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by Walter G. Ivens

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Transcriber's Note: Some umlauts and other fine distinctions
of Sa'a orthography have been lost. The Lau orthography is
correct as given.

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY OF THE LAU LANGUAGE: SOLOMON ISLANDS

BY

WALTER G. IVENS, M. A., LITT. D.

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PREFACE.

Lau is the name given to the language spoken by the inhabitants of the artificial islets which lie off the northeast coast of Big Malaita, Solomon Islands. The language spoken on the coast from Uru on the northeast to Langalanga, Alite Harbor, on the northwest of Big Malaita, is practically Lau. On the west coast there is considerable admixture of Fiu, which is the language of the bush behind the Langalanga lagoon. In Dr. Codrington's "Melanesian Languages," pp. 39 et seq., certain words are given as spoken at Alite in Langalanga. These words are probably Fiu rather than Lau.

The purest Lau is spoken at Sulufou, one of the artificial islets near Atta Cove. The inhabitants of Ai-lali, on the mainland of Big Malaita opposite the island Aio, are an offshoot of the Lau-speaking peoples. In Port Adam (Malau) on Little Malaita, some 12 miles north of Sa'a, there are two villages, Ramarama and Malede, inhabited by Lau-speaking peoples, and the inhabitants of these villages hold as a tradition that their forefathers migrated from Suraina, near Atta Cove, 80 miles away, along the coast to the north.

The Lau of this grammar and vocabulary was learned from dealings with the Port Adam natives and also from a stay of several weeks with Rev. A. I. Hopkins, at Mangoniia, on the mainland opposite the artificial islet Ferasubua.

It is not claimed that the Lau here presented is the same as the Lau of the northeast coast of Big Malaita. Doubtless owing to the Port Adam peoples being surrounded by Sa'a-speaking peoples, they have adopted Sa'a words and methods of speech to some extent. The women of the hill peoples above Port Adam have largely been procured as wives for the Port Adam men and thus there has been a tendency for the distinctiveness of the Lau language to disappear and for the Sa'a words to be adopted. While this tendency was perhaps not very great previous to the introduction of Christianity (for the village children always follow the language of the father rather than that of the mother), the teachers in the village schools, after Christianity was introduced, necessarily used the Sa'a books and, when translations were eventually made into Lau, words and phrases

of Sa'a crept in. So far as lay in the power of the present author, he has endeavored to eliminate these Sa'a elements from the present work.

In the translations made into Lau, some use has been made of the gerundive, following the use in Sa'a; but until we have further evidence of the validity of this usage it must be regarded as not belonging to the genius of the Lau language, and it is therefore omitted here.

It will be seen that Lau is a typical Melanesian language and has few marked peculiarities. In Sa'a there is a distinctive use of the shortened forms of the pronouns of the first and second persons, *_au_* and *'o_*, suffixed to verbs and prepositions as object; in Lau the same shortening is not effected and the longer forms *_nau_*, *_oe_*, are used.

It has not been thought proper to represent any break in pronunciation such as occurs in Sa'a in such words, e. g., as *_ia_* fish, Sa'a *'i'e_*. Lau shows generally the dropping of such consonants as are dropped in Sa'a, but it is doubtful if the same break occurs in pronunciation.

The books already printed in Lau are:

1. A translation of the English Prayer Book comprising matins and evensong, litany, baptism of adults, certain psalms and hymns, catechism, Holy Communion with Sunday collects.
2. The four Gospels.

The grammar here given is an alteration of the grammar prepared by the present writer, and printed at Norfolk Island by the Mission Press in 1914.

W. G. Ivens. St. Paul's Vicarage, Malvern, Victoria, 1920.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS.

adj., adjective.

adv., adverb.

art., article.

def., definite.

demons., demonstrative.

excl., exclusive (of personal pronouns, excluding the person addressed).

exclam., exclamation.

genit., genitive.

gu, marks a noun as taking the suffixed pronouns *_gu_*, *_mu_*, *_na_*.

incl., inclusive (of personal pronouns, including the person addressed).

interj., interjection.

interr., interrogative.

metath., metathesis.

n., noun.
 na, marks a noun as taking the suffixed pronoun in the third singular only.
 neg., negative.
 neut., neuter.
 obj., object.
 part., particle.
 partic., participle.
 pers., person, personal.
 pl., plural.
 poss., possessive.
 pr., pronoun.
 pref., prefix.
 prep., preposition.
 S, Sa'a language. See Sa'a and Ulawa dictionary.
 sing., singular.
 sub., subject.
 suff., suffix, suffixed.
 term., termination.
 tr., transitive.
 U, Ulawa language. See Sa'a and Ulawa dictionary.
 v., verb.
 v.i., verb intransitive, i.e., a verb which can not take the pronoun suffixed.
 v.p., verbal particle.
 v.tr., verb transitive, i.e., a verb which can take the pronoun suffixed.
 voc., vocative.
 M.L., Codrington's Melanesian Languages.

LAU GRAMMAR.

THE ALPHABET.

The vowels are a, e, i, o, u, with the Italian sounds. All of these vowels may be long or short, the long sound being represented by a doubling of the vowel. Closed syllables do not occur, and every word ends with a vowel. The vowel o in Lau frequently represents a in Sa'a: _fou_ rock, Sa'a _hau_; _finau_ hook, Sa'a _hinou_; _loulou_ quick, Sa'a _lauleu_. Where in Sa'a a changes to e in certain words after a preceding i or u, no such change is made in Lau in the same words: _ia_ fish, Sa'a _i'e_; _ua_ still, Sa'a _ue_; _i asi_ at sea, Sa'a i _'esi_.

The diphthongs are ae, ai, ao, eu, ei, ou, as in _sae_, _mai_, _rao_, _dau_, _mei_, _fou_, pronounced, respectively, as in the English words eye, iron, hour, how, hey, oh.

The consonants are f, k, g; d, t; b; q, gw; l, r; s; m; mw; n, ng.

The f replaces an h in Sa'a: _fera_ village, Sa'a _hera_ courtyard;

fuli fera village, Sa'a _huli_ bed, _huli nume_ site of house.
The sound represented by f often approximates to v.

Both k and g are hard. The Melanesian g is not heard; as in Sa'a, it has been dropped in certain words, _ia_ fish, but there is no noticeable break in the pronunciation. In certain other words this g is replaced by k: _take_, to stand. Mota _sage_, Sa'a _ta'e_. The g in Lau may replace a k in Sa'a: _igera_ they, Sa'a _ikire_. A g also appears in personal pronoun plural 1, excl., where Sa'a has a break: _igami_ we, Sa'a _i'emi_. A g may also replace an h in Sa'a: _luga_ to loose, Sa'a _luhe_.

There is no preface of n in the sound of d.

In many words a t has been dropped: _angi_ to cry, Oceanic _tangi_;
asi sea, Oceanic _tasi_; _ola_ canoe, Florida _tiola_, Sa'a
liola.

There is no w in Lau. Where it occurs in Sa'a its place is supplied in Lau by q, the sound of which is kw or ku: _qalu_ eight, Sa'a
walu. In Lau the island Ulawa is known as Ulaqa. A q in Lau may represent an h in Sa'a: _qai_, the reciprocal prefix, is in Sa'a
hai. The letter gw may represent a q (pw) in Sa'a: _gwou_ head,
Sa'a _qau_; _gwini_ wet, Sa'a _qini_; _gwou_ deserted, Mota _wou_.
The sound of d is not followed by r, as is the case in Sa'a, nor is d before i sounded any way differently, as is the case in Sa'a.
Nasal m, i.e., mw, is not so common a sound as it is in Sa'a, but it is heard in _mwane_ male, _mwela_ child.

There is an interchange between n and l: _nima_ or _lima_ five;
daluma middle, Sa'a _danume_; _inala_ to discern, Sa'a _ilala_.
Both l and r are used and the sounds are distinct; both sounds are trilled.

ARTICLES.

(a) Demonstrative:

Singular, _na, si; ta, te, ke; maae; fe_.

Plural, _gi; mwai, ote_.

(b) Personal: _a, ni_.

Na denotes a, any, the, and is put to more general use than the corresponding _nga_ in Sa'a; _na_ is used with both singular and plural: _na noni_ the body; _na sasigamu_ your brethren. The conjunction _ma_ (=and) coalesces with _na_; _mana Mwela_ and the Son. _Na_ is used with the interrogative _taa_ what.

2. _Si_ is more definite and particular in meaning than _na_ and denotes a part, a piece, any; it is more or less equivalent to _me'i_ in Sa'a: _si doo ne_ the thing; _gamelu ka ania si taa_ what are we to eat? _si ere_ a firestick; _si doo gu saea na_ that which I said; _na_ may be prefixed: _na si baea taa ne_ what words? _si_ can not be used of the plural.

3. Ta means a certain one, every, at all, just, only, and is the same as the numeral ta one: ta may precede the article fe; ta fe uo every hill, ni may follow ta: tani aiai some, other. ta may mean only: ta ro ai only two people; ta may be used with the numerals, ta ro mwane two men; ta ro tangale penny 200 pence.

Te has practically the same meanings as ta: te geni sarii a maiden; te taifilia he alone; te aiai falaete one person only. Te is used of units (as ata in Sa'a), te fiu fe doo only seven things; te ai ma te ai one by one; too te ai singly. Si may follow both ta and te: ta si fou a certain rock, te si na doo everything; te may be used as equivalent to the conjunction and: te na Mwela and the Son.

Ke is used as te: ke si gula iidimani a small piece; ro kesi kurui bata two small pieces of money. Ke and si may be combined and used with te: e langi asia na teke si doo there is nothing at all.

4. Maae is compounded of maa eye, one, and e the construct form, and means one, a; maae is used with fera country, dangi day, rodo night, oru wind; maae fera a village, maaedangi a day, maaerodo darkness.

5. Qe is used with certain nouns: qe afe a widow, qe ia a fish, qe oru a widow; na may be prefixed: na qe ia gi the fishes.

6. Fe is used of things spherical in shape and denotes a unit: fe bread a loaf, fe bubulu a star; also fe gale bola a young pigeon, fe rade a reed; fe is used of one of a series: fe rodo a night, fe asua a day; fe is also used as a multiplicative: fe fiu ade doo taala seven cases of wrong-doing; na or ta or te may precede.

7. Gi denotes plurality and follows the noun: na mwane gi the males. It may be separated from the noun: na doo nia gi his things; gi is used with the forms of the personal pronoun plural except those ending in lu.

8. Mwai is used with nouns of relationship only: mwai asi nia his brethren, ro mwai sasina brethren.

9. In Port Adam ote seems to be employed as a regular plural article: ote mwane gi you men. But it is a question whether ote is not properly employed of females only: ote aia nia his female relations, ote sasina his sisters, ote ai you women, ote ai gi you women.

10. A is used as a personal article with the names of males, both native and foreign: a Leo, a Joe. It is used also with doo thing: a doo so and so, a doo na the person.

Ni is used as a personal article with the names of females, both native and foreign: _ni Alida_, _ni Mary_. It is used also with certain nouns which denote women, where in Sa'a _nga_ or the personal article _a_ is used: _ni te nau_ my mother, _ni mwaemwane_ a man's sister, a woman's brother, _ni aia_ female relations, _ni doo_ the woman, _ni mwela ne_ that woman. _Ni_ is not used with _afe_ wife, nor with _geni_ female; it is not used with the plural.

NOUNS.

1. Nouns to which possessive suffixes may be added:

Certain nouns take the suffixed pronoun denoting the possessor. These are nouns denoting:

a. Parts of the body: _lima_ hand, _limagu_ my hand, _aba_ arm, _abamu_ thy arm, _maa_ eye, _maamu_ thy eye.

b. Position, end, middle, top: _buri_ behind, _burigu_ behind me, _i dalumana_ in the midst, _isingana_ its end, _i kamena lobo_ beside the lake, _i fafona_ on top of it.

c. Certain states or doings of men: life, death, speech, custom, goings: _mae_ to die, _maela_ death, _maelana_ his death, _baela_ speech, _baelagu_ my word.

d. The word _sasi_ brother, _sasigu_ my brother, my sister. The other words denoting relationship employ the personal pronoun to denote possession.

2. Formation of nouns: Nouns which have a special termination showing them to be nouns substantive are (a) verbal nouns and (b) independent nouns.

a. Verbal nouns are formed from verbs by the terminations _a_, _fa_, _la_, _ta_: _mae_ to die, _maea_ death or sickness, _maela_ death, _bae_ to speak, _baea_ word, _baela_ speech, _fanga_ to eat, _fangaa_ feast, food, _fangala_ food, _mae_ to die, _maemaefa_ sickness, _nao_ to lead, _naofa_ first, _naofe mwela_ eldest child, also with suffixed pronoun _naofana mwela_; _ta_ is seen in the root _afuta_ all, which is used only with the suffixed pronoun, _afutagera_ all of them, _afutana na ai gi_ all the people. The termination _la_ has a more or less gerundival force.

Compound nouns may be formed, _girigiri lifoa_ gnashing of teeth, _saitama dooa_ wisdom.

Where in the vocabulary _fa_ and _ta_ have a hyphen attached, it is intended to show that they are used only with the suffixed pronoun attached.

There are certain adjectives to which the termination _la_ is attached, _diena_ good, _dienala_ goodness, _baita_ big, _baitala_ bigness, and _tasa_ in excess, _tasala_ excess. It is probable,

however, that these words are really verbs.

b. Independent nouns: The only termination is na, and this is added (1) to certain nouns which express relationship or kindred; (2) to cardinal numerals to form ordinals. 1. Nouns so formed are always preceded by a prefix which marks reciprocity of relationship or kindred, *_mwai_*, and by the numeral *_ro_* two; *_sasi_* brother, *_ro mwai sasina_* the two brothers, *_te_* mother, *_ro mwai telana_* wife and child.

2. Numerals: *_olu_* three, *_oluna_* third.

3. Construct form: To make a construct form the letter *_e_* is added to the first of two nouns, *_toloe fera_* hill, *_fuli abae ai_* men's handwork. When the first member ends in *_a_* the *_ae_* sometimes contracts to *_e_*, *_fufue ai_* seed, *_aqale mwai_* ten baskets, but *_maae rodo_*, a night; also when the first noun ends in *_o_* the *_oe_* is contracted to *_e_*: *_abole ai_* a log, *_abolo_* a piece. This *_e_* may be added to words which have not a distinct noun termination: *_naoe gula_* the chief place.

4. Genitive relation: The genitive relation of nouns one to another is effected by the use of the propositions *_ni_* and *_i_*: *_ni_* is used mainly in construction: *_baea ni sugela_* deceitful words, *_gwai ni gwaila_* anointing oil; *_ni_* expresses purpose: *_si gula ni lea inia_* a place for him to go to, *_rosuli ni manatai gami_* hear us in mercy. In certain words *_li_* replaces *_ni_*: *_maalimaea_* enemy, *_maalitafa_* a channel in a reef; *_i_* is used also to denote purpose: *_lea i fasifa_* came to sell it. Location, which also denotes place whence, is shown by *_i_*, *_geni i Saa_*, a Sa'a woman. *_Si_* is used in certain phrases: *_ofu si doo_* bundles, *_ro tooni si doo_* two thousand.

The genitive is frequently omitted *_olu teu flour_*, three measures of flour, *_mumudi fangala_* crumbs of food, *_mwane Saa_*, a Sa'a man, *_falisi vine_* a vineyard.

The possessive *_ana_* may be used to denote the genitive: *_luma ana foaa_* house of prayer, *_tala ana fanualama_* way of peace. A genitive relation is also shown by the use of the suffixed pronoun of the third person singular or plural in agreement with the idea expressed in the second noun of the pair: *_i tolona fera_* on the tops of the hills, *_gwouda na ai gi_* men's heads.

The ordinary personal pronouns are used as possessive in cases where the pronoun can not be suffixed: *_afe nau_* my wife, *_arai nia_* her husband.

The instrumental prefix *i* occurs: *_kamu_* to eat areca nut, *_ikamu_* a line spatula.

5. Plural: To show plurality *_gi_* is used, following the noun *_na_* *_mwane gi_* the men. The word *_oro_*, many, may be attached: *_na mwane oro gi_* many men, *_tani ai oro_* many people.

The personal pronoun plural third *_gera_* is used to mark plurality: *_gera fiolo_* the hungry, *_gera priest da adea urina_* the priests acted thus.

Totally and completion are shown by *_sui_* finished or *_sui na_*: *_afutada sui_* they all, *_gera lea sui na_* they have gone already. To express totality the suffixed pronoun singular third and all persons plural are added to a root *_afuta_*, formed from *_afu_* to complete, with *_ta_* noun termination: *_afutanafera_* all the land, *_afutana nonigu_* all my whole body. It is a question whether the numeral *_qalu_* eight is used like *_walu_* in Sa'a of an indefinite number, e.g., *_qalu fera_* all lands; but *_te si nafera_* seems to be the proper usage.

6. Gender: There is no grammatical gender. The words *_mwane_* male, *_geni_* female, are added when the noun does not carry a sex distinction.

7. Nouns of relationship: With the exception of *sasi* brother, sister, nouns of relationship are never used with a suffixed pronoun: *_maa nau_* my father. The prefix *_mwai_*, denoting reciprocity of relationship, may precede: *_mwai asi nau_* brethren. In speaking of pairs of people *_ro_* is used: *_ro mwai sasina_* two brothers. The *_na_* of *_sasina_*, *_telana_*, etc., is a noun termination and is not the suffixed pronoun.

The articles *_ni_* for the singular and *_ote_* for the plural are used of women: *_ni aia_* a female relation, *_ote geni_* women.

The word for father is *_maa_*; the article *_na_* may be prefixed: *_na maa nau_* my father. The Rev. A. I. Hopkins says that *_maaka nau_* is also commonly used as meaning my father. The word for child is *_mwela_*, *_mwela na ai_* So-and-So's son, *_mwela nia_* his child; *_aia_* is used for female relations with *_ni_* as singular article and *_ote_* as plural: *_mwaemwane_* sister, *_ni mwaemwane_* a man's sister.

The adjective *_gale_* little, is used preceding the noun to describe something young: *_ro fe gale bola_* two young pigeons. The article used with *_te_*, mother, is *_ni_*: *_ni te nau_* my mother; *_ta ro mwai telana nau_* my wife and child, *_ta ro mwai fungona_* two relations-at-law; *_ai_* person, man, is used as a vocative: *_mwela ai_* hey, you there! *_na ai oe_* your people, *_ai ni raa_* a servant, *_ai tou_* the little one, the lesser.

PRONOUNS.

The pronouns may be classified as (A) those used as the subject of a verb; (B) those suffixed to a verb or a preposition as object; (c) those suffixed to nouns substantive and denoting possession.

A. PRONOUNS USED AS THE SUBJECT OF A VERB.

Singular:

(1) *_inau_*, *naut gu_*.

- (2) _ioe, oe, o_.
- (3) _inia, niat nit e_.

Plural:

- Inclusive: (1) _igia, gia; igolu, golu_.
- Exclusive: (1) _igami, gami, mi; igamelu, gamelu_.
- (2) _igamu, gamu; igamolu, gamolu_.
- (3) _igera, gera, da; idalu, dalu_.

Dual:

- Inclusive: (1) _igoro, goro_.
- Exclusive: (1) _igamere, gamere_.
- (2) _igamoro, gamoro_.
- (3) _idarot daro_.

1. The longer forms, those with _i_, are used as possessive pronouns when the suffixed pronoun can not be added: _geni inau_ my wife.

The forms with _i_ are never used by themselves as the subject, but are accompanied by one of the shorter forms: _igera da ada ma da si ada na_ they see but do not see. The three longer forms in the singular are of more or less infrequent use. The initial _i_ is run on to the preceding vowel in pronunciation.

2. All the forms without _i_ are used alone as the subject of the verb. Where there are three forms the second and third are generally used together as subjects: _gami mi langi si saetamana_ we do not know; but the short forms _gu_, _o_, _mi_, _mu_, _da_, may be used alone as subjects: _gu si saea_ I do not know. The forms in _lu_ are not used as a trial number, but denote a more restricted number of persons.

3. _Nia_ is used as meaning, there is, it is: _efita fe bread nia agamolu_, how many loaves have you? It may be used before a proper name as the equivalent to a genitive: _ana maaedangi nia Abiathar_ in the days of Abiathar. When the meaning is, there is, it is, _nia_ is preceded by _e_: _na liqa gera enia ada_ they have their holes; _ma te ai enia i luma_ there is only one person in the house; with _na_ demonstrative added: _nia na_ that is it, that is so.

4. The form _ni_ is seen in _nifai_ what? where? It occurs in certain phrases as meaning, it is, there is: _e uta ro si lio ni agamu_ how is it ye are of two minds? _na light fuana noni ni maa_ the light of the body it is the eye.

5. The plural sign _gi_ is used with the forms in the plural but not with those ending in _lu_: _gia gi fi dao na_ we have just come.

6. The forms in the plural third _igera_ and _gera_ are used as equivalent to a plural article: _igera na judea_ the Jews.

7. The pronouns of the third person singular and plural may be used of impersonal or inanimate things.

B. PRONOUNS SUFFIXED TO VERBS OR TO PREPOSITIONS AS OBJECT.

Singular: (1) _nau_. (2) _oe_. (3) _a_.

Plural:

Inclusive: (1) _gia_, _golu_.

Exclusive: (1) _gami_, _gamelu_. (2) _gamu_, _gamolu_.
(3) _gera_, _da_, _dalu_.

Dual:

Inclusive: (1) _goro_.

Exclusive: (1) _gamere_. (2) _gamoro_. (3) _daro_.

1. Examples of usage are, _gera saegera sui_ they were all summoned, _nia lea fonosia_ he went to get it. A second object of the verb always appears in the suffixed pronoun singular and plural third: _gu langi si adasia na ola_ I did not see a canoe, _gera gutafigera na mwane gi_ they persecuted the men. All prepositions governing nouns have the pronoun suffixed as an anticipatory object in agreement with the noun: _gera lea fonosia fera_ they went to harm the land, _fafia si doo_ concerning the matter.

2. The verb _dori_ (to wish) has the pronoun suffixed where in Sa'a none would be used: _nia langi si doria gwou ana_ he would not drink (it) of it.

3. To _taifili_ (alone) the pronouns are suffixed: _te taifilia_ he alone, _taifiligera_ they alone.

C. PRONOUNS SUFFIXED TO NOUNS OR TO VERBAL NOUNS USED AS PREPOSITIONS.

Singular: (1) _gu_. (2) _mu_. (3) _na_.

Plural:

Inclusive: (1) _gia_, _golu_.

Exclusive: (1) _gami_, _gamelu_. (2) _gamu_, _gamolu_. (3) _gera_, _da_, _dalu_.

Dual:

Inclusive: (1) _goro_.

Exclusive: (1) _gamere_. (2) _gamoro_. (3) _dar_.

1. These are the pronouns denoting possession and they are suffixed to a certain class of nouns only, those which denote names of parts of the body, or of family relationship, or of things in close relationship to the possessor. In all other cases possession is denoted by the use of the ordinary personal pronouns.

2. When things and not persons are in question _ni_ is used in place of _da_ in plural third: _lea alua i fulini_ go and put them in their places.

3. Of the plural forms those ending in _lu_ denote a restriction in the number of the persons concerned.

4. These pronouns are also suffixed to the preposition *_fua_* to, used as a dative, to *_afuta_* all, and to certain other words which show a noun termination but which have no independent existence as nouns: *_otofa_* concerning, *_oofa_* approaching to, *_enceinte_*, *_sie_*, at the house of (in the vocabulary all such words are followed by a hyphen); also to *_mara_* of one's own accord, alone, *_te taifilia marana_* he alone; also to the verb *_too_* to hit, *_toogu_*, *_toona_*, hit me, etc.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

These are *_na_*, *_ne_*, this; *_nena_*, *_nana_*, *_nane_*, that.

1. These all follow a noun or a pronoun: *_a mwela ne_* this person, *_nia nana_* that is it.

2. *_Na_* is added after the negative *_langi_*: *_langi na no_*, not that; and after *_sui_* finished: *_sui na_* that is finished.

3. *_Go_* an adverb, there, is used as a demonstrative: *_tefe doo go ana_* only one thing, *_inau go agu_* I for my part; *_ne_* may be added, *_gone_* that, *_inia gone_* that is so. *_Ba_* means that, there: *_diena ba_* good! *_bago_* is used following a noun or a pronoun: *_a doo bago_* that person there.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. The words used are *_ati_*, who; *_taa_*, *_tafa_*, what. The personal article *_a_* makes *_ati_* who, singular, *_gerati_* plural. Both *_ti_* and *_taa_* are nouns. The adverb *_ba_* may be added to *_ati_* for the purpose of emphasis: *_ati ba_* who? *_Ti_* stands for the name of the person and *_ati_* means, what is the name? *_ati mwane_* what man? The demonstrative *_ne_* may be added for emphasis: *_ati ne_* who is it then? *_Ati_* has also an indefinite use: *_ati susulia_* who knows?

2. With *_taa_*, *_tafa_*, the definite article *_si_* may be used: *_si taa_* what, that which, *_taa_* may follow the noun, *_ta si doo taa_* what sort of thing? *_si doo taa ne_* what? The adverb *_fai_* (where) may be used as an interrogative pronoun: *_nifai_* which, what?

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

The uses of *_ta_*, *_te_*, have been dealt with under "articles." These two words are used as signifying, any, some, other.

The noun *_sai_* place, thing, has an indefinite use: *_sai ai_* that which, what, *_sai na_* that which, *_ta sai ai_*, one, another (of things), *_sai oe_* your place, your duty, *_tani oto ni sai ai_* some people. (The Rev. A. I. Hopkins states in a note that *_sai_* in Lau is used of food only).

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

There are no relative pronouns. Their place is supplied by various locutions.

1. By the suffixed pronoun: *_inia nane gu bae kekerofana fasi uri_* this is he of whom I spoke. The addition of the demonstrative *_ne, nena_*, serves to make the meaning clearer: *_inia nena ai garni mi maasia_* he is the person for whom we are waiting.

2. By making use of a coordinate clause: *_igami ne too gera ada fuada na_* we are the people whom they have chosen.

POSSESSIVES.

Singular: (1) *_agu_*. (2) *_amu_*. (3) *_ana_*.

Plural:

Inclusive: (1) *_aga_*, *_agolu_*.

Exclusive: (1) *_agami_*, *_agamelu_*. (2) *_agamu_*, *_agamolu_*.

(3) *_agera_*, *_ada_*, *_adalu_*.

Dual:

Inclusive: (1) *_agoro_*.

Exclusive: (1) *_agamere_*. (2) *_agamoro_*. (3) *_adaro_*.

The possessive is used:

1. Of things to eat and drink: *_si fangala agu_* something for me to eat, *_o ngalia amu_* take it for your eating, *_si doo ana gera priest tafiligera_* food for the priests only.

When the sense relates to food in general and not to a particular meal the ordinary personal pronouns are employed as possessives: *_si doo ni gwou inau_* a drink for me.

2. As meaning, for me, for my part, etc., belonging to, at, with: *_geni agu_* a wife for me, *_nia lea ana_* he went his way, *_gu ka gele dau go agu_* if I but touch, *_fuana ngalia fera nia agolu_* to get his land for ourselves, *_si mamana nia ana_* power in himself, his power, *_si doo oro agu_* I have many things, *_e langi ana_* not in it, lost, *_nia soe agera_* he questioned them, *_soea satana ana a doo bago_* ask so-and-so his name, *_nia ledia tasi doo agu_* he asked me about something, *_ooganga agera_* their debt.

3. As the object of a neuter verb (i. e., a verb which does not take a transitive suffix): *_gera da qele ana_* they marvelled at him, *_gu ingo amu_* I beseech thee, *_dau agu_* touch me, *_bota ana_* blessed is he.

4. With verbs when the object is separated from the verb: *_nia bubu tete adalu_* he regarded them fixedly, *_ka lugatai saufini ana_* let him go secretly, *_da bae aisile ana_* they spoke scornfully of him:

ala meme gamu to bite and rend you, is a variant.

5. To express, of, from, among: _ati mwane agamu_ what man of you?

6. The forms ending in _lu_ denote a restriction in the number of the people concerned.

7. The adverb _afoa_ apart is also followed by the possessive: _afoa ana_ apart from him.

8. It will be seen that the one possessive in Lau does the work of the three that are used in Sa'a. A Port Adam man asking for a wife at Sa'a and saying _geni ana_ (as has happened at times) would be asked whether he wanted to eat her--the Sa'a use being _keni nana_, _'ana_ being reserved of things to eat.

ADJECTIVES.

1. Words which are qualifying terms may also be used in the form of verbs, but some may be used without verbal particles and follow the qualified word. _Mwane baita_ a big man, _mwela tou_ a little child.

2. Some words have a form which is used only of adjectives, either of termination or of prefix.

a. Adjectival terminations are: _a_, _la_.

The termination _a_ is suffixed to substantives and verbs: _rodo_ night, _rorodoa_ dark, darkness, cloud; _bulu_ to be black, _bubulua_ black.

La is suffixed to substantives and verbs: _mwai_ a bag, _mwaila_ rich, _kobu_ to be fat, _kobukobula_ fat, whole, big; _tagalo_ to be wandering, _tagalola_ matted, thick, of forest.

b. Adjectival prefixes are _a_, _ma_, _tata_, _m_. These are all prefixed to verbs.

The _a_ is prefixed to verbs to form participles: _luga_ to loose, _aluga_ loose; _la_ to lift up, _alaa_ upwards, up.

Ma denotes condition: _lingi_ to pour, _malingi_ spilled, _ngi_ to divide, _mangisingisi_ broken, divided, _matala_ only, merely; _tefe mwela matala_ an only child.

Tata denotes spontaneity: _tatagwelu_ headlong.

M as a prefix appears to be used in the word _moi_ broken, (Sa'a _'o'i_ to break, _ma'o'i_ broken).

3. Comparison: Degrees of comparison are shown by the use of prepositions or adverbs, or by a simple positive statement. The prepositions used are _fasi_ from, _tasa_ beyond, in excess. The suffixed pronoun is used with _fasi_, but the possessive is used

with _tasa_: _na boso nia baita fasia na asufe_ a pig is larger than a rat; _gera baita tasa agera_ these are much larger than those.

The adverbs employed are _gele_ little, somewhat, _asia_ very, too much: _nia baita asia_ it is very (too) large.

A positive statement carries comparison by implication: _doo ne nia baita_ that is biggest, _sai ai ne ni diena, sai ai nena ni taa na_ this is good, that is bad; i.e., this is better than that.

VERBS.

Almost any word may be used as a verb by prefixing the verbal particles, but some words are naturally verbs as being the names of actions and not of things. There are also verbs which have special forms as such by means of a prefix or termination. Verbal particles precede the verb; they have a temporal force.

1. The verbal particles are _ka_, _ko_. The particles are written apart from the verb, but the speakers like to join them to the governing pronouns of the first and second persons singular, _gu_, _o_.

Ka is used both of present and of future time: _nia ka bae uri_ he speaks thus, _ka urina_ if that be so, _tasi doo taa gera ka odea_ what will they do? _lelea ka rodo_ go till nightfall; the illatives _fi_, _fe_, may be added.

Ko is used only with the personal pronoun, second singular _o_, and may express either present or future time: the illative may be added.

The preposition _fuana_ to him, to it, in order that, is used as a subjunctive or optative.

2. Time and Moods: A subjunctive is formed by _ana_ if, when, followed by the particle _ka_, or by the use of _saea_.

Conditional affirmation is expressed by _saumala_.

The illatives are _fi_ and _fe_, and mean, then, in that case, following upon, just now, for the first time: _ta ka fi uri_ then said he, _gami mifi saitamana na tala uta_ and how shall we know the way?

Fe as an illative denotes, in that case, following upon; _fe_ is also used like _ha'i_ in Sa'a, to denote repetition or continuance or restoration: _na abana e fe boeboela lau_ his hand was restored whole again, _gera ka fe dao toona_ they will certainly reach him, _daro fe lea lau_ go they went on again, _da tefe bae ana tesi baela_ they all cried out together.

Na is used following the verb to form a preterit: _nia mae na_ he is dead. Finality is shown by the use of _sui_: _sui na_ it is all

finished, *_nia kafi dao sui na_* when he shall have arrived, *_sui nana_* it is finished, *_sui ta_* thereupon, after that.

For the imperative the simple verb is used: *_o lea amu_* go away; *_fasi_* may be added for politeness: *_lea fasi amu_* you go!

3. Negative Particles: The foregoing particles are not used in negative sentences. The negative particles are *_langi_*, *_e langi_*, *_si_*. These may be combined: *_nia langi si saea_* he does not know it, *_e langi mu si rongoa ma e langi mu si saea_* you have neither heard it nor seen it, *_e langi nau gu si lea_* I am not going, *_e langi uri ta ai e adasia_* no one has seen it, *_e langi asia_* not at all. The verbal particle *_ka_* may be used in negative sentences with the addition of *_si_*, *_kasi bobola_* it is not fitting. The dehortative and the negative imperative is *_fasia_*: *_fasia oko lea_* do not go! *_fasia gera ka adasia_* let them not see it, *_o fasia oko luia_* do not forbid it.

Genitives: *_ni_*, *_i_* are used to express purpose.

4. Suffixes to verbs: There are certain terminations which, when added to neuter verbs or to verbs active only in a general way, make them definitely transitive or determine their action upon some object. These are of two forms:

a. A consonant with *_i_*: *_fi_*, *_li_*, *_mi_*, *_ni_*, *_ngi_*, *_si_*, or *_i_* by itself; e.g. *_tau_*, *_taufi_*; *_mae_*, *_maeli_*; *_ano_*, *_anomi_*; *_mou_*, *_mouni_*; *_sau_*, *_saungi_*; *_ada_*, *_adasi_*; *_manatat_*, *_manatai_*; to the verb *_taa_* to be bad, both *_si_* and *_li_* are added and the causative *_fa_* is prefixed: *_fataasi_*, *_fataali_*, to make worse. Certain verbs which are active in Lau are neuter in Sa'a: *_angai_* to lift, *_angaia_* lift it, Sa'a *_angainia_*; *_faodo_* to straighten, *_faodoa_* straighten it, Sa'a *_ha'aodohie_*; *_famae_* to kill, *_famaea_*, Sa'a *_ha'amaesie_*; *_famou_* to frighten, *_famoua_*, Sa'a *_ha'ama'usie_*.

b. The termination *_ai_* is suffixed by itself to nouns to convert them into verbs, *_sato_*, *_satoai_*. When this syllable *_ai_* is suffixed to verbs the genitive *_ni_* may be added, and to the form *_aini_* the consonants f, m, ng, t, are prefixed: *_oli_* to return, *_olifaini_* to carry back, *_ala_* to answer, *_alamaini_* to consent, *_sau_* to become, *_saungaini_* to make, *_tagala_* lost, *_tagalangaini_* to drive out, *_foaa_* to pray, *_foataini_* to pray for. The forms in *_ai_* are also used intransitively: *_tege_* to fall, *_tegelai_* lost, *_oli_* to turn, *_olitai_* converted.

The genitive *_ni_* (cf. M. L., p. 532) is often omitted and is not invariably used as it is in Sa'a, since the form *_ai_* without the addition of *_ni_* is transitive: *_gonitai_* to receive, *_gwoutai_* or *_gwoutaini_* to be left alone, *_oalangai_* to apportion, *_fatolamai_* to command.

Ani appears to be used by itself as a transitive suffix: *_ui_* to throw, *_uiani_* to throw away, *_laga_* to drive, *_lagaani_* to drive away, *_taba_* to strike, *_tabaani_* to destroy; *_ani_* is used also

with *_too_* to hit, *_tooani_* to understand.

With either class of suffixes there is no difference in meaning between one suffix and another.

5. Prefixes to verbs: These are causative and reciprocal.

The causative is *_fa_*: it may be prefixed to almost any word, and it may be used with words which have a transitive suffix. The use of *_fa_* frequently obviates the use of a transitive suffix and of itself makes verbs transitive.

The reciprocal is *_qai_*: generally when *_qai_* is prefixed to a verb the action of the verb is enlarged and the subject is included. The illative *_fe_* also marks repetition or restoration or continuance; it is followed by the adverb *_lau_* again: *_na abana e fe boeboela lau_* his hand was restored whole.

6. Passive: The passive is expressed by the use of the personal pronoun plural third *_gera_* or *_da_*, with the verb and the adverb *_na_* already: *_gera taufia na_* it has been washed; *_gera_* and *_da_* are used impersonally. The word *_saetana_* it is said, *_sae_* to say, is used as a passive: *_se doo saetana_* the thing said, *_si baela ne saetana uri_* the word which was said.

7. Auxiliary verbs: *_Alu_* to put, is used as meaning, to be, to become; *_talae_*, v. tr. to begin, means also to become; *_sau_* to make, with the possessive *_ana_*, *sau ana_* to become.

8. Reflexive verb: The word *_mara_* with suffixed pronoun is used to denote reflexive action: *_nia saungia marana_*. It also carries the meaning self, of one's own accord: *_i bobongi ka manata tetea ana marana_* the morrow can take care of itself.

9. Reduplication: Verbs are reduplicated in two ways: (a) by reduplication of the first syllable: *_liu_*, *_liliu_*; *_bae_*, *_babae_*; (b) by repetition of the whole word: *_gwou_*, *_gwougwou_*. There is no difference between the various forms beyond an intensification in meaning. In the vocabulary the reduplicated form is presented under the entry of the stem.

ADVERBS.

There are pure adverbs in Lau, but many words used as adverbs are truly nouns and others are verbs; adjectives may also occur in this employment.

1. Adverbs of place: *_mai_* here, hither; go there, thither, *_ne_* may be added, gone, also *_langi_* go, no. *_Lo_* there, is compounded with *_go_* and *_gi_*, *_logo_* north, west; *_se_* here, a noun, *_i se_*, *_isena_*, here, in this place, *_gula_* place, a noun: *_si gula na_* this place, here, *_gula i maa_* outside. *_bali_* side, a noun, *_bali ne_* here, on this side; *_i bali jordan i bali logo_* on the far side of Jordan; *_ifai_* where, *_gamu mai ifai_* whence are you? *_tau_*, a

verb, far off: *_alaa_* up, south, east, *_ilangi_*, *_ifafo_*, up.

2. Adverbs of time: *_kada na_* (*_ne_*), *_manga na_*, now; *_si manga, kademanga_*, when, *_i kademanga na_* (*_ne_*), at the time when; *_i angita, si manga uta_*, when? *_inao_* of old, in the past; *_ua mai inao_* from of old; *_isingana ne_* henceforth: *_alua fasi_*, *_taraina_*, presently; *_urii_* just now; *_lau, _lau go_*, again; *_oli_* back; *_na_*, *_ua na_*, already; *_ua_* yet, still, still left; *_ua go i uarodo_* while still dark in the early morning; *_ua mai ana lua_* from the flood, *_toongi ua inao_* old clothes, *_e langi ua_* not yet, still wanting; *_firi_*, *_tefou_*, always; *_too ka tau_* forever; *_suli dangifiri_* daily; *_taraina_* to-day; *_i rogi_* yesterday; *_maaedangi i fafo_* day before yesterday; *_bobongi_* to-morrow; *_taraina lao rodo_* to-night; *_talae_* first; *_loulou_* quick; *_aliali_* forthwith; *_maasia_*, *_kade manga_*, while.

3. Adverbs of manner: *_alafana_* as, like, as if; *_uri_*, *_uria_*, *_sae_*, *_saea_*, that (of quotation); *_uri_*, *_urina_*, thus; *_e uta_* how? *_gele_* somewhat; *_asia_* completely, too much; *_saumala_* granted that; *_falaete, mamaloni_*, only; *_ooni_* merely; *_talai_* for no reason; *_tefou_* together; *_afui_* altogether (precedes verb); *_boro_*, *_oto_*, *_otomone_*, *_tamone_*, *_bota ana_*, perhaps; *_mone_* gives life, *_ba_* gives force, to the narrative; *_ba_* also explains and makes the diction less abrupt; *_tasa_*, *_tasaana_*, too much; *_faoroa_* often.

PREPOSITIONS.

1. Simple prepositions.

Locative, *_i_*.

Motion to, *_fua_*, *_isuli_*, *_suli_*.

Motion from, *_fasi_*, *_ita_*.

Causation, *_fafi_*.

Position, *_fonosi_*.

Dative, *_fua_*.

Instrumental, *_ana_*, *_ani_*.

Relation, *_ana_*, *_ani_*, *_fai_*, *_sai_*, *_usi_*.

Genitive, *_ni_*, *_i_*.

The locative *_i_* is seen in *_ifai_* where; it is also largely used with adverbs of place and time and it precedes every name of place. With the exception of the locative, the instrumental, the genitive, and also *_ana_*, *_ita_*, *_usi_*, all the foregoing prepositions are used with a suffixed pronoun; *_ita_* is used with the possessive.

Isuli denotes motion after, motion over: *_sulia rodo ma na asua_* day and night, *_manata suli_* to know.

Fafi means, about, concerning, because of, around, on: *_gera ogu fafia_* they crowded round him, *_nia alua abana fafia_* he laid his hand on him, *_lau fafi_* to rescue, *_fafi taa_* what about, why; *_fuana_* in order that, *_mae fuana_* to die to his disadvantage, *_soe*

ledia fuana_ question him about it, _bae fuana_ forbid him, _fuana taa_ wherefore?

Of the two instrumental prepositions _ana_ is the one in more general use, its meaning is with: _doo gera saungia ana_ the thing they killed him with. _Ana_ appears to denote the actual instrument, _ani_ the method of action; _ani_ may be translated withal. When the noun denoting the instrument is not preceded by an article or when the noun is used in a general sense, _ani_ is used in the place of _ana_: _suu fafia ani taa_ to clothe himself with what? _lea ani ola_ to go by canoe.

The pronoun _a_ may be suffixed to _ani_; _tasi doo gera qaifamanatai ania_ the thing they taught withal; _ka modea na toongi ua inao ania_ to mend the old garment withal.

Ana also denotes at, in, place where, among: _luma ana foaa_ (_luma ni foaa_) a house of prayer, _kakao ana ano_ an earthen vessel, _nia liu ana ta maaedangi_ he went on a certain day, _tani ai ana aigi_ some of the people, _nia saea ana satana_ he called him by his name, _o ngalia ana ati_ from whom did you get it? _lea ana fera_ to go into the country. _Ani_ is used as meaning in, _e langi ani nau_ there is nothing in me, _gera ote gera ani nau_ they will have nothing to do with me.

Fai means with: _faioe_ with thee, _qaimani fai_ to help, _oko gaimani fainau_ you help me. The genitive _ni_ may be added, _lea fainia_ go with him; _fainia_ moreover, and.

Sia means at, at home, and always has the suffixed pronoun. By the ordinary Melanesian idiom place at comes to be used of motion to: _siagamelu chez nous_, _siena ere_ beside the fire, _lea mai siegu_ come here to me. _Usi_ means over, on behalf of, for: _gera ngisu usia_ they spat on him, _na captain usia na too_ a captain over the people, _na taba olisia usia na aigi_ a redemption for the people.

The genitives have been dealt with under nouns: _i_ is in most general use, both are used to express purpose, and _ni_ also denotes for, belonging to: _fasia muka manata ni bae uri_ think not to say thus, _gera mou ni oli_ they feared to return, _ka ote nia ni rosuli_ he is tired of obeying.

2. Compound prepositions.

Some of these are nouns used with the locative; the pronoun is suffixed as the actual object or as the anticipatory object when a noun follows: _i fafo_ above, _i fara_ beneath, _i lao_ within. The locative need not be used with _lao_: _lao rodo_ in the night, _lao tala_ in the path, _lao salo_ in the sky. Some are constructed from verbal nouns to which the suffixed pronoun is always added: _fonosia_ in front of him, _nia initoo fonosi gera_ he ruled over them, _fonosi taa_ to meet what? for what purpose? Certain verbs are used as prepositions: _maasi_ to await, _garangi_ to be near.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Copulative, _ma_.

Adversative, _ta_, _ma ta_

Connective, _ta_.

Disjunctive, _langi_, _langi fa_, _ma langi_, _ma ka langi_.

Conditional, _ana_, _ma ana_, _saea_.

Illative, _fi fe_.

A mark of quotation is _saea_, _uri_. Neither, nor, is expressed by a negative followed by _ma_. Until is _dao ana_, _lea dao ana_.

NUMERALS.

The numerical system is decimal. All numbers over the tens are expressed in tens.

1. Cardinals.

1. _eta_, _ta_, _te_.

2. _e rua_, _ro_.

3. _e olu_.

4. _e fai_.

5. _e lima_.

6. _e ono_.

7. _e qalu_.

8. _e fiu_.

9. _e siqa_.

10. _e tangafulu_, _aqala_.

In numbers other than _eta_ the initial _e_ is omitted in quick counting. In composition one is _ta_, two is _ro_, _te_ generally means only: _rua_ is reduplicated into _ruarua_, _tau ruarua_ equidistant.

The prefix _too_ forms distributives: _too ro doo_ two things at a time. _Nima_ is used as well as _lima_ for five. Though _qalu_ eight, appears in the translations as used of an indefinite number it is doubtful whether such use is correct. _Tangafulu_ is the tenth of a series; _aqala_ is used for ten denoting a unit, _aqala fono_ a full ten.

To express units above ten _mana_ is employed: _aqala mana fai_ fourteen.

One hundred is _tantalau_: _tangale doo_ one hundred things. The sum above the hundred is expressed by _mana_: _tantalau fai aqala mana fai_ one hundred and forty-four. One thousand is _too_.

2. Ordinals.

The cardinals with a substantival ending _na_ form ordinals.

First, etana. Fourth, faina. Seventh, fiuna.
Second, ruana. Fifth, limana. Eighth, qaluna.
Third, oluna. Sixth, onona. Ninth, siqana.

Ordinals precede the noun: ruana na mwane the second man.

Ordinals are used to express the number of times: eruana lau nia lea go he went away the second time.

Ruana also means fellow: na ruana gera their fellows.

Tenth is expressed by tangafulu ana: aqala maaedangi mana ruana the twelfth day, tangalau ro aqala mana etana one hundred and twenty-first.

Efita how many, is used with the substantival termination na: efitana what number?

3. Multiplicatives.

The article fe is employed to form multiplicatives: guka fai fe olila I shall return four times, sasigu ka fita fe ode doo taala fuagu how often shall my brother harm me? tafe once.

The causative fa does not make multiplicatives except in the case of faoroa often.

EXCLAMATIONS.

lu, iuka, assent. Oto mone is that so? Ne is used in questions, ati ne satamu what is your name? na mwela a Joseph e langi ne Is He not the son of Joseph? Aia sums up, so there, well then! Oimae alas! The noun ai, person, is added to proper names to call attention, Joe ai hey, Joe!

LAU VOCABULARY

A.

a 1, personal article: used with the names of males, both native and foreign, a Masuraa, a Luke; is used also with doo, thing, a doo So-and-So, a doo na, the person; is seen also in ati who? In usage it corresponds to the i of Mota and Malagasy. Cf. a.

a 2, termination of the verbal noun: attached to verb, angi to cry, angia a cry, fanga to eat, fangaa a feast; added to compounds girigiri lifoa, gnashing of teeth.

a 3, pers. pron. sing. 3. suffixed to verbs as object, and to

prepositions as anticipatory object and used both of persons and things: him, her, it. S. _a_.

a 4, stem to which the pronouns _gu_, _mu_, _na_, etc. are suffixed in forming the possessive. S. _a_.

a 5, prefix of condition making participles: _luga_ to loose, _aluga_ loosened. S. _'a_.

a 6, adj. term, suffixed to nouns and verbs _rodo_, night, _rorodoa_, belonging to darkness, _bulu_, to be black, _bubulua_, black. S. _a_.

a 7, exclam. negative; don't

aba (_gu_) n., hand, arm, part, leaf: _fuli abae ai_, men's handiwork. S. _apa_.

abaa n., staff. S. _apaa_.

abalolo a banyan tree. S. _'apalolo_.

abasua adj. afraid of, silent out of respect for a person.

abatoo v, i. to be barren, of women.

abolo n., a piece: _abole ai_, a beam. S. _polo_.

abu (_gu_) n., blood: _abu rakaraka_, an issue of blood. S. _'apu_.

abua adj., red.

abu 2. v. i. to be forbidden, taboo: _abu rongo_, to be unwilling to hear. S. _'apu_.

abulo partic., turned round: _abulo fasi_, to face towards,

abuloa v. n. a turning round. S. _apulo_.

abusu v. i. to be filled, satiated.

abusua v. n. satiety.

ada 1. v. i. to see, to awake.

ada filo to perceive; _ada fua_, to choose; _ada sae tamana_, to recognize; _ada_ too, to succeed in finding.

adala, v. n. sight, seeing.

adasi, v. tr. to see. _faada_.

ada 2. poss. pl. 3, among them, for them, for their part, theirs (of things to eat), used also as obj. to neut. verb; _tani aiai

ada_, some of them. S. 'ada_.

Adagege artificial islet next to Ferasubua going north.

adalu poss. pl. 3, as _ada_, but more restricted in application.

adaro poss. dual. 3. Cf. _ada_ 2.

ade v. tr. to do, to make; of disease, to be prostrated by _si maea e adea_, he was sick; _ade au_, to play on a bamboo flute; _ade doo_, to worship; _ade doola_, worship.

adi v. tr. to taboo, to place one's mark upon, S. _adi_.

ado, _adomi_, v. tr. to serve, to wait upon, to furnish with food, to worship.

ae (_gu_) 1. n. foot, leg; _lado ae_, to follow; _aena_, because of, _aena falisi_, lord of the garden; _ae i fera_, a householder; _ae mwane_, chief man. S. 'ae_.

ae 2. exclam. ah!; used also in summing up.

afa 1. v. i. to cut, to incise, to mark by cutting. S. _aha_.

afa 2. an eagle. S. _hada_.

afe 1. woman, wife; _si afe nau_, my wife.

afe 2. v. tr. to direct, to guide, S. 'ahe_.

afe, _afeafe_ 3. n. foam, waves; _na afe_, surf. S. _ahe_.

afedali; _matai afedali_, to be in a fever. S. _madali_, wet with perspiration.

afetai partic., difficult; _bae afetai_, to take an oath.

afoa partic. apart, separate. S. _ahoa_.

afu v. tr. to wrap up, to hide. S. _ahu_.

afui partic. precedes verb, altogether. S. _ahu'i_ 4.

afuta- (_gu_) n. all; _afutana_, all of it; _afutagamere_, both of us. S. _ahuta_.

aga poss. pl. 1. among us, for us, for our part, ours (of things to eat), used also as obj. with neuter verbs. S. _aka_.

agalimae a spirit, a ghost.

agalo a ghost; _qaife agalo_, a witch doctor. S. 'akalo_.

agamelu poss. pl. 1. excl. for us, for our part, among us, us

(obj).

agamere poss. dual, excl. for us two, among us two, us two (obj.)

agamolu poss. pl. 2. for you, among you, you (obj.).

agamere poss. dual, excl. for us two, among us two, us two (obj.).

agamolu poss. pl. 2. for you, among you, you (obj.).

agamu poss. pl. 2. for you, among you, for your part, you (obj.);
ati mwane agamu, what man among you?

agani v. tr. to pluck out. S. _akani_.

agau to be ready. S. _akau_.

age; _age reresi_, a lily. *_Crinum asiaticum_*.

agera poss. pl. 3. for them, among them, them (obj.).

ago, _agoago_, 1. v. i. to be hot, to shrivel up; _manata agoago_, to be zealous; 2. n. _si agoago_ heat.

agofi v. tr. to cause to be hot.

agolu poss. pl. 1. more restricted in meaning than _aga_.

agoro poss. dual. 1. incl. for us two, of us two, us two (obj.).

agu poss. sing. 1. for me, for my part, me (obj.).

ai, _aiai_, 1. n. a person, kindred, you (voc.) _Joe, ai_, I say, Joe! _mwela ai_, Hey, you! _ai ana fera nau_, my neighbour; _ai salaa_, a stranger; _James ai tou_, James the Less; _ogule ai_, a company; _too te ai_, a few; _te ai gone_, only one, _aiai_ is used as a relative pronoun, the one, that, or as a plural, _tani ai_, everybody; _tani fufue ai_, some seeds. Compounded with _sai_; _saiai ne_, that which. Mota _gai_.

ai 2. n. a tree; _ai rarafolo_, a cross. S. _ai_.

ai 3. _ai lado_, to graft.

ai 4. trans. suffix to verb; _sato_, _satoai_.

aia 1. sister, female relations; used with art. _ni_ for sing., _ote_ for pl.

aia 2. exclam. Hey! well then!

aini trans. suffix to verb. S. _aini_.

ainitalongaini v. tr. to proclaim. S. _talonga'ini_.

ala 1. v. i. to answer; _alagwau_, to nod the head in affirmation.

alamai v. i. to answer.

alamaini v. tr. to obey, to take notice of. S. _ala_.

ala 2. v. tr. to bite; _ala meme_, to bite and rend; _ala tagalaa_, to feed promiscuously (of animals). S. _ala_.

ala, _alaala_ 3. v. i. to set a net; _ala fafi_, to surround, to catch. _alasi_ v. tr. to lie in wait for. S. _ala_.

alaa adv. up; of direction, southeast S. _'ala'a_.

alafana adv. like, just as. Cf. S. _alihana_.

alange; _alange gwou_, to nod the head in affirmation. _ala_. 1.

aliali forthwith.

aliburi (_na_) v. tr. to shorten, curtail.

alida v. i. to journey by sea. S. _alide_.

alidea v. n.

alifii v. tr. to lament.

alifooa n. blood money.

alinga (_gu_) n. ear; _alinga bungu_, deaf. S. _'alinge_.

alitafu n. a dung heap, refuse. S. _alitehu_.

alofi v. tr. to shake off.

alu v. tr. to put, bury; v. i. to become; _alu ere ana_, to burn; _alu mwela_, to have children; _salo e alu maraqai_, the sky is red; _alu fafola_, addition, increase. U. _'alu_.

alua, dehortative, no! don't! _alua fasi_, wait a while!

alula v. n. putting, becoming.

alualu v. i. _bae alualu_, to promise.

aluga partic. unloosed. _luga_.

amu 1. poss. sing. 2. for thee, thee (obj.). _gera soea amu_, they asked it of thee. S. _amu_.

amu 2. v. i. to be dumb; a _amu_, the deaf mute. S. _amumu_.

ana 1. poss. sing. 3. for him, her, it; used also as obj. _e soea ana_, he asked him for it; _e lea ana_, he went on his way; _e ita ana mai_, from there; _qaifamanatai ana too_, a teacher of the people; _e baita tasaana_, bigger than it; _bota ana_, perhaps. S. _ana_.

ana 2. instrumental, with, therewithal; _doo gera saungia ana_, the thing they killed him with. S. _ana_.

ana 3. belonging to, from, him, her, it; _o ngalia ana ati_, from whom did you get it? _tani ai ana aigi_, some of the people. S. _ana_.

ana 4. time when; _ana ta maedangi_, on a certain day; _ana koburo_, in the time of the northwest wind, summer. S. _ana_.

ana 5. after, by the name of; _e saea lau ana satana_, he called him by his name. S. _ana_.

ana 6. of, belonging to; used in composition; _kakao ana ano_, an earthen vessel; _lea ana fera_, to go to another country.

ana 7. if, for, when, because, used of subjunctive.

ana 8. _tangafulu ana_, tenth in a series. S. _ana_ 8

ani 1. v. tr. to eat. Mota _gana_; Florida _gani_.

anila, v.n. eating.

ani 2. instrumental, with; _suu fafia ani taa_, clothed with what? the pronoun a may be added, _ka modea na toongi ua inao ania_, to mend the old garment withal; _liona kafi too ania_, his heart shall be glad thereat. S. _ani_.

ani 3. prep. concerning, in; _e langi ani nau_, there is nothing in me; _gera ote gera ani nau_, they will have nothing of me. S. _ani_.

ani 4. poss. pl. 3, used of things only, for them; _na doo da soi amu ani_, the things which they asked you for. S. _ani_.

ani 5. v. suff.; _ui_, to throw, _uiani_ v. tr., to throw a thing.

aniramo, v. tr., to do violence to. _ramo_.

ano 1. n., earth; _si ano lofo_, dust. S. _'ano_. Cf. _gano_.

anomi v. tr., to bury.

iano on the ground, down.

ano 2. v. i., to come to naught. S. _'ano_ 2.

angai v. tr., to lift, to carry. S. _anga'i_.

angi v. i., to cry.

angisi v. tr., to cry over. Mota _tang_.

angia, _angila_ v. n., a cry, crying.

angita adv. with loc. i, i _angita_, when? bye and bye. Mota _angaisa_.

anu, _anuanu_ v. i., to be shaken, to be loose. S. _anu_.

ao v. i., _ao maa ilengi_, to lift the eyes, to look up. S. _aonga'i_.

aqaa v. i., to be well, whole, convalescent. S. _awaa_.

aqala 1. n. a ten, a tally; _aqale mwai_, ten baskets.

aqala (_na_) 2. n., its noise, the sound of it. S. _awa_ 2.

aqaoro v. i., to stoop. S. _aqa oro_.

arabuu v. i., to reach, arrive at. S. _arapuu_.

arai 1. n., husband; _arai faalu_, bridegroom; _arai na luma_, master of the house.

arai 2. n., a chief; _inite arai_, the elders.

_arenga- (_gu_) n., part, duty. S. _arenga_.

ariabasi v. i., to strive, endeavor, attempt. S. _lapasi_.

ariri v. i., to be shaken. S. _ariri_.

aro v. i., to soar. S. _aro_.

asi 1. n., the sea, salt water, salt; i _toulana asi_, on the surface of the sea; _asi namo_, a lake; _busu asi_, a whale. S. _'asi_.

asi 2. man's brother, woman's sister; used only with art. _mwai_; _mwai asi_, brethren. Cf. _sasi_. S. _'asi_.

asi 3. v. tr., to cast away, to fall down; _daro langi si asidaro laona kilu_, shall they not both fall into the ditch?

asia 1. adj., scattered; 2. adv., much, excessive, very; _tou asia na_, very lowly; _elangi asia_, far from it, by no means. S. _'asi'a_.

asua n. daylight, daytime; _fe asua_, a day. S. _atowa_.

asufe n., a rat. S. _'asuhe_.

ati interrog. pron. sing, who, pl. _gerati_; _ati gera_, who among them? _ati susulia_, who knows? (I can't say); _doo ati_, whose thing, who owns it? _ati satana_, what (who) is his name? S. _atei_.

ato 1. v. i., to be in motion; _ato buri_, with poss., to turn the back on; _ato folo_, to cross over; _lua e ato fafigera_, the flood came upon them; _ato ae_, to move quickly, to hurry. S. _ato_ 1.

ato 2. v. i., to be difficult.

au n., the bamboo, flute; musical instrument. S. _au_ 3.

auau; _ngidu auau_, to hate.

B

ba adv., gives force, explains, makes the diction less abrupt; _ai ba_, who then? _a doo ba_, why so-and-so; _go_ may be added, _a doo_ _bago_, the man there.

babala n., a tempest; _babalai tolo_, a hurricane.

babali (_gu_) n., cheek. Cf. _bali_. S. _papali_.

babara (_gu_) n., side (of persons only), loins. S. _parapara_.

babaranga n., a draught, shoal, of fish; _babarangai ia_, a shoal of fish.

babataini v. tr., to throw down, break by throwing down, overthrow. S. _papa_.

bae, _babae_ v. tr., to speak, to say; _bae fua_, to rebuke.

baea, v. n., word; _si baea_, a word; _a si baea_, The Word.

baela (_gu_) v. n., word, the act of speaking; _si baela nana_, that word.

baita big, loud, to grow big; _manata baita ana_, to love a person; _mala baita_, Big Malaita. It is worth notice that the last three letters of _baita_, viz, _ita_, are those which the Spaniards, the original discoverers of Malaita, added to the name _mala_, by which Malaita is known to the natives of those parts. The part of the island which the Spaniards saw and named is called by its inhabitants _mala baita_, and it is conceivable that the _ba_ of _baita_ may have been lost in transcription. S. _paine_, Alite _baita_. The root is probably _bai_, and _ta_ a verbal suffix.

balafe v. tr., to thank, to praise. S. _paalafe_.

balafela v. n., praise, thanksgiving.

balala, _bala_ v. i., used with _fafi_; _balala fafi_, to despise.

bali n., part, side, of position; _ita bali logo_, from over there; _i bali jordan i bali logo_, from the other side of the Jordan; _te bali babali_, one cheek; _te bali maa_, one eye; Cf. _babali_. S. _papali_, cheek.

bara n., a fence, gate, wall, courtyard; _gule bara_, family (tribe). S. _para_.

baraa n., a feast.

baru n., a large sea-going canoe, ship (late use).

bata n., shell money. S. _haa_.

bebe n., moth, butterfly. S. _pepe_.

bele v. i., by mischance, by mistake, in error, of no avail.

belengaini v. tr., to do a thing by mischance, in error. S. _pele_.

beli, _belibeli_ v. tr., to steal, to rob, to steal from a person.

belila v. n., theft. S. _peli_.

beu n., a chamber in a house; _kade beu_, inner chamber.

bibii n., mud. S. _qiqi_.

bibisu n., shiny starling, _callornis metallica_. s. _pipisu_.

bibiu, _mwela bibiu_, a baby, an infant. ?Mota _piopio_.

bilage v. tr., to shut; _bilage maa_, to shut the door.

bili; _fabili_, to make dirty.

biliala adj., dirty, unclean.

bilili v. tr., to press upon, weigh down. S. _pilingi_.

bilingi v. tr., to press down.

binaae v. i., to shine, of sun.

binisi v. tr., to bind.

bito 1. v. i., to sprout, to shoot, to begin to grow; 2. n. a sprout;

bitona e bito, it sprouted. S. _qito_.

bobola to be fitting, meet.

bobongi with loc. i, i _bobongi_, tomorrow. Mota _qong_.

boe v. i., to be whole, big.

boeboela adj., whole, sound, fat, well.

bokosi v. tr., to hinder.

bola n., a pigeon, _carpophaga rufigula_. Florida _bola_.

bole ; _teo bole_, to dream; _Teo bolea_, _teo bolela_, a dream. S. _qole_, Mota _qore_.

bona v. i., to cease speaking, to be silent.

bono v. i., to close a hole; _toongi bono maa_, sackcloth. S. _pono_.

bongara, _bongangara_, v. i., to succor, nourish; _bongara fonosi_, to oppose.

bongi ; 1. _too bongi_, to be sad of face.

bongi ; 2. _dau bongi_, to take hold of.

boro 1. (_na_, _ni_), _borona aena_, heel.

boro 2. adv., perhaps, probably, possibly.

boro 3. v. i., _boro tafa_, to emerge, come out from. S. _pola_.

boso n., a pig. Bugotu, _botho_, Florida, _bolo_, New Guinea, _boro_.

bota used with poss., blessed, to receive a thing gratis, to be well provided with; _bota ana_, haply.

fabota v. tr., to be of assistance to.

bouruuru v. i., to fall down, to kneel down.

bouruurula v. n. S. _pouruuru_.

bubu v. i., to look; _bubu tete adalu_, to look earnestly at them.

bubungi v. tr., to look at.

bubulu n., a star; _fe bubulu_, a star; a bottle (late use).

bubulua adj., black. S. _pulupulu'e_.

bubungi; _bubungi luma_, a village. S. _pungu_.

bukonu v. i., to be grieved; _lio bukonu_, to be sad of heart.

bulo, _bulobulo_ v. i. to turn; _afe bulobulo_, a tide rip. S. _pulo_.

bulu n., gall. S. _pulu_.

bungu 1. a shell trumpet; _ufi bungu_, to blow the trumpet.

bungu 2. v. i., to be deaf; _alinga bungu_, deaf. S. _pungu_.

buri (_gu_) n., back, stern, behind, after, of persons, _buri mwane_, second son.

burina after that; _i burimu_, in your absence. S. _puri_.

buro; _lio buro_, _manata buro_, to forget. S. _pu'o_.

burosi v. tr., _burosi lio_, to keep in doubt. S. _mahuro_.

buroburo v. i., to bubble, to spring up, of water. S. _hure'i_.

buru v. i., to be narrow; _tala e buru_, narrow is the way.

buruburu v. i., to be frequent; adv. frequently. S. _puru_.

busu v. i., to squirt, to eject spray; _busu asi_, a whale. S. _pusu_.

D

There is no sound of n in the d. The pronunciation of d in Lau is much the same as that of d in English.

da 1. pers. pron. pl. 3. they; used by itself as subject, or follows _igera_; _igera da ada_, they saw.

da 2. pers. pron. sing. 3. suffixed to verb and to prepositions as an anticipatory object, them.

dada v, i.; _dada fafi_, to leave undone; to pass over.

dadaola, _daodaola_ adj., tired; _noni daodaola_, weary.

dafi n., the golden lip pearl shell, a pearl; _fufue dafi_, pearls. S. _dahi_.

dalafa v. tr., to strike against, to hit.

dali v. i., to tread upon; _uri dali_, to tread under foot. S. _pulisi_.

dalu 1. pers. pron. trial 3. they; used by itself as subj., or follows _idalu_.

dalu 2. pers. pron., trial 3. suffixed to verbs, and prepositions, as object, and to prepositions as an anticipatory object, and used of persons only, them.

daluma (_gu_) n., middle, in the midst of; used with loc. _i_. S. _danume_.

dangi n., day, e _dangi na_, it is daylight; _dangiliu_, brightness, glory; _maaedangi_, a day; _suli dangifiri_, daily. S. _dangi_.

dadangi v. i., to be daylight.

dao v. i., to arrive; _rodo fi dao_, till nightfall; _dao ana_, until. S. _dao_.

dara (_gu_) n., forehead. S. _dara_.

daraa n., a young man; _maa ni daraa_, a young man.

dari n., a valley, a creek. S. _da'iderie_.

daro 1. pers. pron. dual 3. they two; used by itself as subj. or follows _idaro_.

daro 2. pers. pron. dual 3. suffixed to verbs and prepositions as object, or to prep, as an anticipatory object, the two of them.

darongai v. tr., to scatter, cause to disperse. S. _daro'i_.

dasa n., fog, mist.

dau, _dadau_ v. i., to hold, catch, take, touch; used with poss.; _dau agu_, touch me; _dau toogu_, meet me. S. _dau_. 1.

daula v. n., holding, touching.

dedengi v. tr., to pour out. S. _dede'i_.

dee, _deedee_ v. tr., to catch fish; _mwane deedee_, a fisherman.

deela v. n., _dee ana deela_, to fish.

didi v. tr., to carve, to grave. S. _didi_ 2.

diena adj., good, proper, accurate, beloved; _lio diena fafi_, to

delight in, to love.

dienala v. n. U. _diena_.

dila v. i., to jump down. S. _dile_.

dingalu; _dui dingalu_, completely finished.

dodoria adj., clear, open, of path.

dole v. i., to delay, to be a long time.

dolofi v. tr., to rub in the hands.

donga v. i., to spread, to circulate.

dongaa adj., consecutive. S. _donga_ 2.

doo n., thing; the noun ending may be added; with the personal article, _a doo_, the person, so-and-so, such an one; _ni doo ne_, the woman, woman (Voc.); _doo mamana_, truly; _ade doo_, to worship; _dooa_, _doola_ v. n., _saitama dooa_, wisdom; _ade doola_, worship; cf. S. _ola_.

dori v. tr., to wish for, desire, love.

dudu v. i., to move position; _dudu mai_, come hither; _dudu oli_, to retire. U. _dudu_.

dumuli v. tr., to lay hold of.

duqe v. tr., to split, burst, wound; _too duqe_, to cause to burst open; _ofu duqe_, to burst.

duu v. tr., to visit upon, punish, repay, _qaiduu_, to revenge.

duulana, with loc. _i_, _i duulana_, because of.

duula v. n., recompense.

E

e. 1. used to make a construct form, added to the first of two nouns, _fuli abae ai_, man's handiwork; _toloe fera_, a hill; when the first noun ends in _a_, _ae_ is contracted into _e_, _aqale mwae_, ten bags; _fufue ai_, seed; when the first noun ends in _o_, the _oe_ is contracted into _e_; _abolo_, piece, _abole ai_, log. Cf. Mota, construct form of nouns, where the ending of the first noun may be altered to _e_.

e. 2. pers. pron. sing. 3. he, she, it, used to precede _nia_ when the meaning is, there is, it is: _na liqa gera enia ada_, they have their holes; _ma te ai enia i luma_, there is only one person

in the house; generally used of the neuter; _e langi_, no, not; _e langi ana_, it is lost; _e langi o si sulu isulia_, you must not follow him; _e sui na_, it is finished; _e uta_, how? S. _e_.

e. 3. v. p., used with numerals and with _fita_; _e rua_. two; _e fita_, how many? S. _e_.

eela adj., lazy; _noni eela_, lazy.

eelenga (_na_) n., the end of, its end.

eeo v. i., to be crooked.

ele v. i., to desire, used with _uri_; _ele uria_, desirous of it.

elela v. n., rejoicing.

elea adj., joyfully.

eli, _elieli_ v. tr., to dig.

elila v. n., digging. S. _eli_.

enia pers. pro. sing. 3. he, she, it; _enia naane_, that is so; _gele mwela enia ada_, the small child (he) was with them. Cf. _e_. 2.

eqetaini v. tr., to remit, forego.

ere 1. n., fire; _alu ere ana_, to set fire to; _si ere_, a firestick.

ere 2. v. tr., to plait.

ereere v. tr., used as prep., round about.

ereila adj., round in shape. S. _ere_.

erisi v. tr., to dispatch, send. _qaierisi_.

eta numeral, one; _eta inao fua_, to be in front of, to lead.

etana, ordinal, first, the first time. S. _eta_.

F

fa 1. causative prefix, applied to verbs and less frequently to nouns, e. g., _famwaela_. S. _ha'a_.

fa 2. termination of verbal nouns: _mae_, to die, _maemaefa_, sickness; _otofa_, concerning, _oofa_, approaching, are always followed by the suffixed pronoun. S. _ha_.

faabu v. tr., to forbid. S. _'abu_.

faabua v. n., an oath.

faabusu v. tr., to fill, satiate with food.

faada v. tr., to cause to see, to awaken. _ada_.

faado v. tr., to apportion. S. _ado_.

faalamaini v. tr., to entrust, to permit. _alamai_.

faalu, _faolu_, adj., new, fresh, recent; _arai faolu_,
bridegroom. S. _haalu_.

fabaita v. tr., to make big, to magnify oneself. _baita_.

fabili v. tr., to make dirty, to defile. _bili_.

fabona v. tr., to appease, to cause to be quiet. _bona_.

fabota v. tr., to be of assistance to. _bota_.

fabulosi v. tr., to cause to turn, to turn over. _bulo_.

fadole v. tr., to be a debtor to.

fafanafi v. tr., to covet. _fana_.

fafanga v. tr., to feed. _fanga_.

fafaraasia adj., tasteless.

fafi 1. v. tr., to help; _dau fafi_, to help, to surround; 2.
prep, concerning, causation; _fafia_, because of. S. _haahi_.

fafo (_gu_) n., above, over, used with locative i., i _fafona_,
in addition, on top of it.

fafola v. n., _alu fafola_, addition. S. _haho_.

fafolali v. tr., to illuminate. _fola_.

fafolifoli v. tr., to signify, to explain. _folifoli_.

fafou v. tr., to proclaim. _fou_.

fafunu v. tr., to destroy, to cause to end. _funu_.

fafungu v. tr., to fill, _fungu_.

fafurongo n., a disciple, _rongo_.

fafuta v. tr., to generate, to beget; said of both parents.

fafutala v. n., a generation, _futa_.

fafuu used with possessive _ana_; _fafuuana_, real. _fuu_.

faga (_gu_) n., mouth. Niue _fangai_, to feed; Mota _wanga_, to gape; S. _awanganga_, to gape.

fagarō v. tr., to deceive, to cause to stray. _garō_.

fagwau v. tr., to make desolate. _gwau_.

fagwoufi v. tr., to give drink to. _gwou_.

fagwourufi v. tr., to cause to sit down. _gwouru_.

fai 1. v. tr., used as prep., with, to help; _fai oe_, with thee.

faini v. tr., to help, to companion with; _fainia_, moreover.

fai 2. adv., where? used with locative i, or with prefix _ni_; _ifai_, _nifai_. U. _hei_.

fai 3. pref. to verb; _buri_, behind, _faiburi_, to leave behind; _faigwa_, to spill.

fai 4. numeral, four, _faina_, ordinal, fourth, the fourth time.

faiburi used with poss., to leave behind, _fa_ 1.

faigwa v. tr., to spill, to shed.

fakukule v. tr., to cause to hang down.

fakulufi v. tr., to let sink, to lower, _kulu_.

falaete adv., only. S. _hali'ite_.

falangi 1. n., a house on piles. S. _ha'alangi_. _langi_ 2.

falangi 2. v. tr., to bring to nothing, to destroy. _langi_ 1.

falauni v. tr., to decorate, to adorn, _launi_.

fale v. tr., to give; _fale aba fafi_, to lay hands on.

falela v. n., a gift.

fali, _fafali_ v.i., to walk, tread; _fali folo_, to turn aside. S. _palili_.

falisi n., garden, crop, season, year. S. _ha'lisi_.

falooi v. tr., to torment, treat shamefully. _loo_.

famae 1. v. tr., to kill. _mae_.

famaesi v. tr.

famae 2. v. tr., to quench. _mae_.

famafo v. tr., to heal a sore. _mafo_.

famamana v. tr., to establish, to make true. _mamana_.

famanatai v. tr., to instruct, teach. _manatai_.

famou used with poss., to warn, terrify, hold in honor. _mou_.

famwaela used with poss., to laugh at. _mwaela_.

fanau v. tr., to teach, educate. S. _ha'ananau_.

fana v. i., to shoot. S. _hana_.

fanasi v. tr., to shoot, to covet.

fanina v. tr., to be wont, to accustom.

fanonifi v. tr., to torment. _noni_.

fanualama n., peace. S. _hanualama_.

fanga v. tr., to eat, to bite (of fish); _toli fanga_, to fast, abstain from.

fangaa v. n., a feast.

fangala v. n., food; _ade fangala_, to make a feast.

fangado v. tr., to make strong; _fangado rage_, to comfort.
ngado.

fangasi v. tr., to harden.

fao, _faofao_ v. tr., to weave, to plait. S. _hao_.

faolo v. tr., to make straight.

faolofi v. tr., to make straight, to justify (late use).

faolu adj., new, recent, fresh. U. _ha'olu_.

faorai v. i., to plot, take counsel, consult, talk together.

faoro v. tr., to multiply.

faoroa adj., often. _oro_.

faqaqaoa v. tr., to make clean. _qaqaoa_.

faqaqari v. tr., _faqaqari lio_, to comfort.

fara (_gu_) n., beneath; with locative _i_, _i farana_, on the earth.

fararao v. tr., to cause to stick. _rarao_.

farifari n., a scorpion. S. _hariheri_.

farodo v. tr., to darken; _farodo maa_, to blind the eyes. _rodo_.

fasaa; _fasaa fua_, to curse; _bae fasaa ana_, to curse anyone.

fasi (_nau_) 1. prep., from, motion from.

fasi 2. adv., a while; makes the diction less abrupt; _o lea fasi_, please go; _alua fasi_, put it aside, i.e., wait a while, presently.

fasi 3. v. tr., to sow, to plant. S. _hasi_.

fasia dehortative, don't! _fasia oko lea go_, do not go; _o fasia oko luia lau_, do not forbid it any more. _fasi_ 2.

fasifa v. tr., to sell, to hire.

fasifala v. n., price, hire. _sifa_.

fasui v. tr., to finish; _fasui lio_, to satisfy the mind. _sui_.

fasusu v. tr., to give suck to. _susu_.

fataali v. tr., to do harm to, to spoil. _taa_.

fatai partic., out, clear.

fataia v. n., a manifestation. S. _ha'atai_.

fatake, _fatakesi_ v. v. tr., to cause to stand, to set up; _fatake qaimani_, to be a peacemaker. _take_.

fataofai v. tr., to cause to stumble, to offend (late use). _taofai_.

fatau v. tr., to cause to be far off. S. _ha'atau_.

fatemaea n., a wonder, a miracle; _si fatemaea_.

fateofi v. tr., to cause to lie down, to put to sleep. _teo_.

fateqa v. tr., to lengthen. _teqa_.

fatona v. tr., to cause amazement to.

fatou v. tr., to humble. _tou_.

fe 1. article, a; used of things spherical in shape; _fe bread_, a loaf; _fe bubulu_, a star; _fe gale bola_, a young pigeon; _fe kakarai kua_, a hen's egg; _fe rade_, a reed; _na_ or _ta_, or _te_, may precede; _fe uo_, a hill; _tefuana ta fe uo_, every hill; _na fe uo_, a hill; _te fe mwela matala_, an only son; used of one of a series; _fe asua_, a day; _fe rodo_, a night; used as a multiplicative; _ro fe angia_, two cryings; _fita fe ade doo taa fuagu_, how many sinnings against me? Cf. _qe_.

fe 2. (a) marks repetition or restoration or continuance; is accompanied by adv. _lau_, again; _na abana e fe boeboela lau_, his hand was restored whole; _daro fe lea lau go_, they two went on; (b) used as an illative, in that case, following upon. S. _hei_.

fera n., land, village, habitation; _fera fu_, heritage; _fera gwou_, a deserted village. S. _hera_.

Ferasubua artificial islet north of _Fuaga_.

fi illative, in that case, then, following upon, just now, for the first time; follows the verbal particles _ka_, _ko_, but a particle need not be used; _gami mi fi saitamana na tala_, and how shall we know the way?

fi 2. trans. suffix to verb; _tau_, to wash; _taufia abana_.

fidali v. tr., to clap the hands, to strike with the hands. S. _hideli_.

fii v. i., to be in pain, to hurt. S. _hii_.

fiila v. n., pain. _nonifii_.

fili; _tasifili_, alone. S. _hili_.

filo; _ada filo_, to choose, to perceive; _too filo_, to perceive.

finau n., a hook. S. _hinou_.

fiolo v. i., to be hungry.

fioloa v. n., hunger. S. _hi'olo_.

firi adv., always, lasting; _too firi_, everlasting; _suli dangifiri_, daily.

firu v. i., to fight with weapons.

firula v. n., a fight, war; _na firula_.

fisu, _fifisu_ v. tr., to pluck.

fita interrog adv., used with _e_ 3; _e fita_, how many? _sasigu ka fita fe ade doo taa fuagu_, how often shall my brother wrong me? S. _nite_.

fitali v. tr., to split; _too fitali_, split in sunder. S. _hideli_.

foaa v. tr., to pray.

foaataini v. tr., to pray for.

foaala v. n., prayer.

foda v. tr., to shut, to close.

foela v. n., division, schism.

foga v. i., to be open, to rend. S. _ho'a_.

fola v. i., to shine, to be clear; _lioda kasi fola_, their minds shall be clear; _bae fola_, to speak plain.

folala v. n., light, clear, shining.

folaa n., a calm. S. _holaa_.

folifoli v. tr., to measure, to signify, to exemplify.

folifolia v. n., a measure.

fola, _fologo_ 1. v. tr., to guard; _fola fonosi_, to protect.

folola v. n., a guarding.

fola v. n., guardian.

fola 2. v. i., to cross over; _fali fola_, to turn aside towards; _ato_ _fola_, to cross the sea. _rarafola_.

fono v. i., to be full; _agala fono_, a full ten. Mota _wono_.

fonosi (_nau_) verb used as preposition, against, to meet, to protect. S. _honosi_.

fonu n., a turtle. S. _honu_.

foosi v. tr., to officiate, conduct service.

fote 1. v. tr., to paddle; 2. n., a paddle; _si fote_. S. _hote_.

fotoi v. tr., to hit, to crucify.

fou 1. rock, stone; _si fou_, a rock. S. _hau_.

fou 2. v. i., to proclaim.

foulai v. tr., to proclaim. S. _hou_.

founia, _faunia_ n., a sacrifice.

fousi v. tr., to turn, to reverse.

fu 1. v. i., to be grieved. S. _hu_.

fu 2. adv., real, permanent, for good; _ngali fu ana_, to take it permanently. S. _hu_.

fua- (_gu_) 1. prep, to, for, dative, motion towards; _falea fuana_, give it to him; _mae fuana_, die to his disadvantage; _soe lelia fuana_, question him about it; _bae fua_, forbid anyone; in order to, _fua qaimani_, in order to help; _ngado fua_, trust (a person), _fuana_ used as subjunctive or optative.

fua 2. n. ashes.

Fuaga artificial islet inside reef at Ataa Cove.

fuagalo v. i., to be in good time, early afoot in the morning.

fuasa, a crocodile. S. _huasa_.

fualangaa n., sin.

fufua (_na_) n., fruit; _fufue ai_, seed; _fufuana_, its seed. S. _hue_.

fufusi v. tr., to scatter, to sow.

fulaa n., a spring of water. S. _hulaa_.

fuli n., place; _fuli abae ai_, men's handiwork; _fuli fera_, village; _i fulini_, in their place (neuter). S. _huli_.

fulo 1. v. tr., to wash, to sponge; n., a sponge. S. _hulo_.

fulo 2. v. tr., to prepare; _fuloa na tala_, to make ready a way.

funu v. i., to come to naught, be destroyed; _ani funu_, to eat up, devour; _doo funu gi_, things of naught, vanities.

fungo (_gu_) n., relations at law; _fungona Peter geni_, Peter's mother-in-law. S. _hungao_.

fungu 1. v. i. to bear fruit. S. _hungu_.

fungu 2. v. i., to be full. S. _honu_.

funguli v. tr., to oppress, cause sorrow to.

furai n., a net; _furai ana deela_, a fishing net.

futa v. i., to be born.

futala v. n., generation. S. _hute_.

fuura v. i., to be dropsical. S. _pule_.

G

gagaro (_gu_) n., flank, side, of persons. S. _karokaro_.

galai v. tr., to strike, beat.

gale adj., precedes noun, small, little, of young persons or children; _ro fe gale bola_, two young pigeons. S. _kele_.

gali (_nau_) verb used as prep., round, around; lea _galia_, go round it. S. _kali_.

gamelu 1. personal pronoun trial, 1. excl. we; used by itself as subj. or follows _igamelu_.

gamelu 2. as _gamelu_ 1. but suff. as obj. to v. and prep.

gamere 1. pers. pron. dual 1. we two; used by itself as subj. or follows _igamere_.

gamere 2. as _gamere_ 1. but suff. as obj. to v. and prep.

gami 1. pers. pron. pi. 1. excl; we; used by itself as subj. or follows _igami_.

gami 2. as _gami_ 1. but suff. as obj. to v. and prep.

gamolu 1. pers. pron. trial 2. you; used by itself as subj. or follows _igamolu_.

gamolu 2. as _gamolu_ 1. but suff. as obj. to v. and prep.

gamoro 1. pers. pron. dual 2. you two; used by itself as subj. or follows _igamoro_.

gamoro 2. as _gamoro_ 1. but suff. as obj. to v. and prep.

gamu 1. pers. pron. pi. 2. you; used by itself as subj. or follows _igamu_.

gamu 2. as _gamu_ 1. but suff. as obj. to v. and prep,

garangi (_nau_) verb used as prep., near; adv., almost. S. _kara'ini_.

garo v. i., to be astray, loose, to be lost, to wander, to be wrong; _manata garo_, to think astray, to err.

garola v. n., transgression. S. _takalo_.

gau 1. v. tr., to extract, to pluck.

gau 2. v. tr., to bind.

gefu, _gefusi_ v. v. tr., to tear down, to roll away, to remove.

gege; _ada gege_, to look behind.

Adagege, name of artificial islet next to _Ferasubua_. S. _keke_ 3.

gele 1. adv., a little, somewhat. 2. adj., little; _gele qe ia gi_, small fishes. S. _kele_.

gelogelo v. i., to be shaken.

gelogeloa adj., shaken. S. _kidekule_.

geni n., a woman; _ni geni ne_ (Voc), woman; tole _genila_, marriage. S. _keni_. Alite _mangeli_.

gera 1. pers. pron. pi. 3. they; used by itself as subj. or follows _igera_; used to mark plurality; _gera priest_; _gera na Judea_. S. _kire_.

gera 2. as _gera_ 1. but suff. as obj. to v. and prep.

gi article, denotes plurality, follows the noun; _na mwane gi_, the men; _na mwane oro gi_, many men; used with the forms of the pers. pron. pl. but not with those in _lu_; _gi_ may be separated from the noun; _na doo nia gi_, his things. S. 'i_ 8.

gia 1. pers. pron. pi. 1. incl. we; used by itself as subj. or follows _igia_. S. _ki'e_.

gia 2. as _gia_ 1. but suff. as obj. to v. and prep.

gidigidi v. tr., to knock with the knuckles.

ginigini v. tr., to pinch. S. 'ini_.

girigiri; _girigiri lifo_, to clench the teeth; _girigiri lifoa_ v. n.

go 1. adv., of place, there, thither, away; added to _lau_; _e bae lau go_, he said also; _logo_, over there; _sifo go_, come down, descend. S. _wau_.

go 2. a demonstrative; _inau go agu_, I for my part; _tefe doo go ana_, only one thing; _ne_ may be added; _inia_ gone, that is it.

S. _hou_ 2.

golu 1. pers. pron. trial 1. incl. we; used by itself as subj. or follows _igolu_. S. _kolu_.

golu 2. as _golu_ 1., but is suff. to v. and prep, as obj.

goni, _gonitai_ v. v. tr., to receive, to keep, to observe and do. S. _koni_.

goro 1. pers, pro. dual 1. incl. we two; used by itself as subj. or follows _igoro_. S. _kure_.

goro 2. as _goro_ 1. but is suff. to v. and prep, as obj.

gougou (_na_) n., husk, shell,

gu 1. pers. pron. sing. 1. I, used by itself as sub. or follows _inau_. Florida, _ku_.

gu 2. as _gu_ 1. but is suff. to v. and prep, as obj.

gula n., place, part; _gula i maa_, outside; _gule bara_, family.

gulu v. i., to be heavy, to be enceinte,

gulufi v. tr., to be too heavy for.

gulua adj., heavy.

gumu v. tr., to strike, to punch. S. _kumu_.

gutafi v. tr., to persecute. S. _kotahi_.

gwa; _faigwa_, to shed, to spill.

gwa v. i., to be open, of ears. S. _wa'a_.

gwagwaria adj., patient, gentle.

gwai 1. v. tr., to anoint; 2. n., ointment.

gwaila v. n., anointing; _gwai ni gwaila_.

gwalifoa v. tr., to cause to sink.

gwalu 1. v. tr., to promise.

gwalua v. n., a promise,

gwalula v. n., a promising.

gwalu 2. v. i., to moor a vessel,

gwaofa n., house, ridge. S. _qaoha_.

gwaofai v. tr., to hide, to cover over,

gwari adj., cold; _kafo gwari_, cold water,

gwarimabe v. i., to be gentle, quiet, sober. _gwagwaria_

gwau, _gwou_ (_gu_) n., head. S. _q'au_.

gwaunga, _gwounga_ n., a generation; _gwaunge mwane_, a generation of men. S. _qaunge_.

gwauru, _gwouru_ v. i., to kneel, to bend. S. _pouuruu_.

gwautoli, _gwoutoli_ v. i., to bow, to bend. S. _qa'utoli_.

gwegwe v. tr., to buffet; _salo_ e _gwegwe gera_, the wind was contrary to them.

gwelu; _tatagwelu_, headlong. S. _tataqelu_.

gwini, _gwinigwini_ v. i., to be moist, wet. S. _qini_.

gwou, _gwougwou_, _gwoufi_, 1. v. v. tr. to drink.

gwoula v. n., a drinking.

gwou, _gwau_ 2. v. i., to be deserted, overgrown, of gardens; to be part; to be empty, finished, of a vessel; _fera gwou_, a deserted village,

gwoutai v. tr., to be apart, alone; _e gwouiai daro_, they two were alone. Mota _won_.

gwoubusua a hill. _gwou_, head,

gwouru, _gwauru_ v. i., to kneel, sit.

gwourula session. S. _pouuruu_.

gwoutai, _gwoutaini_ v. v. tr., to bow the head.

gwou ulunga n., a pillow. S. _qa'u ulunge_.

I

i 1. locative; always used before names of places; always with adverbs of time and direction; _ifai_, where? _i daluma_, in the midst; _i Ramarama_, at Port Adam; _i kade manga na_, at that time; _i angita_, when? _i se_, _i sena_, here. Forms the compound prepositions _ifafo_, _i fara_, _i lao_. S. _i_.

i 2. genitive; _geni i Saa_, a Sa'a woman; _ro kesi kurui bata_,

two pieces of money; used to express purpose, _lea i fasifa_, go to purchase. S. _i_.

i 3. prefix to personal and demonstrative pronouns; _inau_, _igoro_, _igia_. S. _i_.

i 4. instrumental prefix forming noun from verb; _kamu_ to eat areca nut, _ikamu_, a lime spatula.

i 5. verbal suffix; _manata_, to think, _manatai_, to pity. S. 'i_.

ian a fish, a fish tooth (porpoise); _qe ia_, a fish. S. 'ie_.

iano adv., on the ground, down; _mai iano_, on the earth.

iangita adv., when? at what time?

ibobongi adv., tomorrow. Mota _qong_.

ida v. i., to be ashamed, to reverence; _ida fasi_, to reverence,

idala v. n., respect, shame.

idalu pers. pron. pl. 3. they; used by itself as subj. or follows _dalu_, more restricted in application than _igera_.

idaro pers. pron. dual 3, they two; used by itself as subj. or follows _daro_.

idu 1. v. i., to count.

idumi v. tr. S. _idu_.

idu 2. v. i., to move position; _lea idu_, to pass by; _lea idu mai_, to enter.

idula- (_gu_) n., on behalf of.

ie (_gu_) n., stomach, womb. S. 'ie_.

ifafo (_gu_) prep, above; _maaedangi i fafo_, two days ago.

ifai adv., where.

ifara (_na_) n., underneath.

ifi v. i., to open, _ifingi_ v. tr.

ifitai n., a mat, a bed.

ifitaini v. tr., to spread as a cloth.

ifu (_gu_) n., hair. S. _ihu_.

ifu v. i., to be uprooted. S. _'aihu_.

ifula v. n., a fall, an uprooting,

igamelu 1. pers. pron. trial excl. 1. we; used as subj.; more restricted in application than _igami_.

igamere pers. pron. dual 1. excl. we two; used as subj.

igamolu pers. pron. trial 2. you; used as subj.; more restricted in application than _igamu_.

igamoro pers. pron. dual 2. you two; used as subj.

igamu pers. pron. pi. 2. you; used as subj.

igera pers. pron. pi. 3. they; used as subj.; also as plural article;

igera fiolo, the hungry. S. _ikire_.

igia pers. pron. pl. 1. incl. we; used as subj. S. _iki'e_.

igolu pers. pron. trial. 1. incl. we; used as subj.; more restricted in application than _igia_. S. _ikolu_.

igoro pers. pron. dual 1. we two; used as subj. S. _ikure_.

iida (_na_) n., pinnacle of house.

iidimani only, just, to be about to; _iidimani si doo_, the uttermost farthing; _tesi gida iidimani_, the merest piece.

ikamu n., a lime spatula.

ilangi adv., up, above, in the sky.

ilefou n., a precipice; _fou_.

ili v. i., to choose; Hi _doo_, to choose. S. _ilisi_.

ilisi v. tr.

ilao (_gu_) n., used as prep.; within; _ilaona_, inside. S. _ila'o_.

ileli v. tr., to judge.

ilelia adj., bruised.

ilifaini v. tr., to give commands to, to signify.

ilitoo v. tr., to tempt; takes _gu_, _mut_, _na_, as pronominal suffixes; _a ilitooa_ v. n., the tempter.

imaa adv., outside, in the courtyard.

i moumouli (_gu_) on, in, the left hand (late use).

inakesi v. tr., to examine, take account of, beseech, importune;
inakesi ingola, to beseech.

inala v. i., to discern by casting lots. S. _ilala_.

inali 1. v. tr., to plait; 2. a rope. S. _i'eli_.

inao (_gu_) n., before, in front of, of old time. S. _ina'o_.

ini v. tr., to pinch, _ini_ i _luana_, to throttle. S. _'ini_.

inia pers. pron. sing. 3. he, she, it; used as subj. and followed
by _nia_. S. _inge'ie_.

inite ; _inite arai_, the elders.

initoo to be glorious; _soe initoo_, to glorify; _too initoo_,
the rulers; _initoo_, _initoola_, majesty.

inumae v. i., to be orphaned, to be poor.

inumaea v. n., an orphan. S. _inema_.

inunufa (_gu_) n., because of. S. _inunuha_.

ingo v. i. to beseech.

ingosi v. tr., to beseech.

ingotaini v. tr., to provoke.

ingola v. n., _inakesi ingola_, to beseech.

ioe pers. pron. sing. 2. thou, used as subj. and followed by _o_.
S. _i'oe_.

iqa v. 1. to be spoilt, shed, of fluid.

irogi adv., yesterday.

irori v. tr., to mix, mingle, stir up.

isara adv., shore, to the shore.

ise, _isegi_, _ise na_ adv., here.

isi ; _isilana_, the end; _isiburi_, to be last, finally;
isingana ne, from henceforth; _sae isingana_, leave off speaking.

isuli prep. motion after, motion over; _isulia rodo mana asua_,
by day and night; _lea isulia_, go after him. S. _isuli_.

ita adv., motion from; _ita ana mai_, up to here; _ita mai ifai_, whence; _ita na ma inao_, from of old.

_itafu- (_gu_) n., on behalf of.

iu, _iuka_ affirmative, yes.

K

ka verbal particle, used of present or of future time, or of consequent action; _nia ka bae uri_, he speaks thus; _gamelu ka ania si taa_, what shall we eat? _sui ta nia kafi bae uri_, thereupon he says; _lelea ka rodo_, go till nightfall; may be used in negative sentences with the addition of _si_, not; _kasi bobola_, it is not fitting. U. _'a_.

kada n., a period; _kada na_, _kada ni_, at the time when; _i kada uta_, when? _kade manga_, while; _kade beu_, inner chamber.

kafo water; _si kafo_, a bamboo water carrier.

kakalu a well of water. S. _kilu_.

kakamu (_na_) n., edge, border.

kakao basin, vessel, coconut shell cut to make a spoon. S. _kaokao_.

kakara egg; _fe kakarai kua_, hen's egg.

kakasi v. tr., to carve.

kakau (_gu_) n., finger. S. _kau_.

kame (_na_) n., used with locative i, by the side of (of things).

kamu v. i., to eat areca nut. S. _damu_.

kani v. tr., to bind.

kanila v. n., a binding.

kanikulu v. tr., to hang up, suspend.

kao a bamboo water carrier. Cf. _kafo_.

kari v. tr., to tear, rend, break open, take to pieces.

kau, _kakau_, v. tr., to bind, tie.

kakari v. i., to be torn.

kauraa v. tr., to mend, patch.

ke article, followed by _si_ 2.; _ro kesi kurui bata_, two pieces of money; added to _te_, _teke si gula_, a part.

kede, _kekede_ v. tr., to cut, carve, write.

kedela n., inscription, writing, letter.

kedekedea, _kekedea_, adj., gorgeous, bright-colored.

kekerofa (_na_) n., of, _amongst_; _ada kekerofana_, choose from among; _mou kekerofana_, fearful of.

keketo v. tr., to judge.

keketola v. n., judgment.

keo v. i., to be blind; _mwane keo_, a blind man.

kete- (_gu_) 1. n., head; i _ketena_, on his head.

kete 2. v. tr., to cut; too _kete_, to cut in pieces.

ki v. i., to be troubled in mind; _liona kafi ki_, his mind was troubled.

kiki v. tr., to pour,

kila a stone axe. S. _'ile_.

kilu a hole, grave, well; _kilu ni kafo_, a well of water. S. _kilu_.

kilugwou a tomb. S. _kiliqeu_.

kirio porpoise. Mota _ririgo_. S. _'iri'o_.

ko 1. verbal particle, used only with _o_ pers. pron. sing. 2. _oko_; denotes consequence of action, used of present or future time,

ko- (_gu_) 2. n., ancestor; _ko gia gi_, our fathers. S. _kookoo_.

kobu v. i., to be fat.

kobukobula, adj. fat.

koburo N. W. wind. Florida _komburo_.

kokomu an islet. S. _komukomu_.

kone 1. n. a flood of waters; 2. v. i. to be in flood. S. _kone_.

kore; _ruru kore_, an avalanche. S. _kore_.

kua fowl; _kakarai kua_, fowl's egg.

kubou a staff.

kudo; _qae kudona_, guiltless,

kukui a dog. Mao. _kuri_.

kulu 1. v. tr., to bury at sea. S. _kulu_.

kulu 2. cf _kanikulu_.

kuru 1. a piece, section, _kurui bata_, a piece of money, _ro kurui doo_, two sections.

kuru 2. v. i., to be maimed.

kuru 3. v. i., to sink.

kuta v. i., to shake. S. _kute_.

L

la 1. termination of verbal nouns; attached to verbs; _mae_, to die, _maela_, death; _bae_, to speak, _baela_, speech; the meaning seems to be gerundival and to denote the act of doing a thing. Cf. S. _la_ 5.

la 2. termination of the verbal nouns, attached to certain nouns; _te_, mother, _ro mwai telana_, mother and daughter; attached to verbs; _tasa_, _ro fe tasala_, twice as much.

la 3. adjectival ending; attached to verbs; _taga_, to be scattered, _tagala_, promiscuously; _tagalo_, to be lost, _tagalola_, lost; _teo_, _teteola_; attached to nouns, _mwai_, _mwaila_.

labu v. tr., to assault. S. _rapu_.

labua n., point, prick, splinter.

lada v. i., to fall down. S. _lada_.

lade deep water, secure anchorage. S. _lade_.

lado v. tr., to join, knit; _lado ae_, to follow.

ladola v. n., a member.

lafi, _lalafi_ v. v. tr., to take up, pull up, draw out, Mota
lav.

lafu 1. v. tr., to pull, to wrench, pluck.

lafu 2. to be worn out, old; _lafue toongi_, old clothes. S. _lahu_.

lafusi, _lalafusi_, v. tr., to be ignorant of.

lai transitive suffix to verb; _tege_, _tegelai_. S. _la'i_.

lala v. i., to stretch; _lala fonosi_, protect. S. _lala'i_.

lalaba v. i., to walk about. S. _la'alapa_.

lalabata, court yard.

lalago v. i., to cling. S. _nanako_.

lalano the ground immediately above the beach.

lalanga v. i., to be dry, without coconut milk (of yam puddings), unleavened; _usu lalanga_ to wipe dry. S. _langa_.

lali (_na_) 1. n., root, _lali ngado_, to be firmly rooted.

lali 2. v. tr., to drive.

lalao v. i., to run.

lalaoa v. n., a herald. Mota _valago_.

lalifu (_na_) n. corner.

laliqate v. i., to make an oration, to preach.

laliqatela v. n. S. _wale_.

lamua a dove; _fe lamua_; _ta ro fe lamua_, two doves.

langae, to throw; _langae fou_, to cast stones.

langi 1. negative, no, not; _e_ may be prefixed; used as negative particle; _e langi nau gu lea_, I did not go; _si_ may be added, _nia langi si saea_, he does not know, _e langi nau gu si lea_, I am not going; _e langi si langi lau_, not again; _langi lau_ no more; _langi ana_, not existing, lost; _langi ta_, or, if not; _ma langi_, _ma e langi_, or not, in questions; _lalangi ana_, nothing.

langi 2. sky, heaven; _ilangi_. S. _langi_.

lao (_na_) n, in; _lao rodo_, at night; i _laogamu_, _amongst_ you, in you, _laona maamu_, in your eye. S. _lalo_.

laongi v. tr., to cross, step over; S. _laongi_.

Lau 1. name of the language spoken by the coast peoples of Big Malaita on the artificial Islets off northeast coast, spoken also at Port Adam on Little Malaita.

lau 2. adv. again, anew, also; _go_ may be added, _inau lau go_. S. _lou_.

lau 3. v. tr., to wrest, abduct; _lau doola_, extortion; _lau fafi_, to deliver. S. _lau_.

lausu v. tr., _bae lausit_ to compel.

lea lelea, v. i., to go; _lea fonosi_, to afflict; _lea isuli_, to follow.

leafi v. tr., to cause to move.

lelea v. n., going.

leala v. n., a herald. S. _lae_.

lebelebe v. i., to be weak, sick.

lebelebela v. n., trembling.

ledi 1. v. tr., to ask a question; _aoe ledi_, to question a person.

ledila v. n., questioning.

ledi 2. v. tr., to abominate, to renounce; _qatiedi_. S. _leledi_.

lelefe, a dish, bowl, of wood.

li 1. genitive; _maalimaea_, enemy; _maalitafa_, channel; a variant of _ni_.

li 2. transitive suffix to verbs, _mae_, _maeli_.

lifo (_gu_) n. tooth; _girigiri lifoa_, gnashing of teeth. S. _niho_.

liligali (_nau_), prep, all around. S. _lilikel_.

lima 1. (_gu_) n. hand, arm. S. _nime_.

lima 2. numeral, five; _e lima_. S. _lime_.

limana ordinal, fifth, the fifth time.

lingisi v. tr., to reverse, turn upwards. S. _lingi_.

liqa, cave, hole. S. _liwe_.

liu, _liliu_ v. i., to ply, come, pass by; _liu idu_, to pass by;
liliu kali, to spread; _liu inao fuagamu_, go in front of you.
liufa v. n., an epidemic. S. _liu_.

lio 1. v. i., to look, seem.

lio (_gu_) n., appearance. S. _lio_.

lio 2. (_gu_) n., heart, mind; _lio sarofaia_, harmless; _lio
bukonua_, sorrow; _ro si lio_ double mind; _lio too_, to be wise,
lio toa, _lio_ _toola_, wisdom; _alu te si lio_, to be brave.

lita (_gu_) n., waist, loins,

lo adv., there, used with _go_, and _gi_; _ita mai logo_, thence;
logo north west; _na ogule boso logi_, the herd of swine over
there.

lobo v. i., a lake, pond. S. _lopo_.

lofo 1 v. i., to jump, to fly; _lofo laongi_, to jump over; _ano
lofo_, dust.

lofoi v. tr., to assault. S. _loho_.

lofo 2. (_na_) n, in the neighborhood of, over against, opposite
to; _i lofona fera_, opposite the village.

logosi v. tr., to incline, bend. S. _lolosi_.

lola v. i., to drown.

lologu v. i., to be palsied, crippled. S. _loku_.

lolosi v. tr., to bend. S. _lolosi_.

lolou v. i., to make a noise, reverberate. S. _lolou_.

loo v. i., to be fierce, wild, suspicious.

falooi, to persecute, cause to be wild. S. _loo_.

looua grass.

loulou 1. v. i., to be quick; 2. adv., quickly, quick. S.
lauleu.

loulou 3. adj., whole, entire, in one piece. S. _laku_.

lu contraction for _olu_ three, used to form trial number of
pronoun; _dalu_, _golu_, etc. S. _lu_.

luga v. i., to loose.

lugatai, _lugataini_ v. v. tr.

lugala v. n., loosing. S. _luhe_.

lui v. tr., to forbid, reserve; _alu lui_ to set a taboo mark on.
S. _luu'i_

lukumi v. tr., to restrain.

lulua 1. a stranger, guest.

lulua 2. a basket of plaited coconut leaf. S. _luelue_.

luu v. tr., to move, to depart. S. _luu_.

M

m adjectival prefix; _moi_ broken.

ma 1. conjunction; _ma ana_, though; _ma ka langi_, or not, in questions; _ma ta_, but.

ma 2. adjectival prefix of condition; _madiu_; _matala_. S. _ma_.

maa 1. (_gu_) n., eye, face, aperture, gate; _i maa_, at the door, in the courtyard; _gula i maa_, outside; _maana bara_, gate; _maa too_ (_gu_) to visit; _toongi bono maa_, sackcloth: 2. art. one, a; _maa ni dara gi_, young men; _fai maae oru qailiu_, the four winds; _maae dangi_, a day, _maae dangi i fafo_, two days hence; _maae rodo_, darkness; _maae fera_, a village. S. _maa_.

maa 3. voc., father; _maa nau_, father. S. _ma'a_.

maabala to no effect; _rao maabala_, to work unprofitably. S. _maatala_.

maabe v. i., to be willing; _mu maabe ni elela_, you were willing to rejoice.

maadara (_gu_) n., forehead. S. _dara_.

maafu v. tr., to cover with wrappings; _maafu maa_, to blindfold.

maala an ulcer, a sore.

maalgwou v. i., to be thirsty, _gwou_ 1.

maalimaea enemy. _mae_.

maalitafa channel in reef. S. _maalitawa_.

maamana; _ro maamana_, father and son.

maasi v. tr., to await, expect.

maasia adj., while.

maauugala to mock at, used with poss.

mabe v. i., to be obedient, willing; _manata mabe_, patient. Cf. _gwarimabe_.

mabesi v. tr., to correct, rebuke.

madafi v. tr., to perceive, feel.

madalaba oven.

madiu adj., different, other, another, astray; too _madiu gi_, gentiles,

madiua 1. exclam. well, I never! 2. adj. different. S. _diu_.

mae, _mamae_ v. i., to die, to be ill, to be numb, to be eclipsed, of moon.

maeli v. tr., to die of; _bae maeli_, to condemn to death.

maea v. n., death, sickness,

maela (_gu_) v. n., death, danger,

maemaefa v. n., sickness. S. _mae_.

mafo v. i., to be healed. Mota _mawo_.

magu n. clothing; _si magu_.

mai 1. adv., here, hither, this way; _ita ana mai_, hither; _ita mai_ logo, thence. S. _mai_.

mai 2. transitive suffix to verb, ala, _alamai_; _fatola_, _fatolamai_. S. _ma'i_.

makalokalo adj., in the early morning, used with locative _i_.

makeso adj., weak, feeble.

Mala 1. Malaita; _Mala baita_, Big Malaita; _Mala Tout_, Little Malaita.

mala 2. _mala iteite_ v. tr., to wound. Cf. S. _mala masi_.

malefo shell money,

malengai coconut,

malimali adj., sweet. S. _malimeli_.

malingi adj., split, overturned. S. _malingi_.

mamagu; v. i. _bae mamagu_, to revile.

mamagua n., weakness,

mamaloni adv., only, merely,

mamalu 1.(_gu_) n., a shadow; 2. v. i., to cast a shadow; _sato e mamalu_, it is towards evening. S. _mamalu_.

mamana v. i., to be true, real; _doo mamana_, truly; _manata mamana_, to believe.

mamanaa truly.

mamanaa n., power. S. _nanama_.

mana used of numerals over ten; _aqala mana fai_. U. _mana_.

manata 1. v. i., to think; _manata sulii_ to know; _manata luga_, to for- give; _manata too_ (_gu_) to remember.

manatai v. tr. to pity.

manataila v. n., 1. pity, mercy; 2. thought. S. _manata_.

manata 2. v. i., to be quiet, tame. S. _manata_.

mani; _qaimani_, to help; _qaimani fainau_, help me; _fatake qaimani_, to be a peacemaker.

qaimania, v. n., a company. S. _mani_.

manu bird. S. _manu_.

manga time, occasion, place; _i kade manga_, at the time; _i kade manga_ _na_, now; _si manga uta_, when?

mangata (_na_) n., midst, middle; used with loc. _i_. S. _matanga_.

mangisingisi adj., broken in pieces. _ngi_.

mango (_gu_) n. life, breath; _mango fu_, to be sad; _mango suu_, to faint.

mangoli v. tr., to breathe upon. S. _mango_.

mao 1. v. i., to dance. 2. n., a dance.

maoli v. tr., to dance; _maoli mao_. S. _mao_.

mara- (_gu_) n. of own accord, alone. S. _maraa_.

maraqai; _alu maraqai_, to become red and glowering, of sky.

marigo (_gu_) n. flesh, body.

matafa- (_na_) n., _too matafana_, to know. S. _mataqa_.

matai, _mamatai_ v. i., to have ague; _matai afedali_, fever.

mataia v. n., disease, a sick person; _si mataia_.

matala adj., lone, alone, merely; _tefe mwela matala_, only son.

matanga (_na_) n., midst, used with locative; _i mangata_.

me for _mai_ hither; _lea fasi me_, come here,

mea 1. (_gu_) n. tongue; 2. v. i., _mea_ too, to taste of.

meali v. tr., to lick.

meafa (_na_) v. n., tongue; _meafana ere_, tongues of fire. S. _mea_.

meme in pieces; _too meme_ to break in pieces.

mi 1. personal pron. pl. 1. excl. we; used by itself as subj. or follows _gami_.

mi 2. transitive suffix to verb; _ano_, _anomi_.

midi v. i., to taste; _midi odonga ana_, to taste of.

mode v. tr. to mend, patch.

modela v. n., a patch.

moi adj., broken. S. _'o'i_.

moko, _momoko_ 1. v. i., to be corrupt, to smell; 2. n., corruption.

mokola v. n., corruption;

mokofa- (_na_) v. n., the smell of.

molagali n., all the islands; the world,

momoi v. tr. to buffet; _afe e momoia na ola_, the wind buffeted the ship.

momoko; _momoko ia_, breast, bosom.

mone adv., gives life to the narrative; _tamone_; _otomone_.

mori, _momori_, as _mouri_, to live. Cf. S. _moli_, _walaimoli_.

mauri.

morumoru v. i., to be broken in pieces. S. _morumoru_.

mou, _momou_, v. i., to fear.

mouni v. tr.

moumoula v. n., fear. S. _mau_.

mouli to be left-handed, awkward. S. _mauli_.

moumouli (_gu_) n., left hand.

mouri, _momouri_ v. i., to live.

mourisi v. tr., to survive, escape from.

mouria v. n., life.

mourila- (_gu_) v. n., life. S. _mauri_.

mousi v. tr., to cut off, sever. S. _mousi_.

mu 1. pers. pron. pl. 2. used by itself as subj. or follows
gamu; _mu kafi lea mai i angita_, when will you come?

mu 2. pronoun, suff. to nouns, sing. 2., thy.

mumudi crumb, chip, scrap; _mumudi i doo_, scraps.

MW

mwaa snake. S. _mwaa_.

mwaela laughter. _famwaela_.

mwaemwae v. i., to be obedient. S. _mwae_.

mwai 1. a bag;

mwaila adj., rich. S. _mwa'i_.

mwai 2. prefix marking reciprocity of relationship; _ro mwai
telana_, mother and child; _ro mwai fungona geni_, mother and
daughter-in-law; used as plural article, _mwai asi nau_, brethren.
S. _mwai_.

mwaimwane, woman's brother, man's sister, _a mwaimwane nau_.

mwaluda adj., soft, gentle, kind, possible, easy.

mwane, a male, man, boy, exclam. you! added to proper nouns and

to certain other words to show sex distinction. S. _mwane_.

mwaomwao v. i., to be weak, feeble.

mwela, child, boy, person; used with article _ni_ of women; _ni mwela ne_, this woman; _mwela bibiu_, little child. S. _mwela_.

mwemwedua honey.

N

na 1. definite article, a, the; used with both sing. and pl.; _gera na Grekia_, the Greeks. Cf. Florida _na_. M. L. p. 524: _na noni_, the body; _na sasigamu_, your brethren; is in more frequent use than the corresponding _nga_ in Sa'a; in many cases nouns are used without any article when the signification is general. S. _nga_.

na 2. pronoun suffixed to nouns, sing. 3; _abana_, his hand: added to the first of two nouns to express a genitive; i _tolona fera_, on the tops of the hills; _gwauna na ai gi_, head of men: added to cardinals to form ordinals. S. nd, Mota _na_.

na, _nana_ 3. demonstrative pron., there, that, follows noun; _si doo na_, that thing.

na, _nana_ 4. adv. follows the verb and denotes a preterite, already, finished; _e sui na_, _e sui nana_, it is finished; _sui na_, thereafter.

naga v. tr., to waste, to spend.

namo, inner harbour, lake, pool; _suu i namo_; _asi namo_ a lake. S. _namo_.

nana, _na_ 3. 4.

nani, _nanani_, v. i., to seek for.

nanisi v. tr.

nao (_gu_) n. face; with locative _i_; in front of, before; _naoe gula_, first place; _i naogu_, before my face; before my time, _naonao tolia_, chief portion at a feast.

nao v. i., to lead; _nao tala_, lead the way; _eta inao_, to lead. S. _nao_.

naofa (_na_) n. eldest, first, _naofana mwela_, eldest child, _naofe mwela_.

nare 1. v. tr., to roast on the embers.

nare 2. v. tr., to prepare, make ready, serve, wait upon.

nau 1. pers. pron. sing. 1. I, used by itself as subj. or follows _inau_; _nau gu ote nau ni_ lea, I do not want to go. V. _nau_.

nau 2. as _nau_ 1. but suff. as obj. to verbs and prepositions.

nau 3. _fanau_ educate. S. _nanau_.

ne 1. demonstrative, there, that; _a mwela ne_, that person, he.

ne 2. interrogative pron. follows the interrogative _ati_, who; _ati ne_? _e uta ne_, how is it?

ne 3. v. i., to speak, make a sound.

nee v. i., to be still, silent.

nena demonstrative pron., that, follows the noun; _doo nena_, that thing.

neneo charcoal.

ni 1. genitive, of, belonging to; (a) used mainly in construction; _fote ni fera_, a native paddle; _baea ni sugela_, words of deceit, _mwemwedua ni lalano_, wild honey; (b) expressive of purpose, _si gula ni lea inia_, a place for him to go to; (c) expressive of condition, _rosuli ni manatai gami_, hear us in mercy, _gera mou ni oli_, they feared to return; _fasia muka manata ni bae uri_, think not to say thus; (d) added to verbal suffix giving transitive force _foaa_, _foataini_. S. _ni_. Cf. M. L. p. 532.

ni 2. personal article used with the names of females, both native and foreign; _ni Alida_, also used with certain nouns which denote women where in Sa'a _nga_ or _a_ is used, _ni te nau_, my mother; _ni mwaimwane_, a man's sister or a woman's brother; _ni aia_, female relations; _ni doo_ the woman; _ni mwela ne_, that woman; is not used with _afe_ wife, nor with _geni_ female; is not used with plural. Duke of York _ne_, M. L. p. 566, _Gilb_. Is. _nei_, Efate _lei_, S. _kei_.

ni 3. interrogative used to (a) call attention; _ni ai_? I say, you! (b) in the sense of, is that so? S. _ni_.

ni 4. demonstrative attached to _ta_, one, a; _tani aiai_, some people; to _oto_; _tani oto ni saiai_. S. _ni_ 3.

ni 5. a detachable prefix; _doo nifai_, _doo ifai_, what thing? S. _ni_ 4.

ni 6. transitive suffix to verbs; _mou_, _mouni_. S. _ni_.

ni 7. pers. pron. sing, 3. it, used in explanation; _na light fuana noni ni maa_, the light of the body is the eye; _e uta ro si

lio ni amu_, why are you of two minds?

ni 8. suff. pron. pl. 3. neut; _i talani_, in their place. S. _ni_.

nia personal pronoun sing. 3. he, she, it; used by itself as subj, or follows _inia_. S. _nge'ie_.

niania v. tr., to deny, repudiate.

nifai interrog. pron. what, follows noun; _doo nifai_, what thing?

nima, _ninima_ 1. (_gu_) n. hand, arm; _ninimana tala_, corner of the way, beside the way. S. _nime_.

nima 2. for _lima_ five.

nina v. i. to be accustomed to, be able. S. _nina_.

noabu sparrow hawk.

noni (_gu_) n. body, shape, fashion; _noni fii_, to suffer; _noni fiila_ v. n., suffering; _nonilau_, to be safe and sound. Mao _tino_.

nono v. i., to place the face against, to sniff, to kiss; _nono faini_, to kiss.

nonoi v. tr. S. _nono_.

nue v. i., to be foolish, dumb.

nuela v. n., folly.

nui (_na_) n. a nest. S. _niui_.

nuku v. i., to be wrinkled. S. _nuku_.

nunulu v. i., to wither. S. _nunulu_.

NG

ngado 1. v. i., to be firm; _ngado fua_, to trust, _manata ngado ana_, to rely on; _too ngado_, to remain firm.

ngado 2. i _aena ngado_, at the very bottom. S. _i ngadona aena_, at his feet.

ngae (_na_); _adala i ngaena maa_, envy. S. _ngae_.

ngaini transitive suffix to verb; saw, _saungaini_. S. _nga'ini_.

ngali 1. v. tr., to take, to receive.

ngalila v. n., burden.

ngali 2. canarium nut. S. _ngali_.

ngangarea adj., deep rooted.

ngasi v. i., to be firm, hard; _bae ngasi_, to speak sternly.
Florida _ngasi_, hard.

ngi 1. v. tr., to divide; _mangisingisi_.

ngi 2. transitive suffix to verb; _sau_, _saungi_. S. _ngi_.

ngidu (_gu_) n., lip; _ngidu auau fua_, to hate. S. _ngidu_.

ngisi; _fangisi_, to acknowledge.

ngisu 1. v. i., to spit; 2. n. _fe ngisu_, spittle.

ngisufi v. tr., to spit on. S. _ngisu_.

ngosa v. i., to bud; _ngosa faolu_, just come into bud.

ngongosa, a spike, a horn; _ngongose doo_.

ngu 1. v. i., to sing; 2. n. a song.

nguli v. tr., to sing; _ngulia ngu_, to sing a song.

O

o pers. pron. sing. 2. thou, used by itself as subj. or follows
ioe. S. _o_.

oa v. i. to share in.

oalangai v. tr., to distribute, to share in. S. _'oa_.

oba v. tr., to take from, separate, divide. S. _opa_. Florida
sopa.

obala v. n. separation.

odonga; _midi odonga_, to taste. S. _ohonga_.

odu v. tr., to command, order.

oe 1. an axe.

oe 2. v. i. to commit adultery.

oela v. n., adultery.

ofosi v. tr., to take down. S. _oohosi_.

ofu 1. v. i., together; _ofu bae_, to witness; 2. n. _ofu si doo_, a bundle.

ofu 3. v. i., to boil; _ofu duqet_ to burst. S. _ohu_.

oga (_gu_) n., stomach, belly. S. _'oqa_.

ogi (_gu_) 1. n., bone.

ogi (_gu_) 2. n., back, outside,

ogila a bone needle.

ogo a band, a creeper used for binding. S. _oko_.

ogosi v. tr., to destroy, pull down, uproot. S. _ooho'i_.

ogu 1. v. i., to collect, gather together; _ogu malefola_, money collecting; 2. adv., together, in company.

ogua v. n., company.

ogula v. n., _ogule ai_, a company of people.

oi v. tr., to break off. S. _'o'i_.

oimae exclam. alas!

okasa unripe; _maea okasa_, sudden death.

oku summer. S. _oku_.

ola canoe, ship. S. _'iola_.

ole v. tr., to betray; _ole ilalo_ deceit.

oli 1. v. tr., to hold in the arms.

oli 2. v. tr., to return, go back; adv. back. S. _'oli_.

olila v. n., return.

olisi v. tr., to answer; _nia kafi olisida_, then he answered them.

olitai partic. converted; _olitai manata lau_, repent.

olisusu v. i., to strive, quarrel, dispute, transgress; _olisusu marana_, to deny himself.

olo 1. v. i., to be deep.

olo 2. v. i., to cry out.

olosi v. tr.; _olosia riilana_, cried out.

olu numeral, three, _e olu_.

oluna ordinal, third, for the third time. S. _'olu_.

omae v. i., to weep.

omaea v. n., _omaela_ v. n., wailing. Cf. _oimae_.

onionga, to mock, used with poss.; _onionga ana_, mocked him.

ono numeral, six; _e ono_.

onona ordinal, sixth, for the sixth time. S. _ono_.

ongataini v. tr., to vex, annoy,

ongiongigi v. tr., to deceive.

oo a drum. S. _'o'o_.

oobala a shed, hut.

oofa- (_na_) approaching to, with child.

ooga v. tr., to be tied together, to incur a debt.

ooganga v. n., debt.

oolo v. i., to be straight; adj. straight.

ooloa v. n., straightness.

ooni adv., temporary, empty, idle, naked; _too ooni go_,
fleeting.

ore v. i., to fail, to fall short of, to lack; _ore fanga_, to
abstain from eating, fast; _ore fua_ to be lacking; _ore ana_, to
be lacking; _ani ore_, to eat and leave some over. S. _ore_.

oro v. i., to be many; adj. many. _faoroa_.

oru 1. v. i., to blow; n. wind. S. _ooru_.

oru 2. widow; _qe oru_, a widow.

oso (_gu_) n. food for a journey. S. _oto_.

ote 1. plural article; _ote ai gi_, you women; _ote ruana_ his
fellows; _ote geni_ women.

ote 2. v. tr., to fash, cause ennui to; _gera ote gera_, it wearied them.

ote 3. valley.

oto adv. perhaps; _oto mone_, is it so? denotes indefiniteness, used with _ni_ following, _tani oto ni saiai_, certain persons.

otofa- (_na_) because of, on account of.

Q

The sound represented by _q_ is _kw_. In the words from Alite given by Dr. Codrington in M. L., p. p. 39 ff. the sound which appears in Lau as _q_ is there written as _ku_; e. g. _kuai_, Lau _qai_, Sa'a _wai_, water; _q_ in Lau may represent _w_ in _Sa'a qato_, _waato_; _qalu_, _walu_; _Ulaqa_, _Ulawā_.

qadangi v. tr., to open up.

qae 1. v. tr., to beat, strike; _qae mousi_, to strike and cut off; _qae maeli_ to kill with blows.

qae; 2. _qae tafusi_, to strain.

qae; 3. _qae kudona_, guiltless.

qai 1. prefixed to verbs, denotes reciprocity; _sua_, to encounter, _qaisuasua_ to meet; _manata_, to think, _qaifamanatai_ to instruct; _liu_ to move position, _qailiu_ reciprocally; _mani_, (Sa'a _mani_, altogether), _qaimani_, to stand together, be of help to. The action of the original verb is enlarged and the subject included.

qai 2. n., water; _maana qai_, mouth of the stream, a harbor on the northeast coast, south of Aio.

qai 3. v. tr., to load, to fill up.

qaiara n., a command.

qaiaraa n., reward.

qaidori v. tr., to desire.

qaidoria v. n., desire. _dori_.

qaiduu v. tr., to revenge.

qaiduula v. n., vengeance. _duu_.

qaierisi v. tr., to command, importune.

qaierisia v. n., a command. _erisi_.

qaifamanatai v. tr., to instruct.

qaifamanataila v. n., instruction. _manata_

qaife; _qaife agalo_ to drive out evil spirits; _mwane qaife agalo_ a witch doctor.

qailangaini v. tr., to wag, nod, waive. _langa_, up.

qailiu adv., reciprocally, used of mutual action; _manata baita fuagamu_, _qailiu_, love one another; _lea qailiu_, to walk about. _liu_.

qailiua adj., humble, of low estate.

qaimaasi v. tr., to await, expect. _maasi_.

qaimanata v. tr., to have mercy upon, pity.

qaimanataia v. n., mercy. _manata_.

qaimani 1. v. tr., to help; _qaimani fai_, _qaimani faini_, to help; 2. used as prep., together, in company with; 3. v. i., to be reconciled with.

qaimania with one accord. S. _mani_.

qairaofai v. i., to agree with. _rao_ to work.

qaisagali v. tr., to revolt, commit insurrection, take up arms, trouble, vex.

qaisagalia v. n., an insurrection.

qaisuasuafi v. tr., to meet, encounter. _sua_.

qaisusu v. tr., to sacrifice.

qaisusia v. n., a sacrifice.

qaitaa v. i., to be a stranger; _too ni qaitaa_, to be a stranger. S. _awataa_.

qaitaga v. tr., to cause to scatter.

qaitali v. tr., to be disobedient to.

qala v. i., to lay an accusation; _qala fafi_, to accuse a person.

qalafi v. tr., to be delivered of a child.

qalu, 1. numeral, eight; _e qalu_.

qaluna, ordinal, eighth, for the eighth time.

qalu 2. v. i., to emerge; _qalu tafa_, to emerge from. S. _waru_.

qanga n., thunder, a gun.

qangafi of the lightning; _sinamaaru ka qanagafia_, the lightning 'thundered.'

qangareo v. i., to pass by.

qaqalifola v. i., to be pure, clean, _fotoqaqalifola_, a great calm.

qaqalila adj., cold, of the weather.

qaqaoa adj., white, clean.

qarao a creeper used for tying; an iron nail. S. _wa'arao_.

qare v. tr., to castrate.

qarela adj., stony.

qate v. i., to make an oration, is preceded by _lali_;
laliqate, to make an oration; _lali qatela_ v. n., an oration. S.
wale.

qato a digging stick. S. _waato_.

qe 1. article; _qe afe_, a woman; _qe oru_, a widow; _qe ia_, a fish; _na_ may be prefixed; _na qe ia gi_, the fishes. Nengone, Gaua, _wa_, _we_, M. L., p. 71.

qe 2. a simpleton, fool; _gera qe_, fools,

qele, _qecele_, v. i., used with poss., to wonder at, be surprised.

qelela v. n., wonderment, surprise.

quesu, _qeqesu_ v. i., 1. to smoulder, burn; 2. to shine. S. _'eso_

qiqi n., a drop; _qiqisi abu_, drops of blood.

R

raa v. i., to climb up.;

raaraa n., light, sunlight; _na raaraa_. S. _raaraa_.

rabu, _rarabu_, _rabusi_, v. tr., to hit, strike, beat. S. _rapu_

rade n., a reed; _fe rade_. S. _rade_.

rafai v. tr., to exalt, elevate.

rage (_gu_) n., mind, heart, womb; _rage ruarua_, v. i., to doubt; _rage sasu_, to be angry; _rage sasua_, _rage sasula_, anger.

rakaraka; _abu rakaraka_, a flow of blood.

ramo v. i., to be strong; _ramofua_, to deliver.

ramola v. n., strength. S. _ramo_.

rao, _rarao_ v. tr., to work; _rao ana abana_, his handiwork; _rao uri_, to do like, to work at, to tend.

raoa v. n., _raola_ v. n., work.

rara 1. v. i., to be withered, ripe.

rarasi v. i., to shrivel, dwindle. S. _rara_.

rara 2. n., brightness, glory. S. _rara_.

rarafolo, stretched across, a crosspiece; _ai rarafolo_, a cross (late use). S. _lala'i_.

rarangia adj., glorious.

raramaa v. i., to be excessive. S. _raramaa_.

rarao v. i., to stick, cling, cleave. S. _rarao_.

rarapu v. i., to reach, arrive at. S. _arapu_.

rarata a skull. S. _rarata_.

rarau v. tr., to kindle, light.

raunga weapons.

rauraua adj., soft, pliable.

rebo v. i., to be full grown, adult, old. S. _repo_.

reqeta v. tr., to open.

rereba v. i., to be broad, wide,

reresi; _age reresi_, a lily, *Crinum asiaticum*.

rigi v. tr., to see.

rigita v. i., to be strong, firm. _rigita fasi_, to overcome.

rigitangaini v. tr., to do powerfully.

rii, _riirii_, to cry out; _olosia riilana_, cried out. S. _rii_, cicada.

ro 1. v. tr., _ro sulii_, to obey, listen to.

ro 2. numeral, two, used only in composition; forms part of pers. pronoun _goro_, etc.; _ro si doo_, two things; _e ro mwane_, two men. S. _ro_.

ro 3. numeral, two, used with nouns of relationship; _ro mamana_; _ro mwai sasina_.

ro 4. ending of pers. pronoun _daro_; _gamoro_. _ro_ 2.

rodo night; _fe rodo_, a night; _rodo fi dao_, till nightfall. S. _rodo_.

rogi yesterday; used with locative _i_, _i rogi_.

rongo; _fafurongo_, v. i., to listen to, to be a disciple; n. a disciple. S. _qaarongo_.

rorodoa adj., dark, used also as n., darkness. _rodo_.

roroi v. tr., to strengthen. S. _roro'i_.

rua numeral, two; _e rua_. S. _rua_.

ruana ordinal, second, second time; _gera ruana gera_, their fellows.

ruarua, _tan ruarua_, to be midway.

ruru (_gu_) 1. n. bosom, breast.

ruru; 2. _ruru kore_, an avalanche. S. _ruru kore_.

ruta n. dialect.

ruu v. i., to enter.

ruula v. n., entry.

S

sae 1. v. tr., to say, speak, tell, read; _sae isingana_, to finish speaking.

saetana, it is said. S. _sae_.

sae 2. adv. that, in reported speech.

saea adv. in order that, that so; _saea o lea mai fuana_, is it that you have come for this? denotes the subjunctive,

safali v. tr., to be equipped with.

saga v. i., to proceed; _saga tafa_ to proceed out of.

sagali, _sasagali_, v. tr., to attack.

sai 1. n., place, duty, piece; _sai i nonigu_, my duty; _sai oe_, your duty; with _ai_ 1. _sai ai na_, that one I mean; _tani saiai_, those which, in explanations.

sai; 2. _sai gano_, on the ground. S. _hai_ 2.

saitama (_gu_) v. tr., to know; _gu langi si saitamana_, I do not know; _saitama dooa_, knowledge.

sako v. tr., to catch. Mota _sakau_.

salo n. cloud, storm; _salo uruuru_, white fleecy cloud.

saloa adj., stormy. S. _salo_.

salofi v. tr., to prepare, clear a path, sweep.

samai v. tr., to fit on, to pair with. S. _sama_.

samola n. pride, overbearing,

sangoni v. tr., to feed, nourish. S. _sangoni_.

sao sago palm, thatch. S. _sa'o_.

sara beach, shore.

sarii a maiden; _geni sarii_; _too ni sarii_, to be unmarried.

sarofaia adj., gentle; harmless, blameless; _too sarofaia_, quiet,

sarufi v. tr., to burn.

sasala adv., up, upwards; adj. light. S. _sa'asala_.

sasalu v. i., to start, arise.

sasalungaini v. tr., to collect, make ready.

sasara 1. (_gu_) n., limb, branch, member. S. _sasara_.

sasara 2. v. i., to warm oneself at a fire,

sasi 1. (_gu_) n., brother, sister; _sasigu_, my brother.

sasina n., of relationship; _ro mwai sasina_, two brothers.
S. _'asi_.

sasi 2. to desire, used with _fua_; _sasi fua_, to desire; _sasi diena fua_, to love a person.

saso sun.

sasoai v. tr., to expose to the sun, dry. S. _sato_.

sasu 1. v. i., to smoke, of a fire. 2. n., smoke; _rage sasua_, to be angry; _rage sasua_, anger. S. _sasu_.

sata (_gu_) n., name; _te satana_, his name only; _ati satamu_, what is your name? with pers. pronoun, friend; _sata nau_, my friend.

sasata v. i., to be friendly with. S. _sata_.

sau 1. v. i., to kill; _sau mwane_, to commit murder; _sau mwanea_, murder.

saungi v. tr., to kill, to be ill of. S. _sau_.

sau 2. v. i., to become; _sau ana mwane_, to become man.

saufini 1. v. tr., to turn away, to hide. 2. adv. secretly,

saulafi evening. S. _saulehi_.

saumala adv., granted that, even supposing.

saungaini v. tr., to make, construct.

se n., here: used with locative _i_; _i se_, at the place; _i sena_, at that place, there.

seka, _seseka_, v. tr., to rend, tear.

sesele harlot.

si 1. negative, not; _gu si saea_, I do not know; _langi_ may precede, _gu langi si saea_; _e langi nau gu si lea_, I am not going; follows the particles _ka_, _ko_.

si 2. article, a part, a piece, any; _si fou_, a stone; _si mangs_, _uta_, what time? _na_ may be prefixed, _na si baea taa ne_, what words? _si doo gu saea na_, the thing (that which) I said; _a si Eaea_, the Word; is more definite and particular in meaning than _na_. U. _masi_.

si 3. trans. suff. to verbs; _ada_, _adasi_.

si 4. genitive; _ofu si doo_, bundles.

sie- (_gu_) n. used as preposition, to, towards, at, at the house of; _lea go siena_, go to him; _siena ere_, at the fire. S. _sie_.

sifo v. i., to go down; _o sifo go_; you go down. S. _siho_.

sikeraini, v. tr., to free from, cast off. S. _sikera'ini_.

siko locust.

sina, _sinasina_, v. i., to shine; _fe bubulu sinasina_, a bright star, n. light; _sinasinana_, its light. Mota _singa_.

sinali, moon, month.

sinalitaini, v. tr., to enlighten. S. _sineli_ moonlight,

sinamaaru n., lightning; _sinamaaru ka qangafia_, the lightning 'roared.'

sinatai v. tr., to keep from, beware of, guard.

siqa numeral, eight; _e siqa_.

siqana ordinal, eighth, the eighth time. S. _siwe_.

siramo used with prep. _fua_, _fonosi_, to resist, compel. S. _ramo_.

sisime a gnat. S. _sime_.

siu 1. v. i., to wash, bathe; _siu abu_, to baptize.

siufi v. tr.

siula v. n., washing, bathing.

siu, _sisiu_ 2. v. i., to be conceived.

soe, _sosoe_, v. i., to call out, v. tr., to ask for, name; _soea satana_, ask his name.

soefataia, ecclesia, church (late use).

sofi v. tr., to find.

sofili v. tr., to collect, choose. S. _so'ohi_.

sogoni v. tr., to gather, reap.

sogonila v. n., gather, reap. Mota. _sogon_.

soi, _sosoi_, v. tr., to call; _soi ledi_, to question. S. _soi_.

sua; 1. _qaisuasuafi_, to meet. S. _su'e_.

sua, _suasua_ 2. n., dung; _suasuae ano_, dung,

subi a club. S. _supi_.

suda v. i., to root, of pigs. S. _sude_.

sufi v. tr., to anoint, to rub, to shave with a razor. S. _suhi_.

suge, _susuge_ v. tr., to deceive; _suge fafi_, to accuse; _qalaa susuge_, to accuse falsely.

suli (_nau_) prep., after, according to, used of motion towards; the locative _i_ may precede. S. _suli_.

sulitalaa adj., safe, free.

sulu n., oil, liquid. S. _sulu_.

sulufou 1. mound of rocks, stone wall; _ui sulufou_, to build a mound (for a tomb).

Sulufou 2. an artificial islet near Ataa Cove, North Malaita.

sunga, _sungaini_, _sungataini_ v. tr., to affirm, maintain, persuade,

sungi v. i., to make a noise, be glad.

sungia v. n., a cry, a noise.

Suraina artificial islet South of Ataa Cove; original home of Lau-speaking people in Port Adam.

surakena; _bae surakena_, to prompt, _susu_ (_gu_) 1. n., breast, 2. v. i., to suck the breast, to have children at the breast. S. _susu_.

susu 3. v. i., to be firm; _susu too_, to be steadfast. S. _susu_.

susu 4. v. i., to stretch out; _susu aba_, stretch out the arm. S. _susu_.

susui v. tr., to touch with the fingers, to set on a stick.

susubi n. a dry stick, a horn (late use).

susuli v. tr., to know, understand, be aware of; _ati susulia_, who knows? I can't say.

susia, adj. unfruitful, not bearing fruit.

suu 1. a harbour. S. _su'u_.

suu 2. used with prep, _fafi_; _suu fafi_, to clothe, cover.

suula v. n., clothing, cloak.

suu 3. v. i., to set, of heavenly bodies, to dive, go down, sink.

suula v. n., a setting. S. _suu_.

T

ta 1. numeral; one, a certain one, at all; just, only, _eta_ one; used as article, a, an, _ta si fou_, one rock; _na tasi fou_, one rock; _ta sala nia_, a friend of his; _ta si doo_, anything; _ta ola lau_, a different canoe; _ta bali aba_, one hand, the other hand; _e langi si suu ana ta toongi_, not clothed in any clothing; _ta sasina ta ai_, a man's brother; _ta ro ai_, only two people; used with the numerals, _ta ro si lio_, two minds; _ta ro tangale_ penny, two hundred pence; may precede _fe_, _tefuana ta fe uo_, every hill; _ta ro fe lamua_, just two doves; _ni_ may be added, _ta ni aiai_, some other. S. _ta'a_; Rotuma _ta_; cf. Florida, _sakai_, M. L. p. 524. Wango _ta_ M. L. p. 511.

ta 2. adv. connects, resumes narrative, and, then.

ta 3. ending of verbal noun, seen in root _afuta_ meaning all, and used only with suff. pron.; _afutagera_, all of them. S. _ta_.

ta 4. adv. added to _sui_, _sui ta_, thereupon; follows negative _langi_, _langi ta_, or.

ta; 5. _ta mone_, perhaps.

taa 1. interrog. pron. what? _si taa na_, what is it? S. _taa_.

taa 2. v. i., to be bad, evil.

taala v. n., evil; _ade taala_, evil doing. S. _ta'a_.

taba with suff. _ani_, _tabaani_, v. tr., to destroy, remove. S. _tapa_.

tae v. tr., to lift up. S. _ta'e_.

tafa adv., out; _bae tafa_, to speak out.

tafangaini v. tr., _sae tafangaini_, to speak out. S. _taha_.

tafangi v. tr., to understand; _liona e tafangia_, he understood it.

tafe, a bed, bench, barn, bier. S. _tahe_.

tafi v. i., to flee.

tafila v. n., flight. S. _tahi_.

tafo 1. v. tr., to catch fish; _tafo ge ia_.

tafo 2. v. tr., to purchase;

tafoa v. n., a bought person, servant. S. _taho_.

tafua dung heap. S. _alilehu_.

tafusi v. tr., to strain; _gae tafusi_.

taga 1. v. i., to scatter, throw away.

tagaani v. tr.

taga 2. v. tr., to lay out, spread.

taga 3. v. i., to sprout, burst into leaf. S. _taka_.

tagala 1. v. i., to be lost.

tagalaini, _tagalangaini_ v. tr., to drive away, cause to be lost.

tagalaa adj., promiscuously, _ala tagalaa_, feed here and there.

tagala 2. adj., irreverent; _soe tagala_, take one's name in vain, _tataga_.

tagalo v. i., to be wandering.

tagalola adj., overgrown. S. _takalo_.

tagaloloa n., dust.

tagesi v. tr., to garnish, decorate, adorn.

tai 1. numeral, one; _agala mana tai_, eleven; _taifili_, alone. Wango. _tai_.

tai 2. v. tr., to mend.

taila v. n., a patch, seam.

tai 3. trans. suff. to verb; _goni_, _gonitai_; _olitai_ participle.

taifili (_a_) alone; _taifili gera_, they alone. S. _hili_.

taini trans. suff. to verb; _foaa_, _foaalaini_. S. _ta'ini_.

taingaini v. tr., to lay up, store up.

take, _tatake_, v. i., to stand; _takefonosi_, to guard. S. _ta'e_.

takedila v. tr., to cause to hit, knock.

takufi v. tr., to receive. S. _takuhi_.

tala 1. way, path. S. _tala_.

tala 2. (_gu_) n., place, room; _nao talagu_, lead the way for me; _roo talai fangala_, work for food. S. _tala_.

tala 3. with prefix _ma_, _matala_, only, alone. S. _tala_ 4.

talaa v. i., to shine, of sun.

talae v. i., to begin, to become; _talae na ne_, from this (that) time forth.

talaela, v. n., beginning. S. _tala'ae_.

talai, _talani_, partic., wantonly, for no reason. S. _tale'i_.

talatala v. i., to be diligent.

talo, with prefix _aini_; _ainitalongaini_, to proclaim. S. _talo_.

talu v. i., to sprinkle; _talu fafi_. S. _danu_.

_tama- (_gu_) used with _sae_ to know; _nau gu sae tamana_. I know (it).

tani some; _tani oto ni saiai_, some people.

tangafulu, numeral, ten, used only in counting; _e tangafulu_.

tangafulu ana tenth, for the tenth time. S. _tangahulu_.

tantalau numeral, one hundred; _e tantalau_; _tangale doo_, one hundred things. S. _tantalau_.

taofai, _tataofai_ v. i., to stumble.

taraina today, now, bye and bye.

tarakaukau a bramble. _kakau_.

tarau v. i., to be continuous, traditional.

taraungaini v. tr., to do continuously. S. _tarau_.

taru a chamber. S. _duru_.

tasa v. i., to be too much, used in comparison; _nia baita tasaa ana_, it is bigger than it.

tasala v. n., _ro fe tasala_, twice as much,

tasaa adj. excessive.

tasaliu v. i., to be in excess, exceedingly.

tata adjectival prefix; _tatagwelu_, headlong. S. _tata_.

tatabi; _tatabi i tala_, a bifurcation of the path.

tatae v. i., to rise, arise; _tatae oli_, _tatae olila_, resurrection.

tataea v. n., a getting up, a steep place. S. _ta'e_.

tataga v. i., _bae tataga_, to speak blasphemously.

tatagala adj., _bae tatagala_, to speak blasphemously.

tatagwelu adj., headlong. S. _tataqelu_.

tatale v. tr., to uncover, reveal.

tatao v. i., to be flat, on one's back.

tau 1. v. i., to wash; _tau aba_, to wash hands.

taufi v. tr.

tau 2. v. i., to be far off; be a long time; _too ka tau_, _too ka tau_, for ever and ever. S. _ha'atau_.

te 1. numeral, one, the same, a certain one; _te ni ai_, a certain person; _da tefe bae ana te si baela_, they all said the same thing; _te si na doo_, everything; _te taifilia inia_, he only; used of units (cf. Sa'a _ata_), _te fiu fe doo_, only seven things; _te ai ma te ai_, one by one; _too te ai_, singly; equivalent to and; _te na Mwela_, and the Son. Florida _keha_, one, Kingsmill _te_, M. L. p. 246.

te 2. n., mother; _ni te nau_, my mother.

telana, n., of relationship, _ro mwai telana_, mother and child, wife. S. _teitei_.

tea v. tr., to utter, speak; _e tea tesi baela nena_, speaking the same words. S. _tea_.

tefe, _te_ 1. _fe_ 2.; _da tefe bae ana tesi baela_, they all (only) said the same thing; _tefe mwela matala_, an only son.

tefou with one accord, together, always.

tefua adj., irreverently, haphazard.

tefliana all, every, _ta tefuana tani_ too, all peoples; _te_ 1.
fu

tegelai partic., lost, dropped. S. _tekela'i_.

teo, _teteo_ v. i., to lie down, sleep; _teo bole_, to dream;
teo bolea, _teo bolela_, v. n., dream.

teteola adj., sleepy; _maada e teteola_, their eyes were
sleepy.

teqa v. i., to be tall, high.

teqala adj.; _take teqala_, to stand erect. S. _tewa_.

terefi v. tr., to move as a fan, to fan. S. _teterere_.

tero v. i., to be ulcerous, lame, halt, withered.

tete ; 1. _manata tete_, to be anxious.

tete ; 2. _bubu tete_, to look fixedly.

teu a wooden bowl, a measure.

ti interrogative pronoun, sing, who? pl. _gerati_ ; _ti gera_, one
of them; with pers. article a, _ati gera_, who of them? _ati
satamu_, what is your name? S. _tei_.

tobi v. tr., to gather, garner; n. a chamber.

toda v. i., to gain, get, collect; _toda bata_, a tax gatherer.

toe v. tr., to strike against, to desire; _liona e toea_, he
desired it.

tofu, _totofu_ v. tr., to chop.

tofuli y. tr., to build, to chop down. S. _tohu_.

tokekela (_gu_) n., judgment.

tolafa (_gu_) n., way, method, custom. S. _tolaha_.

toli down; _ada toli_, look down; _dau tolingi_, to cast down;
toli fanga to fast, _toli fangala_, fasting.

tolingi v. tr., to apportion, give share to at a feast.

tolia v. n., a portion at a feast. S. _toli_.

tolo a hill, the hill country; _toloe fera_, a hill. S. _tolo_.

tona v. i.; _liona e tona_, he was pricked at the heart, afraid.

too 1. (_gu_) v. tr., to hit; _sato toona_, the sun struck it; _too matafana_, to know; _manata toona_, know it; _too ani_, understand; _too meme_, hit and break in pieces; 2. to possess, have, _too ai_, to have relations.

tooa v; n., _lio tooa_, wisdom.

toonala v. n., _manata toonala_, thought.

too 3. v. i., to live, dwell, be; _too laulau_, to be whole; _too salaa_, to be a stranger, _too ka tau_, for ever. S. _'o'o_.

toola (_gu_) v. n., way, fashion.

too 4. people, race; _na too_.

too 5. prefixed to numerals, at a time; _too te ai_, one at a time. S. _too_.

too 6. numeral, one thousand. S. _to'o_.

toongi 1. v. i., to clothe; n., clothes. S. _tooni_.

toongi 2. v. tr., to pack, load, place. S. _tooni_.

toromi v. tr., to pierce. S. _toromi_.

tosi v. tr., to throw away. S. _'asi_.

tosi melamwane a parable, proverb.

totolo v. tr., to raise the voice. S. _totolo_.

tou, _totou_, v. i., to be little; _manata tou_, to make little of; adj. little; _ni ai tou_, humbly.

toula v. n., _manata toula_, humility; _toula_ (_gu_) in youth.

_toula- (_na_), i _toulana asi_, on the surface of the sea.

U

ua adv., still, yet; _ua mai inao_, from of old; _e mae ua na_, already dead; _ua mai ana lua_, from the time of the flood, _ua inao_, old, aforesaid; _ua go i uarodo_, while still dark; _e langi ua_, not yet, still wanting. S. _ue_.

uarodo dawn, morning. _rodo_.

ubuubu v. i., to be thick, deep. S. _'upu_.

uda v. i., to be new, fresh.

udu, _uduudu_, v. i., to drip, n., a drop. S. _'udu_.

udufa v. n., a dropping, drops.

ueli v. tr., to happen adversely to.

ufi 1. v. tr., to blow; _ufi bungu_, to blow a conch shell.

ufiani v. tr., to breathe into, inspire. S. _'uhi_.

ufi 2. a yam. S. _uhi_.

ufi 3. v. tr., to draw water.

uga v. i., to spill, to be wasted.

ugani v. tr., to grumble at. S. _uqe_.

ui, _uiani_ v. tr., to throw, cast. S. _'u'i_.

ulu v. i., to wade.

ulufaini v. tr., to carry a person over water. S. _ulu_.

ulufi v. tr., to vex, grieve. S. _unuhi_.

ulunga, _urunga_, to serve as a pillow; n., a pillow.

urungai v. tr., to recline the head. S. _ulunge_.

umu oven. S. _umu_.

unua n., folk lore, a yarn. S. _unu_.

unga (_gu_) n., skin.

uo hill; _fe uo_. S. _uo_.

uri 1. v. tr., to tread, tread on; _uri sufu_, to tread through.

urila v. n., tread, step. S. _uri_.

uri, _urina_, 2. adv., like, thus; _nia kafi uri_, he spake thus, _rao uri_, to do like, to tend, _ele uri_, to desire. S. _uri_.

uria adj., like, used as adv., _toolada ka uria alafana_, their way shall be like as if.

urii adv., just now.

uruuru; _si salo uruuru_, fleecy cloud.

usi (_nau_) prep., over, for, on behalf of.

usia n., a market; _ifuli usia_, in the market place. S. _usie_.

usu v. tr., to wipe, anoint. S. _usu_.

usungaia n., commandment. S. _usunge'i_.

uta 1. n., rain; v. i., to rain; _na uta ka uta_, the rain rains.
Florida _uha_.

uta 2. adv., interrog. how? _si manga uta_, what time? _nia kafi
uta_, what will he do? S. _u'e_.

uwa v. tr., to lift; _uwa maa_, to lift the eye. S. _uwe_.

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