagi	(galamariai)	<i>to cry (for)</i>
vanagi	(ai)	<i>to pass (to) (= become)</i>

Examples:

magani	be	tau-ai	bei-vanagi
<i>fish</i>	<i>cop</i>	<i>man-to</i>	<i>he-pass</i>
<i>The fish became a man</i>			
goi	Balau-genai	o-vetaumagikauni	
<i>you</i>	<i>God -in</i>	<i>you-believe.cont</i>	
<i>Do you believe in God?</i>			

2.49 Postpositions

There are two sets of postpositions in Balawaia - simple and complex.

2.49.1 Simple Postpositions

There are clitics which occur on the ends of NPs. They include:

-ai	<i>in, at</i>
-na	<i>with (instrument), from</i>
-goti	<i>with (accompaniment)</i>
-gana	<i>towards (a person or place)</i>

Examples:

numa-ai (>numai)	<i>at the house</i>
Motu garo-ai or Motuai	<i>in (the) Motu (language)</i>
Kemabolo-ai	<i>at Kemabolo (village)</i>
augegu	koko-na akwariato
<i>my</i>	<i>axe-with I.hit.it.com</i>
<i>I hit it with my axe</i>	

au gomi-goti ta-tikoni
 I you(pl)-together we-sit.cont
 I am sitting with you(pl)

Kila Rupa-goti ge-agomai ni Kemabolo-na
 Kila Rupa-together they-come.cont
 Kila and Rupa are coming from Kemabolo (village)

gia-na kwagalu baraki-na-gana gio piuato
 he-sm dog old-sg-towards spear he.throw.it.com
 He threw the spear at the old dog

Note, with respect to these, that:

(i) if *goti* (with, together) appears on a subject NP then the subject-tense-mode prefix on the verb must be plural;

(ii) there are no forms corresponding to *from* or *for* in English in sentences like the following:

giana tau kulokulo gena bae goiato
 he.sm man white poss pig he.buy.it.com
 He bought a pig from the European
 (lit. He bought the European's pig)

tamagu tarigu gena gio kalato
 father.my brother.my poss spear he.make.com
 My father made a spear for my younger brother
 (lit. My father made my younger brother's spear)

As can be seen these concepts are expressed in Balawaia by Possessive Phrases.

2.49.2 Complex Postpositions

These include:

(numa)	pakarianai	between (the houses)
(numa)	aorianai	inside (the house)
(numa)	gabulenai	under (the house)
(numa)	kukunai	} on top of (the house)
(numa)	atanai	
(numa)	mulikai/mulikasiai	outside (the house)
(numa)	mulinai	behind (the house)
(numa)	gonenai	} in front of (the house)
(numa)	lakatia	
(numa)	gatamai	in front of (the house) (lit. in the village street)
(regi)	pakanai	among (the grass)

(numa) rekenai	<i>beside (the house)</i>
(numa) kavatai	<i>on this side of (the house)</i>
(numa) kavatai kavatai	<i>on the other side of (the house)</i>
(numa) vepakanai	<i>in the middle of (the house)</i>
(numa) nuana/nuariai	<i>amongst (the houses)</i>
(mimiga) potiatiai	<i>through (the hole)</i>

2.4.10 Conjunctions

The following forms are used to join clauses and other elements:

e,ema	<i>and</i>
benamo	<i>and then</i>
kwalanai	<i>and so, consequently</i>
tenagi	<i>but</i>
ba	<i>or</i>

Examples:

giana gasi ema leke ema auri lemariato
he.sm canoe and net and spear he.stole.them.com
He stole a canoe, a net, and a fish spear

giana garawana keato benamo giana kwariato
he.sm wife.his he.shout.com and.then he.sm he.hit.her.com
He shouted at his wife and then hit her

au agomai tenagi auna goi ati bagitamu
I come but I.sm you not I.see.you
I came but I did not see you

goina galigwata ba mao oulani
you.sm banana our yam you.want
Do you want a banana or a yam?

gia be ketopiririgo ba atigina
he f he.fall.down or not
Did he fall down or not?

Other examples are to be found in various subsections of Section 2.5 below.

2.5 Compound Sentences

Any number of simple sentences may be joined together by various free forms, or conjunctions, to form larger sentences. The resulting sentences may be classified according to the kind of conjunction involved. Thus there are:

2.51 Coordinate Sentences

These are ones involving the conjunction *ema* and.

Examples:

garo sebona gita tabalato ema talaupaganiriato
 day one we we.dance.com and we.smoke.com
We danced and smoked at the same time

gila gekeani ema vepapagauni
 they they.shout.cont and they.argue.cont
They are shouting and arguing

Note that many English sentences joined by *and* are not joined by *ema* in Balawaia. Consider, for example:

gia tauni-gana agoto benamo giana motuka goiato
 he town-towards he.went and.then he.sm truck he.bought.it
He went to town and bought a truck

gilana au gekwariguto kwalanai au batagi
 they.sm I they.hit.me.com and.so I I.cry
They hit me and I cried

gitana bae bitenevagia mulinai gitana bitene gabua
 we.sm pig we.kill.it after.that we.sm we.cook.it
We'll kill the pig and roast it

2.52 Sequential Sentences

These are ones involving a sequence of actions represented by clauses joined by *benamo* and *then*, *so*.

Examples:

giana garawana keato benamo giana kwariato
 he. wife.his he.shout.com and.then he.sm he.hit.her.com
He shouted at his wife and then hit her

lega beiguakoru benamo gia beiketopirigo
 branch it.broke and.then he he.fall.down
The branch broke and he fell down

gia tauni-gana agoto benamo giana motuka goiato
 he town-to he.went and.then he.sm truck he.buy.it.com
He went to town and (then) bought a truck

2.53 Adversative Sentences

These are ones containing clauses joined by *tenagi* but, although.

Examples:

au agomai tenagi auna goi ati bagitamu
 I I.come but I.sm you not I.see.you
I came but I did not see you

gia tauni-gana agoto tenagi giana motuka ati beigoia
 he town -to he.go.com but he.sm truck not he.buy.it
He went to town but did not buy a truck

gitana bae bitenevagia tenagi gilana begenegabua
 we.sm pig we.fut.kill.com but they.sm they.fut.roast.it
We'll kill the pig but they'll roast it

gura be keto tenagi Gela-gana gai багааго
 rain cop fall but Ela²⁹-to we we.go
Although it rained we went to Port Moresby
(lit. It rained but we went to Port Moresby)

moni gai gemai ati gelegele tenagi gaina motuka valiguna
 money we poss not sufficient but we.sm truck new
 gagoiato
 we.buy.it.com

We bought a new truck although we did not have enough money
(lit. We did not have enough money but we bought a new truck)

gia bene agomai tenagi auna gia ati banagulua
 he he.fut.come but I.sm him not I.fut.talk.him
Even if he comes I'll not talk to him

2.54 Alternative Sentences

These are ones in which the clauses are joined by *ba* or.

Examples:

goi oagomaini ba otanuni
 you you.come.cont or you.stay.cont
Are you coming or are you staying?

gilana gia gegitato ba gila begegana
 they. it they.see.it. or they they.sleep
Did they see it or were they sleeping?

2.55 Reason Sentences

These sentences include clauses joined by *kwalanai* and *so*, *consequently*, *because*, *so that*, *in order to*. Note, however, that the clause expressing the cause or reason comes first in the sentence.

Examples:

gura beiketo kwalanai gai bagalaukule
 rain it.fell and.so we we.return
It rained so we came home

gilana au gekwariguto kwalanai au batagi
 they.sm I they.hit.me.com and.so I I.cry
They hit me and (as a result) I cried

vele mateto kwalanai gila getagini
 chief he.die.com and.so they they.cry.cont
They are crying because the chief died
 (lit. *The chief died and as a result they are crying*)

gagegu visini kwalanai au ati alakani
 my.leg it.pain.cont and.so I not I.walk.cont
I can't walk because my leg pains

gilana vele begenekamolagia kwalanai gila geruani
 they.sm chief they.hear.him and.so they they.stand.up
They are standing up (in order) to hear the chief

goi ati boroketopirigo kwalanai gaina goi bagakeamu
 you not you.might.fall.down and.so we.sm you we.call.you
We called out to you so that you wouldn't fall down

2.56 Conditional Sentences

These sentences contain clauses introduced by *bene if* and generally express hypothetical actions indicated by *bara, boro* etc. set of subjunctive subject-tense-mode prefixes on verbs mentioned in Section 2.47. Note that in these the verb is nearly always in the future tense of the declarative mode or subjunctive mode.

Examples:

bene	goi	boro-mari	au	maki	bamamaini
if	you	you.were.to.-sing	I	certainly	I.fut.laugh.cont
		<i>If you were to sing I'd laugh</i>			
bene	gia	bere agomai	auna	gia	ati banagulua
if	he	he.indef.come	I.sm	him	not I.indef.talk
		<i>If he comes I'll not talk to him</i>			
bene	gia	bereagomai	auna	gia	ati baragulua
if	he	he.were.to.come	I.sm	him	not I.were.to.talk.to.him
		<i>If he were to come I'd not talk to him</i>			
bene	goi	oagomaito	auna	goi	bae ta avenito
if	you	you.pres.come.com	I.sm	you	pig one I.pres.give.com
		<i>If you had come I would have given you a pig</i>			

2.57 Sentences Containing Verb Complements³⁰

In these sentences one clause is semantically the object or complement of the verb in the other. They correspond to so-called Noun Clauses in English. Note, however, that there are no special markers or conjunctions to indicate that the one clause is the complement of the verb in the other - the only indication is that the Complement is placed immediately after the other clause. Some typical verbs which "take" complements in this way are:

ula	to want
tugu	to let, allow
kila	to tell
vekila	to ask
vekava	to help
gita	to see
riba	to know (but see Section 2.11.21(2) for the structure of clauses containing this)

Examples:

gila-na ge-ula-ni begene-vagi-mu
 they- they-want- they-kill-you
They want to kill you
 (lit. *They want it; they kill you*)

gila-na bege-tugu-a bae bei-vagi-a ati-ganina
 they-sm they-let-him pig he-kill-it not reason
They let him kill the pig for no reason

gila-na (au) bege-vekila-gu bae ba-vagi-a
 they-sm me they-ask-me pig I-kill-it
They asked me to kill the pig

gila-na (au) bege-vekava-gu-ni bae bite- vagi-a-ni
 they-sm me they-help-me-cont pig we(incl)-kill-it-cont
They helped me to kill the pig
 (lit. *They helped me; we (incl) killed the pig*)

auna gia agitato gia veloga-gana bei-ago
 I.sm him I.see.it.com he bush-into he-went
I saw him go into the bush

Kila Rupa kilavarato giana numa bene-raga
 Kila Rupa he.tell.com he.sm house he-build.it
Kila told Rupa to build the house

goi ribamu au (be) rai?
 you knowledge.your I cop who
Do you know who I am?

goi riba-mu ataganikala gila ge-tag-i-ni?
 you knowledge-your why they they-cry-cont
Do you know why they are crying?

2.6 Complex Sentences

These are those in which one idea is subordinated to another. Traditionally the principal idea is called the principal or main clause and the subordinated one the subordinate clause. There are three types of subordinate clause in Balawaia which are all very similar in structure.

2.61 Relative Clauses

These are those corresponding to those introduced by 'who, which, that' in English. The following examples illustrate:

galigwata lema-ria-to tau-na raga-lekwalekwa-to
 bananas he.steal.them-com man-sg run-lost-com
The man who stole the bananas ran away

galigwata lema-ria-to tau-ria ge-raga-lekwalekwa-to
 bananas they.steal-them-com man-pl they-run-lost-com
The men who stole the bananas ran away

galigwata lema-ria-to kwagalu-na raga-lekwalekwa-to
 bananas it.steal-them-com dog-sg it.run-lost-com
The dog that stole the bananas ran away

galigwata lema-ria-to vavine-na raga-lekwalekwa-to
 bananas she.steal-them-com woman-sg she-run-lost-com
The woman that stole the bananas ran away

galigwata augegu aragai bege-gala neia tau-na gia lema-ria-to
 bananas my garden.in they-grow this man-sg he he.steal-them-com
This man stole the bananas that were growing in my garden

nanea gau ge-goi-a-to gau-na ati bono-piutoga
 that thing they-buy-it-com thing-sg not you.throw.away
Don't throw away that thing they bought

2.62 Location in Time and Place Clauses

These correspond to those in English that are introduced by 'when, after, while, where'. Notice that they all contain an adverb phrase indicating the relative time or place at which the action indicated by the verb takes place. The common phrases are:

garotai	at the time, when
gonenai	before (that time)
mulinai	behind, after (that time)
gabunai	at the place, where
gabunana	from the place, from where

Examples:

tano palipalina garotai gaina galigwata gatuburiani
 ground wet time,at we.sm bananas we.plant.them.cont
When the ground is wet we plant the bananas

gia warigitito garotai gilana gia begepidia
 he he.get.up.com time.at they.sm him they.shot.him
They shot him when he got up

gia warigitito gonenai gilana gia gwarau begepidia
 he he.get.up.com before they.sm him already they.shoot.him
They shot him before he got up

gia warigitito mulinai gilana gia begepidia
 he he.get.up.com after they.sm him they.shoot.him
They shot him after he got up

maua nogatoa gabunai demo geruani
 box you.put.it place.at bamboos they.stand.cont
Put the box where the bamboos are standing

tau kulokulo luakuleto gabunana gia nagoa begaukala
 man white he.return.com place.from he that he.work
The European man came back from where he was working

2.63 Durative Clauses

These correspond to those in English introduced by 'until'. They are always marked by *muai until*.

Examples:

au banatanu muai gia beneagomai
 I I.wait until he he.come
I'll wait until he comes

neaianai notanu muai garo benerigo
 here you.wait until sun it.goes.down
Wait here until the sun goes down

gai gatanuto muai gia begwara
 we we.wait.com until he he.arrive
We waited until he arrived

gai	bagalakagoni	muai	gaina	koneai	bagagwara
we	we.walk.go.cont	until	we.sm	beach.at	we.arrive
	<i>We kept walking until we reached the sea</i>				

2.7 Fragmentary Sentences

As already noted this category includes all those (generally incomplete) sentences or utterances not already covered and which include the following types of short answers to questions, exclamations, expressions of emotional involvement with the speaker, and greetings and farewells:

(1) Answers to Questions

oba	<i>Yes!</i>
oba nanea maoro	<i>Yes that's right!</i>
oba nanea momogoni	<i>Yes that's true!</i>
atigina/atiginima	<i>No!</i>
atigina gina vagi	<i>Definitely not!</i>
momogoni korikori	<i>Certainly!</i>
baria	<i>Perhaps!</i>
vetuatua	<i>Probably!</i>
au noga ati ribagu	<i>I'm not sure!</i>
garo kiata	<i>Sometimes!</i>
no-gita/mata ali	<i>Look!</i>
au ati ribagu	<i>I don't know!</i>

(2) Exclamations and Expressions of Emotional Involvement

gia rorinai	<i>That's fine/O.K.!</i>
wa bo ula	<i>It's up to you! It's your choice!</i>
namo lelevagi lelevagi	<i>How nice!</i>
gelegele	<i>That will do</i>
rakava kwaikwai	<i>How dirty/disgusting!</i>
tinagu/tinagai	<i>Alas!</i>
gabagaba	<i>Heh (alarm)!</i>
tinagai	<i>Oh (surprise)!</i>
galini	<i>Oh (fear)!</i>
namo	<i>Good!</i>
neke/nek	<i>Here, take/get it!</i>
yaiyo	<i>Good heavens!</i>
melo i	<i>What a character!</i>
gemu kala	<i>Please! It's up to you!</i>

(3) Greetings and Farewells

goi rorimuai	Good-day (lit. Are you (sg.)well?)
gomi rorimuai	Good-day (lit. Are you (pl.)well?)
au roriguai	(As reply) Good-day (lit. Yes I'm fine)
goi rorimaiai	Good-day (lit. Yes we're fine)
ma notanuni	Cheerio (by person leaving)
ma noagoni	Cheerio (by person staying)
bonogena	Goodnight (lit. you sleep!)
bonogeno	Goodbye (to crowd, shouting)

3.0 MORPHOPHONEMIC RULE

When like vowels occur in sequence between affixes and head words (e.g. nouns, adjectives, verb roots) then these vowels coalesce.

Examples:

araga-ai	>	aragai	at the garden
numa-ai	>	numai	at the house
a-gita-a-ni	>	agitani	I see it/him
a-agomai	>	agomai	I come
vei-irau	>	veirau	to fix up, make good

The only exceptions to this rule are present tense stm prefixes on verbs, cases of special emphasis, e.g., no laka asi! *Go outside!*, and the following isolated cases between full words:

bana-agomai	>	banaagomai	I'll come (indefinite)
ba-agomai	>	baagomai	I'll come (definite)
rogo ati VP	>	rogoti VP	not yet VP

4.0 A BALAWAIA - ENGLISH VOCABULARY

A

-a	Object referent 3rd.singular	ali	to wake up, to open eyes
a-	subject referent 1st.singular	aliba	female wallaby
a	aunt paternal (inalien.n.)	alo	upper arm and shoulder (inalien.n., Kemabolo, paga)
aboge	to mesh	aloga	a river fish
abu	nightmare, to call out during sleep	aloriba	right (hand)
adaba	a timber tree	amati	to sweep inside
afakoko	to beat on wall (also, apakoko)	amenu	an edible banana
aga	breath	amo	dew
agabada	month or season of big wind	anama	an orange (English loan)
agai	aunt paternal (direct address)	ao	intention (inalien.n.).
agaladonodono	whale	aona	sole of foot (inalien.n.).
agalulu	to gasp	aonai	inside, into (pl. aoriai)
agara	subject referent 1st.pl. excle after rogatina)	aonana	in, into (pl. aorianai)
agarage	to breathe	aonega	wise
agata	to yawn, belch	aorakava	to be cruel
agata	a cultivated yam	apakoko	to beat on wall (also, afakoko)
ageva	beads (also agewa)	apule	an edible banana (also, afule)
agi	wind	aputa	an edible banana (also, afuta)
agila	air	ara	subject referent 1st.sing.after rogatina, name (inalien.n.).
ago	to go (irreg.).	araga	garden
ago	a cultivated yam	aragamarana	to dig the garden
agomai	to come (irreg.).	area	globular fruit, red and white varieties
agu	mine (in children's abbreviation)	ari	a type of reef fish
ai	to count	aria?	which?
ai	to read	ariagana?	whither?
aibanana	an edible banana	ariagauna?	which one?
ainai?	where at?	ariari	now (Motu loan)
akini	general name for string figure	ariatoma?	when? which day?
akwana	four (used for bananas)	ariavetaina?	which way? how?
akwanagauna	five bananas	ata?	what?
akwanagauta	six bananas	atagani?	what reason?
alana	bereaved parents	ataganikala?	for what reason?
aleale	poor	atagau?	what thing?
aleba	an edible banana	atagaukala?	to do what?
aleva	clean (adj.) (also, alewa)	atai?	where?
		atanai?	above, on

atavetaina? *how? what kind of?*
 ati- *not (plus verb)*
 atiaigotina *innumerable*
 atidebana *foolish*
 atigadara *many (of mosquitoes, Motu loan, literally not dancing)*
 atiganikala *for what reason?*
 atiganina *meaningless, fruitless, for no reason, in vain*
 atigauna *nothing, nobody*
 atigina, atiginima *no (Kemabolo, aikina)*
 atiginaginavagi *definitely not*
 atigogo *few, not many*
 atikei *large, not small*
 atikeikei *very large*
 atikokona *a type of cultivated yam*
 atimagigi *plenty*
 atio *to sneeze, a sneeze*
 atitauna *nothing, empty*
 atituamagi *rashly-decided*
 ativanagivanagi *unexcelled*
 au *I, me*
 au a lakani *goodbye (on leaving host's house)*
 augagu *mine (before food, age-group, enemy)*
 augegu *mine*
 au gelegele *I'm O.K. (in answer to a question)*
 augeregagu *I alone (emphatic)*
 au - - gu *my*
 au kokoleguni *I'm strong*
 aulopo *an edible banana (also, aulofo)*
 au ma aonegagu *I'm wise*
 au ma barakigu *I'm old*
 au ma taugu *I'm sweating*
 au ma vitogu *I'm hungry*
 aume *to mend nets*
 auri *anchor, steel, steel spear (English loan)*
 au roriguai *I'm fit (in answer to a question)*

au a tauguni *I'm hot*
 autotaugu *I myself (reflexive)*
 au a vitoguni *I'm hungry*
 avala *north-west*
 avalagaita *gale*
 avalakavata *season of north-west wind*
 avalo *a type of python*
 awagi *a creeping plant*

B

ba- *subject referent 1st.singular*
 ba? *or? (interrogative, ultimate)*
 Babaga *a type of croton plant*
 babalau *a type of monster with long ears*
 babo *crazy, mad, stupid*
 bae *pig*
 baege *shoulder bag (English loan)*
 бага *subject referent 1st.pl.excl.*
 bagabaga *wide*
 bagana *subject referent 1st.pl. excl.future*
 bagara *subject referent 1st.pl. excl. subjunctive*
 bagara *fringe of growth near stream*
 bagaru *reflected light, dim light, glare*
 bagarubagaru *to be bright*
 bagewa *general name for shark (also, bageva)*
 bagoga *victuals*
 bagolo *owl*
 bagu *forehead (Kemabolo, bagu'penope' nona)*
 ba gwara! *I've arrived!*
 бага gwara! *We've arrived! (excl.)*
 baibutu *a type of grass*
 bailele *a type of grass*
 bala *to dance with a drum, a dance*
 bala *an oar*
 Balau *God (derived from babalau)*
 balaumata *traditional carving pattern featuring eye*

- balu *to tie a knot*
 balu *big-spotted trigger fish* (Balistes conspicillum)
 balubalu *to bind*
 balugigitali *to bind together*
 baluka *thick*
 baluvegogo *to tie together two or more things*
 bana, bara *subject referents 1st. sing.*
 bana *a type of grass*
 bara, baragara *fat, big*
 baraki *old* (of people)
 baralelevagi *huge*
 baria *perhaps*
 barigu *elbow* (inalien.n.).
 barikoke *nut found near beach*
 baru *a type of lizard with a short tail*
 baru *angry, cross*
 barugeni *to hate* (also baruveni)
 bati *to cut, chop*
 ba' tigma? *or not?* (interrogative ultimate)
 batigutu *to cut a rope*
 batikira *to split*
 batilau *to fell a tree*
 batu *chewing gum root*
 bau *to sleep*
 be *copulative* (Motu loan)
 bebe *beaked coral fish* (Chelmon rostratus marginalis)
 bedi *coconut cup smooth*
 bediai *on the bed* (English loan)
 bege, begene, begere *subject referents, 3rd.pl.*
 bege gwara! *they've arrived!*
 bei *subject referent 3rd.sing.*
 bei guapaka *burst pot or drum* (also, bei guafaka)
 bei gwara! *he's arrived!*
 beineti *sword* (English loan)
 bei tanu! *absent!* (in answer to a question).
 beleati *to exit*
 belema *general name for python*
 beleta *fan belt* (English loan, also kepaki)
 beletoga *to enter*
 benamo *and then* (Motu loan)
 bene, bere *subject referents 3rd.sing.*
 bene *if* (Motu loan)
 (be)rakava *hate*
 Beretani *British*
 bibiga *lip* (inalien.n.).
 bibo *"jew's harp" of bamboo, to play it*
 bidai *an edible banana*
 bili *sago walls, to defend in argument*
 biliabara *month or season of large harvest and/or large sago bundles traded*
 biliakei *month or season of small harvest and/or small sago bundles traded*
 bina *a large-beaked bird*
 biro *to roll*
 bite, bitene, bitere *subject referents 1st.pl.incl.* (Kemabolo, bete, betene, betere).
 bite gwara! *We've arrived!* (incl.)
 bito *to twist rope*
 bo *subject referent 2nd.sing.*
 boboka *a small red wasp*
 boda *strongest hunting nets for pigs*
 boga, bogaboga *mouth, aperture, anus*
 boga *garfish*
 bogabarana *large intestine*
 boge *to choke, reef heron*
 bogeboga *hole in wall*
 bogeboge *to watch for wallabies from hill at dawn*
 bogi *night*
 bogibogi *morning*
 bogo, bogono, bogoro *subject referents 2nd.pl.*
 bogo agomai! *You've come!* pl.

- boiolave *a wild taro*
 bokava *a woman's tattoo pattern*
 bola *ginger*
 bolabola *yellow*
 bole, bore *a red inedible fruit*
 bolebara *an edible banana*
 bolo *leg bone (inalien.n.)*
 bolo *ball (English loan)*
 boloko *a carving pattern*
 bolota *bolt (English loan)*
 bona *a smell, to stink*
 bonarakava *season of smell of burning*
 bono, boro *subject referents 2nd.sing.*
 bono agomai! *welcome! (sing.)*
 bono gena *goodbye (whether time to sleep or not)*
 bono geno! *goodbye (to a group, or crowd shouting)*
 bonuka *adhesive sap tree*
 bora *to hang by neck, to be hung*
 boraga *rotten, to rot*
 bo rigu? *you've bathed?*
 boromakau *cattle (Motu loan)*
 bota *to hit*
 botabota *to clap*
 botegekali *feast for initial betrothal*
 botoke *a river shell animal*
 botolo *sea slug (English loan, bottle)*
 bou *small knife*
 bua *a small banana, a type of betel nut (Saroa loan)*
 buakaokao, buakaukau *the banana-eating bird, a small banana*
 bubu *to drop, pour, handicapped (deaf or blind)*
 buga *to remain in the village by day*
 bugibagi *repulsive*
 buibara *east wind*
 buibui *a type of fly*
 bulega *meat*
 buldogi *bulldozer (English loan)*
 bulutu *beetle (Ischiopsophe ignipennis)*
 bumpa *to crash (English loan)*
 bune *magpie*
 Bunevele-legikulo *Bonanamo village*
 bunu *coconut husk, numb*
 bura *fine fishing net*
 buri *high cloud, new bananas, to jump*
 burigabi *to jump after*
 burima *a wild fruit*
 buro *navel, umbilicus (inalien.n.)*
 buromomona *afterbirth*
 burua *wallaby grass*
 buruka *old (Motu loan)*
 burupaka *hole through septum or ear-lobe (also burufaka)*
 butika *lump on tree*
- D
- dabe *string loop for coconut basket*
 dabe *a disease of yams in which shoots are broad*
 dabi *thigh*
 dabikore *legless lizard*
 dabua *clothing (inalien.n. when worn close to skin)*
 dabudabu *bereaved sister*
 dae *a reef fish*
 daga *a month of white feathery grass*
 dagedage *violent*
 dagele *a purple banana*
 dagelitau *an edible banana*
 dagila *pelvis (inalien.n.)*
 dago *a type of dragon fly*
 dagodago *an edible banana*
 daiguni *corner*
 daigutu *bedroom*
 daka *the squeal of pigs*
 daki *duck (English loan)*

dakimo <i>jungle</i>	dididigit (inalien.n.).
dala <i>to crawl</i>	didibara <i>thumb</i> (inalien.n.).
dalele <i>to yield, give way to</i>	dididokoma <i>a grasshopper</i>
dali <i>to cook</i>	dididokome <i>a scorpion</i>
dalidiga <i>coconut sauce</i>	didigavana <i>finger nail</i> (inalien.n.).
dalima <i>outrigger</i>	didikeule <i>little finger</i> (inalien.n.).
dama, damena <i>salt, saltwater</i>	didilima <i>a type of ant</i>
damoga <i>string for tying penis</i> (inalien.n.).	didinago <i>finger nail sharp</i> (inalien.n.).
damudamu <i>decoration of limbs</i>	didinuaria <i>middle finger</i> (inalien.n.).
danuna <i>an edible banana</i>	diga <i>coconut oil</i>
dau <i>to wipe</i>	digadiga <i>glossy</i>
daua <i>an edible banana</i>	digo <i>to remove another's property</i> <i>openly</i>
daubara <i>road</i>	digu <i>wooden food dish</i>
daubaramitina <i>path</i>	digudigu <i>a type of lizard</i>
daubaravelogona <i>bush track</i>	dikoma <i>traditional comb</i>
dauga <i>feast given by women to</i> <i>girls reaching puberty</i>	dimo <i>worm</i>
dauma <i>giant</i>	dinige <i>lower leg</i> (inalien.n.).
dave <i>to wave hand</i>	dinima <i>an edible banana</i>
dawali <i>to find</i>	doba <i>tree from which bachelors</i> <i>cut branches to announce intentions</i>
dawalikale <i>yellow taro</i>	dobo <i>a string figure</i>
deba <i>head</i> (inalien.n.).	dodoku <i>deep</i>
debagauna <i>hat</i>	dodokukimolakimola <i>deep ocean</i>
debagiaokwalana <i>front upright of</i> <i>roof</i>	doga <i>tooth</i> (inalien.n.), <i>a string</i> <i>figure, a school of fish</i>
debaka <i>high end of garden</i>	dogadoga <i>bulldozer</i>
debani <i>a large type of yam</i>	dogae <i>widower</i>
debarakava <i>temptation</i>	doge <i>back, drought</i>
debele <i>two cross beams of</i> <i>rubunaka</i>	dogegini <i>spine</i>
dedena <i>a long brown river fish</i>	dogilo <i>fierce red ant</i>
dego <i>bundle</i>	dogolo <i>patrilineal descent group,</i> <i>dry banana leaves</i> (also, rogolo)
deke <i>swaying of grass skirts</i>	doi <i>coconut leaf basket</i>
dele <i>string for tying prawns</i>	dokai <i>down there</i>
demo <i>a type of bamboo, an edible</i> <i>banana</i>	doko <i>short</i>
dia <i>belly</i> (inalien.n.).	dokona <i>the end</i>
diabolo <i>heathen</i> (loan via English)	dokupairapaira <i>globular</i> (also, dokufairafaira)
diba <i>arrow</i>	dola <i>erection of penis</i>
dibudibu <i>suspension from forehead</i> <i>of basket</i>	dolama <i>an edible banana</i>
dibura <i>gaol</i>	

doli to push
 dolidoli ugly
 dolu a small bird
 domuna an edible banana
 doniki donkey (English loan)
 doulama an edible banana
 Dua a Balawaia descent group name
 duai to count (Motu loan)
 duaiduai to read (Motu loan)
 dubaduba blue, dark, a type of
 cuscus (Kemabolo, rubaruba)
 dubaladubala black
 dubu church (Motu loan)
 dubula a wild fruit
 dudu reef flat gastropod
 duduna to spear at short range,
 the end
 duge a type of python
 dugu stick to support banana tree
 duigala an edible banana
 duitoga a sexual position
 dukatago to crouch
 duku to help, struts of building
 dulama an edible banana
 dune a rough-skinned yam

E

e,ema and
 egere subject referent 3rd.pl.
 (after rogotina)
 egiti across
 elawai a carving pattern
 ema and
 enai this held by me
 enaiateana, enaiavetaina like this
 ere subject referent 3rd.sing.
 (after rogotina)
 ereme a type of small yam

F

fafagau to argue (also, papagau)
 fafala radiator fan (also, papala)
 faivagi an eruption (also, paivagi)
 fako to announce (also, pako)
 falaka cold (also, palaka)
 falefale collection of shells
 (also, palepale)

falo cockroach (also, palo)
 feraferatoga a sexual position
 (also, peraperatoga)
 fere chip of wood (also, pere)
 folaka a basket (also, polaka)
 fole a stone (also, pole)
 folo a feather (also, polo)
 foti bladder (inalien.n.) coconut
 leaf ball (also, poti)
 fululu to exhale (also, pululu)
 furiki broom, warning to dogs
 (also, puriki)
 futufutu blunt (also, putuputu)

G

ga subject referent 1st.pl.excl.
 gaba to shout
 gaba drum, bell, feast on complet-
 ion of rubunaka
 gabagau belt (inalien.n.).
 gabana flank, waist (inalien.n.),
 trunk of tree
 gabata current, flood, tide
 gabataveu fruit found near river
 gabe feast on completion of
 rubunaka, noggins of building
 gabeaivau later
 gabi to take, choose, get, grab,
 give birth to, hold
 gabi the last one
 gabigiaokwalana the rear upright
 of the roof
 gabigigitali to hug, hold
 gabigiti to pick up
 gabika low end of garden
 gabikalau to touch
 gabikau to take with
 gabikau next in sequence
 gabinai inside
 gabitore credit, to get credit
 gabu to bake, roast, burn
 gabule under
 gabulenai underneath
 gabuna a place
 gabunai at that place
 gadara to dance (Motu loan)

<i>gade bereaved mother, older woman</i>	<i>gala food cooked in pot</i>
<i>gadegonegone giantess</i>	<i>galaga parrot</i>
<i>gadi vigilant (Motu loan)</i>	<i>galagala the whole carving of the</i> <i>rubunaka, to carve it</i>
<i>gadika molar (inalien.n.).</i>	<i>galagala relative, ancestor, hot</i> <i>to taste, itchy</i>
<i>gadio stone axe</i>	<i>galagou a type of frog</i>
<i>gadiva knife</i>	<i>galama-i for, about, over (e.g.</i> <i>galamariai, about them)</i>
<i>gadubi a type of sweet banana</i>	<i>galaoruka bereaved child</i>
<i>gagagua reef fish, reef eel</i>	<i>galarikoga a carving pattern</i>
<i>gagaia to have sexual intercourse</i> <i>with</i>	<i>galata a cane plant/lawyer cane</i>
<i>gagale slippery, loose</i>	<i>galatauragi a carving pattern</i>
<i>gagalegau to attack by encircle-</i> <i>ment</i>	<i>gale giant clam and large oyster</i>
<i>gagau dust</i>	<i>galeka a wild yam</i>
<i>gage leg, foot (inalien.n.).</i>	<i>galelu a white crab</i>
<i>gagedoko lame</i>	<i>galena reef water unclear (no fish)</i>
<i>gagagabale bow-legged</i>	<i>galewagalewa to wriggle (also</i> <i>galevagaleva, gelevageleva)</i>
<i>gagagabuna footprint (inalien.n.).</i>	<i>gali to fear, fear, afraid</i>
<i>gagedidi toe (inalien.n.).</i>	<i>galigali to come quickly</i>
<i>gagelamulamu hirstute</i>	<i>galigwata general name for bananas</i> <i>(Kemabolo gali'wata)</i>
<i>gagewa crooked (also, gageva, gegeva)</i>	<i>galimagi fast, to hurry</i>
<i>gagu lime</i>	<i>galina lest (ultimate)</i>
<i>gagugarana lime-gourd</i>	<i>galirigo a small crab</i>
<i>gagunanuna white-wash</i>	<i>Galō a Balawaia descent group name,</i> <i>Kalo village</i>
<i>gai large mollusc, we, us (excl.)</i>	<i>galo snore</i>
<i>gai a sickle-shaped knife</i>	<i>galogota sago spear</i>
<i>gaigamai ours (excl. before food,</i> <i>age-group, enemy)</i>	<i>galokoni a mashing banana</i>
<i>gaigamai ours (exc.)</i>	<i>Galamo a Balawaia descent group</i> <i>name</i>
<i>gaigeregamai we alone (excl.</i> <i>emphatic)</i>	<i>galugalu a ditch</i>
<i>gaigo neck (inalien.n.).</i>	<i>galuka non-tidal river</i>
<i>gailagi to hurry</i>	<i>galumi upper jaw (inalien.n.).</i>
<i>gailau an edible leaf</i>	<i>gamata a reef fish, catfish</i>
<i>gai - - mai our (excl.)</i>	<i>gamanu to spear through, big penis</i> <i>(slang)</i>
<i>gairigairi softly</i>	<i>gamoga eagle</i>
<i>gaita thunder</i>	<i>Gamoga a Balawaia descent group name</i>
<i>gaitotaumai ourselves (excl.</i> <i>reflexive)</i>	<i>gamogadidi a string figure depicting</i> <i>eagles' claws</i>
<i>gaivagi to undress, subtract</i>	<i>Gamoga-ivanakeina Gamoga village</i>
<i>gaiwa centipede</i>	<i>gamu male wallaby</i>
<i>gala to chew betelnut, to burn</i> <i>spontaneously, burial ground,</i> <i>to grow</i>	

gamuna kapok	gau tree, thing
gamukolo large brown wallaby	gau hook, tired
-gana to, towards	gauna one (banana)
gana to attack, a fence	gaugalabara season/month of burning tall grass
ganagau to hinder, a gate	gaugalakei season/month of burning short grass
gane armband (inalien.n. when worn continuously)	gauganina fruit
ganegane a lizard	gaugou smoke haze
ganigani to eat, food	gauka shadow, ghost
Ganika a Balawaia descent group name	gaukala the work, to work, help
ganilago feast given to successful killer	gaukorukoru broken down
gao a crow	gaulago decorated post in front of house
gaogao a turtle	gaulualua two bananas
gaokou a tortoise (also, gaokogu)	gautoitoi three bananas
garawa a spouse (inalien.n.).	gava to measure by stride
gare chin (inalien.n.).(Kemabolo, garega'rena)	gavamani government (English loan)
garemetau a stammer, to stammer	gavane coconut shell
gariki magic, poison	gavela a type of mangrove tree
garikikala to bewitch	ge subject referent 3rd.pl.
garo sun, day	geaganigani a season of plentiful food
garo language	geba worn out
garobaralelevagi very hot sun	gebukiri a string figure
garobaubauna windpipe (inalien.n.).	geda a mat
garogauna watch, clock	gedoka goura pigeon
garogota midday	gege ear-rings, to encircle
garogutuma leisure, plenty of time	gegelagi boundary
garoi gall bladder (inalien.n.).	gegeto a megapode
garolalani sunlight	gegeti a crowbar, to husk
garoragenaragena east	gegeva crooked (also gagewa)
garotai at the time, at the hour	Gela Port Moresby
Garoveaga Sunday	gela turtle shell
gata friend (inalien.n.).	Gelairuna Paga Point
gatagole dead friend's spirit	gelegele alike, enough
gatama village street	geleka pandanus tree and fruit
gate liver (inalien.n.).	Gelema Gulf District people
gati canoe	gelema black-skinned
gato to put, kettle	gelemagelema very black
gatoi egg	gelemagaita Papuan brown snake
gatovegogo to gather things, adhere	gelemagalagala Papuan black snake

gelemakale <i>white taro with black leaves</i>	giatotauna <i>himself, herself, itself (reflexive)</i>
gelorage <i>to swing by arms</i>	gidabu <i>cassowary, man's cassowary head-dress</i>
gelulu <i>heel</i>	gidaea <i>an edible yam</i>
gemukala! <i>please! it's up to you!</i>	gidu <i>insect bat</i>
gena <i>to sleep</i>	gigi <i>yam with aromatic flower</i>
genagena <i>blanket (also, paraniketi)</i>	gigitali <i>tightly</i>
genai <i>because, in order to</i>	gigu <i>animal's tail (inalien.n.).</i>
genatali <i>to lie down (Kemabolo, genatogo)</i>	gila <i>they, them</i>
geni <i>to give, pay (also, veni)</i>	gilageregara <i>they alone (emphatic)</i>
geni <i>limestick</i>	gilagara <i>theirs (food, age-group, enemy)</i>
gera <i>a cough, to cough</i>	gilagera <i>theirs</i>
gera <i>we (short subject form)</i>	gila - - ria <i>their</i>
gerega <i>alone</i>	gilatotauria <i>themselves (reflexive)</i>
-geregagu <i>I alone (emphatic)</i>	gili <i>vein (inalien.n.).</i>
-geregamai <i>we alone (excl.emphatic)</i>	giligaba <i>striped wasp</i>
-geregamia <i>you alone (pl.emphatic)</i>	gima <i>hand, lower arm (inalien.n.).</i>
-geregamu <i>you alone (sing.emphatic)</i>	gimadidina <i>finger (inalien.n.).</i>
-geregana <i>he, she, it alone (emphatic)</i>	gimapagapagana <i>palm of hand (inalien.n.).</i>
-geregara <i>we alone (incl.emphatic)</i>	gini <i>thorn, spear, canoe pole, nettle</i>
-geregara <i>they alone (emphatic)</i>	ginigini <i>itchiness, irritation, to shoot</i>
gerevaga <i>porpoise</i>	ginikomu <i>variegated sugar-cane</i>
gerevagi <i>away</i>	ginoga <i>fog (Kemabolo gauginoga)</i>
geru <i>nape of neck (inalien.n.).</i>	ginu <i>a drink, to drink</i>
geta <i>ocean wave</i>	ginumate <i>drunk, to drink to excess</i>
getau <i>to hang by neck</i>	giriti! <i>you're tricking!</i>
geti <i>war shield, long-waisted, of sewn bark</i>	gio <i>general name for spears</i>
getabara <i>rough sea</i>	giro <i>to stir, turn around</i>
gevena <i>abbreviation for rear post of rubunaka</i>	girogiro <i>electric fan</i>
gia <i>he, she, it, him, her</i>	giro <i>carnivorous bird, as brave as one (usually kwalimu)</i>
gia boragani <i>it's rotting</i>	gita <i>to see, look</i>
giagani <i>his, hers, its (food, age-group, enemy)</i>	gita <i>we, us (incl.)</i>
giagena <i>his, hers, its</i>	gitagara <i>ours (incl., food, age-group, enemy)</i>
giageregara <i>he, she, it alone (emphatic)</i>	gitagera <i>ours (incl.)</i>
gia ma boragana <i>it's rotten</i>	gitageregara <i>we alone (incl. emphatic)</i>
gia ma rakavana <i>he's bad</i>	gita - - ra <i>our (incl.)</i>
gia - - na <i>his, her, its</i>	gitakau <i>carefully, to be careful</i>
gia rakavani <i>he's (doing) bad (things)</i>	

gitatotaura <i>ourselves</i> (incl. reflexive)	goi - - mu <i>your</i> (sing.)
giti <i>beachprawns, bunch, dried up (lips)</i>	goina <i>price</i>
giu <i>feather</i> (Saroa loan)	goi namo? <i>are you well?</i> (Motu loan)
go <i>subject referent 2nd.pl.</i>	goinaveni <i>to pay</i>
goada <i>strong</i> (Motu loan), <i>chase</i>	goina vira? <i>how much?</i>
goaganigani <i>month or season of new food</i>	goitoga <i>stingray</i>
goakoli <i>month or season of no food</i>	goitotaumu <i>yourself</i> (reflexive)
gobe <i>to catch</i>	golala <i>polygamy</i>
gogegobe <i>to juggle</i>	gole <i>buttocks</i> (inalien.n.).
gobugobu <i>bumpy, muddy</i>	golea <i>an edible banana</i>
godaiobu <i>a purple yam</i>	golenabogana <i>anus</i> (inalien.n.).
godale <i>rough leaf broom</i>	goli <i>tattoo for successful killer, big fishing net</i>
gode <i>green sugar-cane, honey bee, honey</i>	goligoli <i>coconut-scraper-seat</i>
godio <i>sorcery</i>	golikau <i>to meet</i>
godoka <i>throat</i> (inalien.n.).	golo <i>forbidden temporarily by rubunaka</i>
godokakwatukwatu <i>thyroid cartilage of larynx</i>	golo <i>mountain, hill</i>
godurakava <i>chile</i>	gologa <i>young bachelor</i>
gogagoga <i>bereaved brother</i>	gologavanagi <i>confirmed bachelor</i>
gogaea <i>an edible leaf</i>	gologona <i>dormant volcano</i>
gogane <i>a white yam</i>	goloputu <i>a type of grass</i> (also, golofutu)
gogo <i>a type of vine</i>	goma <i>a mourning song</i>
gogolelevagi <i>plenty</i>	gome <i>mangrove crab</i>
gogome <i>a long yam</i>	gomi <i>you</i> (pl.)
gogou <i>a curved adze</i>	gomigamia <i>yours</i> (pl. food, age-group, enemy)
gogove <i>haggard</i>	gomigemia <i>yours</i> (pl.)
goi <i>small wallaby black with white tail</i>	gomigeregamia <i>you alone</i> (pl. emphatic)
goi <i>you</i> (sing.)	gomi - - mia <i>your</i> (pl.)
goibai <i>blue taro</i>	gomitotaumia <i>yourselves</i> (reflexive)
goibala <i>wild taro</i>	gomou <i>a flat adze</i>
goigamu <i>yours</i> (sing.food,age-group enemy)	gone <i>first, ahead, a type of fruit</i>
goigemmu <i>yours</i>	gonena <i>old thing</i>
goi gelegele? <i>are you well?</i>	-goni <i>habitually</i>
goigeregamu <i>you alone</i> (sing. emphatic)	gonogou <i>a wild fruit</i>
goigoi <i>to buy, sell</i>	gonu <i>full, to fill</i>
goilau <i>an edible leaf</i>	gopagopa <i>a lie, to tell a lie</i>
goi lepetimuni <i>you're lazy</i>	gorava <i>wild chestnut, season of chestnuts</i>
	gorava <i>Mandarin fish</i> (Syndiropus splendidus)

gori to bounce	guio banana grub
gori bone surgical needle	gula river prawns
goroga string cot, hammock	gula to roast yams in hot stones for feast
-goti with, together	Guiaga Hula
-gotigoti completely	gulekau to be wrecked
goto to walk in line, those walking in line	guli hole in ground, grave, cemetery, to bury, to dig
gotolu a Balawaia descent group name	guligi to wash objects
gou the smoke (Kemabolo, gogu)	gulita octopus
gou lake (Kemabolo, kogu)	gulo pot
gougou suspended smoke	gulu a loud noise, one's age group
goura a brown river fish	gulua to speak, advise, speech, advice
govala bald	guluabarana noise of people
-gu object referent 1st.sing.	guluageni to make a speech, to give advice, to question (also guluaveni)
gua crocodile	guluagenitauna an adviser
guagua fruit (Kemabolo, wana)	guluagwalai garrulous
guagina to carry (also, guagua)	guluarage a commotion
guagutu broken	guluariba to speak a language
guakira to crack	gulugabi descendants, young (in songs)
guakoru to break	gulugone antecedents, old (in songs)
guamai to bring	guluma charcoal, charcoal paint, final funeral feast
guapaka to break a pot or drum (also guafaka)	guluma a type of cuscus
guba the sky	guma crab, bait
gubagau overcast sky	gumaka a type of banana
gubaguluani rolling thunder	gumu decorated face, face paint
gubu to feed, adopt	gunikatauna inlander
gubugubumelona adopted child	gunu breadfruit
gudu an edible banana	gunuaduba a black mango
gudu boar's tusk	gunuakulo a pale mango
gudugu roof, the ridge pole	gura the rain, to put in
gudugudu beads	guramata bush (Kemabolo)
gue moon, month, shoots for planting	guraroku a mound of grass in the bush
gugu growl	guria betel-nut
gugubo a red berry	guru poisonous inflatable reef fish
gugula hot sun	guruguru tadpole
guguni a type of mangrove tree	gutu louse, seed, high tide, to fetch water, bale
gui head hair (inalien.n.).	gwagali a string figure representing a crab
guianou a river fish	gwagi a bird's cry
guigulo a type of cuscus	
guilagi to forget about	

gwagi *undernourished*
 gwagigi *hard, strong*
 gwagalu *crab*
 gwagu *an edible banana*
 gwaguta *a large pot*
 -gwai *to become again (also, -wai),*
 again
 gwai *a prostitute*
 gwaila *front (also see wailai)*
 gwalala *belch*
 gwamalu *small coconut-leaf basket*
 gwara *to arrive, magical invocation*
 before hunting
 gwarati *to arrive*
 gwarau *already*
 gwana *a vine*
 gwane *to scold*
 gwanu *to stab, to stick in*
 gwari *noise of birds, to visit*
 gwarigwari *visitor*
 gwata *leopard shark, reef eel*
 gwataga *stone (also, wataga)*
 gwe.! *here! (when called)*
 gwuli *bitter, to grimace*

H

hapakati *mixed-race (English loan,*
 also hafakati)

I

iara *a type of mango*
 idaea *a smooth yam*
 idaukorikori *good, very good*
 igima *wedge*
 ikoko *house nail*
 ikonigorigori *a red and white*
 carnivorous bird
 ilagaita *a few days hence*
 ilagani *the day after tomorrow*
 iliga *to put aside the best*
 quality
 imaima *five*
 inamo *seaweed*
 ineri *hinge (English loan)*

inidia *an introduced type of yam*
 inu *to pull*
 ipua *a white python*
 irau *or, different*
 iru *peninsula, nose (inalien.n.).*
 irubogana *nostril (inalien.n.).*
 iruiru *a type of crab*
 iruka *plateau*
 itere *subject referent 1st.pl.incl.*
 iva *in-law (inalien.n.).*
 ivai *to mix juice with meat*
 ivagai *in-law (direct address)*
 ivagaitauna *brother-in-law (inalien.*
 n.).
 ivama *trochus shell*
 ivara *knots*
 ivatauna *male relative-in-law*
 (inalien.n.).
 ivavavinena *sister-in-law*
 (inalien.n.).
 iviri *flute*
 ivirikou *mouth organ*

K

kaberu *coconut shell spoon*
 Kabeti *Friday*
 kabobo *to gargle*
 kadini *box (English loan)*
 kagu *grey ash*
 kaia *an edible banana, large cone shell*
 kaigonegone *ancient times*
 kaiguni *shoulder pain*
 kainagi *close by*
 kainakalo *special knot for tying*
 two posts together
 kaka *older sibling of same sex*
 (inalien.n.).
 kakali *to scratch, modern comb*
 kakakaka *red (also, kakalakakala)*
 kakamelona *older single brother*
 (inalien.n.).
 kakatauna *older married brother or*
 cousin (inalien.n.).
 kakavalana *older single sister*
 or cousin (inalien.n.).

kakavavinena <i>older married sister or cousin</i> (inalien.n.).	kapakapou <i>to stick to</i>
kakelo <i>a beach crab</i>	kapukapu <i>thorny oyster</i>
kakila <i>breastbone</i>	kapuro <i>a bubble, to bubble</i> (also, kafuro)
kakilu <i>river shell broken in public to announce harvest</i>	kaputi <i>a cup</i> (English loan)
kala <i>to make or do</i>	karaudi <i>a string figure representing a fishing spear</i>
kalabaru <i>to irritate or make cross</i>	kare <i>to chip with adze and make flat</i>
kalagabagaba <i>to shout</i>	kareka <i>a reef fish</i>
kalagalimagi <i>to act quickly</i>	kariga <i>armpit</i> (inalien.n.).
kalagau <i>to make a rule</i>	karu <i>light rain, to rain lightly</i>
kalagitakau <i>to arrange in order</i>	karu <i>driver's assistant</i> (English loan)
kalakoru <i>to make something break</i>	kati <i>double</i>
kalai <i>a cockatoo, white</i>	kato <i>groin</i> (inalien.n.).
kalaikalai <i>white</i>	kau <i>dog's wail, together</i>
kalalaugoli <i>to act quickly</i>	kaua <i>a deep-rooted yam</i>
kalamamai <i>to joke</i>	kaubebe <i>general name for butterfly</i>
kalapaka <i>to open</i> (also, kalafaka, keo, keho, kekeva)	kaukau <i>dry</i>
kalarakava <i>to err</i>	kauli <i>left (hand)</i>
kalapia <i>a type of swamp fish</i>	kaumu <i>spider, cobweb</i>
kalatogo <i>to try, to cut and taste</i>	kauti <i>fist, to bunch fist</i>
kalavegerevegere <i>to tickle</i>	kavabu <i>sea slug, bottle</i>
kalawa <i>a reef fish</i>	kavana <i>part of</i>
kale <i>general name for taro</i>	kavatai <i>on one side</i>
kaloa <i>the fire, a firestick</i>	kavataikavatai <i>on the other side, on all sides</i>
kaluka <i>stomach</i> (inalien.n., also, kanuka)	kavatairua <i>to lean</i>
kama <i>a tree lizard</i>	kave <i>a reef fish</i>
kamolagi <i>to listen</i>	kaveto <i>caterpillar</i>
kamolagigau <i>to listen attentively</i>	kavi <i>bamboo tongs</i>
kamolagigautauria <i>audience</i>	kavikavi <i>banana tree insect, tattoo pattern based on it</i>
kamovanagi <i>to climb up one tree and transfer to another</i>	kawalu <i>sea slug</i> (also, botolo, botoke, kavabu)
kamunu <i>the ground spider</i>	kea <i>to call</i>
kanabute <i>to blink</i>	keanamogo <i>a little bit, a particle</i>
kaniku <i>coconut shell cup rough</i>	keariakearia <i>slowly, bit by bit</i>
kanipore <i>beetle</i> (Eupholus sp., also, kanifore)	kegule <i>bandicoot-hunting net</i>
kanokano <i>to cry</i> (of a baby)	keho <i>to open</i> (Motu loan, also keo)
kanunu <i>spittle, to spit</i>	kei <i>small</i>
kaokira <i>to separate</i> (of people)	kekeva <i>hip</i> (inalien.n.), <i>to open shells</i>
kapa <i>twins</i> (also, kafa)	kelawa <i>a reef fish</i>

kelema <i>spider conch</i> (Lambis lambis L.)	kipa <i>eagle hawk</i>
kenekene <i>a carving pattern</i>	kira <i>to separate, divide</i>
kenibole <i>a white and ginger cuscus</i>	kiro <i>easel for supporting body</i>
kepaki <i>fan belt</i>	kiroma <i>a cultivated yam</i>
kere <i>to fish with torch</i>	kitikiti <i>chest</i>
keto <i>to fall, drop</i>	kobo <i>to poke in flank</i>
ketolau <i>to fall down</i> (also, ketopirigo)	kodo <i>chisel</i>
kevau <i>rainbow</i>	koe <i>to toll a bell, a hammer</i>
kevaukevau <i>coloured lightning reflection</i>	koge <i>carpet shark</i>
keve <i>illness, to be sick</i>	kogo <i>to shout</i>
kerere <i>mistake, to be wrong</i>	kogolagi <i>an answer, an echo</i>
kiata <i>some, many</i>	kogolo <i>a wild hillside yam</i>
kiana <i>soon</i>	kogu <i>a swamp</i>
kianamogo <i>immediately</i>	koiari <i>introduced yam</i>
kibikwaikwai <i>small brown and white bird</i>	koitaki <i>introduced banana</i>
kibo <i>broken pot used for frying pork</i>	koitakini <i>introduced yam</i>
kibu <i>coconut shell ring for hanging string cot</i>	koke <i>a type of betel nut, a fruit</i>
kidului <i>general name for sea animals</i>	kokolegaita <i>smart</i>
kikikiki <i>grasshopper, cricket</i>	kolele <i>dried up mud</i>
kikira <i>to scratch</i>	kouka <i>the back of the house</i>
kikwari <i>reef flat bivalve staple, limeshell</i>	koloa <i>a red sugar cane</i>
kila <i>to say, a question</i>	koka <i>a type of sugar cane</i>
kilatogo <i>to estimate, suggest</i>	kokaia <i>a gecko lizard</i>
kilavara <i>to show, tell someone, allow to do</i>	koke <i>a type of betel nut</i>
kiliwa <i>small, brown, sea-diver bird</i>	koko <i>iron axe</i>
kiliku <i>large coconut cup</i>	kokopa <i>to climb with pelu, arms clinging; a sexual position</i>
kiloki <i>a dark green bird</i>	kokopakau <i>a sexual position</i> (also, kokofakau)
kima <i>betrothed, betrothal</i>	kokole <i>strong, strongly, hard, strength, win</i>
kimai <i>fish-hook</i> (Motu loan)	kokoroku <i>a fowl</i>
kimu <i>mustard plant chewed with betel-nut</i>	koli <i>to bite, finish, finished</i>
kini <i>to pinch</i>	kolina <i>empty</i>
kinibo <i>mild fungal infection</i>	kolikolivagi <i>completely</i>
kinimole <i>matches</i> (also, matiti)	kologa <i>lover</i> (inalien.n.).
kino <i>dog</i> (in legend)	kolokolo <i>a large frog</i>
kinone <i>a red dragon fly</i>	koluka <i>a type of grass</i>
	komu <i>general name for sugar cane; abortion procedure and position</i>
	komukomu <i>ankle</i> (inalien.n.).
	komulauna <i>a reef fish</i>
	konidulama <i>an edible banana</i>

kone <i>beach, coast, shallow sea</i>	kwagalu <i>dog</i>
koni <i>an edible banana</i>	kwagogao <i>a large bird</i>
koniparau <i>sweet corn</i>	kwai <i>penis (inalien.n.)</i>
kopi <i>bark, skin (inalien.n.), to skin</i>	kwaikwai <i>extremely, a small bird</i>
Kopigolo <i>old Rigo station</i>	kwaibo <i>late, slow, slowly</i>
kopinagabina <i>to remove bark from tree</i>	kwaiele <i>covering post for ridge pole</i>
kora <i>round cane shield for hunting pigs; river-prawn net</i>	kwaito <i>whirlwind</i>
korikori <i>good, true</i>	kwaiva <i>pride</i>
koru <i>to break</i>	kwaivale <i>an edible banana</i>
kou <i>to attack</i>	kwakikwaki <i>knuckle (inalien.n.)</i>
koutoga <i>corner</i>	kwaku <i>leg (inalien.n.), house-pile</i>
kovero <i>a type of beach crab</i>	kwakualoribakwalana <i>right front post of rubunaka</i>
kovi <i>a cultivated yam</i>	kwakualoribamulitaina <i>right rear post of rubunaka (also, Bevena)</i>
kua <i>to dig</i>	kwakualoribavelauna <i>right second post of rubunaka (also Tumana)</i>
kudou <i>heart (inalien.n.)</i>	kwakukaulikwalana <i>left front post of rubunaka</i>
kugia <i>pregnant</i>	kwakukaulimulitaina <i>left rear post of rubunaka (also, Bevena)</i>
kugiakala <i>to make pregnant illicitly</i>	kwakukauliveluana <i>left second post of rubunaka (also, Tumana)</i>
kugiakamelona <i>bastard</i>	kwakunai <i>by foot (pl. kwakurianai)</i>
kui, kwi <i>twining tool for making rope, to use tool, to boil, to whirl</i>	kwalaimate, kwalaairakava <i>busy, to be busy</i>
kukelo <i>a type of river crab</i>	kwalana <i>to begin</i>
kuku <i>to defecate; black manufactured tobacco</i>	kwalanai <i>because, first, and so, formerly, at the foot of</i>
kukuna <i>senior branch of split clan</i>	Kwale <i>a war song, the people of the Kwale dialect</i>
kukunai <i>on top of</i>	kwalela <i>soup</i>
kulau <i>a reef fish</i>	kwalimu <i>brave</i>
kulokulo <i>white (Motu loan)</i>	kwalmukoru <i>a string figure</i>
kuluka <i>thorn grass</i>	Kwalimurubu <i>village name and descent-group name</i>
kunama <i>large black running bird</i>	kwamo <i>mucous, sinusitis</i>
kunamatekwa <i>tree for roof sticks</i>	kwamumu <i>hunchback</i>
kune <i>pig's grunting</i>	kwaragauna <i>hat (Motu loan)</i>
kureve <i>rat</i>	kwari <i>a big knife; to hit with stick</i>
kurumone <i>a large yam</i>	kwarivale <i>an edible banana</i>
kuti <i>vagina (inalien.n.)</i>	kwati <i>banana stalk</i>
kuto <i>breadfruit pistil; fishing net float</i>	kwauna, kwauta <i>half</i>
kutukutu <i>small silver reef fish</i>	
kwabiro <i>a small bird</i>	
kwabutu <i>congealed blood</i>	
kwaekwae <i>bird with long tail (also, kwaikwai)</i>	

kwauta *part of*
 kwavela *a striped caterpillar*
 kwi *to boil, the whirling of*
 waters (also, kui)
 kwigegela*gi island, river island*
 of reeds, orbow lake
 kwikira *to divide, place where*
 people and waters divided
 Kwikira *Kwikila town*
 kwirage *breaker wave*
 kwitoto *reef shell animal*

L

labea, labia *sago grub*
 labia *sago (also, bilia)*
 labiabuti *wart, tumour (inalien.n.).*
 labolabo *custard apple (also,*
 nabonabo)
 laga *an edible leaf, to pull from*
 lagani *day, year*
 lagata *an edible banana*
 lagatoi *Motu trading canoe*
 lagi *a reef fish, fontanelle*
 (inalien.n.).
 Lagi *a Balawaia descent group name*
 lago *to kill river prawns (also,*
 lao)
 lago *a tree without leaves*
 lailai *evening, afternoon*
 (Kemabolo, leilei)
 laka *to walk*
 lakagulili *to follow someone*
 lakalaka *to journey*
 lakalakadoubararia *a journey*
 lakakau *to approach*
 lakalau *to accompany*
 lakalea *to go astray*
 laka-ati *to go out*
 lakagenagena *to walk in sleep*
 lakatiai *outside, in front of*
 lakatoga *to enter into*
 latatou *feast before birth of*
 first child
 lakavati *to walk here*

lakavegogo *to co-operate in hunting*
 lako *firewood*
 laku *scabies, dog with scabies*
 lala *blood (inalien.n.)., banana-*
 tying twine
 laia*gi large white reef fish*
 lalagwaga *brown river eel*
 lale *to tear*
 lalolalo *to sweep outside*
 lalu *seeds worn by widow at*
 funeral; curly hair
 lama *cut by sharp-blade grass*
 lamiawai *a brown river fish*
 lamu *beard (inalien.n.).*
 lamuka *root*
 laogoli *to come quickly*
 lata *breast, milk (inalien.n.).*
 latamuruna *nipple (inalien.n.).*
 latatou *ante-natal feast before*
 second child
 lau *kiss, to kiss*
 lauboge *to swallow*
 laugabu *to hunt with encircling*
 nets and fire
 laugoli *fast, quickly*
 laugone *to begin*
 lauguru *a small berry*
 laukule *to return*
 laukulewai *to come back again*
 laulau *to beat a drum without*
 dancing; to weed garden
 laulau *image, picture*
 lauma *soul, spirit (inalien.n.).*
 launa *page, leaf*
 laupa *tobacco, cigarette(also, laufa)*
 laupou *to open eggs*
 laveta *an edible banana*
 lea *to miss*
 ledio *radio (English loan)*
 lega *branch*
 legatoga *a sexual position*
 lege *to press hard*
 legelegetoga *a sexual position*

legi general name for grass
leilei evening, afternoon
 (Kemabolo communalelect)
leke a small fishing net, to fish
 with net
Leku a war song
lekwalekwa lost
lelevagi very
lema to steal
leo severe fungal infection
lepalepa flat (also, lefalefa)
lepera leprosy (English loan)
lepeti lazy; a red sugar-cane
 (also lefeti)
leuleu crest of feathers, fringe
 on clothing
leva paddle, oar
Lewalewa Friday
lewatoga an edible banana
libera an edible leaf
ligo an edible banana
ligoligo clothes
ligu defeated enemy
liguba skinny
liki accident with supernatural
 cause
lilika black ant
lili to masturbate (of males)
limu to rub
loa to hunt on trail, to sew,
 bone-needle
lobe to wrap up
lobo small limb band (inalien.n.);
 carving pattern
loga an edible leaf
logi long, tall
logo to jump, fly
logolaka to fly away
logo to open door
logogitilogogiti to bump up and
 down
logologo scattered
loiloi to make rope by rolling
 against leg
loku pawpaw

lokuka an edible banana
lolo to squeeze, pull, swollen
lologotogoto to be grabbed by
 several people at once
lolu sob
lota unformed coconut stem chewed
 at time of betel-nut shortage
loua septum piercer of fruit-bat bone
lua to untie
lualua two
lualuagoti both
luavagi to untie rope
lugu to bear a baby
lugumalu a stillborn child
lula ruler (English loan)
lulu rib; to track someone by
 bent grass; to collect nuts

M

ma tongue (inalien.n. Kemabolo,
 mae)
ma auxiliary to verb e.g. au ma
 vitigu
ma! make! let me have it!
mabarara all, many
madila hard, white, round yam
madu father bereft of child
madudu grasshopper
maeka ashamed
magani general name for fish
maganikone general name for reef
 fish (Saroa loan)
magigi thin, few
magilugu an edible banana
maganigarikina fish poison
magitamagita green
magu pig fence, male who has
 chased wife away
maguli to live, dwell
magulilea mongoloid child
-mai object referent 1st.pl.excl.
mai! abbreviation for "no agomai!",
 come
maia also
maila sibling or cousin of opposite
 sex (inalien.n.), the exogamy
 related to such

maina	to fish with line	maoduba	dark yam
maio	common type of yam	maoro	correct, right
mairigo	to come down, to come west	maotano	deep yam
maka	moonlight, brightness, high valley	mara	stick (also, mala)
maka	mark, sign (English loan)	maragauna	gun
makara	harvest season	marawanigelegele	star anenome
maki	also, certainly	mari	song, to sing
makuku	wrinkle (inalien.n.).	maromaro	straight, flat ground
mala	to lie in wait, man who lies in wait, roof sticks	maru	man (Keapara loan)
malagaga	small black bird	marukeina	boy (Keapara loan)
malagavaliguna	youth	mata	eye (inalien.n.).
malai	to wither	mata ali!	behold!
malami	a type of butterfly	mataboraga	greedy, promiscuous
malawa	beautiful movement, smart action	matabubu	blind
malebo	to lisp	matadiki	to wink (also, matakapu)
malele	a type of mango	matagalati	eyeglasses (English loan)
mama	jealous, light, reflection	matakopu	a type of mango (also, matakofu)
mamai	laughter	matakula	an edible banana
mamaidekadeka	continual laughter	matalebulebuvavinena	prostitute
mamaimurugau	silent laughter	matalimu	eyelash (inalien.n.).
mamaitagitagi	laughs till cries	matanagabuigabui	to faint
mamaki	salty, bitter	matanagebigebi	to feel dizzy
mamalo	star, locust	mate	to die
mami	a fish found in both river and sea	mate!	I'm exhausted! You're working hard!
manau	politeness, peace, respect	mateto	dead
manega	far	mati	a type of grass
manegadaudau	very far	matiti	matches (English loan)
mani	perhaps, I don't know	mau	lake (also, gou)
manini	thigh (inalien.n.; Kemabolo, manu, agobena)	maua	box (Motu loan)
manioda	tapioca, an edible leaf	mavara	gentle
manoagoni	farewell (to departing guest)	megamegatauna	magician
manu	general name for birds; winged reef fish; to become a bird	megi	urine, to urinate
manua	sore (inalien.n.).	meia	again, also (also, maia)
manubada	month or season of big bird (ikonigorigori)	meka	to grind
mao	brown yam, a string figure	melo	boy
maoba	fruit bat	melogaga	a singing bird
		melogolirigona	post.natal feast for first child
		meloguragurana	uterus (inalien.n.).
		memeku	an edible banana

- memewa *black ash*
 merani *types of banana and yam*
 mereni *watermelon*
 meriga *olive shell (Conus gloriamaris)*
 mero *boy (Motu loan)*
 metau *heavy*
 metauna *the blame*
 -mia *object referent 2nd.pl.*
 milimili *coloured (wood or cloth)*
 milo *dirty*
 mimiga *hole, cave*
 mimigakala *to burrow*
 mimigakoru *to dig in hillside*
 mimiho *hair-down (inalien.n.)*
 mina *brain (inalien.n.)*
 miname *an edible banana*
 minuminu *types of yam and shell*
 mitikili *leaf-hopper insect*
 mitila *a small yam*
 mitina *narrow, small*
 mobaea *tree for house piles*
 mobu *gang-member, rascal (English loan)*
 moemoe *itchy*
 moera *soft, weak*
 -mogo *only*
 mogu *a reef fish*
 moita *a type of berry*
 moka *betel-nut stalk*
 moko *cheek (inalien.n.)*
 molagani *yesterday*
 mole *firelight, small intestine (inalien.n.)*
 molemole *rectum, anus (inalien.n.)*
 molena *blaze of fire; anus (inalien.n.)*
 momo *placenta; rubbish*
 momogoni *truly, certainly*
 mona *candle, fat, grease*
 mora *bandicoot (also, moura, mura)*
 moradua *anteater*
 moragini *porcupine*
 mori *large rat*
 morina *an edible banana*
 mota *general name for snake, especially ground snake*
 motanai *day before yesterday*
 mote *kaukau, sweet potato, an edible leaf*
 motugabu *hunt by burning*
 motuka *truck (English loan)*
 motumotu *island (Motu loan)*
 mou *wild yam*
 -mu *object referent 2nd.sing.*
 muai *until*
 mugamuga *snarl*
 muka *old (thing)*
 muko *nasal discharge, to blow one's nose*
 mukuna *darkness*
 mukuna numana *gaol (also, dibura)*
 mukunapulupulu *intense darkness*
 mulakati *to come out*
 mulamula *medicine, alcohol*
 muligukavanana *a sexual position*
 mulika *out*
 mulikai *outside*
 mulikati *to come outside*
 mulinai *behind*
 mulitaivagina *last*
 mune *married woman*
 munemune *bereaved child*
 murakoloa *a type of yam*
 murigo *to go down, west*
 muru *beak (inalien.n.)*
 murugoni *mosquito*
 murutili *harelip*
 murutogotogo *string figure to imitate talking*
- N
- na- *that (e.g. namala, that man)*
 -na *subject marker for transitive verbs*
 -na *sing.3rd.suffix; from, with*
 naba *price*

nabera *liquid from boiled food*
 nabonabo *custard apple (also, labolabo)*
 nado *iron-stone knife, pearl shell*
 naga *to hunt with nets stretched in a line*
 nagagau *curtain*
 nagama *common fly*
 nagamagolo, nagamagologolo *types of mountain flies*
 nago *sharp*
 nagoa *there, that, away from both of us*
 nagoanai *over there away from both of us*
 nagoakavai *beyond*
 nagoanana *from over there*
 nagoatana *like that*
 nagonago *a sharp stick*
 nagu *wallaby net bark, to mesh*
 nagula *cold (of persons)*
 naia *this near me, here*
 naiamogo *now*
 naianana *hence*
 naka *platform*
 nakanaka *table, shelf*
 nali *to guide*
 namo *good (Motu loan)*
 namolelevagi *very good*
 namogwai *to become well, to get well*
 nanea *that near you*
 naneanai *over there beside you*
 nani *goat (English loan)*
 nanigo *black wasp*
 nanogigani *does not hunt but eats meat*
 nanu *water, a drink*
 nanumate *thirsty*
 nao *foreign*
 naotau *foreigner*
 naotaukulona *white foreigner*
 natu *child (inalien.n.)*
 natuka *there*

nau *to swim (Motu loan)*
 nauwaika *introduced mango*
 ne- *this (e.g. nemala)*
 Nego *the people of the Kwale and Humene dialects (friend)*
 neke! nek'! *here! (take it, give it)*
 nema? *question tag expecting affirmative answer*
 nemo *mosquito*
 newatoga *a sexual position*
 -ni *continuous suffix present*
 nigo *tooth (inalien.n.)*
 nikurigo *dive*
 niu *coconut, to drink*
 niugwalena *coconut-leaf spine*
 niulotana *bitter edible stem from which coconuts will grow*
 niuniu *a nut found near the beach*
 noga - - *vetaina approximately (e.g. noga tinauna vetaina)*
 no gania! *no thanks! (you eat it)*
 noginogi *to beg*
 nomu *a place prolific in*
 nomula *a pleasurable place*
 nononono *to grill*
 no vedokoa! *that'll do!*
 nu *until (also, muai)*
 nua *lungs*
 nuaka *liver*
 nuanai *inside, amongst*
 nuagiti *to arise*
 nuaviti *indigestion*
 nugima *wasp, hive (inalien.n.)*
 nuginiwaika *an introduced mango*
 nugivi *nest (inalien.n.)*
 nukunuku *querrulous*
 numa *house*
 numaboga *door*
 numaragatauna *builder*
 nupa *wet (also, nufa)*
 nuvi *dream*

O

o subject referent 2nd. sing.
 oa amazed, surprised
 oba yes
 obe? why? (in isolation)
 obu a reef fish
 obukaobuka straight
 ogogami poor (Motu loan)
 ogoro subject referent 2nd.pl.
 (after rogotina)
 ogouna knuckles (inalien.n.).
 oiauna a cultivated yam
 okari a type of nut
 opuna short, deep (also ofuna)
 oremaitago to meet
 oro subject referent 2nd.sing.
 (after rogotina)
 ovai a round yam

P

paivagi eruption, suddenly get
 cross, active volcano (also, faivagi)
 pagategi gate, gap (also fagategi)
 pai reflection
 paiti fist clenched to punch
 (English loan)
 pakarianai between (also, fakarianai)
 pako to announce (also, fako)
 palaimiti aeroplane (Motu loan)
 palaka cold (of things; Kemabolo,
 piluka)
 palekego toad, general name for frog
 palepale collection of armshells
 palipali wet (also, falifali)
 panapana sole of foot (inalien.n.).
 papagau argument (also fafagau)
 papala radiator-fan (English loan)
 paraniketi blanket (also, genagena)
 pau a wound (inalien.n.).
 paudobi to jump or dive into the
 water (also, faudobi)
 pedi bitter bark (for funerals and
 abortions)
 pege a type of frog (also, fege)

pegu barren, to use contraceptive
 pelu to tie ankles for climbing,
 the frond used to do that
 pelurage to climb with pelu,
 bracing away from tree
 pepa letter (English loan)
 pere chip of wood, to split (also,
 fere)
 pidi gun, to fire, shoot (also,
 fidi)
 pidipidi to knock (also, fidifidi)
 pili flatulence, to flatulate
 pipi a river fish (also, fifi)
 pitopito button (Motu loan)
 piu to throw (also, fiu)
 piutoga to throw away (also,
 fiutoga)
 pogepege a small hill (also,
 fofefoge)
 pogo beret (also, fogo)
 polaka a basket, tray (also, folaka)
 polo feather (also, folo)
 poti coconut-leaf ball, bladder
 (also, foti)
 potiati to go through, to rape
 (slang) (also, fotiati)
 potiatai gone through (also, fotiatai)
 pou gall bladder (inalien.n.),
 boil, volcano, explosion
 pouta carriers' camp (English loan)
 puka book (English loan)
 Pula Sunday
 Pulamaragi, Pulakeina Wednesday
 pulu stick for fence post
 pululu to exhale (also, fululu)
 puluma a type of sugar-cane
 pune a white bird (also, fune)
 puriki a broom, to sweep inside,
 warning for dogs to leave house
 pute bag (also, fute)
 putepute pocket (also, futepute)
 putuputu blunt (also, futufutu)

R

-ra	object referent 1st.pl.incl.	riba	to know, aware, knowledge
raba-avala	the dry season or month	ribika	sediment
rabalua	tomorrow	rigavi	a type of mangrove tree
rabana	lower branch of tree or descent group	rigina	edge, bank of river
rabutu	a reef fish	riginai	on the bank
raga	to build	rigo	to descend
raga	to run, come (of cars)	rigoago	to go down, to go westwards
ragagoti	to complete a building	Rigogunika	Sinaugolo inlanders
ragalekwalekwa	to run away, lost	Rigokavatai	Sinaugolo east of Wanigela River
ragagioragagio	hither and thither	Rigokukuna	a Balawaia descent group (senior branch)
ragakau	to choose	Rigorabana	a Balawaia descent group (junior branch)
ragani	the blowing of the wind	rigu	to bathe
ragati	to arrive while running	rivili	small green parrot
rage	to ascend, to go east	roakau	to hang up
ragerage	stairs	robo	to saw, cut off
ragetauna	climber	roboga	a type of grass
ragwaragwa	minor house piles	robogele	a small centipede
rai?	who?	rogaroga	to heighten the pitch of the voice
raigena? raigeria? whose?		rogo	a type of tree
raigoti? with whom?		rogo	to anchor, still, (not)yet
rairai	to float	Rogolo	a Balawaia descent group name
rairobi	an edible banana	rogolo	dry banana leaves (also, dogolo)
raitemu	pumpkin (also, vaitemu)	rogona	a mourning song
rakava	bad, rotten, untrustworthy, wickedness	rogoti	not yet (also, rogotina)
rakavakwaikwai	ugly	rolo	to absorb
rakona	four (when counting nuts)	roma	leech
rao	a green coconut	romugolo	a hill yam
rara	to bump	ropuna	deep (also, opuna)
rau	to sail	rori	to be well, feeling fine
raukau?	what?	rori (be) koli	almost, approximately
raukwane	to abandon, to meet enemy	rori tinauna	almost 100
rautoga	to go inside (Kemabolo)	rorovi	coming from another direction
rauwa	to go outside (Kemabolo)	rova	to whistle
rawabara	deep sea	rovi	to speculate
rawakelo	airless night	ruagiti	to stand up
rekenai	in, near, beside	ruakulu	to turn around while standing
repativigu	small, brown and white bird	ruagolo	a hillside yam
-ria	pl.3rd.person suffix		

rubu very dark night
rubu Christian church (also, *dubu*)
rubunaka descent group architectural device (specific, *Rigorubu* etc.)
rubunakanaka architectural device with two platforms (not *Balawaia*)
rubutalivenia to worship in church
ruru to suck, mud wheelk

T

ta horse (introduced imitation of horse's snorting)
ta subject referent 1st.pl.incl.
-ta one, another
tabaedede mimic bird
tabigau dam
tabu tall decorated pole with platform on top
tabua an edible stalk
tagama parent-in-law, son or daughter-in-law (*inalien.n.*).
taga personal bag usually for betel-nut and accessories
tagarigo a reef fish
Tagabuna place where horse's bones were found (site of *Tauruba* school)
tage excreta
tagi to cry
tagibaru to cry with anger
tagidoko a mourning song (also, *tagidako*)
tagigairigairi to cry silently
tagigwagurigwaguri to mourn bitterly
tagikogoni to yell
tagimate to cry until faint
tago to dip in water
tairigo upside down
takataka to chirp
takia to throw at
takitoga to throw inside, to ravish (slang)
tabi steering wheel (also, *stia*)
talo to write
Taloe a *Balawaia* descent group name

talogauna pen
tama father or paternal uncle (*inalien.n.*).
tamagai father or paternal uncle (direct address)
tamana another (also, *tamaia*, *tamaki*)
tamanavegabikau father's brother (*inalien.n.*).
tami padding under *didudibu*
tamuna an edible banana
tano earth, land, ground
tanogalevagaleva earthquake (also, *tanogelewagelewa*)
tanobara mainland, planet earth
tanotautau demon
tanoveaga earth tremor, fearful place
tanu stay
tanutali sit down
taraki bow (weapon)
tariga spiny anenome
tarikaka cousins of same sex (*inalien.n.*).
tarimelona younger single brother or cousin of male (*inalien.n.*).
taritauna married younger brother or cousin of male (*inalien.n.*).
tarivalana younger single sister or cousin of female (*inalien.n.*).
tarivavinena married younger sister or cousin of female (*inalien.n.*).
tata, *-ta* - *-ta* each
tau man
tau hot, sweat (*Kemabolo tiau*)
taugela towel (also, *tauli*, English loan)
tautau, *tiautiau* very hot (*tiautiau* probably *Motu* loan)
taubarana man entitled to sit on *rubunaka* (also, *taubada*, *Motu* loan)
tauganina body
taugelema an edible banana
taugonekwala leader of senior branch of descent group
taugonemulitaina leader of second family within descent group

- taugonevelauna *leader of junior branch of descent group*
 taukau *to hang a basket*
 taukulokulona *albino, white-skinned person(not taubada)*
 taula *double, twice, counting in twos*
 taulimalima *people*
 taulatoitoi *six*
 taulatoitoitebona *seven*
 taulavativati *eight*
 taulavativatitebona *nine*
 tauta *person*
 tawa *grove*
 tawalana *gill (inalien.n.)*
 teakomu *an edible banana*
 tebe *to recline*
 tebenai *on the flank*
 tebona *one only*
 teboria teboria *each, every*
 tedira *perhaps*
 tega *ear (inalien.n.)*
 tegabubu *deaf*
 tegalu *corner post of house*
 tegetegewatagana *whetstone*
 teketeke *to rap*
 tekone *a small nut*
 tenagi *but*
 tene *ancestors*
 teneka *side of the house*
 teneti *to alter*
 tenuka *rubbish tip*
 tenupiu *feast given by youths before friend's marriage*
 tera *women's feathered head-bands*
 tetetairagena *a string figure*
 teu *scrotum (inalien.n.)*
 teugutuma *testis (inalien.n.)*
 teuvai *to geld*
 teva *floorboards*
 tia *to say*
 tiage *man's feathered head-dress; blue bird of paradise (Paradisornis rudolph)*
 tialo *a reef fish*
 tiakomu *an edible banana*
 tiamuna *an edible banana*
 tika *counter-irritant surgical device(toy bow with glass chip head)*
 tikere *fruit-picker bird*
 tikerekoio *small grass bird with long tail*
 tiko *to sit*
 tikotali *to sit down (Kemabolo, tikotaini)*
 tikogauna *chair (also, tikokaugauna)*
 tiku *to blow nose with leaf or handkerchief*
 tilauna *tea*
 tilo *coral, oyster*
 timutimu *fine rain, to rain slightly*
 tina *mother, mother's sister (inalien.n.)*
 tinagai *mother, maternal aunt (direct address)*
 tinagai! *expression of surprise (also, melo!)*
 tinage *intestines (inalien.n.)*
 tinakae *a round yam*
 tinana vegabikau *mother's sister (inalien.n.)*
 tinau *a one-rope knot, strong rope*
 tinauna *hundred*
 tinauna kavana *almost 100*
 tinatina *legend*
 tinigapoa *a flat red yam*
 tinimakaloe *an edible banana*
 tipalu *a type of grasshopper (also, tifalu)*
 tipikaia *pocket knife(also, tifikaia)*
 tiporo *a citrus fruit(also, tiforo)*
 tirobo *soft bamboo*
 tirobou *edible banana*
 tiroka *a glider mammal*
 titi *drops of water, waterfall*
 titima *boat, matches (inversion of matiti)*
 titipou *a tree with edible leaves and fruit*

tiva *to climb without pelu bracing away from tree*
 tivalo *a large taro*
 tivikini *man's traditional pubic (inalien.n.).*
 tivi *cloth introduced version of tivikini*
 -to *continuous suffix past*
 tobio *small grey river fish*
 tobo *smoking pipe*
 togatoga *quiet*
 togi *to hobble along*
 togona *a yellow taro*
 togotogo *to imitate*
 toitoi *three*
 tola *miser, to be mean*
 tolegatolega *to divide*
 tolevavine *a coward*
 tolo *a reef fish*
 tolotolo *types of bird and frog*
 tolu *bark of a dog*
 tolua *kingfisher*
 toma *today, now*
 topaka *a little bit, last (also, tofaka)*
 topu *hiccough; soap (English loan)*
 -totau-(gu etc.) *reflexive personal pronoun suffix*
 tourage *verandah*
 tore *to write down (Motu loan)*
 torogogo *small brown road runner bird*
 toroia *cattle, boat*
 toti *headlight (English loan)*
 tuamagi *think, love, worry, trust, be sad*
 tuari *war*
 tuelo koloko *noon (English loan)*
 tubu *plant, to plant*
 tubu *grandparent-child (inalien.n., reciprocal).*
 tubugole *deceased grandparent's spirit (inalien.n.).*
 tui *knee (inalien.n.).*

tugu *to send*
 tugugiti *women's sexual position*
 tuka *stalk, to fell a tree*
 tukakereani *season of lightning*
 tukana *stump of tree (Kemabolo, utukana)*
 tukeni *a large wild yam*
 tukurage *to dry out of breath*
 tula *burnt out area; fictive relationship (inalien.n.).*
 tuli *to sew*
 tuliga *bone*
 tuligalikiria *veracious*
 Tumana *title of second rubunaka post*
 tumunakila *a cultivated yam*
 tumutumu *extremely (e.g. gwagigi tumutumu)*
 tunumagela *stink-bug*
 turai *flute*
 tutula *dew-drop*

U

ugava *eagle*
 ula *want*
 ulagauna *to want something*
 ulageni *to desire, love (also, ulaveni)*
 ulaula *to play, dance about*
 uli *brown of dogs and pigs*
 ulikulo *white and brown of dogs and pigs*

V

va- *subject referent 3rd.singular usually omitted (e.g. gia v'agoni)*
 vadu *camp (also, vaga)*
 vaga *forage*
 vagalua *twice*
 vagana *once*
 vagatoitoi *thrice*
 vagi *to kill secretly, to kill an animal*
 vagu *house-nail (also, ikoko)*
 vaguna *afterwards*

vagunakiana	<i>just now</i>	veaka	<i>ambidexterous</i>
vagunavau	<i>sometime later</i>	vealeva	<i>to clean</i>
vainamu	<i>a cultivated yam</i>	vebaru	<i>to anger</i>
vaino	<i>a speckled sugarcane; a fungal infection</i>	vebati	<i>to assist another to chop</i>
vaitemu	<i>pumpkin (also, raitemu)</i>	vedau	<i>to wipe each other</i>
vala	<i>female</i>	vedawali	<i>to meet</i>
valakeina	<i>small girl</i>	vedikoma	<i>to comb</i>
valetoga	<i>a sexual position</i>	vedinarai	<i>to appear</i>
valigu	<i>new (Kemabolo galigu)</i>	vedivedi	<i>hostile, undefeated enemy</i>
valiva	<i>a lizard</i>	vediveditauria	<i>enemy</i>
valivagaro	<i>green lizard</i>	vedoli	<i>to wrestle</i>
valu	<i>bark for making fishing nets</i>	vefafagau	<i>to argue (also, vepapagau)</i>
vanagi	<i>pass</i>	vegaba	<i>to join in festivity</i>
vanagivanagi	<i>always</i>	vegabakau	<i>to be cousins</i>
vane	<i>wing, fin (Kemabolo pane; inalien.n.).</i>	vegabawai	<i>feast of reconciliation (also, vegabagwai)</i>
vanedoga	<i>male cuscus</i>	vegabi	<i>to grab each other, to assist other women at birth, to give birth to, to choose (also, veigabi)</i>
vanua	<i>village</i>	vegabikalau	<i>to touch each other</i>
Vanuabara	<i>Hanuabada</i>	vegabirage	<i>to respect</i>
vapuelo	<i>an edible banana (also, vafuelo)</i>	vegabitore	<i>to extend credit</i>
varu	<i>an edible banana</i>	vegagai	<i>to copulate</i>
varuguina	<i>eyebrow (inalien.n.), an edible banana</i>	vegagalegau	<i>to attack each other</i>
vatini	<i>a nut, an edible fruit</i>	vegala	<i>handle, to attach handle</i>
vativati	<i>four</i>	vegalabagibagi	<i>to regard each other ferociously</i>
vatua	<i>to weave</i>	vegali	<i>to fear each other</i>
Vatua-arata	<i>Vatorata College</i>	vegarawa	<i>to marry each other</i>
vatukaka	<i>to plait, a plait</i>	vegenigani	<i>to poison</i>
vatuvalu	<i>kidney (inalien.n.).</i>	veginitago	<i>bridewealth distribution (also, veiginitago)</i>
vau	<i>now, after, later</i>	vegitakau	<i>to cheat</i>
vavine	<i>woman</i>	vegogo	<i>to assemble</i>
vavinegonena	<i>senior wife of senior leader of senior branch of descent group</i>	vegoliati	<i>third funeral feast</i>
vavinemulitaina	<i>senior wife of senior leader of junior branch of descent group</i>	vegopa	<i>to tell a lie</i>
vavinevelekwa	<i>feast by and for women</i>	vegopanagi	<i>to faint (also, vegofanagi)</i>
ve-	<i>reciprocal prefix, to do something together (often confused with vei)</i>	vegugutu	<i>to drown</i>
veaga	<i>holy</i>	veguligi	<i>to bathe</i>
veai	<i>to boast, proud, a boast</i>	veguluaveni	<i>to advise</i>
		vegura	<i>to ride (in a canoe)</i>
		Vegwala	<i>a Balawaia descent group name</i>

- vegwala *a timber tree*
 vegwane *to quarrel with each other*
 vei- *to do something to something*
 (often replaced by ve-)
 veialeva *to clean*
 veibaru *to anger* (also, vebaru)
 veibirokule *to turn something over* (also, vebirokule)
 veiboragi *to change something*
 (also, veboragi)
 veidaikau *to go aground* (also, vedaikau)
 veidamudamu *to decorate limbs*
 (also, vedamudamu, pl.)
 veidinarai *to appear* (also, vedinarai)
 veigabi *to grab something* (also
 vegabi, *to wrestle*)
 veigabikau *to claim without reason*
 (also, vegabikau)
 veigabina *underpants, to put under*
 (also, vegabina)
 veigabigulu *to seduce* (also,
 vegabigulu)
 veigabitore *to extend credit* (also,
 vegabitore)
 veigagalegau *to attack* (also,
 vegagalegau, pl.)
 veigagewa *to pervert* (also, vegagewa)
 veigala *a handle, to put a handle on something*
 veigali *to frighten someone* (also,
 vegali, *to be frightened*)
 veigatu *to tattoo* (also, vegatu)
 veigenigani *to poison someone*
 (also, vegenigani, vevenigani)
 veigenigopa *to tease, trick*
 (also, vegenigopa, vevenigopa)
 veigita *to look in mirror* (also,
 vegita, vegia (*sarcastic*))
 veigibo *to place finger in vagina*
 (also, vegibo)
 veiginitago *to make a bridewealth distribution* (sing. husband)
 veigiro *to wriggle, writhe* (also,
 vegiro)
 veigitakau *to cheat someone, to arrange in order*
 veigobe *to catch* (also vegobe,
to play a catching game)
 veigopa *to tell a lie, deceitful*
 (also, vegopa)
 veigopanagi *to trick in battle*
 (also, vegofanagi)
 veigugutu *to drown oneself* (also,
 vegugutu)
 veiguligi *to bathe someone* (also
 vegugutu)
 veiguluaveni *to advise* (also,
 veguluaveni, *to discuss*)
 veikaitoga *well-hidden, to hide something* (also, vekaitoga)
 veikakali *to make something with something* (also, vekakali)
 veikala *to make, do* (sing.) (also,
 vekala, pl.)
 veikava *to help* (also, vekava,
to co-operate)
 veikila *to tell* (also vekila, *to discuss*)
 veikobo *to tickle* (also vekobo,
children playing)
 veikoe *to bump the elbow* (also,
 vekoe)
 veikogolagi *to answer* (also
 vekogolagi, *to debate*)
 veikoli *to bite, finish* (also,
 vekoli, *dog's fighting*)
 veikopi *to shed its bark* (also,
 vekopi)
 veikou *to hinder, to close* (also
 vekou, *to attack each other*)
 veikune *wooden pillow, to use it*
 (also, vekune)
 veikwalaimate *busy* (also,
 veikwalairakava, vekwalairakava)
 veikwala *to start something* (also,
 vekwala, *to commence*)
 veilaka *to go away* (also, velaka,
to go away in company)
 veilalaga *to stroke vagina* (also,
 velalaga)
 veilalela *torn, to tear* (also,
 velalela)
 veilau *to kiss, bitter* (also,
 velau pl.)
 veilili *to retract foreskin* (also,
 velili)
 veinamo *to bless someone, to accept visitor, to praise* (also, venamo)

- veirakava to wound someone, to make something bad (also, verakava)
 veirara to bump something (also, verara)
 veirau to alter
 veiriba to teach someone (also, veriba)
 veiriveiri enemy
 veiroritole to curse someone (also, veroritole, to curse each other)
 veiru an edible banana
 veivitia to torture someone (also, vevitia pl.)
 veiwane scowl (also, vewane)
 vekala to make, do
 vekalakau to commit adultery
 vekava to help
 vekau to co-operate with
 vekeageni to call each other
 vekila to discuss
 vekima to arrange betrothal
 vekoba a sexual position
 vekoli to complete, bite, finish
 vekou to attack each other, to defend in company with
 velagulili to follow in a group
 velalo second funeral feast, a magical medicine
 velau bitter
 velavela woman's feather decoration, boy with silky hair
 vele outstanding leader, by birth or not, to be or become a leader
 velekwā feast, to make a feast
 veloga bush (Kemabolo, gurumata)
 veluana second in order
 vemala to ambush
 vemagatali to appear
 vematabuku to frown
 vematadiki to wink
 vemetau to blame
 vemomogoni to agree
 venamo to bless
 venali to observe carefully
 venatagouna the cross
 veni to give (also, geni)
 vepakanai between, in the middle of (also, vefakarianai)
 vepapagau to argue (also, vefafagau)
 vepogo a type of parrot (also, vefogo)
 veragegao feast to initiate betrothal (reciprocal)
 veragadou first funeral feast
 verenagi to discuss
 verere happy
 vereregenai to be pleased with
 verovero smooth
 vetabelou to lean on
 vetau to search for
 veteneti to barter
 veto boil (sore)
 vetogo to imitate
 vetoina third
 vetuamagikau to believe
 vetuatua probably
 vetuitali to kneel on both knees
 vevagi to fight
 vevari to sit with legs apart (of girls)
 veveru veveru to glisten
 vila a long white taro
 vilimeramera a stone knife
 vilipopo catapult (also, vilifofo)
 vinigi the flame tree
 vinigimole season or month of the flame tree
 vira? how much? how many?
 virigi to separate good from bad, to trim
 virigo flesh (in alien.n.).
 virigo-bei goba to suffer cramp
 viro meteorite
 viti pain
 vitigo general name for beans
 vitigowalo season of red leaves and rope

vito hungry (also, vitomate)

W

wabu widow

Wabulava people of Imoagolo

wabuli a red and white yam

wabulidibudibu a preying mantis

wada a red fruit with edible seeds

wadika sago-like famine plant

waga initiation, maternal uncle
(inalien.n.).

wagai maternal uncle (direct
address)

wagakubo small white reef fish

wagi general name for wallaby

wagio tree which supplies sticks
for roof

wagula general name for cuscus

wai tidal river, lagoon, (Kemabolo,
vae)

-waia to cause to, again (also,
gwaia)

waika general name for mango

waia face, personal appearance
(inalien.n.).

wailai in front of (e.g. wailanai,
wailarianai) (also see gwaia)

wainagula fever river (i.e. Wanigela
River)

waivele an edible banana

waka initiation using bitter food
(also, waga)

wakina a wild yam

wakira to tear

wakirakira broken, torn

wala birth

walau initiation ceremony, to make
ceremony, to be crippled

walo rope, vine, wallaby net

walona ten nuts tied with walo

walokureve a small rope

walowalo a variety of rope

walu to make round with adze

wamara wild chestnut variety

wana a two rope knot, general name
for fruit (Kemabolo)

waname a type of butterfly, a
string figure

waogu crippled

wapalo a wild yam sometimes cultivated

wara a murderer (from another language)

waraka a ladder

wariga often, too

warigiti to stand up, arise, awake

warimo tube fish

watela cheek (inalien.n.).

wataga stone

wataumotanai three days ago

watolo an edible nut

wegita menstruation, to menstruate

witili whistle (English loan)

wuakira to tear apart

wudika a type of nut

Y

yaiyo! good heavens!

5.0 AN ENGLISH - BALAWAIA VOCABULARY

A

<i>a</i> -ta	<i>ambush</i> vemala, veimala
<i>abandon</i> raukwane	<i>ancestor</i> galagala, tene
<i>abortion</i> komu	<i>anchor, to</i> rogo
<i>above</i> atanai, kukunai	<i>anchor</i> (n). auri (or word describing material used)
<i>absent</i> bei tanu	<i>ancient times</i> kaigonegone
<i>absorb</i> rolo	<i>and</i> ema,e
<i>accident</i> liki	<i>anger</i> (n), <i>angry</i> baru
<i>accompany</i> lakakau	<i>anger, to</i> veibaru, vebaru
<i>across</i> egiti	<i>ankle</i> komukomu (inalien.n.).
<i>act quickly</i> kalagalimagi, kalalaugoli	<i>another</i> tamaia
<i>adhere</i> gatavegogo	<i>answer</i> kogolagi
<i>adhesive sap tree</i> bonuka	<i>ants</i> didilima (<i>small</i>), dogilo (<i>red</i>), lilika (<i>black</i>)
<i>adopt</i> gubu	<i>anus</i> molemole, golenabogana, boga, mole (inalien.n.).
<i>adultery</i> vekalakau	<i>aperture</i> boga
<i>advice</i> guluaveni	<i>appear, to</i> vedinarai, veidinarai, vemagatali; <i>appearance</i> togana
<i>advise</i> veguluaveni, veiguluaveni, veguluageni	<i>approach</i> lakalau, lakakau
<i>adze curved</i> gogou	<i>argue</i> vepapagau, vefafagau, vemagatali
<i>adze flat</i> gomou	<i>argument</i> papagau, fafagau
<i>aeroplane</i> palaimiti, falaimiti (Motu loan)	<i>and then</i> benamo (Motu loan)
<i>afraid</i> gali	<i>arise</i> warigiti, nuagiti
<i>afternoon</i> lailai (Kemabolo leilei)	<i>arm</i> alo (<i>upper</i>), gima (<i>lower</i>) (inalien.n.).
<i>afterwards</i> gabeaivau, vagunavau	<i>armband</i> lobo, gane (inalien.n. if continually worn)
<i>agree, agreement</i> vemomogoni	<i>armpit</i> kariga (inalien.n.).
<i>afterbirth</i> buromomona	<i>arrange</i> kalagitakau
<i>ahead</i> gone	<i>arrival</i> gwarigwari
<i>air</i> agila	<i>arrive</i> gwara, ragati, gwarati
<i>airless night</i> rawakelo	<i>arrow</i> diba
<i>alike</i> gelegele	<i>ascend</i> rage
<i>all</i> mabarara	<i>ashamed</i> maeka
<i>alone</i> gerega.	<i>ash</i> memewa (<i>black</i>), kagu (<i>grey</i>), guluma (<i>charcoal</i>)
<i>aloud</i> guluabarana	<i>ask</i> veikila, vekila
<i>already</i> gwarau	<i>astray, to go</i> lakalea
<i>also</i> maki, maia	<i>assemble together</i> vegogo
<i>alter</i> veirau, teneti	<i>at</i> -ai, atanai, rekenai
<i>always</i> vanagivanagi	
<i>amazed</i> oa	
<i>ambidexterous</i> veaka	

- attack* kou, gagalegau, vekou,
 veikou, vegagalegau, veigagalegau,
 gana
at the time garotai
at the place gabunai
audience kamolagigautauria
aunt maternal tinagai (direct
 address), tina (inalien.n.).
aunt paternal agai (direct address),
 a- (inalien.n.).
awake waragiti
aware riba
away gerevagi
axe koko (iron), gadio (stone)
- B
- bachelor* gologa
bachelor confirmed gologavanagi
bachelors' tree doba
back of the body doge (inalien.n.).
back of the house koka, kouka
back of the neck geru (inalien.n.).
bad rakava
bag pute
bait, to gutu, taro (continuously)
bait guma
bake gabu
Balawaia descent groups Babaga,
 Dua, Galo, Gamoga, Ganika, Gotolu,
 Kwalimurubu, Lagi, Rigo, Rogolo,
 Taloa, Vegwala
bald govala
ball bolo (English loan)
bamboo demo (hard), tirobo (soft)
banana, general name: galigwata
 (Kemabolo gali'wata)
banana grub guio
banana new buri
bananas, kinds of: aibanana, aleba,
 amenu, apule (afule), aulopo
 (aulofo)
 bidai, bolebara, bua, buakaukau
 (buakaokao)
 dagele, dagelitalu, dagodago,
 danuna, daua, demo, dolama (doulama)
 (dulama) duigala, domuna
 gadubi, galokoni, gudu, gumaka,
 gwagu
- bananas, kinds of* (contd.)
 inidia
 kaia, koitaki, kondulama, koni,
 kwaivele, kwarivele
 laveta, lewatogo, ligo, lokuka
 matakula, magilugu, memeku,
 merani, miname, morina,
 teakomu, tinimakaloa, taugelema
 vapuelo(vafuelo), varu, varuguina,
 veiru
 waivele
banana leaves dry dogolo, rogolo
banana stalk kwati
banana tree insect kavikavi (and
 tattoo)
banana tree support dugu
bandicoot mora
bark of dog (v. and n.). tolu
bark of tree kopi
bark, to shed veikopi, veikofi
bark, to remove kopinagabina
bark used for nets valu, nagu
barren pegu
barter veteneti
baskets doi, gwamalu, polaka,
 folaka
bastard kugiakalamelona
bathe rigu
beach kone, koni (in compound
 nouns)
beach prawns giti
beads ageva, gudugudu
beak muru (inalien.n.).
bean (general name) vitigo
bear a baby gabi
beard lamu (inalien.n.).
beat, to bota, kwari (with stick)
beat on drum laulau
beat on wall apakoko, afakoko
beautiful namolelevagi
bedroom daigutu
bees or wasps boboka, gode,
 nugima, nanigo
beetles bulutu, kanipore (kanifore)
before gonenai
begin kwalana
beginning gonenai

- behind* mulinai
belch gwalala, agata
believe veituamagikau, vetuamagikau
bell gaba
belly dia (inalien.n.).
below gabulenai
belt gabagau (inalien.n. when worn next to skin), beleta (English loan)
bereavement terms alana (parent), dabudabu (sister), galaoruka (child), gade (mother), gogagoga (brother), madu (father), munemune (child)
berries, kinds of: gugubo, lauguru, moita, titipou
beside rekenai
betel nuts guria, koke, bua (Saroa loan)
betel nut stalk moka
betrothal, betrothed kima
betrothal, to arrange vekima, veikima
between vepakanai, vefakarianai
bewitch garikikala
beyond nagoakavai
big bara
bind balubalu
bind tightly together balugigitali
bird (general name) manu
birds, kinds of: bina, boge, buakaukau (buakaokao) dola, dolu gamoga, galaga, gedoka, gegeto, golugutugututarigu kalai, kibikwaikwai, kiloki, kiliwa, kipa, kunama, kwabiro, kwagogao, kwaikwai melogaga rivili tikerekoio, tabaedede, toloto, tolu, torogogo, tiage ugava vepogo (vefogo)
bird's cry gwagi
birth wala (inalien.n.).
birth (to give) veigabi, vegabi
birth (to assist at) vegabi
bite koli, veikoli, vekoli
bitter velau, gwall, mamaki
black gelema, dubaduba
black, very gelemagelema, dubaladubala
black (intense) mukuna pulupulu
black wasp nanigo
bladder poti, foti
blame (n) metau (inalien.n.).
blame, to veimetau, vemetau
blanket paraniketi (English loan), genagena
blaze molena
bless veinamo, venamo
blind matabubu
blink kanabute
blood lala (inalien.n.).
blow (with mouth) pululu, fululu
blow (nose) tiku
blow (wind) ragani
blown by the wind gogo
blue dubaduba
blunt putuputu, futufutu
boar's tusk gudu (inalien.n. in ref. to animal)
boast veai, veiai
boat toroia, titima
body tauganina (inalien.n.).
boil (liquid) kwi, kui
boil (sore) veto (inalien.n.).
bolt bolota (English loan)
Bonanamo village (to Motu) Bunevele-legikulo
bone tuliga (inalien.n.).
bone needle loa
book puka (English loan, also fuka, buka)
boss vele (Keapara loan)
bottle kavabu
bounce, to gori
boundary gegelagi
bound up balubalu
bow (weapon) taraki
bowl (wooden) digu
bow-legged gagegabale
box kadini (English loan), maua (Motu loan)

boy gologa, melo, marukeina,
mero (Motu loan)

brain mina (inalien.n.).

branch lega, rabana

brave kwalimu, giru (epithet,
brave as an eagle)

breadfruit gunu

breadfruit pistil kuto

break guakoru

breaker (wave) kwirage

breast lata (inalien.n.).

breath aga (inalien.n.).

breathe agarage

bridewealth distribution veginitago,
veiginitago

bright bagaru

bright, to be bagarubagaru

brightness maka

bring guamai

British Beretani

broken wakirakira

broom puriki, furiki

brother (bereaved) gogagoga

brother-in-law ivagaitauna
(inalien.n.).

brother older or cousin male
kakatauna (inalien.n.).

brother younger or cousin male
taritauna (inalien.n.).

bubble, to bubble kapuro, kafuro

build raga

bulldozer dogadoga, bulldogi
(English loan)

bump verara, veirara, bumpa
(English loan)

bumpy gobugobu

bunch giti

bundle dego

burial easel kiro

burial ground gala

burn gabu

burn spontaneously gala

burnt out area tula

burrow mimiga (inalien.n.).

burst pot or drum bei guapaka,
bei guafaka

bury guli, veguli, veiguli

bush veloga (Kemabolo, guramata)

bush track daubaravelogona

busy vekwalaimate, vekwalairakava,
veikwalairakava

but tenagi

butterflies kaubebe, malami, waname

buttocks golena (inalien.n.).

buy goigoi

C

cabbage gailau

call kea, vekeageni, pako, fako,
vekeaveni

camp (v. and n.) vaga, pouta
(English loan)

candle mona

cane plant galata

canoe gati

canoe pole gini

care about galamariai

carpet shark koge

careful venali, gitakau

carry guagina, guagua

carving of rubunaka galagala

carving patterns balamauta, boloko,
elawai, galatauragi, galarikoga

cassowary, head dress gidabu

catapult vilipopo, vilifofo

catch gobe

caterpillars kaveto, kwavela

cattle boromakau (Motu loan), stea
(English loan i.e. *steer*)

cemetery guli, gala

centipedes gaiwa, robogele

charcoal, charcoal paint guluma

chair tikogauna, tikokaugauna

charm, to garikikala

cheat, to gitakau, vegitakau,
veigitakau

cheek moko, watela (inalien.n.).

chest kitikiti (inalien.n.).

<i>chew betel nut</i> gala	<i>colour</i> milimili
<i>chewing-gum root</i> batu	<i>comb, to</i> vedikoma, veikakali
<i>child</i> natu (inalien.n.).	<i>comb, traditional</i> dikoma
<i>child's abbreviation for mine</i> agu	<i>comb, modern</i> kakali
<i>chile</i> godurakava	<i>come</i> agomai
<i>chin</i> gare	<i>come down</i> mairigo, murigo
<i>chip (wood)</i> pere, fere	<i>come out</i> mulakati
<i>choke</i> boge	<i>come in</i> lakatoga
<i>choose</i> gabi, veigabi, vegabi	<i>come quickly</i> laogoli, gailagi, galigali
<i>chop</i> bati	<i>coming from another direction</i> rorovi
<i>church</i> rubu, dubu (Motu loan)	<i>contraceptive, to take</i> pegu
<i>citrus fruits</i> tiporo, anani	<i>cook</i> dali
<i>clan</i> dogolo	<i>co-operate</i> lakavegogo, vekau
<i>clap</i> botabota	<i>copulate</i> vegagai
<i>clean, to</i> vealeva, veialeva, vealewa	<i>copulative</i> be (Motu loan)
<i>clean (adj.)</i> alewa, alewa	<i>copy</i> gitakau
<i>clever</i> aonega	<i>corn (sweet)</i> koniparau(konifarau)
<i>climb</i> rage	<i>corner</i> daiguni
<i>clock</i> garogauna	<i>cot (string)</i> goroga
<i>clothing</i> dabua (inalien.n. if underpants)	<i>cough (v. and n.)</i> gera
<i>cloud</i> buri, ginoga, 'inoga	<i>count</i> ai, duai
<i>cockroach</i> palo, falo	<i>cousins, to be</i> vegabakau
<i>coconut green</i> rao	<i>crabs, types of:</i> galelu, galirigo, gome, guma, gwagalu
<i>coconut husk</i> bunu	<i>iruiru</i>
<i>coconut leaf ball</i> poti, foti	<i>kakelo, kovero, kukelo</i>
<i>coconut leaf basket</i> doi	<i>crack, to crack</i> guakira
<i>coconut leaf spine</i> niugwalena	<i>crazy</i> babo
<i>coconut oil</i> diga	<i>crawl</i> dala
<i>coconut sauce</i> dalidiga	<i>credit, to extend credit</i> gabitore, veigabitore, vegabitore
<i>coconut scraper-seat</i> goligoli	<i>creeping plants</i> awagi
<i>coconut shell</i> gavane	<i>cripple (n).</i> gagedoko
<i>coconut shell cup large</i> kiliku	<i>crippled</i> walau
<i>coconut shell cup rough</i> kaniku	<i>crocodile</i> gua
<i>coconut shell cup smooth</i> bedi	<i>crooked</i> gagewa, gageva, gegeva
<i>coconut shell ring</i> kibu	<i>cross</i> baru
<i>coconut shell spoon</i> kaberu	<i>cross beams (two) of</i> rubunaka debele
<i>cold</i> nagula, palaka, falaka (Kemabolo, piluka)	<i>crouch</i> dukutago
<i>collect</i> gogo	<i>crow (bird)</i> gao
<i>collection of shells</i> palepale, falefale	<i>cruel, to be</i> aorakava, garopiki (garofiki), dagedage (Motu loan)
	<i>cry</i> tagi

<i>cry of baby</i> kanokano	<i>desire, to</i> ulageni, ulaveni
<i>cry with anger</i> tagibaru	<i>desire (n.)</i> ulagauna
<i>cry silently</i> tagigairigairi	<i>dew</i> amo
<i>cry out of breath</i> tukurage	<i>dew drop</i> tutula
<i>cry nostalgically</i> tagigwagurigwaguri	<i>die</i> mate
<i>cry until faint</i> tagimate	<i>different</i> irau
<i>cup</i> kaputi, (kafuti) (English loan)	<i>dig</i> kua, guli
<i>current</i> gabata	<i>digit</i> didi (Inalien.n.).
<i>cuscus</i> (general name) wagula	<i>dig the garden</i> aragamarana
<i>cuscus, types of:</i> kenibole, guluma, vanedoga, dubaduba, guigulo	<i>dim light</i> bagaru
<i>custard apple</i> nabonabo, labolabo	<i>dip in water, to</i> tago
<i>cut (n.)</i> pau (Inalien.n.).	<i>dirty</i> milo
<i>cut, to</i> bati	<i>disease</i> keve
<i>cut and taste</i> kalatogo	<i>ditch</i> galugalu
<i>cut by grass</i> lama, nama	<i>dive</i> nikurigo
<i>cut the rope</i> batigutu	<i>divide</i> tolegatolega
<i>cur (with scabies)</i> lakulaku	<i>divide people</i> kaokira, kwikira, kira
	<i>do</i> kala
	<i>dog</i> kwagalu, kino (legend)
	<i>donkey</i> doniki (English loan)
	<i>door</i> numaboga
	<i>double</i> taula, kati, kapa (twins)
	<i>down</i> rigo
	<i>down there</i> dokai
	<i>dragon-flies</i> dago, kinone
	<i>draw water</i> gutu
	<i>dreams</i> nuvi (pleasant), abu (unpleasant)
	<i>dried up (lips)</i> giti
	<i>dried up (mud)</i> kolele
	<i>drink, to</i> ginu, niu
	<i>drink too much</i> ginumate
	<i>driving wheel</i> tali
	<i>drop (fall)</i> keto
	<i>drop (let fall)</i> bubu
	<i>drought</i> doge
	<i>drown</i> veigugutu, vegugutu
	<i>drum</i> gaba
	<i>dry</i> kaukau
	<i>dry banana leaves</i> dogolo, rogolo
	<i>duck</i> daki (English loan)

D

dam tabigau
dance about ulaula
dance to guitar gadara
dance with drum bala
dark colour dubaduba
darkness mukuna
day lagani, garo
day after tomorrow ilagani
day before yesterday motanai
deaf tegabubu
dead mateto
deceased friend's spirit gatagole
deceased grandparent's spirit
tubugole
decoration of limbs damudamu
deep dodoku, opuna, ofuna, robuna,
ropuna
deep ocean dodokukimolakimola
defecate kuku, lalagi
defend in argument bili
definitely not atiginaginavagi
descend rigo, rigoago, mairigo,
murigo

dust gou, gagau

E

eagles, types of: gamoga, kema,
ikonigoriori, kipa, ugava, giru
each teboria teboria, tata, -ta-
-ta
ear tega (inalien.n.).
ear-ring gege (inalien.n. if
continually worn)
earth tanobara
earthquake tanogalevagaleva,
tanogalewagalewa, tanogelevageleva
earth tremor tanoveaga
east garoragenaragena
east, to go rage
eat ganigani
edge rigina
edible leaves gailau, loga
eel (river) lalagwaga
eels (reef) gagagua, gwata
egg gatoi
eight taulavativati
elbow barigu (inalien.n.).
empty kolina, atitauna
encircle gege
end dokona, duduna
enemy ligu (defeated), veiriveiri,
vediveditauria
enough gelegele
enter lakatoga, beletoga
erection of penis dola
eruption paivagi, faivagi
estimate kilatogo
evening lailai (Kemabolo, leilei)
excrement tage
excrete kuku, lalagi
exhale pululu, fululu
exit laka-ati, beleati
extinguishing of fire bute
eye mata (inalien.n.).
eyebrow varuguina (inalien.n.).
eyeglasses matagalati (English loan)
eyelash matalimu (inalien.n.).

F

face waila (inalien.n.).
facepaint gumu
faeces tage
fall keto, ketopirigo
fan belt beleata (English loan),
kepaki
far manega, manegadaudau
fast galimagi, laugoli
fat bara
fat, grease mona
father, father's brother tama
(inalien.n.)., tamagai (direct
address)
fear, to gali, vegali, veigali
fear (n.) gali
feast (general name) velekwā
feast (ante-natal first child only)
latatou
feast (after first child)
golupirigo
feast (after second child)
melogolirigona
feast by women for girls reaching
puberty dauga
feast for initial betrothal
botegakali
feast for successful killer
ganilago
feast on completion of rubunaka
gaba
feast to initiate kima veragegao
feather folo, polo, giu (Saroa
loan)
feathery (hair) velavela
feed someone gubu
feint vegopanagi, veigofanagi
fell a tree batilau
female wallaby aliba
fence gana
fetch water gutu
few atigogo
fight vevagi
fill gonu
finches golugutugutu,
golugutugututarigu

- find* dawali
finger gimadidina (inalien.n.).
finger-nail didigavana (inalien.n.).
finger-nail sharp didinago (inalien.n.).
finger little didikeule (inalien.n.).
fingers middle didinuaria (inalien.n.).
finish, finished koli
fire, firestick kaloa
firelight mole
firewood lako
first gone
fish (general name) magani, maganikone (Saroa loan)
fishing nets leke, goli
fish, types of reef: ari
 balu, bebe
 dae
 gagagua, gamata, gwata, goitoga, gorava, guru
 kalawa, kaubebe, kave, koge, komulauna
 lagi, lalagi
 mami, mogu
 obu
 rabutu
 tialo, tagarigo
 wagakubo, warimo
fish, types of, river: aloga, anama
 dedena
 goura, guianou
 kalapia
 mami
 pipi
 tobio
fish, to fish with a torch kere
fist kauti, paiti (English loan)
five imaima
flame tree vinigi
flank gabana, tebina (inalien.n.).
flat lepalepa, lefalefa
flatulence, flatulate pili
flesh virigo (inalien.n.).
flies, types of: buibui, nagama, nagamagolo, nagamagologolo
float, to rairai
flood gabata
floorboards teva
floorjoists gotoka
flute iviri
fly away, to logolaka
fog ginoga (Kemabolo, gauginoga), gaugou
follow velakagulili, velagulili
food ganigani
food cooked in pot gala
food dish tin deti (English loan)
food dish wooden digu
foolish atidebana
foot gage (inalien.n.).
foot-print gagegabuna (inalien.n.).
forbidden golo
forehead bagu (Kemabolo, bagu' penope'nona i.e. above nose)
foreskin veilili, vilili (inalien.n.).
forget vetualekwa, veitualekwa, guilagi
for no reason atiganina
for what reason? atiganikala?
four vativati
four bananas akwana
fowl kokoroku
friend gata (inalien.n.).
friend's spirit gatagole (inalien.n.).
Friday Kabeti, Lewalewa
fringe of growth near stream bagara
frogs: galagou
 kolokolo
 palekego (falekego) (includes toad)
 pege (fege)
front gwaila, lakatiai
front of house gatama
front upright of roof debagiaokwalana
frown vematabuku
fruit (general names) guagua, gauganina (Kemabolo, wana)
fruit, types of: area
 bore (bole), burima
 dubula
 gabataveu, geleka, gone, gonogou, gugubo

fruit, types of (contd.)

koke
lauguru
moita
vatina
wada

fruit bat maoba

fruitless atiganina

full gonu

funeral feasts, types of:

veragadou (*first*)
velalo (*second*)
vegoliati (*third*)
guluma (*last*)

fungus, mild kinibo

fungus, severe leo, vaino

G

gale avalagaita

gall bladder garoi (inalien.n.).

gaol dibura

garden araga

garfish boga

gasp agalulu

gate ganagau, pagategi, fagategi

gather gatovegogo

get gabi

giant dauma

giantess gadegonegone

ginger bola

girl valakeina

girl's legs apart vevari

give geni, veni

give birth to gabi

glare of sun bagaru

glider mammal tiroka

globular dokupairapaira,
dokufairafaira

glossy digadiga

go ago

go astray lakalea

go away velaka

God Balau

go down murigo

good namo, korikori, idaukorikori

goodbye! au a lakani! bono gena!
bono geno! manoagoni!

go inside rautogo (Kemabolo),
lakatoga

go outside rauwati (Kemabolo),
laka-ati

gourd for lime gagugarana

grab gabi, vegabi, veigabi

grandparent-grandchild tubu
(inalien.n.).

grass (general name) legi

grass, types of: baibutu, bailele,
bana, burua
goloputu (golofutu)
kuluka
legi
mati
papa

grasshoppers, types of: dididokoma
kikikiki (*cricket*)
madudu
tipalu (tifalu)

grease (fat) mona

green magitamagita

grill nononono

grimace gwuli

grow gala

groin kato (inalien.n.).

ground tano

grub, sago labea, labia

guide, to nali

gun pidi, maragauna

H

haggard gogove

hair gui (inalien.n.).

hairdown mimiro (inalien.n.).

half kwauna, kwauta

hand gima

handle vegala, veigala (*to put on*
handle)

hang by neck bora, getau

Hanuabada Vanuabara

happy verere

hard gwagigi

harelip murutili (inalien.n.).

hate baruveni, barugeni,
 be rakava
hat debagauna, kwaragauna
 (Motu loan)
hawk kipa
head deba (inalien.n.).
hear kamolagi
heart kudou (inalien.n.).
heathen diabololo (loan via English)
heavy metau
heel gelulu (inalien.n.).
help (n.) gaukala
help, to vekava, veikava, duku
helper vekavatauna
here! (take it, give it) neke! nek'!
here, this naia
heron boge
he's bad gia rakavani, gia ma
 rakavana
hiccough topu, tofu
hide gumu
hidden well vekaitoga
high end of garden debaka
high tide gutu, gabata
hill golo, posepoge, fofefoge
hinder ganagau, vekou, veikou
hinge ineri (English loan)
hip kekeva (inalien.n.).
hirstute gagelamulamu
hit, to bota, kwari (with a stick)
hive nugima (inalien.n.).
hobble, to togi
hold gabi, gabigigitali
hole mimiga, bogaboga
hole in wall bogeboga
hole through septum or lobe
 burupaka, burufaka
holy veaga
honey gode inalien.n. in ref.
 to bee)
hook kimai
horse ta (imitation of horse's
 snorting?)
hostile kimai

hot tautau, tiautiau (Motu loan)
hot to taste galagala
hot sun garobaralelevagi
house numa
housepile kwaku
how? ariavetaina? atavetaina?
how many? how much? vira?
hug gabigigitali
huge baralelevagi
Hula Gulaga
hunchback kwamumu
hundred tinauna
hung, to be bora
hungry vito
hunt with encircling nets laugabu
hunt with fire motugabu
hunt with straight nets naga
hunt with torch and weapons loa
hurry gailagi, galimagi
hurt verara, veirara

I

I au
I alone (emphatic) augeregagu
if bene (Motu loan)
illness, ill keve
image laulau, gauka
imitate gitakau, vetogo, togotogo
I'm fit au roriguai
I'm hot (au) a tauguni
I'm hungry au ma vitogu, (au) a vitoguni
I'm O.K. au gelegele
I'm old au ma barakigu
I'm strong au kokoleguni
I'm sweating au ma taugu
I'm wise au ma aonegagu
I myself (reflexive) autotaugu
indigestion nuaviti
initiation waga
in -ai, aonai
in-law iva, tagama (inalien.n.).
 ivagai (direct address)

innumerable atiaigotina
insect bat gidu
inside aonai, nuanai, gabinaï
intention ao (inalien.n.).
intestine (large) nuanai, tinage,
 bogabara (inalien.n.).
intestine (small) mole (inalien.n.).
into aonai
in vain atiganina
irritate (mental) kalabaru
irritate (physical) ginigini
island motumotu (Motu loan)
island of reeds kwiagegelagi
itchy galagala, ginigini, moemoe
it's rotten gia ma boragana
it's rotting gia boragani

J

jealous mama
"jew's harp" of bamboo bibo
join together gatovegogo, veputukau
joke kalamamai, vekuru
journey lakalaka, lakalakadoubararia
juggle gobegobe
jump logo, buri
jump after burigabi
jungle dakimo

K

kapok gamuna
kaukau mote
kettle gato
kill (secretly) vagi
kill (openly) golu
kingfisher bird tolua
kiss velau, veilau
knee tui (inalien.n.).
kneel on knees vetuitali
knife (ironstone?) nado
knife large gadiva
knife, sickle-shaped gai
knife, small bou
knife, stone vilimeramera

knots ivara, tinau
know riba
knuckle kwakikwaki (inalien.n.).
 (Motu loan?)

L

ladder waraka
lagoon wai (Kemabolo, vae)
lakatoi (Motu) lagatoi
lake gou (Kemabolo, kogu)
lame gagedoko
land tano
language garo
lap (upper leg) manini (inalien.n.).
large atikei
large intestine bogabara (inalien.n.).
last one gabi
late kwaibo
later gabeaivau
laugh, laughter mamai
lave veguligi
law kalagau, golo
lazy lepeti
lead, to nali
leaf-hopper mitikili
lean on vetabekou
leaves, edible types of:
 goilau, gogaea
 libera, laga
 mote, manioda
 titipou
left (hand) kauli
leg (whole) kwaku, gage (inalien.n.).
leg (lower) dinige (inalien.n.).
leg (upper) manini (inalien.n.).
leg-bone bolo (inalien.n.).
legend gori, tinatina
legless lizard dabikore
leisure garogutuma
leopard shark gwata
leprosy lepera (English loan)
lest galina
letter pepa (English loan)

- lie* (n.) *gopagopa*, (*gofagofa*)
lie down *genatali*
lie (to tell) *vegopa*, *veigopa*,
vegofa
like this *enaiateana*, *enaiavetaina*
limb-band *gane*, *lobo* (*inalien.n.*
if always worn)
lime *gagu*
lime-gourd *gagugarana*
limeshell *kikwari*
limestick *geni*
lip *bibiga* (*inalien.n.*).
lisp, to *malebo*
listen *kamolagi*
listen attentively *kamolagigau*
live, to, life *maguli*
liver *gate* (*inalien.n.*).
lizards, types of: *baru*, *dabikore*
(legless), *digudigu*, *ganegane*,
kama, *valiva*, *valivagaro*
long *logi*
look for *vetaua* (also *veitaua*)
look for river prawns *lago*, *lao*
loop for coconut basket *dabe*
loose *gagale*
lost *lekwalekwa*
loudly *guluabaralelevagi*,
guluabarana
louse *gutu*
love *vetuamagikau*
lower end of garden *gabika*
lower leg *dinige* (*inalien.n.*).
lump on body *labiabuti* (*inalien.*
n.).
lump on tree *butika*
lungs *nua* (*inalien.n.*).
- M
- mad* *babo*
magic *gariki*
magician *gwara*, *megamegatauna*
magpie *bune*
mainland *tanobara*
make *kala*, *vekala*, *veikala*
make hole in ground *kua*, *mimigakala*,
mimigakoru, *guli*
male wallaby *gamu*
man *gologa*, *tau*, *maru*, *mala*
mango (general name) *waika*
mangoes, types of: *gunuaduba*, *naowaika*,
(nauwaika), *malele*, *iara*,
matakopu, *nuginiwaika*
mangrove crab *gome*
man's feather headdress *kalai*,
tiage
many *gogo*
many (mosquitoes) *atigadara*
(Motu loan)
marry *garawa*, *vegarawa*, *veigarawa*
masturbate *lili*
mat *geba*
matches *titima*, *matiti*, *kinimole*
me *au*, *-gu*
meaningless *atiganina*
meat *bulega*
medicine *mulamula*
meet *vedawali*, *oremaitago*,
golikau, *raukwane (enemy)*
mend a net *aume*
mesh a net *aboge*, *nagu*
midday *garogota*
milk *lata*
mimic bird *tabaedede*
mine *augegu*, *augagu*
miss, to *lea*
mixed-race *hapakati* (also *hafakati*)
molar *gadika* (*inalien.n.*).
molluscs *gai*, *kikwari*
mongoloid child *magulilea*
month *gue*
months/seasons *agabada*, *avalakavata*
biliabara, *biliakei*, *bonarakava*
daga
gauglabara, *gauglakei*, *goakoli*,
geaganigani, *gorava*
manubada
raba-avala
tukakereani
vinigimole, *vitigowalo*
moon *gue*

moonlight maka
Moresby town 8ela
morning bogibogi
mosquito nemo, murugoni
mother, mother's sister tina
 (inalien.n.).
mother, mother's sister (direct
 address) tinagai
mother bereft of child gade
mother's brother (direct address)
 wagai
mound of grass guraroku
mountain golo
mourn bitterly tagigwagurigwaguri
mourning feasts verogadou, velalo,
 vegoliati, guluma
mourning songs goma, rogona,
 tagidako (tagidoko)
mouth boga (inalien.n.).
mucous kwamo
murderer wara
mustard kimu
my au - - gu

N

nail (house) ikoko
nail (finger) didinago (inalien.
 n.).
name ara (inalien.n.).
namesake tula (inalien.n. reciprocal)
narrow vekari, mitina
navel buro (inalien.n.).
near to rekenai
neck gaigo (inalien.n.).
nets, types of: bura (fishing, fine),
 leke (fishing, small); goli (fishing,
 large), boda (pig hunting)
nettle gini
never ativanagivanagi
new valigu (Kemabolo, galigu)
next in sequence gabikau
night bogi
nine taulavativatitebona
nipple latamuruna (inalien.n.).

no atigina, atiginima
 (Kemabolo, aikina)
noggins of building gabe
noise of birds gwari
noise of people guluabarana,
 gularage
noise of pigs kune
north-west avala
nose iru (inalien.n.).
nostril irubogana (inalien.n.).
nothing atitauna
not ati + verb
not many atigogo
not small atikei
now naiamogo, naianagunakiana,
 ariari (Motu loan), vau, toma
numb bunu
nuts, types of: barikoke, dinima,
 gorava, niuniu, okari, tekone,
 vatini, wada, watolo

O

oar bala, leva
object referents -gu, -mu, -a, -ra,
 -mai, -mia, -ria
ocean wave geta
octopus gulita
old (person) baraki, gauka (Saroa
 loan), vele (Keapara loan),
 buruka (Motu loan)
older woman gade
old (thing) geba, gonena, muka
on atanai, kukunai
one -ta
one only tebona
one-rope knot tinau
only mogo
on the bed bediai (English loan)
open keo, kalapaka, kalafaka,
 keho (Motu loan)
open shells kekeva
or? ba?
or not? be' tiginaga?
orange anani (English loan)
other -ta

our gita - - ra (incl.), gai - -
mai (excl.)
ours gitagera, gitagara (incl.);
gaigamai, gaigamai (excl.).
ourselves (reflexive) gitatotaura
(incl.); gaitotaumai (excl.).
out mulika, -ati (e.g. laka-ati)
outer reef tilo
outrigger dalima
owl bagolo
oxbow lake kwigegelagi
oyster, large gale
oysters, small kikwari, tilo

p

paddle leva
padding under dibudibu tami
page (leaf) launa
pain viti (inalien.n.).
pain in shoulder kaiguni
palm of hand gimapagapagana
(inalien.n.).
pandanus geleka
Papuan black snake gelemagalagala
Papuan brown snake gelemagaita
parrots, types of: galaga, rivili,
vepogo (vefogo)
particle keanamogo
pass by vanagi
path daubaramitina
patrilineal descent group dogolo
pawpaw loku
pay geni, goinaveni
peace manau
pelvis dagila (inalien.n.).
peninsula iru
penis kwai (inalien.n.).
penis, big gamanu (slang)
penis string damoga, tivikini
(inalien.n.).
people taulimalima
perhaps baria, tedira (Motu loan)
person tauta

pick up gabigiti
pig bae
pig fence magu
pig net boda
pipe, bamboo tobo
place gabuna
placenta momo, buromomona
plant, to tubu, varo
plateau iruka
platform naka
play about ulaula
please! gemukala!
plenty gogolelevagi, atimagigi
plenty of time garogutuma
poison vegenigani, gariki
politeness manau
poor ogogami, aleale
porcupine moragini
Port Moresby Bela
Port Moresby headland Belairuna
pour out bubu
post-natal feast melogolirigona
pots gulo, gwagutu, kibo
praise venamo, veinamo
prawns giti (reef); gula (river);
gamagama (large, river)
pregnant kugia
preying-mantis wabulidibudibu
pride kwaiva
price goina, naba
proud veai
prostitute gwai
pubic covering tivikini (inalien.n.),
tivi (cloth)
pull inu, lolo, laga
pumpkin vaisemu, raisemu
push doli, vedoli, veidoli
put gato
put aside best iliga (Keapara loan)
put in gura
put under veigabina

put out fire gunu
python (general name) belema
pythons avalo, duge, ipua

Q

quarrel vegwane
querulous nukunuku
question guluaveni
quickly galimagi
quiet togo

R

radiator fan papala (English loan, also fafala).
radio ledio (English loan)
rain gura (*heavy*), karu (*light*), timu (*fine*)
rainbow kevau
rape vegabigulu
rashly-decided atituamagi
rat kureve
read aiai, duaiduai (Motu loan)
rear upright of roof gabigiaokwalana
recline tebe
red kakala, kakakaka
reef water unclear galena
reflected light bagaru, mama
relative galagala (inalien.n.).
remain in village by day buga
remove another's property digo
repulsive bugibagi
respect vegabirage, manau
return laukule
riding in (e.g. canoe) vegura
rib lulu (inalien.n.).
right (correct) maoro
right (hand) aloriba
ring (n.) reni (English loan)
river of fever wai nagula
river non-tidal galuka
river source dobu
river tidal wai

road daubara
roadrunner bird torogogo
roast gabu
roll, to biro
roof gudugu
roof beams toga
roof sticks mala
root lamuka
rope, types of: lala (*for bananas*), tinau (*strongest*), walo, walokureve, walowalo

rotten boraga
rub limu
rubbish momo
rubbish tip tenuka
ruler lula (English loan)
run raga
rushing veragaveraga

S

sad vetuamagi
sago labia, bili (Keapara loan)
sago grub labea
sago spear gatagota, galagota
sago walls bili
sago wild wadika
sail rau
salt, saltwater dama, damena
sand kwali, temu
Saturday 8origorivetau
saw off robo
say kila, tia
scabies laku
scissors pakoti (fakoti)
school sikuli (English loan)
school of fish dogo
scorpions dididokome, roma
scowl vegalabagibagi
scratch kikira
scrotum teu (inalien.n.).
sea rough getabara
sea-slugs botolo, kavabu, kawalu, botoke

<i>sea-weed</i> inamo	<i>shut</i> kou, kalagau, ganagau
<i>sediment</i> ribika	<i>sibling, older same sex</i> kaka (inalien.n.).
<i>see</i> gita	<i>sibling, younger same sex</i> tari (inalien.n.).
<i>seed</i> gutu	<i>sick, sickness</i> keve
<i>seed for next season</i> gue	<i>side of the house</i> teneka
<i>seek</i> vetaua	<i>silent laughter</i> mamaimurugau
<i>sell</i> goigoi	<i>Sinagoro</i> Tinaugolo
<i>send</i> tugu	<i>sing</i> mari, marigabi
<i>separate</i> kira, vegatokira	<i>singing</i> (n.) marimari
<i>septum piercer</i> loua, loa (fruit- bat bone)	<i>sister bereaved</i> dabudabu
<i>seven</i> taulatoitoitebona	<i>sister-in-law</i> ivagaivavinena (inalien.n.).
<i>sew</i> tuli	<i>sister of female, older married</i> kakavavinena (inalien.n.).
<i>sexual intercourse</i> gagaia	<i>sister of female, older single</i> kakavalana (inalien.n.).
<i>sexual positions and actions:</i> dugitoga, kokopa, kokopakau, legatoga, legelegetoga, muligukavanana, newatoga, peraperatoga, potiati, takitoga, valetoga, vekoba	<i>sister of female, younger married</i> tarivavinena (inalien.n.).
<i>shame</i> maeka	<i>sister of female, younger single</i> tarivalana (inalien.n.).
<i>share</i> ware	<i>sit</i> tiko
<i>shark</i> (general name) bagewa	<i>sit down</i> tanutali, tikotali (Kemabolo tikotaini)
<i>sharp</i> nago	<i>six</i> taulatoitoi
<i>sharp stick</i> nagonago	<i>skin</i> kopi
<i>shadow</i> gauka	<i>skinny</i> liguba
<i>shoot</i> ginigini, pidi	<i>sky</i> guba
<i>short</i> doko	<i>sleep</i> gena, bau
<i>shoulder</i> alo (inalien.n.).	<i>sleepwalking</i> lakagenagena
<i>shoulder pain</i> kaiguni	<i>slippery</i> gagale
<i>shout</i> gaba	<i>slow</i> kerekereka, kwaibo, kiariakiari
<i>shelf</i> nakanaka, patapata (Motu loan)	<i>small</i> kei, mitina
<i>shells, types of:</i> botoke, dudu, gale, ivama, kakilu, kelema, kikwari, kwitoto, koku, meriga, minuminu	<i>smell</i> bona
<i>shell, coconut</i> gavana	<i>smoke</i> gou (Kemabolo, gogu)
<i>shields</i> geti, kora	<i>smoke haze</i> gougau, gougou
<i>shirt</i> tedi (English loan)	<i>snake</i> mota (ground), belema (tree)
<i>shoes</i> tamaka (Motu loan)	<i>snake-eating hawk</i> kipa
<i>short</i> doko	<i>sneeze</i> atio
<i>shoulder bag</i> baege (English loan)	<i>snore</i> galo
<i>shout</i> kea, gaba, kogo	<i>soap</i> topu, tofu (English loan)
<i>show</i> kilavara	<i>sob</i> lolu
	<i>soft, weak</i> moera

softly gairigairi
sole of foot aona, panapana
 (inalien.n.).
some kiata
song mari
sorcerer godio tauna
sore manua (inalien.n.).
soul, spirit lauma, gauka
 (inalien.n.).
soup kwalela, nabera
speak gulua, kila, tia
spear, to gini
spear at short range dudu
spears auri, gio, galagota
 (gatagota), karaudi (Motu loan)
speculate rovi
spine dogegini (inalien.n.).
spiny anenome tariga
spirit of dead friend gatagole
 (inalien.n.).
spittle kanunu
split batikira
spoiled guakoru
spouse garawa, adava (Motu loan),
 (inalien.n.).
squeal of pigs daka, kune
squeeze lolo
stab gwanu
stairs ragerage
stalk, edible tabua
stammer garemetau
stand up ruagiti, waragiti
star vitu, mamalo
star anenome marawanigelegele
starting kwalana
stay tanu
stay in village by day buga
steal lema
steel, steel spear auri
sticks mara, valu
stillborn child lugumalu
stingray goitoga
stink bona

stink-bug tumumagela
stir giro
stomach kaluka (inalien.n.).
stone, types of: wataga, tauroku,
 pole (fole), watu
stone axe gadio
straight maromaro, obukaobuka
stream galuka, dobu
street gatama
string for tying prawns dele
stringbag goroga
string figures (general name) akini
string figures dobo, doge,
 gamogadidi
string loop for basket dabe
strong kokole, goada (Motu loan)
struts of building duku
stump of tree tukana (Kemabolo,
 utukana)
stupid babo
 subject referents
 (1) a, o, (va), ta, ga, go, ge
 (2) ba, bo, bei, bite (bete), бага,
 bogo, bege
 (3) bana, bono, bene, bitene (betene),
 bagana, bogono, begene
 (4) bara, boro, bere, bitere (betere),
 bagara, bogoro, begere
 (5) ara, oro, ere, itere (etere),
 agara, ogoro, egere
subtract aigerevagi, gaivagi
suck ruru
sugar-cane (general name) komu
sugar-canes, types of: galuma,
 ginikomo, gode
 koka
 lepeti
 puluma
 vaino
suitcase maua (Motu loan)
sun garo
sunburn tunu (inalien.n.).
Sunday Pula, (week), Garoveaga
 (holy day)
sunk verigo
sunlight garolalani
surprise expressions tinagai!
 melo! yaiyo!

surprised oa
surround gagelegau
suspension from forehead didudibu
swallow, to lauboge
swamped vegutu
swaying of grass skirts deke
sweat tau
sweep lalolalo, amati, puriki
sweet-corn koniparau (konifarau)
sweet-potato mote
swim nau
sword beineti (English loan)
swollen lolo

T

table nakanaka
tadpole guruguru
tail gigu
take gabi, guagua
take away gabigerevagi
take with gabikau
talk to guluaveni
tapioca manioda
taro (general name) kale
taro, types of: boilave, dawali
 gelemakale, goibai, goibala,
 melo, tivalo, togona, vila
tattoo vegatu
tattoo patterns, female boiolave,
 bokava, bokolo
 gwamalu, goli, ginikira, galelu,
 gumu
 kavikavi, kwaibopuli, kaubebe,
 maganigini
tattoo pattern, male doge
tea tilauna (English loan, tea leaf)
teach veriba, veiriba
team vegoga
tear in cloth mimiga
tear, to wakira, lale
teardrop nanutagi
tell someone kilavara
temptation debarakava
ten gabana, walona

testis teugutuna (inalien.n.).
that nagoa
that'll do! no vedokoa!
that one near you nanea
there nagoanai
thick baluka
thigh dabi
thin magigi
thing gau
think tuamagi
thirsty nanumate
this, these naia
this held by me enaia
thorn gini
three toitoi
throat godoka (inalien.n.).
throw piu
throw at takia
throw away piutoga
thumb didibara (inalien.n.).
thunder gaita
tickle vekobo
tie a knot balu
tie together baluvegogo
tie up balubalu
tide gutu, gabata
tightly gigitali
time garogauna
tired gau
to, towards -gana
tobacco kuku, laupa; tiga (< English)
today toma
to do what? atagaukala?
tomorrow rabalua
tongue ma (inalien.n.). (Kemabolo,
 mae)
tooth nigo, doge (inalien.n.).
tortoise gaokau, gaokogu (inalien.
 n.).
top of atanai, kukunai
torn demiti (English loan)
touch gabikalau, vegabikalau

towel taugela, tauli (English loan) *up* rage

training (of baby) veraga

tray polaka, folaka

tree (general name) gau

tree top gege, godina, kukuna

trees, types of: adaba, baruka,
kunamatekwa, magi, mobaia, rogo,
titipou, wagio, rigani, guguni,
ganela, golu

tree without leaves lago

trick, tease vegenigopa

trim, to virigou

trousers piripou (Motu loan)

truly momogoni

trunk of tree gabana (Kemabolo,
kwalana)

try kalatogo

tube fish warimo

turn ruakule

turn around giro, ruakule

turn over vebirokule

turtle gaogao

twining tool kui

twins kapa

twisting rope bito

two lualua

two days hence ilagaita

U

ugly rakavakwaikwai, bugibagi,
dolidoli

umbilicus buro (inalien.n.).

uncle paternal (direct address)
tamagai

uncle maternal (direct address)
wagai

under gabule

underneath gabulenai

undernourished gwagi

underpants veigabina(inalien.n.).

undress gaivagi

unexcelled ativanagivanagi

untie lua

until mu, muai, nuai

upper arm alo (inalien.n.).

upper jaw galumi (inalien.n.).

upside down tairigo

urine, to urinate megi, titi

use nagaukala

V

vagina kuti (inalien.n.).

vein gili (inalien.n.).

verandah tourage

very lelevagi

very hot sun garobaralelevagi

very large atikeikei

victuals bagoga

vigilant gadi (Motu loan)

village vanua

village street gatama

vines, types of gogo, gwana

violent dagedage (Motu loan)

visit gwari

visitor gwarigwaritauna

W

waist gabana, dagila (inalien.n.).

wait nali, vealo

wake up ali

wallaby (general name) wagi

wallaby-grass burua

wallaby, types of: aliba, gamu,
gamukolo, goi

walk laka

walls (sago) bili

want ula

war tuari, vetali

war songs Leku, Kwale

wart labiabuti (inalien.n.).

wash body rigu

wash face and hands veguligi

wash objects guligi

wasps, types of: boboka, giligaba,
nanigo, nugima

watch (n.) garogauna

watch for wallabies bogeboqe
water nanu
waterfall titi
waterwell nanugabuna, nanugulina
watermelon mereni
wave of hand dave
wave of ocean geta
we gita (incl.); gai (excl.)
we alone (emphatic) gitageregara
 (incl.); gaigeregamai (excl.)
weave vatua
Wednesday Pulamaragi
weeds gawa
weed the garden laulau
welcome! bono agomai! bogono
 agomai! (pl.).
west wind avalakavata
wet nupa, palipali (Motu loan)
whale agaladonodono
what? ata? atagau? raukau?
what kind of? atavetaina?
what reason? atagani?
what thing? atagau?
when? ariatoma?
where? atai?
where at? ainai?
which? aria
which day? ariatoma?
which one? ariagauna?
which way? ariavetaina?
whirling of waters kwi
whirlwind kwaito
white kalaikalai, kulokulo
whiteman taukulokulona
whitewash gagunanuna
whither? ariagana?
who? rai?
whose? raigena? raigeria?(pl.).
why? obe? ataganikala?
wide bagabaga
widow wabu
widower dogae

win, to kokole
wind agi
windpipe garobaubauna (inalien.n.).
wing vane(Kemabolo, pane) (inalien.n.).
wink matadiki
wipe ara, dau, vedau, veidau
wise aonega
with -goti, -na
with whom? raigoti?
woman gade, mune, vavine, hahine
 (Motu loan)
woman's feather decoration velavela, tera
woman's sexual position tugugiti
wooden food dish digu
work gaukala
worm dimo
worn out geba
wrap lobe
wriggle galevagaleva, galewagalewa
write talo
write down tore (Motu loan)
wrong kerere, rakava

Y

yawn agata
yam (general names) wabuli, ganigani, mao
yams, types of: arobuka, atikokone, debani, dune, ereme, galeka, gidaia, gigi, godaiobu, gogomi, gwane, kaua, kiroma, kirugwane, kogole, koiari, koni, kurumone, madila, malo, mao, maoduba, maotano, merani, minuminu, mitila, mou, murakoloa, ogo, oiaunoi, ovai, romugolo, ruagolo, tinake, tinigapoa, tukeni, tumunakila, vainamu, wabuli, wakina, wapolo (wafolo)
yam disease dabi
yams roasted in hot stones gula
yawn agata

yellow bolabola

yes oba, oi (Motu loan)

yesterday molagani

yeild to dalele

young valigu

you're lazy goi lepetimuni

you've come! bo agomai! (Sg.),
bogo agomai! (pl.).

6.0 TEXT

The Sorcerer from Memeka³¹

Memeka godio-na bei-kila gia-na lauma bei-guamai-a-ni.
Memeka sorcerer-sg stm(was)-say he-sm spirit stm(was)-bring-it-cont

Gia-na taulimalima bei-vekila-ria numai begene-tanu
he-sm people stm(was)-tell-them houses.in stm(will)-stay

bei-tia. Bogi nuanai gia-na witali gena bei-pululu-a.
stm(was)-say night inside he-sm whistle his stm(was)-blow-it

Golo kukunai witali garo-na ge-kamolagi-a-to.
hill on.top.of whistle voice-poss stm(have)-heard-it-com

Godio tau-na gena witali rogo pululu-ago-a-to. Lauma
sorcerer man-sg his whistle still (be). blow-?-it-com spirit

witali laukule-to. Lauma golo rigo-a-to.
whistle (it).return-com spirit hill (it).descend-it-com

Kearia kearia witali garo-na v(a)-agomai-to. Godio
little.by.little whistle voice-poss stm(it)-come-com sorcerer

tau-na Veai-rakavarakava-to. Lauma-na rubu kainagi-a-to.
man-sg proud-badly-com spirit-sm church (it).reach-it-com

Witali garo-na rubu mulinai v(a)-agomai-to. Godio
whistle voice-poss church behind stm(it)-come-com sorcerer

tau-na rubu wailanai rua-to. Be namo
man-sg-church in.front.of (he).stand-com and.then

kala-mamai-to. Koro Bai rubu mulina-na lakati-to.
(it).make-laugh-com Koro Bai church behind-from (he).come.out-com

"Au go-gita-gu mabara-mia!" gia gaba-to. Taulimalima
I you(pl)-look-me all-you(pl) he (he).shout- people

mabara-ria ge-mamai-bara-to, tenagi godio tau-na
all-pl stm(they)-laugh-big-com but sorcerer man-sg

ati mamai-to. Gia baru-to ema maiaka-to.
not (he).laugh-com he (he).cross-com and (he).shame-com

Godio tau-na raga-laka-to Tauruba-na. Gia ati mai
sorcerer man-sg (he).ran-walk-com Tauruba-from he not come

laukulewai-to. Koro Bai godio tau-na gopa-to.
(he).return-com Koro Bai sorcerer man-sg (he).lie.com

Gia lauma vegelegelenai kala-to.
he spirit similar.to (he).made.it-com

FREE TRANSLATION:

The sorcerer from Memeka said he would bring the spirit back. He told all the people to stay inside their houses. At midnight he blew his whistle. A whistle was heard from the top of the mountain. The sorcerer kept on blowing his whistle. The spirit whistled back. The spirit walked down the hill. Nearer and nearer came the whistle. The sorcerer was very proud. The spirit reached the church. A whistle came from behind the church. The sorcerer stood in front of the church. Then a funny thing happened. Koro Bai came from behind the church. "Look at me, everyone," he shouted. All the people ran quickly to look. Everybody laughed loudly, but the sorcerer did not laugh. He was very cross and ashamed. The sorcerer ran away from Tauruba. He has never returned. Koro Bai tricked the sorcerer. He pretended to be a spirit.

NOTES

1. This dialect is one of seventeen suggested or established by Dutton (1970) who pointed out that it is linguistically intermediate between more northern dialects of Sinaugolo (or Sinagoro as he refers to it) and neighbouring ones of Keapara. It is spoken by over 1,000 people living in the four villages of Tauruba, Kemabolo, Gamoga, and Bonanamo. Although there are minor differences between these villages, no consistent account of these differences will be attempted in this study.

2. I wish to thank Kalo, Maino, Mura, Don, Vali, Koro and others for supplying this data and hope this account will serve to help Tauruba villagers read and write their own language. The author would also like to thank Dr. T.E. Dutton of the Australian National University and Mr. J. Lynch of the University of Papua New Guinea for their assistance in helping to shape this contribution, which represents a revised version of an earlier one by M. Koloa and the present author -- see Koloa and Collier (1972).

3. For some speakers (notably the Taloa clan (or dogolo)) /p/ is realized as a voiceless bilabial fricative [p̥].

4. The *va-* form is the irregular 3rd singular Subject-Tense-Mode prefix used only with verbs like 'to go' etc. See Section 2.47. *Va-*, however, may be used with other verbs to indicate incipient action ('about to do something') e.g.,

gia va-mamai-ni
he about.to-laugh-cont
He's about to laugh

See Section 2.3 (ii) - aspect ₁.

5. Some speakers also say just *kwalana* but both are said to be borrowings from Hula. The "correct" form is said to be *genai*.

6. The subject morphemes actually refer to the tense and mode of the action as well. See Sections 2.3 (i) and 2.47.

7. araga + ai is said as aragai.
8. rogo + ati is said as rogoti.
9. Note that this be should not be confused with bei- the 3rd singular Person-Tense-Subject prefix used with verbs - see Section 2.47.
10. Note that ma is approximately equivalent to English *to be with/in*.
11. numa + ai is pronounced numai.
12. irau is also sometimes used instead of ba - see Section 2.11.21.
13. This may be said alternatively as:

bana-kalatogo bana-gwari-mu
I.fut-try I.fut-kill-you
I'll try to kill you
- See Section 2.57 on Verb complements below.
14. Note that repetitious action is indicated by repeating the verb root e.g., *dolidoli kept pushing or pushed and pushed*.
15. Note than an undefeated enemy is *veiri veiri*, an alienable noun.
16. Alternatively one could say *auna gudugudu goi avenito*

I.sm beads IO I.give.com
I gave the beads to you.
17. In Kemabolo speech this is i-V/bei-V respectively e.g., *gia i-mamaini He/she/it is laughing (now)*.
18. In Kemabolo speech this is ta-V/bete-V respectively e.g., *gita bete-tagi We(incl.) were crying (a while ago)*.
19. See Capell (1943:218-22)
20. In direct address this would be *tamagai Father!*

21. Many speakers now use the corresponding Motu forms *sibogu*, *sibomu*, *sibona*, etc. instead. See R. Lister-Turner and J.B. Clark *A Grammar of the Motu Language of Papua* (Sydney: The Government Printer, no date), p.11.
22. *totau* is perhaps a derivative of *one man*.
23. This is generally true but the order of adjectives relative to the noun may vary according to style, individual speaker, etc.
24. Note that one would not use this for ages, e.g., *I'm almost (or about) 19 years old* would be said *noga vetaina*.
25. \emptyset = zero morpheme
26. Note that one cannot say *au ba-bala-to*.
27. *rogotina* < *rogo* + *atina*. Note also that after *rogotina* *boro* > *oro*.
28. Motu *gabeai* is now frequently used for *vaguna* in Balawaia.
29. Port Moresby is often locally referred to as *Ela* after the name of the beach that runs along the southern shore of the peninsula on which the town is situated.
30. Cf. also the structure and examples given in Section 2.3(ii).
31. This story was told by Vali Raga, a young man from Tauruba village in Rigo Sub-district.

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