

ANEITYUM OF THE SOUTHERN NEW HEBRIDES

Anejom Segmental Phonology and Word List: A Preliminary Report ¹

Helen-Jo Jakusz Hewitt

(University of Texas)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>I. Introduction</p> <p>II. Informants</p> <p>III. Orthography</p> <p>IV. Segmental Phonology</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(a) Consonants</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(b) Vowels</p> | <p>V. Discussion</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(a) Segmental Occurrence Restrictions</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(b) Syllable Shapes</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(c) Glottal Stops</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(d) Classification of Glides</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(e) Caveat and Conventions</p> <p>VI. Word List</p> |
|---|--|

I. Introduction

Anejom is the first language of the 300 or so inhabitants of Aneityum, the southernmost island of the New Hebrides group. Publications concerning Anejom are not as uncommon as for some other New Hebridean languages. It is important to note, however, that all such treatments, from Gabelentz² through Codrington³ and Kern⁴ to Ray⁵ and even Dyen⁶, ultimately derive at first or second hand from the same source---missionary Scripture translations from between 1850 and 1880. This Bible⁷ was described by my informants as now largely unintelligible except perhaps to some of the old people, and the dictionary⁸ based on it they found too confusing to be an aid in this study. The informants attribute this to a swift rate of change in the language throughout the period

1. The study of Anejom phonology was done during a Fulbright research fellowship at the University of Auckland. It had been pursued for pleasure, with no thought of publication. Subsequently, Professor Bruce Biggs suggested that the tentative analysis and incidentally-collected vocabulary be made generally available. Since my return to the United States, further data from Mr Philip Shing (graciously assisted by Miss Janet Davidson) has greatly extended the lexicon and clarified a considerable number of the originally minimal glosses. Mr Shing has contributed much effort and innumerable hours to this report, the project of a stranger met but one brief afternoon. The assistance from his unstinting, unrecompensed endeavor has been immeasurable.
2. Gabelentz 1861 : 65-128.
3. Codrington 1885.
4. Kern 1906.
5. Ray 1926.
6. Dyen 1965.
7. An extensive listing of the early missionary and other publications in and regarding this language may found in Ray 1926 : 137-138.
8. Inglis 1882.

of European contact, in spite of the island's somewhat isolated situation.⁹ If the discrepancy noted between the informants' idiolects reflects a temporal difference in the language as well as in their own frequency of use, that possibility merits consideration. Thus, although collected under unpromising circumstances, the contemporary material presented here may be useful.

II. Informants

Phonological analysis was based primarily on the speech of Mr Kami Shing, a New Hebridean student at the University of Auckland. Mr Shing, now 29, lived on Aneityum until about the age of 15 and recently spent another three years there as a teacher. Although Anejom was his first language, he is also fluent in the Kuamera and White Sands dialects of Tanna, where he spent his later youth. Because of subsequent extensive residence and schooling elsewhere in the New Hebrides and abroad, and because his wife is Fijian, English has been his habitual language in adulthood. His idiolect could probably be characterised as pedantic or even slightly archaic.

The lexicon presented here was later provided or confirmed---largely by mail and tape---by Kami's brother, Mr Philip Shing, who worked in close consultation with his wife Rofou. Philip, aged 27, a student at Malua Theological College in Samoa, likewise left Aneityum in late childhood, lived on Tanna, and pursued his education on Efate and Espiritu Santo. He maintained a visiting contact with the island, however, and married an Aneityumese girl. Mrs Rofou Shing has been the least subject to language interference, and Philip has been able to draw upon her near-monolingual command of Anejom for this study.

III. Orthography

Spelling has been based primarily on data secured from Philip, though sometimes supplemented from the previous phonological investigation. The brothers' phonemic systems did not differ. However, frequent difference was noted in the choice of vowels (especially between /e/ and /i/), in the absence or possibly voicing of /h/ in Philip's pronunciations, and in certain instances of /d/ [θ] in Kami's form of a word being matched by /t/ in Philip's.

It is my hope, and also that of Philip Shing who will soon return to Aneityum as a pastor, that this word list may be of use to Aneityumese in learning English and to Europeans in the New Hebrides, as well as to linguists. For that reason the orthographical symbols adopted by the missionaries have been here maintained as far as was consistent with a phonemic rendering of the material. Departure from customary linguistic usage involves /c/ for [ɣ], /d/ for [θ], /g/ for [ŋ], and /j/ for [č ~ ĵ]. Three new symbols have been introduced---the labiovelars /β/ and /ḡ/, and the palatal nasal /ñ/. These had been subsumed under <p>, <m>, and <g> in the missionary orthography which is still in use. They were irregularly indicated by <u> following the labiovelars,

9. "The cause of this change, I think, was due mainly to the sudden decline in population from the sicknesses brought by the *passina shlos* which the people were not experienced to. And many were taken into slavery. When Dr John Geddie went there in 1848 there were almost 9,000 people; however by the 1930s the population was between 100 and 110." Communication from Philip Shing.

TABLE 1
Articulatory Values of Anejom Consonant Phonemes
 (Uncertain allophones appear in parentheses, e.g. (ú))

	Labiovelar	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Postvelar	Glottal
Stops	b̥ [p̥ ~ b̥]	p [p ~ b]	t [t ~ d]		j [ç̣ ~ j̣]	k [k ~ g]		
Fricatives (voiceless)		f [f]	d s [θ] [s]					h [h(ɣ ~ ʔ)]
Fricatives (voiced)		v [v]					c [ç]	
Resonants (nasal)	m̥ [m̥]	m [m]	n [n ~ ŋ ⁺]		ñ [ɲ ~ ɲ ⁺]	g [ŋ]		
Resonants (oral)	w [w (ú)]		l [l]		y [y (í)]			
Flap				r [r̥]				

or by <i> preceding <g> for the palatal nasal. The status of off-glide elements in diphthongs not being certain, departure from the accustomed vowel symbols did not seem warranted.

IV. Segmental Phonology

(a) **Consonants.** Anejom has 20 consonant phonemes (ref. Table 1), divisible into four types---stops, fricatives, resonants, and a flap.

Stops occur in five positions---labiovelar /b̥/, labial /p/, dental /t/, palatal /j/, and velar /k/. They voice completely when flanked by vowels, and at least partially when following a voiced consonant. The palatal is strongly affricate except when followed by /g/. The contrast between /b̥/ and /p/ appears to be neutralised before /o/.

Fricatives occur in four positions---labial (labiodental) /f/ and /v/, dental /d/ and /s/, postvelar /c/, and glottal /h/. The opposition of slit versus groove occurs in the dentals, and of voiced versus voiceless in the labials (labiodentals). Except for the stops and the problematical /h/, voicing or its absence is consistent throughout the consonant system.

The five nasals, /m̥ m n ñ g/, are symmetrical with the five stops. As with the corresponding stops, the contrast between labiovelar /m̥/ and labial /m/ seems to be neutralised before /o/. Notable allophonic variations are a backing of /n/ and /ñ/, each distinct from the other and from /g/, before /k/. The three oral resonants are a lateral, dental /l/, and the semivowels, labiovelar /w/ and palatal /y/.

A retroflex flap, /r/, occurs in the alveolar position.

Minimal pairs attesting phonemic contrast are not abundant in this material. The relative smallness of this sample of the lexicon, the structure of forms given in citation, and the rarity of certain phonemes are probably the major contributing factors. However, this paucity of minimal pairs appears to also derive from complicated occurrence restrictions---some related to word-class, some to position (in words, morphemes, or syllables), some to non-occurrence with another "antipathetical" segmental, some to assimilation, and possibly some to multiple reflexes of proto-phonemes (either through internal development or from borrowing).

The pairs of words listed below serve to support the establishment of 20 consonant phonemes in Anejom. Where it has been necessary to use forms with the variable /h/, its inclusion is indicated by a capital and its omission by an apostrophe. These and other near-minimal pairs are enclosed in parentheses.

/p/ contrasts may be illustrated by:

/p:/t/	/inpas/	axe	/intas/	word
/p:/j/	/aspil/	to paint	/asjil/	to shoot
/p:/k/	(/aprou/	to grab	/akro/	to divide (feast food)
/p:/m/	/nepẽñ/	night	/nemeñ/	dirt
/p:/n/	/paikou/	"inland"	/naikou/	"that"
/p:/ñ/	(/itap/	sacred	/tañ/	to weep)
/p:/g/	/aspil/	to paint	/asgil/	to direct

/p:/f/	(/opoc/	heavy	/afoc/	blistered)
/p:/d/	(/naplapla/	taro variety	/nadia/	sling for spear)
/p:/s/	(/pokou	"seaward"	/sohkou/	"westward")
/p:/h/	/nepēñ/	night	/neheñ/	fresh-water eel
/p:/v/	/aspil/	to paint	/asvil/	to fold
/p:/c/	/pop/	mute	/cop/	red
/p:/l/	/inpas/	are	/inlas/	coral
/p:/r/	/inpal/	sea eel	/inral/	branch of
/p:/w/	(/upou/	"deep"	/wou/	stringy)
/p:/y/	/inpa/	tree sp.	/inya/	fishing line
/p:/b̃/	/inpa/	tree sp.	/inba/	fish sp.
/p:/m̃/	/pan/	"nearly"	/man/	'perfective particle'
/p:/∅	/atop/	to swell	/ato/	straight

/t/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/t:/j/	/atcei/	to punch	/ajcei/	to hang up
/t:/k/	/mat/	new	/mak/	turbid
/t:/m/	/intas/	word	/inmas/	low tide
/t:/n/	/inhat/	stone	/inhan/	his thigh
/t:/ñ/	(/omot/	to break	/amonñ/	to drink)
/t:/g/	/ato/	straight	/ago/	to do
/t:/f/	(/til/	finished	/fi(l)/	'intensifier')
/t:/d/	/nitai/	thing	/nidai/	name of
/t:/s/	/atga/	to walk	/asga/	all
/t:/h/	/tas/	to speak	/has/	bad
/t:/v/	/tañ/	to weep	/vañ/	"for"
/t:/c/	/ates/	to chip	/aces/	to bite
/t:/l/	/inhat/	stone	/inhal/	child of
/t:/r/	/ato/	straight	/aro/	to pluck
/t:/w/	/atli/	to put	/aHwii/	to water
	/ahtii/	to fell a tree		
/t:/y/	/namta/	seed	/namya/	menstruation
/t:/b̃/	/intal/	taro	/inbal/	hibiscus
/t:/m̃/	/ata/	to spread	/ama/	to gaze long
/t:/∅	/ahtii/	to fell a tree	/ahli/	white

/j/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/j:/k/	/inja/	blood	/inka/	"here"
/j:/m/	/ja/	to bleed	/ma/	ripe
/j:/n/	/jai/	"but"	/nai/	P+V (ref. pp. 15-16)
/j:/ñ/	/nija/	maggot	/niña/	shellfish sp.
/j:/g/	/inja/	blood	/inga/	water-bird sp.
/j:/f/	(/naja/	flatfish	/nafao/	vagina)
/j:/d/	/nij/	rock	/nid/	octopus

/j:/s/	(/nija/	<i>maggot</i>	/nias/	<i>slope</i>
/j:/h/	/nejev/	<i>conifer sp.</i>	/nehev/	<i>canoe paddle</i>
/j:/v/	/asjil/	<i>to shoot</i>	/asvii/	<i>to fold</i>
/j:/c/	/ajhei/	<i>to sew</i>	/achei/	<i>alone</i>
/j:/l/	/inja/	<i>blood</i>	/inla/	<i>light</i>
/j:/r/	/ijis/	<i>to fall</i>	/iris/	<i>to fight</i>
/j:/w/	/caja/	<i>"us"</i>	/cawa/	<i>"you"</i>
/j:/y/	/inja/	<i>blood</i>	/inya/	<i>fishing line</i>
/j:/b̄/	/inja/	<i>blood</i>	/inb̄a/	<i>fish sp.</i>
/j:/m̄/	/inja/	<i>blood</i>	/inm̄a/	<i>dust</i>
/j:/∅	/ja/	<i>to bleed</i>	/a/	<i>P+V (ref. pp. 15-16)</i>

/k/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/k:/m/	/etwak/	<i>my sibling</i>	/etwam/	<i>thy sibling</i>
/k:/n/	/nohok/	<i>rubbish</i>	/nohon/	<i>sennit thread</i>
/k:/ñ/	/nepek/	<i>green-snail</i>	/nepẽñ/	<i>night</i>
/k:/g/	/inka/	<i>"here"</i>	/inga/	<i>water-bird</i>
/k:/f/	/ki/	<i>"I"</i>	/fi/	<i>"yet"</i>
/k:/d/	/ki/	<i>"I"</i>	/di/	<i>"who?"</i>
/k:/s/	/mak/	<i>turbid</i>	/mas/	<i>to die</i>
/k:/h/	/inka/	<i>"here"</i>	/inha/	<i>feast portion</i>
/k:/v/	/nijkan/	<i>gully</i>	/nijvan/	<i>weapon</i>
/k:/c/	/erek/	<i>thin</i>	/erec/	<i>to wash</i>
/k:/l/	/inka/	<i>"here"</i>	/inla/	<i>light</i>
/k:/r/	/kou/	<i>"now"</i>	/rou/	<i>"them-2"</i>
/k:/w/	/kou/	<i>"now"</i>	/wou/	<i>stringy</i>
/k:/y/	/ki/	<i>"I"</i>	/yi/	<i>"to"</i>
/k:/b̄/	/inka/	<i>"here"</i>	/inb̄a/	<i>fish sp.</i>
/k:/m̄/	/inka/	<i>"here"</i>	/inm̄a/	<i>dust</i>
/k:/∅	/aek/	<i>"thou"</i>	/ae/	<i>to fly</i>

/m/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/m:/n/	/mesel/	<i>dry</i>	/nesel/	<i>"the bush"</i>
/m:/ñ/	/nijmam/	<i>thy hand</i>	/nijmañ/	<i>canoe paddle</i>
/m:/g/	/inma/	<i>breadfruit</i>	/inga/	<i>water-bird sp.</i>
/m:/f/	(/namaka/	<i>sling for spear</i>	/nafakaka/	<i>coconut spathe)</i>
/m:/d/	/emeñ/	<i>dirty</i>	/edeñ/	<i>to stop raining</i>
/m:/s/	/naman/	<i>his tongue</i>	/nasan/	<i>sap</i>
/m:/h/	/amen/	<i>to stay</i>	/ahen/	<i>to roast</i>
/m:/v/	/nijman/	<i>his hand</i>	/nijvan/	<i>weapon</i>
/m:/c/	/mas/	<i>to die</i>	/cas/	<i>to burn</i>
/m:/l/	/inma/	<i>breadfruit</i>	/inla/	<i>light</i>
/m:/r/	/nama/	<i>snoring</i>	/nara/	<i>the cold season</i>

/m:/w/	/mat/	<i>new</i>	/wat/	<i>"when"</i>
/m:/y/	/ma/	<i>ripe</i>	/ya/	<i>to flow</i>
/m:/b̃/	/nama/	<i>snoring</i>	/naba/	<i>friend</i>
/m:/m̃/	/ma/	<i>ripe</i>	/ma/	<i>unclear</i>
/m:/∅	/am/	<i>"and"</i>	/a/	<i>'personal subject marker'</i>

/n/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/n:/ñ/	/ethan/	<i>"under"</i>	/ethañ/	<i>to discard</i>
/n:/g/	/nara/	<i>the cold season</i>	/gara/	<i>to destroy</i>
/n:/f/	(/inai/	<i>"that"</i>	/lfaifa/	<i>false</i>)
/n:/d/	/acen/	<i>sour</i>	/aced/	<i>to moan</i>
/n:/s/	/anañ/	<i>to put on</i>	/asañ/	<i>to tell</i>
/n:/h/	/itnii/	<i>to shine</i>	/lthii/	<i>one</i>
/n:/v/	/nehgan/	<i>bunch of</i>	/nehgav/	<i>"O nephew"</i>
/n:/c/	/inran/	<i>branch</i>	/inrac/	<i>land crab</i>
/n:/l/	/yin/	<i>"him"</i>	/yil/	<i>to shed skin</i>
/n:/r/	/kapini/	<i>latrine</i>	/kapiri/	<i>carelessness</i>
/n:/w/	(/nafedmot/	<i>owl</i>	/wale/	<i>wild yam</i>)
/n:/y/	/nap/	<i>mat</i>	/yap/	<i>cooked</i>
/n:/b̃/	(/ana/	<i>to use a net</i>	/abat/	<i>lacking perception</i>)
/n:/m̃/	/ana/	<i>to use a net</i>	/ama/	<i>to gaze long</i>
/n:/∅	/atnii/	<i>to light a lamp</i>	/atii/	<i>to put</i>

/ñ/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/ñ:/g/	(/inñetjek/	<i>my nose</i>	/ingejek/	<i>my chin</i>)
/ñ:/f/	(/ijñis/	<i>"high"</i>	/ityifi-atid/	<i>incomplete</i>)
/ñ:/d/	/eden/	<i>to stop raining</i>	/eded/	<i>to suck</i>
/ñ:/s/	/tañ/	<i>to weep</i>	/tas/	<i>to speak</i>
/ñ:/h/	/añki/	<i>"I"</i>	/ahki/	<i>"there"</i>
/ñ:/v/	/necñan/	<i>his foot</i>	/necvan/	<i>root</i>
/ñ:/c/	(/tañ/	<i>to weep</i>	/itac/	<i>"far behind"</i>)
/ñ:/l/	/inbañ/	<i>reef bird sp.</i>	/inbal/	<i>hibiscus</i>
/ñ:/r/	(/iñid/	<i>"when?"</i>	/iris/	<i>to fight</i>)
/ñ:/w/	(/uñum/	<i>"thy"</i>	/uwut/	<i>dull</i>)
/ñ:/y/	(/ñak/	<i>"me"</i>	/yat/	<i>to flood</i>)
/ñ:/b̃/	(/añak/	<i>"I"</i>	/naba/	<i>friend</i>)
/ñ:/m̃/	(/añak/	<i>"I"</i>	/ama/	<i>to gaze long</i>)
/ñ:/∅	/añak/	<i>"I"</i>	/aak/	<i>"thou"</i>
/ñ:/ny/	(/iñid/	<i>"when"</i>	/inyi/	<i>P+V (ref. pp. 15-16)</i>

/g/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/g:/f/	(/nagako/	<i>lard</i>	/nafakaka/	<i>coconut spathe</i>)
/g:/d/	/naga/	<i>load</i>	/nada/	<i>answer</i>
/g:/s/	/ago	<i>to do</i>	/aso/	<i>to cover</i>
/g:/h/	/inga/	<i>water-bird sp.</i>	/inha/	<i>a share of a feast</i>

/g:/v/	/asgii/	to direct	/asvii/	to fold
/g:/c/	/aged/	to write	/aced/	to moan
/g:/l/	/agdei/	to spit	/aldel/	to pick fruit
/g:/r/	/ago/	to do	/aro/	to pluck
/g:/w/	(/inga/	water-bird sp.	/inwai/	water)
/g:/y/	/inga/	water-bird sp.	/inya/	fishing line
/g:/b̥/	/naga/	load	/naba/	friend
/g:/m̥/	/inga/	water-bird sp.	/inma/	dust
/g:/∅	/atgii/	to kill	/atii/	to put

/f/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/f:/d/	/fi/	"yet"	/di/	"who?"
/f:/s/	(/ifaifa/	false	/isas/	steep)
/f:/h/	/nofon/	his navel	/nohon/	sennit thread
/f:/v/	/nefelcau/	big boat	/nevelcau/	which boat?
/f:/c/	(/fi/	"yet"	/ciñ/	to eat)
/f:/l/	(/nafakaka/	coconut spathe	/nalak/	plantain)
/f:/r/	(/ifaifa/	false	/irara/	to grate)
/f:/w/	(/afoc/	blistered	/awod/	to beat)
/f:/y/	/fi/	"yet"	/yi/	"to"
/f:/b̥/	(/afaaHcil/	to amuse	/abaahnii/	to spread all over)
/f:/m̥/	(/nafayava/	harbour	/m̥aya/	"yes")
/f:/∅	(/afoc/	blistered	/ao/	to spout)

/d/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/d:/s/	/ated/	to instruct	/ates/	to chip
/d:/h/	/adii/	to remove	/ahii/	white
/d:/v/	(/aged/	to write	/anev/	to identify)
/d:/c/	/ated/	to instruct	/atec/	to sit on
/d:/l/	/eded/	to suck	/edel/	to grow
/d:/r/	/agdei/	to spit	/agrei/	to hatch
/d:/w/	(/adii/	to remove	/a'wii/	to water)
/d:/y/	/amda/	extremely sweet	/amya/	to menstruate
/d:/b̥/	/nada/	answer	/naba/	friend
/d:/m̥/	/ada/	to answer	/ama/	to gaze long
/d:/∅	/ehed/	"how much?"	/ehe/	to rain

/s/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/s:/h/	/nesel/	"the bush"	/nehei/	taro variety
/s:/v/	(/inlas/	coral	/halav/	childish
/s:/c/	/asjii/	to shoot	/acjii/	to dig
/s:/l/	/intas	word	/intal/	taro
/s:/r/	/nasan/	sap	/naran/	dorsal fin
/s:/w/	(/aso/	to cover	/awod/	to beat)

/s:/y/	(/aso/	to cover	/a'yo/	"come hither")
/s:/b̥/	(/nasan	sap	/naba/	friend)
/s:/m̥/	(/asañ/	to say	/ama/	to shake)
/s:/∅	/acas/	bitter	/aca/	accurate in throwing

/h/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/h:/v/	/han/	arrive there	/van/	"for"
/h:/c/	/has/	bad	/cas/	to burn
/h:/l/	/ehed/	"how much?"	/eled/	to remain
/h:/r/	/inhan/	his thigh	/inran/	branch
/h:/w/	/ethan/	"under"	/etwan/	his brother
/h:/y/	/hag/	to dine	/yag/	yellow
/h:/b̥/	/inhal/	child of	/inbal/	hibiscus
/h:/m̥/	/han/	arrive there	/man/	'perfective particle'
/h:/∅	/ahtil/	to fell a tree	/atil/	to put

/v/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/v:/c/	(/emjav/	to ripen	/emtac/	to fear)
/v:/l/	(/aHvii/	to squeeze	/aHlii	to set fire to)
/v:/r/	(/a'viñ/	to want to eat	/ariñ/	sharp)
/v:/w/	(/aHvii/	to squeeze	/aHwii/	to water)
/v:/y/	(/aHvii/	to squeeze	/ahyii/	to open earth oven)
/v:/b̥/	(/val/	"for"	/baila	pot)
/v:/m̥/	/va/	"for"	/ma/	unclear
/v:/∅	/inmojev/	star	/inmoje/	reef

/c/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/c:/l/	/nisecl/	staff	/nisel/	coconut leaf midrib
/c:/r/	/ececcl/	to scratch	/ererei/	to fan
/c:/w/	/inca/	tree	/inwai/	water
/c:/y/	/acid/	"with"	/ayid/	to defecate
/c:/b̥/	/inca/	crab sp.	/inba/	fish sp.
/c:/m̥/	/inca/	crab sp.	/inma/	dust
/c:/∅	/atec/	to sit on	/ate/	to hide

/l/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/l:/r/	/ela/	unripe	/era/	P+V (ref. pp. 15-16)
/l:/w/	(/aHlii/	to set fire to	/aHwii/	to water)
/l:/y/	/inla/	light	/inya/	fishing line
/l:/b̥/	/inla/	light	/inba/	fish sp.
/l:/m̥/	/inla/	light	/inma/	dust
/l:/∅	/inhal/	child of	/inha/	a share of a feast

/r/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/r:/w/	/uruwu/	withered	/uwuwu/	"what to do?"
/r:/y/	/inrau/	parcel	/inyau/	whale

/r:/ ^o b/	/nara/	the cold season	/naba/	friend
/r:/ ^o m/	/inrai/	branch of	/in ^o mai/	shellfish sp.
/r:/ ∅	/aro/	to pluck	/ao/	to spout

/w/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/w:/ ^o y/	/wat/	"when"	/yat/	to flood
/w:/ ^o b/	(/waite/	lake	/ ^o baila/	pot)
/w:/ ^o b/	(/inwai/	water	/in ^o bañ/	bird sp.)
/w:/ ∅	/adwii/	to plant	/adii/	to remove

/y/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/y:/ ^o b/	/inya/	fishing line	/in ^o ba/	fish sp.
/y:/ ^o m/	/ya/	to flow	/ ^o ma/	unclear
/y:/ ∅	/ya/	to flow	/a/	'personal subject marker'

/b/ contrasts may be further illustrated by:

/b:/ ^o m/	/in ^o ba/	fish sp.	/in ^o ma/	dust
/b:/ ∅	(/al ^o bai/	to give	/a ^o lai/	swollen)

/m/ contrasts with the above, and also with ∅ in:

/m:/ ∅	/man//	'perfective'	/an/	"of"
--------	--------	--------------	------	------

(b) Vowels. The vowels appear to form a simple five-vowel system with two front vowels, /i/ [i] and /e/ [e], two back vowels, /u/ [u] and /o/ [o], and one central vowel, /a/ [a ~ ʌ ~ ə], which tends to be mid or low rather than high. Vowels /i/, /e/ and /a/ are much more common than /o/ or /u/. The frequency of similar vowels in successive syllables suggests that considerable assimilation has taken place.

Long level geminate vowels contrasting with short vowels occur, although they are not common. Long /ii/ and /uu/ are higher than short /i/ and /u/; /aa/ is lower than /a/; the rare /ee/ and /oo/ do not seem appreciably different in quality from /e/ and /o/ under phonetic stress. The geminate vowels fall frequently at probable morpheme boundaries (as also do certain of the consonants).

When vowels adjacent in the system occur in similar diphthongs (i.e. /ei/ and /ai/, /ai/ and /oi/, /au/ and /ou/) they are not as distinct in quality as when they are long. Certain preceding consonants can further decrease distinctness so that such concatenations as /wai/ and /woi/, or /wau/ and /wou/, may be quite difficult to distinguish. Similarly, a tendency towards neutralisation was noted in the simple vowels under weak phonetic stress, and, to a lesser degree, in closed syllables.

/i/ has a higher allophone preceding another vowel or a juncture. Also, certain consonants (particularly palatals and labiovelars) show a conditioning effect on contiguous vowels. /j/, /ñ/ and /y/ occasion a higher allophone of a preceding /i/, identical in quality to /i/. For example, compare:

/an-iiin/ [ʌnli:n]	/idin/ [iθin]	/nij/ [nič]	/nid/ [niθ]
/ijiiñ/ [ijji:p]	/ijñis/ [ijjipis]	/ijis/ [ijis]	/iyihki/ [iyihki].

When /j/ or /ñ/ follows /e/ or /a/ a strong rising front glide is evident, e.g.

/niɫman/ [ničmʌn], /niɫmañ/ [ničmaɫɲ] /atli/ [ʌdi:], /ajl/ [aɫjɪ̃]
 /ecerou/ [ɛɣeroʊ], /ecejɔ/ [ɛɣeɫjɔ] /ecen/ [ɛɣɛn], /eden/ [ɛθeɫɲ].
 In the rare cases where they follow /o/ or /u/ a straight glide was also usually detected. Postvelar /c/ tends to centralise the front vowels it follows. The labiovelars /ɔ/ and /m/ may have a brief [w]-like glide onto following vowels.

Vowel contrasts may be illustrated by the following pairs. Again, where only near-minimals have been found, they are enclosed in parentheses.

/i:/y/	(/ias/	to watch	/yat/	to flood)
/i:/e/	/atid/	to finish	/ated/	to instruct
/i:/a/	/yil/	to shed skin	/yal/	to melt
/i:/o/	(/nipek/	my head	/nopoc/	conception)
/i:/u/	/nimehe/	sickness	/numehe/	hornet
/i:/li/	(/all/	to shout	/a'lii/	to set fire to)
/e:/a/	/ero/	to scratch	/aro/	to pluck
/e:/o/	/ae/	to fly	/ao/	to spout
/e:/u/	/era/	P+V (ref.pp.15-16)	/ura/	"their-3"
/e:/ee/	(/adcenadcen/	clean	/alceeni/	to finish raftering)
/e:/ei/	/atce/	to carry a child on one's hip	/atcei/	to punch
/ei:/ai/	/ahel/	to climb	/ahai/	to mate
/a:/o/	/ahpoi/	to slap	/ohpoi/	to launder
/a:/u/	/nama/	snoring	/namu/	"thou ought"
/a:/aa/	/inja/	blood	/injaa/	fowl
/a:/ai/	/ahii/	white	/aihii/	to pull up
/a:/au/	/inya/	fishing line	/inyau/	whale
/ai:/au/	/nai/	P+V (ref.pp.15-16)	/nau/	bamboo
/au:/ou/	/atau/	to accompany	/atou/	to know
/ai:/oi/	(/ahtai/	to sell	/ahpoi/	to slap)
/o:/u/	/aro/	to pluck	/aru/	unshaven
/o:/oo/	(/nopyan/	its down	/noɔpyatmas/	destructive hurricane)
/o:/ou/	/ato/	straight	/atou/	to know
/oo:/ou/	(/koom/	comb	/kou/	"now")
/o:/oi/	(/ohpodohpod/	to wipe out	/ohpoi/	to launder)
/u:/uu/	/aru/	unshaven	/aruu/	to repay
/u:/w/	(/atua/	deity	/itwaacen/	a very long time ago)

V. Discussion

Collection of a word list without information beyond the segmental level of a language is a chancy task. Even in matters of orthography it is bound to pose insoluble problems, to involve inadequately supported conclusions to those problems, and to necessitate relying on those conclusions as working hypotheses. Thus the answer to that basic and deceptively simple question, "What is a word?", has not been determined, only uneasily intuited. This list, for example, presents most of its entries under /a/, /e/, /i/ and /n/ because such were the forms elicited in citation. It is an obviously inefficient method of presentation. Higher level information might permit the listing of many items under a stem free of what appear to be grammatical prefixes. "Nouns"

typically begin with /n-/ or /in-/, and "verbs" or "adjectives"¹⁰ with a vowel. Yet constructions may be noted in which the "noun" prefixes which initiate a third of the entries is elided or dropped, e.g.

/no(h)wan/	<i>product of, fruit of</i>	/injaa/	<i>fowl</i>	/nowanjaa/	<i>hen's egg</i>
/aprou/	<i>to grab, to clutch</i>	/inlag/	<i>fly (n.)</i>	/naproulag/	<i>spider</i>

(a) **Segmental Occurrence Restrictions.** The previously mentioned restrictions in the occurrence of segmentals are intriguing. There is the positional restriction on certain consonants, the tendency toward similarity of vowels in successive syllables, and the rarity of back vowels before the palatals¹¹ with their strong conditioning effect. Similarly, no front vowels have been found directly preceding the labiovelars /b/ and /m/. As might be anticipated¹² not all vowels occur after /b/ and /m/. /a/ occurs generally in this position, /i/ rarely, and /e/, /u/ or /o/ not at all.¹³ The labiovelars seem to follow /l/ with more than usual frequency. /l/ has its own peculiarity in that it hardly ever occurs in a form with /r/. Where such co-occurrence does happen, the form appears to be composed of at least two morphemes, one containing /l/ and another /r/. Yet neither /l/ nor /r/ is strikingly uncommon, and they are found in the same proportion (approximately 10%) of responses elicited for the Swadesh list. As other such sets of non-co-occurring phonemes, nearly as clear-cut, can be found in Anejom, the situation is reminiscent of that outlined for Rotuman by Biggs.¹⁴

(b) **Syllable Shapes.** The syllable shapes to be found in this word list are: V, CV, VC, CVC, VV, CVV, VVC, and CVVC. This holds true whether the forms containing diphthongs are excluded or included, and, if included, whether the offglides are considered as vocalic or as consonantal. The canonical form is thus (C)V(V)C. Clusters of not more than two consonants occur word-internally. No geminate consonants have yet been verified.

(c) **Glottal Stops.** Apparently non-phonemic glottal stops were noted in the pronunciations of both informants. As in English, vowel-initial forms in citation were commenced phonetically by a glottal stop or catch. They were also heard in words such as /ohpoi/ *to launder*, /ehte/ *hungry*, and /ahtai/ *to sell*, where the /h/ would be cut short by glottal closure preceding a stop consonant.¹⁵ They also occurred in utterances which the informant considered to be phrases, e.g. <nataheñ'irak> *my sister*

-
10. In large part the seeming "word classes" indicated herein derive from the English glosses suggested or responded to by the informants, not necessarily from the structure of Anejom. This is particularly true of "adjectives" versus "verbs". /emtac/, for example, will in various contexts translate as: 'to fear', 'to frighten', 'afraid', 'fearful', 'cowardly', 'fear', and 'fright'.
 11. The diphthong /oi/ is similarly much less common than /ei/ or /ai/.
 12. Goodenough, in Capell 1962: 406.
 13. This last is not strictly true. Philip Shing reports that all labial stops and nasals preceding /o/ "feel" like labiovelars. Since contrast with non-velarised /p/ and /m/ appeared to be neutralised in this context, the accustomed traditional symbols could be legitimately retained.
 14. Biggs, 1965.
 15. The possibility exists that this, and the "problematical /h/" in general, may reflect Kuamera interference in the speech of these informants. There is an intriguing reference to a seemingly similar phenomenon in Ray's section on the "Kuamera language", p. 147: "...h is used for the aspirate only at the beginning of a syllable, at the end or middle of a syllable the apostrophe ' is put in its place;..." One cannot determine from this whether <'> indicates a glottal stop or an elision of "h", but the contexts are strikingly similar to those of internal glottal stops and /h/ in this word list. It may be significant that Kami pronounced a considerably greater number of forms with syllable-final /h/ than did Philip who was exposed to Kuamera at a younger age. This and many other questions may be cleared up when Rev. Shing is able to study and record the speech of monolingual Aneityumese.

No such suggestive circumstances testify in regard to the phoneme class of the second elements in [ei], [ai], [oi], [au] and [ou]. If pre-vocalic glides may be consonantal, a similar possibility must also be entertained for post-vocalic glides. Post-vocalic glides certainly appear to "become" semivowels in inter-vocalic position, if they were not so already.¹⁶ For instance, the segments corresponding to the /au/ of /cautaj/, /ajautaj/ *you (trial)*, have been written as /aw/ in /cawa/, /ajawa/ *you (pl.)*. The auditory impression of /cawa/ seemed parallel to /caja/, /cama/ *us (pl.)*; and that of /ajawa/ to /akaja/, /ajama/ *we (pl.)*. Therefore in this material a high vocoid preceding a vowel has been written as a semivowel unless it was clearly syllabic as in /inhuau/ *boil (n.)*, /atua/ *deity*, /napiapia/ *taro variety* and /auhatia/ *to swing, suspended in the air*.

There are tangent factors favouring either interpretation of post-vocalic glides. Favouring interpretation as vowels is the existence of the phonetically similar sequences /ae/, /ao/. These, also, were not patently di-syllabic, and suggest that /nai/ and /nae/, and /nalau/ and /nafao/ may exhibit parallel phonological structures. Considerations of the canonical syllable shape favour a consonantal interpretation. There is an intriguing absence of any instance of a diphthong being immediately followed by two consonants word-internally, or by a single consonant in final position.¹⁷ The uncommon sequence /ae/ does occur in /aek/ and /aen/, so that the absence of the diphthongs from the VVC sequence suggests that the off-glide is itself a consonant. Likewise, there is an interesting contrast between /nakwai/ *palm sp.* and the personal name of the informants' maternal uncle, /nakwaai/. This name contained the only sequence elicited of four vocoids in one (phonetic) syllable. According to the canonical syllable form (C)V(V)(C), the sequence CVC [ŭaaɪ] would be interpreted as CVC/waay/.

(e) **Caveat and Conventions.** There are a number of reasons why more than usual latitude for error should be allowed when use is being made of the word list. In order to make the list as extensive as possible, written entries from one of the informants were added until the very deadline for publication. The only grammatical concepts and terminology which the writer and the informants had in common were those of traditional English school-grammar. Both the major informants are multilingual, and both have spent nearly half their lives (and the more recent half, at that) away from Aneityum. Their divergent idiolects appear to reflect two forms of the language, with the difference being either dialectal or diachronic. The fact that much of the data was obtained when several thousand miles separated informant and linguist precluded most of the constant rechecking, comparing, cross-checking and usage-clarification which is normal in on-the-spot field work. Moreover, there were limitations on the quality of tapes recorded by an amateur on borrowed machines of unknown standard; often there would be varying pronunciations of the same "word" by the same speaker on different tapes; and "showing one's hand" was unavoidable when eliciting and rechecking by mail. That taped forms were responses to written cues (usually written Anejom cues) imposed a constraint on naturalness, and there was the attendant possibility that the informants may have at times given "spelling pronunciations" or become subject to

-
16. Should these post-vocalic glides in diphthongs be consonantal, /ii/ and /uu/ would require reconsideration.
17. There are, of course, the conditioned off-glides preceding /i/ and /ɨ/, which are written in the traditional orthography. With these exceptions, Mr and Mrs Shing reported that they could think of no word in the language ending with a consonant preceded by a diphthong.

prescriptivism. A further handicap has been the lack of vital information regarding the higher levels of the language, particularly, in this case, the suprasegmentals. Therefore, while the writer is reasonably confident of the phonemic system reported here, the following lexical material should be regarded as being in a "broad phonetic" transcription rather than a fully reliable phonemic one.

The following conventions have been used in citing Anejom forms in the word list:

(i) One phoneme in parentheses, e.g. a(h)wii, indicates a sound whose presence is in some way uncertain---the informants may have differed, tapes may have been unclear, the sound may occur indisputably only in precise speech, the entry may have been reported by the informant as being used indiscriminately with or without the sound. All of these hold true of /h/ in particular.

(ii) Two or more phonemes in parentheses and separated by commas, e.g. aJamr(o,a)u, indicate a spelling which is not yet resolved---informants may have differed, the quality of the sound on the tape may be indeterminate, or, in some cases, such as those marked (VAR), the informant may have reported that both pronunciations were in use. The most frequent parenthesising of more than one phoneme involves /i/ and /e/, and arises from any or all of these causes. Parenthesising of /u/ and /o/ is usually the result of lack of agreement between writer and informant in cases where the traditional spelling used <o>. Parenthesising of /p/ with /b̃/, /m/ with /m̃/, and /g/ with /ñ/ each involve a "splitting" of the traditional orthographic symbol which in some particular cases requires further verification. Parenthesising of /t/ with /d/ represents a difference in usage between the informants which Kami attributed to regional dialects and Philip to older versus younger generations. In any difference between the informants' usages the form preferred by Philip (and hence by Rofou) is given precedence.

(iii) Hyphen preceding an entry indicates that it may be a bound form.

(iv) Hyphen within an entry indicates the possibility of some kind of juncture being present, even if this has been noted only in a very precise articulation of the form. Nothing is implied at this stage as to what kind of juncture may be involved, but the possibility of there being juncture at the points indicated may warrant further investigation.

The following abbreviations have been used:

<i>adj.</i>	= adjectival.
<i>arch.</i>	= archaic.
<i>cp.</i>	= compare.
<i>dl.</i>	= dual number.
<i>excl.</i>	= exclusive (i.e. excluding person spoken to).
<i>incl.</i>	= inclusive (i.e. including person spoken to).
<i>intrans.</i>	= intransitive.
<i>lit.</i>	= literally translated as.....
<i>n.</i>	= noun.
<i>non-sg.</i>	= non-singular (i.e. more-than-one).
<i>pl.</i>	= plural (i.e. more-than-three).

- pron.* = pronominal.
P+V = person marker + verb aspect marker (N.B. It has not been possible with the data available to morphemicise these apparently composite forms satisfactorily. They appear to contain from two to four components: actor person ± incl./excl. ± number ± verb aspect. The glosses state the tentatively presumed components. Verb aspect components glossed as "present" may turn out to be more properly glossed as "indefinite time" or "time unspecified").
- ref.* = reference the Anejom entry to which it refers).
sg. = singular.
sp. = species.
trans. = transitive.
trl. = trial.
(VAR) = variable pronunciation of the Anejom entry.
voc. = vocative.
 " " = indication that the glosses within the double quotes are those responded to or supplied by the informants which further analysis of the language might be expected to amend or clarify.

The alphabetical arrangement used in the word list is as follows:-
 /a b̄ c d e f g h i j k l m n̄ ñ o p r s t u v w y/. Where entries contain single phonemes within parentheses they are alphabetised as including the parenthesised material. Where entries contain two or more phonemes within parentheses and separated by commas they are alphabetised according to the symbol before the first comma.

VI. WORD LIST

A.

- a* (precedes person-nouns occurring as subjects).
aabiñki "here" (in connection with awareness of a sought or expected person or thing, cp. *aa(p, ñ)jiñki*, and *aa(p, ñ)niñki*).
aak (variant of *aek*).
aan (variant of *aen*).
aankou (variant of *eankou*).
aa(p, ñ)jiñki (non-sg. of *aabiñki*).
aa(p, ñ)niñki (receding pronunciation of *aabiñki*).
aara "they" (pl.).
aar(a, o)u "they" (dl.).
- aaue* (exclamation used in pleasure, sorrow, tenderness, admiration).
abaahnii spread abroad.
ababa the same, identical, alike.
aʃat lacking perception (as in blindness, deafness, or ignorance).
acaji to forbid, to stop.
acal crooked.
acalou to lever.
acas 1. bitter.
 2. habitually biting (of dogs).
acasvii to cut off taro top.

ac(c)a 1. *accurate in throwing or spearing.*
2. *to serve.*

aced *to moan.*

acen *sour, poisonous (cp. icnii).*

aces 1. *to bite.*
2. *to sing.*

achei *alone.*

achem *to husk coconuts.*

acid 1. *"with".*
2. *to accompany, follow along.*

acihi *to stretch, straighten.*

acij *to weed.*

acjaktit *to stab or spear accurately.*

acjalyek *to stab or spear inaccurately.*

acjii *to dig.*

aclan *fat (adj., as of pig).*

acnii *weary.*

acñii *to request, ask a favour.*

acrac *to crawl (of a person).*

acre *loud and sharp (of a sound).*

acreacre *thin (of a flat object).*

acsamod *to cut (as string).*

ada *to answer.*

adabapnii *to cover completely.*

adalamak *smooth.*

adale *sweet (as of sugar).*

adcenadcen 1. *unmixed, pure.*
2. *clean, tidy.*
3. *cleanliness.*

ade *"to go westward or downward".*

adehpan 1. *"downward".*
2. *"westward".*
3. *"to go downward at an angle".*

adejhai *to breathe (Kami: adejhañ).*

adenañ *to hide (trans.).*

adgañ *to put on the head (as protection).*

a-di *"who?"*

adil *to remove (as clothes).*

adlipan *to point.*

adimi *"to come" (directional ref. unclear).*

adi(y)a 1. *to go away.*
2. *to overflow (as water from a tank).*
3. *to discard.*
4. *to cast out (from the family).*
5. *to dismiss from employment.*

ad(m,mu)il *to suck.*

adohpok *"to go downwards towards the sea".*

adumoj *to return (intrans.).*

adwii *to plant (as a post).*

adyat *to become day.*

ae *to fly.*

aek *"thou" (cp. aak).*

aen *"he, she, it" (cp. aan).*

afaa(h)cil *to amuse, joke, caper.*

afakatautau *to wail (of men at a funeral).*

afoc *blistered, welted.*

agag *to swim.*

agdei *to spit out or on.*

aged *to write.*

agesga *to shine (of the sun).*

ago *to do, to make.*

agohas *to deliberately do badly.*

agrei 1. *to break (of waves).*
2. *to hatch (of eggs).*

aha *to escape, run away.*

ahad 1. *to lay eggs.*
2. *to bear young (of animals).*

ahai *to copulate (of animals).*

- a(h)ḅathii to rend.
- a(h)caí to stab, to spear.
- ahcíl to tell a lie.
- ahedej to whistle shrilly.
- ahel to climb.
- aheled to row, to paddle.
- aheluu to echo.
- ahelwii to carry on the shoulder.
- ahen to roast.
- a(h)ga to increase without current
(used of water, as in a flood, a well,
or from tide).
- a(h)(i,y)añ to pull horizontally.
- ahidantas to translate.
- ahidañ to turn over (trans.).
- ahidañak to turn (me) around.
- ahii white.
- ahiwiyu cool.
- ahka to strain, tighten muscles (as in
defecation or childbirth).
- ahki (variant of eahki).
- a(h)lai 1. swollen.
2. to blow (breath).
- a(h)lalai fat (adj.).
- a(h)lamerai to boil (intrans.).
- a(h)lañ to call to.
- a(h)lau(i)jh(u,o)u (VAR) to go out.
- a(h)lec to sting (as insect).
- ahlek to seek.
- a(h)lico to become grey (of hair).
- a(h)lii to set fire to.
- ahlou to push out, to lever.
- a(h)man to float.
- a(h)nag 1. drunk, crazy.
2. lost.
3. many, any number above 3.
- a(h)nag-iran to forget (it).
- ahneg to steal.
- ahnii to extinguish.
- ahod to weave (as mat or basket).
- ahodañ to ask a question.
- ah(o,u)sjii (VAR) to peel, to skin.
- ahou to chase.
- ahpoi to slap.
- a(h)rei 1. to sweep, clean up.
2. cloudless.
- ahtadalyek (of water) to break an
embankment.
- ahtadii to stone fruit from a tree.
- ahtag-pam to group around, come
together.
- ahtahtii to drip.
- ahtai to sell.
- ahtaj "they" (trl.).
- a(h)takwai to split.
- ahtalgauñii to leap over something in
one's way (cp. algauñii).
- ahtalou to thrust away.
- ahtamod to slash, to cut with knife
raised.
- ahtanii to consume all the food.
- a(h)tapnes closed.
- ahtapusjii to get a scrape which
removes part of the skin.
- ahtasvii to break (as wood).
- ahtayii to unfasten, let loose.
- ahted to blunt.
- ahtii 1. to fell a tree.
2. to break shellfish.
- a(h)tij to braid (as rope).

ahtit to tie (as a knot).

ahtitiri to heat fat.

ahtuu extraordinary, very well.

ahucñii 1. to stir up, awaken (trans.).
2. to remind.

a(h)vaktit to hold securely.

a(h)vamod to break by squeezing.

a(h)vii 1. to squeeze.
2. to press with the finger.

a(h)vii-pan to push.

a(h)vlise to press down.

a(h)viñ to hunger, be hungry, want to eat.

a(h)viñ-inwai to want to drink water (specifically).

a(h)viñ-wai to thirst, be thirsty, want to drink.

a(h)wañ to plant.

a(h)wii to water (as plants).

a(h)yapsou to revive an old quarrel.

a(h)yii to open earth oven.

a(h)yo "come hither" (used in hailing).

aihec to pity, to love.

aihec-vai-(y)(i,e)c to shake hands, to greet (thee) (pronoun varies according to number greeted).

aihi 1. to pull up.
2. to stretch (as rubber, especially up-and-down).
3. to plait (as a mat).

aihoi 1. to blow during an incantation.
2. to spout liquid from the mouth onto someone.

aimoc to become dark (as from a passing cloud).

ajajii to comfort.

ajaktit to stand still.

ajama "we" (pl. excl.).

ajamr(o,a)u "we" (dl. excl.).

ajamtaaj "we" (trl. excl.).

ajaur(o,a)u "you" (dl.).

ajautaj "you" (trl.).

ajawa "you" (pl.).

ajcel to hang up.

ajgañ to wait for.

ajhei to push in or through (as thread through a needle).

aji 1. to stand, stand up.
2. be awake.

aji-lala to open the eyes upon awaking.

ajujeimi "to come".

ajumñii to kiss.

akaja "we" (pl. incl.).

akaj(o,a)u "we" (dl. incl.).

akataaj "we" (trl. incl.).

aketo "again".

aklaman to stand on tiptoes.

akro to divide food at a feast.

aktaktai to think.

alau hairy (of persons or animals).

alau-alau to blaze up.

alawu to put coconut milk into pudding.

albai to give.

albas big, wide, fat.

alcajirañ to rope, tie down.

alcapdekrañ to open, break down, destroy.

alcapsou 1. to flick out (as dirt from the eye).
2. to lever out (from the ground).

alceeni to finish putting up rafters.

alcei-ihnii (*archaic form of alceeni*).
a(l)co(o) to search for shellfish.
aldei to pick fruit.
algaũñii to cross over something in one's way (cp. ahtalgaũñii).
algii to turn a page.
ali to shout in order to surprise.
aliaujei to jump (esp. upward).
alkalka to hop (on one foot).
alkau to stride.
al(m̄,mu)ii to look, gaze at.
alou to vomit.
alulii to dip in the sea.
alum to see.
am "and" (only noted connecting verbs, cp. im).
ama to snore.
amai to chew.
amcelvañ to dislike, hate.
amda extremely sweet.
amderej huge.
ame empty.
amelyakpan to go in or through (as a door).
amen to stay (of persons).
amesej thick (of a flat object).
ametjatpu to overturn, capsize.
amii to urinate.
amje(g,ñ) to sleep.
amñii to drink.
amoca to yawn.
amoiñ to drink.
amrat to collide with something which is not moving.

amya to menstruate.
ama to gaze for a long time.
am̄ai to shake.
an "at, to, on, of, in" (sg.).
ana to use a small net with a handle.
anabat ancient.
anai to catch with a small, handled net.
anañ to put on (clothing or ornament).
anejom 1. the island of Aneityum.
 2. the language of its people.
anev to identify.
anevaktit to identify correctly.
anevalyek to identify incorrectly.
anevyin to say (his) name (lit. to-name-him).
anii to cease (as growing).
an-liin "inside" (sg.).
(a)nuhuban (VAR) "when?".
anvinidan 1. to name a child (older form cp. asanidan).
 2. to identify (as a plant).
añak "I".
añki "I" (where the English translation shows a predicate nominative).
añpolou squeamish, seasick.
a-o "No." (usual pronunciation) (cp. o-o).
ao to spout (of whale).
apam to come.
apan to go.
apen black.
aperetomi to circumcise.
apitac to follow.
apjapjadum to hiccough.
apjau to spring a snare.

apleclec to tangle (as fishing line).

aplem to embrace.

aplii 1. to argue, upbraid.
2. to chase away.

aplou hot (of the sun, fire, water).

a(p,b)naikou "there" (cp. aabifiki).

apok "to go seawards".

apos 1. to carry.
2. to keep.
3. to steer a boat.
4. to give birth to a child.

aprai to command, to send.

aprou to grab, clutch, hold with a stick.

aptistis to tangle beyond repair.

araho to shout (both from or to cause fright or surprise).

arapakau skilful.

arapato 1. to go straight, direct.
2. to stab accurately.

ararehed round.

arectidai swift.

aredrad to flow (as a river).

aredse(h)pan "flowing downward or westward".

arehed to go around.

areven to prune (branches of a young tree).

aricii 1. lazy.
2. weak after illness.

arifi 1. sharp (of knife).
2. to warm hands over the fire.
3. to soften a leaf over the fire, for the making of food parcels.

aritañ tight.

ar(i,e)tjei "to go up".

aritjiipaimi "to come up from the shore".

ar(i,e)(t,d)jipan "flowing upward".

aro to pluck (hairs, coconut fibers).

arodel to whip (a person).

arop to alight (of bird or aeroplane).

arosei to pluck feathers.

arourei to tie up.

aru unshaven.

aruu to pay back.

asahas to whistle.

asalgii open.

asanidan to name a child (usual form, cp. anvinidan).

asantas-aktit to bargain.

asañ to say, to tell.

asga all (of a number).

asgii 1. to direct (as a flow of water).
2. to drive (as a herd of animals).

asgiñ 1. to lean against.
2. to trust.

asitu to relieve someone at a task.

asjadidii 1. to strip outer bark.
2. to fall from high tide.

asjapijgañ to gather, to come together.

asjasvii to break a piece of wood from a larger piece.

asjec to lie down.

asjec-ahtuu to lie still (usually of a boat).

asjiasjii to beat (as pulse).

asjii 1. to shoot, to stone.
2. to cook leaf-wrapped food parcel in hot coals.

asjirañ to hold securely (in the hand).

aso to wrap, clothe, cover.

aspil to paint.

asvacihii 1. to stretch oneself (as on arising).
2. to straighten (as a bent twig).

asvadidii to strip inner bark.

- asvagrei** to break, crush (as eggs).
asvahtec to bend (as knee or elbow).
asvalav to give birth (of humans).
asvaldei 1. to break apart.
 2. to pluck or break the top off.
asvalyek to covertly seek clandestine sexual intimacy.
asvamod to wring, twist off.
asvapelañ to twist (as in making rope).
asvii 1. to fold clothes.
 2. to break by bending.
aswol "to go straight down".
aswol-se(h)pan "downward".
ata to spread (as fire).
atahajeg to listen.
ataheñ female.
atai to slice, to cut without raising knife.
atakok to cackle frightenedly.
atalahas to glide (of a snake).
atalwapnii to flow over.
atamirit tight, firm.
atamañ 1. male.
 2. men.
 3. careful, painstaking.
ataprou to climb.
atarekrek (exclamation of disapproval).
atau to go with.
atau-imii to help.
atavaitap to keep pouting, hold a grudge.
atcapusjii to cut one's foot on stones.
atcayu to beat water as a signal.
atce to carry a child on one's hip.
atcel 1. to punch with a closed fist.
 2. hammer.
atcijhañ to throw (as a stone).
ate to hide in a hole (of fish).
atec to sit on.
atec-radii to pull down from.
atecese to sit down.
ated to instruct.
atel(m̄,mu)ii to bury.
ates to chip.
ates-yariñ to sharpen by chipping.
atet to collide (of things or people when both, or all, are in motion).
atga to walk.
atgii to kill (any kind of living thing).
at(h)asgii to dam up.
athiathii one by one.
atho to cook in earth oven.
athunwai to draw water.
athut to run.
atid to stop (intrans., of an activity).
atli to put (a single object, cp. *ijgii*).
ati-jei to put on top of.
atimñilvan. uncle-nephew relationship.
atinijhen to sharpen.
ati-panki to remove (as from table) (sg.).
atirii to deny.
ati-se to put in or down (intrans.).
ati-tec to tumble down.
atjag to sneeze.
atjem to dive.
atjuu to limp.
atladwii to pour out.
atleg to swallow.
atme(h)gan husband-wife relationship.

atmetpon *relationship between a man and his sister's husband.*

atnii *to light a lamp.*

ato 1. *straight.*
2. *right, correct.*

atohtowai *to bubble up.*

atop 1. *to swell, enlarge.*
2. *swollen and painful (as sores).*

atou *to know, to understand.*

atourapidañ *to turn over (trans.).*

atpelañ *to twist (trans.).*

atpou *to gaze admiringly.*

atpu *to hide (intrans.).*

atpu-se *to stoop.*

atua *a deity (not an image).*

atumodei *relationship between a woman and her brother's wife.*

atumap *to rest.*

atumapon *grandparent-grandchild relationship.*

atyakwai *to sort, separate.*

auhalauhal *loose (of clothing).*

auhañ 1. *to shake.*
2. *to hit against without breaking.*

auhañauhañ 1. *to flutter slowly.*
2. *to move slowly back and forth (usually of boats).*

auhañ(y)agrei *to crush.*

auhatia *to swing, suspended in the air.*

auhoran *to play a joke (on-him).*

auhouhañ *to shake head or tail.*

auhuj *to tire and perplex (as a problem).*

aujipankou *"above".*

aukai 1. *wide.*
2. *to widen.*

aukalaukal *to widen.*

auñawañ 1. *to shout, scream, cry out.*
2. *to bark.*

aupeled *to meet someone as he is coming.*

auru *to hurry.*

aurupu *to do an Aneityumese dance.*

auru-auru *quick.*

(a,o)utai (VAR) *"slightly".*

(a,o)utaihas (VAR) *carelessly.*

autat *to stagger.*

autatautat *to stagger.*

auyii *to moult (of a crab).*

avakavak *to walk in a bent position.*

avapijgañ *to plait, fold, hold together.*

awanipin *fragrant.*

a(w,u)ehe *(exclamation of surprise, impatience, or hurt, as upon tripping).*

awihii *to tread upon.*

awod *to beat, hit, kick.*

aworaihec *beautiful.*

aworemtan *to buy (non-sg.).*

awotyalidii *feeble, tired.*

awotyataheñ *performed in the manner of a woman.*

awotyatamañ *done in a masculine way.*

awuna(h)ca *to work.*

awunawun *narrow.*

awuri *"what?", "why?" (usually in questions associated with movement).*

ayid *to defecate.*

ayu 1. *shady.*
2. *acceptable for ingestion (safely edible, of food; potable, "sweet", of water).*

B.

ḡalla pot.

ḡamje(ḡ, g) pumpkin.

ḡar "and", "and then", "also".

C.

Entries shown with the initial hyphen are pronominal forms which are very probably affixes. They appear to be used as goal indicators with transitive verbs, and as reiterations of the person and number of the actor with "possessive verbs", ref. Codrington 1885: 447. In addition to the -c... forms listed below, note -ehtaj, -ḡak, -ra, -rou, -y(i,e)c, -yin.

-caja "us" (pl. incl.).

-caj(a,o)u "us" (dl. incl.).

-cama "us" (pl. excl.).

-camrou "us" (dl. excl.).

-camtaj "us" (trl. excl.).

cas to burn (intrans.).

-cataj "us" (trl. incl.).

-caurou "you" (dl.).

-cautaj "you" (trl.).

-cawa "you" (pl.).

cecehe healthy

cehen "poor voice which cannot sing well".

ciḡ to eat (used of only one eater, or of just a small amount).

coho sore, tender.

cop red.

D.

dawarivi sp. of white seabird.

di "who?", "whom?".

dukduk to squeal (as a rat).

E.

eahki "there-(where-you-know-of)"
(cp. ahki).

ean "there" (away from speaker).

eankou "there-(where-you-are)"
(cp. aankou).

eca(h)nag "often", "many times".

ecamai shy, bashful.

ececei to scratch to relieve an itch.

ecejo to begin to rise (of tide).

ecen 1. to honour, respect.
2. to be caught in a net, string, web.

ecerou twice.

ecesej thrice.

ecet to see (sg., cp. ectai).

echa "how much?".

echamecha "how?".

echei "other", "different".

echim alone.

eciḡiḡi once.

ecjecjaḡ to shake (as water in a bottle).

ecniḡ to dye.

ecra(p,ḡ) slow.

ecsei to cut, chip.

(e,i)csii-peke (VAR) to ask riddles.

ectai 1. to see (cp. ecet).
2. to find.

ecvan strong (of person or flavour).

eda "where?".

eded to suck.

edededed to suck continuously.

edei to grow, become larger.

edeḡ to stop raining.

edou to tour, wander, go for a walk.

edwa 1. to hunt.
2. to fight, wage war.

e(h)cil 1. to extend by adding
separate items.
2. to join a queue.

ebe to rain.

ehed "how many?", "how much?".

ehelek "beside me", "to me".

ehelom "beside thee", "to thee".

e(h)gan his wife.

e(h)(g,ñ,n)ektit to hear correctly.

e(h)(g,ñ,n)elyek to mis-hear.

(e,i)(h)(g,ñ,n)li to hear.

e(h)lek 1. to gather fresh vegetables.
2. to pick lice.

ehlou to fish at night with a light.

ehpei to shave.

ehpepev to stink (non-sg.).

ehtag to circumnavigate.

-ehtaj "them" (trl., see note on p.24).

ehtajis (P+V, probably trl.).

ehtañtañ to moan, weep (non-sg.).

ehtele hungry.

(e,i)htil to speak against.

ehtow(o,u) to quarrel, brawl, fight.

e(h)vadenañ "how to conceal?".

ehvan "of what relation?".

e(h)vañ to show.

e(h)vatou "how to know?".

e(h)vele "how to take?".

e(h)velyek to drop from the hand.

ejhei 1. to sew.
2. to string (as a lei).

ek (P+V, 1st. sg. + present).

ekmu (P+V, 1st. sg., aspect undetermined. Not so far found in utterances with English translations in present or past tense).

ekpu (P+V, 1st. sg. + future).

ekra (P+V, 1st. excl. trl. and pl. + present).

ekr(a,o)u (P+V, 1st. excl. dl. + present).

ekris (P+V, person and aspect undetermined).

ekrumu (P+V, 1st. non-sg., aspect undetermined, see note on ekmu).

ekrupu (P+V, 1st, excl. non-sg. + future).

ekrus (P+V, person and aspect undetermined).

ela unripe.

eladvañ to watch out for.

elañ (possible P+V, usage undetermined).

elcourou so narrow as to almost join.

eled to remain.

elehel to blow (of wind).

elehlel to fall, one after another.

elelehel to blow (of a gentle, intermittent breeze).

elet "supposing", "if" (probable P+V, 3rd. sg. + conditional).

elwa to blossom.

elwaged to spit.

elyely(o,a)ujei to hop (on both feet).

emda 1. painful.
2. laborious.

emelmat blue, green.

emeñ dirty (as of clothes, body, dishes).

emesmas to die (non-sg., cp. mas).

emhagrou *forked (as a tree or road).*

emjav *to ripen, become soft (of breadfruit).*

emtac *1. to fear.
2. to frighten.
3. fear, fright.
4. afraid, fearful, cowardly.*

emtate *sleepy.*

epehtau *to trip, stumble.*

epev *to stink (sg.).*

epjen *strong, hard (of an object).*

epj(i,e)depj(i,e)d *short.*

eplei *to play (European-type games).*

era (P+V, 2nd. and 3rd. trl. and pl. + present).

eraji *to stand together.*

er(a,o)u (P+V, 2nd. and 3rd. dl. + present).

ere *to inflame, burn.*

erec *to wash, be in the water.*

erek *thin, lean (of a person).*

erekhañ *to throw away (non-sg.).*

ererei *to fan.*

eris (P+V, 2nd. and 3rd. trl. and pl. + past).

ero *1. to scratch (of chickens).
2. to dig (of crab).*

erop *to topple (as a tree).*

eropse *to calm down (of a person).*

erou *two.*

erou-erou *narrow (as a valley or road).*

erupu (P+V, 2nd. and 3rd. non-sg. + future).

erus (P+V, 2nd. and 3rd. dl. + past).

esej *three.*

esgan *lucky.*

esgei-jop *waves (n., non-sg.).*

esgi *to learn.*

esjam *to refuse be unwilling.*

esjec *to abide (with the sense of where one sleeps—the place, house, floor-space, or thing slept on).*

esjec-ato *to lie straight.*

esjeled *excellent.*

esvehtec *bent (as the limb of a crippled person, cp. asvahtec).*

et (P+V, 3rd. sg. + present).

etcei *to pound (as poi).*

etcejisji *to lean on one hand.*

ete *to sink, drown.*

etec *to stay (of inanimate objects).*

etec-an-wan *to choke (intrans.).*

et-esej *(qualifies forms with /(-)rañ-/ "few", to specify "three").*

etet *to meet.*

ethan *"under".*

ethañ *1. to lose (sg.).
2. to discard.
3. lost and never found.*

ethiidim *"exceedingly".*

etleg-edrai-cop *to smoke (tobacco).*

etmak *my father.*

(The forms used when more than one father is referred to may be derived by substituting ilpu- for e- in the following paradigm.)

etmajou *our (dl. incl.) father.*

etmataj *our (trl. incl.) father.*

etmaja *our (pl. incl.) father.*

etmamrou *our (dl. excl.) father.*

etmamtaj *our (trl. excl.) father.*

etmama *our (pl. excl.) father.*

et(ma,mo)m *thy father.*

etmamirou *your (dl.) father.*

etmamitaj *your (trl.) father.*

etmamia *your (pl.) father.*

etman *his father.*

etmarou *their (dl.) father.*

etmaataj *their (trl.) father.*

etmara *their (pl.) father.*

etpok *my grandparent.*

etpu (*P+V, 3rd.sg. + future*).

etwak *my sibling of the same sex as myself.*

etwan *his brother.*

etwan-nataheñ *her sister.*

F.

fi(i) *"Do...!" (intensifier used with commands).*

fi *"yet", "additional".*

fetofeto *tree sp. ("chestnut"?)*.

G.

galgal *loose inside.*

gara *to wilfully destroy or spoil.*

gedgeditai *to scribble or scrawl.*

geditai *to tattoo.*

geje *surfeited with food.*

H.

hag *to dine, to eat (intrans.).*

haklin *small.*

haklin-pan *minute (adj.).*

haklin-upni *very small.*

hal *some, several.*

halav *childish.*

halitai *something.*

ham *to arrive here.*

han *to arrive there.*

has *bad.*

hegañ *to feast (non-sg.).*

henhen *to scorch.*

huski *"thus" (arch., cp. ici).*

I.

ias *to watch.*

ici *"thus", "so" (usual current form, cp. huski).*

icjicjicij *nervous, excited, shaken.*

icnii *to poison (cp. acen).*

icsicsinlav *to smile.*

idim *"must surely", "indeed".*

idin *wet.*

idohod *to sprout tender young leaves.*

ifaifa *false.*

i(h)lii *to singe.*

i(h)lili *to burn grassland.*

i(h)lup *to perspire, be warm (of persons).*

ihnii *to finish completely.*

i(h)ri *warm (of weather).*

i(i,y)enev *yesterday.*

(i)ihis *to copulate (of humans).*

(i)itohou *"far inland".*

ijgii *to put (non-sg., cp. atii).*

ijliipanki to take away (non-sg.).
 ijh(o,u)u having a hole in.
 ijh(o,u)uijh(o,u)u full of holes.
 ijh(u,o)u "outside".
 iji "every".
 ijihpam "to stand here".
 ijihpan "to stand there".
 ijii "these", "those" (usage unconfirmed; may be a pluralising form rather than a demonstrative as such).
 ijiiki "these", "those" (see preceding entry).
 ijiññ "these-here" (ref. to place-in-connection-with-what-occupies-it).
 ijijisjipe to walk uncertainly.
 ijiknai "those-there" (ref. to place-in-connection-with-what-occupies-it).
 ijiknaikou "those-many" (adj.).
 ijiññis "high", "above".
 ijiññjiññis shallow.
 ijiññki "these-many" (adj.).
 ijipjipan to doubt.
 ijis 1. to fall (of ripe fruit).
 2. to blow down (of many at once).
 ijisjai to erect.
 ika to say, to quote, to declare.
 iklim serene.
 ikru to play, have fun.
 (i,e)likiris to fight (of children).
 ilmu to grunt (of pig).
 ilmu(i)lmu 1. to grunt continuously.
 2. to rumble (of distant thunder).
 ilowon to lick.
 ilpu 1. people.
 2. inhabitants.
 ilpu-ejom the Aneityumese people.

im "and" (only with nouns, cp. am).
 imehe sick.
 imii "belong", "for".
 imrañ tomorrow.
 imti-tañ to fear.
 imtitwu old (of food).
 imyactak happy, pleased.
 imyahpas to praise.
 imyaji to obey.
 imyali to admire.
 imyamen repeatedly, continuously.
 imyapam to bring.
 imyapan to take along.
 imyapok to go seaward with.
 imyatii to cause to put.
 imyedou 1. to take for a walk.
 2. to tease playfully.
 imyedou-halav to accuse falsely.
 imye(h)va to remember.
 imyiris to try to catch.
 imyisjis to persuade, insist.
 inal "that-there" (ref. to place-in-connection-with-what-occupies-it).
 inaikou "that" (adj.).
 inba fish sp.
 inbal hibiscus.
 inbañ large black bird of the reefs.
 inca crab sp.
 incaapunupun thorny tree.
 incai tree.
 incat 1. pandanus plant.
 2. basket.
 incatadgañ hat.
 incedo rat.

- incehen** *his back.*
incelas *rock crab.*
incetbaapu *stomach.*
inci-maas *outrigger canoe mast.*
incitmi *thin pandanus leaves.*
incop *fire.*
incopda *rain (n.).*
incopou *coconut sp. with sweet husk.*
incowoj *fish-hook.*
inehen *to remove scales from fish.*
inga *water-bird sp.*
ingejek *my chin.*
inha *share of a feast.*
inhade 1. *breast of.*
 2. *spleen of.*
inhadi *baby.*
inhakli-kuri *puppies.*
inhal *child of.*
inhalav *child.*
inhalav-an-nefalañ *illegitimate child.*
inhamesei *dry coconut.*
inhan *his thigh.*
inhar *sting ray.*
inhasyom *bird nest.*
inhat *stone.*
inhatatga *rock oyster.*
inhau *tree sp. ("kapok"?).*
inhe *"what?".*
inheled *grasshopper.*
inhelen *his penis.*
inhenou *taro swamp.*
inhivañ *green coconut for drinking.*
inhoc *small black bird with red breast.*
inhogosei *hermit crab.*
inhone *bee.*
inhopej *bottle.*
inhuaau *boil (n.).*
inhulec *small yellow bird.*
inhutuma *brain.*
inhut(u,e)rau *rainbow.*
iniñ *"this-here" (ref. to place-in-connection-with-what-occupies-it).*
iniñki *"this" (adj.).*
inja *blood.*
injaa *domestic fowl.*
injop 1. *sea.*
 2. *seawater.*
injoula *European-type rope.*
injupura *evening.*
inka *"here", "this way" (toward speaker).*
inkahki 1. *"here-(where-you-know-of)".*
 2. *"this place".*
inkajei *"eastward side".*
inkapahai *"landward side".*
inkapok *"seaward side".*
inkase *"westward side".*
inki *(P+V, 1st. sg. + future (neg.?)).*
inla *light (n.).*
inlag *fly (n.).*
inlas *coral (in the sea).*
inle(h) *(VAR) getting, acceptance, taking.*
inlepei *grass skirt.*
inlignhap *"shoulder" of the coconut husk.*
inlilitai 1. *"the bush" as opposed to clearings or inhabited areas.*
 2. *"woods".*

inma breadfruit tree.
 inman bird.
 inmas low tide.
 inmatan his right hand or side.
 inmau left-handedness.
 inmawun his left hand or side.
 inmecem the dark of the moon.
 inmeret wish, preference, liking.
 inmeselse year.
 inmetou firstborn child.
 inmihti unprepared fibres for making
 sennit.
 inmocop sore (n.).
 inmohoc 1. moon.
 2. month.
 inmoje reef.
 inmojev star.
 inmokom sp. of blue parrot fish.
 inmop tree sp. ("chestnut"?).
 inmopok my liver (seat of emotions).
 inmopol spear (n.).
 inmoso fog, mist.
 inmowanjop 1. "natural" salt.
 2. salt crust at the edge
 of the sea.
 inmunuka thunder.
 inma dust.
 inmai shellfish sp.
 inmanij cave.
 inmanum empty earth oven.
 inñe(t,d)jek my nose.
 in(ñ,g)itjiñ(y)at sandalwood tree.
 inpa tree sp.
 inpai a prepared site.

inpai(y)om house-site.
 inpak banyan.
 inpak-irai-kurimatau herd of cattle.
 inpas axe.
 inpasidwii adze.
 inpei sea eel.
 inpeke a continent or very large
 island.
 inpiñ today.
 inpop muteness.
 inpoten his buttocks.
 inrac land crab.
 inrai branch of.
 inraimu sibling (person or animal).
 inran branch
 inrancai tree branch.
 inrau parcel (including leaf-wrapped
 food).
 inretjaawun "the east".
 inriruhut lungs.
 inritin his chest.
 inta (P+V, 1st. incl. trl. and pl. +
 present).
 intaaklimedou animal (cp.
 nitaaklimedou).
 intaanes European-style dancing.
 intaketha woman.
 intakital nothing.
 intal taro.
 intañ-afakatautau funeral wailing of
 men.
 intapnes door.
 intas word, message.
 intas-aktit promise (n.).
 intau (P+V, 1st. incl. dl. + present).

intavaitap *excessive or prolonged anger, a grudge.*

intejeg 1. *ear ornament.*
2. *butterfly.*

intelo *high tide.*

inteptag *dance ground, village square.*

intesyan *flower.*

inti *excrement.*

intijgaapohtan *terrestrial mushrooms (lit. earth-ears).*

intijgai-cai *arboreal mushrooms.*

intijgak *my ear.*

intin *his excrement.*

intis (*P+V, 1st. incl. and excl. trl. and pl. + past.*)

intoshou *conch shell.*

intoshou-a(h)lai *conch shell trumpet.*

intopcat *thick pandanus leaves (for making floor mats).*

intupu (*P+V, 1st. incl. non-sg. + future.*)

intus (*P+V, 1st. incl. and excl. dl. + past.*)

invid *two days ago or ahead.*

invijig *true.*

inwai *water.*

inwaite *lake.*

(in)wametec (*VAR*) *sweet potato.*

inworen *piece.*

inworen-peke *island.*

inwou 1. *string, native rope.*
2. *sinew, tendon.*

inwou-an-nadyat *the Milky Way.*

inwawahed *waist.*

inya *fishing line.*

inyam *mosquito.*

inyau *whale.*

inyepe *starch.*

inyi (*probable P+V, 3rd. sg. + future (neg.?)*).

inyipin-niom *house wall.*

inyuβal *story, tale.*

iñhis *to speak ill of.*

iñid *"when?"*.

iñpa *calm (of person or sea).*

iñpet *bald.*

ipñetw(o,a)tu *fragrant.*

ipñii *to smell (perceive odour).*

ira(i) (*VAR*) *"on, in, of, at" (non-sg.).*

irañki *"these" (of 2 or 3, adj.).*

irañkou *"those" (of 2 or 3, adj.).*

irara *to grate (as of food).*

iris *to fight.*

is (*P+V, 2nd. and 3rd. sg. + past.*)

isas *steep.*

isec *to walk with a cane.*

isji-isjii *to spatter (as the first drops of a shower).*

isjisjii 1. *to knock at a door.*
2. *to taunt provokingly.*

isvii 1. *weary.*
2. *to read.*
3. *to count.*

isvii-dumoj *to read or count backwards.*

isvii-jipan *to read or count upwards.*

isviise *to fold, tighten, sew.*

isviktit *to read or count correctly.*

isvisvihtii *to break off bits slowly.*

itac 1. *"far behind"*.
2. *beyond a fence.*

itac-acen *"far away"*.

itai things, stuff.

itap sacred.

ithi one.

itit to cough.

itjuu to fall (sg.).

itnii to give light, to shine.

itwaacen "a very long time ago"
(usual form, cp. itwu-acen).

itwu a while ago.

itwu-acen "a very long time ago"
(precise speech, cp. itwaacen).

ityatoumago to not know how to do.

ityelbat "few", "not many".

ityemtac brave.

ityi (negative particle).

ityifi-atid incomplete.

ividin to wring (of clothes).

ivivii to press gently and repeatedly.

iwiyu(u) cold (of weather).

iyihki "that-(you-know-of)" (adj., so
far elicited only in contexts with
non-present time).

J.

ja to bleed.

jaβar "then".

ja(i) (VAR) "but", "then" (usage
undetermined).

jak present, at hand.

jam "but", "must", "surely" (usage
undetermined).

jeikou "eastward".

jlik "their presence, or some sound
or sign of it".

jiknaikou "those-many" (pron.).

jim "do not", "lest".

jiñki "these-many" (pron.).

jipaikou "up inland".

jipan "upward".

jipankou "up there".

juju "middle", "between".

jupki afternoon.

K.

kaa "or".

kaalidmut (an exclamation to regain
wandering attention).

kaali(i)m (a call to gain attention).

kaihec-val-(y)(i,e)c "greetings (or
farewell) to thee" (suffix varies for
number of persons greeted).

kapini latrine.

kapiri carelessness.

kapou musket, rifle.

katcapohod (an astronomical referent).

kava kava (the plant, piper methy-
sticum, cp. nehpen-irai-kava).

ket "perhaps".

ki "I (future)" (usage undetermined).

kiik to squeak (as a bat).

kin(o)u canoe.

kis (P+V, 1st. sg. + past).

kitlipup bird sp. ("fantail"?)

koom comb.

kou "now".

kuri dog.

kurimatau cow, cattle.

L.

- la *light, bright.*
 laalava *sarong, lavalava.*
 lala *daybreak.*
 lau *long (of time).*
 laulau *very long (of time).*
 lav 1. *to laugh.*
 2. *laughter.*
 lecaplecap *fly sp.*
 lecsei *get, take, receive (non-sg.).*
 le(h) (VAR) (sg. form of lecsei).
 lep "again", "also", "likewise".
 lep-aketo *to repeat an action.*

M.

- ma *ripe (of fruit).*
 maasoa *arrowroot.*
 mac *drinking cup.*
 magkou *mango.*
 mak *turbid (of river by heavy rain, of sea by roughness).*
 makmak *pus.*
 marara *smooth, level.*
 marehed "all around".
 maretjipan "upward".
 mas *to die (sg., cp. ememas).*
 mat *new, raw.*
 matan 1. *his (maternal?) uncle.*
 2. *his father-in-law.*
 mau *left-handed.*
 maumau *improper, shameful.*
 mege *starting to fall apart.*
 melga *out of alignment, broken.*

- meret *to desire, like, prefer.*
 mesel *dry (of a substance).*
 metou *mature, ready to pick (of fruit).*
 mika-yi "in order to".
 milini *melon.*
 mirit 1. *to make hard or thick.*
 2. *to freeze (extension from 1. above).*
 moamoa *fish sp. ("trunkfish", "boxfish", "coffinfish").*
 mohtan *old, rotten (non-ligneous).*
 motet *rotten (ligneous).*
 mowanjop *salty.*

M̄.

- m̄a *unclear (dusty, of air; murky, of water).*
 m̄an "have", "has" (probably a perfective particle).
 m̄anaikou "That's that." (perhaps idiomatic).
 m̄apm̄ap *tired and short-winded.*
 m̄ap(o,u)n *his grandchild.*
 m̄aram̄ara *ant sp.*
 m̄arom "indeed".
 m̄aya "yes".

N.

- naamu *nautilus sp. (cp. naumu).*
 naba *friend.*
 nabat 1. *cloud.*
 2. *darkness of not perceiving (as in blindness, deafness, or ancient pre-contact simplicity).*
 nac(c)ac *gregarious grey bird of the reefs.*

- naclan *fat (n.)*.
 nadared *waterfall*.
 nadia *sling for spears*.
 nad(i,y)at (VAR) *daytime*.
 nadiatadiat *midday (cp. nadyaadyat)*.
 nadran *steam, vapour, fumes*.
 nadrancop *smoke*.
 nadyaadyat (variant of nadiatadiat).
 nadwalep *boy*.
 nae *flight (as of a bird)*.
 nafaa(h)cil *entertainment, amusement*.
 nafaaka (variant of nafakaka).
 nafakaka *coconut spathe (cp. nafaaka)*.
 nafao *vagina*.
 nafayava *harbour*.
 nafutumanava *heart*.
 naga *load (n.)*.
 nagako *soft internal fat, lard*.
 nagdan *his spittle*.
 nagesga *sun*.
 nago-iran *performance (lit. the-doing-of-it)*.
 nahaje "other".
 nahanag *insanity, abnormality*.
 nahapol *garden with growing crops*.
 nahawai *ditch*.
 nahban *his cheek*.
 na(h)ca *work (n.)*.
 na(h)cil *falsehood, lie*.
 naheluu *echo (n.)*.
 na(h)lamerai 1. *food being boiled*.
 2. *the process of boiling*.
 nahlek *search (n.)*.
 na(h)lico *grey hair*.
 nahou *turtle*.
 nai (P+V, 2nd. sg. + present).
 naifi *knife*.
 naihec 1. *salve*.
 2. *love*.
 naikou "that-one" (pron.).
 najaj *flatfish*.
 najgau *breadfruit picker*.
 nakaukau *rafters*.
 nakeyag *palm of the hand*.
 nakiato *outrigger canoe boom*.
 nakro *food division at a feast*.
 nakwai *palm sp.*
 nalak *plantain*.
 nalau *feather*.
 nalau(p,β)a *dove sp.*
 nalawu *type of pudding*.
 naledmot *owl*.
 nalepres *leprosy*.
 nalmuk 1. *my shadow*.
 2. *my picture, photograph*.
 nal(m̄,mu)li *picture of, photograph of*.
 nama *snoring*.
 namak *my tongue (arch.)*.
 namaka *sling for stones*.
 naman *his tongue (arch.)*.
 namelvai *deep ocean*.
 namin *his urine*.
 namje(g,ñ)-acen *dream (n.)*.
 namje(g,ñ)-a(h)nag *dream (n.)*.
 namta *seed, seedling (for planting)*.
 namu "thou ought" (probable P+V).
 namya *menstruation*.

- nanin *goat.*
- nankorota *a sugary root vegetable which grows partly out of the ground.*
- nap *mat.*
- napancai *inner bark of tree.*
- napav *lizard.*
- napelmai *a garment, clothing, clothes.*
- napevak *thick floor mat.*
- napiapia *taro variety.*
- naplapusjii *blister (n.).*
- naproulag *spider (lit. fly-grabber).*
- napu *(P+V, 2nd. sg. + future).*
- napun *scab.*
- nara *the cold season (May to October).*
- narakiraki *whirlwind.*
- naran *dorsal fin (not of shark).*
- narasen *his skin.*
- naras(i,e)ncal *outer bark of tree.*
- naras(i,e)neañ *coconut husk.*
- narasin-nipjin-ecsen *his lip.*
- nared *current (of water).*
- naredared *diarrhoea.*
- nariko *beans.*
- narirut *arrowroot.*
- naruutu *northwind.*
- nasan *sap of a plant, a fluid.*
- nasan-halav *amniotic fluid.*
- nasjapijgañ *assembly (cp. nisjipijgañ).*
- nasjei *1. to awaken (intrans.).
2. awakening (n.).*
- nataheñ *girl, female.*
- nataheñ-irak *my sister (used by brother).*
- natamñuñek *my husband.*
- natamñuwun *her husband.*
- natamañ *man, male.*
- natamañ-irak *my brother (used by sister).*
- natamañ-iran *her brother.*
- natcai *boundary marker.*
- natimared *1. chieftain.
2. Jehovah.*
- natimeten *family (immediate).*
- natimi *1. person, man.
2. body of a person, (live or dead).*
- natjag *sneeze (n.).*
- natlegyau *sp. of very small voracious fish (lit. whale-swallower).*
- natmas *devil, non-corporeal being (cp. uma-atmas spirit land).*
- natmas-imaē *idol.*
- natme(h)gan *marriage.*
- natou *knowledge.*
- nau *bamboo.*
- nau-ata *circumcision knife.*
- naumu *(variant of naamu, probably receding).*
- naunau *glistening.*
- nau(w)(a,o)u *bulrush.*
- nawii-cai *sticks.*
- nawiiitik *my guts, viscera.*
- nawuncaī *1. wood.
2. small tree trunk.
3. stick.*
- nawun-nedwun *his leg.*
- nawun-nijman *his arm.*
- nawun-nouhatag *space (above the ground, but not the air as such).*
- nawunwak *my neck.*

na(w)uriniñ (VAR) "thank you".

nawurital gardening.

nayu shade.

neañ coconut (cp. nipjin-neañ).

necejo the turn of the tide from low.

necet head louse.

necna mullet.

necñan 1. his foot.
2. footprint.

necvan 1. root.
2. strength.

necvancai tree root.

neded breast.

nedmot womb.

nedou conduct, behaviour.

nedou-ijñis a matter of lofty importance
or pride.

nedwa war.

nedwodw(o,u)n base, bottom, foundation.

nedwun 1. his bone (cp. nidwungejen).
2. hill, mountain.

nedwuniselisel spine, backbone.

n(e,l)dwunritin his rib.

nefalañ road.

nefana bow (weapon).

nefata copra bed.

nefatimi old man.

nefecat large garden basket.

nefelcau large boat.

nefelelcai herbage, grass, weeds.

negancat testicles.

nehei taro variety.

neheñ fresh-water eel.

nehev canoe paddle.

nehgan bunch of (as fruit).

nehgav "O nephew" (voc.).

neh(i,y)o hurricane.

nehpan its wing.

nehpanitai pit for putting anything into
(such as a body, a post, rubbish, etc.).

nehpen-irai-kava kava (the prepared
drink).

nehtag crossroad.

nejev 1. conifer sp.
2. green grasshopper.

nekrai large sp. of bat which spends
the day hanging in trees (flying-fox?).

nekrai-put-cedo small sp. of bat,
resembling a rat, which spends the
day in caves.

nelcau boat.

nelcau-ae 1. sailboat.
2. dorsal fin of shark.

nelehel wind (n.).

nelop war club.

nelpon half.

nelpon-mohoc half a month.

nelpou rocky coast.

nemeñ dirt.

nemnem village, home, habitation.

nemtan price of.

nenes cloth-like fibres in top of coconut
husk.

nenes-wuri-kava kava strainer.

nepcev shark.

nepcev-ligifihap hammerhead shark.

nepeau a single wave.

neppek green-snail.

nepeldej coral beach pebbles.

nepelvan 1. vine, climbing plant.
2. the very tip of any plant
or tree.

nepelva-nu 1. yam vine.
2. firefly sp. (common at
the time yams blossom).

nepelñ night.

nepjed orange tree.

nepjen shell (cp. nipjin-neañ).

n(e,i)pjin cavity.

neplan "between".

neplan-tawou channel, passage.

neprum broom.

neragrag float stanchions of outrigger
boom.

neren leaf (cp. nirincal).

nerero gourd.

neruvañ punishment.

nesei 1. forest, woods.
2. seaweed.

nesepyan nipple.

nesepyan-haden her nipple.

nesgan 1. nucleus, focal part.
2. his soul.
3. his body.

nesganjop a breaker (wave) (sg.).

nesgan-nemtak 1. my eye.
2. my face.

nesjec sleeping-place (house, side of
room, bed, mat, etc.).

netec clan, extended family.

neteewun "the west".

netha earth oven containing food.

nethadou arm ornament.

nethesou cemetery.

n(e,i)tjan anything sharp or pointed,
including a point of land.

n(e,i)tjan-nefana arrow.

neto sugar cane.

ne(t)pen pool (fresh or salt).

netva fruit variety.

neva(a)timi which man?

nevak pandanus leaf ready for weaving.

nevelcau which canoe?

nevital which thing?

nicen fish tail.

nicsi-peke riddle (n.).

nicsin-niom doorway.

nicshinti anus.

nid octopus.

nidai name of.

nidan his name.

nidin liquid of, juice of.

nidin-neañ coconut milk.

nidi(n)-neded milk.

nidi(n)-nemtan his tear.

nidwii-ritin his ribs.

nidwungejen his jaw (cp. nedwun).

nihlen treetop.

nihlin his shoulder.

ni(h)lup perspiration.

niiñmai-kin(o)u canoe house.

niinagai fingernail, toenail.

nij rock.

nija maggot.

nijganawan his throat.

nijgopol throat.

nijhinalak my ankle, my heel.

nijhinga 1. sp. of upland shrub.
2. sp. of reddish or blackish
seaweed.

nijhin-nedw(u,o)n his knee.

nijhin-nijman his elbow.

nijhintin *roof*.
 nijhintin-nedw(u,o)n *hilltop*.
 nijhintin-niom *roofpeak*.
 nijh(i,e)n-yau 1. *whale tooth*.
 2. *thigh*.
 nijhom *your tooth*.
 niji "every".
 nijislec *old-time male attire, a covering for the genitalia*.
 nijkan *gully*.
 nijkanse *valley*.
 nijman 1. *his hand*.
 2. *his arm*.
 nijmañ *outrigger float*.
 nijvan *weapon*.
 nijvañ *lobster*.
 nikijhen *cooking house*.
 nikru *games, play (not European)*.
 nilañ *pillow*.
 niliu *small spider sp.*
 nilmu *sound made by pigs*.
 nilow(u,o)n *its tail*.
 nil(pu,β)li-cai *logs*.
 nilpun-cai *log*.
 nilupou *large ant sp.*
 nilva *spiderweb*.
 nilvaalva *intestinal web of fat*.
 nimehe *sickness*.
 nimeherek *tuberculosis*.
 nimijan *earthworm*.
 nimñiv *snake*.
 nimñu 1. *land snake sp.*
 2. *caterpillar*.
 ninehen *fish-scales*.

ninvijic *truth*.
 niña *shellfish sp.*
 niñki "this one" (*pron.*).
 niñpa 1. *peace, cessation of hostilities*.
 2. *calmness (of the sea)*.
 niom *house (Kami: neom)*.
 niom-amyā *menstrual hut*.
 nipek *my head, my skull*.
 nipjiañ *coconut shells (cp. nipjin-neañ)*.
 nipjinecsek *my mouth*.
 nipjinemtān *his forehead*.
 nipjinetgan *his belly*.
 nipjin-neañ *coconut shell (cp. nipjiañ)*.
 nipjin-nitai *bowl, dish*.
 nipjinumū *clam sp.*
 nipjinwai 1. *fresh-water fish sp.*
 2. *piece of glass or shell for cutting*.
 nirahed *palisade-style fence*.
 nirak *digging stick*.
 nirara *grated food*.
 niri *large clam sp.*
 nirincāi *tree leaf (cp. neren)*.
 nirisiris *large spider sp.*
 nīrom *large hermit crab sp. which lives among trees*.
 nisas *slope, incline*.
 nisec *staff, walking stick*.
 nisel *midrib of coconut frond*.
 nis(i,y)ahou *sea slug*.
 nisjipijgañ, *collection total (cp. nasjapijgañ)*.
 nispev *sea snake*.
 nisvil *corner*.
 nisviltai *reading material (books, letters, etc.)*.

- nitaacred-eañ *coconut grater.*
 nitaaklimedou *animal (cp. intaaklimedou).*
 nitaanañ *necklace or pendant.*
 nitaaplililag *fly whisk.*
 nitaaremnem *broom.*
 nitaawañ *plant (n.).*
 nitai *thing, stuff.*
 nitaiciñ *food.*
 nitairara *food grater.*
 nithod *brackish water.*
 ni(t,d)jinik *my head.*
 niwiyu 1. *coldness (of weather).*
 2. *chills (of a sick person).*
 nofon *his navel.*
 nofo-wai *river.*
 nohña 1. *ashes.*
 2. *grayness (not of hair).*
 nohodcen *flesh, meat.*
 nohok *rubbish, litter.*
 nohon *sennit thread.*
 nohos *banana.*
 nohoyam *fan (n.).*
 no(h)ran *his voice.*
 no(h)ran-itai *song.*
 no(h)wan *product of, fruit of.*
 nokoro *courtyard.*
 noman *border area (between village
and bush, land and sea, etc.).*
 nomanjop 1. *beach.*
 2. *sand.*
 noopyatmas *particularly damaging
hurricane followed by unusually great
waves.*
 nopoc *conception (biological).*
 nopohtan *earth (as soil or world).*
 nopo(o,u)wun *his umbilical cord.*
 noporopora *collecting basket of
coconut fronds.*
 noprei *lime.*
 nopsen *seed (cp. nupsinhat).*
 nopyan *its down (of bird).*
 noußan *time, event.*
 nouhatag 1. *sky.*
 2. *Heaven.*
 nouhokred *anger.*
 noupoñ *fishnet.*
 nousal *mud.*
 nowai-cai *nuts, berries, fruit.*
 nowainapet *lightning.*
 nowanaviñ 1. *sand.*
 2. *beach.*
 nowanhinid *flying fish.*
 nowaniñ *uncle-niece relationship.*
 nowan-jaa *hen's egg.*
 nowan-ma *breadfruit fruit.*
 nowan-man *bird's egg.*
 nu *yam.*
 nuhußan *"when?"*
 nuhumad *hole from which earth is taken
to cover earth oven.*
 nu(h)yei *tapioca.*
 numehe *hornet.*
 numri-emtān *his eyebrows, his eye-
lashes.*
 numri-i(t,d)jinik *my hairs.*
 numrini(t,d)jinik *my hair.*
 numrintijgan *pectoral fin (lit. the-hair-
of-its-ear).*
 numu *fish.*
 numuñu 1. *dampness.*
 2. *mildew.*
 nupol *a straight stream of water, as
from a faucet.*

nupsidwun *his toe.*
 nupsijman *his finger.*
 nupsinhat *pebble (cp. nopsen).*
 nupsin-nohos *pimple, wart.*
 nupu *food in the mouth.*
 nupun *thorn.*
 nupuñmal *dew (cp. upuñu).*
 nupuutau *pillar, house post.*
 nuyaleg *morning.*

Ñ.

-ñak *"me" (see note on p.24).*

O.

ohok *littered with small bits of rubbish.*
 ohou *to bear fruit.*
 ohpodohpod *to wipe out.*
 ohpoi *to launder.*
 omlas *slippery.*
 omnad *rotten (of fruit).*
 omot *to break (as string).*
 omrag *old (of persons or animals).*
 o-o *"No." (receding form) (cp. a-o).*
 opdak *soft.*
 oplecoplec *disintegrate, shatter, fall apart.*
 opoc *1. heavy.
 2. to conceive.*
 oporei *jealous.*
 opos *to die out (of a fire).*
 opotpotet *"close, near".*

opra *long (of space or time).*
 opyehet *sickle moon.*
 ouhatau *listless, languid.*
 ouhokred *angry.*
 ouhouhañ *"to wiggle, as a pig's tail".*
 oupankou *"yonder".*
 ousal *muddy.*
 ousalousal *very muddy.*
 (o,a)utaalbás (VAR) *somewhat large.*
 (o,a)utaatimi (VAR) *sinner.*
 (o,a)utai (VAR) *somewhat, slightly.*
 (o,a)utaihaklin (VAR) *somewhat small.*
 (o,a)utaimaumau (VAR) *to err unintentionally.*
 owa *full.*
 owomlai *sad, unhappy.*

P.

paam *"just now", as of "newly finished", "freshly painted", "just left", etc.*
 pahaikou *"inland" (in precise speech, cp. paikou).*
 paikou *"inland" (usual form, cp. pahaikou).*
 pan *1. "nearly", "about to be".
 2. "together with".*
 pelañ *to mix, mingle.*
 pikad *pig.*
 pikpik *fish sp.*
 pinid *equal.*
 pokou *"seawards".*
 pop *mute.*
 pulpul *round.*

R.

- ra "them" (pl., see note on p.24).
 rañad hawk sp.
 raimu siblings (of persons or animals).
 rañki "these-few" (pron.).
 rañkou "those-few" (pron.).
 raprap to grope for.
 rawairawai disturbance of the sea by fish.
 redei, redeiredei to mow, cut grass.
 rijei "coming ashore" (of persons).
 risin his mother.
 rotrot to cackle.
 -rou "them" (dl., see note on p.24).
 ru "of", "all".
 ruu to whiz (as a stone through the air, cp. ruuruu).
 ruuruu ("stronger" form of ruu).

S.

- sapsap breadfruit-and-coconut-milk pudding.
 se(h)pamki "down here (where-I-am)".
 se(h)pankou "below level of speaker or hearer".
 soata volcano.
 sohkou "westward".
 sol salt (commercial).

T.

- ta "someone".
 taanes to dance (European style).

- takeras young (adj., of persons).
 takitai ordinary, worthless, common.
 talulu 1. to sink downwards (as the sun).
 2. to drown.
 taluluse-nagesga sunset.
 tañ to weep, cry (sg.).
 tapaake tobacco.
 tapara fence (horizontal bars between upright posts).
 tas to speak.
 tas-aktit to promise.
 tas-ilohol to gossip.
 tau to hit.
 teremterem to disperse.
 tii finished, gone, used up.
 tinau to stop crying (sg.).
 tintin "a little".
 toog tongue.
 topkou "just now".
 tup "freely", "unconditionally", "merely".
 tup-tipan to disappear.
 tuu to buzz (as insect).

U.

- u "for", "of", (possession marker).
 ucai rough (to the touch).
 uci (receding variant of ici).
 udei to leave (trans.).
 udi "whose?".
 u(h)pulilli to rub vigorously.
 uhup 1. first, ahead, before.
 2. to go ahead of, to lead.

uja "our, ours" (pl. incl.).
 uj(o,a)u "our, ours" (dl. incl.).
 ulekulek loose (of weaving).
 uma-atmas spirit land.
 umak my place.
 umjiñ brown.
 umu 1. to live.
 2. alive, well.
 umuñu 1. to moisten.
 2. to mildew.
 uñek "my, mine".
 uñimea "our, ours" (pl. excl.).
 uñimerou "our, ours" (dl. excl.).
 uñimetaj "our, ours" (trl. excl.).
 uñum "thy, thine".
 uñ(u,i)mia (VAR) "your, yours" (pl.).
 uñ(u,i)mirou (VAR) "your, yours"
 (dl.).
 uñ(u,i)mitaj (VAR) "your, yours"
 (trl.).
 uplii to touch (of persons).
 upni 1. good, beautiful.
 2. "strong" (of colours).
 upos "oceanside" "by land", "on land".
 upou "deep", "down", "below".
 upudupud levelled (of ground, to
 conceal what has been hidden).
 upuñu to moisten (cp. nupuñmal).
 upuri to fish in flowing fresh water.
 upuupuu low, humble.
 upyí "first, firstly".
 ura "their, theirs" (pl.).
 ur(a,o)u "their, theirs" (dl.).
 uruwu withered, shrunken.
 utaj "our, ours" (trl. incl.).

uwun "his, her, hers, its".
 uwut dull, blunt (as knife).
 uwutaj "their, theirs" (trl.).
 uwuwu "what to do?".

V.

va, vai, van, vañ "about", "concerning",
 "because of", "for".
 vanhe "for what?"

W.

wale wild yam (Kami: walea).
 wametec sweet potato.
 wat "when", "at that time".
 weila clear, transparent.
 wihiise to trample on.
 wou stringy, tough.
 (w)uri "for".

Y.

ya to flow (of water everywhere, as
 in the bush on a rainy day, cp. yaya).
 yag yellow.
 yal to melt.
 yalyal jelly-like.
 yap cooked, prepared (of food)(the
 informants declared independently
 that there was no single generic form
 equivalent to "to cook", and that
 yap was not a "verb"—whether yap
 is applied to food which undergoes
 some preparation, but is eaten uncook-
 ed, has not been ascertained).
 yat to flood.
 yaya to flow intermittently or
 repeatedly (cp. ya).

yecrei to adorn.

yi "to".

-y(i,e)c (VAR) "thee" (see note on p.24).

yil to shed skin (as a snake).

yilyil silky.

-yin "him" (see note on p.24).

yiril to wash, scrub, rub.

yiri-meseli to wipe, rub dry.

yubal to narrate, tell a tale.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- BIGGS, Bruce, 1965. "Direct and Indirect Inheritance in Rotuman". *Lingua*, 14: 383-415.
- CAPELL, A., 1962, "Oceanic Linguistics Today", *Current Anthropology*, 3: 371-396.
- CODRINGTON, R.H., 1885. *The Melanesian Languages*. Oxford, Clarendon Press.
- DYEN, I., 1965. *A Lexicostatistical Classification of the Austronesian Languages*. Baltimore, Waverly Press.
- von der GABELENTZ, H.C., (1861-)73. *Die Melanesischen Sprachen*. Leipzig.
- GOODENOUGH, Ward H., 1962. Comment on Capell's "Oceanic Linguistics Today", *Current Anthropology*, 3: 406-408.
- INGLIS, J., 1882. *A Dictionary of the Aneityumese Language*. London, Williams and Norgate.
- KERN, H., 1906. *Taalvergelijkende verhandeling over het Aneityumsch, met een aanhangsel over het klankstelsel van het Eromanga*. Verhand. der Koninkl. Akad. van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam. Deel 8.