

# **WAMPAR-ENGLISH DICTIONARY**

WITH AN ENGLISH-WAMPAR  
FINDER LIST



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FINDER LIST

**HANS FISCHER  
AND BETTINA BEER**



Australian  
National  
University

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P R E S S

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ASIA-PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

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# Key to abbreviations

adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
conj.	conjunction
dem.	demonstrative
excl.	exclusive
incl.	inclusive
intens.	intensifying possessive pronouns
interj.	interjection
interrog.	interrogative
n.	noun
num.	numeral
p.	person (1.p., 2.p., 3.p.)
pers. pron.	personal pronoun
pl.	plural
poss. pron.	possessive pronoun
prep.	preposition
pron.	pronoun (pers. + poss. = personal + possessive)
refl.	reflexive
sg.	singular
v.	verb

For loanwords from other languages the following abbreviations are used:

E.	English
G.	German
Jb.	Jabêm
TP	Tok Pisin

For kinship terms the following abbreviations are used:

B	Brother
D	Daughter
F	Father
H	Husband
M	Mother
S	Son
W	Wife
Z	Sister

Other abbreviations:

invar.	invariable
lit.	literally
opp.	opposite meaning
(?)	when consultants were not sure

Special characters:

^	used as indicator for a long vowel (â, ê, î, ô, û), only in headwords of this dictionary, not in finder list and not in texts
‡	word from Georg Stürzenhofecker's manuscript
<>	plant or animal identified with the help of pictures from the literature
Δ	plant photographs taken by Piotr Lütkes and identified by Roy Banka (PNG Forest Research Institute, Lae)



# Acknowledgements

Hans Fischer worked for more than 50 years on earlier versions of this dictionary. Many individuals from several generations made his work possible: from Wampar men who, in the very early days of contact, helped Lutheran missionaries understand the language and translate the Bible, men who worked together with Hans Fischer to record, transcribe and translate texts, all the way to today's young Wampar women and men who supported this project with their interest in their own changing and slowly disappearing vernacular. All the anthropologists we mention in the following introduction took earlier versions of the dictionary to the field, commented on and added to it.

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# Introduction

This dictionary is a result of Hans Fischer’s long-term fieldwork among the Wampar (*Ngaeng Wampar*, ‘Wampar people’). Wampar are a population of about 12,000–15,000 persons, occupying the middle Markham Valley in Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea (PNG), close to the city of Lae. Their neighbours often call them *Laewomba*, a name also used in some earlier literature (e.g. Böttger 1912; Neuhaus 1909, 1911; Sack 1976). Their language, *Dzob Wampar*,<sup>1</sup> belongs to the Markham family of the Austronesian languages. Today most Wampar speak not only Wampar but also the PNG lingua franca Tok Pisin (TP).

Five of the eight Wampar villages (Munun, Ngasawapum, Gabsongkeg, Gabmadzung, Dzifasing, Tararan) are situated near the Highlands Highway, north of the Markham River, and three are south of it (Mare, Wamped, Gabantsidz). The highway connects the coastal city of Lae with the Highlands provinces (see Figure 1). Additional Wampar and migrant settlements have proliferated in conjunction with new economic opportunities, including growing cash crops, cattle and chicken farms, and marketing along the main highway. Non–Wampar language communities and neighbours to the east are the Yalu, Musom, Lae and Labu; to the north the Erap, Mungkip and Duwet (cf. Hooley 1964, 1971, 1976); to the west the Adzera (Holzknecht 1989); and to the south the Watut (Carter et al. 2014), Mumeng and Buang.

After some initial difficulties, peaceful relations between Wampar settlements and Lutheran missionaries of *Neuendettelsauer Missionsgesellschaft* were established in 1909, which led to the construction of a mission station in 1910–1911 at Gabmadzung, near Gabsongkeg village. In the mid-1920s, the Neuendettelsau Missionaries baptised the first Wampar. While the Lutheran Church dominated Christian life for several decades, today Wampar are divided among various Protestant denominations.

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<sup>1</sup> Literally, *Dzob Wampar* means ‘Wampar language’. Throughout this dictionary we use the word ‘Wampar’ for the people as well as the language, when the context makes the referent clear.



**Figure 1: Location of Wampar settlements and the Markham Valley**

Source: Heiner Schnoor

The proximity of many Wampar settlements to Lae and the Highlands Highway has brought them extensive contacts with other ethnic groups. Schools, health facilities and churches have been established on their lands, and pastors, teachers and health workers from other parts of PNG have come to work and live among the Wampar. World War II brought contacts with both Japanese and Australian soldiers. In recent decades, many Wampar have gone for training, study or work to towns and other provinces of PNG, where they sometimes married. Accordingly, marriages with non-Wampar have increased markedly over the last 50 years (Beer & Schroedter 2014). This has contributed to changing language patterns. Children from inter-ethnic couples often learn two or three languages, and some grow up with only a passive knowledge of Wampar (Bacalzo 2012, 2021). Today, nearly everybody speaks TP, and Wampar tends to be used less frequently in everyday life.

## 1 History of ethnographic research among the Wampar

This dictionary is based on long-term and collaborative ethnographic research. Hans Fischer first became interested in the then 'Territory of Papua and New Guinea' in 1958, after reading the unpublished manuscripts and notes of the missionaries Karl

Panzer (1912, 1917) and Georg Stürzenhofecker (1926, 1929, 1930, 1939). In this dictionary, words from Stürzenhofecker's manuscript are marked with †. Fischer had obtained these manuscripts in 1956 from Herbert Tischner, curator at the Hamburg Ethnographic Museum (*Hamburgisches Museum für Völkerkunde*), where Fischer studied. Inspired by them, Fischer first visited two Wampar villages (Ngasawapum and Gabsongkeg) and the mission station at Gabmadzung in 1958/59. Subsequently, he carried out fieldwork with groups living in the Lower Watut (a tributary of the Markham) and Anga groups; he resided in Forofar, in the household of a Wampar man, Pastor Benjamin, and had contacts with several other Wampar teachers and evangelists sent by the Lutherans to work among the Watut people. In 1965, Fischer began his first extended fieldwork among the Wampar at the former mission site, Gabmadzung; but from 1971/72 onwards the village of Gabsongkeg became his main place of fieldwork: he returned there in 1976, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, 1999–2000, 2004 and 2009. He studied Wampar vocabulary and grammar while learning the language. At the same time, Fischer researched subjects such as settlement and household organisation (Schulze, Fischer & Lang 1997), kinship (Fischer 1975a, 1996), oral traditions (Fischer 1976, 1994) and material culture, including string figures (Claassen 2012; Fischer 2012; Beer & Claassen 2017).

In the beginning, Fischer used Tok Pisin to communicate with Wampar. He worked with several male consultants to compile a first vocabulary, using Mihalic's Tok Pisin dictionary (1957). Later, he recorded more complex usages. In addition, he carried a Wampar wordlist compiled around 1930 by the missionary Georg Stürzenhofecker and supplemented by other Lutheran missionaries (Fischer 1994: 22ff; 2000: 21). Even by Fischer's first field trips, Wampar speakers had already forgotten some of the older words and expressions recorded by the missionaries (cf. Fischer 2000).

Fischer collected stories, myths, biographies and descriptions of events, and translated them with Wampar consultants (see publications by Fischer between 1975 and 2015). To his surprise, some older men (Dziru, Ngaroyana, Gari) had written texts in Wampar themselves, mainly about their own lives and earlier conflicts. Back in Germany, he also received several letters from them, written in Wampar. Fischer used further methods to study the Wampar language more systematically; for example, he presented colour charts to elicit colour terms, and used photographs from earlier field trips to ask questions about persons, facial expressions and gestures.

Fischer's academic career coincided with the general growth in universities, which included an increase in students seeking to conduct PhD research in anthropology. As it turned out, a number of his students opted to conduct ethnographic research among the Wampar, addressing issues complementary to those of Fischer's work, so that something approaching a coordinated research project has grown organically. Broadly, these studies have led to a better picture of local heterogeneity in, for example, the extent to which communities were isolated from one another or intermarried with neighbouring groups, or the extent of their integration into state

institutions and church organisations. These local heterogeneities have become salient and must be taken into account in analyses. By comparing sociocultural continuity and change in different sites, we can more easily assess the explanatory weight of factors relevant to contrasts between settlements on both sides of the Markham. The Wampar dictionary has also benefited from the contributions of different scholars with diverse research interests and personal backgrounds who have been or still are involved in research on the Wampar.

In 1976 Fischer went to the field with Heide Lienert. Her MA focused on marriage and kinship in Ngasawapum village, and she later returned to the village for short periods in 1984, 1994 and 2002. More of Fischer's students went to the Wampar area in the following years: Christiana Lütkes, together with her husband Piotr, undertook fieldwork in Tararan village in 1993. Her PhD research on cultural and social organisation of work has been published, along with several articles on related topics (Lütkes 1999, 2002). Accompanied by her daughter, Rita Kramp completed doctoral research on family planning in Gabantsidz village in 1994/95; the results are published in a monograph (Kramp 1999). Bettina Beer (sometimes together with Hans Fischer) researched inter-ethnic relations and the senses, and—more recently—has begun investigating social inequality in the context of large-scale capitalist projects in Gabsongkeg village. Beer explored the domain of odours and olfaction as an aspect of sociality, expressed in speech, modes of interaction and evaluation. Besides general ethnographic methods, she also used more formal techniques, like domain and cultural consensus analyses, to research these topics. Paulina Reimann studied children's play and games (for an MA in sociocultural anthropology) in 2002. In 2002 Juliane Neuhaus undertook fieldwork for her PhD on village courts and legal pluralism in Munun village (Neuhaus 2009); she returned for a short period of fieldwork in 2009. More recently (Bacalzo 2012, 2021; Bacalzo, Beer & Schwörer 2014; Beer 2006, 2008, 2011, 2015; Beer & Church 2019), integrated research projects have been crafted with the explicit aim of extending the comprehensiveness of our understanding of the Wampar and their history. Several of Bettina Beer's students followed: Doris Bacalzo-Schwörer, along with her husband, Tobias Schwörer, completed ethnographic fieldwork in Dzifasing 2009/10; in 2016/17, they both began a long-term collaborative research project with Willem Church, who conducted fieldwork south of the Markham in Wamped and Mare (Beer & Church 2019; Church 2019, 2021).

All Wampar researchers took earlier versions of the then unpublished Wampar dictionary into the field, and commented on and contributed to the dictionary: some added information about language differences between villages and generations; others supplemented the dictionary with specialised vocabulary on smells, for example, or documented children's language.

## 2 Heterogeneity and variability of Dzob Wampar

Languages show internal variation and, of course, change over time. Naturally, then, *Dzob Wampar* reveals semantic and phonetic variation, which is principally caused by the histories of *sagaseg* ‘clan’ migration, the extent of foreign influences contingent on locality with respect to post-contact services and infrastructure, the contrasting patterns of marriage with non-Wampar, and intergenerational differences. Wampar names of villages, rivers or mountains have been changed by non-Wampar speakers in the context of missionary or government influence and appear today in different versions on maps. For example, one finds Gabensis (for Wampar Gabantsidz) or Wampit (Wamped) being used as ‘official’ names, though the usage is not consistent. The dictionary records these different usages. Differences between villages, loanwords incorporated into Wampar and generational differences will be discussed in the following sections.

### 2.1 Differences between villages

The most obvious forms of variation recorded in this dictionary are those that reflect the local versions of Wampar used in the researchers’ field sites. Proximity to the highway, to the city of Lae, to large markets, to good hunting grounds and/or gardening land are all important dimensions of general social heterogeneity. From the beginning, each ethnographer has been aware that they are not studying *the* Wampar, but Wampar people in a certain village, at a specific point in time. Even what people hold to constitute ‘Wampar-ness’ can differ between these villages. Moreover, today, how frequently Wampar is used in everyday life varies among villages, households and individuals. Gabsongkeg was selected as the focus of Fischer’s first fieldwork because of its proximity to Gabmadzung, the site of the former Mission Station. Consequently, the language spoken here became the basis for the lexicon that was given to subsequent Wampar ethnographers.

In early studies in the 1960s and 1970s, people occasionally pointed out dialectal differences between villages. In 2003/04 Fischer investigated this question systematically. He found that the villages of Gabsongkeg, Gabmadzung, Ngasawapum and Munun shared the same dialect, while Dzifasing and Tararan, two villages up-river, and the villages south of the Markham River (mainly Gabantsidz and Mare) spoke a slightly different one, although lexical differences were not extensive. Susanne Holzknacht (1989) reported that Wampar residents of Dzifasing and Tararan claimed that their local varieties were more similar to each other than to those used in other settlements. However, her own more systematic investigations suggest that the contrasts were mostly in the pronunciation of *owe* ‘yes’, which people in Tararan and Dzifasing ended with a glottal stop—not otherwise used in Wampar. Wampar from Dzifasing and Tararan were also said to speak more slowly than those from other villages (Holzknacht 1989: 36).

Individual differences in pronunciation within one village can, however, seem to be more marked than those between villages. In Gabsongkeg, for example, some people say *ngarobingin* ‘good’, some *ngarobungin*, some *rasen* or *rasin* ‘his brother’. *Ngarobungin* seems to be used more frequently in Dzifasing. In many words some people use *n*, others *ng*. In particular, consonants at the end of a word can vary between *b* and *p*, and *g* and *k*. Variability due to more or less rapid sociocultural change also affects language use and is slightly different according to the closeness of villages to the Highlands Highway and/or town (see Figure 1). Name taboos, which were widespread in former times, have been nearly completely given up in Gabsongkeg, while they are still used by many families in Tararan, Wamped and Mare (see Holzknicht 1988).

## 2.2 Loanwords and multilingualism

Many non-Wampar words are now part of the everyday language of Wampar speakers. This is a consequence of early contacts with neighbouring groups, explorers, prospectors and adventurers, colonial officers, German missionaries and the use of Jabêm as the main language of the Lutheran Mission.<sup>2</sup> Jabêm is an Austronesian language spoken near Finschhafen (Huon Peninsula, Morobe Province) in the area that was first contacted by the Lutheran missionaries in 1885. They developed a writing system and adopted Jabêm as their lingua franca. It became the main medium for instruction and evangelisation, and was spoken by up to 100,000 people before World War II (Zahn 1940; Zahn & Streicher 1982). Jabêm is one of the best documented Austronesian languages of Papua New Guinea.

Some contacts with speakers of other PNG languages had already been important before Wampar had contact with the colonial world. For example, Wampar had incorporated names of prisoners taken in wars with other ethnic groups (e.g. *Antsig*), names of non-Wampar men who married Wampar women (*Anug*), while during the colonial period names from more distant peoples, such as those of the Sepik region, Papua or Salamaua, have been incorporated into Wampar usage. Not surprisingly, in the 1980s Wampar who lived close to Adzera-, Watut-, Yalu- or Bukawa-speaking villages were usually bilingual in those languages and their own (Holzknicht 1989: 36).

A number of nouns for introduced objects and other features of modernity are German loanwords. Many of these words became part of everyday Wampar through church usage (see Fischer 2000). Words like *beten* (‘to pray’, G. *beten*) or *aposter* (‘apostle’, G. *Apostel*) were introduced via the mission into Wampar. From the school context words like *tsaren* (‘numbers’, G. *Zahlen*) or *tafe* (‘blackboard’, G. *Tafel*) have

<sup>2</sup> In areas where Papuan languages were spoken, the Neuendettelsau missionaries chose Kâte, a Papuan language, as the language of conversion.



been incorporated; from the context of handicraft *baisanga* ('pliers', G. *Beißzange*) or *hobel* ('plane', G. *Hobel*). Words for the days of the week partly follow German, such as *monta(k)* ('Monday', G. *Montag*), *tinstak* ('Tuesday', G. *Dienstag*), *mitwok* ('Wednesday', G. *Mittwoch*) and *sontag* ('Sunday', G. *Sonntag*). *Dangke* or *dangkesen* ('thank you', G. *danke* or *dankeschön*) is of German origin, as well as some words for plants like *brume* ('flower', G. *Blume*) or *katofeng* ('potato', G. *Kartoffel*). There is even a curse, which is said had been used by one of the missionaries and was preserved in Wampar: *saeskop kukuk naka mai* (presumably G. *Scheißkopf, zum Kuckuck noch einmal!* 'Shit head, damn it!'). These German loanwords are marked with G.

In the Wampar area the missionaries used the Wampar language even though they preferred to use Jabêm as the mission language. After World War II, missionaries introduced Jabêm to Wampar systematically for education. However, the missionaries had evidently used words from Jabêm from the beginning of their efforts, as Jabêm words are also used in Wampar texts and in conversations. Some examples are *anutu* ('god', Jb. *anôtô*), *bingsu* ('missionary', Jb. *bingsû*), *kidungwaga* ('teacher', Jb. *kédôngwaga*), or *bumpum* ('white man', Jb. *bômbôm*). In addition, most newly introduced objects have Jabêm names, like *ngakwi* ('shirt', Jb. *ngakwê*), *raru* ('plate', Jb. *laclù*) or *birim* ('nail', Jb. *bêlêm*). One of the most frequently used Jabêm words is *taram* for 'gun', which originally meant 'bow' in Jabêm. Only a few Jabêm loanwords for animals, plants and food are used in Wampar, such as *kukuk* (Jb. *ucuc*) for a bird of prey, *waruwaru* (Jb. *wâlô*) for 'pumpkin' or *porom* (Jb. *polom*) for 'bread'. In the dictionary, Jabêm loanwords are marked with Jb. and words from the neighbouring Adzera (e.g. *simimpi* 'turtle') are also noted.

How Wampar language has incorporated loanwords from different historical contexts and languages is sometimes impossible to trace. Today it is very difficult to determine, for example, whether a word in *Dzob Wampar* has been integrated via Tok Pisin or directly from English. In the last decades, all adults and children spoke Tok Pisin, nearly everybody went to school, and learned at least a bit of English. Tok Pisin is called in Wampar *dzi rafen*, which means something like 'animal language' (*dzi* 'animal'; *rafen* 'talk, language'). *Pisin* in Tok Pisin has two meanings: 'Tok Pisin' and 'bird'. As this expression was evidently developed a long time ago, it is unclear now whether the meaning is mocking or serious.

More recently, Tok Pisin words have been integrated into everyday Wampar, but many young people believe that they are also ancestral Wampar words; this is conspicuously the case for terms denoting certain professions or offices like *kiap* 'colonial official', *didiman* (an employee of the Department of Agriculture) or *dokta boi* (also *tota*), a medical orderly. There are also some introduced objects that are named in Tok Pisin, though often slightly changed in Wampar, such as *apap* (*hapap* 'pick' or 'hoe'). Others are combined loanwords from Tok Pisin, like *gom bisnis*,

which is a combination of the Wampar word for ‘work’ *gom* and the Tok Pisin word for ‘business’ *bisnis*. In the dictionary, English words are marked with E., Tok Pisin with TP.

### 2.3 Generational differences

Several decades of Wampar research have shown the extent and speed of change in the region. Today the pace of change is greater than at any other point, as mining, migration and the commodification of land impact Wampar communities in uneven ways and to different degrees. More than 50 years of sociocultural change since Fischer began to study *Dzob Wampar* have resulted in great individual differences in knowledge of the vernacular. Frequently, young people and children no longer know the words used as names for people to whom they are related in a particular way, which forbids them to utter the original proper name of the person; nor do they know the words for things no longer in general use, such as *ge* ‘stone axe’ or *rop* ‘place of ancestral spirit’. Older consultants often gave meanings for Wampar words that differed from those given by younger people. In such cases, information on these differences is given in the dictionary.

A special age-related variety of language use is children’s talk, which has been described by Fischer (2000: 109ff) and has been included in the dictionary. Distinctive words used by children (and adults interacting with them) are marked ‘children’s talk’. Some of these words have also been used as names for dogs and pigs (see Beer & Fischer 2016). Children’s specific vocabulary is mainly used for relatives (*baba* for *abang* ‘father’), body parts (*dodo* for *seson* ‘breast’), animals, plants and food (*bekek* for TP *bisiket*), but also for modern elements (*erokota* for ‘helicopter’).

## 3 Names, plants and animals

Many proper and personal names have been included in this dictionary; these include names (*binga-n*) of men and women, of dogs and pigs, of tribes and groups, clans (*sagaseg*), totems and spirit places, of villages and even of trucks. In two earlier publications, Fischer (1975b, 2000) described names and naming among the Wampar, and Doris Bacalzo (2021) also discusses names and naming as part of establishing or emphasising relations between children and their relatives in transcultural kin networks. The importance of names becomes evident to researchers when, for example, they undertake an ethnographic census, or when consultants discuss rights of land use and inheritance.

Several aspects of naming are significant in *Dzob Wampar*. Today everybody has an ‘old’ name as well as a Christian name that they received when baptised or which they received together with a traditional name from a relative. Certain old names

‘go together’ with Christian names as they have been passed on in pairs for several generations. Every Wampar person can have several old names, sometimes combined with respective Christian names; in addition, any Wampar can give personalised nicknames to anybody else, which they then use in addressing and referring to that person. Many Wampar also have modern school names and nicknames.

Traditionally, Wampar had a strong taboo on uttering the names of fathers-, mothers-, sons- and daughters-in-law. Names often derive from meaningful words in Wampar and individuals dropped any words for things that formed part or the whole of these names from their vocabulary. According to several consultants, this might account for the many double and triple synonyms in Wampar vocabulary. It might also have led to rapid lexical replacement on a local level and the differentiation of dialects and the languages in the area on a wider scale (cf. Holzknacht 1989: 43). Substitutes for proper names and other items that were taboo have been recorded and listed in the dictionary, although many of these are forgotten today (see also Holzknacht 1988). There are several possible strategies to avoid uttering a personal name:

- a. Substitution with a semantically similar word, e.g. if *tao* ‘house’ is taboo, one can use *dabarab* ‘shade-house’, or *tabantib* ‘platform’ or ‘bed’.
- b. Using an equal item, e.g. if *dzif* ‘fire’ is the name of a relative and taboo, one can use *dòd* ‘fire’.
- c. Using a circumlocution, e.g. if *dzain* ‘betelnut’ is taboo, one can use *ram a ngeab* ‘thing to chew’.
- d. Using the word *bengan monten* ‘name the same as this’ or *edza benga-d monteng*, *edza bu-d monteng* ‘my in-laws name the same as this’.

In the dictionary, all names that are part of a fixed stock of names are marked for gender and additional information on the name is given such as ‘taboo name for ...’, ‘nickname’, or name of a mythical or historical person, place name, name in text of a song or ‘Christian name’. The meaning of a name is given if known, often with cross-references to other items in the dictionary; then the origin of the name is given (e.g. from Adzera, Watut and other languages). Many names are children’s talk for pigs or dogs such as *Geget*, a dog’s name from children’s talk for *bisket* (TP) or *Magi*, a dog’s name derived from *moagi* (fruit tree, men’s name). Several names derive from names of white people (e.g. *Bantser*, from the missionary Karl Panzer, *Egret* from Eggert, *Frao*, which is believed to have been the name of missionary Panzer’s wife [G. *Frau*]). Some of these have been given to Wampar children, passed on, kept in collective memory and have become markers of the historical time when the person was there.

Wampar has many more general names for flora than for fauna. The dictionary lists the Wampar generic terms and their sub-categories, if known, and vice versa. In some cases, a given plant's common name has a number of variants (e.g. *antsang/ntsang/ngantsang* 'a tree, the bark of which is eaten; hot taste like ginger; used in magic and formerly eaten before a fight'). All plant names are listed and followed by descriptions provided by consultants, and, where relevant, information about the taste, smell or use of the plant (some plants, for example, are *sagaseg* 'clan' totems, *sagaseg a wir*).

All researchers used available keys to New Guinea's flora and fauna to elicit terms for plants and animals from consultants (Allen 1991; Beehler et al. 1986; Gressitt & Hornabrook 1977; Henty 1969, 1981; Mackay 1986, 1987; Menzies 1975, 1991; Taylor & Taylor 1987). The sign <> is used for a plant or animal identified with the help of pictures from the literature. Different consultants were asked independently to assign animals and plants to biological taxa and generic terms. Many plant and animal names elicited several different identifications (see, for example, *dzabain*).

In 1991, Piotr Lütkes, a non-anthropologist, accompanied his wife Christiana during her anthropological fieldwork in the village of Tararan. He took photographs of plants and elicited local names for them. Roy Banka, at the PNG Forest Research Institute in Lae, identified the plants in the photographs. Lütkes passed on the Wampar designations and biological identifications to Hans Fischer. They are all included in this dictionary (marked with Δ).

Biological taxonomy is, however, a dynamic field; the biological identifications included here, of plants and animals obtained from older books, dictionaries or personal communications have in some cases been revised. In some cases, one Wampar term covers different species, or people disagree on the meanings of terms. Where possible, we have added the accepted biological identification of each plant and animal to make it easier to place them in a broader taxonomic setting and enable the reader to access information thereon. In some cases, the Wampar nomenclature and the scientific are not fully compatible.

Some plants and their names have, according to Wampar, been introduced from Jabêm. When possible, Jabêm dictionaries (Zahn & Streicher 1982) have been used to make biological identifications (in which case the entry is marked Jb.). Consultants also often identified plants and animals using Tok Pisin designations, which were compared to other dictionaries (Mihalic 1957, 1971); these are also listed and marked TP.

## 4 Notes on the sound system and orthography

As mentioned earlier, there is significant variation in how the government and local people spell Wampar place names. Lutheran missionaries were the first to write in and about *Dzob Wampar*: their orthographies tended to reflect their own linguistic origins and they had their own conventions for recording sounds and words. Fischer offered alternatives based on later phonetic conventions and adapted them for the sorts of keyboards available in PNG.

For example, Lutheran translators indicated long vowels by doubling the letter (e.g. *foon* ‘banana trunk’) in the orthography of The New Testament (Hooley 1984), whereas Fischer uses *fôn*. Some words that begin with *nts-* were written as beginning with *z-* (*zuc/ntsu* ‘rattan’). In the transcription by the missionaries the last example, *zuc* ends with *-c*, which is not pronounced and was used by Stürzenhofecker for a short final vowel or glottal stop. Wampar has no long final vowels, therefore Fischer, unlike Stürzenhofecker, did not mark short vowels. Stürzenhofecker appended the infinitive ending to verb stems (*zroperan/ntsrop-eran* ‘to duck, to dodge’), and often an inserted prosthetic *a* was added to the next word (*afenefon/a fenefon* ‘news, the bible’).

**Table 1: Transcription of Wampar by Lutheran missionaries and by Fischer**

Panzer & Stürzenhofecker	Fischer
aa	â
ee	ê
ii	î
oo	ô
uu	û
ʒ	dz
ŋ	ng
j	y
z	ts
-c	–
l	> r

Fischer decided to change the orthography to make it more accessible to Wampar and English speakers by using only letters of the English alphabet, which can be found on any common keyboard. He also avoided certain letters commonly used in German, such as *j* to represent the sound [y], replacing it with *y*.

Wampar has five vowels and 17 consonant phonemes. The consonants are: *b, d, dz, f, g, h, k, m, n, ng, p, r (= l), s, t, ts, w, y*. The sound *h* is only used in interjections (e.g. *he! hei!* surprise, question or request, also welcoming) and in some loanwords, mostly from German (e.g. *hobel, hube* ‘plane’ as in a carpenter’s tool, from G. *Hobel*). A glottal stop occurs only in the word *oue* ‘yes’, but this was only reported for the Eastern Wampar villages Dzifasing and Tararan.

**Table 2: Chart of Wampar consonants**

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Alveolar	Alveolo-palatal	Velar
Stop	p b		t d		k g
Prenasalised velar	mp		nt		ngk
Nasal	m		n		ng
Affricated Stop			ts dz		
Prenasalised			nts		
Fricative		f	s		
Liquid			r (l)		
Semivowels	w			y	

There are problems with this orthography for words beginning with *k*, *p*, *t* or *ts*. When uttered in isolation, usually only *k* is heard in these words (*kag*, *kangeran*, *kats*, *koats*). However, when they are spoken normally, as parts of whole sentences, and especially when following words that terminate in a vowel, the *k* in some words is prenasalised; for example, *oteg a ngkag* ‘don’t be noisy’, *ram a ngkoats* ‘something short’. In the dictionary these words are found under *ng*: *ngkag*, *ngkangeran*, *ngkats*, *ngkoats*. The same principle applies to some words beginning with *p* (*pas*, *pi*, *po*) in isolation, and in combinations with *mp* (*mpas* ‘wind, storm’, *mpi* ‘pig’, *mpo* ‘water’); isolated with *t* (*taf*, *tib*, *tot*), in combinations as *nt* (*ntaf*, *ntib*, *ntot*); and *ts* (*tsa*, *tsab*, *tsidz*) or in combinations as *nts* (*ntsa*, *ntseb*, *ntsidz*). All can be found in the latter form in this dictionary.

The Wampar vowels are: *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*. In the dictionary the symbol <sup>^</sup> is used (e.g. *â*, *ô*, etc.) for long vowels. Long vowels are marked in the dictionary, although Wampar do not always use them consistently in everyday discourse. But as the length of some vowels marks semantic differences between words they are accentuated, e.g. *fângeran* ‘to put down, spread out’ and *fangeran* ‘to stand upright, to be erect’.

Some lengthened vowels are based on an historical loss of a consonant (usually *g*) that is still retained in Adzera (Holzknecht 1998) as in *fugun* (Adzera) > Wampar *fôn* ‘banana trunk’ or *fagan* (Adzera) > Wampar *fân* ‘leg’. When consecutive vowels are identical they are usually elided (e.g. *a-an* > *an*, *mpu-en* > *mpun*). The Wampar sound system also contains the diphthongs *ae*, *ai*, *ao*, *au*. *Ae* and *ai* as well as *ao* and *au* have been used sometimes interchangeably: *ai* was sometimes, and by some people, pronounced as *ei* (for example, *aidz*, *faib*, *nain*, *paip*). In rapid speech, *ai* and *ae*, *au* and *ao* sound very similar, and *ai* can become *e*.

The entries in the dictionary are ordered as follows: *a, b, d, dz, e, f, g, h, i, k, m, n, ng, o, p, r, s, t, ts, u, w, y*. The order ignores the length of vowels, i.e. *a* and *â* are sorted together. Proper names beginning with an L (Lae, Labu, the missionary Lehner) can be found under *r*. *Dz*, *ng* and *ts* are independent phonemes with entries after *d*, *n* and *t*.

**Table 3: Pronunciation of vowels**

	Front	Central	Back
High	<i>i, î</i>		<i>u, û</i>
Mid	<i>e, ê</i>		<i>o, ô</i>
Low		<i>a, â</i>	

An extra (epenthetic) vowel *a* is inserted between word-final and word-initial consonants, such as *ram a mpang* ‘grass area’, *gab a kau* ‘the village there’, *gaen a dzog* ‘ripe banana’. Between vowels sometimes *y* or *w* will be inserted as glides: *ngaeng a yaneran a garagab* ‘man who eats human beings, cannibal’ (from *an-eran* ‘to eat’). Similarly, the transition to *eyar* ‘he eats’ (from *ar-eran* ‘to eat’). Many words that on the surface start with *a* have an underlying initial *y*; for example, *âb-eran* ‘to clear, to weed’ becomes *yâb* in conjugated forms and word transition contexts (*afi eyab a gom* ‘the woman weeds the garden’). Across morpheme and word boundaries, identical vowels are assimilated: *edza a-bana amamau* becomes *edza’bana’mamau* ‘I keep silent’.

Table 4 summarises the placement of stress in words with emphasis on different syllables according to the number of syllables. Stressed vowels appear in boldface type.

**Table 4: Pronunciation of and stress on different syllables**

Number of Syllables	Stress	Duplication of syllables
One	<b>gom, ram</b>	<i>fur-eran/furufur - eran</i>
With two vowels	<b>aidz, aom, Aus</b>	
Two	<b>abang, ampat, angra boman, fofon, dare, fose, Yangka</b>	<i>abuabu</i>
Three	<b>Adanta, Adzimba, aposter, Aratsets, aetsantson, foarim, foareng</b>	
Two final vowels	<b>fafoa</b>	
Four	<b>Afoareng, abaeb-eran</b>	

## 5 Grammar sketch

*Dzob Wampar* has not yet been systematically and comprehensively described and analysed, although Susanne Holzknecht, a trained linguist, has produced descriptive and comparative work on Markham languages (1988, 1989, 1998), especially on Adzera. As the present authors are anthropologists and not linguists, the following sections can only present a sketch of some features of the grammar to give brief background information on the language and to make the dictionary more accessible.

## 5.1 Word order

Wampar sentence structure follows the typical general pattern of Markham languages. The standard word order is:

**subject    predicate    object**

<i>garafu</i>	<i>etao</i>	<i>gab</i>
the child	sees	the village

<i>gea</i>	<i>imu faring</i>
he	is big

<i>edza</i>	<i>ab</i>	<i>a ram ampang</i>
I	clear	the bush

<i>sera</i>	<i>epari</i>	<i>gaen</i>	<i>en edza?</i>
who	skins	bananas	for me?

Declarative sentences always follow the order described above with a noun or pronoun followed by a verb or auxiliary verb and, in the case of transitive verbs, by another noun or pronoun. Intransitive clauses can be in the order subject–verb or vice versa. Questions can be formulated with either interrogative words or particles (such as *bag* or *dzin*, see below), which are placed at the beginning of the question.

## 5.2 Nouns

Regular **nouns (n.)** are used in the same form in singular and plural; for example, *tao* ‘house’ or ‘houses’. Most Wampar nouns follow a simple regular pattern and are unchangeable in terms of modification, such as possession, number and person, like *aom* ‘spear’ or *boantob* ‘wealth’. As Holzknacht (1989: 104–108) describes as well, two subtypes of nouns are in use within the Markham family of languages: one for inalienable possessions such as terms for kin, body parts or substance, a person’s spirit, name, voice or reflection, which are understood to be inseparable from the person, and a second much larger set of common nouns, which refer to neutral or alienable possessed nouns. The kinship terms represent a restricted set of nouns that have a full set of pronoun suffixes for all persons; they are preserved in Wampar but not present in all Markham languages.



Wampar use the ending *-d* for first person singular and *-g* to distinguish a very small set of possessive nouns, mostly kin terms, e.g. *edza rompo-g* ‘my grandparent’ or *edza anu-g* ‘my mother’ (Holzknecht 1989: 108). Further exceptions to the regular case that the noun is unchangeable are specific words for body parts or kinship terms that take suffixes for possession by first, second and third person, usually *-d*, *-m*, and *-n*: *bangi-d*, *bangi-m*, *bangi-n* ‘my/our, your, her/his/their hand/s’, or *naro-d*, *naro-m*, *naro-n* ‘my/our, your, his/her/their child/ren’, also *dampan* ‘forehead’ or *maran* ‘eye, face’. Although most words for body parts follow this pattern, a few are unchangeable, such as *aeng* ‘joint’, *angkop* ‘breastbone’, *babraf* ‘lungs’, *baub* ‘scrotum’ or *dirits* ‘root, vein’, *bimpin* ‘breast’ or *wawang* ‘uterus’. In the dictionary, the words for relatives and body parts are listed with the third person possessive suffix such as *bangi-n* ‘her/his finger, hand, arm’ or *nafo-n* ‘her/his sibling of the same sex as speaker’.

Some nouns for inalienable possession have irregular forms, like *binga-n* ‘name’: *binga-d* or *bingu-d*, *bingu-m*, *binga-n*, also *benga-n* or *faranga-n* ‘nephew, niece, mother’s brother, father’s sister’: *yasig*, *farang-um*, *faranga-n*. The forms for the word for brother-in-law and sister-in-law are especially variable: *fâts*, *fûp*, *fâts* for first, second and third person. In these cases, the special forms are listed in the dictionary entry in the third person form and special words like *yasig* have extra entries.

**Table 5: Irregular nouns**

	<b>father</b>	<b>mother</b>	<b>aunt</b>	<b>uncle</b>	<b>leg</b>
1.p.	<i>abang</i>	<i>anug</i>	<i>ugu</i>	<i>farangad</i>	<i>faud</i>
2.p.	<i>ramum</i>	<i>rinum</i>	<i>ûp</i>	<i>farangum</i>	<i>faum</i>
3.p.	<i>raman</i>	<i>renan</i>	<i>wâts</i>	<i>farangan</i>	<i>fân</i>

*Rits* functions as a quantifier ‘many’, as in *tao rits* ‘many houses’. The reduplication of nouns can indicate plurality as well, such as ‘many’ or ‘all’: *tao tao* ‘many/all houses’. If the noun is accompanied by an adjective, the reduplication of the adjective can also be used as an indicator of the plural: *tao faring faring* ‘many/all big houses’.

Verbs can be transformed into nouns by suffixing *-(e)ran*, *tao-eran* ‘the seeing’ or *fog-eran* ‘the decoration’. The other possible way to form a noun is the combination of a verb or adjective with *ram* ‘thing, object’: *ram a fogeran* ‘decoration’ ‘thing for decorating’, *ram a tsatseran* ‘badness’ or ‘ghost’ (*etsats* ‘bad’, literally ‘thing bad’). Some words can be used as both nouns and adjectives, like *afi*, which as a noun means ‘woman, girl’ (*afi daer* ‘unmarried girl’) and as adjective ‘female’ (*naron afi* ‘female child’).

### 5.3 Verbs

In the lexicon, **verbs (v.)** are always listed in the infinitive form of the root plus the suffix *-(e)ran* (which is also used as gerund-marking suffix, as noted above), such as *babano-ran* ‘to hang down’, *dzangidz-eran* ‘to fast’ or *rof-eran* ‘to remove/peel off’. The ending *-ran* is added to a stem that ends with a vowel in the last syllable, and the suffix *-eran* is added if the last syllable ends with a consonant. As shown in Table 6, **personal prefixes** precede the verb stem in the first second and third person, but they do not differentiate between the singular and the plural.

**Table 6: Personal prefixes**

<i>a-</i>	1.p.		<i>a-ya</i> ‘I/we go’; <i>a-buri</i> ‘I/we sit down’
<i>o-</i>	2.p.	if the first syllable of verb contains <i>a, e, o</i>	<i>o-ya</i> ‘you go’
<i>ow-</i>		if the verb begins with a vowel	<i>ow-edz</i> ‘you exchange’
<i>u-</i>		if the first syllable of the verb contains <i>u, i</i>	<i>u-ngid</i> ‘you hold’
<i>e-</i>	3.p.	when the first syllable of verb contains <i>a, e, o</i>	<i>e-ya</i> ‘he/she goes/they go’
<i>i-</i>		when the first syllable of verb contains <i>i</i> or <i>u</i>	<i>gea ibini</i> ‘he squeezes’; <i>ges ifur</i> ‘they fished’

The roots of former main verbs precede the main verb-stem and its personal prefix. So *-re-* and *-ri-* indicate continuity: *e-moaf* ‘they sit’, *e-re-moaf* ‘they live there’ (*moaf-eran* ‘to sit’, of many people); *i-buri* ‘he sits’, *i-ri-buri* ‘he lives there’ (*huri-ran* ‘to sit’, of single people). The prefix *-re-* precedes verbs with *a, e, o* and *-ri-* before verbs with *i* and *u* in the first syllable. The verbal roots *-me-*, *-mi-* indicate movement towards the speaker (from *ma-ran* ‘to come’), and *-ye-* or *-yi-* movement away from the speaker (from *ya-ran* ‘to go’). Examples: *i-mi-buri* ‘he came to sit down’, *i-yi-buri* ‘he went to sit down’. Depending on the vowel in the verb *-me-* and *-ye-* are used (if the vowel is *a, e, o*), or *-mi-* and *-yi-* (if the vowel is *i, u*).

Wampar includes some auxiliary verbs, aspect markers, or ‘serial verbs’ as Holzknicht classifies them, which indicate position, duration or direction of an action and can connect verbs and/or parts of sentences (Fischer described them as prefixes): *-re-*, *-ri-*, express a permanent state such as *e-re-men* ‘He stays permanently’ (*men-eran* ‘to stay’); *i-ri-buri* ‘He sits permanently’ (*huri-ran* ‘to sit’). Again, the form of *-re-* or *-ri-* depends on the vowel of the verb.

### 5.4 Pronouns

Wampar **personal pronouns (pers. pron.)** show two features typical of Austronesian languages: first they do not differentiate between gender in the third person, i.e. there is a single form for ‘he’, ‘she’ and ‘it’; second, as in many Austronesian languages, there are two forms of the first person plural: *yaer* for the inclusive form (denoting the speaker and his/her group including the addressee), and *yaga* for the exclusive

form (speaker and others but not including the addressee). *Abid* is a special word for the dual of the first person ‘we two’, the second and third person dual are spoken of literally as ‘you and another one’ and ‘he/she/it and another one’ (these phrases are not properly speaking pronouns).

**Table 7: Personal Pronouns**

	Singular		Plural		Dual	
1.p. incl.	<i>edza</i>	I, me	<i>yaer</i>	we	<i>abid</i>	we two
1.p. excl.			<i>yaga</i>	we		
2.p.	<i>yai</i>	you	<i>num</i>	you	( <i>yai ri ongan</i> )	you two
3.p.	<i>gea</i>	he, she, it	<i>ges</i>	they	( <i>gea ri ongan</i> )	they two

## 5.5 Possessive pronouns and intensifying possessive pronouns

The forms of the **personal pronouns (poss. pron.)** are the same as those of the personal pronouns (Table 7). They are positioned before the object: *edza tao* ‘my house’; *yai ram* ‘your thing/object’. Possessive pronouns can have a suffix, which intensifies or emphasises the ownership, especially in disputes. The **intensifying (intens.)** suffixes are *-nig, -nim, -nin* for first, second and third person, singular, dual and plural (Table 8). In Tok Pisin this is usually translated as *bilong mi yet* ‘actually me, actually mine’. Intensive possessive pronouns can also be used without a noun as *edzanig* ‘only mine’, or as ‘I myself’, ‘it is me yet’. After consonants an epenthetic vowel *-a-* is inserted between the pronoun and the suffix as in *yaer-a-nig*. If a noun follows the pronoun, the suffix is added to the noun, like in *edza tao-nig* ‘my own house’; *yai marum-anim* ‘your own eyes’.

**Table 8: Intensifying possessive pronouns**

	Singular		Plural		Dual	
1.p. incl.	<i>edzanig</i>	My	<i>yaeranig</i>	our	<i>abidanig</i>	our
1.p. excl.			<i>yaganig</i>	our		
2.p.	<i>yainim</i>	your	<i>numanim</i>	your	( <i>yainim ri ongan</i> )	your
3.p.	<i>geanin</i>	his, her, its	<i>gesanin</i>	their	( <i>geanin ri ongan</i> )	their

In cases of kinship terms, the suffix is added after the term and its possessive suffix: *edza moanto-d-anig/yai moantom-anim* ‘my/your own wife’. In the case of body parts only, the suffixes for the first person do not differentiate between the first person inclusive and exclusive, which is *-d*, as in *edza/yaer/yaga bangid* ‘my/our hand/hands’. In noun compounds, such as *ono waro* ‘head’ the suffix is added to the first word, although often only for first and second person: *ono-d waro* ‘my head’; *ono-m waro* ‘your head’; and omitted in the third person *ono waro* ‘his head’.

## 5.6 Reflexive pronouns

**Reflexive pronouns (refl. pron.)** and a **suffix** are used in combination with verbs in the sense of ‘oneself’. They usually follow the verb, as in *yaer afan-erad* ‘we laugh about ourselves’ or *ges its-eran* ‘they fight against each other/among themselves’.

**Table 9: Reflexive pronouns**

	Singular		Plural		Dual	
1.p. incl.	<i>edzarad</i>	I myself	<i>yaerarad</i>	we ourselves	<i>abid</i>	we two ourselves
1.p. excl.			<i>yagarad</i>	we ourselves		
2.p.	<i>yairam</i>	you yourself	<i>numeram</i>	you yourselves	<i>(yairam ri ongan)</i>	you two yourselves
3.p.	<i>gearan</i>	he, she, it his/her/itself	<i>geseran</i>	they themselves	<i>(gearan ri ongan)</i>	they two themselves

## 5.7 Particles

**Particles for time** and specific **aspects** can precede verbs, for example:

- *Bad* expresses intention: *edza bad aya* ‘I intend to go’. In some contexts, it is also a condition: *Yai bad umu garagab* ‘if you were a human’.
- *Badzin* expresses an action in the future, from about one hour to infinity: *Edza badzin aya* ‘I shall go’.
- *Bag* indicates a question (although it is relatively seldom used): *Boanu yai bag oya Lae?* ‘Will you go to Lae tomorrow?’
- *Ban* expresses that one is beginning or intending to begin something: *Ban oya kana?* ‘Where are you going?’ (A common question to somebody who is passing by). *Edza ban aya Lae* ‘I intend to go/I shall go to Lae’; *Yai ban onom dafum?* ‘Do you want to smoke?’
- *Bid* expresses an action that will happen immediately: *Bid aya* ‘I am going immediately’.
- *Bin* indicates future: *Boanu bin uburi kana?* ‘Where will you sit down tomorrow?’
- *Did, dzid*, is advice or a comment, that one should (had better) do something: *Edza did amu gaen* ‘I should (had better) cook now’.
- *Dzig* is used for questions: *Mog, yai dzig oya kana?* ‘Before, where did you go?’
- *Dzin* also indicates a question (see also interrogatives below): *Dzin aya kana?* ‘Where am I going?’ *Su dzin?* ‘What day/when?’
- *En* follows some verbs. In some cases, it means ‘for’ or ‘of’: *dzaf-eran en* ‘to look for, to take care of’; *budzi-ran en*: ‘to find out, to look for’. In other verbs, the meaning of *en* is unclear: *banyar-eran en* ‘to twist or to turn something around itself’.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Adzera speakers use a similar construction, as in *gin*, which Susanne Holzkmnecht has classified as a separate word and oblique object marker (personal communication).

- *Pat* expresses that something is a continuous action that is still going on: *Su ongan edza pat amu* ‘I have been doing it since yesterday’.

## 5.8 Prefixes and suffixes to verbs

- *d-* stands for *da* ‘and’: *Gea iburi d-impri en ngaeng wasif* ‘He lived and was together with many people’, or *d-emar* ‘and he died’.
- *g-* is a demand to do something immediately: *yai g-umu!* ‘you do (it)!’ *g-amu* ‘let me do (it)!’
- *n-* expresses a question: *n-amu?* ‘Shall I do (it)?’
- *w-* expresses perfect tense and is a prefix for a finished action: *mog gea w-eya gom* ‘before, he went to the garden’. It is often combined with the suffix *-i*: *edza w-ampon* ‘I went’; *w-imu-i* ‘he made’.
- *wa-* expresses a demand or order: *yai wa-ya gom!* ‘you go into the garden!’ *wa-ya!* ‘go!’
- The suffixes *-rad*, *-ram*, *-ran* after vowels, and *-erad*, *-eram*, *-eran* after consonants stand for ‘oneself’ and ‘one another’, in the first, second and third person. They express reciprocal and reflexive action, and are mostly used in the plural. But we heard one example of a singular form: *ewet-eran* ‘he is cutting himself’ (*wet-eran* ‘to cut’). In the plural form (*its-eran* ‘to fight’) is: *yaer its-erad* ‘we fight with each other’, *num its-eram* ‘you fight with one another’, *ges its-eran* ‘they fight with one another’.

## 5.9 Adjectives and adverbs

Some **adjectives (adj.)** are unchangeable, like *faring* ‘big’, *moaru* ‘right’ or *ngarobingin* ‘good’. Some verbs describing qualities, like *tsats-eran* ‘to be bad’ are used in their infinitive form as adjectives: *tao tsats-eran* ‘bad house’. A number of nouns can be used as adjectives: *naron* ‘child, little’ or *wi* ‘blood, red’: *tao naron* ‘little house’, *tao a wi* ‘red house’. Adjectives are placed after the noun: *tao faring* ‘big house’. To use them before the noun the verb *mu-ran* (*a-mu*, *u-mu*, *i-mu* ‘to be, to do’) is used: *edza amu faring* ‘I am big’, or *tao imu faring* ‘the house is big’. Verbs and adjectives can be used adverbially, as in *edza ampom a ngkang* ‘I walked strongly’.

## 5.10 Demonstratives

**Demonstratives (dem.)** are placed after nouns and adjectives in sentences: *tao (faring) kani* ‘this (big) house’ or ‘these (big) houses’. They differentiate between the distance of things, between something that is ‘near’ (*uri*, *uni*, *uru*) and something that is ‘there’ (*kani*, *kai*, *kau*, *ko*). So *uri* is something rather near to the speaker ‘here’, and *uni* a bit more distant ‘there’, while *uru* is something far away or long ago. The same applies to *kani*, *kai*, *kau* and *ko*. *Efanuri* (*efa n uri* ‘like this’) as well as *efakani*, *efakai*, *efakau* are used for ‘so’.

## 5.11 Interrogatives

**Interrogatives (interrog.)** follow nouns, pronouns and verbs. The most commonly used are *sera?* ‘who?, which?, why?’, *serasera?* ‘how many?’ and *kana?* ‘where?, which?’. Some examples:

<i>Ngaeng sera?</i>	Who (which person)?
<i>Ram sera?</i>	What (which thing, object)?
<i>Nain sera?</i>	When (what time)?
<i>En sera?</i>	Why?
<i>Idzum serasera?</i>	How many dogs?
<i>Umu dimu serasera?</i>	How often did you do it? (How many times)?
<i>Emen kana?</i>	Where is it?
<i>Yai omen kana doma?</i>	Where were you and [where did you] come from? (Where have you been?)
<i>Gea eya kana?</i>	Where is he going?
<i>Su kana?</i>	What day?
<i>Iri kana?</i>	When?

In combination with *sera* or *kana*, *g-* is added as a prefix to verbs to express a question:

<i>Yai g-oya kana?</i>	Where are you going?
------------------------	----------------------

Only for questions about an imminent action, the prefix *n-* is used with the verb:

<i>Edza n-amu gaen?</i>	Shall I cook the meal?
<i>Gea n-eya Lae?</i>	Shall he go to Lae?

Two other interrogatives can precede the verb: *dzig* and *dzin*, both meaning ‘where’:

<i>Yai dzig uburi kana?</i>	Where did you sit down?
<i>Oya dzin uburi kana?</i>	Where will you go to sit?
<i>Tao dzin?</i>	Where is the house?
<i>Su dzin?</i>	When?

## 5.12 Numerals

By the 1970s Tok Pisin or English **numerals (num.)** had largely displaced Wampar numerals, and only *orots* and *serok* ‘one’ and ‘two’ were in general use. But people still have memories of the numeral system:

<i>orots</i>	1 (one)
<i>serok</i>	2 (two)

<i>serok orots</i>	3 (two one)
<i>serok a serok</i>	4 (two two)
<i>bangid ongan</i>	5 (my one hand)
<i>bangid ongan da orots</i>	6 (one of my hands and one)
<i>bangid serok</i>	10 (my two hands)
<i>bangid serok faud ongan</i>	15 (my two hands, my one foot)
<i>bangid serok faud serok</i>	20 (my two hands, my two feet)

The old Wampar numeral system is essentially a mixed binary system with words for one and two, and the addition of words for five ‘hand’, ‘two hands’ for 10, and ‘two hands and two feet’ for 20.

Wampar has several indefinite quantifiers:

<i>ongan</i>	a, an, one, anyone, another, another one
<i>orots orots</i>	some
<i>fûn</i>	some, different
<i>mangke</i>	many
<i>wasif</i>	very many, all

Numerals and quantifiers are placed after nouns: *ngaeng orots* ‘one man’, *tao serok a serok* ‘four houses’, *afi fun* ‘some women’.

### 5.13 Interjections

Wampar speakers use many different **interjections (interj.)**, such as *abi!*, which indicates that one has seen or discovered something or someone, as in *Abi, gea ifu!* ‘Hah, that is not correct!’ or *Abi, yai oya kana?* ‘Hey, where are you going?’ Another interjection frequently used is *are!* ‘hurry up!’<sup>4</sup> often as *are aya!* ‘let’s go!’ All common exhortations and interjections are included in the dictionary and illustrated with examples.

### 5.14 Reduplication and negation

Verbs and adjectives are sometimes **reduplicated**. The reduplication of verbs has a frequentative function. It often means that something is happening or done continuously as in *dupidup-eran* ‘to keep on splashing’, while *dup-eran* means ‘to splash’. The reduplication of verbs is also used to indicate that something is in

<sup>4</sup> A variant of this exhortation is found in most of the Markham languages (S. Holzknrecht, personal communication).

a permanent state or is happening, or is done constantly: *abangibangi*: ‘I follow constantly’ (*bangi-ran* ‘to follow’); *ebengobengo*: ‘it is permanently bent’ (*bengo-ran* ‘to bend, to bow’).

If an adjective is reduplicated it can mean intensification, as in *fofose* or *fosefose* ‘especially black or very black’ from *fose* ‘black’ and *afisafis* ‘very different’ from *afis* ‘different’. Reduplicated adjectives are also used if the noun is plural. Reduplications of adjectives for specific colours should be translated as ‘-ish’: *wi a wi*: ‘reddish’, *dzung a dzung*: ‘yellowish, yellowy’.

For **negation** the verb *mam-eran* (infinitive form) is used in its conjugated forms (*amam*, *omam*, *emam*) before the infinitive form of the verb:

*Edza aya* ‘I go’ – *Edza amam a yaran* ‘I do not go’  
*Yai oma* ‘you come’ – *Yai omam a maran* ‘you do not come’  
*Gea esa* ‘he goes up’ – *Gea emam a saran* ‘he does not go up’

The negation of unchangeable adjectives is formed in the same way with the verb *mu-ran*:

*Edza amu faring* ‘I am big’ – *Edza amam a muran faring* ‘I am not big’

A simpler form of negation is possible through a noun (and adjective) followed by *ema*. It can mean ‘it is not’, and sometimes ‘(he) has not’:

*Tao ema* – ‘There is no house/he has no house’  
*Tao faring ema* – ‘The house is not big/there is no big house’

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# Wampar–English Dictionary

## A

**a** vowel inserted between words ending and words beginning with consonant, e.g. *ram a mpang*, grass area; *gab a kau*, the village there; *gaen a dzog*, ripe banana.

**â!** *interj.* exclamation of surprise.

**a-** personal prefix to verbs, I, we *l.p.* *sg. +pl.* *Edza a-ya*, I go; *Yaer a-buri*, We sit down.

**âb-eran** *v.* to clear, weed (more usually *yâb-eran*). *Âberan a gab*, clearing the village ground of grass (which is done by women with bush knives). *Edza ab a ram ampang*. ‘I am clearing the bush (for a garden).’

**abaeb-eran** *v.* to have a headache. *See also* *aeb-eran*. *Edza dampud waro eabaeb*. ‘My head aches’, I have a headache (also said when somebody does something bad or wrong).

**abaib-eran** *v.* to quiver, flicker. *Edza eyare mos gwangon da aom ereabaib*. ‘I threw (the spear) into the stem of a coconut palm and the spear quivered.’ *Teneton eabaib*. ‘The heat (the hot air) flickers.’

**abang** *n., l.p.*, term of address and term of reference: my father(s). *See* *raman*.

**Abang gaen** a pig’s name (children’s talk; ‘my father’s food’), *Abang a reng*, *Abanga* (meanings uncertain).

**Abedzro** a woman’s name (‘I slip underneath’; *see* *bedzro-ran*).

**Abes** a woman’s name.

**abi!** *interj.* an exclamation, indicating that one has seen something or someone. *Abi! gea ifu!*, Ha! that is not correct! *Abi! yai oya kana?* Hello! Where are you going? *Abi! a, yai dzin omen kana?* Hey! where are you?

**abid** *pers. + poss. pron., dual.* we two, our. *Abid aya atao ram a kau*. ‘Let us both go and look at this thing.’ *Edza ri Dare ban abid aya*. ‘I with Dare, we will both go.’ *Badzin ewantang abid*. ‘Badzin will eat both of us (from a myth).’

**abidanig** *poss. pron. intens., dual.* our (abid-a-nig).

**Abigaen** a pig’s name (children’s talk for *apari gaen*, ‘we cook food’).

**Aboain** a woman’s name (‘I do not like’; *see* *boain-eran*).

**Aboasu** a woman’s name (Christian name; ‘I am looking for’; *see* *boasu-ran*).

- abrip en** *adv.* together. On abrip en. ‘We took it together.’ Yaga rafed eon anutu abrip en. ‘My brothers’ voices together praised God.’
- abu** *n.* bean (generic). Kinds: **abu boman** = mara borob ( $\Delta$  *Leguminosae*; *Clitoria rubiginosa*), **abu dangir**, **abu pis**, **abu bedze**, **abu wi** ( $\Delta$  *Vigna marina*).
- Abu** a woman’s name (‘bean’).
- abuabu** *n.* a kind of ant (*pupuafin*), said to have a painful bite.
- adaeng** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*).
- Adanta** a man’s name (‘I look up’; *see danta-ran*).
- Adin** a pig’s name.
- Adong** a man’s name (‘I am scared’; *see dong-eran*).
- Adup** a man’s name (‘I splash’; *see dup-eran*).
- adzab** *n.* a kind of banana (*gaen*) eaten ripe; kind of *oreats*; subtaxa: **adzab dangir**.
- Adzab** a place name near Gabsongkeg village.
- Adzen** a man’s name.
- Adzera** also *ngaeng Adzera*: the Atsera, Azera, or ‘Nambatu Markham’, a neighbouring population and language group to the northwest of and higher up the Markham River from the *Wampar*.
- Adzig** a man’s name (‘I show’; *see dzig-eran*).
- Adzim** a woman’s name.
- Adzimba** a dog’s name (after a band in Port Moresby, known through radio and tape recordings).
- Adzin** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see dzin-eran*).
- Adzudz** a man’s name (*see dzudz-eran*).
- aeb-eran** *v.* only as *maran aeberan*, forehead bones, and *son aeb*, running nose; *see also abaeb-eran*.
- aed** *n.* green leafy vegetable (generic;  $\Delta$  *Malvaceae*; *Abelmoschus manihot*. *TP aibika*), a leafy vegetable (*was*). Kinds: **aed a wi**, **aed fose**, **aed a mpuf**. **Aed runtsu**, ‘vegetable cooked in a bamboo tube’. Is said to be a funny expression.
- aeng** *n.* joint (generic). **Bangin aeng**, wrist; **fân aeng**, ankle.
- aenggon** *n.* a kind of beetle that eats taro [‡].
- aetsantson** *n.* steel axe; possibly from *TP ain* iron and *see nton* hole.
- Afarad** a woman’s name (Christian name; ‘we together’; *see fa-ran*).
- Afef** a man’s name (‘I turn round’; *see fef-eran*).
- Afer** a creek; tributary of the Wamped River near the village Wamped.
- afi (1)** *n.* woman, girl, female; sometimes also wife (generic). **Afi daer**, unmarried girl; **afi domoad**, widow; **afi gereran**, prostitute (‘immoral woman’, *see gereran*), also **afi moadzi** (‘road woman’), **afi muri dzog** (‘woman ripe lemon?’); **afi emen en eran**, lesbians (‘women married to each other’); **afi maran naron**, a woman who looks after her children well (‘woman with eyes for her children’). **Afi maran âneran**, a man’s preferred wife (‘a woman his eyes eat’); **afi mpuf**, widow; **afi nafon**, *see monto*; **afi naip**, co-wife; **afi poatapoata**, a wife married late in life; **afi raiwampon**, pregnant woman; a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*); **afi ri ngaeng**, women and men, males and females; **afi seneran**, midwife; **afi seran mayam**, a kind of string-figure (‘woman climbing a *mayam*

- tree’); **afi tsaru**, leader of (church) women’s group; seldom used, usually *giamsao* (*Jb.*); *see ngaeng tsaru*. **Omad afi rain a gu**, a kind of taro. (2) *adj.* female. **Naron afi**, daughter (‘female child’); **rompon afi**, granddaughter, grandmother.
- Afi bumpum** a woman’s name (‘European woman’; *TP bumpum* European).
- Afi demangg** a pig’s name (said to mean ‘woman from the Highlands’).
- afi a guf** *n.* a kind of fish (*dzi mpo*) with a flat chin.
- afi kofe** *n.* an orchid ( $\Delta$  *Orchidaceae*; *Dendrobium lineale*) whose yellow orchid fibre is used for arm-bands. Said to grow only in the mountains, bought from neighbouring groups. Connected with Anga groups, who use this fibre on arrows. It is supposed to poison a person hit by such an arrow.
- afi mpro** *n.* ovary (the expression is said to be rude).
- Afi mpro** a place name near Gabsongkeg village, *rop* of *Orogaron* clan.
- afi poaru** *n.* an orchid ( $\langle \rangle$  *Bulbophyllum pulchrum*); lit. ‘old woman’.
- afi ramin** *n.* a non-poisonous water snake (*mur*); black with a white belly.
- afi rofon** *n.* a kind of wild yam (*yamis*; lit. ‘woman’s arse’).
- Afi rûts** a woman’s name (‘woman from the sea’; *see rûts*).
- afi wang** *n.* humming top; men’s and children’s game.
- Afi yaner** a pig’s name (‘foreign woman’; *see yaner*).
- Afi yaro** a woman’s name (‘Yalu woman’).
- Afirif** a creek; left tributary of the Markham River near the Yalu Creek (*see afi / rif-eran*).
- afis** *adj., adv.* different; apart (*see also fis-eran*). **Ear afis afis**. ‘They painted it differently from before.’ **Emoaf eran afis afis a sa**. ‘They lived there first in several (different) villages.’ **Da iburi gab eran afis**. ‘And he lived in a settlement that was apart.’
- Afitong** name of a Yalu woman, captured by Wampar in a fight before 1900 (*see afi / tong-eran*).
- Afits** a man’s name (‘I carry’; *see fits-eran*).
- Afitsero** a woman’s name (*see fits-eran / ro*).
- Afoamu** a woman’s name (Christian name; ‘I praise’, *see foamu-eran*).
- Afoareng** a woman’s name (Christian name; ‘I embrace’, *see foareng-eran*).
- Afores** a woman’s name (Christian name; ‘I hold’, *see fores-eran*).
- Afos** a man’s name (Christian name; ‘I love’, *see fos-eran*).
- Afudzi** a woman’s name (‘I am afraid of animals’, *see fu-ran / dzi*).
- Agan** a man’s name; a dog’s name (*see also Gan*).
- agaru rue!** *interj.* an exclamation, in combination with a name praising a person. **Yoanes agaru rue!** ‘Well done, Johannes!’
- Aget** a pig’s name (children’s talk for *TP basket*).
- Agir** a male and female name.
- Agra** a famous man of Ngarofre clan in Dzifasing, who died before the missionaries arrived.
- Agururut** a dog’s name (*see grut-eran*).

**Ahi** a neighbouring tribe, also called Engali, Hengali or Ahengali that in former times lived in a village Angkaung near the Wamped River. From this tribal name the name Lae or Lahe was later derived.

**aidz** *adj.* left, to the left, left-handed (*opp.*: moaru); said only of humans and animals. **Fân aidz**, left leg or foot; **mpo bangin aidz**, a connection between two creeks or rivers. **Ngaeng aidz eyare ram efa ngowen emam wadzengeran**. ‘Left-handed men do not miss when shooting’ (*dzob a nawatu*). **Dzanam esab imu gom en bangin aidz, da imu gom a ngkangeran**. ‘Dzanam does work with his left hand and so he works strongly.’

**Airin** a dog’s name (the name Irene).

**Akar** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**Ake** a woman’s name (a woman from Boana).

**Akim** a man’s name (Christian name).

**Akwira** a man’s name (Christian name; also *Kwira*).

**amat** *n.* plaiting, bracelet (generic). **Bangin amat**, plaited arm bracelet; **fân amat**, plaited leg bracelet.

**Amea** a man’s name; a dog’s name.

**Ameke** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**Amin** a woman’s name (Christian name; ‘I believe’, *see mi-ran*).

**Amit** a woman’s name (‘I swallow’, *see mit-eran en*).

**ampa** *n.* a kind of wild yam (*yamis*;  $\Delta$  *Araceae*; *Amorphophallus paeonifolius*), especially foul-smelling.

**Ampa** a man’s name. A taboo name Babur.

**Ampa moatsets** a place name north of Dzifasing village.

**ampat** *n.* sign, token, boundary (felled trees in a garden); stroke, line, verse (in writing and reading). **Ampat warug**, underlining [‡]. **Ges erem ampat**. ‘They form boundaries.’

**Ampip** a man’s name. (‘I defecate’, *see mpip-eran*). A mythical or historical man (in a version of the story of Dzangadz), said to belong to Gabrero clan.

**Ampo waruts** a woman’s name (‘sea water’, a *mpo a rûts*).

**ampu** *n.* a mussel (*see umpu*).

**Ampu foafoa** a mythical woman (title of a mythical story: *Ampufoafoa*).

**Ampu momon** a woman’s name (*see also Momon*).

**Ampu wano** a man’s name.

**ampu wara** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*).

**Ampum** a man’s name (*see mpum-eran*).

**Amu** a man’s name (*see mu-ran*).

**Amum** a nickname for a dumb girl (*see mumu*).

**Amunaed** a woman’s name (Christian).

**ân-eran** *v.* (1) to eat (of solid food, not of soft food, of unripe fruits; *see also nom-eran*); in Gabantsidz: *gasub-eran*. In combinations often *y-âneran*. **Edza ân gaen**. ‘I am eating bananas.’ **Eân mareb**. ‘He is hungry.’ **Gea eân a dzî yadz**. ‘He is jealous’ (‘He eats grease’). **Owân rinum a ram**, a curse (‘Eat your mother’s thing!’). **Ân un ari**, to like very much, have unchaste desires (‘Eat her neck’) [‡]. **Afi maran âneran**, favourite wife (‘a woman his eyes eat’). **Ngaeng âneran a dzî parats**, man who eats raw meat [‡]. **Ngaeng a yâ a garagab**,



- cannibal ('man eating human beings').  
(2) to burn, singe, heat. *Dzif ean tsaru*.  
'The fire heated the stone.' *Renan a dzif âneran*. A burn, burned skin.
- anan** *adv., adj.* only, just (following numerals; *see also inin, moatsets, sangangin*). *Ngaeng aron anan eya gom*. 'Only one man (one man alone) went to the garden.' *Edza masis abas anan uri*. 'I have only a few matches.' *Edza paep orots anan*. 'I have only one knife.' *Edza ron anan*. 'Only me.'
- ananas** *n.* pineapple (generic. *G. Ananas*;  $\Delta$  *Bromeliaceae*; *Ananas comosus*).  
Kinds: *ananas maran a mun, ananas mara safus*.
- anang** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*;  $\langle \rangle$  *Musa troglodytarum* L., Fe'i banana).
- Ane** woman's name (*see ne-ran*).
- aneg** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*; = *bantsem, mpi rafen*).
- Aneg** a man's name.
- Anibi** a pig's name. Said to be a small child's expression for 'long trousers'.
- anig** *see -nig*.
- anim** *see -nim*.
- anin** *see -nin*.
- anis** *see gor anis*, eggs of lice.
- Anis** a man's name (probably from Adzera).
- Antas** name of a mythical woman, wife of *Mpiampuf*.
- ante** *adj., adv.* near, close, a short range;  
*opp.*: *wante*. *Emen ante*. 'It is nearby.'
- Antris** a woman's name (Christian; 'I am powerful', *see ntris-eran*).
- Antrung** a woman's name.
- Antu** a place name north of *Dzifasing* village.
- Antum** a woman's name.
- antsang** *n.* a tree (*orog*), the bark of which is eaten; hot taste like ginger; used in magic and formerly eaten before a battle (also *ntsang, ngantsang*). *Antsang dangkir a ngkits*. A kind of *antsang*.
- Antsang** (also *Antsangantsang*) a sagaseg (clan) name; in former times in a place *Montser*. The group is said to have died out.
- antsang a ngets** *n.* said to be a bird (though the combination means 'nest of *antsang*').
- Antsang a ngets** a man's name.
- Antsi** a woman's name (*see ntsi-ran*).
- Antsig** a male and female name (Christian name, 'I follow', *see ntsig-eran*). Name of an *Ahi* boy taken prisoner by the *Wampar*, later baptised *Samuel*.
- Antso** a man's name.
- anug** *n., l.p.* term of address and term of reference: my/our mother/s. *See renan*. *Anug iri abang*, my mother and father/my parents.
- Anug** a man's name (from *Adzera*). This name is said to have its origin with a young *Wampar* taken prisoner by the *Adzera*, who cried *anug!* ('mother!') when tortured. The word was taken as a name by an *Adzera* person and later on a man with this name married a *Wampar* girl in *Gabsongkeg* village.
- anug a wuwi** *n.* a small white bird (*dzi dziferan*), legs and beak said to be like a duck; in text of a song ( $\langle \rangle$  Indian darter; *Anbinga melanogaster* *but see also wayaun*).
- Anug ampip** a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*; 'Mother, I defecate').
- anuganug** *n.* a kind of grasshopper (said to be another word for *ngangangkung*).

- Anutu** God (Christian term; from Jabêm).
- Anga** a man's name; an important man of Dzifasing village in oral tradition.
- Angkaung** a rock; also a former village of the Ahi (Ahenggali) people near Wamped village (= Ngkaung).
- Angkef** a man's name (*see* ngkef-eran).
- Angken** a woman's name. Name of an Ahi girl who was taken prisoner by the Wampar (later Christian name Tapea).
- Angkog** a man's name (Christian name; 'I call for help', *see* ngkog-eran).
- angkop** *n.* breastbone (also *angkup*; in Dzifasing: *angkuf*). *Pin* *angkop*, wing-joint of birds; *bimpin* *angkop*, an ornament.
- angra boman** *n.* 'wild angels'; said to be angels, some good, some bad, with lights under their wings (first time heard about them in 2003/04).
- ao** *adj.* empty. *Naen* *ao*, unknown ('empty ears'); *naed* *ao*, 'I did not hear anything about it' ('My ears were empty'); *ram* *ao*, empty place; east, sunrise, Orient [‡]; *iburi* *renen* *ao*, unmolested, blessed, secure [‡].
- aom** *n.* spear (generic, also penis). *Aom* *a mpî*, spear with barbs for pig hunting; *aom* *ngarontof fan*, spear with small barbs; *aom* *paip*, spear with point made of a steel knife (*TP paip*); *aom* *mpî fan* *a ngkoats*, spear with barbs; *aom* *ranga*, spear for war; *aom* *ranga gentet serok*, spear with barbs on two sides of the tip; *aom* *rapurapu*, spear with two tips; *aom* *sasif*, spear with painted ornaments; *aom* *wagri*, a man who misses the mark.
- Aom** *a mpo* a creek, tributary of Markham River near Munun; a pig's name.
- aop** *adj.* unripe, not quite ripe of fruits (also *aopaop*). *Gaen* *aop*, unripe banana *engrang aopaop*, still moist, not quite dry, of wood and maize [‡]. *Papai imu aopaop*. The papaya is not quite ripe.
- aor** *see* Pitik aor.
- Aos** name of a historical man from Munun, who was a hostage held by the Labu when peace was established after the coming of the missionaries.
- aots** *n.* help. *Edza amu aots en a gea*. 'I helped him' ('I made help to him').
- apam** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*).
- Apan** a woman's name. A taboo name for *Budzug*.
- apap** *n.* hoe (*TP hapap*).
- Apeang** a woman's name (Christian; 'I feel the cold', *see* peang-eran).
- apem** *n.* a tree (*orog*; Δ *Leguminosae*; *Inocarpus fagiferus*; Tahitian chestnut; *TP aila*), similar to *apits*; fruits boiled and eaten.
- Apem** a place name near Dzifasing village, *rop* of *Feref* clan.
- Apin** a man's name; a taboo name for *Fesef*.
- apits** *n.* a tree (*orog*; Δ *Leguminosae*; *Inocarpus fagiferus*; Tahitian chestnut; *Jb. puc*); fruits boiled and eaten.
- Apits** *a mpes* a creek near Mare village.
- ápoa** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*).
- aposter** *n.* evangelist, native missionary (*G. Apostel*).
- âr-eran** *v.* (1) to bite, burn, chew (*yar-eran* after vowels). *Eâr bangin a mun*. 'They thought it over' ('they chewed

their fingernails'). **Eâr a dzob etse**. 'He spoke unintelligibly' ('He chewed his words'). **Eâr a dzob etsetse**, to predict the future [‡]. **Eâr gogres**. 'He has a wild look' ('He grinds his teeth'). **Eâr mafan**. ('He chewed ginger'). **Eâr edza marud a ngongo**. 'It (a dog) licked my face.' **Idzum eâr a mpî ongan**. 'The dog killed (has bitten) a pig.' **Ngep eâr a ges naron**. 'Their child had a bad wound' ('The wound burns their child'). **Eâr rain etsen**. 'He is surprised' ('It bites his belly'). **Renen eâr**, he is afraid, scared ('His skin bites/burns'); he has deep respect [‡]; **renen eâr a ntsing**, 'He is courageous' [‡]; **âreran ngaeng**, to welcome guests by uttering loud shouts [‡]. (2) to sting, engrave. **Nungunung eâr a garafu**. The fly has stung the child. (3) to dry up. **Eâr etse**. It is dried up, very dry. (4) to be shining. **Rene gangkan efa misis eâr eâr**. 'Her skin is shining like a white woman's.' (5) to paint. **Eâr maran en a ngof**. 'They painted his face with ochre.' (6) to write, mark. **Eâr a dzob**. 'He writes.' (7) to open. **Ges its wamom en eâr a mos uri**. 'They made coconut openers to open coconuts.'

**Arara** a mountain near the Rumu River, near Tararan village; **rop** of **Warir** clan.

**Aratsets** a man's name (Christian name, 'I am alarmed', *see ratsets-eran*).

**araur** *n.* (1) a kind of duck (**ngingip**). (2) a small shooting star.

**are!** *interj.* 'hurry!'; often **are aya!**, 'let's go!'

**Areat** a woman's name (Christian name; 'I tremble', *see reat-eran*).

**Aresante** a woman's name (Christian name; possibly 'Alexandra').

**ari** *conj., prep.* and, with, after consonants **ri**; but *see ri-ran*. **Mos ari dzain ib a ram**. 'Coconuts and Areca nuts danced together' (in a mythical story).

**aripopo** *n.* a bird (**dzî dziferan**; <> Blue-breasted Pitta, *Pitta erythrogaster*).

**arir** *n.* a small bird (**dzî dziferan**; <> Dwarf Whistler, *Pachycare flavogrisea*); totem of **Dzeag a ntson** clan.

**Arir** a woman's name; a dog's name; name of a truck.

**arir dzoreng** *n.* a small bird (**dzî dziferan**; <> Large-billed Gerygone, *Gerygone magnirostris* (but *see dzabain*) or Frill-neck Fly-catcher, *Arses relescopthalmus*); totem of **Dzeag a ntson** clan.

**Arir a ngets** totem of and a sub-group (**sagaseg**) of **Dzeag a ntson** clan ('nest of the **arir** bird').

**aritota** *n.* helicopter (**TP**).

**arits** *see rits*, plural indicator.

**Aro** a woman's name (*see ro-ran*).

**arom** *n.* a kind of cucumber ( $\Delta$  *Cucurbitaceae*; *Cucumis sativus*); **arom a mpuf**, a new kind. *See also sengkes*.

**Aron** a man's name (from Adzera).

**aroret** *n.* a flower ( $\Delta$  *Cannaceae*; *Canna indica*).

**Asaf** a man's name (Christian name; *see saf-eran*).

**Ase** a woman's name (Christian name; 'I/we baptise', *see se-ran*).

**Asnat** a woman's name.

**Ason** the population of the Erap and Rumu River headwaters with many villages; also **ngaeng Ason** (= **Ngaeng Erap**).

**ataf** *n.* a small netbag, men's netbag; any modern kind of men's handbag. **Ataf dowang**, a netbag decorated with dogs' teeth, = **ataf tsaratsara**; **ataf gwara**, a small handbag made of woven coconut palm leaves; **ataf a mpî gangkan**, leather hand bag; **ataf a sel**, a modern bag made of canvas or strong fabric.

**Atao abang** a woman's name (Christian name; 'I see my father'; see **tao-ran/abang**).

**Atao garafu** a man's name (Christian name; 'I see the child'; see **tao-ran/garafu**).

**Atao sa** a woman's name (Christian name; 'I see upwards'; see **tao-ran/sa**).

**atea** *adv., adj.* only, alone. **Edzarad atea ama**. 'I come alone.'

**atro** *adj.* taboo, holy. In old Wampar culture only as **ram atro** = **rop**, spirit place; modern: **gab atro**, heaven; **kakafoa tro**, Holy Spirit; **ngaeng atro**, holy man (baptised); **papia tro**, the Bible, **tao atro**, church. **Yai ogeren yai tro!** 'You damage your holiness' (or: your private parts? said to somebody who is sleeping naked).

**Atum** a woman's name (Christian name; see **tum-eran**).

**atsats-eran** *v.* only as **renen eatsats**, 'he is scarred' ('his skin is bad'; see **tsats-eran**).

**Atsea** a man's name; a dog's name.

**atsén!** *interj.* an exclamation meaning 'perhaps' or 'maybe'. **Atsen!**, a ram a **tsatseran uri**. 'Perhaps that is a spirit/ghost.' **Ban ewantang edza atsen!** 'He (the spirit) will possibly eat me.'

**atsets** *n.* corn, maize (*Gramineae*; **Zea mays**; see **dzangkom**).

**Atsir** a man's name.

**Atsof** a man's name.

**Atsong** a woman's name (Christian name; 'I follow'; see **tsong-eran**).

**Atsuts** a man's name (also **Adzudz**).

**aug** children's talk for **anug**.

**Aus** a man's name.

**Awae** a man's name.

**Awanganuo** a woman's name (Christian name, from **Jabêm**).

**Awer** a woman's name.

**Ayab** a woman's name.

**Ayatin** a man's name (Christian name, 'I know'; see **yatin-eran**).

**ayû!** *interj.* an exclamation of surprise or banter, also of regret (when having hit somebody by mistake). **Ayû, rased!** 'Sorry, brother!'

## B

**baba** children's talk for **abang**, Papa.

**Baba** a pig's name.

**bababrap-eran**, *v.* to itch, grumble sullenly [‡]. See also **babrap-eran**.

**Babaeng** a woman's name.

**babaing** *adj.* dry (of leaves).

**babanang-eran** *v.* to be transparent, flimsy, thin (of leaves, grass, cloth, paper); see **banang-eran**. Ref **ebabanang**. The cloth is thin.

**babanats-eran** *v.* to be thick, healthy, corpulent (of humans).

**babano-ran** *v.* to hang down, be bent (of bananas); *see* **bano-ran**. **Gea gom ebabanoran**. His bananas (lit. ‘his garden’) are hanging down.

**babantan** *n.* model. Only as: **Ifis maran a babantan**, he presents somebody as a model (shows a man with bad behaviour to someone with better behaviour).

**babantser** *n.* a very small insect, said to be numerous along the Markham River when **mimpits** spawn (described to be white and about 1 cm long, like dragonflies but with several tails).

**babap** *n.* a plant ( $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Codiaeum sp.*, Croton), used as a border marker between gardens. Totem sign (**sagaseg a wir**) of **Feref** and **Orog a dzog** clans. Kinds: **babap a ningining**, **babap dzadzaman**. **Entan babap en ampat**. They planted **babap** as a border mark.

**Babap onon** a **sagaseg** (clan) name, subgroup of **Dzeag a ntson** clan.

**babara-ran** *v.* to be without leaves, leafless (said of trees). Only in the form **ebabara**. **Orog ebabara**. The tree is leafless.

**babarat-eran** *v.* to be transparent (of cloth), open (of a netbag), thin (of grass). Only as **ebabarat**. **Ref ebabarat**. ‘The cloth is flimsy.’ **Poatse ebabarat**. ‘The grass is thin.’

**babeaf** *adj.* thin, lean. **Ngaeng babeaf**, thin man.

**babin-eran en** *v.* to put aside, shove aside. **Obabin en faum a mana**. Put your feet away.

**baboa** *n.* bubble.

**baboaf** *n.* a kind of banana (**gaen**) eaten ripe (in **Mare**), = **mayamas**.

**Baboaf** a place name at the Lower Watut River (now **Madzim**). **Ngaeng Baboaf**, a group of the **Watut** population.

**babof** *adj.* listless, unfriendly; only as **so babof**.

**babor** *n.* buffalo.

**babraf** *n.* lungs; usually **nû babraf** or **nû papraf**.

**babrap** *n.* a tall tree (**orog**) with small leaves ( $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Claoxylon tetracoccum*); = **ninu**. Fruits inedible.

**babrap-eran** *v.* to drum, clatter (of rain, of fruits falling from trees). **Yami ero debabrap**. ‘Rain falls and is drumming’ (on the roof).

**babru-ran** *v.* to murmur, mumble, mutter (of babies, dying people); speak indistinctly. **Gea enta debabru dzob**. ‘He is sick and mumbles’ (in his sleep).

**babuf-eran** *v.* to be dumb, mute, deaf-mute. **Ngaeng babuf**, an outsider. **He, yai obabuf en a yai warots a dzob?** ‘Hey, are you mute that you (could) speak?’

**babur** *n.* (1) a grass clearing in a forest. (2) a kind of wild yam (**yamis**).

**Babur** a place name near **Madzim**, Lower **Watut** River, early settlement place of the **Wampar**. A man’s name, a taboo name **Ampa**.

**bâd** particle preceding verbs, indicating intention or possibility: **if**, if possible. **Yai bâd umu garagab da bâd oyang edza**. ‘If you were a human being, you could help me.’ **Sefo ora bâd imu wante ya, da ges bâd engop afi ri**. ‘If the night had been longer, they would have killed this woman.’ **Mog edza bâd aya Dziaman, da edza moneng**

dema, da amen, ‘Some time ago, I intended to go to Germany, but I had no money and so I stayed.’

**Badang** a dog’s name (children’s talk for *TP basket*).

**badzab-eran** *v.* to forgive, pardon; to be biased [‡] = **bagan-eran**. Edza abadzab yai. ‘I forgive you.’

**badzin** particle preceding verbs, indicating future: if, when, later, possibly. *See also bid a dzin*. Gea badzin emar, da Sawi etao mra tse. ‘If/when he dies, Sawi will look after his land.’ Ngedzeang edza badzin aya Lae. ‘In the afternoon I shall go to Lae.’

**Badzin** (1) a creek, a left tributary of the Markham River. (2) a place name and small settlement east of Gabsongkeg village.

**Baeb** a woman’s name.

**baedz** *n.* partner. Engop a gea baedz. ‘They are newly married’ (‘He is finally her partner’).

**baedz-eran** *v.* to be near, close. Mos emonteng ebaedz dzain. ‘Coconut palms stand near Areca palms.’ Edza ri gea aburi da baedz erad. ‘I am sitting down with him and we are near to one another.’

**Baedz** a man’s name.

**bafabof-eran** *v.* to be listless, unfriendly. Gea son a ntson efababof. He is unfriendly (‘His nose is unfriendly’).

**bafang** *n.* bark of a palm-tree, used to sit on; *see ramid, ompan*.

**bag** interrogative particle preceding verbs. Yai bag oya gom? Did you go to the garden? Yai bag uwits a tir? Will you fight?

**bagan-eran** *v.* to forgive, pardon; to be merciful [‡]; = **badzab-eran**. Ngaeng ebagan a gea naron, emam a itseran. ‘The man forgives his child and does not slap it.’ Garaweran ebagan garagab. ‘God forgives man.’

**bagon-eran** *en v.* to hide something. Edza abagon en a sigret. ‘I am hiding a cigarette.’ Gea ebagon en eya tao mara roron. ‘He hides it under the house.’

**bair** *n.* path, track, trail (in grassland). Its bair a mun. He cut a trail (‘he led the way’). Edza gea bair ama. ‘I came following her path’ (said by a woman in sister exchange, when her sister had married before).

**baisanga** *n.* pliers (*G. Beißzange*).

**Bak** a pig’s name (children’s talk for *TP basket*).

**balus** *n.* a new kind of sweet potato (gempo; *TP* aeroplane).

**Bam** a woman’s name.

**Bampa** a woman’s name.

**bampa-ran** *v.* to carry on one’s hands or arms; to spread a piece of bark on the ground for a visitor to sit upon; to care for somebody; to honour. Afi ebampa naron. ‘The woman carries her child’ (in her arms). Ebampa ompan en. ‘They spread a piece of bark on the ground.’ Ngaeng ebampa ofor. ‘The man cares for the visitor.’ Ebampa rain en ngaeng gaen. ‘He cares for his belly with other people’s food’ (said when somebody always eats at other people’s houses, so abuses their hospitality).

**Bampan** a creek in the Adzera area; a man’s name.



**bampi-ran** *v.* to cook bananas or taro in their skin, meat in big pieces, in a saucepan. **Ebampi gaen.** ‘They cooked bananas.’

**bampo** *adj.* long. Only as **ono bampo**, long hair.

**bampoaf** *adj.* undyed (of grass skirts), pale (of daylight). *See some bampoaf, mara bampoaf.*

**bamprang** *n.* a small tree (*orog*).

**Bamprang** a place name near Gabantsidz village.

**bampu** *n.* a reed ( $\Delta$  *Gramineae; Saccharum robustum*); *see guruts bampu.*

**Bampu** a man’s name.

**Bampu rompon** name of place near Gabsongkeg and northwest of Dzifasing and Tararan.

**ban** particle preceding verbs, expressing ongoing action or immediate future, intention; sometimes customary action. **Yaga ban aya ri ngaeng en ib a ram.** ‘We shall go to the people for a dance.’ **Ban oya kana?** ‘Where are you going?’ **Ngaeng ban etao.** ‘Whenever the people saw that.’

**banang-eran** *v.* to be thin (of things, not people); also **babanang-eran**; *opp.*: **babanats**. **Edza paip ebanang.** ‘My knife is thin.’

**baneng** *adj.* to be hidden, to be taboo. **Dzob baneng**, a hidden story; **bengan baneng**, a taboo name (*see also bareg*); **garafu mara baneng**, an illegitimate (hidden) child.

**baneng-eran en** *v.* (1) to steal something. **Edza abaneng en.** I stole it. (2) to go around the outside. **Ngaeng ebaneng en tao tsitsits.** ‘The man went around the back of the house.’

**baner** *n.* a big red kind of ant (**pupuafin**), said to have a sharp smell; their larvae are called **fantsef**.

**Baner** a male and female name; a taboo name **Pupuafin**.

**Banir** a river, tributary of the Watut River; in oral traditions an area of former settlements of the Wampar (also **Baner**).

**banis** *n.* fence, hedge (*TP*).

**banis a wi** *n.* a tree (*orog*;  $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae; Ricinus communis*; Castor-oil plant).

**ban** *v.* to descend, go or come down; *see also babano-ran, marabano.* **Yai osa momoa obano ro.** ‘You ascend and descend the mountain.’ **Muf empar Ngarasa, muf empar ebano.** ‘Fog covers Ngarasa, fog comes down (in text of a song).’

**banta** *n.* a red bird in the mountains near Gabantsidz and Mare villages. Meat and eggs are eaten, feathers used for ornaments. **Gea esama dampan en a mra difur rowe. Gea iri kerong da fafoa iri efaran. Iri dzadzaman da riware efaran.** ‘It breeds on the ground and has eggs there. It is said to be like **kerong** and **fafoa**, like **dzadzaman** and **riware**.’

**Banta** a man’s name.

**banteg-eran** *v.* to carry something heavy, carry a lot (in a netbag). **Afi apatso gaen ebanteg a ram.** ‘The women gave bananas away and they carried them.’

**banteg**, *adj.* full. **Foa banteg**, full netbag.

**bantsar-eran** *v.* (1) to be or go between things or between people, separate fighting parties, mediate, soothe. **Ebantsar a ges,** ‘He soothed them’; **ngaeng ebantsar**, a mediator; **Jesus**

**ebantsar** *Anutu gea garamun*, ‘Jesus soothed the wrath of God’ [‡]. (2) to belong partly to something and partly to something else. *Edza nafod ongan epeng naron, da gea ebantsar edza. Gea imu edza hapkas*, ‘when one of my sisters has a child, it belongs half to me. It is my ‘halfcast’.’

**bantseg-eran** *v.* to ask for, request something; *see also parig-eran*. *Edza abantseg yai en a ban abid aya gom*. ‘I asked you that we go to work together.’

**bantsem** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*); = *aneg, mpî rafen*.

**Bantser** missionary Karl Panzer; also the name of a historical man of the Wampar.

**bantsi** *n.* a fish (*dzî mpo*) of about 10–15 cm length. Kinds: *bantsi fose, bantsi ruwin; bantsi ruwir* (<> Spotted Blue-eye; *Pseudomugil gertrudae; Jb. i bup*).

**Bantsi** a woman’s name; a taboo name *Sereang*.

**Bantsi wi** a small lake between Mount Ngaroneno and Wamped River; *rop* of *Dzeag a ntson* clan.

**banyar-eran en** *v.* to twist. *Abanyar en orog uri, atig etse*. ‘I twisted this piece of wood and broke it.’ *Ngaeng ebanyar en fan*. ‘The man twisted his leg.’

**bangabing-eran** *v.* to be thick, be swollen. *Edza ud ebangabing ari foa barabeneran*. ‘My neck is swollen because of the heavy netbag.’

**bangang-eran** *v.* to hang; *see also dangan-eran*. *Ebangan ataf*. ‘He hung his string bag (over his shoulder).’ *Ebangan naron*. ‘She hung her child (in a string bag on a tree).’ *Ngaeng ebangan sadi eya mpo*. ‘He hung his fish-hook into the water.’

**bankea** *n.* an applied ornament on clay cooking pots, also *go bankea*.

**bangets** *adj.* unmarried, single; widowed (of men and women, young and old). *Garafu bangets*, unmarried young men; *bangets a feng*, an elderly bachelor = *bangets a mpug*. *Sawi moanton emar dimu bangets*. ‘Sawi’s wife died and he is widowed.’

**bangi-ran** *v.* to accompany, see someone off; follow. *Yai obangi edza*. ‘You accompany me.’ *Ebangi ges fan*. ‘She followed their tracks.’

**bangi-n** *n.* finger, hand, arm, front leg. *Bangin baron, bangin barowaro*, back of the hand; *bangin bigig*, sticky hand (to hold on to something, not throw); *bangin dzampeb*, forearm; *bangin a dzegefe*, fingernail; *bangin dzongang*, finger; *bangin dzontsreng*, finger; *bangin fon*, upper arm; *bangin egofom*, fist. *Bangin mana*, a man who never fails (throwing the spear); *bangin moagiri*, somebody who starts many things and ends none [‡]; *bangin moman*, fingerprint; *bangin a mun*, fingernail; *bangin murun*, dexterity. *Bangin (onon) a ntot*, elbow; *bangin ntsigeran a tsukwain*, little finger; *bangin a ngats a tsiferan*, upper arm; *bangin a ngkatangkat*, knuckle and wrist; *bangin a ngof aîtseran*, forefinger; *bangid ongan*, five (‘my one hand’); *bangin orofo*, middle finger (by some consultants given as: three middle fingers). *Bangin ofo*, middle finger; *bangin intsig orofo*, ring finger (‘next to middle finger’); *bangin ntsigeran renan*, index finger (‘next to thumb’); *bangin petat*, palm of the hand; *bangin rampag*, somebody who can throw



powerfully; **bangin rasen**, index finger and ring finger (according to an old consultant). **Bangi rasin**, **bangin rasen**, upper arm; **ngaeng bangin rempa rempa**, somebody who can make or create everything; **bangin renan**, thumb; **ngaeng bangi rerep**, a man who always beats wife or children; **bangin a samase**, forearm. **Bangin a tir**, a warrior, warlike man ('war hand'); **bangi tsamo**, somebody who never fights ('different hand'); **bangi tsatsa**, unarmed; **bangin tsukwain**, little finger; **bangin wagri**, somebody who misses the mark. **Aits bangid**, a gesture ('I bend my hand'), pulling something to oneself with hand and outstretched arm, meaning **wama** (come!), **omasa** (come now!, just come!). The same gesture, but hand moving away from oneself meaning **oya** or **waya**, go! **Burur bangin**, a crab's claw; **go bangin**, handle of a cooking pot; **momoa bangin bangin**, mountain slopes; **mpo bangin**, branch or creek of a river; **orog bangin**, bough or twig of a tree. **Bangid ongan**, five (my one hand); **bangid serok**, 10 (my two hands); **bangid serok**, **faud serok**, 20 (my two hands, my two feet).

**Bangi poata** a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

**Bangi saru** a woman's name.

**Bangi wanti** a village of the Upper Erap River population. **Ngaeng bangi wanti**, the **Watut** people ('arrow people').

**bangka-ran** *v.* to cook in a cooking pot (vegetables, meat) with water. **Ebangka dzi**. They cook meat. **Go dzi bangkaran**, a pot for cooking meat.

**bangkin** *n.* a tree (**orog**) with red fruits.

**Bangkin** a creek, also **Bangkin a wi**, tributary of the Markham River near Markham Bridge.

**Bangkinaro** a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

**Bangkör** an old settlement place at the Wamped River near Dagin; a woman's name.

**baon** *n.* movable property, wealth (money, animals, car); = **boantob**. **Ngaeng baon faring**, a rich man. **Yai baon eremen tao**. 'Your property is in the house.' **Gea imu baon en moneng**. 'He is rich in money.' **Sawi imu baon en a ram a rits: moneng da kar da sitoa da kokwarak**. 'Sawi owns many things: money and cars and a store and chickens.'

**baor-eran** *v.* to brag, boast, swagger. **Gea ebaor**. 'He is boasting.' **Gea ngaeng baoreran**. 'He is a braggart.'

**bara-ran** *v.* to carry over one's shoulder (said of men). **Ngaeng ebara ge**. 'The man carried a stone adze.' **Ebara gaen**. 'He carries bananas.'

**baraben-eran** *v.* to be heavy, difficult, hard, trying; *opp.*: **wogoweg-eran**. **Mois ebaraben**. 'Iron-wood is heavy.' **Gea barabeneran imu faring**. 'Its heaviness was great.' **Ngaeng a barabeneran**. 'A heavy, thick-set man.' **Gea ebaraben en yaran**. 'She is walking heavily (being pregnant).' **Edza gwangod ebaraben**. I am sad ('my stomach is heavy'). **Ram barabeneran**, sorrow, grief ('heaviness').

**baradzea-ran** *v.* to spread out, extend (of cloth, the sky, of fire). **Ref bempets ebaradzea dimu faring**. 'Bark cloth was spread out and it was large.' **Ngaeng ami emen balus a weng ebaradzea barera difrip en**. 'The army

people (soldiers) were in planes high up, they spread their umbrellas (parachutes) and jumped down.’ *Dzif ean poatse ebaradzea dimu faring.* ‘Fire consumed the grassland and it became widespread.’

**baraf** only as *ngaeng baraf*, cripple [‡].

**barang** *see* *nae barang*, earlobe.

**Barang** a man’s name.

**bararat-eran** *v.* to be loud, noisy, shrill, screaming (*opp.*: *seas-eran*). *Kar ebararat.* ‘The car is noisy.’ *Ngaeng eyarang ebararat.* ‘The man calls screaming.’ *Ngaeng a dzob a bararateran.* ‘The people’s voices are shrill.’

**bararoa** only as *gwanon ebararoa*, diarrhoea.

**Bareanta** a pig’s name.

**bareg-eran** *v.* to avoid, keep away from; to be taboo (of names). *Bengan bareg*, a taboo name; *bareg afi*, avoidance of sexual contact with women. *Afi pengeran emeats ebareg gentet.* ‘A woman delivering a child is ashamed and therefore keeps away.’ *Ngaeng ebareg en faringeran bun bengan.* ‘People avoid uttering the name of an in-law.’ *Garagab irif eya ram atro fun, ebareg en fun.* ‘People went to some spirit places and avoided others.’ *Garafu afi emeats en a garafu maro debareg gentet inin.* ‘Girls are ashamed of boys and keep away from them.’

**Bareg** a male and female name.

**Bari** a tributary of the Watut River and the lake near its mouth; *rop* of *Owang rompon* clan.

**baro-n** *n.* back; underside, under-part; *opp.*: *mara-n*. *Bangin baron, bangin baro waro*, back of the hand; *papia*

*baron*, underside of a sheet of paper; *some baron*, the back part of a grass skirt; *tao baron*, back of the house; *baron epa*, menstruation (‘the back is breaking’); *baro gangkan*, skin of animals or bark of trees; *baro gontot*, hump, humpback; *baron its*, ungrateful [‡], *baro sisin*, fin; *baro waro*, back, tabletop, book cover, back of a chair. *Edza barod its a gea*, ‘I turn my back to him (being angry).’ *Emonteng ngaeng baron*, ‘he is standing in the back of (behind) the people.’

**baro fose** *n.* a marsupial (<> Black Mountain Cuscus, *Phalanger carmelitae* or Forbes Ringtail Possum, *Pseudicheirus forbesi*).

**Baro yampa** a creek, a place name near Gabmadzung, *rop* of *Dzeag a ntson* clan.

**Barob** a man’s name.

**barobaron** *n.* spine.

**baroben** *n.* a vegetable (was); *see also* *guruts baroben*.

**Baron** a woman’s name; *see* *baro-n*.

**Baron its** a man’s name (Christian name).

**bas** *n.* a little, a bit. *Bas anan*, a little bit; *basabas*, a little, very little; *bas inin*, shortly after; *mra bas*, a small piece of land. *Gom a bas eremen.* ‘Some work is left.’ *Gea emam a mpomeran a tof a bas, ema.* ‘He did not wrap up the bananas a little, no.’

**basa-ran** *v.* to place, lay, put upon something; give for collection; sacrifice [‡]. *Wanti basa*, a kind of arrow. *Ebasa idzum a mareran.* ‘They placed the dead dog (on a platform).’ *Ngaeng ebasa gaen esa orog bangin.* ‘They put the bananas on the branch of a tree.’ *Ebasa aom en ontog.* ‘He places his

- spear on his neck (a man who does not kill game and only follows others).’  
**Ngaeng ebsa moneng.** ‘The people gave money for collection (in church).’
- Basa** a man’s name.
- basab** *n.* a snake (*mur*), yellow with patterns on the skin, about 80 cm long, living in trees; non-poisonous. Totem of *Dzeag a ntson*, *Orogrenan* and *Owang rompon* clans.
- basab dzangadzing** totem of *Boarom rompon* clan. Also given: *dzangadzing*.
- bau** *see ganti bau*, without teeth, toothless.
- Bau** short for *Ganti bau*, a woman’s name.
- baub** *n.* scrotum; = *ngatsits*, *biari*. *Baub gangkan*, scrotum; *baub rowe*, testicles; *mos baub*, shoot of coconut.
- Baya** the German missionary Friedrich Bayer.
- bayab-eran** *v.* to be light. *Edza angef a go ebayaberan.* ‘I hold the cooking pot and it is light.’
- bayang** *n.* load. *Afi ifits bayang.* ‘The woman carries a load (on her back).’
- bayang-eran** *v.* to load, fill; exaggerate [‡]. *Afi ebayang gaen difits.* ‘The woman loads bananas (into her netbag) and raises it up.’
- Beadz** a woman’s name.
- beas** *n.* a small tree (*orog*; Δ *Thymelaeaceae*; *Phaleria perrotetiana*); material used for carrying slings (*fini*). *See also Mpo beas.*
- bebe-ran** *v.* to be crazy, mad; to stir up [‡]. *Garafu beberan*, a person who hits somebody without knowing what actually happened. *Yai obebe?* ‘Are you crazy?’
- bebene** *n.* a moss in water (Δ *Spyrogeria*). *Bebene Rumu renan*, *bebene* of the Rumu river (in text of a song).
- bebentseng** *adj.* savoury, tasty, palatable, good smelling (of sugar, salt, meat, bananas, water, generally of fluids); not hot (as of curry, lemon, ginger, beer: then *biabut*); *opp.*: *moin*.
- beboa** *n.* a grass (Δ *Gramineae*; *Paspalum conjugatum*). A weed in the gardens, said to have been introduced by missionary Panzer to plant in the village.
- bebre-ran** *v.* to stick out; only as *nae gempon ebebre*, ears that stick out.
- bedze** *n.* a kind of rattan with prickly stem (*Palmae*; *Calamus sp.*; *TP kanda*), used for grating ginger. *Abu bedze*, a kind of bean; *gasur bedze*, a kind of betel pepper.
- bedzro-ran** *v.* to stoop, slip through underneath something. *Edza abedzro orog.* ‘I am slipping through underneath a (fallen) tree.’
- befeang** *n.* a resting place in garden or bush.
- bega** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*; <> King Bird of Paradise, *Cicinnurus regius*).
- bempe-ran** *v.* to fall down, slip off, go down. *Yai wampom omots a mpomeran badzin obempe ro.* ‘If you go, take care or you will fall down.’
- bempean** *see so bempean*, cock’s comb.
- bempebempets** *n., pl.* bundles, packs, parcels. *Ges ifur a dzî detsetseang bempebempets.* ‘They fished and packed the fish into (several) bundles.’
- bempets-eran en** *v.* to wrap up, roll, fold up (said of leaves, cigarettes, sheets of paper, sails); to subdue in wrestling. *Edza abempets en dafum.* ‘I am

- rolling a cigarette.’ *Ngaeng its a gea debempets en a gea.* ‘The man fights him and subdues him.’ *Bempets en.* ‘He (Jesus) defeated him (Satan) [‡].’
- benets** *n.* remaining excrement on one’s anus. *Detonges rai benets.* ‘He smelled of remaining excrement.’
- bentem** *see mara bentem,* eyebrow.
- benga-n** *n. see binga-n;* in this form only found in three expressions: *some bengan,* a red and yellow coloured women’s grass skirt; *dzob bengan a mra,* problems with land (said to be a Dzifasing expression); *ngaeng bengan a niseran,* important man, leader = *garaweran.*
- bengke** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*).
- Bengkong** a male and female name; a historical man of *Orogwangin* clan.
- bengo-ran** *v.* to bend, bow (of wire, lianas, trees). *Gea era orog itigeran eya debengo orog ongan.* ‘He climbed a tree and bent another tree towards him (to move over).’
- bere** *adj.* dark, blue; the colour of a far away wooded mountain. *berebere,* black.
- Bere ntson** a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum Creek.
- bereang** *n.* a grass, used for *pusupis* sorcery; also *bereangbereang.*
- Bereang** a woman’s name.
- Bereb** a creek; right tributary of the Markham River; place name and former village of the Gabantsidz population.
- berebere** *see bere.*
- bereng-eran** *v.* to turn round, overturn. *Ntit eropep da ebereng.* ‘The bridge turned and overturned.’
- Bereng** a man’s name.
- Beres** a place name near Gabantsidz village.
- bero** *see nae bero,* sides of the head above the ears.
- Bero** a place name south of Dzifasing (at Lower Watut River near Pesen); border between Wampar and Watut people. Said to be one of the early settlements of the Wampar after dividing into clans. Mentioned in tradition about the mythical figure *Nim oren.*
- besab** *adj.* following names ending with vowels: ‘the older’; *see esab.*
- besen** *n.* marrow, meat, the inside; gums. *Ganti besen,* gums; *gasur besen,* the inside of betel pepper; *montam besen,* sago pulp; *ntsu besen,* the inside of lianas; *umi besen,* pulp of pandanus fruit. *Edza gantid waro epearan da gantid besen raun.* ‘When I break my teeth off, only the gums are left.’ *Adzedzog a ntsu gangkan da ntsu besen raun.* ‘When I remove the skin of a liana only the inside is left.’
- Besen** a creek near Munun. A man’s name, a taboo name *Samab.*
- bet-eran** *v.* to rise, emerge (from water, after a defeat; of shoots, of grass). *Emongro mpo, ebet esa.* ‘He dived in the water and emerged.’ *Pati ebet esa.* ‘New shoots (of coconuts or Areca nuts) are forced out.’ *Erere, da Yangkig ibi a beteran.* ‘Then Yangkig reappeared (from a myth).’
- beten-eran** *v.* to pray (*G. beten*).
- Beter** a creek, tributary of Watut River near its mouth; = *Ref a wi.*
- Beyo** a man’s name.

**bi-ran** *v.* used with infinitive to repeat, do something again; do or be something also. *Abi faferan.* ‘We will fight again.’ *Ongan ibi remeran fân eya.* ‘The other one put her foot into it too.’ *Sagaseg Warir ibi fâringeran Orog antson da Sangud.* ‘The Warir clan is called Orog antson and Sangud also.’ *Da ges ibi breran.* ‘And they got up again.’

**biabut-eran** *v.* to be unpalatable (tea without sugar, meat without salt, unripe fruit, lemon, sour milk, beer); smell disagreeable. Normally used in the form *ibiabut* (*opp.*: *bebentseng, daom*). *See also eb, moin. Dži ibiabut.* ‘The meat does not taste good.’

**biafum** only as *maran a biafum*, white of egg (given by one old consultant).

**Bianggre** a woman’s name (from Waing).

**Biangki** a mountain near Uruf, Lower Watut River. Land of *Dzeag a nton* clan.

**biari** *n.* ball; something round that is inside something. Also used for scrotum, *see baub, ngatsits. Maran a biari,* (his) eyeballs.

**bibinti-ran** *v.* to stay together, mix, dissolve in a liquid, dye, impregnate. *Arem suga en a ti, abibinti, anom ebebentseng.* ‘When I put sugar into my tea and stir it, it tastes sweet.’ *Ngaeng ibibinti moanton.* ‘Men mix with their wives (like to be together).’ *Ubibinti a gea.* ‘You stay with him.’

**bibip** *n.* a kind of bat (*Jb. moclêsôm*; <> Tube-nosed Bat, *Paranyctimene raptor*. *See also boin nenan*).

**bid** particle preceding verbs, indicating immediately following action or combined with *dzin* (= *badzin*), an action following a preceding one. **Bid**

*aya.* ‘I shall go immediately.’ *Abid amoaf, bid a dzin aya Dzifasing.* ‘We two sit down, and then we will go to Dzifasing.’ *Yai oya dotao dzain emen moadzi gentet, bid osa.* ‘If you go and see a betel palm near the road, then climb it.’

**Bidzin** a woman’s name.

**bidzu** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*) with long blue and white tail.

**bigig** *n.* resin, beeswax adhesive; honey. *Gog bigig,* breadfruit gum. *Muran bigig,* to be sticky. *Bangin bigig,* a sticky hand (not for throwing). *Empereran efa bigig,* ‘sticky like resin.’

**Bigig** a man’s name; taboo names *Gampets, Emper.*

**bigig fetef** *n.* a tree (*orog*); = *emper* ( $\Delta$  *Moraceae; Ficus variegata*). Resin of this tree used for tuning drums.

**bigig renan** *n.* a kind of bee. *Bigig renan sangen,* honey.

**Bigig renan** either an old village site of Tsaruntson clan near Wamped; in Dzifasing site belonging to *Owang rompon* clan outside Wampar area [different opinions about its location].

**bimpi** *n.* a new garden. *Goran bimpi,* to clear a new garden; *bimpi sap,* a new garden (not yet bearing fruit).

**bimpin** *n.* front, breast. *Bimpin angkop,* an ornament of conch shells; *some bimpin,* front part of women’s grass skirt.

**Bimpin** a male and female name.

**bin** particle indicating future tense. *Boanu bin uburi kana?* ‘Where will you sit down tomorrow?’

**binang anang** *n.* a kind of banana (*gaen*) eaten ripe.

**biniran** *v.* to squeeze out, wring, milk.

**Biniran a mos**, to squeeze out scraped coconut. **Ubini ref.** ‘Wring out the (wet) cloth.’ **Ibini seson.** ‘He milks (a cow or a goat).’

**Binini** a pig’s name (children’s talk for **dzibini**, an insect).

**binti-ran** *v.* to do something permanently; to be permanent. **Ngaeng bintiran untsi**, man who always eats lime; **ngep bintiran**, a permanent wound.

**binugeran** *adj.* lazy; said to be used only in former times. *See moran.*

**binum** *n.* young unmarried girl. **Binum daer**, a design (‘young girl’); **binum riris**, a design on hats; a kind of string-figure (**fofoa**); **binum serok**, a design (‘two girls’).

**Binum ompan** a mountain near Mare village.

**Binum riris** a mountain near Yalu village area.

**Binum seson** a mountain formation near Tararan village, north of the Markham River (‘maidens’ breasts’).

**binga-n** *n.* name (**bingad** or **bingud**, **bingum**, **bingan**; also **bengan**).

**Bingan bareg**, a taboo name; **bingan oforan**, Christian name; **bingan gentet**, a taboo name or a second name; **bingan a mogeran**, the old name (not Christian name); **bingan monteng**, namesake; **bingan ofo**, main name; **bingan ongan**, a second or third (old) name; **bingan wafu**, new name. **Gab bingan**, name of a settlement; **mra bingan**, name of a piece of land, **ram bingan**, name or word for something; **raman bingan**, father’s name, an old name; **sûn bingan**, name of a woman’s husband, in modern times used as

a family name. **Imu bingan en.** ‘He has his name on it’ (it belongs to him).

**Imu bingan en oforan a ges.** ‘Their names were taken down for baptism.’ **Bereb, bingan fâring Gabantsidz, Bereb.** ‘Main name Gabantsidz (the hamlet Bereb, belonging to the village of Gabantsidz).’ **Ges efâring en a ges bingan fâring ongan.** ‘They (the Wampar groups) called themselves by a common name.’

**bingin** *n.* a well, water supply point, washing place, bathing place; wharf; also **mpo bingin.** **Afi bingin**, bathing place for women (downriver); **ngaemaro bingin**, bathing place for men (up-river).

**Bingin Dangkum** a place name near Gabsongkeg (= **Dangkum**).

**Bingin ngitsri** a creek west of Gabmadzung, tributary of Ngarotiri.

**Bingin a ngoa** a hill beside the Lower Watut River near Mafanadzo.

**Bingin parag** a place name near Dzifasing.

**bingsu** *n.* missionary (*Jb.*).

**bingud, bingum** *see* **binga-n.**

**Biodi** a woman’s name (E. Beauty?).

**birim** *n.* nail (*Jb. bêlêm*).

**birintsidz** *n.* a kind of banana (**gaen**) eaten ripe; a kind of **oreats**.

**biringits-eran** *v.* to be clear, to be limpid (of water and eyes); = **gegentsean.** **Mpo ibiringits.** ‘The water is clear.’ **Gea maran ibiringits da etao ram emots.** ‘His eyes are clear and he can see things right.’

**biriri-ran** *v.* to be double, two-fold (of two coconuts, two yolks in one egg). **Mos a ntab ibiriri.** ‘The coconuts grew double.’



**birisin** *n.* a kind of liana (gu).

**birisis** *n.* a small bird (dzî dziferan; <> Blue Jewel-babbler, *Ptilorrhoa caeruleascens* or Roseate Tern, *Sterna dougalli*).

**bis** *n.* a kind of yam (ofre).

**bisnis** *n.* business (TP), usually gom bisnis.

**boa-ran** *v.* to belch. Ngaeng eboa en bia rene waso. ‘The man belches giving off a smell of beer.’

**boaedz** *n.* bundle, packet, parcel.

**boaedz-eran** *v.* to pack up, wrap up = pati-ran. Rompon eboaedz gaen. ‘Grandmother packed some food together.’

**boaf** *see* mara boaf, lid, cover, amniotic sac.

**boan** *n.* a very small kind of flying fox.

**Boaen** a woman’s name.

**boaf** *see* Gab a boaf.

**boafob-eran** *v.* to rot, putrefy, decompose, be mellow (of wood). Orog eboafob en a ban itigeran. ‘The tree is mellow and will break shortly.’ Mog uru, da ngaeng ean orog boafob efa ges gaen. ‘In former times men ate rotten wood as their food (according to a myth).’

**Boafob** a man’s name.

**boagam** *n.* a kind of pandanus (umi; TP *karuka*); boagam koatsets, a subtaxon of pandanus.

**Boagam** a man’s name.

**boain-eran** *v.* (1) to fear, fear for (also boin-eran). Afi eboain en a garafu faring. ‘The woman feared for her older child.’ Eboain en a gea. ‘They were in fear of him.’ Mara boaineran, godless [‡] (2) to avoid, dislike, detest, abhor; to be disobedient, despise [‡].

Eboain a dzî wasif. ‘They did not like (avoided) many animals.’ *See also* Aboain. (3) to divorce. Afi eboain irid. ‘The woman did not like (her husband) and left (divorced) him.’ (4) to be lazy. Edza gom a muran amam boineran. ‘I have not been lazy with this work.’ (5) to forbid, taboo. Gea eboain en a garagab en a tsaferan dzain. ‘He forbade the people to pick Areca nuts.’

**boampim** *n.* an ornamental shrub ( $\Delta$  Labiatae; *Coleus blumei* / *Solenostemon scutellarioides*; Jb. *wambông*); kinds: boampim a wi, boampim maradzadzar, boampim a dzung. Planted as a border mark between gardens of different owners. Sap used with lamp black for modern tattooing.

**Boampim** a man’s name.

**Boampim** a ron a mountain near Mare village.

**boampon-eran en** *v.* to be wet, moist. Ref eboampon en eran. ‘The cloth is wet.’ Mpo eya untsi, deboampon en eran. ‘Water came into the lime and it became moist.’

**boampug** *adj.* double, two of a kind. Garafu boampug, twins; dzain boampug, two Areca nuts in one shell.

**boamus-eran** *v.* to feel, touch, grope (with hands or feet, when dark or in water). Esefo, da gea eboamus a dzain. ‘It was night and he groped for the Areca nuts.’

**boana** *see* Mara boana.

**boanap** *n.* (1) a fish (dzi mpo; <> Gudgeon; *Mogurnda* and/or *Tateurndina* sp.). (2) birth-mark, mole. Mara boanab, wrinkle; decoration around the eyes [‡].

**boanapboanap** *n.* a short flowering plant ( $\Delta$  *Onagraceae*; *Ludwigia octovalvis*); also *boanaboanap*.

**Boano** a man's name; a taboo name Mara bampoaf.

**boanon-eran** *v.* to defeat, duck, submerge; *see also* *boarom-eran*, *boasom-eran*. Ngaeng ongan efoareng ngaeng ongan, eboanon a gea. 'A man wrestled with another man and defeated him.' Garafu naron eboanon garafu naron ongan eya mpo. 'A child ducked another child under water.'

**boantam** *n.* a parrot (<> Vulturine or Pesquet's Parrot, *Psittrichas fulgidus*; *see also* *damping*).

**boantam-eran** *v.* to spread, fill out everything, dissolve. Mpo ifir eboantam ram. 'Water filled the earth.' Anutu dzob epotso Wampar eboantam a ram da intit en a dzob a tir. 'When the Word of God came and spread everywhere, it suppressed the wars.' Arem suga eya ti da eboantam a ti debebentseng. 'When I put sugar into the tea, it dissolves and the tea is sweet.'

**Boantam** a woman's name (Christian name); *see also* *Eboantam*.

**boantob** *n.* wealth, fortune; in former times consisting of conch and cowrie shells (*dzanam*, *pusupis*, *firifir*), pigs' and dogs' teeth; now money; = *baon*. Ngaeng mogamog erab afi en boantob: *dzanam*, *pusupis*, *firifir*, *mpî a tseap*. 'In former times people bought women with Nassa shells, *Ovula* shells, *firifir* and pigs' tusks.' Yai oram boantob serasera ari gea? 'How much money did you give him?'

**boantrung-eran** *v.* to splash. *See also* *dzinig*, *dzungkringdzungkring*, *ntsamantsam-eran*. Garafu afi ese mpo eboantrung. 'The girls were bathing and splashing.'

**Boantsem** a creek (near Pesen, Lower Watut River); a man's name.

**boantsim** *n.* a tree (*orog*); bark in former times chewed with Areca nuts, said to have a good smell; used as a medicine.

**boanu** *n.* morning, tomorrow morning, tomorrow. Greeting (modern) 'good morning' (also *boanu ngarobingin*). Boanu boanu or boanu boanu mara bampoaf, earliest morning (about 6 am); *boanu mara gagab*, early morning; *boanu ongan*, the day after tomorrow; *boanu ongan a kau*, some later day; *da boanu*, and next morning (or: tomorrow). Yaga aya wa Bulolo ri a boanu boanu. 'We went to Bulolo very early in the morning.'

**boangaf-eran** *v.* to peel, pare, take away; to open a book [‡]. Gea eboangaf a dzî pasre non waro. 'He loosened the meat from the bone.' Edza aboangaf dzai gangkan. 'I take away the husk from an Areca nut.' Afi eboangaf gaen a dzog gangkan. 'The woman peels bananas.'

**boangar-eran** *v.* to split, crack. Fân boangar, a cleft foot (as of pig and cow). Esa orog deboangar eran. 'He cut the tree and it split.' Mpas iti orog deboangar eran. 'The wind bent the tree and it cracked.'

**boangkam-eran** *v.* to wrap up bananas; *see* *buru-ran*. Rene boangkam, light-coloured skin as a result of having been covered by clothing.

**boap** *n.* blossom, flower (of all plants except palms, *see* *poangup*).



**Boap** a man's name; a taboo name Ogean.

**boap-eran** *v.* (1) to flower, bloom, be in flower. *Nowa eboap.* 'The mango tree is in flower.' (2) to disappear, vanish, be gone. *Moani eboap eya ntsots.* 'The eel disappeared in muddy water.'

**boarab-eran** *v.* to abandon, desert, remove. *Ges eboarab epotso iburi gentet ongan.* 'They abandoned (their old village) and settled in another area.' *Ngaeng eboarab ram mangke eya.* 'The people removed many things.'

**boaraboara** *n.* a low plant with blue flowers and good smell ( $\Delta$  *Commelinaceae; Aneilema papuanum*).

**boaran** *n.* a fruit fly.

**Boaran** a creek, tributary of Dumu Creek, a place name near Gabmadzung; a settlement of the Gabsongkeg population at the end of World War II, called Boran by some consultants.

**boaras** *adj.* good (of people, animals and things; of behaviour, taste and good looks); = *ngarobingin*. *Boaras naron*, very good; *rene waso boaras*, a good smell; *ngarobingin boaras*, especially good, very good; *afi boaras*, a good (or pretty) woman. *Gea imu ram boaras.* 'He behaved well.'

**Boaras** a man's name (Christian name).

**boare-ran** *v.* to cover, put a lid on; *see boaret*. *Oboare gaen a go!* 'Put a lid on the cooking pot!' *Eboare maran etse.* 'They covered themselves up (children while playing).' *Eboare son a ntson etse.* 'He covered his face (with a blanket or cloth) completely.'

**Boare** a male and female name.

**boareb** *n.* a water plant with pleasant smell ( $\Delta$  *Scrophulariaceae; Lindernia crustacea*). *Boareb tsatsa, boareb waro*, kinds of string-figures (*fofoa*).

**Boareb** a creek, southern tributary of Markham River, opposite Gabmadzung, near *Ngaroneno*; *rop* of *Warir* clan; a man's name.

**boareng-eran** *v.* (1) to carry (on shoulder or on a pole, said only of men). *Boarengeran a fur*, to carry something tied to a pole, by two people. *Boantsem eboareng a ngung.* 'The Boantsem River carries rubbish with it.' (2) to give no answer, be un hospitable [ $\ddagger$ ]. *Boareng a son a ntson*, to be unfriendly, grumbling ('carry one's nose').

**Boareng** a man's name.

**boaret** *n.* lid; a folded banana leaf used to cover a cooking pot; a modern lid: *mara boaef*. *See boare-ran*.

**boaro** *see* *Mpo Boaro*.

**boarof** *n.* (1) eel (generic;  $\langle \rangle$  *Anguilla bicolor?*). *Boarof naron*, totem of *Montar* clan. (2) a tree (*orog*) with nearly arm-long, sausage-like fruits, looking somewhat like an eel. (3) a colour. *Rene boarof*, spotted skin or skin colour, much liked by girls and women. (4) a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*). (5) a water grass (*Cyperaceae, Cyperus sp.* = *sawasaf, darad; Jb. sêboac*).

**Boarof** a place name between Wawin and Erap Rivers near Gabsongkeg. A man's name, a taboo name *Sroakeran*.

**Boarof** a *ntson* a place name near Gabantsidz, old village site of *Dzeag a ntson* clan near Rainara Creek; a place name near Munun village.

**boarog** *see* *purung boarog*, a kind of bamboo with long leaves.

**Boarog** a place name downriver from Wamped village; an old settlement place of Tsaruntson clan; also Boarog a mpes.

**boarom** *n.* (1) a kind of bamboo (purung). (2) a kind of eel.

**Boarom** a woman's name.

**boarom-eran** *v.* to dip, immerse, duck, submerge, soak; *see also* boanon-eran, boasom-eran. Eboarom a ref eya mpo. 'She dipped her cloth into the water.'

**Boarom** rompon a sagases (clan) name. Said to be part of Mos warang clan; by others to be part of Feref clan.

**boasap** *see* mara boasap (mara-n).

**Boasas** a place name northwest of Dzifasing, another place near the mouth of the Wamped River.

**boaseseang** *n.* a kind of grasshopper [‡].

**boasir-eran** *v.* to break up, disperse, part. Dzî dziferan eboasir. 'The birds dispersed.'

**Boasis** man's and woman's name.

**boasom-eran** *v.* to dip, immerse, duck; to submerge, soak; *see also* boanon-eran, boarom-eran. Garafu naron egere mpo, da ongan eboasom ongan eya mpo. 'Children played in the water and ducked one another under the water.'

**boasra-ran** *v.* to be soft, tender, mellow, be decomposed (of meat, bananas, wood; of humans); = dagrid-eran, moarar-eran. Gaen a dzog eboasra. 'The bananas are soft.' Ngaeng imut eboasra. 'The corpse is decomposing.'

**Boasra** a man's name (also Eboasra).

**boasu-ran** *v.* to seek, look for, search for, try to find, hunt; to find (also bosu-ran). Aboasu a dzi. 'I am looking for game.' Eboasu masis. 'He is searching

for his matches.' Bâd yaga ngaeng a ban eboasu edza, ma? 'Will our people find me?' Eboasu moneng en. 'He earns (finds) money for (her).'

**Boasu** a woman's name; *see also* Aboasu.

**boat-eran** *v.* to cut, slit, slash (of fruits, bast). Aboat papai. 'I am slicing the papaya open.' Ngaeng eboat sara en waringeran ono waro en. 'The man cut a comb to comb his hair (lit. 'head').'

**bobabop** *adj.* few. Edza atsaf dzain a bobabop. 'I collected a few Areca nuts.' Garagab emam a muran mangke da imu bobabop. 'The people are not many, they are few.'

**bobam** *see* purung bobam, a kind of very long bamboo (purung), used for bamboo knives.

**bobep** only as mara bobep, whirlpool, whirlwind. Its mara bobep. 'It turns round, it whirls.'

**bobob** children's talk for rompog, grandparent; sometimes bubu. In 2009 supposed to be TP, not Wampar.

**bobof** *n.* (1) dust (on the ground); *see also* mpongompong. (2) an insect.

**bobomots** *n.* waste, rubbish (waste paper, food remains, fish bones, coconut shells); also ram a bobomots, bubumidz, dudumits. Ngaeng mangke etsenon ean a ram wasif dempes da bobomots moatsets. 'When many people come together and eat, then only rubbish stays behind.'

**bobong** *n.* a tree growing near the coast (TP *karapurim*); fruits used for humming tops (mugum). *See* mugum bobong.

- Bobong** a creek west of the mouth of Erap River, part of Wawin River, lower course of Ngarobonom Creek; **rop** of **Dzeag ntson** and **Orogwangin** clans. Another place name near Gabsongkeg. A woman's name; a pig's name.
- bobop** only as **mu bobop**, a kind of banana, used as a medicine to treat diarrhoea.
- bobore-ran** *v.* to be mad, raging, furious; to be drunk. **Ngaeng emen a mpo da ebobore**. 'The man drank beer and was drunk.'
- boboron-eran** *v.* to smell, stink (of fresh fish), also **boroboron-eran**. **Rene waso boboroneran**, smell of fish. **Dzî mpo eboboron**, the fish stinks.
- Bodzof** a creek, tributary of Watut River near Gomarok; old village site.
- bogeni** *n.* a kind of yam (**yamis**).
- Bogor** a woman's name.
- boin-eran** *see* **boain-eran**.
- boin nenan** *n.* a kind of bat (<> Tubenosed Bat, *Paranyctimene raptor*; *see also* **bibip**).
- Bokor** a mythical man (**Bokor esab**).
- bom** *see* **u(n) bom**; taboo word for **gaen**.
- boma** *see* **u boma**, adam's apple.
- Boma ngung** name of a historical man from Dzifasing.
- boman** *adj.* wild, savage (of humans, animals, and plants). **Gaen boman**, wild bananas = **ginug**; **omad boman**, wild taro = **mpre**; **raeng boman**, a kind of fungus; **mpî boman**, wild pig; **ngaeng boman serok**, two wild men.
- boman-eran** *v.* to run wild. **Mpî ri idzum eboman**. Pigs and dogs ran wild.
- Bomarao** a place name near Gabsongkeg; **rop** of **Orogwangin** clan; a pig's name.
- Bombas** a dog's name (a rugby team in Lae, the 'Bombers').
- Bomeng** a woman in oral tradition; mother of **Nimoren** (*see also* **Karing**).
- bompab-eran** *v.* to swell (of body parts). *See also* **mpum-eran**. **Fân ebompab**. 'His leg is swollen.'
- bompar** *n.* a kind of palm-tree in the mountains (*Jb. masa*), sometimes planted; wood used for spears and for lime spatulas.
- bompo** *n.* a ball made of possum fur, attached to warriors' hats (*ref a nturan*).
- bompog** *n.* a tall tree (**orog**), usually full of ants ( $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Endospermum formicarium*; *Jb. kalêsêc*). **Dzain bompog nidzin**, an Areca palm with round, not very long nuts.
- Bompog** a woman's name.
- bompog oron** *n.* a kind of ant (**pupuafin**); an ornament.
- boneb** *n.* a grass ( $\Delta$  *Gramineae*; *Ophiuros tongcalingii*; *TP pitpit*).
- boneb oron** *n.* a small bird in grass areas (**dzî dziferan**; <> New Guinea Thornbill, *Avanthiza murina*).
- Boneng** a male and female name.
- Bonong** a man's name.
- Bontso** the Busu River near Lae.
- bongop** only as **pitik fisin bongop**, two protruding pegs on wooden stools (*TP pitik*).
- Bora** an old village site (some say Borar).
- Boraf** a mountain near Wampan at Watut River.
- Boran** *see* **Boaran**.
- Boro** a woman's name.

**borob** *see* mara borob.

**boroboat-eran** *v.* to figure, make a pattern (of women's grass skirts), to colour. *Afi efe some a wi eboroboat ari a some ntsots.* 'The woman worked a red grass skirt with a black pattern.'

**boroboron-eran** *see* boboron-eran.

**Borog** a *mpes* a place name near Ngasawapum village; *rop* of *Dzeag* a *ntson* clan; a pig's name.

**borontang-eran** *v.* to light, shine, phosphoresce, sparkle (of a shooting star, of a glowing piece of firewood when thrown). *Ngaeng erem moanton a dzif fon deborontang.* 'The man gave his wife some glowing fire and it shone.'

**bororo-ran** *v.* to hold on to; to trouble, annoy, bother (mostly in a sexual sense); *see also* foareng-eran. *Ngaeng ongan ebororo a fi parats.* 'A man annoyed (held on to) a young girl.'

**borot** only as *gwangon borot*, *rai borot*, lascivious.

**borowang** *n.* a bad-smelling bug, stink-bug (possibly *Pentatomidae*). In former times it was put on fire and eaten before a battle. Said to have a strong taste.

**Borowang** a clan name, part of *Dzeag* a *ntson* clan. A man's name.

**bosap** *see* mara boasap (mara-n).

**boser** *n.* pigeon (generic; <> Pied Imperial Pigeon, *Ducula bicolor* and Pinon Imperial Pigeon, *Ducula pinon*). Totem of *Feref* clan. Kinds: *boser a mpî* (big, black and red); *boser a mpuf* (white, in grassland), *didiring* (black and red), *marib* (very big, dark), *marib a mpî, wôwawô* (said to be green).

**Boser** a place name on the middle Watut River; another place near Munun. A man's name, a taboo name *Didiring*.

**bosor-eran** *v.* to rub off one's skin; to be raw, coarse; *see* *ono bosor*. *Edza dimuru orog da abosor faud onon a ntot.* 'I descended from a tree and grazed the skin on my ankle.' *Rene gangkan ebosor.* 'His skin is coarse (of a skin disease).'

**bosu-ran** *see* boasu-ran.

**botoboat-eran** *v.* to cut into strips; *see* boat-eran. *Edza abotoboat edza ngakuwi.* 'I cut my shirt into strips.'

**boyag** *n.* a kind of Areca palm with very small nuts, also *dzain boyag*.

**Boyag** a male and female name.

**brap-eran** *v.* (1) to itch, burn, be spicy hot of taste and smell. *Ebrapabrap*, salty. *Entsa sor en a ngî debrap.* 'He put salt with the meat and it was salty.' (2) to scold. *Ngaeng erots a dzob ari garafu ongan, debrap a dzob.* 'The man talked to the boy and scolded him.' (3) to arrive (= *potso-ran*). *Gea emebrap a gab a mog.* 'He arrived in the village earlier.'

**bras-eran** *v.* (1) to grow fast (of plants, animals and humans), also *brasabras-eran*. *Ngaeng ipu mos da mos esa debras.* 'A man planted a coconut and it grew and grew fast.' *Garafu naron ram a ntaran ema en a gea, esa debras dimu fâring efanifu.* 'The child was very sick and then it got up and got well and grew big fast.' (2) to blare, clang, ring (from *E. brass band?*).

**brat** *adj.* long, far, high, tall, big (in *Gabantsidz*).

**bre-ran** *v.* to rise, to emerge (from a hiding place), to stand up, get up (of many). *Yaga abre da asa.* ‘We got up and ascended (the mountain).’ *Da ngaeng ebre eya en a taoran a mpo.* ‘And the people rose and went to see the lake.’ *Ebre sa.* ‘He rose from the dead [‡].’

**bret-eran** *v.* (1) to pierce, perforate. *Edza entan a mos gangkan en paip a mun dits ebret.* ‘I tapped the coconut shell with a sharp knife and pierced it.’ (2) to go somewhere else. *Ngaeng empom dits ebret deya.* ‘The people walked and went away.’

**briken** *n.* billycan (*E.*).

**brûme** *n.* a new kind of red and white flower (*G. Blume*;  $\Delta$  *Apocynaceae*; *Catharantus roseus*, Periwinkle); = ram a boap.

**bubrup** *adj.* poor. *Gea garagab bubrup da ram mangke ema.* ‘He is a poor man and does not have much.’

**bubu** *see* bobo.

**bubudzi-ran** *v.* to recover, grow stronger (only as *ibubudziran*). *Ngaeng enta etsea rene gangkan ibubudziran.* ‘The man was sick but he recovered and (his skin) grew stronger.’

**bubumidz** *n.* rubbish; also *bobomots*, *dudumits*.

**bubunum-eran** only as *gwanon ibubunum*, belly of a pregnant woman.

**bubung** (1) *adj.* large, broad, wide, flat; short. *Fân bubung*, broad feet (said about highlanders); *fadzur bubung*, a kind of bow; *gom bubung*, chapter [‡]; *mara bubung*, flat, level, even; horizon [‡]; *nenan bubung*, short leaves; *orog a pan bubung*, tabletop; *so bubung*, broad nose (a disliked

shape), *wanti bubung*, a kind of arrow. *Mra non a Gabsongkeg eya dedz ari Erap, mra bubung fâring.* ‘The land from Gabsongkeg to the Erap River is large flat country.’ (2) *n.* bladder. *Mimi bubung*, coward (‘full bladder’); *mpî bubung*, pigs’ bladder (used by children as a ball).

**bûdz** *n.* charcoal; also *bûts*.

**Bûdz** a man’s name.

**budzi-ran en** *v.* (1) to teach, explain. *Garafu budziran en*, evangelist, native mission helper; teacher [‡]. *Ibudzi en Anutu dzob.* ‘They taught the Word of God.’ (2) to find out, look for. *Afi Gabsongkeg ongan emar eya moangkaf a sangangin da polis ibudzi maran en potsoran ari gea ram a mareran fon.* ‘A Gabsongkeg woman died at a certain place and the police tried to find out the cause of her death.’ *Gempo yamun da abudzi marud en potsoran ari fon.* ‘Sweet potatoes have tendrils and I am looking for the tubers.’

**budzug** *n.* (1) a grass with sharp edges ( $\Delta$  *Cyperaceae*; *Scirpus spp.*; also *Fuirena umbellata*) also *budzug riru*. *Omad budzug*, a kind of taro; *rif budzug*, a kind of sugar cane; *wanti budzug*, arrows with bamboo point. (2) bamboo knife.

**Budzug** a woman’s name; taboo names *Purung*, *Apan*, *Budzug riru*.

**budzun** *adj.* sterile, barren; childless; without fruit (of men and women, of plants). *Afi budzun*, a woman without children; *gae budzun*, a banana tree without fruit.

**buf-eran** *v.* to crack. *Mos a ngrang imuru dibuf.* ‘A dry coconut fell down and cracked.’

**bufubuf-eran** *v.* to make a noise by beating something; *see* **buf-eran**. Ngaeng imu gom its a bufubuf. ‘The man clearing a new garden makes a noise.’

**bug** *n.* book (*E.*).

**bugep** *n.* a snare trap for birds and marsupials; supposed to be from the neighbouring Munkip population, including the name; = **manda**.

**bûm** *n.* taro pudding coloured with juice of yellow ginger root (**dzung**). Gaen bûm, meal after a fight.

**Bumbum, Bumbumo** names in the time of missionary Stürzenhofecker.

**bumpib** *n.* cold, cough; a kind of string-figure (**fofoa**). **Bumpib a ngkaneran**, tuberculosis.

**bumpug oron** *n.* a kind of ant (pupa<sup>afin</sup>).

**bumpum** *n.* European, white person (*Jb. bôm bôm*); = **ngaeng a mpuf**. **Bumpum dafum**, cigarette; **bumpim nidzin**, glass beads; **dzampo bumpum**, a kind of banana, **go bumpum**, modern saucepans; **idzum bumpum**, European dogs; **nowa bumpum**, a new kind of mango; **ngî bumpum**, European salt; **omad a mpre bumpum**, a kind of taro.

**bumpum a marmar** *n.* an introduced tree with pleasant smell (*TP marmar*, the raintree or any of the Jacaranda type of trees).

**bumpung** *n.* tapioka (only in Dzifasing; <> *Euphorbiaceae; Manihot esculenta Crantz*); = **orong a was, ngayabum**.

**bumpung-eran** *v.* to surround, cloud, cover, protect, to hold one’s nose, cover one’s ears or mouth with one’s hands. **Ram bumpungeran etse**, obstacle,

hindrance [‡]. *See also mpung-eran*. **Garagab emoaf dibumpung a ntson etse**. ‘The people stayed and protected the door.’ **Marangontong ibumpung su**. ‘Clouds cover the sun.’ **Abumpung nead gempon en a ram a yung fârîng**. ‘I cover my ears with my hands because of the noise.’ **Edza abumpung a mud a ntson en yai ban omam a rotseran futsun**. ‘I hold my finger in front of my mouth so that you will not speak out.’

**bûn** (1) *n.* parent-in-law (father-in-law, mother-in-law); child-in-law (son-in-law, daughter-in-law). **Gaen a bûn**, meal served on occasion of assigning new kinship terms after a marriage. (2) *adj.* taboo. **Imu bûn en**, it is taboo; holy, sacrosanct [‡].

**buntin** *n.* top, tip, point, beginning (of a story); *opp.*: **fôn**. **Aom buntin**, tip of a spear; **dzif buntin**, west, beginning of the mythical fire; **dzob man buntin**, said of somebody speaking very fast (‘tongue with tip’); **dzob buntin a tiperan etse**, end of talking; **garafu fa buntin**, illegitimate child; **man buntin**, tip of the tongue. **Otao en marum buntin**. ‘Look after your guests (‘your eye’s point’).’

**Buntin** a male and female name; a taboo name **Fea**.

**buntsru-ran** *v.* to disjoint, dislocate one’s arm or leg, to break one’s neck; to take out. *See also bungru-ran*. **Garafu efoareng siri dibuntsru ono waro en**. ‘The children held the rat and broke its neck.’ **Ngaeng eyare waesowen, dibuntsru ram rainaeng**. ‘The man planted banana suckers and removed the (unwanted) shoots.’



**bunuf** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

**bungru-ran** *v.* to disjoint, dislocate, ruin. *See also* **buntsru-ran**.

**Bura** a place name near Ngarowain, given in oral traditions.

**Burere** a woman's name (said to be from Papua).

**Buri** a historical man from Munun.

**buru-ran** *v.* to sit; to live, dwell (said of individuals, *see also* **moaf-eran**, **men-eran**). **Ngaeng buriran**, evangelist, native mission helper. **Buriran en a yadz**, to be blessed, somebody who owns everything ('sitting in grease') [‡]; **ngaeng buriran taes en a dzob**, receiver of stolen goods [‡]; **ngaeng buriran fofong**, devoted workman [‡]. **Aburi barus**. I am sitting in a plane. **Ngao, edza ban aburi kani**. No, I shall stay here. **Edzarad aburi impri en Dan esab**. I lived with Dan. **Iburi en hos**. He is riding a horse.

**burid** *adv.* also, too, another, again. **Ram a pengeran burid**, rebirth. **Afi emar burid**. The woman died also. **Da badzin ewantang yai burid**. And then he will swallow you too. **Feog a dzob ongan burid**. Another story about Feog.

**buris** *n.* shoot of a sago palm.

**buru** *adj.* light in colour (because of having been wrapped or covered). **Dzain buru** = **dzain a tof**; **gaen buru**, banana that had been wrapped up, with light colour; **rene buru**, light skin, colour of body parts that were covered with clothing; **rofon buru**, fat woman. *See* **buruburu**.

**Buru** a man's name; a dog's name.

**buru-ran** *v.* to wrap up, cover; to be wrapped up, be covered. **Edza aburu dzain da dzain iburu**. 'I wrap up Areca nuts and the Areca nuts are wrapped up.'

**burub** only as **tao burub maran**, a round house with middle post (an old house type); *see also* **ngaroburub**.

**burub yarang** *n.* a light green cicada (lives in grassland, similar to **ntsedz**, but with a longer body, not eaten).

**burubait** *n.* grease between intestines, explained to be the area around the liver and stomach.

**buruburu** *n.* a tree (**orog**), the buds of which are very light-coloured; *see* **buru**.

**burur** *n.* shrimp (*Jb. wàgoc*). **Omad burur**, a kind of taro.

**Burur** a pig's name.

**Burur** a **ntson** a creek; tributary of the Erap River from the east, north of Erap Bridge.

**bururburur** *n.* a tree (**orog**); a kind of string-figure (**fofoa**).

**Bururu** a dog's name (children's talk for **burur**).

**bururung-eran** *v.* to burn, light. **Afi engar a dzif, difung, dibururung**. 'The woman kindles the fire, she blows, and it burns.'

**Busama** the population of Busamang village in the Huon Gulf.

**Busi** a place name in oral traditions.

**Busu** a river near Lae.

**but** *see* **go a but**.

**Butibam** a village, now part of Lae; *see* **Tuwit**.

**bûts** *see* **bûdz**.

## D

- d-** short for *da* (and), prefixed to verbs beginning with a vowel; sometimes *t-*.  
*Da emar = demar*. And he died.
- d** poss. suffix to nouns, designating body parts or kinship relations, my, our *1.p. sg.+pl.* *Bangid*, my arm, our arms; *moantod*, my wife, our wives.
- da** *conj.* and. *Wanti da fadzur*, bow and arrow.
- dabak** *see* *dafum dabak*, European tobacco (*G. Tabak*).
- dabos-eran** *v.* to draw out, pull out, take out, extract; to shed one's skin (of snakes). *Ngaeng edabos ram sowen a non a mra*. 'The man pulled the banana shoot out of the ground.' *Edabos eran a non tao eama*. 'He pulled himself (as a stone adze) out of the house (and became a man from a myth).' *Mur edabos eran da rene gangkan emadamad*. 'When a snake sheds its skin, its (new) skin is soft.'
- dabud** *n.* a small hand-bag of the coastal Labu, made of plaited rushes. *See* *dabudabud*.
- Dabud** a woman's name.
- dabudabud** *n.* the kind of rush from which *dabud* is made.
- dadadadam** *n.* a flower, said to have been used for love magic ( $\Delta$  *Verbenaceae*; *Stachytarpheta urticifolia*).
- dadadang-eran** *v.* to tremble, to shake, shiver; teeth chattering (of cold or fear). *Ngaeng okai epoaru dedadang*. 'This man is old and trembling.' *Gea ntaf edadang*. 'His teeth are chattering.'
- dadaeng-eran** *v.* to limp, hobble. *Ngaeng empom en fa fefen, dedadaeng*. The man walked with a boil under his foot and he limped.
- Dadai** a pig's name, a dog's name (children's talk).
- dadain-eran** *see* *dain-eran*.
- Dadam** a place name west of the Erap River, belonging to Gabsongkeg village; a man's name.
- dadangan-eran** *v.* to step on something with toes only (when climbing a mountain or a ladder); to hang up, suspend (of many things). *See* *dangan-eran*.
- dadaring-eran** *v.* to grow abundantly. *Beboa edadaring*. 'Weeds are growing abundantly.'
- dadawi-ran** *v.* to swing (of arms while walking, with fire or knife), shake; *see also* *dawi-ran*. *Garagab edadawi dzif fon*. 'People swing (their arms) with a fire brand.' *Edza adadawi ono waro*. 'I shook my head.'
- Dadu** a dog's name.
- daeng-eran** *v.* to assent, consent, agree; usually *daeng-eran a dzob*; = *wantong-eran*. *Dzob daeng*, mild [‡]. *Daengeran a dzob*, to attest; to testify [‡]. *Ngaeng a daengeran a dzob*, witness [‡]. *Ngaeng erots a dzob, afi edaeng a dzob*. 'When a man says something, a woman agrees.' *Kakafoa atro eyantsen ngaeng en daengeran a dzob*. 'The Holy Spirit presses to testify [‡].'
- daer** *n.* girl, young girl, marriageable girl; usually *afi daer* or *binum daer*. *Daer fârifaring*, grown, unmarried girl;



- daer rompon**, spinster ('grandmother girl'); **daer faro**, bridewealth; **dzi daer faro**, meal with bridewealth.
- dafum** *n.* tobacco (generic). **Dafum dabak**, European tobacco; **dafum nenan**, tobacco leaf; **dafum a nidinid**, a kind of tobacco ( $\Delta$  *Solanaceae*; *Nicotiana tabacum*); **dafum paep**, tobacco pipe (modern); **dafum rene waso**, smell of tobacco smoke; **dafum sigret**, cigarette; **dafum yafan**, native tobacco. **Bumpum dafum**, cigarette; **purung dafum**, native tobacco pipe made of bamboo (not Wampar). **Ges ifung dafum**. 'They smoke.'
- Dagin** a Wampar village south of the Markham River between **Wamped** and **Montam renan** villages.
- dagrid-eran** *v.* to be rotten, mellow; = **boasra-ran**, **moarar-ran**. **Mpî ongan emar dedagrid**. 'A pig died and rotted.'
- Dagu** a dog's name (children's talk, *TP daga*, betel pepper).
- Dai** a woman's name (from Salamaua).
- dain-eran** *v.* (1) to press down or together, to touch; also **dadain-eran**. **Afi ifur a dzî edain bangin etse en a dzi**. 'The woman fished and pressed the fish in her hand.' **Dedain afi ri ro**. 'And he pressed the girl down.' **Edain edza bangid**. 'He touched my arm.' (2) to give a present. **Edain boantob**. 'He made presents (to a sorcerer in exchange for help).'
- damad** *adj.* soft, mild, friendly; *see* **madamad**. **Ngaeng a dzob damad**, a friendly (soft speaking) man; **rene damad**, soft skin.
- damer** *n.* a tree (**orog**;  $\Delta$  *Sapindaceae*; *Allophylus cobbe*); flowers have a pleasant smell.
- Damer** a place name north of Gabsongkeg in the foothills of the mountains (near Untsig Creek).
- dampa-n** *n.* (**dampud**, **dampum**, **dampan**, in compounds **dampa**). (1) forehead. **Dampa ganta**; **dampa senes**, bald forehead; **dampa waro**, forehead; **dampa waro idziridzir**; **dampa waro eabaeb**, headache. **Dampan empak**. 'His forehead is protruding.' (2) lower abdomen. **Ram a mra dampan**, pubic area with hair.
- dampan a poak** *n.* a plant ( $\Delta$  *Solanaceae*; *Physalis minima*), a weed in the gardens, which appeared after the coming of Europeans, called **ram a poak** ('thing that explodes' = gun). When fruits were beaten against the forehead in a play, there was a noise: **Its dampan a poak eama gab**. 'He beat the **dampan a poak** and came to the village (said of a man who ran away from a fight).'
- dampar-eran** *v.* to collect (and carry in a bundle). **Afi ges eya en dampareran a ga ngung**. 'The women went to collect driftwood for fire.' **Edampar a rif**. 'They collected sugar cane.'
- Dampe** a place name south of Dzifasing; a woman's name.
- damped** *see* **mos damped**, dry coconut leaves.
- dampes-eran** *v.* to take away (found only in one myth). **Da gea edampes a ge uri, ditum eya ngarusi mun a ntson**. 'And she took the stone adze (from the fire) and threw it into Ngarusi's mouth.'

**damping** *n.* a parrot (<> Eclectus Parrot, *Eclectus roratus*; possibly Vulturine or Pesquet's Parrot, *Psittichas fulgidus* [but *see boantam*]). Feathers used for headdress.

**Damping a ntson** a place name near Ngaronana and Ngarosagir on Gabsongkeg land.

**damping nuwin**, *n.* a parrot (<> the female red and blue Eclectus Parrot, or Dusky Lory, *Pseudeos fuscata*. But *see riware*).

**dampit** *see mara dampit*, young animal, baby (only of animals).

**dampo-ran**, *v.* to lie down next to/ around.

**dampoat** *n.* a small gecko, common in houses (<> Striped Gecko, *Gecko vittatus*).

**dampon** *n.* place of ants.

**dampop-eran** *v.* to spread wings (of birds). *Gea edampop a gea pin*. 'It (the eagle) spread its wings.'

**dampud dampum** *see dampan*.

**danets** *n.* (1) plank root. *Orog danets*, plank-shaped roots of some trees (e.g. *reso*) (2) wing of the nose. *So danets*, wing of the nose; nasal septum.

**Danim rero** a place name near Babuaf, on the Watut River.

**danom-eran** *v.* to complete, end, finish. *Ngaeng entsa moneng imu serok a serok, derem orots eya dedanom bangin ongan*. 'The men collected four (dollars), and then added one more to make it five.' *Edza amu gom en edza gom da adanom*. 'I worked in my garden and then finished work.'

**danta-ran** *v.* to look upwards. *Su danta*, a kind of snake. *Adanta mos*. 'I look up to the coconuts.'

**dantog-eran** *v.* to bow one's head, look down. *Ngaeng dantogeran*, a man looking to the ground (unhospitable). *Iburi dedantog*. 'He sat down bowing his head.'

**dantur** *see so dantur*, big nose.

**dangan-eran** *v.* to hang, suspend; to give; = *dengan-eran*. *Edangan gwara sa*. 'They set sail.' *Garafu afi edangan foa naron eya orog*. 'The girls hung their little netbags on a tree.' *Edangan a gom Giamsao ma ri edza*. 'They gave me the work of Giamsao (leader of church women's group).'

**dange** *n.* a tree (*orog*;  $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Macaranga sp.*), wood used for house building. Leaves used against diarrhoea. Bark said to have a pleasant smell.

**dangi** only as *rai dangi* or *rai dengi*, jealous, over-protective. *Yadzu imu rai dengi en moanton eboin en a riran ngaeng a mpomeran*. 'Yadzu is jealous when his wife walks with some other man.'

**danging-eran** *v.* to fall asleep, doze off. *Ngaeng o kai edanging en maran a mro*. 'That man is falling asleep, because he is tired.'

**Danging** a man's name.

**dangip** *see nae dangip*.

**dangir** *n.* hornbill (generic; <> Blyth's Hornbill, *Rhyticeros plicatus*); explained to be the big kind with fewer ridges on the beak; totem of Orognaron clan; taboo word *gogogok*. A smaller kind: *ngarodangkir*. *Abu dangir*, a kind of bean; *adzab dangir*, a kind of banana. *Naedzintsing efa dangir*. Disobedient like a hornbill (*dzob a nawatu*).

**Dangir** a man's name; a dog's name.

**dangke** ‘thank you’ (*G. danke*); also dangkesen (*G. dankeschön*); see inangke. Muran dangke, to thank, to pray. Imu dangke yaer garaweran anutu. ‘They thanked our Lord God.’

**Dangkir** a mun a place name near Wamped village.

**dangkir** a ngkits *n.* a tree (*orog*); its roots were rasped and chewed before a fight. Antsang dangkir angkits, a tree.

**Dangkir** a ngkits a place name near Montam renan village; in oral traditions one of the earliest settlements of the Wampar in the Wamped valley.

**dangkum** *n.* a tree (*orog*; Δ *Moraceae*; *Ficus pungens*).

**Dangkum** a place name near Gabsongkeg (= Bingin Dangkum).

**dao** *n.* east (downstream?). Ngaeng dao, the Bukaua and Taimi people; mpas a fi dao, east wind.

**Dao** a man’s name.

**daob** see *orog daob*, a fish.

**daom-eran** *v.* to be proper, well-mannered, reliable; to be good, good-looking, fair, nice; to be savoury, tasty, palatable; to be unhurt. See also *bebentseng*; *opp.*: *biabut*, *moin*. *Edaom*, a gesture of pulling air into one’s mouth through pointed lips, meaning that something tastes good. *Ngaeng edaom a dzob*, a friendly man; *ngaeng daomeran*, a good (well-mannered) man, a good-looking man. *Garafu daomeran*, well-mannered children; *gaen daomeran*, good bananas. See also a man’s name *Edaom*. *Da gea fân etsats, da ongan a fân a nin edaom*. ‘She had a crippled leg, but the other leg was in order (from

a myth).’ *Draiva edaom?* ‘Is the driver unhurt?’ (asked after an accident). *Yai oma dodaom e!* ‘You are not nice!’

**dap-eran** *v.* (1) to be hard, solid (said of trees, biscuits, iron, cooking pots); = *ngkang-eran*. *Fân a daperan*, callous. *Sû ear semen da edap*. ‘The sun dried the cement and it became hard.’ (2) to crack, explode, shout. See also *dararap-eran*. *Ngaeng efai untsi dedap*. ‘The man kicked his lime gourd and it cracked.’ *Bom edapadap*. ‘The bomb exploded.’ *Da ges erorong edap*. ‘And they shouted (from a myth).’

**darad** *n.* a grass, a weed (= *boarof moangkats*; *sawasaf*; <> *Cyperaceae*; *Cyperus rotundus*). *Darad fan a ga*, a kind of *darad* with prickles; *gu darad*, a liana.

**dararap-eran** *v.* to crash, thunder, explode; see also *dap-eran*. *Waris intiriring da ram edararap*. ‘The thunder rolled and crashed.’ *Taram fâring ipruf dedararap*. ‘A cannon fired and it thundered.’

**dare** *n.* a kind of yam (*yamis*) with white peel.

**Dare** a man’s name.

**daredare** a plant (Δ *Dioscoraceae*; *Dioscorea sp.*, yam).

**darets** *n.* village, place, settlement (in Mare; used as a taboo word); = *gab*. *Darets fâring*, market [‡].

**Darets** A taboo name for a male and female name *Gab*.

**dari** see *mara dari*, baby.

**daro-ran** *v.* to hunt, chase, drive; = *tiri-ran*. *Ngaeng edaro mpî*. ‘The men hunted pigs.’ *Edaro garafu en a îtseran*. ‘She chased the children to beat them.’

**Dasat** a mountain in the Waing area; a pig's name.

**dasidasi** *see* mra dasidasi.

**daso-ran** *v.* (1) to bend in (one's fingers when counting). *Dzob daso*, consent; friendly, mild. *Adaso bangid orots*. Five ('I bend one hand'). *Adaso bangid serok eya faud ongan*. Fifteen ('I bend two hands to one foot'). (2) to end, finish, complete. *Gea ean gaen edaso*. 'He ate the food and finished it.' *Edza amu gom, adaso gom a muran*. 'I worked and finished my work.'

**dau** *n.* wood, forest, bush. *Dau mpes*, island, a forest island in grassland; *ngaeng dau mpes*, people from the islands; *dau renan*, thick bush; *ngaeng dau* = *ngaeng opang*, a *sangguma*-sorcerer; also people from the bush, used for *ngaeng momoa*, mountain people.

**Dau moain** a place name near Tararan village; *rop* of *Feref* clan.

**Dau rao** a place name, *rop* of *Feref* clan.

**Dawad** man's and a woman's name.

**dawi-ran** *v.* to spray, sprinkle; *see* *dadawi-ran*. *Balus edawi marasin en korop*. 'The plane sprayed chemicals on the crops.'

**Daya** a man's name; a dog's name.

**de** 'he (she, they) said: ...'

**dê turi!** *interj.* an affirmative exclamation: 'that it is!', 'yes!'.

**dêd** *n.* a little, remainder. *Edza an ram a ram dêd*. 'I ate the rest of the food.'

**dedeas-eran** *v.* to smooth, sleek (of cloth), bend (of grass); to be mild; to speak a foreign language. *Ngaeng dedeaseran a dzob*, preacher [‡]. *Dzob dedeas*, friendly, mild. *Adedeas a ref en aen*. 'I press the cloth with a

flat iron.' *Foa ededeas gwangon en a magamag*. 'The cocodile flattens its belly on the sand.' *Adedeas a dzob*. 'I speak a (foreign) language.'

**demangg** *see* *Afi demangg*, a pig's name, said to mean 'woman from the highlands'.

**demon-eran** *v.* to smooth. *Ngaeng era orog edemon en a remeran tao en*. 'The men felled a tree and planed it to build a house with it.'

**dempen** *see* *mara dempen*, eyebrow.

**dempet** *n.* upper part of a big fishing net.

**denang-eran** *v.* to hang, suspend (from the ears). *Edenang tsafi ri*. 'She hung the tortoise-shell ornament (in her ears).'

**denteng-eran** *v.* to strike, beat, knock, hammer; to tap one's forehead. *Dentengeran*, a modern form of tattooing with needles. *Edenteng orog*. 'They hammered on the tree.' *Edenteng madzung*. They beat the drums. *Gea imuam, da edza adenteng edza dampud waro*. 'He lied, and I tapped my forehead.'

**dentep-eran** *v.* to break, crack (said of coconut, head, lice). *Ngaeng edentep a mos a ngrang en a ban ean ari gaen*. 'The man opened the dry coconut to eat with bananas.'

**Dentep** a man's name.

**dento-ran** *v.* (1) to look down, look for something lower. *Garas dentoran enom en*, mirror. *Edento gab fâring uri Ngampur*. 'He looked down to this large village Ngampur.' *Edento dzî rowe*. They looked for birds' eggs. (2) to invite. *Da ngaeng isit a garafu edento ngaeng*. 'The men sent children to invite the people.'

**Dento** a male and female name.

**dentod** *n.* elephantiasis (*Lymphatic Filariasis*); usually *fa dentod*.

**Dentod** a creek and old settlement place near Dagin; *rop* of Montar clan.

**dengad** *see* *mara dengad*.

**Dengad** a woman's name.

**dengan-eran** *see* *dangan-eran*.

**dengem-eran** *v.* to place, point, aim. *Edengem a go eya tao ofo*. 'She placed the cooking pot in the middle of the house.' *Odengem eya ngaeng a dzabar!* 'Point (the arrow) at the ribs of the man!'

**dengi** *see* *dangi*.

**dero** *n.* a liana with red flowers, also *dero boap* ( $\Delta$  D'Albertis Creeper, *Leguminosae; Mucuna novoguineensis*). Spinning tops (*mugum*) are made from the large black seed pods.

**Derong** a woman's name (Christian name).

**Desa** a woman's name.

**Dibrup** a place name near Sangkea.

**did** particle preceding verbs, indicating summons to (better) do something; also *dzid*. *Gea did imu*. 'He had better do it.'

**did-ran** *v.* to thunder, crash, shake (of breaking trees, running horses, earthquakes). *Mara didi*, crashing noise. *Ram ididi eya rûts*. 'It thunders at the coast.' *Tufugig irid fâring da mra ididi*. 'An earthquake is far away, but the earth shakes.'

**Didi** a place name near Gabsongkeg ('Camp Diddy'); = Ngarofab, Ngaroraon.

**Didiman** a pig's name (*TP didiman*, an official of the Department of Agriculture).

**didiring** *n.* a pigeon (*boser*; <> *Zoe Imperial Pigeon, Ducula zoeae*). A taboo name for a man's name *Boser (TP)*.

**dinti-ran** *v.* (1) to hit. *Eyare gea mimi en aom didinti mimi demar*. 'He shot at his heart with an arrow and hit his heart and he died.' *Idinti dzob*. 'He spoke to the point.' (2) to flood. *Mpo ifir idinti dau*. 'The water rose and flooded the forest.' *Mpo idinti garagab uri i raun*. 'Water floods these people so they sleep (said when people are sleepy at a meeting).'

**dintig** *n.* a dam built for catching fish; also *goani*.

**dingki** *n.* a bed bug.

**dipidip-eran** *v.* to break slowly (of trees and posts). *Orog wanats idipidip en a ban irufiran*. 'The roots of the tree break slowly and it will be uprooted.' *Tao imu en a ban itigeran, idipidip*. 'The house is nearly collapsing, and it breaks down slowly.'

**dirits** *n.* root; vein. *Bangin dirits*, vein, tendon; *fân dirits*, varicose vein; *u dirits*, gullet.

**doadoa** *n.* a type of songs and games (said to come from the Jabêm) = *med gereran ngantam*.

**dôd** *n.* smoke; = *dzif wason*; taboo word for *dzif*.

**Dodang** a man's name; a dog's name.

**dodo** *n.* children's talk for *seson*, breast.

**Dodo** a dog's name, a pig's name.

**dododong-eran** *v.* to walk unsteadily like a toddler or an old person. *Ngaeng poaru empom, edododong*. 'When an old man walks, he walks unsteadily.'

**Dodon** a pig's name; children's talk for *Mois antson*.

**dodong-eran** *v.* to swell, form a blister. *Watsots ear a gea rene gangkan, edodong.* ‘He burnt his skin and blisters formed.’

**Dodong** a woman’s name.

**dogoro** *n.* a flower with a pleasant smell like lemon ( $\Delta$  *Labiatae*; *Ocimum basilicum*; *Jb. sàling*); planted in yam gardens, said to indicate dangerous visitors; hung up around one’s house, said to protect against ghosts. **Dogoro naen a muteran**, a kind of **dogoro**, sap used as a medicine against ear complaints.

**Dogoro** a place name west of the Erap River, land of Gabsongkeg; a man’s name.

**domoad** *see* *afi domoad*, widow; *ngaeng domoad*, widower; also the pupa stage of larvae like *rimpug*.

**domoro** *n.* musical instrument jews’ harp. *Purung domoro*, a kind of bamboo out of which jews’ harps are made; *domoro bumpum*, metal jews’ harp. *Gea its a domoro.* ‘He plays the jews’ harp.’

**Domoro** a man’s name.

**dempa** *n.* sheep.

**dompoa-ran** *v.* to split. *Afi edompoa some.* ‘The women split the material for aprons.’ *Edompoa dzain.* ‘He splits betel palm bark (for the house floor).’ *Kakafoa atro edompoa garagab mun a ntson.* ‘The Holy Spirit speaks through [a] man’s mouth [‡].’

**dompot** *n.* a kind of flying fox, = *sangud*.

**Domu** a creek; left tributary of the Markham River.

**dôn-eran** *v.* to be afraid, scared (of fight, of hard work). *Ngaeng dôneran*, coward. *Edza adôn en a gom fâring.* ‘I am afraid of hard work.’

**donton** *n.* heap. *Garafu naron esomo donton en simis.* ‘The children pile up heaps of sand on the beach.’

**dontong** *n.* a beetle common in coconuts (<> male Stag Beetle; *Aegus sp.*: *Lucanidae*; *see also otof*).

**Dontong** a man’s name.

**dong** *n.* a beetle (<> *Lomaptera lutea*, *Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae*).

**dong-eran** *v.* to roast, grill, scorch. *Adong gaen.* ‘We are roasting bananas.’ *Dzif ean edza bangid da edong.* ‘Fire burned my hand and it is seared.’

**dongkwang** *see* *mu dongkwang*, a small bird.

**dongod-eran** *v.* to sit (all the time and not walk). *Gea eredongod eya tao en a gea epoaru da gea emam a faran en a mpomeran.* ‘He is (always) sitting in his house because he is old and unable to walk.’

**dorang** *see* *mara dorang*.

**Dorang** a man’s name.

**dowadowang** *n.* chilli pepper (*TP lombo*;  $\Delta$  *Solanaceae*; *Capsicum frutescens*). Hung up around one’s house it is said to protect against ghosts.

**dowang** *n.* canine tooth, eye tooth (of humans and animals, word mostly used for dogs); taboo word *ganti*. *Ataf dowang*, a string bag with dogs teeth.

**dowed** *n.* a tree (*orog*), wood used for house posts.

**Dowed** a man’s name.

**dowôf** *n.* dwarf (*E.*). First heard about the existence of dwarves and stories of meeting them in 2004. However, there was an old story about them (‘*Ngaeng manaman a mpo*’).



- dra-ran** *v.* to dislike; to be lazy, idle, listless, tired. Ngaeng draran, a lazy man. Edza adra en a gom a muran. ‘I don’t like to do the work.’
- drangeran-eran** *v.* to crack. Go kai edrangeran, tsong badzin epoak, ‘[If] this cooking pot is cracked, it will break.’
- drap-eran** *v.* to split, flash; also drep-eran, drapdrap-eran. Ngaeng era orog da orog edrap en a ban itigeran. ‘The men fell a tree and the tree splits and then breaks.’ Yami fâring, sowarep its, da yadzof edrap. ‘Heavy rain and lightning, and the clouds split.’
- drep-eran** *v.* to split, pierce; *see* drap-eran. Sogwarep edrep orog etse. ‘Lightning split the tree.’ Edrep ngaeng en baynat. ‘They pierced the man with bayonets.’
- drod-ro-ran** *v.* to move slowly (of people, rivers, cars). Wantsef emam a drodroran, da Watut a mpo drodroran. ‘The Markham River is not slow moving, but the Watut River is.’ Ngaeng ongan irid edrod-ro, da emam a ngopwangoperan. ‘When a man runs slowly, he does not hurry.’
- dudubung-eran** *v.* to be stout, be well-rounded (of belly); *see* bubung. Ean gaen, da gwangon idudubung. ‘He ate bananas and his belly was round.’
- Dudum** a dog’s name (children’s talk, no meaning known).
- dudumits** *n.* chip, slice, remains, rubbish. *See* bobomots, bubumidz. Imu dudumits, to die out [‡] Afi eyanta ga, ifits eya gab da dudumits ererangap. ‘The woman chopped wood, carried it to the village and the chips stayed behind.’
- dufwaduf** *n.* swamp, marsh; also mra dufwaduf.
- dûg** *n.* banana stem; also gaen dûg. Antsi we dûg. ‘We built a raft from banana stems.’
- Dumu** a creek and place name near Gabmadzung; rop of Dzeag a ntson clan.
- duntrung** only in the form intsi duntrung, he/they puff it up, stir up, incite. Dzob enek aron ongan da ngaeng intsi duntrung en da eye imu dzob fâring. ‘It was only a small affair and then some people blew it up and it became a big affair.’
- dûng-eran** *v.* (1) to stay awake. Edza amam a îran, adûng da ram etapen. I did not sleep, I stayed awake until morning. (2) to hold, support. Idûng a garafu. ‘She supported the child.’ Idûng bangin eya ûngwaeng. ‘He put his hands on his hips’ (‘like a boss’).
- dungun** *adj.* young (of people, animals, trees). Garafu dungun, young people; eser dungun, young donkey. Edza ngaeng dungun. ‘I am a young man.’
- dup-eran** *v.* to splash, patter (of rain, water), creak. Yami idup fâring. ‘Rain patters very heavily.’ Dzi fâring idup a mpo. ‘A big fish splashes in the water.’ Yai ofai orog da idup. ‘You tread on a tree and it breaks creaking.’
- dupidup-eran** *v.* to splash (lasting); to crash, bang (when falling). *See* dup-eran; also dupudup-eran.
- Durung** a creek and place name west of Gabmadzung; a pig’s name.
- Duwi** a man’s name.

## DZ

**dzabain** *n.* a small bird (*dzî dziferan*) common in the reeds of the Markham River <> very different bird identified as Large-billed Gerygone, *Gerygone magnirostris* [but *see arir dzoreng*] / Canary Flycatcher, *Microeca papuana* [but *see iribirib*] / New Guinea Thornbill, *Acanthiza murina* / Scrub Wren, *Sericornis* varieties.

**dzabar** *n.* rib; also *dzabar waro*; = *ntsabantsab*. *Dzabar waro*, widow of one's brother (Biblical?). *Edza dzabar idziridzir*. 'My ribs hurt' (from too much work).

**dzabarab** *n.* a simple, temporary hut or house; a shade house. Taboo word for *tao*.

**dzabareang-eran** *v.* to support, lean upon (a table, etc.); to set one's arms akimbo. *Edza adzabareang bangid*. 'I support (myself on) my arms.'

**dzaboa** *see raeng mara dzaboa*, a kind of mushroom.

**Dzaboa** a mythical or historical man; ancestor of *Orognaron* clan.

**dzadzaman** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*) in the mountains (<> Rainbow Lorikeet, *Trichoglossus haematodus*); *see also babap dzadzaman*; *omad dzadzaman*.

**dzadzar** *n.* colour; pattern, figure, ornament; writing; also *mara dzadzar*. *Dzadzar a wi*, red colour; *rainako dzadzar dzadzar*, a kind of melon.

**dzadzarusum** only in text of a song: *Owang naron ewat eya mag, fân a dzadzarusum*. 'The young of the owang

bird go to the beach, [having] many different legs' (or: 'legs of different colours').

**dzadzir** *n.* ornament applied as decoration to clay pots.

**dzadzo** *n.* a vine (*gu*; Δ *Basellaceae*; *Basella rubra*). Paint is made from its seeds.

**dzaf-eran** *v.* to fly low, near the ground (of birds). *Dzî idzif edzafadzaf da emam a yaran a weng*. 'The birds fly low and they do not go high.'

**dzaf-eran en** *v.* to look out for, take care of; to look concentrated at something, stare, heed. *Ampom moadzi da marud edzaf en ban atao edza rased*. 'I am walking on the road looking out for my brother.' *Ngaeng maran edzaf en a dzif en badzin ean poatse fâring uri dempes*. 'The men take care of the fire so that it will not burn down this grass area.'

**dzagadzag-eran** *v.* to walk bow-legged, waddle. *Gea empom dedzagadzag*. 'He walks and walks bow-legged.'

**dzai** *see dzain* (in some combinations).

**dzai gangkan** *n.* a fish (*dzî mpo*; <> Giant Glass Perchlet; *Parambassis gulliveri*).

**dzain** *n.* Areca palm and nut (generic; Δ *Arecoideae*; *Areca catechu*). Taboo expression: *ram a ngeab*. Kinds: *dzain bompog nidzin*, *dzain boyag*, *dzain a ferefere*, *dzai garadz*, *dzain a ngkring nidzin*, *dzain poaets*, *dzain a pusupis*, *dzain renan*, *dzain sagaboa*, *dzain erang waem*. *Dzain a boap*, Areca palm flower; *dzain buru* = *dzain a tof*, light-coloured Areca nut; *dzain*



- a **dzog**, ripe Areca nut with red skin, **dzai gangkan**, Areca nut skin, **dzain a mri**, red spit of betel chewing.
- Dzain a mru**, soft young Areca nut; **dzain ninin**, white spit of betel chewing; **dzain a ntab**, Areca nut to be planted; **dzain a ngka**, hard Areca nut (also used for beer or whisky); **dzain sangen**, juicy Areca nut; **dzain a tir**, young sprout of Areca palm; **dzain yafan**, leaf of betel palm, used as a medicine against pain when urinating.
- Dzain** a place name northeast of Dzifasing; another place name between Wawin and Erap Rivers near Gabsongkeg; **rop** of Mporenan clan. A man's name, taboo names **Ngintsuts**, **Ram a ngeab**.
- dzam-eran** *v.* to wash, rinse. **Edza adzam bangid**. 'I wash my hands.' **Edzam ngakwi**. 'She washes her clothes.'
- dzampan** *adj.* middle-sized (only of pigs: **mpî dzampan**).
- dzampang-eran** *v.* to damage, ruin. **Yai odzampang edza ram uri depoak**. 'You ruined my things here and they broke.' **Edza adzampang a gea demam âneran gaen ear mareb inin**. 'I ruined him and he did not eat and was hungry.'
- dzampeb** *n.* (1) a kind of vegetable (was). (2) forearm; **bangin dzampeb**, forearm. (3) calf; **fa(n) dzampeb**, calf of the leg. (4) tail; **dzampeb a gots**, tail of a shooting star. *See also* **guruts dzampeb**, **mafan dzampeb**.
- dzampi-ran** *v.* to smooth out. **Edzampi madzung a ntson**. He planed the canoe. **Edza dzampi edza mamar ero**. 'I am happy.'
- Dzampi** a man's name (Christian name).
- dzampo** *n.* a kind of banana (**gaen**) eaten ripe; young leaves used as a medicine against diarrhoea. Subtaxa: **dzampo ferefere**, **dzampo sao**, **dzampo wi**; a new kind: **dzampo bumpum**.
- Dzampo** a man's name.
- dzampur** only as **ono dzampur**, swollen joint.
- Dzamun** the population of Kumots, Watut River: **ngaeng Dzamun**.
- dzanam** *n.* a small conch shell (*Nassa* sp.), used for decoration. **Dzanam opo**, a kind of **dzanam**; **dzanam wampon a ntaf**, an arm ornament.
- Dzanam** a man's name.
- Dzanam renan** a place name, a **rop** (in text of a song).
- dzanaub** *adj.* fleshy, pulpy (of fruits and humans); *opp.*: **garararan**, **rene waro**. **Gea ngaeng a dzanaub**. 'He is a fleshy man.'
- Dzanan** a male and female name.
- Dzantsam** a creek, right tributary of the Markham River near Markham Bridge (= Ompor); **rop** of the **ngaeng Ompor** = **Ono wante**.
- dzantsean** *n.* afterbirth, placenta.
- dzantson** *n.* steel axe; also **aetsantson**.
- dzang** *n.* pig (from **Adzera**; according to older consultants used in Wampar as a taboo word); *see* **mpî**.
- dzangadz** *n.* an animal in water. Described as an insect, about 3 cm long, dark brown, with six legs (<> *Priochirus* sp.: *Staphylinidae*). In former times eaten raw by women.
- dzangadz** *see* **ngadzangadz**, to be tall and thin.
- Dzangadz** in oral traditions a man who started wars among the Wampar. Often **Dzangats** is given, sometimes

- Dzengats; a taboo name **Oren** or **Oren wante** (lit. 'long penis'); *see also* **Ridzib**. **Dzangadz** is said to have belonged to **Gabrero** or **Warir** clan, living in **Onon** a **poaran**, later called **Turuguf**. **Imu Dzangadz**. 'He is a **Dzangadz**' (a man who always quarrels).
- dzangadzang-eran** *v.* to stand upright, bend upright. **Mpas itsif sum edzangadzang**. 'The wind bends sago leaves upright.'
- dzangadzing** *n.* a small black bird (**dzi dziferan**; *Jb. kiring kereng*); totem of **Boarom rompon** clan.
- Dzangadzing** a man's name.
- dzangadzung-eran** *v.* to throw into disorder, confuse, mix up. **Edza arots a dzob ngarobingin da yai odzangadzung edza dzob detsats**. 'I spoke about it correctly but you confused my story and got it wrong.'
- dzanganga-ran** *v.* to go to meet. **Da isit a garafu dedzanganga**. 'And he sent some boys to meet them.'
- Dzangangib** a creek, tributary of the **Watut** River; **rop** of **Montar**, **Warir** and **Tsuwaif** clans. A woman's name; a pig's name.
- dzangidz-eran** *v.* to fast, abstain from food; to castigate [‡]. **Ngaeng rai dzangidz**, ascetic [‡]. **Edza amam âneran gaen fâring da adzangidz gwangod**. 'I did not eat much but fasted.'
- dzangkar** *n.* gleam, flash, blinding; reflection (of water); modern: water bottle, glass. **Dzangkar-dzangkar**, blinding of water.
- Dzangkir a mun** an old village site of **Tsaruntson** clan.
- dzangkom** *n.* maize, corn; = **atsets**; in **Mare**: **dzongkom** ( $\Delta$  *Gramineae*; *Zea mays*). **Ges eama n a ban ipu dzangkom**. 'They are coming to plant corn.'
- Dzangkom** pig's name.
- dzangkrum-eran** *v.* to cover up an opening, turn over something with an opening. **Odzangkrum go ono taof etsen gaen**. 'Cover the cooking pot with a lid over the bananas.' **Afi edzangkrum a go**. 'The woman turns the cooking pot onto its opening.'
- dzarang-eran** *v.* to break up, disperse. **Edzarang eboasu dzi**. 'They dispersed to hunt game.' **Edaro dedzarang**. 'He chased and dispersed them.'
- dzarangdzarang-eran** *v.* to disperse; *see dzarang-eran*.
- dzaren** *n.* only as **ga dzaren**, walls of firewood around a house. **Tao ga dzaren**, a house without a platform, built for firewood or for old people (unable to climb up onto the platform).
- dzari-ran** *v.* to bind together, bundle up, build a raft; to put, lay upon. **We dzari**, raft. **Edzari a boarof esa**. 'They put the eel up (on the platform).' **Yaer aban edzari we**. 'We shall build a raft.'
- dzaridzari** *n.* platform, frame; also **dzeridzeri**.
- dzaro-ran** *v.* only as **dzaro-ran ip en**, to mock, ridicule, make fun of. **Ngaeng ongan edzaro ip en da efane**. 'A man made fun of another man and they laughed.'
- dzaron-eran** *v.* to cut or to burn down to the roots. **Ngaeng etseap beboa edzaron**. 'The men cut the weeds down to the roots.'

**dzarum** *see* mara dzarum, dzadzarum.

**dzarumdzarum** *adj.* dark (of clouds).

Yami ban ero da ram ego dzarumdzarum. ‘Shortly before rain falls, the clouds become dark.’

**Dzawang** a woman’s name.

**dzawar-eran** *v.* (1) to fly not high or low, but in the middle (of birds and planes). *Dzi dziferan idzif edzawar.* ‘Birds fly middle high.’ (2) to destroy whole areas (said of fire). *Sû fâring da dzif ean a ram wasif edzawar en.* ‘When there is strong sun, fire destroys everything.’

**dzeag** *n.* a reed ( $\Delta$  *Gramineae*; *Phragmites karkar*; *TP pitpit*; *Jb. gago*); totem of Dzeag a ntson clan. *Dzeag yafan*, an ornament; *so dzeag*, bleeding nose.

**Dzeag** a place name west of Ngasawapum village; a male and female name.

**Dzeag** a ntson a *sagaseg* (clan) name; a place name, a grass area near Uruf.

*See also* Tuwit.

**Dzeag oron** a man’s name.

**Dzeag renan** a mountain; former settlement area of the Ono wante.

**Dzeag rompon** a woman’s name.

**dzeang-eran** *v.* to move on, go on. *Ges iburi Sangkea kai, eya dedzeang Ngaroneno.* ‘They lived in Sangkea and moved on to Ngaroneno.’

**Dzebong** a woman’s name.

**dzêdz** *n.* a marsupial rat ( $\langle \rangle$  Blackeared Giant Rat, *Mallomys rothschildi*; but *see* madzeats).

**dzedzeng** *n.* a tree (orog).

**dzedzog-eran** *v.* to skin, remove (of hide or bark). *Edzedzog senap gangkan.* ‘They skinned the lizard.’ *Ngaeng era gu dedzedzog gangkan en.* ‘The man cut a liana and removed its bark.’

**dzegefe** *n.* finger and toenail. *Bangin a dzegefe*, fingernail; *fân a dzegefe*, toenail, claw; *dzegefe mae*, dirt under fingernails; *dzegefe wafu*, half-moon of fingernails.

**dzegege** *n.* a bird, quail ( $\langle \rangle$  Snow Mountain Quail, *Anurophasis monorthonyx* / Red-Backed Button-Quail, *Turnix maculosa*. *Jb. kimbio*). *Omad dzegege*, a kind of taro.

**dzemer-eran** *v.* (1) to caulk. *Madzung imu ntson da edzemer etse en a mpo ban emam a riferan.* ‘The canoe had a hole and they caulked it so that water would not enter.’ (2) to be tight. *Edza ngep o kani edzemer etse da idziridzir fâring.* ‘My wound here is tight and hurts very much.’

**dzemor** *see* gae dzemor, a kind of banana.

**Dzemor** a man’s name.

**dzempang-eran** *v.* to spoil; to ruin [‡].

**dzempap** *n.* a three-legged kind of stool to lean one’s back against (of old culture, no longer in use).

**dzempap-eran** *v.* to lean against, recline (only of men). *Dare iburi pitik edzempap.* ‘Dare sits on a chair and reclines.’

**dzempodz** *n.* an edible fern/vegetable (was) growing in muddy ground ( $\Delta$  *Athyrium*; *Athyrium esculenta* or *Polypodiaceae*; *Diplacium esculentum*; *TP gras kumu*).

**Dzempodz** a man’s name; a taboo name Nampudz.

**dzénag** *see* mra dzenag, mra dzenagdzenag.

**dzeneb** *n.* a tree (orog;  $\Delta$  *Moraceae*, *Ficus sp.*); leaves eaten, said to be slightly intoxicating like Areca nuts.

**dzener-eran** *v.* to open something wrapped up. *See also* foaen dzener. Gea edzener a gaen a tof detao. ‘He opened the wrapped-up bananas and saw them.’

**dzentse-ran** *v.* to put in, insert (hand into an opening, stick into the nose), carry a shield (arm inserted). Ngaeng edzentse ntum eya untsi. ‘The man inserts the spatula into his lime gourd.’ Ngaeng farifaring edzentse romed en îtseran a tir. ‘The great men carried shields when they went to war.’ Edzentse naen en. ‘She put her ear in (she was curious).’ Edzentse maran en. ‘He put his eyes in (looked carefully).’ Ampufoafoa gea edzentse tseap en rene gangkan. ‘Ampufoafoa inserted boars tusks into his skin (from a myth).’ Edzentse tseats en naegempon. ‘He inserted a tseats (shell) into his ear’ (he does not hear, does not obey dzob a nawatu). Deya en edzentse ro rûts. ‘Until the moon went down into the sea.’

**Dzentse** a woman’s name.

**Dzentsep** a creek near Dzifasing, part of Wawin creek; a man’s name.

**dzentsreng** *adj.* small, little; beautiful, pretty. Orog nenan dzentsreng, small leaves; mara dzentsreng, a pretty face with a small nose; so dzentsreng, pretty (small) nose.

**Dzentsreng** a woman’s name.

**dzengadz** a big tree (orog).

**Dzengats** historical or mythical headman of Ngasab clan (*see* Dzangadz).

**dzengka-ran** *v.* to hop about, jump about (of dogs, of men in a fight). *See also* sareg-eran. Idzum edzengka gab en a ban ear a mpî. ‘The dogs jump about the village, because they will go hunting pigs.’

**dzengkeang** *n.* a wound on the sole of the foot; also fa dzengkeang, taboo word for siri.

**dzengkong** *n.* an insect found in taro.

**dzeradzerab** *n.* a plant growing in water ( $\Delta$  Leguminosae; *Crotalaria spectabilis*).

**dzeram** *n.* black cockatoo (urim; <> Palm Cockatoo, *Probosciger aterrimus*); *see also* rafe dzeram, ûn dzeram.

**Dzeram** a place name near Dzifasing.

**dzeredzere** *n.* waves. Mpo dzeredzere, an ornament on the old bark-cloth hats.

**dzerempon** *n.* a liana.

**dzereng** *see* Maran a dzereng.

**dzerer** *n.* a tree (orog;  $\Delta$  Myristicaceae; *Myristica sp.*); used in house building. Totem of Ngasab and Orognaron clans.

**Dzerer a ntson** a creek near Gabsongkeg (lower course of Nu gagar Pufus Ngasamomo Mois a ntson).

**Dzerer ranga** a place name between Montam renan and Mare villages, near Ngarogemo mountain and the Markham River.

**dzerereng** *n.* dazzle (of sun). Sû dzerereng entan edza marud idzin. ‘The brightness of the sun dazzles my eyes.’

**Dzeres** a pig’s name (said to be TP).

**dzeridzeri** *see* dzaridzari.

**dzerots-eran** *v.* to be gone, be no longer something. *See also* ganti dzerodz. Sû ear beboa ema, dedzerots raun. ‘The sun burned the weeds, they are gone.’ Garagab a kai emam a muran fâring, da edzerots. ‘This man is no longer important, he is unimportant.’

**dzêts** *see* dzêdz.

**dzî** *n.* meat, fish, game; any kind of eaten animal and egg (generic). **Dzî dziferan**, flying animals, birds, flying foxes; **dzî ganga**, land animals; **dzî mpo**, animals in water (fish, crab, crocodile); **dzî ngets**, nest; **dzî purung**, bamboo for cooking meat; **dzî rene gangkan**, leather, skin; **dzî tin**, tin of meat; **dzî ntsedz**, the smell of roasted meat. **Go dzî bangkaran**, a kind of cooking pot; **med a dzî**, a kind of song; **ngaeng âneran a dzî parats**, cannibal ('man eating raw meat') [‡].

**Dzî**, a place name (in text of a song).

**Dzî bompog** an old village site near Tararan.

**Dzî ntiteran** a taboo name for a man's name **Gwanang**.

**dzî raen** *n.* a liana (**gu**; Δ *Moraceae*; *Maclura amboinensis*), used for fishing nets.

**dzî rafen** a kind of song (**med**), by some said to be a kind of **med a tir**.

**Dzî rafen** the Pidgin language; literally 'birds' language', from **Tok Pisin**.

**Dzî parats** a man's name.

**Dzî sireran** a taboo name for a man's name **Kerong**.

**dzî wantem a ntson** *n.* a bird (**dzî dziferan**; <> Archbold's Owllet-Nightjar, *Aegotheles archboldi* but *see wampon*).

**Dzî warang** a place name near Dzifasing.

**dzî weweng** *n.* a bird (**dzî dziferan**).

**dzi-n** *n.* wish, want.

**dziadzin** only as: **imu rain a dziadzin**, he is greedy [‡]. **Yaga atao ram ngarobingin rain a dziadzin**. 'We have seen something marvellous [‡].'

**Dziaman** *n.* Germany, German; *adj.* German (*E.*); also **bumpum Dziaman**, a German.

**Dziapan** *n.* Japan, Japanese. *adj.* Japanese; also **Siapan**. **Gempo dziapan**. A kind of sweet potato, said to have been introduced by the Japanese.

**dzib** *n.* a plant (Δ *Marantaceae*; *Phrynium sp.*; *Jb. saweng?*), a filament of which is used to pull out beard hairs, and this 'razor thread' itself. **Maran a dzib**, eyelash; **mun a dzib**, hair at the mouth of certain fish, of dogs and cats.

**Dzib** a place name northwest of Tararan village; another one on Gabsongkeg land.

**Dzib a wi** a place name and old village site near the Wamped River between Siri ntson and Ramin a dzog.

**dzibadzib** *n.* sunbeams of the setting sun.

**Dzibi** a dog's name ('G.B.', a brand of beer).

**dzibini** *n.* a small wasp (*Jb. banic* wasp, hornet); some red, the smaller one's yellow.

**dziborob** *n.* ruins, remains (of a destroyed village). **Ges enang a gab derem a dziborob en**. 'They burned the village down and reduced it to ruins.'

**dzid** particle preceding verbs; *see did*.

**dzidzimpi-ran îp** *v.* to mock, ridicule, imitate. **Ngaeng idzidzimpi îp en ngaeng yaner, da ngaeng wasif efane**. 'They imitated the foreigners' behaviour and all the people laughed.'

**dzidzingkim** *n.* a bird (**dzî dziferan**; <> Papuan Flowerpecker, *Dicaeum pectorale*).

**dzidzubri** *see dzudzubri*.

**dzidzuf** *n.* a tree (orog;  $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Cleidion javanicum*), in former times planted for shade in the village; roots used for war magic.

**dzidzunguf** *n.* a liana.

**Dzidzunguf** a place name near Dzifasing.

**dzif** *n.* fire; also used for 'grass area' (which is burned); a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). **Dzif budz**, charcoal; **dzif ibururung**, flame; **dzif fon**, embers; **dzif mara taet**, flame; glaring light, lightning; **dzif a ntson**, fire place; **dzif a pan**, match; **dzif pap**, ash; **dzif epekepek**, spark; **dzif wason**, smoke; a kind of sugar cane (also *rif a dzif wason*). **Efa dzif**, 'like fire' (of somebody who is very angry). **Mun a ntson efa dzif**, a mouth like fire (of a sharp-tongued woman). **Ngaeng a mun a dzif**, a stirrer.

**Dzif ganef** a grass area near Dzifasing.

**Dzif reso** a grass area west of Gabsongkeg village.

**Dzif a samase** a former settlement place near Bangkor and Montam renan.

**Dzif a sing (Dzifasing)** one of the Wampar villages. (Dzifasingpup, the modern Cattle Station, Yadzub).

**Dzif a tsutsunguf** a grass area near Dzifasing.

**dzif-eran** *v.* to fly (of birds, planes, leaves). **Dzî dziferan**, birds, flying animals. **Dzî idzif itum eya wante iburi**. 'The bird flew to a high tree and sat down.' **Balus emen Lae, didzif eya Goroka**. 'The plane was in Lae and flew to Goroka.' **Gagafan idzif eya gab a gab**. 'The leaf flies to all villages' (said of news, **dzob a nawatu**).

**dzig** *interrog.* where?; *see also* **dzin**. **Yai dzig uburi kana?** 'Where did you sit down?' **Mog, yai dzig oya kana?** 'Before, where did you go?'

**dzig-eran** *v.* to show, present, produce, stick out. **Idzig a papia ri edza**. 'He showed me a piece of paper.' **Yai dzig umu ram sera**. 'Show me what you did.' **Idzig a man**. 'He stuck his tongue out.'

**dzig-eran en** *v.* to turn round, transform, change one's mind, change into something. **Idzig en imu daer serok**. 'They transformed into two girls' (from a myth). **Opang idzig en efa idzum**. 'The *opang* sorcerer changed himself into a dog.' **Udzig en!** 'Turn it!' (to a child holding a newspaper upside down). **Gwangan idzig en**. 'She changed her mind' (her belly changed); she doubted [‡]. Also **dzig en eran (adzig en erad, udzig en eram, idzig en eran)**. **Idzig en eran dirid**. 'They turned and ran.' **Bantser idzig en eran**. (the missionary) 'Panzer changed' (he became mad).

**Dziga** a dog's name (said to be the name of a clan in Mount Hagen).

**dzimidz** *n.* row, line. **Ego dzimidz en naron efa kokorak**. 'She forms a line with her children (they follow her) like chickens (said of a woman with many children).'

**Dzimum** a man's name.

**dzin** *interrog.* where? **Sû dzin**, when (what day)? *See also* **bid a dzin**; **badzin**; **dzig**; **kana**. **Dzin aya kana?** 'Where am I going?' **Oya dzin uburi kana?** 'Where will you go to sit?' **Tao dzin?** 'Where is the house?' **Edza dzin aro fakana?** 'How (where) shall I go down?'



**dzin-eran** *v.* to order, admonish, inform; to invite. *Ngaeng idzin afi en a ri yaran dau*, ‘He orders the woman to go with him to the forest.’ *Afi idzin naron en a nuferan a mpo*. ‘The woman tells her children to drink water.’ *Ges idzin rompon*. ‘They told (informed) their grandmother.’ *Idzin raun*. ‘They invited guests [‡].’

**Dzina** a dog’s name (said to have been heard on the radio: possibly ‘Gina’).

**dzinig-eran** *v.* (1) to sprinkle; to shove water with both hands (a game); *see also* *boantrung-eran*, *dzungkring dzungkring-eran*, *ntsamantsam-eran*. *Afi idzinig naron en a mpo*. ‘The woman sprinkles her children with water.’ (2) to roast on fire (of banana and meat). *Afi idzinig a gaen*. ‘The woman roasts bananas on the fire.’

**dzintsing-eran** *v.* to break. *Nae dzintsing*, disobedient (‘broken ear’). *Idzintsing a ga en a muran gaen en*. ‘She breaks firewood to cook food.’

**Dzinu** a man’s name (from Adzera).

**dzing-eran** *v.* to twist, produce strings for netbags and fishing nets. *Afi idzing a ngkits*. ‘Women twist strings.’

**dzinging** *see* *û dzinging*.

**dzir-eran** *v.* to string. *Ngaeng idzir madzung en senap gangkan*. ‘The men prepare drums with iguana skin.’

**dziridzir-eran** *v.* to hurt, pain; to suffer [‡]. *Dampa waro idziridzir*, headache. *Ganti waro idziridzir*, toothache. *Dzif ean a gea fân idziridzir*. ‘Fire burned his leg and it hurt.’ *Garafu uri gea eon a dziridzir fâring*. ‘This boy experienced great pain.’ *Ego un a dziridzir*. He moans.

**Dziridzir** a pig’s name.

**Dziru** a man’s name.

**dzirudz** *n.* a kind of fungus (<> *Polyporus sp.*); also *raeng dzirudz*.

**dzirudziru** *n.* a small black and white bird (*dzi dziferan*) in grassland.

**dziwun** *n.* lime-gourd; taboo word for *untsi*.

**dzog-eran** *v.* to creep, crawl, wind (of snake, crocodile, lizard, babies). *Mur edzog en gwangon*. ‘The snake creeps on its belly.’ *Garafu naron edzog inin, emam a mpomeran*. ‘The child only crawls, it does not walk.’

**dzob** *n.* language; talk, speech, conversation; story, narrative; rumour; custom; proposal; matter, affair, concern; possibility. *See also* *rafe-n*. *Dzob bengan a mra*, problems with land (expression only recorded in Mare); *dzob daeng*, agreement, assent; humility [‡]; *dzob daso*, consent; friendly, mild; *dzob dzob nidzin*, truth.

**Dzob** *dzontsreng*, disruption; *dzob emen a ngon*, untruth; *dzob enof*, piece; *dzob fan*, background of a matter; *ngaeng a dzob fan*, godfearing [‡]; *dzob fefen*, news; gospel; *dzob a fiseran*, blasphemy [‡]; *dzob fon*, truth; *ngaeng a dzob fon*, wise man [‡]; *dzob fonon*, advice; *dzob a furan*, annoyance, nonsense.

**Dzob** a *gab*, local language; *dzob gagu*, annoyance, conflict; *dzob a gampoperan*, alliance; Old Testament; *dzob gangkan*, insignificant speech; *dzob gentet*, insignificant matter; *dzob a gom renan*, Friday discussion of the parish; *dzob inin*, gossip, tattle.

**Dzob** *mamafe*, myth, fairy tale, story about spirits; *dzob man buntin*, untruth, swindle; *dzob man a feab moatsets*, untruth, swindle; *dzob man*

a weng, exaggeration, overstatement; dzob mara gampoan, background; circumscription, paraphrase; proverb [‡]; dzob a mogeran, narrative about old customs; old custom; dzob a mpoaferan, exaggeration; ngaeng a dzob muam, hypocrite [‡].

**Dzob naen**, advice; dzob a nawatu, parable, metaphor, figurative speech, simile, allegory; dzob nidzin, true, ‘amen’; dzob enof, peace; dzob a ntante, bad language; chattering; dzob emen angon, insincere; dzob ofo, main subject, real meaning; ngaeng a dzob orots, loyal man; dzob patea, narrative about modern matters; dzob epotsori, get talked about (‘talk arrives’).

**Dzob a ram a saran en a garagab**, story about people through whom spirits speak; dzob a saragun, *see* dzob a nawatu; ngaeng a dzob sawak, hothead; dzob a tir, story about fights and wars; dzob tsamatsama, flattery; dzob a tsatseran, bad language, rude expression; dzob wafu, narrative about modern times; New Testament; dzob a wengaweng, abuse. Garagab a dzob, story about people. Mun a dzob, quarrelsome. Ngaeng a dzob, a talkative, hospitable man. Ges un ifir a dzob ongan. ‘They thought about something.’ Dzob imu serok. ‘There are two possibilities.’ Gea imu dzob ari. ‘He made it (sex) with her.’ Imu nae dzintsing en a gea dzob. ‘She did not care about his words.’ Erem a dzob en ngaeng a gabagab. ‘They sent word to the people in all villages.’

**Dzob** a woman’s name.

**Dzob daeng** a woman’s name.

**Dzob a nof** a man’s name (Christian name; ‘peace’).

**Dzob wafu** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**Dzob ewam** a man’s name.

**Dzob waro** a man’s name.

**Dzobo** a woman’s name.

**dzodzeab** *n.* inflorescence of sago palm, used as a broom.

**dzodzog-eran** *v.* to skin (trees or animals). Edzodzog senap gangkan en madzung. ‘He skinned the iguana for a drum.’

**dzodzomon** *n.* waste, rubbish. *See also* bobomots, dudumits, modzomodz, ngung.

**dzof-eran** *v.* to bud, sprout, grow. Orog yafan edzof. Young leaves of a tree sprout. Ono fofon edzof. Hair grows.

**dzofef** *n.* an insect; a stinging fly; March fly; horse fly; also tsofef. Subtaxa: dzofef mangas. Komiti dzofef, a kind of marriage-agent (*TP komiti*) in the village, appointed by church elders, also komiti ntsengeran a fi; *see* ntsengeran.

**dzofoa** *see* rai dzofoa, belly.

**dzofon-eran** *v.* to bury, build, dig in, plant, stick in; to fill up with something. Ges edzofon ngaeng a mareran. They buried the dead man. Simis edzofon a ngaeng ongan. The sand buried a man. Ngaeng Korja edzofon a gab balus. Koreans built the airfield.

**Dzofon** a woman’s name.

**dzog** *n.* fruit. Nowa dzog, mango fruit.

**dzog-eran** *v.* to ripen, be ripe.

**dzoge** *n.* a tree (orog); fruits used for spinning tops.

**Dzomem** an Adzera village (Tsumim).



**dzomer** *n.* a kind of palm ( $\Delta$  *Palmae*; *Licuala* spp. and *Livistona rotundifolia*) growing wild in the bush, used for posts of bush houses; leaves used for wrapping up meat.

**dzomodz** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

**Dzomodz** a man's name.

**dzomor** *see* gae dzomor, a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe (in southern villages).

**dzon** *n.* dirge, funeral song, lamentation; also med a dzon.

**dzon-eran** *v.* to press (in relieving the bowels). Ngaeng impip edzoneran en rainara. 'The man relieved himself by pressing.'

**dzondza** a kind of bean (abu) [‡].

**dzontsa** *n.* a liana ( $\Delta$  *Leguminosae*; *Pueraria* sp.), the fruits of which are very painful when applied to one's skin; used for love magic. *See also* sù dzontsa.

**dzontso** *see* ono dzontso.

**dzontsodzontsong-eran** *v.* to discuss. Ngaeng edzontsodzontsong a dzob en a garafu kai da dzob imu nidzin. 'The men discussed the matter of that boy and found the truth.'

**dzontsong-eran** *v.* to push, shove; to reject. Edza adzontsong madzung en a mpo. 'I shove the canoe into the water.' Edzontsong a dzob. 'He rejects, does not believe [‡].'

**dzontsreng** *n.* joint. *See also* dzongeang. Bangin dzontsreng, fingers, wrist; fa dzontsreng, ankle, toe; mpî dzontsreng, pigs' toes; dzob dzontsreng, disturbance.

**dzongkang** *n.* a spoon for soup, made of a small coconut shell.

**Dzongkang** a place name near Dagin (graveyard). Old settlement site of Tsaruntson clan. A taboo name for a man's name Tsop.

**dzongkon-eran** *v.* to stay somewhere all the time (because of old age or illness). Ngaeng eon a ram a ntaran fâring da eredzongkon tao nin. 'The man got very sick and stayed in his house all the time.'

**dzongongo-ran** *v.* to speak low, speak feebly, be quiet. Ngaeng a dzongongoran, a soft-spoken man, a poor orator. Afi edzongongo. 'The woman does not make big talk.' Iri nain ram tsenoneran fâring, da ngaeng a kai emam a rotseran a dzob fâring, edzongongo dzob. 'At the time of the big meeting, these men make no big talk but speak quietly.'

**dzoreng** *see* arir dzoreng, a bird.

**Dzoreng** a man's name.

**dzri-ran** *v.* to pull one's upper lip up, pull faces. Mpî fâring gantin idzri. 'A big pig, whose teeth can be seen.' Idzri a son a ntson. 'They pull their noses (for fun).'

**dzub-eran** *v.* to be sweet-scented, fragrant. Idzub, emam a muteran. 'It smells nice and does not stink.'

**dzubuwi-ran** *v.* to swing, move to and fro. *See also* mpoampe-ran. Sâb ento orog idzubuwi. 'The flying fox is hanging from the tree and is swinging.' Ngaeng orots a kai gea eredzubuwi ma da idzubuwi ya en a gom wasif en a muran. 'One man moves to and fro while doing much work.'

**dzûdz-eran** *v.* to burn completely. Dzif ean gaen idzûdz da emam a faran en âneran. 'Fire roasts the bananas completely and they cannot be eaten.'

Ngaeng erots en edza da adzûdz en a dzob. ‘The man scolds me and I am completely destroyed.’

**dzudzubri** *n.* swing. Naron ento dzudzubri ema deya. ‘The child hangs on the swing and swings (‘comes and goes’).’

**Dzudzubri** a man’s name (Christian name).

**dzudzubri-ran** *v.* to swing; to be known everywhere (in Dzifasing: dzidzubri-ran). Ngaeng uri bengan idzudzubri en a dzob wasif. ‘This man’s name is well-known everywhere through many conversations.’ Anutu bengan idzudzubri. ‘God’s name is known everywhere.’

**dzûg-eran eran** *v.* to assent, affirm, nod (adzûg erad, udzûg eram, idzûg eran); as a gesture: to nod, meaning to answer in the affirmative, agree, consent. Ngaeng wasif idzûg eran en a gea dzob. ‘All people nodded to what he said.’ Afi idzûg eran en a ban imu sîn. ‘The woman assented to being married.’

**dzugub** *n.* a kind of yam (yamis).

**dzugubi** *n.* a vegetable (was).

**Dzugubi** a pig’s name (children’s talk for guruts).

**dzumpits** *n.* a small gliding marsupial (<> Sugar Glider, *Petaurus breviceps*), = senes.

**dzumudz** *see also* tsumuts, ramin, a tree.

**dzuntsrum-eran** *v.* to make a sucking sound through pursed lips to call dogs.

**dzung** (1) *n.* turmeric/curcuma plant ( $\Delta$  *Zingiberaceae*; *Curcuma longa*; *TP kauwawar*); tuber used for colouring netbags, hats and grass skirts; yellow colour. (2) *adj.* yellow, orange, ochre. Ono fofon a dzung, blond or fair hair of the Tolai and people from the North Solomons; they are called also onowaro dzung, blonde heads.

**Dzung** a creek near Ngarowain, rop of Warir clan.

**dzungkringdzungkring-eran** *v.* to beat the water with both hands in a game with two lines of participants. *See also* boantrung-eran, dzinig-eran, ntsamantsam-eran.

**dzungkringdzungkring** *n.* waves; *see also* otsapotsap.

**Dzungkup** a place name between Wawin and Erap creeks, belonging to Gabsongkeg; rop of Orogwangin clan.

**dzurubdzurub** *adj.* dark (said of clouds). Yami etong dzurubdzurub en a ban ero. ‘There are dark rain clouds and it will rain.’

**dzuwing** *n.* a tree (orog; *TP sis, Jb. gegob*); spinning tops and rattles are made from its fruit shells; fruits eaten by mountain people.

**Dzuwing** a woman’s name.

**dzuwodzu** *n.* a low plant; used as a medicine against diarrhoea and cold.

## E

- e** ‘he/she/they said’ (followed by direct citation), also **de** or **te**.
- e-** personal prefix to verbs, *3.p.sg.+pl.*, when following vowel is a, e or o.
- Ear en** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see ar-eran*).
- Ear etsen** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see ar-eran*).
- eb** (only given in a smell test) said to have the same meaning as **biabut-eran**, to be sour, taste not good.
- Ebagan** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see bagan-eran*).
- Ebangi** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see bangi-ran*).
- Eboantam** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see boantam-eran*, also **Boantam**).
- Eboareng** a man’s name (Christian name; *see boareng-eran*).
- Eboasra** a man’s name (also **Boasra**, *see boasra-ran*).
- Ebrek** a mythical or historical man, founder of **Orogwangin** clan.
- Edaeng** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see daeng-eran*).
- Edangan** a man’s name (Christian name; *see dangan-eran*).
- Edaom** a man’s name (Christian name; *see daom-eran*).
- êdz-eran** *v.* (1) to replace, exchange; to pay back, get revenge, imitate. By some consultants = **mêdz-eran**. **Êdz-eran a dzob fun**, to answer; **êdz êdz eran**, to relieve one another; **êdz-eran a fur fun**, to pay back, to name a child after somebody who named his child after oneself; **êdz-eran a gea bangin**, to pay back; **ram êdz a gom**, wage, pay [‡]; **êdz-eran a gea ompom**, to replace; **êdz-eran ono refean**, to exchange sisters in marriage.
- Êdz-eran renge**, to revenge, blood revenge; **êdz era**, payment from the woman’s side to the husband’s kin, also **rêdz en ram faroran en etosama iri afi neron arits**. **Êdz a wireran en a gea nafon**. ‘He gave his sister in exchange (for his wife).’ (2) to pretend. **Gea êdz eran en gwanang**. ‘He pretended to be a marsupial.’ (3) to surpass. **Êdz a gea parats**. ‘He surpassed him.’ (4) to measure; to stretch to. **Ngaeng Wampar a mra êdz ari Reron**. ‘The land of the Wampar stretches to the Leron River.’ (5) to be alike, be of the same size. **Num onom êdzeran**. ‘You are of the same size.’ **Ges êdz eran**. ‘They are alike.’ (6) to note down. **Da êdz a toaf ongan, en ngaeng a ban eon tsaru**. ‘They noted a man down to become the church elder.’
- edz-eran a toaf** *v.* to perform.
- edza** *pers. pron., poss. pron., 1.p.sg.* I, my, me. **Edza aya Rae**. ‘I go to Rae.’ **Yai urungum edza**. ‘You hear me.’ **Edza tao**. ‘My house.’
- edzanig** *poss. pron. intens. 1.p. sg.* my, mine (**edza / nig**).
- edzarad** *refl. pron. 1.p. sg.* I myself (**edza / rad**). **Edzarad amen kidungwaga**. ‘I myself was a teacher.’
- efa** *adj., prep.* like, as if; ‘it is so’, ‘it is enough’, ‘it is in order’; often **ta gea efa**, ‘that it is!’; *see fa-ran*. Same meaning: **eyo**’.
- efa kai** *adv.* there (near the speaker); *see kai*.

- efa kana?** *interrog.* (1) why = en sera?; *see* kana. Efa kana Sawi tao emen intsig Ngereng a nin? ‘Why is Sawi’s house near Ngereng’s?’ Efa kana da Montar fùn emen en Montar fùn etos? ‘Why do some Montar marry some other Montar?’ (2) how. Imu fâring efa kana? ‘How tall is it (a child)?’
- efa kani** *adv.* here; so (near the speaker); *see* kani.
- efa kau** *adv.* there (far off); *see* kau.
- efa nana?** *interrog.* how?, what?. Gea efa nana? ‘What does he do?’
- efa n uri** *adv.* there (near the person spoken to); *see* uri.
- Efedz** a woman’s name.
- Efef** a man’s name (Christian name; *see* fef-eran).
- efen** *n.* activity, industry, work. Ngaeng efen, an industrious man. Garafu ngaeng efen fâring en a muran a gom fâring. ‘This young man is very industrious in doing a big job.’ Afi uri gea imu efen fâring. ‘This woman is a great worker.’ Edza efen ema. ‘I am not interested in doing this work’ (‘this is not my work’). Gea imu efen ngarobingin ari bûn. ‘He behaves well towards (works well for) his parents-in-law.’
- Efoareng** a man’s name (Christian name; *see* foareng-eran).
- Efong** a man’s name (Christian name; *see* fong-eran).
- Efos** a place name near Ngasawapum village; *see* fos-eran.
- Efos a bia** a pig’s name (‘it likes beer’).
- Efos a fis** a pig’s name (‘it likes fish’).
- Efos a poa** a pig’s name (‘it likes tea’).
- Efron** a man’s name (Christian name).
- Efrots** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see* frots-eran).
- Egang** a woman’s name.
- Egret** a woman’s name (modern, after Dr Johanna Eggert).
- ema** *adv.* negation, postponed to nouns, numeralia, pronomina: there is not, there are not; no. Ga ema. ‘There is no firewood.’ Yai otao ma ema? ‘Have you seen it or not?’ Mog Wanam ema. ‘In former times Lake Wanam did not exist.’ Edza ema. ‘I have nothing.’
- Emal** no!, it is not so!, there is nothing! Some speakers use **ema** as a filler, as in: Edza arof gaen a dzog dema de emoarar, ‘I peeled bananas, but no, they were rotten.’
- Emab** a woman’s name (*see* mab-eran).
- Emas** a woman’s name (*see* mas-eran).
- emenari** *adv.* always; *see* men-eran / ari. Emenari diburi gab, emam a muran a gom ongan. ‘He always sits in the village and never does any work.’
- Emen ofo** a male and female name (Christian name; *see* men-eran / ofo).
- Emen a weng** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see* men-eran / weng).
- emobemob** *n.* a water grass said to have a pleasant smell, used for decoration in dances.
- Emog** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see* mog-eran).
- emogemog** *adv.* around. Found in only one text: Emam a faran en foigeran emogemog, ‘one cannot look around’.
- Emonteng** a man’s name (Christian name; *see* monteng-eran).
- Empeat** a woman’s name (‘she carries on her shoulders’; *see* mpeat-eran).

**Empeng** *onon* a place name near Tsepek River/Ngarowanam on land of Gabsongkeg. According to some consultants, in relation to a man with the name **Empeng** who fell from a tree. *See onon.*

**Empep** a man's name (*see mpep-eran*).

**emper** *n.* a tree (*orog*); *see bigig fetef.*

**Emper** a man's name; a taboo name for **Bigig**.

**en** *prep.* at, on, to, from, for, against, about; because, that, when. **Edaro senap en moadzi.** 'They hunted the iguana on the road.' **Erem naen en a gea sun.** 'She listend to her husband.' **Imu gaen en a dzî ri.** 'They made a meal from the bird.' **Dzob en a tir.** 'A story about fighting.' **Ban amu ram sera en ngaeng o kai?** 'What can we do against this man?' **Ongop en num a gaen.** 'Kill it for your meal.' **Emots tao en a gea.** 'They built a house for him.' **En moanton raiwampon.** 'When a woman is pregnant.' **Eama en a ban ifur a dzi.** 'They came to fish.' **Erots en rimpug.** 'She was cross because of the grubs.' **En a gea emam a roberan.** 'For he was not fat.' **En a gea rasen fâring.** 'B'ecause he was his elder brother.' **En a ram kani.** 'Because of this.'

**en sera?** *interrog.* why? **En sera yai umu fa gea.** 'Why did you do that?'

**ên-eran** *v.* to want, wish, like; to intend to. *See also fos-eran.* **Da ên a îtseran fono.** 'And they wanted to kill him.' **Gea emam a erneran a meats.** 'He had no shame.' **Garafu kau empon a tof demam ên tof a mponeran.** 'That boy wraps bananas but he does not like to wrap them.' **Edza aên ban an gaen.** 'I want to eat bananas.' **Edza aên aban**

**anom bia, ên edza afos en.** 'I would like to drink a beer, because I like beer.' **Afi daer ên (or efos) a garafu bangets.** 'Young girls like young men.'

**enê!** *interj.* an exclamation meaning 'I told you before!'

**Eneadz** a man's name (Christian name).

**enek** *adj.* small, little (of persons, animals, things), younger (of relatives and namesakes, following relationship terms). **Edza abang enek,** my little father (uncle); **rasen enek,** his younger brother; **renan enek,** her aunts (younger mothers); **enekenek,** very small.

**Enek** a woman's name.

**Ener** a man's name.

**Enide** a woman's name.

**enob** *n.* a kind of grass (<> *Saccharum spontaneum*).

**Enob** a male and female name.

**Enom** a male and female name (*see nom-eran*).

**Enta** a man's name. A historical man in Munun who became a hostage of the Labu after peace was established between the tribes (*see nta-ran*).

**Entab** a man's name (*see ntab-eran*).

**entan afi** *n.* a sign of reconciliation: a woman who, in former times, was given by a man to his brother after a quarrel. *See ntan-eran, afi.*

**entse** *adj., adv.* dense. **Mu fofon entab entse.** 'His beard grows dense.' **Ngaromaredz entse.** 'The stars stand dense.'

**Entsean en** a woman's name (Christian name; *see ntsean-eran en*).

**Entseng** a woman's name (Christian name; *see ntseng-eran*).

**Engaso** a man's name.

- Enger** a man's name (*see* *nger-eran*).
- Enggari** group and village of the Lae population (also *Engali* or *Henggali*).
- Engka** a man's name (*see* *ngka-ran*).
- Engkang** a man's name (Christian name; *see* *ngkang-eran*).
- engkar** = *mafan*.
- Engkar** a taboo name for man's name *Mafan*.
- Engke** a male and female name.
- Engkraf** a male and female name (*see* *ngkraf-eran*).
- Engkrong** a woman's name (*see* *ngkrong-eran*).
- Engrang** a woman's name (*see* *ngrang-eran*).
- Epeng** a man's name (Christian name; *see* *peng-eran*).
- epep** *n.* a fruit fly.
- Epepoa** an area name near Gabsongkeg village; = *Matapre*; another area near *Wamped*.
- Epoangam** a woman's name (Christian name; *see* *poangam-eran*).
- Epof** a man's name (Christian name; *see* *pof-eran*).
- Epor** a man's name (*see* *por-eran*).
- Era** a woman's name (Christian name; *see* *ra-ran*).
- era-** *see* *ra-* .
- erad** reflexive suffix affixed to pronouns, *1.p. sg.+pl.*, following consonant endings; after vowels *-rad*. *Yaer afan-erad*. We laugh about ourselves.
- Eraf** a place name near the Erap River; a man's name (*see* *raf-eran*).
- eram** reflexive suffix to pronouns, *2.p. sg.+pl.*, following consonant endings, after vowels *-ram*. *Num-eram*, you yourselves.
- eran** reflexive suffix to pronouns, *3.p. sg.+pl.*, following consonant endings; after vowels *-ran*. *Ges-eran*, they themselves.
- Erangerang** a woman's name (from *Adzera*).
- Erangots** a woman's name (Christian name; *see* *rangots-eran*).
- Erap** left tributary of the Markham River; = *Gagar*, *Sosoab*; a place name on the right bank of the river; a man's name. *Ngaeng Erap*, the population of the Upper Erap River (*Ngafir*, *Mungkip*).
- Erap naron** a place name, *rop* of *Orognaron* clan.
- ere** *n.* rung of a ladder; sometimes used for ladder itself; *see* *tsafar*.
- Ere** a man's name; a taboo name for *Tsafar*.
- Ereat** a man's name (*see* *reat-eran*).
- Eredz** a place name west of Gabsongkeg (also *Erets*).
- eredzeredz** *n.* a tree (*orog*); = *wari*, = *romed*.
- erego!** *interj.* fortunately, luckily (an expression of gratitude). *Edza asuk a mpo, amu en a båd amongro, da erego, da ngaeng eyasang edza*. 'I went swimming and nearly drowned, but luckily some people saved me.'
- Eremen** a man's name (Christian name; *see* *men-eran*).
- Erento** a woman's name (Christian name; *see* *nto-ran*).
- erere** 'and so on'; expression used in telling stories.
- ereria** *n.* a kind of song and children's games.

- Erets** a place name, **rop** of Orogwandin clan. A man's name (also **Eredz**).
- Ero** a woman's name (Christian name; *see ro-ran*).
- Erok** a woman's name.
- Erokota** a pig's name (children's talk for 'helicopter').
- Erom** a man's name.
- eromerom** *n.* a small bird (**dzi dziferan**).
- Erop** a big white rock at the Markham River near the mouth of the Watut, **rop** of **Warir** clan. When approaching this spirit place one is not supposed to speak: it is much feared. A man's name.
- Erop renan** a place name near Ngarowain (in text of a song).
- Eros** a man's name (*see ros-eran*).
- eros** a **dzif** *n.* fire plough (lit. 'scrapes fire'), *see ros-eran, dzif*.
- Erots** a man's name (*see rots-eran*).
- Esa** a woman's name (Christian name; *see sa-ran*).
- esab** *adj.* old, the elder (following the name of any grown-up man). Sometimes in contrast to **isi** or **enek**; used after names ending with a consonant, else **besab**. **Esob esab**, the elder/grown up **Esob**. **Maran esab**, blind from old age.
- Esadeya** a man's name (Christian name; *see sa-ran / ya-ran*).
- Esadzengadz** a man's name (*see sa-ran / dzengadz*).
- Eseas** a man's name (*see seas-eran*).
- Ese** a **mpes** a place name west of Gabmadzung.
- Ese** a **ntson** a creek, tributary of Lower Watut River; **rop** of **Warir** clan.
- Ese wi** a man's name (Christian name; *see se-ran / wi*).
- Eserong** a woman's name (Christian name).
- esia** *n.* a tree (**orog**; Δ *Meliaceae; Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum*); planted for shade in the village.
- Esob** a taboo name for a man's name **Tufugig**.
- esor** *n.* a tall tree (**orog**), used for cutting planks in modern times; = **petsoar**. (*Jb. katêng* a tall tree).
- Esor** a **mpes** left tributary of the Markham River near Dzifasing.
- Esot** a man's name (Christian name; *see sot-eran*).
- Etan**, a woman's name.
- Etang** a man's name (Christian name; *see tang-eran*).
- Etao** a woman's name (Christian name; *see tao-ran*).
- Etea** a woman's name (Christian name; *see tea-ran*).
- etep** *n.* a walking stick. **Yakob etep**, three stars in constellation Orion.
- Etep** a man's name (Christian name; *see tep-eran*).
- Etos** a **gots** name of a mythical pig in a story (lit. 'tail-came-back'; *see tos-eran, gots*).
- etse** *adv.* really, completely, very; over (after vowels **tse**). **Tao faring etse**, a very big house; **wi tse**, very red. **Ges efani edza onod etse en taram**. 'They fired over my head with guns.'
- Etsep** a man's name (*see tsep-eran*).
- Etsets** a man's name (Christian name; *see tsets-eran*).
- Ewas** a woman's name.



**Ewatong** a place name given in an oral tradition. At the Erap River near Dzifasing/near Munun, belonging to **Dzeag a ntson** (conflicting information from different sources).

**Eyaf** a man's name.

**Eyatın** a man's name (Christian name; *see yati-ran en*).

**eyo'** *interj.* that is it, it is so, yes. *See efa.*

**Eyog a mag** a place name near Forofor at the Watut River; land belonging to Mare village. **Rop of Owang rompon** clan.

## F

**fa-ran** *v.* to be like something, similar to; to be together; to be simultaneous; to be ready, able to, capable; to be correct, in order; to be sufficient. **Yai ofa mpî.** 'You are like a pig (dirty).' **Da arif tao papia efa wan yar.** 'I went to school for about a year.' **Efa num en omam taoran.** 'As if you had not seen anything.' **Yaga afa.** 'We are ready.' **Emam a faran.** 'It is not in order.' **Num a ban ofa.** 'If that is alright for you.' **Garagab efaran detao.** 'All the people together saw them.' **Num omam a faran en a foatseran en.** 'You are not yet able to lift it.' **Raman a mra demam a faran.** 'Father's land is not sufficient.' **Da efa en a ges gwangon.** 'They feel that this is in order (it is correct for their stomachs).' **Ngaeng poaru emam a faran en meneran en afi daer.** 'An old man cannot marry (it is not right when an old man marries) a young girl.'

**fâ-n** *n.* foot, leg; step, stride; track, trace, trail (**faud, faum, fân; fâ**). **Tao fân,** house post; **domoro fân,** side parts of a jews' harp; **kar fân,** wheel of a car. **Fân aeng,** joint of foot or leg, ankle; **fân amat,** a plaited leg bracelet (a sign of bravery [‡]); **fâ baneng,** illegitimate child; **fân baro waro,** upper side of the

foot; **fân boangar,** toes standing apart; **fân dentod,** elephantiasis; **fâ dirits,** Achilles heel, any tendon of the leg; **fâ dzampeb,** calf of the leg; **fâ dzampeb naronaron,** slim legs (preferred form); **fân a dzegefe,** toenail; **fâ dzontsreng,** toe.

**Fân fadzur,** bow legs; **fân (fedz) fon,** thigh; **fân gangkan engkang,** rough hard skin, callous on leg; **fâ moman,** track, trail, footprint; **fâ moton,** heel; **fân a mpar,** a mistake made with the leg (in a game); crippled leg; **fân a mpî gangkan,** shoe; **fân a mun,** nail, claw; **fân a nanaoran,** to become numb, of leg; **fân a nin,** his land (lit. 'his legs'; meaning: he walks on this land).

**Fân entamantear,** an illness, swollen legs; **fân a ntot,** ankle; **fân ntsigeran renan,** second toe; **fân ntsigeran tsukwain,** fourth toe; **fân a ngarewa,** toes standing or spreading apart; said to be found only in Mare (by **Gabsongkeg** people); **fân engkang,** horn skin, callous; **fân a ngkats,** spur on birds' legs; **fân a ngoang,** crippled leg.

**Fân onon,** an illness of the leg joints; **fân onon a ntot,** knee joint and ankle; **fân onon a ntot impriran,** knock-knees (*TP katapel leks*); **fân orofu,** middle



- toe/the three middle toes; *fân orog*, a good climber; *fa pepen*, a form of crippled foot; *fâ petat*, sole of the foot; *fân a rag*, rung of a ladder; *fân rasen*, *fân rasin*, thigh.
- Fân renan**, big toe; *fân* (a son) a *rir*, shinbone; *fâ sese*, present (between lovers), Christmas present; *fân a su*, shoe; *fân tsatsa*, bare feet; feet without wounds; *fân a tsatseran*, crippled leg or foot; *fân tsukwain*, little toe; *fâ waran*, vagrant, restless; *fâ warang*, long legs; *fân waro*, ankle; *fâ waro itigeran*, broken bone.
- fâ bimpi** *n.* a small bird (*dzî dziferan*) living in grass areas.
- fâ dentod** *n.* elephantiasis.
- Fâ dentod** a place name; a reed area near Wamped.
- Fâ dzengkeang** a taboo name for a man's name *Siri*.
- Fâ wante** a man's name ('long legs').
- fab** *n.* a tree (*orog*).
- fab-eran en** *v.* to frighten, scare; to make someone jump.
- fabub** *n.* long catkins of hazelnuts [‡].
- Fâd** a woman's name.
- fadzo-ran** *v.* to knit (netbags); to argue [‡]. *Afi efadzo foa*. 'Women knit netbags.'
- Fadzon** a woman's name.
- fadzur** *n.* bow (generic); = *frots*. *Efa fadzur*, 'like a bow', said of a tree that is bent by the wind. *Fân fadzur*, bow legs.
- faf-eran** *v.* to fight (with spears), to spear, make war. *Faferan fâring*, big fight. *Etor a dzob en ngaeng en ari faferan*. 'He challenged the men to fight with him.' *Amerika da Siapan ges efaf*. 'America and Japan made war with each other.' *Edza ri gea abid aits erad*. 'I and he, we fought with each other.'
- fafa** *n.* handle of a stone adze; also *ge fafa*, *see also sani fafa*.
- fafang** *see mara fafang*, relatives (?).
- fafâng-eran** *v.* (1) to support; = *yasang-eran*. (2) to stand up, to shoot up. *Edza onod fofon efafâng*, my hair stands up.
- fafoa** *n.* brush-turkey (*Jb. mocwang*); a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*).
- fafra** *n.* a plant growing on trees; epiphyte.
- Fafra** a man's name.
- fafrang** *n.* a liana (*gu*).
- fafrang-eran** *v.* to be tender, fragile (of leaves and paper). *Orog yafan uni eremen sù defafrang*. 'These tree leaves stay in the sun and become fragile.'
- fafu-ran** *v.* to neglect. *Demam a fafuran a gea*. He does not neglect him.
- fafub** *n.* a plant with catkins, similar to betel pepper, not eaten (*Piperaceae*).
- fagug** *n.* a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*), meaning unknown.
- fai-ran** *v.* (1) to tread, trample, kick. *Fai-ran futsun*, to crush; *fai-ran ero*, to tread down; *fai-ran ruru*, to move convulsively (before death); *fai-ran sabut*, to stumble. *Efai tsen poatse*. 'They trampled through the grass area.' *Kuwik efai idzum*. 'The cassowary kicked the dog.' *Ngaeng imu en a mareran, da efai ruru*. 'The man was dying and he moved convulsively.' *Deyefai mpo rome*. 'He trampled into the water and made it muddy.' (2) to distribute food. *Ngaemaro raman efai gaen en a ges*. 'The father of the man distributed food among them.'

**faib** *n.* (1) a palm tree ( $\Delta$  *Palmae*; *Arenga sp.*). (2) a broom (though this can be made from several different materials).

**Faib** a woman's name; a taboo name Mprang.

**Faib** a mpes a place name near Mare village, rop of Montar (Ngintsib rompon?) clan. A pig's name.

**Fâm** a famous man of Ngintsib rompon clan in traditions.

**Fâm** a dzif a place name near Ngasawapum village.

**fampa** *see* rao fampa.

**Fampa** a woman's name.

**fân** *see* fân-n.

**fan-eran** *v.* to wait for. Efan en a Ben eama. 'He waited for Ben to come.'

**fanaf** *n.* (1) turtle, tortoise shell (not in Wampar area). (2) a kind of cooking banana (gaen); subtaxa: fanaf dzain a ngka, fanaf bangi wante.

**fanaga** a kind of thorny grass [‡].

**fanangum** *n.* another word for fatafat, pan-pipe; also fangafung.

**fanats** *n.* a turtle (*see also* nangkap, tsafi).

Gasur fanats, a kind of betel pepper.

**fane-ran** *v.* to laugh, smile. Efanefutsun. 'They laugh (audibly).' Efanefu mu gowef. 'He smiles.' Jagobi imu îp defanefane. 'Jagobi made fun and laughed and laughed.' Gea efanegarafu naron. 'She laughed at her child.' Efanefu gea ri ongan. 'They [two girls] smiled at the two [young men].'

**fani-ran** *v.* to shoot, fire (with bow or gun). Efanefu ngaeng en fadzur. 'He shot the man with a bow.' Dare eon taram eya defani sab. 'Dare took his gun and went to shoot a flying fox.' Defanefu dengop fonon. 'They shot him dead.'

**fanifu-ran** *v.* to be sudden, immediately, at once, fast (afanafu, ofanufu, efanifu; *see* fa-n / fu-ran). Edza an gaen afanafu. 'I ate the bananas at once.' Sogwarep its efanifu. 'Lightning strikes suddenly.' Gea eya gom defanifu deama. 'He went to the garden and came back fast.'

**fantan** 'stays', staying. Edza bingud fantan. 'My staying name' (of a child who received one's own name). Ges its fantan en yaga gom. 'They helped us in our garden.' Esa fantan. 'He is angry, excited.' Yanengeran fantan en. 'To name someone after a deceased person.' Eon rafen fantan. Comforter [‡].

**Fantan** a man's name.

**fantsef** *n.* larvae of baner, a kind of ant (pupufin; eaten).

**fantsif** *n.* a tree (orog) with small fruits (<> *Moraceae*; *Ficus sp.*), leaves eaten boiled.

**Fantsif** a place name west of Dzifasing, near Dzifasing Cattle Ranch. A woman's name.

**Fantsun** a little hill close to Kokok in Dzifasing, rop of Montar and Tsuwaif clans.

**fâng-eran** *v.* to spread out, put down (a mat); = fas-eran. Fângeran a ref, to set the table [‡], ram fângeran, power, strength. Efâng en a ram a ngkonongkon. 'He strives for heaven [‡].'

**fang-eran** *v.* to stand upright, be erect. Gots fangeran, erect tail of a dog. Gwangan efang, anxious (stomach stands upright).

**fangafung** *n.* pan-pipe; *see* fatafat, fanangum.

**fangip** *see* gempo fangip, a kind of sweet potato.

**Fangum** a man of Sangud clan in oral tradition.

**Faofra** a mythical or historical man of Dzifasing in oral tradition.

**faots** *n.* sweat; = *reson*, *raofraof*.

**fap** *n.* a tree (*orog*); wood used for house posts.

**Fap** a ntson a creek near Gabsongkeg, said to belong to Tsuwaif clan.

**fâr** *n.* shadow, shadow place; = *war*, *teterof*. *Yaga amoaf a fâr nowa*. ‘We live in the shade of mango trees.’

**far-eran** *v.* to walk on land. *Miriam a rits ifur a dzi da Yabong efar*. ‘Miriam and her companions went fishing and Yabong walked on land.’ *Ngaeng maro its a far en eran*. ‘The men sat on land (while the women fished).’

**fara** *n.* oil. *Mos fara*, coconut oil, used as medicine for wounds and against constipation; *umi fara*, pandanus nut oil.

**fara-ran** *v.* to boil coconut oil. *Inu mos, engkeg, etong eya dzif da efara*. They scraped coconuts, made coconut cream, put it on the fire and boiled it to make oil.

**faranta** *n.* verandah, porch (probably from *E. verandah*, though eventually understood as *fâr / a nta* = shadow/to lie).

**farangan** *farangum n.* (*yasig, farangum, farangan*) nephew, niece, mother’s brother; father’s sister.

**farapa** *n.* platform, raft; = *parapa, dzaridzari, ntabantib, we*.

**Farapeb** a man’s name.

**fâring** *adj., adv.* big, large; deep, heavy; very; grown up, older; great, important; *opp.*: *naron*. *Afi fâring*, an important woman; *mpî fâring*, a huge

pig; *ntsif fâring*, deep hole; *ngaeng fâring*, a great (important) man (not yet *poaru*); *ngaeng fâring wante*, a tall (long) man; *ngaeng farifâring a dzob*, customs of the forefathers. *Orog fâring*, a big tree (like the big mango trees in the villages, not only tall); *ram a îberan fâring*, a great dance; *ram ranga fâring*, a big feast; *rasen fâring*, elder brother; *sû fâring*, strong sun; *tao fâring*, big house (not only *wante*, high); *tir fâring*, the great war, World War II. *Yami fâring*, heavy rain. *Edza amu fâring*. ‘I am tall/great.’ *Ge imu watsots fâring*. ‘The stone adze became very hot.’ *Ges a ban imu fâring*. ‘When they will be grown up.’ *Yadzof intiriring fâring*. ‘Thunder rumbles heavily.’ *Yaga fâring emam buriran eya ram ongan*. ‘Our forefathers did not live anywhere else.’

**fâring-eran** *v.* to name, call upon; to enumerate, count. *Efâring a ges rompon*. ‘They called upon their ancestors.’ *Ofâring a gea naron*. ‘Name her children.’ *Afâring moneng namba en*. ‘I count the money.’

**faro-ran** *v.* to tie, knit, fasten to; to arrange; to pay bridewealth. *Afi efaro ono waro*. ‘Women bind their hair into knots.’ *Efaro gu*. ‘He made a knot in the liana’ (an old method of reckoning time). *Efaro ref a wi*. ‘He tied a red cloth (to his forehead).’

**Faro-ran** *a dzob*, to make an appointment, to agree upon. *Ges efaro dzob en ges naron arits ban emen en eran*. ‘They arranged that their children should marry.’ *Ram faroran*, bridewealth; *daer faro*, bridewealth. *Edza afaro en a gea moanton*. ‘I paid bridewealth for his wife.’

**fas-eran** *v.* to spread out, lay down; = fâng-eran. *Faseran*, floor [‡].

**fas** *n.* (1) annoyance, anger, disappointment. *Gea imu fas*. He is annoyed (not really furious). *See also reros*. (2) a tree, said to have an unpleasant smell. *Mpo fas*, a creek in Lae.

**Fas a ntson** a place name (in text of a song).

**fatafat** *n.* pan-pipe; also *fanagum*, *fangafung*. *Ges ifung a fatafat*. They played pan-pipes.

**fatafat-eran** *v.* to whisper. *Num ofanana tofatafat a riran?* ‘Who of you whispers here?’

**Fatafat** a place name (in text of a song).

**fatob** *n.* nest of white ants; a form taken by spirits of the dead. *Fatob a Gorogear impub ero*. ‘The ants’ nest of Gorogear flows down’ (in text of a song).

**Fatob** a place name near Montam renan; in oral traditions one of the earliest villages in the Wamped valley. A taboo name for a woman’s name *Wangir*.

**Fatob ono wante** a place name north of Dzifasing village.

**fatong-eran** *v.* to move to and fro, this way and that. *Edza edaro ngaeng o kai deyefatong-fatong*. ‘I chased this man and he moved to and fro.’

**fâts**, *n.* brother-in-law, sister-in-law (*fâts*, *fûp*, *fâts*) = *monto*. *Tsauampi ri a nafon a rits ari fâts*. ‘Tsauampi and his sisters and brothers-in-law.’

**fats-eran** *v.* to do something slowly, carefully, cautiously; *opp.*: *ngopwangop-eran*. *Efats iburi gentet*. ‘He sat down cautiously outside the village.’ *Kar efats irid*. ‘The car drives

slowly.’ *Etao emam a muran a ram a ngopwangoperan gea imu ram defats inin*. ‘He saw that they did not do it hurriedly but carefully.’

**faud**, *faum* *see fâ-n*.

**fauf** *n.* flower. Only as *ngkring fauf*, flower of the *ngkring* tree.

**Fauf** a woman’s name.

**faur-eran** *v.* to bark excitedly (*see also gaup-eran*); also to scold, curse. *Ngako efa faur ari ges*. ‘Ngako cursed (barked at) them.’

**fe-eran** *v.* to braid, plait, tie, twist (of cord, rope, basket, grass skirt, leaves for roofing). *Ngaeng efe gwara en gaen bampi*. ‘The man plaited a basket to carry food.’ *Efe some*. ‘She produces grass skirts.’ *Efe ngufunguf*. ‘He plaits a cord.’

**feab** *n.* the last one, the end, tail, tip, top; taboo word for *buntin*, *gots*. *Orog a feab*, tree-top; *idzum a feab*, dog’s tail; *dzob man a feab moatsets*, just talking (‘talk only with the end of the tongue’).

**Feab** a taboo name for a male and female name *Buntin* and a woman’s name *Gots*.

**Feafan** a place name between Wawin and Erap creeks near Gabsongkeg village; *rop* of *Orogwangin* clan. Site of Agricultural Station.

**feaf-eran** *v.* to deceive, to lull someone into security; to flatter, to treat somebody unfairly. *Erots a dzob a feaforan*. He pretends, he simulates.

**feang** *n.* a skin disease (*TP grille* ringworm, *tinea*); also *fengefeang*.

**fedz** *n.* thigh. *Fedz fon*, upper part of thigh; *fedz a pusupis*, hip-joint.

**Fedz** a male and female name, a taboo name for *Rarat*.

**fedzefedz-eran** *v.* to gush, spring. *Mpo fedzefedz-eran*, well. *Da mpo efedzefedz a non a mra sa*. ‘And water gushed from the ground.’

**fef-eran** *v.* to turn, rotate, twist, whirl, wind round, splash. *Feferan*, whirlpool; a lake-like widening of a river or creek. *Maran a fef*, personal scraps, used for sorcery (*oso*). *Da mur efef a gea*. ‘And the snake wrapped herself around him.’ *Afi eon some, defef some*. ‘The woman took the grass skirt and wrapped it up.’ *Dese feferan*. ‘They bathed splashing.’ *Efef dafum*. ‘He rolled a cigarette.’

**fefang** only as *gwangon efefang*, thought [ɬ].

**fefek** *see guruts*.

**fefen** *n.* (1) breath; news, = *fenefon* (taboo word). *Edza fefen* and *edza mud fefen*, my breath. *Dzob fefen*, the gospel. *Edza antaf en edza fefen*. ‘I take a breath.’ *Dzob fefen eama gab*. ‘The news came to the village.’ (2) only as *fa fefen*, a boil under the sole of one’s foot.

**feg-eran** *v.* to run wild, have gone wild. *Mpî fegeran*, village pig run wild; *gwangon efeg*, constipation (‘belly run wild’). According to more recent information *feg-eran* is said to mean to be tight, to be closed of an opening. *Gwangon efeg*, the heart is filled with earthly things [ɬ], heart filled with hate when God’s Word no longer makes any impression [ɬ].

**fen-eran** *v.* to be steady, industrious, hard-working. *Ngaeng efen*, a hard-working man; *ifu efen*, ‘he is weak.’ *Efen eon abripen Anutu*, ‘they praised God unanimously [ɬ].’

**fenefon** *n.* news; = *fefen* (taboo word). *Fenefon ngarobingin*, the Bible, Gospel (New Testament). *Irungum a fenefon*, prophecy [ɬ].

**Fenefon** a woman’s name.

**fenengen** only as *sû fenengen*, midnight, north.

**feneots** *n.* grass of a grass roof hanging down in front of a house.

**fenom** *n.* moist. *Yami its fenom en a ram entab*. ‘Rain gives moisture to the plants.’

**fenom-eran** *v.* (1) to spit, feed with masticated food, moisten, wet. *Afi efenom mpî naron*. ‘The woman feeds the young pig.’ (2) to teach, instruct (only for elements of the old culture, especially sorcery, *oso*). *Efenom en oso*. ‘He instructs him in sorcery.’ (3) to intimidate, make somebody shy [ɬ].

**fentan-eran** *v.* to meet, come upon. *Arid aya da afentan ngaeng a mareran wasif*. ‘When I ran there I came upon many dead people.’ *Edza afentan a kar eya moadzi*. ‘I met a car on the road.’

**fente-ran** *v.* to snip, crack (lice), snap one’s fingers. *Efente gor*. ‘He cracked lice.’ *Afente ram eya ram wante*. ‘I snipped it away.’ *Efente edza bangid*. ‘He snapped at my arm.’

**Fentong** a man’s name.

**fentsea** *n.* echo, repetition, imitation; also *fentseafentsea*.

**Fentsea** a woman’s name.

**fentsea-ran** *en v.* to echo, repeat, imitate; also *fentseafentsea-ran*. *Garafu naron efentsea en ngaeng poaru*. ‘Children imitate old people.’ *Yagobi erots a dzob da edza afentseafentsea en a gea dzob*. ‘Yagobi said something and I repeated what she said.’

**fentseafentsea** *n.* a beetle (<> *Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae*; *see also popo*); a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). *See also fentsea*.

**fentseafentsea-ran** *see fentsea-ran en*.

**fentso-ran** *v.* to tie, fasten, hang up; to pass on news. *Garafu naron efentso dzudzubri da ento en*. ‘The children tie a swing (to a tree) and hang from it.’ *Efentso tos en*. ‘He ties (ropes) together.’ *Efentsofentso dzob gea imu wante*. ‘He talks a lot (‘he ties talking together so that it is long’).’ *Wafentsofentso gu uri dimu wante!* ‘Fasten these lianas together to make them long!’

**feng** *adj.* unripe. *Imu feng*, it is unripe; *bangets a feng*, an elderly bachelor = *bangets a mpug*; *mamad e feng*, a kind of banana; *mos imu feng*, coconuts with worms; *nowa feng*, unripe mango.

**fengaf** only as *mu fengaf*, thick or pursed lips; also said of pigs with tusks.

**fengof** *n.* a kind of bat (*see fengof*).

**fengefeang** *n.* small flies associated with pigs [‡]; *see also feang*.

**Fengefeang** a dog’s name.

**fengof** *n.* (1) a very small kind of bat. (2) a kind of yam (*yamis*). *See also fengef*.

**Feog** a man of *Feref* clan in a cycle of stories. His son *Ginug* is said to have died in *Munun* in the sixties. *Imu Feog esab*. ‘He is (like) *Feog*’ (said of a man who chases after women).

**Feran** a male and female name.

**fere** *see ofre fere*.

**ferea** *n.* a tall tree (*orog*; Δ *Moraceae; Ficus benjamina; Jb. kagaè*); fruits eaten by flying foxes. Planted for shade in the village.

**Ferea** a mountain near *Montam renan*; = *Gabyadzu*; *rop* of *Gabrero* and *Dzeag* a *ntson* clan; a man’s name.

**feref** *n.* a grass.

**Feref** a *sagaseg* (clan) name; a male and female name.

**Feref** a *mpî sangra* part group of *Orogwangin* clan.

**ferefere** *n.* a kind of vegetable (*was*).

**ferefere** *adj.* striped; said of bamboo, sugar cane, *Areca* nuts and other plants. *Dzain a ferefere*, a kind of green and white striped *Areca* nut; *see also dzampo ferefere; guruts a ferefere; mafan a ferefere; wamong a ferefere. Purung ferefere*, a kind of bamboo, used for cooking, filled with meat.

**ferentseng** *n.* bad smell. *Garagab rain a ferentseng*. Smell of unwashed people. *Idzum rain a ferentseng*. Smell of dogs.

**fesef** *n.* a kind of ginger (*mafan*; Δ *Zingiberaceae; Globba marantina; TP golgol*), used in water of young coconut as medicine against diarrhoea. Flower fried and eaten.

**Fesef** a taboo name for a man’s name *Apin*.

**fetef** *n.* a tree (*orog*), the sap of which is used as an adhesive. Totem sign (*sagaseg a wir*) of *Feref* and *Ngasab* clans.

**fetefet** only as *gor fetefet*, young louse.



**fi** *adv.* downstream (the Markham River), downriver; *opp.*: *ya*. *Wantsef a fi*, down the Markham River. *Gab a fi*, eastern (downstream) part of Gabsongkeg village. *Mpas a fi dao*, cool wind from the coast (east, downstream) in the afternoon. *Ngaeng a fi kau*, people downriver, coastal people.

**fiafi-ran** *v.* to rustle, whisper. *Mpas ifiafi*, wind rustles.

**fiafu-ran** *v.* to put a little of something on top of something else. *Afi ifiafu mos en gaen*. ‘Women put coconut cream on bananas (in a saucepan).’

**fid-eran** *v.* to spit, drizzle. *Ngaeng ifid rafe sangen*. ‘The man spits.’ *Yami ero difid inin*. ‘Rain is falling but it drizzles only.’

**fidifid** *n.* two pieces of bark, used as a kind of shovel to pick up rubbish, which has been swept together. *Nogeran efa fidifid a gab*. ‘Lazy like a shovel.’

**fifin-eran** *v.* to overturn. *Mafan fifin*, a kind of ginger (*mafan*; in former times used for love magic). *Entsa gaen esa farapa kai dififin*. ‘He put bananas on this platform and it overturned.’

**fig-eran** *v.* to fill, load, heap up; = *sum-eran*. *Ngaeng etsenon gaen difig*. ‘The people collected bananas and heaped them up.’ *Entsa gaen eya go dimifig*. ‘She put bananas into the cooking pot and filled it.’

**fim-eran** *v.* to be not quite ripe, nearly ripe (of banana, mango, papaya); to be pale; also *fimifim-eran*, *fumufim-eran*. *Papai dzog uri ifim / ifimifim*. This papaya fruit is not quite ripe. *Ngaeng a fumifimeran*. Pale man.

**fimifim-eran** *see fim-eran*.

**fini** *n.* a carrying strap made of bast fibre, used by women.

**Fini** a dog’s name.

**finti-ran** *v.* to practise magic, cast a spell or charm, heal magically (by extracting objects from a patient), spit; to bless [‡]; = *rem-eran a sa*. *Garafu fintiran*, confirmands. *Ngaeng fintiran*, blessed people. *Sa fintiran aom*. Spear magic. *Noa ifinti ngaeng a ntaran*. ‘Noa healed a sick man.’ *Ifinti wir ampar en moadzi*. ‘He cast a spell on a grass bundle and put it on the road.’

**fung-eran** *v.* to cover. *Ngep ifingifing edza rened gangkan*. ‘Wounds covered my skin.’

**Fing** a man’s name.

**fir-eran** *v.* to swell, rise, be high (of water); to open. *Mpo ifir*, the water rises; *mpo fireran*, high water; *gea un ifir*, he thinks (*see un a fir-eran*); *maran ifir eran*, open eyes; *gwangon a fireran*, with simple heart [‡].

**firifir** *n.* a small kind of conch shell, used for ornaments.

**firing-eran** *v.* to move fast, rush, flow, stream. *Mpo ifiring*. ‘The water flows.’ *Mpas irid ifiring*. ‘The wind blows strongly.’ *Garafu irid ifiring*. ‘The children run fast.’

**fis-eran** *v.* to take out, draw out, collect, become visible, select, choose, separate. *Wafis a was a non a go!* ‘Take the vegetable out of the pot!’ *Ifis ngaeng uri non a ntsots a sa*. ‘They pulled this man out of the mud.’ *Ifis ngaeng a mareran esa burid*. ‘He pulls a dead man out again’ (he brings up a matter again that was long buried; *dzob a nawatu*). *Ifis en nun a mpangampig*. ‘He pulled his heart out.’ *Wafis a dzi down!* ‘Take the meat out (of the

cooking pot) and eat!’ *Ifis en erad*. ‘He became visible.’ *Da efaran ifis en a boantob*. ... ‘and together they collected the bridewealth.’ *Ifis rain*. ‘He hated.’ *Dzob a fiseran*. ‘Taking up an old matter, blasphemy [‡].’ *Da eyefis en garafu serokeran*. ‘And they selected (separated) two boys.’ *Wafis a med!* ‘Let us sing (choose) a song.’ *Ifis ifis en a dzob ari* ‘They made nasty remarks about somebody.’

**fisi-n** *n.* navel, umbilical cord. Stories tell about all *fisin* turning into snakes and sleeping in a house at night, where there was a special keeping place for them (*ngaeng fisin*). *Yaran fisin*, FZS (man speaking), FZD (woman speaking).

**fisifis** *n.* cowry shell.

**fit** *n.* oar; also *mifit*.

**fitu** *adj.* calm. *Mpas emam a rideran da ram imu fitu*. ‘When the wind does not blow, it is calm.’

**fits-eran** *v.* to carry (on or over one’s head [only of women], an animal on its back); to carry fruit. *Gom a fitseran*, Thursday. *Afi ifits eama gab*. ‘Women carry it to the village.’ *Dongki ifits a ram*. ‘The donkeys carried cargo.’

**fo-ran** *v.* to swell. *Ram a mun entan faud da efo*. ‘Something sharp pricked my foot and it is swollen.’

**foa** *n.* (1) crocodile (generic). *Foa fan* (‘crocodiles’ legs’), an ornament on former clay pots; *foa gab*, a crocodile’s place; *foa ganti*, a kind of banana (*gaen*) eaten ripe; *foa fose*, *foa mpuf*, *foa wi*, kinds of crocodiles. *Foa ngao*, a kind of little brown iguana, looks a bit like a crocodile, has flaps on the side of its head that it opens up

when threatened, can glide through the air. *Rene gangkan efa foa ngao*. ‘Skin like a *foa ngao*’ (said of people with ringworm). *Foa rene tsorob*. ‘An ornament on clay pots.’ (2) netbag, string bag; uterus; *see also ataf*, *tsower*. *Foa fitseran*, netbag for carrying garden products; *foa garet*, old netbag; *foa naron*, *foa untsi*, small netbags for women; *foa wafef*, a strip of leaf used in making netbags.

**Foa** a woman’s name.

**foa-ran** *v.* to flood, flow over, overflow. *Da mpo efoa deama*. ‘The water flooded (the land) and came.’ *Etong a go eya dzif diru da efoa*. ‘He put the cooking pot on the fire and it boiled over.’

**foaen** *n.* vulva. *Foaen dzener* (‘opened vulva’); *foaen tsangap* (‘open vulva’), term of abuse.

**foaig-eran** *v.* to look, gaze, stare; also *foig-eran*. *Mara foaig*, somebody who always runs after the opposite sex. *Efoaig foaigeran*. ‘They looked at each other.’

**foamu-ran** *v.* to be happy about something, like very much, praise. *Edza afoamu moneng mangke*. ‘I am happy about a lot of money.’ *Yaer afoamu garaweran Anutu*. ‘We praise God, the Lord.’

**Foantaf** a place name near *Dzifasing*, another one near Mare village (*see foa / ntaf*).

**foantsun-eran** only as *efoantsun foantsun a dzob*, the news is spreading. *See foa-ran*, *ntsun*.

**foang-eran** *v.* to be open, be uncovered, be free. *Moadzi efoang*. ‘The road is open.’ *Katam efoang*. ‘The door is



- open.’ **Rofon efoang**. ‘Their backsides are uncovered (said of dogs).’ **Rain a foang**. ‘Open arse’, an insult.
- foangib** *n.* picnic (source and age of this expression unknown). **Eya Lae damu foangib**. ‘They go to Lae and have a picnic.’
- foangkub-eran** *v.* to fill, fill in. **Num ofoangkub a mpo en a go**. ‘You pour water into the cooking pots.’ **Afi mangke efoangkub tao ongan**. ‘Many women fill the house.’
- foangoa** a kind of lizard [‡].
- foara-ran** *v.* to fly in circles, circle (of birds or planes); to lead guests through the village; to dance (in a circle) before a fight; to run happily through the village after a victory. **Ego ngaeng ofor epotso defoara**. ‘He leads a guest through the village.’ **Ngaokngaok a kau, ban efoara en a ram sera?** ‘Why are these crows circling there?’ **Balus emefoara**. ‘The plane was circling.’
- foareng-eran** *v.* (1) to hold, seize, embrace. **Idzum efoareng a mpî naron**. ‘The dog seized a small pig.’ **Soldia efoareng Jesus**. ‘The soldiers arrested Jesus.’ (2) to wake. **Ofoareng edza!** ‘Wake me!’ (3) to try to seduce. **Ngaeng efoareng afi**. ‘The man tried to seduce a woman.’ See also **bororo-ran**.
- Foareng** a man’s name.
- foarim** *n.* slingshot, catapult; = **rampag**.
- foarub-eran** *v.* to swell (of wounds and limbs). **Tsamo fân efoarub**. ‘Tsamo’s foot is swollen.’
- foaso-ran** *v.* to be ample, have much. **Gaen efoaso**. ‘There is much food.’
- foat-eran** *v.* to eat a lot. **Ngaeng a foateran a ram**. ‘A man who eats a lot.’ **Yai ofoat a ram mangke**. ‘You ate a lot of things.’
- foats-eran en** *v.* to raise, lift up; to talk again about something. **Nangkap efoats en a ge**. ‘The turtle lifted the stone axe’ (from a myth). **Num omam a faran en a foatseran en**. ‘You are not yet able to lift it.’
- foaya-ran** *v.* to pile up, accumulate. **Gea efoaya ram mangke**. ‘He accumulated many things.’ **Ngaeng foayaran**. **Profiteer** [‡].
- fob** *n.* net-like fibre of the coconut-palm; spray [‡]; = **fom**, **tepo**.
- fofo-ran** *v.* to pour out, spill; to baptise. **Foforan idzum**, a magic for dogs; **bingan foforan**, name given at baptism; **ngaeng foforan**, baptised man; **mpo foforan**, baptism. **Ram rene sangen foforan yaer**. Reconciliation. **Defofo dzif**. ‘She poured water over the fire.’
- fofoa** *n.* string-figure, cat’s cradle (generic). **Edza amu fofoa**. ‘I play string-figures.’
- fofon** *n.* hair, feather. **Bangin fofon**, hair on the arms; **bimpi fofon**, hair on a man’s chest; **fân fofon**, hairs on the legs; **mara fofon**, eyebrows, eyelashes; **mu fofon**, beard; **nae fofon**, hair in the ears. **Ntaf fofon**, goatee or full beard; **ono fofon**, hair of the head; **papo fofon**, hair in the armpit; **ram fofon**, pubic hair; **rene fofon**, feather; **so fofon**, moustache.
- Fofon** a woman’s name; a pig’s name.
- fofong** *adj.* always, permanent, lasting, constant; eternal. **Gab fofong**, permanent settlement; **moadzi fofong**, a permanent road between villages; **fofong da fofong**, forever; **emen fofong**, imperishable [‡]; **ngaeng fofong**, fellow tenant [‡]. **Yaga amen a gea fofong**. ‘We lived there all the time.’

**fofor-eran** *v.* to extract, pull out, draw out; to weed; = **popor-eran**. **Efofor omad**. ‘They collected (pulled out) taro roots.’ **Afi efofor a dzî rene fofon**. ‘The woman pulled out/plucked the bird’s feathers.’

**fofose** *see* **fose**.

**fog-eran** *v.* to adorn, decorate; to bear much fruit (of trees). **Ram a fogeran**, adornment, decoration. **Ngaeng efog a ram en a ban îberan a ram**. ‘The people decorated themselves before the dance.’ **Mos ifits efog**. ‘The coconut palms bear much fruit.’

**fogon** *n.* wallaby (generic).

**Fogon** a taboo name for a male and female name **Porep**.

**foig-eran** *see* **foaig-eran**.

**fom** *n.* the net-like fibre of the coconut palm, used as a filter for sago washing; = **fob**.

**fompob** *adj.* secret, hidden. **Dzob fompob**, a secret; **naron fompob**, illegitimate (‘hidden’) child; **ngaeng a tir fompob**, murderer (‘secret fighter’); **paip ono fompob**, pocket knife (‘knife with hidden head’).

**fompob-eran** *v.* to hide, conceal. **Efombob tsaru, eboasu da sera ban eon**. ‘They hide a stone and try to find it’ (about a game in water).

**Fompon** a man’s name.

**fôn** *n.* (1) a trunk, stem. **Bangin fôn**, upper arm; **fân fôn**, thigh; **ganti fôn**, molar; **orog fôn**, tree trunk; **so fôn**, broad nose (funny talking); **tao fôn**, a round house with middle post; **fôn onon a ntot**, stump of a tree. (2) origin, founder, originator. **Ngaeng Wampar fôn**, the origin of the Wampar people; **fôn onon a ntot**,

progenitors, forefathers. (3) owner, possessor, holder. **Hiob imu fôn en a mra Mois antson**. Hiob is the owner of the land **Mois antson**. (4) relative, group of relatives; ancestor. **Edza fôn eremen a Munun**. My relatives live in **Munun**. (5) plain, flat ground (*opp.*: **buntin**). (6) reason, content, meaning. **Ges imu fôn en a ram a mumoineran eran**. ‘They were the reason for the enmity.’

**fôn** *adj.* (1) true, real. **Nafon fôn**, true (not classificatory) sister; **dzif fôn**, also **ga fôn**, embers; **ram a muran neron fôn**, reconciliation [‡]. (2) deep, low-pitched. **Ngaeng u fôn**, man with a deep voice (*opp.*: **un a wang**); **madzung u fôn**, a drum with deep sound; **fatafat u fôn**, the longest and deepest reed of a pan-pipe.

**fôn-eran** *v.* to abuse, scold. **Edza amu ram ifu da ngaeng efôn edza**. ‘I did something wrong and the people scolded me.’

**Fonets** a man in a cycle of stories; son of **Yangkig** of **Dzeag a ntson** clan.

**fono** *adv.* really, well, dead. **Arungum fono**. ‘I hear well, I understand his foreign language.’ **Edaom fono**. ‘It is really sweet.’ **I fono**. ‘He slept well.’ **Its-eran fono**. ‘To kill.’ **Ngaeng emar fono**. ‘The man died.’ **Defani dengop fono**. ‘They shot him dead.’

**fonon** *n.* council, advice; also **dzob fonon**.

**fontsaf-eran** *v.* to do something fast. **Ngaeng efontsaf en gom**. ‘The man is fast in his work.’ **Ngaeng fontsaf-eran**. ‘A man who always walks fast.’ **Afi empom efontsaf en aoneran a ram**. ‘The woman ran fast to fetch something.’

**fong-eran** *v.* to accumulate, pile up, put aside. *Ngaeng efong tsaru en taporan a mpî en.* ‘The man put stones together to throw them at pigs.’ *Afong money.* ‘I put money aside.’ *Dofong a gog gampen moatsets en edza.* ‘You left only the watery breadfruits for me.’

**fongkof** *n.* a parasitic plant on trees, a white orchid.

**Fongkof** a man’s name.

**fop** *n.* foam, spittle; taboo word *mom.* *Bia fop,* foam of beer. *Mpo feferan dimu fop.* ‘The water whirls and develops foam.’ *Ngaeng o kai fop etong en a ban emar.* ‘Foam is on this man’s lips and he will die shortly.’

**Foran** a man’s name (from the Watut population).

**Foreng** a man’s name.

**fores-eran** *v.* to hold always. *Ngaeng poaru bangin efores etep.* ‘Old people always hold a walking stick.’ *Garaweran bangin efores yaer a garagab.* ‘The hand of the Lord always holds us human beings.’

**Forof** a man’s name.

**forofar-eran** *v.* to walk along a creek or river. *Edza aboin a reseran a mpo da aforofar ero.* ‘I don’t like to wade through the water, so I walk along the creek.’

**Forofar** a village at the Lower Watut River.

**forofoag-eran** *v.* to move suddenly, start, flinch. *Yai oteg forofoageran.* ‘Do not move.’ *Nûb ear edza narod da eforofoag.* ‘A mosquito bit my child and it flinched.’

**fos-eran** *v.* to like, want, wish, love (*see also ên-eran*). *Yai wofos ngaeng afi ngarobingin.* ‘You liked other men’s

wives too much.’ *Ngaeng a ban efos en taoran.* ‘If the people want to see it.’ *Ges eran efos eran.* ‘They loved each other.’ *Edza afos edza narod.* ‘I love my child.’ *Dare efos a steik en âneran.* ‘Dare likes to eat steak.’ *Edza foseran.* ‘My wish, my liking.’ *Gea ri ongan a foseran.* ‘The two have a love-affair.’

**fose** *adj.* dark, black, blue (of sky); taboo word *goro*; *opp.*: *wi.* Intensified as *fofose, fosefose, fose tse.* *Aed fose,* a kind of (plant name) *aed*; *aref fose,* black cloth; *dau fose,* dark forest (far away); *go fose,* dark earth for clay pots; *idzum fose,* black dog; *mara fose,* iris and pupil; *marangontong fose,* dark clouds. *Ese mpî fose,* lit. ‘they will rub (or: wash) a black pig’ (in former times said when men were going to a fight). *Mpo fose,* very clean und clear (dark) water. *Ngaeng fose,* in the old culture a sorcerer, also called *ngaeng a wi*; modern: dark-skinned people, native people (*opp.*: *ngaeng a mpuf*). *Ngkonongkon fose,* dark blue sky, free of clouds; *purung fose,* a kind of bamboo; *ram fose,* a new kind of banana; *renen fose,* dark skin (of native people, modern use).

**foson** *adv.* correct, proper. *Ngaeng iburi foson ero pitik.* ‘The man sat down properly on the stool.’ *Ngaeng a miran en Anutu dzob ban iburi foson en Anutu gab.* ‘People who believe in God’s Word will sit down well in heaven.’

**franaen-eran** *v.* to move about secretly (only in texts of songs, exact meaning unknown to consultants).

**frang** *see kotob a frang.*

**Frang** a woman’s name.

**Frao** supposed name of missionary Panzer's wife (*G. Frau*).

**frap-eran** *v.* to trample, tramp, patter, sound (of drums); to jump, to spring, to leap. Also *frapafrap-eran*, *frapafrip-eran*; *see* *frip-eran*. *Garafu naron efrapafrip*. Children jump about.

**fratsafrots-eran** *v.* to have goose-bumps. *Gea eretereat efratsafrots*. 'She is shivering and has goose-bumps.'

**frets-eran** *v.* to gush, splash, sprout; *see* *frots-eran*. *Edza aits faud en paip da wi efrets*. 'I cut my foot with a knife and blood gushes.' *Rainara efrets*. 'Excrement comes out.'

**fring** *n.* a beetle in sago and other palm trees (<> *Rhyncophorus bilineatus: Curculionidae*).

**Fring** a woman's name.

**frip** *n.* string of women's grass skirt; men's G-string (*TP maro/malo* not a Wampar custom). *See* *ngkits*.

**frip-eran** *v.* to leap, jump, hop. *See also* *frap-eran*. *Ngaeng esa orog ifrip ero ma*. 'A man climbs a tree and jumps down.' *Bingan ifrip a gab a gab*. 'His name leaps to every village (becomes well-known).' *Wafrip ampar!* 'Jump between them!' *Yaga amam a afriperan esa da ngoperan*. 'We did not get up suddenly.'

**frome-ran** *v.* only as *gwangon efrome*, sensual, voluptuous [‡].

**fron-eran** *v.* to bungle [‡].

**frong-eran** *v.* to follow, pursue. *Afi iri sùn efrong eya gom*. 'A woman and her husband follow each other to the garden.'

**frongkang-eran** *v.* to make noise. *Edza arungum en a ram efrongkang eya tao ofo*. 'I hear something making a noise in the house.'

**frots** *n.* bow (seldom used), = *fadzur*.

**frots-eran** *v.* to appear, come out, spring up, arise. *Maran efrots*, goggle-eyed. *Mpo efrots esa non a mra*. 'Water comes out of the ground.' *Paulus efrots esa deremonteng Ngaroneno weng*. 'Paulus appears on Ngaroneno mountain.'

**frotsafrots-eran** *v.* to bubble, pour [‡].

**fu-ran** *v.* to be unable, incapable, incompetent; to suffer; to do something incorrectly, do wrong; to be afraid, scared. *Dzob a furan*, annoyance, anger. *Fu buriran*, vale of tears [‡]. *Edza afu i*, 'I am worn down.' *Da ifu en a roran*, 'he was unable to come down.' *Fu efen*, to have no breath (get out of breath). *Fu en mamar*, to be breathless. *Ifu maran en*, 'he is unable to look at her' (said of a man who has relations with a girl he has brought up). *Ram a furan* (= *ram a tsatseran*), bad things, something bad said about a person: *waperan a ram* (theft), *ger* (sexual trouble), *dzob a tsatseran* (bad language), *îtseran garagab fono* (murder), *dzob yawin* (slander), *dzob muam* (lies), *garafu afi mu marayaon* (girl sleeping around), *ngaeng eboin moanton* (a man who dislikes his wife). *Ngaeng Wampar ges etao dzob yawin efa ram a furan ongan* 'The Wampar see slander as something bad.' *Etep ifu mog*. 'He was the first to become evil Petrus [‡].' *Afi uri ifu en a dzif wason*. 'These girls suffered from the smoke.' *Ompom ufu tsongeran faum en*. 'You cannot set your foot there.' *Ifu wana*. 'That is not wrong.' *Epotso da afi ri ifu*. 'He appeared and the woman was scared.'

**fuafi** *n.* pimple.

**fubufub-eran** *v.* (1) to be dry (of food), be half-cooked; = *tsets-eran*. *Afi itsu poa raun en gaen da gaen ifubufub*. ‘When a woman takes all the soup from the food, the food becomes dry.’ (2) to have sick (dry) eyes. *Ngaeng maran ifubufub raun en a ban eon a ram antaran*. ‘A man had sick eyes as he had an illness.’

**fufafuf** *adj.* nearly rotten; smelling bad. *Mpî emar dimu fufafuf*. ‘The pig had died and was nearly rotten.’

**Fufi** a woman’s name.

**fufiafu-ran** *v.* to follow somebody’s behaviour or example. *Yaga afufiafu Ferea*. ‘We follow Ferea’s example.’

**fufruits-eran** *v.* to be dry (said of land and of wounds); to be empty, desert [‡]. *Yami emam a roran da sù ear a ram, ema, difufruts raun*. ‘Rain did not fall and the sun burned the ground and it became completely dry.’

**fufuri-ran** *v.* to be thick (said of skin, lips, trees, planks). *Mu gangkan ifufuri*. ‘His lips are thick.’ *Orog ifufuri*. ‘The tree is thick.’

**fug-eran** *v.* to pinch, squeeze, jam, be full of something (said of cartridge in a rifle, many people in a house). *Ngasawapum ifug en ngaeng mangke eama sam*. ‘Ngasawapum is full of people who came to the meeting.’ *Tao ifug en ngaeng*. ‘The house is jammed with people.’

**fumufim-eran** *see fim-eran*.

**fûn** *pron., adj., num.* some, others, another; different. *Ngaeng fûn*, some men; *garafu fûn*, the other child; *mra fûn*, some land (a piece of land); *dzob fûn fûn*, different things; *fûn ... fûn*, some ... others. *Gea imu fûn*. ‘He is

different’ (jealous; said of a man who likes a girl, who likes another man. The first is angry with the second, does not talk to him and keeps apart). *Garafu muran fûn*. ‘The child is different’ (always crying).

**Funuf** a man’s name.

**funufin-eran** *v.* to smell unpleasant (when not having bathed). *Renen ifunufin*. ‘His skin smells.’ *Ngaeng a funufineran*. ‘A bad-smelling man.’

**Fung** a man’s name.

**fung-eran** *v.* to blow, breathe at/on, sound, play (a flute or trumpet). *Afi ifung a dzif en gaen*. ‘The woman blows on (kindles) the fire to prepare the meal.’ *Ngaeng Mungkip ifung a fatafat*. ‘The Mungkip people blow pan-pipes.’ *Polis ifung a ben*. ‘The police band plays.’ *Ifung dafum*. ‘They smoke.’

**fûp** *n. 2.p.* brother-in-law, sister-in-law; *see fâts*.

**fur** *n.* a stick or pole for carrying loads; part of a jew’s harp. *Mos a fur*, a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). *Eboareng a fur*. ‘They carried it with a pole.’

**fur-eran** *v.* (1) to bear, give birth (*see also peng-eran*). *Ifur naron*. ‘She gave birth to a child.’ (2) to fish. *Ifur a dzi*. ‘They fished.’

**furif** *n.* a grass in water; bullrush ( $\Delta$  *Typhaceae*; *Typha angustifolia*).

**Furif** a place name east of Dzifasing; a male and female name.

**Furif a dzi** a lake near Mare village.

**furufur-eran** *v.* to carry heavy loads; *see fur*. *Ifurufur*, undecided [‡].

**furun** *n.* seed of tobacco, cabbage or other vegetables; taboo word **nidzin**.  
**Gea eya en a ban erepe mentseam furun.** ‘He went to sow the seeds of mentseam (*Amaranthus sp.*).’  
**futsun** *prep.* through. **Futsufutsun**, mixed. **Taneran futsun**, to pierce (the septum of the nose) through.

**Entan a ref futsun.** ‘She pierced the cloth.’ **Atao futsun.** ‘I see through (something).’ **Erem futsun en ngaeng.** ‘He gave it away to the men.’ **Enang tao futsun.** ‘He burned the house down.’ **Epopfutsun a dzob.** ‘He confessed.’

## G

**g-** verb prefix, expressing wish, demand or order; together with interrogatives like **kana** or **sera** expressing questions.  
**G-amu!** ‘Let me do it!’ **G-umu!** ‘Do it!’ **G-on gaen ama dan!** ‘Give me food to eat!’ **Yai g-oya kana?** ‘Where do you go?’ **Boanu yai g-î ya kana?** ‘Where will you go to sleep tomorrow?’ **Yai g-omen kana doma?** ‘Where do you come from?’ (you stayed where and you come?). **Rimpug ongan ama edza g-an dapipis.** ‘Give me an insect larva, I will eat and taste it.’  
**ga** *n.* firewood. **Iru ga.** ‘She collects firewood.’ **Ga dzaren.** ‘Walls formed of stacked firewood around a house.’ **Ga fôn.** ‘Embers.’ **Gea efa ga ri mpo.** ‘He is like firewood in water’ (he is undecided). **Pama ga**, given as the name of one group of the later Lae population in oral tradition.  
**Ga dzaren** a place name, former settlement of **Warir** clan near Tararan.  
**ga-ran** *v.* (1) to span, tighten, have a cramp. **Bumpum ega waya en lait.** ‘The white men drew the wire for light’ (electric power). **Bangid ega.** ‘I have a cramp in my hand.’ (2) to

accuse. **Ngaeng ega edza en waperan ngaeng gaen.** ‘The people accused me of stealing people’s bananas.’

**gab** *n.* village, settlement, town; place; place of animals.  
**Gab atro**, heaven (Christian); **gab balus**, air field, a place name near Gabsongkeg; **gab bingan**, name of a settlement (in contrast to **mra bingan**, name of a piece of land); **gab faring**, village (in contrast to hamlet, **gab naron**); **gab a fi**, eastern (downstream) part of a village.  
**Gab fofong**, home place; **gab gentet**, edge of the village; **gab a gom**, garden house or small garden settlement; **gab mana**, open area in a village; **gab mara mumu**, place where things are assembled (but *see* **mara mumu**, hidden); **gab a mpang**, overgrown area in a village; **gab naron**, hamlet, small settlement; **gab a ntsun**, part or corner of a village.  
**Gab ofo**, village center; **gab onon**, roof; **gab rain a mun**, corner of a village; **gab watsots mara mumu**, hell (Christian); **gab a weng**, heaven (Christian); **gab a ya**, western (upstream) part of a village; **foa gab**, crocodile’s place.



- Gab** a male and female name; a taboo name **Darets**.
- Gab a boa** a place name near Gabmadzung (also heard **Gab Baboa**).
- Gab a boaf** a place name near Gabmadzung.
- Gab a fi** eastern (downstream) part of Gabsongkeg village.
- Gab a gog** part of Gabsongkeg village.
- Gab guware** an old village site south of the Markham River. Name of a **sagaseg** inside **Orogwangin** clan.
- Gab madzung (Gabmadzung)**, a place name (*see* **Gab sampi**), site of the former mission station near Gabsongkeg.
- Gab mana** a man's name.
- Gab a mos** a part of Gabsongkeg village (a former coconut plantation).
- Gab a mpeb** a place name near Tararan village.
- gab a mpo** *n.* a flower (**boap**; Δ *Amaranthaceae; Gomphrena globosa*).
- Gab naron** a part of Gabsongkeg village.
- Gab nowa** a part of Gabsongkeg village (part of **Gom a mos**).
- Gab a ntsidz (Gabantsidz)** a Wampar village (officially **Gabensis**).
- Gab a ntsots** a place name; in oral tradition one of the earliest Wampar villages in the Wamped valley, below **Fatob**.
- Gab ngitsri** a place name near Gabmadzung; a pig's name.
- Gab a ngkrung** an old village site near **Ntsidz a weng** near Gabsongkeg. Said to be a hole in the ground, where a slain enemy was buried.
- Gab angoa** an old settlement place near Mare village (= **Ngayangkwan**).
- Gab parag** a place name on the Wamped River between **Ramin a dzog** and **Mpo fan**, near **Montam renan**.
- Gab a pik** given by some consultants as a place name. According to others meaning is given as 'old settlement place' or 'old garden'.
- Gab purung** western part of Gabsongkeg village.
- Gab rawe** a place name near **Gab parag**.
- Gab renan** a place name near **Fatob**.
- Gab rero** a place name near **Gab renan** and **Montam renan**; another place name near Gabsongkeg. In oral traditions one of the earliest Wampar villages in the Wamped valley. A **sagaseg** (clan) name.
- Gab sampi** former name of the place now called Gabmadzung.
- Gab sangra** part of Gabsongkeg village.
- Gab semer** part of Gabsongkeg village (where gravestones of cement were made).
- Gab songkeg (Gabsongkeg)** a Wampar village (officially **Gabsonkek**).
- Gab waif** a place name near Wamped village; an early settlement place in oral traditions.
- Gab a wusuwis** a place name near **Ngasawapum** village.
- Gab a ya** western (upstream) part of Gabsongkeg village. A pig's name.
- Gab yadzu** a place name near **Gabantsidz** village (= **Ferea**).
- Gab yangkwan** a place name northwest of **Dzifasing** village.
- Gabimo** a pig's name (children's talk for sweet banana **yabimo**).
- Gad** a man's name.

**gadagad-eran** *v.* to speak loudly, talk noisily. *Afi gadagaderan.* Talkative woman. *Afi egadagad en a dzob.* ‘Women talk loudly.’

**Gadantser** name of a historical woman of the *Ono wante*, who was captured in war and married to a *Wampar* man.

**gadzang-eran** *v.* to unfold (said of nets), open. *Ngaeng egadzang keka en a ban entroang a mpo.* ‘The man unfolds his fishing net to use it in the water.’

**Gadzaren** *see* *Ga dzaren.*

**gadz-eran en** *v.* to take a big part of something, to peel too thick. *Bumpum egadz en ngaeng Gabsongkeg a mra faring.* ‘The white men took a big part of *Gabsongkeg* land.’

**gadzig** *n.* slope, incline; a dangerous place on a mountain.

**Gadzig** a place name near the *Rumu* river, *rop* of *Warir* clan. A pig’s name.

**gadzu-ran** *v.* to cover, overcast, overgrow, fasten overhead (a mosquito net). *Ram a mpang egadzu gom etse.* ‘Weeds overgrow the garden.’ *Muf egadzu momoa.* ‘Mist covers the mountains.’ *Ngawau egadzu tao etse.* ‘Cobwebs cover the house.’

**gae** only in combinations, *see* *gaen.* *Gae dzomor, gae poaruran,* kinds of banana eaten ripe; *gae gangkan,* banana skin; *gae gompen,* remains of a meal.

**gaeb-eran** *v.* to ask for, request, beg; = *parig-eran, ngkog-eran.* *Edza agaeb yai en a dzain ari gasur.* ‘I ask you for *Areca* nuts and betel pepper.’ *Gea egaeb yai en a ban umpri n a gea.* ‘He asked you to stay with him.’

**gaen** *n.* banana (generic; *Musa* sp.; taboo word *boma*); food, diet, feed, meal. In combination *gae.* *Mu-ran gaen,* to cook, prepare food. Kinds of banana eaten ripe (sweet): *adzab, baboaf, binang anang, birintsidz, dzampo, foa ganti, gae dzomor, gaen inin, gaen madzeats, gaen mampi, gaen a mpas, gaen panis, gae poaruran, gerea, gintsug, guntsug, kewendis, kokwarak, marapesea, mayamas, mpî a ntseang, mu bobop, ngampeo, ngarongone, oreats, pagamone, ram fose, rao, samida, tsemor, un a wi, usi renen, waya mama, yabimo.* Kinds of cooking banana: *adaeng, ampu wara, anang, aneg, apam, apoa, bantsem, bengke, boarof, bunuf, dzomodz, fanaf, gangkeang, idzum a ram a mra, impub a mpo, mamad, mamug fan, medoa, mparampur, mpî rafen, mpî a tseap, mugus, munumu, ntsamantsri, ngaropopok, ngarotsaru, ngawantag, ompong, poapos, pogompeg, rai mamad, tso, u wara, wamong, wareas, yawan.* *Gaen a bun,* meal on occasion of assigning new kinship terms after a marriage. *Gaen dug,* banana stem; *gaen dzampeb,* flower of bananas; *gaen a dzif gentet,* bananas for a special feast; *gaen gampen,* unripe banana. *Gaen a gom wafu,* meal on occasion of first harvest of a new garden. *Gaen mara garet* and *gaen maredz,* bananas that were not wrapped. *Gaen a poa,* steep river bank; *gaen rofon,* remains of food; *gaen a tsopoman,* dry banana leaves, leaf material used to wrap bananas; *gaen iri was,* bananas with vegetables.

**Gaen boman** a taboo name for a male and female name *Ginug.*



**Gaen** *maredz* a pig's name.

**Gaen** a *yadz* a nickname for a child ('fat banana').

**gafagef-eran** *v.* to be afraid of, scared, fear. *Edza asuk Wantsef da rened egafagef en foa badzin ear edza.* 'When I am swimming in the Markham River I am ('my skin is') scared of crocodiles that would bite me.'

**gafar-eran** *v.* to scratch. *Edza agafar.* 'I scratch myself.' *Ngaeng karakara egafar eran.* 'People with scabies scratch themselves.'

**gafegafeng** *n.* clamp, peg (modern); *see gafeng.*

**Gafen** a woman's name.

**gafeng** *n.* a pair of tongs, made of bamboo; also *purung gafeng*. Possibly not an old Wampar element, now used for cooking and with the earth oven. Metal ones are bought in town. *See also nû gafeng*, kidneys.

**gafeng-eran** *v.* to carry or hold under one's arm. *Mamafe egafeng a tir.* The spirits carried clubs. *Afi egafeng naron eya kakwak.* 'The woman carried her child under her arm.' *Garafu naron its eran degafeng ongan ono waro en.* 'Children fight and get one in a headlock.' *Nangkap ifu en a meats da gea egafeng ono waro.* 'The turtle was ashamed and pulled its head back' (from a myth).

**Gafeng** a man's name.

**Gafon** a woman's name (*see ga / fôn*).

**gafugafum** *n.* mould, mildew. *Gae putsing emen sù serok da imu gafugafum.* 'When boiled bananas stay for two days they grow mould.' *Ngakwi gafugafum ean.* 'The shirt has mould' ('mould eats the shirt').

**gag** *n.* tree (*orog*). Only in old texts, usually as *gag yafan*, *gag nenan*, leaves of different trees.

**gaga-ran** *v.* to tie, fasten. *Degaga boaedz.* 'They tied a parcel.' *Eon a gu degaga madzung en a ban engkang.* 'They took a liana and fastened the canoe so it would be secure.'

**gagab** *see boanu mara gagab*, early morning.

**gagafan** *n.* leaf; = *yafan*, *nenan*.

**gagamun** *n.* thorn, prickle, spine; *see mun.* *Gagamun entan edza faud.* 'A thorn punctured my foot.'

**gaganaf-eran** *v.* to shout 'hey, hey', drive away. *Edza arots en a gea da agaganaf a gea.* 'I spoke to him and shouted at him.'

**gagangkvang-eran** *v.* to howl; *see gangkwang-eran*; also to fly up (of grass skirt); to be painful (of skin disease).

**gagar-eran** *v.* (1) to itch, burn; to be randy. *See also geagar-eran.* *Nûr egagar edza.* 'Nettles burned me.' *Rene gangkan egagar.* 'His skin itches.' *Afi egagar fâring en a ban imu ger.* 'The woman feels itchy and she wants to have sex.' (2) to take up. *Afi esomo ngung da egagar en a fidifid.* 'The women heap up rubbish and scrape it up with shovels (pieces of bark).' (3) to scold. *Ngaeng etsong afi da afi egagar eama gab.* 'The man followed the woman and came scolding into the village.' *Afi egagar ari ngaeng en ban imu ger en a gea.* 'The woman scolds the man because he tried to have sex with her.'

**gagar** *n.* randiness, something itchy. *Yai gagar imu fâring.* 'Your randiness is strong.'

**Gagar** nickname of a man with itching wound; another name for the Erap River.

**gager-eran** *v.* (1) to put together, put something on top of something else (said of grass skirts, of roof covering, of rubbish). *Afi egager waesowen.* 'The woman binds banana stems together.' *Egager a sum tao.* They place sago leaves in layers on the house. (2) to reciprocate a gift of first fruits to a neighbour. *Egager gaen.* 'He reciprocates a first fruits gift.'

**gagir** only as *mos gagir*, the stem by which the coconut is attached to the tree.

**Gago** a man's name.

**gagoa** *n.* tender meat; *see also mos mara gagoa.*

**gagroap** *adj.* without something. *Ngaeng a gagroap.* 'Man without a wife.' *Orog gagroap.* 'Tree without branches.'

**gagu-ran** *v.* to quarrel. *Dzob gagu,* quarrel. *Garafu serok imigagu en a garafu afi.* 'The two boys quarrelled over a girl.'

**Gaib renan** a small creek near Gabantsidz village.

**Gain** a village of the Upper Erap population.

**gair-eran** *v.* to gnaw. *Idzum egair mpî waro.* The dog gnaws a pig bone.

**Gamaruts** a pig's name (children's talk for *mag a rûts*).

**gamegoa** *n.* quarrel. *Afi imu gamegoa en sun.* 'The woman has a quarrel with her husband.'

**gamen** *n.* a kind of yam (*yamis*) with round tomato-like fruits on tendrils ( $\Delta$  *Dioscoreaceae*; *Dioscorea alata*; said to have been newly introduced). *See also ono gamen*, bald head.

**Gamen** a man's name; a dog's name.

**Gamin** a woman's name (Christian name; *see mi-ran*).

**gamidz** *n.* a vine, planted (*Cucurbitaceae?* *Jb. boasô*). The fruits are shining red, with yellow and black pulpy inside, similar to pumpkin; the inside is boiled and eaten. A story tells of *gamidz* being dangerous at certain times, possibly a forgotten taboo.

**gamor-eran** *v.* to pinch, pierce with a fingernail. *Ngaeng egamor afi bangin en.* 'The man pinched the woman's arm.' *See also some gamoreran.*

**Gamor** a creek and hamlet west of Dzifasing.

**gampen** *adj.* watery, unripe (of fruits like mangos, bananas, papayas); = *garum*.

**gampegampets** *n.* a plant; tick-weed ( $\Delta$  *Leguminosae*; *Desmodium tortuosum* and *Malvaceae*; *Sida cordifolia*).

**gampets-eran** *v.* to seize, touch or hold something cautiously. *Ngaeng egampets a dzif en orog yafan.* 'The man holds glowing embers with leaves.' *Afi eon gae gangkan, egampets a go watsots dekake non a dzif.* 'The woman takes banana peel to hold the hot cooking pot and take it from the fire.' *Renen ear en a mur, eon orog egampets dengef.* 'He was afraid of the snake, so he took a piece of wood and held (the snake) with it.'

**Gampets** a man's name; a taboo name for *Bigig*.

**gampig** *adj.* big. *See nû gampig*, heart. *Ono gampig*, large head (= *ono wabung*).

**gampoan** *n.* point, tip (of fruit, breast). *See mara gampoan.*

**gampon** *see mara gampon.*

**Gampon** man's name (*see ga / mpon*).

**gampop-eran** *v.* to connect, unite, join, cross, ally, unite through marriage, shake hands, fold hands. *Ngaeng ari ari egampop eran bangin eya tao med.* 'Men and women shake hands (marry) in the church.' *Ngaeng egampop bangin eon anutu en.* 'People join their hands to pray to God.' *Anutu erem a dzob gampoperan ari ngaeng Israel.* 'God made an alliance with the children of Israel.' *Ngaeng egampop fan.* 'The man crossed his legs.' *Gea egampop a fedz etsen eran.* 'She closed (crossed) her legs.'

**Gampop** a man's name.

**gampos** *n.* a plant ( $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Acalypha wilkesiana*). Flower used against eye complaints.

**gamre** *n.* hook; modern also: crochet-needle. *Ngaeng bangin gamre.* A thief ('a man with a hand like a hook', *dzob a nawatu*).

**gamre-ran** *v.* to hook, draw something near with a hook. *Intsi gamre degamre gasur.* 'He bound a hook together and drew betel pepper towards him.'

**gamu-ran** *v.* (1) to paddle (of men, fish, animals). *Ngaeng isuk a mpo degamu mpo.* 'The man swims and moves paddling.' (2) to climb, clamber, move (as of spider). *Sâb egamu orog.* 'The flying fox suspends himself on a tree.' *Pusip egamu sa orog a weng.* 'The cat moves high on a tree.'

**gamun** *n.* one-pronged fork, made of flying fox bone; = *ganteg* (taboo word), *tsepepe*.

**gamut-eran** *v.* to move from one thing, subject or person to another one, flash over (of fire), change over; to touch another person. *Dzif ean tao da egamut*

*eya tao ongan.* 'Fire consumed a house and flashed over to another house.'

*Gwanang intit orog degamut eya orog ongan.* 'A cuscus moves on a tree and moves over to another tree.' *Ngaeng etao ram wafu ongan, da egamut ngaeng ongan en.* 'When a man notices something new, he touches (attracts attention from) another man.' *Ngaeng egamut a dzob ongan.* 'The man changed to another matter.'

**Gan** a man's name; a dog's name (*see also Agan*).

**ganaf-eran** *v.* to frighten away, startle, stop somebody. *Eganaf a mpî en a gaen.* 'They chased the pig away from the bananas.' *Ngaeng eganaf naron en imu naedzintsing en a gea dzob.* 'The man startled the child that had not heeded his words.'

**ganaip** *see siri ganaip*.

**gananu-ran** *v.* to be burnt, be dry; of bananas when boiled in a cooking pot with not enough water. *Gaen egananu.* 'The bananas are burnt.' *Yafan gaganuran.* Partly burnt leaves (of a tree in burned area of grass).

**ganef** *n.* a centipede (*Jb. ali*) feared for its bite. *Ganef fan,* an ornament on cooking pots and hats.

**Ganef** a place name east of Dzifasing. A man's name; a dog's name.

**ganeganef** *n.* a tree (*orog*;  $\Delta$  *Solanaceae*; *Solanum torvum*).

**Ganeg** a man's name.

**Ganon** a man's name.

**ganta-ran** *v.* to dislike, fear. *Dampa ganta,* a disliked form of the forehead. *Ges emam gantaran taram.* 'They did not fear rifles.' *Edza aganta yaran a gom.* 'I do not like to go to the garden.'

**gantab** *see* mra gantab or mara gantab, steep slope.

**gantam-eran** *v.* to attach a piece, lengthen; to follow. Ngaeng a non Babel egantam tao wante, esa ngkonongkon. ‘The people from Babylon built a high house until it reached the sky.’ Ngaeng egantam paip en a mpo. ‘The men lengthened the water pipe.’ Ges egantam edza dzob. ‘They follow my advice (my words).’

**ganteb** *n.* a plant in water.

**Ganteb** a man’s name.

**ganteg** *n.* a one-pronged fork, made of flying-fox bone; *see* gamun, tsepepe.

**ganti** *n.* tooth. Ganti bau, without teeth, toothless; ganti besen, palate; ganti dzerodz, dark (dead) teeth (*see* dzerots); ganti fon, molar; gantin a mun, gantin yamun, incisor; gantin a ntsidz, second set of teeth; gantin a ntson, hole in a tooth; ganti roroang, a kind of string-figure (fofoa); gantin a sos, milk tooth; ganti waro, tooth; ganti waro idziridzir, toothache. barb, barbed hook (only as modifier). Aom ganti waro, barb of a spear. Foa ganti, a kind of banana. Some sampa gantin, a grass skirt.

**Ganti bau** a woman’s name (often shortened to Bau).

**ganti sara** *n.* a scorpion.

**gantin a mor / mur** *n.* a big black kind of ant (pupuafin).

**ganto-ran** *v.* to show one’s backside, to gesture with one’s buttocks. Ngaeng eganto rofon. ‘The people gestured with their backside (to the white men).’

**gantsam-eran** *v.* to put together, to light cigarettes by putting them together. Mud, da edza gagantsam dafum. ‘Wait, I want to light my cigarette (from yours).’

**Gantsam** a man’s name.

**gantse-ran** *v.* to leave something, let it be. Ngaeng moanton emar, da egantse mu fofon. ‘When a man’s wife dies, he allows his beard to grow.’

**gantsen** *n.* sun; taboo word for sù-n.

**gantser** *see* mara gantser.

**Gantson** a man’s name; a dog’s name.

**gantsre-ran** *v.* to wipe one’s backside on the ground (of dogs and men) or on a tree, roll (of dogs). Idzum egantsre rai benets. ‘The dog wipes its excrement off.’ Ngaeng egantsre rofon eya orog. ‘The man wipes his backside on a tree (having no leaves or toilet paper).’

**Gantsre** a creek near Dzifasing, left tributary of Markham River. In oral tradition name of the first Wampar man.

**gantsum-eran** *v.* to bruise one’s lips from falling down (said of children). Garafu naron imuru degantsum a mun eya mra. ‘The child fell down and bruised his lips on the ground.’

**Gantsum** a man’s name.

**ganga** *n.* (dry) land (in contrast to water, mpo). Isuk a mpo deyesa ganga. ‘He swam in the water and then came to land.’ Dzî meneran ganga. ‘Animals of the land (not water).’

**ganga-ran** *v.* to hold something in one’s mouth or beak (of men, dogs and birds). Idzum eganga dzî waro. ‘The dog holds a bone in its mouth.’ Eganga ngkup. ‘They hold the conch shell ornament in their mouths (in text of a song).’

**Ganga maran** a creek near Dzifasing, an old village site, **rop** of Owang rompon clan; a pig's name.

**Gangan** a woman's name.

**Gangantsidz** a man's name (*see* gangaran / ntsidz).

**gangkan** *n.* outside, skin, shell, eggshell, husk. **Dzob gangkan**, gossip, unimportant talk; **gae gangkan**, banana skin; **mara gangkan**, eyelid; **mpî gangkan**, belt ('pigs' skin'); **mu gangkan**, lip; **orog gangkan**, bark; **rene gangkan**, skin; **so gangkan**, side of the nose.

**gangkats** *n.* cassowary wing; also **kuwik gangkats**.

**Gangkats** a man's name.

**gangkeang** *n.* (1) a parrot (<> Red-cheeked Parrot, *Geoffroyus geoffroyi*; given also for Red-chinned Lorikeet, *Charmosyna rubrigularis*. *Jb. kating-kating*). (2) a kind of cooking banana (**gaen**).

**gangkong** *n.* a vegetable (**was**; Δ *Convolvulaceae*; *Ipomoea aquatica*). *TP kangkong*.

**gangkrang-eran** *v.* to make a noise. *See also* mara gangkrang. **Ngaeng erao dzuwing egangkrang**. 'The men make noise with their rattles.'

**Gangkrang** a man's name. A head man of Orogwanginpup in oral tradition.

**gangkwang-eran** *v.* to howl (of dogs), roar (of men in fighting), also **gagangkwang-eran**, *see also* ngkwang. **Idzum egangkwang**. 'The dog howls.' **Ngaeng a garamun egangkwang a gab**. 'Furious men roared through the village.'

**Gangkwang** a taboo name for a man's name **Idzum**.

**Gangrang** short for **Gar a ngrang**.

**gaof-eran** *v.* to dry, burn, heat. **Ngaeng egaof dafum eya dzif**. 'The man dries his tobacco near the fire.' **Sû gea egaof a ram ema da mpo engap**. 'The sun burns everything and the water dries up.'

**Gaof** a man's name.

**gaogao** *n.* dirt, rust; frost [‡]. **Garafu rene mae imu gaogao detsats**. 'A child's excrement is dirty and bad.'

**gaot** *n.* cooking pot.

**Gaot** a taboo name for a man's name **Go**.

**Gap** a man's name.

**gâp-eran** *v.* to change, tell a lie. **Ngaeng erots a dzob da egâp eya dzob ongan**. 'The man talked about something and than changed to something else.' **Egâp a dzob en edza**. 'He lied to me.'

**gâr** *n.* corpse (said of a man killed by another person in a fight or by accident); a pigeon (**boser**). **Gâr nun**, liver of dead person; a kind of yam (= **gamen**), *see* yamis. **Gâr ono gungkung**, skull; head without a body in the story of **Nim oren**. **Gâr onon a mpru**, corpse without head. **Gâr ono payap**, skull. **Maran a gâr (irid) esa**, an expression of shock or fear on one's face. **Maran a gâr esa**, wild-looking [‡].

**Gar a ngrang** a place name near the Erap River.

**Gara** a woman's name (from **Waeng**).

**garadz** *n.* a kind of sweet potato, also **gempo garadz**. **Dzai garadz**, a kind of Areca palm and nut; **yamis garadz**, a kind of yam.

**garafof** *n.* a smell, which is an omen of death, a visit or another event. *See also* garamumari.

**Garafob** a mythical or historical man.

**garafu** *n.* child, young person; follower; native (as translation of *TP boi*); *see gar / fu-ran.*

**Garafu** *afi*, girl; *garafu bangets*, unmarried young man; *garafu budziran en*, native evangelist, mission teacher; *garafu dungum*, young folk; *garafu fompoberan*, illegitimate child; *garafu gar parats*, strong man; hero [‡]; *garafu go*, work boys.

**Garafu mara baneng**, illegitimate child; *garafu mara mumu*, illegitimate child; *garafu maro*, boy; *garafu nangi*, scout; *garafu naron*, children; *garafu poaruran*, cripple, dwarf; *garafu sap*, young man; *garafu siteran*, evangelist; *garafu ntsangantsing*, follower, disciple.

**garagab** *n.* human being, man; *see gar/gab.* *Garagab a dzob*, traditional stories about real people; *garagab muran rofon*, homosexual.

**garagadz** *n.* bundles with sago.

**garam** *n.* chinese taro (*TP taro kongkong*; *Xanthosoma Sagittifolium*); *see omad.*

**garamag** *n.* ghost (*gar a mag*). Only in abuse: *garamag naron*, ‘child of a ghost’; *see mamafe.*

**Garampa** a pig’s name (children’s talk for *edampar a ga*).

**garampu** *n.* mosquito net, = *taonam (TP)*, *rara.*

**garamumari** *n.* a smell which is an omen of death. *See also garafof.*

**garamun** *adj.* furious, enraged, aggressive, warlike, courageous; also *mu garamun*; *see gar/mu-n.* *Ngaeng a garamun*, fighter, warrior. *Garamun waro*, angry, hero [‡]; *garamun watsots*, angry, hero [‡]. *Ngaeng imu garamun en moanton.* ‘The

man was furious about his wife.’ *Or esab, gea imu garamun efa ngaemaro.* ‘Or (a woman) was aggressive like a man.’

**garamut** *n.* corpse, dead body; *see gâr / mut-eran.* *Ntsif a garamut*, grave, cemetery.

**Garanangeran** a place name north of Gabsongkeg. Explained as *gâr a nangeran*, burned corpse.

**garanganerits** only as *dzob garanganerits*, a mockery meaning something like ‘hey, see him/her!’. Used when someone has done something bad (stealing, sorcery, an immoral act). *Ngaeng ongan a ban imu ram ifu da ngaeng erots a dzob garanganerits ari gea.* ‘When a man does something wrong, then people talk derisively about him.’

**garara-ran** *v.* to grow thin, lose flesh, be thin, loose weight (of humans and animals). *See also wabeap; opp.: dzanaub, rob.* *Ngaeng a garararan*, a thin man. *Ngaeng enta ram fâring da egarara detsats.* ‘When a man is very sick, he becomes dreadfully thin.’

**gararap-eran** *v.* to rustle, make noise; also *gererap-eran* and *giririp-eran.* *Sû fâring ear gagafan, eama, degararap raun.* ‘Strong sun dried the leaves and they rustle.’ *Gabsongkeg ngaeng mangke egararap eya Ngasawapum raun.* ‘Many people from Gabsongkeg went noisily to Ngasawapum.’

**gararudz-eran** *v.* to be stiff, be sticky. *Ngaeng eon montam, da montam egeren a gea ref egararudz.* ‘A man went to fetch sago, and the sago made his clothes stiff.’



**garas-eran** *v.* to scrape. *Afi egaras a gu en a ban efadzo foa en.* ‘The woman scraped (the skin off) a vine to make a netbag (from the fibre).’

**garaut** *n.* a vegetable (was).

**garaweran** *n.* great man, war leader (in old culture), now: God. *See gar / wer-eran.*

**garedz** *n.* bananas that were not wrapped in leaves; also said of little boys who run around naked.

**garet-eran** *v.* to be torn up, torn down, be broken. *Edza ngakui egaret.* ‘My dress is torn up.’ *Tao egaret.* ‘The house has broken down.’ *See also rawe garet,* fat around the intestines.

**gari!** a kind of funny address.

**Gari** a man’s name.

**garip** *n.* a tree (orog) with edible fruits ( $\Delta$  *Combretaceae; Terminalia kaernbachii; TP okari nat*).

**Garo** a man’s name.

**garodz** *n.* the Malay apple tree and fruit ( $\Delta$  *Mytaceae; Syzygium versteegii* and *Syzygium jambos. TP laulau*).

**Garomare** an old village site at the Wamped River near Bangkor and Dzif a samase.

**Garoren** a place name near Tararan village (*gar / oren* ?).

**garparats** *see gar parats.*

**garu** *see gari.*

**Garu** a man’s name.

**garum** *adj.* unripe; = *gampen.*

**Garum** a mythical or historical man.

**garut** *n.* yellow orchid fibre; = *afi kofe.*

**gas-eran** *v.* to groan, express sorrow or pity. *Dzanam esab un ifir a gea ram a garafu bangets da iburi degas.* Old Dzanam thought of his life as a young man and he sat down and was sorry.

**gasin** *see gempo mara gasin,* a kind of sweet potato.

**gasur** *n.* betel pepper (generic;  $\Delta$  *Piperaceae; Piper betle*). Kinds: *gasur bedze, gasur fanats, gasur goampan a sap, gasur a gom, gasur ngarorapu, gasur piputs, gasur rene waso, gasur sampa, gasur sampa bimpin, gasur sangen, gasur sao, gasur waya.*

*Gasur nidzin,* fruit of betel pepper; *gasur yafan,* leaf of betel pepper; *gasur wanats,* stem of betel pepper.

**Gasur** a male and female name, a taboo name *Gu nidzin.*

**gasurgasur** *n.* a tree (orog;  $\langle \rangle$  *Piperaceae, Piper aduncum*) with unpleasant smell; = *siri moangdz.*

**gatsagats-eran en** *v.* to shrink from, give up; also *gats-eran* and *gas-eran.* *Ngaeng egatsagatseran en a waperan a ram.* ‘The man shrinks from stealing something.’

**gau** *see ono gau,* hairless (of babies).

**gauf** *see gaof.*

**Gaup** a taboo name for a man’s name *Idzum.*

**gaup-eran** *v.* to bark. *Idzum egaup ari ges.* ‘The dog barked at them.’

**gaur-eran** *v.* to touch one’s private parts, scratch oneself, touch a woman, scream (rude expression).

**gaus-eran** *v.* to take something out of a narrow opening. *Egaus dzî naron en orog a ntson.* ‘He took a young bird from a hole in a tree.’ *Garafu naron egaus gaen a non a go.* ‘The child takes food out of a cooking pot.’

**gawag** a totem of *Dzeag a ntson* clan.

**Gawam** a village of the Waeng people.

**Gawar** a woman’s name.

**Gayu** a man’s name.

**ge** *n.* stone adze (generic). **Ge fafa**, handle of a stone adze; a kind of yam (yamis); **ge naron**, small stone adze; **ge a ngkoats**, small stone adze; **ge raran en orog**, stone adze for felling trees.

**Ge** a man's name.

**ge-ran** *v.* to dislike, not like, despise. **Afi maran a geran**. A woman who does not like a man. **Maran ege**. He (his eyes) does not like it.

**gea** (1) *pers. + poss. pron. 3.p. sg.* he, she, it; his, her, its. **Gea eama**, he/she came; **erots a gea**, she/he talked to him; **gea tao**, his/her house; **gea bangin**, his/her hand. **Ngao, gea wana**. 'No, this one it is not.' **Dzob kani gea ngkoats aron ongan**. 'This story is only a short one.' **Gea bingan mos**. 'It was called (its name is) 'coconut'.' (2) *adv.* there. **Abang iburi gea**. 'Our fathers lived there.'

**gea ri ongan** *pers. pron. dual.* the two (he/she and another one).

**geagar-eran** *v.* to itch; *see also* **gagar-eran**. **Rened egeagar da egafar**. 'My skin itches and I scratch.'

**geagean** *n.* a brown snake (**mur**), similar to **sampa** and **moran**; in former times eaten.

**gean** *n.* a planted vegetable (**was**; Δ *Gramineae*; *Setaria palmifolia* or *edule*); = **gear**, **rower**. Subkinds: **gean mara fafar**, **gean a mpi**, **gean mpuf**, **gean a wi**.

**geanin** *poss. pron. intens. 3.p. sg.* his, her, its (**gea / nin**).

**geang-eran** *v.* to crack, chew (of something hard). **Afi egeang a gor**. 'The woman crushes lice between her nails.' **Idzum egeang a dzi waro**. 'The dog chews the pig's bones.'

**geap** *n.* a tall tree (**orog**); a stick or post; a pole for moving a canoe.

**gear** *see* **gean**.

**gearan** *refl. pron. 3.p. sg.* he himself, she herself (**gea / ran**).

**Gege dzi** a creek near Dzifasing, southwest of Markham River.

**Gege erots** a place name near Mafanadzo, Lower Watut River.

**gegegres-eran** *see* **gres-eran**, **gegres-eran**.

**gegeneb** *n.* a fish (**dzi mpo**; <> *Banded Mogurnda*; *Mogurnda cingulata*).

**gegentsean-eran** *see* **gentsean-eran**.

**geges-eran en** *v.* to boil until done, store fruit until ripe. **Waon a wampong un uri dopari en a gea egeges en**. 'Bring these **wampong**-bananas and boil them until they are done.'

**Geget** a dog's name (children's talk for *TP basket*).

**gegoa** *n.* a bird (**dzi dziferan**; <> *Oriental Pranticole*, *Glareola maldivarum* / *Australian Pranticole*, *Stiltia isabella*).

**gegres-eran** *v.* to grind one's teeth, scrape; also **gres-eran**, **gresegres-eran**, **gegegres-eran**, **gogres-eran**.

**gem** *n.* a kind of conch shell; *see* **untsi gem**.

**gempo** *n.* sweet potatoes (generic; Δ *Convolvulaceae*; *Ipomoea batatas*). Unfriendly expression for 'highlanders'. Kinds: **gempo dziapan**, **gempo fangip**, **gempo garadz**, **gempo mara gasin**, **gempo mara poa**, **gempo nae pepap** (white kind), **gempo nae sara** (red kind), **gempo raef**, **gempo wampong a dzog**, **wan mun kaukau (TP)**.



**gempo-ran** *v.* to squeeze, press, pinch, touch. *Yai ogempo nowa dzog, atao ban edzog ma.* ‘Squeeze the mango fruit so I can see if it is ripe.’ *Egempo edza bangid.* ‘He touched my arm.’

**gempon** *see* *nae gempon*, ear.

**Gene** a creek in the mountains north of the Markham Valley; a male and female name.

**genegen** *n.* rock.

**genen** *see* *mu genen*, a disease; *omad genen*, a young taro plant.

**geneneb** *n.* a small fish (*dzî mpo*), similar to *bantsi* (<> *Mogurnda sp.*; *Jb. sam*).

**genof** a bird (*dzî dziferan*). *See also* *mara genof*, blind.

**gentag** *n.* first-born child, the eldest of a group of siblings; = *wasomun*. *Rased gentag*, my eldest brother; *intsigeran gentag*, the second-born (following the eldest).

**gentet** (1) *n.* edge, brink, border, boundary; side, piece (in *Mare: gengket*). *Opp.*: *ofo*. *Bengan gentet*, a taboo name; *gab gentet*, village boundary, outside the village; *moadzi gentet*, way to the toilet; *momoa gentet*, mountain slope; *mpo gentet*, tributary; *mpo gentet ongan*, the other side of the river (Markham); *mra gentet ongan*, a piece of land; *nae gentet*, rim, edge. (2) *adv.* beside, aside, outside, apart, taboo. *Iburi gentet*, he sat apart; *tao gentet*, outside the house; *yanan gentet*, to go aside, to ease oneself; *gentet ongan*, beyond [‡]. (3) *adj.* unimportant. *Dzob gentet*, something of no importance, also secret talk; *ngaeng gentet*, unimportant man, outsider,

somebody who lives away from the village; *ram gentet*, something of no importance.

**gentrap** *see* *mara gentrap*, bad eye.

**gentsean-eran** *v.* to be clear, clean (of water); also *gegentsean-eran* = *biringits-eran*; *see also* *tsea-ran*. *Mpo oton egegentsean da yai ban otao simis.* ‘When the lake is clear you can see the sand.’

**Gentsean** a place name south of the Markham River, near the mouth of the Wamped River, near Mare village. A woman’s name.

**Gentson** a creek near Ngarowain, *rop* of Warir clan.

**geng-erof** *v.* to be overgrown. *Moadzi naron egengeran*. The path is overgrown.

**gengo** *n.* a tree (*orog*;  $\Delta$  *Tiliaceae*; *Microcos sp.*). The leaves with a rough surface are used like sandpaper, also for cleaning pots.

**ger** *n.* sex, unchastity, immoral act, adultery, misconduct (in a sexual sense; *see* *gere-ran*). *Ngaeng a ger*, an immoral man. *Yai umu ger?* ‘Do you want to do something immoral (with me)?’ *Un ifir gea ger a muran uri.* ‘He thought about the immoral thing he had done.’ *Idzum ngaemaro imu ger en idzum renan.* ‘The male dog had sex with the female dog.’

**Geraf** a man’s name.

**gere-ran** *v.* to move, do something (*opp.*: *was-eran en*); to play, have sexual intercourse (*see* *ger*); to hunt. *Garafu gereran*, children’s games; *med gereran*, songs for play; *ram mara gere*, game, play; *gereran ngantam*, games played in moonlight. *Ngaeng ongan iri idzum egere.* ‘A man went with

- his dog (hunting).’ *Tsauampi egere Watut un a pong*. ‘Tsauampi lived (moved) in the Upper Watut.’ *Yaga amam gereran en efa num*. ‘We do not run around like you (naked).’ *Egere mpo ntson*. ‘He moved the creek upstream.’ *Egere non*. ‘He left (moved away).’ *Garafu naron egere en raman paep itig etse*. ‘The child played with his father’s knife and broke it.’
- gereg** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*).
- Gereg** a man’s name.
- gerentso** *n.* a black bird (*dzî dziferan*).  
*Gerentso renen*, a grass skirt, worn by young girls in puberty.
- gerengadz** *n.* a small black kind of ant (*pupuafin*) on trees, said to bite humans. *Ono waro gerengadz*, wire-haired (said of highlanders).
- gererep-eran** *v.* to move very fast; to be hot (said of ginger); to be full of hate [‡]; *see also gararap-eran and giririp-eran*.
- Gero** a woman’s name.
- gerom** *n.* slit drum (*TP garamut*).
- ges** *pers. + poss. pron. 3.p. pl.* they, them, their. *Ges etao*. They see. *Yaer etao ges*. We saw them. *Ges madzung*. Their drums. *Ges raman*. Their father.
- gesanin** *poss. pron. intens. 3.p. pl.* their (*ges-anin*).
- geseran** *refl. pron. 3.p. pl.* they themselves (*ges-eran*).
- Gigin** a man’s name; a fight leader of *Orogwangan* clan in oral tradition.
- gigirib** *n.* a small bird (*dzî dziferan*).
- Gigirib** a place name near *Gabsongkeg*, *rop* of *Mpo renan* clan.
- Gigirum** a creek and area near *Gabsongkeg* village; a dog’s name.
- gigit-eran** *v.* (1) to get out of the way, avoid, go round. *Empom igigit moadzi gentet*. ‘He is walking on the side of the path.’ *Garafu naron renen ear digigit moadzi gentet, deya*. ‘The child was scared and went a roundabout way.’ (2) to scratch to pieces; to level. *Rerenz igigit tebol*. ‘Rereng scratched the table to pieces.’ *Trakta igigit moadzi*. ‘The tractor levels the road.’
- gigorob** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*), white with black beak and head. *Gigorob Ompor*, the *gigorob* bird in *Ompor* (in text of song).
- gigri** *n.* house gecko (smaller and more translucent than *dampoat*).
- gigru** *n.* arm-ring made from *Trochus* shell (imported from the coast).
- gimri** *see sengkes gimri*, a kind of cucumber.
- gininits-eran** *v.* to taste or smell bitter, sour or hot (of medicine, *Areca* nuts, lemon, mango, banana); *see wangawang-eran*. *Edza aganta marasin en igininits*. ‘I do not like medicine as it is bitter.’
- Ginom** a man’s name (Christian name; from *Bukaua*).
- gintsug** *n.* a kind of banana (*gaen*) eaten ripe.
- ginug** *n.* a kind of wild banana (*gaen*).
- Ginug** a male and female name; a taboo name *Gaen boman*.
- Ginug** a *mpes* a creek and place name near the *Wamped River*; *rop* of *Montar* and *Dzeag a ntson* clans; a pig’s name.
- Gingimag** a place name; old village site near the *Waem River*.

**Gior** a man's name; said to mean 'Horrolt' (name of a former German missionary; possibly 'Georg', his first name).

**giranon** *n.* ghost; = *mamafe* (see *gar / non*).

**girin** *n.* a bamboo trumpet; also *nim girin*.

**giririp-eran** see *gararap-eran*, *gererep-eran*.

**girub** see *mos girub*, a new kind of coconut with much milk; *rai girub*, white of a boiled egg.

**Girubet** a man's name (*E. Gilbert*).

**gisigis-eran** *v.* to see indistinctly. *Dzif wason imu edza marud idzin igisigis*. Smoke makes my eyes blurry.

**Giwi** a man's name (from Sepik).

**go-ran** *v.* to pull, draw, collect. *Sûn ego fadzur*. 'Her husband pulled (the string of) his bow.' *Ego a non*. 'He pulled it away.' *Ego dzimits en efa kokorak*. 'She drew (her children), who followed like chicken.' *Ego bangin*. 'He pulled him (his arm).' *Ngaeng ego dzi*. 'The men pulled fish (with a fish-hook).' *Ego ngad*. 'He crossed' (a river with the help of a tree trunk; see *ngad-eran*). *Ego gom / ego bimpi*. 'They cleared a new garden.' *Ego ngeseang*. 'They sing ('draw') a funeral song.' *Ram a goran en*. 'Seduction [‡].'

**go** *n.* cooking pot, saucepan (generic); potter's earth, clay; a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*; also *go Wampar*). *Go bangea*, clay ornaments applied to cooking pots; *go bangin*, handle; *go bangka*, a pot for cooking meat; *go bumpum*, European saucepan; *go a but*, an applied 'ear' decoration on a clay pot; *go dzî bangkaran*, pot for cooking meat. *Go dzî ranga*, a very

big cooking pot; *go gaen pariran*, a big pot for cooking bananas; *go mafan*, a small pot for cooking ginger roots; *go naegempon*, rim or handle of a cooking pot; *go ntson*, black earth; *go poaran en*, cooking pot as a funeral gift; *go (dzi) ranga*, a big cooking pot. *Go raris*, an ornament on pots; *go rofon*, bottom of a cooking pot; *go siring*, a small kind of cooking pot; *go un a pong*, 'neck' of cooking pot; *go yareran*, red earth or clay.

**Go** a man's name, a taboo name for Gaot.

**Go ntson** a small mountain near Mare village ('clay pit'), where the early Wampar lived as the *Onon a poaran*.

**Go peats** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village (lit. 'pot sherds', which are found there).

**Go raris** a place name near the mouth of the Watut River, *rop* of *Boarom rompon* clan.

**Go tongeran** a place name northeast of *Dzifasing* village.

**Go yareran** a mountain near Montam renan (lit. 'clay digging'); in oral traditions one of the earliest Wampar villages in the Wamped valley.

**Goa** a man's name (modern, from Papua).

**goa-** see also *gwa-*.

**goago-ran** *v.* to pull, steal (see *go-ran*).

**goam** *n.* a green spotted, middle-sized lizard (eaten).

**goampan** see *gasur goampan a sap*, a kind of betel pepper.

**goan** see *omad goan*, a kind of taro.

**Goanan a ntson** a place name downriver from Wamped village (also called Drywater).

**goani** *n.* (1) a small bird (*dzî dziferan*) with very long tail (<> identified by different consultants as: Emperor Wren, *Malurus cyanocephalus* [but see *tsaratser*] / Little Paradise-Kingfisher, *Tanyiptera hydrocharis* / Common Kingfisher, *Alcedo atthis*). (2) a place where fish are caught with a dam; also *dintig*.

**gob-eran** *v.* to stoop, bend. *Tao angkoats, edza agob en a riferan eya.* ‘When a house is low, I have to stoop when I go inside.’ *Mos emonteng egob raun.* ‘The coconut palm is bent.’ *Ngaeng poaru empom egobegob.* ‘Old people move stooped.’

**gobot** *see so gobot*, mucus.

**Godempaen** a place name near Bulolo.

**gofom-eran** *v.* to hold something in one’s fist. *Bangin egofom, fist. Da gea egofom ontang rowe uri.* ‘And she held the eagle’s egg in her fist.’

**gog** *n.* breadfruit, breadfruit tree, soursop (generic; Δ *Annonaceae*; *Annona muricata* (soursop); and *Moraceae*; *Artocarpus altilis* (breadfruit)); = *ngog*. Kinds: *gog maran a mun*; *gogog mimu*. *Gog yafan*, a kind of yam (*yamis*); *mur a gog*, a snake, a kind of taro; *Gab a gog*, part of Gabsongkeg village.

**Gog** a *mpats* an old name for *Munun* village.

**gog mumu** *n.* Durian tree (<> *Bombaceae*; *Durio zibethinus*).

**gog a poa** *n.* fig tree (<> *Moraceae*; *Ficus carica*).

**Gogam** a man’s name.

**gogegoge** *n.* a kind of song of *Warir* clan; by some said to be a cry for help.

**gogo** *n.* swelling. *Gogo eon edza bangid da idziridzir fâring.* ‘I have a swelling of my finger and that gives me great pain.’

**gogo-ran** *v.* to gather, bundle together; to push, press, plague (on the people of Jesus [‡]). *Yami ero yaga abre agogo ram a rits.* ‘When rain comes down we go and gather all things.’

**Gogob** a dog’s name.

**gogogok** *n.* call of the hornbill (*dangir*).

**Gogogok** a taboo name for a man’s name *Dangir*.

**gogong** *see mara gogong, ono gogong.*

**gogorob** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*); <> Hooded Butcherbird, *Cracticus cassicus*; *Jb. komokom*).

**Gogorob** a mountain near Mare village.

**gogres** *n.* grinding one’s teeth. *See âr-eran gogres, gegres-eran. Yai umu garamun en ngaeng ongan dowar gogres gogres.* ‘When you are mad at somebody you are grinding your teeth.’

**gom** *n.* garden, field; work, job, occupation (generic).

**Gom bimpi**, a new garden at the time of first harvesting; *gom bisnis*, work for money or for the market (*TP wok bisnis*); *gom bubung*, chapter [‡]; *gom gaen*, banana garden, any garden for subsistence products.

**Gom** a *fitseran*, Thursday; *gom maket*, work at the market; *gom moneng*, labour for money; *gom a mos*, plantation of coconut palms; *gom a mpes*, garden, field; *gom naron*, Saturday; *gom a ngof a îtseran*, Thursday; *gom ono renan*, a garden, when the first palms are ready for harvest; *gom renan*, Friday; *gom wampop*, an old garden. *Afi gom*,

hard-working woman; *garafu gom*, workman; *gasur a gom*, a kind of betel pepper; *med a gom*, a kind of song; *muran a gom yanon*, spiritual [‡]; *ram en a muran a gom*, tool [‡]. *Yaem imu gom draiva, da Yangka imu gom en a mekenik*. ‘Yaem has a job as driver and Yangka works as a mechanic.’

**Gom** a *mos* part of Gabsongkeg village, a former coconut palm plantation.

**gomboan**, *see* *gompoan-eran*.

**gomeag** *n.* yellow in the eye, = *tsufri*. *Mara gomeag*, inflamed eye.

**Gomeag** a dog’s name.

**gomen-eran** *v.* to be covered. *Sû egomen en yami ban ero*. ‘The sun is covered because rain will fall.’

**gomor** *see* *rai gomor*, anus.

**gompa** *see* *tao gompa*, a tree house.

**gompeg** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*) living in grass areas.

**gompen** *n.* half, part, remainder. *Gae gompen*, rest of a meal. *Afi inuf a mpo gompen en*. ‘The woman half-filled it with water.’

**gompoan-eran** *v.* to feel sick; only as *gwangon egompoan*; also *egomboan*. *Ngaeng ean a ram a yadz, da gwangon egompoan en a ban itsûb*. ‘The man ate something greasy and he felt like vomiting.’

**Gone** a male and female name.

**gontom** *n.* hat (modern); also *ngaeng a naturan gontom*.

**gontot** *see* *baro gontot*, hump; *see* *ntot*.

**Gontson** *see* *Go ntson*.

**Gong** a man’s name.

**Gongkots** a former settlement of the *Ono wante* (Ahi).

**gongkots-eran en** *v.* to deny, turn down. *Edza antseng en a ram, da gea egongkots en*. ‘I asked him for something and he turned me down.’

**Gongkots renan** a creek near Busamang.

**gongkrong** *n.* flat, low area of land near water. *Amen a weng daro deya gongkrong warug*. ‘I am up (in the mountains) and come down to flat land.’

**Gongkrong** a place name.

**gongkrong-eran** *v.* to gurgle (of water); also *ngkrongangkrong-eran*. *Mpo emen momoa irid egongkrong*. ‘Water in the mountains runs along gurgling.’ *Edza anom a mpo da gwangod egongkrong*. ‘When I drink water, my belly gurgles.’

**gopoaran** *n.* funeral gifts. *See also* *go poaran*. *Emar da yanon ifits ram a gopoaran*. ‘She had died and her soul carried the funeral gifts.’

**gor** *n.* head-louse. *Gor fetefet*, young louse.

**Gor a ntoran** a mountain near Markham Bridge, south of the Markham River (*gor / nto-ran*; another name is *Ruambom*).

**gora** *see* *mara gora*.

**gorat** *n.* a planted vegetable (*was*), similar to *mentseam* (*Amaranthus sp.*).

**gore-ran** *v.* to stare at something or somebody. *Afi egore maran en ngaeng*. ‘Women stare at men.’ *Ngaeng a ban imu mara gore daom*. ‘The man stared at me in a nice way (said by a woman).’

**Gore** a woman’s name. *See* *Ono gore*.

**goreg** *n.* water (*see also* *mpo*).

**Goreg** a man’s name (Christian); a taboo name for a man’s name *Mpo*. Short for *Goregada* (Golgatha).

**goreng** *see* ngawantseng mara goreng.

**goro-ran** *v.* to be or become black or very dark (of humans and animals, cloth, a far away forest, clouds); taboo word for *fose*. *Wi gorogoro*, dark red colour. *Dzif ean a go da egoro*. 'Fire burned the cooking pot and it became black.' *Ganti waro egoro*. 'Black teeth from betel chewing.' *Da gea rainara egoro*. 'And her excrement was black.' *Yami egoro en a ban ero*. 'Rain (clouds) is dark before rain falls.'

**gorob** *see* ono gorob.

**Gorof** a place name on the south side of Markham River, in the Adzera area.

**Gorogear** a creek near Gabantsidz village, southern tributary of the Markham River (on maps: Garagos River).

**gorogor** *n.* a container for fish, made from Areca palm frond.

**Gorompea** a place name the Wamped River and the village of *Mare*.

**Gorompik** given by one consultant as an old village name; possibly = *Gorompea*.

**goron** *n.* a small insect.

**gororop-eran** *v.* to be or do something together. *See* *grap-eran*. *Da boanu yaga wasif agororop aya*. 'And in the morning all of us went together (to the gardens).' *Afi da ngaeng egororop eama*. 'Women and men came (here) together.'

**Gororop** a place name, *rop* of *Feref* clan.

**gots** *n.* tail, end, the last one. *Gots a ron*, the youngest (of a group of children); *dzampeb a gots*, tail of a shooting star.

**Gots** a woman's name, a taboo name *Feab*.

**goun-eran** *v.* to seduce [‡].

**Gowan** a man's name.

**Gowed** a man's name.

**gowef** *n.* smile. *See* *mu gowef*. *Gea efane imu gowef*. 'He laughs and smiles.'

**gra-ran** *v.* to ask, urge; to roll one's eyes; = *bantseg-eran*. *Edza agra Paul en a ban ari aya dase mpo*. 'I urge Paul to go with me to wash in the creek.' *Ngaeng egra maran ari afi*. 'The man gives the woman a sign with his eyes.' *Egra maran ari edza*. 'He rolled his eyes at me (when somebody does something wrong).'

**grap-eran** *v.* to do something together. *See* *gororop-eran*. *Ngaeng a Gabsongkeg egrap eya Ngasawapum en a sam*. 'The Gabsongkeg people all went to the meeting in Ngasawapum.'

**grapagrap-eran** *v.* to be dry (of leaves), creased, wrinkled. *Maran egrapagrap*. 'He looks different' (with wrinkles); according to some consultants as a joke or in anger: He looks like a ghost or somebody from another area; = *srupusrup-eran*.

**grapagrup-eran** *v.* to crackle (like crunchy food in the mouth).

**gras-eran** *v.* (1) to be weak, limp. *Kar its ngaeng fa waro tse da egrasagras raun*. 'A car hit the man's leg and it is completely limp.' (2) to feel sand in food. *Mpas itsifi simis eya gaen da an egrasagras*. 'Wind blows sand into the food and it feels gritty.'

**gres** *n.* grooves in a lime spatula, also *tum a gres*.

**gres-eran** *v.* to scrape, grate; also *gegres-eran*, *gegegres-eran*, *bras ngkresengkres*.

**gresegres-eran** *see* *gres-eran*, *gegres-eran*.



**grifi** *n.* slate-pencil, pencil (*G. Griffel*).

**grip-eran** *v.* to feel a cutting pain. **Ūn igrip**, to consider ('the neck feels a cutting pain'). **Dzangkar esaf edza faud, da edza arun agrip**. 'When glass cuts my foot I feel a cutting pain.'

**Groaso** a pig's name (after a place name of the Nabak population).

**gru-ran** *v.* to pinch, steal (polite expression, if something was taken from relatives, else **wap-eran**); to keep back, embezzle. **Ngaeng a gruran a ram**, tax collector [‡]. *See also guru-ran*. **Edza agru gea ram**. 'I pinched his things.' **Bettina isit dzain eama en edza, da Johanes igru edza dzain**. 'Bettina has sent Areca nuts to me, but Johannes kept my Areca nuts.'

**grup-eran** *v.* to hurt; only as **waro igrup**, the back hurts.

**grupigrup-eran** *see gwangon igrupigrup*, nausea.

**grut** *n.* contest, competition. **Arem a grut**. We enter into a contest.

**grut-eran** *v.* to compete, have a contest, defeat, beat; also **gururut-eran**. **Oma da yaer arid da agrut erad!** 'Come and we run and compete with each other!' **John igrut a gea**. 'John beat him' (in a contest).

**gu** *n.* liana, creeper; thread; *see also ngkits*. **Gu saraman**, loop of a vine for catching birds; **gu nowen**, a kind of calabash; **omad afi rain a gu**, a kind of taro.

**gu dzog** *n.* a wild growing plant with edible fruits; wild passionfruit ( $\Delta$  *Passifloraceae; Passiflora foetida*).

**Gu fose** a man's name.

**gu mpo** *n.* a liana used for stunning fish ( $\Delta$  *Leguminosae; Derris elliptica*).

**Gu nidzin** a taboo name for a male and female name **Gasur**.

**gu ntot** *n.* a thread with knots, used in former times to count days until a certain event; **Usingis a gu ntot**. 'Count (with) the knots in the thread.' **Edza afaro gu ntot**. 'I tie knots in the thread.'

**Gu ngkoats** a dog's name.

**guam** *n.* a kind of varanus, monitor lizard (<> *Salvadori Dragon, Varanus salvadorii*; but *see senap*).

**guf-eran** *v.* to be hollow; also **gufuguf-eran**. **Afi a guf**, a kind of fish. **Wangir eya orog iguf**. 'Ants went into a tree and it is hollow.'

**gufuf** *see tim a mu gufuf*, a kind of fish.

**gufuguf-eran** *v.* to sound hollow; *see guf-eran*. **Etseats rainago dzog digufuguf**. 'When one strikes a melon, it sounds hollow.'

**guguf-eran** *v.* to fill, be full. **Guguguf-eran**, to assemble [‡]. **Ngaeng mangke iguguf a kar**. 'Many people fill the car.'

**gumi** *n.* rubber (*G. Gummi*) **Atum gumi ero mra da prakaprek**. 'When I throw rubber on the ground it bounces.'

**Gumig** a man's name.

**gumpug** *see mara gumpug*, goggle-eyed.

**Gumrik** a pig's name (a lake near Mungkip).

**gumu** *see u gumu*, windpipe (and possibly gullet); also given for Adam's apple and tonsils.

**gumugum-eran** *v.* to shine faintly, be dimly lit; indistinct [‡]. **Ngaeng isut a sut ram, batri empes, da egumugum**. 'The man turned a torch on, but the batteries were finished, so it shone faintly.'

**guntut** *n.* down feathers of young birds.

**gungkung** *adj.* empty, without something; *see also* *tsatsa*; *opp.*: *sum-eran*. Foa *gungkung*, an empty netbag; gab *gungkung*, an empty village; gâr ono *gungkung*, head of a dead person.

**gungum-eran** *v.* (1) to prop up a banana tree. Gaen *igungum en a ban itum ero*. 'Bananas stand upright before they bend down.' (2) to hold in one's mouth; *see also* *gangum*. *Idzum igungum a mpî waro*. 'The dog holds a pig bone.' *Edza agungum dafum*. 'I hold a cigarette (in my mouth).'

**guru-ran** *v.* to steal. *See* *gru-ran*. *Ngaeng gururan a ram*, thief.

**Gurukor** an area south of Gabantsidz village, said to have belonged to the Wampar in former times.

**gurum-eran** *v.* to cut off, cut into pieces; *see also* *rene gurugurum*, spotted. *Garafu engop boarof da igurum etsetse*. 'The boy killed the eel and then cut it into pieces.' *Dokta igurum ngaeng fân etse imu angkoats*. 'The doctor cut the man's leg off and made it short.'

**Gurum** a woman's name, a dog's name.

**Gurumpu** a creek near Mararena(n), Lower Watut River.

**gurun** *see* *ono gurun*; sap of plants, resin; also for *ngarogurun*.

**gururu-ran** *v.* to belch. *Un a pong igururu*. 'He (his neck) belches.'

**gururup-eran** *v.* to roar, crash, patter, thunder (of a falling tree, of many falling fruits, of rain, of many birds), gurgle (of water in stomach). *Yami ero digururup eama*. 'Rain comes falling down pattering.'

**gururut-eran** *see* *grut-eran*.

**guruts** *n.* a planted vegetable (was; <> *Gramineae*; *Saccharum edule Hassk.*; *TP pitpit*, *Jb. dabuc*) = *fefek*, *ngarosuwi*. Subkinds: *guruts bampu*, *baroben*, *dzampeb*, *ferefere*, *mamp*, *ngarosuwi*, *ngatong*, *nangkap*, *rai mamad*.

**guware** *n.* a tree (*orog*; Δ *Tiliaceae*; *Althoffia* = *Trichospermum sp.*); bast used for thread-making and bark cloth; wood used for posts; leaves used against constipation and cold; sap said to have a pleasant smell. Totem of *Orogwangin* clan. *Edza guware boap eraban emen eya ram wante*. 'My *guware* flower is far away' (said of a man about a girl whom he liked and who was far away).

**Guware** a part group of *Orogwangin* clan (*sagaseg*).

**Guware** or *Gab Guware* a place name between *Gabantsidz* and *Wamped* villages.

**gwa-** *see also* *goa-*.

**Gwaf** a man's name.

**gwafe** *n.* tadpole, amphibian [‡].

**gwampim** *n.* a flower.

**gwampo** *n.* a vegetable (was), growing wild; = *wampo*, *ngam*.

**Gwampo** a historical man in *Dzifasing*.

**gwanang** *n.* a cuscus, general designation and white kind; common spotted cuscus (<> *Spotted Cuscus*, *Phalanger maculatus*); kinds: *tafe oron*, *baro fose*. *Gwanang*, the Tolai people. *Gwanang ono fofon*, the blond hair of Tolai and people from the North Solomons ('Cuscus hair'). *Imu gwanang da emepemeap orog*. 'She is a cuscus and moves from one tree to the next' (of women changing their husbands).



**Gwanang** a man's name, a taboo name  
Dzi ntiteran.

**Gwanang** poatra a place name between  
Fatob and Montam renan; in oral  
tradition one of the earliest villages of  
the Wampar in the Wamped valley.

**Gwangin** a woman's name (said to be  
a form of **Orogwangin**).

**gwangkus** *n.* a tree trunk without bark,  
also a young tree.

**Gwangkus** a man in historical  
traditions.

**gwango-n** *n.* belly, body, middle, inside;  
mind. **Gwangon ebaraben**, he is  
sorry ('his belly is heavy'); **gwangon**  
**ibubunum**, belly of a pregnant  
woman; **gwangon edra**, dislike;  
**gwangon idzig en**, he changed his  
mind; **gwangon efang**, he is anxious  
about somebody; **gwangon efeg**,  
obstipation (obstructive constipation);  
**gwangon a fireran**, with simple heart  
[‡]. **Gea gwangon efos a gea**, 'he (his  
belly) loved her'; **gwangon egompoan**,  
disgust; **gwangon igrupigrup**, nausea;  
**gwangon its udru n**, 'he longs for  
something'; **gwangon its mamar**, 'he  
is in a hurry.'

**Gwangon emots mara tse**, he decided;  
**gwangon impudz**, cool, not angry;  
**gwangon imu moain**, angry; **gwangon**  
**imu serok**, doubt ('his belly is two');  
**gwangon a noferan**, peaceful, happy;  
consolation, comfort ('cool belly');  
**gwangon ngarobingin**, patience;  
**gwangon a ntotantot**, fear; **gwangon**  
**engkang**, constipation; **gwangon orots**,  
certain ('one belly'); **gwangon epof**  
**etse**, constipation; **gwangon ipuprun**,  
worry; **gwangon rompon**, potbelly.

**Gwangon esa en**, worry; **gwangon esa**  
**dero**, excited ('his belly goes up and  
down'); **gwangon esepesep**, he decided  
to do something; **gwangon esob**,  
certain; **gwangon a suburuberan**,  
uncertain; **gwangon isumpusumpu**,  
excited; **gwangon etsats**, sorry, angry.  
**Ram a tiran gwangon en** a ram, power,  
rule [‡].

**Gwangon its**, labour pains; **gwangon**  
**ewaweseran**, angry; **gwangon a wi**,  
menstruation; **gwangon a wôwawô**,  
belly fold; **gwangon eyantaran**,  
pregnant (of dogs and pigs); **gwangon**  
**eyantsen**, 'his stomach urges him'  
(he feels the need to do something);  
**gwangon eyoto eyoto**, undecided.  
**Mamafe irif garagab gwangon**.  
'The ghost entered the man's body.'  
**Emen gwangon inin**. 'He held it for  
himself (in his belly).' **Iburi Wamped**  
**gwangon**. 'They lived at the middle  
Wamped River.'

**Gwangod** a man's name.

**gwangon a buf** *n.* a tree (orog; Δ  
*Rutaceae; Euodia sp.*).

**gwara** *n.* a frond, palm-leaf; torch, sail,  
plaited mat; = **tsetso**. **Ataf gwara**, a  
plaited basket made from palm-frond;  
**mos gwara rantsing**, a kind of coconut  
palm.

**Gwara** a woman's name, a taboo name  
for **Tsetso**.

**gwaren** *n.* tadpole.

**Gwaren** a taboo name for a man's name  
**Nût**.

**Gwarits** a man's name.

**gwaro-ran** *v.* to look down, bend down,  
move down. **Ngaeng imu ram a furan**  
**da emeats egwaro**. 'If a man does  
something wrong, he looks down in

shame.’ *Balus egwaro en a ban itum a gab balus.* ‘The plane moves down to land on the airstrip.’

**gwarog** only as *mara-n gwarog*, like, love (of humans and animals). *Edza marud gwarog edza narod.* ‘My love is my child.’ *Anutu mara gwarog a garagab.* ‘God’s love of man.’

**gwarogwaro-ran** *v.* to fly up and down (of birds and planes); *see gwaro-ran.*

**gwarup** only as *so gwarup*, nostrils; soft parts of the nose, of humans and of pigs; snout.

**Gwoi** a man’s name.

## H

**he!** / **hei!** *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, question or request, also welcoming.

**hobel / hube** *n.* plane (carpenter’s tool) (*G. Hobel*).

## I

**î!** *interj.* an exclamation indicating importance, following words or sentences. *A gea î!*, ‘that is it!’ *Ngaeng ban its Yangkig î!* ‘The man will kill Yangkig!’ *Edza ban amu î!* ‘I shall go!’

**i-** personal prefix to verbs, *3.p. sg. +pl.*, if stem vowel of verb is *i* or *u*. *Gea ibini*, he squeezes. *Ges ifur*, they fished. *Gea iburi*, she is sitting down.

**î-ran** *v.* to lie, sleep, stay overnight (*aî, uwî, î*). *Edza ban aya da aî Mare.* I shall go and sleep in Mare. *Yai uwî marum a mra.* ‘You slept tired.’ *Ngaeng îri moanton i.* ‘The man slept with his wife.’ *Î mamar.* ‘He exerts himself.’ *Î naen arir.* ‘He lay on his side’ (his ear). *Ram a îran engop a ges.* ‘Sleep overcame them.’

**Î moadzi** a man’s name (Christian name; ‘he slept on the road’).

**îb-eran** *v.* to dance; turn round (of spinning tops, *mugum*). *See also foa-ran.* *Îberan a ram*, also *îb a ram*,

a dance. *Îb ari tir*, dance after a fight. *Îb en gaen*, dance as a part of garden magic. *Mra teneton îb îb.* ‘The air is shimmering [‡].’

**ibano** *n.* a saltwater fish (*dzi mpo*), the tuna or bonito (*Jb. ibanò*).

**ibîa** ‘said it’. *Edza ibîa*, I said this. *Gea ibîa*, he said it.

**Ibiringits** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see biringits-eran*).

**Ibudzin** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see budzi-ran en*).

**Ibururung** a man’s name (*see bururung-eran*).

**Idinti** a man’s name (Christian name; *see dinti-ran*).

**idzin** *see dzin*.

**Idzudzubri** a man’s name (*see dzudzubri-ran*).

**Idzûg** a man’s name (Christian name; *see dzûg-eran*).

**idzum** *n.* dog (generic); a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). Kinds of dogs: **idzum bumpum** (European dogs); **idzum fose** (black); **idzum a mpuf** (white); **idzum a ngopangop** (grey-spotted); **idzum renen a ngkangku**, (black and white spotted); **idzum renen a ngrang** (brown); **idzum renen a wi** (brown). **Maran idzum**, favourite dog. **Idzum uyae**, a dog that killed many pigs. **Yai umu idzum renan / ngaemaro**. You are a bitch/a dog (said to women/men sleeping around). **Entan entan efa idzum tsatseran**. ‘Her skin is loose like that of an ugly dog’ (said of women with wrinkled skin). **Idzum egaupgaup nidzin ema**. ‘The dog barks and barks but nothing comes from it’ (said of people who talk much and nothing happens). **Yai ofa idzum**. ‘You are like a dog (after women).’

**Idzum** a man’s name. Taboo names **Gaup, Gangkwang, Ôm**.

**Idzum** a gab a pig’s name.

**idzum idzum a gots** *n.* a grass (‘dogs’ tails’; Δ *Gramineae*; *Pennisetum macrostachyum*).

**idzum a ngoab** *n.* a tree kangaroo.

**idzum rain** *n.* a tree (*orog*; Δ *Sterculiaceae*; *Melochia umbellata*), wood used in house building.

**idzum a ram a mra** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*; lit. ‘dog’s penis’).

**Idzum putsing** an area near Gabsongkeg village; old settlement site of **Tsaruntson** clan.

**Ifiriring** a man’s name (Christian name; *see firiring-eran*).

**Ifis en** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see fis-eran*).

**Ifur** a man’s name (Christian name; *see fur-eran*).

**imin** *see mi-ran en*.

**imo!** *interj.* an exclamation of regret. **Imo!, Yafon, yai uburi tsetsen a ram uri sera?** ‘Sorry!, Yafon, why do you stay here?’

**Impin** a man’s name (Christian name; *see mpin-eran*).

**impub** a *mpo n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*; lit. ‘it swims on water’).

**Impur** a man’s name.

**Imu gere** a pig’s name.

**inangke!** *interj.* an exclamation of admiration and approval; modern, also used for ‘thank you’ (influenced by *G. danke?*). **Ngaeng erem a ram ari edza da arots inangke ri**. ‘When a man gives me something, I say **inangke** to him.’

**inê!** *interj.* an exclamation of surprise on hearing something new.

**Inero** a creek near Gurukor (outside Wampar area).

**inin** *adv.* only, exclusively, just, without anything (*nin* after vowel); *see also anan, moatsets, nin, sangangin*. **Dzob inin**, just talk. **Ampom inin**, I was just; **Gaen inin**, a kind of banana eaten ripe. **Orots orots inin**, only some (‘just one one’). **Di nin**, and they just slept. **Eremen ofo nin**. ‘They stayed neutral’ (‘just in the middle’). **Edza ngaeng a ngkoats inin**. ‘I am only a short man.’ **Edza an gaen inin, da amam a yâneran a was**. ‘I eat only bananas, not vegetables.’ **Edza ampom inin, emam boarengeran aom**. ‘I walked without anything, I did not carry a spear.’ **Garafu naron ongan inin, emam a muran fâring**. ‘He is just a little child, he is not big.’ **Gearan inin**, ‘his free will [+].’ **Iburi nin, emam aberan a gom**. ‘He just sat down and did not

- work in the garden.’ *Yami ero nin, sù emam a tsearan.* ‘It is just raining (raining all the time), the sun is not shining.’ *Ngaeng enta nin, emam gereran ngarobingin.* ‘The man is just sick, he cannot move well.’
- iniwag** *n.* a creeper ( $\Delta$  *Cucurbitaceae*; *Diplocyclos palmatus*); leaves eaten.
- intâ!** *interj.* an exclamation of approval, agreement and confirmation.
- Intrup** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see ntrup-eran*).
- Intu** a man’s name (Christian name; *see ntu-ran*).
- Intuf** a woman’s name (*see ntuf-eran*).
- Inum** a man’s name (given as a Yalu form of *Enom*, *see num-eran*).
- îp** *n.* fun. *Dzob îp*, funny talk. *Ngaeng a muran îp îp.* A man who makes fun. *Ngaeng imu îp defan eran.* ‘The man made fun and laughed about it.’
- îp-eran** *v.* to hide. *Garafu naron îp eya dau.* ‘The children hid in the woods.’
- îr-eran** *v.* to do something instead, change names, give a name to somebody; to come late. *Edza amu gaen en yai ban owan, da yai omam a maran, da edza aîr edza gaen.* ‘I prepared a meal for you to eat, but you did not come, so instead I (ate) my meal.’ *Edza aîr edza efen.* ‘I have not done it.’ *Îr sagaseg bengan.* ‘To give a *sagaseg* name to someone.’ *Edza aya da aîr erad da kar eya.* ‘I went but came late and the car was gone.’
- ir** *n.* loss [‡]. *Ram a ir gereran*, loss, damage [‡].
- iri** *see ri.*
- iri kana** *interrog.* when? *Iri kana da yai oma?* ‘When will you come?’
- iribirib** *n.* a small bird (*dzî dziferan*) on the banks of the Markham River (<> Canary Flycatcher, *Microeca papuana* [but *see dzabain*]; Blue-tailed Bee-eater, *Merops philippinus*). Totem of *Dzeag a ntson* and *Orog a dzog* clans. *See also waitsawaits.*
- Iribirib** a man’s name (*see rib-eran*).
- Irid** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see rid-eran*).
- Irida** a woman’s name (Christian name).
- Irifeseran** a woman’s name (Christian name, *see rif-eran / se-ran*).
- iriri** *n.* a creeper ( $\Delta$  *Convolvulaceae*; *Merremia peltata* or *gemella*).
- Iring** a place name near Montam renan.
- Iris** a man’s name.
- isi** *adj.* younger, the youngest in a group of brothers or sisters; also *isik*. *Rasen isi*, his youngest brother.
- Isif** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see sif-eran*).
- isik** *see isi.*
- Isimb** in tradition, said to be one of the first settlements of the Wampar near Port Moresby (the *Isimp* River?).
- Isin en** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see sin-eran en*).
- Isuk** a man’s name; a dog’s name (*see suk-eran*).
- Isum** a man’s name (*see sum-eran*).
- Itamar** a man’s name.
- Itir en** a woman’s name (Christian name; *see tir-eran en*).
- itit** *n.* strap for a netbag. *Edza aru foa itit.* I make the strap for a netbag.
- Itru gots** name of a mythical pig (‘cut-off-tail’, *see tru-ran / gots*).

**îts-eran** *v.* to strike, beat, hit, knock, punch, pat; to cut, carve; to wave; to fight, defeat, overcome, kill; to put on, twist about; to play (guitar, drum, jew's harp). **Îts bair a mun.** 'They beat a path in grassland.' **Îts bangin raun.** 'He gives an example.' **Îts a domoro.** 'He plays the jew's harp.' **Îts fantan en.** 'He helps.' **Îts farapa.** 'They build a platform.' **Îts a gea fonon.** 'They killed him.' **Îts futsun.** He gave away a secret. **Îts gaen.** 'They give first fruits' (from a new garden to neighbours). **Îts gasur.** 'She cut betel pepper.' **Îts magagu.** 'Contradiction.' **Îts a mpen.** 'He is without fear, fearless.' **Îts nenan.** 'It put forth leaves.' **Îts a ntur en foa.** A kind of peg with half a coconut shell to hang netbags. **Îts a ntsir.** 'He is steady.' **Îts engad.** 'They cross over' (something). **Îts a ngets en.** 'They work a notch on it.' **Îts a ngof.** 'They put [red] paint on their faces.' **Îts onowatsots.** 'She talks constantly about the same subject.' **Îts or.** 'They cut a path in the bush.' **Îts raman bingan.** 'They call on the ancestors for help.' **Îts raman a rits.** To swear [‡]. **Aîts a refari a siapan.** 'I waved

a piece of cloth at the Japanese.' **Îts a reng.** 'They make their arrival known.' **Îts a riran.** 'He becomes uncertain.' **Îts a riran en a dzob.** 'They ask one another.' **Ges îts romed.** 'They cut (carved) shields.' **Îts rompoadzen.** 'He does something again and again.' **Îts a sagaseg.** 'They invoke the ancestors.' **Îts esasan.** 'He is respectful towards somebody.' **Îts udru n.** 'They long for (something).' **Gea îts un.** 'He is used to it.' **Bangin a ngof a îtseran.** Index finger. **Gom a ngof a îtseran.** Thursday. **Gwangan îts.** Labour pain. **Mpas îts.** 'The wind blows.' **Sogwarep îts.** 'Lightning flashes.' **Îts bangin ari ges, îts, îts, îts, da ges emonteng.** 'He waved to them again and again until they got up.' **Idzum îts a gots.** 'The dog wags its tail.' **Îts îts onon.** 'He shook his head.' **Edza ban aîts yai.** 'I will hit you' (a threatening gesture with one's fist).

**Îts a gots** a man's name ('wags his tail').

**iwi** *n.* ripe mango fruit with red skin.

**iyê** *interj.* an exclamation of joy, agreement, or fun.

## K

**kae-ran** *v.* to lift (of fishing net, = **kake-ran**), catch, fish.

**kaf-eran** *v.* to wheeze, snore [‡].

**kafak** *n.* a kind of wild taro (**omad boman**). It is remembered that this was eaten by Japanese soldiers.

**Kafak** a creek, left tributary of the Markham River, a place name near Gabsongkeg village and another one near Mare.

**kafoak-eran** *v.* to be over-ripe (of fruit).

**Gaen ekafoak emam a faran en âneran.** 'Over-ripe bananas cannot be eaten.'

**kai** *dem. pron.* indicating something in middle range from speaker (about 2 metres away and further, more distant than **kani**): that, there.

**Kai** a man's name.

**Kairuku** by some consultants said to be the first place where forefathers of the Wampar landed in Papua.

**kakafoa** *n.* smell. *Mun a kakafoa eya ri yai da yai otonges.* ‘The (bad) smell of his mouth goes to you and you smell it.’ *Kakafoa atro; kakafoa maraparats.* ‘Holy Spirit.’ *Kakafoa tiningeran.* ‘Spirit of wisdom [‡].’

**kakak-eran** *v.* to be noisy (of men and animals, not women, *see* *ngkeang-eran*); *see also* *kakwak-eran*. *Ngaeng efane dekakak.* ‘Men laugh noisily.’ *Sâb eyarang ekakak.* ‘A flying floc calls noisily.’

**Kakak** a pig’s name (children’s talk for *TP kakaruk*).

**take-ran** *v.* to lift, raise, take away, extract, give part of something away. *See* *kae-ran*. *Ekake gaen a non a dzif.* ‘They take the food from the fire.’ *Afi ekake dzî en ontom.* ‘Women catch fish with their nets.’ *Da imu gaen emam kakeran eyari bun.* ‘When she cooks she does not give anything to her in-laws.’

**kakwak** *n.* armpit; = *papo*.

**kakwak-eran** *v.* to be noisy, make noises; *see* *kakak-eran*. *Ngaeng erots a dzob iru dekwak en a ban îts ngaeng ongan.* ‘A man talks and makes noise when he wants to fight with another man.’ *Ngaeng en a ban emar, derentaf en iru dekwak.* ‘When a man is about to die, he makes certain noises.’ *Ensin imu watsots dekwak.* ‘When an engine is running hot it makes noises.’

**Kamasi** a man’s name (said to be *Jb. kauc masi* silly).

**Kamere** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**Kamun** a man’s name.

**kana?** *interrog.* where? *Aburi kana?* ‘Where shall I sit down?’ *Yai goma ri kana?* ‘Where do you come from?’ *Eama kana?* ‘Where does he come from?’ *Yai omen kana doma?* ‘You stayed where and [then you] came?’ *Emen kana?* ‘Where is it?’ *Edza dzî eya kana?* ‘Where did my prey go?’ *Eon a non kana?* ‘Where did he get it from?’ *Sû kana?* When? (‘Sun where?’ Where has the sun gone?).

**Kandris** a place name given in an oral tradition; possibly Kongres near Apits?

**kani** *dem. pron.* here, this; indicating something very near to speaker. *Buk kani*, this book. *Efakani*, like this; so.

**Kaning** a woman’s name (said to be foreign).

**Kanof** a mythical or historical man.

**kapawaru** *n.* handcuffs (*Jb. kapoacwalô* chain; but also *TP kapa / see waro*).

**kapu** *n.* a kind of rattan with small leaves ( $\Delta$  *Palmae; Calamus sp.; Jb. sêm*); thorns used in making flying fox catcher; = *masas*. *Kapu etra edza bangid.* Rattan (thorn) pricked my hand (in text of a song).

**Kapu** a woman’s name, a taboo name *Masas*.

**Kapu wanats** a place name near Masing.

**kar nangkap** *n.* a Volkswagen; the beetle (‘turtle car’).

**Kara** a man’s name (foreign).

**karakara** *n.* a skin disease, ringworm, tinea; *see also* *rene kara, feang, fengefeang*. *Orog a karakara*, also *ram karakara*, a tree (<> *Leguminosae, Cassia alata*), leaves and bark of roots used against ringworm.

**karangkut** *n.* blood vessel, tendon, sinew [‡].



- kararak** *n.* a bird (dzî dziferan) with long neck and long legs, living near water; = kororok (<> possibly *Ardea pacifica*, the white-necked heron; *Jb. gaingwang*).
- kararak-eran** *v.* to say ‘ha ha ha ha’ to scare kids, shout, yell. In Dzifasing: throaty sound when breathing with a stuffed nose. *Gea enta degere difu eyarang dekararak.* ‘When he slept and they played and made a noise he shouted ‘ha ha ha ha’.’
- Kareb** a man’s name.
- Karing** a mythical or historical woman in the story about *Nim oren* (also *Kering*).
- Karingkara** a place in oral tradition where *Nim oren* was born (= *Ngkrangkra*).
- Karom** a woman’s name.
- karu** *n.* pumpkin ( $\Delta$  *Cucurbitaceae*; *Cucurbita* sp.).
- Kasam** a mountain in the Highlands.
- kasang** *n.* peanut (*TP*; <> *Leguminosae*; *Arachis hypogaea*).
- kasom** *n.* spoon (*Jb. kasom*).
- kasum** *see* *mu kasum*, large mouth (a disliked form) = *mu gangkan fâring*.
- katae** *n.* a beetle (<> *Tricondyla aptera*; *Carabidae*: *Cicindelidae*); *see also* *sû maran* a dzib.
- katam** *n.* door (*Jb. katam*).
- kataper** *n.* catapult, slingshot (modern, from *G. Katapult?*).
- katofeng** *n.* potato (*G. Kartoffel*).
- katra-ran** *v.* to hook on. *Kapu mun ekatra edza onod fofon.* ‘Rattan barbs hook into my hair.’
- Katu** a creek near *Ngarakapoa*; *see also* *Mois katu*.
- kau** *dem.pron.* indicating something far off (farther away from speaker than *kani* or *kai*): there, that. *Gab a kau*, the village there.
- kawak** *n.* a variety of frogs (<> Giant Swamp Frog; *Papurana arfaki*; *see* *ngasangao*; villages south of the *Markham River*; *Jb. ôpôa*).
- Kayabit** *Kaiapit* in the *Adzera* area.
- Kayam** a place name near the *Watut River* (where missionary *Panzer* lived).
- Kayang** a man’s name.
- keka** *n.* a big fishing net, = *sapu*.
- Keka** a man’s name.
- kekek-eran** *v.* to shout, cry with very high voice (of birds or bats). *Gea imu garamun da eyarang de ekekekek.* ‘He was furious and shouted with a high voice.’
- kekes-eran** *v.* to be dried out [‡].
- kekrek** *see* *untsi kekrek*, a bird; *marâ kekrek*, bad eye, blind.
- Kem saksak** a place name near *Bulolo* (?).
- kepea** *see* *ono kepea*.
- Kepea** a man’s name.
- Kerema** a location in *Papua*; the word is used in oral traditions to indicate the area where the first *Wampar* couple came ashore.
- Kering** person in the story of *Nim oren* (= *Karing*).
- kerof** *see* *rai kerof*, diarrhoea.
- kerong** *n.* scrubfowl (<> Common Scrubfowl, *Megapodius decollatus*; possibly also *Moluccan Scrubfowl*, *Megapodius wallacei*. *Jb. mocseng, mocwang*); a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). Totem of *Montar* clan.

- Kerong isir a gom? ‘Has a wild fowl scratched in the garden?’ (said when a garden is well weeded).
- Kerong** a man’s name, a taboo name  
Dzi sieran.
- ketson** *n.* fence; *see* seseb.
- Kewek** a man’s name.
- kewendis** *n.* an introduced kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe (*E. Cavendish*).
- kiaukiau** *n.* a new kind of banana (gaen), said to come from the Tolai.
- Kibong** a man’s name (said to be from the coast).
- kidungwaga** *n.* teacher (from *Jb. kédôngwaga*).
- Kimpuam** a male and female name (said to be from the coast).
- Kingasa** a man’s name.
- kiontseng** *n.* a plant ( $\Delta$  *Thymelaeaceae; Phaleria coccinea*).
- Kiontseng** a small island in the Markham River; a woman’s name.
- Kipan** a woman’s name (Christian name).
- Kipi** a man’s name (Christian name).
- kipis** *see* mara kipis, blind/white star.
- Kipuo** a woman’s name (Christian name).
- Kirerong** a place name between Wawin and Erap rivers near Gabsongkeg.
- kiriring-eran** *v.* to blare, roar [ʔ].
- kitapa** *n.* hoe (*Jb. kitapa*).
- kiyung** *n.* a bamboo tube used for producing sounds.
- kô** *dem. pron.* (possibly = kau); there indicating something far away from speaker, at least 100 metres.
- koa** - *see* kwa- .
- koafen** *n.* guava (<> *Myrtaceae; Psidium guajava*). **Koafen utin**, young shoot of guava cooked in water, used as a medicine against all kinds of sickness.
- koaki** *n.* cook; also *afi koaki* (modern).
- koaneng** *n.* a tree (orog); wood used for ladders (tsafar).
- koape** *n.* a dark-coloured kind of lizard (*Jb. lênguckêm*).
- koapin** *n.* a beetle (<> *Eupholus geoffroyi; Curculionidae*); also *koapir*.
- koapir** *see* koapin.
- koarakoara** *n.* a bird (dzi dziferan) with reddish dark feathers. **Tao koarakoara**, a former house form with higher front part.
- Koarakoara** a dog’s name.
- koare-ran** *see* kore-ran, kware-ran.
- Koatata** a man’s name.
- koate mang** *n.* a kind of taro (omad).
- Koats** a man’s name.
- koatsats** *n.* a kind of wild pandanus (umi).
- kofe** *see* *afi kofe*, an orchid and yellow orchid fibre; *ngaeng kofe*, frail people [ʔ].
- Kôk** a ngkoats a pig’s name (*E. ‘short Coke’*).
- Kokeng** a man’s name.
- koko** *see* ono koko.
- Kokok** a place name and hamlet west of Dzifasing.
- kokorak** *n.* a fowl = *kokwarak* (TP); a kind of yam (*yamis*).
- kokorake** *see* med a kokorake, a kind of song and dance.
- kokwarak** *n.* (1) a fowl (also *kokorake, kokorak*); = *dzi sieran*.
- Kokwarak** a mpob, tail feather of a cock, a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*); *kokwarak naron*, chicken; *kokwarak*



- ngaemaro, cock, a kind of string-figure; **kokwarak renan**, hen, a kind of string-figure; **kokwarak esaru fan**, cockcrow [‡]. (2) a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe.
- kokwarak a so bempean** *n.* a flower, cock's comb ( $\Delta$  *Amaranthaceae*; *Celosia sp.*).
- kokware-ran** *v.* to let go, loosen; *see* kware-ran.
- komakeke** *n.* a kind of string-figure (fofoa; meaning unknown).
- komokom** *n.* a big conch shell (nim); glass bead; = **bumpum nidzin**.
- Koneb** a woman's name (Christian name).
- Koniri** a man's name (Christian name).
- Kongkot** a former settlement site of the Ahi people.
- kopro** *see* **û kopro**, goitre.
- Koran** a woman's name.
- kore-ran** *see* **koare-ran**, **kokware-ran**, kware-ran.
- korokoron** *n.* a kind of cucumber, growing wild.
- kororok-eran** *v.* to click one's tongue (when somebody does something wrong or bad).
- kororok** *n.* a water fowl; *see* **karakak**.
- kotob** *n.* a big green kind of grasshopper.
- kotob a frang** *n.* a black kind of grasshopper with red legs.
- koton** *n.* the kapok tree (generic; *Cochlospermum sp.*).
- kotsats** *n.* a kind of pandanus (umi) with edible nuts ( $\Delta$  *Pandanaceae*; *Pandanus sp.*; *TP karuka*).
- Koya** a place name west of Dzifasing.
- kra** *adj.* notched; = **kroangkra**, **ngkrangkra**.
- Kra** a man's name.
- krak** *n.* a black kind of frog (<> *Lechriodus melanopyga*; *Litoria sp.*; *Nyctimystes sp.*); *see also* **kawak**. Totem of Montar clan.
- Krak** a man's name.
- krakakrak-eran** *v.* to bubble. **Epari gaen eya go da iru dekrakakrak**. 'When they cook bananas in a cooking pot, it boils and bubbles.'
- Kristus** Christ (G. mission use).
- kro-ran** *v.* to untie, take off dress, open the belt, unfasten. **Ekro a ref en a ban ese mpo**. 'He took off his clothes to go swimming.' **Dekro madzung eya**. 'They unfastened the canoes and went away.'
- kroangkra** *adj.* notched; = **kra**, **ngkrangkra**.
- krok** *n.* a bird (**dzi dziferan**), kingfisher (<> Dwarf Kingfisher, *Ceyx lepidus*; also identified as Azure Kingfisher, *Ceyx / Alcedo azureus*).
- Krok** a woman's name.
- krokun** *n.* ovula conch shell (nim), used for decoration.
- krukukruk-eran** *v.* to be half-done, underdone (said of bananas in cooking pot). **Edza ban amu gaen, emam angiran fono, da onon a weng ikrukukruk**. 'When I cook bananas and there is not enough water, their upper parts will be underdone.'
- kuk-eran** *v.* to answer a call. **Garafu naron ingkung renan da renan ikuk**. 'Children call for their mother and their mother answers.'
- Kukir** a man's name; a historical man from Munun village, who became a hostage of the Labu after peace was established through the missionaries.
- kukuk** *n.* hawk or owl (**dzi dziferan**); <> Australian Kestrel, *Falco cenchroides* / Brown Falcon, *Falco berigora*). Said to

- be *Jb. ucuc*. Mara gumpug efa kukuk. ‘Big-eyed like a kukuk’ (of people with large eyes).
- Kukuk** a *ntson* a place name near Gabsongkeg village.
- kukuwi-ran** *v.* to hold something out, then draw it back, hold a spear up in the air while dancing; to break one’s word [‡]. *Gea ikukuwi dzain en edza*. ‘He held out an Areca nut to me then drew it back.’
- Kum** a *ntson* a place name in the Yalu area.
- kumi** *n.* rubber (*G. Gummi*).
- Kumun** a man’s name (from Sepik).
- kumurere** *n.* a tree (*orog*), *Eucalyptus deglupta*, *TP kamerere*, recently introduced.
- Kun** a man’s name; one of the founders of *Orognaron* clan.
- kundu** *n.* a tree (*orog*), newly introduced by the Department of Health, used for medicines.
- Kup** a *gab* lower course of a creek near Gabsongkeg (*see* *Ngarodzeram*, *Ngarotiri*).
- Kupik** a man’s name (said to be the name of a Yalu person killed in war).
- kupir** *n.* a small insect.
- Kupir** a woman’s name.
- Kupir** aron a creek near Gabantsidz village.
- kurungkir** *n.* a tree (*orog*); *see* *ngkurungkir*.
- kuwi-ran** *v.* to whirl. *Ngaeng ib a ram ikuwi tir*. ‘Men dance and whirl their clubs.’
- kuwik** *n.* cassowary (generic); a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). *Fa wante efa kuwik*. ‘Long legs like a cassowary (said of people).’
- Kwab** a man’s name in oral tradition.
- kwadarad** *n.* love magic.
- kwadengkang** *see* *siri kwadengkang*, a bandicoot.
- kwâg** *n.* sickle (modern).
- Kwarakwara** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village (*see* *koarakoara*).
- kware-ran** *v.* (1) to untie, take off (also *koare-ran*, *kore-ran*, *see* *kokware-ran*). *Afi ekware gu en a ga*. ‘The woman unties the liana from the firewood.’ *Ekware gea ref a mudumud*. ‘He took off his mourning hat.’ (2) to carry through. *Ngaeng ekware dzob a gom renan*. ‘The men carry the Friday discussion through.’
- Kwat** a man’s name.
- Kwira** a man’s name (*TP kwila*).
- Kwoi** a mythical or historical man in oral tradition (= *Gwoi?*).

## M

- m** possessive suffix to nouns, designating body parts or kin relations, *2.p. sg. + pl.* *Bangi-m*, your hand, your hands; *moanto-m*, your wife, your wives.
- m** infix to verbs, indicating movement towards speaker; *see* *ma-ran*. *I-m-iburi*, he (came) sat down.
- ma** *conj.* or, or what, but, and (in questions or as contrast); also yes.

**Ma ongan** ..., or else ... **Ma kani?**, or this? **Ma edza arots a mpî eya gom.** 'But I thought that a pig had come into the garden.' **Garafu naron uri ba eyari ama en a raman sagaseg ma renan a sagaseg ma.** 'Does this child follow father's or mother's clan or what else?'

**ma-ran** *v.* to come (*irreg.*: **ama**, **oma**, **eama**). **Yaga ama en a ban aon a dzob pitsu burid.** 'We come to hear about initiation.' **Oma non!** 'Come away!' **Da uburi ma edza onod waro.** 'And come sit down on my head.' **Orognaron iru tir deama en a îtseran a gea.** 'The Orognaron (clan member) grabbed clubs and came to kill him.' **Etosama ges.** 'He came back to them.' **Emadeya.** 'They come and go' (**ma-ran / ya-ran**).

**ma-n** *n.* tongue. **Man a ngkoats**, short tongue (hothead); **man a paraseak**, a split tongue (dishonest); **ma wante**, a kind of fish; **rif man a ngkut**, a kind of sugar cane; **un a man**, uvula.

**mab-eran** *v.* (1) to be salty, savoury. **Îts a ngî emab en a was, edaom.** 'When you put salt on vegetables, they taste good.' (2) to be soft. **Sû ear ramid irururung, da ram esefo demab.** 'In the sun a piece of bark becomes stiff and in the evening it is soft again.'

**mab-eran en** *v.* to like. **Afi emab en a garafu maro.** 'The woman likes the son.'

**Mabet** a man's name.

**maboap** *n.* a tree (**orog**) with good-smelling white flowers.

**Maboap** a place name east of Gabsongkeg.

**Mabrik** a dog's name (after Maprik, Sepik Province).

**madamad-eran** *v.* to be soft, smooth (of skin, leaf, paper); *see* **damad**. **Madamad efa mur.** 'Soft like a snake.'

**madamin** *n.* coconut oil and oil of pandanus fruit **umi**; egg yolk (? contradictory information).

**Madang** a dog's name (after town and province Madang).

**madzamedz-eran** *v.* to drizzle (of rain). **Yami fâring ero da yami demadzamedz.** 'Heavy rain came down and then it drizzled.'

**madzamudz** *n.* a plant ( $\Delta$  *Malvaceae*; *Urena lobata*); bark used for making string.

**madzeats** *n.* brown marsupial rat, living in grass areas; in former times eaten ( $\Delta$  Blackeared Giant Rat, *Mallomys rotschildi / Neophascogale lorenzi*; *but see* **dzêdz**; *Jb. moade*). Totem of Owang rompon clan.

**Madzeats ropep**, a kind of string-figure (**fofoa**); **gaen madzeats**, a kind of banana eaten ripe; **ofre madzeats**, a kind of yam; **rene madzeats**, a brown coloured dog.

**Madzeats** a man's name.

**Madzim** a village of the Lower Watut River population (*see* **Baboaf**).

**madzo** *n.* a trap for pigs and marsupials.

**madzung** *n.* drum; canoe. **Madzung a îtseran**, drum; **madzung orog**, canoe; **madzung a dziferan**, aeroplane; **madzung fâring**, European ship.

**Madzung** a woman's name.

**mae** (1) *n.* dirt, mud = **ngor**. **Rene mae**, personal remains used in sorcery; **maemae**, excrement; **ram mae**, **ram maemae**, ghost, spirit (modern use). (2) *adj.* dirty. **Mae efa mpî**, dirty like a pig.

**Mae** a man's name.

**Maes** a man's name.

**maf-eran** *v.* to do something intensively, be strong. **Ngaeng** *îts a gom emaf a gom gaen*, 'the man works intensively on a new garden.' **Kar irid emaf**. 'The car runs fast.' **Garafu eraf fân en aedzantson demaf**. 'The child cut its leg very deeply with an axe.' **Yami emaf**. 'Rain is (falling) heavily.'

**mafa** *n.* a big kind of shrimp (*Jb. wâgoc*).

**mafamper** *n.* a small green kind of lizard, living in trees, in former times eaten.

**mafan** *n.* ginger; = **engkar** ( $\Delta$  *Zingiberaceae*; *Zingiber officinale roxb.*; *TP kauwawar*). Kinds: **mafan dzampeb**, **mafan a ferefere**, **mafan fifin**, **mafan tsetsro**.

**Mafan** a **mpag**, hot taste of ginger; **mafan a ngkang**, strong ginger (beer or whisky); **go mafan**, a small cooking pot. **Gea imu mafan ono waro**. 'He is a ginger head' (he is brave).

**Mafan** a man's name, a taboo name **Engkar**.

**mafeb** *n.* a kind of lizard (<> Blue-tongued Lizard, *Tiliqua gigas*).

**mag** *n.* beach. **Rûts a mag**, sea beach; **mag rain**, dry water course.

**maga** *see med maga*, a kind of song; **i-ran maga**, to abstain from contact with one's wife (before a fight or hunting with dogs). **Ngaeng i maga en ban eya îts a tir eya gab ongan**. 'A man abstains (from his wife) when he intends to fight with another village.'

**magagu** *n.* argument, conflict. **Ngaeng serok imu mamagu en a gom ampat**. 'Two men have an argument over the boundary of their gardens.'

**Îts a magagu en a yaran gab ongan**. 'They had an argument over going to another village.'

**magamag** *n.* beach; *see mag*. **Magamag simis**, sandy beach.

**Magara** a place name (in text of a song).

**Magaring** a place name on the Lower Watut River. In oral tradition said to be a former settlement site of the Wampar people (now called Mararenan).

**maged** *see rene maged*.

**Magentse** a creek between Madzim village, Watut and Waem Rivers, where gold is extracted; **rop** of **Owang rompon** clan.

**Magi** a dog's name (children's talk for **moagi**).

**Magig** a man's name (a man from Ngafir who came to Gabsongkeg).

**makarasin** *n.* a kind of sweet potato (**gempo**), newly introduced from Kaiapit.

**makariki** *n.* a small roof in the front part of a house built in the coastal style. The word is possibly also of foreign origin.

**makao** *n.* cattle, cow (*TP bulmakau*).

**Makao** a pig's name.

**Maket** a dog's name; a pig's name (*TP maket* market). **Maket etsats**, a pig's name ('the market is bad').

**maku** *see med maku*.

**mam-eran** *v.* to be not, do not; negation. **Edza amam a yaran**. 'I am not going.' **Tao emam a muran fâring**. 'The house is not big.' *See also ema*.

**mama** *see mayamas mama, mama fan*, kinds of banana (**gaen**).

**Mama** a male and female name.

**mamab-eran** *v.* to be weak. Garafu naron eon ram a ntaran da emamab a ri. ‘The child was very sick and therefore is weak.’

**mamad** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (gaen). Kinds: *mamad efeng*, *mamad a mpob*, *mamad pitik*, *mamad rofef*, *mamad warias*. Rai *mamad*, yolk of egg.

**mamafe** *n.* ghost, spirit = *mara yae*, *moatsera*, *tsakimpo* (*opp.*: *mara parats*). *Mamafe bangi wante*, leaves of an unidentified plant, used for driving out ghosts through washing people with hot water; also used for wounds. *Mamafe boman*, an insult (‘wild ghost’); *mamafe naron*, an insult (‘child of a ghost’); *dzob mamafe*, ghost story, myth.

**mamâng-eran** *v.* to hold in hands. *Yai ongef a ram a kau omamang bangin en*. ‘You take this thing there and hold it.’ *Ngaeng poaru maran enof da emamang bangin en a gu eya tao naron*. ‘Old people with bad eyes hold a rattan stick (cane) in their hands when going to the toilet.’

**mamar** *n.* breath, pant, gasp. *Edza adaro mpî daya dafu en mamar*. ‘When I hunt a pig I am out of breath.’

**mamarero** *n.* happiness, contentment, satisfaction (*mamar ero*, ‘breath goes down’). *Edza adzampi (edza) mamarero*. ‘I am happy.’ *Edzampi mamarero fofong*. ‘He is blessed.’

**Mamas** a man’s name; a mythical or historical man of *Mpo renan* clan in *Gabantsidz* village.

**mamean** *n.* oil or grease inside a coconut. *Mara mamean*, *rif mamean*, kinds of sugar cane; *mara mamean a mareran*, seed of death [‡].

**Mamean** a man’s name.

**mamoadz** only as *sa mamoadz*, rotten (of taro).

**mamon** *see* *montar mamon*.

**mamp** *n.* a kind of vegetable (*was*).

**Mampan** a woman’s name.

**mampingin** *n.* a bush with rough leaves [‡].

**Mampor** short for *Marawampor*.

**mampum** *n.* a kind of yam (*yamis*); a subtaxa of *ofre*.

**mamro** *n.* a tree (*orog*;  $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Antidesma moluccana*; *Jb. ka nganô*); berries used for colouring.

**Mamro** man’s name.

**mamug** *see* *mamug fan*, a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*).

**Mamug** man’s and a woman’s name.

**mamung-eran** *v.* to be dumb, mute. *Garafu kai emamung, demam a rotseran a dzob*. ‘This child is dumb, it does not speak.’ *Ngaeng mamungeran*. ‘A poor orator.’

**mamur** *n.* baby (to about one year of age).

**Man** a man’s name (*see* *ma-n*); mythical or historical man of *Sab*.

**mana** *prep., adv., adj.* outside, out of; open. *Mana!* Get out! *Omana!* You get out! *Gab mana* or *ram mana*. Village place. *Deon yangaf a mana en a mpo*. ‘He took the leaves out of the water.’ *Ngaeng ram eran a meneran mana nin*. ‘A man whose things are in the open’ (who is hospitable). *Bangin mana*. ‘A man who never fails’ (throwing the spear), ‘a happy man.’

**manaman** *n.* dry season (April–June. Said to have lasted six months in former times and to be much shorter now). *Tir a manaman*, a form of club.

- Ngaeng a manaman a mpo. Dwarves in stories; sometimes also used for mountain people (otherwise ngaeng momoa).
- manamana** *adv.* about, around; *see* mana. Rainara efrets manamana. ‘Her entrails spread around.’ Pipi manamana. ‘Sparks.’
- manamen** *n.* lily ( $\Delta$  *Amaryllidaceae*; *Crinum asiaticum*; *Jb. minaming*); used for decoration.
- manda** *n.* a snare trap for birds and marsupials; = bugep.
- Maniamia** an area in Papua, where according to oral tradition the first Wampar couple went from Kerema after landing there with their raft (Menyamyaya).
- manis** *n.* coldness, cold place; = tefetof (in Gabantsidz). Blanket ema da edza ai manis. ‘I have no blanket and sleep in the cold.’
- Manis** a man’s name.
- mantas-eran** *v. see* mantean-eran.
- mantean-eran** *v.* to be nearly dry (of leaves); = mantas-eran, mantus en, mareang-eran.
- Mantig** a mythical or historical man, said to have belonged to Orogantson clan; also Ngasamantig; a dog’s name. Imu Mantig esab. ‘He is (like) Mantig’ (he is a liar).
- mantrung** *adv.* repeatedly. Afi ifur a dzî dits mantrung en a mpo. ‘Women go fishing and they beat the water repeatedly.’
- mantsang** *adv.* in the beginning, the first time. Edza apotso gab uri mantsang inin. ‘I came to this village for the first time.’ Gea eon a mpo foforan mantsang. ‘He was baptised in the beginning.’ Maula eama mantsang deya Watut a sa. ‘When Maula (missionary Maurer) came for the first time, he went to the Watut River.’
- mantsidz** *adj.* side by side, close (of things, not persons). Ges ingir a sum ema mantsidz. ‘They fastened the roof material not close (enough).’
- mantus-eran en** *v.* to be nearly dry (said of fruits); *see* mantas-eran, mantean-eran, mareang-eran en.
- mang** *see* koate mang, Romed a mang.
- mangamang** *n.* movement (of water surface); = yamoyam. Garafu naron ese mpo da imu mangamang. ‘When children bathe in the creek, they make movements in the water.’
- Mangaro** old settlement site of the Labu.
- mangas** *see* dzofef mangas.
- Mangas** a man’s name.
- manger** *see* Suk manger, a place name.
- manget-eran** *v.* to disappear. Yaga watao gea da gea emanget deya nin. ‘We saw him and then he disappeared and was gone.’
- mangkag** *n.* a glow-worm (very thin, about 1.5 cm long).
- mangkag-eran** *v.* to let go. Ngaeng esa dzain da dzibini entan bangin da bangin emangkag en dzain dimuru. ‘A man climbed a betel palm and a wasp stung his hand, so his hands let the palm go and he fell down.’
- mangke** *adj., num.* much, many. Ngaeng mangke, many people; gaen mangke, much food.
- mangko** *n.* a fish (dzî mpo) = romed.
- Mangko** a man’s name.



**mangkog-eran** *v.* to adorn oneself, dress flamboyantly (in a negative sense). The word is also used to designate behaviour that is deemed inappropriate, like a woman sitting on a stool (*afi iburi pitik*) or riding a bicycle (*afi iburi wiriwir*). *Garafu bangets emangkogeran en a garafu afi ban etao*. ‘Young men dress smartly so the young girls will look at them.’

**mango** *n.* a beetle.

**mao** *n.* taboo word for *romed*, a fish.

**Mao** a man’s name.

**maodz** *n.* a kind of grass (*TP brumstik*), out of which a blue colour for netbag fibre is made.

**Maodz** a male and female name.

**maogwara** *n.* a tree (*orog*).

**Maom renan** a creek west of Ngarotiri.

**Mapen** a man’s name.

**mapoa** *n.* a tree (*orog*; Δ *Anacardiaceae*; *Buchanania heterophylla*); wood used in house building.

**Mapoa** a man’s name.

**Mapoadzi** a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum creek, between Ngasawapum and Munun villages (*mapoa / dzi*).

**Mapu** man’s and a woman’s name.

**mar-eran** *v.* to die, be dead, to faint, become unconscious; to be finished, to come to an end. *Ngaeng a mareran*. ‘Dead man.’ *Ngaeng enta emar atsapen dibi montengeran*. ‘The man was sick and fainted but he rose up again.’ *Dzif enof, emar raun*. ‘The fire is cold, it died.’ *Kar irid eama ensin enof demar*. ‘The car came speeding and then its engine died.’ *Ges imu dzob faring dengop a dzob fono demar*. ‘They had a discussion and then the affair was finished.’

**Mara** a man’s name.

**Maramur** a taboo name for a man’s name *Oron*.

**mara-n** *n.* (*marud, marum, maran*; in combinations *mara* or *maran*) eye, face, look, front, upper side; *opp.*: *baron*.

**Maran aeberan**, forehead bones; *mara bampoaf*, early morning, a taboo name for name *Boanu*; *garafu mara baneng*, illegitimate child; *mara bempe*, steep, precipitous; *mara bentem*, eyebrow; *maran a biafum*, white of egg; *mara boaef*, lid, cover, amniotic sac; *mara boanab*, wrinkle; a decoration around the eyes [‡]; *mara bobep*, whirlpool, whirlwind; *mara boin*, wild, untamed; goddess [‡]; *mara bosap*, working all the time, hard-working; *mara bubung*, flat, even, level; horizon [‡].

**Mara dampit**, a young animal, newborn, baby (only of animals); *mara dari*, baby (only of humans), *mara dempen*, eyebrow; *mara dengad*, spirit place, = *mara yae, rop*; *mara didi*, noise; *mara dorang*, caterpillar. *Imu mara dorang en tao ofo*, ‘he is a caterpillar in the house’ (said of people who always stay in their houses). *Mara dzaboa*, a kind of mushroom (*raeng*); *mara dzadzar*, pattern, figure; *mara dzarum*, many different kinds of something; *maran a dzib*, eyelash, eyebrow; *maran a dzon*, tear; *mara dzontsreng*, a pretty face. (*Purung*) *mara fafan*, a kind of bamboo; *mara fafang*, relatives; *mara fafar*, *see* *gean mara fafar*; *mara fantan*, the back; to warn [‡]; *maran iri efan*, image [‡]; *maran a fireran*, open eyes after sleeping; *mara foa*, a kind of sugar cane (newly introduced from *Kaiapit*). *Afi daer imu mara foig en garafu bangets*. ‘Young girls stare at young men.’ *Mara fofon*, eyebrow,



eyelash = *maran a dzib*; *maran imu fofong*, well-known; *mara fono*, look, not take; *mara fose*, iris and pupil of eye; *maran efrots*, goggle-eyed (disliked form).

**Mara gagab**, *see boanu mara gagab*; *mara gagoa*, *see mos mara gagoa*; *mara gampoan*, point or tip of fruit or breast, nipple (*see also dzob mara gampoan*); *mara gampon*, connection; *mara gantser*, *see wantsab mara gantser*; *mara gangkan*, eyelid; *mara gangkrang*, a great number of something; *maran a gâr esa*, wild-looking; *mara garas*, spectacles = *garas mara nidzin*; *mara garedz*, not (with banana leaves) wrapped bananas; *gempo mara gasin*, a kind of sweet potato (newly introduced from Adzera); *maran ege*, not like; *mara genof*, blind.

**Mara gentet**, corner of the eye; *mara gentrap*, bad eye; one-eyed [‡]; *mara gere*, play, fun; *mara gogong*, in human form; *mara gomeag*, yellow in the eye. *Mara gora*, roots of a tree in the mountains, in former times cooked with bananas, used for sorcery. *Mara goro*, black eye; *maran egoro*, a child carried to full term [‡]; *maran egrapagrap*, anxious face; *mara gumpug*, goggle-eyed (term of abuse); *mara gumpug efa kukuk*, 'big-eyed like the kukuk bird'; *mara gwarog*, like, love. *Ngaeng imu mara gwarog en moneng*, 'the man saves money'; mean [‡]. *Afi imu mara gwarog en sun*, 'the woman looks after her husband.'

**Maran idzum**, favourite dog; *mara kekrek*, bad eye; *mara kipis*, blind, an eye disease (glaucoma, cataract?); *mara mamean*, having grease (said of

coconuts, Areca nuts); a kind of sugar cane; *mara maran*, many different things or kinds of something; *ram mara maran*, miracles [‡]; *mara mîn*, darkness; *maran a moats*, fine hairs of maize; *mara moin*, sleep in the eyes; *mara mom*, cloud bank; *mara moni*, a small kind of eel.

**Mara moran**, old river bed; *maran a mpî*, favourite pig; *maran empoas en*, not remember the look of somebody; to long for [‡]; *maran impup*, middle-aged, without wrinkles; blameless [‡]; *maran a mra*, widower; *maran a mro*, tired; *mara mumu*, hidden, concealed; *dzob mara mumu*, secret; *gab mara mumu*, meeting place, a place where people from many villages meet; hell; *garafu mara mumu*, illegitimate child.

**Mara nidzin**, eye. *Imu edza marud idzin*, 'she is my favourite wife.' *Maran a nin*, figure, face, look; *maran enof*, blind; *maran a non*, reflected image, photograph, image, copy, silhouette; *maran entet*, 'he is nearly fainting' (of hunger or fear); *maran a nto*, clouded; cool with clouds and no sun; *maran a ntsif*, crater lake, deep wound; *maran a ntsigeran*, shortly, in short time; *maran a ntsing*, in front of somebody, before his eyes.

**Mara ngaeng**, used to something, tamed, friendly, peaceful; *maran ngenengiti*, problem child [‡]; *mara ngontong*, clouds (at the horizon); *mara ngontseang*, a vegetable (was), leaves eaten by insects; *mara ngorong*, ugly face; negro [‡]; *maran ingrung*, cross-eyed.

**Maran eon eon**, restless eyes; *maran ongan*, looking different; *garagab maran ongan*, an unknown person,

a foreigner; **ngaeng maran ongan inin**, somebody with bad manners (mean, for example, beating his wife); **mara parats**, alive, living (*opp.*: **mar**), human (*opp.*: **mamafe**), living being, man and animal (*opp.*: **ram a ntaberan**); **maran a pats**, rattan thorn/rising sun [‡]; **mara pesea**, a kind of banana (**gaen**) eaten ripe. A taboo name for a man's name **Wampong**.

**Maran a pis**, cross-eyed, bad eye; **gempo mara poa**, a new kind of sweet potato; **maran epotso tsen**, care for, look after; **mara pupif**, a new kind of sugar cane; **mara putuf**, secret, hidden/innocent [‡]; **moadzi mara putuf**, side road. **Mara radza**, wide, flat; **mara raun**, not in order; **maran iri efan**, looking alike; **maran irib**, unknown; **maran irid irid**, guilty [‡]; **maran ero**, mean, thrifty, jealous (= **rai dangi**); **maran eroran**, to be very fond of; **maran ero ataosa**, to honour [‡].

**Mara roron**, under, underneath; **mara rowe**, eyeball; **maran esab**, blind from old age; **mara safo**, *see tung mara safo*; **maran esaforan**, adapted eye (after coming out of the dark); **mara sangen**, tear; **maran a sap**, white in the eye; **maran a sapesap**, spendthrift [‡]; **maran esasa**, without help; **mara saus**, rash; **mara seren**, weeds; **mara serok**, doubt; **mara serok serok**, looking for other women; **maran isinisin**, distorted face (before crying); **mara sirip**, stubborn; **maran isiteran**, tired; **maran esowason**, blind from old age.

**Mara tafang**, relatives; **maran etap en**, open eyes, sunrise; **mara tsaib**, ghost, = **mamafe**; **mara tsamo**, foreign; **maran a tsatseran**, bad eye; said of oneself if one has not seen something

and wants to hear about it; also **maran etsats raun**; **maran etsetse**, before their eyes [‡]; **maran etsea**, innocent [‡]; **mara tsirim**, quarrelsome; **mara tsowab**, deep wound, also swirl in water; **mara tsufri**, yellow in the eye, = **mara gomeag**.

**Mara tsumu**, narrow, gorge; **mara wafu**, new, young; **maran a wap**, thief; **mara warug**, looking always after women; **mara waus**, *see mos mara waus*.

**Mara yabuf**, widow, widower = **domoad**; **ngaeng / afi mara yabuf**, bachelor, spinster; also widow, widower; **mara yae**, a kind of *Alpinia* sp. (*TP golgol*), also **mara yae bangi wante**, ghost, = **mamafe**; **ram mara yae**, spirit place = **ram a rop**; **mara yampa**, cross-eyed; **mara yamper**, friend (of individuals, not groups); **mara yaon**, showing off, bragging; whore [‡]; **mara yaop**, a nearly dry coconut; **mara yawe**, many-coloured, pattern.

**Afi maran âneran**, favourite wife; **afi maran naron**, favourite daughter; **imu maran**, good, beautiful [‡]; **angop marud**, I have seen it ('I have finished my eyes'); **ngaeng maran**, man's face; **papia maran**, upside of a sheet of paper; **plet maran**, upper side of a plate; **tao maran**, front of the house.

**Mara bano** a place name near Dzifasing, rop of Orogwangin clan; a pig's name.

**Mara boana** a place name near Dagin.

**mara borob** *n.* a kind of bean; *see abu boman*.

**Mara dampit** a man's name (Christian name).

**mara dorang** *n.* an insect (<> *Coptopterus latus*); stage of **rimpug** and other grubs just before starting to pupate.

- mara** genof *n.* a small bird (dzî dziferan; <> Yellow-gaped Honey-eater, *Meliphaga flavirictus* [but *see* tuk]; or Mountain Mouse Warbler, *Crateroscelis robusta* [but *see* dzabain].
- Mara** gwarog a woman's name (Christian name).
- Mara** ngontong a man's name (Christian name).
- Mara** parats a man's name (Christian name).
- mara** poa *n.* a kind of sweet potato, also gempo mara poa.
- Mara** rena(n) a village at the Lower Watut River.
- Mara** rome a creek, tributary of Wawin River from east.
- Mara** sangen a woman's name.
- Mara** taet a woman's name (Christian name).
- Mara** tsowaf a place name, rop of Owang rompon clan.
- Mara** wafu a man's name (Christian name).
- Mara** wahong a mountain near Uruf, Lower Watut River, said to be land of Dzeag a ntson clan.
- Mara** wampor a woman's name (short: Mampor).
- mara** wanos *n.* a small kind of fish (dzî dziferan; *Jb. i soc urimbim?*).
- Mara** wanos a sagaseg (clan) name; a woman's name.
- Mara** warir a sagaseg (clan) name, said to have merged with Mos warang clan; a woman's name.
- mara** yaon *adj.* sleeping around.
- Maran** a man's name (Christian name; short for Emonteng anutu maran a ntsing. 'He is standing in the face of God).'
- Maran** a dzereng a woman's name (Christian name).
- maran** a mon *n.* a plant, Annato (<> *Bixaceae; Bixa orellana*) red seeds used for facial decoration and dyeing fibre, = poas.
- Maran** a non a woman's name (Christian name).
- Maran** a nto a creek, tributary of Rumu River, rop of Warir clan.
- maran** a ntsab *n.* a bird, kingfisher (dzî dziferan; <> Hook-billed Kingfisher, *Melidora macrorrhina*).
- Maran** a wi a small mountain west of the Erap River, rop of Orognaron clan.
- Maranga** a woman's name.
- Maranganu** a man's name (Christian name).
- marapesea** *n.* a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe.
- Marapesea** a taboo name for a man's name Wampong.
- Mare** a place name south of the Markham River; near the mouth of the Wamped River, an old village site (= Ungung). The population of Mare moved to Montam renan, but this village is still often called Mare.
- mareang-eran** *en v.* to be withered, dry (of plants); = mantean-eran, mantas-eran.
- mareb** *n.* (1) hunger. Edza mareb ear. I am hungry ('my hunger is eating'); a gesture, holding one's hands flat to one's stomach, meaning 'I am hungry'. Edza afu en mareb. I am hungry ('I am in need because of hunger'). Edza mareb ear en dafum. 'I need a smoke.' Edza mareb ear en a

- nomeran.** ‘I am thirsty (*see also* *papa*).’  
**Itig mareb.** ‘He is fasting.’ (2) a rat living in tree holes.
- maredz** *see* *gaen maredz*.
- marefe** (1) *n.* a tree (*orog*), fruits used for spinning tops (*Jb. bô buareki*). (2) *adj.* very bitter [‡].
- Marera** a woman’s name; a dog’s name (*TP malira?*).
- marib** *n.* a kind of dove (<> Superb Fruit Dove, *Ptilinopus superbus*; *Jb. balusi ngangase*), totem of Warir clan. Marib a *mpî*, a kind of *marib*.
- Marib** a man’s name.
- Marieki** a man’s name (Christian name).
- Maring** a male and female name.
- marmar** *n.* a plant, Raintree (<> *Leguminosae*; *Samanea saman*; *TP balbal*).
- maro** *adj.* male; *see also* *ngaemaro*. Rompon maro, grandfather, grandson; naron maro, son; rased maro, brother.
- Maro** a man’s name.
- marud marum** *see* *mara-n*.
- Marud** *etapen* a woman’s name (Christian name).
- Marukor** a man’s name.
- mas-eran** *v.* to clear a way in grass by shoving it to the sides. *Emas poatse*. ‘He clears a way through the *kunai* grass.’
- masarum** *n.* a caterpillar, an insect in taro roots or rotten trees; said to be similar to *wapong* (*Jb. wagu*).
- Masar** a creek, tributary of Tsururukeran creek near Ngasawapum; an old village site.
- masas** *n.* a kind of rattan; = *kapu*.
- Masas** a woman’s name; a taboo name for *Kapu*.
- masing** *n.* orphan (according to other consultants: *masin*). *Mpî masing* Ganga maran, motherless pig in Ganga maran (in text of song). Naron masing, stepchild [‡]. *Pama Masing*, given in oral tradition as the name of one group of the later Lae population.
- Masing** a place name, old village site of the Munun people south of the Markham River, *rop* of Boaromrompon and Feref clans.
- masta oda** *n.* a fish (*dzi mpo*), said to have been introduced in Munun by a white man of this name; later called only *oda*.
- matang-eran** *v.* to do something slowly; *see* *matas-eran*. *Gea erots a dzob efats ematang dzob a rotseran*. ‘He spoke and he spoke slowly.’
- matapre** *n.* (1) a kind of yam (*yamis*). (2) a tree (*orog*).
- matas-eran** *v.* to do something slowly; *see* *matang-eran*. *Mataseran a dzob*, to stammer, mumble.
- mating** *n.* women’s net, widows’ net, worn over head and back.
- matsamots-eran** *v.* to aim well; to master a language. *Wamamots en a mpî ongop fonu*. ‘Aim well to kill the pig.’ *Yai omatsamots en a dzob Wampar yatiran en*. ‘You master the Wampar language.’
- matsamuts** *n.* a kind of *ofre* (*TP mami*); *see* *yamis*; by some consultants given as *madzamudz*.
- matsapek** *n.* a cricket.
- matsea** *n.* hunger for meat. *Ngaeng matsea*, a man who likes meat (*game*). *Edza afu en matsea ear edza*. ‘I am hungry for meat, hunger is eating me.’
- Matsea** a woman’s name.

**Matsra** a place name near Wamped village; a man's name.

**Maya** a man's name.

**mayam** *n.* a tree (orog; Δ *Leguminosae*; *Erythrina variegata*; TP *barbar*; Jb. *majang*). Bark heated and rubbed on swollen parts of body, leaves put into hot water and used in the same way. *Afi saran mayam*. A kind of string-figure (fofoa; 'a woman climbing a mayam-tree').

**mayamas** *n.* most important kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe; = baboaf; subtaxa: mayamas mama.

**-me-** infix to verbs indicating movement towards speaker; also **-mi-**. *Emeburi*. He (came and) sat down (*huri-ran*, to sit down).

**meab** *n.* a tree (orog; Δ *Moraceae*; *Ficus adenosperma*); totem of Montar, Feref, Ngaromoa and Warir clans; = montar, montam.

**Meab** a place name near Gabmadzung (south of Ngasawapum village); = Ram a poak; a man's name.

**Meab nidzin** a part group of Montar clan (*sagaseg*), said to be the same as Montam nidzin.

**meamats** *n.* gill of fish.

**meang-eran en** *v.* to be dry (of leaves); not quite as dry as *ngran-eran*.

**meap-eran** *v.* to cross over (from one tree to the next). *Edza asa dzain ongan ameap eya ongan*. 'I climbed an Areca palm and crossed over to the next one.'

**meats** *n.* shame, shyness, bashfulness. *Ifu en a meats*. 'He is ashamed.' *Engap en a meats*. 'He is ashamed.' *Erem a meats ari garagab ongan*. 'He shamed another man.'

**meats-eran** *v.* to be ashamed, bashful, embarrassed, shy. *Edza ameats*, I am ashamed.

**med** *n.* (1) song, melody, dance; music (generic). See also *doadoa*, a kind of song and game, said to have come from the Jabêm area (= *med gereran ngantam*); *ereria*, a kind of game and song; *gogegoge*, a kind of song of Warir clan, sometimes explained as shout for help. *Med a domoro*, jews harp piece, or song with jews harp; *med a dzi* = *med a dzi rafen*, *med a mpoang*, song and dance after harvest; *med a dzon* = *dzon*, *med a nturan*, (*med a tururan* by some consultants), lament.

**Med gereran**, *med gereran ngantam*, *med ngantam* = *med a kokorak* (also *kokorake*, *kokwarak*), songs and dances for play on moonlit nights in dry season; *med gita*, modern songs with guitars; *med a gom*, songs for a new garden (no longer known), according to some consultants in former times also called *satap*.

**Med maga** = *med neon*, songs and dances after a fight and after the killing of a man. Men and women dance; women carrying *pitik* or a small cooking pot, men carrying drums, spears or clubs. Wives, sisters and daughters of a man who killed an enemy wear *some a wi* (red grass skirt), the other women *some a sap* (undyed grass skirt). Conch shells are blown in another rhythm as with *med a tir*.

**Med maku**, a kind of song; *med a merereng*, songs and dances similar to *med gereran*, danced in two lines; *med montam*, songs while working on sago; *med a mpî*, songs and

dances before burning the kunai grass (for pig hunting); **med a mpoang**, *see med a dzi* (also **med a gom?**), songs and dances with drums after harvest. When the garden carries new fruits, people from other villages are invited. Men sing, dance and beat drums, women only dance. A dance in a circle in which animals (birds, pigs, snakes) are imitated.

**Med a ngkos**, a kind of song and dance of the **sâb** group; **med a peats**, war songs (according to Panzer); **med (a ntsuran) pitsu**, songs for initiation ceremony; **med a tir**, songs and dances after a fight, day or night, with drums, conch shell and spears, men and women. **Med a tururan**, (also **nturan**) = **med a dzon**, lament. **Rem-eran a med**, to sing; **warets-eran a med a mpoang**, to sing a **med a mpoang** (only in this connection); **tao med**, church. (2) a tree (**orog**).

**Med naron** a man's name.

**Med a wang** a man's name.

**medemed** *n.* roots of a tree, free from earth; buttress root.

**Medemed** a taboo name for a man's name **Ngarumur**.

**medoa** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (**gaen**).

**mêdz-eran** *see êdz-eran*.

**medzamedz** *see yami emedzamedz*, light rain.

**mege** *n.* slowness. **Afi eya gom, imu mege fâring, da emam a ngopwangoperan ama en a muran gaen en sun**. A woman went to the garden and was very slow and she did not hurry to come and cook for her husband.

**megom** *n.* a dove.

**Megom** a woman's name.

**memea** *n.* sleeping around; adultery.

**Afi memea = mara yaon**, woman sleeping around. **Garafu afi gea emenari dimu memea**. 'This girl is sleeping around.' **Afi imu memea en ngaeng ongan, da sùn erots en a gea**. 'When a woman commits adultery, her husband is cross with her.'

**men-eran** *v.* to be there, stay, live, leave something where it is. **Emen eya**. 'He is there.' **Da iri emen**. 'And they stayed with her.' **Edza arif tao papia emen a gab**. 'I went to school in the village.' **Sawi tao emen intsig Ngereng a nin**. 'Sawi's house is near Ngereng's.' **Opotsori dzî emen moadzi**. 'If you find game on the road.' **Eremen**. He is alive, he lives, there is. **Gea eremen ma emar?** 'Is he alive or dead?' **Eremen a gab?** 'Does he live in the village?' **Yai mpî eremen?** 'Do you have a pig?' **Ongan eremen?** 'Is there another one?' (*See -re-*).

**men-eran ari** *v.* to do something continuously, all the time, customarily. **Kar emen ari deya Lae ari sù sù**. 'The car goes to Lae every day.' **Ngaeng emen ari deyab a gom**. 'Men always work in the gardens.' **Yaga amen ari damu**. 'We do it customarily.' **Asnat emen ari Hiob**. 'Asnat lives with Hiob.' **Emen ari kani**, 'the end' (formula at the end of stories). **Yai omen ari dogeren en yaga mpo**. 'You always destroy our water bamboos.'

**men-eran en** *v.* to marry, be married. **Ngaeng emen en afi**. 'The man is married to a woman.' **Emen en eran**. 'They are married.' **Ebagan iri Yangka emam a meneran en**. 'Ebagan and Yangka are not married.'



**menag** *n.* a fish (*dzî mpo*); = *sanason*.

**Menemen** a man's name.

**mentong** *n.* a kind of mushroom, also *raeng mentong*. Also meaning breasts of young girls.

**mentsab** *n.* afternoon, evening; *see ngedzeang*.

**mentsea** *n.* a beetle, said to live in water, eaten (<> *Epilachna haemorrhoea*; *Coccinellidae*). An ornament on clay cooking pots.

**mentseam** *n.* a vegetable (*was*), native spinach ( $\Delta$  *Amaranthaceae*; *Amaranthus dubius*; *TP aupa*).

**Menyamyam** name of a government and mission station; in oral traditions said to be a former settlement area of the Wampar. General designation for all Anga people ('Kuku-Kuku'); also Maniamia (Menyamyam).

**meo** *n.* a poisonous snake (*mur*).

**Mera** a man's name.

**Mera dzi** a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum creek.

**Mere** a woman's name.

**mereab** *n.* a grass, said to be found especially on the mountain Mereab.

**Mereab** a mountain near Montam renan.

**merenon** *n.* a small hairy worm.

**Merenon** a place name, *rop* of Orogwangin clan; pigs' name.

**merereng** *n.* a small bird (*dzî dziferan*), calling in the morning; *see also med a merereng*.

**merib** a totem of the Tim antson tribe.

**mesames** (1) *n.* pulp. *Uwits orog, imu mesames*. 'Chop the wood, make a pulp from it.' *Mpî erarap imu mesames*. 'Pork is cut up to a pulp.' (2) *adj.* bare (bough without leaves, flesh without skin).

**Mesar** a place name north of the Markham valley near Yalu.

**metan** *n.* married woman, wife; also *afi metan*. Usually said of daughter-in-law. *Metan raman*, said of a man's father-in-law. *See moanto-n*.

**metot** *adj.* dirty (of food); *see motat*.

**metsek** *n.* a tree (*orog*;  $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Glochidion novoguineense*); the sap of this tree is used for paint (mixed with charcoal for black) and as glue for drums.

**Mewong** a mountain north of the Markham Valley.

**-mi-** infix to verbs indicating movement towards speaker; *see -me-*.

**mi-ran** *v.* only as *ngantam imi fon*, full moon. Other combinations like *ngantam imu bubung* (full moon), *ngantam imu tereas* (sickle of the moon) are used with *mu-ran*.

**Miran**, *n.* full moon [‡].

**mi-ran en** *v.* to believe, trust, follow an advice. *See also mîn-eran*. *Yai omam a miran en edza dzob*. 'You would not believe in my words.' *Num raim imi (e)n yaga?* 'Do you believe us?' *Ges rain imi n eran ngarobingin*. 'They were friendly with each other.' *Gea imi n ngaeng uri dzob*. 'He trusted the words of this man.' *Gea imi n rompon a dzob*. 'He followed his grandmother's advice.' *Imin etsarara*, 'belief without doubt [‡].' *Itum fan a miran en orots*, 'step of belief [‡].' *Ngaeng mimiran en*, 'credulous [‡].' *Etsep en a dzob a miran en*, 'despair, throw away belief [‡].' *Rain imin fono*, 'hot love [‡].' *Ram rain a miran en enof*, 'love cools down [‡].'

**miami** *n.* the day before yesterday.



**midaog** *see* **omad midaog**, a kind of taro.

**mifimif-eran** *v.* to suck, sip. **Dingki ear edza dimifimif en**. ‘A bug bit me and sucked (my blood).’ **Ngaeng poaru ganti waro ema da imifimif en gaen**. ‘When old people have no more teeth they suck their food.’

**mifit** *n.* wooden ladle for stirring food in cooking pot; *see also* **fit**.

**mifmif** *n.* deepness, depth, very deep water. **Mpo ingkrung eya warug, imu mifmif fâring**. ‘Down in the water, it is very deep.’

**Mimeong** a mountain; a woman’s name (Christian name).

**mimi** *n.* liver, lungs, heart; = **nu-n**. **Mimi bubung**, frightened, timid; **mimi dziridzيران**, liver pain; **mimi garamun**, gall; **mimi moin**, gall-bladder; **ngaeng mimi moin**, enemy; **mimi esadero**, to be upset (heart going up and down); **mimi etefetaf**, heartbeat. **Yai umu edza mimi ofo**. ‘You are in my heart; you are my darling.’

**Mimi** a man’s name.

**mimîn-eran** *v.* to be completely dark; *see* **mîn**.

**mimpits** *n.* a big fish (**dzî mpo**; <> Catfish; *Arius sp.?* *Jb. imambô*).

**mimu** *see* **gog mimu**, a kind of breadfruit.

**mîn** *n.* darkness; *opp.*: **sap**. **Ngaeng mîn**, dark men (said of Buka people); **moadzi mîn**, way of death [‡].

**mîn-eran** *v.* to be dark. **Sefo da ram imîn**. ‘In the night it is dark.’

**ming-eran en** *v.* to become ripe, become dry after harvest (of fruits and leaves).

**Gaen iming en**. The bananas are dry.

**mir** *n.* mud [‡]. **Etong amir**, mud covers everything, God’s Word covers all sins [‡].

**mirimir** *n.* small pieces (of food). **Esaf a mirimir en a dzi**. ‘He cut small pieces from the pig.’

**Mirimir** a creek near Gabsongkeg village, **rop** of **Dzeag a ntson** clan; a settlement place of the population of Gabsongkeg during World War II in the mountains north of the village. An old village site of the **Tsaruntson** south of the Markham River.

**mirum** *n.* a tree (**orog**; Δ *Leguminosae*; *Pterocarpus indicus*); planted for shade in the village. **Omada mirum**, a kind of taro.

**Misantung** a mountain south of the Markham River near Lake Wanam, **rop** of **Moswarang** clan; a pig’s name.

**Misawa** a place name north of Gabsongkeg; **rop** of **Orogwangin** clan.

**Mision** a place name south of Gabsongkeg.

**mit-eran** *v.* to swallow. **Gea ean gaen dimit ero**. ‘He ate food and swallowed it.’

**Mitir** a creek, tributary of the Rumu River; **rop** of **Warir** clan.

**mitwok** *n.* Wednesday (*G. Mittwoch*).

**mitsimits** *n.* insect larvae on leaves in old gardens, eaten in former times.

**mitsri** *n.* hiccup, also snore. **Garafu naron o kai, mitsri eon e gea**. ‘That child has hiccups.’

**mitsoweng** *n.* a tree (**orog**) in the mountains; wood used for house building.

**Mitsoweng** a place name north of Gabsongkeg.

**mol** *interj.* an exclamation of questioning. *Mo Feog?* ‘What now, Feog?’ *Num uru mo?* ‘What are you?’ *Mo, sera kau tiring eama?* ‘Mo, who comes crying there?’

**mo-ran** *v.* to be lazy. *See also moran.* *Afi kai emam aberan a gom, da gea emo nin.* ‘This woman does not work in the garden, she is lazy.’

**moab-eran** *v.* to swim under water, glide, slither (of snake, eel, crocodile). *Boarof epotso non a ntson demoab epotso ma.* ‘An eel comes from his hole, it comes gliding.’ *Garafu emongro mpo defats emoab ama.* ‘Children dive into the water and come slowly swimming under water.’

**moadz** *n.* fringe, thread, strand, fibre (of corn, mango, hat, fabric, netbag, roof). *See also moats.*

**moadzi** *n.* (1) path, road, way; street. *Moadzi fofong*, road between two villages; *moadzi gentet*, path from the village or a house to a toilet; *moadzi mara putuf*, overgrown path; *moadzi mara parats*, road to heaven [‡]; *moadzi min*, road of death [‡]; *moadzi mpareran*, a path changing direction; wrong way [‡]; *moadzi naron*, path to a toilet; *moadzi ntson*, mouth of a road; *moadzi paraseak*, cross-roads; *moadzi tsen*, closed road, broken contact between villages; *moadzi yaran*, main way. *Afi moadzi*, path to women’s washing place; *ngaemaro moadzi*, path to men’s washing place. *Gea ri ongan (ngaeng ari afi) imu moadzi en eran*, ‘the two (man and girl) go with each other (are engaged).’ (2) custom, behaviour. *Moadzi furan / moadzi tsatseran*, bad behaviour; *moadzi mogeran*, old custom; *moadzi*

*wafu*, the new ways. *Moadzi Austrelia efakani.* ‘This is a custom of the Australians.’ *Ngaeng Wampar moadzi eran afis, ngaeng Watut a nin eran afis.* ‘Wampar custom is another one, that of the Watut people is another one.’ *Ngaeng imu moadzi en afi*, ‘(this) man and (this) woman are friends.’ *Fisin gea moadzi efakana.* ‘The custom related to the umbilical cord was so.’

**Moadzi** a man’s name, a taboo name *Samab.*

**Moadzi fâring** the highway from Lae to the Higlands (‘big road’); a pig’s name.

**Moadzi fofong** a woman’s name (Christian name; ‘eternal road’).

**Moadzi Mungkip** old path between Gabsongkeg and Mungkip villages; an area name along that path.

**Moadzin** a woman’s name.

**moaen** only in text of a song, meaning unclear.

**moaet** *n.* surf, downpour. *Yami moaet*, a short rain shower; a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*).

**moaf-eran** *v.* to sit, stay, live, stay alive (of many people). *Emoaf ari desaf aom.* ‘They sat down and carved spears.’ *Gea iri naron a rits emoaf Gabsongkeg.* ‘He lived with his children in Gabsongkeg.’ *Garafu naron iri rompon eremoaf.* ‘The children with their grandmother stayed alive.’ *See also moangkaf moaferan.*

**moafat-eran** *v.* to come out. *Ngaeng eboaedz a dzi, da boaedz epoak da dzî emoafat emosro raun ero moadzi.* ‘The man packed some meat in, and when the package broke, the meat came out and fell down on the road.’

**moafim** *see sesom moafim*, a lizard.

**moag-eran** *v.* to cut grass (superficially), pluck leaves; *see* **mogomoag-eran**. **Emoag a was**. ‘They collected vegetables.’ **Rif a moag**, a kind of sugar cane.

**Moag** man’s and a woman’s name.

**moagaf** *n.* fog, mist; = **mûf**.

**Moagaf** a place name; in oral tradition one of the earliest Wampar villages in the Wamped valley; a man’s name.

**moagi** *n.* a tree (**orog**; Δ *Moraceae*; *Ficus copiosa*); fruits and leaves eaten. Fruit with salt used as contraceptive; = **nowen**.

**Moagi** a man’s name.

**moagiri** *see* **bangin moagiri**.

**moagrup-eran** *v.* to draw back, sink in; = **moaguf-eran**. **Dzî naron emen orog a ntson ereng ama detao garagab demoagrup ero**. ‘A young bird in the hole of a tree looked out and saw a man coming and drew back.’ **Ntsif moagrup**. ‘The grave sinks in’ (the earth is settling).

**moaguf-eran** *see* **moagrup-eran**.

**moai** *see* **Mpo moai**.

**moam-eran en** *v.* to start, begin. **Yai waits a mos rofon domoam en, en a ban anom**. ‘Cut a hole in the coconut to begin with, so I can drink.’

**moamu** *n.* sun’s rays. Also a headdress made of cassowary and bird of paradise feathers.

**Moamu** a creek, upper course of Tsururukeran near Ngasawapum; old village site.

**moamumoamu** *n.* a tree (**orog**; Δ *Pinaceae*; *Pinus sp.* or *Casuarinaceae*; *Casuarina equisetifolia*).

**moan en** *v.* to be flat, to be ironed flat; = **petat**. **Mra imu emoan en = mra imu petat**, the land is flat.

**moanen** *n.* a place or area with ash of burnt grass; particles of burning grass; = **ngop, ngopangop**.

**moani** *n.* a kind of eel, taboo word **newe**. **Moani naron**, totem of **Dzeag a ntson** clan. **Pama moani**, a group of the later Lae population in oral tradition.

**Moani ntson** a place name, **rop** of **Dzeag a ntson** clan.

**moanimoani** *n.* a water plant (*Jb. kêsic-kêsic* seaweed); a kind of string-figure (**fofoa**).

**moanti yafa** *n.* a tree (**orog**), wood used for house building.

**moanto-n** *n.* wife; *see also* **metan**.

**moangen** *n.* a kind of rattan (**ntsu**) without thorns (Δ *Flagellariaceae*; *Flagellaria indica*; *TP kanda*). Sap of young shoots used against eye complaints.

**Moangen** a man’s name.

**moangkaf** *n.* interval, space, place; time, time span. **Balus moangkaf**, twin fuselage (of aeroplane). **Moangkaf moaferan**, area in the middle of a house to sit down. **Renan emen moangkaf ongan**. ‘His mother was in another place.’ **Yai umu a dzî dziferan da udzif oya moangkaf ongan**. ‘You are a bird and fly to another place’ (about women who marry men from other places; **dzob a nawatu**). **Moangkaf imu wante**. ‘After a long time.’ **Ges emoaf a Watut moangkaf wante fâring**. ‘They lived in the Watut area for a very long time.’ **Moangkaf ongan ontang idzif eya**. ‘At another time the eagle flew away.’

**Moangkaf** a woman’s name, a taboo name for **Ntson**.

**moangkats** *n.* piece, section; usually refers to fish cut into pieces: *dzi mpo moangkats*.

**moangom** *see* *muangom*; *moangom a rideran*, roof lath.

**moanguf** *n.* dent (in cooking pot, tin, also in skin).

**Moape** a man's name (Christian name).

**moapom-eran** *v.* to flicker, light up and go out (of fire and light). *Dzif emoapom*. The fire flickered.

**moarar-eran** *v.* to be rotten (of food), become threadbare (of trousers) = *boasra-ran*, *dagrid-eran*. *Edza arof gaen a dzog dema de emoarar*. 'I peeled bananas but they were rotten.'

**moaru** *adj.* right, right-handed (*opp.*: *aidz*). *Moaru* and *aidz* mean right and left. *Bangin moaru*, his right hand; *ngaeng moaru*, right-handed man. *Oya efa bangid moaru*. 'Go to my right.' *Bangin moaru imu ram a ngkangeran a gea imu gom, da bangin aidz imu ram a mpeperan, en a gea emam a muran a gom*. 'The right hand is strong, because it does the work; the left hand is weak, because it does not do the work.'

**Moaru** a man's name.

**Moaru renan** a creek, the Upper Bumbu River; former settlement of the Yalu people.

**moas-eran** *v.* (1) to go to sleep (of arm or leg). *Ngaeng emonteng da fan emoas da imuru*. 'A man got up but his leg went to sleep and he fell down.' (2) to gather, pick, pluck. *Emoas aed*, she collects vegetables.

**Moasang** a man's name; a dog's name.

**Moat** a lake near *Montam renan*.

**moat-eran en** *v.* to loose. *Edza emoat en edza paep eya dau*. I lost my pipe in the forest.

**moatat-eran** *v.* to burst, crush. *Gaen a dzog emosro ro da moatat raun*. 'Ripe fruits fall down and burst.'

**moatub** *n.* a liana. *Ngats moatub*, a kind of bracelet.

**moats** *see* *maran a moats*, fine hairs (awns) of maize.

**moatsera** *n.* an insult, possibly meaning 'ghost'. *Yai moatsera umu ram sera?* 'You moatsera, what are you?'

**moatsets** *adv.* exclusively, only, just; very (*see also* *anan, inin, sangangin*). *Dzi ema, da yaga an gaen moatsets*. 'There is no meat, so we eat only bananas.' *Ngaeng gab wasif ema, da ngaeng a Dzifasing moatsets*. 'There were not people from all the villages, only people from Dzifasing.' *An porom moatsets, da bata ema*. 'I eat bread without anything, there is no butter.' *Edza narod maro moatsets, narod afi ema*. 'I have only sons, no daughters.' *Dziapan ngaeng a ngkoats moatsets*. 'The Japanese are very short men (only short men).' *Sydney Australia gab moatsets*. 'Sydney is a very (big) city of Australia.'

**Moatsets** a male and female name.

**moatsro-ran** *v.* to die down, become small (of fire). *Ngaeng enang a dzif poatse da dzif ean imu fâring da deyemoatsro*. 'The people set fire to kunai grass and there was a big fire and then it died down.'

**modzo** *n.* a small tree (*orog*); leaves used for colouring netbags; colour green. *Rene modzo, modzomodzo*, green, greenish, dark.

**modzomodz** *n.* rubbish; *see also* bobomots, dzodzomon, ngung.

**modzomodzo** *see* modzo.

**mofop** *n.* a hard-wood palm tree (*orog*); black palm; wood used for lime spatulas and for bows ( $\Delta$  *Palmae*).

**Mofop** a *mpes* a place name, *rop* of Boarom rompon clan.

**mog / eran** *adj.* old, former, old-fashioned; early, earlier; *opp.*: wafu. Tao mogeran, old house; moadzi mogeran, old road; old custom; *afi* mogeran, a former wife, a first wife; *ngaeng a mogeran*, a man who went in front; also old-fashioned people; *ngaeng a mogamog*, the people of former times; *mog waes*, in former times; *mog ... da tsong ...*, in former times ... and later ...

**mog-eran** *v.* to precede, be in front. *Gea ifur emog*. 'She went fishing in front of others.' *Naron sera epotso mog?* 'Which child is the first (the oldest)?' *Num wamog, edza ban ai kani*. 'You precede, I shall sleep here.'

**mogomoag-eran** *v.* to cut; *see* moag-eran.

**Moguan** a woman's name (*mog / wan*, I ate earlier; *see* *ân-eran*).

**mogus** *n.* a kind of banana (*gaen*).

**Mogus** a man in oral traditions (who went after women); *Mogus esab*, whoremonger [‡].

**Mogusa** a man's name (from Adzera).

**moin** *adj.* hot, bitter, sour, unpalatable (of curry, pepper, ginger, salt, gall, unripe lemon, pills; of people, who are angry); jealous, envious (also *moain*). *Nowa parats imu moin*. 'Unripe mango fruits are unpalatable.' *Ngarogawam imu moin*. 'Citrons are sour.' *Maresin imu*

*moin*. 'The medicine is bitter.' *Ges imu moin*. 'They are envious.' *Ngaeng mimi moin*. 'Enemy.'

**Moin** a creek, tributary of the Watut River from the west, land of Dzifasing, *rop* of *Tsuwaif* clan; a woman's name.

**mois** *n.* an ironwood tree (*orog*; <> *Intsia bijuga*, *TP kwila*), totem of *Orognaron* clan; a post. *Mois fan*, small posts of a house platform; *mois orofo*, ironwood post; *omad mois*, a kind of taro. *Gea imu mois orofo*. 'He is an ironwood post' (he is brave).

**Mois** man's and a woman's name.

**Mois katu** a spirit being in the Markham River, said to be formed like a wheel about 2–3 metres in diameter, producing eddies that destroy boats.

**Mois a ntson** a creek near *Gabmadzung*, a place name, *rop* of *Dzeag a ntson* clan. A woman's name.

**mom** *n.* (1) clouds in front of sun or moon; *see also* *fop*. *Mara mom*, clouds; *rain a mom*, a tree from which red colour is made. (2) high water mark. *Ga mpo mom*, driftwood (as high water mark).

**moman** *n.* print, track, trace. *Fân moman*, footprint; *bangin moman*, fingerprint; *ge moman*, traces of the stone ax; *imu moman*, fake [‡]. *Edza faud moman eremen a mra*. 'My footprints are in the ground.'

**momang** *n.* a kind of pandanus (*umi*) with yellow fruits; *Pandanus sp.* (*TP marita*); = *omang*.

**Mome** a man's name.

**Momem** a place name east of Dzifasing.

**momoa** *n.* mountain, hill (generic). *Momoa orots* ('one mountain'), a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*); *ngaeng*

- momoa**, mountain people (opp: **ngaeng a mpan**); **momoa bangin bangin**, incline.
- Momoa** a woman's name, a taboo name **Rir**.
- Momoa naron** a hill near Gabmadzung, **rop** of **Dzeag a ntson** clan. Another hill near Dzifasing, south of the Markham River, **rop** of **Ngarofre** clan. A pig's name.
- Momoa ngintsib** a place name near Sangkea.
- Momoa orog sangen** Mount of Olives (Mission use).
- momog** *see* **mpo momog**, a kind of calabash.
- Momon** a male and female name.
- Momos** a man's name.
- Mon** a man's name.
- moneng** money (*TP moni*).
- mono** *n.* fish poison (from the Watut River population).
- Mono** a man's name.
- monta(k)** Monday (*G. Montag*).
- montag** *n.* a rat or marsupial, living in tree holes (similar to **madzeats**).
- montam** *n.* sago palm, sago (generic; Palmaceae; *Metroxylon sagu*); totem of **Feref**, **Montar** and **Warir** clans; = **montar**, **meab**.
- Montam besen**, sago pulp; **montam gagamun**, sago thorn; **montam a mun**, an ornament on hats; **montam nidzin**, sago palm fruit; **montam ofag**, a kind of sago palm; **montam a poa**, a kind of sago palm; **montam poangan**, middle rib of sago leaf; **montam a sra**, sago thorn; an ornament on hats and netbags; **montam yafan**, sago leaf; an ornament on hats; **ngaeng montam**, people from the Sepik. *See also med montam*.
- Montam** a part group of the **Ono wante**. A woman's name, a taboo name **Ofag**.
- Montam** a **mpes** a place name west of Gabsongkeg.
- Montam renan** a place name and a village on the **Wamped** River; often called Mare: Wampar claim this as an original place.
- Montar** a **sagaseg** (clan) name. Totems **boarof**, **mugumig**, **ngaroro**, **ngasangao**. A woman's name.
- monteng-eran** *v.* to stand, stand up, rise, get up, start; to stand for. **Bingan monteng**, namesake. **Ngaeng emonteng esa**. 'The people got up.' **Damonteng etsen tao nin**. 'And we stood around the house.' **Ges emonteng en a tir a munamun**. 'They started the wars in former times.' **Mpo gentsean emonteng en**. 'A clear lake had risen up.'
- montiafa** *n.* a tree (**orog**), used for house posts.
- monto** *n.* brother-in-law, sister-in-law; wife's brother (man speaking), husband's sister (woman speaking). *See fâts*.
- montse** *n.* a poisonous snake (**mur**), about 20 cm long, black-and-white; death adder. (*Jb. moac môsi?*). **Montse gots a dzung**. 'The **montse** snake with yellow tail' (in text of a song about a famous man of **Ngarofre** clan).
- Montse** a man's name.
- Montser** a creek and old settlement place near Dagin, **rop** of **Dzeag a ntson** clan; a pig's name.



**mong** *see* **ono mong**, a kind of yam (yamis).

**mongkang** *adj.* old (of house). **Tao mongkang**, old house.

**mongkats** *n.* notch [‡].

**Mongke** a man's name.

**Mongkeng** a place name east of the Erap River, belonging to **Gabsongkeg**.

**Mongket** a creek, tributary of the Watut River; a pig's name.

**mongomeang** *adj.* overripe, as of coconuts and bananas; = **ming-eran en**.

**mongro-ran** *v.* to dive, plunge. **Ges efaran emongro deya mpo warug**. 'They all dived and went under water.'

**Mongro** a pig's name.

**mor-eran** *v.* to be grown, grown-up, old enough for certain activities or work, grow old, be ripe. *See also* **moran**.

**Ontang pin eyemor**. 'The wings of the eagle were grown.' **Ngaeng a moreran**. 'A man whose hair is going grey.' **Afi daer a moreran**. 'An elderly unmarried woman.'

**Ngaeng bangets a moreran**. 'An elderly unmarried man.'

**Gaen emor**. 'The bananas are ripe.'

**Gog a moreran**. A breadfruit which is nearly dry.

**Gantin a mor**. A big black kind of ant. **Ngaeng a moreran en a ram yanon**. 'Perfect human being in Christ [‡].'

**moramora** *n.* love magic (not heard before the 1990s, said to be Tok Pisin, but not in Tok Pisin dictionaries; in 2004 declared to be Motu).

**moran** *adj.* (1) old, used, worn out. *See also* **mor-eran**. Some **moran**, an old grass skirt used for bathing; **mpo moran**, old river bed. **Owadento Rumu mara moran**. 'Look down to

the old bed of the Rumu river' (in text of a song). (2) lazy. *See* **mo-ran**.

**Ngaeng moran egere erem fa waran, emam a yaberan a gom, da emenari drink bia**. 'A lazy man does not stay in one place, does not work his garden, and always drinks beer.'

**Moren** a pig's name (children's talk, for *TP moni* money).

**moreng** *n.* oil of the red pandanus fruit

(**umi**; *TP marita*). **Imu moreng**, a ceremony after killing an enemy to expel his ghost; the men ate sitting on their stools; **gaen moreng**, a meal ending the dance; **rene moreng**, a meal of bananas with **dzung** (turmeric), eaten with forks made from wing bones of flying fox (**gamun, ganteg**).

**Ngaeng rene moreng**, a strong, war-like man. In 2004 **moreng** was said to be a yellow colour from ginger (= **dzung**).

**morob** *n.* a tree (**orog**), wood used for head-rests.

**Morom** a woman's name.

**moromar** *n.* a fish (**dzi mpo**; *TP ainanga*, whitebait).

**Morome** a pig's name (Children's talk for **mpo rome**).

**Mos** *n.* coconut, coconut-palm (generic; Δ *Palmaceae; Arecoideae; Cocos nucifera*).

**Mos ari dzain ib a ram**, a myth ('Coconuts and betelnuts dance'). **Mos damped**, dry coconut; **mos dzung, mos fose**, kinds of coconuts; **mos a fur**, a pole for carrying coconuts, a kind of string-figure (**fofoa**); **mos girub**, a new kind of coconut with a lot of milk; **mos gwara**, coconut palm leaf; **mos gwara rantsing**, a short kind of coconut palm. **Edza mos gwara rantsing**



eraban emonteng eya ram wante. 'My coconut palm stands up in the distance' (said of a girl about a man she likes and who is away).

**Mos** a karabus, a new kind of coconut, short and with light nuts; **mos mara fesef**, medicine used against diarrhoea; **mos mara gagoa**, very young nut for drinking; **mos mara waus**, young nut for drinking. **Mos imu mara yaopyaop**, the coconut is nearly dry. **Mos a mpangampang**, small nuts; **mos a mpangampangeran**, nearly dry coconut.

**Mos** a mpangampig, unripe coconut; **mos a mpudz**, young coconut for drinking; **mos a mpuf**, a kind of coconut; **mos mupu**, coconut palm without sprouts; **mos a nof**, coconut for drinking; **mos a ntsidz**, small coconut; **mos a pan**, half coconut shell; **mos a seb**, fibre of coconuts; **mos a wi**, a kind of coconut; **mos yafan**, coconut leaf, an ornament on hats. **Gom a mos**, coconut palm plantation; **omad a mos**, a kind of taro; **tao putsingeran a mos**, a copra dryer. **O edza mos a mpuf ngangang iti, da rene gangkan ear a ram a puputsun**. 'O, the wind moves my white coconut and its skin is shining' (said about a girl or boy in another village one likes and is longing for).

**Mos bempe** a mountain near Montam renan.

**Mos a mpar** a place name north of Gabsongkeg.

**Mos raen** a pig's name ('row of coconut palms'; *TP lain*).

**Mos warang** a sagaseg (clan) name; sub-groups: **Urukuk**, **Ngarafo**; totems: **ngarafo**, **urukuk**, **moani**, **sorongoab**, **mos**. *See also* **Marawarir**.

**mosagen** *n.* a tree (**orog**;  $\Delta$  *Moraceae*; *Ficus trachypison*); wood used in house building.

**mosamos** *n.* a tree (**orog**;  $\Delta$  *Leguminosae*; *Desmodium velutinum* and *Flemingia strobilifera*) planted, bearing many fruits.

**Mosem** a place name between Wawin and Erap Rivers, **rop** of **Feref** clan.

**Moso** a woman's name.

**mosro-ran** *v.* to fall down, throw oneself down (of many, used in the northern villages; of individuals, in the southern villages). **Nowa dzog emosro**. 'Mango fruits fall down.' **Bid ofram omosro ro a mra**. 'Throw yourselves down all at the same time.' **Afi daer gea seson emosro efa en ban imu sun**. 'When the breasts of a girl fall down (sag), she is ready to marry.'

**mota!** a shout to scare away pigs. *See also* **ngakwi mota**.

**motat** *adj.* dirty, unclean; *see* **metot**.

**Moto** a place name northwest of **Taran** village.

**moton** *n.* heel, usually **fa moton** or **fân moton**. *See also* **ono moton**, mountain peak; **oton**, round. **Yai oya moton eama**. You go and come back ('your heel comes').

**mots-eran** *v.* to make ready, bring in order, straighten, fix, look after, care for, repair, build, produce. **Ongkor emots Barantina dimu fâring**. 'Ongkor looked after Barantina until she was grown up.' **Ngaeng emots balus wafu**. 'The people built a new airplane.'

*Kar etsats, da mekenik emots.* ‘The car broke down and the mechanic fixed it.’ *Emots tao ngarobingin.* ‘They built a fine house.’ *Emots a dzob.* ‘They talked’ (and brought in order). *Ges emots a gea ram detos eya.* ‘They packed their belongings and went back.’ *Gea ri ongan emots eran.* ‘The two became friends again.’ *Emots a ngaeng gwangon.* ‘He pacified them’ (by giving them his daughters for marriage). *Demots a mois efa garagab.* ‘They arranged an ironwood tree to look like a man.’ *Emots ofor.* ‘They looked after their guests.’ *Demots a med a ri ngaeng.* ‘They taught the people a song.’ *Ram a motseran.* Sacrament. *Ngaeng Wampar emots ngaeng Watut.* ‘The Wampar people looked after (missionised) the Watut people.’

**motsak** *n.* smack one’s lips (of men and pigs); also *motsakmotsak.* *Ngaeng ean gaen da motsak imu fâring.* ‘The people ate and there was loud smacking of lips.’ *Mpî ean a mos da arungum motsakmotsak.* ‘The pigs eat coconuts and we hear smacking.’ *Edza an motsakmotsak.* ‘I eat, smacking my lips.’

**Motsak** a pig’s name.

**Motseran** a man’s name (Christian name; *see mots-eran*).

**motsetse** *n.* a kind of lizard (*Jb. dambê gedec ka*).

**motsomots** *adj.* rough [‡].

**Mowe** a woman’s name.

**mpa-ran en** *v.* to disappear, go aside (*see mpan-eran*). *Sû empa en.* ‘The sun went down.’ *Ngaeng uri gea ban empa dip en.* ‘This man went aside and hid.’

**mpab** *n.* a plaited girdle, worn by men around their hips in old culture; modern leather belt.

**Mpab adzra**, a girdle decorated with Nassa shells; **mpab dzanam**, a girdle with ornaments; **mpab garut** = **mpab adzra**; **mpab a mpet**, a kind of girdle; **mpab pomoapom** and **mpab usib**, a girdle made from banana leaves; **mpab yawe**, a kind of girdle used in dances. **Ngaeng a mpab eroa**, unchaste [‡]; **ngaeng a mpab a mpingeran**, chaste [‡].

**mpag** *n.* a liana (gu). *See also mafan a mpag.*

**mpagampig** *adj.* unripe (said of coconuts). *Mos a mpangampig*, unripe coconut. *Nun a mpagampig*, heart (said to have the form of a coconut).

**Mpagamun** a mountain near Montam renan (*mpag / mun*).

**mpampareng-eran** *v.* to sit with crossed legs. *Gea iburi empampareng fan.* ‘He sat with crossed legs.’

**mpan** (1) *n.* group, family, household, lineage, clan, descendants; tribe, people. All patrilineal descendants, also younger brothers’ descendants, and their spouses, of a man (**Hiob a mpan**) or a woman (**Matalena mpan**) or a couple (**Hiob ari Matalena mpan**). Illegitimate children of unmarried daughters are considered to belong to their grandfather’s **mpan**; some consultants claimed also daughters and their children and sometimes even daughter’s husbands to a man’s **mpan**. This might be an expression of the strength of a man and the relationship between him and his son-in-law, and possibly of co-residence.

Egret imu edza mpan. ‘Egret belongs to my mpan’ (said by her father). A clan or lineage (both sagaseg) is also considered as mpan: Orogrenan a mpan, the Orogrenan group (or clan). Hiob a mpan a nin imu fon en a ram Moisantson. ‘Hiob’s lineage has rights over the piece of land Moisantson.’ Edza mpan a non Dzanam esab. ‘My lineage stems from Dzanam.’ Gea non a mpan ongan. ‘He is from another lineage.’ Gea mpanampen esengen. ‘His relatives waited.’ Edza mpan Montar, da mpan a Mpo renan. ‘I belong to Montar clan, and to Mpo renan clan’ (through father and mother respectively). Ngaeng Wampar a mpan, the Wampar; ngaeng Australia mpan, Australians. Germani a mpan îts a tir ari Australia mpan. ‘The Germans were at war with the Australians.’ (2) *n.* plain, lowland. Ngaeng a mpan, people of the lowlands (such as the Wampar), *opp.*: ngaeng momoa (mountain people). In both meanings, mpan (plain, flat, group) and pan (part, piece) are not always clearly differentiated. *See also* mpanampen. (3) *adj.* plain, flat. Ram a mpan, a plain (in contrast to mountain area); tsaru mpan, flat stone; tao mpan, house with flat roof.

**mpan-eran** *v.* to go aside, put aside (*see* mpa-ran en).

**Mpan** a man’s name.

**mpanampen** *n.* group, lineage, relatives, descendants; *see* mpan. The word was used with different and rather vague meanings. Some used it for children of those included in a mpan, but mostly referred to daughters’ and sisters’ children, sometimes to brothers’

children, if they were not included in one’s own mpan. The TP word *haplain* was used to indicate that mpanampen described relatives of (patrilineally or otherwise) related mpan. Edza mpanampen, my relatives (of another mpan). The word is also used in a plural sense (possibly mpan a mpan) of ‘several related groups (lineages) of a clan’: Mpanampen Feref. Feref imu mpanampen mangke, efa Yatso mpan, efa Boanu mpan, efa Warea mpan. ‘The mpanampen of Feref clan. Feref has many mpanampen (lineages), Yatso’s mpan, Boanu’s mpan, Warea’s mpan.’ Yatso mpanampen, all descendants of Yatso (born around 1820) and their mpan. Orogrenan a mpanampen, the mpanampen (lineages) of Orogrenan clan.

**mpang** *adj.* (1) overgrown. Gab a mpang, an overgrown (abandoned) village, also overgrown area in the village; ram a mpang, grass area (*opp.*: dau, forest, wood). (2) hot (of sun). Sû a mpang, hot sun.

**mpangampang-eran** *v.* to cry (in fear or pain). Defani Forof fân futsun deyarang a mpangampang. ‘They shot Forof through his leg and he cried out in pain.’

**mpangampangeran** only as mos a mpangampangeran, a nearly dry coconut; *see also* yaopyaop.

**mpangampung-eran** *v.* (1) to feign, pretend, make believe. Ngaeng a moreran empangampung inin da emam a muran a gom. ‘A lazy man not only pretends but actually does not do any work.’ (2) to paint (one’s

- skin for dancing). *Empangampung maran en a ngof en a ban ib a ram.* 'They painted their faces for a dance.'
- mpar** *adj.* (1) crippled; having missed the mark. *Fân a mpar*, crippled leg/a mistake made (with one's leg) in a game. *Yai ofani dzî da yai ofani mpar en.* 'You fired at the game but missed' (fired missing). (2) crosswise, across. *See also mpar a mpar, yampar. Mpar orog*, cross-beam; *orog a mpar*, a tree across the road; the Christian cross. *Efoig a mpar en.* 'He looks away' (being ashamed).
- mpar-eran** *v.* to be across, be wrong. *Moadzi empar*, the way is wrong; *moadzi mpareran*, side road. *Mûf empar Ngarasa*, fog is across in Ngarasa (in text of a song).
- mpar-eran ari** *v.* to distribute, give away. *Ngaeng eyare mpî da empar ari ngaeng ongan.* 'The man killed a pig and gave it to another man.' *Abang empar a gea naron ari yaer.* 'Our father gave his son to us' (in text of a Christian song).
- mparampar** *adv.* to and fro. *Ngasangao naron ifrip ifrip a mparampar.* 'Young of the *ngasangao* frog jumps to and fro' (in text of a song).
- mparampib** *n.* shadow, reflected image, ghost, spirit; = *mparampom*.
- mparampom** *n.* shadow, reflected image, ghost, spirit; = *mparampib*.
- mparampur** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*).
- mpareng-eran** *v.* to hold (a child lying) in lap. *Afi empareng naron.* 'The woman held her child in her lap.'
- Mpareran** a man's name (Christian name, 'cross'); *see mpar-eran*.
- mpas** *n.* wind, storm. *Mpas a fi dao*, wind from the coast; *mpas a mpar*, cool and strong wind from the mountains north or south of the Markham Valley; *mpas a mpo ntson*, very cold wind from the south at night; *mpas naron*, somebody who walks very fast ('child of the wind').
- Mpas ngangang**, hot wind from west; *mpas raun*, lee, leese, leeward; *mpas a roran*, wind from the east; *mpas saran*, = *mpas ngangang*; *efa mpas*, fast working ('like the wind'); *gaen a mpas*, a kind of banana eaten ripe.
- mpe** *n.* custom, fashion, manner, (good) behaviour, generosity. *Ngaeng a mpe ngarobingin.* 'A man of good manners.' *Gea imu mpe en.* 'He is generous.'
- mpe-ran** *v.* to scout, spy, explore, seek. *Ges Ngasawapum eama de emempe yaer a gab.* 'Those Ngasawapum (men) came to scout around in our village.' *Onon empe.* 'He turns his head around.'
- mpeat-eran** *v.* to carry on one's shoulder (of men). *Ngaeng eya gom, eon gaen da empeat eama gab.* 'A man went to the garden, fetched bananas, and carried them to the village.' *Ngaeng empeat moani.* A kind of string-figure (*fofoa*; 'a man carrying an eel').
- mpedzempadz** *n.* tree fern.
- mpen-eran** *v.* to turn round, be bent, curved; to be possessed, crazy, mad. *Yanangotof empen eran de.* 'Yanangotof turned round and said.' *Moadzi empen.* 'Road with many curves.' *Ram empen.* 'Possession by ghosts.' *Ram empen yai?* 'Are you crazy?' (What possesses you?).

**mpep-eran** *v.* to be weak, lazy (*opp.*: ngkang-eran). Ngaeng a mpeperan. ‘A man who does not work strongly.’ Ngaeng a mpeperan efa gagafan. Coward (‘cowardly like a leaf’) [‡]. Ngaeng ongan engkang, da ongan empep. ‘One man is strong, the other one is weak.’ Mos wante empep. ‘A high coconut palm is weak’ (bends low). Sû ear a ram empep raun, en a ban engrang. ‘When the sun dries something it is weak because it is dry.’ Fân ari bangin empep en mareb. ‘Legs and arms are weak from hunger.’ Nungunung a mpep. Bluebottle [‡].

**mper-eran** *v.* to stay, put together, fasten. Itum esa demper eran eya tao ono waro. ‘He threw it up and it stayed on the roof.’ Emots madzung orog serok demper a riran. ‘They fastened the two canoes together.’ Yai omper a plaster en yai faum. ‘Put a plaster on your leg.’

**mperempang** *n.* dawn, sunset-glow.

**mperongkon-eran** *v.* to be high up in the sky. Dzi dziferan emperongkon. ‘Birds stay high in the sky’ (*see* mper-eran / ngkonongkon).

**mpes** *n.* island, bush area in grassland. Dau mpes, bush island in forest; mra mpes, island (of land in water); rao mpes, a kind of banana. Orogwangin a mpes a bas aom a mun eraat. ‘The Orogwangin are a small crowd, their sharp spears shake’ (in text of a song).

**Mpes** a man’s name.

**mpes-eran** *v.* (1) to end, finish, be finished. Gaen empes da edza atane gaen en âneran. ‘Food is finished and I cannot find anything to eat.’ Edza ampes en a Niugini da atos eya Dziaman. ‘I end (my time) in New

Guinea and go back to Germany.’ (2) to send away. Empes yanon. ‘They sent the soul (of a dead person) away.’

**mpet** *n.* a tree (*orog*), planted ( $\Delta$  *Sterculiaceae*; *Melochia odorata*; *TP malo*), and the bast made from it. A cover made from this bast.

**mpî** *n.* pig (generic); *see also* dzang. A kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). A kind of yam (*yamis*).

**mpî barobaron**, a kind of netbag; **mpî boman**, wild pig; **mpî fegeran**, a pig run wild; **mpî fose**, black pig; **mpî gab**, village pig; **mpî gangkan rogoran**, leather belt; **mpî a ntseang**, a kind of banana (*gaen*) eaten ripe, a kind of string-figure; **mpî ngkangkku**, spotted pig.

**mpî rafen**, a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*) = *aneg*, *bantsem*; a flower; **mpî ri idzum**, pigs and dogs; **mpî rompon**, a huge pig; **mpî sogwarup**, pig’s snout, a kind of string-figure; **mpî a tseap**, boars tusk; a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*); **mpî ûn a ntot**, a kind of string-figure; **mpî waro**, a kind of sugar cane (‘pigs’ bones’). *See also* *boser a mpî*; *gaen a mpî*; *med a mpî*; *yamis a mpî*. *Umu naem a mpî*. ‘You have a pig’s ear’ (you are disobedient). *Umu renem a mpî*. ‘You have a pig’s skin’ (to a child feeling no punishment). *Yai ofa mpî*. ‘You are like a pig (dirty).’

**Mpî ear** a man’s name (‘pig bit him’).

**Mpî a fur** a mountain; border between the areas of the villages *Gabantsidz* and *Montam renan*.

**Mpî gangkan danganeran** a place name between *Moisantson* and *Ngaromair* (‘leather belts were hung up’, where the first missionaries hung presents on the branches of a tree).

- mpî mara nidzin** *n.* a grass (Δ *Leguminosae*; *Mucuna sp.*).
- Mpî a mpuf** a mythical figure ('white pig').
- mpî nae gempon** *n.* (1) a plant (Δ *Compositae*; *Blumea lacera*). See **mpî neangeran**. (2) a kind of mushroom (**raeng**; *Coriulus sp.*). (3) 'pigs' ears', an ornament on clay cooking pots.
- mpî neangeran** *n.* a creeper (Δ *Compositae*; *Blumea lacera*), used as a medicine. See **mpî nae gempon**.
- mpî a ntif** *n.* a grass (Δ *Gramineae*; *Eleusine indica*); roots put in water and drunk against malaria.
- mpî a ntseang** *n.* a small bird (**dzi dziferan**), whose cry is said to announce the death of somebody (<> Friendly Fantail; *Rhipidura var.*). A kind of string-figure (**fofoa**). A kind of banana (**gaen**), eaten ripe.
- Mpî ntson** a place name; **rop** of Orogwangan clan.
- mpî rai saboang** *n.* a tall tree (**orog**), flowers used (Δ *Araliaceae*; *Polyscias scutellaria*).
- Mpî rai saboang** a place name south of the Markham River, opposite the mouth of the Erap River.
- Mpî sangra** a lineage of Orogwangan clan (**sagaseg**); also **Feref a Mpî sangra**. By other consultants meaning people (men) who have married into another **sagaseg** and stay there. See **mpî / sangra**.
- Mpî seson** a place name east of Gabsongkeg.
- Mpî sogwarup** a place name (site of Tararan village).
- mpî u gumu** *n.* Pitcher Plant (<> *Nepenthes sp.*).
- mpiantif** *n.* a kind of grass (*Gramineae*; *Eleusine indica*).
- mpîb** *n.* (1) a tree (**orog**; *TP blut*). (2) sap, resin. According to some consultants also egg yolk, according to others, white of an egg, according to some, both. **Ngaeng era montam da imu mpib**. 'When people hack sago pith, sap oozes out.'
- mpîn-eran** *v.* to select, pick out. **Gea impin a gog a moreran**. 'She selected a tender breadfruit.' **Foa Ngarowain impin dzi a yadz en âneran**. 'The crocodiles of Ngarowain select fat fish for eating' (**dzob a nawatu**). **Ngarobingin impineran**, holy [‡].
- mping-eran** *v.* to be firm, rigid, taut. **Idzum ean a ram a muteran da gwangon impingimping raun ari**. 'The dog ate something bad and his belly is very taut.' **Ngaeng a mpab a mpingeran**. 'A man with a taut string' (around his waist, i.e. who does not open it for sex; mission use: chaste [‡]). **Edza ar amping**. 'I press my lips together.'
- Mpip** name of a mythical or historical man in the story of Dzangadz.
- mpip-eran** *v.* to defecate, fart; = **was-eran**. **Tao mpiperan**, toilet. **Anug ampip** ('mother I defecate') or **Rompog ampip** ('grandfather defecates'), a kind of string-figure (**fofoa**). See also **Ampip** and **Mpip**.
- mpir** *n.* sago leaf stem, used for sago washing. **Gaen a mpir**, food left for the next day.
- mpits-eran** *v.* to invent, work on something new. **Ampits a med**. 'I invented a song.' **Impits moadzi wafu**. 'They built a new road.'



- mpo** *n.* (1) water; creek, river (generic); beer.
- Mpo** **bangin**, canal of a river; **mpo dzeredzere**, an ornament, a design; **mpo fan a rideran**, red water; **mpo foforan**, baptismal water; **mpo gentet**, tributary; **mpo mara wafu**, new river bed; **mpo moran**, old river bed; **mpo ntsif**, puddle; a kind of string-figure (fofoa); **mpo ngkwang**, *see* **ngkwang-eran**; **mpo (o)ton**, lake (*see* **oton**). **Mpo poaran**, water calabash; **mpo purung**, water bamboo; **mpo rideran**, flowing water, river (in contrast to **mpo oton**); **mpo sirik**, half coconut shell for drinking; **mpo tsanom**, mirror, in former times water in a taro leaf, used as a mirror; **mpo upur**, half coconut shell for drinking. On a **mpo oma da anom**, a gesture, pointing with index and middle finger to one's neck, meaning 'bring me water (or beer) to drink'. **Ngaeng a mpo**, the Labu people. **Ngaeng a mpo fâring**, the Bukaua people; **Ngaeng manaman a mpo**, mythical dwarves. **Renen a mpo**, somebody who likes to be in the water. (2) water calabash. **Mpo momog**, a kind of calabash; **mpo nto**, scoop, made of calabash; **mpo waya**, calabash.
- Mpo** a man's name, a taboo name **Goreg**.
- Mpo** **Beas** a creek, left tributary of Markham River near Waem River; **rop** of **Owang rompon** clan.
- Mpo** **Boaro** a creek, left tributary of Markham River near Lae.
- Mpo** **Boarog**, a place name near Dagin.
- Mpo** **Fân** a place name near Montam renan, another one near Gabsongkeg village.
- Mpo** **Fas** a creek, left tributary of Markham River near Lae.
- Mpo** **Fesef** a creek near Gabsongkeg village (*see* **fesef**).
- Mpo** **Moai** a creek, tributary of the Rumu River, **rop** of **Warir** clan.
- Mpo** **Mong** a small lake in the territory of the **Ngaeng Ason**, Erap River headwaters.
- Mpo** **ngka** a woman's name.
- Mpo** **nût** a place name near Ngasawapum village.
- Mpo** **ngkwang** a pond north of Gabsongkeg near Camp Diddy, said to belong to **Tsuwaif** clan.
- Mpo** **paraseak** a creek, left tributary of Markham River near Seven Mile.
- Mpo** **payap** a **rop** of **Mpo renan** clan.
- Mpo** **renan** a **sagaseg** (clan) name ('main stream').
- Mpo** **romed** a creek, left tributary of Markham River near Lae.
- Mpo** **sangud** a creek, tributary of Gorogees.
- Mpo** **sap** *see* **Posap**.
- Mpo** **tsofe** a creek and old village site near Gabantsidz village.
- Mpo** **tsreketsrekeran** a creek, left tributary of Markham River near Lae.
- Mpo** **wi** a lake, **rop** of **Ngarofre** clan; a pig's name.
- mpoa** *adj.* empty (of houses). **Tao mpoa**, empty house.
- mpoaf** *adj.* white (*see* **mpuf**). **Renen a mpoaf**, white underside of the leaves of bananas **oreats** and **mayamas**.
- mpoaf-eran** *v.* to exaggerate, talk about doing something. **Ngaeng empoaf a dzob da dzob emam a muran nidzin**.



- ‘The man exaggerates but does not make it come true.’ **Ngaeng a mpoaferan a dzob.** ‘A good orator.’
- mpoang-eran** *v.* to spit out, pour out, overflow, submerge, chase away; *see also* **nop-eran en.** **Engkang ari dempoang mafan en.** ‘He held her and spat ginger on her.’ **Ngaeng empoang a dzob.** ‘A man who pours out talk (talks much).’ **Empoangempoang.** ‘They chased them all away.’
- mpoas-eran** *v.* not having seen somebody for a long time. **Maran empoas en,** not remember the look of somebody; **maran empoas en eran,** to long for.
- mpob** *n.* tail feather of a cock; used as a headdress. **Mamad a mpob,** a kind of banana. **Poatse mpob,** flower of *TP kunai* grass.
- mpod** *n.* a tree (**orog**;  $\Delta$  *Apocynaceae*; *Alstonia scholaris*); wood used for carving stools; said to be good-smelling.
- Mpod** a place name northeast of Dzifasing village.
- Mpod wanats** a place name near Ngasawapum.
- Mpod wante** a settlement near Gabsongkeg village.
- mpom-eran** *v.* to walk, go on foot (of human beings and animals). **Da empom a gea sùn a mra.** ‘She walks on her husband’s land’ (she has rights to this land).
- mpon** *n.* package, parcel.
- mpon-eran** *v.* to tie or bind together, wrap up (said of bananas); to call them all. **Empon a gea tse,** to be in Christ [‡]. **Edza ampon a ga.** ‘I tie firewood together.’ **Ngaeng empon a tof.** ‘The man wraps up bananas (with dry banana leaves).’ **Bingan fâring empon a ges etse derots Onon a poaran.** ‘A common name was given to them all, that is **Onon a poaran.**’
- mpongompong** *n.* dust (in the air; on the ground: **bobof**). **Mpas itsifi simis Wantsef da mpongompong eboareng.** ‘Wind blows sand from the Wantsef River and there is dust all over.’
- mpongompong-eran** *v.* to be dusty, grey. **Afi etsetseang untsi ema dempongompong.** ‘Women boil lime and it is dusty.’ **Edza omod fofon empongompong.** ‘My hair is going grey.’
- mpopwampep-eran** *v.* to bend, bob up and down. **Bangin empopwampep,** joint [‡]. **Ngaeng eboareng a rif wante, empopwampep, da itigeran etse.** ‘A man carries a long stalk of sugar cane, it bends and breaks.’
- mpor** *n.* (1) a liana (**gu**). (2) a fishing net used by women. (3) a kind of mushroom (**raeng**).
- mpor-eran** *v.* to set one’s teeth, have one’s teeth jammed together. **Ngaeng en a mareran da mun a ntson emporeran.** ‘When a man dies, his teeth are jammed together.’
- mporompar** *n.* cross-beam; a design of netbags; an ornament on hats.
- mporompar-eran** *v.* to cross, be crosswise, put crosswise, be checkered. **Lae siti moadzi mangke emporompar.** ‘Many roads of Lae city cross each other.’ **Ngaeng erem tao, emporompar orog en tao ban engkang.** ‘When one builds a house, beams are put crosswise so the house will be strong.’

**mpra** *n.* black swamp earth, mud. Some **mpra**, dark-coloured women's grass skirt.

**mprang** *adj.* small, thin, lean. **Dzampo mprang**, small bananas. *See also dzampo emprang*, a season of the year (= *manaman*); **faib a mprang**, a kind of brooms.

**Mprang** a taboo name for a woman's name **Faib**.

**mprang-eran** *v.* to curse, detest, punish, exclude from church services. **Yai omprang a ram ari yaga da yaga amam aoneran a dzi**. You have cursed us and so we could not catch any fish. **Ngako emprang a gea moanton**. Ngako (the church elder) excluded his wife from church service.

**mpre** *n.* a kind of taro (*omad*). Subkinds: **mpre boman**, wild taro ( $\Delta$  *Araceae*; *Colocasia esculenta*); **mpre bumpum** ( $\Delta$  *Colocasia xanthosoma*; *TP taro kongkong*); **mpre gongkong a mpuf**, **mpre gongkong a wi** ( $\Delta$  *Araceae*; *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*; *TP taro kongkong*). **Ngaeng a mpre sangen**, description of a mythical character (**Bokor**), possibly indicating aggressiveness.

**Mpre** a woman's name.

**mpreampre** *n.* a tree (*orog*;  $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Macaranga quadriglandulosa*), used in house building.

**mpreng-eran** *v.* to decline, refuse. **Afi isit naron en a yoneran a ram da naron emprang a dzob ari**. 'A woman sends her child to fetch something and the child refuses to do it.'

**mpri-ran** *v.* to double, be together, be allied. **Umpri gu!** 'Double the thread!' (in playing string game).

**mpri-ran en** *v.* to be together, be with. **Gea iburi dimpri en ngaeng wasif**. 'He lived with many people.' **Da fats gea imu gom impri en nafon**. 'And the brother-in-law worked in the garden together with his sister.' **Ges impri en edza**. 'They are my allies.'

**mpro** *see* **afi mpro**, ovary.

**mprom-eran** *v.* (1) to bend, bow; be slack, loose. **Empromomprom**, it hangs loosely, it dangles. **Ntaf emprom**, wrinkled chin. **Demprom orog a weng**. 'He bent the tree's upper part.' **Ngaeng idzir madzung en senap gangkan da senap gangkan emprom**. 'The men attach an iguana's skin to the drums and the skin is slack.' (2) to be empty. **Gwangod emprom**. 'My belly is empty.'

**mpru** *adj.* small, unripe (of banana, Areca nuts, coconuts). **Gâr onon a mpru**, corpse without head.

**mpu-ran** *v.* (1) to chat, talk glibly, chatter, gossip. **Afi mpuran**, a woman who talks too much. **Ges impu dzob en a itseran**. 'They talked about fighting.' **Garafu serok empom moadzi da impu riran**. 'Two boys walked on the road and chatted.' (2) to plant in a circle. **Yai owampu tamato**. 'Plant tomatoes in a circle.' *See* **pu-ran**.

**Mpu fafang** a man's name.

**mpub-eran** *v.* to float, drift. **We impub eya**. 'The raft is floating.'

**Mpuberan** a big lake near the mouth of the Watut River, near Waem and Bari; *rop* of **Owang rompon**, **Marawarir** and **Warir** clans. According to some consultants spirits of all **Wampar sagaseg** go there (possibly also spirits of foreigners).

**mpudz** *adj.* cool, fresh (of coconuts); = **nof-eran**. **Gwangan a mpudz**, without resentment; **mos a mpudz**, young coconut for drinking; **ngaom a mpudz**, a bird-catching spider.

**mpuf** *adj.* white, light, blonde, grey. **Afi mpuf**, widow; **maran a mpuf**, white of the eye; **marangontong sa mpuf**, white clouds; **mpo a mpuf**, white (dirty) river; **ngaeng a mpuf**, white man, albino; **ono fofon mpuf**, blonde hair (of Europeans), also white hair. **Ono waro mpuf**, hair with blond tips; **rene gangkan a mpuf**, white people (white skin); **renen a mpuf**, light-coloured skin, of Europeans and New Guineans; **mpufampuf**, whitish. *See also* **aed a mpuf**; **foa mpuf**; **gaen a mpuf**; **boser a mpuf**; **ngarose mpuf**.

**mpug-eran** *v.* (1) to stare, gaze, look sternly; to squint. **Impug maran**, he squints; **mara gumpug**, somebody who squints; **bangets a mpug** = **bangets a feng**, an elderly bachelor. **Garafu naron imu ram ifu da raman impug maran en**. 'When a child does something wrong, his father will look stern.' (2) to be dry (of taro leaves). **Omad a mpug**, taro with small dry leaves.

**mpugumpug** *n.* a bracelet made of lianas, in former times worn by widowers.

**mpum-eran** *v.* to swell, grow fat, blow up. *See also* **bompab-eran**. **Afung a mud fefen eya bal da impum**. 'I blow my breath into the ball and it swells.' **Da bangin iri fân impum raun**. 'And his legs and arms were swollen.' **Garafu erob dimpum**. 'The boy gets

fat.' **Maran a mpumeran**. Well-fed (said of young people in contrast to old people).

**mpung** *n.* wall. **Mpung a weng**, ceiling (wall overhead).

**mpung-eran** *v.* to fence in, build a wall. **Ngaeng impung tao en kapa**. 'The people build a wall from corrugated iron.' *See also* **bumpung-eran**.

**mpungumping** *n.* a bird of prey (**dzi dziferan**). **Efa mpungumping**, 'like a mpungumping' (unsteady, restless). **Mpungumping ban empes siri raun**. 'Eagles will kill marsupial rats' (in text of a song).

**Mpungumping** a man's name, a taboo name **Yaopyaop**.

**Mpungumping** a **ntson** a mountain near **Dzifasing**, **rop** of **Orognaron** clan. In oral traditions one of the early villages of the **Wampar**.

**mpup-eran** *v.* to be empty; also **mpupumpup-eran**. **Ngaeng etaeg en a moadzi da impupumpup**. 'The people left the road and it was empty.' **Maran impub**. Middle-aged (without wrinkles). Blameless [‡].

**mpur-eran** *v.* (1) to hold together, put together, collect. **Ngaeng impur edza bangid serok en**. 'The man holds both of my hands.' **Ngaeng impur aom en a ban eya dau**. 'The man holds his spears (together) when he goes into the forest.' **Ngaeng impur ari serok emen en**. 'The man married two women at the same time.' (2) to destroy. **Ngaeng emar da rasen impur a ram ari**. 'When a man dies, his brothers destroy his belongings.' **Ngaeng enom a mpo, debobore da impur a ram**. 'When a man drinks beer, he is drunk and destroys things.'

**Mpur** a place name east of Gabsongkeg village; a man's name.

**mpurumpir-eran** *v.* to ferment, sour. Rene waso mpurumpireran, sour smell. Gaen impurumpir ari boanu. 'The bananas are sour in the morning.'

**mpurumpur** only as ngaeng a mpurumpur, sorcerer. modern: sexton.

**Mpurumpur** a place name near Mare village, between Wamped and Markham Rivers, between Sagaboa and Sangkea (by some given as Mpurampur).

**Mpurumpur** a woman's name.

**mpuwampu-ran** *v.* to rise (of smoke). Dzif wason impuwampu. 'Smoke rises.'

**mra** *n.* earth, ground, land, soil; = *segra*. Mra bas, a piece of land; mra dasidasi, soft earth; mra dufwaduf, swamp, marsh; mra dzenag, mra dzenagdzenag, strong earth; mra gantab, earth with a little sand; earth's crust [‡]; mra gentet ongan, an area of land; mra mpes, island. Mra nidzin, garden land; mra ngkon, a red kind of earth (in the mountains); mra onon a ntsif, a hole in the earth; mra pan ongan, a piece of land; mra purupurun, hard earth; mra rain a mun, promontory; mra simis, earth with sand; mra tsaru, earth with stones; mra waro, very hard earth. Maran a mra, widower. Ram a mra, genitals ('earthly thing', mission use?). Ngaeng Wampar a mra. 'The land of the Wampar.' Yurop gea mra ongan. 'Europe is another land.' Moisantson mra ngarobingin. 'Moisantson is good land.' Dasit mra ongan. 'I sold a piece of land.'

**Mra rofon** a mountain near Mare.

**Mragu** in oral traditions one of the first villages of the Wampar in the Wamped area. According to some consultants Mara gu near Montam renan.

**mramro-ran** *v.* to wink or blink. Gea emramro maran, he winked.

**mri** *n.* red spit of chewn Areca nut, usually dzain a mri.

**Mri** a woman's name.

**mro-ran** *v.* to be tired. Marud amro, I am (my eyes are) tired.

**mru-ran** *v.* to be soft and watery (said only of Areca nuts, *opp.*: ngka-ran).

Dzain imru, the Areca nut is soft, dzain a mru, a soft Areca nut.

**mu-ran** *v.* to be, become, do, make, have. Edza amu ngaeng Dziaman. 'I am German.' Edza [amu] titsa. 'I am a teacher.' Imu faring. 'He is big.' Gea wi imu garagab. 'From her blood humans originated.' Imu fan. 'He has legs.' Imu sun. 'She is married' (has a husband). Imu gom. 'He works his garden.' Imu girin. 'He is blowing the bamboo trumpet.' Imu romed. 'They made war.' Ngao, emam a muran senap. 'No, that is not an iguana.' Dzob a muran a garafu naron. 'A story about being a child.' Ram imu yai? 'Are you crazy?' Ngarusi gea mamafe, gea emam a muran a garagab. 'Ngarusi was a ghost, he was not a human being.'

**mu-n** *n.* mouth (only in combinations).

**Mu bobop**, a kind of banana (gaen), eaten ripe, newly introduced; mun a dzif, mouth of fire (of sharp-tongued women); mun a dzob, quarrelsome; mu fengaf, thick or pursed lips; mu fofon, beard; mu gangkan, lip.

**Mu gangkan** *faring*, big mouth (disliked form), **mu genen**, a disease (said to be connected with lips); **mu gowef**, smile; **mun a kakafoa**, (bad) breath; **mu kasum**, big mouth (disliked form); **mun a ntson**, mouth; **afi mu paep**, woman with a knife mouth (a sharp-tongued woman); **mu wante**, a kind of taro (*omad*).

**mu dongkwang** a small bird (*dzî dziferan*).

**Mu dongkwan** a man's name, a dog's name.

**Mu gangkan** a man's name, a dog's name.

**Mu gowef** a man's name.

**Mu ngae** a man's name.

**Mu sara** a man's name.

**mu watsots** *n.* a big black kind of ant (*pupuafin*).

**muam-eran** *v.* to lie, pretend; = *ngapangip-eran*. **Ngaeng muameran**, liar. **Imuam**, a gesture of bending to somebody sitting beside one and holding one's hand to one's mouth, pretending to whisper, meaning that a person is telling lies. **Ngaeng imuam en yaran a gom da eremen a gab**. 'The man lied that he would go to the garden but he stayed in the village.' **Num orots a dzob ongan dimuam inin**. 'You talked but you only lied.'

**muangom** *n.* bandicoot; mouse or house-rat (*Jb. moade*); also *moangom*. **Muangom** a *ridzeran*, rafter.

**Muangom** a male and female name.

**mub-eran** *v.* to be without grass. **Gab imub**, the village is free of grass.

**Muborad** a man's name.

**Muborar** a man's name.

**mubumub-eran** *v.* to impress. **Ngaeng iburi da ompom imubumub**. 'The man was sitting and the place then was impressed.'

**mûd!** an exclamation meaning wait! **Mud!**, *edza gaya*. 'Wait!, I shall go.'

**mudzub-eran** *v.* to whistle. **Ngaeng imudzub en idzum**. 'The man whistled after his dog.'

**mudumud** *n.* mourning. **Ref** a *mudumud*, widower's hat. **Gea imu mudumud en moanton emar**. 'He was in mourning because his wife had died.'

**mûf** *n.* fog, mist, deep-hanging clouds; = *moagaf*.

**Mûf** a man's name.

**Mugene** a man's name.

**mugmug** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*); a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*).

**mugum** *n.* spinning top. **Mugum bobong**, a kind of spinning top, *see bobong*.

**Mugum** a place name north of *Gabsongkeg* village.

**mugumig** *n.* a small green lizard, living on trees, totem of *Montar* and *Warir* clans.

**mugus** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*).

**Mugus** a man's name; a man in a cycle of stories. **Imu Mugus esab**. He is *Mugus* (said of a man who is after women).

**mûm-eran** *v.* to hum, buzz. **Gea emam a rotseran a dzob, gea imu mûm inin**. 'She does not speak, she only hums.' **Wampon imûm**. The owl calls.

**Mumeng** a town in *Morobe Province*; *see ngaeng momoa*.

**mumu** *adj.* only as *mara mumu*, empty, unused; hidden, secret. **Farapa mara mumu**, an unused sitting or storage

- platform, an empty platform; **tao mara mumu**, an empty (unused) house; **naron mara mumu**, illegitimate child; **gab mara mumu**, meeting place; hell. **Warem a gom mara mumu ongan derem en a gea**. ‘Give him the unused garden.’ **Ngaeng etsenon eran eya gab mara mumu en a iiberan a ram**. ‘People come together in a meeting place for a dance.’
- mumu-ran** *v.* to do or be something all the time (*see* **mu-ran**). **Imumu**, married [‡].
- mun** *n.* thorn, nail. **Bangin a mun**, fingernail. **Gea mun ema**. ‘He has no thorns’ (is friendly). **Gea mun a mun inin**. ‘He is full of thorns’ (is aggressive).
- mun** *adj.* sharp, pointed. **Fan a mun**, claw; **gea mun ema**, ‘it is not sharp’ (is not dangerous); **gantin a mun**, incisor; **son a mun**, a long narrow nose.
- mun a dzib** *n.* a fish (**dzî mpo**); <> Catfish; *Arius sp.*).
- Munade** the ‘Kuku-kuku’ or Anga people of Katsiong village, Banir River.
- munamun** *adj.* first, the first, in former times, from the beginning. **Ges emoaf munamun** ... First they settled in ... **Gea munamun?** ‘Is he the first one?’ (the first child). **Edza garafu afi a munamun**. ‘My eldest daughter.’ **Dzob en a tir a munamun**. ‘A story about wars in former times.’
- muninmunin** *adj.* incomplete, partly. **Arungum muninmunin moatsets da patea dayatin fon**. ‘I only heard it incompletely, but now I know it fully.’
- Muntu** a mountain near Gabantsidz village.
- munum** *n.* papaya ( $\Delta$  *Caricaceae*; *Carica papaya*). Kinds: **munum a sap**, **munum a wi**.
- munumu** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (**gaen**), introduced from the Erap River population.
- Munun** a creek, left tributary of Markham River; a Wampar village (officially Munum); = **Sisintson**; a male and female name.
- Mungkip** a neighbouring tribe and village name, Upper Erap River; a man’s name.
- mungskrumungkru** *n.* a ginger plant (**mafan**), *Alpinia sp.* (*TP golgol*).
- mungkumungkur** *n.* a plant with red fruits, similar to **fesef**, used as ornament in arm-bands; good-smelling.
- Muoni** ntson a place name, **rop** of **Dzeag a ntson** clan.
- mupu** *see* **mos mupu**.
- mur** *n.* snake (generic). Kinds: **mur aswang**, **mur a gog**, **mur ongkeb**, **mur urim**, **mur a was** (<> Boelen’s Python, *Liasis boeleni* or Taipan, *Oxyuranus scutellatus*; *Jb. moa tina*).
- Mur ear**, snakebite; **mur aswang**, totem of **Dzeag a ntson**, **Orogwangin** and **Montar (Ono wante)** clans; an ornament on hats; **mur ongkeb**, an ornament. **Mur a rene gangkan esroak da orots uni sarawa eremen ofo**. ‘Snakes have a smooth skin but there is poison inside one of them (said of men who talk well but think different).’ **Omad a mur**, a kind of taro; **umi a mur**, a kind of pandanus; **yamis a mur**, a kind of yam.
- Mur aswang** a mythical or historical man. According to oral traditions founder of **Dzifasing** village und **Sangud** clan.
- Mur a gon** a man’s name.



**Mur a ngkoats** a place name near Mare, rop of Montar clan; a pig's name.

**mur ompen** *n.* a caterpillar (<> *Promechus paniae*).

**Mur a was** a mythical or historical man in oral traditions.

**Mur a wi** a place name north of Munun (lit. 'red snake'; = **Rawe moatsets**); a pig's name.

**murin** *see* **ono murin**.

**murir** *n.* a tree (orog;  $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Bischofia javanica*); wood used in house building.

**murur-an** *v.* to fall down, jump down (of single objects or people); *see* **mosro-ran**. **Mos angrang imuru**. 'A dry coconut falls down.' **Ngaeng esa orog imuru**. 'A man climbs a tree and falls down.' **Imuru ro mpo ongan**. 'He jumped into a creek.' **Yai garafu ongan imuru**. 'One of your children fell down' (has done something immoral) (modern expression).

**Muru** a man's name.

**murugup** *n.* low lying area; land that used to be under water and is now dry. *See also* **yasi murugup**. **Gea erem tao eya murugup**. 'He built a house on the low-lying land.'

**murun** *n.* mark, sign; image; carving. **Ngaeng bangin murun**. Carver. **Ngaeng its a go dimu gea murun en**.

'When a man makes a cooking pot he makes his mark on it.' **Afi ongan efadzo foa ngarobingin imu dzadzar, dzadzar imu gea murun ngarobingin**. 'When a woman makes a good netbag with ornaments, these are her good marks.' **Garagab imu Anutu murun**. 'Man is God's likeness.'

**Musara** a historical man of the Labu, killed by Wampar.

**Musom** a village near the Yalu area, related to Waeng, language **Gawam**. Said to consist of a population derived partly from Ahé, Yalu and Wampar.

**Musupu** a place name near Gabantsidz village; rop of **Mpo renan** clan.

**mut-eran** *v.* to stink, smell; to be stingy, mean. **Ram a muteran**, stench, stink; rotting carcass. **Imut**, it stinks (a gesture, pulling one's nose up and pressing the lips together). **Naen a mut**, deaf, hard of hearing. **Mpí ongan emar, imut**. 'When a pig dies, it stinks.' **Ngaeng o kai gea imut inin en a gaen**. 'That man is stingy with food.' **Afi imut en a ram en ngaeng renan eri raman, da ngaemaro erots en a gea**. 'When a woman is mean toward her husband's parents, he will be cross with her.'

**Muteran** a pig's name.

**Muwi** a woman's name.

## N

**n-** verb prefix, indicating question. **N-amu**, shall I do it? **Edza namu gaen**. 'Shall I prepare bananas?'

**-n** possessive suffix to nouns for body parts or kin relations, *3.p. sg. +pl.* **Bangi-n**, his arm, their arms; **moanto-n**, his wife, their wives.



**Nabak** a tribe (by some given as a Wampar group) between Munun River and Erap River.

**nabanab-eran** *v.* to be clean, white, shining (of paper, leaves, skin). *Garafu ngarobingin ongan gea rene gangkan enabanab.* ‘A nice girl has a clean skin.’ *Paip wafu ongan enad, denabanab.* ‘A new bush knife is clean.’

**Nabot** a man’s name.

**Nabru** a pig’s name (children’s talk for *dzif ibururung*).

**Nadu** a man’s name (not Wampar).

**Nadzab** a place name near Gabmadzung; the area around the airport on Gabsongkeg land and Lae-Nadzab Airport itself.

**Nadzanamag** a creek; tributary of Munun River.

**nae-n** *n.* ear. *Naen ao*, unknown; ignorant [‡], innocent [‡]; *nae barang*, earlobe; *nae bebe*, ears that stick out (*see nae ebebre*); *nae bero*, sides of the head above the ears. *Nae gempon*, ear, rim of a cooking pot, side fin of a fish.

**nae gentet**, rim, edge; *nae gempon gea mun*, earlobe; *nae gempon nae bero*, hanging ears of animals; *nae gempon eraferan*, upright ears; *raeng nae gempon*, a kind of mushroom; *dzob naen*, advice; *naen imut / naen a mut*, deaf, hard of hearing; *naen nan*, deaf; *naen a ntson*, auditory passage; *naen a ngeab*, temple; *nae pepap*, *see gempo nae pepap*; *nae(n) rain*, earwax; *nae sara*, cut earlobes (of pigs and of men as a sign of grief), *see also gempo nae sara*; *naen a seng*, cheek; *naen a tseao*, nearly deaf of noise; *nae tsopeang*, disobedient; *nae wamor*, disobedient. *Amu nead*, ‘I obey.’ *Deyare ngaeng naen.* ‘He pierced the people’s ears’ (he taught the

people). *Iburi genten derem naen en.* ‘He sat aside and listened.’ *Num orem naem en dzob inin.* ‘You only listen’ (instead of talking). *Nae dzintsing efa dangir.* ‘Disobedient like a hornbill.’ *Nae gempon ebebre*, ears that stick out (disliked form).

**Naebantser** a place name east of Erap River on Gabsongkeg land.

**Naen** a man’s name.

**nafes** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*), kingfisher (<> very different, identified as: Sacred Kingfisher, *Halcyon sancta / Forest Kingfisher, Halcyon macleayii / Collared Kingfisher, Halcyon chloris* [but *see maran a ntsab*]).

**Nafes** a ntson a place name east of Tararan village.

**nafo-n** *n.* sibling of the opposite sex of speaker; brother or sister; great-grandchildren.

**Nafon** a dzob *nidzin*, real sister or brother; *nafon fon*, real sister or brother; *nafon maro*, brother (male sibling of opposite sex of speaker, used only towards strangers or Europeans); *nafon nafon*, classificatory sister or brother; *nafod iri rased*, my siblings.

**nag** *n.* matter, pus. *Son a nag*, snot, = *so gobot*; *naen a nag*, earwax. According to other consultants, *sepsis*.

**Nag** a mra a place name near Ngasawapum village.

**Naga** a man’s name.

**nageng** *n.* a tree (*orog*; <> *Euphorbiaceae; Macaranga aleuritoides*), = *yamoaf*; *see also Ntit nageng*.

**nain** *n.* day, a day’s time, time; baby talk for *anug*. *Da iri nain ongan ...* and one day ..., or: once upon a time ...; *nain fun*, some days, sometimes. *Iri nain*

- edza amu garafu. ‘In the time (days) when I was a child.’ Iri nain uri. ‘At that time.’ Nain nain. ‘All the time’ (day after day). Gea emar ari nain sera? ‘When did he die?’
- naip** *n.* co-wife.
- Nair** a place name on Gabsongkeg land.
- Namama** a pig’s name (children’s talk for ram a mra).
- nami** *n.* a red or brown python (mur; *Jb. moac jejec*). Totem sign (sagaseg a wir) of Ngasab and Ngintsib rompon clans. Nami irif wangewange. ‘The nami snake moved into the wangewange tree’ (in text of a song; nami is said to represent the Ngintsib rompon clan).
- Nami ntson** a place name, rop of Orogwangin clan.
- Nampuantsi** a place name given in an oral tradition; possibly = Ngampuwantsi, a lake southeast of Mare, rop.
- Nampudz** a man’s name; a taboo name for Dzempodz.
- nan** *n.* children’s talk for gaen. *See also* naen nan, deaf.
- Nana** a woman’s name; a pig’s name (children’s talk for anug).
- nanab** *n.* a kind of yam (yamis).
- nanantab** *n.* a kind of bamboo (purung).
- nanets** *n.* a tree (orog; *TP maro*) = rawe.
- Nanets** a place name near Mare.
- Nanib** a man’s name.
- Naningg** a man’s name (from the Watut).
- nantan** *n.* fence-post.
- Nantsa** a mythical or historical man in oral tradition.
- nang-eran** *v.* to burn down (of grass, new garden, houses), singe, scorch; to beat in a game with spinning tops. Enang bimpi. ‘They burn a new garden.’ Enang a mpî. ‘They singe a (killed) pig.’ Enang tao futsun. ‘He burned down the house.’ Ngaeng ari afi egororop eya denang a dzif. ‘Men and women go together to burn down the kunai grass.’ Sû enang a gea da rene gangkan imu fose. ‘He was scorched by the sun and his skin became black.’ Yaga anang *num.* ‘We have beaten you (in a game).’
- nanganang-eran** *v.* to glisten, glitter, sparkle (of metals, also of trees, skin, eyes, water). *See* ningining-eran. Sû eyare tao kapa, enanganang. ‘The sun shines on a house with corrugated iron roof and it glistens.’
- nangantab** *n.* a kind of bamboo (purung), used for making combs; a comb.
- nanger** *n.* joy, applause, shout; = rorong; *see also* wats nanger. Owar nanger, a gesture, showing tongue and teeth to one’s opponent after a fight. Da nanger esa fâring. ‘And the joy was great’ (from a myth).
- nangi** *n.* (1) the little one, everything small; said also of short men, young men, small objects. Mugum nangi itigeran. ‘The small thing on the spinning top (its stick) is broken.’ (2) scout.
- Nangi tigeran** a place name south of Munun.
- nangkap** *n.* (1) turtle. A kind of string-figure (fofoa) (2) a vegetable (was) = simimpi, *see also* fanats, tsafi. Guruts nangkap, subkind of guruts. Kar nangkap, a Volkswagen car, the beetle.
- Nangkap a mpo** a place name west of Gabsongkeg.
- Nangke** a man’s name.
- Nangkog** a woman’s name.
- Nangof** a man’s name.

**nao-ran** *v.* to go to sleep; to become numb (of limbs); also **nanao-ran**. **Edza faud enao**. ‘My foot became numb.’

**Naog** **gagar** a place name near Ngasawapum village.

**Naog** a man’s name.

**Naom** a woman’s name.

**Naon** a man’s name.

**Napoak** a pig’s name (children’s talk for **apoak en**, ‘I have broken it’).

**Naputs** a woman’s name.

**Nara** a woman’s name.

**Narag** a place name west of the Erap River; **rop** of **Orogwangin** clan. The area was sold to the government for Erap Agricultural Station.

**naro-n** *n.* child; animal young. **Naron afi**, daughter; **naron fompob**, illegitimate child; **naron mara mumu**, illegitimate child; **naron maro**, son; **naron masing**, stepchild [‡]; **naron a ntante**, children born at too short intervals; **naron wasomun**, first-born child. **Garafu afi naron**, small girl; **idzum naron**, puppy; **kokwarak naron**, chicken; **ngaeng naron**, a man’s child; **ngaeng mara naron**, favourite son. **Edza narod sun**. ‘My child’s husband’ (said by a man about his son-in-law).

**Narompoan** a place name; in oral tradition said to be one of the first villages of the Wampar people on the Markham River (by some consultants **Ngaropoang**).

**naron** *adj.* young, small, little; unimportant; *opp.* **faring**, **ngkoats** (*see naro-n*). **Garafu naron**, small child; **some naron**, a girl’s small grass skirt; **tao naron**, small house; **orog naron**, a small tree; **Dare naron**, the ‘younger

**Dare**’ (a modern development, instead of **Dare isi**). **Gom naron**, Saturday (modern: ‘little work’); **ram ranga naron**, a small feast. **Garafu serok itseran, gea imu tir naron**. ‘When two children fight with each other, that is a small fight.’

**Nasa** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**Natea** a man’s name.

**nau** *n., 1.p.* my cousin (term of address and reference); *see yaran*.

**nawatu** *n.* parable, metaphor, figurative speech; usually **dzob a nawatu**. **Erots a nawatu en**. ‘He uses a parable.’ Examples: **Waon a ram areran papia en ongan ama ri edza**. ‘Hans, give me something to write on paper’ (i.e. give me a pencil). **Waon a ram aneran a ri gaen**. ‘Get something to eat with the food’ (i.e. some meat). **Edza tsaru ema**. ‘I have no stones’ (i.e. money). **Edza foa ema**, ‘I have no netbag’ (i.e. no wife). **Mpo eremen?** ‘Is there some water?’ (i.e. beer).

**Ndong** a woman’s name.

**ne-ran** *v.* to turn round and look. **Ampom a mog, ngaeng ongan ingkung edza bingud da ane tos**. ‘I walked ahead and when a man called my name I looked back.’

**neadz-eran en** *v.* to distribute, apportion, to choose. **Gea emots a gea gaen eneadz en gea moanton iri rasen arits**. ‘He distributed his bananas among his wife and his brothers.’

**neangeran** *see mpî neangeran*.

**Neanggi** a man’s name (foreign).

**Neats rango** a creek, tributary of the Rumu River, **rop** of **Warir** clan.

**neb** *adj.* blue, green (colour of the ocean, big rivers, the sky without clouds, far away wooded mountains without clouds); **nebaneb**, dark blue. **Ref a neb**, dark coloured hat. Widower's hat. **Rûts imu neb da eyare marud**. 'The ocean is so blue so that it pierces my eyes.' **Parag a neb**. A kind of grass skirt. **Dau imu nebaneb**. 'The forest is dark.' **Wir a neb**. 'Sign of the rainbow' (Biblical use).

**Neb** a man's name.

**nebat** *n.* a fan made from betel palm bark for fanning the fire.

**nef-eran en** *v.* to take or do part of something. **Bumpum eon ngaeng a mra, enef en abas inin da tsamo eremen**. 'The white men took the people's land, they took part of it, and left other parts.'

**nefenef** (1) *n.* coolness, air (of car, plane, falling tree). (2) *adj.* cool (of wind, water; pleasant!). **Mpas a nefenef eama da rened eteterof ngarobingin**. 'A cool wind is coming and my skin feels pleasantly cool.'

**nem-eran** *v.* to do something superficially, not deeply, not completely. **Antan anem en**. 'I pierced it not deep (enough).'

**nemabong** *n.* a bird (dzî dziferan); totem of Ngarofre clan.

**na** dzentsreng *n.* a kind of fern; *see* dzentsreng.

**nenan** *n.* leaf.

**Nenan** a taboo name for a woman's name **Yafan**.

**nene** *n.* a tall tree (orog;  $\Delta$  *Rubiaceae*; *Nenonauclea clemensi* and *Euphorbiaceae*; *Bischofia javanica*); = **ntsab**; used for rafters in house building. Baby talk for **anug** ('mother').

**Nene** a man's name.

**neno** *n.* a tree (orog).

**Neno** a woman's name (said to be an abbreviation of **Ngaroneno**).

**Nenget** a man's name.

**neon** *see med neon*.

**nep** *n.* rainbow. **Yami ero da empar a nep**. 'Rain came down and there is a rainbow across.'

**nero-n** *n.* friend, relative; owner, holder of an animal; ally; peace (*opp.*: **tir**, **ngaeng a tir**). **Neron arits: rasen ma farangan ma nafon ma sera**. 'His friends: brothers and cousins and sisters and others.' **Ngaeng Wampar ges imu neron en ngaeng Rabu**. 'The Wampar are friends (have peace) with the Labu.' **Fring imu neron en a gea**. 'The **fring** (bird) was his friend.' **Idzum neron sera?** 'Who is the owner of the dog?' **Ges ibi muran neron burid**. 'And they became friends again (and they made peace again).' **Ngaeng ari afi ges imu neron en eran**. 'The man and the girl are friends (boyfriend/girlfriend).' **Ram a muran neron fon**, reconciliation [‡].

**Neron ema** a pig's name ('it has no friends').

**newaran** *adj.* free of clouds. **Ram newaran**, blue sky.

**newe** *n.* a kind of eel; also **newenewe**. A taboo name for the name **Moani**.

**nib-eran** *v.* to urinate (more polite: **wats-eran a mpo**). **Nanib?**, 'shall I urinate on him?' (asked after a fight by the winner).

**nidinid** *n.* a tree (orog) with large leaves ( $\Delta$  *Solanaceae*; *Solanum erianthum*); leaves used against diarrhoea and for cleaning babies. **Dafum a nidinid**, a kind of tobacco.

**Nidinid** a place name northeast of Tararan village.

**nidzin** (1) *n.* fruit, meat, body, body part; taboo word *furun*. *Montam nidzin*, sago flour. *Sagaseg nidzin*, totem animal of clans. *Ram a tsatseran uri*, *gea fân a ngkoats*, *da bangin a ngkoats*, *da imu nidzin fâring*. ‘That ghost had short legs and short arms and his body was big.’ *Ngaeng nidzin fâring*. ‘A big fat man.’ *Efa gea en a nidzin wasif uru*. ‘The same with other body parts.’ *Idzum egaup egaup*, *nidzin ema*. ‘The dog barks and barks but there is no consequence’ (a boaster; *dzob a nawatu*). (2) *adj.* real, true. *Mra nidzin*, good earth; garden land; *dzob nidzin*, truth, true, ‘amen’; *mara nidzin*, eye, pupil.

**-nig** possessive suffix following pronouns or nouns, *1.p. sg.+pl.* *Edza-nig*, my; *edza tao-nig*, my own house. *See also anig*.

**nim** *n.* conch shell trumpet; bamboo trumpet; a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). The word *nim* has been transferred lately (since 2000) as the name for a newly introduced tree that was distributed by the Department of Health as a medicine against malaria.

**Nim a bong**, a small bird; *nim a bong naron*, totem of *Feref* clan; *nim girin*, a bamboo trumpet; *nim a poakeran*; *nim tsamo*, string-figures; *nim a ri madzung*, a very small kind of wasp; *nim a samase*, a trumpet (or oboe) made of pandanus leaf. *Gea ifung a nim*. ‘He blew the conch shell trumpet.’

**Nim** a woman’s name.

**Nim danganeran** a creek, tributary of Wamped River.

**Nim oren** a mythical man (also *Nimaran*, *Nomoren*), said to have belonged to *Owang rompon* clan.

**Nim ro** a place name near the Watut River, in tradition an early settlement of the Wampar people; now settled by people from Mare (*see also Danim ro*).

**-nim** poss.suffix following pronouns or nouns, *2.p. sg.+pl.* after vowels. *Yai-nim*, your, your own; *num tao-nim*, your own house. *See also -anim*.

**Nimaran** a man’s name (= *Nim oren*).

**nin** *see inin*.

**-nin** possessive suffix following pronouns and nouns, *3.p. sg.+pl.*, after vowels. *See also anin*. *Gea-nin*, his, his own; *gea maran-anin*, her own eyes.

**Nini** a woman’s name.

**ninin** *n.* juice, sap, fluid, milk (of fruit, trees, breast). *Dzain ninin*, white spit from chewing areca nut.

**Ninits** a place name west of Gabsongkeg; a man’s name; a dog’s name.

**Ninme** a woman’s name (foreign).

**ninu** *n.* (1) a tree (*orog*;  $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Claoxylon tetracoccum*) = *babrap*. Totem sign (*sagaseg a wir*) of *Feref*, *Orontog* and *Orog a dzog* clans. (2) scraping and milk of very young coconuts.

**Ninu** man’s name.

**ninu-ran** *v.* to quarrel. *Garafu afi serok ininuran en a ngaeng bangets*. ‘Two girls quarrel about a young man.’ *Gea ininu edza en a gea dau ri mra*. ‘He quarrels with me about his forest and ground.’

**ningining** *n.* fire-fly (<> *Pteroptyx cribellata*: *Lampyridae*).

**ningining-eran** *v.* to sparkle, glitter, glisten, light. *See* nanganang-eran. *Sû ear waya diningining.* ‘The sun shines on wire and it glistens.’ *Kolmen ininging.* ‘The Coleman lamp lights.’

**niseran** *adj.* famous, important. Only as *ngaeng a niseran*, or *ngaeng bengan a niseran*, famous man, war leader.

**no-ran** *v.* to vomit; = *tsûb-eran*. *Ean a dzî parats deno en.* ‘He ate raw meat and vomited.’

**Noa** a man’s name (Christian name).

**Noagres** a mountain near Mare; old village site (= *nowa gres?*).

**nobwanob-eran** *v.* to glisten, glitter.

**nobwangob** *n.* a tree (*orog*), used for house posts.

**Nod** a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum creek, north of the Yalu area.

**nof-eran** *v.* to be cool, still, peaceful; *opp.*: *watsots*. *Dzif enof*, the fire died (‘is cold’); *dzob a nof(eran)*, peaceful talking; *dzob enof*, peace; *gwangon enof*, peaceful; *ngaeng gwangon enof*, a happy man; *gwangon enof raun*, blessed [‡]; *gwangon a noferan*, consolation [‡]; *maran a nof*, blind. *Mos a nof*, young coconut for drinking; *mpas enof*, the wind is cool; *ngaeng a noferan*, a quiet man; *onon enof*, a wish fulfilled; *poa enof*, the soup is cold; *rain a nof*, happy (‘cool belly’; also *rain inuf*); *sa nof*, a form of sorcery; *sû enof*, it is cool (when the sun went down or is covered by clouds); *tir a nof*, peace (‘cool war’).

**Nof** a woman’s name.

**noferan** *n.* grease, = *yadz*.

**Nofo** a man’s name.

**nofwanof** *adj.* moist, damp, clammy.

**nog-eran** *v.* to be lazy, listless. *Ngaeng a nogeran*, a lazy man. *Ngaeng eya en a îberan a ram da edza anog erad amen tao.* ‘The people went to a dance but I was listless and stayed in the house.’ *Nogeran efa fidifid a gab.* ‘Lazy like a piece of bark.’

**nogon** *n.* a form of sorcery.

**nogwanog-eran** *v.* to blink, wink, twinkle. *Ngaeng bangets enogwanog maran en afi.* ‘Young men wink at girls.’

**nom** *n.* earth [‡].

**nom-eran** *v.* to drink (of soup and salt); to eat (of soft food or ripe fruits like bananas, mangoes, papayas); to smoke; *see also* *tsufi-ran* (in Gabantsidz). *Enom nowa dzog.* ‘He ate mango fruits.’ *Ges enom opang ri oso.* ‘They drank *opang* and *oso* charms.’ *Enom dafum purung.* ‘They smoked the bamboo pipe.’ *Ngaeng enom dafum, isruk en.* ‘A man smokes tobacco and inhales (the smoke).’

**Nome** a pig’s name (children’s talk for *anom*, I drink).

**Nomoren** a man’s name (= *Nim oren?*).

**non** *prep.* from, of, out of, out, away. *Ngaeng uri non sagaseg Montar.* This man of Montar clan. *Da ngaeng ongan, non a Wampar.* ‘And one of the men, from the Wampar.’ *Hiob esab non Ngasawapum.* ‘Hiob from Ngasawapum.’ *Edza atao non edza rased bangin.* ‘I have seen it (have learned it) from my brother’s hands.’ *Gaen maramaran esa non ram uri.* ‘Many kinds of banana originated from this being.’ *Opor orog o kani a non edza onod waro.* ‘Pull that tree out of my head (from a story).’ *Edza aya non.* ‘I am going away.’ *Maran a non.* Shadow, ghost (‘from his likeness’).



**noni** *n.* a tree (*orog*), ( $\Delta$  *Morindacitrifolia*), introduced by the Department of Health, used for medicine.

**noning** *n.* goat (modern).

**nonowen** *adj.* uneven, rugged, hairy; *see* *nowen*.

**nongoneng-eran** *v.* to feel dizzy. *Ngaeng ongan enom a mpo, maran enongoneng.* ‘When a man drinks beer, he gets dizzy.’

**nongot-eran** *v.* to fold (of cloth, paper, firewood, hands), draw up. *Anongot faud.* ‘I draw up my legs.’ *Fân nongoteran*, back of the knee. *Anongot a papia.* ‘I fold the paper.’ *Anongot bangid en ban eôn Anutu en.* ‘We fold our hands to pray to God.’

**Nongot** a man’s name (Christian name).

**nop-eran en** *v.* to spit out; = *mpoang-eran*. *Ngaeng enom kinin denop en raun.* ‘A man takes a tablet and spits it out.’

**nowa** *n.* mango tree and fruit (generic;  $\Delta$  *Anacardiaceae*; *Magnifera indica*). *Nowa bumpum*, a kind of mango ( $\Delta$  *Magnifera minor*); *nowa poangup*, an ornament on hats. *See also Gab nowa.*

**Nowa gagar** a place name near Ngaromair, *rop* of *Feref* clan.

**Nowa genteg** a place name west of Erap River.

**Nowa ntson** a place name between Wawin and Erap Rivers; *rop* of *Orogwangin* clan. A man’s name. A man of *Sangud* clan in oral tradition.

**Nowa sa** a woman’s name.

**nowen** *adj.* uneven, rough; *see also* *moagi* and *nonowen*. *Mara nowen*, uneven, rough; *bampu nowen*, a reed; *gu nowen*, a kind of calabash; *ram nowen*, hair of plants; a grass.

**noweng** *see* *ngowen*.

**nta-ran** *v.* to lie, be ill, stay, lie with; to copulate, rape. *Ram a ntaran*, illness, sickness. *Da iri afi ri enta.* ‘And he copulated with the woman.’ *Da mara nidzin orots derenta.* ‘And only one of his eyes lay there.’ *Da enta eya tao.* ‘And they (many birds) sat on the house.’

**ntab-eran** *v.* to grow, shoot, sprout, bring out. *Ram a ntab*, yam (taboo expression, ‘growing thing’); *ram a ntaberan*, plants (*opp.*: *ram mara parats*); *ntabantab*, young twigs. *Mos a ntab*, sprouting coconut. *Dzeag entab Baroyampa.* ‘Dzeag (a reed) grows in Baroyampa’ (in text of a song).

**ntabantib** *n.* platform; = *farapa*; taboo word for *tao*.

**ntaf** *n.* lower jaw, cheek; fish-hook (= *sadi*). *Ntaf fofon*, goatee or full beard; *ntaf emprom*, wrinkles between nose and mouth; *ntaf a mun*, chin; *ntaf itigitigeran*, wrinkles; *ntaf waro*, lower jaw. *See also dzanam wampon a ntaf.*

**ntaf-eran** *v.* to breathe, take breath, gasp, yawn. *Edza antaf en.* I am breathing.

**ntafantaf** *n.* a disease, of which many people are said to have died (Tuberculosis?).

**ntamantear-eran** *v.* to be weak. *Edza anta da ram antaran empes da ampom da faud entamantear raun.* ‘I was ill and when my illness was over and I walked my legs felt weak.’

**ntamantru-ran** *v.* to walk slowly and flapping, swinging one’s hips, expressing reluctance. *Edza asit Hiob en a yaran a sitoa da gea eganta dempom dentamantru.* ‘I sent (son) Hiob to the store, but he did not like to go and walked slowly.’

**ntamaran** *n.* steep bank, cliff, wall.



**Ntamaran** a woman's name.

**ntan-eran** *v.* to pierce, stab, puncture, vaccinate; to serve food (with a fork); to support oneself; to give women to another group. **Entan a mos.** 'He opened a coconut.' **Entan madzung.** 'He poles a canoe.' **Ontan a ram etsen.** You build a fence around it (put poles in). **Etep a ntaneran,** a stick to support oneself = **orog a ntaneran.** **Entan entan,** it hangs (said of old skin). **Yai ontan edza en paip.** 'You stabbed me with a knife.' **Aom entan a mpi.** 'The spear pierced the pig.' **Ontang entan a dzi.** 'The eagle caught fish.' **Afi entan ero da iri ngaeng maro ean.** 'The woman serves a meal and then eats with her husband.' **Ngaeng Feref entan afi daeri ari ngaeng Dzeag a ntson.** 'The Feref gave women to the Dzeag a ntson.' **Entan entan efa idzum a tsatseran.** 'To hang like a bad dog' (**dzob a nawatu;** meaning unclear).

**ntante** *adj.* close, thick, dense (of grass, bush). **Naron a ntante,** children in (too) short intervals; **dzob a ntante,** bad language, bad words (like 'excrement', 'urine', 'buttocks'). Possibly mission influence in this meaning (= **dzob a tsatseran**).

**ntang-eran** *v.* to change, transform. **Da gea entang a muran a mur.** 'And he changed and became a snake.'

**Ntang renan** a small lake near the mouth of the Watut River; **rop** of **Owang rompon** clan.

**ntasantos-eran** *v.* to nod. **Nayasu entasantos.** 'The heron nods' (when walking).

**nteb-eran** *v.* to beat (of bast). **Afi enteb fini en a nguring.** 'The woman beats a carrying strap with a beater.'

**ntef-eran** *v.* to lacerate one's face.

**nteng-eran** *v.* to do something completely (fell all trees, kill all people); to leave nothing; to rule [‡]. **Idzum enteng a taran a mpi.** 'The dogs overcame the pigs completely' (from a story).

**nterenter-eran** *v.* to be thick (of cloth, skin, meat), fat (of people). **Ngaeng enterenter faring,** a very fat man. **Mpi gangkan enterenter,** thick leather.

**nterentor** *n.* puddle, pool; gutter.

**ntet-eran** *v.* to be nearly fainting (of hunger or pain or lust). **Maran entet,** he is nearly fainting. **Paep esaf edza da wi irid raun da marud entet.** 'I cut myself with a knife and blood ran down and I nearly fainted.'

**ntib** *n.* (1) a tree (**orog**) with large flowers, only found south of the Markham River; said to have a smell like a dead man. (2) a bone or piece of coconut shell (modern: a piece of metal, **ntib kapa**) used for peeling bananas. **Un a ntib,** nape of the neck.

**ntib-eran** *v.* to desire; to believe.

**Ntib onon** a creek, part of Wawin River, **rop** of **Orogwangin** clan; a pig's name.

**Ntib wanats** a place name near Gabsongkeg.

**Ntib a weng** a place name near Untsig, land of the **Orognaron**. Name in traditions about **Nim oren**.

**ntibintib-eran** *v.* (1) to walk on the branch of a tree (of animals and humans). *See also* **ntit-eran.** **Gwanang esa dzain da intibintib ari.** The cuscus went up an Areca palm and walked along its branch. (2) to be stubborn, obstinate.

- ntig** *n.* quarrel, fight. *Afi ri ngaeng imu ntig ariran.* ‘Men and women have a fight with each other.’
- ntiriring-eran** *v.* to thunder, roar, roll, sound, rumble. *Waris intiriring,* thunder is rolling. *Yadzof intiriring faring,* thunder rumbles heavily.
- ntit** *n.* footbridge, bridge. *Ntit en a ntsu,* suspension bridge.
- Ntit mois** a creek between the village Mare and the Waem River, *rop* of *Owang rompon* clan.
- Ntit ngang** a creek (upper course of Tsepek River) and place name east of Gabsongkek village.
- Ntit ramid** left tributary of Markham River near Ngasawapum village, tributary of Ngasawapum creek, = *Ntit waif.*
- ntit-eran** *v.* to move or walk along a branch or trunk (as a bridge over a creek), also *ntitantit-eran*; *see also ntibintib-eran.* *Gea intit nowa bangin a weng.* ‘It (an animal) moves along a branch of the mango tree.’
- nto-ran** *v.* to hang on or from, suspend. *Sàb ento orog.* ‘Flying foxes hang from trees.’ *Jesus ento orog a mpar.* ‘Jesus hangs on the cross.’ *Garafu naron ifur a dzi, dento a gu riri.* ‘Children catch fish and hang them on a liana.’ *Maran a nto,* cool with clouds and no sun.
- ntoap-eran** *v.* to be dry, healed (of a cut); to be uneaten by beetle larvae. *See also fan a ntoap,* industrious. *Edza ara seos da eyatao da entoap.* ‘I hacked (into a tree trunk) looking for beetle larvae but I saw that it was not eaten by them.’
- ntod** *see umi ntod.*
- ntom** *n.* encirclement, ambush. *See also ontom.* *Ges erem a ntom etsen a gab.* ‘They encircled (made a circle around) the village.’
- nton-eran** *v.* to follow in line, form a line. *Entoneran,* members, relatives. *Yaga fôn orots da antonerad.* ‘We have one source (forefather) and follow him.’ *Ram a ruran ram a tsatseran entoneran.* ‘Chain of suffering [‡].’
- ntonon** *adv.* quiet, sad; with bowed head (*nto onon*). *Ngaeng emoaf a ntonon en a barabeneran.* ‘The men sit quietly together in mourning.’
- ntos-eran** *v.* to repeat; to emerge, rise up; to blow a conch shell trumpet in long and short sounds after a death. *Ngaeng emongro mpo da entos esa.* ‘A man dived into the water and emerged.’ *Ngaeng ifung a nim a ntoseran en a garagab emar.* ‘The people blew the conch shell trumpet repeatedly when a man died.’
- ntot** *n.* (1) knot; joint, ankle, knuckle, knee. *Bangin a ntot,* elbow; *fân a ntot,* ankle, knee; *fân onon a ntot,* knee-joint, ankle; *son a ntot,* a boil on the nose; *ûn a ntot,* Adam’s apple; *mpî ûn a ntot,* a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*); *fon onon a ntot,* progenitors, patriarchs [‡]. (2) debt, guilt. *Ngaeng a ntot,* a man who has done wrong; debtor [‡]; *papir a ntot,* promissory note [‡].
- ntotantot** *n.* knobs, uneven surface (as of crocodile skin). *See ntot.* *Gwangon a ntotantot,* fear (‘his belly full of knobs’).
- ntre-ran** *v.* to be ill-fitting. *Ngakwi naron da entre en edza.* ‘The garment is small and does not fit me.’

**ntring-eran** *v.* (1) to start, begin. *Yadzof a ban intring da yami ero.* ‘The rainy season begins and rain falls.’ (2) to be crowded, be alive. *Ges intring,* all are alive. *Un a ntring,* a bunch.

**ntringantring-eran,** *v.* to vibrate, shake (said of a bed or of raised floor that moves when walking on it).

**ntris-eran** *v.* to be very strong, powerful. *Ngaeng a ntriseran,* a strong man. *Ngaeng a ntriseran esot,* almighty [‡]. *Ngaeng uri gea intris defa en a ban its ngaeng mangke.* ‘This man is so strong that he could beat many men.’

**ntroang-eran** *v.* to fish with a net; to strike the water. *Eya dentroang a mpo.* ‘They went to fish with nets in the river.’

**ntrup-eran** *v.* to grow again; to rise from the dead. *Aits gaen etse da ibi ntruperan.* ‘I cut the banana stem and it grows again.’ *Garagab yanon intrup esa burid.* ‘The soul of man will rise again.’

**ntu yami,** *n.* a very small fly-like insect that is often seen after rain.

**ntu-ran** *v.* to carry on one’s head or shoulder, put on one’s head, cover. *Intu ref.* ‘He carries a hat.’ *Intu etsen.* ‘He covers it.’

**ntuf-eran** *v.* (1) to be warm, hot; also *ntufuntuf-eran* (not of water). *Mpas intuf.* ‘The wind is warm.’ (2) to fart. *Idzum intuf,* dogs fart.

**Ntufantuf** a place name west of Gabsongkeg village.

**ntufuntuf-eran** *see* *ntuf-eran.*

**ntung-eran** *v.* to look up or down. *Garafu naron a kau iburi dintung esa.* ‘That child there sat and looked up.’

**ntur** heard only as *its a ntur en foa,* a half coconut shell hung up with its opening down on a rope to hang netbags on. Some people said it was a new element from Papua, others said it was used ‘by the forefathers’ as a precaution against rats. *See also son a ntur,* a broad nose.

**ntsa** *n.* bachelors’ house, men’s house.

**ntsa-ran** *v.* to throw down, put down, sit down; to give. *Iri ongan entsa ontom.* ‘The two threw their nets down.’ *Entsa ro a gea gab mana.* ‘They (the birds) let themselves down in the village place.’ *Dentsa fidifid etsen.* ‘And they put a piece of bark on top of it.’ *Entsa onowaro ro mpo.* ‘He threw the head (of the fish) down into the water.’ *Entsa ya.* ‘They put together.’ *Erentsa ran.* ‘It is lying there.’ *Entsa fan ero mra efa pitig.* God is with us [‡] (‘he sat down on the earth as on a chair’).

**ntsab** *n.* a tree (*orog*; <> *Euphorbiaceae*; *Bischofia javanica* and/or *Rubiaceae*; *Nenonauclea sp.*) = *nene.* *Maran a ntsab,* a bird; *raeng entsab,* a kind of fungus on trees.

**Ntsab** a woman’s name.

**Ntsab a mpes** a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

**ntsabantsab** *n.* rib = *dzabar.*

**ntsaf-eran** *v.* to quiet, soothe. *Garafu naron iring, antsaf.* ‘When a child cries, I soothe it.’

**ntsam-eran** *v.* to feed. *Afi entsam gaen ari garafu.* ‘The woman fed the child.’ *Dentsam a mun ariran.* ‘They fed each other with their anger’ (they spoke with each other about their anger).

**ntsamantsa-ran** *v.* to be blunt, grow blunt; to be turned-up. *Paep a mun entsamantsa.* ‘The knife’s edge gets blunt.’ *Son a ntson entsamantsa.* ‘His nose is upturned.’

**ntsamantsam-eran** *v.* to produce waves in water with both hands (in a game); *see also boantrung-eran, dzinig-eran, dzungkringdzungkring-eran.*

**ntsamantsri** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*); = *ngarongone*. *Wi ntsamantsri,* blood from the aorta, thick dark blood.

**ntsantsi** *n.* a bird of prey (*dzî dziferan*), somewhat smaller than *mpungumping* (<> Crested Hawk, *Aviceda subcristata* and/or New Guinea Harpy-Eagle, *Harpyopsis novaeguineae*).

**ntsang** *n.* a tree (*orog*); = *antsang, ngantsang.*

**ntsang-eran** *v.* to cut. *Ngaeng entsang dau.* ‘The man cuts the bush.’ *Afi entsang foa en a ban efadzo ontom en.* ‘The woman cuts her netbag to work a fishing net from it.’

**ntsangantsang-eran** *v.* to cut a path through the bush.

**Ntsangantsang** a mountain near the mouth of the Watut River; a man’s name.

**ntsangantsing** *n.* follower, supporter, adherent. *Urim ari gea garafu ntsangantsing.* ‘The cockatoo and his followers’ (from an oral tradition). *See also garafu ntsangantsing.*

**ntsangantsing** *prep.* opposite, facing one another. *Ges ib maran a ntsangantsing.* ‘They danced facing each other.’

**ntsangantsong-eran en** *v.* to rock (children in a netbag), saw, move to and fro. *Afi entsangantsong en naron.* ‘The woman rocks her child.’

**Ntsaran** a former settlement place of the *Ono wante*. In 2009, one consultant said it was at the Watut River.

**ntse-ran** *v.* to be full. *Ngaeng mangke eama dentse.* ‘Many people come and it (the place) is full.’

**ntsean-eran en** *v.* to be light, to be seen clearly (said of moon, lamp, nights in dry season). *Sefo wante da ram entsean en.* ‘It is a long night, but clear.’

**ntseang** *see mpî a ntseang.*

**ntsedz** *n.* (1) smell, scent, odor (of roast pork, of food, of tobacco). *Edza atonges a ntsedz.* ‘I smell the scent.’ (2) an insect, somewhat smaller than *ngaodzarang*; *see also dzofef, tsofef* (*Jb. dangguc* horse-fly, gad-fly).

**ntsedz-eran** *v.* to smell. *Ngaeng enang a mpî dentsedz.* ‘The men singe a pig’s bristles and it smells.’

**ntsefentsef-eran** *v.* to be courageous, brave, fearless; to be contrary, defiant [‡]. *Ngaeng a ntsefentseferan emam a faran en ngaeng ongan a îtseran a gea.* ‘A brave man cannot be beaten by another man.’

**ntsegentseg** *n.* a grass; robust cane ( $\Delta$  *Gramineae; Saccharum robustum*). *Gab a ntsegenteg,* a burned-down village.

**Ntsegentseg** an old village site of *Warir* clan near *Tararan* village.

**ntseng-eran** *v.* to ask, question. *See also dzofef.* *Afi entseng naron.* ‘The woman asked her child.’ *Komiti ntsengeran afi.* A church representative in the village (*TP komiti*), who was appointed to ask girls about who they were interested in marrying. The position was given up in the nineties.

**ntsep** *n.* lightning (seen as a sign that ngaeng opang are around).

**ntsepantsep** *adj.* fat (said of wild pigs and other game).

**Ntserentse** a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

**ntserentse-ran** *v.* only as *sû entserentse*, the sun goes down.

**ntserentser** *n.* solid mud. *Ntsots, da sû ear a gea, engkang da imu ntserentser.* ‘When the sun dries mud, it becomes solid and is solid mud.’

**Ntserentser** a place name near the Wawin River.

**ntsesero** *see* ntsosero.

**ntseyantsen-eran** *v.* to urge, push. *See also yantsen-eran.* *Raman entseyantsen naron en a ban imu ram engopwangop.* ‘The father pushes his son to do things faster.’

**ntsi-ran** *v.* to tie, fasten, bind. *Engop a mpî, intsi, deboareng.* ‘They killed a pig, tied it (to a pole), and carried it.’ *Intsi duntrung.* ‘They puffed it up.’ *Intsi tsafar.* ‘He produced a ladder.’ *Intsi dzob mangke.* ‘They repeated the same story many times’ (‘they tied many words together’).

**ntsîb** *n.* banana peeler. *Ntsîb a mos payab,* peeler made from coconut shell. *Ntsîb kapa,* banana peeler made of metal.

**ntsîdz** *n.* a short grass in the mountains (<> *Gramineae; Themeda australis*); totem of *Dzeag a ntson* clan.

**Ntsidz a weng** a place name near Dzifasing village in the mountains; an old settlement place according to oral tradition.

**ntsîdz-eran** *v.* (1) to draw together, contract, wrap oneself up (of snake or rubber). *Gantin a ntsîdz,* second set of teeth. *Ngaeng îts a mur da intsîdz en eran.* ‘A man hits a snake and it draws itself together.’ (2) to gather, to collect all kinds of small things. *Afi ifur a dzi intsîdzintsîdz en yafats naron.* ‘The women went fishing and collected small yafats (a fish).’ *See also mos a ntsîdz.*

**ntsîf** *n.* pit, hole, ditch, grave; = *ngkrung.* *Maran a ntsîf,* deep hole, deep wound; *mpo ntsîf,* puddle, pool; a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*); *un a ntsîf,* salt-cellar; *ntsîf a garamut,* grave, graveyard.

**ntsîg-eran** *v.* to come close, be close, be near, be next to; to follow. *Fan ntsîgeran renan,* second toe (toe next to the big toe); *maran a ntsîgeran,* favourite son; *intsîg a gea,* neighbour (‘near him’). *Sawi tao emen intsîg.* *Ngereng a nin.* ‘Sawi’s house is close to Ngereng’s.’ *Sera intsîg a gea?* ‘Who is the next one?’ (who follows him?). *Da intsîg eya gab.* ‘And he went close to the village.’ *Intsigintsîg.* ‘He is very close.’ *Afi uri gea emeats en sùn en a ntsîgintsîgeran.* ‘This woman was ashamed to stay near to her husband.’

**ntsîng-eran** *v.* (1) to bend, stoop, bow; to pull one’s neck in. *Intsing un.* ‘He bowed his head (neck); he was startled.’ *Ngaeng etapo edza onod waro da edza antsîng ud.* ‘Somebody throws something at my head and I pull my neck in.’ *Papia emosro ro da edza antsîng.* ‘When paper falls down I bend’ (to collect it). (2) to collect, gather. *Gea intsîng naron a rits uri.* ‘She collected her children.’ (3) to carry around one’s neck. *See also tsîng-eran.*

Garafu afi intsing a komokom. ‘Girls wear beads around their necks.’ (4) to be in front of somebody. Gea emonteng maran intsing. ‘She stood in front of him.’ (5) to rain continuously. Yami intsing. ‘It is raining continuously.’

**ntsir** *n.* hunting pit.

**ntsirintsir-eran** *v.* to stay small, grow poorly (of plants and humans). Poatse entab momoa da intsirintsir. ‘Grass in the mountains grows badly.’ Garafu intsirintsireran emam a muran wante. ‘A child that grows badly does not become tall.’

**ntsobwantsob** *n.* plaiting around stone or obsidian tool yangkig; an ear ornament of small plaited rings formed into a chain.

**ntsofontsof** *n.* a beetle (<> *Attagenus undulatus*: *Dermestidae*). Described as: ram a tsatseran eremen afi gwangon, ‘something bad in a woman’s stomach’; by others as: ntsofontsof emen garagab rainara, ‘ntsofontsof are in people’s excrement’.

**ntson** *n.* opening, hole, door opening. See also ontson. Dzifa ntson, fire place; go ntson, black earth; maran a ntson, an insult (lit. ‘eye-hole’); moadzi ntson, mouth of the road; naen a ntson, naegempon a ntson, auditory-hole and hole in the earlobe. Orog a ntson, hole in a tree; rofon a ntson, arsehole (an insult); tao ntson, front side of a house; tsaru ntson, cave; aen a ntsonantson, Marston/Marsden matting; perforated iron sheets used during wartime as runways for aircraft, now used for fences and other purposes.

**Ntson** a woman’s name, a taboo name Moangkaf.

**ntsong-eran** *v.* to grow; to light, kindle fire. Guruts entsong en a ban imu nidzin. ‘Vegetables grow and will shortly have fruit.’ Da ngarogemo ri entsong en eran ari gea. ‘And the ngarogemo tree grew high with him (on it).’ Ontsong rampe! ‘Light the lamp!’ (also otsong!; see tsong-eran).

**Ntsong** a man’s name. One of the founders of Orogaron clan.

**ntsozero** *n.* mouth of a river (by some speakers ntsozero). Watut a ntsozero, mouth of the Watut River.

**ntsots** *n.* mud; see also ntsûts.

**Ntsots** a man’s name.

**ntsrantsri** see ntsamantsri.

**ntsrang-eran** *v.* to cut. Kapenta entsrang orog en a saw. ‘The carpenter cuts the tree with a saw.’ Dziaman polis erogo a ref a ntsrangantsrangeran. ‘German policemen (in German colonial times) wore laplaps with zigzag hems.’

**Ntsrang a dzi** a place name near Ngasawapum village; a dog’s name.

**Ntsrang fan** a place name near Ngasawapum.

**ntsrem-eran** heard only as entsrem rafen, a gesture, drawing air in between teeth and shake one’s head as an expression of being tired.

**ntsringantsring** *n.* a children’s game (first word of the song).

**ntsron-eran** *v.* to recede, sink. Mpo entsron, the water is receding.

**Ntsrong** a man’s name.

**ntsrongantsrong** *n.* movement, disturbance in water; also ntsrung. Yaga afur a dzi da yai oreg a ntsrongantsrong en a mpo. ‘We went fishing and you disturbed the water.’



**ntsrop-eran** *v.* (1) to duck, dodge. *Edza aburi dafoig eya, da atao ngaeng ongan en a gea onowaro entsrop ero.* ‘I sat and looked, but when I saw the head of another man, I ducked down.’ (2) to be loose, get loose, be slack (of liana around bundle, of belt, strap around firewood, broom). *Gu entsrop a non ga dampar.* ‘The liana around the firewood got loose.’

**ntsru-ran** *v.* (1) to do something continuously, all the time. *Faud intsru edza nafod.* ‘All the time I go to visit my sister.’ (2) to sink in (of house posts or platform). *Mois intsru ro en rofon imut.* ‘The posts sink in because their lower ends are rotten.’

**ntsrun** *n.* disturbance, movement; also *ntsrongantsrong*. *Sera derem a ntsrun en a mpo?* ‘Who disturbed the water?’

**ntsu-ran** *v.* to stay inside a house or hole, shut in. *Intsu pitsu*, the initiation ceremony. *Med a ntsuran pitsu*, initiation songs. *Yami faring ero, da ngaeng intsu tao inin.* ‘When heavy rain falls, people stay in their houses.’

**ntsu** *n.* rattan (generic); used for bow-string and handles of stone axe (*ge*). Kinds of *ntsu*: *kapu, moangen, ntsu waro, wap, wap maran a mpoaf.*

**Ntsu non** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village; a pig’s name.

**ntsum-eran** *v.* to be used to, be familiar with. *Garafu naron intsum raman.* ‘Children are used to their father.’

**ntsun** *n.* room (of house), part (of village), lagoon, bay. *Gab a ntsun*, part of a village.

**ntsuntsu-ran** *v.* to sound, roar. *Madzung iri nim intsuntsu.* ‘Drums and conch shells sounded.’

**ntsup-eran** *v.* to sink, go down. *Itum tsaru eya mpo dintsung eya nin.* ‘When one throws a stone into the water, it sinks down.’

**ntsûts** *n.* earth broken up by pigs; *see ntsots.*

**nû-ran** *v.* to carve, shave, plane, scrape, rasp. *Inu mos.* ‘She rasped coconuts.’ *Ngaeng inû aom en a mpî a tseap.* ‘The man carved a spear with a boar’s tusk.’ *Edza anû mud fofon en a resa.* ‘I shave my beard with a razor blade.’ *Da gea emots a romed uri, da etsotsor da inû.* ‘And she produced shields, carved and scraped them’ (from a myth).

**nû-n** *n.* liver; = *mimi*. *Nû babraf / nû papraf*, lungs; *nû gafeng*, kidneys; *nû gampig, nûn a mpagampig*, heart.

**Nu gagar** a creek; place name northeast of Gabsongkeg village; a settlement place of the Gabsongkeg population in World War II (according to some consultants: *Nur gagar*).

**nû rampud** a tree or shrub (*Octomeles sumatrana* or *Urticaceae; Dendrocnide cordata*).

**nûb** *n.* mosquito (generic). Kinds: *nûb boman, nûb ngempang a dzog. Nûb a mpî rai topom.* A kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). *Ram a ntaran a nûb.* Malaria.

**Nûb** a man’s name.

**nuf-eran**, *v.* to fill in, pour in (of liquids, rice, salt, sugar, fish into bamboo tube); to fetch water. *Mpo nuferan.* Well; a place where one fills water into bamboo tubes. *Afi inuf a mpo en purung.* ‘Women fill water into bamboo tubes.’ *Rain inuf.* ‘He was happy’ (in a text; *see nof-eran, rain enof*).



**num** *pers. + poss. pron. 2.p. pl.* you, your. Num otao, you see; ges etao num, they saw you; num tao, your house; num bangim, your hands.

**num-eran** *v.* to drink; more usual **nom-eran**.

**numanim** *poss. pron. intens. 2.p. pl.* yours (num-anim).

**numeram** *refl. pron. 2.p. pl.* yourself (num-eram).

**nûn** *see* nû-n.

**Nûn** a man's name.

**nunu-ran** *v.* to drive away. Afi serok inunuran en ngaeng orots. 'Two women drove a man away.' Ngaeng fâring inunu garafu naron en emenari imu mara gere. 'A big man drives children away because they always play.'

**nungunung** *n.* a fly (*Jb. lelong*); a kind of string-figure (fofoa). Nungunung a mpeb, a big blue fly.

**nûr** *n.* stinging nettle (generic; *Urticaceae, Octomeles sumatrana; Dendrocnide cordata*); used as medicine against fever. Kinds: Nûr a ga boafob, nûr a mpî rainara, nûr a mpuk.

**Nur** a mpes a place name east of Gabsongkeg village.

**nût** *n.* tadpole.

**Nût** a man's name, a taboo name Gwaren. *See also* Mpo nût.

**Nuta** a mythical being (mentioned in only one myth).

**nuwin** *see* damping nuwin.

## NG

**Ngabantsar** a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

**ngad-eran** *v.* to cross, go to the other side, traverse (of water, road, field, area). Ngaeng eon madzung engad eya gentet ongan. 'The men took a canoe and went to the other side (of the river).'

**ngadangad** *n.* a shrub.

**ngadasas** *n.* a yellow grasshopper.

**ngadzangadz-eran** *v.* (1) to talk much, oppose others. Ngaeng a ngadzangadzeran, a man who always talks against others. (2) to be tall and thin (of humans and animals). Yai umu ngaeng a (nga)dzangadzeran. 'You are a tall and thin man.'

**ngadzarang** *n.* an insect.

**ngadzomor** *n.* a yellow grasshopper (*Jb. wàgô*); in Dzifasing ngaodzomor. Efa ngadzomor, like a ngadzomor (over-sexed).

**Ngaebaron** a man's name.

**ngaemaro** (1) *n.* man, male. *See* ngaeng / maro. (2) *adj.* male. Kokwarak ngaemaro, cock; Omad ngaemaro, a kind of taro.

**ngaeng** *n.* human, man, person, people, population (generic). Ngaeng Adzera, the Adzera people; an ornament on hats; ngaeng afi, married man; ngaeng ari afi, a kind of string-figure (fofoa; 'man and woman'); ngaeng buriran, mission helper, native evangelist.

**Ngaeng** dau mpes, island people; ngaeng fâring, important man, great man; ngaeng fose, 'black people', all darker-skinned populations, from Africans to New Guineans, Aborigines and Polynesians; ngaeng a manaman, dwarves in oral tradition; ngaeng momoa, mountain people, highlanders; ngaeng montam, Sepik people ('sago people'). Ngaeng empeat moani, a kind of string-figure ('a man carries an eel').

**Ngaeng** a mpuf, 'white people', albinos; Europeans, Americans, Australians; = bumpum. Ngaeng mra pan ongan, island people; ngaeng (bengan) a niseran, famous, important man; ngaeng a ntaran, sick man; a kind of string-figure; ngaeng a rûts, coastal people; ngaeng a siteran, pastor; ngaeng tsaru, church elder ('stone man'); ngaeng a wengeran, mountain people.

**Ngaeng** a mpuf a dog's name.

**Ngaeng** a muteran a pig's name.

**Ngaeng** a son a historical man of Orogwangin clan; a dog's name.

**Ngaeng** a ntson a creek near Wawin River, rop of Orogwangin clan; in oral tradition one of the early villages of the Wampar; a pig's name.

**Ngaeng** onon a small lake near Ngaroneno, south of the Markham River, rop of Montar clan; a pig's name.

**Ngaeng** renan a place name, rop of Mpo renan clan.

**Ngaeng** siri a place name north of Gabsongkeg village (= Ngaesiri?).

**ngafangef-eran** *v.* to knead, to work (clay or mud); *see* ngef-eran.

**Ngafarig** a man's name (by some consultants given Ngaefarig); ancestor and possibly founder of Feref clan.

**ngafir** *n.* (1) a tree (orog; Δ *Leguminosae*; *Pterocarpus indicus*); wood used for drums; resin used as glue for fastening skin on drums. Flower said to have a pleasant smell. Totem of Ngintsib rompon clan. (2) a wooden bowl; = gampum (in Mare); a kind of string-figure (fofoa). Omad ngafir, a kind of taro.

**Ngafir** a neighbouring population, north of the Wampar area, Upper Erap River (Mungkip, Ngaromangki = Orog a weng).

**Ngafir** a ntson a place name near Dagin village.

**Ngafong** a woman's name.

**ngag** *n.* (1) a kind of pandanus growing wild (umi; Δ *Pandanaceae*; *Pandanus tectorius*; *TP karuka*). (2) tripod supporting sago-washing apparatus.

**Ngag** a woman's name.

**ngair** *n.* a bird, starling (dzi dziferan; <> Singing Starling, *Aplonis cantoroides*, but *see* ngaokngaok).

**Ngair** an area name north of Gabsongkeg and another one near Gabsantsidz village; a pig's name.

**Ngair** renan rop of Mpo renan clan.

**Ngako** a man's name (said to be from Bukaua, meaning ngaeng a wi, 'red man').

**ngakwi** *n.* cloth, garment, piece of clothing, T-shirt, singlet (*Jb. ngakwê*). Ngakwi afi, women's cloth; ngakwi bangi wante, shirt with long sleeves; ngakwi fân a ngkoats, shorts; ngakwi fân wante, long trousers; ngakwi

- mota*, mission type woman's dress or blouse without sleeves; *ngakwi ram a teteroferan*, coat.
- ngam** *n.* a vegetable (*was*), similar to dzempodz (*Jb. dagi maki* or *barob maki*); = gwampo, wampo.
- Ngamidair** a place name near Tararan village.
- Ngamigaedz** an old settlement place of Tsaruntson clan near Dzifasing village.
- Ngamir** an old village site to the left side of the Watut River, near its mouth, south of Dzifasing village.
- ngamis ririp** *n.* a creeper or liana ( $\Delta$  *Moraceae; Maclura sp.*), which is said to be used by thieves to repel dogs with its smell. One of the healers in the nineties also used it for healing.
- ngamisib** *n.* a liana (*gu*) with thorns.
- Ngamisib** a place name west of Gabsongkeg village.
- ngamoamputs** *n.* a small kind of spider (*Jb. alidèbu*).
- ngampeo** *n.* a kind of banana (*gaen*) eaten ripe.
- Ngampuwantsi** a creek near Montam renan, an old settlement place. Said to be the village where *Dzangats* or *Ridzib* and son were killed (in traditions differently given as *Ngampuantsi*, *Ngampowantsi*, *Ngampuantsib*).
- ngampur** *n.* a kind of fig tree ( $\Delta$  *Moraceae; Ficus hispida*), fruits eaten by pigs; used as medicine against diarrhoea. It was said that unripe fruits (*ngampur nidzin*) are fried and then stuck into young village pigs' anuses, so they would not defaecate in the village.
- Ngampur** a place name northwest of Dzifasing village; an early settlement in oral traditions. A village in the myth of *Ngaeng oren wante*.
- Ngamur** a place name near Dzifasing, rop of *Warir* clan.
- Ngamus** a man's name (from the Watut population).
- ngan** *adj.* (1) many; *see also mangke*. *Edza gom imu ngan*. 'My works are many.' (2) short form of *ongan* after word ending in vowel: *gea ri (o)ngan*, the two.
- Nganing** a man's name (Christian name).
- ngantab** *n.* *see purung ngantab*, a kind of bamboo.
- ngantam** *n.* moon, month; also night. A kind of string-figure (*fofoa*); = *ngaroburub*. *Ngantam emar*, no moon; *ngantam imu bubung*, full moon; *ngantam imu fon*, full moon; *ngantam imu tereas*, sickle of the moon, crescent, half-moon; *ngantam erem a ntsa*, dark patches in the moon (lit. 'the moon built a bachelors' house'; meaning unknown by consultants); *ngantam omod*, full moon; *ngantam wafu patea saran*, new moon; *ngantam yupi*, new moon. *Afi eon ngantam*. 'A woman is menstruating.' *Gereran ngantam*, games played in moonlight; *med gereran ngantam*, a kind of song and dance. *Ib sù sù, ngantam ngantam*. 'They danced day after day and night after night.'
- Ngantam** a male and female name.
- ngantif** *n.* collarbone, usually *ngantif waro*.
- Ngantif** a man's name.

**ngantif** a *poak* *n.* a tree, a kind of *Ficus* sp.

**ngantsang** *n.* a tree (*orog*); = *antsang*, *ntsang*.

**Ngantsang** a man's name.

**ngantsing-eran** *v.* to collect, put together.

Ngaeng *faring* a *tir* a *îtseran* *engantsing* *ngaeng* *afi* *wasif*. 'The big warriors took many women from (other) men.'  
Ngaeng *faring* *ongan* *engantsing* *ngaeng* *boantob*. 'A big man collects possessions.'

**Ngantsits** a woman's name.

**nganga-ran** *v.* to meet.

**ngangantab** *n.* a comb used for decoration; also *nangantab*.

**ngangang-eran** *v.* to hold something in front of oneself. *Mpas* *ngangang*, a hot westerly wind in the morning. *Bid* *angangang* *ontom* *da* *abang* *ifrip* *ero*. 'Let us hold the net and father will jump down into it' (from a story).

**ngangangkung** *n.* praying mantis; described as green, with four legs, about 7 cm long. According to some consultants *ngaeng* a *ngkung*.

**Ngangangkung** a man's name (*Ngaeng* a *ngkung*?).

**Ngangki** a woman's name. Name of the first Wampar woman in oral tradition, together with man *Gantsre*.

**Ngangki rompon** a mountain near the mouth of the Watut River; a clan (*sagaseg*) that has died out.

**Ngangkoa** a creek near Mare village; a woman's name.

**ngangoa**, *n.* intestinal worm (of humans and animals).

**ngangu-ran** *v.* to gather. *Engangu* a *ref* *ma* *ram* a *rits* *eya* *tao*. 'They gathered cloth and other things and put them into the house.'

**ngao** (1) *n.* a tree (*orog*), fruits eaten (<> New Guinea Walnut, *Dracontomelon dao*). (2) *adv.* no!, halt! *Ngao!*, *emam* a *faran*. No! that is not right.

**Ngao** a place name west of Gabmadzung along the mouth of the Erap River.

**ngaoboasis** *n.* butterfly and moth (also *ngaobosis*, *ngabosis*); no kinds distinguished beside *ngaoboasis* *fose*, *wi*, *mpuf*, *dzung*, *neb*, *mara* *dzadzar* (black, red, white, yellow, blue, checkered). *Ngaoboasis* *gaen* a *dzog*, a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*).

**Ngaoboasis** a creek near Munun village; a dog's name.

**ngaodzarang** *n.* male cricket.

**ngaogarum** *n.* female cricket (*Jb. dangguc*).

**ngaogompo** *n.* a bird (*dzi* *dziferan*; <> Australian Bustard, *Ardeotis australis*).

**ngaogoron** *n.* a middle-sized, many-coloured lizard.

**ngaogwara** *n.* a tree (*orog*), wood used for housebuilding.

**Ngaogwaren** a creek north of Gabsongkeg; *rop* of *Orogwangin* clan.

**Ngaok** a place name south of Tararan village.

**ngaokngaok** *n.* starling (*dzi* *dziferan*; <> Singing Starling, *Aplonis cantoroides*). The name is said to be like the call of the bird.

**Ngaoko** a place name given in oral tradition; not identified. Possibly = *Ngaok*.

**ngaom** a *mpudz* *n.* a spider (<> Tarantula; Bird-catching Spider; *Selenocosmia* sp.).

**ngaomeang** *n.* shoulder (by some consultants: *ngaromeang*).

**ngaomoto** *n.* a creeper with large fruits like balls ( $\Delta$  *Cucurbitaceae*; *Alsomitra macrocarpa*).

**ngaompo** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*; <> Great-billed heron, *Ardea sumatrana*; or Native Companion (Brolga), *Grus rubicunda*).

**ngaonon** *n.* a kind of taro (*omad*).

**Ngaongeng** a mountain northwest of the Erap River.

**ngaopea** *n.* a small dark bird (*dzî dziferan*)

**Ngaowame** a spirit place (*rop*); a pig's name.

**ngap** *n.* driftwood.

**ngap-eran** *v.* to be exhausted, be finished, dry up (of water). **Engap en a dziridzir.** 'He is exhausted of pain.' **Mpo engap.** 'The water has dried up.' **Edza angap en a meats.** 'I am finished because of shame.'

**ngapangip-eran** *v.* to lie, deceive; = *muam-eran*.

**Ngaporo** a man's name (Christian name).

**ngar-eran** *v.* (1) to light, kindle (of fire). **Engar a dzif.** 'He lighted a fire.' (2) to excite, arouse somebody by taking off clothing. **Gea engar edza.** 'She aroused me.'

**ngarab** *n.* a liana (*gu*) growing in the mountains ( $\Delta$  *Araceae*; *Raphidophora sp.*), used as magic when making sago. **Ram ngarab** = *rop*, spirit place.

**ngarafo** *n.* a very aggressive small lizard (<> Small Forest Dragon, *Gonocephalus nigrogularis*); eaten. Totem of *Moswarang* clan.

**Ngarafo** a sub-group name of *Moswarang* clan in Gabsongkeg village.

**ngarain** *n.* a kind of taro (*omad*).

**Ngarain** a man's name.

**Ngarano** a *sagaseg* (clan) name; this clan is said to have died out.

**Ngarantib** a place name (in text of a song).

**Ngarasa** a mountain near the *Ngaroneno*, sometimes called *Ngaratsa*; *rop* of *Dzeag a ntson*, *Boarom rompon* and *Mos warang* clans. A woman's name; a pig's name.

**Ngaratup** name of a Yalu woman, caught by the *Wampar* in a battle.

**Ngarefe** a creek near *Ngasawapum* village, lower course of *Ngaronana*.

**Ngarempa** a creek, eastern tributary of *Wawin* River.

**Ngarenan** a place name near *Gabantsidz* village, *rop* of *Mpo renan* clan.

**Ngareno** a man's name.

**ngarenom** *n.* a tall tree (*orog*), wood used for building.

**Ngarenom** a man's name.

**Ngareng** a woman's name.

**ngareo** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*) living in grassland (<> Purple Swamphen, *Porphyrio porphyrio*).

**Ngareo** a man's name.

**ngareo fan** *n.* a plant ( $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Euphorbia hypericifolia*), used for producing colour. Young shoots in water are used as medicine against illness of children's joints.

**Ngareon** a creek near *Dzifasing* village, south of the *Markham* River; a male and female name (Christian name).

**ngarewa** only as *fan a ngarewa*, toes standing or spreading apart; said (by *Gabsongkeg* people) to be found only in *Mare*.

**Ngariawang** an Adzera group in the mountains.

**ngarobante** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*; <> Common Koel, *Eudynamis scolopacea*).

**Ngarobasab** a place name north of Tararan village.

**Ngarobaser** a place name; = Turuguf.

**ngarobimpub** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*), said to fly very fast; eaten.

**Ngarobimpub** a place name near the Waem River; *rop* of Owang rompon clan.

**ngarobingin** *adj.* good, fine, pretty, good-looking, savoury, tasty, healthy; in order; flat, even (*opp.*: *tsats-eran*); *see also* *daom-eran*, *boaras*. *Afi ngarobingin*, a pretty girl (or: a girl with good manners); *afi mpe ngarobingin*, a girl with good manners. *Kamunda ngarobingin*, a good carpenter; *ngaeng maran ngarobingin*, a good-looking man; *mpî ngarobingin*, a fat pig; *mra ngarobingin*, good (fertile) earth. *Ram ngarobingin*, a flat area, an even piece of land; *tao ngarobingin*, a fine house. *Emoaf ngarobingin*, They lived in peace; *ngarobingin boaras*, happy; *ngarobingin impineran*, sacred [‡]. *Da gea afi nin fân imu ngarobingin*. ‘And his wife’s leg was all right’ (not broken; from a myth). *Ram okai imu ngarobingin*. ‘This thing (food) is tasty.’ *Ngaeng yatiran en ngarobingin*. ‘A man who can think well (is intelligent).’

**Ngarobingin** a male and female name.

**Ngaroboain** a place name, *rop* of Warir clan.

**Ngarobombon** a former village site of the Yalu people.

**Ngarobonom** a creek, upper course of Wawin River; an old village site of Orogwangin and Sangud clans.

**ngaroburub** *n.* moon (= *ngantam*); somehow indicating the dark patches in the moon (according to the myth about Mpiampuf (man’s name)); *see also* *burub*.

**Ngaroburub** a place name north of Dzifasing village.

**ngarodangkir** *n.* a small kind of hornbill; *see* *dangir*.

**ngarodowang** *n.* a small marsupial rat, living in earth holes, eaten; = *ngarowangkur* (*Jb. mojang ilim*).

**ngarodzaman** *n.* a shrub, used for love magic.

**Ngarodzaman** a place name near Dzifasing village.

**Ngarodzeram** a creek and area north of Gabsongkeg village, upper course of Ngkup a gab and Ngaromair; *rop* of Orogwangin clan. A pig’s name. *See* *dzeram*.

**Ngarodziring** a place name near Dagin.

**Ngarofab** a creek northwest of Ngasawapum village.

**Ngarofisin** a place name east of Erap River.

**ngarofre** *n.* a plant (according to information about *sagaseg Ngarofre*).

**Ngarofre** a *sagaseg* (clan) name, = Ngaromoa; part of Orogwangin clan. Totem: *ofre*. Group is said to have died out.

**Ngaroga** a man’s name.

**Ngarogano** historical woman from Labu, married in Gabantsidz village.



**Ngarogari** a hill north of Mare village on the left side of Markham River. In oral tradition one of the early villages of the Wampar people (near Bobong and Parag).

**ngarogawam** *n.* lemon (<> *Rutaceae*; *Citrus aurantifolia*); sometimes also used for orange (else *TP orase*), by some people pronounced **ngarogowam**. Juice drunk as a medicine against cold. **Gea entan a ntson en aom orog ngarogawam**. ‘She bored a hole with a spear from the tree **ngarogawam**’ (from a myth).

**Ngarogawef** a place name given in an oral tradition, not identified.

**Ngarogayan** a place name southeast of Dzifasing village, and a mountain near Gabantsidz.

**Ngarogeang** a place name near Gabantsidz village. *See* **geang**.

**ngarogemo** *n.* a hardwood palm-tree (orog).

**Ngarogemo** a mountain and place name on the south side of the Markham River near Mare, **rop** of **Owang rompon** clan.

**ngarogemo bangin a wi** *n.* a bird (dzî dziferan).

**Ngarogemo bangin a wi** a man in the myth about **Ampufoafoa**.

**Ngarogene** a creek, tributary of Erap River near Mungkip village.

**ngarogengkeng** *n.* a kind of Areca palm (*TP kawiwî*) with very small nuts, growing only in the mountains.

**ngarogimpub** *n.* (1) a kind of dove (<> Emerald Ground-Dove, *Chalcophaps indica* / Superb Fruit Dove, *Ptilinopus superbus*; *but see marib*). According to other consultants a parrot. (2) a tree

(orog;  $\Delta$  *Apocynaceae*; *Parsonsia lata*), wood used in house building. As a medicine said to help children to walk.

**Ngarogimpub** a **sagaseg** (clan) name, part of **Dzeag a ntson** clan.

**ngarogo** *n.* a bird (?). **Ngarogo fan**, an ornament on hats.

**ngarogoar** *n.* a (marsupial?) rat.

**Ngarogone** a mountain near Bangkor.

**Ngarogorob** a place name, part of Gabsongkeg village.

**Ngarogoron** an old village site of Orogwangin clan.

**ngarogowam** *see* **ngarogawam**.

**ngarogurun** *n.* a small night bird (dzî dziferan; <> Australian Owlet-nightjar, *Aegotheles bennetti*).

**Ngarokapoa** a place name south of Ngasawapum village. A dog’s name.

**Ngaroko** a man’s name.

**Ngaromafan** a place name northeast of Gabsongkeg village.

**Ngaromair** a creek east of Gabsongkeg, lower course of Ngarodzeram and Kupagab Creeks. A small settlement belonging to Ngasawapum village. **Rop** of **Dzeag a ntson** clan.

**Ngaromanang** a man’s name.

**Ngaromangki** a village of the Erap population; a woman’s name.

**ngaromaredz** *n.* star; a star-shaped ornament on hats. **Ngaromaredz a mpî ifur**, a constellation (*G. Jakobsstab* [‡]).

**Ngaromaring** a mountain near the mouth of the Watut River.

**ngaromeang** *see* **ngaomeang**.

**Ngaromimi** a creek near Mafanadzo, Lower Watut River; **rop** of **Owang rompon** clan.

**Ngaromimin** a place name north of Gabsongkeg.



- Ngaromoa** a place name near Dzifasing village; a **sagaseg** (clan) name in Gabantsidz village; part of **Orogwangin** clan; = **Ngarofre**. Group said to have died out.
- Ngaromoag** a man's name.
- Ngaromoangkén** a creek and place name southwest of Gabsongkeg village.
- ngaromôf** *n.* a tree (**orog**) with round yellow fruits, used by children for playing ball.
- Ngaromof** a man's name.
- ngaromop** *n.* whirlwind, cyclone, hurricane.
- Ngarompoan** a grass area on the river side of the mountain Ngaropoang, north of Mare; between Mare village and the Markham River.
- Ngarompoang** a place name. In oral traditions one of the first villages of the Wampar people on the Markham River.
- Ngarompong** a creek, tributary of the Rumu River; **rop** of **Warir** clan.
- Ngaromugis** a place name east of Tararan village; a pig's name.
- Ngaromukum** a place name near Munun.
- Ngaromuntu** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village; **rop** of **Orognaron** clan; a pig's name.
- ngaromutruk** *n.* a bird (**dzî dziferan**), calling at night (*Jb. bobop?*); a kind of string-figure (**fofoa**).
- Ngaronana** a creek west of Ngasawapum village (upper course of Ntit nageng, Badzin and Ngarefe, all tributaries of the Markham River.).
- ngaronanan!** *interj.* an exclamation meaning 'poor fellow!'
- Ngaroneno** a mountain south of the Markham River, **rop** of **Boarom rompon** clan; a woman's name; a pig's name.
- Ngaroneno baron** a place name (the back of Ngaroneno mountain).
- ngaroninits** *n.* a tall tree (**orog**); wood used for canoes.
- Ngaronto** a place name west of Gabsongkeg village.
- Ngarontsab** a place name near Gabsongkeg village, **rop** of **Dzeag a ntson** and **Orogwangin** clans; a pig's name. *See ntsab.*
- Ngarontseg** a man's name.
- Ngarontsoa** a man's name.
- Ngarongafe** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village.
- Ngarongintsib** a creek and old village site near Dzifasing, another creek south of Munun village. *See ngintsib.*
- Ngarongka** a mythical man of the **Sab Wampar**; a woman's name.
- ngarongkets** *n.* a tall tree (**orog**; <> *Octomeles sumatrana*; *Jb. kakêlim*); = **reso**.
- Ngarongkets**, a taboo name for a man's name **Reso**.
- Ngarongkof** a place name south of the Markham River near Gabmadzung, **rop** of **Dzeag a ntson** clan; a pig's name.
- Ngarongkog** a place name and old settlement place near mountain Misantung.
- ngarongone** *n.* a kind of banana (**gaen**) eaten ripe.
- Ngaronguris** a small mountain near Ngasawapum, old village site; a pig's name.

- Ngaroperem** a place name west of Gabsongkeg village; a pig's name.
- ngaropits** *n.* a small kind of bat.
- Ngaropoang** a mountain northwest of Mare village, near the Markham River; **rop** of Marawarir, Moswarang, Gabrero clans (*see also* Narompoan).
- ngaropopok** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*); = kokwarak, kokorak.
- Ngarora** a place name between Gabantsidz and Mare villages, **rop** of Mpo renan clan; a man's name.
- Ngaroraf** a place name northeast of Dzifasing village.
- Ngarorampe** a creek, tributary of Wawin River, **rop** of Orogwangin clan. *See rampe.*
- Ngaroraon** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village (also called 'Camp Diddy'); a pig's name.
- ngarorapu** *see* gasur ngarorapu, a kind of betel pepper.
- Ngarore** a man's name.
- Ngaroreng(a)** a man's name; a historical man in Mare village.
- ngaroro** *n.* a small lizard, totem of Montar and Warir clans. Ngaroro *gea ref a neb anin*. Ngaroro has a blue cloth (in text of a song).
- Ngaroro** a place name, not identified; **rop** of Mpo renan clan (Ngaroron?).
- Ngarorob** a place name in one oral tradition, not identified (Ngarorop?).
- Ngarorofon** a mountain near Mare village.
- ngarorop** *n.* sorrow, mourning. Ngaeng faring ongan emar da erem a ngarorop ari ngaeng wasif. When a great man dies, that gives sorrow to all people.
- Ngarosagir** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village.
- Ngarosampi** a place name near the Rumu River, **rop** of Warir clan.
- ngarosao** *n.* a grass ( $\Delta$  *Rubiaceae*; *Neonauclea cemensis*), used for house thatching.
- Ngarosara** a place name near Dzifasing village.
- ngarose** *n.* bird of paradise (*dzi dziferan*; <> *Paradisaea gulielmi*). Kinds: ngarose mpuf, ngarose ono fose, ngarose wi.
- Ngarosowar** a man's name.
- ngarosuwi** *n.* an edible grass ( $\Delta$  *Gramineae*; *Saccharum edule Hassk.*; *TP pitpit*); a kind of guruts (vegetable, was).
- Ngaroterat** a man's name.
- Ngarotiri** a creek near Gabmadzung, **rop** of Dzeag a ntson clan; part of Gabsongkeg village; = Gab aya. Another place name south of Munun village.
- Ngarotiri** a pig's name.
- Ngarotiri moatsets** a place name east of Gabsongkeg village.
- ngarotof** *n.* a hardwood palm-tree (*orog*) in the mountains, very similar to mofob; used for spears. *See also* aom ngarotof fan.
- Ngarotof** a man's name.
- Ngarotsafra** a place name west of Gabsongkeg village.
- ngarotsaneang** *n.* a caterpillar with skin that looks itchy. E, gotao rene gangkan efa ngarotsaneang. 'Hey, look, his skin is like that of a ngarotsaneang.'
- Ngarotsangeang** a village in the Adzera area.
- ngarotsaru** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*).
- Ngarotsetso** a creek near the mouth of the Watut River.

- Ngarotsof** a creek near Gabsongkeg village, tributary of Wawin River; **rop** of Orogwangin clan. The area where the Wampar first crossed the Markham from the south, also called ‘Orogwanginpup 2’ (said to be where Erap Plantation is now, between Erap and Ngaeng a ntson).
- Ngarotsopang** a lake between Gabantsidz and Wamped villages, **rop** of Mpo renan clan.
- Ngarotsupung** a mountain and old village site near Wamped village.
- Ngarowafes** a place name southwest of Dzifasing village.
- Ngarowafots** a place name at the Wamped River, between Ngarowantong and Bangkor.
- Ngarowagam** a place name near Ngasawapum village.
- ngarowagef** *n.* a hardwood tree (**orog**; Δ *Leguminosae*; *Intsia bijuga*; *TP kwila*); used for house posts, wood carving.
- Ngarowagef** an old village site near Tararan.
- ngarowagi** *n.* a kind of yam (*yamis*; *Dioscorea sp.*, *TP mami*).
- Ngarowain** a right tributary of the Markham River (or another one at the upper Langimar River?); **rop** of Dzeag a ntson, Montar, Owang rompon, and Warir clans; a pig’s name.
- Ngarowamung** a mountain between Wafa and Watut Rivers; old settlement place of the Ono wante near the Bumbu River.
- Ngarowanam** a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum river. Old village site. A settlement place of the population of Gabsongkeg during World War II.
- ngarowaneng** *n.* a heron or stork (<> *Ardea pacifica* / *Egretta alba*; *Jb. boalóc*; but see kararak).
- Ngarowaneng** a man’s name.
- Ngarowantong** a place name at the Wamped River, between Urim a ntson and Ngarowafots; another one near Gabsongkeg village, **rop** of Orogwangin clan. A pig’s name.
- Ngarowantsu** a place name near Mare village.
- Ngarowanub** a hill between Wamped village and Wamped market. An old village site of Tsaruntson clan according to oral tradition.
- ngarowang** *n.* a kind of flying fox; = *sâb*.
- Ngarowang** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village.
- ngarowangkur** *n.* a small marsupial (<> Spotted Native Cat, New Guinea Quoll, *Dasyurus albopunctatus* but see *ngasamampim*); = *ngarodowang*.
- Ngarowarang** renan a lake near the Watut River, **rop** of Owang rompon clan.
- Ngarowaref** a place name near Waem river, **rop** of Owang rompon clan.
- Ngarowaro** a creek, **rop** of Orogwangin clan; a pig’s name.
- ngarowawi** *n.* a kind of ofre yam (*TP mami*; *Dioscorea esculenta*).
- Ngarowom** a place name according to one oral tradition, not identified.
- ngaroya** *n.* the morning star; the only star that is named in Wampar. Ngaeng a ngaroya. A happy man.
- Ngaroya** a man’s name.
- Ngaroyaem** a man’s name, see Yaem.
- Ngaroyana** a man’s name.
- ngaroyane** *n.* a grass with a good smell, used as decoration in dances.

- Ngaroyats** a mountain near Mare village. In oral traditions the first settlement of the Wampar at the Markham River. Another mountain near the Leron River north of the Markham.
- Ngarsad** a place name west of Dzifasing village.
- ngarumur** *n.* egg.
- Ngarumur** a man's name; taboo names for Rowe, Medemed. A clan name.
- Ngaruntib** a creek, tributary of the Watut River near its mouth.
- Ngaruntua** a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum creek.
- Ngarungka** a place name west of the Erap River.
- ngarungkung** *n.* a black bird with long tail (*dzi dziferan*; <> Fantail, *Rhipidura varieties* / Greater Black Coucal, *Centropus menbeki*); a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). It is said that this bird wears a grass skirt like a woman whose husband has died. Dead birds are said to have an especially unpleasant smell. Totem of Feref clan. *Ngarungkung watsrek rafen*. 'Ngarungkung, call with your voice' (in text of a song). *See also ngking*.
- ngarupits** only as *sâb ngarupits*, a totem of Mpo renan clan. *See sâb*.
- ngarusi** *n.* a shooting star.
- Ngarusi** a spirit being in oral tradition; a place name north of Gabsongkeg village, *rop* of *Dzeag a ntson* and *Mos warang* clans; a pig's name.
- Ngasa** a man's name (from Lower Watut).
- Ngasab** a *sagaseg* (clan) name; said to be a part group of *Dzeag a ntson* clan, by others of *Orogwangin* clan.
- Ngasabampan** a creek near Ngarowain, *rop* of *Warir* clan.
- Ngasabangka** a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum Creek. *Rop* of *Warir* clan. A hamlet belonging to Ngasawapum village.
- Ngasabayang** a place name (site of the modern village of Ngasawapum).
- ngasamampib** *n.* dragonfly; also *ngasamampib renan* (<> *Carphurus viridipennis*; *Melyridae*); a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). Modern: a helicopter.
- ngasamampim** *n.* a marsupial, tree kangaroo (<> Spotted Native Cat, New Guinea Quoll, *Dasyurus albopunctatus* but *see ngarowangkur*).
- Ngasamantig** a mythical or historical man; also *Mantig*.
- ngasamayam** *n.* a frog; similar to but smaller than *ngasangao*.
- Ngasamomo** a creek near Gabsongkeg; *see Dzerer a ntson*. A woman's name.
- Ngasangangkuts** a place name near Mare village, *rop* of *Montar* clan.
- ngasangao** *n.* a big dark brown frog (<> Giant Swamp Frog, *Rana arfaki* but *see also kawak*). Totem of *Montar* clan.
- Ngasangao** a man's name.
- ngasangas-eran** *v.* to chew; to show one's teeth. *See also ngos-eran*. *Garafu naron engasangas a rif*. 'Children chew sugar cane.'
- ngasango** *see purung ngasango*, a kind of bamboo, used like *purung a ferefere*.
- Ngasawapum** a creek, left tributary of Markham River; a Wampar village (officially *Nasuabum*).
- ngasif** *n.* a tree (*orog*; *TP malo*); bast used for *rawe* bark cloth. In former times the bark was chewed by some people when there were no *Areca* nuts. Said to have a pleasant smell.

**ngasing-eran** *v.* to run upon, run over, collide, go directly up to something. We **engasing orog**. ‘The raft ran upon a tree.’ Kar **engasing ngaeng**. ‘A car ran over a man.’

**Ngasontot** a place name near Gabantsidz village, **rop** of Mpo **renan** clan.

**ngat** *n.* ‘hand’ of bananas; **ngatangat**, many hands.

**ngatanget-eran** *v.* to touch. Yai **ongatanget edza bangid en a ram sera?** ‘Why do you touch my arm?’

**ngatangit-eran** *v.* to waddle, walk staggering. Pato **empom engatangit raun**. ‘When a duck walks, it waddles.’

**ngatangot-eran** *v.* to deceive, lure into a trap (short forms: **ngot-eran**, **ngantot-eran**). **Engatangot ngaeng ongan eya dits fono**. ‘They deceived a man and then killed him.’ **Engetangot afi**. ‘He deceived the woman.’

**Ngatangot** a mythical or historical man of Tsaruntson clan.

**ngatong** *n.* a fish (**dzî mpo**; <> *Oxyeleotris sp.*); = **orog daob**. **Guruts ngatong**, a vegetable (**was**).

**ngats** *n.* bracelet; also **ngats bangin**. **Afi ri ngaeng erem a ngats ari ran**. ‘The girl and the man have exchanged bracelets’ (a declaration of love).

**ngatsangats** *n.* a parasitic creeper ( $\Delta$  *Lauraceae*; *Cassytha filiformis*).

**ngatsits** *n.* scrotum; = **baub, biari**.

**Ngawae** a pig’s name (children’s talk for **ngawau**).

**ngawampa** *n.* (1) a scorpion. (2) a tree (**orog**) with coarse leaves ( $\Delta$  *Vitaceae*; *Leea indica*). This tree is called **nau** or **yanan** (cousin) of crocodiles. It is said that when two trunks of this tree are planted into the water of the

Markham River, a crocodile will stay between them and so can be caught or killed.

**Ngawampok** a grass area north of Gabsongkeg village; a man’s name; a kind of string-figure (**fofoa**).

**ngawantag** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (**gaen**).

**ngawantseng** *n.* a beetle (<> Longicorn Beetle, *Batocera wallacei* / *Tmesisternus flavolineatus*: *Cerambycidae*). Larvae are called **rimpug** and eaten.

**Ngawantseng** a man’s name.

**ngawantseng mara goreng** *n.* a beetle (<> *Hesperus abnormis*: *Staphylinidae* / *Coenolanguria papuensis*).

**ngawau** *n.* a spider (<> Golden Orb Weaver, *Nephila maculata*); a kind of string-figure (**fofoa**).

**Ngawau** a woman’s name.

**Ngaya** an old village site near the Markham River, opposite the mouth of the Erap River (later named **Turuguf**).

**ngayabum** *n.* tapioca, cassava (<> *Euphorbiaceae*; *Manihot esculenta* *Crantz*); = **bumpung, orog a was**.

**ngayakak** *n.* a bird (**dzî dziferan**). This bird is said to defecate while flying, then flies under its own excrement, which falls onto its back. If the bird misses the excrement, it flies to the nearest tree, sits down on a branch, does not move and is angry.

**Ngayam** the people of Mumeng; also **ngaeng Ngayam**.

**Ngayangkwan** a place name near Mare village (= **Gab angoa**); a woman’s name.

**ngayar** *n.* a marsupial (<> bandicoot; *Jb. gwang* or *moyang sop*).

**ngayasu** *n.* a bird (dzî dziferan; <> Great Egret, *Egretta alba* and/or Little Egret, *Egretta garzeta*; *Jb. boalóc*). Ngayasu eon Wantsef esa. ‘The heron moves upwards along the Markham’ (in text of a song, meaning the Labu people who came with the first missionaries).

**nge-ran** *v.* (1) to resist, struggle (said of a woman resisting a man). (2) to abstain, be abstinent. Edza ban aya damu tir da aboasu dzi, da edza ban angerad en afi. ‘When I go to fight or to hunt, I will abstain from women.’ (3) to dip the fishing net into the water. Edza ban aya da ange mpo sapu. ‘I shall go and fish with the big net.’

**ngeab** *see* dzain a ngeab (type of Areca nut), naen a ngeab, ram a ngeab.

**ngeang-eran** *v.* to have no children, be barren, childless, sterile (of women and men, pigs, dogs). Afi a ngeangeran. ‘A woman without children’ (supposed to have taken some medicine: ram a ngeangeran). Afi engeang demam a oneran naron. ‘The woman is barren so cannot bear a child.’

**ngebengeb** *n.* a small bird of prey (dzî dziferan; <> Collared Sparrowhawk, *Accipiter cirrhocephalus* / Doria’s Hawk, *Megatriorchis doriae* / Brown Falcon, *Falco berigora*; *Jb. kiki*). Ngaeng efa ngebengeb. ‘A man like a ngebengeb’ (a thief).

**Ngebengeb** a woman’s name; a dog’s name.

**ngedzeang** *n.* afternoon (about 5 pm); = mentsab; also ram engedzeang. Sû ngedzeang, afternoon (about 3 pm). Greeting ‘good afternoon’ (also ngedzeang ngarobingin).

**nggef-eran** *v.* to hold, grasp, drive (a car); to take, use, get, work; to stop, kill. *See also* ngafangef. Dengef mur ono waro en. ‘He grasped the snake’s head.’ Enggef ontang rowe. ‘She held the eagle’s egg.’ Enggef a kar. ‘He drove a car.’ Nafon emam a ngeferan a gom. ‘Her brother did not work in the garden.’ Isit a gea kasang da enggef moneng. ‘He sold his peanuts and got money.’

**Enggef a mpi gab.** ‘They killed a village pig.’ Enggef enggef. ‘He kneads (the clay, in pot-making).’ Enggef a son a ntson etse. ‘He held his nose.’ Enggef pateg gwangon etse. ‘He holds his digging stick strongly’ (he is working hard). Ongef a moadzi fâring. Stop at the big road.

**ngempang** *n.* a small tree (orog) in grassland ( $\Delta$  *Rubiaceae*; *Sarcocephalus coadunatus* and *Nauclea acuminata*), fruits eaten by flying foxes; wood used in house-building. Totem of Montar and Orog a dzog clans.

**Ngempang naron** a place name east of Dzifasing village.

**Ngempang a mpes** a place name northwest of Tararan.

**Ngempang wanats** a place name west of Gabsongkeg village.

**ngenengiti** only as mara ngenengiti, without taking notice; to despise [‡].

**ngengek-eran** *v.* to shake, tremble, wobble. Seos ear montam, ema, dengengek. ‘Insects eat a sago palm and it shakes.’

**ngep** *n.* wound, ulcer. Ngep rompets, scab; ngepangep, many wounds, full of wounds; leprosy [‡]. Ngep ear a ges naron. Their child had a bad wound (‘the wound ate their child’).



**nger-eran** *v.* to move simultaneously, at the same time. *Ges enger eama.* ‘They came at the same time.’

**Ngereng** a man’s name; a dog’s name.

**ngeseang** *n.* lament, funeral song, the sound of *dzon*. *Ego ngeseang.* ‘They sing a lament.’

**ngesenges-eran** *v.* to be stringy, tough (of meat and skin). *Ean a mpî gangkan a kani, dengesenges, esaf en paep.* ‘When one eats that pig’s skin, it is too tough and one cuts it with a knife.’

**ngets** *n.* (1) nest, house. *Mpungumping a ngets*, an eagle’s nest; *foa ngets*, a crocodile’s nesting place. (2) remainder, what is left over. *Gaen a ngets eremen.* ‘There is leftover food.’ (3) notch, slot. *Dera ngets en.* ‘They hack a notch into it.’

**Ngets** a woman’s name.

**ngetsengets** *n.* an ornamental shrub (*Jb. sàling*).

**ngî** *n.* salt; formerly made from burning sago or coconut leaves and dissolving the ash in water (*ngî montam, ngî mos*). Soup of meat or vegetables.

**Ngî bumpum**, European salt; *ngî faro*, a marriage gift from the relatives of the woman to the husband’s relatives, consisting of a pig, food and household objects.

**ngî-ran** *v.* to be done, boiled. *Gaen ingî.* Bananas are boiled.

**ngid-eran** *v.* to hold, seize, carry. *Dare ingid a paus.* ‘Dare carries a hand-bag.’ *Ngaeng enang a dzif da mpungumping ingid siri.* ‘The people burned the grass down and an eagle seized a rat.’

**ngif-eran en** *v.* to lift one’s bottom (to fart). Said to be very bad manners.

**Ngif nidzin** a *sagaseg* (clan) name (= *Ngasab*). The group is said to have died out.

**Ngimasar** a creek, tributary of Markham River near Munun.

**Ngimidair** a place name (near Ngarowarang).

**nginai** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*), calling in the night (<> Brown Owl, *Ninox theomacha* / Black-mantled Goshawk, *Accipiter melanochlamys*). Mothers tell children that this is a ghost. Totem of Boarom rompon clan.

**Nginangan** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village.

**nginangen** *n.* a pandanus tree (*umi*; Δ *Pandanaceae; Pandanus sp.*). Mats and baskets are said to have been woven from its leaves in former times.

**ngintsib** *n.* a tree (*orog; Jb. kaop*: Fabaceae; *Albizia procera*), used for house posts. Leaves and bark used as a medicine against snakebites. Totem of Boarom rompon clan.

**Ngintsib** a man’s name.

**Ngintsib a mpes** a place name south of the Markham River, opposite Gabmadzung, belonging to Gabantsidz village.

**Ngintsib rompon** a *sagaseg* (clan) name.

**Ngintsib yafan** a place name near Dzifasing and Tararan villages, a part group of *Orogwangin* clan; *see also* *Momoa ngintsib*.

**Ngintsuts** a taboo name for a man’s name *Dzain*.

**nging-eran** *v.* to tingle; only as *naen inging*, his ear tingles.

**ngingip** *n.* kinds of ducks (generic; <> Spotted Whistling Duck, *Dendrocygna guttata*; also identified as Wandering



Whistling Duck, *Dendrocygna arcuata* / White Pygmy-Goose, *Nettapus coromadelianus* / Eurasian Wigeon, *Anas penelope* / Garganey, *Anas querquedula* / Grey Teal, *Anas gibberifrons* / Black Pacific Duck, *Anas superciliosa* *Jb. gainggwang*).

**Ngingip** a taboo name for a man's name  
Sowe.

**ngingip** a man *n.* an ornament applied on clay cooking pots.

**ngipingip-eran** *v.* to do something all the time, have something for a long time, hold on to something, stay together with somebody. *Ngaeng ono gamen ingipingip a ref a nturan.* 'A bald-headed man always wears a hat.' *John ingipingip Ben a ram daom en ari gereran sefo.* 'John likes to go hunting with Ben in the night.'

**ngir-eran** *v.* to bind together. *Ingir a sep.* 'They bind pieces of the house platform together.' *Ingir a fatafat.* 'He binds the reeds of a pan-pipe together.' *Ngir mongkang.* 'House rafter.'

**ngis-eran** *v.* to hasten to do something. *Ngaeng ingis âneran gaen a sangangin.* 'The man hastens to eat the meal.'

**ngit-eran** *v.* to bend, bow (shortly before falling down or breaking, said of men and trees). *Orog ingit en a ban itigeran.* 'The tree is bent and will break.'

**ngitsri** *n.* a tree (*orog*;  $\Delta$  *Boraginaceae*; *Cordia dichotoma*); bark used as medicine against centipede bites. *See also Bingin ngitsri.*

**ngka-ran** *v.* to be hard, firm (said of Areca nuts); *see ngkang-eran*; *opp.*: *mru-ran*. *Ram angkaran*, weapon. *Dzain engka.* 'The Areca nut is hard.'

**ngkaf-eran** *v.* to break off, break out (a piece out of a pot, a pipe, a knife).

*Untsi ngkaf.* 'A lime gourd, which is broken on the death of one's wife.'

*Edza aits tsaru en edza paip da engkaf.* 'I hit my knife on a stone and it broke.'

**Ngkaf** a woman's name.

**ngkafangkaf-eran** *v.* to pant, be breathless (of men and dogs); = *fu-ran en mamar*.

**ngkag** *n.* noise (of human beings and animals). *Wateg a ngkag!* quiet!, silence! *Garafu naron imu ngkag mangke.* 'Children make much noise.'

**ngkanangkan** *n.* a kind of yam (*yamis*).

**ngkang** *n.* a big bird (*dzî dziferan*; *Jb. mockang*). *Ngkang ginug a dzog.* A children's game. *Maran eon eon efa ngkang a fureran.* 'He looks about like the *ngkang* bird when it has young one's' (somebody always looking for the opposite sex).

**Ngkang** a woman's name.

**ngkang-eran** *v.* to be hard, firm, strong, solid; to insist on, be persistent, hard-working, hold fast on; = *dap-eran*, *perenges-eran*, *prenges-eran* (*opp.*: *mpep-eran*). *Afi ngkangeran*, an elderly unmarried woman; *dzob a ngkangeran*, an energetic speech; *engkangangkang*, he was very persistent. *Gaen a ngkangeran*, hard bananas; *gwangon engkang*, constipation; *gwangon angkangeran*, brave; *mpo ngkangeran*, alcohol, like whisky or rum ('strong water'). *Ngaemaro / ngaeng a ngkangeran*, an elderly bachelor. *Orog a ngkangeran*, hard wood; *rain engkang*, confidence; *yami a ngkangeran*, heavy rain. *Afi engkang en a ban eon a ram.* 'The woman insists on getting something.'

- Dengkang ari orog naron. ‘She held onto a small tree.’ Ngaeng engkang en a meneran en afi, da afi engkang en a muran sun. ‘The man insisted on marrying the girl, and the girl insisted on marrying the man.’ Ngaeng a ngkangeran imu gom mangke. ‘A strong man works much.’ Rene waso engkang faring. ‘The smell is very strong.’
- ngkangkū-ran** *v.* to be spotted, speckled. Renen a ngkangkū, spotted skin (said of black and white spotted dogs). Engkangkū en mareb, he is very hungry (‘skin spotted from hunger’).
- ngkap** *see* oren a ngkap.
- ngkar** only as engkar, taboo word for mafan.
- ngkatangkat** *see* bangun a ngkatangkat (also ngkatangkut), knuckle and wrist.
- ngkarangkep** *n.* a centipede or worm; an ornament on clay cooking pots.
- ngkatangket** *n.* pattern, design (of netbag, *TP* *laplap*, also of animals). Yai foa imu maran a ngkatangket. ‘Your netbag has ornaments.’
- ngkatangkut** *n.* cartilage, gristle; also funny expression for penis.
- ngkats** *n.* (1) a hardwood palm tree; fishtail palm ( $\Delta$  *Arecaceae*; *Caryota rumphiana*; *TP* *limbung*), similar to or identical with wantem. (2) spur (of cock and cassowary).
- Ngkaung** *see* Angkaung.
- ngkeang-eran** *v.* to laugh or call very high-pitched and loud (said only of women and wild fowl). Afi efane dengkeang. ‘Women laugh and laugh loudly.’ Kerong engkeang en a ban a ram etapen. ‘The bush fowl gives a loud call because it is nearly morning.’
- ngkedzeran** *v.* to fast, abstain from certain food or sexual intercourse (angkedzerad, ongedzeram, engkedzeran). Engkedzeran, an elderly bachelor. Afi epeng naron, da sūn engkedzeran en a iran. ‘When a woman has given birth to a child, her husband abstains from sleeping (with her).’ Ngaeng oso iputsing ngaeng, da engkedzeran en a ram āneran. ‘A sorcerer abstains from food when he works sorcery against a person.’
- ngkedzengkadz-eran** *v.* to sprout. Edza apu umi wanats da entab engkedzengkadz. ‘I planted pandanus roots and they sprouted.’
- ngkef-eran** *v.* to blunt, make blunt. Edza angkef a paip. ‘I have made the knife blunt.’
- ngkeg-eran** *v.* to mix, make pulp or mash, add coconut cream to food. Omad a ngkeg, a kind of taro. Eyare mos inū ean engkeg gaen. ‘They opened a coconut, scraped it and added the cream to the meal.’ Engkeg montam. ‘They are washing sago.’
- ngken** *n.* a small bird (*dzî dziferan*) living in grass areas.
- Ngken** a man’s name.
- Ngkerengkar** a creek near Dzifasing village.
- ngkerereng-eran** *v.* to growl, snarl (of dogs), sound (of bell), ring (of bell, telephone), go off (of alarm clock). Idzum engkerereng en a ban ear raun. ‘A dog growls when it will bite.’ Ngkrekangrek en: ngkerereng ngkerereng. ‘The bell sounds “ngkerereng ngkerereng”.’
- Ngkerereng** a man’s name.

**ngking** *n.* a bird (*dzi dziferan*; <> Lesser Black Coucal, *Centropus bernsteini*). According to some consultants the call of the bird is *ngarungkung*; a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*).

**ngking-eran** *v.* (1) to swell (of body parts). *Gwanton ingking*. 'His stomach is swollen.' *Un a ngking*, swollen neck. (2) to stick in something (said of spear). *Ingking en fatob*. 'It is sticking in an ants' nest.'

**Ngkiringkar** a creek near Dzifasing village, *rop* of *Montar* clan (by some consultants called *Ngkerengkar*). A male and female name; a pig's name, a dog's name.

**ngkiringkir** *adj.* toothed, notched (of saw, spear head, beak of the hornbill; a design on clay cooking pots). *Foa son a ngkiringkir*. 'The crocodile's nose is notched.' *Paep imu ngkiringkir*. 'The knife is notched.'

**ngkits** *n.* thread, twine, string, cord; the string in string-figures (*fofoa*); also *ngkuts*.

**ngkoap** *n.* a free or empty area (without bush or high grass). *Onon a ngkoap*, bald-headed.

**ngkoats** *adj.* short, low, small; *opp.*: *wante*. *Aom a ngkoats*, a short spear; *dzob a ngkoats*, a short story; *fân angkoats*, a short (amputated) leg; *moadzi ngkoats*, a short way; *momoa ngkoats*, a low mountain; *nain a ngkoats inin*, only a short time. *Ngaeng a ngkoats*, a short man (an Asian), also *ngaeng a son a ngkoats* or *son angkoats*; *ngaeng a ngkoatsangkoats*, highlanders and Anga people (very short); *tao ngkoats*, a low house.

**ngkoats** *n.* the second reed in a pan-pipe.

**Ngkoats** a man's name.

**ngkob** *see* *pin a ngkob*, breastbone.

**Ngkof** a place name on the Watut River.

**ngkofangkof** *n.* mould, mildew; rust.

**ngkog-eran** *v.* to ask for help, call for help; *see also* *parig-eran*. *Ngaeng isuk a mpo da imu en a ban emongro da angkog edza en a ban ayasang a gea*. 'A man was swimming in a creek and nearly drowned and he called to me for help to save him.' *Edza angkog yai en a ban orem a moneng ongan en edza*. 'I ask you to give me some money.'

**ngkon** *see* *mra ngkon*, a red earth.

**ngkonongkon** *n.* sky; heaven (Christian name). *Ngkonongkon iri mra*, heaven and earth.

**Ngkonongkon** a man's name (Christian name).

**ngkong** *see* *ngkongangkong*, *Payap a ngkong*.

**ngkongangkong** *n.* the sound of hacking, pounding, felling trees, breaking firewood; of two stones in water striking together (sign of *montse gots a dzung*, a totem); = *ngkong*, else *ngkag*. *Ngaeng sera imu ngkongangkong?* 'Who makes the noise?' *Ges eyanta ga dimu ngkongangkong*. 'They break firewood and make noise.' *Fân a ngkongangkong*, the sound of shoes.

**Ngkos** a place name at the Lower Watut River near *Mafanadzo* and *Pesen*. In texts also as *Angkos* or *Kos*. *Med a ngkos*, a kind of song in *Mare* village; *ngaeng a ngkos*, the Lower Watut River population.

**Ngkose** given as name of a part group of *Dzeag a ntson* clan; said to have come from the Watut River; possibly = *Ngkos*.

**ngkraf-eran** *v.* to grunt, snort, snore. *Mpî engkraf.* ‘Pigs grunt.’ *Ngaeng i fonò dengkraf.* ‘A man slept and he snored.’

**ngkrag-eran** *v.* to snore. *Ngaeng gea i dengkrag.* ‘The man slept and snored.’

**ngkrang-eran** *v.* to sound, tinkle, rattle; also *ngkrangangkrang-eran.* *Moneng engkrang.* ‘Money tinkles.’ *Ngaeng entsa tsaru eya tin, eratsarits en da engkrangangkrang.* ‘When a man puts stones into a tin and shakes its, they rattle.’ *Ram engkrang yai ataf ofo.* ‘Something rattles in your netbag.’

**ngkrangangkrang-eran** *see* *ngkrang-eran.*

**ngkrangkra** (1) *n.* coral (generic). *Tsaru ngkrangkra eremen a rùts ofo.* Coral found in the ocean. (2) *adj.* to be jagged, notched. *Paip a ngkrangkra,* a notched knife; *see also kra, kroangkra.*

**Ngkrangkra** a mountain near Uruf, Watut River (*see* *Karingkara?*).

**ngkreb-eran** *v.* to be bad (about humans, food, things); = *tsats-eran.*

**ngkrengangkreng** *n.* bell (for church service, usually a gas bottle). *Edza amam a muran a ngkrengangkreng.* ‘I did not sound the bell.’ *See* *ngkrang-eran.*

**ngkresengkres-eran** *v.* to make noise (of insects in wood, of shoes on the ground). *Rimpug ear orog engkresengkres.* ‘When insect larvae eat wood, they make a noise.’

**ngkring** *n.* a tree (*orog*; Δ *Gnetaceae*; *Gnetum gnemon*; *TP tulip*); wood used for house building, bark used for nets, leaves and fruit eaten as vegetable. *Ngkring fauf,* flower of the *ngkring* tree; *dzain a ngkring nidzin,* a kind of Areca palm with very small nuts.

**Ngkring** a man’s name.

**Ngkring** a *mpes* a place name near *Ngaroneno, rop* of *Dzeag a ntson* clan.

**Ngkring** *wante* a place name near *Gabsongkeg* village.

**ngkrong-eran** *v.* to wade. *Mpo esa ram a mpes da ngaeng engkrong a mpo eya gab.* ‘When water comes into the valley, people wade through water to the village.’

**ngkrongongkrong-eran** *v.* to gurgle (of water). *See also* *gongkrong-eran.* *Enof a mpo eya purung da engkrongongkrong.* ‘He filled water into the bamboo and it gurgled.’

**ngkrop-eran** *v.* to fall down. *Edza arongo ref moatsets, da ampom, da ref engkrop.* ‘When I wear my laplap without a belt, it falls down.’

**ngkruf-eran** *v.* to pull one’s snout. *Ingkruf a sogobot.* ‘They pull their snout.’

**ngkrung** *n.* hole, pit, cavity, pitfall; = *ntsif, ntsir.* *Gab a ngkrung,* a former village site. *Ngaeng eraf a ngkrung en a mpî.* ‘A man dug a pitfall trap for pigs.’

**ngkrung-eran** *v.* to be deep, sound deep, boom, roar. *Mpo ingkrung,* the water is deep. *Ingkrungangkrung,* it is uneven, with holes. *Its madzung inkrun.* ‘They beat the drums and they boomed.’

**ngkuf-eran** *v.* to sound hollow; also *ngkufungkuf-eran.* *Ngaeng edenteng seos da montam ingkufungkuf.* ‘The man is hacking insect larvae out of a sago palm and it sounds hollow.’

**ngkum-eran** *v.* to close (an opening), be full. *Ngaeng ingkum a mun a ntson.* ‘The man closed his mouth.’ *Go ingkum en gaen.* ‘The cooking pot is filled with bananas.’

**ngkung-eran** *v.* to call. *Gea ingkung a garagab wasif en a ban eyasang gea kar.* ‘He called all the men to help him with his car.’

**ngkup** *n.* an ornament, made of *Ovula ovum* cowrie shell; a shell for peeling vegetables.

**Ngkup** a man’s name.

**Ngkup a gab** a creek, left tributary of Markham River (upper course of Ngaromair, lower course of Ngarodzeram) near Gabsongkeg village; a place name.

**ngkurungkir** *n.* a tree (orog;  $\Delta$  *Sterculiaceae*; *Sterculia shillinglawii*); also *kurungkir*. Wood used for making drums and canoes, bark for ropes. *Gab a ngkurungkir*, a place name; the area of the graveyard of Gabmadzung and Gabsongkeg villages.

**ngkururung-eran** *v.* to sound, roar (of drums, planes, groups of children, fish in a bamboo tube, a door being shut). *Atum tsaru en kapa weng, da kapa ingkururung.* ‘When I throw a stone on a corrugated iron (roof), the corrugated iron makes a noise.’ *Garafu naron edaroran en tao ofo, da tao ingkururung.* ‘Children chase each other in a house and the house makes a noise.’

**ngkut** *see rif man a ngkut*, a kind of sugar cane.

**ngkuts** *n.* rope; *see also ngkits*. *Tsaru ngkuts*, a piece of rope that missionary Horrolt is said to have brought to the church and deposited on the altar. The *tsaru ngkuts* is said to have been walking around at night punishing sinners. The element *tsaru* in this name is derived from the ‘stone’ in the name *ngaeng tsaru*, the church elders.

There was later a *ngaeng tsaru ngkuts*, a man who looked after the *ngkuts* and kept it in his house.

**ngkwaengkwaeng** *n.* a small frog. *O ngkwaengkwaeng Rumu renan.* ‘The *ngkwaengkwaeng*-frog in the Rumu River’ (in text of a song).

**ngkwam-eran en** *v.* to start, begin (with part of something). *Ngaeng imu gom wafu dengkwam en inin.* ‘A man is planting a new garden but he has only just started it.’

**ngkwang-eran** *v.* to howl, scream (said of dogs, of foreigners in a fight); *see also gangkwang-eran*. *Idzum engkwang*, the dog howls.

**ngkwangkas** *n.* a tree (orog).

**ngkwangkats-eran** *v.* to be dry; to be not quite done (said of bananas which lie on top of others in a cooking pot).

**ngo** only as *maran a ngo*, die without reason. *Edza marud a ngo*, I shall die without a reason. Sometimes women make fun with men who get old and are not married: *Gea maran a ngo.* ‘He shall die without reason.’

**ngoa** *n.* a tall tree (orog) in the mountains ( $\Delta$  *Anacardiaceae*; *Dracontomelon dao*; *TP mon*), fruits eaten.

**ngoa-ran** *v.* to grunt, give a loud noise (of pigs and cattle); also *ngwa-ran*.

**ngoab** *see idzum a ngoab*, a kind of wallaby or kangaroo (*fogen*).

**ngoang-eran** *v.* to be crooked, curved, distorted; also *ngwang-eran*. *Fân a ngoang*, crippled leg.

**Ngoang a mpo** a creek, left tributary of the Markham River.

**ngoboangob** *n.* a tree (orog;  $\Delta$  *Verbenaceae*; *Clerodendrum capitatum*).

**ngof** *n.* red ochre from upper course of Wamped River; general designation for paint. *Ngof maramaran*, many colours; *ngof a wi*, red paint; *ngof a mpuf*, white paint. *Aom a ngof*. Spear with red ochre. *Bangin a ngof a itseran*. Index finger (with this finger ochre is painted on the face). *Gom a ngof a itseran*. Thursday. *Its a ngof en mara nidzin*. 'He painted his face red.'

**ngog** *see* *gog*.

**ngomongom-eran** *en v.* to be nearly overgrown (of a path), nearly healed (of a wound). *Moadzi engomongom en*. 'The road is nearly overgrown.' *Yai faum a ngep faring da arem a marasin en, da engomongom en*. 'Your leg had a bad sore, I put medicine on it and it is nearly healed.' *Yai engomongom asa, badzin umu burid*. 'Let it overgrow (heal) first, before you do it again' (says a woman to a man who has sexual intercourse with her too often).

**ngon** *n.* (to tell a) lie; slight change. *Emen a ngon*. 'He lies.'

**ngon-eran** *v.* to be all over the place, fill. *Rene waso ngon*. 'The smell is all over the place' (in text of a song).

**ngontong** *see* *mara ngontong*.

**ngontseang** *see* *mara ngontseang*.

**ngong** *n.* break [‡].

**ngongo** only as *ar-eran a ngongo*, to lick. *Idzum naron ear edza marud a ngongo*. 'The little dog licked my face.'

**ngongong** *n.* a bee, black and yellow; also a black bee that lives in holes in the ground and in holes in house posts.

**ngop** *n.* black particles of burning grass; a place or area with ash of burnt down grass. According to some consultants

not *ngop* but *angop* = *ngopangop*, *moanen*; also used to designate black colour. *Idzum renen a ngopangop*. A dog with very dark skin ('like black particles').

**ngop-eran** *v.* to produce, build, beget, to complete, finish, learn; catch, kill, slaughter. *Ngaeng Wampar engop a ram sera?* 'What (kinds of material objects) do the Wampar produce?' *Angop a garafu serok orots*. 'I begot three children.' *Engop boarof mangke*. 'They caught many eels.' *Engop a mpî en aom*. 'He shot a pig with a spear.' *Ngaeng Wampar emam a ngoperan madzung*. 'The Wampar did not build canoes.' *Yaga ban angop Yangkig fono*. 'We shall kill Yangkig' (person's name). *Yangka engop a kokwarak*. 'Yangka slaughtered a chicken.' *Angop yai dzon*. 'I have learned your lament.' *Angop marud*. I have seen it (lit. 'I caught with my eyes'). *Engop moreng*. 'A meal and dance after a fight.'

**ngopangop** *see* *ngop*; *see* *ngoboangob*.

**ngopwangop-eran** *v.* to be fast, hurry up, hasten; *opp.*: *fats-eran*. *Afi imu gaen engopwangop en sùn*. 'The woman hastens to cook for her husband.' *Ngaeng imu gom engopwangop*. 'The man worked in the garden hurriedly.' *Erots a dzob engopwangop*. 'They talked fast.' *Mpas irid engopwangop*. 'Wind blows strong.' *Mpo irid engopwangop*. 'Water flows fast.' *Yami ero engopwangop*. 'Rain falls heavily.'

**ngor** (1) *n.* dirt. (2) *adj.* dirty; = *mae*. *Renen a ngor*, dirty skin.

**ngorong** only as *mara ngorong*, ugly face. Said about Simbu and Buka people, also about African Americans.



- In anger it can be said about anybody. **Gotao mara ngorong fâring!** ‘See this terribly ugly face!’
- ngos-eran** *v.* to chew (sugar cane). *See also* **ngasangas-eran**. **Angos a rif.** ‘I chewed sugar cane.’
- ngot-eran** *v.* to deceive, lure into a trap, turn; also **ngatangot-eran**. **Moadzi ngoteran**, bend, curve, turn of a road. **Yai ongot a gea.** ‘You deceived him.’
- ngowang** *n.* a tall tree (**orog**;  $\Delta$  *Lauraceae*; *Litsea guppyi*); wood used for house-building and for handles of stone axes (**ge**). Totem of **Owang rompon** clan.
- Ngowang** a man’s name; a taboo name **Tata**.
- Ngowang a son a ntson** a place name north of **Gabsongkeg** village.
- ngowen** *adj.* sure (also **noweng** or **ngoweng**). **Ngaeng rene ngowen**, a good shot; = **ngaeng renen a reats**.
- ngrang-eran** *v.* to be dry (of leaves, grass, trees, bamboo, coconuts); to be raw, uneven, said of the bark of some trees: **ngintsib**, **gasur wanats**; also of a snake: **basab renen a ngrang**; to be childless; *see also* **meang**. *Opp.*: **parats**. **Ngaeng a ngrangeran.** ‘A man without children.’ **Mos a ngrang.** ‘A dry (old) coconut.’ **Orog engrang en a ban itigeran.** ‘The tree is dry and will break.’ **Renen a ngrang.** Brown (of dogs). **Renen a ngrang efa mur a tsatseran.** ‘Dry skin like a bad snake’ (said of somebody with skin disease).
- ngre-ran** *v.* to startle, twitch, jump, jerk (of fear); to flash (of lightning); = **gran-ran**. **Yai ontan edza, edza angre.** ‘You poked me and I jumped.’ **Sogwarep engre.** ‘Lightning flashes.’
- ngrongre-ran** *v.* to pull faces. **Ngaeng etao afi da engrongre son ari.** ‘The man saw the woman and pulled a face at her.’
- ngru-ran** *v.* to snore. **Garagab ingru da mpî ingru.** ‘Men snore and pigs snore.’
- ngrung-eran** *v.* to be cross-eyed; *see* **maran ingrung**. **Yai ungrung ram sera towan a gog a moreran empes.** ‘Are you cross-eyed, or what happened that you ate the dry breadfruits and finished them?’ (from a myth, evidently a form of abuse).
- ngub-eran** *v.* to tie to, fasten with lianas to carry something. **Ingub gaen.** ‘He tied the bananas together.’
- nguf** *n.* plaited cord, string; also **ngufunguf**.
- ngung** *n.* rubbish, garbage; also **ngungangung**; = **dzodzomon**, **modzomodz**. **Ngung impub Boantsem renan.** ‘Rubbish drifts in the Boantsem creek’ (in text of a song).
- Ngung** a man’s name.
- Ngungangung** a dog’s name; *see* **ngung**.
- nguring** *n.* bark cloth beater made of wood; also joking name for penis.
- Nguring** a pig’s name.
- nguris** *see* **bangin nguris**, forearm; **fân nguris**, lower leg.
- ngwang-eran** *v.* to crook, be crooked, bend, turn; *see also* **ngoang-eran**. **Orog engwang**, a crooked tree; **orog a ngwang**, a hook for hanging up netbags; **un engwang**, to like something, to turn one’s head.
- ngwar-eran** *v.* to take things out of something. **Ngaeng engwar dafum a non ataf.** ‘The man takes cigarettes out of his netbag.’



## O

**o-** personal prefix to verbs, 2.p. *sg.+pl.*, when stem vowel is a e or o. **o-ya**, you go, **o-ma**, you come.

**obe!** *interj.* ‘hear!’, ‘look out!’.

**Obe** a man’s name.

**Obet** a man’s name.

**obong** *adj.* round and thick, said of heads. **Gamen obong**, a kind of yam (*yamis*).

**Obres** a man’s name.

**od-eran** *v.* to be uneven, have knobs; to bulge. **Edza atao gea derem a mos eya bek deod en.** ‘I saw that he put a coconut into the sack and it bulged.’

**oda** *n.* a new kind of fish (*dzî mpo*); *see masta oda.*

**ododompo** *n.* overgrowth (lianas, creepers or tendrils covering something completely or forming a kind of shelter or house). **Gu esa orog ongan da imu ododompo fâring.** ‘Lianas climb up a tree and make a complete covering.’ **Depotso Mare detao ododompo da enang.** ‘He came to Mare, saw that it was overgrown and burned it (the overgrowth) off.’

**ododompo a yasi** *n. see odzanganga*, short *odzang*. Other consultants gave the form *edompoa yasi*. *See also dompoa*: a new name given to an in-law, to be able to make fun with him. In former times, when a child was given a (another) name, a plant called *yasi* was taken and ‘broken’ over the child.

**odzang** *see ododompo a yasi.*

**Odzang** a woman’s name.

**ofag** *n.* a kind of sago palm (*Calamoideae; Metroxylon sagu*); taboo word for *montam sago*.

**Ofam** a woman’s name.

**Ofan** a man’s name.

**ofo** (1) *n.* middle, centre; *Opp.*: *gentet*. **Bangin ofo**, index finger; **bingan ofo**, main name; **dzob ofo**, something of importance; **gab ofo**, the centre of the village; **mpo ofo**, in the middle of the water; **ngaeng ofo**, great man, important man, a man who is well-known, who is in the midst of the people; **hero** [ɬ]; **onon ofo**, top of the skull; **sû ofo**, midday; **tefetof ofo**, in the middle of the night. **Eya deyemen Montar ofo.** ‘He went to live among the Montar.’ **Di eya Ngarasa da Ngarokapa da ofo.** ‘They slept in the middle between Ngarasa and Ngarokapoa.’ (2) *prep.* inside; among, between. **Ngaeng emen ofo**, mediator [ɬ]; **tao ofo**, inside the house. **Eremen ofo nin**, they stay neutral.

**Ofo** a man’s name.

**ofongofeng** *n.* (1) a beetle (described as about 2 cm long, white/grey/black, with wings), living on the leaves of *untsi*; eaten. (2) a plant (<> *Nyctaginaceae; Boerhaavia erecta*).

**Ofongofeng** a place name near the Reron (Leron) River.

**ofor** *n.* guest, visitor.

**Ofor** a man’s name.

**ofos** *n.* a fish (*dzî mpo*; <> Goby, *Awaous sp.*, or Gudgeon, *Glassogebius sp.*; *Jb. ibanò*).

**ofre** *n.* a kind of yam (= *yamis*, Δ *Dioscorea sp.*; *TP mami*). Subkinds: ofre bis, ofre boman, ofre fere, ofre madzeats, ofre mampum, ofre matsamuts, ofre ngarowawi, ofre papoa, ofre siri mun, ofre wanga; ofre boman, wild yam (*Dioscorea alata*). Ofre is totem of Ngarofre clan.

**Ofre** a place name northwest of Ngasawapum village; possibly also a group name.

**Ogawar warowaro** a pig's name (children's talk for *ogafar barod waro*, 'scratch my back').

**ogean** *n.* a flower.

**Ogean** a man's name; a taboo name for Boap flower.

**Ôm** a man's name; a dog's name; a taboo name for Idzum dog.

**omad** *n.* taro (*omad*; Δ *Araceae*; *Colocasia esculenta*); a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). Kinds of *omad*: budzug, burur, dzadzaman, dzegege, garam, goan, kafak, koate mang, midaog, mirum, mois, mos, mpre, mu wante, mur, ngafir, ngaonon, ngarain, *omad afi* rain a gu, *omad a ngkeg*, rese, rompog afi, rompog ngaemaro, sisik, siwason, tsiampo, tsaru.

**Omad** a male and female name.

**omang** *n.* a kind of pandanus (*umi*) with yellow fruits (*TP marita*); = *momang*.

**Oman** a man's name.

**omod** *adj.* round (of ball, stone, coconut, head, also of flat things like a wheel); *opp.*: petat. Tsaru omod, round stone; bal omod, round ball; kokorake rowe omod, round egg.

**Omor** a man's name (*see mor-eran*).

**Omot** a man's name.

**Omots** a man's name (*see mots-eran*).

**ompan** *n.* a piece of leaf-stem of the ramid palm, used for sitting on; = bafang. Ompan a mur, a kind of ompan and (or) a long narrow piece of the bark; *ompan nangkap*, a short broad piece of bark.

**Ompan** a creek; a man's name.

**ompen** *see mur ompen*, a caterpillar.

**ompom** *n.* place for sitting or sleeping; position, job. Garafu naron ompom a iran. Uterus ('place where the child sleeps'), also bed. Eon edza ompom. 'He took my job.'

**ompong** *n.* (1) Job's tears (<> *Coix lacryma-jobi*). (2) a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*).

**Ompor** a creek, right tributary of Markham River between Markham Bridge and Gabantsidz; according to one consultant the same piece of land as Dzantsam. A group or sagaseg (clan) name: ngaeng Ompor = ngaeng Ono wante; totem: riware; rop: Dzantsam, Ompor. This group is said to have settled in former times in Ntsaran, then to have split into the Gahata = Henggali in Butibam (Lae) and part of Montar clan.

**ôn-eran** *v.* to take, get, send, bring, to carry; to possess. Ôn fa raun, drive away, expel; ôn ongan ongan, uncertain; ôn maran maran en, uncertain; maran ên ên, guilty [‡]. Anug ên yaga sowangen. 'Mother brings us a bird.' Naron arits ên a sagaseg Mpo renan. 'The children get (will belong to) Mpo renan clan.' Garafu naron ên ngaemaro wi. 'A child receives his father's blood.' Madzung uri ên a mpo deama. 'This canoe came up-river.' Da ram uri ên edza engopwangop. 'And this thing

- (ghost) possessed me (a medium) suddenly.’ *Mamafe eôn a gea*. ‘The ghost possessed him.’ *Rufus gea eôn ram a ntaran*. ‘Rufus fell ill.’
- ôn-eran en** *v.* to call for, pray. *Edza aôn anutu en*. ‘I pray to God.’
- ono** *n.* a wooden headrest, neckrest. *Ono ganto*, a headrest made of forked branches.
- Ono** a man’s name.
- ono-n** *n.* head; joint (only in combinations); *see also onon, unu. Ono bampoa*, long hair; *ono boin*, young shoot or sprout, eaten; *ono bosor*, joint; *ono demon*, a type of wooden club; *ono dzampur*, swollen joint; *ono dzontso*, cranial suture, fontanelle; *momoa ono dzontso*, mountain peak.
- Ono fofon**, hair; *ono fofon a dzung*, *see gwanang ono fofon*; *ono fofon a gerengadz*, wire-haired; *ono fofon a mpuf*, blond or white hair; *ono fofon ropes* = *ono fofon perepeseran*, curly hair; *ono fofon itiritir*, blond hair tips of children; *gwanang ono fofon*, the blond or fair hair of Tolai and people from the North Solomons (‘Cuscus hair’); *ono fon*, origin, source.
- Ono gamen**, baldness, bald head; *ono gampig* (= *ono wabung*), big head (a disliked head form), also used in colonial times to speak of Germans when Australians were around; *ono gau*, hairless (of babies); *ono gogong*, only heads. *Garagab ono gogong inin*, one sees only heads (in a meeting). *Ono gorob*, rattle in one’s throat while dying.
- Ono gurun**, also *unu gurun*, sap of plants, resin; *ono koko*, dark-skinned person; *ono mong*, a kind of yam (*yamis*); *ono moton*, mountaintop;
- ono murin*, brain (also *unu murin*); *onon enof*, dead; *fon onon a ntot*, progenitor, patriarch [‡]; *onon a ngkoap*, a part bald-head; *onon ofo*, top of the skull; *ono payap*, skull, cranium; back of one’s head.
- Ono refean**, a woman given in exchange for another woman in marriage (sister exchange). *Êdz ono refean*, they exchanged sisters. *Ono (fofon) sasoa*, smooth hair; *ono tepo*, a short wooden club; *onon a tongeran*, best piece of a pig; *ono tuming*, itchy head, head with wounds (according to other consultants: fontanelle of babies). *Ngaeng ono tuming*, a mythical man; *ono wabung*, *see ono gampig*; *ono wafon*, white hair; *ono warang*, a long reed; *ono waro*, head, often also hair; *ngaeng onowaro*, leader, headman; *ono waro dzung*, the Tolai people (‘yellow heads’); *ono watsots*, example, model, yardstick; *ono yangkig*, head (or brain) of shrimps; *ono yawe*, painted head. *See also Empeng onon*.
- Ono boampug** an old settlement place of *Tsaruntson* clan south of Mare village (sometimes given as *boampog*).
- Ono gore** a male and female name.
- Ono gurun** a man’s name (Christian name).
- ono kepea** *n.* an insect (<> *Alaus sp., Elateridae and Lampyridae, Luciola obsoleta*). *Ngaeng efa ono kepea*, a liar (a man like *ono kepea*).
- Ono sero** a man’s name.
- Ono sifris** a man’s name (Christian name).
- Ono wante** a group that had its own language and formerly lived in the Markham Valley, in *Gongkots*. They intermarried with *Wampar*, but they

also fought with them. The **Ono wante** were driven out of the Markham Valley to Busamang and Butibam, and took on the Yomkaua language. Part of the **Ono wante** later became members of **Montar** clan. According to some consultants sub-groups of **Ono wante** are **Montam** and **Meab**; totems **senap naron** and **mur aswang**, **rop**: **Wanam naron**, **Faib a mpes**, **Mur a ngkoats**, **Dentod**.

**ono waro** *n.* head, upper part; hair. *See* **ono-n**.

**Ono waro gerengadz**, frizzy hair, also described as hard or wire-haired; **ono waro idziridzir**, headache, **tao ono waro**, roof; **madzung ono waro**, bow of canoe.

**Ono waro** a man's name.

**Ono watsots** a place name near Ngasawapum village. Man's and a woman's name (Christian name).

**onon** *n.* stem, stump; heap, pile; crowd, group, tribe, people; community, congregation (*see also* **ono-n**, **wante**, **mpan**, **pama**). **Onon ongan**, another group or tribe (with another language); party (political) [‡]. **Onon a ntot**, stem, stump; ancestors; **onon a mos**, a pile of coconuts; **onon onon**, heaps of rubbish; groups of people; **onon a wi**, place of birth, home; **ngaeng a ram onon**, idolater [‡]. **Ngaeng Wampar onon orots fâring**. 'The Wampar people are one big group.' **Epangap onon ongan irid eama kani**. 'They parted and one group came here.' **Imu onon serok**. 'They became two groups.' **Efaran imu onon orots inin**. 'They came together and were one group.' **Ngaeng onon foa**. 'These four clans.' **Da onon orots Gabmadzung**

**emots a dzob**. 'And the Gabmadzung congregation discussed it.' **Empeng onon**, a place name. **Empeng** is said to be an historical man who fell from a tree and died. All place names ending **onon** are said to be memories of such accidents. **Ngasagu onon** near Ngasawapum village is supposed to be the place where a Labu man died this way.

**Onon** a woman's name.

**Onon empe** a woman's name (Christian name).

**onon a mpru** *n.* a plant, similar to **babap**, planted in gardens as border sign.

**Onon** a ngof a place name, **rop** of **Owang rompon** clan.

**Onon** a **poaran** the group of origin (of 'coming out'); the undivided Wampar in oral traditions, living on the middle Wamped River in Gontson.

**Onong** a woman's name; a dog's name.

**onowaro** *see* **ono waro**.

**ontang** *n.* (1) a big bird of prey (**dzi dziferan**), an eagle or falcon; *see also* **untung** (<> Gurney's Eagle, *Aquila gurneyi*; but identified also as Wedge-tailed Eagle, *Aquila audax* / Australian Kestrel, *Falco cenchroides* / Brown Falcon, *Falco berigora*. *See* **wampon**, **kukuk**; *Jb. mocmbuang?*). **Ngaeng a ntriseran efa ontang**. 'A man as strong as an eagle.' (2) a kind of yam (**yamis**).

**Ontang** a man's name; a dog's name.

**Ontang** a **ngets** a place name near **Munun** village.

**Onto** a man's name; a dog's name.

**ontog** *n.* neck and back of the head. **Edza ontog idziridzir**. 'My neck aches.'

**ontom** *n.* oval fishing net (*see* **ntom**).

- ontor** only as **some ontor**, a women's grass skirt.
- ontrop** *n.* a kind of wild reed ( $\Delta$  *Gramineae*; *Miscanthus sp.*; *TP pitpit*), used for shafts of arrows.
- ontsean** *n.* empty shell or skin, cartridge. **Mur edabos eran da ontsean erenta.** 'The snake casts its skin and the empty skin stays behind.'
- Ontsean** a dog's name.
- ontseang** *see* **Ram ontseang.** A taboo name for a man's name **Tsofe.**
- ontson** *n.* rope for climbing trees, climbing rope. *See also* **ntson.**
- ong** *n.* storm, hurricane; *see* **dong.**
- ongan** *num.* a, an, one, anyone, another. **Ongan ... ongan**, one ... the other; **ma ongan ...** or else... **Edza anug ongan.** 'My other mother' (classificatory, not the real one). **Ongan emam a sintingeran edza.** 'Nobody taught me.' **Da ibi maran ongan.** 'And she did it another time.' **Gea ri ongan.** The two ('he and another one'). **Feog a dzob ongan burid.** 'Another story about Feog.'
- ongka** *n.* a tree (**orog**;  $\Delta$  *Verbenaceae*; *Premna obtusifolia*); said to be a medicine against malaria. Leaves are boiled in water; medicine against all kinds of sickness.
- Ongka** a mountain between Mare and Gabantsidz villages; a place name southeast of Dzifasing; a woman's name; a dog's name.
- Ongkab** a woman's name.
- Ongkanon** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village. A pig's name.
- Ongkawu** a mountain and creek near Dagin (in a tradition **Ongkawup**).
- ongkeab** *n.* a kind of wild yam (**yamis**).
- Ongkeab** a creek; the upper course of Munun River; a woman's name.
- ongkeb** *see* **mur ongkeb**, a snake.
- Ongkeb** a man's name.
- Ongkor** a man's name.
- ongo** *n.* a tree (**orog**).
- Onga** a man's name.
- ongop** *n.* a big centipede, similar to **siringkim.**
- Ongop** a place name near Munun village.
- opang** *n.* a form of sorcery (*TP sangguma*). **Ngaeng opang**, sorcerer; **opang ono renan ongan**, an old **opang** sorcerer.
- Opang** a man's name.
- opeaf** *n.* a tree (**orog**;  $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Mallotus ricinoides*).
- Opeaf** a man's name.
- Opeka** Wampar form of the name Stürzenhofecker (a former German missionary).
- opes** *n.* a kind of bean (**abu**; snake beans).
- opo** *see* **dzanam opo.**
- ôpôp** *n.* dust. *See also* **pôp.**
- Opu** a man's name.
- or** *n.* path, cut in bush or forest.
- Or** a woman's name.
- Ora** a man's name (*see* **ra-ran**).
- orab** *see* **rif orab**, a kind of sugar cane. **Ngaeng orab**, the Buang people.
- Orab** a man's name (*see* **rab-eran**).
- orap** *see* **orop.**
- orase** *n.* orange (*Rutaceae*; *Citrus aurantium*; *G. Orange*).
- ore-ran** *v.* to fly about (only in one text by missionary Panzer about **Ngarusi**): **Dore pipi mana mana**, 'and sparks flew about.'

- ore-n** *n.* penis; = yaut, aom. **Oren fâring**, **oren wante**, **oren a ngkap**, insults (lit. 'big penis', 'long penis', 'penis without skin'). **Ngaeng oren wante**, a mythical man. **Nim oren**, a mythical man.
- Oren wante** a taboo name for **Dzangadz** ('long penis').
- oreats** *n.* main kind of banana (**gaen**) eaten ripe. Subtaxa: **adzab**, **birintsidz**, **usi renan**, **gae mampi**.
- orofo** *n.* middle, strength; *see ofo*. **Bangin orofo**, middle finger; **bangin intsig orofo**, index finger; **fan orofo**; middle toe. **Ngaeng orofo**, great warrior; victor, hero, chief [‡]. **Gea imu mois orofo**. 'He is an ironwood post' (strong).
- Orofo** a man's name.
- orog** *n.* tree; wood; *see also gag*.
- Orog bangin**, branch, bough; **orog a buf**, a man who beats his wife; **orog daob**, a fish (= **ngatong**); **orog ebampi**, a tree with dry leaves; **orog a mpar(eran)**, wooden cross, trees lying over each other; crucifix [‡]; **orog nenan**, leaves; **orog u ntot**, tree-top.
- Orog a ntson**, hole in a tree, taboo word for **sangud**; **orog a ngwang**, a hook for hanging up netbags; **orog onon a ntot**, tree-top; **orog oran**, insect larvae (**rimpug**, **seos**); **orog a pan**, board, plank, wooden box; **orog a rir**, *see orog a dzog*; **orog tao nidzin**, roof lath; **orog yafan**, leaves. **Fân orog**, a good climber. **Bas inin afi kai gea ban esa orog wafu ongan**. 'Shortly this woman will climb another tree' (about a widow who is going to marry another man; **dzob a nawatu**).
- Orog** a man's name.
- orog a dzog** *n.* an introduced tree, fruits eaten (lit. 'tree fruit'); starfruit also known as **orog a rir** (<> *Oxalidaceae*; *Averrhoa carambola*; *TP faif kona*).
- Orog a dzog** an old place name near Mare village; a **sagaseg** (clan) name.
- orog a dzung** *n.* a plant ( $\Delta$  *Apocynaceae*; *Thebetia peruviana*).
- Orog fon** a **sagaseg** (clan) name.
- Orog its** a person's name (after missionary **Stürzenhofecker**).
- orog mara borob** *n.* a tree (**orog**;  $\Delta$  *Elaeocarpaceae*; *Elaeocarpus sphaericus*).
- Orog a muteran** *n.* a place name near Ngasawapum village, **rop** of **Dzeag a ntson** clan. A pig's name; a dog's name.
- Orog naron** a **sagaseg** (clan) name.
- Orog a ntson** a **sagaseg** (clan) name; in one tradition a place name.
- Orog a ngap** a man's name.
- Orog a ngkring** a place name near Ngasawapum village.
- Orog onon a ntot** part group of **Mpo renan** clan (**sagaseg**).
- Orog renan** a **sagaseg** (clan) name.
- Orog wangin** a **sagaseg** (clan) name; a woman's name.
- Orog wangin pup** a place name near **Montam renan**. In oral tradition one of the early villages of the Wampar (near Mareon, Wamped River; another one north of Markham River, where Markham Farm is now).
- Orog wao** a woman's name.
- orog a was** *n.* Cassava, tapioca ( $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Manihot esculenta Crantz*); = **bumpung**.
- Orog a weng** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village. A **sagaseg** (clan) name, the **Feref** in Wanof. **Ngaeng**



- orog a weng.** A neighbouring group, the Ngafir (because they built houses in trees: **orog a weng**).
- Orog a wi** a place name northeast of Dzifasing village.
- oron** *n.* a beetle in taro, banana, mango; *see also* sù oron.
- Oron oron**, maggots in rotting things; **poatse oron**, a snake, **kapu oron**, a grub in rattan, roasted and eaten.
- Oron** a man's name, a taboo name Maramur.
- Orontog** a **sagaseg** (clan) name; a male and female name.
- Orong** a historical or mythical woman in the story of **Dzangadz**.
- orop** *n.* a disease that is said to have reached the Wampar only once, shortly after the missionaries came (around 1910). Described as a swelling of the face and eyes, by others as boils all over the body. It is said that many people died from it. None of the consultants had actually seen it. Leprosy? Sometimes given: **orap**.
- ororong**, *n.* big orange-black wasp, builds huge hives the size of banana bunches tied in leaf covering.
- orots** (1) *num.* one, once, single, first. **Orots anan**, only one; **yaga orots**, we are of one kind; **wi orots**, consanguinal kin; **dzob orots**, one opinion; loyal [‡]; **gwangon orots**, certain; religious [‡]; **orots orots**, single, individual; **serok orots**, three; **uwits orots**, you hit first. (2) *n.* relatives [‡]. **Yaga orots**, our brothers and sisters [‡]; **yai wante orots**, your relatives [‡].
- osad** *n.* a tree (**orog**; Δ *Sterculiaceae*; *Melochia odorata*); also **usad**.
- oso** *n.* death sorcery. **Ngaeng oso**, sorcerer; **erem oso**, he made sorcery.
- Oso** a mythical or historical man; man's name; a dog's name.
- osong** *n.* a kind of mushroom (**raeng**; <> *Loranthaceae*; *Amyemascandens*); *see raeng osong*.
- Oteg** a man's name (lit. 'leave that!').
- Otob** a man's name.
- otof** *n.* a kind of larvae in sago palms, a scarab beetle (<> *Eupatorus beccari*: *Scarabaeidae*: *Dynastinae*; *see also dontong*; *Jb. gâdòc ngatêna*). **Yanang otof**, a snake.
- Otof** a mythical or historical man, founder of **Orogwangin** clan. *See also Yanang otof*.
- oton** *adj.* round (of water). **Mpo (o)ton**, lake.
- Otre** a woman's name.
- Otsap** a male and female name.
- otsapotsap** *n.* waves; whirlpool; = **dzungkringdzungkring**.
- ow-** *pers. prefix, 2.p.*, when verb begins with vowel: **ow-edz**.
- owa** *n.* a tree (**orog**), the seeds of which are said to have a pleasant smell.
- owadz** *n.* sweat.
- Owadz** a woman's name.
- Owaf** a man's name.
- owamowam** *n.* a frog (<> *Cophixalis cryptompanum*; but *see uri, krak*); totem of **Mpo renan** clan.
- Owan** a man's name (*see an-eran*).
- owang** *n.* a small bird; Noisy Friarbird (*Philemon corniculatus*) (**dzi dziferan**; *Jb. kaèkaocò* the leatherhead).
- owang a sap** *n.* a tree (**orog**), wood used for housebuilding.



**Owang rompon** a *sagaseg* (clan) name; a woman's name.

**owangowang** *n.* a diving beetle (<> *Dytiscidae*; or *Hydrophilus picicornis*: *Hydrophilidae*).

**owe'** *adv.* yes; say yes, to agree. **Nangkap owe'**. 'The turtle agreed.'

**oyamoyam** *n.* foam, spray; movement of water surface. **Mpas irid fâring da mpo imu oyamoyam**. 'When the wind is strong, the water has foam.' **Rûts imu oyamoyam fâring**. 'The sea has big spray.'

## P

**pa-ran** *v.* to break, collect. **Baron epa**, menstruation ('the back breaks'). **Epa raeng**. 'They collected (broke) mushrooms.'

**paes-eran** *v.* to be unable to do something. **Engop boarof mangke, da epaes boarof fâring orots**. 'They caught many eels but were unable to catch the big one.' **Afi epaes en ban epeng naron, da naron emar eya gwangon ofo**. 'A woman was unable to give birth to her child because the child died in her belly.'

**paf** *n.* a cockroach.

**pafago** *n.* a water snake, about 80 cm long, non-poisonous. Totem of **Dzeag** a *ntson* clan.

**Pafago** a man's name.

**pafem** *n.* a very big kind of shrimp (*Jb. wâgoc*).

**pagamone** *n.* a kind of banana (*gaen*) eaten ripe.

**Pagamun** a mountain near Mare village.

**paip** *n.* knife (modern: *TP naip*) = *sani*. **Paip fâring**, bush knife; **paip ono fompob**, pocket knife; **afi mu paip**, a woman with a mouth like a bush knife (a sharp-tongued woman).

**paket** a *mpo nuferan* *n.* bucket, water bucket (*TP baket*).

**pama** *n.* (1) oil of red pandanus fruit (*Pandanus conoideus*, *TP marita*). **Wamu pama ya ri naron daer okau**. 'Put pandanus oil on your daughter there' (make her ready for marriage). (2) group, people, tribe (= *onon*). **Pama Wampar**, the Wampar people. **Pama Owang rompon**, the Owang rompon clan; **ngaeng pama Warir**, the people of Warir clan. Given as group names of the later Rahe (Lae) population in oral tradition: **Pama**, **Pama Ga**, **Pama Moani**, **Pama Masing**, **Pama Riwatsa**, **Pama Warir**. **Ngaeng Wampar ges pama orots, ngaeng Labu ges pama ongan**. 'The Wampar are one tribe, the Labu another one.'

**pama-ran** *v.* to abuse, insult. **Ngaeng serok epamaran en a dzob a tsatseran**. 'Two men abused each other with bad words.'

**pama wafo** *n.* a bird of prey (*dzi dziferan*) with white neck and breast.

**Pama wafo** a dog's name.

**Pamanom** a lake north of Ngasawapum village near Watong (in one tradition **Pamanon**).

**Pamantsa** a lake near Watong.

**pamap** *n.* (1) a kind of fungus, shining at night in rotten trees, used as medicine for wounds. (2) a kind of moray eel (<> Freshwater moray eel; *Gymnothorax polyuranodon*).

**Pamap** a place name, **rop** of **Feref** clan.

**pan** *n.* piece, part. **Mos a pan**, piece of a coconut shell; **orog a pan**, piece of wood, board; **mra pan ongan**, a piece of land. **Ema da pan inin**. 'There were only pieces left.'

**pan-eran** *v.* to take out, pull out; to incite. **Ngaeng epan birim orog apan en baisanga**. 'The man takes a nail out of a board with pliers.' **Ngaeng a paneran a dzob**. Traitor ('man who pulls out a story'). **Epan ngaeng gwangon en a îtseran a tir**. 'He incited the people's stomachs to fight.'

**panapan** *n.* small pieces, splinters (*see pan*). **Tsarū panapan**, rubble, boulders.

**pane** *n.* a frying pan (*G. Pfanne*).

**panis-eran** *v.* to dry, heat, massage with hot fingers. **Gaen panis**, a kind of banana eaten ripe. **Ngaeng epanis dafum**. 'The man dries tobacco.' **Afi epeng naron wafu da epanis a son a ntson en**. 'When a woman bears a child, she will (with heated fingers) massage its nose (to make it longer).'

**Panis** a man's name.

**pangap-eran** *v.* (1) to separate, divide, divorce. **Iburi gea, da epangap a sagaseg Dzeag a ntson, Feref, Tsuwaif**. 'They settled there and then they divided into the clans **Dzeag a ntson, Feref, Tsuwaif**.' **Ngaeng ari afi epangaperan**. 'The man and the woman separated (divorced).' **Ram uri, gea ram pangaperan fāring**. 'This matter caused a big dispute.' (2) to

devour, swallow up. **Epangap ngaeng**. 'It devours humans' (from the text of a myth).

**pangapang** *n.* a headdress of feathers fastened to a coconut shell.

**pango-ran** *v.* to fan (a fire), chase away (mosquitoes). **Afi eon nebat epango dzif en**. 'The woman takes a fan and fans the fire with it.' **Epango nûb**. 'She chases away mosquitos with a fan.'

**pao** *n.* a tree (**orog**) with edible fruits ( $\Delta$  *Barringtoniaceae*; *Barringtonia edulis*).

**paor-eran en** *v.* to push (faeces and in childbirth). **Efa afi uri gea epaor en a dzif**. 'Like this woman she pressed fire out of her' (in mythical text 'Rimpug').

**pâp** *n.* ash; also **dzif pâp**. **Pâp buriran**, fire place.

**papa** *n.* thirst. **Edza afu en papa**. I am thirsty ('I am weak of thirst'). **Papa ear edza**. I am thirsty ('thirst eats me').

**papai** *n.* papaya (*TP Carica papaya L.*). Leaf, blossom and seeds eaten as medicine against malaria and constipation.

**papange** *n.* a low-growing fern ( $\Delta$  *Thelypteris sp.*; *Cyclosorus sp.*); heated and used against toothache.

**papanges-eran** *v.* to be unable to do something. **Depapanges en a dziferan esa**. 'It was unable to fly up.'

**paparats** *adj.* green; *see parats*.

**paparats-eran** *v.* to stink (of faeces, also of sago). **Rainara epaparats**. 'Faeces stink.'

**Papare** a male and female name.

**Papi** a dog's name (*E. puppy*).

**papia** *n.* paper (*G. Papier*), letter, document. **Papia atro**, the Bible ('holy paper'); **tao papia**, school ('paper house'); **papir antot**, promissory note [‡].

**papo** *n.* (1) armpit; = **kakwak**. (2) a kind of Job's tears (<> *Coix lacryma-jobi*) with small seeds.

**papoa** *n.* a tree (**orog**) with aerial roots, wood used as help for crossing rivers. **Ofre papoa**, a kind of yam; **untung papoa**, an eagle (in text of a song).

**papor** *n.* an insect; maggot. **Gaen papor**, bananas eaten by insects; **fa papor**, wound; **rene papor**, grey spotted dog.

**papraf** *n.* lungs; *see* **babraf**, **nû babraf**.

**Papua** *n.* the south coast of Papua New Guinea. Said to be the area where the first Wampar couple landed.

**parag** *n.* a small tree (**orog**;  $\Delta$  *Urticaceae*; *Pipturus argenteus*), said to be food of bush rats.

**Parag** place names near Wamped village and south of Dzifasing; a man's name.

**parag a neb** *n.* a plant similar to **modzo**. Some **parag a neb**, a kind of women's grass skirt.

**parag upur** *n.* a plant; ripe fruits used for dyeing (like **modzo** [blue] and **dzung** [yellow]).

**Parag upur** an old settlement place on the Watut River near Mafanadzo, **rop** of **Orogwangin** clan; a pig's name.

**parapa** *n.* platform; also **farapa**.

**paraparats** *adj.* green; *see* **parats**.

**parapor-eran** *v.* to pull out (grass); *see also* **por**. **Afi eparapor a ram a mpang**. 'Women pull out the grass.'

**pararak-eran** *v.* to snap, jerk (of fish on dry land, of snake, of feather headdress); *see also* **pererek-eran**. **Edza sempang ban epararak**. 'My feather will jerk' (in the story of **Mpiampuf**).

**paraseak** *n.* bifurcation, forking, branching off. **Moadzi paraseak**, cross-way; **man a paraseak efa senap**, a forked tongue like that of an iguana

(a liar); **orog a paraseak**, crotch of tree; **tir a paraseak**, a wooden club with two points.

**Paraseak** a man's name.

**parats** *adj.* unripe, green, young, fresh; raw, eaten raw; living, alive; green or light blue colour. *See also* **mara parats**, **paparats**, **paraparats**; *opp.*: **ngrang-eran**. **Afi parats**, young (unmarried) girl; **arom parats**, cucumber, eaten raw; **dzi parats**, meat only half-cooked; **garafu gar parats**, hero [‡]; **mos parats**, young coconut for drinking; **nowa parats**, **emam a dzogeran**, green mango fruit, not ripe enough for eating; **ngaeng âneran a dzi parats**, a cannibal (a man who eats flesh); **ngaeng parats**, strong young man; living man (not a ghost); **nowa parats**, mango fruit, eaten raw; **orog parats**, young, green tree.

**Parats** a man's name.

**Parem** a man's name (from Watut).

**Pareran** a man's name.

**Parese** a man's name.

**Paret** a place name near Gabsongkeg village (*TP paret*); = **Puti**.

**pari-ran** *v.* to take off skin (only of bananas). **Gaen pari**, banana skins taken off. **Afi epari gaen eya go**, 'Women take off the skin of bananas and put them into pots.'

**parig-eran** *v.* to beg, ask for something. **Parigeran en**, continuously begging; **rafe parig**, begging; *see also* **gaeb en**, **ngkog**. **Edza aparig ngaeng en dafum**. 'I ask the men for tobacco.'

**Parig** a mythical or historical man of **Tsaruntson** clan.

**pasre** *n.* meat, flesh, muscle; body; wordly (mission use). **Imu gom pasre**, wordly [‡]. **Ges edzofon a gea pasre eya a mra**. 'They buried his body in the ground.'

**pat** a particle preceding verbs, indicating ongoing action; *see* **patea**. **Edza pat aya**. ‘I am now going.’

**patan** *n.* something in common use. **Erem patan**. They share the use of it (e.g. a tobacco pipe).

**patar-eran** *v.* to examine; to try [‡].

**patea** *adv.* now, new-born; in conversation: ‘and then’. **Waes patea nin**, shortly before; **naron patearan**, a new-born baby.

**Patearan** a man’s name (Christian name).

**pateg** *n.* digging log, sword-like wooden garden instrument for digging and cutting, axe-handle.

**Pateg** a **itseran Orognaron**, a wooden tool for cutting short trees; **pateg** a **tseaperan** a **bimpi en**, a tool for cutting a new garden; **pateg** a **yaberan** a **ram**, a **pateg** for weeding; **pateg** a **raferan** a **ram rainaeng**, another form of **pateg** for planting bananas. **Ngaeng pateg** a **ngeferan**. ‘A man holding the **pateg**’ (a hard-working man).

**Pateg** a man’s name.

**pati-ran** *v.* to pack up, wrap up (of many things), dress (of wounds); to whisper; = **boaedz-eran**. **Afi epati was en yagaf**. ‘The woman wraps vegetables in leaves.’ **Afi naron mara pati eremen gwangon ofo**. ‘A woman’s conceived (‘packed’) child is in her belly.’ **Ram patipati dau sroak**. ‘Things wrapped up, forest clean’ (in text of song). **Edza apati dzob uri, da garagab ban emam rungumeran**. ‘When I whisper, people will not hear it.’

**pato** *n.* duck (*TP pato*); word used for new kinds of ducks or geese; else **ngingip**.

**pats** *n.* a long, thin thorn or spine. **Maran a pats**, sunrise.

**patsa-ran** *v.* to run to and fro (before a fight).

**patso-ran** *v.* to wash away (earth by water), give away. **Mpo epatso mra**. ‘Water washed the earth away.’ **Afi epatso gaen**. ‘The woman gave food away.’

**payap** *n.* coconut shell; *see also* **singkut**. **Ono payap**, skull, cranium (‘head shell’); **payap** a **ngkong**, two half coconut shells, hit together. *See also* **Mpo payap**.

**Payap** a woman’s name.

**Payap** a **ngkong** names of places west of Gabsongkeg and north of Dzifasing villages.

**pea-ran** *v.* to break. **Pearan-eran**, teeth fall out, break off. **Ngaeng farifaring epea ges untsi gem en a imu garamun**. ‘The great men used to break the conch shell rings of their lime gourds when they were angry.’

**peaf-eran** *v.* to be thin, shrink, dry up, stay small (of fruit, bamboo, cigarettes, also of people); *see also* **pefepeaf-eran**. **Edza amu n aban apu opes, da ema depeaf raun**. ‘I wanted to plant snake beans, but they had dried up.’

**peak-eran** *v.* to crackle (of fire). **Dzif epeak dean edza rened gangkan**. ‘Fire crackles and burns my skin.’

**peang-eran** *v.* to feel the cold. **Epeang a tefetof**. ‘They felt the cold (of the night).’

**peats** *n.* rubbish, broken things. **Go peats**, pot sherd; **med** a **peats**, a short song; a song connected with fighting; **tao peats**, a simple, poor house, also cook house.

**peda** *n.* penholder (*G. Feder*).

**pefepeaf-eran** *v.* to be thin, lean (of old people); *see* **peaf-eran**.

**pegempeag** *n.* a kind of fish (*dzi dziferan*).

**pek-eran** *v.* to hop, jump, skip (of people, fleas, sparks); *see also* **prek-eran**. *Dzif epek*, sparks of fire ('fire hops'). *Da ntsu epek eya weng*. 'And the piece of rattan flew high up.'

**pemeap-eran** *v.* to move over (from tree to tree). *Imu gwanang da emepemeap orog*. 'He is a marsupial and moves over to another tree' (moves to another woman; *dzob a nawatu*).

**peng** *n.* (1) stick made of white stone or mussel shell passed through pierced septum, worn as ornament. *Peng tsatsa*, nose stick without ornaments; *peng wakom*, nose stick with ornaments; *peng yangkwan onon*, nose stick with ornaments. (2) a game like hide-and-seek in which the searcher says 'peng' when he finds the others. *Amu peng*. 'I play hide-and-seek.'

**peng-eran** *v.* to bear, give birth (only of humans); to carry on one's arm (this meaning is said to be modern); *see also* **fur-eran**. *Afi pengeran*, woman in childbirth; *ram a pengeran burid*, rebirth [‡]. *Gea epeng gaen eya*. 'She carried the food away.' *Afi epeng naron*. 'The woman has borne a child.' *Anug epeng en edza*. 'My mother gave birth to me.'

**pepe-eran** *v.* to carry on one's back. *Afi epepe naron eya baro waro*. 'The woman carried her child on her back.'

**Pepe** a man's name.

**pepeas** *n.* a grass ( $\Delta$  *Gramineae*; *Sorghum bicolor*).

**pepen** *adj.* crippled. *Fa pepen*, crippled feet.

**pepep** *see* **gempo nae pepep**, a kind of sweet potato.

**Peperan** a place name, **rop** of Owang rompon clan (also given **Mpeberan**).

**peraper** *adj.* spotted. *Renen a peraper*, many-coloured, spotted.

**perenges-eran** *v.* to be strong, hard; = **ngkang**; *see also* **prenges-eran**. *Ngaeng a perengeseran emam a faran en ngaeng a itseran a gea*. 'One is not capable of overcoming a strong man.' *Ar dzain a dzog eperenges*. 'I chew an Areca nut, which is hard.'

**perepes-eran** *v.* to be curly. *Ono fofon perepeseran*, curly hair; *onowaro perepes*, Rastafarian dread-locks.

**pererek-eran** *v.* to resist, struggle, defend oneself; *see also* **pararak**. *Ngaeng efoareng a mpî da mpî epererek en a ban irid*. 'The people caught a pig, but the pig struggled to run away.'

**pero-ran** *v.* to glide down slowly (of bird or plane), tip, tilt; *see* **ro-ran**. *See also* **reron**. *Balus epero en a ban itum gab balus*. 'The plane glides down to land on the air field.'

**peso** *n.* a conch shell (**nim**), from which lime for betel chewing is made by burning.

**petat** *n.* palm, sole. *Bangin petat*, palm of the hand; *fân petat*, sole of the foot.

**petat** *adj.* flat, even; *opp.*: **omod**. *Maran petat*, flat forehead; *orog a pan petat*, flat wooden board; *so petat*, flat nose; *tsaru petat*, flat stone.

**Petat** a man's name.

**Peteag** a man's name (foreign).

**peteang-eran** *en v.* to turn round, turn about (something flat), capsize (of canoe). *Edza aburi, da ngaeng ongan eama edza barod waro, edza peteang en erad da atao gea.* ‘I was sitting when another man came from behind, and when I turned I saw him.’ *Edza apeteang en buk.* ‘I turn the (pages of the) book.’ *Madzung epeteang en eran.* ‘The canoe capsized.’

**petear-eran** *v.* to be many, numerous. *Dziapan a kar epetear ari mra wasif.* ‘Japanese cars are numerous in all countries.’

**Petep** a pig’s name (children’s talk for *fisin*).

**pets** *adj.* clean (of skin, cloth). *Ngaeng edzam a ngakwi en a sop, imu pets ngarobingin.* ‘When people wash their clothes with soap, the items of clothing will be wonderfully clean.’

**pets-eran** *v.* to pick, pluck, collect (of fruits; but *see tsaf*). *Epets rainako (mos, dzain, tamato, abu).* ‘They plucked melons (coconuts, Areca nuts, tomatoes, beans).’

**petsoar** *n.* a tree (*orog*), used for building rafts.

**pî** *see pîn.*

**Piag** a man’s name; said to have derived from *pegempeag*, a fish, because the first bearer of that name used to talk about the fish as a child.

**pik** only as *gab a pik*, old settlement place.

**pîn** *n.* wing; in combinations often *pî*. *Pî guntut*, fledged; *pîn a ngkob*, breastbone; *pî sani*, pinfeather.

**pin-eran** *v.* to light, give light. *Ram esefo da atsong rampe dipin.* ‘At night I light a lamp and it gives light.’

**Pingran** a section of *Wawin* creek.

**pipi** *n.* (1) embers, red-heat; spark. *Pipi manamana*, sparks. (2) a turkey (<> *Wattled Brush-Turkey, Aepyodius arfakianus*).

**pipin** only as *mara pipin*, uneven, coarse, with small prickles (of leaves).

**pipis-eran** *v.* to taste, smell, try, test. *Ngaeng a non PNG ipipis en a gom gabman.* ‘The people of Papua New Guinea try out the work of administration.’ *Erem a sor en a ngî da ipipis.* ‘He put (modern) salt into the (traditional) salt and tasted it.’

**pipits** *n.* a fish (*dzî mpo*; <> *Bigeye trevally; Caranx sexfasciatus* / Common Ponyfish; *Leiognathus equulus*).

**Pipiu** a pig’s name (children’s talk for *paep uru*, ‘that knife’).

**Pipu** a place name near *Mare* village, *rop*. A man’s name.

**pipupiputs** *n.* a flower ( $\Delta$  *Compositae; Tridax procumbens*).

**piputs** *see gasur piputs*, a kind of betel pepper.

**pîri** *adj.* hidden. *Detao pîri en.* They looked at it secretly.

**piriri-ran** *v.* to cut into pieces (something lying on something else); *see pîring*. *Rao piriri*, a kind of banana.

**piririf-eran** *v.* to rush, dash, hurry (of men, birds, the wind); = *tsiririf-eran*.

**pîring** *n.* small pieces (only of objects, not of food); *see piriri-ran*. *Ngaeng esaf orog a pan futsun da imu pîring naron.* ‘A man cuts a plank into small pieces.’

**piriris-eran** *v.* to be tired. *Edza amu gom fâring da resod irid raun da rened ipîring.* ‘When I do hard work and perspire my skin is tired.’



**pirits** *n.* shell, paring, skin. *Orog pirits*, sawdust; *montam pirits*, wooden pieces left over from sago washing; *pirits moatsets*, empty straw, futile work [‡].

**Pirits** a woman's name; a dog's name.

**pis** *see maran ipis*, closed eye; *abu pis*, a kind of bean.

**pisipis-eran** *v.* to be very clean (said of skin after having been in water for a while). *Gea ese ipisipis*. He bathed and (now) is very clean.

**pitik** *n.* wooden stool; (modern) chair. *Mamad pitik*, a kind of banana; *pitik sangkoateran*, judgement seat [‡].

**Pitik aor** a place name near the mouth of the Wamped River.

**pititun** *n.* lower part of the body. *Edza waro pititun idziridzir*. 'My lower back hurts' (Some consultants pointed to their lower abdomen).

**pits** *n.* a plant, fruits eaten (only in one story 'Afi iru pits'; but *see apits*).

**pitsu** *n.* initiation ceremony and house. *Intsu pitsu*, they initiate; *med* (a *ntsuran*) *pitsu*, initiation song.

**Pitsu** a place name near Mare.

**poa** *n.* (1) soup of bananas or sweet potatoes (actually the water in which these were cooked); tea (modern). (2) a kind of banana (*gaen*). (3) steep river bank. *See also mara poa*.

**poa-ran** *v.* to confess, give away, remember. *Ngaeng Onon a poaran*, the Wampar people (said to have been the first common name of all Wampar). *Mpo poaran*, bamboo tube or calabash for carrying water or fish. *Rofon a poaran*, backside. *Ngaeng a poaran a dzob fefen*. Evangelist (lit. 'man who confesses the Bible'). *Un*

*epoa*. 'He remembers someone/thinks of.' *Edza urim a garagab un a ban epoa*. 'The voice of my cockatoo will give people away' (in text of song).

**Poa watsots** a place name near the mouth of the Wamped River (lit. 'hot soup'); a pig's name.

**poaets** *n.* a kind of wild Areca palm and nut (*TP kawiwī Arecaceae*); also *dzain poaets*.

**poaets-eran** *v.* to wash one's face. *Apoaets marud*, I wash my face.

**poaf-eran** *v.* to disappear, to vanish. *Ngaeng epoaf raun a non a gab*. 'The people disappeared from the village.' *Poatse fāring epoaf ema nin da orog entab en*. 'The high grass disappeared and trees grew.' *Da ngaeng Orognaron ges a bād epoaf raun*. 'And the Orognaron people died out.'

**Poaferan** a place name west of Gabsongkeg village.

**poafo-ran** *v.* to dream. *Dzob a poaforan*, story about dreams. *Edza ram poaferan*, my dreams. *Edza apoafo en a garafu afi*. 'I have been dreaming about a girl.'

**poak** *n.* a small kind of frog (<> *Rana sp.* / *Platymantis papuensis* / *Nyctimystes sp.*).

**poak-eran** *v.* to break, burst, crack, split, explode, fire; *see pruf-eran*. *Ram a poak*, gun. *Edza go epoak*. 'My saucepan is broken.' *Orog epoak*. 'The tree has split.'

**poake** *n.* blanket (modern, origin unknown).

**poamaid** *n.* a kind of fungus, also *raeng poamaid*.

**poan-eran** *v.* to wait for; to remember. *Gwangod epoan*. I am (lit. 'my stomach is') waiting. *Gwangan*



- epoan.** ‘Eager to get married [‡].’  
**Edza gwangod epoan edza dzain un a wafombob.** ‘I remember where I hid the Areca nut.’  
**Ngaeng a poan eran a dzob.** ‘A good orator [‡].’
- poangam-eran** *v.* to open (door, book), take off (hat); to start. *See also* **pongangeran.** **Epoangam doa en tao.** ‘He opens the door of the house.’ **Epoangam gontom a non ono waro.** ‘He takes the hat off (his head).’ **Mpas irid faring da epoangam tao ono waro.** ‘The wind blew strongly and took the roof off the house.’ **Edza apoangam skul wafu.** ‘I started (opened) a new school.’
- poangan** *n.* middle rib of leaves, usually of palm leaves: **gaen poangan, montam poangan, mos poangan.**
- poangka-ran** *v.* to open a book [‡].
- poangup** *n.* inflorescence of palm tree (other plants *see* **boap**). **Montam poangup,** flower of the sago palm.
- poapos** *n.* (1) dogs’ flea; *see* **gor.** (2) a kind of cooking banana (**gaen**).
- poapo(s)poapos** *n.* a low plant ( $\Delta$  *Malvaceae*; *Sida acuta*; *TP brumstik*); used as medicine against diarrhoea and headache.
- poarapoara** *n.* an ornament on hats; said to mean feathers of a bird.
- poaru** *adj.* old; big (of plants and fruits). **Ngaeng poaru,** old man.
- poaru-ran** *v.* to be old (of human beings, animals, not objects). **Gae poaruran,** a kind of banana with very short fruits, eaten ripe (in southern villages). *See also* **garafu poaruran,** dwarf. **Afi daer iburiburi epoaru demar.** ‘Some girls stay unmarried until they are old and die.’
- poas** *n.* a plant ( $\langle$  *Bixaceae*; *Bixa orellana*; *Annatto*); = **maran a mon.** Flowers used for decoration in dances and seeds used as orange/vermillion dye.
- poasesean** *n.* wing of a flying fox.
- poata-ran** *v.* to put on, lay on. **Ngaeng epoata tao ono waro.** ‘The people put the roof on the house.’ **Edza apoata bangid etsen kokorak rainara.** ‘I put my hand on chickens’ excrement.’
- poatapoata** *adj.* late. **Afi poatapoata,** a wife married late in life; **edza poatapoata,** I am late/the last one.
- poatapoata** *n.* a plant ( $\Delta$  *Crassulaceae*; *Bryophyllum sp.?*); leaves cover lakes and ponds. Used as medicine against itching.
- Poatapoata** a creek, **rop** of **Orogwangin** clan; a pig’s name.
- poatef-eran** *v.* (1) to strike with the palm of one’s hand or something flat. **Edza apoatef yai en bangid.** ‘I strike you with my hand.’ (2) to spread (of many people). **Ges eama depoatef dirid raun.** ‘They came, spread and ran away.’
- Poatip** a woman’s name.
- poatra** *adj.* flat. **So poatra,** flat nose.
- Poatra** a man’s name.
- poatra-ran** *v.* to lie flat. **Ben epoatra en gwangon.** ‘Ben lay flat on his belly.’
- poatru-ran** *v.* to fill. **Da dzif wason ban epoatru tao ofo.** ‘And smoke filled the house.’
- poatsa-ran** *v.* to fall down, throw oneself down. **Da ges depoatsaran eya simis.** ‘And they threw themselves into the sand.’ **Depoatsaran eya afi poaru gea tao.** ‘And it (the bird) fell down on the old woman’s house.’

**poatse** *n.* a long grass ( $\Delta$  *Gramineae*; *Imperata cylindrica*; *TP kunai*). Poatse mpob, flower of kunai grass; tao poatse, a grass-roofed house.

**Poatse** a woman's name.

**poatse oron** *n.* a non-poisonous white snake (*mur*) of about 40 cm length.

**pof** *n.* wooden club; sword [‡]; = *tir*.

**pof-eran** *v.* to swell, rise (of water). Mpo epof, the water rose. Ram porom a poferan, leaven (mission use); gwangon epof etse, constipation; dzob gwangon a poferan, talk from a swollen belly (when somebody suddenly explodes with anger). Mpî emar da epof en a ban imut. 'A pig died and it swelled and began to stink.'

**pogompeg** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*).

**Pogompeg** a man's name.

**Poin** a woman's name.

**pokopek** *n.* (1) splashes of earth when rain hits the ground. Yami its a ram da pokopek isum en. 'When rain falls, splashes are everywhere.' (2) an insect, antlion. Said to come out of the ground in old houses, described as being white, about 4 cm (or 1 cm) long, having legs but no wings. Builds sandtraps in which it catches other insects.

**pokopek-eran** *v.* to boil, bubble. Gwangon epokopek. 'He was boiling with rage' ('his belly bubbles'). Onod waro epokopek. 'I have a headache' ('my head boils').

**pomeap** *n.* a caterpillar in grassland, eaten.

**Pomoai** a grass area near Safer.

**Pomoain**, a deep flowing river (*see* Mpo moai?).

**pomoapom** *adj.* faint (of flame or light); colour of a banana trunk that goes dry. Mpab pomoapom, a girdle made from banana leaves. Edza angar a dzif fâring dibururung eya deye pomoapom. 'I lit a big fire but it died away.'

**pong** *n.* a beetle, the adult stage of *seos*. *See also* û-n a pong, neck, well; gab a pong, deserted village.

**Pong** a place name between Wawin and Erap rivers, belonging to Gabsongkeg village.

**pong rufi** *n.* a big black and white bird (*dzî dziferan*), living in grassland; eaten. *See* rufi.

**pongan-eran** *v.* to open. *See* poangam-eran. Ngarusi epongan a mun a ntson. 'Ngarusi opened his mouth.' Wapongan a mun a ntson! 'Open your mouth!'

**pongan** *see* gaen pongan; stem of a banana bunch.

**pongapong** *n.* a kind of grass.

**pôp** *n.* earth rooted up by pigs; = *tsûts*. *See also* ôpôp.

**Popabaron** a place name.

**popo** *n.* a beetle (<> *Bruchidae*. *Acanthoscelides obtectus*; *see also* fentseafentsea).

**popoapos** *n.* a shrub.

**popof-eran** *v.* only as *rene gangkan* epopof, a skin disease.

**Popof** a village in the Waeng area.

**popop-eran** *v.* to have bulging eyes. Maran epopop. 'His eyes are bulging.' Maran epopopop. 'He is sleepy.'

**popor-eran** *v.* to draw out, take out, extract, weed; *see* por-eran; also *fopor-eran*. Afi eya gom epopor omad. 'The woman went to the garden and took out taro.' Ngaeng epopor a mu fofon en a dzib. 'Men pull their facial hair out with a thread twisted around the hair.'

**Popor** a man's name.

**por-eran** *v.* to draw out, take out, extract, weed; *see* **popor-eran**.

**porep** *n.* wallaby (<> *Macropus agilis*).

**Porep** a male and female name, a taboo name for **Fogen**.

**porom** *n.* bread (modern, *Jb. polom*).

**poropeaf** *n.* a tree (**orog**;  $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Mallotus paniculatus*), used in house bulding. Medicine against snakebites.

**poropoa-ran** *v.* to split, cleave.

**Porosem** a woman's name (foreign).

**Posap** a **sagaseg** (clan) name. Said to be a part group of or identical with **Dzeag a ntson** clan. Explained by others as **Mposap**, meaning **mpo sap**, 'cloudy water' or 'new water'.

**Potop** a pig's name (children's talk for **nae gempon**).

**potso-ran** *v.* to approach, reach, arrive. **Gea irid eya deyepotso gab**. 'She ran and reached the village.' **Tir epotso Lae**. 'The war reached Lae.' **Edza apotso en afi Feref**. 'I was born (arrived) by a Feref woman.' **Ram mangke epotso ngaeng Egypter**. 'God plagued the Egyptians [‡].'

**potsori-ran** *v.* to find, meet, find out (**potso / ri**). **Oya en opotsori dzî emen moadzi**. 'Go, and find game on the way.' **Eyepotsori boarof a ntson**. 'They found the hole of an eel.' **Da yaga apotsori yai fon dangop**. 'And we have found out your reasons.' **Yai garafu ongan epotsori dzob**. 'A person talks about one of your children.'

**pra-ran** *v.* to comb (one's hair with three- or four-pronged comb. Said only of men, in modern times also of women); to put pandanus oil in

one's hair; to paint the head red after a killing. **Ngaeng epra ono fofon**. 'The man combs his hair.'

**prakaprek-eran** *see* **prekeprek-eran**. **Atum gumi ero mra da prakaprek**. 'When I throw rubber on the ground it bounces.'

**prek-eran** *v.* to jump; *see also* **pek-eran**, **prakaprek-eran**, **prekeprek-ran**. **Angop a dzî mpo atum esa ganga da eprek**. 'I caught a fish and threw it on the land and it jumped about.' **Bantsi eprek Rumu**. 'The **bantsi** (a fish) jumps in the **Rumu** river' (in text of song).

**prekeprek-eran** *v.* to hop, jump, skip (of men in fight, of fish); also **prek-eran**, **prakaprek-eran**.

**Prengeran** a taboo name for a male and female name **Sâb**.

**prenges-eran** *v.* to be strong, hard (of wood); to be brave; *see also* **perenges-eran**. **Orog a prengeseran aedzantson mun ema nin**. 'For a strong tree an axe is not sharp enough.' **Ngaeng eprenges demam a faran en ngaeng ongan a îtseran a gea**. 'When a man is strong another man will not hit him.'

**pret-eran** *v.* to become well-known, to spread.

**pru-ran** *v.* to rattle in one's throat (death rattle, in dying). **Ngaeng en a mareran da ipru en a ban emar**. 'When a man is dying he rattles while breathing.'

**pruf-eran** *v.* to go off, detonate, explode, flash up, flare up. **Ngaeng efani taram dipruf**. 'A man fires a gun and it goes off.' **Dzif uri ipruf**. 'This fire flares up.' **Ipruf enog en**. 'He is fleetingly enthusiastic but then gives up.'

**prufipruf-eran** *v.* to spread, burn well. Ram a ntaran epotsori ngaeng orots da diprufipruf en ari garagab wasif. ‘A sickness comes to one man and it spreads to many people.’

**Pruk** a place name near Misantung mountain.

**pu-ran** *v.* (1) to stab, puncture, pierce; to plant, dip in (of fishing net); *see also* mpu-ran. Ipu ngaeng uri en aom. ‘He pierced this man with a spear.’ Upu yai mos ari dzain ero. ‘Plant your coconuts and Areca nuts.’ Dipu eya fi. ‘She dipped her net [in the water] upriver.’ Ngaeng imuru eya mpo demongro da mpo ipu baboa. ‘When a man dives into water, the water bubbles.’ Oteg a puran boaret en ngaeng gaen a go gompen. ‘Do not pierce through the lid of another man’s cooking pot’ (i.e. do not eat from another man’s food/do not play around with another man’s wife). Ipu mara futsun. ‘He (Satan) blinds the eyes [‡].’ (2) to tie, bind. Ipu gu. ‘He tied it with a liana.’ (3) to lift. Ipu boaret en a ban ean. ‘He lifted the cover (from a cooking pot) to eat.’

**pudipu-ran** *v.* to have thin hair; only as ono wafon ipudipu, thin white hair.

**pûdz** *see* pûts.

**pudzing** *see* pûtsing.

**Pufus** renan a place name near Gabsongkeg village, rop of Dzeag a ntson, Ngasab and Orogaron clans. Dangir etongotang Pufus renan a ma. ‘The hornbill hovers over Pufus renan and comes’ (in text of a song).

**pungumping** *n.* a bird (dzî dziferan).

**Pungumping** a ntson a place name; rop of Orogwangin clan.

**pûp** *n.* village (only in combinations like Orogwangin pup). Said to mean that there was fight in this place.

**Pûp** a former village site near Gabantsidz (= Orogwanginpup).

**Puperap** a man’s name (from Mungkip).

**Pupi** a woman’s name.

**pupif** *see* mara pupif, a kind of sugar cane (rif).

**puprun-eran** *v.* to think of, long for, feel lonely. Gwargon ipuprun. ‘He (his belly) longs (for something or somebody).’ Edza apuprun yai. ‘I think of you.’

**pupu** *n.* smell of urine; *see also* pururuts. Mpî pupu, pigs’ piss.

**pupuafin** *n.* ant (generic); black kind and general designation; taboo word baner. Kinds: abuabu, baner, bompog oron, gantin a mor, gerengadz, mu watsots, sisik, taganeg, taragaf, titir, titurufin, tuyami, wangir.

**Pupuafin** a place name near Gabsongkeg village. A taboo name for a male and female name Baner.

**pupuafin rowe** *n.* rice (modern: lit. ‘ants’ eggs’).

**pupumits** *n.* parts that fell down from a bundle (said of bananas or Areca nuts); rubbish.

**Pupus** an area name near Gabsongkeg village.

**Pupus** renan an area name near Gabantsidz village.

**pupusur-eran** *see* pusur-eran.

**puputs-eran** *v.* to kiss. Gasur puputs, a kind of betel pepper. Monika rain enof en a gea rompon Bettina da ipuputs a gea. ‘Monika was happy about her grandchild Bettina and kissed her.’

**puputsun** *see* futsun, fufutsun.

**pur** *n.* a creeper ( $\Delta$  *Leguminosae*; *Pueraria lobate* Kudzu vine), vine used for nets. Totem of Boaram rompon clan.

**Purangka** a place name, rop of Mpo renan clan.

**puripuri** *n.* sorcery. Introduced in the nineties by a former policeman; expression for sorcery. Alleged to be Tok Pisin and used by the police.

**purun** *n.* seed, kernel (in bananas or kapok). *See also* purupurun.

**purung** *n.* bamboo (generic;  $\Delta$  *Gramineae*; *Bambusa sp.*). Kinds: purung boarog, purung bobam, purung dafum, purung domoro, purung a fereferere, purung fose, purung mara fafan, purung ngantab, purung ngasango, purung tsara, purung untsi.

**Purung** a place name near Gabsongkeg village. A male and female name, taboo names Budzug and Sangwas.

**Purung** a mpes a woman's name.

**purupurun** only as mra purupurun, hard, strong earth; *see* purun.

**pururuf-eran** *v.* to make noise when many people move at once. Plisboi edaro yaga, da yaga apururuf. 'The policeman chased us and we made a noise' (running away all at once).

**pururuts** *n.* urine (by some consultants: only the noise of urinating); = puruts.

**puruts** *n.* *see* pururuts.

**pus-eran** *v.* to turn away, be angry, ignore somebody. Gea ipus a mun. 'He turned (his mouth) away.'

**pusur-eran** *v.* to be stiff; also pupusur-eran. Baro waro ipusur. 'His back is stiff.'

**pusip** *n.* cat (*TP pusi*).

**pusupis** *n.* ovula cowrie shell ( $\Delta$  *Ovula ovum*; egg cowrie); an ornament on hats. Dzain a pusupis, a kind of Areca palm with big nuts; fedz a pusupis, hip-joint; rif a pusupis, a kind of sugar cane. Tongeran a pusupis, a method of finding out a sorcerer by standing an Ovula cowrie shell on its tip and letting it fall. The direction indicates the sorcerer.

**puti-ran** *v.* to be closed, be without a hole; *see* putuf-eran. Nae puti, deaf (lit. 'closed ear').

**Puti** a place name near Gabsongkeg village (= Paret).

**putuf-eran** *v.* to be closed, mute; *see* puti-ran. Mara putuf, secret, hidden; innocent [‡]; moadzi mara putuf, side road; u putuf, dumb, uninformed, not knowing ('closed neck'). Moadzi iputuf en a garagab. 'The road is closed to the people.'

**putufputuf-eran** *v.* to go to and fro and look for something; to be innocent [‡].

**pûts** *n.* birth-mark, mole (also pûdz). Pûts a wi, pûts fose, kinds of birth-marks.

**putsing-eran** *v.* to roast, fry, heat, dry; to make sorcery against somebody. Tao putsingeran a mos, house for copra-drying (modern). Ges eya en a ban iputsing a gog. 'They went to roast breadfruit.' Ngaeng oso iputsing ngaeng. 'The sorcerer roasted (made sorcery on) a man.' Gea on a ge ri sa diputsing. 'She took the stone adze [out of her netbag] and heated it.' Iputsing ngarogawam dentan a ntson en romed. 'She heated the ngarogawam (lemon thorn) and bored a hole into the shield' (from a myth).

**Putsing** a woman's name.

## R

**ra-ran** *v.* to chop, cut off, fell, cut down; to notch, groove, break. *Ge raran orog en*, stone adze for felling trees. *Era orog*. 'He felled the tree.' *Ora montam*. 'You cut sago.' *Kokorak era rowe*. 'The hen broke the egg.' *Era ono waro*. 'He nods.'

**ra-ran** *v.* to stay; to be more than something else. Comparisons like *era fâring*, *era wante*, bigger. *Sum era ban emen*. 'Your husband is already here.' *Edza mra era ban emen*. 'It will remain my land.' *Ngaeng era ban emoaf*. 'Let them live.' *Afi ri gea naron pateran da naron era fâring ongan*. 'The woman with her newborn child and another one that was older.'

**rab-eran** *v.* (1) to swim (of fish). *Dzî erab a mpo*. 'Fish swim in water.' (2) to buy, pay, pay off, compensate, trade, exchange. *Arab raes*. 'I bought rice.' *Emonteng erem moneng gentet ongan ari Dare en a raberan moanton*. 'Emonteng gave some money to Dare as bridewealth for his wife.' *Da bumpum erab a ges*. 'And the European paid them off.'

**Raban** a man's name (also *Laban*).

**Rabo** the Labu people (also *Rabu*, *Labu*, *Labo*); *see* *ngaeng a mpo*, *Riwafear*.

**-rad** reflexive suffix to pronouns, *l.p. sg.+pl.*, following vowel ending: *edza-rad*, I myself; *see also -erad*.

**radza-ran** *v.* to cover a large area, be spread out. *Radza bimpin*, convert [‡]. *Trakta esor moadzi eradza dimu fâring*. 'A tractor levels the road and covers a large area and it is big.' *Ngaeng i deradzaran, bimpin esa*. 'A man sleeps spread out with his face up.'

**Rae** the Lae (Lahe) tribe, the town of Lae. *Rae timbu*, *Rae wiwin*, former Wampar groups (According to a note by Stürzenhofecker).

**Rae** a woman's name.

**raef** *see* *gempo raef*, a kind of sweet potato.

**raen-eran en** *v.* to rise, go up, lift up. *Mos ari dzain eraen en eran esa*. 'Coconuts and Areca nuts went up (on the palm) again' (from a story). *Eraen en eran esa*. 'It (the tree) grew high.' *Eraen en bangin esa*. 'He lifted his hand up.'

**raeng** *n.* mushroom, fungus (generic); = *mara dzaboa*. Kinds: *raeng boman* ( $\Delta$  *Pycnoporus sp.*), *raeng dzirudz* ( $\Delta$  *Polyporus sp.*), *raeng mara dzaboa*, *raeng mentong*, *raeng nae gempon*, *raeng a ntsab*, *raeng mpî nae gempon* ( $\Delta$  *Coriolus sp.*), (*raeng*) *mpor*, *raeng poamaid*, *raeng a tsofonon* ( $\Delta$  *Tyromyces sp.*); *raeng ufir*, *raeng waop*, grows on sago pulp.

**Raeng** a male and female name.

**raeng osong** *n.* orchid growing on tree or mistletoe ( $\Delta$  *Loranthaceae*; *Amyema scandens*).

**raeng toro** *n.* a tree (*orog*;  $\Delta$  *Leguminosae*; *Leucaena leucocephala*); wood used for house building.

**Raes a bas** a pig's name ('a little rice').

**raf-eran** *v.* to dig. *Ngaeng eraf a ngkrung en a tao naron*. 'The man dug a hole for the toilet.' *Oraf a ntsif dozofon!* 'Dig a hole and bury him!' *Eraf a ram rainaeng*. 'She digs banana shoots' (for planting in new garden).



**raf-eran** *eran v.* (araf erad, oraf eram, eraf eran) to stand upright. Orog eraferan. 'The tree stands upright.' Ngaeng enang a dzif da wason eraferan. 'When people burn down grass, smoke stands upright.' Son a ntson eraf eran. 'His nose is straight and upright' (positive saying).

**rafe-n** *n.* voice, talk, language; *see also* dzob.

**Rafe** dzeram, high-pitched voice; rafe pama, insult; rafe parig, begging; rafe rangots, mockery, ridicule; rafe sangen, spittle; rafe saer, rafe satap, contradiction; rafe waewae, cries; rafen Wampar, the Wampar language; dzi rafen, Tok Pisin; its rafen, regret [‡]; Yohanes rafen, what Johannes said ('Johannes' saying). Irif tao en rafen sera? 'What was the language they spoke at his school?' Edza ri gea rafed orots. 'We speak the same language.'

**Rafed** a male and female name.

**rafu-ran** *v.* to strew, scatter, sow, throw; *see also* rafurafu-ran. Garafu naron erafuran en simis. 'Children throw (with) sand.' Ngaeng erafu dafum rainaeng eya gom. 'People sow tobacco (seeds) in the garden.'

**rafurafu-ran** *v.* to talk confusedly, throw around. Edza aon da arafurafu. 'I took it and threw it around.'

**rag** *see* fan a rag, rung of a ladder.

**rag-eran** *v.* to promise, betroth, mark for. Ngaeng fâring ipu mos ari dzain da erag ari naron. 'When men plant coconut and Areca palms they promise them to their children.' Afi erageran ari ngaeng. 'The girl is betrothed to the man.' Da erag afi ongan. 'And they marked a girl for him.'

**ragarag-eran** *v.* to be hot, inflamed; also ragerag-eran. Tsaru deragarag raun. 'The stone was very hot.' Dzif ean a ragerag. 'Fire heated (the stone adze) and it was glowing hot.' Garafu naron ese mpo da mara nidzin ema deragarag raun. 'When children play in water, their eyes will become inflamed.'

**ragu-ran** only as eragu gentet, he is hiding behind somebody's back [‡].

**Ragug** a man's name.

**rai-n** *n.* body, inside, interior. Rai benets, remains of excrement; rai borot, voluptuous, lascivious [‡]; rai dangi, mean, thrifty, jealous, jealously guarding one's wife (= maran ero); rai dzangidz, eat only a little; ascetic [‡]; rai dzofoa, belly, glutton; rain en, nervous, irritated; rain a foang, an insult ('open arse'); rai girup, white of an egg (when boiled); rai gomor, an insult ('arse'); rai mamad, egg yolk, a kind of cooking banana (gaen); rain a ngkangeran en, to persist; rain engkang, trust, confidence [‡]; rai kerof, diarrhoea. Rain a mam ari, careful; rain imin fono, true love; rai mamad, a vegetable (was); rain imu moain, anger, irritation, worry; rain a mom, a tree from which red colour is made; rain a mun, tip of land, peninsula; rain a ntson, arsehole, an insult; rain a ngep, rain a reap, insults ('arse with wounds'); rai rain, fear; ngaeng rai rain, coward. Rai ramu, somebody who eats all the time; glutton; rai renges, modest, blessed [‡]; rai saboang, stomach; rain esarang en eran, frightened; rai sawang, chaste [‡]; rain esepesep, intention; rai sowen, *see* rainaeng; rai teret, small intestines; rai terof, diarrhoea; rai tifi,



naked; **rai tsanggap**, an insult (said to a woman holding her legs apart). **Rai tsangats**, mountain slopes; **rain etsats**, sorry, angry; **rain etsea**, **rain etsetsea**, happy; **ear rai tsen**, astonished [ʔ]; **rai tsofe**, crop; **rain ufin**, fart; **rai wampon**, stomach, pregnant; **rai waro**, thin, skinny (disliked body form), emaciated; **rai warug**, wish, want; **rain eyari**, pity; **rain emam yaran ari**, no pity, heartless [ʔ]. **Mag rain**, dry water course; **nae rain**, earwax; **some rain**, a type of women's grass skirt.

**rainaeng** *n.* layer, slip (of banana, taro, sweet potato, sugar cane, etc.); = **rai sowen**, **waesowen**.

**Rainaeng** a man's name.

**rainako** *n.* melon, watermelon (< Cucurbitaceae; *Citrullus lanatus*); kinds of melons: **rainako fose**, **rainako mara dzadzar**, **rainako mpuf**, **rainako nidzin a wiwi**.

**rainara** *n.* intestines, bowels; faeces, excrement; *see* **rai-n**.

**Rainara** a creek, right tributary of Markham River; place name northeast of Wamped village.

**raits** *n.* sperm, semen.

**Rakere** a woman's name (Christian name; modern: also **Rachel**; **Rahel**; *G. Rachel*).

**ram** *n.* thing, object, matter, affair; place; custom; ghost; genitals; area, piece of land. **Ram afi**; **ram a muran afi**, love magic to attract women; **ram afis afis**, strange; **ram ao**, East, sunrise, orient [ʔ]; **ram a oneran fa raun**, victory; **ram atro**, place of souls, holy, Holy Communion [ʔ]; **ram a barabedaran**, something heavy or difficult. **Ram fofon**, pubic hair; **ram fose**, a kind of banana (**gaen**) eaten ripe; **ram a**

**iberan**, dance, dance feast; **ram mae**, **ram maemae**, spirit; **ram mana**, free area; **ram mara yae**, spirit place = **ram a rop**; **ram a mpan**, plain; **ram a mpang**, grassland, bush, thicket. **Afi ri ngaeng eon eran eya ram a mpang**. 'The girl and the man have run away into the bush.' **Ram a mra**, genitals (mission use?); **ram a motseran**, sacrament; **ram a ntab**, a kind of yam (**yamis**); **ram a ntaran**, sickness, illness. **Ram ngarab**, spirit place, = **ram a rop**; **ram a ngeab**, Areca palm and nut, *see* **dzain**; **ram ono waro**, a kind of yam (**yamis**); **ram ongan**, ghost; **ram a poak**, gun; **ram a saran etsen**, tragedy, bad luck; **ram iruruwin**, sunset, sundown; **ram a siteran eyari Anutu**, service (church) [ʔ]; **ram a tsatseran**, ghost; **ram uni**, this thing (genitals); **ram wante**, distance, distant, far away place. **Afi esong ram wante iri ngaeng a gab ongan**. 'Women visited the people in a faraway village.' **Rabu eyatin Wampar a ram dengop**. 'The Labu know the Wampar customs.' **Owan rinum a ram!** 'Eat your mother's thing!' (an insult). **Umu ram!** 'Cook food!' ('make things'). **Ges ib a ram**. 'They danced.' **Ngaemaro etseap a ram**. 'The men cleared a new garden.' **Abang iburi ngaeng a ram**. 'My father lived on the land of (other) people.'

**Ram a gog** a place name; a **sagaseg** (clan).

**ram karakara** *n.* a tree (orog; Δ *Leguminosae*; *Cassia alata*), leaves used as medicine against ringworm.

**ram a mra fofon** a grass in water.

**ram nowen** *n.* a kind of grass (Δ *Gramineae*; *Rottboellia exaltata*).

**Ram a ntab** a taboo name for a woman's name *Yamis*.

**ram a ntris** *n.* a plant, grass ( $\Delta$  *Malvaceae*; *Sida acuta*; *TP brumstik*).

**Ram a ngeab** a taboo name for a man's name *Dzain*.

**ram ono waro** *n.* yam (*yamis*;  $\Delta$  *Dioscoraceae*; *Dioscorea alata*).

**Ram ono waro** a taboo name for a woman's name *Yamis*.

**Ram ontseang** a taboo name for a man's name *Tsofe*.

**Ram orots** a dog's name.

**Ram a poak** a place name near Gabmadzung village, = Meab. Name given after first unfriendly contact with Europeans (lit. 'something that explodes' said of guns).

**ram-eran** *v.* to follow advice, do something instantly. *Garafu naron ngarobingin, ngaeng tsaru inkung a dzob en a gea, da eram a dzob en a gea.* 'A good child is one which follows the advice of the church elder at once.' *Num oram omoaf uri o.* 'You come and sit down here.'

**-ram** reflexive suffix to pronouns, *2.p. sg. +pl.*, following vowels: *yai-ram*, you yourself; after consonants *-eram*.

**raman**, *n., 3.p.* (*abang, ramum, raman*), father, father's brother, husband of a 'mother' (*anug, renan*). Owner of land (possibly modern use, after *TP papa bilong giraun*).

**ramampong** *n.* a grass ( $\Delta$  *Gramineae*; *Saccharum robustum*).

**rami-ran** *v.* to chew; to make soft. *Ân gaen arami da amit en ero.* 'I eat and chew and then swallow.' *Afi erami some.* 'Women make grass skirts soft (in their hands).' *See also some ramiran.*

**ramid** *n.* a hard-wood palm tree ( $\Delta$  *Palmae*; *Gulubia sp.*; *TP limbung or limbom*). Flower sheath from a palm used for sitting on and for presenting cooked meat or sweet potatoes. *See also bafang, ompan.*

**Ramid** a man's name.

**Ramid ono sero** a place name near Montam renan village.

**ramin** *n.* a tree with edible fruits (*orog*;  $\langle \rangle$  *Flacourtiaceae*; *Flacourtia rukam*); = *tsumuts, tsumodz, dzumudz*. *See Afi ramin*, a snake.

**Ramin a dzog** a place name at the Wamped River between *Dzib a wi* and *Gab parag*.

**ramiran** *see some ramiran.*

**rampag** *n.* throwing sling, catapult; = *foarim*. *Bangin rampag*, a man who can throw a long way.

**Rampan** a woman's name; a dog's name.

**Rampang** a woman's name.

**rampe-ran** *v.* to drive mad, drive crazy; to get lost in the forest and not find the way back. *Ram erampe garagab*, something drives people crazy. *Ram erampe yai?* 'Are you mad?' ('Something drove you mad?'). *Ram erampe mpi.* 'Something made the pig get lost in the forest.'

**rampe** *n.* lamp (*G. Lampe*).

**Rampias** a man's name (modern).

**rampis-eran** *v.* to lay or lie side by side. *Ngaeng Montam renan erampis madzung eya mag Wantsef.* 'The Montam renan people lay their canoes side by side on the beach of the Markham River.' *Ngaeng î derampis eran.* 'The people sleep side by side.'

**rampo-ran** *v.* to lay down flat, put down flat (of long objects). *Ngaeng era orog derampo tsen moadzi.* ‘A man fells a tree and lays it over the road.’

**Rampo** a place name near Montam renan village; a woman’s name.

**ramu** *see* *rai ramu*, somebody who eats a lot. *Ngaeng rai ramu ean gaen mangke.* ‘A glutton eats a lot.’

**ramub-eran** *v.* to break; soften by pounding. *Afi eramub umi en aban epari gaen ari.* ‘The woman pounded the pandanus fruit until it was soft in order to cook it.’ *Ngaeng îts ngaeng ongan deramub.* ‘A man hits another man and injures him’ (to hit somebody when he is already lying on the ground).

**ramum** *see* *raman*, *n.*, *2.p.*, your father/s.

**-ran** reflexive suffix to pronouns, *3.p. sg. +pl.*, following vowel endings: *gea-ran*, he himself; after consonants *-eran*.

**rantam-eran** *v.* to lure, call for. *Erantam idzum.* ‘He is calling his dog.’

**rantsa-ran** *v.* (1) to meet. *Erantsa eya moadzi.* ‘They met on the road.’ (2) to train, teach. *Erantsa idzum wafu en a ban ear a mpi.* ‘He trains his new dog to hunt pigs.’

**rantsing** *see* *mos gwara rantsing*, a kind of short coconut palm.

**rang** only as *dzain erang waem*, a kind of Areca palm growing wild.

**ranga-ran** *v.* (1) to destroy, wreck; to overflow, submerge. *Aom ranga*, spear for war; *wanti ranga*, a form of arrow. *Mpo eranga ngaeng.* ‘The water engulfed the people.’ *Isuk a mpo ero deya orog ranga.* ‘They rafted down the river until they were wrecked

on a submerged tree.’ (2) to cook a meal, to give a feast. *Go dzî ranga*, a big cooking pot; *ram ranga atro*, communion. *Ngaeng eranga ram fâring en afi imu sun.* ‘The people made a big feast for a marriage.’

**Rangama** the Langimar river, tributary of the Watut River; in oral traditions said to be a former settlement area of the Wampar people.

**rangap-eran** *v.* to fill, cover. *Tsaru erangap Wantsef.* ‘Stones fill the Markham River.’ *Iri nain a show da ngaeng erangap Lae.* ‘At the time of the (Lae) Show great numbers of people fill the town.’ *Mos a ngrang imuru derangap fon.* ‘Many coconuts fell down and covered the ground.’

**rangarang** *n.* (1) a felled tree with branches, set in the ground for hanging up objects. Mostly used for guests on festive occasions. (2) a very high platform (*ntabantib*) for people to sit on.

**Rangka** a man’s name.

**rangkap-eran** *v.* (1) to tell something untrue excitedly. *Afi irungum a dzob muameran ongan, da erangkap sùn en efa dzob nidzin ongan.* ‘The woman heard an untrue story and told it to her husband as if it were true.’ (2) to shout at a talking man to stop talking. *Gea erangkap yaga en a banateg angkag.* ‘He shouted at us to stop the noise.’

**Rangko** a place name.

**Rangkog** a woman’s name.

**rango** *n.* (1) a small kind of bat. (2) a red colour of fruits (said of *guware* and passion fruit).

**Rango** a man’s name.

**rangots-eran** *v.* to mix, mingle. Rafe rangots, mockery, ridicule. Mpo rome erangots mpo biringitseran imu rome faring. ‘When dirty water mixes with clean water it becomes very dirty.’ Ngaeng yaner eama derangots ngaeng Wampar da emen en ngaeng Wampar afi. ‘Foreigners come and mix with the Wampar by marrying Wampar women.’

**rangu-ran** *v.* to combine, go together. Idzum erangunan eya en areran a mpi. ‘Dogs combine to hunt pigs.’

**rao** *n.* a kind of banana (*gaen*) eaten ripe. Subtaxa: rao fampa, rao mpes, rao rong, rao tsib, rao tsofe.

**Rao** a woman’s name.

**Rao rangaran** a place name near Ngasawapum village.

**rao-ran** *v.* to shake, swing; to remove a screw [‡]; *see* raro-ran. Erao onon, he nods. Afi erao babap da ib a ram. ‘Women swing babap leaves when they dance.’ Garafu naron erao nowa dzog, emosro ro mra. ‘Children shake mango fruits until they fall down to the ground.’ Ngaeng erao dzuwing egangkrang. ‘The man threw the spinning tops so that they made a (humming) noise.’

**raof-eran** *v.* to sound (of singing, drums, trumpet). Ngaeng ib a ram da nim ari madzung eraoferan. ‘The people danced and conch shells and drums sounded.’

**raofraof** *n.* sweat, perspiration; = reso-n.

**Raofraof** a woman’s name.

**raon** *adj.* up-stream, west; also mara raon; *opp.*: wagog. Ngaeng raon, the people of Dzifasing and Tararan as seen from Gabsongkeg, Ngasawapum and Munun villages (‘people upstream’).

**rap-eran** *en v.* to draw one’s belly in. Ngaeng erap en rain desa mos. ‘The man draws his belly in and climbs the coconut palm.’

**rapu-ran** *en v.* to turn, turn round, change. Pastor Kikarem erapu en iburi Wamped da Pastor Gayus edz a gea ompom. ‘Pastor Kikarem changed his place in Wamped and Pastor Gayus took his place.’ Edza amu en abad aya Rae, da gwangod erapu en aban amam ayaran. ‘I intended to go to Lae but I changed my mind (lit. ‘my belly changed’) (and) did not go.’

**rapurapu** *n.* a kind of ornament on netbags and spears. *See* aom rapurapu, foa rapurapu, wanti rapurapu.

**rar-eran** *v.* to sound from afar, ring. Naed erar, my ears ring. Gabsongkeg its a ngkregangkreng, erar ama Gabmadzung. ‘When the Gabsongkeg (people) beat the bell, it sounds (it can be heard) in Gabmadzung.’

**rara** *n.* mosquito-net; = garampu, taonam. Also a factory-made fishnet.

**rara-ran** *v.* to do something softly. Orara orog! ‘Chop the tree softly!’ Mpo erara. ‘Water flows softly.’

**Rarang** a male and female name.

**rarangan-eran** *v.* to give only the less valuable part of something. Ngaeng erarangan ngaeng ongan en a gasur yafan, da gea gasur nidzin eremen. ‘A man gives only the leaf of betel pepper to another man and the fruit stays (with him).’

**rarao-ran** *v.* to shake, toss; *see* rao-ran.

**raraong-eran** *v.* to compete, challenge. Garafu naron eraraong ariran en a saran a mos. ‘The children competed with each other in climbing coconut palms.’

**rarap-eran** *v.* to tear up. *Afi ri sùn erots en eran da erarap sùn a ram arits.* ‘A man and his wife quarrelled and she tore up her husband’s belongings.’

**Rarap** a woman’s name.

**Rarat** a male and female name; a taboo name *Fedz*.

**raratsets-eran** *v.* to be cautious; to faint; *see ratsets-eran.* *Mpas fàring irid da irid eraratsets.* ‘Wind blows but it blows faintly.’ *Ngaeng eya en a waperan a ram da empom eraratsets en ngaeng badzin etao gea.* ‘When a man goes to steal something he moves cautiously because somebody might notice him.’

**raris** *see go raris*, an ornament on cooking pots.

**raru** *n.* plate, dish (modern, *Jb. laclù*).

**Rarub** a man’s name.

**raruts-eran** *v.* (1) to break off (branches of a tree). *Orog wante itigeran da eraruts orog bangin ongan, empes raun.* ‘When a big tree falls down and breaks off the branch of another tree it destroys it completely.’ (2) to interrupt the speech of somebody (many people together); to oppose, contradict. *Ngaeng efaro dzob imu orots en a gom, da ngaeng ongan emeraruts a dzob uri da nidzin ema.* ‘The people agreed to do some work in common, but one man opposed this discussion and there was no decision.’

**rase-n** *n.* sibling of the same sex; great-grandparent, great-grandchild. *Bangin rasen*, according to an old consultant: index finger and ring finger (‘because they have the same size’). According to other consultants: upper arm. *Fàn rasen*, thigh. *See also rasin.*

**rasera** *interrog.* what? (from *ram sera*).

**rasin** *see bangi rasin*, upper arm, *fàn rasin*, thigh. But *see rase-n*.

**raso-ran** *v.* to order, forbid, prohibit, stop, hold back. *Afi eraso naron en a ban emen a mog da gea eya gom.* ‘The woman ordered her child to stay behind when she went to the garden.’ *Bumpum eraso abang arits en ram a mogeran.* ‘The white people forbade our forefathers to follow the old customs.’

**Rasti** a dog’s name (*E. Rusty*).

**ratlaf-eran** *v.* to frighten, scare (explained as sneaking up on someone silently and then shouting to frighten the person). *Garafu naron erataferan da eratssets.* ‘The children were frightened and they were alarmed.’

**ratang-eran** *v.* to hold in one’s hand (a spear), shake hands. *Ngaeng eratang aom en a ban eyare mpí.* ‘The man held a spear to kill a pig.’ *Ngaeng eratang afi bangin.* ‘The man shook the woman’s hand.’

**rats-eran** only in the combination *ram a ratseran*, with same meaning as *ram a tsatseran*, bad thing = ghost.

**ratsarits-eran en** *v.* to shake, move, toss. *Ontang entan pîn eratsarits en eran.* ‘The eagle shook its wings.’ *Emam a ratsaritseran en ono waro.* ‘He did not move his head’ (did not nod). *Tufugig irid eratsarits en tao.* ‘The earthquake came and shook the houses.’

**ratsets-eran** *v.* to be startled, alarmed. *See also raratsets-eran.* *Aratssets en*, a gesture, lifting one’s hands up, indicating alarm and fear.

**raun** *adv.* away, off; completely. *Ayatin raun.* ‘I know (completely).’ *Mara raun.* ‘Generous, gracious [‡].’ *Isu*

- raun.** ‘She scraped it off.’ Ngaeng wasif eya gab raun a non. ‘All the men went away from the village.’
- rauts-eran** *v.* to call; to speak together or at the one time (of many). *Dzî mangke erauts rafen.* ‘Many birds called.’ Ngaeng erauts anutu dzob. ‘The people spoke the Word of God.’
- rawe** *n.* a tree (*orog*) growing wild, and the bark cloth made from it. *Rawe wamor,* a bark cloth cape, no longer used.
- Rawe** a place name near the Wamped River (also *Gab rawe*). A dog’s name.
- rawe garet** *n.* (1) fat around the intestines. Said by some consultants meaning ‘to hang on to’ *burubeit*; others think the two expressions are synonymous. Spleen [‡]. (2) a piece of cloth tied to a stone, then thrown into the air for children to shoot at it with their *rowaf*.
- Rawe moatsets** a place name north of Ngasawapum village (= *Mur a wi*).
- rawedz-eran** *v.* to talk about many things, gossip, chat. *Afi erawedz ari sun.* ‘The woman talked to her husband.’ Ngaeng serok empom moadzi da erawedz ariran. ‘Two men walked on the road and chatted with each other.’
- Rawedz** a woman’s name.
- Rawen** a place name in one tradition, not identified (= *Rawe?*).
- rawin** *adj.* light, bright, clear; *see rawin-eran.* *Ram rawin,* desert (in Biblical text). *Jesus emen a ram rawin da Satan epotso ri gea dipipis.* ‘Jesus was in the desert and the devil came and tried him (‡).’
- Rawin** a woman’s name (Christian).
- rawin-eran** *v.* to be light; *see rawin.* *Dau ram ampang ema da erawin.* ‘The forest has no undergrowth and is light.’
- re-** infix to verbs indicating continuity; *see also -ri-*. *Emoaf,* he was sitting / *eremoaf,* he lived there. *Edza eyare mos gwangon da aom ereabaib.* ‘I threw (the spear) into the stem of a coconut palm and the spear quivered.’
- readz** *adj.* successful, lucky (in hunting, fishing or card playing); = *ngaeng rene ngoweng.* *Ngaeng renen a readz.* ‘A man with luck’ (lit. ‘a man with lucky skin’).
- readz-eran** *v.* to play the jew’s harp (also *reats-eran*). *Ereadz a domoro.* ‘He played the jew’s harp.’
- rean-eran** *v.* to smoulder. *Dzif eran inin.* ‘The fire smoulders only.’
- reap** *n.* wound, scar. *see rain a reap,* an insult.
- reas-eran** *v.* to grow thin, lose weight. *Ram a ntaran ereas ngaeng etsats.* ‘Illness makes a man grow thin.’
- reat-eran** *v.* to tremble, shake, shiver. *Ram a teteroferan da areat fâring.* ‘When it is cold, I shiver badly.’
- reats-eran** *see readz-eran.*
- Redio** pig’s and a dog’s name (*E. radio*).
- redzeredz** *n.* a tree (*orog*), similar to or identical with *romed*.
- ref** *n.* bark cloth; cloth, fabric; hat. *Ref dzadzaz,* warrior’s hat with ornaments; *ref a mudumud,* black widower’s hat; *ref a ntson,* *ref rene waro,* helmet (modern); *ref a ntroangeran,* a piece of cloth tied around one’s head; *ref a nturan,* warrior’s hat.
- Ref a wi** a mountain and forest (lit. ‘red cloth’) southwest of Mare village, near the mouth of the *Watut* River. = *Beter.*



**refean** *see* ono refean.

**Refong** a woman's name.

**rege-ran** *v.* to keep back, to retain.

Garafu siteran regeran, slave [‡].

Yami fâring erege edza da amam a yaran Lae. 'Heavy rain kept me (in the house) and I did not go to Lae.'

Ngaeng erege naron afi da emam a muran sun. 'When a man holds his daughter back, she will not marry.'

Afi intsu pitsu da eregeran en tao inin da emam potsoran mana. 'When girls were initiated, they were kept in a house and did not come outside.'

**regereg** *n.* a bird (*dzi dziferan*; <> Glossy Ibis, *Plegadis falcinellus*), also *eregerereg*. *Regereg fan*, an ornament on hats und pots ('footprints of the *regereg* bird').

**Regereg** a mountain near the Rumu River, a *rop* of *Warir* clan. A man's name.

**rem-eran** *v.* to give, put, build, beget,

produce. *Erem dafum ari edza*. 'He gave me some tobacco.'

*Erem eya tao*. 'She put it into the house.'

*Erem a dzob etsong*. 'He gave them notice.'

*Erem tao*. 'He built a house.'

*Amerika erem a gab balus*. 'The Americans built the landing ground.'

*Erem a med*. 'They sang songs.'

*Edza abang fon, gea erem edza*. 'He is my real father, he beget me.'

*Erem a mog*. 'He left it behind.'

*Erem a mpo en a fureran a dzi*. 'They dammed the creek to catch fish.'

*Erem naen en*. 'He is curious' ('he put his ear to it').

*Erem oso*. 'He practised magic.'

**remparempa** only as *ngaeng bangin remparempa*, somebody who can make or create everything (said of God, but also of humans).

**rempeang-eran** *v.* to stand in a row.

*Soldia erempeangeran*. 'The soldiers stand in a row.'

*Jesus Kristus rompon a rits bingan rempeangeran*. 'The list of the names of forefathers of Jesus Christ, the genealogy of Jesus' [New Testament].

*See also rerea-ran, rereadz-eran, rereats-eran*.

**Rempeang** a woman's name (Christian name).

**Rena** the former German missionary Stephan Lehner.

**Renan** *n., 3.p.* mother, mother's sister, wife of a *raman* (*anug, rinum, renan*).

*Bangin renan*, thumb. *Dzain renan*, a kind of Areca palm with very big nuts.

*Fân renan*, big toe. *Renan fon*, real mother;

*renan ongan*, stepmother, classificatory mother.

**renan** *adv.* comp. very (following adjectives and numbers).

*Fâring renan*, very big; *wante renan*, very far;

*wasif renan*, very many.

**Renan** added to names of creeks, e.g. *Pufus renan, Rongkoats renan*,

meaning 'big'. *Dzain renan*, a kind of Areca palm and nut.

**rene-n** *n.* skin. *Renen ear*, fear; *renen eatsats*, fear;

*renen a dzif âneran*, brand; *rene fofon*, body hair;

*rene gangkan*, skin, genitals. *Rene gangkan imu watsots*, fever.

*Rene gerea*, nice, pretty; *ngaeng rene gerea*, a man who is after many women;

*renen egongkots*, stingy; *rene gurum, rene gurugurum*, spotted;

*rene mae*, personal leavings, excrement; *rene maged*, a dog of a special colour;

*renen a mpo*, somebody who likes to swim in water; *renen a nof*, without pain;

*renen a ngkangkku*, coloured; *renen engre*, fear. *Rene parats*, a colour (usually green);



- renen** a peraper, coloured. **Renen** a readz, somebody who is always lucky (or strong). **Rene renen**, quickly, impatient; **rene rompets**, fish scale; **renen iruran**, wanton; **rene sangen**, corpse fluid; **rene saung**, taking part without being invited; greed [ʔ]; **rene sempen**, able, strong. **Garafu rene sempen**, brave young man. **Rene sisi**, like, love; **renen eteterof**, malaria; **rene titin**, marrow; **rene tsatsa**, naked; **rene tsorob**, scar; **renen ufin**, a kind of bad-smelling insect.
- Rene waro**, lean; **rene waso**, good smell (of fat, bananas, flowers, fire, perfume, flying foxes). **Gasur rene waso**, a kind of betel pepper. **Rene watag**, very strong; **rene watsots**, fever, malaria (*see also* **renen eteterof**, cold skin; **rene waya**, a colour of pigs; **renen a wets**, skin (covered) with scars).
- Rene gangrang** a place name northeast of Mare village, between Mare and Ngaroneno mountain, at the Wamped River. In oral tradition one of the first villages of the Wampar people on the Markham River.
- Rene gurum** a man's name.
- Rene waso(n)** a man's name (Christian name).
- reno** *n.* soup from cooking bananas, taro, sweet potatoes in coconut milk.
- reno-ran** *v.* to scald. **Watsots ereno edza da imu ngep**. Heat scalded me and made a sore. **Ereno gea rainara**. It (the heated stone) scalded his intestines.
- rentang-eran** *v.* *see* **renteang-eran**.
- renteang-eran** *v.* to turn round; also **rentang-eran**. **Ongan ererenteang en gaen**. One of them turned the bananas (on the fire).
- rento-ran** *v.* to hang, suspend (passive); *see* **dangan-eran**.
- rentse-ran** *v.* to stab or shoot at short range; to shove, to put a burning piece of wood into water (to extinguish the fire); to put it into grass to set fire to a grass area. **Mpî eama da erentse aom en**. 'A pig came and I stabbed it.' **Arentse dzif eya mpo**. 'I put fire (a burning piece of wood) into the water.'
- Rentse** a man's name.
- reng-eran** *v.* (1) to start, begin. **Kuwik iri foa erengeran ditseran**. 'Cassowary and crocodile started the fight.' (2) to look from far off, watch for. **Ereng a ngaeng Labu**. 'They watched for the Labu people.'
- reng** *n.* wound, scar, injury. *See* **edz rene**, to pay back. *See also* **îts a rene**.
- renges-eran** *v.* to be dry, go dry, wither. **Rai renes**, lean, thin. **Erenges en eran**, immortal [ʔ]; **rai renes**, modest, blessed [ʔ]. **Ngaeng epoaru da rene gangkan erenges en eran**. 'When people become old, their skin dries up.' **Sû ear purung da erenges en eran**. 'When the sun heats the bamboo, it dries up.'
- rep-eran** *v.* to look after, spy upon. Also **reb-eran**. **Bingsu Hostnet erep ngaeng Wampar**. 'Missionary Holzknacht looked after the Wampar.' **Ngaeng a tir erep a gab**. 'Warriors spied upon the village.'
- repe-ran** *v.* to strike, beat; to sow (seeds). **Kidungwaga erepe garafu naron eya tao papia**. 'The teacher beats the children in the school.'
- Repe** a man's name.

**repes-eran** *v.* to turn round, wring, twist, turn, whirl. *Edza aburi da arepes en erad.* ‘I am sitting and turn round.’ *Arepes a tsupung dzangkar.* ‘I turn the cap of the bottle.’ *Ngaeng erapes en a sukuru kar.* ‘The man tightens the screw on the car.’ *Edza arepes en a ref nofwanfoferan.* ‘I wring the wet cloth out.’

**rere-ran** *v.* to make known, inform. *Ngaeng imu en a waperan a ram, da ngaeng ongan etao erere en.* ‘A man stole something and another man saw it and made it known.’

**rerea-ran** *see* rereats-eran.

**rereadz-eran** *see* rereats-eran.

**rerean** *n.* a tree (*orog*). A red colour for grass skirts is produced from its leaves.

**rereats-eran** *v.* to stand in a row or single file, form a line or row. Also *rempeang-eran*, *rerea-ran*, *rereadz-eran*. *Engef bangin da erereats.* ‘They held hands and stood in a row.’ *Erereats orog a ban imu tseng.* ‘He put posts in a line to build a fence.’

**Rereats** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**Rereg** a woman’s name.

**reren-eran** *v.* to say ‘hey, hey, hey’, greet; to welcome.

**rereng-eran** *v.* to take shelter, hide, cover [‡]. *Yami ero da ngaeng ererengeran ari orog fon.* ‘It was raining and the people took shelter under a tree.’ *Yaga aip arereng erad ari poatse.* ‘We play hide-and-seek in the grass.’

**Rereng** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**rerep-eran** *v.* to watch, look out for, examine, wait for. *See* rep-eran. *Ngaeng rerep*, a watchful man. *Ngaeng bangi rerep*, a man who always beats his

wife or children (‘a man with waiting hand’). *Ngaeng rerep a ngkangeran*, loyal guardian [‡]. *Garafu ongan gea eya dererep da etao.* ‘A young man went to examine (the noise), and he saw it.’

**rere-se-ran** *v.* to turn round. *Ngaeng iburi derereseran en ompom.* ‘The man sat and turned around in his place.’ *Gea iburi derereseran eya mra.* ‘He sat and bored himself into the ground’ (in text of a myth).

**reria-ran** *v.* to line up, string, order in a row. *Edza ban areria mos en ampat.* ‘I will plant a line of coconut palms as a border.’

**rero** *n.* a grass, totem of *Feref*, *Orog* a *dzog* and *Warir* clans. *See also* *Gab rero*, *rerorero*.

**rero-ran** *v.* to hold out one’s ear, hear, listen. *Arero naed*, I listen.

**reron-eran** *v.* to tip, bank when flying (of birds and planes). *Balus ereron itum ero gab balus.* ‘The plane banks to land on the airstrip.’

**Reron** a river, northern tributary of Markham River (*Leron*). Now the border of Wampar area, but in former times their area extended beyond that river. A man’s name.

**Rerong** a place name between Wawin and Erap Rivers, north of Gabsongkeg village.

**rerorero** *n.* a short grass growing near water ( $\Delta$  *Cyperaceae*; *Cyperus odoratus*); *see* *rero*.

**reros** *n.* annoyance, anger, disappointment. *See also* *fas*. *Gea imu reros*. He is disappointed.

**reruang-eran** *v.* to take off, fall out. *See also* *roroang-eran*. *Erueruang ngakwi da empom rene tsatsa moatsets.*

- ‘He took off his shirt and walked with bare skin.’ **Ngaeng poaru ganti waro ereruangeran raun.** ‘The teeth of old people fall out.’
- rese-ran** *v.* to wade, go into water, cross a creek. **Omad rese,** a kind of taro. **Ngaeng erese mpo ngad eya gentet ongan.** ‘The man waded into the creek and crossed it.’
- resem-eran** *v.* (1) to be on the top. **Ngaeng esa momoa da eyeresem eran eya ono moton.** ‘The man climbed a mountain and went to its top.’ (2) to rest; to be secure [‡].
- reso** *n.* a tall tree (**orog**; *TP Erima*; *Octomeles sumatrana*), a totem of Owang rompon clan.
- Reso** a grass area north of Gabsongkeg village (= Dzif Reso). Man’s name, a taboo name **Ngarongkets.**
- Reso mara dzadzar** a place name near Waem River and Megentse (‘reso tree with ornaments’).
- Reso ono wante** a place name north of Dzifasing village (‘high reso tree’).
- Reso wanats** a place name near Masing (‘roots of the reso tree’).
- reso-n** *n.* sweat, perspiration, = **faots, raofraof.**
- Reson** a man’s name.
- Resoroa** a fight leader of Dzifasing village in oral tradition.
- reto** *n.* dew. **Boanu mara gagab reto isum beboa.** ‘In the early morning dew is on the grass.’
- retsel!** *interj.* ‘perhaps’ or ‘maybe’; = **atsén.**
- ri-ran** *v.* (1) to be shallow, flat, dry; to heal (of wound). **Mpo riran,** shallow water. **Mpo iri,** the creek is dry. **Ngep iri,** the wound is shallow (dry). (2) to be with: and, at, to, on, in (**ari, uri, iri**); usually **ri** following a vowel, e.g. **gea (i)ri edza,** he with me. **Iri sù sù,** day after day. **Mra, su, ngantam iri ngaromaredz.** ‘Earth, sun, moon, and/with stars.’ **Tsauampi ri a nafon ari fats.** ‘Tsauampi with his sister and his brother-in-law.’ **Uri oya!** ‘Go with (him)!’ **Ofor eama ri edza.** ‘Guests come to me.’ **Ges emen iri gab.** ‘They lived in the village.’ **Edza amu plisboi ari Dziapan.** ‘I was a police officer with the Japanese.’ **Iyitum ero iri afi poaru ongan.** ‘It fell down near an old woman.’ **Erots a ri ges.** ‘He said to them.’ **Eama ri rompon.** ‘They came to their grandmother.’ **Rompon imu gaen en a ges a ri boanu.** ‘Grandmother cooked for them in the morning.’ **Da iri nain ongan.** ‘And (on) one day.’
- ri-** infix to verbs indicating continuity: **iburi / iriburi.** See also **-re-**. **Anutu iriburi a ngkonongkon.** God is in heaven.
- rib** *n.* shield; = **romed.**
- Rib** a **ngrang** a place name between Wawin and Erap Rivers, near Gabsongkeg village (‘dry shield’).
- rib-eran** *v.* to be poor, have nothing, to be landless, to be homeless; to be strange or foreign. **Ngaeng irib.** ‘The man is poor’ (*opp.*: **ngaeng baon, ngaeng boantob fâring**). **Maran irib** or **ngaeng irib.** Foreigner (often used for a foreign man who has married a Wampar girl).
- rid-eran** *v.* to run, flow, move fast (of water, bird, fish, car). **Mpo rideran,** flowing water, river (in contrast to **mpo oton,** lake). **Mpo rideran ero,** water flowing down. **Maran irid irid,** guilty [‡]. **Mampi irid Afer esa.** ‘The mampi fish is swimming upstream in

the Afer River. *Arid ama.* ‘We came running (by car).’ *Afi eboin irid.* The woman did not like (her husband) and ran away.

**Ride** the former German missionary Friedrich Oertel.

**ridzi-ran** *v.* to copulate with (coarse expression, more polite: *gere-ran*). *Ngaeng iridzi afi.* ‘The man copulated with the woman.’

**Ridzib** in oral tradition a man of *Orogwangin* clan who caused wars among the Wampar. In other traditions *Dzangats* or *Dzangadz*.

**ridzibridzib-eran** *v.* to change, move to and fro, be unsteady. *Ngaeng ridzibridziberan*, lapsed Christians [‡]. *Ngaeng ridzibridziberan emam taoran gab orots etse da buriran.* ‘An unsteady man does not look for one village to stay in.’

**rif** *n.* sugar cane (generic; Δ *Gramineae*; *Saccharum officinarum*). Kinds: *rif budzug*, *rif a dzif wason*, *gout*, *mamean*, *rif man a ngkut*, *mara foa*, *mara mamean*, *mara pupif*, *rif a moag*, *mpî waro*, *rif orab*, *rif a pusupis*, *rif a sorompeang*, *tsepeang*, *rif tsepeng*, *rif tsitsir*, *umun*, *yasi*.

**rif-eran** *v.* (1) to enter, join, obey. *Mamafe irif garagab gwangon.* ‘Ghosts enter men’s bodies.’ *Irif tao.* ‘He went to school.’ *Gea tao riferan.* ‘Her school-time.’ *Sagaseg fûn irif eya Orogwaran.* ‘Different clans joined to form the *Orogwaran*.’ *Yaga ban arif eya en yai.* ‘We shall obey you.’ *Ges irif eya en a dzob.* ‘They obey what was said.’ *Arif a dzob en a ram a ntaran.* ‘We entered into a discussion about the disease.’ (2) to find. *Num ban urif wantem ora.* ‘If you find a

*wantem* palm, cut it down.’ (3) to go down. *Sû riferan*, evening, west. *Sû irif.* ‘The sun goes down.’

**Rifi** a man’s name (Christian name).

**Rimpu** mythical or historical man of *Tsaruntson* clan.

**rimpug** *n.* edible beetle or insect larvae in trees (= *ntsab*, *gog*, *guware*; in sago palms: *seos*). *Rimpug renan*, the beetle or insect (‘mother of rimpug’; <> *Aulacophora sp. Chrysomelidae* / *Luciola obsoleta: Lampyridae*; see also *ono kepea*).

**rintsig** *n.* pointed stick stuck in the ground, used for opening coconuts.

**rinum** see *anug*, *renan* (2.p. your mother/s).

**ring-eran** *v.* to weep, cry, sound. *Garafu naron iring en renan.* ‘The child cries for its mother.’ *Iring a dzob naron.* They vow [‡]. *Iring a dzon.* ‘They sing laments.’ *Nim iring Reron.* ‘Conch shells sound at the Leron River.’ *Ngaeng iring en ngaeng a mareran.* ‘People cry/wail when somebody dies.’ *Wampon iring.* The *wampon* bird cries.

**ringi-ran** *v.* to distribute. *Ngaeng iringi dzî en eran.* ‘The people distributed the meat among themselves.’ *Da iringi ri ges efaran inin.* ‘And she distributed (it) among them all.’

**ripin-eran** *v.* to go out of the way.

**rir** *n.* edge, ridge; taboo word for *momoa* (mountain or hill). *Fân* (a son) a *rir*, shin-bone (‘ridge of the leg’).

**Rir** a taboo name for a woman’s name *Momoa*.

**riri-ran** *v.* to roll, turn, spin. *Iriri sesentob.* ‘They spun the spinning tops.’ *Ngaeng iriri dram en a mpo.* ‘The man rolled the drum to the water.’

**riring** *n.* noise, dim, racket. **Ram riring faring**, big noise. **Amu riring**. 'I make noise.'

**riring-eran** *v.* to make noise. **Ong faring iriring eama da itig a ram wasif etse**. 'A storm comes, making noise and damaging many things.'

**Riring** a man's name.

**riris** *see* binum riris, young (unmarried) girl.

**ririwun-eran** *v.* to be not quite dark after the sun goes down. **Ram iririwun**, early evening.

**riru** *see* budzug riru.

**rits** plural indicator. **Naron a rits**, the children; **ram a rits**, all the things. **Daya Monika rits a gab**. 'We went to Monika's (and her people's) village.'

**Riwadzin** a place name northeast of Gabsongkeg village, **rop** of Orognaron clan.

**Riwafear** the Labu people. *See* Rabo, wafear.

**Riwagog** the Yaru (Yalu) people. *See* wagog ('downstream').

**riware** *n.* a parrot (<> Dusky Lory, *Pseudeos fuscata*). *See* damping nuwin.

**Riwatsa** part of the Lae population (also Pama Riwatsa).

**Riwaunts** a man's name.

**ro** *n.* boars' tusk. An ornament made of boars' tusks. A fish-hook (made from boars' tusk). A design on clay pots.

**ro-ran** *v.* to come or go down, descend, go downstream. **Yami ero**. 'Rain is falling.' **Mpas a roran**. 'Windward.' **Ges impub ero deya Lae**. 'They rafted downstream to Lae.'

**roa-ran** *v.* to be loose. **Mpab a roaran**, ngkits roaran, unchaste [‡]. **Afi itsif a ngats eroa en bangin**. 'The woman

put an arm-ring on, it was loose on her arm.' **Ref eroa dimuru**. 'The cloth was loose and fell down.'

**rob-eran** *v.* (1) to be fat (a disliked body form), become fat, put on weight, recover. *Opp.*: wabeap. **Ngaeng a roberan**, a fat man. **Ngaeng ean a dzi ri gaen mangke da erob en**. 'When a man eats a lot of meat and bananas he grows fat.' **Ngaeng enta da imu rene waro, da gea ean gaen mangke erob**. 'When a man is sick and gets thin, he eats a lot and recovers (puts on weight).'

(2) to do nothing, rest, go for a walk. **Feog esab gea erob ari boanu**. 'Feog rested in the morning' (instead of working). **Erob ari boanu**. 'He goes for a walk in the morning.'

**Robeng** a man's name (*E. Robert*).

**roboat** *n.* a bird (**dzi dziferan**; <> Campbell's Fairy Wren, *Malurus campbelli*). But *see* nafes).

**Roboat** a dog's name.

**rob-eran** *v.* to recover. *See* rob-eran.

**rof-eran** *v.* to remove, peel off, take off (of skin, bark, crust). **Edza arof gaen putsing**. 'I remove the skin from boiled bananas.' **Bumpum erof a makau gangkan**. 'The white men skin cattle.'

**rofef-eran** *v.* to wind, coil, move around something. **Motsetse erofef en eran ari orog**. 'The motsetse lizard runs around the tree trunk.'

**Rofef** a woman's name.

**rofo-n** *n.* backside, bottom, end, lower end, rear, stern, buttocks. **Rofon a ntson**, arsehole (an insult); **rofon efoang**, open anus (an insult); **rofon pasre**, buttocks; **rofo petat**, a kind of yam (*yamis*); **rofo waro**, coccyx. **Rofu waro idziridzir** = rofo waro igrup,

pains in lower back. **Afi rofon**, a kind of yam. **Garagab muran rofon / imu rofon**, homosexual. **Go rofon**, bottom of a cooking pot. **Moadzi rofo**, narrow way. **Mpo rofon**, mouth of a river; **ontrop rofon**, end of an arrow; **rûts rofon**, coast; **sû rofon**, morning, the East; **taram rofon**, butt of a rifle. **Mois intsru ro en rofon imut**. ‘Posts sink in because their lower ends are rotten.’

**Rofo waro** a place name near Ngaropoang and Mare; **rop** of **Moswarang** clan.

**rogo-ran** *v.* to put on, tie round (of grass skirt, girdle, belt). **Afi erogo some**. ‘The woman ties her grass skirt around (her).’ **Mpî gangkan rogoran**. Belt (lit. ‘pig’s skin to tie round’).

**rokrok** *n.* a kind of toad (*TP rokrok*; <> Marine Toad, Cane Toad *Bufo marinus*; also identified as *Xenorhina doriae*). Said to have been introduced by the Government to eradicate snakes.

**Rokrok** a pig’s name.

**rome** *adj.* turbid, muddy (of water); cloudy; also **rorome**, **romerome**.

**romed** *n.* (1) a tree (**orog**); = **eredzeredz, wari** ( $\Delta$  *Leguminosae*; *Albizia falcataria* + *Paraserianthus falcataria*). (2) shield (made from the wood of this tree). **Romed iri aom**, shield and spear. **Ges îts romed**, they produced shields. (3) fight, war. **Imu romed**. ‘They made war.’ **Da ges îts romed**. ‘And they fight.’ (4) a fish (**dzî mpo**; *TP bikmaus*); also **mao**, **mangko**. **Mpo romed**, left tributary of the Markham River. **Mara gumpug efa romed**. ‘Big-eyed like the romed-fish’ (said of people with large eyes).

**Romed** a man’s name.

**Romed a îtseran** a place name near the Erap River (‘shield for fighting’).

**Romed a mang** a place name west of Gabmadzung village.

**romos-eran** *v.* to crumble, crush. **Ngaeng iputsing dafum da eromos eya paep**. ‘The man dried the tobacco leaf and crumbled it into his pipe.’

**rompets** *n.* crust, scab, scale. **Ngep rompets**, scab; **rene rompets**, fish scale; **so rompets**, piece of snot, dried nasal mucus ‘bogey’.

**rompo-n** *n., 3.p.* grandparent, grandchild; ancestor; differentiating in the first person between **rompod**, my grandchild, and **rompog**, my grandparent. In 2009 these forms were explained as **rompog**, form of address, and **rompod**, form of reference, *1.p.* **Rompog impip**, a kind of string-figure (**fofoa**; ‘grandfather defaecates’); **omad rompog afi**, a kind of taro (‘grandmother’s taro’); **omad rompog ngaemaro**, a kind of taro (‘grandfather’s taro’); **mpî rompon**, fat pig (‘grandparent pig’); **gwangon rompon**, big-bellied (‘grandparent belly’, an insult).

**rompoadzen** *adv.* always, continuously. **Ngaeng its rompoadzen dzob erots emenari**. ‘The man talks continuously and all the time.’

**Rompog** a pig’s name (*see rompo-n*).

**ron** *n.* end; also an expression of pity. **Gafaru ron**, the last child; **Johanes a ron uru i**, Johannes is the last one; **ron anan**, that’s it, end of it; **ngaeng a ron uri**, this poor man; **Wantsef a ron**, the lower course of the Markham River (in text of a song).



**ronsom-eran** *v.* to become short. *Gea ean a gaen a dzog da eronsom.* ‘He eats a banana and it becomes short.’

**rontang-eran** *v.* to teach. *Raman ongan erontang naron en a gom gaen.* ‘An uncle teaches the boy to work in the garden.’

**rontsom-eran** *v.* to do something slowly. *Dzif ean orog erontsom ari.* Fire consumes the tree slowly. *Ngaeng erontsom a dzob.* ‘The man speaks slowly.’

**rong** *see* *rao rong*, a kind of banana (*gaen*).

**rongkegrongkeg-eran** *v.* to wind, meander. *Mur edzoag erongkegrongkeg.* ‘The snake moves meandering.’ *Moadzi faring a non Highlands erongkegrongkeg.* ‘The big road from the Highlands meanders.’

**Rongkoats** a creek between Mare and Dzifasing villages at the Watut River, near Ngarogemo; **rop** of Owang rompon clan. A woman’s name.

**rongkwan-eran** *v.* to mix; also *rongkwarongkwan-eran*; = *rangots-eran*. *Afi erongkwan was serok da ebangka.* ‘The woman put two vegetables together and cooked them.’ *Ngaeng a mpuf eama derongkwan ngaeng fose.* ‘The white people came and mixed with the black people.’

**rongo-ran** *v.* to dip in, colour. *Afi erongo nowa en a ngi.* ‘The woman dipped the mango fruit into salt.’ *Edza arongo gu.* ‘I colour the thread.’

**rongof-eran** *v.* to put into. *Afi ifur a dzî derongof eya up.* ‘Women catch fish and put them into a bamboo tube.’

**rongwarang** *adj.* very long (of trees or men); *see* *warang*.

**rop** *n.* (1) place of ghosts, spirit place. Also *ram a rop*, *ram mara yae*, *mara dengad*, *ram atro*. (2) pimple. *Son a rop*, pimple on the nose.

**ropep-eran** *v.* to turn round; *see* *rofef-eran*. *Madzeats ropep*, a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). *Edza aburi daropep a mpar en.* ‘I am sitting down and turn round.’

**ropes** *see* *ono fofon ropes*, curly hair; *ono waro ropeseran*, Rastafarian hair-do, dreadlocks.

**Ropes** a man’s name.

**ror** *n.* a liana.

**Ror** a man’s name.

**Ror a mpes** a place name near Dzifasing village; a man’s name.

**roran** *see* *mpas a roran*, wind from the East.

**Roraror** a place name southeast of Gabsongkeg village.

**roret-eran** *v.* to turn round, bore, drill. *Ngaeng eroret a ntson en madzung en a ban intsi.* ‘The man drills a hole into the canoe to tie (pieces) together.’ *Ngaeng eroret bokis an a ki.* ‘The man opens his box with a key’ (turns it round).

**roro-ran maran** *v.* to be quiet, still.

**roroang-eran** *v.* to fall down, slide down, fall out; to roll up (one’s shirt from the stomach before a fight). *See also* *ruwang-eran*. *Ganti roroang*, a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). *Gea some eroroang eran.* ‘Her grass skirt fell (slid) down’. *Ganti waro eroroang eran.* ‘His teeth have fallen out.’

**rorome** *see* *rome*.

**rorompets** *see* *rompets*.

**roron** *prep.* under, underneath, below; only as *mara roron*; *see* *ro-ran*. *Mara roron*, under the sky [‡]. *Tao mara*



- roron. 'Under the house.' Garagab wasif iburi anutu mara roron. 'Many people live under God.'
- Roron** a creek, Eastern tributary of Wawin River; **rop** of Orogwangin clan. A woman's name.
- rorong** *n.* shout, call, cry; = **nanger**. Ngaeng eyare mpî da ewats rorong ari. 'When a man kills a pig, he shouts' (with a particular call).
- ros-eran** *v.* to scrape, shave, scour, grind, sharpen. **Aros a ge**. 'I sharpen my stone adze.' **Eros mafan**. 'He scraped ginger.' **Eros a dzif**. 'They produce fire' (with a fire plane). **Afi eros a go**. 'The woman cleans the cooking pot (scraping).' **Eros a garafu**. 'They initiated (incised) the boys.'
- Ros** a woman's name (*E. Rose?*).
- rot-eran** *v.* to call for. **Amerika erot ari edza**. 'The Americans called for us.'
- rots-eran** *v.* to say, speak, ask, answer; to think, take for, take to be; to call, name. **Ngaeng Wampar erots**. 'The Wampar say that.' **Erots a riran**. 'They said to each other.' **Omam a rotseran edza futsun**. 'Do not give me away.' **Darots tsaru ntson en yai tao**. 'I took a cave for your house.' **Arots abang engop a dzi**. 'We thought that father killed the fish.' **Erots naron arits en a idzum**. 'He called his children his dogs.' **Gea erots raman en Laban**. 'He called Laban his father.' **Erots wafen wafen**. 'They told it everywhere.' **Ngaeng a rotseran a dzob fon**. 'A man who had visions, who prophesied (told the truth).'
- rots-eran en** *v.* to quarrel, scold, grumble, argue, abuse, insult. **Erots en**. 'He scolded, he grumbled.' **Afi ri ngaeng erots en eran**. 'Women and men quarrel.' **Ngaemaro erots en a gea**. 'The man (husband) is scolding her.'
- rowaf** *n.* a pole made from a sago frond with rattan thorns for catching flying foxes; = **rowam**.
- rowam** *see* **rowaf**.
- Rowaran** a place name near the mouth of the Wamped River.
- rowe** *n.* egg (of bird, turtle), testicles, balls. **Rowe gangkan**, egg-shell; **mara rowe**, eyeball.
- Rowe** a taboo name for a man's name **Ngarumur**.
- Rowedz** a man's name.
- rower** *n.* a vegetable (**was**); *see* **gean**, **gear**.
- ru-ran** *v.* (1) to take, seize, fetch (of many things; *see also* **on-eran**). **Ngaeng iru dzain ari gasur a non ataf**. 'The man takes Areca nuts and betel pepper out of his netbag.' (2) to make, to produce. **Edza aru foa itit**. 'I make the strap for a netbag.' **Afi iru foa**. 'The woman works the rim of a netbag.' (3) to boil. **Mpo iru**, water is boiling.
- ru-ran en** *v.* to feel, taste. (This verb is mostly used as if the stem were **run**, sometimes like **ru**. Only in certain forms does it become clear that it is **ru en**, as in **ram a ruran en**, feeling). **Edza aru n**. I feel. **Aru n rafed**. I taste. **Iru n a dziridzir**. 'He felt pain.' **Edza aru n rened ari yai bangim**. 'I feel my skin against your hand.' **Edza aru n yai bangim**. 'I feel your hand.' **Edza rened gangkan iru n**. My skin feels it, I feel. **Edza arun a mareb ear**. 'I feel hungry.' **Edza an darun**. 'I eat and feel (taste).' **Edza aru n gwangod ebaraben en abang emar**. 'I feel my belly heavy because my father died.'

**Ruadzin** an area near Gabsongkeg village.

**Ruambom** a place name south of the Markham River (= Gorantoran).

**Ruben** a man's name (Christian name).

**rudzun-eran** *v.* to do something easily; to behave unreasonably [ɟ]. **Irudzun irudzun**, gloating [ɟ]. **Afi ifits banteg faring irudzun**. 'Women carry heavy loads easily.'

**ruf-eran** *v.* to chew Areca nut. **Ngaeng iruf en dzain**. 'The people chewed Areca nuts.'

**rufi-ran** *v.* to uproot. **Mpo irufi gaen a poa**. 'Water uproots bananas.' *See also* **pong rufi**.

**rugun-eran en** *v.* to keep secret, conceal. **Ngaeng itung en a gea dzob da irugun en a dzob**. 'The man knows about something but he keeps it secret.'

**rugurugun-eran en** *v.* to vary, alter, change. **Polis eboasu ngaeng a kalabus da gea irugurugun en da emam potsoran ari**. 'The police chased the criminal, but he always changed (his hiding place) and they did not find him.' **Irugurugun en a mun a ntson**. 'He always told another story' ('changed his mouth').

**rugwarig-eran** *v.* to be loose, shake, totter. **Ngaeng poaru ganti waro irugwarig**. 'Old people's teeth are loose.'

**Ruhu** a place name given in an oral tradition, not identified.

**rum-eran en** *v.* to stain, spot, soil, colour. **Ram a wi irum en a ref a mpuf**. 'Something red stained the white shirt.' **Umi irum en gaen, imu wi**. 'Red pandanus oil colours food and makes it red.'

**rumbo** *n.* (1) a large kind of chilli pepper. (2) a children's game, said to be old (but possibly from the coast).

**rumpum** *see* **some rumpum**, a filter used for washing sago.

**Rumu** a creek, left tributary of the Markham River; a **rop** of **Warir** clan. A man's name.

**Rumu naron** a tributary of Rumu River ('little Rumu').

**rumung-eran** *v.* to hear; *see* **rungum-eran, rung-eran**.

**runtsu-ran** *v.* to cook in a bamboo tube (*see* **ru-ran / ntsu**). **Iruntsu gaen en purung**. 'He cooks food in a bamboo tube.'

**rung-eran** *v.* to hear; *see* **rungum-eran, rumung-eran**.

**rungkurungkum** *adj.* to be spotted (of animals, fruits, clothing), have an uneven surface. **Foa imu rene rungkurungkum**. 'Crocodiles have an uneven skin.'

**rungum-eran** *v.* to hear, understand, recognise; also **rumung-eran, rung-eran**. **Da nafon nae gempon irungum inin**. 'And only the brother's ear heard it.' **Ges irungum anutu dzob abas abas**. 'They knew little of God's Word.' **Darungum abang rafen**. 'I recognised my father's voice.' **Irungum fono**. 'He masters a foreign language.' **Irungum a fenefon**. 'He foretells [ɟ].'

**rupi** *see* **urim rupi**.

**rupik-eran** *see* **rupitsrupits-eran**.

**rupitsrupits-eran** *v.* to totter, shake, roll (of ship, plane); = **rupik-eran**. **Madzung irid a rûts da si faring, irupitsrupits**. 'When a ship is on the sea and there are big waves, it rolls.'

**Rupup** an old settlement place of Tsaruntson clan. Given in one tradition, but not identified.

**ruran** *n.* rim of a netbag.

**ruru** *see* *fai ruru*.

**ruruf-eran** *v.* to be pointed. *Taua wante ono waro iruruferan*. ‘The high tower has a pointed top.’

**rurum-eran** *v.* to rise. *Ngaeng enang a dzif da wason irurum eran*. ‘The people burn the grass and smoke rises.’

**rururung-eran** *v.* to be stiff, inflexible, hard (of cloth, boiled taro, people). *Ngaeng waro a rururungeran*, a lazy man (‘a man with stiff bones’). *Ngaeng emar da irururung*. ‘When a man dies he becomes stiff.’ *Gaen putsing irururung*. ‘Roasted bananas are hard.’

**rurusun-eran** *v. see* *rusun-eran*.

**ruruwin** *see* *ram iruruwin*, sunset, sundown.

**Rusinang** a place name south of the Markham River (said to be Bukaua language).

**rusun-eran** *v.* to stand straddle-legged (in former times said of men only); also *rurusun-eran*. *Ngaeng irusun en aban eyare mpi*. ‘A man stands straddle-legged when he shoots a pig.’

**rutu-ran** *v.* to walk one after the other, go or stand in line or file. *Ngaeng irutu de eya en a ban enang a dzif*. ‘The men stand in a line to set fire to the grass area.’

**rutuf-eran** *v.* to stretch, straighten, unwind; to heal [‡]. *Edza ai damonteng da rutuferad*. ‘When I sleep and get up I stretch myself.’ *Mur irutuf eran en aban edzoag*. ‘The snake unwinds itself before creeping along.’

**rûts** *n.* sea, salt water. *Rûts a mag*, seashore; *ngaeng a rûts*, coastal tribes (the Labu and Lae); *dzi rûts*, saltwater fish.

**ruwari** *n.* a plant in the mountains (*Jb. tumtum*). The inside of its fruit (*ruwari nidzin*) is used as a medicine for wounds. *Ruwari ngkoats*, short *ruwari* plant (said of short people).

**Ruwari** a man’s name.

**ruwaru** *n.* pumpkin. *See also* *waruwaru*.

**Ruwaru nenan** a mountain, former settlement site of the Yalu people.

**ruwig** *n.* a marsupial (<> Grey Forest Wallaby, *Dorcopsis veterum*). But *see* *ngayar*.

**ruwin** *see* *bantsi ruwin*, a fish.

**Ruwir** a man’s name.

## S

**sa** *n.* magic, sorcery; incantation, invocation, magic formula.

**Sa** (*fintiran*) *aom*, spear magic; *sa idzum*, dog magic; *sa motseran ngaeng en a îtseran a ram*, magic for people before a fight; *sa mpi*, magic for pigs; *sa nof*, magic to soothe

people; *sa ram kwatarat*, red paint for love magic; *sa ram raon*, magic against fever; *sa watsots*, hot magic; *sa yami*, rain magic. *Ngaeng a sa*, people who practise modern forms of healing

- (*TP glasim man*). Ngaeng a sa (ono) fon, leader of an initiation ceremony. Erem a sa. ‘He practised magic.’
- sa** *adv.* first, first of all, before all, before. Num a ban uwi sa. ‘You sleep first.’ Oma sa. ‘Come now, just come.’
- sa-ran** *v.* (1) to go up, ascend, move upwards, climb, mount, move upriver, come up, grow (of plants). Oma da osa, come and go up; esa fantan, excited, angry; gwangan esa, suspicious [‡]. Ngantam esa. ‘The moon comes up.’ Madzung esa Wantsef. ‘The boat moves upriver the Markham River.’ (2) to possess a person, go into a person (of ghosts).
- sa-ran en** *v.* (1) to be satisfied. Dzî yadz esa en a gea. ‘He had his fill of fat meat.’ (2) to call for help. Îts esa n Anutu, godfearing [‡]. Ngaeng îts eran da erots a dzob esa en rasen a ban eyasang. ‘The men fought and called their brothers for help.’ (3) to copulate. Gea esa en eran. He copulated with her.
- sâb** *n.* a big kind of flying fox (*Jb. mocsangam*). Their skin is said to have a pleasant smell. A kind of string-figure (fofoa). Sâb aren, a place where flying foxes are caught.
- Sâb** *n.* the population of the villages Mare, Dagin and Wamped. Name of a former village south of the Markham River. A male and female name, taboo name Prengeran.
- Sâb fose** a man’s name.
- Sâb a mpes** a place name near Gabsongkeg village.
- sabasub-eran** *v.* to do something superficially (according to some consultants sabubsabub-eran; *see also* sabusabut-eran). Ram a sabasub, lack of discipline [‡]. Ngaeng erem tao desabasub inin da yami eto. ‘The men erected the house carelessly and rain comes in.’ Imu gom esabasub inin, emam daomeran. ‘They work badly and not well.’
- saboang** *see* rai saboang, stomach; mpî rai saboang, a tree (orog); Mpî rai saboang, a place name.
- sabusabut-eran** *v.* to be wrong, make something wrong, miss; = sabut-eran, wadzeng-eran, waras-eran. Eyare mpî desabusabut. ‘He fired at the pig but missed.’
- sabut-eran** *v.* to miss, be unsuccessful, to be wrong, make wrong. *See* sabasub-eran, sabusabut-eran. Mara sabut, nothing. Ngaeng Dzifasing esabut a gea en oso da gea irid etosama kani. ‘The Dzifasing people were unsuccessful in making sorcery against him and he ran away and came here.’ Ram ongan irid eya, da edza atao marud sabut. ‘Something was running there, but I could not see it.’ Edza marud esowason da edza atao ram sabut. ‘My eyes are bad (milky), so I cannot see.’
- sadi** *n.* fish-hook (said to be from the Labu); = ntaf.
- Saeng** a man’s name.
- saer-eran** *v.* to quarrel, contradict. Rafe saer, contradiction. Ngaeng serok esaereran inin. ‘Two people always quarrel.’
- Saer** a woman’s name.
- saeskop** *n.* an insult in longer form: saeskop kukuk naka mael. Said to be used by missionary Stürzenhofecker (possibly *G. ‘Scheisskopp, zum Kuckuck noch einmal’*).
- Saewi** *see* Sawi.

**saf-eran** *v.* to cut, carve, cut up; = boat-eran. *Esaf bangin.* ‘She cut her finger.’ *Esaf a mpî.* ‘He cut the pig up.’ *Desaf aom iri tir.* ‘He carved spears and clubs.’ *Dzob uru esaf.* ‘This story is cut’ (short, only part of a longer story).

**safasaf** *n.* a grass with very sharp edges.

**Safasaf** a creek, tributary of the Lower Watut River, *rop* of Warir clan.

**Safer** a creek, tributary of the Rumu River, *rop* of Warir clan.

**Safira** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**safó-ran** *v.* to behave well, do it in the right way. *Garafu saforan,* devout child [ɛ]; *garafu saforan a siteran,* devout servant [ɛ]; *gom saforan,* education [ɛ]; *itung mara safó nin,* he denies [ɛ]; *maran esaforan,* clear eye [ɛ]; *ngaeng saforan a ram,* devout worker, godfearing [ɛ]. *Dzob saforan a ram.* Story about customs (‘story about doing things right’). *Garafu afi ongan gea esafo ram ngarobingin da raman ari renan rain enof en.* ‘When a young girl behaves well, her parents are happy about it.’

**safog** *n.* a mussel shell for scraping coconut flesh and for peeling taro roots; a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*).

**safus** *adj.* bare, without hair, thorn or contours; smooth. *Garafu naron a mu fofon ema, da imu mu safus.* ‘Children have no beard, they are bare.’ *Ananas mara safus.* ‘A kind of pineapple without thorns.’ *Ges rene gangkan imu mara safus.* ‘Their skins are smooth.’

**safus-eran** *v.* to be unclear, indistinct, to have no contours or indentations. *Mra eros a kar a wir empes da esafus.* ‘The ground makes a car’s tyres become without any tread.’

**Sâg** a creek and area name north of Gabsongkeg village.

**Saga** a man’s name.

**sagaboa** *n.* a kind of Areca-palm, growing wild ( $\Delta$  *Palmae*; *Hydriastele* or *Gulubia sp.*); also *dzain sagaboa*.

**Sagaboa** a place name south of the Markham River between Ngarogemo and Mpurumpur mountains near Mare village.

**sagaseg** *n.* named patrilineal totemic group, clan (e.g. *Montar, Warir, Dzeag a ntson, Feref, Boarom rompon*) distributed over several villages. A lineage as part of a clan (usually the clan name is used). Clan or lineage member; totem animal or plant (also *sagaseg nidzin, sagaseg yafan*); totem sign or emblem (also *sagaseg a wir*); ancestor. To swear [ɛ]; *ngaeng a sagaseg,* fortune-teller [ɛ]. *Intrup edza sagaseg.* ‘Intrup is of my sagaseg.’ *Îts-eran a sagaseg.* ‘To invoke the totem before a fight.’

**sama-ran** *v.* to bring up, rear, breed; to feed (of children and animals). *Gwanang samaran,* a tame cuscus. *Afi esama garafu naron en gaen a dzog.* ‘The woman feeds her children with ripe bananas.’

**Samab** a man’s name; a taboo name for Besen, Moadzi.

**saman** *n.* outrigger of a canoe (*TP*).

**samangket** *n.* loop. *Ges eon gu ongan, dimu samangket en.* ‘They took a liana and formed a loop from it.’

**samasam-eran** *v.* to give no answer, be silent, sulk; to be angry with somebody because of being jealous. *Edza arots en yai dosamasam ari edza.* ‘I scolded

- you but you sulked.’ *Ean defoig eya ram ongan desamasam*. ‘She ate and looked somewhere and said nothing.’
- samase** *n.* a pandanus palm tree (*umi*; *TP karuka*; *Jb. gareng*), not planted. *Bangin a samase*, forearm. *Nim a samase*, a trumpet made of pandanus leaf.
- Samase** a place name near Mare village.
- samida** *n.* a kind of banana (*gaen*) eaten ripe. Said to have a pleasant smell, therefore eaten by many birds.
- sampa** *n.* a snake (*mur*) living in trees; in former times eaten (<> *Taipan*, *Oxyuranus scutellatus* but see *mur a was*). *Gasur sampa*; *gasur sampa bimpin*, kinds of betel pepper.
- Sampa** a woman’s name.
- Sampa muteran** a mythical or historical man of *Montar* clan. Also a place name near Mare village.
- Sampa sa** see *Tsampa sa*.
- samper-eran** *v.* to crowd together, be close. *Garafu emoaf esamper eran*. ‘The children sat down, crowding together.’
- sampi** *n.* a tree (*orog*) with edible fruits, Candlenut (<> *Euphorbiaceae*; *Aleurites moluccanus*). *Gab sampi*, a place name, later renamed *Gab madzung*.
- Sampoang** a creek near *Mungkip*; a man’s name.
- samu** *n.* a temporary path. *Gea iru garafu diri its samu deyepotso bingin a Samase*. ‘He took the young men and with them cut a path to the washing place Samase.’
- Sana** a woman’s name.
- sanab** *n.* path, road (seldom used); = *moadzi*.
- sanason** *n.* a short fish with tail like an eel (*dzî mpo*; <> possibly Eel-tailed Catfish; *Neosilurus sp.*), only in small creeks, not in the Markham River. = *menag*, *mpo tsep*.
- sani** *n.* quill for pen; penknife (modern) = *paep*. *Sani fafa*, small adze for carving.
- santrop-eran** *v.* to duck, avoid. *Garafu naron etapo garafu naron ongan en orog da gea esantrop en*. ‘A child throws a stick at another child and it ducks away.’
- sanga-ran** *v.* (1) to remind. *Ngaeng esanga dzob ari moanton en a ban erem moneng ari raman*. ‘The man reminded his wife to give some money to his father.’ (2) to surprise. *Ngaeng esanga yai afi*. ‘The man surprised your wife.’ *Ram ongan esanga edza, da edza aratssets*. ‘Something surprised me, and it gave me a start.’
- Sanga** a man’s name.
- sangangin** *adv.* only, just so, in vain, to no purpose, without, simply. See also *anan*, *inin*, *moatsets*, *sangasangangin*. *Ram sangangin*, foolishness [‡]. *Gea emam a muran ngaeng a siteran, gea ngaeng a sangangin ongan*. ‘He is not a pastor, he is a common man.’ *Yai oya sangangin da omam sengen eran edza*. ‘You just go and don’t wait for me.’ *Gea erem a sangangin ari edza*. ‘He gave it to me for nothing.’ *Eon edza dafum a sangangin, emam a rotseran ari edza*. ‘He just took my tobacco without asking me.’ *Erem sadi da dzî ema da empom a sangangin deama gab*. ‘He fished with line and hook, but there were no fish and he came back to the village without any.’ *Ngaeng empom a sangangin eya gom da paep ema*.



- ‘The man went without anything to the garden, he had no bush knife.’ Eremen a sangangin, moanton ema. ‘He lives alone, without a wife.’ Ítseran a sangangin en bangin, da orog ema. ‘They fought only with their hands, without sticks.’ Uwits a sangangin! ‘Just fight!’ En edza amam arotseran ari garagab sangangin ongan, edza arots ari ges nafon fon. ‘Because I do not speak to somebody who is not related, I spoke to their real sister.’
- sangarang** *n.* tree crotch; a many-pronged arrow.
- sangasangangin** *adv.* just so all the time; *see* sangangin. Yai ogere dau sangasangangin. ‘You always go just so into the forest.’
- sange** *n.* a tree (orog; <> *Piperaceae*; *Piper aduncum*). *See also* gasurgasur, siri moangadz.
- sangen** *n.* spittle, sap, water, juice, fluid. Gasur sangen, a kind of betel pepper; mara sangen, tear; Momoa orog sangen, Mount of Olives; rafe sangen, spittle. En a gea eon raman a sangen da renan sangen. ‘For it (a child) receives fluid (blood) from its father and from its mother.’ Mafan imu sangen. ‘Ginger is juicy.’
- Sangen** a man’s name.
- sangeng** *n.* part of a big fishing net that is held with the left hand.
- sangeng-eran** *v.* to hold fast, set one’s teeth. Edza angef paip bangid esangeng engkang. ‘I hold the knife in my hand and I hold it fast.’ Ngaeng en a mareran da ganti waro esangeng. ‘When a person dies, his teeth are tight.’ Da gea fan esangeng orog. ‘And its (the eagle’s) claws held the branch tightly.’
- Sanger** a place name near Tararan village (now an Agricultural Station).
- Sangkak** the population of the Watut villages Maralangko and Dzenemp, also ngaeng Sangkak.
- Sangkang** a creek, tributary of the Ngarowain; rop of Warir clan.
- Sangkat** a creek near Dzifasing village; a dog’s name.
- Sangkea** a mountain south of the Markham River at the mouth of the Wamped River; an old village site.
- Sangken** a man’s name; a dog’s name.
- sangkoat-eran** *v.* to shorten, take a short cut, be early; *see* ngkoats. Moadzi sangkoateran, short cut; ram sangkaoteran, a short event. Ngaeng sangkoateran a ram, judge [‡]. Ngaeng esangkoat moadzi. ‘The man took a short cut.’ Esangkoat nain. ‘He came early.’
- sangkrop-eran** *v.* to open one’s hand. Bangin sangkrop, charitable [‡]. Ngaeng engef a ram da bangin esangkrop en, dimuru. ‘When a man holds something and opens his hand, it falls down.’
- Sangkrop** a man’s name.
- sangra** *n.* a tree (orog; Δ *Rubiaceae*; *Morinda citrifolia*); fruits eaten by wild pigs. A yellow colour is made from the roots. Totem and totem sign (sagaseg a wir) of Feref, Orogrenan and Orog a dzog clans. Mpî sangra, or Feref a mpî sangra, part group of Orogwangin clan. *See also* Gab sangra.
- Sangra** a lake near Wamped.
- Sangra mpes** a place name northwest of Tararan village.
- sangud** *n.* (1) a big type of flying fox; = dompot. (2) a tree (= tapre).



**Sangud** a *sagaseg* (clan) name; a place name east of Dzifasing village. **Gab Sangud**, another name for the village Mare.

**Sangud** a *îran* a place name north of Ngasawapum village ('where flying foxes sleep').

**sangur-eran** *v.* to cover. **Ram a ntaran imu edza da esangur edza rened gangkan.** 'A sickness covers my whole body.'

**Sangwas** a taboo name for a male and female name **Purung**.

**sao** a kind of betel pepper, **gasur sao**; *see also dzampo sao*.

**Saob** a place name near the Erap River, rop of **Feref** clan.

**saof-eran** *v.* to scatter, disperse, go one by one, not stay together. **Ngaeng eresaof inin.** 'The people dispersed.'

**Saof** an Adzera village.

**Saog** a place name between Wawin and Erap Rivers near Ngaromangki. In oral tradition one of the early villages of the Wampar.

**Saong** a woman's name.

**Saor** a place name given in a traditional story, not identified. A male and female name.

**saos** only as **mara saos**, not correct. **Ngaeng imu ram mara saos inin.** 'The man does not do it correctly.'

**saosap** *n.* a tree (**orog**) with fruits similar to breadfruit; eaten ripe. ( $\Delta$  *Annonaceae*; *Annona muricata*). Also **sosap** (*TP sauasop*).

**sap** *adj.* light, plain, undyed, fair (of colour); yellow [‡]. Also **sapasap** (said of cloth, paper, animals, sky); *opp. min.* **Bimpi sap**, new (sun-dried) garden; **bimpin a sap**, light coloured

underside of fish; **garafu sap**, young, unmarried man; **gasur goampen a sap**, a kind of betel pepper. **Maran a sap**, white of the eyes; blind from old age; **some a sap**, undyed grass skirt; **su sap**, a light (grass) area in contrast to the dark forest. **Su empar a sap en a ram aban etapen.** 'The sun spreads light shortly before it rises.'

**sapu** *n.* a big fish-net (*Jb. sapu*) = **semen, keka**.

**sara** *n.* comb; fork (modern; also **sara taneran gaen en**, lit. 'comb to spear food with'). **Ganti sara**, a scorpion; **nae sara**, slit ear of pig; **gempo nae sara**, a kind of sweet potato; **wanti sara**, a many-pronged arrow.

**sara-ran** *v.* (1) to go directly towards something or somebody, clash, collide. **Ngaeng irid esararan eya orog.** 'A man runs and collides with a tree.' **Sararan a sod a ntson.** 'It is hurting my nose.' (2) to heap up, pile up. **Afi esara ram mangke difits.** 'The woman piles many things up and carries them.' **Esara ntson.** 'He closed (barred) the door' (with pieces of wood). (3) to put something into a crotch, put one's cigarette behind the ear. **Esara dafum eya nae gempon.** 'He put the cigarette behind his ear.'

**saragun** *n.* sermon; in former times the words of great men (**garaweran**). **Pastor ibudzin a dzob saragun.** 'The pastor preached.'

**Saragun** a man's name.

**Saraki** a man's name (from *Jb.*).

**saraman** *see* **gu saraman**.

**Sarang** a **dzi** a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum Creek.

**sarang-eran** *en v.* to be startled, frightened; = **ratsets-eran**. **Kar ewadzeng edza da raid esarang en erad.** ‘A car just missed me and I was startled.’ **Ngaeng erots a dzob wafu ongan esarang en.** ‘The man told a new story and they were startled.’

**sararap-eran** *v.* to be without hair or branches, be bald, bare, hairless. **Ngaeng etrep ono fofon empes, da maran esararap ari.** ‘When a man cuts his hair, he looks bare.’ **Ngaeng dau epotso deama, da maran esararap raun.** ‘Wild men came and their faces were hairless.’

**sarasir** *n.* a plant in water; a mangrove fern ( $\Delta$  *Petris acrostichum*).

**sarawa** *n.* (1) poison of snakes and insects. **Ram sarawa egatsu,** infectious disease [‡]. (2) tail of a comet, vapour trail of a plane in the sky; a line drawn in the ground. *See also* **ngawau sarawa,** cobweb.

**sarawag** only as **its a sarawag,** a snake winds itself around something.

**sareg-eran** *v.* to jump about (of dogs, of men before a fight); also **saresareg-eran.** *See also* **dzengka-ran.** **Idzum esareg a gab en a ban eya dau egere a mpî.** ‘The dogs jump about (happily) in the village when they are to go hunting pigs in the bush.’

**Sareg** a man’s name.

**Sarog** a place name on the right side of Markham River, west of Mount Ngarogemo near Mare; opposite Forty Mile (Dzifasing).

**Sarog** a man’s name; a dog’s name.

**sarot-eran** *v.* to pierce, stab, bore through, perforate. **Esarot fân a mun en.** ‘It pierced him with its claws.’

**saru-ran** *v.* (1) to fasten, bind to, straighten, sit upright. **Ngaeng esaru rif ari orog.** ‘The people bind sugar cane to a stick.’ **Ngaeng esaru ngaeng a mareran.** ‘The people straighten the dead man.’ **Iburi desaruran.** ‘He sat upright.’ (2) to defeat, rule. **Ram saruran, rule [‡].** **Ngaeng îts ngaeng ongan desaru.** ‘A man hit another man and defeated him.’

**Saru** a woman’s name (short for **Bangi saru**).

**sasa-ran** *v.* to be alone and without help. **Ngaeng wasif eya raun en ngaeng orots îts, maran esasa.** ‘All the men beat one man and he is without help.’

**Sasa** a man’s name.

**sasain-eran** *v.* to be uneven, rugged, rough (of skin, leaves, stones). **Ngaeng karakara rene gangkan esasain.** ‘A man with a skin disease has a rough skin.’

**sasan-eran** *v.* only as **its esasan,** to be uncertain, undecided. **Ngaeng serok en yaran a ram ongan da its esasan a ram.** ‘Two men intended to go somewhere but were undecided about where to go.’

**sasangen-eran** *v.* to be fluid, juicy, moist; *see* **sangen.** **Ngaeng a ngep esasangen.** ‘The man’s wound is moist.’

**sasaob** *n.* a bird (**dzî dziferan**; <> Sooty Tern, *Sterna fuscata*; *Jb. saom*).

**saseas** *n.* a long, dark snake (**mur**; <> Boelen’s Python, *Liasis syn. Simalia boeleni* but *see mur a was*; *sampa Jb. moa wêm jec*).

**sasera** *n.* a wild vegetable and medicinal plant (**was**) ( $\Delta$  *Urticaceae*; *Pouzolzia hirta*).

**sasif** *see aom sasif,* a kind of spear with painted ornaments.

**sasoa** only as *ono fofon sasoa*, smooth hair (*opp.*: *gerengadz*).

**Sasop** a mountain near Waeng; a man's name.

**sasub** *n.* a sawfish (<> *Pristis microdon*) in the Markham River.

**sasusub** *adj.* not in order, disorderly.

**satap** *n.* a kind of song, = *med a gom*.

**satap-eran** *v.* to contradict, oppose, declare wrong, not believe. *Rafe satap*, contradiction. *Ngaeng serok esatap eran*. 'Two men contradict one another.' *Eboain en ngaeng fûn badzin esatap*. 'He was afraid that the other man would not believe (contradict) him.'

**Satap** a place name; a man's name.

**Sater** a woman's name (not Wampar).

**saung** *see* *rene saung*; song.

**Saung** a man's name.

**saung-eran en** *v.* to claim, demand, have a right to something, inherit, succeed to. *Rene saung*, greedy. *Ngaeng emar da naron esaung en a gea tao*. 'When a man dies, his children inherit his house.' *Da sagaseg ongan bâd eon a mra kani dasaung en*. 'Another clan took the land and has a right to it.' *Emog ari Etao badzin imu sun, esaung en ngaemaro mra*. 'When Emog and Etao (girls) marry, they have a right to their husbands' land.'

**Saur** a man's name.

**saus** *see* *saos*.

**sawang** *adj.* thin, without belly, not pregnant; usually *gwangon sawang*. *Rai sawang*, chaste [‡].

**Sawang** a woman's name.

**sawasaf** *n.* a grass in water ( $\Delta$  *Cyperaceae*; *Cyperus rotundus*); = *boarof moangkats, darad*.

**sawasap** *n.* a tree (*orog*;  $\Delta$  *Soursop*; *Annonaceae*; *Annona muricata*).

**Sawi** said to be a river in Papua, where the first Wampar couple landed on their raft (according to tradition); also for *Saewi*; a man's name.

**se-ran** *v.* to wash, bathe, rub in, baptise. *Edza ase mpo*. 'I am bathing in the creek.' *Ngaeng ese bûdz en a ban ib a ram*. 'The men rub charcoal (on their skins) before a dance.' *Ase*. 'I am baptised.' *Ese wi*. 'He spilled his blood' (Jesus).

**seaga-ran** *v.* to make a noise, be noisy (of many birds, of people talking at once); to itch (of skin). *Ngaeng impu deseaga dzob mangke*. 'People chatter and make a noise with much talking.'

**seak-eran** *v.* to be hoarse. *Ûn eseak*. 'He (his neck) is hoarse.'

**Seang** a woman's name.

**seas** *n.* (1) earrings for women, made from flying fox bones. *Edenang a seas*. 'She put earrings on.' (2) imprint of the lower jaw of a crocodile in the sand. *Foa îts a seas*. 'The crocodile left an imprint.'

**Seas** a woman's name.

**seas-eran** *v.* to move noiselessly, be soft, faint; *opp.* *bararat-eran*. *Dzi idzif eseas*. 'The bird flew without making a noise.' *Empom eseas*. 'He moved noiselessly.' *Kar irid eseas eama*. 'The car comes quietly.'

**Sease** a woman's name.

**seb** *n.* coconut fibre, usually *mos a seb*.

**sebang** *n.* a wooden trough for pigs; usually *mpî sebang* or *sebang a mpî*

**sebesab** *n.* a kind of pandanus (*umi*) with aerial roots and thorns, found only in the mountains.

- sebung** *n.* lemongrass ( $\Delta$  *Gramineae*; *Cymbopogon citratus*). See also **sibung**.
- sef-eran** *v.* (1) to break open; to take up. *Afi esef a mos ifits*. ‘The woman broke the coconuts open and carried them.’ *Afi esef rainara en sauel*. ‘Women scoop up excrement with a shovel.’ (2) to surround. *Ngaeng a tir esef a ngaeng a gab ongan en a ban its*. ‘Warriors surround the people of another village to kill them.’
- sefa** *n.* lightning; = **sogwarep**; a kind of string-figure (**fofoa**).
- sefo** *n.* night, darkness; greeting ‘good evening’/‘good night’ (also **sefo ngarobingin**). *Sefo sù maran*, early night (about 8 pm); *sefo ofo*, midnight.
- Sefo** a creek, tributary of Rumu River; **rop** of **Warir** clan.
- sefo-ran** *v.* to be dark, become dark. *Ram esefo*. ‘It is getting dark (night).’
- sefon-eran** *v.* to take out the inside of a nut (coconut, Areca nut). *Ngaeng poaru esefon dzain sangen en a tum*. ‘Old people take out the inside of Areca nuts with a spatula.’ *Ngaeng esefon a mos en a kopra*. ‘People use the inside of coconuts for copra.’
- sege** *n.* saw (*G. Säge*).
- segereat** *n.* slime, secretion of a sore.
- segon-eran** *v.* to go round, move around (of many). *Dzi mpo esegon a mpo*. ‘Fishes swim around in the creek.’
- Segon** a woman’s name (from the **Watut**).
- segra** *n.* earth, ground; = **mra**.
- sem-eran** *v.* to forget. *Edza ud esem fon*. ‘I (my neck) forgot it.’
- semen** *n.* a big fishing net; = **sapu**, **mpor**.
- semer** *n.* cement (*TP simen*).
- sempang** *n.* the yellow cockatoo head feather on the old hats of warriors (**ref a nturan**).
- sempe** *n.* headband. Crown (modern use).
- Sempe** a woman’s name (Christian name).
- sempe-ran** *v.* to do something all the time, everytime. *Gea esempe dau*. ‘He always goes into the bush (hunting).’
- sempen** see **rene sempen**.
- sempor** *n.* a tree (orog;  $\Delta$  *Sapindaceae*; *Cupaniopsis sp.*). Wood used for house building and spears.
- semprang-eran** *v.* to do something again and again without success. *Edza aboasu asemprang dau da amam a ngoperan a dzi ongan*. ‘I went hunting again and again without killing any game.’
- sen-eran** *v.* to hold, support. *Afi esen afdi depeng naron*. ‘A woman helps women who bear children.’ *Afi seneran*. ‘A woman who helps in childbirth.’ *Ngaeng esen eran gwangon en a dzob fun*. ‘People support each other with different problems.’ *Yai osen gwangom*. ‘You are brave.’
- senap** *n.* a big kind of iguana (<> Spotted Goanna, *Varanus indicus* / Salvadori Dragon, *Varanus salvadori but* see **guam**); skin used for drum-heads. Totem of **Dzeag a ntson**, **Montar** and **Owang rompon** clans. A kind of string-figure (**fofoa**).
- Senap** a man’s name.
- senap naron** small iguana; totem of **Montar (Ono wante)** clan.
- senap renan** *n.* a tree (orog;  $\Delta$  *Sterculiaceae*; *Melochia odorata*), wood used for house-building.

**senes** *n.* a small marsupial sugar glider (<> Sugar Glider, *Petaurus breviceps*); = dzumpits. *Ataf senes ram a mra.* ‘A netbag with two compartments’ (lit. ‘netbag [like] the sexual organs of senes’).

**seng-eran en** *v.* to wait. *See also naen a seng, cheek. Waseng en yaga.* ‘Wait for us.’ *Afi eseng en a wi.* ‘The woman is pregnant’ (lit. ‘waits for blood’). *Ompon eseng eseng en.* ‘Grandfather waited and waited.’ *Seng en eran a ram mara parats.* ‘Hope.’

**sengaseng** *n.* breathing with open mouth. *Ngaeng esa momoa da sengaseng imu faring.* ‘When a man climbs a mountain his breathing is heavy.’

**senges** only as *rai senges*, lean, thin. *See also renges.*

**sengetang-eran** *v.* to lose one’s way. *Ngaeng irif dau da maran esengetang en moadzi.* ‘The people went into the forest and [their eyes] lost their way.’

**sengkes** *n.* a kind of cucumber, said to have come from the *Erap* population. *Sengkes gimri*, a very long kind of cucumber. *See also arom.*

**sengkra-ran en** *v.* to grunt, belch. *Edza ân gaen da asengkra en.* ‘I ate food and belched.’ *Mpî esengkra en a pop.* ‘The pig grunts in the uprooted earth.’

**seos** *n.* grubs; beetle larvae in sago palms.

**Seos** a man’s name.

**sep** *n.* floor of a house.

**sepan-eran** *v.* to lift; *see pan-eran.* *Ngaeng eon orog ongan esepan madzung en a ban ego ro eya mpo.* ‘The man took a stick (as a lever) and lifted the canoe to pull it into the water.’

**sepesep-eran** *v.* to want, long for, wish; to cheer [‡]. *Edza asepesep en a ban aya Lae.* ‘I wish to go to Lae.’

**sera** *interrog.* which?, who?, whose?, what a?, what kind of?, why? *Ngaeng sera?* ‘Which man?’, who? *Tao sera?* ‘Which house?’, what kind of house? *Ram sera?* Which thing, what? *Umu ram sera?* What do you do? *Da gea imu gom sera?* ‘What kind of work did he do?’ *Sera gimu?* Who did it? *Nain sera?* What time?, when? *Sera mos?* ‘Whose coconut?’ *Yai otsong edza sera?* ‘Why did you follow me?’ *Nau, yai uring sera?* ‘Cousin, why do you cry?’

**Seraf** a river, said to be one of the early settlement areas of the Wampar people near Wampan, Watut River.

**serasera** *interrog.* how many? *Yai kokorake serasera?* ‘How many hens do you own?’ *Sontag faring serasera?* ‘How many years?’ *Umu dimu serasera?* ‘How often did you do it?’ *Da ban its ngaeng serasera?* ‘And they killed how many people?’

**sere-ran** *v.* to do something always, do it all the time. *Ngaeng eyab a gom da esere oreats.* ‘People always weed the gardens where oreats bananas are growing.’

**sereang** *n.* a fish (*dzî mpo*); = *bantsi*.

**Sereang** a taboo name for a woman’s name *Bantsi*.

**seref-eran** *v.* to stick in. *Edza aseref a grifi eya onod fofon.* ‘I stick the pencil into my hair.’

**Serefanus**, a man’s name; short form *Seref* (Christian; *G. Stephanus*).

**serempob** *n.* a plant (*TP golgol*); used as a medicine. Dipped in water that the sick person drinks.

**seresor** *n.* banana shoot.

**Sero** a woman's name.

**serok** *num.* two. **Serok anan**, only two; **serok orots**, three; **serok a serok**, four; **serokeran**, only two, some. **Mara serok**, doubt. **Gwangon imu serok**. Doubt (lit. 'his belly is two').

**Seros** a pig's name (children's talk for **seos**).

**sesa-ran** *v.* to spin, whirl, turn around; to rub one's hands, knead between one's hands, wipe. **Afi esesa some**. 'Women rub the material for grass skirts between their hands.' **Ngaeng esesa mugum**. 'Men whirl spinning tops.' **Ngaeng engop en a meats, esesaran**. 'When a man is ashamed, he turns away.' **Esesa mara sangen**. 'He wiped his tears off.'

**sesats-eran** *v.* to cover, hush up. **Ngaeng itung en a dzob, esesats inin**. 'The man hides a certain affair, he covers it up.'

**sese** *see* fâ sese.

**sesean** *n.* dry leaves or grass (*opp.* **utin**); *see also* **some sesean, sesewang**.

**seseang** only as **maran a seseang ari**, frightened, terrified.

**seseb** *n.* an ornamental fence for ceremonies; a hiding place; a fence built when hunting pigs; = **ketson**.

**seseb-eran** *v.* to fence in, build a fence. **Edza aseseb mos en a mpî**. 'I build a fence for coconut palms against pigs.'

**seseb-eran** *v.* to touch only, go along the periphery. **Ngaeng eyare mpî esesef gangkan en**. 'A man shoots at a pig but touches only the skin.' **Afi fureran emeats en mpomeran a gab ofo, da esesef a gab inin**. 'Pregnant women are ashamed to walk in the middle of the village, so they only walk around the periphery.'

**sesefo** *n.* noise. **Garafu imu sesefo fâring**. Children make much noise.

**sesentob** *n.* banana trunk.

**sesewang** *adj.* without leaves (*see also* **sesean**).

**seso-ran** *v.* to fill, be full. **Garagab mangke esa kar esesoran en**. 'When many people go into the car they fill it.' **Garafu naron emoaf pitik esesoran en da ongan imuru**. 'When many children sit on a chair, it is (too) full and one falls down.'

**sesom moafim** *n.* a kind of lizard.

**seson** *n.* breast, nipple, milk. Modern also powdered milk, tinned milk. An ornament on clay pots; = **sos**.

**sesor-eran** *v.* to scratch.

**sesroak** *see* **sroak**.

**Set** a man's name (Christian name).

**setang-eran** *v.* to be swollen, constipated. **Ngaeng emar epof da gwangon esetang raun**. 'When a man dies and swells, his belly is swollen.'

**setong-eran** *v.* to light. **Esetong gwara**. 'He lit a torch.'

**sewar-eran** *v.* to keep off, parry. **Ngaeng fâring edzentse romed da esewar aom**. 'The people of long ago carried shields and carried spears.'

**Sewar** a man's name.

**si-ran** *v.* to wipe, rub. **Gea isi bûdz en a taf**. 'He rubbed charcoal on his face.' **Kidungwaga ear a dzob eya tafe fâring da isi raun**. 'The teacher wrote something on the blackboard and then wiped it off.' **Ngaeng a siteran isi ngaeng a tsatseran raun**. 'The missionaries wiped the sins off the people.'

**Siapan** Japan, Japanese, also **Dziapan**.



- sib-eran** *v.* to fast, abstain from food. Ngaeng isib a mun en a dzî fûn en âneran. A man abstains from eating some fish.
- Sîb** man's name. Historical men of Orognaron and Orogwangin clans.
- sibung** *n.* a grass. Lemongrass, said to have a pleasant smell like lemon. Used for healing magic. *See also* **sebung**.
- sid-eran** *v.* to be very light-coloured, shining white; also **sidisid-eran**. **Papia mpuf isid raun**. White paper is shining.
- sif** *n.* (1) a low plant ( $\Delta$  *Acanthaceae*; *Graptophyllum* sp. or/also *Polygalaceae*; *Polygala linarifolia*). Said to be used against **sangguma** sorcery. (2) an incantation, a prayer; in former times used before a fight or a hunt, also in **opang** sorcery. **Sif opang**, amulet against sorcery [‡].
- sif-eran** *v.* to be satisfying; be fed up with something or somebody. **Edza ân isif**. I ate and it was satisfying. **Edza asif en yai ram muran**. I am fed up with what you do.
- sigirap** *n.* a coconut scraper, introduced (*TP sikirap, sigilap*).
- Sigrud** a place name northeast of Ngasawapum village.
- sim** *n.* a stone for sharpening knives and axes.
- Sima** a woman's name (from Papua).
- Simbia** a man's name (from Sepik).
- Simbu** *n.* highlands. Mostly as **ngaeng Simbu**, highlanders (modern: **Chimbu**).
- simimpi** *n.* turtle (word supposed to be from **Adzera**); = **nangkap**.
- simis** *n.* sand, small stones.
- Simis** a place name near Gabsongkeg village.
- sin-eran en** *v.* to overtake. **Kar serok irid da isin en eran en moadzi**. Two cars run and overtake one another on the road.
- sin a mun** *n.* a liana with thorns (**gu**;  $\Delta$  *Moraceae*; *Cudrania* sp. and/or *Maclura cochinchinensis*).
- Sin a mun** a place name near Gabantsidz village.
- Siniar** a place name given in one oral Christian tradition, not identified (Sinai, Babylon?).
- sinisin-eran** *v.* to have a strange face, distorted before crying. **Maran isinisin en mareb ear**. His face looks strange because he is hungry.
- sinting-eran** *v.* to teach, instruct, show. **Isinting en aom saferan**. She taught them to carve spears. **Ongan emam a sintingeran edza**. Nobody instructed me (to drive a car). **Ngaeng sintingeran en moadzi**. A man who shows the way.
- sintis** *n.* stick of a spinning top (**mugum**), tooth of a comb.
- Sintis** a woman's name.
- sintis-eran ero** *v.* to bore out [‡].
- sinug** *n.* shaved side of the head (of young men before taking part in a fight: **sinug tsamo**).
- sing-eran** *v.* (1) to delouse. **Afi ising naron a gor**. The woman deloused her child's hair. (2) to light a fire. **Ising a dzif**. She lit the fire. **Ising a gea dzif bûdz burid**. He lit his dead fire again (when somebody likes his wife again; **dzob a nawatu**).
- Sing** a man's name.
- singiring** *n.* a plant (*TP golgol*) with large leaves, used for wrapping up meat.



**singis-eran** *v.* to call, count, enumerate, read. *Dasingis a ges bingan.* ‘She called their names.’ *Isingis pepa.* ‘He read the paper.’ *Isingis tsaren.* ‘He counted the numbers.’ *Usingis a gea naron.* ‘Call his children.’

**singkut** *n.* coconut shell; said to be an earlier growth stage than *payap*. Also used for salt filter, made from coconut shell.

**sir-eran** *v.* to scratch (of fowl), destroy, lay open, make public; to move. *Dzî sireran*, taboo word for *kokwarak*, *kokorak*, *kerong*. *Fan isir*, he left; unfaithful, unreliable [‡]. *Isir wasi*, they destroyed it. *Kokorak isir anta.* ‘The fowl scratches the ground.’ *Dibi sireran abas eya etosama Gabsongkeg demoaf.* ‘Then they moved a little and went back to Gabsongkeg to live there.’ *Kerong isir a gom.* ‘The fowl scratches the garden’ (about a well kept garden, *dzob a nawatu*). *Isir en a dzob.* He rules [‡].

**siri** *n.* a bandicoot (<> Raffray’s Bandicoot, *Peroryctes sp.* and *Echymipera sp.*); totem of *Owang rompon* clan.

**Siri** a mythical or historical man in the oral tradition about *Nimoren*. Man’s name, a taboo name *Fa dzengkeang*.

**siri baub** a small plant, used as a medicine against stomach ache.

**siri ganaip** *n.* an echidna plant.

**siri kwadengkang**, a kind of bandicoot (<> *Echymipera rufescens*).

**siri moangadz** *n.* a plant ( $\Delta$  *Piperaceae*; *Piper aduncum*. *TP brumstik*); = *gasurgasur*, *sange*.

**Siri moangadz** a creek, tributary of the *Rumu River*, *rop* of *Warir* clan.

**siri mun** a kind of yam (*yamis*).

**Siri ntson** a mountain; an old settlement site between *Dagin* and *Montam renan* villages.

**siri waso** *n.* an echidna plant.

**sirik** *see mpo sirik*.

**siring** *see go siring*.

**Siring** a man’s name (Christian name).

**siringkim** *n.* a millipede, about 10 cm long, ‘with unpleasant and painful excretions’.

**sirip** only as *mara sirip*, stubborn, obstinate; daring [‡]. *Edza aits a mur mara sirip.* ‘I hit the snake but it was obstinate.’

**sirir-eran** *v.* (1) to have a lot of something.

*See also sisirir-eran.* *Ngaeng isirir dzî ri gaen mangke.* ‘The people have much meat and bananas.’ *Ngaeng isirir isirir a dzob.* A man who exaggerates (lit. ‘has many many words’). (2) to move. *Edza asirir edza ataf ama.* ‘I move my netbag towards me.’ *Ngaeng Mare etaeg Mare da isirir eya Montam renan.* ‘The Mare people left Mare and moved to Montam renan.’

**Siroa** a man’s name (from *Waeng* area, mountain people).

**sisi** only as *rene sisi*, like, love. *Edza rened sisi en a mos.* ‘I like coconuts.’ *Edza narod afi imu rene sisi en ngaeng ongan.* ‘My daughter loves a man.’

**sisi** *n.* a kind of hawk (<> Grey Goshawk, *Accipiter poliocephalus* / Crested Hawk, *Aviceda subcristata*; *Jb. kikić*).

**Sisi ntson** a place name; old site of *Munun* village, site of a recent *Yalu* village.

**sisik** *n.* (1) a tree (*orog*;  $\Delta$  *Moraceae*; *Ficus septica*). Leaves used as medicine against colds and diarrhoea; resin

used as glue. (2) a small red kind of ant (*pupuafin*) on trees. *Omad sisik*, a kind of taro.

**sisin** *see* *baro sisin*, fin.

**sising-eran** *v.* to open. *Isising boaedz en gasur*. ‘He opened the parcel of betel pepper.’

**Sising** a man’s name.

**sisirir-eran** *v.* to do away with, remove, put aside; *see also* *sirir-eran*.

**sisrik** *n.* a plant (*TP golgol*); fruits eaten, leaves used in wrapping up fish for frying on the fire. A kind of string-figure (*fofoa*).

**sit-eran** *v.* to send, sell, turn away. *Maran isiteran*, tired; *garafu siteran*, parish; *garafu saforan a siteran*, devout servants [‡]; *garafu siteran regeran*, slave [‡]; *ngaeng a siteran*, pastor. *Disit a dzob*. ‘And he sent a message.’ *Isit a moneng*. ‘She sold it for money.’ *Isit a baron eyari ram a mogeran*. ‘They turn their backs on old customs.’

**sit-eran en** *v.* to spread out, hang up for drying (cloth). *Afi edzam a ram a rits isit en eya waya*. The woman washed the cloth and hung it on the line.

**sittoa** *n.* store, shop (*TP*).

**siwason** *n.* a kind of taro (*omad*).

**so** *n.* needle (*Jb. so* bone needle).

**so-n** *n.* nose. *Son aeb*, running nose, cold; *so babof*, unfriendly; *so bempean*, cock’s comb; a flower; *so bubung*, broad nose (disliked form); *so danets*, side of the nose; *so dantur*, big nose; *so dzeag*, blood from the nose; *so fefen*, sniffing (of dogs); *so fofon*, moustache; *so fon*, broad nose (disliked form, funny expression); *so gobot*, mucus, snot; *so gwamuts*, antenna on head of shrimps.

**Son a mpo**, water nose (somebody who is a good diver); *son a mun*, beak (of birds, also of fish), long narrow nose (liked form); *son a nag*, mucus, snot; *son a ntot*, a boil on the nose; *son a ntur*, broad nose; *son a ntsir*, snout; *son a ntson*, nose in general and nostrils.

**Son a ntson fâring / wante**, big or long nose (disliked form); *son a ntson eraf eran*, straight nose (liked form); *boareng a son a ntson*, arrogant (carrying one’s nose high); *son a ngkoats*, short nose (disliked form), Asian; *so rompets*, piece of snot, bogey; *so gwarup*, nostrils, soft parts of the nose, snout; *so petat*, *so poatra*, flat nose (disliked form).

**so-ran** *v.* to dig, dig out, gather in. *Eso mafan*. ‘He dug ginger roots out.’ *Mpî eso mra*. ‘The pig digs the ground.’ *Eso dzob ari*. ‘They dug the affair (the talk) out.’

**Son a mpo** a woman’s name; *see* *so-n*.

**sob-eran** *v.* to take someone’s place, grow together (of split trees). *Ngaeng era orog da ibi soberan burid*. ‘A man cut a tree and it grew together (with others) again.’ *Dzananam eya mana da edza asob a gea ompom*. ‘When *Dzananam* goes away, I shall take his place.’

**sobosob** *n.* a fern with large leaves; Birds-nest fern (<> *Aspleniaceae*; *Asplenium nidus*).

**Sobosob** a place name near Gabantsidz village; a man’s name.

**sobwantsots** *n.* plaited ornaments on the sticks of spinning tops.

**sof** *n.* a kind of wasp.

**sof-eran** *v.* (1) to flow, raft, stream, run; to melt [‡]. *Wi esof*. ‘Blood is running.’ *Ngaeng mangke esof moadzi*. ‘Many

people streamed along the road.’ **Da ges esof eon a Watut ero.** ‘They (the forefathers) came (rafting) down the Watut River.’ **Esof nut.** ‘They collected tadpoles.’ (2) to kill a newborn baby. **Esof naron.** ‘She killed her baby.’

**sogobot** *see so gobot.*

**sogoseg** *n.* a small kind of grasshopper (*G: Büffelheuschrecke* †).

**sogwarep** *n.* lightning. **Sogwarep its.** ‘Lightning flashes.’

**sogwasag** *n.* sign; = **wir.**

**som-eran en** *v.* to cover, fill, overgrow. *See also sum-eran.* **Darad entab esom en a gom.** ‘Weeds grow and cover the garden.’ **Mra esom en a gea deya nin.** ‘And earth covered him.’ **Da rainara esom en a ram.** ‘And his intestines covered the earth’ (from a myth).

**somampub** *n.* a kind of orange-black wasp. Said to be very poisonous, makes holes in the ground. According to other consultants **somampen.**

**Somampub** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village. An ornament on hats.

**some** *n.* women’s grass skirt. **Some bampoaf,** undyed grass skirt, said to be a widow’s grass skirt and/or one worn by a woman after giving birth until going back to her husband; **some baron,** back part of grass skirt; **some bimpin,** front part of grass skirt; **some gamoreran,** a grass skirt put on by women after a victory in war. **Some gerentsoren,** a grass skirt with designs; **some metan,** grass skirt for married women; **some moran,** old grass skirt, used for bathing; **some mpra,** black coloured grass skirt; **some naron,** grass skirt worn by young girls (lit. ‘small some’); **some ngireran,** a kind of grass

skirt; **some ontor,** a kind of grass skirt, cut in layers; **some rain,** a kind of grass skirt used for bathing; **some ramiran,** undyed grass skirt made from soft fibres of the **rere** tree. **Some ri su,** an undyed grass skirt (according to other consultants: a red grass skirt); a tree; **some rumpum,** a filter for sago washing; **some sesean,** *see some ri su;* **some sampa gantin,** a kind of grass skirt; **some a wi,** red-coloured grass skirt, used in dances after a victory in war.

**Some ri su** a creek near the mouth of the Wamped river; pig’s name.

**Somes** a man’s name.

**somo-ran** *v.* to gather, accumulate, pile up, heap. **Ngaeng mangke esomoran inin da emam a moaferan ero.** ‘Many people stand together and do not sit down.’ **Afi iru mos esomo en ban eyare en gaen.** ‘Women bring coconuts and pile them up to use them for the meal.’

**somoab-eran** *v.* to fill. **Mpo ifir esomoab eama.** ‘The water rose, and came filling everything.’ **Garafu Wampar Bible School emam a muran mangke, da garafu gab fûn esomoab da dimu mangke.** ‘There are not many Wampar children in the Bible School, but children from some other villages fill it.’

**Somoampub** in oral traditions one of the first Wampar villages near Wamped.

**Somor** a man’s name.

**somurif** *n.* pimple.

**son** *see fân a son a rir,* shinbone.

**sonangre** *n.* foam, froth (on boiled food).

**sonaoderan** *n.* hill.

**Sonoampon** a place name northwest of Tararan village.

**sontag** *n.* Sunday (also *sonta* or *sontak*; *G. Sonntag*); divine service. *Sontag faring*, Christmas, year. *Ngaeng etsenon sontag*. ‘The people come together for Sunday service.’ *Eyengop sontag serok*. ‘After two weeks.’ *Yaer atao yaer sontag*. ‘We hold our (church) service.’ *Amu sontag*. ‘We held our Sunday service.’

**song-eran** *v.* to visit, = *saung-eran*. *Ngaeng a Gabantsidz ges esong eya Labu*. ‘The people from Gabantsidz visited the Labu.’ *Afi esong ram wante iri ngaeng a gab ongan*. ‘Women visited the people of a faraway village.’

**songkeg** *n.* a kind of worm in the ground; *see* *Gabsongkeg*.

**songken** *n.* mangrove, mangrove swamp (not in Wampar area).

**songkwang-eran** *v.* to move one’s tail (of birds), move like a snake, move fast. *Mur esongkwang*. ‘The snake moves fast.’ *Madzung irid, esongkwang a mpo*. ‘The canoe runs, it moves fast through the water.’ *Ngaeng its ngaeng ongan, da gea esongkwang en a ban edz a gea renge*. ‘One man hit another man, and he moved fast to retaliate.’

**songkwar-eran** *v.* many people speaking at the same time; = *dzangadzung-eran*.

**songo-ran** *v.* to drive away, chase away. *Wanti esongo ngaeng a Gabsongkeg en a mra*. ‘Wanti drove the Gabsongkeg people from the land.’ *Ngaeng esongo ngaeng ongan en a mos ari dzain*. ‘A man drives another one away from the coconut and betel palms.’

**songtotot** *n.* knot, made into a rope; *see* *ntot*.

**sor-eran** *v.* to shovel, dig, level. *Trakta esor moadzi faring*. ‘The tractor levels the big road.’ *Edza asor a ngkrung*. ‘I am digging a hole.’

**Soreran** a place name (a ditch) between Lake Wanam and the Markham River.

**Soro bengan** name of a historical Adzera man.

**sorofon** *n.* foot of a mountain.

**sorompeang** *n.* (1) a small grasshopper. (2) a kind of sugar cane (*rif*).

**Sorongwab** a *sagaseg* (clan) name, part of *Orogwangin* clan (by other consultants: a place name).

**Sorongkwang** a place name, *rop* of *Owang rompon* clan (by others said to be a part group of *Orogwangin* and not a place name).

**soror-eran** *v.* (1) to gather, come together, meet, crowd together, bring together, fetch from all sides, collect. *Ngaeng mangke esoror emoaf a far*. ‘Many people come together and sit down in the shade.’ *Ngaeng faring ongan esoror ofor*. ‘A big man brings guests together around him.’ *Garafu naron esoror garodz a dzog en a ban enom*. ‘Children bring together *garodz* fruits to eat.’ (2) to miss, slip; to scrape, itch. *Its esoror*. ‘He hit and missed.’ *Edza aits orog dasoror*. ‘I hacked the tree and slipped off it.’ *Orog esoror edza faud*. ‘The tree scraped my leg.’ *Ngkuringkir etsaf eran desoror gasur*. ‘The *ngkuringkir* tree broke and scraped the *gasur* liana.’ *Gangkan esororeran*. ‘The skin itches.’

**Soror** place name west of Tararan village.

**Sorosser** a creek near *Dzifasing* village, *rop* of *Warir* clan; a pig’s name.

- sorower** *n.* a grass or reed (*TP pitpit*). Sap of leaves used as medicine against ear complaints.
- sos** *n.* breast, milk = *seson*. *Gantin a sos*, milk tooth. *Erem a sos ari naron*. 'She gives the breast to her child.'
- sos-eran** *v.* to suck, feed a baby. *Garafu naron esos renan a sos*. 'The child sucks its mother's breast.' *Boarof esos en afi ri fan*. 'The eel attached itself to the woman's foot.' *Ugu Poatse esos edza impri en a gea naron*. 'Aunt Poatse fed me together with her own child.'
- sosap** *n.* an introduced kind of breadfruit; also *saosap* (possibly *TP sauasap*; given as *kapiak bilong waitman*; *Annona muricata*).
- Sosep** a man's name (*G. Joseph*).
- Sosis** a pig's name (*E. sausage*).
- sosoab** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*; <> variously identified as Straw-necked Ibis, *Threskiornis spinicollis* / Australian Hawk, *Falco longipennis* / Bat Hawk, *Macheiramphus alcinus* / Oriental Hobby, *Falco severus*).
- Sosoab** another name for the Erap River. A former *sagaseg* (clan) name.
- sot-eran** *v.* to win, overtake, surpass, excel, be first. *Ntriseran esot*, omnipotent [‡]; *ram a soteran*, obstacle [‡]. *Ngaeng wante esot ngaeng wasif*. 'Tall men surpass other people.' *Kar serok irid esotosoteran*. 'Two cars ran and tried to overtake each other.' *Sera desot en edza tao?* 'Who has taken my house (before me)?'
- sowa** *n.* husband (in text of an old song), *see sù-n*.
- Sowak** a man's name.
- Sowang** a man's name.
- sowangen** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*), living in grassland, rail, crane (<> Red-necked Crane, *Rallina tricolor* / White-striped Forest-Rail, *Rallina leucospila*).
- sowason-eran** *v.* to be misty, hazy; *see wason*. *Ram esowason en a sù ban etsea*. 'When there is haze around the sun it will become clear.' *Ngaeng maran esowason emam taoran a ram*. 'A man with hazy eyes cannot *see* anything.' *Maran esowason = mara nidzin etsats*. 'His eyes are bad.'
- sowatsots-eran** *v.* to heat, be hot; *see watsots*. *Renan esowatsots*, fever ('the skin is hot'). *Afi gwangon esowatsots*. The woman was furious ('the woman's belly was hot').
- sowe** a kind of duck (*ngingip*; <> Pacific Black Duck, *Anas superciliosa*, also identified as Whistling Ducks, like *Dendrocygna guttata* and *D. arcuata*).
- Sowe** a man's name, a taboo name (same meaning) *Ngingip*.
- sowen** *n.* layer, slip (of banana, taro); = *waesowen*.
- Sowen** a man's name.
- sra** *see montam a sra*, sago thorn. An ornament on hats and netbags.
- srap-eran** *v.* to break a promise. *Yai osrap edza raid en a dafum, da uwir orem ari ngaeng ongan*. 'You broke your promise to give me some tobacco and gave it to somebody else.'
- srap-eran en** *v.* (1) to be fast. *Warid esrap en da ofai ges etsong*. 'You run fast to follow the people who went first.' (2) to lick. *Afi esrap a man en a sol*. 'The woman licks salt with her tongue.'

**srapasrap-eran en** *v.* to sprinkle. *Edza asrapasrap en a sol eya was.* ‘I sprinkle salt over the vegetables.’

**srapesrap-eran** *v.* to stride out, step out. *Empom esrapesrap.* ‘He walks striding out.’

**sraposrap-eran en** *v.* to hurry up.

**sri-ran** *v.* to shrink away from, start back. *Raid asri.* ‘I (my belly) shrank away (from something).’

**sroak-eran** *v.* to glide, slide, be slippery; to be clean. *Garafu naron ese demongro desroak a mpo.* ‘The children bathe and they dive and glide through the water.’ *Mur esroak.* ‘The snake glides.’ *Mur a rene gangkan esroak.* ‘The snake’s skin is slippery.’ *Ram patipati, dau sroak.* ‘Things are wrapped up, the forest is clean’ (in text of song).

**Sroakeran** a taboo name for a man’s name *Boarof*.

**sroat-eran en** *v.* to pour out, fling away. *Esroat en a sogobot.* ‘He flings mucus away (from his fingers).’ *Afi esroat en a dzî non up.* ‘The women pour out fish from their bamboo tubes.’

**srotosroat-eran en** *v.* to shake, toss. *Ngaeng ib a ram da esrotosroat en untsi.* ‘The men dance and shake their lime gourds.’

**sru-ran** *v.* to turn, turn over (in sleep). *Ngaeng i disru.* ‘The man sleeps and turns over.’ *Afi maran a sru ngarobingin.* ‘The girl’s face turned pretty again (after sickness).’

**sruk** *n.* scraped pulp of taro or cassava; braised steak, pulp, mud.

**sruk-eran** *v.* to scrape grilled taro [‡].

**sruk-eran en** *v.* to inhale. *Ngaeng enom dafum, isruk en.* ‘A man smokes tobacco and inhales (the smoke).’

**srukasruk** *n.* muddy ground, when it has been raining continuously.

**srup-eran** *v.* to be sad, sit down without talking. *Dzain ari gasur ema en edza en ruferan da aburi dasrup.* ‘When there is no Areca nut and betel pepper for me to chew, I sit down and I am sad.’

**srupusrup-eran** *v.* to look different (after having shaved, when angry, tired, unwashed). *Maran isrupusrup.* ‘He (his face) looks different.’

**srrurain** *adj.* pretty, good-looking; generous [‡]. *Afi maran a srrurain,* girl with pretty face.

**sû** *n.* sun, day; greeting ‘good day’ (also *sû ngarobingin*); a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). *See also gantsen.*

**Sû bampu,** hot season (April to June); *sû boanu,* morning (about 10 am); *sû ibumpung maran etse,* eclipse of the sun; *sû dzontsa,* dry season; *sû faring,* noon, dryness, drought; *sû fenengen,* midnight, north [‡]; *sû maran,* early afternoon.

**Sû a mpang,** very hot; *sû a mpar,* noon, south; *sû naron,* designation for the first white men (‘little suns’); *sû entan a pats,* sunrise; *sû ri ngantam,* a kind of string-figure (‘sun and moon’), *sû ngarobingin,* dry season, time for preparing new gardens; *sû ngedzeang,* afternoon (about 3 p.m.); *sû ofo,* noon; *sû onod ofo,* noon (about 12 pm).

**Sû ongan,** yesterday; *sû riferan,* early evening (about 6 pm); west [‡]; *ngaeng sû riferan,* people in the west (sundown); *sû rofon,* morning, East; *sû saran,* sunrise, East; *ngaeng sû saran,* people in the East; *sû sû,* day



- after day, daily; **sû waif**, dry season (October to December); **sû wetsea**, **sû etsea**, sunny day.
- sû danta** *n.* a snake (**mur**), about 80 cm long, very thin, not poisonous (see **danta-ran**).
- sû dzin?** *interrog.* when?, what day?
- sû kana?** *interrog.* when?, what day?
- sû maran a dzib** *n.* a jewel beetle (<> *Cyphogastra timorensis albertisi*: *Buprestidae*), see also **katae**.
- sû oron** *n.* a blue beetle.
- sû siri** *n.* a bird (**dzî dziferan**). Its call in the night (**sû siri**) is said to give it its name. In daylight it is said to call **wi ntot iwi**, and then the bird is named after this call.
- Sû yareran** a place name near Tararan village (= Ga roren, Ngintsib yafan).
- sû-ran** *v.* to take up, pick up with a stick. **Isu mur en orog**. 'He picked up the snake with a stick.'
- sû-n** *n.* husband. See also **sowa**. **Afi sîn**, married woman. **Edza narod sîn**. 'My daughter's husband.' **Imu sîn eya Dzifasing**. 'She was married to (a man in) Dzifasing.' **Afi imu sîn ari ngaemaro**. 'The woman is married to the man.'
- Suang** a mythical woman, mother of **Nim oron**.
- suburub-eran** *v.* to be muddy. **Magamag isuburub**. 'The beach is muddy.' **Gwargon a suburub-eran**. Feeling uncertain.
- suk** *n.* a tree (**orog**) with edible fruits (*TP ton*; *Pometia pinnata*). Leaves used as fish poison.
- Suk** a woman's name.
- suk-eran** *v.* to float, raft; to swim **Isuk en a we**. 'They floated on a raft.'
- Suk manger** a place name near Forofar, Lower Watut River.
- suk oron** *n.* a small parrot.
- Sukoaring** a man's name.
- sum** *n.* sago leaves. **Tao sum**, house covered with sago leaves.
- sum-eran** *v.* to fill, be full, cover; *opp.*: **gungkung**. **Ngaeng isum eran en tao**. 'People fill the house.' **Tao mangke isum eran en Lae**. 'Many houses fill (the town) Lae.' **Gab isum en ngaeng**. 'The village is full of people.' **Mpo isum a go**. 'Water fills the cooking pot.' **Isum ataf en dain**. 'He filled his string bag with Areca nuts.' **Kaskas isum ngaeng rene gangkan**. 'A skin disease covers the man's skin.'
- sumpusumpu-ran** *v.* to be excited. **Gwargon isumpusumpu**. 'He (his belly) was excited.'
- Sumumpi** a dog's name (children's talk for *TP smuk bilong paya*).
- sung-eran** *v.* to put into, go into, fill. **Ngaeng isung dafum eya paep**. 'The man fills his pipe with tobacco.' **Ges emeya iburi emeya isung a Ngarasa**. 'They came and settled inside Ngarasa.' **Isung eya foa**. He put it into the netbag.
- supusup-eran** *v.* to be unequal, uneven. **Garafu naron esa disupusup**. 'Children grow and are of different sizes.' **Bangid dzontsreng isupusup**. 'My fingers are unequal in length.'
- Surirantse** a mountain near the mouth of the Watut River.
- Suruntid** a woman's name.
- surus-eran** *v.* to stroke, wipe off, soap, mass; to behave incorrectly towards an in-law; to graze, push or shove away. **Gea isurus edza bangid**. 'He stroked my arm.' **Ngaeng ese disurus rene**



*mae eya mpo*. ‘The people wash and wipe the dirt off their skins in the water.’ *Isurus a sop en eran*. ‘They soap themselves.’ *Ngaeng egere dau da nûb ear, isurus*. ‘When people go into the forest and a mosquito stings them, they wipe it off.’ *Ngaeng isurus a bûn*. ‘The man behaved incorrectly towards his in-law.’ *Ngaeng edaro mpî da isurus a gea*. ‘The man shot at a pig and grazed it.’ *Edza arem orog esa dzaridzari da asurus gaen*. ‘I put a piece of wood on the platform and pushed the bananas down.’

**suruwits** *n.* (1) a plant (vegetable, was), = *aed* ( $\Delta$  *Malvaceae*, *Abelmoschus manihot*; *TP aibika*). (2) smeary sap, mucus (of plants).

**suwampum** *n.* a development stage of the butterfly *ngaoboasis*, used as a protection for the lower end of jews’ harps.

**suwasi** *n.* a kind of pandanus (*umi*), growing wild; similar to *samase* (*TP karuka*).

**Suwasi** a place name southwest of Tararan, belonging to Dzifasing village.

**suwig-eran** *v.* to go back (*G. zurück*). *Kar isuwig en baro waro*. The car drove backwards.

**swang** *adj.* patterned; *see mur a swang*.

## T

**ta** *see da*.

**tab-eran** *v.* (1) to tear off, break off (of flexible materials like lianas, cloth, taro); to give up. *Etab a gu tse*. ‘They broke off the liana.’ *Fisin uri etab eran*. ‘This umbilical cord broke off.’ *Naron arits etab a gab*. ‘Their children gave up the village.’ (2) to call, cry. *Etab aoreran*. ‘He cried aloud.’ (3) to shake. *Etab raraf*. ‘He was shaking (with fever).’ (4) to rise. *Mpo etabetab*. ‘The water rose.’ *Dzif wason etab eran*. ‘The smoke rose.’

**tabataberan** *v.* (1) to ask, demand, call. *Ngaeng etabataberan en afi ban imu gaen engop*. ‘The man asked the woman to cook faster.’ (2) to fall down. *Tao egaret da sum etabataberan*. ‘The house became old and the thatch covering it fell down.’

**tabura** *see tao tabura*, copra dryer.

**tae-ran** *v.* to break firewood. *Afi etae ga*. ‘The woman broke firewood.’

**taeg-eran en** *v.* to let go, let loose, set free, send away, divorce, leave, detach, sever, recover; *see also teg-eran, tig-eran*. *Detaeg en Wamped*. ‘They left the Wamped River.’ *Gea etaeg en a gea moanton*. ‘He divorced his wife.’ *Ontang etaeg en eran ari gea ro*. ‘The eagle set her down.’ *Etaeg en a ram wasif uri*. ‘He left everything behind him.’ *Da etaeg en*. ‘They gave it up’ (fighting).

**taes-eran en** *v.* to question, ask; to hide. *Garafu ewap a ram da ngaeng fâring etaes en aban epoa futsun*. ‘The boy stole something and the big men

- questionend him so he would confess.’  
**Gea iburi taes en naron arits.** ‘She sat and hid her children.’
- taet** *adj.* very small; often **naron taet**. **Da arem tao naron taet ongan.** ‘And we built a very small house.’
- tafang** *see* **mara tafang**, relatives.
- tafe** *n.* (1) a liana. (2) blackboard, slate (*G. Tafel*). **Tafe faring**, blackboard; **tafe naron**, slate.
- tafe oron** *n.* a Ringtail possum (<> *Pseudocheirus sp.*).
- tafin-eran** *v.* to overturn, put something (with an opening) upside down. **Afi etafin a go eya sep.** ‘The woman puts the cooking pot on the house platform.’
- tag** *n.* an ornament on cooking pots and hats; a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*).
- taga-ran** *v.* to like, love, admire [‡]. **Ram tagaran**, wonderful [‡]. **Ngaeng mangke etaga bafalo.** ‘Many people like buffaloes.’ **Ngaeng wasif etaga anutu en a gea ngaeng faring.** ‘All people love God because he is great.’
- taganeg** *n.* a small kind of ant (*pupuafin*).
- Taganeg** a place name; **rop** of Owang rompon clan.
- Tai** a woman’s name (from Adzera).
- tait** *adj.* dazzling. **Dzif mara tait**, dazzling light.
- Tait** a woman’s name.
- Tamaris** a woman’s name (Christian name).
- tamat** *n.* an insect.
- Tamut** a small creek east of Wawin River.
- tanam** *n.* a tall tree (*orog*;  $\Delta$  *Anacardiaceae*; *Rhus taitensis*); used by coastal people for making canoes.
- Tanam** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village.
- tanatan** *n.* a thin black worm of about 8 cm length.
- tane-ran** *v.* to not see, not notice. **Da etane iri garafu bangets serok.** ‘They did not notice the two young men.’ **Gea etane ram en buriran en.** ‘She did not find a place where she could stay.’
- tang-eran** *v.* (1) to hover (of birds and fish). **Dzi etang en a ban itum eya orog.** ‘The bird hovers before sitting down on a tree.’ (2) to collect rubbish. **Etang ngung.** ‘They collected rubbish.’
- tangatong-eran** *v.* to arrange, adjust, set right. **Ngaeng iburi etangatong fan.** The man sat with bent knees (‘adjusted his legs’). **Etangatong a go.** ‘They arranged the cooking pots.’ **Etangatong naen.** He listened attentively (‘adjusted his ears’).
- tangum-eran** *v.* to clean up a newly-burned garden, collect and heap together the half-burned branches. **Ngaeng etangum a gom.** ‘The man cleaned the garden (of half-burned branches, etc.).’
- tao** *n.* house, hut, building, stable; taboo word **dzabarab**. **Tao burub maran**, a former house form with high front part; **tao fompob**, a house for hiding in the bush; **tao fon**, a former round house form; **tao ga**, house for firewood and cooking; **tao gentet serok**, house with ridged roof; **tao gom**, garden house; **tao gompa**, tree house (no longer found in Wampar area). **Tao iran**, house for sleeping; **tao kapa**, house with a roof of corrugated iron; **tao koarakoara**, a former house form with higher front part; **tao kuwik**, a former house form with middle

post; **tao marasin**, medical aid post, hospital; **tao med**, church; **tao mpî**, pig sty. **Tao naron yaran gentet**, toilet (lit. 'small house for going aside'); **tao ono waro**, roof; **tao pan**, house with desk roof; **tao papia**, school; **tao peats**, cooking house, shed for firewood; simple house, hut, barn; **tao poatse**, house with grass thatch roof; **tao mpungeran**, wall of house; **tao putsingeran a mos**, copra drier; **tao a rir a ngets**, a former house form; **tao ser**, tent; **tao sum** (a *ntaneran*), house with roof of sago leaves; **tao tabura**, copra drier; **tao tsitsits**, rear of a house.

**tao-ran** *v.* to see, look, notice, look after, be in charge of. **Tao-ran bas inin**, secure; **tao-ran fonon**, omniscient [ɬ]; **tao-ran futsun**, transparent [ɬ]; **tao-ran inin**, to look at; **ram a taoran**, something to be seen. **Da nafon etao, gwangon etsats**. 'And when his sister noticed it, she became angry.' **Yai otao edza**. 'You see me.' **Ngaeng ongan imu fon en taoran garagab wasif fisin**. 'One man had to look after the men's umbilical cords' (an old religious idea expressed in stories). **Masta Nil etao efa ngaeng a gab impri en a soldia**. 'Mr. Niall was in charge of the village people as well as the soldiers.' **Yaer atao yaer sontag**. 'We hold our Sunday service.'

**tao-ran etse** *v.* to take care of, look after, bring up, adopt. **Laban etao Sawi naron etse**. 'Laban brings up Sawi's children.' **Edza atao mra tse**. 'I look after (this piece of) land.'

**Tao gompa** a mountain west of the Erap River and a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

**taof** *see* **ono taof**, lid.

**taonam** *n.* mosquito net; = **garampu** (the word is Tok Pisin, but supposed to be an old Wampar word).

**tap-eran** *v.* to rise (of sun and of seed), wake up. **Ram etap en**. 'It is becoming day.' **Ram etapatap en**. 'Early morning light (about 5 am).' **Maran etap en**. 'He woke up.'

**tapea** *n.* a small, non-poisonous snake (*mur*).

**Tapaea** a woman's name; Christian name of the Ahi girl Angken, who was taken prisoner by the Wampar (possibly Tabea).

**Tapek** a woman's name.

**tapo-ran** *v.* to throw at something (with stone or stick); = **tum-eran**.

**Taporan** a place name north of Ngasawapum village.

**tapre** *n.* a tree (*orog*); = **sangud**.

**Tapre** a male and female name.

**tara-ran** *v.* to hang up.

**taragaf** *n.* (1) a white clay, used for body decoration. (2) a big, black ant (*pupuafin*).

**Taragaf** a creek, tributary of the Rumu River, *rop* of Warir clan; a man's name.

**Taragang** a man's name.

**taram** *n.* gun, rifle (*Jb. talam* bow). **Taram a dzî faniran**, shotgun; **taram fâring**, canon; **taram naron**, pistol, revolver; **taram nidzin**, cartridge.

**Tararan** a Wampar village.

**tarator-eran** *v.* to be similar, clap together. **Ngaeng okai mara nidzin etarator a gea**. 'This man looks similar to him.' **Ngaeng etarator dzangkar ariran**. 'The men clink their bottles together.'

**taris** *n.* a tree (*orog*) with edible fruits ( $\Delta$  *Combretaceae*; *Terminalia catappa*).

**taroran** *etse* only as *ngaeng taroran etse*, boss. Possibly from *taoran etse*.

**taru** *n.* bag (*Jb. talu*).

**Tarub** a tributary of the Wamped River.

**tase** *n.* cup (*G. Tasse*).

**tata** *n.* a small bird (*dzi dziferan*).

**Tata** a taboo name for a man's name Ngowang.

**tataeg-eran en** *v.* to step down, leave one's place. *Ngaeng kaunsil imu gom da etataeg en ari ngaeng fun*. 'The councillor did his work and then stepped down in favor of other men.'

**tatapo-ran** *v.* to hobble, totter, limp, walk after having been sick (only of children). *Garafu naron patearan etatapo fan*. 'A small child totters.'

**tatapru** *adj.* rough, uneven (of skin or leaf).

**Tate** a man's name.

**tato-ran** *v.* to drop, drip. *See to-ran, totomang. Yami etato*. Rain is dripping, light rain. *Rampe imu ntson da kerosin etato*. 'The lamp has a hole and kerosine drips out.'

**Tato** a rock in the Wamped River; a pig's name.

**tawa-ran** *v.* to distribute, partition, apportion. *See also tawatawa-ran. Ngaeng esomo mos detawa imu onon serok*. 'The men heap up coconuts and distribute them between two heaps.'

**tawatawa-ran** *v.* to split up into many parts. *See also tawa-ran*.

**tê!** *interj.* 'that is it!'

**tea-ran** *v.* to drive away, expel, defeat. *Ngaeng Wampar etea ngaeng Lae da eya Bukaua*. 'The Wampar drove the Lae people to Bukaua.'

**teap-eran** *v.* (1) to lick, feel on the tongue, taste. *Ram a teaperan*, taste. *Afi eteap a ngi*. 'The woman licks (tastes) salt.'

(2) to step over, cross, offend against. *Ngaeng eteap orog ampar*. 'The man steps over the (fallen) tree.' *Eteap ampar*. 'He crossed the border.' *Gea eteap ngaeng farifaring a dzob*. 'She offends against the customs of old.'

**tef** *n.* namesake. Somebody who is called by the same name or by the same kinship term as oneself.

**tefeson** *n.* an insect in bananas.

**tefetaf-eran** *v.* to palpitate. *Mimi etefetaf*, the heart beats.

**tefom-eran** *v.* to break or cut into small pieces, shorten. *Dzif ean dafum detefom imu a ngkoats*. 'The fire burns the cigarette and makes it short.' *Ngaeng etefom gasur nidzin*. 'The man cuts the betel pepper fruit into short pieces.'

**Tefom** a place name near Mare village.

**teg-eran** *v.* to leave, leave off, cease, abandon, let go; *see also taeg-eran, tig-eran. Wateg!* Leave it!, do not do it! *Wateg a ngkag!* 'Stop the noise!' *Wateg en edza rased uri!* 'Let my brother go!' *Eteg en bangin orog uri*. 'They let go the branch.' *Ateg en edza gab*. 'I left my village.'

**temoang** *n.* a tall tree (*orog*), fruits eaten.

**Temoang** a woman's name.

**teneton** *n.* heat (of sand, earth, stone) on the feet; hot air. *Sû fâring da teneton eyari yai faum*. 'When there is a big sun heat will hurt your feet.' *Teneton eabaib*. 'The heat (the hot air) flickers'.

**Tenya** a man's name (Christian name).

**tep-eran** *v.* to do something or be first, before anything else. *Ngaeng uri ges etep de emonteng en a tur a munamun*. 'These people were the first who started the wars previously.'

- Anutu etep erots a mog en a ban erem naron eama a mra. ‘God first said that he would send his son to the earth.’
- tepa** *n.* shoulder blade; also *tepa waro*.
- Tepa** a man’s name.
- tepeteap-eran** *v.* to walk easily, walk cautiously, sneak. *Ngaeng etepeteap en a ban eyare mpî*. ‘The man moved cautiously to shoot a pig.’
- tepo** *see fob, ono tepo*.
- Tepo** a man’s name.
- teread** *n.* a crescent-formed piece of coconut shell used for scraping the material for grass skirts. *Ngantam imu teread*. ‘The moon is crescent-shaped.’
- tereat-eran** *v.* to shake, tremble, shiver. *See reat-eran. Mra eretereat*. ‘The ground shakes (an earthquake).’ *Rofon eretereat*. ‘His buttocks are trembling (with fear).’
- terengef** *n.* border [‡].
- terengef** *adj.* big, fat, thick. *Tao med terengef efa kana?* ‘How big is the church?’ *Orog faring imu terengef*. ‘A tall tree is thick.’ *Ngaeng a terengef faring*. ‘The man is very fat.’
- teret** *see rai teret*, small intestines.
- terof-eran** *v.* to have diarrhoea. *Gea eterof*. ‘He has diarrhoea.’ *Rai terof a wi*. ‘Diarrhoea with blood in stool.’
- Terof** a place name near Mare village.
- teron** *n.* small white vermin on dogs; mite.
- tet-eran** *v.* to sever, loosen, take off (bark from a tree); to cut sago [‡]. *Oya en otet orog a kau bid engrang*. ‘Go and take off the bark from that tree so that it will become dry.’
- tetang** *n.* protection, shelter against rain; garden house. *Emonteng a tetang en yami ero*. ‘They stand under a shelter when it rains.’
- Tetang** a man’s name.
- tetang-eran** *v.* to take, seize. *Etetang a ges moanton*. ‘They took their wives (in wars).’
- tetefom-eran** *v.* to cut or break into small pieces; *see tefom-eran*.
- teterep-eran** *v.* to stay on the outskirts or edge. *Madzung irid a mpo, demam a yaran ofo da eteterep gentet inin*. ‘The canoe floats in the river, it does not go to the middle but stays near the bank.’
- teterof** *n.* cold; = *far*; *see also totoruf*; *opp.*: *tufuntuf*.
- teterof-eran** *v.* (1) to be cool, feel cold. *Tefetof eon edza da rened eteterof*. ‘Cold catches me and my skin feels cold.’ *Eteterof efa mpo*. ‘Cold like water.’ *Renen eteterof*. Shivering fit, malaria (*see also rene watsots*). *Ngaeng ram a teteroferan*. Highlanders (people from cold lands). (2) to grow well. *Gaen uri esa deteterof*. ‘These bananas grow well.’
- tetop** *n.* raindrops, rain water, dew, moisture, wetness. *Imu tetop*, he urinated (polite expression, modern).
- ti-ran** *v.* (1) to push, pump; to push something over to somebody. *Afi iti pam*. ‘The woman pushes the pump.’ *Garafu naron ento dzudzubri da iti ram*. ‘The children hang up a swing and push it.’ *Ban ati mra etsen en a gea*. ‘We pushed (poured) earth upon him (the dead man).’ *Edza yasi fose era ban entab eya ram wante da mpas a ban iti*. ‘When my black yasi plant grows high, then wind will push it’ (*dzob a nawatu*; meaning unclear). *Iti ngaeng gwangon*. He governed it (‘pushed the bellies of men’). *Ram a tiran gwangon en a ram*. Power,

rule [‡]. (2) to give one's name to somebody. *Iti a gea bengan eya garafu kau.* 'He gave his name to that child.' (3) to invoke ancestors. *Iti a sagaseg.* 'They invoked their ancestors.'

**Ti boanats** a piece of land north of Gabsongkeg village.

**ti-ran en** *v.* to be too short. *Su iti en edza faud.* 'The shoe is too short for my foot.'

**ti-ran eyari** *v.* to shove, push; to reserve. *Ati mpî eyari gea, epaem a gea moanton en.* 'I reserved that pig for him, to pay for his wife.'

**Tibompog** an old village site near Tararan village.

**tif-eran** *v.* to be sick, ill. *Gea itif,* he is ill. *Yai utif en a?* 'What is your illness?' *Edza atif en malaria.* 'I have malaria.' *Edza atif en edza faud impum.* 'I am sick because my leg is swollen.'

**tifi** *see rai tifi,* naked.

**tifitif-eran** *v.* to hurt, palpitate, cry at short intervals. *See tefetaf-eran.* *Edza faud a ngep itifitif faring.* 'The wound on my leg hurts very much.' *Garafu naron itifitif en a ban iring.* 'The child cries intermittently before (really) crying.'

**tig-eran** *v.* to break, break off, fell, interrupt, defeat; *see also taeg-eran.* *Itig bangin,* he pulled his fingers. *Itig a dzob etse,* he interrupted; *itig a dzomer,* they felled a dzomer palm; *itig fan,* he kneels; *fa waro itigeran,* a broken leg; *ntaf itigitigeran,* wrinkles on the face; *ram a tigeran,* victory. *Ges itig en aposter.* 'They sent their mission helpers away.' *Itig a garamun etse.* 'He soothed.' *Itig mara sangen ari.* 'They cried about it.' *Itig mareb.* 'He fasted.' *Itig a mun etse.* 'They

defeated them' (lit. 'they broke their strength'). *Itig nain.* 'He counted the time (by pulling his fingers).' *Itig ngaeng.* 'They defeated the people.' *Itig tao, ewap a ram.* 'He broke into the house and stole things.'

**tim** *n.* a small fish (*dzî mpo*; <> Mouth Almighty fish; *Glossamia sp.*).

**Tim** a man's name.

**tim a mu gufuf** *n.* a fish (*dzî mpo*; <> Spotted Scat; *Scatophagus argus*).

**Tim** a ntson ngaeng a Tim a ntson, a population north of the Wampar (the Ngaromangki).

**Timi** a place name south of the Wampar area, said to be an early settlement place; a man's name (from Sio).

**Timini** the population (and a village) of the upper Wamped River.

**ting-eran etse** *v.* to know, have command of, have knowledge; *opp.:* *emam yatiran en.* *See yati-ran en.* *Itining dzob mamafe wasif etse.* 'He knows many stories.' *John itining a dzob Wampar etse.* 'John has command of the Wampar language.' *Ngaeng itining anutu dzob etse.* 'The people know the Word of God.' *Tining a gom a kapenta etse.* 'He knows the work of a carpenter.' *Ngaeng tiningeran etse.* Man of knowledge; scholar. *Kakafoa tiningeran,* spirit of wisdom [‡].

**tinstak** *n.* Tuesday (*G. Dienstag*).

**tinte** *n.* ink (*G. Tinte*).

**tinum-eran** *v.* to fill into an opening (tube, bag, bucket), go into (a small opening). *Afi itinum dzî eya ûp.* 'Women put fish into the bamboo tube.' *Itinum moadzi ongan.* 'He walks on a road.'



**ting-eran** *v.* to lie. *Ngaeng iting a dzob.* ‘The man is telling lies.’

**tip-eran etse** *v.* to finish, do something the last time, end, destroy. *Itip etse ari kani*, ending formula in stories (lit. ‘it ends here’). *Edza atip a gom etse.* ‘I finish this job.’ *Da bas en a ban itip etse.* ‘And he nearly destroyed them’ (from a myth). *Ditip a gab rain a mun etse.* ‘He finished (he ran to) every corner of the village.’

**Tipi** a dog’s name (also said to be an area in Papua).

**Tipora** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**tir** *n.* wooden club (= *pof*); war, fight; sword [‡]. *Tir bubung*, a wooden hammer used in making clay pots; *tir fompob*, murder; *ngaeng a tir fompob*, murderer [‡]; *tir a manaman*, a kind of club; *tir a mur aswang*, snake-like wooden club; *tir a nof*, peace; *tir a paraseak*, a club with two points. *Dzain a tir*, young sprout of Areca palm; *med a tir*, a kind of song and dance; *ngaeng a tir*, warrior, enemy.

**tir-eran** *v.* to light, shine, illuminate, beam (of sun, moon, fire, lamp). *See tiritir-eran.* *Ngantam itir.* ‘The moon is shining.’ *Ges rene gangkan itir, imu ngarobingin.* ‘Their skins are shining, they are beautiful.’

**Tireran** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**tiri-ran** *v.* to chase, hunt, drive; = *daro-ran*. *Garafu naron itiri kokorak.* ‘The child chased a hen.’ *Utiri a dzil!* ‘Hunt game!’

**Tiri** a place name south of the Markham River near *Masing*.

**tiritir-eran** *v.* to be dry, yellow, light-coloured (of leaves, rice, hair). *See tir-eran.* *Gaen itiritir en aban a dzog.* ‘When bananas become yellow they are ripe.’ *Ono fofon itiritir.* ‘Hair (of children) is yellow (has blond tips).’

**titi-ran** *v.* to wind, twist, move to and fro, move in a certain way to please women. *Ngaeng eraf mois en tao da ititi en aban etsroap.* ‘The men move a house post to and fro until it is straight.’

**titif** *n.* a tree (*orog*;  $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Antidesma olivaceum*), planted for shade in the village.

**titim-eran** *v.* to set up, erect, lift up, raise. *Atitim mois fan en aban arem tao en.* ‘We erect posts to build a house on them.’ *Afi ititim naron esa en aban iburi.* ‘The woman lifts her child up so that it sits up.’

**titin** *n.* marrow.

**titingir** *n.* a kind of cricket.

**titir** *n.* a small brown kind of ant (*pupuafin*) with unpleasant smell.

**titu** *n.* a kind of red and black wasp.

**titu-ran** *v.* to hold out, stretch out, pass. *Ititu orog ari ngaemaro.* ‘They pass planks to the men (in building a house).’ *Deyetitu ntsu wante ongan ero ya.* ‘They held a long liana down into the pit.’

**Titumbung** a man’s name (Christian name).

**titurufin** *n.* a big ant (*pupuafin*) with a yellow ‘tail’.

**Tiwiri** a pig’s name (the Tiviri River).

**to-ran** *v.* (1) to drop (of rain or water). *Yami eto tao.* ‘Rain drips into the house.’ (2) to light (only after a command, otherwise *bururung-eran*). *Ufung a dzif eto!* ‘Blow on the fire so that it lights!’



**toaf** *n.* sign, mark, border mark, taboo sign; performance. *Kapenta edz a toaf en orog.* ‘The carpenter marks the wood.’ *Ngaeng edz a toaf iri nain ELCONG Joani besab epotso Simbang.* ‘The people at the ELCONG (Evangelical Lutheran Congregation Of New Guinea) meeting marked the event of Johannes Flierl coming to Simbang.’

**tobotob** *n.* rubbish heap.

**tof** used only in combinations *mpon a tof*, *tsafar a tof*; *dzain a tof*; meaning ‘light-coloured’.

**tofoa** *n.* measure, yardstick, model.

**tofoar-eran** *v.* to call together, invite, summon. *Paul etofoar afi Montam renan wasif en aban ifur a dzi.* ‘Paul called all the women of Montam renan together to go fishing.’

**tofot** *adj.* blunt. *Paip a mu tofot*, a knife with a blunt edge.

**Tofot** a man’s name.

**togwatag-eran** *v.* to defend (oneself), struggle to get free. *Ngaeng intsi mpî etogwatag.* ‘The people caught a pig but it struggled to get free.’

**tomat** tomatoe (*G.* or *E.*  $\Delta$  *Solanaceae*, *Lycopersicon esculentum*).

**tomotem** *n.* beam or post of a house.

**ton-eran** *v.* to split. *Garafu serok eya Lae da eton ongan eregere Lae da ongan etosama gab.* ‘Two boys went to Lae and they split up, one to walk around in Lae while the other came back to the village.’

**ton** *see* *oton*, *mpon oton*.

**tong-eran** *v.* (1) to set up, erect, put up, pile up, serve (food); to honour. *Etong a go eya dzif.* ‘She put the cooking pot on the fire.’ *Etong gaen ari ngaeng en a ban ean.* ‘They served food to

the people so they could eat.’ *Etong a ti en moanton.* ‘He prepares tea for his wife.’ *Etong a pusupis.* ‘He set up the Ovula cowrie shell (to reveal a sorcerer).’ *Marangontong a mpuf etong tsurubtsurub.* ‘White clouds pile up.’ *Etong orog a rir en tao.* ‘They set up the roof on the house.’ *Ngaeng etong Gulewe esa dimu ELCONG bishop.* ‘The people made Gulewe the candidate (they honoured him) and he became bishop of the ELCONG (Evangelical Lutheran Church of New Guinea).’ (2) to call, to name. *Ngaeng Wampar etong Wanam en.* ‘The Wampar call it (named it, the lake) Wanam.’

**tonges-eran** *v.* to smell, sniff, snuffle. *Edza atonges ram a muteran.* ‘I smell something that stinks.’ *Idzum etonges a mpî.* ‘The dog smells a pig.’

**tongotang-eran** *v.* to hover in the air (of birds); = *yotang-eran*. *Dangir etongotang Pufus renan ama.* ‘The hornbill hovers over Pufus renan and comes’ (in text of a song).

**top** *n.* news, information, report. *Judas irid a top en a ngaeng a tir en foarengeran Jesus.* ‘Judas sent word to the soldiers to come and arrest Jesus.’ *Top eama en ngaeng îtseran.* ‘News came that there was a war.’

**topeat** *n.* a children’s hand game (flat hands over each other), singing ‘topeat’ (meaning unknown, possibly from the coast).

**topoang** only as *u topoang*, body without head.

**topom** *adj.* missing (leg or arm). *Fa topom*, without a leg, one-legged; *bangi topom*, without an arm.

**Topom** a man’s name.

**tor-eran** *v.* to collide, run into; to boast, to swagger; to challenge. *Kar serok etor eran.* ‘Two cars collided.’ *Ngaeng a toreran a dzob.* ‘A man who boasts’ (who does not do what he says). *Etor a dzob en ngaeng en ari faferan.* ‘He challenged the men to fight.’

**Toran** a place name near Dzifasing village.

**toro** *see* raeng toro.

**tos-eran** *v.* to move or give back. *Etosama,* he came back. *Watos!* go back! *Ges etos eya gab.* ‘They went back to the village.’ *Montar fùn emen en Montar fùn etos.* ‘Some Montar married some other Montar.’

**tota** *n.* doctor (*TP dokta*).

**totomang** *n.* drop. *See* tato-ran, to-ran.

**totop** *n.* a large number, a lot, scores (only of people). *Ngaeng a ri totop.* Many people, a crowd.

**totoruf** *see* teterof. *Rene waso edaom, totoruf edaom.* ‘The smell is good, good cold.’

**towa** *n.* a small bird (*dzî dziferan*).

**towato-ran** *v.* to be annoyed (because nobody helped when asked). *Afi etowato ri naron en a moneng.* ‘The woman was annoyed with her son over money’ (which he did not give her).

**tra-ran** *v.* to prick, remove with a needle or thorn (out of a wound). *Ram a mun entan faud da atra en a pin.* ‘Something sharp pierced my foot and I took it out with a safety pin.’ *Kapu etra edza bangid.* ‘Rattan (thorns) pricked my hand’ (in text of a song).

**trakatrak-eran** *v.* to click one’s tongue; = kororok-eran.

**trauses** *n.* trousers (*TP*). *Trauses wante / ngkoats.* Long/short trousers.

**tre-ran** *v.* to alternate; to do something in intervals and slowly. *Ngaeng ean a dzî bas efats etre ri gaen.* ‘When one eats a small piece of meat one eats slowly, alternating with bananas.’ *Ngaeng efats etre gom da isit en wampong emog.* ‘The man worked slowly and in intervals in the garden and hung up wampong bananas first.’

**treg-eran** *v.* to produce movement. *Yai otreg a ntsrongantsrong en a mpo.* ‘You made movement in the water.’

**trep-eran** *v.* to chop off, cut off, cut sideways (not down; said of axe, knife, tooth, scissors, lightning; *see* îts-eran). *Etrep gwangon etse,* abortion. *Paip a mun etrep orog etse.* ‘A sharp knife cuts wood.’ *Garafu fâring uri etrep a ntsu etse.* ‘This older boy cut the rattan off.’ *Atrep ono fofon en sisis.* ‘I cut my hair with scissors.’ *Eon paip naron de eyatrep ngaeng uri a un a pong etse.* ‘He took his knife and cut this man’s neck.’ *Sogwarep etrep etse.* ‘Lightning struck.’

**tro** *see* atro.

**troa-ran** *v.* to detect.

**tru-ran** *v.* (1) to pity, be sorry for, long for. *Ngaeng itru en moanton.* ‘The man longed for his wife.’ (2) to cut off (with bush knife or axe); *see also* turu-ran. *Ngaeng itru orog bangin.* ‘The man cut off the branch of the tree.’ *Gea esa ditru gog.* ‘He went up to cut off breadfruit.’

**Trung** a woman’s name.

**trup-eran** *v.* to be unable to walk (because of sickness or old age). *Ngaeng a truperan,* a man who is unable to walk.

**Tufaf faferan** a place name near Montam renan village.

**tufugig** *n.* earthquake. *Tufugig irid eratsarits en tao.* ‘When there is an earthquake the houses shake.’

**Tufugig** a place name, a man’s name, a taboo name for Esob.

**tufuntuf** *adj.* warm; *see ntuf.* *Ram intufuntuf,* it is warm. *Rene waso ema ngkangeran ntufuntuf, gea edaom.* ‘The smell is not strong and warm, it is good.’

**tufung-eran en v.** to inform, tell about. *Dzob tufungeran,* information. *Ngaeng poaru itufung en a dzob a mamafe.* ‘Old men tell myths.’ *Edza atufung en dzob Wampar ari yai.* ‘I inform you about the Wampar language.’ *Edza ban atufung en a ngaeng Wampar ges a fon a maran.* ‘I shall speak about where the Wampar people came from.’

**tufutufung** *adj.* different. *Tao fâring ongan rum tufutufung mangke.* ‘A large house has many different rooms.’

**tuguntug** *n.* hip. *Edza tuguntug idziridzir.* ‘My hip hurts.’

**tûk** *n.* a small bird (*dzi dziferan*; <> Mountain Mouse-warbler, *Crateroscelis robusta* / Yellow-gaped Honeyeater, *Meliphaga flavirictus* [but *see mara genof*] / Torrent Lark, *Grallina bruijnii*).

**Tuk** a creek, flowing into the Rumu River; *rop* of *Warir* clan.

**tum** *n.* lime spatula.

**tum-eran v.** to throw, toss, shake; to fall down, put down; to land (modern, of airplane); to contest. *Itum tsaru eya mpo.* ‘He threw the stone into the water.’ *Itum eya gentet.* ‘They put him down outside the village.’ *Iyitum ero.* ‘It (the bird) fell down.’ *Kar itum.*

‘The car tossed them about.’ *Balus itum gab balus.* The plane landed on the airfield. *Wantsef itum itum.* ‘The Markham is low’ (in text of a song). *Da gea ekoare dzob dentseng a gea da gea itumeran.* ‘He talked about it and asked him and he contested it.’

**tuning** *see ono tuning,* head with wounds, itchy head according to later information: fontanelle of babies. according to others: bald head. [The reason for the different information seems to be, that the name *Ono tuning* is remembered only from a nearly forgotten myth].

**tung-eran v.** to be ignorant of, uninformed; to deny, decline, refuse. *Ges itung en a tir a itseran.* ‘They did not know anything about fighting.’ *Itung mara safo.* ‘He denied it.’ *Ram a tungeran maran.* ‘Innocence.’ *Itung maran en.* ‘They refused to look at it.’

**turi!** *interj.* ‘that is it!’, ‘there, you see!’, ‘this is the right one!’.

**turu-ran v.** to cut, cut off; *see tru-ran.* *Med a tururan,* lament, = *med a dzon.*

**turuguf** *n.* pit, hole.

**Turuguf** a place name near Mare village (old name *Ngaya*). An old village site in oral tradition about Dzangadz. = *Ngarobaser.*

**turum-eran v.** to clear one’s throat, cough lightly. *Aturum etsetsen en a gea dzob a rotseran.* ‘I cleared my throat (sarcastically) when he talked.’

**tuswantis** *n.* a children’s hand game (not Wampar).

**tutu-ran v.** to point. *Itutu bangin.* ‘He pointed with his finger.’

**tutupi-ran v.** to shake, tremble, move. *Mpas itsifi orog itutupi.* ‘When the wind blows the trees shake.’

**Tao itutupi raun en a ban itig eran.** ‘The house shakes so much that it will break down.’ **Yai dzin umu tutupi wana!** ‘Do not move!’

**Tuwit** the people of Butibam, a part of the Lae population; also **ngaeng Tuwit**. By other consultants said to be synonymous with Dzeag antson.

**tuyami** *n.* flying ant (**pupuafin**).

## TS

**tsaf-eran** *v.* to break off, pluck (of Areca nuts, leaves, branches of many things, else **pets-eran**). **Edza atsaf orog bangin.** ‘I break off the branches of the tree.’ **Orog bangin etsaf eran.** ‘The branches of the tree are broken off.’ **Ngaeng etsaf dzain en a maket.** ‘The people break off Areca nuts for the market.’

**tsafa-ran** *v.* to nibble, gnaw. **Idzum etsafa mpî waro.** ‘The dog gnaws on a pigs’ bone.’

**tsafar** *n.* ladder, staircase. **Tsafar a tof a mpomeran.** Ladder used for wrapping up bananas.

**Tsafar** a man’s name; a taboo name **Ere**.

**tsafats-eran** *v.* to wipe, smooth, plane; to fly near the ground (of bird or plane). **Atsafats a mra non ompom.** ‘I wipe earth from my sitting place.’ **Ngaeng etsafats madzung en a ki daba.** ‘The men smooth the canoe with a plane.’ **Balus etsafats en a ban itum.** ‘The aeroplane flies low before landing.’

**Tsafats** a creek, left tributary of the Markham River near Ten Mile.

**tsafatsin** *n.* a small bird (**dzî dziferan**).

**tsafea-ran** *v.* to eat many different things (in times of need).

**tsafi** *n.* turtle, tortoise shell. Earrings for men made from tortoise shell.

**Tsafi** a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

**Tsafra** a woman’s name.

**tsafrats-eran** *v.* to be unsuccessful in a hunt; *see also* **waras-eran**, **warea-ran**. **Edza ayare mpî atsafrats.** ‘I hunted a pig, but I was unsuccessful.’

**tsafudz** *n.* a tree (**orog**;  $\Delta$  *Sterculiaceae*; *Kleinhovia hospita*). Wood used for house-building.

**tsafuts** *n.* amniotic sac.

**Tsagi** a creek, place name and old village site in the foothills northwest of Gabsongkeg.

**tsai-ran en** *v.* to give away. **Mog, da Dziaman eon a Niugini, da detsai en mana, da ngaeng Inggelis eon burid.** ‘In former times the Germans took New Guinea, but they gave it away and the English took it.’

**tsai poaru** an abuse. Meaning of **tsai** unknown (*see* **tsaib?**).

**tsaib** *see* **mara tsaib**, ghost.

**Tsak** a man’s name.

**tsakapoa** *n.* guest house (usually built for church conferences; word supposed to be **Jb**).

**tsakapoa-ran** *v.* to meet, fit, go well together (parts belonging together, two groups in dancing, a zip). **Ges ebaedz a we dzari ri ran da etsakapoa.** ‘They built a raft and (the trunks) fitted well.’

**tsakimpo** *n.* ghost (an insult; word supposed to be Jabêm).

**tsama-ran** *v.* to hold a hand up. **Dzob tsamatsama**, flattery [‡]. **Ngaeng iring en ngaeng a mareran detsama bangin**. ‘When men cry for dead people, they hold a hand up.’

**tsamo** *adj.* different. **Garafu bangi tsamo** and **sinug tsamo**, young man who has not yet taken part in a fight; **ngaeng mara tsamo**, foreigner (specified as somebody with other customs, actually ‘different look’).

**tsamo-ran** *v.* to meet, gather, come together; to be complete, be intact. *See also tsumu-ran.* **Mos tsamo**, a whole coconut. **Ngaeng wasif etsamorán demots a dzob**. ‘Many people came together to discuss.’ **Mpo wasif irid etsamo deya rûts**. ‘Many waters run and meet and then go to the sea.’ **Australia moneng tsamo, da ntson ema**. ‘The money of Australia is intact, it has no holes’ (like coins in Papua New Guinea).

**Tsamo** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**Tsampa ntsa** a place name near Ngasawapum village (according to some consultants **Sampa ntsa**).

**Tsamun** a man’s name.

**tsanom** *see mpo tsanom*, mirror (in former times water in a small cooking pot).

**tsantsi** *n.* a bird of prey (**dzi dziferan**; somewhat smaller than **mpungumping**).

**tsangag** *adv.* straddle-legged. **Isir tsangag**. He stands straddle-legged.

**Tsangantsang** a man’s name.

**tsangang-eran** *v.* to lie on top. **Orog ongan itigeran etsangang orog ongan a weng**. ‘A tree broke and lies on top of another tree.’

**tsangap-eran** *v.* to open, be open, yawn. **Rai tsangap**, open anus (an insult; said to a woman who sits with spread-out legs). **Erots ari de: watsangap!** ‘She said to him: open (your mouth)!’

**tsangats** *see rai tsangats*, mountain slopes.

**tsangra-ran** *v.* to lie or stay upon something. **Ngaeng efani sâb dimuru detsangra orog a weng**. ‘The man shot a flying fox and it fell, but it stayed up in the tree.’

**tsangwas** *n.* torch [‡].

**tsaop-eran** *v.* to look upon something (said if many people look).

**tsâp-eran en** *v.* to open, let go, release, leave. *See also sangkrop-eran en.* **Angef a grifi da atsâp en bangid en da grifi imuru**. ‘I am holding a pen and when I open my hand, the pen falls down.’ **Johanes etsâp en eran a non edza, etos eya Dziaman**. ‘Johanes leaves me and goes back to Germany.’ **Emar a tsâp en**. ‘He is unconscious.’

**tsapangag-eran** *v.* to squat. **Ngaeng buriran foson da etsapangag inin**. ‘The man did not sit down properly but squatted only.’

**tsaparo-ran** *v.* to sneeze. **Edza atsaparo**. ‘I am sneezing.’

**tsapatsap** *n.* epilepsy. **Emar tsapatsap en**. ‘He died of epilepsy.’

**tsape** *n.* a ginger plant (**mafán**), growing wild in the mountains, planted by some people in the Markham valley. Because of its pleasant smell all parts

- of it are used by men and women as perfume in dances. This is supposed to attract the opposite sex.
- tsapi-ran** *v.* to claim unrightfully. Ngaeng eon a gea ram etsroap da iwir etsapi ngaeng ongan a ram a nin impri en. 'A man took his own things and then claimed another man's things as well.'
- tsapor-eran** *v.* to seize, grasp, grab, catch, snatch, pull out. Etsapor a gea taram naron. 'He grabbed his revolver.' Otsapor a dzob en edza arots en num. 'Grasp (understand) what I say to you.' Ngaeng tsaporeran a dzob. Hothead.
- Tsapor** a woman's name.
- tsara** *n.* (1) a plant ( $\Delta$  *Araliaceae*; *Polyscias sp.*), growing wild or planted, with good smell. Used for adornment at dances. (2) a kind of bamboo (*purung*).
- tsara-ran** *v.* to weave. Etsara tsep. He weaves a house-wall.
- Tsaran** a place name near Masing (part of Ngarokapo).
- tsarara-ran** *v.* to make a noise. Mpo etsarara en orog. 'Water makes a noise on a tree' (standing in water).
- Tsarara** a man's name.
- tsararap-eran** *v.* to move fast. Ngaeng irid etsararap. 'The man runs fast.'
- tsaratsara** *see* ataf tsaratsara, a netbag with dogs' teeth.
- Tsaratsara** a mountain near Montam renan village.
- tsaratser** *n.* a bird (dzî dziferan; <> Emperor Wren, *Malurus cyanocephalus* [but *see* goani] / Princess Stephanie's Astrapia / Bird of Paradise, *Astrapia stephaniae*).
- tsaref-eran** *v.* to turn, go round, whirl. Atsaref gaen a dzog. 'I turn the food' (in a cooking pot). Balus etsaref. 'The plane goes round.' Ego ngaeng ofor etsaref. 'They lead the guests around.' Mpo feferan etsaref. 'The eddy whirls.'
- tsaren** *n.* number (*G. Zahlen*). Isingis tsaren. 'He counted numbers.'
- Tsarets** the population of the upper Wamped River (Timini, Kurukor, Bopu, Omara); also ngaeng Tsarets. A woman's name.
- tsarits-eran** *v.* to lay or put upon something. Etsarits dzain a pan. 'He put the Areca nuts on the platform.'
- tsaro-ran** *v.* to brandish, wave, rock, tremble, ache. Ngaeng eon a tir ib etsaro. 'The people take clubs, dance and brandish them.' Afi etsaro naron. 'The woman rocks her child'. Ngaeng ngaomeang etsaro en a ban emar. 'The man's shoulders tremble before dying.' Imu gom faring da ngaomeang etsaro raun. 'After big work muscles ache.'
- Tsaro seson** a place name east of Tararan village (*tsaro-ran seson*, to put hands under one's breasts and lift them).
- Tsaroranga** a hill northwest of Mare village. In oral traditions one of the first villages of the Wampar on the Markham River (by some consultants Tseraranga).
- tsaru** *n.* stone, rock; firestone. Tsaru fose, tsaru mara dzadzaz, kinds of stone in former times used for stone axes; tsaru mpuf, a stone from the Markham River, used as a medicine against boils in the armpit; tsaru naron, small stone (money, a coin); tsaru ntson, cave; tsaru ngkuts, *see* ngkuts; tsaru panapan, rubble. Afi tsaru, leader of



church women's group; **ngaeng tsaru**, church elder; **omad tsaru**, a kind of taro.

**Tsaru bubung** a place name near Gabantsidz village ('round stone').

**tsaru (mara) dzadzar** *n.* a bark cloth beater formerly made of stone.

**Tsaru dzadzar** a place name near Wamped village.

**Tsaru mpuf** a place name, **rop** of **Owang rompon** clan; a pig's name ('white stone').

**Tsaru ntson** a **sagaseg** (clan) name, part group of **Mpo renan** clan. Also used for the population of Mare village (**ngaeng Tsaru ntson** = **ngaeng Sáb**).

**tsaru oron** *n.* a fish (**dzî mpo**; <> Branded freshwater Pipefish; *Hippichthys spicifer*).

**tsats-eran** *v.* to be bad, malicious, vicious, ugly, nasty; to be steep (*opp.*: **ngarobingin**). Also to be very good or great. **Tsatseran**, sin; **etsats**, a gesture; **etsats farin**, **tsatseran fâring**, very big; opening one's mouth and drawing air in, meaning something tasted hot (**ewangawang**, of ginger and chilli) or sour (**igininits**, as of lemon) and one has to cool one's mouth. **Afi tsatseran**, a bad (or ugly) woman; **fân etsats**, crippled leg; **fose etsats**, black is ugly; **momoa tsatseran**, a steep mountain; **tao tsatseran**, **tao etsats**, a bad house; **gwangon etsats fâring**, furious, enraged; **maran a tsatseran**, bad eyes; **ngaeng a tsatseran**, a peculiar man; **rain etsats**, sad, sorry; **ram a tsatseran**, bad thing, ghost (mission use?, also **ram a ratseran**). **Imu gom a tsatseran**. 'They had to do heavy work' (prisoners). **Da etsats fâring**. 'And it was terrible' (in a story). **Eyarang a tsatseran**. 'He cried

very much.' **Yai ban usi edza tsatseran wasif raun**. 'Take away my sins (†).' **Ngaeng mangke etsenon eran etsats fâring**. 'Very many people came together.' **Îb a ram etsats fâring**. 'They held a great dance feast.'

**tsatsa** *adj.* bare, empty, simple; without colour or ornament, of no importance; not baptised; *see also* **gungkung**, **Bangin tsatsa**, with bare hands, nothing in hand; **fân tsatsa**, bare feet; **gae tsatsa**, a meal without coconut cream; **ngaeng tsatsa**, unimportant man (no leader); **ngaeng ono tsatsa**, **emam a nturan a mpo foforan**, a heathen who is not baptised. **Ono tsatsa**, a woman who does not carry anything (on her head); **peng tsatsa**, undecorated nose stick; **ram tsatsa**, **emam gafuran en a ngof**, something without colour, not painted; **rene tsatsa**, naked; **tao tsatsa**, house without walls.

**tsatsafra** *n.* a small bird with long tail (**dzî dziferan**; <> Emperor Fairy-wren, *Malurus cyanocephalus* / Black Monarch, *Monarchus axillaris*).

**tsatsaneaf** *n.* game. **Yaer aya aboaru [dzi] tsatsaneaf**. 'We go hunting game.'

**tsatsangkrang** *n.* tambourine. Used by youth groups in church services mainly in the eighties and nineties.

**Tsatsi** a woman's name.

**tsatsing** *n.* a headdress made of fowl feathers.

**Tsatsing** a mythical or historical woman.

**Tsauampi** a rock on Ngaroneno mountain, **rop** of **Moswarang** clan. A mythical figure (possibly from **tsaru a mpî**, 'pigs' stone').

**Tsaunon** a place name (bush) near Waem River.



**Tsauwaeng** a mountain near Waeng area.

**Tsawi** a place name. In tradition said to be near Port Moresby and one of the first Wampar villages.

**tse** *see* etse.

**tsea-ran** *v.* (1) to be healthy, happy, well, content; *see also* gentsean-eran, tsetsearan. Gea enta da gea etsea. ‘He was ill and (now) is well.’ Rain etsea en de yaga narod. ‘We are happy about our child.’ (2) to be clear (of weather or eyes). Sû etsea, the sun is clear (a clear sunny day). Maran etsea, his eyes are clear / he is innocent [‡]. *See also* sû wetsea. Sû etsea da edza raid enof en a ban aya dase eya mpo. ‘The weather is clear and we are happy that we can go and swim in the water.’

**Tsea** a woman’s name.

**tseang-eran** *v.* to bind upon. Mpî a tseang, a kind of banana eaten ripe. Etseang ngir mongkang esa. ‘They fastened roof material.’

**Tseangangib** a place name near Dzifasing village, rop of Orogwangin clan.

**tseao** only as naen a tseao, painfully loud; guilty [‡]. Edza amu nead a tseao. ‘I do not hear it/it is too loud’ (both meanings given).

**tseap** *n.* canine tooth (of dog and pig), boars’ tusk. Mpî a tseap, boars’ tusk, fish-hook; horn of cattle (modern).

**tseap-eran** *v.* to carve, cut, clear, chop, hack, hoe (of plank, club, wooden figure, post, grass). Ngaeng etseap madzung. ‘The man carves a drum.’ Etseap a gom. ‘He cleared a new garden.’ Etseap a baboa. ‘They clean (the village) of undergrowth/grass.’ Edza atseap mois. ‘I sharpen the post.’

Ges eya en a ban etseap rimpug. ‘They went to hack insect larvae’ (out of tree trunks).

**Tseap** a man’s name.

**tseats** *n.* a kind of mussel shell and the lime burned from it; = untsi.

**tseats-eran** *v.* to pet, strike, caress; to clap one’s hands [‡]. Afi etseats naron. ‘The woman caresses her child.’ Ngaeng imu garamun etseats bimpin. ‘When a man is angry he strikes his breast.’

**Tseats** a place name at the Watut River near Waem, land of Montar clan; rop of Owang rompon clan; a woman’s name.

**tsefang** *see* tsepeang.

**tsements rem** *n.* a brown tree cicada.

**Tsemoayan** a man’s name (from Adzera).

**tsemor** *n.* a kind of banana (gaen), eaten ripe.

**tseats-eran** *v.* to gather, assemble, collect. Etseneats naron a rits. ‘He assembled the children.’ Etseneats ngaeng Wampar rafen. ‘He collects the Wampar language.’

**tseanon-eran** *v.* to gather, assemble, come together. Ram tseanoneran, assembly. Ngaeng etsenon eran. ‘The people assemble.’

**tseng** *n.* fence. Tseng a ntson, gate (lit. ‘fence-hole’).

**tsengets** *n.* a tall tree (orog;  $\Delta$  *Moraceae*; *Ficus tinctoria*); wood used for carving neck rests.

**Tsengets** name of a ghost (mamafe) in text of a song.

**Tsengo** a man’s name.

**tsep-eran** *v.* to shake off, pour out, splash, spill, throw away, ward off, push away. Mur esa edza da atsep raun. ‘A snake climbed up on me and

- I shook it off.’ *Atsep en a mpo*. ‘I pour out the water.’ *Garafu afi ri gea ban eboin deyarang da etsep en a gea*. ‘When the girl does not like him, she cries and pushes him away.’
- tsep** *n.* woven walls of houses (said to be from the Highlands).
- tsepeang** *n.* a kind of sugar cane (*rif*).
- Tsepeang** a woman’s name.
- Tsepek** a left tributary of the Markham River near Ngasawapum village (lower course of *Ntit nageng*); a piece of land. A pig’s name.
- tsepeng** *see rif tsepeng*, a kind of sugar cane.
- tsepepe** *n.* a one-pronged fork, made of flying fox bone; *see also gamun, ganteg*.
- tsepetsep** *n.* splash, noise. *Mpo tsepetsep*, splash of water. *Ngaeng wasif imu tsepetsep ib a ram*. ‘All the people dance making a noise.’ *Montam nidzin a Ngareon, nidzin a tsepetsep*. ‘The sago fruits at Ngareon Creek, the fruits make a noise’ (falling down). *Da gwangon epoak da rainara tsepetsep*. ‘And his stomach burst and the intestines flew around’ (from a myth).
- tsepon** *adj.* without a point (of a spear, *aom*).
- Tsepon** a man’s name.
- tsepro** *n.* an insect in sugar cane.
- Tsepro** a man’s name.
- tser** *n.* a climbing fern ( $\Delta$  *Schizaeaceae*; *Lygodium circinnatum*).
- Tseraranga** *see* *Tsaroranga, Dzereranga*.
- tseratsera** *n.* great men of before; ancestors. Also *ngaeng tseratsera*.
- tseref-eran** *v.* to be keen (of ear). *Nae gempon etseref*. ‘He has keen hearing.’
- tseremom** *n.* a ginger plant (*mafan*), kind of *Alpinia* species (*TP golgol*).
- Tseremom** a creek near Gabsongkeg village, another one near Tararan, tributary of the Rumu River; *rop* of *Warir* clan. A man’s name.
- tsererek-eran** *v.* (1) to hiss, sizzle (grease on fire, water on hot stone). *Mpo eya tsaru watsots etsererek*. ‘When water drops onto a hot stone, it sizzles.’ (2) to talk at the same time (of many people); to cheer [ $\ddot{z}$ ]. *Ngaeng wasif etsererek en a ban eya Lae*. ‘Many people talked at the same time about going to Lae.’
- Tsero** a man’s name.
- tsets-eran** *v.* to be dry; = *fubufub-eran*. *Wi etsets*, dried blood. *Un etsets*, his throat is dry (because of heat or alcohol the night before).
- tsetsea-eran** *v.* to be happy. *See also tsea-eran*. Rain *etsetsea* = rain *enof*, happy. *Ibi da etsetsea bumpum*. ‘Once again they were happy about the white man.’
- tsetseang-eran** *v.* to wrap, pack, cook wrapped in leaves. *Ges ifur a dzî detsetseang bempebempets*. ‘They fished and packed the fish into (several) parcels.’ *Afi etsetseang a dzî en a serempob*. ‘The women cooked meat wrapped in *serempob* leaves.’
- tsetsets** *adj.* uneven, faulty (of wood).
- tsetsetsre-eran** *v.* to drop, drip. *Yami etsetsetsre*. ‘Rain is dripping.’
- tsetso** *n.* palm frond; torch; plaited mat; = *gwara*.
- Tsetso** a taboo name for a woman’s name *Gwara*.
- tsetso-ran** *v.* to hunt, chase, follow (with spear or bow and arrow or gun). *Ngaeng eon taram etsetso dzî en*

- faniran.** ‘The man took his gun and followed the game to shoot it.’ **Garafu naron serok ges etsetso dangir.** ‘Two boys hunted a hornbill.’
- tsetsor-eran** *v.* to carve. *See* **tsotsor-eran.**  
**Atsetsor aom en.** ‘I will carve spears from it’ (in one myth).
- tsetro** *see* **mafan tsetro**, a kind of ginger.
- tsiampo** *n.* a kind of taro (**omad**).
- tsib** *see* **rao tsib**, a kind of banana (**gaen**).  
*See also* **dzib**.
- tsif-eran** *v.* to put into (the netbag), put on (of cloth, shoes). **Itsif dzain eya foa.** ‘He put the Areca nut into the netbag.’ **Atsif moneng eya bank.** ‘I put the money in the bank.’ **Itsif ngakwi.** ‘She put her clothes on.’ **Afi itsif ngats.** ‘The woman put on her arm-ring.’ **Ram arits a tsiferan.** All clothes (things for dressing in).
- tsifi-ran** *v.* to blow (of wind). **Gagafan mpas itsifi deya moangkaf ongan.** ‘A leaf that the wind blows to another place’ (said of a woman sleeping around **dzob a nawatu**).
- tsing-eran** *v.* to put something around one’s neck. *See* **ntsing-eran.** **Afi itsing a komokom.** ‘The woman puts a string of beads around her neck.’
- tsiri-ran** *v.* to be very heavy, too heavy. **Ngaeng eboareng a banabeneran, itsiri.** The man carried something heavy, it was too heavy.
- tsirim-eran** *v.* to be furious, enraged. **Mara tsirim,** quarrelsome. **Garafu naron itsirim eran.** ‘The children are furious with each other.’
- tsiririf-eran** *v.* to run, dash, move very fast; = **mpiririf-eran, tsiririp-eran.**
- tsiririp-eran** *see* **tsiririf-eran.**
- tsits** *n.* a kind of grass ( $\Delta$  *Gramineae*; *Themeda australis*).
- tsitsik-eran** *en v.* to make a noise to attract dogs (‘tsk, tsk, tsk’). **Ngaeng itsitsik en idzum en a ban eya dau.** ‘The man attracts his dog to go into the bush.’
- tsitsingir** *n.* a brown grass cicada.
- tsitsipu** *n.* a tree (**orog**;  $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Melanolepis multiglandulosa*), used in house-building. Said to have a pleasant smell. A liquid from the inside bark is said to be a cure for snakebites (especially of **mur urim** and **montse**).
- Tsitsipu a mpes** a place name east of the Erap River, near Gabsongkeg village; **rop** of **Orogwangin** clan.
- tsitsir** *n.* a kind of sugar cane (**rif**); subtaxa **tsitsir a wi.** *See also* **rif tsitsir.**
- tsitsiri-ran** *v.* (1) to quarrel, tease, mock, provoke [‡]. **Ges naron arits itsitsiri ran da its eran.** ‘Their children quarrelled and fought with each other.’ (2) to masturbate. **Itsitsiri da ram a mra eyang.** ‘He masturbated and his penis was erect.’ *See* **tsirim-eran.**
- tsitsits** *n.* rear (said of houses). **Tao tsitsits,** rear of a house.
- tsitsub** *n.* a liana, used for setting a broken leg with two pieces of wood.
- Tsitsub** a **sagaseg** (clan) name.
- tsitsuf-eran** *v.* to suck out. **Ngaeng istitsuf a peso.** ‘The man sucks out a mussel.’
- tsitsuk-eran** *v.* to tickle. **Garafu serok itsitsuk eran.** ‘Two children tickle each other.’
- tso** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (**gaen**), introduced from the Watut area.
- Tso purung** a place name northwest of Dzifasing village.

**tsoa** *n.* a water lily (in Lake Wanam).

**tsoborab-eran** *v.* to stand, be not running (of fluid). *Paip esaf edza da wi ero ya mra etsoborab.* I cut myself with a knife and blood ran down and pooled on the ground.

**Tsof** a woman's name.

**tsóf-eran** *v.* to peel, skin, cut off leaves. *Afi etsóf gempo.* 'The women peel sweet potatoes.' *Etsóf yagaf.* 'They cut leaves off.'

**tsóf-eran etse** *v.* to boast, swagger, praise oneself. *Ngaeng etsóf a gearan etse.* 'The man praised himself.'

**tsófe** *n.* shell of a small mussel. *Rai tsófe,* crop (of birds); a kind of banana (gaen); *tsófe mpu* (also *tsófimpu*), a sea mussel; *tsófe nuran a mos,* a shell for scraping coconuts.

**Tsofe** a man's name, a taboo name *Ram ontseang.*

**tsófef** *see dzófef.*

**tsófofon** *n.* a kind of mushroom, also *raeng tsófofon* (<> *Tyromyces sp.*).

**tsófontsof** *n.* a small brown beetle, appearing in the rainy season.

**tsokwayam** *n.* a very small kind of lizard. *Sû ear tsokwayam renen.* 'The sun burns the *tsokwayam*'s skin' (*dzob a nawatu*, said about the sun after rainfall). *Tsokwayam gea ref a neb a nin.* 'The *tsokwayam* has a blue cloth' (in text of a song).

**Tsôm** a man's name.

**tsong** *adv.* later, later on, after that.

**tsong-eran** *v.* (1) to follow, adhere to. *Ongan emog da ongan etsong.* 'One went first and one followed.' *Mog ...da tsong.* In former times ... and later ... *Da gea irid etsong.* 'And he ran after him.' *Naron etsong raman a*

*sagaseg.* 'Children follow their father's clan.' *Gea moanton emam a tsongeran ngaeng farifârang a dzob.* 'His wife does not adhere to the old customs.' (2) to light, to kindle. *Atsong rampe.* 'I light the lamp.'

**tsongof-eran** *v.* to wash, bathe (a child), pour over, rub in (of oil). *Afi etsongof naron.* 'The woman bathes her child.' *Garafu bangets etsongof eran en a madamin.* 'The young people rub themselves with coconut oil.'

**Tsongof** a woman's name.

**tsop** *n.* spoon made by folding a banana leaf; a scoop made of coconut shell used for washing sago.

**Tsop,** a man's name, a taboo name *Dzongkang.*

**tsopeang** *see nae tsopeang,* disobedient.

**tsopep** *n.* half coconut shell used to scoop water when washing sago; = *tsumpur.*

**tsopoman** *see gaen a tsopoman.*

**tsopwatsep-eran en** *v.* to shake off, cast off. *Paip eraf edza bangid da atsopwatsep en a wi.* 'I cut my hand with a knife and shake off the blood.'

**Tsorab** a man's name.

**tsoreang** *n.* a liana.

**Tsoreang** a creek near Mare village; a woman's name.

**tsoreng-eran** *v.* to put into (into a small opening). *Etsoreng peng eya son a ntson.* 'He put the nose stick into the hole of his septum.' *Atsoreng nidzin eya taram.* 'I put the cartridge into the gun.' *Etsoreng mois ero ngkrung.* 'They put the post down into the hole.' *Atsoreng bangin en a nae gempon.* 'I put my fingers into my ears.'

**tsorob** *n.* scar, ornament; also **rene tsorob**. Foa **rene tsorob**, an ornament on cooking pots.

**Tsorom** a place name near Wamped village.

**tsotso** *n.* a kind of liana (gu).

**tsororo-ran** *v.* to do something continuously, all the time, always. Ngaeng **maran etsororo moanton**. 'The man only has eyes for his wife.' Ngaeng **maran a tsorororan**. Loyal worker [‡].

**tsotsoaf** *n.* frond of Areca palm, also **dzain a tsotsoaf**.

**tsotsor-eran** *v.* to carve, cut. **Etsotsor mois en tao**. 'They cut posts for a house.' **Etsotsor mpî gangkan a non pasre**. 'They cut the pig's skin from the flesh.' **Edza atsotsor fit en madzung**. 'I carve an oar for the canoe.'

**Tsotsor** a man's name.

**tsotsorea-ran** *v.* to be loose, shake, totter. Ngaeng **poaru ganti waro etsotsorea raun**. 'Old people's teeth are loose.'

**tsowab** *see* **mara tsowab**, deep wound.

**tsowar-eran** *v.* to lift the fishing net out of the water. **Afi ifur a dzî da etsowar dzî mpo**. 'The woman was fishing and lifted the net with fish in it.'

**Tsowar** a **rop** of **Feref** clan; a woman's name.

**tsower** *n.* a large netbag; the uterus. **Garafu naron tsower**, a large netbag for carrying babies.

**tsrek-eran** *v.* to squirt, spit; also **tsreketsrek-eran**. **Wi etsrek**, blood squirts. *See also* **Mpo tsreketsrekeran**. Ngaeng **iruf, etsrek a mri**. 'When a man chews betel, he spits the betel stuff out.' **Ngarungkung watsrek rafem**. 'Ngarungkung (a bird) calls with your voice' (in text of a song).

**tsro-ran** *v.* to stoop, walk underneath something; *see* **ro-ran**. Ngaeng **wante etsro tao**. 'A tall man walks stooped under the house.'

**tsroap-eran** *v.* (1) to be straight, correct, proper. *See* **efa. Moadzi etsroap**. 'The road is straight.' **Gea empom etsroap ari ngaeng uri**. 'He went right to that man.' **Yai otsroap a dzob yai ban oya Mare**. 'You were correct in saying that you would go to Mare.' **Ta gea etsroap**. 'That is correct/it is so.' (2) to lean against something. **Ngaeng etsroap eran ari orog**. 'The man leaned against the tree.'

**tsu-ran** *v.* to pour. **Itsu mpo eya go**. 'She poured water into the cooking pot.'

**Tsu non** a place name; **rop** of **Orogwangan** clan.

**tsuboatsib** *n.* a fish (**dzî mpo**).

**tsufi-ran** *v.* to drink (in **Gabantsidz**; *see* **nom**).

**tsufngek** *n.* a small bird (**dzî dziferan**; <> Northern Fantail, *Rhipidura rufiventris*); totem of **Wasobampur** clan.

**tsufri** *n.* yellow in the eyes of old people; *see* **mara gomeag = mara tsufri**.

**tsufu-ran** *v.* to take out or off. **Itsufu dzangkom**. 'She takes corn off the cob.' **Afi itsufu mpî rainara**. 'The woman takes the intestines out of the pig.'

**Tsuki** name of a cock.

**Tsukoaring** a male and female name.

**tsukrik** *n.* a small grey kind of frog (<> *Rana arfaki*; *Litoria sp.* / *Nyctimystes sp.*; but *see also* **krak**; *Jb. ôpôac*).

**Tsukrik**, a dog's name.

**Tsukrik** a **ngkring** a place name north of **Gabsongkeg** village.

**tsukwain** *n.* little finger or toe; only in combinations: **bangin a tsukwain**, little finger; **fân tsukwain**, little toe; **fân ntsigeran tsukwain**, the fourth toe ('next to the little toe'); **bangin intsig a tsukwain**, ring finger ('next to the little finger').

**tsumpur** *n.* a half coconut shell used to scoop water when washing sago; = **tsopep**.

**tsumu-ran** *v.* to flow together, meet (of waters); *see also* **marâ tsumu**. The verb expresses that the creek or river becomes smaller, while **tsamo-ran** expresses it becomes broader. **Mpo eya ditsumuran**. 'The waters flow together.'

**tsumuts** *n.* a tree (**orog**); fruits edible ( $\Delta$  *Flacourtiaceae* / *Salicaceae*; *Flacourtia rukam*); also **dzumudz**, **tsumodz**; = **ramin**.

**Tsumuts a dzog** a place name near Dzifasing village, at mouth of Leron River.

**tsup** *n.* a flower; only as **fesef a tsup**, flower of the **fesef** plant.

**tsûp-eran** *v.* to vomit; = **no-ran**, **boaran**. **Gea itsûp en a mos**. 'He vomited from (eating the) coconut.'

**tsupring-eran** *v.* to remove, split. **Garafu naron itsupring gwara defas en ngaeng**. 'The children take coconut leaves (from the tree) and spread them out for the people.' **Ngaeng itsupring a ntsu en a ban intsi tseng en**. 'The people split lianas to bind the fence with them.'

**tsupung** *n.* stopper, plug made from banana leaf. **Tsupung dzangkar**, cork.

**tsupung-eran** *v.* to plug, block. **Afi itsupung a dzî up en a gagafan**. 'The woman plugs the bamboo tube containing fish with a leaf.'

**Tsupung** a pig's name.

**tsurubtsurub-eran** *v.* to pile up (said of clouds). **Marangontong a mpuf etong tsurubtsurub en a yadzof a ban intring**. 'White clouds pile up before there is thunder' (or the rainy season).

**tsururuk-eran** *v.* to fall down (of water), run out. **Mpo irid ero itsururuk**. 'The water runs downward and falls down.' **Go imu ntson da mpo itsururuk ero**. 'The pot has a hole and the water runs out.'

**Tsururuk** a creek and waterfall, **rop** of **Orogwangin** clan.

**Tsururukeran** a creek, tributary of **Ngasawapum** creek; a piece of land, said to be part of **Tsepek** River; **rop** of **Orogwangin** clan. Old village site between **Ngasawapum** and **Mur a wi**.

**tsûts** *n.* earth uprooted by pigs; = **pôp**, *see also* **ntots**, **ntsuts**.

**tsutsuk** *see* **tsitsuk**.

**tsutsunguf** *n.* a liana (**gu**), used for colouring the string for netbags (yellow). Fruits used for spinning tops (**mugum**).

**Tsutsunguf** a left tributary of the **Markham** River near **Dzifasing**, part of **Wawin** River; *see also* **Dzif a tsutsunguf**.

**Tsuwaif** a **sagaseg** (clan) name; part of **Warir** clan.

**tsuwasi** *n.* a kind of wild growing pandanus (**umi**; **TP karuka**).

**Tsuwasi** a place name near **Dzifasing** village, a man's name.



## U

**û** *n.* boil, furuncle; *see also û - n.*

**u-** personal prefix to verbs, *2.p. sg.+pl.*, when stem vowel is **u** or **i** : **u-ngid**, you hold; **u-turu**, you cut.

**û-n** *n.* neck, throat; stem, stalk; mind, brain, memory.

**Ûn ebangabing**, thick neck, swollen as a result of strain; **û boma**, crop, Adam's apple; **û dirits**, gullet; **ûn dzeram**, high-pitched voice; **û dzinging**, thin neck (nickname for somebody fat); **ûn a dziridzir**, talking to someone else all the time (his neck hurts); **ngaeng ûn a dzob**, intelligent man. **Ûn ifir**, to think, to think something up, to consider, to remember, to remind. **Edza ûd ifir a ram**. 'I thought up something new.' **Gea ûn ifir a med wafu**. 'He composed a new song.' **Edza ûd ifir yai**. 'I am thinking of you.' **Edza atao orog a mpareran da edza ûd ifir edza abang**. 'When I see the cross, I remember my father.' **Ûn igrip**. 'He considers.'

**Û gumu**, windpipe, gullet, also given for Adam's apple and tonsils; **û kopro**, goitre; **ûn a man**, uvula; **ûn imping**, to become strong (of a newborn baby); **û nowa**, roof batten; **ûn a ntib**, nape of the neck; **ûn a ntot**, Adam's apple. **Ego u nun**. 'He has a bad cough'; **ûn a ntsif**, salt cellar.

**Ûn a ngking**, thin, emaciated; **ûd ipipin**, 'I am dizzy' (from a height); **ûn epoa**, remember someone, think of; **ûn a pong**, neck; well; **û putuf**, uninformed, not knowing; **ûn eseak**, hoarse. **Ûn esem**. 'He forgot.' **Edza ûd esem**. 'I have forgotten' (a gesture,

putting one's flat hand or fingers to one's forehead). **Û topoang**, body without head; **ûn etsen**, ungrateful.

**Ûd etsets**, a gesture, pointing with index and middle finger to one's neck, meaning 'my throat is dry, I want to drink'. **Û wang**, a flute or pipe; **û wara**, a kind of cooking banana (**gaen**); **û waro**, collarbone; **ûn ewaro**, to like. **Yai ûm ewaro en a gom gaen**. 'You like to work in the garden.' **Ûn ewaru**, to do something continuously; **ûn a wi**, a kind of banana (**gaen**) eaten ripe.

**Ua** a pig's name (children's talk for cows' 'moo!').

**ubim** *n.* a kind of sweet potato (**gempo**; said to have come from **Mumeng**). **Ngaeng Ubim**, the population around **Mumeng** and **Gurukor**.

**ubit** *n.* a tree (**orog**;  $\Delta$  *Loganiaceae*; *Neuburgia corynocarpa*); wood used in house-building.

**Ubit** a man's name.

**Ubit a mpes** a place name near **Dzifasing** village.

**Ud ifir** a woman's name (Christian name; *see u-n*).

**udru** *n.* longing, wish. *See its udru en*, to long for something. **Edza aits udru en a Dziamani**. 'I would like to be in Germany.' **Gwangon its udru** *n.* 'He longs for something/it is boring [‡].'

**ududumpur** *n.* (1) a low tree (**orog**;  $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Breynia cernua*) used in healing. Medicine against fever and malaria. Kinds: **ududumpur a mpuf**, **ududumpur a sap**, **ududumpur a wi**. (2) a kind of yam (**yamis**).



**Ududumpur** a place name in Dzifasing village.

**ududumpur** a mpuf *n.* a tree (orog).

**Udzir** a mythical or historical man, headman of Ngasab clan.

**udzu** only as rem-eran udzu, to want more, to want something else. *Gea erem udzu en a ram.* ‘He wanted more of it.’ *Da afi erem udzu.* ‘And the woman wanted another one.’

**udzumpung** *n.* a small black beetle.

**ufin** *n.* bad smell, stink. *Rain ufin*, fart; *renen ufin*, a bug [‡].

**ufir** *n.* a small white conch shell, used for decoration. *Ufir* or *raeng ufir*, a kind of fungus; *see raeng.*

**ufu** *n.* a tree (orog; *TP manggas*; *Jb. kaopo: Hibiscus tiliaceus*). Wood used for handles of stone axes (*ge*). Stems of leaves were used as brushes for painting ornaments on bark hats; leaves used for cigarette wrapping.

**Ufu** a man’s name.

**Ufu mpes** a creek, tributary of the Wawin River, *rop* of Orongwangin clan.

**ugu** *n.*, *1.p.* aunt; father’s sister; wife of a *farangan* (*see 2.p. ûp; wâp; 3.p. wâts*).

**Ugurum** an Eastern tributary of the Wawin River.

**ugwangki** *n.* a kind of wild yam (*yamis*).

**umi** *n.* pandanus (generic); a kind with red fruits (*TP marita*). *Umi dzentse*, a kind with short fruits; *umi mur*, a kind with long fruits; *umi ntod*, a kind with short thick fruits.

**Umi** a creek, Eastern tributary of Wawin River. Another place name near Masing (part of Ngarokapoa).

**umpu** *n.* an oyster shell from the sea (*TP kina* mother-of-pearl shell). Given by some people as *ampu*.

**umpum** *n.* a water snake (*mur*).

**umun** *n.* a kind of sugar cane (*rif*).

**Umun** a woman’s name.

**uni** *dem. pron.* that; indicating something not within sight of speaker. *Hamburg gab uni emen kana?* ‘That place Hamburg is where?’

**unis** *n.* a tree (orog;  $\Delta$  *Anacardiaceae; Semecarpus forstenii*), said to contain poisonous resin.

**Unis** a place name, old village site near the Wamped River.

**unowa** *n.* ridge beam; tip of *rowaf* (*u nowa*).

**untiswantis** *n.* a children’s hand game (fist over fist).

**Untung** a *ngets* a place name near Masing.

**untsi** *n.* lime for betel chewing; lime-gourd; = *tseats*; taboo word *dziwun*. *Untsi gem*, a coneshell ring around the opening of the lime gourd. *Purung untsi*, a kind of bamboo.

**Untsi** a male and female name.

**Untsi gungkung** name of a spirit medium in Dzifasing, shortly before the coming of the white men.

**untsi kekrek** *n.* a bird (orog;  $\langle \rangle$  Spurwing or Masked Lapwing, *Vanellus miles*).

**Untsidz** a creek, right tributary of Markham River near Wamped (on maps: *Untsig*).

**Untsig** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village (= *Damer*).

**unu gurun** *n.* middle rib of sago palm frond; pit/seed in mango and other fruits; *see ono gurun*.

**unu murin** *see ono murin*.

**unu mutin** *see orog unu mutin*, top of a tree.

**Unumpu** a place name near the Watut River. Name of a mythical or historical Wampar, father of **Nim oren** ('drink water' in the Adzera language).

**ungung** *n.* hole in a coconut (for drinking).

**Ungung** a place name south of the Markham River; = Mare.

**ûngwaeng** *n.* waist, hips.

**ûp** (1) *n., 2.p.*; aunt; *see wâts*; *see also ugu.* (2) a container for fish, made of bamboo or banana stem.

**Ûp** a place name near Mare village.

**upur** *see mpo upur, parag upur.*

**ur** *n.* a hammer for pounding sago, also **montam ur**.

**uri** *dem. pron.* this, there. Indicating something near a person addressed or spoken of. **Ngaeng uri**, this man; **afi ri**, this woman (following a vowel, the *u-* is dropped).

**uri** *n.* a green frog on trees (<> *Cophixalus cryptompanum* but *see owamowam, krak*); totem of **Dzeag a ntson** clan.

**urim** *n.* cockatoo (generic; <> Sulphur-crested Cockatoo; *Cacatua galerita*). **Mur urim**, a snake.

**Urim** a male and female name.

**Urim a ntson** a place name at the Wamped River, downriver from Wamped village.

**urim rupi** only as **remeran urim rupi**, to turn around quickly, to run away.

**urimurim** *n.* white scar on dark skin; people with white legs (a skin disease); trees with white bark like **ngintsib** or **kumurere**; **imu urimurim**, they are white.

**uru** *dem. pron.* that, those; indicating something not seen by the speaker, not known or known long ago. **Moses**

**uru**, that Moses; **Dziamani uru**, that Germany; **waes uru**, in those former times.

**Uru** a man's name.

**Uru renan** a place name near Dzifasing village.

**urukuk** *n.* a kind of dove (<> **Bar-shouldered Dove**, *Geopelia humeralis* / **Peaceful Dove**, *Geopelia striata* / **Spotted Berrypecker**, *Rhamphocharis crassirostris*); totem of **Moswarang**, **Orog a dzog**, **Orontog** and **Feref** clans.

**Urukuk** a lineage of **Moswarang** clan (**sagaseg**) in **Gabsongkeg**; a place name in **Dzifasing** village; a male and female name.

**Urumits** a place name northwest of Mare village near the mouth of the Erap River. In oral traditions about **Gâr ono gungkung** an old village site of **Sangud** clan.

**Uruwing** a place name west of the Erap River; **rop** of **Orogwangin** clan; a pig's name.

**usad** *n.* a tree (**orog**; <> *Sterculaceae* / *Malvaceae*; *Melochia odorata*); = **osad**.

**usi renen** *n.* a kind of banana (**gaen**) eaten ripe.

**usib** *n.* dry banana leaf. **Mpab usib**, belt made from banana leaves.

**utin** *n.* young green leaves (*opp.*: **seseang**).

**ûts** *n.* only as **mos uts**, coconut scrapings (what is left when coconut meat is rasped).

**Uts** a man's name (said to be from Adzera).

**utsuts** *n.* a water grass with yellow flowers. It is said that on windy days the water turns yellow around it.

**Utsuts** a place name east of **Gabsongkeg** village; a pig's name.

**uw-** personal prefix to verbs, *2.p. sg.+pl.*, when verb stem begins with *i-*: **uw-its**, you fight.

**uyae** *see idzum uya*e, a dog that killed many pigs.

## W

**w-** verb prefix indicating perfect tense, often combined with suffix *-i*. **Edza w-ampom**, I went; **w-imu-i**, he made.

**wa-** verb prefix indicating imperative mood. **Wa-mu!**, make!; **wa-ya!**, go!; **wa-on!**, fetch it!; **wa-bi muran!**, do it again!

**wab-eran** *v.* (1) to be scared. **Ngaeng ewab a mur en eran**. ‘The man was scared of the snake.’ (2) to help. **Afi ewab eran en bayang**. ‘The women help each other in lifting with a carrying strap.’

**wabeap** *adj.* thin, lean; *opp.*: **rob-eran**; *see also garara-ran*. **Garafu wabeap wante**, thin and tall boy; **ngaeng wabeap**, a lean man.

**Wabi** man’s and a woman’s name.

**Wabip** a woman’s name (from Adzera).

**wabung** only as **ono wabung**, a disliked form of head (a large head, long and broad), though no other (mental) characteristics are supposed to go with it. = **ono gampig**.

**Wadim** a man’s name.

**Wadis** a woman’s name.

**Wadra** a woman’s name.

**wadzeng-eran** *v.* to miss, fail; = **sabut-eran**, **waras-eran**. **Ngaeng eyare mpí dewadzeng**. ‘The man shot at the pig but missed it.’

**Wadzeng** a woman’s name.

**Wadzín** a woman’s name.

**wadzo** a bird (**dzî dziferan**) with long tail.

**Wadzo** a man’s name.

**Wadzob** a man’s name.

**Waem** a creek, tributary of the Watut River near Mafanadzo; **rop** of **Owang rompon** clan; a male and female name.

**waeng** *n.* bitter tasting fruits of a tree.

**Waeng** the Waing people, north of the Wampar, also **ngaeng Waeng**.

**Waer** a mountain to the north of the Markham Valley.

**waes** *adv.* before, formerly, long ago. **Waes patea nin**, a short time ago; **waes uru**, in former times; **waes waes**, a long time ago.

**Waes** a creek, tributary of the Wamped River (upper course called Gorogees).

**waesowen** *n.* planting material, stems of bananas; also **ram rainaeng**.

**Waetman** a pig’s name (*TP waitman*).

**waets** only as **mara waets waets**, nearly forgotten. **Yai oya Dzeameni da marum waets waets ema**. You went to Germany and I nearly forgot what you look like.

**waewae** *n.* pain, hunger, harm. **Rafe waewae**, cries of fear or in play. **Garafu naron rafe waewae en a ges eganta bumpum a mpuf**. ‘Children cried for fear of white men.’ **Da ban omam taneran a ram ongan, da ban omam potsoran ari waewae**. ‘When you forget nothing, you will not have pain.’

**Wafa** a right tributary of the Markham River west of Dzifasing village. Said to be a former settlement place of the Wampar people.

**Wafa renan** a creek near Ngarowain, in Adzera territory.

**wafe** *n.* (1) crab; taboo word *wanga* (*Jb. galuc*); crab's claw; a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). (2) a kind of yam (*yamis*).

**Wafe** a creek, tributary of the Lower Watut River near Mararenan village (by some called Wafi).

**wafear** *n.* swamp; a lake with reeds; a reed island; = *wafi*.

**Wafear** a *mpes* a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

**wafef-eran** *v.* to coil, wrap around, turn round. *Mur ewafef orog*. 'The snake is coiled around the tree.' *Afi ewafef eran en a ref*. 'The woman wraps a piece of cloth around herself.'

**wafen** *prep.* round, around. *Garafu irif wafen tao*. 'Children run around the house.'

**wafi** *n.* a lake with reeds; swamp, marsh; = *wafear*.

**Wafi** a tributary of the Watut River; a man's name.

**wafin** *n.* pigs' and dogs' lice.

**wafon** *see* *ono wafon*, white hair.

**wafu** *adj.* new, modern; *opp.*: *mog*. *Afi wafu*, new wife; *dzob wafu*, new custom, modern things, modern words. *Ngaeng wafu*, modern (Christian) people. *Afi ongan gea epeng naron wafu*. 'A woman gave birth to a new child.'

**Wafu** a woman's name (Christian name, short for *Dzob wafu*).

**waga** *n.* a kind of banana (*gaen*).

**Waga** a man's name.

**Wagang** a place name given in one oral tradition. Said to be near Malahang; by others said to be a place name of the Bukaua people; village on the coast northeast of Lae.

**Wagen** a man's name.

somebody who misses in shooting.

**Wago** a man's name (*see go-ran*).

**wagog** *adj.* downstream, east (*opp.*: *raon*). *Ngaeng wagog*, the population of Gabsongkeg, Ngasawapum, and Munun villages as called by Dzifasing and Tararan villagers.

**Wagog** a woman's name.

**wagri** *see aom wagri, bangin wagri,*

**Waibong** a man's name (from Ngaromangki).

**waif** *n.* a wild kapok tree ( $\Delta$  *Bombacaceae*; *Bombax ceiba*). *Sû waif*, dry season.

**Waif** a woman's name.

**Waif** a *mpes* a place name west of Tararan village, the area belonging to Dzifasing.

**Waina** a woman's name (supposed to be from Australia).

**waing-eran** *v.* to sweep. *Afi ewaing a gab*. Women sweep the village.

**waitsawaits** *n.* (1) a bird (*dzi dziferan*; <> Dwarf Whistler, *Pachycare flavogrisea* but *see iribirib*). (2) scratch marks (on ground or body).

**wakom** *see peng wakom*, a nose stick with ornaments.

**Wakuk** a name of an historical Adzera man.

**wam-eran** *v.* to lie. *Ngaeng ewam ewam, emam a rotseran a dzob nidzin ongan*. 'The man lied and lied and did not say one honest word.'

- Wame** a creek, part of Wawin River.  
 Rop of **Dzeag a ntson** clan.
- wamen e!** greeting of a leaving person ('stay!'); *see* **waya e**, **wayo**.
- Wamits** a man's name.
- wamom** *n.* pointed stick used for planting and to prise beetle larvae out of sago palms.
- wamor** *see* **nae wamor**, disobedient; *see also* **rawe wamor**. **Gea imu nae wamor en a mponeran a tof**. 'He is disobedient and does not wrap the bananas.'
- Wampar** own tribal and language name; a woman's name. **Ngaeng Wampar**, the Wampar people; **dzob Wampar**, the Wampar language.
- wampeadz** a kind of string-figure (**fofoa**; meaning unknown).
- Wampeadz** a man's name.
- Wamped** southern tributary of the Markham River. A Wampar village (officially written and pronounced also **Wampet** or **Wampit**).
- wampiwampi** *n.* an owl (**wampon**; <> Grass Owl, *Tyto longimembris*).
- wampo** *n.* a plant, similar to **dzempodz**; = **gwampo**, **ngam**.
- wampon** *n.* owl (generic; <> Papuan Frogmouth, *Podargus papuensis* / Archbold's Owlet-Nightjar, *Aegotheles archboldi* / Brown Owl, *Ninox theormacha* but *see* **wampiwampi**, **dzî wantem a ntson**). *See also* **dzanam wampon a ntaf**.
- Wampon** a mountain southeast of Dzifasing village, **rop** of **Orogwangin** clan; a man's name; a pig's name.
- wampon-eran** *v.* to be pregnant. **Afi ewampon**. 'The woman is pregnant; **rai wampon**, pregnant.
- wamong** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (**gaen**); **wamong a ferefere**, a subtaxa. **Gempo wamong a dzog**, a kind of sweet potato.
- Wamong** a man's name, a taboo name **Marapesea**.
- wampop** *n.* old garden, also **gom wampop**.
- wampor** *see* **mara wampor**.
- Wampuran** a place name west of Dzifasing village.
- wan mun kaukau** a recently (2000) introduced kind of sweet potato (*TP wan mun*).
- wana** *adv.* not. **Ngao, gea wana**, no, (it is) not him; **Opeka wana, Bantser**, not Stürzenhofecker, (it was) Panzer; **ifu wana**, it is not wrong.
- Wana** a woman's name.
- Wanam** a lake south of the Markham River, **rop** of **Feref**, **Mos warang** and **Boarom rompon** clans. A pig's name.
- Wanam naron** a small lake near **Wanam**; **rop** of **Montar** clan.
- Wanar** a woman's name (from **Ngaromangki**).
- wanats** *n.* root.
- Wanats** a woman's name.
- Wane** a man's name.
- Waneng** a man's name.
- wani** *n.* a bird (**dzî dziferan**).
- wanimpi** *n.* a bird (**dzî dziferan**; <> White-bellied Cuckoo-Shrike, *Coracina papuensis*).
- Wanof** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village, also **Wawanof**. A pig's name.
- wanos** *see* **Mara wanos**.
- Wansar** *see* **Wantsa** (in this form used in early reports).

**wantang-eran** *v.* to eat, chew, chew Areca nuts without lime. *Mamafe ewantang a garagab.* ‘Ghosts eat men.’ *Garafu naron ewantang dzain.* ‘The boys chew Areca nut.’

**Wantas** a woman’s name.

**wante** (1) *n.* kin group, kin, lineage, line; relatives, forefathers. *Wante ongan,* another lineage (within the same clan); *wante orots,* of one lineage. *Intrup edza wante.* ‘Intrup is of my lineage.’ (2) *adj., adv.* long, high, tall, far, deep; narrow, slim; *opp.:* *ante, ngkoats, bubung.* *Moadzi wante,* a long way; *momoa wante,* high mountain; *mpo wante,* long river; *nenan wante,* long narrow leaves; *ntsif wante ongan,* deep hole; *ngaeng faring wante,* *ngaeng a brat wante,* tall (long) man (Europeans, Australians, Americans). *Ngaeng oren wante,* man with a long penis (a mythical figure); *orog wante,* tall tree; *ram wante,* distance, remoteness, far away place; *tao (fan) wante,* a high house; *top wante,* a long period. *Yaga apotso a non ram wante.* ‘We come from far away.’

**Wante** a man’s name.

**wantem** *n.* a hard-wood palm tree (*orog*; <> Fishtail Palm, *Caryota sp.*), used for carving spears; similar to *ngkats.* *Dzi wantem a ntson,* given as another name for *wampon,* an owl.

**Wantem** a woman’s name.

**wanti** *n.* arrow; pointed stick. *Wanti basa,* arrow with small barbs; *wanti bubung,* bamboo arrow; *wanti budzug,* arrow with bamboo point; *wanti ono waro,* a stick for poking in the hair; *wanti ontrop,* a kind of reed (*budzug*); *wanti ranga,* arrow with barbs on one side of point; *wanti*

*rapurapu,* fighting arrow with barbs on two sides of point; *wanti sara,* arrow with three to four points; a kind of string-figure; *wanti esroak,* arrow without barbs.

**Wanti** a woman’s name.

**Wanti ntson** a woman’s name.

**wantong-eran** *v.* to assent, agree; = *daeng-eran.*

**wantrong-eran** *v.* to limp, go lame. *Ram imu edza faud da ampom awantrong.* Something hurt my foot and when I walk I limp.

**Wantsa** a place name and old village site west of Ngasawapum village (= Tsunon), *rop* of *Orog a dzog,* *Dzeag a ntson,* *Orogwangin* clans. A woman’s name.

**wantsab** *n.* a fish (*dzi mpo*; *TP karawa* sea mullet; *Jb. isom* <> Giant Herring; *Elops hawaiiensis*); a children’s game. *Wantsab mara gantser,* a kind of *wantsab.* *Oteg yareyaran efa wantsab mara gantser.* ‘Do not spring around like the fish!’ *Wantsab mara gantser* (a *dzob a nawatu*: ‘A woman should not go from one man to another one’). *See yareyare.*

**Wantsab** a *ngrang* in oral tradition an area of bush and old village site of the Wampar between *Dzifasing* and *Ngaropoang,* south of the *Markham River.*

**Wantsef** the *Markham River*; a woman’s name; a pig’s name. *Wantsef afi,* downstream the *Markham River*; also designation for villages and groups east of *Dzifasing.* *Wantsef aya,* upstream of the *Markham.*

**Wantsef afi** a place name near the *Markham bridge,* area belonging to *Munun.*



**Wantsi** a woman's name.

**Wantsig** a creek (in text of a song; *see* ntsig-eran).

**wanub** *n.* a small plaited bag, made of reeds by the Labu people, bought and used by Wampar.

**wanubwanub** *n.* a reed. *See* wanub.

**wanun-eran** *v.* to do something secretly; = waren-eran. Ngaeng orots ewanun inin eyare dau. 'One man left secretly and went to the forest.'

**wang** *adj.* high-pitched (of voice); *see* weng; *opp.* fôn. Afi un a wang, the high-pitched voice of a woman; also the fruit of a tree, used for humming tops; madzung un a wang, a drum with high-pitched sound; nim a wang, a small (and high-pitched) conch shell trumpet.

**wang** *n.* the shortest reed of a pan-pipe.

**wanga** *see* bangi wanga, crab's claw.

**Wangab** a creek near the coast, between Salamaua and the Labu (in song texts).

**wangawang-eran** *v.* to feel, taste, smell hot (of ginger, garlic, chilli, betel pepper).

**wangen-eran** *v.* to end, stop. Yami ero da ewangen. Rain came down and it ended.

**wanger** *n.* kiss. Afi ear wanger. The girl sent a kiss (over a distance).

**wangewange** *n.* a tree (orog). Nami irif wangewange. The nami snake moved into (a hole of) the wangewange tree (in text of a song).

**wangewange-ran** *v.* to walk together with somebody. Garafu serok efos eran ewangewange. 'Two young people love each other and walk together.'

**wangib** *adj.* lean, without a paunch; long and thin; also wangibwangib; *opp.*: rob.

**wangin** *n.* dry branch of a tree; tree without leaves; *see* bangi-n; Orogwangin.

**wangir** *n.* white ants (pupuafin).

**Wangir** a male and female name; a taboo name Fatob.

**wangir a wi** *n.* hibiscus (<> *Malvaceae*; *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*).

**Wangir a wi** a place name near Dzifasing village; rop of Orogwangin clan.

**wangis** *n.* a tree (orog) with red flowers.

**Wangkeng** a man's name (also Wangkeng or Wangkan, founder of the Ono wante).

**Wangkrang** a man's name (*see* ngkrang).

**wangup** *n.* a tree (orog), New Guinea basswood.

**wangwa** *n.* a kind of yam (yamis); subtaxa of ofre.

**wao** *adj.* cooked with coconut cream: gaen wao, dzî wao, was wao.

**Wao** a man's name. Historical or mythical headman of Ngasab (or Moswarang) clan.

**waop** *n.* the residue of sago washing.

**Waop onon** a place name near Mare village.

**Waots** a creek near Wamped village.

**wâp** *n.* (1) a kind of rattan (ntsu) with large leaves. Wâp maran a mpoaf, another kind of rattan. (2) aunt, 2.p., also ûp, *see* wâts.

**Wap** a place name near Ngasawapum village. A male and female name, a taboo name Yanu.

**wap-eran** *v.* (1) to weed. Ewap a gom. 'He weeds the garden.' (2) to steal. Maran a wap, thief. Ngaeng ewap a ram. 'The man stole something.'



- wapong** *n.* an insect in dry sago palms, about 3 cm long; said to be similar to *masarum*.
- wâr** *n.* (1) shadow place, shadow roof; = *far*. (2) a kind of rattan (*ntsu*).
- wara** *see u wara*, a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*).
- Wara** a mountain near Dagin, *rop* of *Mpo renan* clan; a man's name.
- waran-eran** *v.* to hunt (with dogs), hound. *Ngaeng iri idzum ewaran en dau*. 'The man went hunting with his dog.' *Ngaeng fa waran*. 'A man who does not stay in one place, who is restless.'
- warang** *adj.* tall, long, high (usually of trees); = *wante*. *See also rongwarang, warawarang, Mos warang. Fa warang*, long legs.
- Warang** a woman's name; a dog's name.
- waras-eran** *v.* to do something incorrectly; = *sabut-eran, wadzeng-eran*.
- warawarang** *adj.* very tall, long, high (of trees); *see warang*.
- ware** *n.* a kind of yam (*yamis*). *Ngaeng ware*, the *Watut* population.
- warea-ran** *v.* (1) to be unsuccessful in a hunt; = *tsafrats-eran*. (2) to be burned (of grass stalks or skin). *Dzif warea*, burnt-out grass area (with grass stalks still there). *Dzif ean a garagab, rene gangkan ewarea*. 'Fire scorched the man and his skin has been burned.'
- Warea** a man's name.'
- wareaf a mpî** *n.* a tree (*orog*);  $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Macaranga quadriglandulosa*, wood used for house building. Also *wariaf a mpi*.
- wareap** *n.* (1) wild fire (mythical), self-inflamed fire; volcano. *Dzif wareap empes ngaeng*. 'The wild fire destroyed the people.' (2) peace. *Imu en wareap*. 'They made peace.'
- wareas** *n.* (1) a tree (*orog*). (2) tail feathers of a bird. *Mamad wareas*, a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*).
- wareb** *n.* friend, companion (said of individuals, not groups; also of pigs). *Edza wareb*, my friend.
- Waref** a man's name.
- waren-eran** *v.* (1) to do something secretly. *Ngaeng yaner ewaren rafen*. 'Foreigners speak a secret (not understandable) language.' (2) to stir. *Afi etong raes ewaren*. 'The woman cooks rice and stirs it.'
- warer** *n.* a black wasp or bee, makes hives in dry bamboo or sago palms.
- warets-eran** *v.* (1) to row, paddle. *Ngaeng ewarets madzung*. 'The men paddled the canoe.' (2) to sing. *Ngaeng ewarets a med a mpoang*. 'The men sang the song.'
- wari** *n.* a tree (*orog*); = *eredzeredz, see romed*.
- Wari** a man's name (foreign).
- wariaf a mpî** *see wareaf a mpî*.
- waring-eran** *v.* to comb. *Garafu bangets ewaring ono fofon en sara*. 'The young men combed their hair with combs.'
- warir** *n.* (1) a grass. (Some consultants in 2004 supposed *warir* to be a bird). (2) defamation (according to other consultants: shame). (3) a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*).
- Warir** a *sagaseg* (clan) name; said to be identical with *Orog a ntson* and *Gab rero*. *Rop*: *Ngamur, Safasaf. Pama*

- Warir**, name of one group of the later Lae population in oral tradition. A man's name.
- waris** *n.* thunder; rainy season; = *yadzof*.
- waris-eran** *v.* to scrape, scratch, skin. *Afi ewaris gae putsing.* 'The woman scrapes the fried bananas.'
- wariwari** *n.* struggling movement with the legs; movement in sleep or when dying. *Idzum naron efas wariwari.* 'Young dogs move in sleep.'
- waro** (1) *n.* bone. *Fân waro*, ankle; *ono waro*, head; *waro itigeran*, fracture of a bone. (2) *adj.* hard, rough, bony. *Mra waro*, hard earth; *rai waro*, thin, skinny.
- Waro** a dog's name.
- waro-ran** *v.* to poke, stir, thrust. *Ngaeng ewaro foa eya mpo.* 'The man pokes the crocodile in the water.' *Garafu ewaro nowa dzog.* 'The children thrust (sticks into) mango fruits.'
- waru-ran** *v.* to like. *Ud ewaru abang a dzob.* 'I like father's words' (or the Word of God). *See ûn ewaru.*
- waruwaru** *n.* pumpkin (*Jb. wâlô*). *See also ruwaru.*
- warug** *adj.* low, below, down; under, underneath; *opp.*: *weng*. *Rai warug*, wish, want. *Ngaeng fûn emoaf tao warug.* 'Some men sat below in front of the house.' *Ngaeng warugeran.* 'People from the plains' (not mountains). *Afi efas ompan iburi warug.* 'The women spread bark and they sat down low (not on stools as men).'
- was** *n.* vegetable (generic). Kinds: *aed*, *baroben*, *dzampeb*, *dzempodz*, *dzugubi*, *ferefere*, *gangkong*, *gean*, *gorat*, *guruts*, *gwampo*, *mamp*, *mara ngontseang*, *mentseam*, *nangkap*, *ngam*, *ngarosuwi*, *ngatong*, *rai mamad*, *rower*, *sasera*, *suruwits*. *Orog a was*, cassava; *mur a was*, a snake.
- was-eran en** *v.* to rest, repose (*opp.*: *gere-ran*); to relieve, defecate (= *mpip-eran*). *Edza amu gom fâring angop dawas en mamar.* 'When I have done heavy work I rest.' *Garafu naron ewas en eran.* 'The children relieved themselves.'
- Wasa** a man's name (from the Watut population).
- wasang** *n.* men's fishing net (*Jb. wasang*).
- waseak** *n.* a big bird (*dzî dziferan*; <> Yellow-breasted Bowerbird, *Chlamydera lauterbachii*).
- wasi** *adv.* completely, totally. *Ngaeng its a gea gom wasi.* 'The man cleared his garden completely.' *Dzif ean poatse wasi.* 'The fire consumed the grass area totally.' *Romed ema depoak wasi.* 'The shield broke completely.'
- wasif** *pron., num.* many, all. *Ngaeng wasif taoran.* 'Many people saw it.' *Gea ebaraben en yaran, da ngaeng wasif eya gab raun aon.* 'She was not able to walk, while all other people went back to the village.'
- wasing-eran** *v.* to untie, unpack, bare. *Ewasing boaedz en a dzi.* 'They untied the package of meat.' *Entan romed ibi da romed ema dewasingeran.* 'He pierced their shields and exposed them.'
- waso** *n.* love magic. *Waso entab a rûts rofon.* 'Love magic grows on the coast' (in text of a song). *See also wason.*
- Waso** a woman's name.
- waso-ran** *v.* (1) to heat, scorch. *Ewaso dafum esa dzif.* 'He heats his tobacco (leaves) on the fire.' *Da mara nidzin*

- ewaso ngaeng serok uri efa sù fàring.** ‘And his eye scorched these two men like a big sun’ (from a myth). *See also* **watsots.** (2) to open. **Ngaeng ewaso gea tao wafu.** ‘The man opens his new house.’
- Wasobampur** a **sagaseg** (clan) name; said to be identical with **Owang rompon** or (by other consultants) **Feref.**
- wasomun** *see* **naron wasomun**, first-born child; = **gentag.**
- wason** *n.* smoke, smell, distant clouds. **Dzif wason**, smoke; **rene waso(n)**, good smell.
- wasontsidz** *n.* a plant, tucked into arm-bands because of its pleasant smell.
- wât** *see* **wâts.**
- wat-eran** *v.* to pull down, demolish. **Edza awat a tao mogeran a mana.** ‘I pull the old house down.’
- watag** *n.* a liana (**gu**;  $\Delta$  *Apocynaceae*; *Microchites* *sp.*), used for binding fences, ladders and rafts. *See also* **rene watag.**
- Watag** a place name and old village site near **Dzifasing**; a man’s name.
- Wateg** a man’s name (*see* **teg-eran**).
- Waten** a man’s name.
- waton-eran** *v.* to pour out (of something with a small opening). **Afi ewaton a dzi a non up.** ‘The women poured fish out of the bamboo tube.’
- Watong** a mountain near **Ngasawapum** village.
- Watut** southern tributary of the **Markham** River (also **Wotut**). **Ngaeng** **Watut**; **ngaeng bangi fadzur**; **ngaeng bangi wanti**, expressions for the **Watut** population. *See also* **Baboaf**, **Dzamun**, **Ngkos**, **Sangkak.**
- Watut antosero** mouth of the **Watut** River and name of a piece of land near it (by some given as **Watut antsesero**).
- wâts** *n., 3.p.* aunt, father’s sister, wife of a **farangan**. Also **wât**, *see* **ugu.**
- wats-eran** *v.* (1) to pour, spill (out of something with a large opening); to give birth. **Ewats a mpo.** ‘He urinates’ (polite expression). **Ewats gaen ari mpî.** ‘He gives food to the pigs.’ **Idzum ewats naron mangke.** ‘The dog gave birth to many puppies.’ (2) to call, shout with joy, rejoice (of many people). **Ewats nanger** or **ewats rorong.** ‘They shouted with joy.’
- watsots** *adj.* hot; furious, enraged; *see also* **sowatsots**, *opp.*: **nof-eran**. **Dzif watsots**, hot fire; **gab watsots mara mumu**, hell; **go watsots**, a hot cooking pot; **mpas watsots**, hot wind; **mpo watsots**, hot water (heated by the sun); **mu watsots**, a big black kind of ant; **poa watsots**, hot (boiled) water; **rene watsots**, fever, malaria; **sù watsots**, hot sun; **tir watsots**, fiery fight. **Imu watsots en.** ‘They made hot water for him.’ **Erots a dzob watsots.** ‘He talked in a rage.’
- Watsots** a woman’s name.
- Wau** a man’s name.
- waus** *n.* a small tree (**orog**); = **wusuwis**; *see also* **mos mara waus.**
- Waus** a man’s name.
- wawab** *n.* a plant or animal, totem sign (**sagaseg a wir**) of **Feref** clan.
- wawang** *n.* uterus. **Wawang orots**, kin through the mother (‘one uterus’).
- wawe-ran** *v.* to call ghosts, invoke spirits.
- Waweng** a creek near **Boana** (outside **Wampar** territory).
- Wawer** a man’s name.

**wawes-eran** *v.* to wrap up, wind around. Gu ewawes orog. 'The liana winds around the tree.' Yai ban owawes yai gots ama edza udapong. 'Wind your tail round my neck' (from the story of mouse and a frog). Gwangan ewaweseran. He is sorry ('his belly winds around').

**wawi-ran** *v.* to turn round. Balus masin ewawiran. 'The engine (propeller) of the plane turns round.' Garafu wawiran a stir. Driver ('the boy turning the wheel') (*TP stia* 'steer, drive').

**Wawin** a creek west of Gabsongkeg village, left tributary of Markham River, rop of Orogwangin clan; a woman's name.

**wawokowak** *n.* alternating talk or calling. According to other consultants: just noise = wawutsuwits.

**wawokowak-eran** *v.* to talk or call alternately. Said of two birds that sit close to each other and give loud alternating calls (damping, boser, ngaokngaok); also of humans, if they talk too much (not in discussion, not parliament).

**wawuduwid-eran** *v.* to speak to oneself. Edza aburi da awuduwid en gaen en âneran. 'I sit and say to myself that I will eat.'

**wawutsuwits** *n.* alternating talk; = wawokowak.

**waya** *see* gasur waya, a kind of betel pepper; mpo waya, calabash; rene waya, a reddish colour of pigs and dogs.

**waya e!** greeting to a leaving person ('go!'); *see* ya-ran, wamen e, wayo.

**waya mama** *n.* a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe (in Mare; else mayamas mama).

**Wayanon** a mountain near Waem River (waya non, go away).

**wayasos** *n.* a kind of wild banana (gaen).

**Wayasos** a mountain near the Watut River. A lineage of Orogwangin clan; rop of Orogwangin.

**wayaun** *n.* a cormorant (<> Little Pied Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos* / Darter, *Anhinga melanogaster* / Little Black Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax sulciristris*).

**wayo!** greeting to a departing person ('go!'); also to the ghosts of deceased people. *See* wamen e!, waya e!

**Wayo** a woman's name.

**we** *n.* raft; also we dzari.

**weng-eran** *v.* to be high, up; to cry aloud. Ngaeng a wengeran, people in the mountains. Ngaeng iburi tao wengeran. 'The man sits (up) in the house.' Anutu emen a wengeran. 'God is in heaven.' Afi iring en naron, eweng. 'The woman cries about her child and cries out loud.'

**weng** *adj.* above, up, high, on; *opp.:* warug. Atum esa tao weng. 'I throw it up onto the house.' Iburi pitik a weng. 'He sat on the stool.' Jesus empom mpo weng. 'Jesus walked on the water.'

**Weng** a woman's name (Christian name; short for Emen a weng).

**wengaweng** *see* dzob a wengaweng, abuse.

**wer-eran** *v.* to perform a sorcery to hinder success. Ngaeng a wereran a ram, sorcerer. Ngaeng ewer idzum en a ban idzum emam a yareran a mpî burid. 'The man works sorcery against a dog, so that the dog will not have success in killing pigs.'

**wet-eran** *v.* to incise, cut, tattoo by incision, paint one's skin. *Ewet a fân bompaberan en dzangkar.* 'He cut his swollen foot with a piece of glass from a bottle.'

**wets** *n.* scar; also *renen a wets*.

**wetsawets** *adj.* notched, grooved. *Foa renen a wetsawets*, notched skin of crocodiles.

**wetsea** *n.* dry season; also *sû wetsea*.  
*See also tsea*, healthy.

**weweng** *see* *dzî weweng*, a bird (*dzî dziferan*).

**wi** (1) *n.* blood. *Wi etsets*, dried blood; *wi ntsamantsri*, thick dark blood; *wi orots*, one blood (a relative); *gwangon a wi*, menstruation; *onon a wi*, home. (2) *adj.* red, reddish; *opp.*: *fose* (black). *Idzum a wi*, a reddish coloured dog; *ngaeng a wi*, light-skinned people, in old culture also a sorcerer, syn. *ngaeng fose*. According to other consultants, *ngaeng a wi* and *ngaeng fose* mean 'bad man'. *Some a wi*, red coloured women's apron worn as a sign of victory.

**Wi nidzin** a man's name (Christian name).

**wi-** ... -i perfect and past perfect form of verbs, 3.p. *Wi-woru-i*, he screamed.

**wi ntot iwi** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*), said to be named after its call. *See sû siri*.

**widz** *n.* red water from sago washing, also *montam a widz*, *widzawidz*.

**widzawidz** *adj.* brownish or red liquid, as of muddy water or beer, also tea. *Montam widzawidz*, water from washing sago. *Mpo ifir imu widzawidz*. 'When the creek rises it becomes brown.' *Mpo epotso non montam da imu widzawidz efa bia*. 'When water comes out of a sago stand, it is brown like beer.'

**wîr** *n.* sign, taboo sign; = *sogwasag*.

*Wîr a sagaseg / sagaseg a wîr*, mark of a *sagaseg* (clan) group. *Erem a wîr*. 'He makes a sign (imposes a taboo).'

**wir-eran** *v.* to change, exchange; to do something else, to take revenge.

*Iwir emam a yâneran gaen, ean a dzî moatsets*. 'They changed and did not eat bananas, they ate only meat.'

*Diwir erem a ge eya dzif*. 'And now (in contrast to what she did before) she put the stone axe into the fire.'

*Edz a wireran en a gea nafon*. 'He exchanged (his wife) for her sister.'

*Dzin awir amu ram sera?* 'What can I do to take revenge?'

**wiriwir-eran** *v.* to exchange. *Iwiriwir en nafon ari ran*. 'They exchanged their sisters (in marriage).'

**Wiriwir** a pig's name (*TP wilwil*, *E. bicycle*).

**wis-eran** *v.* to move fast. *Kar irid iwis*. 'The car runs fast.'

**Wiski** a dog's name (*E. whisky*).

**wiwi-ran** *v.* (1) to be reddish, blond; *see wi*. *Rainako nidzin a wiwi*, a kind of melon. *Ono fofon iwiwi*. 'Hair tips of children are blond.' (2) to give birth (in only one text about *Ngarusi*). *Da gea iwiwi gea naron*. 'And she gave birth to her child.'

**wô** *n.* pigs' path.

**wodowad-eran** *v.* to be well-combed (of hair; with a long-pronged comb).

*Gea ono fofon ewodowad*. 'His hair is well-combed.'

**wogowag** *n.* a liana (*gu*; *Jb. waing*).

**wogowag-eran** *v.* to have pains in one's muscles. *Edza amu gom fâring da waro ewogowag*. 'I did big work and my muscles ache.'

**wogoweg-eran** *v.* to be light, lean, skinny; to be easy; *opp.*: **baraben-eran**. **Ngaeng wogowegeran**, a skinny man; **papoa ewogoweg**, a light-weight tree-trunk used as a float for swimming. **Gom ewogoweg**. ‘Work is easy.’ **Kapa ewogoweg**. ‘Corrugated iron is light.’

**Wogoweg** a woman’s name.

**Wokuo** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**woru-ran** *v.* to scream, shriek.

**wôwawô** *n.* (1) paunch. (2) a pigeon (boser).

**wowe-ran** *v.* to bear no longer (of trees). **Ges emoaf kani waes da dzain ari mos dema ewowe raun**. ‘They settled there for a long time, therefore betel palms and coconut palms did not bear (fruit) any longer.’

**wuduwid-eran** *v.* to grumble, be angry, turn one’s back to other people and murmur. **Afi iwuduwid ari sîn**.

‘The woman is angry (grumbles) with her husband.’ **Detao afi uri, da gea diwuduwid**. ‘When he saw the woman, he became angry.’

**wuguwig-eran** *v.* to itch. **Renen iwuguwig**. ‘The skin itches.’

**wus-eran** *v.* to sigh (as a sign of sorrow or regret). **Ngaeng iburi iwus en moanton emar**. ‘The man sat down and sighed because his wife died.’

**wusuwis** *n.* a small tree (**orog**) with reddish leaves; castor-oil plant ( $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Ricinus communis*), said to have a pleasant smell; = **waus**. Flowers used as decoration in dances.

**Wusuwis** a man’s name.

**wutsuwits-eran** *v.* to remember; only in text of one song: **Untung papoa naron, wawutsuwits rafem**. ‘The little eagle, remember its voice.’

**wuwi** said to be the call of the bird **anug** a **wuwi**.

## Y

-**y**- in speech inserted between vowels, as in **ear** > **e(y)ar**.

**ya-ran** *v.* to go; indicates distance or movement away from speaker. **Anug epeng edza eya Rawe moatsets**. ‘My mother gave birth to me there in Rawe moatsets.’ **Detsoreng eya purung**. ‘They put it into the bamboo tube.’ **Dereng eya Wantsef**. ‘They looked towards the Markham River.’ **Yaran eya!** ‘Go away!’ **Emen eya**. ‘It is there.’ **Tsong edza badzin aya Dziaman**. ‘Later I shall go to Germany.’ **Edza aya Rae**. ‘I go to Lae.’ **Eya gentet**. ‘He goes to the toilet’ (polite expression). The

particle **ya** (without personal prefix **e-**) indicates the direction towards the mountains to the north: **ngaeng a ya**, people in the north (in Boana and other places). **Edza ban aya ya kau**. ‘I shall go there (north).’ *Opp.*: **fi**.

**yâb-eran** *v.* (1) to weed. **Afi eyâb a gom**. ‘The woman weeds the garden.’ (2) to sharpen. **Eyâb a mun en paip**. ‘He sharpens his knife.’ (3) to help. **Eyâb moanton en baying**. ‘He helped his wife to lift the heavy weight.’ (4) to be light. **Go eyâberan**, a light saucepan. *See also* **âb-eran**, **bayab-eran**.



**yabet** *adj.* only, singular, alone. Garafu yabet orots. ‘Only one child.’ Ngaeng impub en a we yabet. ‘The man floated on a one-piece raft.’ In 2004 there was a truck on the road to Lae with the inscription AFI YABET, ‘Only Women’.

**yabimo** *n.* a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe, introduced from the Jabêm area. Said to have a pleasant smell.

**Yabong** a woman’s name.

**yabuf** *adj.* unmarried; *see* mara yabuf. Ngaeng / afi mara yabuf, elderly unmarried men or women, bachelor and spinster. According to earlier information, also widowers and widows (= afi domoad).

**yabuf-eran** *v.* to strike, slap, punch, hit (= its-eran; *see* ya / buf). Eyabuf moanton. ‘He slapped his wife. ‘Edza ayabuf a gea. ‘I hit him.’

**Yadeb** a mythical or historical man.

**yadz** *n.* fat, grease. Yadz a noferan, piece of the belly of a pig; mra yadz ngarobingin, fertile earth; imu yadz, it is greasy. Buriran en a yadz, blessed, owning everything [‡]. Gea ean a dzi yadz. ‘A man who looks after women’ (lit. ‘he eats fat meat’).

**yadzof** *n.* thunder; rainy season; = waris. Yadzof iri sogwarep, thunder and lightning.

**yadzu** *n.* a tree (orog;  $\Delta$  Sapotaceae; *Planconella* sp.).

**Yadzu** a place name near Dzifasing village; a man’s name.

**Yadzub** a place name near Dzifasing. One of the early Wampar villages according to oral traditions.

**yae** *see* mara yae, ram mara yae.

**Yaem** a lake near Ngaroneno mountain, rop of Dzeag a nton clan; a man’s name. Said to be short for Ngaroyaem.

**yaer** *pers. + poss. pron., 1.p. pl. incl.:* we, us, our. Yaer tao, our house; yaer faud, our feet. Yaer ama. ‘We come.’ Ges etao yaer. ‘They saw us.’

**yaeranig** *poss. pron. intens., 1.p. pl. incl.:* our, ours (yaer / a / nig).

**yaerarad** *refl. pron., 1.p. pl. incl.:* we ourselves (yaer / a / rad).

**yaf-eran en** *v.* to throw small things stealthily at girls. Ngaeng eyaf en afi. ‘The man throws something at the girl.’

**yafa** *see* moanti yafa.

**yafan** *n.* leaf. Term of address for members of the same clan. Sagaseg yafan, totem plant of clans. Gog yafan, a kind of yam (yamis).

**Yafan** a woman’s name, a taboo name Nenan.

**yafang-eran** *v.* to spread out, extend; *see* fang-eran. Gempo yafan eyafang a ram empes. ‘The leaves of sweet potatoes spread out on the ground.’

**yafas-eran** *v.* to move diagonally across something, do something diagonally. Etseap orog eyafas gentet orots. ‘He cut the stick diagonally on one side only.’ Dzif ean poatse momoa deyafas esa. ‘Fire consumed the grass on the mountain and spread upwards.’ Ngaeng ib a ram eyafas. ‘The men dance and move crosswise.’

**yafats** *n.* a fish (dzi mpo; <> Rainbowfish, *Melanotaenia* sp.).

**yafon-eran** *v.* to smooth. Ngaeng inùb plang en hube da eyafon eran. ‘The man planed a plank of wood and smoothed it.’ Afi eyafon some diburi.



‘Women smoothe their grass skirts when sitting down.’ *Afi ewaring ono waro deyafon eran.* ‘Women comb their hair and smooth it.’ *Garagab yafon eran en ngarobingin.* ‘People with good (smooth) manners.’

**Yafon** a man’s name. A historical man of *Dzeag a ntson* clan, whose other name was *Yatso*. A dog’s name.

**Yafor** man’s and a woman’s name. A feared *opang* sorcerer in *Tararan* who died in 1979.

**yafos-eran** *v.* to be disappointed; = *mu-ran fun, mu-ran reros.*

**yafu-ran** *v.* to smear, paint. *Ngaeng eyafu aom en metsek.* ‘The man paints his spear with the sap of *metsek*.’ *Ngaeng eyafu maran en a ngof sera?* ‘With what colour do men paint their faces?’

**yaga** *pers. + poss. pron., 1.p. pl., excl.:* we, us, our. *Yaga aya*, we go; *ges etao yaga*, they saw us; *yaga tao*, our house; *yaga bangid*, our hands.

**yaganig** *poss. pron. intens. 1.p. pl.:* our (*yaga-nig*).

**yagarad** *refl. pron. 1.p. pl.:* we ourselves (*yaga-rad*).

**yagaf** *n.* banana leaf; = *yangaf*.

**Yagobi** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**yai** *pers. + poss. pron. 2.p. sg.:* you, your.

**yainim** *poss. pron. intens. 2.p. sg.:* your (*yai-nim*).

**yairam** *refl. pron. 2.p. sg.:* yourself (*yai-ram*).

**yai ri ongan** *pers. + poss. pron. dual.:* you two, your two’s.

**Yaku** a man’s name.

**yamat-eran** *en v.* to peel the skin (of *Areca* nuts). *Ngaeng eyamat en guware gangkan en a ban empon a rif en.* ‘The man takes the skin off a liana to bind sugar cane together.’

**Yamen** a male and female name.

**yami** *n.* rain; taboo word *tetop*. *Yami idup*, heavy rain; *yami emedzamedz*, light rain; *yami nain*, rain period; *yami a ngkangeran*, heavy rain; *yami moaet*, a short rain shower; a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*); *yami etato*, light rain. *Imuam efa yami.* ‘He lies like the rain (which is not falling).’

**yamis** *n.* yam (generic; Δ *Dioscoreaceae*; *Dioscorea alata*). By some consultants *yamis* was given as a general designation, by others *ofre*. Kinds of yam, planted: *bis, bogeni, dare, dzugub, fengof, gamen, garadz, gar nun, ge fafa, gamen obong, gog yafan, kokorak, mampum, matapre, matsamuts, mpi, mur, nanab, ngarowagi, ngarowawi, ngkanangkan, ofre, ono mong, ontang, ongkeab, ram a ntab, ram ono waro, rofo petat, siri mun, ududumpur, wafe, wangwa, ware, yawang*. Kinds of wild yam: *afi rofon, ampa, babur, dare boman, ofre boman, ugwangki*.

**Yamis** a woman’s name, taboo names *Ram a ntab, Ram ono waro*.

**Yamis** a *ntris* a mountain west of the *Erap* River.

**yamiyami** *n.* a tree (*orog*; Δ *Euphorbiaceae*; *Bridelia macrocarpa*); fruits eaten by *owang* and *waseak* (birds).

**Yamiyami** a place name north of *Tararan* village, on the right side of the *Rumu* river. Old village site of *Tsaruntson* clan as given in an oral tradition.

**yamo-ran** *v.* to praise, be happy. Edza ayamo yai en umu gom ngarobingin. 'I praise you because you did good work.' Anutu eyamo gea naron orots Jesus Kristus. 'God is happy about his only son Jesus Christ.'

**Yamo** a woman's name (Christian name).

**Yamoa** a woman's name.

**yamoaf** *n.* a tree (orog;  $\Delta$  *Euphorbiaceae*; *Macaranga aleuritoides*); = **nageng**. Wood used for house building and ladders.

**yamoyam** *see* mangamang.

**yampa** *see* Baro yampa.

**yampar** only as **mara yampar**, cross-eyed; not meeting (of lines); *see also* mpar-eran. Ngaeng uri imu mara yampar. 'This man is cross-eyed.' Ampat mara yampar. 'Lines that do not meet.'

**yamper** *see* mara yamper, friend. Said of men, women and pigs that are always together. Mpî mara yamper, two pigs always together (friends).

**yampung-eran** *v.* to be unable, make unable. Ngaeng bangi yampung emam a ngoperan a dzî da âneran. 'A disabled man does not kill game to eat.' Dzif wason eyampung edza marud idzin. 'Smoke makes me unable to see.'

**yamun** *n.* top, tip, end; *see* mun. Wanats yamun, end of a root; **dafum yamun**, end of the cigarette; **gantin yamun**, incisor tooth.

**yân** *see* ân.

**yanang** *n.* a kind of sago palm (**montam**).

**yanang oto** *n.* a fish (?).

**yanang otof** *n.* a water snake (**mur**); about 75 cm long, dark, with small patterns.

**Yanang otof** a figure in the mythical story 'Ampufoafoa iri Yanangotof'.

**yanap-eran** *v.* to flash, sparkle. Sosipen impuf eyanap. The cooking pot is sparkling white (metal).

**Yane** a man's name.

**yaneng-eran** *v.* (1) to give a name, be called after someone. Eyaneng fantan en. 'They called (the child) after him.' Gea eyanengeran en a Mpiampuf. 'He was named after Mpiampuf' (a mythical figure). (2) to turn into, transform. Mamafe eyaneng eran boarof. 'A ghost turned into an eel.' Mpiampuf ngaeng a tsatseran ongan, gea eyaneng eran en a mpî a mpuf. 'Mpiampuf was a bad man who turned himself into a white pig' (from a myth).

**yaner** *adj.* foreign, non-Wampar; unknown; enemy. Ngaeng yaner, afi yaner, non-Wampar man, non-Wampar woman (only for other people from Papua New Guinea, not Europeans or Asians).

**Yaner** a woman's name.

**yano-n** *n.* soul of a living person or shortly after death, spirit of broken objects. *See* ya-ran / non, go away. Muran a gom yanon, spiritual [‡]. Empes yanon. 'They sent the soul away.' Etao ma en edza, erots edza yanod. 'He looked at me and thought it was my soul.' Ngaeng a moreran en a ram yanon. 'Perfect human being in Christo [‡].'

**Yanod** a man's name (Christian name).

**yanta-ran** *v.* to chop, cleave, split (of wood). *Afi eyanta ga en aetsantson.* ‘The woman chops firewood with an axe.’ *Deyanta orog uru, da iru rimpug en.* ‘They split the tree trunk and took insect larvae from it.’

**yantse** *n.* a plant (*TP tangket, Taetsia fruticosa* / *Cordyline fruticosa*; *Jb. kama*), planted as a border mark.

**yantsen-eran** *v.* to urge, order, demand. *Eyantsen a gea diputsing naron ongan.* ‘He (a ghost) demanded that she fry one of her children’ (from a myth). *Gwangon eyantsen.* ‘His stomach urges him’ (he feels the need to do something). *Rompon eyantsen a ges da erots de ...* ‘Grandfather ordered them and said ...’

**yantsrem** *n.* a kind of liana (gu).

**yanu** *n.* a kind of rattan (ntsu).

**Yanu** a taboo name for a male and female name *Wâp*.

**yanung-eran** *v.* to lose one’s way, go the wrong way. *Edza aya dau fâring da ayanung.* ‘I went into the forest and lost my way.’

**yang-eran** *v.* to be erect (of penis). *Ngaeng oren eyang en afi.* ‘The man’s penis was erect because of the woman.’

**yangaf** *n.* banana leaves; = *yagaf*.

**yangan-eran** *v.* to deceive, cheat, be unfair. Also *yangayangan-eran*. *Ram ngarobingin eremen da yai uwir oyangan edza en a ram a tsatseran.* ‘There is a good thing and you deceive me and turn me into something bad.’ *Edza ayangan yai marum.* ‘I deceive you’ (lit. ‘deceive your eyes’).

**yangas-eran** *v.* to chew. *Eyangas rif gangkan.* ‘He chews the skin of sugar cane.’

**Yangka** a man’s name.

**yangken** *n.* yellow cockatoo crest feather, formerly used as decoration on bark hats (*ref a nuran*).

**yangkig** *n.* flint or obsidian stone for cutting and scraping. *Ono yangkig, head* (according to others the brain) of shrimps.

**Yangkig** name of a man in a myth.

**Yangkig ontsean** a place name near Gabsongkeg village; given in one oral tradition, not identified.

**yangkro** *n.* a tree (*orog*;  $\Delta$  *Cannabaceae*; *Trema orientalis*), wood used in house building, for ladders and for rafts.

**Yangkro gangkan** a place name between Wawin and Erap Rivers.

**yangkwan onon** *n.* a ginger plant ( $\Delta$  *Zingiberaceae*; *Geanthus* / *Etlingera* sp.). *Peng yangkwan onon*, a form of nose stick with incised ornaments.

**yangkwang** *n.* native cardamom plant ( $\Delta$  *Hornstedtia scottiana*; *TP golgol*); fruits eaten. In Dzifasing: *yangkwan*. *Gab yangkwan*, a place name northwest of Dzifasing village.

**yangoa** *n.* new shoots of pineapple.

**yaon-eran** *v.* to go out of the way, avoid, evade; to not keep a date. *Mara yaon*, showing off, bragging; men and women sleeping around. *Gea eama da eyaon en moadzi yaran Moisantson.* ‘He came but avoided the road to Moisantson.’

**yaop** *see* *mara yaop* and *mara yaopyaop*, a nearly dry coconut.

**Yaop** a woman’s name.

**Yaopyaop** a taboo name for a man’s name *Mpungumping*.

**yanan** *n.*, 3.p. cousin; *see* *nau, fisin*.

**yarang-eran** *v.* to shout, cry, yell, crow (of human beings and animals). *Ngaeng komiti eyarang en ngaeng a ban imu gom.* ‘The committee member shouts that the people should come to work.’ *Kukuk eyarang da garafu naron renen ear.* ‘When the *kukuk* (bird) cries, the children are afraid.’ *Ngaeng eboin a mur, eyarang.* ‘The man is scared of the snake and yells.’

**Yarang** a man’s name.

**yare-ran** *v.* to stab, puncture, dig, pierce, spear; to plant, sew. *Ngaeng eyare mpî.* ‘The man speared a pig.’ *Eyare go.* ‘They dig clay (for cooking pots).’ *Ges eyare naen etse.* They divert them (lit. ‘they pierce their ears’), dissuade. *Eyare mos.* ‘He opened a coconut.’ *Eyare sum.* ‘He sews sago leaves for a roof.’ *Ayare sit en.* ‘I am not interested, I give away.’

**yareyare-ran** *v.* to jump about. *Oteg yareyareran efa wantsab mara gantser.* ‘Do not jump about like a *wantsab fish*’ (to women changing husbands).

**yari-ran** *v.* to turn towards somebody or something (*ya-ran / ri*). *Edza ayari yai.* ‘I am turning to you.’

**yarong** *n.* widower; also *ngaeng mara yarong.*

**Yaru** a neighbouring tribe (the Yalu), in one village east of Munun; = *Riwagog*. Said to have settled in *Ngarobombon*, in the *Bumbu River* headwaters, then in *Tikereng* and *Aruki*, before coming to the site where they now live.

**yaruf** *n.* widower; also *maru yaruf*. *Afi mara yaruf*, widow. *See also yabuf, yarong.*

**Yaruf** a man’s name.

**yasang** *n.* godfather (Christian).

**yasang-eran** *v.* to help, support. *Ngaeng yasangeran*, ally. *Yasang tsaru*, a man who is second to the church elder (*ngaeng tsaru*) and helps him. *Bad eyasang edza.* ‘He could help me.’ *Edza dafum ema, da Tom eyasang edza en dafum.* ‘When I have nothing to smoke, Tom will help me with cigarettes.’ *Gea bingan ban eyasang yaer.* ‘His (God’s) name will help us.’

**yase-ran** *v.* to blame, censure, refuse, slander. *Kidungwaga eyase garafu naron en a gom a muran.* ‘The teacher censures the child about its work.’ *Afi eyase ngaeng en a muran sîn en.* ‘The woman refuses to marry the man.’

**yasi** *n.* a plant (*TP golgol; Jb. gwa, Alpinia sp.*), used for magic; fruits eaten. A kind of sugar cane, *see rif*. *Rene yasi*, a skin colour. *Edza yasi fose eraban entab eya ram wante, da mpas aban iti, rene gangkan imu nebaneb.* ‘My black *yasi* plant grows in the distance, and when the wind blows, the skin becomes blue’ (said of a girl about a man she likes with dark skin who is far away; *dzob a nawatu*).

**Yasi** a man’s name.

**Yasi naron** a place name east of *Tararan* village.

**yasig**, *n., l.p.* (my, our) mother’s brother, uncle (*yasig, farangum, farangan*).

**Yasig a rits** a pig’s name (‘uncles’).

**yate-ran** *v.* to be dry; only as *yafan eyate*, leaves are dry.

**yati-ran** *v.* to hop on one leg; *see yayati-ran*. *Ngaeng fân etsats da eyati en fân orots.* ‘When a man has a bad leg he will hop on one foot.’

**yati-ran en** *v.* to know, understand, be able to do; to follow an advice. *See also tining-eran etse.* *Ngaeng yatiran en,*

- a man who knows, who is intelligent. **Eyati n a gom uri.** ‘He understands this work.’ **Ayati n a kar.** ‘I am able to drive a car.’ **Eraban ayati n garafu naron uri raman.** ‘When we know this child’s father.’ **Eyati n raun.** ‘He is sure about it.’ **Edza amam yatiran en.** ‘I do not understand anything about it.’ **Gea emam yatiran en rompon a dzob.** ‘He did not follow grandmother’s advice.’ **Edza amam yatiran en.** A gesture, shrugging one’s shoulders and showing open hands, meaning ‘I do not know’.
- yato-ran** *v.* to push away, stop, prevent [‡]; **yato etos,** bounce off [‡].
- Yatso** a man’s name. A famous sorcerer (ngaeng oso) of Dzeag a ntson clan around 1900, whose other name was Yafon.
- Yau** a woman’s name.
- yaut** *n.* penis, = **oren**; tongue of a jews’ harp; stick of the fire-plough.
- yawa dzog** a new kind of banana (**gaen**), = **yabimo**.
- yawan** a kind of cooking banana (**gaen**).
- yawang** a kind of yam (**yamis**).
- yawe** *n.* colour; design, drawing, ornament; script; = **dzadzaz**; *see* **mara yawe, ono yawe.** **Mpab yawe,** a kind of girdle or belt. **Foa yawe mangke.** ‘The netbag has many colours.’ **Dzung imu yawe.** ‘Yellow is a colour.’ **Ngaeng ear yawe rero nidzin eya gea go.** ‘A man carved an ornament of **rero** fruits on his clay pot.’
- yawin** *n.* defamation, slander, untrue story, gossip; said to have the same meaning as **dzob muam,** untruth. **Edza amu yawin en a gea.** ‘I gossip about him.’ **Afi imu yawin en eran.** ‘The women slandered each other.’ **Oteg a dzob yawin.** ‘Not bear false witness.’
- yayago-ran** *v.* to pull. **Ngaeng erem sadi da dzî engop deyayago.** ‘The man caught a fish with his (line and) hook and pulled it out.’
- yayati-ran** *v.* to limp, hop on one leg; *see* **yati-ran.** **Garafu empar en mak da yayati.** ‘The children draw lines (on the ground, a game) and hop over them.’
- yê!** *interj.* an exclamation of disapproval. **Yê!, gotao gea!** Hey!, *see* him!
- ye-** infix to verbs indicating movement away from speaker; also **-yi-**; *see* **ya-ran.** **E-ye-buri** or **i-yi-buri,** he (went to) sit down.
- yi-** *see* **-ye-**.
- yompiam-eran** *v.* to be unable. **Ngaeng yaner eyompiam en a mpo en a sukeran.** ‘Foreigners are unable to swim.’
- yoso-ran** *v.* to push, shove, turn over [‡]. **Afi i, deyoso naron da imuru ro.** ‘When the woman slept, she pushed her child and it fell down.’
- Yoso** a man’s name (Christian name).
- yotang-eran** *v.* to hover in the air (of birds); = **tongotang-eran.**
- yoto-ran** *v.* (1) to beat, hit, hack; to utter. **Polis eyoto en taram rofon.** ‘The police beat him with the butts of their rifles.’ **Eyoto wapong.** ‘They hacked insect larvae (out of trees)’. **Ges eyoto gog, diputsing.** ‘They hacked (picked) breadfruits and roasted them.’ **Eyoto rorong.** ‘They uttered cries of joy.’ **Eyoto dzob.** ‘They talked off the point.’ **Gwangon eyoto eyoto.** ‘To

have a bad conscience [‡].’ (2) to smoke. *Eyoto dzif ari*. ‘He smoked it on the fire.’

**yotonon-eran en** *v.* to find out. *Ges eyotonon en a gea dzob*. ‘They found out what he had said.’

**yufuf-eran** *v.* to whine (of dogs).

**yung-eran** *v.* to sound, roar, rumble, howl (of dogs, airplanes, drums, pan-pipes, conch shells, gongs, bells, water). *Ram a yung*, noise. *Idzum iyung*. ‘The dog howls.’ *Ngkrengangkreng iyung*. ‘The bell sounds.’ *Ifung a nim da nim iyung*. ‘He blew the conch shell and it sounded.’

**yupi-ran** *v.* to lift (one’s grass skirt or cloth); to seduce [‡]. *Ngaeng iyupi a ref en aban inib*. ‘The man lifts his loin cloth to urinate.’





# English–Wampar Finder List

## A

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- a, an, **ongan**  
abandon, **boarab, teg**  
abdomen, **dampa**  
abhor, **boain**  
able, **fa, rene sempen, yati**  
abortion, **etrep gwangon etse**  
about, **en, manamana**  
above, **weng**  
abstain, **dzangidz, i maga, nge, ngkedzeran, sib**  
abstinent, **nge**  
abuse, **dzob a wengaweng; tsai poaru, (v) fôn, pama, rots en**  
Achilles heel, **fâ dirits**  
accompany, **bangi**  
accumulate, **foaya, fong, somo**  
accuse, **ga**  
across, **mpar**  
activity, **efen**  
Adam's apple, **u gumu, un a ntot**  
adapt, **maran esaforan**  
address public, **garanganerits**  
adherent, **ntsangantsing**  
adhesive, **bigig**  
adjust, **tangatong**  
admonish, **dzin**  
adorn, **fog, mangkog**  
adultery, **ger**  
advice, **dzob naen**  
adze, **ge, sani fafa**  
aeroplane, **madzung a dziferan**  
affair, **dzob, ram**  
affirm, **dzûg**  
afraid, **dôn, fu, gafagef**  
afterbirth, **dzantsean**  
afternoon, **mentsab, ngedzeang, su maran, su ngedzeang**  
again, **burid; bi**  
against, **en, tos**  
aggressive, **garamun, mu-n**  
agree, **daeng, faro dzob, owe'**  
aid post, **tao marasin**  
aim, **dengem, matsamots**  
air, **nefenef**  
air field, **gab balus**  
alarmed, **ratsets**  
albino, **ngaeng a mpuf**  
alcohol, **mpo ngkangeran**  
alive, **mara parats, moaf, parats**  
all, **wasif**  
all the time, **men ari, mumu, ntsru, ngipingip, sempe**  
alliance, **dzob a gampoperan**  
ally, **gampop**  
alone, **atea, sasa, yabet**  
also, **burid, bi**

- alter, **rugurugun en**  
 alternate, **tre**  
 alternative talking, **wawokowak, wawutsuwits**  
 always, **emenari, fofong, tsororo, nain nain, rompoadzen, sangasangangin, sere**  
 ambush, **ntom**  
 amen, **dzob nidzin**  
 amniotic sac, **mara boaeŋ, tsafuts**  
 among, **ofo**  
 ample, **foaso**  
 an, **ongan**  
 ancestors, **onon a ntot, rompo-n**  
 and, **ari, da, ma, ri**  
 anger, **dzob a furan, dzob gagu, fas, rain imu moain, reros**  
 angry, **gwangon etsats, gwangon ewaweseran, gwangon impudz, gwangon imu moain, rain etsats, pus, samasam, wuduwid**  
 animal (generic), **dzi**  
 animal (kinds, including ants, birds, fishes, marsupials), **abuabu, antsang a ngets, anug a wuwi, aripopo, arir, arir dzoreng, baner, banta, baro fose, bega, bidzu, birisis, boantam, boneb oron, bompog oron, boser, dangir, didiring, dontong, dzabain, dzadzaman, dzangadz, dzangadzang, dzêdz, dzegege, dzêts, dzî wantem a ntson, dzî weweng, dzidzingkim, dzirudziru, dzoreng, dzumpits, fâ bimpi, fentseafentsea, fring, gangkeang, gantin a mor, gegoa, gereg, gerengadz, gerentso, gigirib, gigorob, goani, gogorob, gompeg, idzum, iribirib, kararak, katae, kekrek, koapin, koarakoara, krok, kukuk, madzeats, mango, mara genof, maran a ntsab, marib, megom, mentsea, merereng, montag, mpî a ntseang, mpungumping, muangom, mu dongkwang, mu watsots, mugmug, nafes, nemabong, ngair, ngaogompo, ngaokngaok, ngaompo, ngaopea, ngareo, ngarobante, ngarobimpub, ngarodowang, ngarogemo bangin a wi, ngarogimpub, ngarogo, ngarogurun, ngaromutruk, ngarose, ngarowangkur, ngarungkung, ngasamampim, ngawantseng, ngayakak, ngayar, ngayasu, ngebengeb, nginai, ngkang, ngken, ngking, nim a bong, ntsantsi, ntsofontsof, ontang, oron, otof, owang, owangowang, pama wafo, pong rufi, popo, pupuafin, regereg, rimpug, riware, roboat, ruwig, sasaob, senes, sisi, sisik, sosoab, sowangen, sû maran a dzib, sû oron, suk oron, taganeg, tata, titir, towa, tsafatsin, tsantsi, tsaratser, tsatsafra, tsufngek, tûk, tuyami, udzumpung, untsi kekrek, urukuk, wadzo, waitsawaits, wampiwampi, wampon, wangir, wani, wanimpi, waseak, wayaun, weweng, wuwi**  
 (see also Introduction Section 1.3)  
 ankle, **aeng, fa dzontsreng, fân a ntot, fân waro**  
 announce, **îts a reng, sir**  
 annoy, **bororo**  
 annoyance, **dzob a furan, fas, reros**  
 annoyed, **towato**  
 another, **burid, ongan**  
 answer, **êdz a dzob fun, kuk, rots**  
 ant (generic), **pupuafin**  
 ant (kinds), **abuabu, baner, bompog oron, gantin a mor, gerengadz, mu watsots, sisik, taganeg, titir, tuyami, wangir**

- ants' eggs, **fantsef**  
 antenna on head of shrimps, **so gwamuts**  
 anus, **gomor, rain a ntson, rofon a ntson**  
 anxious, **gwangon efang**  
 anyone, **ongan**  
 apart, **afis, gentet**  
 appear, **frots**  
 applause, **nanger**  
 apportion, **neadz en, tawa**  
 approach, **potso**  
 area, **fân a nin, mra gentet ongan**  
 Areca palm and nut (generic), **dzain**  
 Areca palm and nut (varieties), **dzain bompog nidzin, dzain boyag, dzain a ferefere, dzai garadz, dzain a ngkring nidzin, dzain poaets, dzain a pusupis, dzain renan, dzain sagaboa, dzain erang waem**  
 argue, **rots en**  
 argument, **magagu**  
 arise, **frots**  
 arm, **bangi-n**  
 arm ornament, **dzanam wampon**  
 armpit, **kakwak, papo**  
 arm-ring, **gigru**  
 around, **mana, manamana, wafen;**  
     (v) **rofef, segon, tsaref**  
 arouse, **ngar**  
 arrange, **faro dzob, tangatong**  
 arrive, **brap, potso**  
 arrogant, **boareng a son a ntson**  
 arrow, **wanti**  
 as if, **efa**  
 ascend, **sa**  
 ash, **pâp**  
 ashamed, **meats**  
 aside, **gentet; mpan**  
 ask, **bantseg, gaeb, gra, îts a riran en a dzob, ntseng, ngkog, parig, rots, tabataberan, taes en,**  
 assemble, **tseneats, tsenon**  
 assembly, **ram tsenoneran**  
 assent, **daeng, dzûg eran**  
 at, **en, ri**  
 at once, **fanifu**  
 auditory hole, **naen a ntson**  
 aunt, **ugu, wâts**  
 avoid, **bareg, gigit, santrop, yaon**  
 away, **non, raun**  
 axe, **aetsantson, dzantson**

## B

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- baby, **dampit, mamur, mara dampit, mara dari, naron patearan**  
 bachelor, **engkedzeran, bangets a feng, ngaeng a ngkangeran, ngaeng mara yabuf**  
 bachelors' house, **ntsa**  
 back, **baro, baro waro, mara fantan, tos**  
 back of head, **ontog**  
 back of the knee, **fân nongoteran**  
 background, **dzob mara gampoan, dzob fan**  
 backside, **rofo-n, rofon a poaran**  
 bad, **ngkreb, tsats**  
 bad eye, **maran a pis**  
 bad language, **dzob a ntante, dzob a tsatseran**  
 bag, **taru, wanub;** (v) **od**  
 bald, **ono gamen, sararap, onon a ngkoap, tuming**  
 ball, **biari**  
 ball of possum fur, **bompo**

- bamboo (generic), **purung**
- bamboo (kinds), **purung boarog, purung bobam, purung dafum, purung domoro, purung a ferefere, purung fose, purung mara fafan, purung ngantab, purung ngasango, purung tsara, purung untsi**
- bamboo trumpet, **nim**
- bamboo tube for water, **mpo poaran**
- banana (generic), **gaen**
- banana (kinds eaten ripe), **adzab, baboaf, binang anang, birintsidz, dzampo, foa ganti, gae dzomor, gaen inin, gaen madzeats, gaen mampi, gaen a mpas, gaen panis, gae poaruran, gerea, gintsug, guntsug, kewendis, kokwarak, marapesea, mayamas, mpî a ntseang, mu bobop, ngampeo, ngarongone, oreats, pagamone, ram fose, rao, samida, tsemor, un a wi, usi renen, waya mama, yabimo**
- banana (kinds for cooking), **adaeng, ampu wara, anang, aneg, apam, apoa, bantsem, bengke, boarof, bunuf, dzomodz, fanaf, gangkeang, idzum a ram a mra, impub a mpo, mamad, mamug fan, medoa, mparampur, mpî rafen, mpî a tseap, mugus, munumu, ntsamantsri, ngaropopok, ngarotsaru, ngawantag, ompong, poapos, pogompeg, rai mamad, tso, u wara, wampong, wareas, yawan**
- banana leaf, **yagaf, yangaf, usib**
- banana shoot, **seresor**
- banana stem, **dûg**
- banana trunk, **sesentob**
- banana, eaten by insects, **gaen papor**
- banana, unwrapped, **mara garedz**
- banana, wild, **ginug, wayasos**
- bandicoot, **kwadengkang, muangom, siri**
- bank of clouds, **mara mom**
- bank, steep, **ntamaran**
- baptismal water, **mpo foforan**
- baptise, **fofo, se**
- barb, **ganti-n**
- barbed, **ganti**
- bare, **mesames, safus, sararap, tsatsa;**  
(v) **wasing**
- bark, **orog gangkan, bafang, ompan;**  
(v) **faur, gaup**
- bark cloth, **rawe**
- bark cloth beater, **nguring, tsaru (mara) dzadzaz**
- barn, **tao peats**
- barren, **budzun, ngeang**
- bashful, **meats**
- bast, **mpet**
- bathe, **se, tsongof**
- bathing place, **bingin**
- bat (kinds), **bibip, boin nenan, fengof, ngaropits, rango**
- bawl, **gangkwang**
- bay, **ntsun**
- be, **mu**
- beach, **mag, magamag, rûts a mag**
- beak, **son a mun**
- beam, **tir**
- bean, **abu, opes**
- bear, **fur, peng, fog**
- beard, **mu fofon, ntaf fofon**
- beat, **denteng, nang, grut, its, nteb, repe, yoto**
- beautiful, **dzentsreng, rene gerea**
- because, **en**
- become, **mu**
- become well-known, **pret**
- bee, **bigig renan**
- beer, **dzain a ngka, mafan a ngkang, mpo**

- beetle (kinds) **dontong, dzangadz, fentseafentsea, fring, koapin, mango, mentsea, ntsofontsof, ngawantseng, oron, otof, owangowang, popo, rimpug, sû maran a dzib, sû oron, ntsofontsof, udzumpung**
- before, **sa, waes**
- before one's eyes, **maran a ntsing**
- beg, **gaeb, parig**
- beget, **ngop, rem**
- begging, **rafe parig**
- begin, **moam en, ntring, ngkwam, reng**
- beginning, **buntin, munamun, mantsang**
- behave well, **safo**
- belch, **boa, gururu, sengkra en**
- believe, **mi en, satap**
- bell, **ngkrengangkreng**
- belly, **gwango-n, rai dzofoa**
- belly of pig, **yadz a noferan**
- belong, **bantsar**
- below, **roron, warug**
- belt, **mpî gangkan**
- bend, **moadzi ngoteran; (v) bengo, daso, dedeas, dzangadzang, gob, gwaro, mprom, ngit, ntsing, ngwang**
- bent, **babano, mpen**
- beside, **gentet**
- betel palm and nut, **dzain** (varieties *see* Areca)
- betel pepper (generic), **gasur**
- betel pepper (kinds), **gasur bedze, gasur fanats, gasur goampan a sap, gasur a gom, gasur ngarorapu, gasur piputs, gasur rene waso, gasur sampa, gasur sampa bimpin, gasur sangen, gasur sao, gasur waya**
- betel spit, **mri**
- betroth, **rag**
- between, **ofo**
- bible, **papia atro**
- bifurcation, **paraseak**
- big, **brat, fâring, gampig, poaru, terengef, tsatseran fâring**
- big nose, **so fon**
- big toe, **fân renan**
- big-eyed, **mara gumpug**
- bind, **dzari, ngir, ntsi, pu, saru, tseang**
- bind together, **mpon**
- bird (generic), **dzi dziferan**
- bird (kinds), **anug a wuwi, antsang a ngets, aripopo, arir, arir dzoreng, banta, bega, bidzu, birisis, boantam, boneb oron, boser, dangir, didiring, dzabain, dzadzaman, dzangadzang, dzegege, dzi wantem a ntson, dzi weweng, dzidzingkim, dzirudziru, dzoreng, fâ bimpi, gangkeang, gegoa, gereg, gerentso, gigirib, gigorob, goani, gogorob, gompeg, iribirib, kararak, kekrek, koarakoara, krok, kukuk, mara genof, maran a ntsab, marib, megom, merereng, mpî a ntseang, mpungumping, mu dongkwang, mugmug, nafes, nemabong, ntsantsi, ngair, ngaogompo, ngaokngaok, ngaompo, ngaopea, ngareo, ngarobante, ngarobimpub, ngarogemo bangin a wi, ngarogimpub, ngarogo, ngarogurun, ngaromutruk, ngarose, ngarungkung, ngayakak, ngayasu, ngebengeb, nginai, ngkang, ngken, ngking, nim a bong, owang, pama wafo, pong rufi, regereg, riware, roboat, sasaob, sisi, mpungumping, sosoab, sowangen, ontang, suk oron, tata, towa, tsafatsin, tsantsi, tsaratser, tsatsafra, tsufngek, tûk, untsi kekrek, urukuk, wadzo, waitsawaits,**

- wampiwampi, wampon, wani, wanimpi, waseak, wayaun, weweng, wuwi**  
 birth-mark, **boanap, pûts**  
 bit, **bas**  
 bite, **ar, rami**  
 bitter, **gininits, moin**  
 black, **fose, goro, ngop**  
 blackboard, **tafe, tafe faring**  
 bladder, **bubung**  
 blame, **yase**  
 blare, **bras**  
 blind, **mara kipis, maran a nof, maran enof, maran esab, maran esowason**  
 blinding, **dzangkar**  
 blink, **nogwanog**  
 blister, **dodong**  
 bloated, **popop**  
 block, **tsupung**  
 blond, **mpuf, ono fofon a dzung, ono fofon itiritir, ono fofon iwiwi**  
 blood, **wi**  
 blood revenge, **êfdz renge**  
 bloom, **boap**  
 blossom, **boap**  
 blouse, **ngakwi**  
 blow, **fung, tsifi**  
 blow a conch shell, **ntos**  
 blow up, **mpum**  
 blue, **bere, fose, neb, nebaneb, parats**  
 blue sky, **ram newaran**  
 blunt, **ngkef, tofot, ntsamantsa**  
 board, **orog a pan**  
 boast, **baor, tor, tsof etse**  
 bob, **mpopwampep**  
 body, **garamut, gwango-n, nidzin, pasre, rai**  
 body parts, **nidzin**  
 body hair, **rene fofon**  
 bogey, **so rompets**  
 boil, **fenefon, û;** (v) **bampi, fara, pokopek, ru**  
 boil under the foot, **fa fefen**  
 boiled, **ngî**  
 bone, **waro**  
 bone used for peeling bananas, **ntib**  
 book cover, **baro waro**  
 boom, **ngkrung**  
 border, **gentet**  
 border mark, **boampim, toaf**  
 border sign, **babap, onon a mpru**  
 bore, **roret, sarot**  
 both, **abid**  
 bother, **bororo**  
 bottle, **dzangkar**  
 bottom, **rofo-n**  
 bough, **orog bangin**  
 boulders, **tsaru panapan**  
 boundary, **ampat, gentet**  
 bow, **fadzur, frots;** (of canoe) **madzung ono waro;** (v) **bengo, mprom, ngit, ntsing**  
 bow and arrow, **wanti da fadzur**  
 bow legs, **fân fadzur**  
 bow the head, **dantog, ntonon**  
 bow-string, **ntsu**  
 bowels, **rainara**  
 bowl, **ngafir**  
 box, **orog a pan**  
 bracelet, **amat, mpugumpug, ngats**  
 brag, **baor**  
 bragging, **mara yaon**  
 braid, **fe**  
 brain, **ono murin**  
 braised steak, **sruk**  
 branch, **bangi-n**  
 branching, **paraseak**

- branchless, **sararap**  
 brand, **renen a dzif âneran**  
 brandish, **tsaro**  
 brave, **gwangon angkangeran, ntsefentsef, prenges, sen**  
 bread, **porom**  
 breadfruit, **gog**  
 break, **buntsru, dentep, dipidip, dzintsing, pa, pea, poak, ra, ramub, tig**  
 break a promise, **srap**  
 break firewood, **tae, tefom**  
 break off, **ngkaf, raruts, tab, tig, tsaf**  
 break open, **sef**  
 break out, **moafat, ngkaf**  
 break up, **boasir, dzarang**  
 breast, **bimpin, dodo, mentong, seson, sos**  
 breastbone, **angkop**  
 breath, **fefen, kakafoa, mamar**  
 breathe, **fung, ntaf, sengaseng**  
 breathless, **ngkafangkaf**  
 breed, **sama**  
 bridewealth, **ram faroran**  
 bridge, **ntit**  
 bright, **rawin**  
 bring, **ôn**  
 bring out, **ntab**  
 bring together, **soror**  
 bring up, **sama, tao etse**  
 brink, **gentet**  
 broad, **bubung,**  
 broad nose, **so fon, son a ntur**  
 broken, **garet, peats**  
 broom, **faib, faib a mprang**  
 brother, **nafo-n, rase-n**  
 brother-in-law, **fâts, monto**  
 brown, **renen a ngrang**  
 bruise, **gantsum**  
 brush-turkey, **fafoa**  
 Buang, **orab**  
 bubble, **baboa; (v) krakakrak, pokopek**  
 bucket, **paket a mpo nuferan**  
 bud, **dzof**  
 buffalo, **babor**  
 bug, **dingki, borowang, renen ufin**  
 build, **dzofon, mots, ngop, rem**  
 build a wall, **mpung**  
 bundle, **bempebempets, boaedz, garagadz**  
 bundle up, to, **dzari**  
 burdock, **gamepegampets**  
 burn, **ân, ar, brap, bururung, dzûdz, gagar, gaof, prufipruf**  
 burn down, **moatsro, nang**  
 burnt, **gananu, warea**  
 burst, **moatat, poak**  
 bury, **dzofon**  
 bush, **dau, ram a mpang**  
 bush area in grassland, **mpes**  
 bush knife, **paip fâring**  
 but, **ma**  
 butt of gun, **taram rofon**  
 butterfly, **ngaobo(a)sis**  
 buttocks, **rofo-n, rofon pasre**  
 buy, **rab**  
 buzz, **mûm**



## C

- calabash (kinds), **gu nowen, mpo momog, mpo poaran**
- calf of the leg, **fa(n) dzampeb**
- call, **ngkung, ôn en, rantam, rorong, rots, tab, tabataberan, wawe, wats, yaneng;** (v) **fâring, ngkeang, rauts, tong**
- call for help, **sa en, ngkog**
- call ancestors for help, **îts raman bingan**
- call together, **tofoar**
- callous, **fân a daperan, fân (gangkan) engkang**
- calm, **fitu**
- canal, **mpo bangin**
- canine tooth, **dowang, tseap**
- cannibal, **ngaeng âneran a dzî parats**
- canoe, **madzung**
- canon, **taram faring**
- capable, **fa**
- cape, **mra rain a mun**
- capsize, **peteang en**
- care for, **bampa, maran epotso tsen, mots**
- careful, **fats, rain a mam ari**
- caress, **tseats**
- carry, **bampa, banteg, bara, boareng, dzentse, fits, furufur, gafeng, mpeat, ntu, ngid, ôn, peng, pepe**
- carry around one's neck, **ntsing**
- carry fruit, **fits**
- carry no longer, **wowe**
- carry through, **kware**
- carrying strap, **bayang, fini**
- cartilage, **ngkatangkut**
- cartridge, **ontsean, taram nidzin**
- carve, **its, nû, saf, tseap, tsetsor, tsotsor, îts**
- carver, **ngaeng bangin murun**
- carving, **murun**
- cassowary, **kuwik**
- cast a spell, **finti**
- cast off, **tsopwatsep en**
- cast one's skin, **dabos**
- cat, **pusip**
- cat's cradle, **fofoa**
- catapult, slingshot, **kataper**
- catch, **kae, tsapor**
- caterpillar, **mara dorang, masarum, ngarotsaneang, ofongofeng, ompen, pomeap**
- catkin, **fafub**
- cattle, **makao**
- caulk, **dzemer**
- cautiously, **fats, gampets, ntamantru, raratsets, tepeteap**
- cave, **tsaru ntson**
- cavity, **ngkrung**
- cease, **teg**
- ceiling, **mpung a weng**
- cemetery, **ntsif a garamut**
- censure, **yase**
- centipede, **ganef, ngkarangkep, ongop, siringkim**
- centre, **ofo**
- ceremony, **imu moreng**
- certain, **gwangon esob, gwangon orots**
- chair, **pitik**
- challenge, **araong, tor**
- change, **dzig en, gamut, gâp, ntang, rapu en, ridzibridzib, rugurugun en, wir**
- change names, **îr sagaseg bengan**
- change one's mind, **dzig en**
- charcoal, **bûdz**

- charm, **finti**  
 chase, **daro, tiri, tsetso**  
 chase away, **pango, songo**  
 chat, **mpu, rawedz**  
 chattering teeth, **dadadang**  
 cheat, **yangan**  
 cheek, **naen a seng, ntaf**  
 chew, **ar, geang, ngasangas, ngos, rami, ruf, wantang, yangas**  
 chicken, **kokwarak naron**  
 checkered, **mporompar**  
 child, **garafu, naro-n**  
 child-in-law, **bûn**  
 childless, **ngeang, ngrang**  
 chilli pepper, **dowadowang, rumbo**  
 chin, **ntaf a mun**  
 chip, **dudumits**  
 choose, **fis, neadz en**  
 chop, **ra, tseap, yanta**  
 chop off, **trep**  
 christian, **ngaeng wafu**  
 Christmas, **Sontag fâring**  
 Christmas present, **fâ sese**  
 church, **tao atro, tao med**  
 church elder, **afi tsaru, ngaeng tsaru**  
 cigarette, **bumpum dafum, dafum sigret**  
 circle, **foara**  
 circumscription, **dzob mara gampoan**  
 claim, **saung en, tsapi**  
 clammy, **nofwanof**  
 clamp, **gafegafeng**  
 clan (generic), **sagaseg**  
 clan (**sagaseg** names), **Antsang, Babap onon, Boarom rompon, Dzeag a ntson, Feref, Gab rero, Guware, Mara wanos, Mara warir, Meab nidzin, Montar, Mos warang, Mpi sangra, Mpo renan, Ngangki rompon, Ngarano, Ngarofre, Ngarogimpub, Ngaromoa, Ngasab, Ngif nidzin, Ngintsib rompon, Ompor, Ono wante, Orog a dzog, Orog fon, Orog naron, Orog onon a ntot, Orog renan, Orog a ntson, Orog wangin, Orog a weng, Orontog, Owang rompon, Posap, Sangud, Sorongoab, Sosoab, Tsaru ntson, Tsitsub, Tsuwaif, Urukuk, Warir, Wasobampur, Wayasos**  
 clang, **bras**  
 clap, **tarator**  
 clash, **sara**  
 clatter, **babrap**  
 claw, **dzegefe, fan a mun, wafe wanga**  
 clay, **go**  
 clean, **gentsean, pets, pisipis, tangum**  
 clear, **biringits, gentsean; mpo fose, rawin, tsea**  
 clear the garden, **âb, tangum, tseap, yâb**  
 clear one's throat, **turum**  
 cleave, **poropoa, yanta**  
 click one's tongue, **kororok, trakatrak**  
 cliff, **ntamaran**  
 climb, **gamu, fân orog**  
 climbing rope, **ontson**  
 close, **ante, baedz, mantsidz, ntante, ntsig; (v) ngkum**  
 closed, **puti, putuf, pis**  
 cloth, **ngakwi, ref**  
 cloud, **bumpung, mara mom, mara ngontong, mûf, wason**  
 clouded, **maran a nto**  
 cloudless, **newaran**  
 club, **ono demon, ono tepo, pof, tir**  
 co-wife, **naip**  
 coarse, **bosor, mara pipin**  
 coast, **rûts rofon**  
 coastal people, **ngaeng a rûts**

- cobweb, **ngawau sarawa**  
 cock, **kokwarak ngaemaro**  
 cock's comb, **so bempean**  
 cockatoo, **dzeram, urim**  
 cockroach, **paf**  
 coconut, **mos**  
 coconut fibre, **seb**  
 coconut oil, **madamin, mos fara**  
 coconut opener, **rintsig**  
 coconut rasp, **ûts**  
 coconut shell, **payap, singkut, mpo sirik, mpo upur**  
 coconut shell scraper, **tereas**  
 coil, **rofef, wafef**  
 coin, **tsaru naron**  
 cold, **tefetof, manis, bebentseng** (not hot tasting)  
 cold (sickness), **bumpib**  
 collarbone, **ngantif waro, û waro**  
 collect, **dampar, fis, mpur, ngantsing, ntsidzintsidz en, ntsing, pa, pets, soror, tseneats**  
 collide, **sara, tor**  
 colour (generic), **dzadzar, yawe; (v) rongo, rum en**  
 colour (kinds) **bere, boarof, buru, dzadzar a wi, dzung, gâr nun, goro, guntsug, madzeats, modzo, mpra, mpuf, neb, ngop, rene parats, rango, rene waya, sangra, sap, waya, wi**  
 coloured, **ngof maramaran, renen a ngkangku, renen a peraper**  
 comb, **nangantab, sara; (v) pra, waring**  
 comb of cock, **so bempean**  
 combine, **rangu**  
 come, **ma-ran**  
 come back, **tos**  
 come close, **ntsig**  
 come down, **gwaro**  
 come late, **îr**  
 come out, **frots, moafat**  
 come to an end, **mar**  
 come together, **soror, tsamo, tsenon**  
 come up, **sa**  
 come upon, **fentan**  
 command, **tinging etse**  
 common use, **patan**  
 communion, **ram ranga atro**  
 community, **onon**  
 companion, **wareb**  
 compensate, **rab**  
 compete, **grut, raraong**  
 competition, **grut**  
 complete, **danom, daso, tsamo**  
 completely, **etse, raun, wasi**  
 conceal, **fompob, rugun en**  
 concern, **dzob**  
 conch shells, **dzanam, firifir, gem, krokun, peso, pusupis, ufir**  
 conch shell ring, **untsi gem**  
 conch shell trumpet, **nim, nim a wang**  
 confess, **poa**  
 confirmands, **garafu fintiran**  
 conflict, **dzob gagu, magagu**  
 confuse, **dzangadzung, rafurafu**  
 congregation, **onon**  
 connect, **gampop**  
 connection, **mara gampon, mpo bangin aidz**  
 consanguinal kin, **wi orots**  
 consent, **daeng, dzob daeng, dzob daso, dzûg eran**  
 consider, **ûn ifir, ûn igrip**  
 constant, **fofong**  
 constipated, **setang**  
 constipation, **gwangon efeg, gwangon engkang, gwangon epof etse**  
 container, **gorogor, ûp**

- content, **fôn**; (be) **tsea**  
 contentment, **mamarero**  
 contest, **grut**  
 continuously, **men ari, ntsru, rompoadzen, tsororo, ûn ewaru**  
 contract, **ntsidz**  
 contradict, **îts magagu, raruts, saer, satap**  
 contradiction, **rafe saer, rafe satap**  
 conversation, **dzob**  
 convulsive, **fai ruru**  
 cook, **bangka, ngî, ranga, runtsu, tsetseang**  
 cooking banana, *see* banana  
 cooking pot, **gaot, go**  
 cool, **maran a nto, mpudz, nefenef, nof, teterof**  
 copra drier, **tao putsingeran a mos, tao tabura**  
 copulate, **ridzi**  
 copy, **maran a non**  
 coral, **ngkrangkra**  
 cord, **ngkits, ngufunguf**  
 cork, **tsupung dzangkar**  
 cormorant, **wayaun**  
 corn, **atsets, dzangkom, dzongkom**  
 corner of village, **gab a ntsun, gab rain a mun**  
 corpse, **gâr**  
 corpse fluid, **rene sangen**  
 corpulent, **babanats**  
 correct, **fa, foston, tsroap**  
 cough, **bumpib, ego u nun**; (v) **turum**  
 count, **fâring, singis**  
 courageous, **garamun, ntsefentsef**  
 cousin, **nau, yaran**  
 cover, **mara boaef, ododompo**; (v) **boare, bumpung, fing, gadzu, gomen, ntu, radza, rangap, sangur, som en, sum**  
 cover up, **dzangkrum, sesats**  
 cow, **makao**  
 cowardly, **mimi bubung**  
 co-wife, **afi naip**  
 crab, **wafe**  
 crack, **boangar, buf, dap, dentep, drangeran, fente, geang, poak**  
 crackle, **peak**  
 cramp, **ga**  
 cramped, **mpor**  
 cranial suture, **ono dzontso**  
 cranium, **payap**  
 crash, **dararap, didi, gururup**  
 crater, **maran a ntsif**  
 crawl, **dzoag**  
 crazy, **bebe, mpen**  
 creak, **dup**  
 creek, **mpo**  
 creep, **dzoag**  
 creeper, **gu**  
 creepers, **iniwag, iriri, mpî neangeran, ngamis ririp, ngaomoto, ngatsangats, pur, tser**  
 cricket, **matsapek, titingir, ngaodzarang, ngaogarum**  
 cripple, **garafu poaruran**  
 crippled, **mpar, ngoang, pepen, tsats**  
 crochet-needle, **gamre**  
 crocodile, **foa**  
 crocodile's nest, **seas, foa ngets**  
 crook, crooked, **ngoang, ngwang**  
 crop, **rai tsofe, û boma,**  
 cross, **orog a mpar**; (v) **îts engad, meap, ngad, rese, teap**  
 cross-beam, **mpar orog, mporompar**  
 cross-eyed, **mara kipis, maran a pis, maran INGRUNG, ngrung, yampar**  
 cross-way, **moadzi paraseak**  
 crosswise, **mpar, mporompar**

## CROTCH

- crotch, **orog a paraseak, sangarang**  
crow, **yarang**  
crowd, **ngaeng a ri totop, onon;**  
(v) **samper, soror**  
crown, **sempe**  
crumble, **romos**  
crush, **fai-ran futsun, moatat, romos**  
crust, **rompets**  
cry, **rorong, rafe waewae;** (v)  
**mpangampang, ring, tifitif, weng,**  
**yarang**  
cucumber, **arom, sengkes**  
cup, **tase**  
curcuma, **dzung**
- curly, **ropes, perepes**  
curse, **faur, mprang**  
curses, *see* insults  
curve, **moadzi ngoteran**  
curved, **mpen, ngoang**  
cuscus, **baro fose, gwanang, tafe oron**  
custom, **dzob, moadzi, mpe, ram**  
customary, **men ari**  
cut, **boat, botoboat, dzaron, guruh,**  
**its, moag, mogomoag, ntsang,**  
**ntsangantsang, ntsrang, piriri, ra,**  
**saf, tefom, tetefom, trep, tru, turu,**  
**tseap, tsof, tsotsor, wet**  
cyclone, **ngaromop**

## D

- daily, **sû sû**  
dam, **dintig, goani**  
damage, **dzampang**  
damp, **nofwanof**  
dance, **med;** (v) **îb, foara**  
dark, **bere, dzarumdzarum,**  
**dzurubdzurub, fose, mîn, mimîn,**  
**ririwun**  
darken, **goro**  
darkness, **mara mîn, sefo**  
dark-skinned, **ono koko**  
dash, **piririf, tsiririf**  
daughter, **naron afi**  
dawn, **mperempang**  
day, **nain, sû**  
day after tomorrow, **boanu ongan**  
day before yesterday, **miami**  
dazzle, **dzerereng**  
dazzling, **tait**  
dead, **mar, onon enof**  
dead body, **garamut**  
deaf, **nae puti, naen imut**
- deaf-mute, **babuf**  
death sorcery, **oso**  
debt, **ntot**  
decide, **gwanon emots mara tse,**  
**gwanon esepesep**  
decieve, **feafo, ngapangip, ngatangot,**  
**ngot, yangan**  
declaration of love, **rem ngats ari ran**  
declare wrong, **satap**  
decline, **mpreng, tung**  
decompose, **boafob, boasra**  
decorate, **fog**  
deep, **fâring, fôn, ngkrung, wante**  
deepness, **mifmif**  
defaecate, **mpip, was en**  
defamation, **warir, yawin**  
defeat, **boanon, grut, îts, saru, tea**  
defend, **togwatag**  
delouse, **sing**  
demand, **saung en, tabataberan, yantsen**  
demolish, **wat**  
dense, **entse, ntante**

dent, **moanguf**  
 deny, **gongkots en**  
 depth, **mifnif**  
 descend, **bano, ro**  
 descendants, **mpan, mpanampen**  
 desert, **ram rawin**; (v) **boarab**  
 design (generic), **ngkatangket**  
 design (kinds), *see* ornaments  
 destroy, **dzawar, mpur, ranga, tip etse**  
 destruction of a dead man's possessions, **go poaran en, mpur**  
 detach, **taeg**  
 detect, **troa**  
 detest, **boain, mprang**  
 detonate, **pruf**  
 davour, **pangap**  
 dew, **reto, tetop**  
 dexterity, **bangin murun**  
 diagonal, **yafas**  
 diarrhoe, **bararoa, terof**  
 die, **mar**  
 die without reason, **ngo**  
 diet, **gaen, nan**  
 different, **afis, dzob fûn fûn, grapagrap, mara dzarum, mara maran, maran ongan, srupusrup, tufung**  
 difficult, **baraben**  
 dig, **dzofon, raf, so, sor, yare**  
 digging log, **pateg**  
 digging stick, **wamom**  
 dim, **riring**  
 dimly, **gumugum**  
 dip, **boarom, boasom, pu, rongo**  
 directly, **ngasing, sara**  
 dirge, **dzon**  
 dirt, **gaogao, mae, ngor**  
 dirty, **metot, motat, ngor**  
 disappear, **boap, mpa en, manget, poaf**  
 disappointment, **fas, reros, yafos**

disciple, **garafu ntsangantsing**  
 discuss, **dzontsodzontsong, rif a dzob**  
 disease (generic), **ram a ntaran**  
 disease (kinds), **bararoa, dentod, fân entamantear, fân onon, feang, fubufub, karakara, mara kipis, mu genen, ntafantaf, orop, popof, terof, urimurim**  
 disgust, **gwangon egompoan**  
 dish, **raru**  
 disjoint, **buntsru, bungru**  
 dislike, **boain, ganta, ge, dra**  
 dislocate, **buntsru, bungru**  
 disobedient, **nae dzintsing, nae wamor, tsopeang**  
 disorder, **dzangadzung**  
 disorderly, **sasusasub**  
 disperse, **boasir, dzarang, dzarangdzarang, saof**  
 dissolve, **bibinti, boantam**  
 dissuade, **yare naen etse**  
 distance, **ram wante**  
 distant, **ram wante**  
 distorted, **sinisin, ngoang**  
 distribute, **fai, mpar ari, neadz en, ringi, tawa, tawatawa**  
 disturbance, **dzob dzontsreng, ntsrongantsrong, ntsrung**  
 ditch, **ntsif**  
 dive, **mongro**  
 diver, **son a mpo**  
 divert, **yareran naen etse**  
 divide, **pangap**  
 divorce, **boain, pangap, taeg**  
 dizzy, **nongoneng, ûd ipipin**  
 do, **mu**  
 do away, **sisirir**  
 do easily, **rudzun**  
 do something completely, **nteng**

## DO NOTHING

- do nothing, **rob**  
do something else, **wîr**  
docto, **tota**  
document, **papia**  
dog, **idzum**  
dogs' louse, **wafin**  
done, **ngî**  
door, **katam, ntson**  
double, **biriri, boampug**  
doubt, **gwangon imu serok**  
dove, **marib, ngarogimpub, urukuk**  
down, **ro**  
down feather, **guntut**  
downpour, **moaet**  
downriver, **fi**  
downstream, **fi, ro**  
doze off, **danging**  
dragon, **ngarafo**  
dragonfly, **ngasamampib**  
draw, **gamre, go, moagrup, moaguf, rap en**  
draw out, **dabos, fis, fofor, popor, por**  
draw together, **ntsidz**  
draw up, **nongot**  
drawing, **yawe**  
dream, **poafo**  
dress, **pati, mangkog**  
drift, **mpub**  
driftwood, **ga mpo mom, ngap**  
drill, **roret**  
drink, **nom, num, tsufi-ran**  
drip, **tato, tsetsetsre**  
drive, **daro, ngef, tiri**  
drive away, **nunu, ôn fa raun, songo, tea**  
drive crazy, mad, **rampe**  
drizzle, **fid, madzamedz**  
drop, **totomang;** (v) **tato, to, tsetsetsre**  
drought, **sû fâring**  
drowsy, **maran epopopop**  
drum, **madzung;** (v) **babrap**  
drunk, **bobore**  
dry, **babaing, fubufub, fufruits, gananu, grapagrap, mag rain, mantean, mantus en, mara yaop, mareang en, meang, ming en, ntoap, ngap, ngeang, ngkwangkats, ngrang, renges, ri, sesean, tiritir, tsets**  
dry, (v) **ar, gaof, panis, peaf, putsing**  
dry coconut, **mara yaop, mos a mpangampangeran**  
dry season, **manaman**  
dryness, **sû fâring**  
duck, (v) **boanon, boarom, boasom, santrop**  
ducks, **araur, ngingip, pato, sowe**  
dumb, **mamung**  
dust, **bobof, mpongompong, ôpôp**  
dwarf, **dowôf, garafu poaruran, ngaeng a manaman**  
dwell, **huri**  
dye, **bibinti**

## E

- 
- eagle, **mpungumping, ontang, untung**  
ear, **nae-n**  
earlobe, **nae barang, nae gempon gea mun**  
earring, **seas, tsafi**  
earwax, **nae rain**  
early, **mog, sangkoat**



- earth, **mra, segra, taragaf, pôp, purupurun**
- earthquake, **tufugig**
- ear ornament, **ntsobwantsob**
- east, **dao, sù rofon, sù saran, wagog**  
(*see also* downstream)
- easy, **wogoweg**
- eat, **ân, nom, wantang, foat, gasub, tsafea**
- echidna plant, **siri ganaip, siri waso**
- echo, **fentsea**
- eclipse of the sun, **sù ibumpung maran etse**
- edge, **gentet, nae gentet, rir**
- eels, **boarof, mara moni, moani, newe, pamap**
- egg, **ngarumur, rowe, rai girup**
- egg yolk, **mpîb**
- egret, **ngayasu**
- elbow, **bangin (onon) a ntot**
- elder, **esab**
- elephantiasis, **dentod, fa dentod**
- emaciated, **rai waro**
- embarrassed, **meats**
- embers, **dzif fon, pipi**
- embezzle, **gru**
- embrace, **foareng**
- emerge, **bet, bre, ntos**
- empty, **ao, gungkung, mara mumu, mpoa, mpup, ngkoap, tsatsa**
- encirclement, **ntom**
- end, **emen ari kani, feab, gots, rofo-n, ron, yamun; (v) danom, daso, mpes, tip etse, wangen**
- enemy, **ngaeng a tir, yaner**
- engaged, **imu moadzi en eran**
- engagement, **faro dzob**
- engrave, **ar**
- enough, **efa**
- enraged, **garamun, tsirim, watsots**
- enter, **rif**
- enumerate, **fâring, singis**
- envious, **moin**
- erect, **fang, titim, tong, yang**
- eternal, **fofong**
- European, **bumpum**
- evade, **yaon**
- evangelist, **aposter, garafu budziran en, garafu siteran, ngaeng a poaran a dzob fefen, ngaeng buriran**
- even, **mara bubung, ngarobingin, petat**
- evening, **mentsab, ram iririwun, sù riferan**
- everytime, **sempe**
- exaggerate, **mpoaf**
- exaggeration, **dzob man a weng; dzob a mpoaferan**
- examine, **rerep**
- example, **ono watsots; îts bangin raun**
- excel, **sot**
- exchange, **êdz, rab, wir, wiriwir**
- excite, **ngar**
- excited, **gwangon esa dero, gwangon isumpusumpu, rangkap**
- exclamations, **â, abi(a), agaru rue, are, ayû, dê turi, enê, garanganerits, he, î, imo, inangke, inê, intâ, iyê, mo, ngaronanan, obe, tê, turi, ye**
- exclude, **mprang**
- exclusively, **inin, moatsets**
- excrement, **benets, maemae, rainara, rene mae**
- exhausted, **ngap**
- expel, **ôn fa raun, tea**
- explain, **budzi en**
- explode, **dararap, poak, pruf**
- explore, **mpe**

- expression of shock or fear on one's face, **maran a gâr (irid) esa**  
 extend, **baradzea, yafang**  
 extract, **dabos, fofor, popor, por**  
 eye, **mara-n, mara nidzin**  
 eye disease, **mara kipis**  
 eye tooth, **dowang**  
 eye yellow, **gomeag, tsufri**  
 eyeball, **maran a biari, mara rowe**  
 eyebrow, **dempen, mara fofon, maran a dzib**  
 eyelash, **mara fofon, maran a dzib**  
 eyelid, **mara gangkan**

## F

- fabric, **ref**  
 face, **mara-n**  
 faeces, **rainara**  
 fail, **wadzeng, bangin mana**  
 faint, **pomoapom, raratsets; (v) mar, ntet, seas**  
 fair, **daom, sap**  
 fairy tale, **dzob mamafe**  
 fall, **bempe, mosro, muru, ngkrop, poatsa, tabataberan, tsururuk, tum**  
 fall down, **roroang**  
 fall out, **reruang, roroang**  
 familiar, **ntsum**  
 family, **mpan**  
 famous, **niseran**  
 fan, **nebat; (v) pango**  
 far, **brat, wante**  
 fart, **rain ufin; (v) mpip, ntuf**  
 fashion, **mpe**  
 fast, **fanifu, fontsaf, ngopwangop, srap en, mpas naron, efa mpas, tsararap; (v) dzangidz, ngkedzeran, sib**  
 fasten, **faro, fentso, gadzu, gaga, mper, ntsi, ngub, saru**  
 fat, **rawe garet, terengef, yadz; (be) mpum, nterenter, ntsepantsep, rob**  
 father, **abang, baba, rama-n**  
 father's brother, **rama-n**  
 father's sister, **ugu, wâts**  
 faulty, **tsetsets**  
 favourite wife, **maran âneran**  
 fear, **gwangon a ntotantot, rai rain, renen ear, renen eatsats, renen engre; (v) boain, gafagef, ganta**  
 fearless, **îts a mpen, ntsefentsef**  
 feast, **ram ranga**  
 feather, **rene fofon, sempang, yangken, wareas**  
 fed up, **sif**  
 feed, **gaen, nan; (v) ntsam, sama, fenom**  
 feel, **boamus, ru en**  
 feel cold, **teterof**  
 feel sand in food, **gras**  
 feel sick, **gompoan**  
 feign, **mpangampung**  
 fell, **ra, tig**  
 female, **afi**  
 fence, **tseng, seseb, ketson**  
 fence in, **mpung, seseb**  
 fence-post, **nantan**  
 ferment, **mpurumpir**  
 fern, **nen a dzentsreng**  
 fetch, **ru**  
 fetch from all sides, **soror**  
 fever, **renen esowatsots**  
 few, **bobabop**  
 fibre of coconut, **seb**

- ficus sp., **bigig fetef, dangkum, dzeneb, fantsif, ferea, gog a poa, meab, moagi, mosagen, ngampur, ngantif a poak, sisik, tsengets**
- field, **gom**
- fig tree, *see* ficus
- fight, **ntig, romed, tir;** (v) **faf, îts**
- fighter, **ngaeng a garamun**
- figurative speech, **nawatu**
- figure, **dzadzar, mara dzadzar, maran a nin;** (v) **boroboat**
- fill, **boantam, dzofon, fig, foangkub, guguf, nuf, ngon, poatru, rangap, seso, som en, somoab, sum, sung, tinum**
- filled, **ngkum**
- fin, **baro sisin, nae gempon**
- find, **potsori, rif**
- find out, **budzi en, potsori, yotonon en**
- fine, **ngarobingin**
- finger, **bangin dzongang, bangin tsukwain**
- fingernail, **bangin a dzegefe, bangin a mun**
- fingerprint, **bangin moman**
- finish, **danom, daso, mar, mpes, ngap, tip etse**
- fire, **dzif, wareap;** (v) **fani, poak**
- fire place, **dzif a ntson, dzif a pan, pâp buriran**
- fire-fly, **ningining**
- firewood, **ga**
- firm, **mping, ngka, ngkang**
- first, **munamun, orots, sa, sot**
- first time, **mantsang**
- first wife, **afi mogeran**
- first-born child, **wasomun**
- fish (generic), **dzi mpo;** (v) **fur, kae, ntroang**
- fish (kinds), **afi a guf, bantsi, boanap, daob, dzai gangkan, gegeneb, gufuf, ibano, mampi, mangko, mao, mara wanos, masta oda, menag, mimpits, mono, moromar, mun a dzib, ngatong, oda, ofos, orog daob, pegempeag, piag, pipits, romed, ruwin, sanason, sereang, tim, tsaru oron, tsuboatsib, wantsab, yafats, yanang oto**
- fish-hook, **ro, sadi, ntaf**
- fishing net, **keka, mpor, ontom, sapu, semen, wasang**
- fishtail palm, **ngkats**
- fist, **bangin egofom**
- fit, **tsakapoa**
- five, **bangid ongan, adaso bangid orots**
- fix, **mots**
- flame, **dzif ibururung, dzif mara taet**
- flare, **pruf**
- flash, **dzangkar;** (v) **drap, gamut, ngre, pruf, yanap**
- flat, **bubung, gongkrong, mara radza, moan en, mpan, ngarobingin, petat, poatra, ri**
- flea, **poapos**
- fledged, **pî guntut**
- flesh, **pasre**
- fleshy, **dzanaub**
- flicker, **abaib, moapom**
- flimsy, **babanang**
- flinch, **forofoag**
- fling away, **sroat**
- flint, **yangkig**
- float, **mpub, suk**
- flood, **dinti, foa**
- floor, **sep**
- flow, **firing, foa, rid, sof**
- flow together, **tsumu**
- flower (generic), **boap;** (v) **boap**

FLOWER

- flower (kinds), **aroret, brûme, dadadadam, dogoro, fesef a tsup, gab a mpo, gaen dzampeb, gampos, kokwarak a so bempean, montam poangup, poatse mpob, ogean poangup, ngkring fauf, pipupiputs**
- fluid, **ninin, sangen, rene sangen;**  
(v) **sasangen**
- fly, (v) **dzawar, dzif, foara, gwarogwaro**
- fly (kinds), **boaran, dzofef, fengefeang, epep, nungunung boaran**
- fly low, **dzaf, tsafats**
- fly up, **gagangkwang**
- flying ant, **tuyami**
- flying foxes, **boan, dompot, ngarowang, sâb, sangud**
- foam, **fop, oyamoyam, sonangre**
- fog, **moagaf, mûf**
- fold, **bempets en, nongot**
- fold hands, **gampop**
- follow, **bangi, frong, gantam, nton, ntsig, ram, tsetso, tsong**
- follow an advice, **mi en, ram, yati en**
- follow an example, **fufiafu**
- follower, **garafu, ntsangantsing**
- fontanelle, **ono dzontso, ono tuming**
- food, **gaen, nan**
- foot, **fâ-n**
- foot of mountain, **sorofon**
- footbridge, **ntit**
- footprint, **moman**
- for, **en**
- forbid, **boain, boin, raso**
- force, **ram fângeran**
- forearm, **dzampeb, bangin nguris, bangin a samase**
- forefathers, **wante**
- forefinger, **bangin orofo**
- forehead, **dampa, dampa waro, maran aeberan, maran petat**
- foreign, **rib**
- foreigner, **ngaeng irib, yaner, ngaeng mara tsamo**
- foreleg, **bangi-n**
- forest, **dau**
- forever, **fofong da fofong**
- forget, **sem, waets**
- forgive, **badzab, bagan**
- fork, **gamun, ganteg, sara**
- forking, **paraseak**
- formerly, **waes, mog waes, munamun**
- fortune, **boantob**
- fortunately, **erego**
- founder, **fôn**
- four, **serok a serok**
- fowl, **kokwarak**
- fragrant, **dzub**
- frame, **dzaridzari**
- free, **foang, ngkoap, ram mana**
- free of grass, **mub**
- fresh, **mpudz, parats**
- friable, **fafrang**
- Friday, **gom renan**
- friend, **mara yamper, nero-n, wareb**
- friendly, **damad, dzob daso, mara ngaeng, mu-n** (without thorns)
- frighten, **fab en, ganaf**
- frightened, **mimi bubung, rataf, sarang en, seseang**
- fringe, **moadz**
- frogs and toads (kinds), **kawak, krak, ngasamayam, ngasangao, ngkwaengkwaeng, owamowam, poak, tsukrik, uri**
- from, **en, non**
- frond, **gwara, tsetso, tsotsoaf**
- front, **bimpin, mara-n**
- fruit (generic), **dzog, nidzin**
- fruit fly, **boaran, epep**

fry, **putsing**  
 full, **fug, guguf, ntse, seso, sum**  
 full moon, **ngantam imu bubung,**  
**ngantam imu fon**  
 fun, **dzaro, gari, îp, mara gere**  
 funeral gift, **gopoaran**  
 fungus (generic), **mara dzaboa, raeng**

fungus (kinds), **dzirudz, mentong, raeng**  
**mpî nae gempon, osong, pamap,**  
**poamaid, raeng boman, raeng mara**  
**dzaboa, raeng a ntsab, tsofofon, ufir**  
 furious, **bobore, garamun, tsirim,**  
**watsots**  
 furuncle, **û**

## G

G-string, **frip**  
 gall-bladder, **mimi garamun, mimi moin**  
 game (generic), **dzi, tsatsaneaf**  
 game (kinds of play), **doadoa,**  
**ereria, ngkang ginug a dzog,**  
**ntsringantsring, rumbo, topeat,**  
**tuswantis, untiswantis, wantsab**  
 garbage, **ngung**  
 garden, **gom**  
 garden house, **gab a gom**  
 garden, new, **bimpi**  
 garden, old, **wampop**  
 garment, **ngakwi**  
 gasp, **mamar, ntafantaf**  
 gate, **tseng a ntson**  
 gather, **gogo, moas, ntzidz-eran,**  
**ngangu, somo, soror, tsamo,**  
**tseneats, tsenon**  
 gaze, **foaig, mpug**  
 gecko, **dampoat**  
 generosity, **mpe**  
 genitals, **ram, ram a mra, ram uni, rene**  
**gangkan**  
 German, **dziaman, ono gampig, ono**  
**wabung**  
 Germany, **Dziaman**  
 get, **ngef, ôn**  
 get out, **mana**  
 get out of the way, **gigit**

get up, **bre, monteng**  
 ghost, **giranon, mamafe, maran a**  
**non, mara tsaib, mparampib,**  
**mparampom, ram, ram a tsatseran,**  
**ram ongan, tsakimpo** (*see also* spirit)  
 ghost place, **ram ngarab, rop** (*see also*  
 spirit place)  
 ghost story, **dzob mamafe**  
 gill, **meamats**  
 ginger, **engkar, fesef, mafan,**  
**mungkrumungkru, tsape, tseremom**  
 girdle, **mpab**  
 girl, **afi, daer, binum**  
 girlfriend, **neron**  
 give, **ntsa, rem**  
 give away, **îts futsun, mpar ari, patso,**  
**poa, tsai en**  
 give back, **tos-eran**  
 give birth, **fur, peng, wats, wiwi**  
 give for collection, **basa**  
 give light, **pin**  
 give loud of pigs and cattle, **ngoa**  
 give less valuable part of something,  
**rarangan**  
 give up, **gatsagats en, tab**  
 give women to another group, **ntan**  
 glass bead, **komokom**  
 gleam, **dzangkar**  
 glide, **moab, pero, sroak**

## GLISTEN

- glisten, **nanganang, ningining, nobwanob**
- glow of sunset, **mperempang**
- glow-worm, **mangkag**
- gluck, **gururup**
- glutton, **rai dzofoa**
- gnaw, **gair, tsafa**
- go, **ya**
- go back, **suwig, tos**
- go directly towards something, **ngasing, sara**
- go down, **bempe, ntsup**
- go for a walk, **rob**
- go in line or file, **rutu**
- go into, **rese, sung, tinum**
- go off, **pruf**
- go on, **dzeang**
- go one by one, **saof**
- go out of the way, **yaon**
- go somewhere else, **bret**
- go the wrong way, **yanung**
- go to a meeting, **tsamo**
- go to and fro looking for something, **putufputuf**
- go to sleep, **moas, nao**
- go to the other side, **ngad**
- go together, **rangu**
- go up, **raen en, sa**
- go wild, **feg**
- goat, **noning**
- goatee, **ntaf fofon**
- God, **Anutu, garaweran**
- godfather, **yasang**
- goggle-eyed, **maran efrots**
- goitre, **û kopro**
- gone, **boap, dzerots**
- good, **boaras, daom, ngarobingin**
- good shot, **ngowen**
- good-looking, **daom, ngarobingin, srurain**
- goose-bumps, **fratsafrots**
- gospel, **dzob fefen**
- gossip, **dzob gangkan, dzob inin, yawin; (v) rawedz**
- grandchild, **rompo-n**
- granddaughter, **rompo-n afi**
- grandfather, **rompo-n maro**
- grandmother, **rompo-n afi**
- grandparent, **bobo, rompo-n**
- grandson, **rompo-n maro**
- grasp, **ngef, tsapor**
- grass, dry, **sesean**
- grass island in forest, **babur**
- grass skirt, **some**
- grass (kinds), **beboa, bereang, boarof, boneb, budzug riru, darad, dzeradzerab, enob, feref, furif, gu dzog, idzum idzum a gots, maodz, mereab, mpî mara nidzin, moangkats, mpî nae gempon, mpiantif, ntsegmentseg, ntsîdz, ngareo fan, ngaroyane, ngarosaor, pepeas, poatse, pongapong, ramampong, rero, rerorero, safasaf, sawasaf, sebung, sibung, sorower, tsits, utsuts, warir**
- grasshoppers, **anuganug, kotob, ngadasas, ngadzomor, ngangangkung, sogoseg, sorompeang**
- grassland, **ram a mpang**
- grate, **gres**
- grave, graveyard, **ntsif, ntsif a garamut**
- graze, **surus**
- grease, **burubait, noferan, yadz**
- great, **fâring, tsats**
- great man, **garaweran, ngaeng fâring, ngaeng ofo, tseratsera**
- great-grandparent, **rase-n**

great number of something, <b>mara gangkrang</b>	grow fast, <b>bras</b>
green, <b>modzomodzo, neb, paparats, paraparats, parats, rene modzo</b>	grow old, <b>mor</b>
greet, <b>reren</b>	grow plentiful, <b>dadaring</b>
greetings, <b>wamen e, waya e, wayo</b>	grow together, <b>sob</b>
grey, <b>mpongompong, mpuf</b>	growl, <b>ngkerereng</b>
grief, <b>ram barabeneran</b>	grown, <b>faring, mor</b>
grill, <b>dong</b>	grown-up, <b>mor</b>
grind, <b>ros</b>	grub, <b>rimpug, seos</b>
grind one's teeth, <b>gegres, gogres</b>	grumble, <b>rots en, wuduwid</b>
grinding stone, <b>sim</b>	grumbling, <b>boareng a son a ntson</b>
gristle, <b>ngkatangkut</b>	grunt, <b>ngoa, ngkraf, sengkra en</b>
groan, <b>gas</b>	guava, <b>koafen</b>
groove, <b>ra</b>	guest, <b>ofor</b>
grooved, <b>wetsawets</b>	guest house, <b>tsakapoa</b>
grooves in lime spatula, <b>gres, tum a gres</b>	guilt, <b>ntot</b>
grope, <b>boamus</b>	gullet, <b>u dirits, u gumu</b>
ground, <b>mra, segra</b>	gum of breadfruit, <b>gog bigig</b>
group, <b>fôn, onon, mpan, mpanampen</b>	gums, <b>ganti besen</b>
grow, <b>dzof, ntab, ntsong, sa</b>	gun, <b>taram</b>
grow again, <b>ntrup</b>	gurgle, <b>gongkrong, ngkrongongkrong</b>
grow poorly, <b>ntsirintsir</b>	gush, <b>fedzefedz, frets</b>

## H

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hack, (v) <b>tseap, yoto</b>	hand, <b>bangi-n</b>
hair, <b>fofon</b>	handbag, <b>ataf, dabud</b>
hairless, <b>sararap, safus, ono gamen, ono gau</b>	handcuffs, <b>kapawaru</b>
hairy, <b>nonowen</b>	handle, <b>bangin (of a cooking pot), fafa (of stone axe)</b>
half, <b>gompen</b>	hang, <b>babano, bangan, dangan, dadangan, denang, entan entan, nto, sit en, tara</b>
half-done, <b>krukukruk</b>	happiness, <b>mamarero</b>
half-moon, <b>ngantam imu tereas</b>	happy, <b>foamu, gwangon enof, rain a nof, rain enof, rain inuf, rain etsetsea, bangin mana, tsea, tsetsea, yamo</b>
half-moon of finger-nails, <b>dzegefe wafu</b>	
halt, <b>ngao</b>	
hamlet, <b>gab naron</b>	
hammer, <b>denteng, ur</b>	



HARD

- hard, **baraben, dap, ngka, ngkang, perenges, prenges, rururung, waro**  
 hasten, **ngis, ngopwangop**  
 hat, **gontom, ref**  
 have, **mu**  
 have much, **foaso, sirir**  
 hawk, **kukuk, sisi**  
 hazy, **sowason**  
 he, **gea**  
 head, **ono waro**  
 headache, **abaeb, dampa waro idziridzir**  
 headband, **sempe**  
 headdress, **moamu, mpob, pangapang, tsatsing**  
 headlock, **gafeng**  
 head rest, **ono**  
 heal, **finti, ri**  
 healed, **ntoap, ngomongom en**  
 healthy, **babanats, ngarobingin, tsea**  
 heap, **donton, onon onon, tobotob;**  
 (v) **fig, somo, sara**  
 hear, **rero, rumung, rung, rungum**  
 heart, **mimi, nû gampig, nun a mpagampig**  
 heartbeat, **mimi etefetaf**  
 heat, **teneton;** (v) **ân, gaof, panis, putsing, sowatsots, waso**  
 heaven, **gab atro, gab a weng, ngkonongkon**  
 heavy, **baraben, fâring, tsiri;** (v) **gom a tsatseran**  
 heed, **dzaf en**  
 heel, **moton**  
 helicopter, **erokota, ngasamampib**  
 hell, **gab mara mumu, gab watsots mara mumu**  
 helmet, **ref rene waro**  
 help, **aots en;** (v) **its fantan, wab, yâb, yasang**  
 helpless, **sasa**  
 hen, **kokwarak renan**  
 her, **gea**  
 here, **kani**  
 heron, **ngarowaneng**  
 hibiscus, **wangir a wi**  
 hiccup, **mitsri**  
 hidden, **baneng, fompob, mara mumu, mara putuf, piri**  
 hide, **bagon en, fompob, îp, rereng, taes en**  
 hiding place, **seseb**  
 high, **brat, fir, mperongkon, wante, warang, warawarang, weng**  
 high-pitched, **ûn dzeram, wang**  
 high water mark, **mom**  
 highlander, **teterof**  
 hill, **sonaoderan**  
 him, **gea**  
 hip, **tuguntug, ûngwaeng**  
 hip-joint, **fedz a pusupis**  
 his, **gea**  
 hiss, **tsererek, wus**  
 hit, **dinti, îts, yabuf, yoto**  
 hoarse, **seak**  
 hobble, **dadaeng, tatapo**  
 hoe, **apap;** (v) **tseap**  
 hold, **bangin bigig, foareng, fores, ganga, gofom, gungum, kukuwi, mamâng, mpareng, mpur, ngangang, ngef, ngid, ratang, sangeng, sen, tsama**  
 hold one's nose, **bumpung**  
 hold out, **titu**  
 holder, **fôn, nero-n**  
 hole, **ngkrung, ntsif, ntson, turuguf, ungun**  
 hole in tooth, **gantin a ntson**  
 hollow, **guf**  
 holy, **tro, atro**

Holy Spirit, <b>kakafoa atro, kakafoa maraparats</b>	house rafter, <b>ngir mongkang</b>
home, <b>onon a wi</b>	household, <b>mpan</b>
homeless, <b>rib</b>	hover, <b>tang, tongotang, yotang</b>
homosexual, <b>garagab muran rofon, imu rofon</b>	how, <b>efa kana?</b>
honey, <b>bigig, bigig renan sangen</b>	how many, <b>serasera</b>
honor, <b>bampa, tong</b>	howl, <b>gagangkawang, gangkwang, ngkwang, yung</b>
hook, <b>gamre, orog a ngwang, ro, sadi</b>	hum, <b>mûm</b>
hook on, <b>katra</b>	human, <b>garagab, mara parats, ngaeng</b>
hop, <b>dzengka, frip, pek, prek, prekeprek, yati, yayati</b>	humming top, <b>afi wang</b>
hope, <b>seng en eran a ram mara parats</b>	hump, <b>baro gontot, gontot</b>
horn, <b>tseap</b>	hunger, <b>mareb, matsea</b>
horn skin, <b>fân (gangkan) engkang</b>	hungry, <b>ân mareb</b>
hornbill, <b>dangir, gogogok, ngarodangkir</b>	hunt, <b>daro, dzarang, tiri, tsetso, waran</b>
hospital, <b>tao marasin</b>	hurricane, <b>dong, ngaromop, ong</b>
hot, <b>gererep, gininits, moin, mpang, ntuf, ragarag, sowatsots, wangawang, watsots</b>	hurry, <b>gwanon its mamar, ngopwangop, piriif, sraposrap en</b>
hot taste, <b>antsang, mpag</b> (of ginger)	hurt, <b>dziridzir</b>
hound, <b>waran</b>	husband, <b>sowa, sû-n</b>
house, <b>dzabarab, ngets, tao</b>	husband's sister, <b>monto</b>
	hush up, <b>sesats</b>
	husk, <b>gangkan</b>
	hut, <b>dzabarab, tao</b>

## I

I, <b>edza</b>	illness, <b>ram a ntaran</b> ( <i>see</i> diseases)
idle, <b>dra</b>	illuminate, <b>tir</b>
if, <b>bâd, badzin</b>	image, <b>maran a non, mparampib, mparampom, murun</b>
ignorant, <b>tung</b>	imitate, <b>dzidzimpi îp, êdz, fentsea</b>
ignore, <b>pus</b>	immediately, <b>fanifu</b>
iguana (kinds), <b>foa ngao, senap, senap naron</b>	immerse, <b>boarom, boasom</b>
ill, <b>tif</b>	immoral, <b>ger</b>
illegitimate child, <b>fâ baneng, garafu fompoberan, garafu mara baneng, garafu mara mumu, naron fompob, naron mara mumu</b>	impatient, <b>rene renen</b>
ill-fitting, <b>ntre</b>	important, <b>dzob ofo, fâring</b>
	important man, <b>ngaeng fâring, ngaeng (bengan) a niseran, ngaeng ofo</b>

- impregnate, **bibinti**  
 impress, **mubumub**  
 imprint, **seas**  
 in, **ri**  
 in front, **maran a ntsing, mog**  
 in order, **ngarobingin, fa, efa**  
 incantation, **sa, sif**  
 incapable, **fu**  
 incendiary, **ngaeng a mun a dzif**  
 incise, **wet**  
 incisor, **gantin a mun, gantin yamun**  
 incite, **pan**  
 incline, **gadzig**  
 incompetent, **fu**  
 incomplete, **muninmunin, nem**  
 incorrect, **fu, mara saos**  
 index finger, **bangin a ngof a îtseran, bangin intsig orof, bangin ntsigeran renan, bangin rasen**  
 indistinct, **gisigis**  
 individual, **orots orots**  
 industrious, **fen, ntoap**  
 industry, **efen**  
 inflamed, **ragarag**  
 inflexible, **rururung**  
 inflorescence of sago palm, **dzodzeab**  
 inform, **dzin, tufung en**  
 information, **top**  
 inhale, **sruk en**  
 inherit, **saung en**  
 initiation, **intsu pitsu**  
 injury, **reng**  
 ink, **tinte**  
 innocence, **ram a tungeran maran**  
 insect (kinds), **babantser, binini, bobof, borowang, dzengkong, dzibini, dzofef, goron, kupir, masarum, ningining, ngasamampib, ngongong, ntsedz, ngangangkung, ngongong, ono kepea, poasesean, pokopek, rimpug renan, tefeson, tsepro, tsitsingir, wapong**  
 insert, **dzentse**  
 inside, **besen, ofo, rai**  
 insignificant, **dzob gangkan, dzob gentet**  
 insist, **ngkang**  
 instruct, **fenom, sinting**  
 insult, (v) **rots en, pama**  
 insult (generic), **rafe pama**  
 insult (kinds), **mamafe boman, mamafe naron, moatsera, oren fâring, oren wante, oren a ngkap, owan rinum a ram, rafe pama, rai gomor, rai tsangap, rain a foang, rain a ngep, rain a ntson, rain a reap, rofon a ntson, rofon efoang, saeskop, tsakimpo, û dzinging, mae efa mpî**  
 intact, **tsamo**  
 intend, **ên**  
 intensive, **maf**  
 intention, **rain esepesep**  
 interior, **rai-n**  
 interrupt, **raruts, tig**  
 interval, **moangkaf; (v) tre**  
 intestines, **rainara, rai teret**  
 in vain, **sangangin**  
 invent, **mpits**  
 invite, **dento, tofoar**  
 invocation, **sa**  
 invoke, **îts a sagaseg, wawe**  
 iris, **mara fose**  
 irritated, **rain en**  
 irritation, **rain imu moain**  
 island, **dau mpes, mpes, mra mpes**  
 island of reeds, **wafear**  
 it, **gea**  
 itch, **brap, gagar, geagar, wuguwig; ono tuming**  
 its, **gea**

## J

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jagged, <b>ngkrangkra</b>	join, <b>gampop, rif</b>
jam, <b>fug</b>	joint, <b>aeng, dzontsreng, ntot, ono bosor</b>
Japan, Japanese, <b>Dziapan, Siapan</b>	joy, <b>nanger</b>
jaw, <b>ntaf waro, seas</b>	juice, <b>ninin, sangen</b>
jealous, <b>fûn, gea ean a dzî yadz</b> ( <i>see ân</i> ), <b>maran ero, moin, rai dangi</b>	juicy, <b>sasangen</b>
jerk, <b>ngre, pararak</b>	jump, <b>frap, frip, muru, ngre, pek, prekeprek</b>
jew's harp, <b>domoro</b>	jump about, <b>dzengka, sareg, yareyare</b>
job, <b>gom, ompom</b>	just, <b>anan, inin, moatsets, sangangin, sangasangangin</b>
Job's tears, <b>papo</b>	

## K

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kangaroo, <b>ngoab</b>	knead, <b>ngafangef, sesa</b>
keen, <b>tseref</b>	knee, <b>fân onon a ntot, ntot</b>
keep away, <b>bareg</b>	knife, <b>budzug, paip, sani</b>
keep back, <b>gru, rege</b>	knit, <b>fadzo, faro</b>
keep off, <b>sewar</b>	knob, <b>ntotantot, od-eran</b>
kernel, <b>purun</b>	knock, <b>denteng, îts</b>
kick, <b>fai</b>	knock-knees, <b>fân onon a ntot impriran</b>
kidney, <b>nû gafeng</b>	knot, <b>ntot, songontot</b>
kill, <b>its, ngef, ngop</b>	know, <b>tining etse, yati</b>
kin, <b>wante, wawang, wi orots</b>	knowledge, <b>tining etse</b>
kindle, <b>ntsong, ngar, tsong</b>	known, <b>dzudzubri</b>
kingfisher, <b>krok, nafes</b>	knuckle, <b>bangin a ngkatangkat, ntot</b>
kiss, <b>wanger; (v) puputs</b>	

## L

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labour, <b>gwangon its</b>	lake, <b>maran a ntsif, mpo (o)ton, wafear, wafi</b>
lacerate, <b>ntef</b>	lame, <b>wantrong</b>
ladder, <b>tsafar</b>	lament, <b>dzon, med a tururan, ngeseang</b>
ladle, <b>mifit</b>	lamp, <b>rampe</b>
lagoon, <b>ntsun</b>	land, <b>ganga, mra; (v) tum</b>

LAND ANIMAL

- land animal, **dzî ganga**  
landless, **rib**  
language, **dzob, rafe-n**  
large, **bubung, fâring**  
large head, **ono gampig**  
large number, **totop**  
larvae, **dorang, mitsimits, mur ompen, orog oran, otof, seos, wapong**  
last one, **feab, gots, ron**  
last time, **tip etse**  
lasting, **fofong**  
late, **îr, poatapoata**  
later, **badzin**  
lath, **moangom, orog tao nidzin**  
laugh, **fane, ngkeang**  
lay, **basa**  
lay down, **fas, rampo**  
lay on, **poata**  
lay open, **sir**  
lay upon, **dzari, tsarits**  
layer, **rainaeng, sowen**  
lazy, **boain, dra, mo, moran, mpep, nog**  
lead guests, **foara**  
leader, **afi tsaru, ngaeng bengan a niseran, ngaeng a sa (ono) fon, ngaeng tsaru**  
leaf, **gaen a tsopoman, gagafan, nenan, sum, usib, utin, yafan, yagaf, yangaf**  
leafless, **babara, sesewang**  
lean, **babeaf, mprang, pefepeaf, rai renges, rai senges, rene waro, wabeap, wangib, wogoweg**  
lean against, **dzempap, tsroap**  
lean upon, **dzabareang**  
leap, **frap, frip**  
learn, **ngop**  
leather, **dzi rene gangkan**  
leave, **gantse, men, taeg en, teg, tataeg en, tsâp en**  
leave nothing, **nteng**  
leaven, **ram porom a poferan**  
leeward, **mpas raun**  
left, **aidz**  
leg, **fâ-n**  
lemon, **ngarogawam**  
lemon grass, **sebung**  
lengthen, **gantam**  
leprosy, **orop**  
lesbian, **afi emen en eran**  
let go, **kokware, mangkag, taeg, tsâp en**  
let it be, **gantse**  
let loose, **taeg**  
letter, **papia**  
level, **mara bubung**  
level, to, **gigit, sor**  
liana (generic), **gu**  
liana (kinds), **dero, dzadzo, dzerempo, dzî raen, dzontsa, fafrang, fafub, moatub, mpor, ngamis ririp, ngamisib, ngarab, ror, sin a mun, tafe, tser, tsitsub, tsoreang, tsutsunguf, watag, wogowag, yantsrem**  
liar, **ngaeng efa ono kepea, ngaeng muameran**  
lick, **ngongo, srap en, teap**  
lid, **boaret, mara boaef**  
lie (tell lies), **gâp, muam, ngapangip, ngon, ting, wam**  
lie (position), **î, nta**  
lie in row, **rampis**  
lie on one's belly, **poatra**  
lie on top, **tsangang**  
lie with, **nta**  
lift, **foats, ganto, kae, kake, raen en, sepan, titim, tsowar, yupi**

- lift one's bottom, **ngif en**
- light (of weight), **bayab, wogoweg, yâb**
- light (of colour), **buru, mpuf, rawin, sap, sid, ntsean en, tiritir**
- light, (v) **borontang, bururung, gumugum, sing, ngar, ningining, ntsong, pin, setong, tir, to, tsong, wogoweg**
- light-skinned, **ngaeng a wi, boangkam**
- lightening, **ntsep, sefa, sogwarep**
- like, **efa; rene sisi; (v) ên, ân un ari, foamu, fos, mara gwarog, mab en, taga, ûewaru, waru**
- like this, **efakani**
- lily, **manamen, tsoa**
- lime, **dziwun, untsi**
- lime gourd, **untsi ngkaf**
- lime spatula, **tum**
- limp, **dadaeng, gras, tatapo, wantrong, yayati**
- limpid, **biringits**
- line, **ampat, dzimidz, sarawa, wante; (v) reria, nton**
- lineage, **mpan, mpanampen, sagaseg**
- lip, **fengaf, mu fengaf, mu gangkan**
- liquid, **widzawidz**
- listen, **rero**
- listless, **babof, bafabof, dra, nog**
- little, **bas, basabas, dêd, dzentsreng, enek, nangi, naron**
- little finger, **bangin tsukwain**
- little toe, **fan tsukwain**
- live, **huri, men, moaf**
- liver, **mimi, nûn**
- living, **mara parats**
- lizard (kinds), **goam, koape, mafamper, mafeb, moafim, motsetse, mugumig, ngaogoron, ngaroro, sesom moafim, tsokwayam**
- load, **bayang, fig**
- long, **brat, wante, warang, warawarang, rongwarang**
- long ago, **waes**
- long for, **puprun, sepesepe, tru, udru**
- long hair, **ono bampo**
- look, **foaig, mara, mpug, reng, tao**
- look after, **maran epotso tsen, mots, rep, rerep, tao, tao etse**
- look after women, **mara serok serok, mara warug**
- look alike, **maran iri efaran**
- look back, **ne**
- look concentrated, **dzaf en**
- look different, **srupusrup**
- look down, **dento, gwaro**
- look for, **boasu, budzi en, dzaf en**
- look out for, **dzaf en**
- look sternly, **mpug**
- look up, **danta, ntung**
- look wild, **maran esararap**
- loop, **gu saraman, samangket**
- loose, **mprom, roa, rugwarig, tsotsorea, moat en**
- loose one's way, **sengetang, yanung**
- loose weight, **reas**
- loosen, **kokware, tet**
- Lord, **garaweran**
- lose flesh, **garara**
- lot, **totop**
- loud, **bararat, tseao**
- louse, **gor, wafin**
- love, **mara gwarog, rain imin fono; rene sisi; (v) fos, taga**
- love magic, **kwadarad, moramora, ram afi, waso**
- low, **ngkoats, warug**
- lowland, **gongkrong, murugup**
- low-pitched, **fôn**
- lower body parts, **pititun**

lower leg, **fân nguris**  
 lower jaw, **ntaf waro**  
 lucky, **renen a readz**  
 luckily, **erego**

lull into security, **feafô**  
 lungs, **babraf, papraf**  
 lure, **ngatangot, ngot, rantam**

## M

mad, **bebe, bobore, mpen**  
 magic, **foforan idzum, kwadarad, moramora, sa, waso**  
 magic, to practice, **finti**  
 main subject, **dzob ofo**  
 maize, **atsets, dzangkom, dzongkom**  
 make an appointment, **faro a dzob**  
 make believe, **mpangampung**  
 make jump, **fab en**  
 make public, **sir**  
 make, produce, **ru**  
 malaria, **rene watsots, renen eteterof**  
 male, **maro, ngaemaro**  
 male and female, **afi ri ngaeng**  
 malicious, **tsats**  
 man, **garagab, ngaemaro, ngaeng**  
 mango, **nowa**  
 mangrove, **songken**  
 manner, **mpe**  
 many, **mangke, ngan, petear, totop, wasif**  
 many-coloured, **mara yawe, renen a peraper**  
 mark, **murun, toaf;** (v) **ar, rag**  
 marriage-agent, **komiti dzofef**  
 marriage gift, **ngî faro**  
 marriageable girl, **daer**  
 married man, **ngaeng afi**  
 married newly, **engop a gea baedz**  
 married woman, **metan**  
 marrow, **besen, titin**

marry, **gampop, men en afi, mu sun**  
 marsh, **dufwaduf, wafi**  
 marsupial (kinds including mice andrats), **baro fose, dzêdz, dzêts, dzumpits, madzeats, montag, ngarodowang, ngarodowang mareb, ngarogoar montag, ngarowangkur, ngasamampim, ngayar, ruwig, senes**  
 mash, **ngkeg**  
 massage, **panis**  
 master a language, **matsamots**  
 masturbate, **tsitsiri**  
 mat, **gwara, tsetso**  
 match, **dzif a pan**  
 matter, **dzob, nag, ram**  
 maybe, **atsén, retse**  
 me, **edza**  
 meal, **gaen, nan**  
 meal with bridewealth, **dzi daer faro**  
 mean, **maran ero, rai dangi**  
 meander, **rongkegrongkeg**  
 meaning, **dzob ofo, fôn**  
 measure, **tofoa**  
 meat, **besen, dzî, nidzin, pasre**  
 mediate, **bantsar**  
 mediator, **ngaeng ebantsar**  
 medicine (kinds), **boantsim, bobop, dogoro, dzampo, dzuwodzu, fara, fesef, mos mara fesef, mpî neangeran, nûr, ngampur, ngareo fan, ngintsib, ngitsri, ongka, pamap, poapo(s)**



- poapos, poatapoata, poropeaf, ruwari, serempob, sisik, sorower, ududumpur**  
 meet, **dzanganga, fentan, nganga, potsori, rantsa, soror, tsamo, tsumu**  
 meeting place, **gab mara mumu**  
 mellow, **boafob, boasra, dagrid**  
 melody, **med**  
 melon, **rainako**  
 men and women, **afi ri ngaeng**  
 men's house, **ntsa**  
 menstruation, **baron epa, gwangon a wi**  
 metaphor, **nawatu**  
 midday, **sû ofo**  
 middle, **gwango-n, ofo**  
 middle finger, **bangin orofu**  
 middle-aged, **maran impup**  
 middle post, **orofu**  
 middle rib of leaves, **poangan, unu gurun**  
 middle-sized, **dzampan**  
 middle toe, **fan orofu**  
 midnight, **sefo ofo, tetetof ofo**  
 midwife, **afi seneran**  
 mild, **damad, dzob daso**  
 mildew, **gafugafum, ngkofangkof**  
 milk, **ninin, ninu, seson; (v) bini**  
 milktooth, **gantin a sos**  
 mine, **edzanig**  
 mingle, **rangots**  
 mirror, **garas dentoran enom en, mis, tsanom**  
 misconduct, **ger**  
 miss, **mpar, sabut, sabusabut, soror, wadzeng, wagri**  
 missing, **topom**  
 mission helper, **aposter, garafu budziran, ngaeng buriran**  
 mission teacher, **garafu budziran**  
 mist, **moagaf, mûf**  
 mistake, **fan a mpar**  
 misty, **sowason**  
 mite, **teron**  
 mix, **bibinti, ngkeg, rangots, rongkwan**  
 mix up, **dzangadzung**  
 mock, **dzaro, dzidzimpi îp**  
 mockery, **garanganerits**  
 model, **babantan, ono watsots, tofoa**  
 modern, **wafu**  
 moist, **boampon en, fenom, nofwanof, sasangen**  
 moisten, **fenom**  
 moisture, **tetop**  
 molar, **ganti fon**  
 mole, **boanap, pûts**  
 Monday, **monta(k)**  
 money, **boantob, moneng, tsaru naron**  
 month, **ngantam**  
 moon, **ngantam**  
 moonless, **ngantam emar**  
 moray, **pamap**  
 morning, **boanu, mara bampoaf, sû rofon**  
 morning star, **ngaroya**  
 mosquito, **nûb**  
 mosquito net, **garampu, rara, taonam**  
 moss, **bebene**  
 moth, **ngaobo(a)sis**  
 mother, **anug, aug, nain, nene, renan**  
 mother's brother, **faranga-n, yasig**  
 mother's sister, **renan**  
 mould, **gafugafum, ngkofangkof**  
 mountain, **momoa**  
 mountain top, **ono moton**  
 mountain peak, **momoa ono dzontso, ono moton**  
 mountain people, **ngaeng a wengeran**  
 mountain slopes, **momoa bangin, rai tsangats**

MOURNING

mourning, <b>mudumud, ntonon, ngarorop</b>	movement, <b>mangamang, ntsrongantsrong, ntsrung</b>
mouse, <b>muangom</b>	much, <b>mangke</b>
moustache, <b>so fofon</b>	mucus, <b>so gobot, son a nag, suruwits</b>
mouth, <b>mu-n, mun a ntson</b>	mud, <b>mae, mpra, ntsots, sruk, ntsûts</b>
mouth of river, <b>ntosero</b>	muddy, <b>rome, suburub</b>
mouth of road, <b>moadzi ntson</b>	mumble, <b>babru</b>
move, <b>forofoag, gamu, gamut, gere, sir, sirir, tutupi</b>	murder, <b>tir fompob</b>
move fast, <b>firiring, gererep, rid, songkwang, tsararap, tsiririf, wis</b>	murderer, <b>ngaeng a tir fompob</b>
move in a way to please women, <b>titi</b>	murmur, <b>babru</b>
move like a snake, <b>songkwang</b>	muscle, <b>pasre</b>
move on, <b>dzeang</b>	muscles of upper arm, <b>bangin a ngats a tsiferan</b>
move over, <b>pemeap</b>	mushroom (generic), <b>mara dzaboa, raeng</b> ; kinds <i>see</i> fungus
move slowly, <b>drodro</b>	mussel, mussel shell (kinds), <b>ampu, safog, tseats, tsofe mpu, umpu</b>
move the tail, <b>songkwang</b>	mute, <b>mamung, putuf</b>
move to and fro, <b>dzubuwi, fatong, titi</b>	mutter, <b>babru</b>
move upriver, <b>sa</b>	my, <b>edza</b>
move upwards, <b>sa</b>	myth, <b>dzob mamafe</b>

N

nail, <b>birim, fân a mun</b>	<b>Babur, Baedz, Bampan, Bampu, Banta, Bantser, Barang, Barob, Baron its, Basa, Besen, Beyo, Bigig, Boafob, Boagam, Boampim, Boano, Boap, Boaras, Boareb, Boareng, Boarof, Boasra, Bokor, Boma ngung, Bonong, Borowang, Boser, Bûdz, Buri, Buru, Dadam, Danging, Dangir, Dao, Dare, Daya, Dentep, Dodang, Dogoro, Domoro, Dontong, Dorang, Dowed, Duwi, Dzaboa, Dzampi, Dzampo, Dzanam, Dzangadz, Dzangadzing, Dzeag oron, Dzemor, Dzempodz, Dzentsep, Dzegats, Dži parats, Dzimum, Dzinu, Dziru, Dzob a nof,</b>
naked, <b>rai tifi, rene tsatsa</b>	
name, <b>binga-n, ododombo a yasi</b> ; (v) <b>êdz-eran a fur fun, fâring, rots, tong, yanen</b> ( <i>see also</i> Introduction, Section 1.3)	
names, men's, <b>Adanta, Adup, Adzen, Adzig, Adzudz, Afits, Afos, Agan, Agra, Akim, Akwira, Amea, Ampa, Ampa, Ampip, Ampu wano, Ampum, Amu, Aneg, Anis, Antsang a ngets, Antso, Anug, Anga, Angkef, Angkog, Aos, Apin, Aratsets, Aron, Asaf, Atao garafu, Atsea, Atsir, Atsof, Atsuts, Aus, Awae, Ayatin,</b>	

Dzob ewam, Dzob waro, Dzomodz, Dzoreng, Dzudzubri, Eboareng, Eboasra, Ebrek, Edangan, Edaom, Efef, Efoareng, Efong, Emen ofo, Emonteng, Emep, Emper, Eneadz, Ener, Enob, Enta, Entab, Engaso, Enger, Engka, Engkang, Epeng, Epof, Epor, Eraf, Erap, Ere, Ereat, Eremen, Erets, Erom, Eros, Erots, Esadeya, Esadzengadz, Eseas, Ese wi, Esob, Esot, Etang, Etep, Etsep, Etssets, Eyaf, Eyatin, Fâ wante, Fafra, Fantan, Fangum, Faofra, Farapeb, Fentong, Feog, Ferea, Fesef, Fing, Foareng, Fompon, Fonets, Fongkof, Foran, Foreng, Forof, Funuf, Fung, Gad, Gafeng, Gafon, Gagar, Gago, Gamen, Gampets, Gampon, Gampop, Gan, Ganef, Ganeg, Ganon, Gantsam, Gantson, Gantsre, Gantsum, Gangantsidz, Gangkats, Gangkrang, Gangkwang, Gaof, Gap, Garafof, Gari, Garo, Garu, Garum, Gayu, Ge, Geraf, Gereg, Gigin, Ginom, Gior, Girubet, Giwi, Go, Goa, Gogam, Goreg, Gowan, Gowed, Gu fose, Gumig, Gwaf, Gwampo, Gwanang, Gwangkus, Gwangod, Gwarits, Gwoi, Î moadzi, Ibururung, Idinti, Idzudzubri, Idzûg, Idzum, Ifiriring, Ifur, Impin, Impur, Intu, Inum, Iribirib, Iris, Isuk, Isum, Itamar, Îts a gots, Kai, Kamasi, Kamun, Kanof, Kara, Kareb, Kayang, Keka, Kepea, Kering, Kerong, Kewek, Kibong, Kingasa, Kipi, Koatata, Kokeng, Koniri, Kra, Krak, Kukir, Kumun, Kun, Kupik, Kwab, Kwat, Kwira, Kwoi, Mabet, Madzeats, Mae, Maes, Mafan, Magig, Mamas, Mamean, Mamro, Man, Manis, Mantig, Mangas, Mangko, Mao, Mapen, Mapoa,

Mara, Mara dampit, Mara ngontong, Mara parats, Mara wafu, Maran, Maranganu, Mare, Marib, Maro, Marukor, Matsra, Maya, Meab, Med naron, Med a wang, Mera, Mimi, Moadzi, Moagaf, Moagi, Moangen, Moape, Moaru, Moasang, Moatsets, Mogus, Mogusa, Mome, Momos, Mon, Mono, Montse, Mongke, Motseran, Mpan, Mpareran, Mpes, Mpo, Mpu fafang, Mpungumping, Mpur, Mu dongkwan, Mu gangkan, Mu gowef, Mu ngae, Mu sara, Muborad, Muborar, Mûf, Mugene, Mugus, Mungkip, Mur aswang, Mur a gon, Mur a was, Muru, Musara, Nabot, Nadu, Naen, Naga, Nampudz, Nanib, Nanning, Nantsa, Nangke, Nangof, Naog, Naon, Natea, Neanggi, Neb, Nene, Nenget, Nim oren, Nimaran, Ninits, Ninu, Nofo, Nomoren, Nongot, Nowa ntson, Ntsangantsang, Ntsong, Ntsots, Ntsrong, Nûb, Nûn, Nût, Nuta, Ngaebaron, Ngaeng a son, Ngafarig, Ngamus, Nganing, Ngantif, Ngantsang, Ngangangkung, Ngaporo, Ngarain, Ngareno, Ngarenom, Ngareo, Ngaroga, Ngarogemo bangin a wi, Ngaroko, Ngaromanang, Ngaromoag, Ngaromof, Ngarontseg, Ngarontsoa, Ngarora, Ngarore, Ngaroreng(a), Ngarosowar, Ngaroterat, Ngarotof, Ngarowaneng, Ngaroya, Ngaroyana, Ngarumur, Ngasa, Ngasamantig, Ngasangao, Ngatangot, Ngawantseng, Ngereng, Ngken, Ngkerereng, Ngkoats, Ngkonongkon, Ngkring, Ngkup, Ngowang, Ngung, Obe, Obres, Ofan, Ofo, Ofor, Ogean, Ôm, Omang, Omor, Omot, Omots, Ompan, Ono,

Ono gurun, Ono sero, Ono sifris, Ono waro, Ontang, Onto, Ongkeb, Ongkor, Onggo, Opang, Opeaf, Opu, Ora, Orab, Oren wante, Orofo, Orog, Orog a ngap, Oron, Oso, Otab, Otof, Owaf, Owan, Pafago, Panis, Parag, Paraseak, Parats, Parem, Parese, Parig, Patearan, Pateg, Pepe, Petat, Peteag, Piag, Pipu, Poatra, Pogompeg, Popor, Puperap, Pupuafin, Ragug, Rainaeng, Ramid, Rampias, Rangka, Rango, Rarub, Regereg, Rene gurun, Rene wason, Rentse, Repe, Reron, Reso, Reson, Resoroa, Ridzib, Rifi, Rimpu, Riwauts, Robeng, Romed, Ropes, Ror, Ror a mpes, Rowe, Rowedz, Ruwari, Ruwir, Sâb fose, Saeng, Saga, Samab, Sampa muteran, Sampoang, Sanga, Sangen, Sangken, Sangkrop, Saragun, Saraki, Sareg, Sarog, Sasa, Sasop, Satap, Saung, Saewi, Senap, Seos, Seref, Serefanus, Sewar, Sib, Simbia, Sing, Siri, Siring, Siroa, Sising, Sobosob, Somes, Somor, Soro bengan, Sosep, Sowak, Sowang, Sowe, Sroakeran, Sukoaring, Taragaf, Taragang, Tata, Tate, Tenya, Tepa, Tepo, Tetang, Tim, Timi, Tireran, Titumbung, Tofot, Topom, Tufugig, Tsafar, Tsak, Tsamun, Tsarara, Tseap, Tsemoayan, Tsengets, Tsengo, Tsepon, Tsepro, Tseremom, Tsero, Tsofe, Tsôm, Tsop, Tsorab, Tsotsor, Tsuwasi, Ubit, Udzir, Ufu, Unumpu, Uru, Urukuk, Uts, Wadim, Wadzo, Waga, Wagen, Wago, Waibong, Wakuk, Wamits, Wampeadz, Wamped, Wampon, Wampong, Wane, Waneng, Wante, Wangken, Wangkrang, Wao, Wara, Waref, Wari, Warir, Wasa, Watag,

Wateg, Waten, Wau, Waus, Wawer, Wi nidzin, Wusuwis, Yadeb, Yadzu, Yaem, Yafon, Yane, Yanod, Yangka, Yangkig, Yaopyaop, Yarang, Yaruf, Yasi, Yatso, Yoso

names, men's and women's, Agir, Antsig, Baner, Bareg, Bengkong, Bimpin, Boare, Boasis, Boneng, Boyag, Buntin, Darets, Dawad, Dento, Dzanen, Dzeag, Enom, Engke, Engkraf, Fedz, Feran, Feref, Furif, Gab, Gasur, Gene, Ginug, Gone, Kimpuam, Mama, Mamug, Maodz, Mapu, Maring, Moag, Mois, Momon, Muangom, Munun, Ngantam, Ngareon, Ngarobingin, Ngarongka, Ngkerengkar, Omad, Ono gore, Ono watsots, Orontog, Otsap, Papare, Porep, Raeng, Rafed, Rarang, Rarat, Sâb, Tapre, Tsukoaring, Untsi, Urim, Wabi, Waem, Wangir, Wap, Yamen, Yanu

names, women's, Abedzro, Aboain, Aboasu, Adzim, Adzin, Afarad, Afef, Afi bumpum, Afi rûts, Afi yaro, Afitong, Afitsero, Afoamu, Afoareng, Afores, Afudzi, Akar, Ake, Ameke, Amin, Amit, Ampo waruts, Ampu foafoa, Ampu momon, Amum, Amunaed, Ane, Antas, Antris, Antrung, Antum, Antsi, Angken, Apan, Apeang, Areat, Aresante, Arir, Aro, Ase, Atao abang, Atao sa, Atum, Atsong, Awanganuo, Awer, Ayab, Babaeng, Baeb, Bam, Bampa, Bantsi, Bangi saru, Bangkor, Baron, Bau, Beadz, Bereang, Bereng, Bianggre, Bidzin, Bidi, Boan, Boantam, Boarom, Bobong, Bogor, Bomeng, Bompog, Boro, Budzug, Burere, Dabud, Dai, Dengad, Derong, Desa,

Dodong, Dzangangib, Dzawang, Dzeag rompon, Dzebong, Dzentse, Dzentsreng, Dzob, Dzob daeng, Dzob wafu, Dzobo, Dzofon, Dzuwing, Ear en, Ear etsen, Ebagan, Ebangi, Eboantam, Edaeng, Efedz, Efrots, Egang, Egret, Emab, Emas, Emen a weng, Emog, Empeat, Enek, Entsean en, Entsenseng, Engkrong, Engrang, Epoangam, Era, Erangerang, Erangots, Erento, Ero, Erok, Esa, Eserong, Etan, Etao, Etea, Fâd, Fadzon, Faib, Fampa, Fatob, Fauf, Fenefon, Fentsea, Foa, Fofon, Frang, Frao, Fring, Fufi, Gafen, Gamin, Ganti bau, Gangan, Gara, Gawar, Gentsean, Gero, Gore, Gots, Gwangin, Gwara, Ibiringits, Ibudzin, Ifis en, Intrup, Irid, Irida, Irifeseran, Isif, Isin en, Itir en, Kamere, Kaning, Kapu, Karing, Karom, Kionsenseng, Kipan, Kipuo, Koneb, Koran, Krok, Kupir, Madzung, Mampan, Mara gwarog, Mara sangen, Mara taet, Mara wampor, Mara wanos, Mara warir, Maran a dzereng, Maran a non, Maranga, Marera, Marud etapen, Masas, Matsea, Megom, Mere, Mimeong, Moadzi fofong, Moadzin, Moangkaf, Moguan, Moin, Momoa, Montam, Montar, Morom, Moso, Mowe, Mpo ngka, Mpre, Mri, Muwi, Nana, Nangkog, Naom, Naputs, Nara, Nasa, Ndong, Neno, Nim, Nini, Ninme, Nof, Nowa sa, Ntamaran, Ntsab, Ntson, Ngafong, Ngag, Ngako, Ngantsits, Ngangki, Ngangkoa, Ngarasa, Ngaratup, Ngareng, Ngaromangki, Ngaroneno, Ngasamomo, Ngawau, Ngayangkwan, Ngebengeb, Ngets, Ngkaf, Ngkang, Odzang, Ofam,

Onon, Onon empe, Onong, Ongka, Ongkab, Ongkeab, Or, Orog wangin, Orog wao, Orong, Otre, Owadz, Owang rompon, Payap, Pirits, Poatip, Poatse, Poin, Porosem, Pupi, Purung a mpes, Putsing, Rakere, Rampan, Rampang, Rampo, Rangkog, Rao, Raofraof, Rarap, Rawedz, Rawin, Refong, Rempeang, Rereats, Rereg, Rereng, Rofef, Roron, Ros, Saer, Sampa, Sana, Saru, Sater, Sawang, Seang, Sease, Segon, Sero, Sima, Sintis, Son a mpo, Suk, Suruntid, Tai, Tait, Tamaris, Tapea, Tapek, Temoang, Trung, Tsafra, Tsamo, Tsapor, Tsarets, Tsatsi, Tsatsing, Tsea, Tseats, Tsepeang, Tsof, Tsongof, Tsoreang, Tsowar, Ud ifir, Umun, Wabip, Wadis, Wadra, Wadzeng, Wadzin, Wadzob, Wafu, Wagog, Waif, Waina, Wampar, Wana, Wanar, Wanats, Wantas, Wantem, Wanti, Wanti ntson, Wantsa, Warang, Waso, Watsots, Wawin, Wayo, Weng, Wogoweg, Wokuo, Yabong, Yafor, Yamis, Yamo, Yamoa, Yaner, Yaop, Yau

names, group (tribal names), Adzera, Ahi, Ason, Baboaf, Bangi wanti, Bumpum, Busama, Ngaeng dao, Dzamun, Dziaman, Dziapan, Enggari, Erap, Menyamya, Ngaeng momoa, Munade, Mungkip, Ngafir, Ngariawang, Ngayam, ngaeng a Ngkos, Ono wante, Onon a poaran, Pama, Rabo, Rae, Riwarfear, Riwagog, Riwatsa, Sâb, Sangkak, Siapan, Tim a ntson, Timini, Tuwit, Tsarets, Ubim, Waeng, Wagog, Wampar, Ware, Watut, Yaru

names, places (villages, creeks, rivers, lakes, mountains) Afer, Afi mpro, Afirif, Ampa moatsets, Antu, Angkaung, Aom a mpo, Apem, Arara, Baboaf, Babur, Badzin, Bampan, Bamprang, Bampu rompon, Banir, Bantsi wi, Bangi poata, Bangi wanti, Bangkin, Bangkinaro, Bangkor, Bari, Baro yampa, Bere ntson, Bereb, Beres, Bero, Besen, Beter, Biangki, Bigig renan, Binum ompan, Binum riris, Binum seson, Bingin ngitsri, Bingin a ngoa, Bingin parag, Boampim a ron, Boantsem, Boaran, Boareb, Boarof, Boarof a ntson, Boarog a mpes, Boasas, Bobong, Bodzof, Bomarao, Bontso, Bora(r), Boraf, Borog a mpes, Boser, Bura, Burur a ntson, Busu, Butibam, Dadam, Dagin, Dampe, Damping a ntson, Danim rero, Dangkir a mun, Dangkir a ngkits, Dangkum, Dasat, Dau moain, Dentod, Dibrup, Didi, Dogoro, Domu, Dumu, Durung, Dzain, Dzanam renan, Dzantsam, Dzangangib, Dzangkir a mun, Dzeag, Dzeag a ntson, Dzeag renan, Dzentsep, Dzeram, Dzerer a ntson, Dzerer ranga, Dzî, Dzî bompog, Dzî warang, Dzib, Dzib a wi, Dzidzunguf, Dzif ganef, Dzif reso, Dzif a sing, Dzif a tsutsunguf, Dzomem, Dzongkang, Dzung, Dzungkup, Efos, Empeng onon, Epepoa, Eraf, Erap, Erap naron, Eredz, Erop, Erop renan, Ese a mpes, Ese a ntson, Esor a mpes, Eyog a mag, Fâ dentod, Faib a mpes, Fâm a dzif, Fantsif, Fap a ntson, Fas a ntson, Fatafat, Fatob, Fatob ono wante, Feafan, Ferea, Foantaf, Forofar, Furif, Furif a dzi, Ga dzaren, Garoren, Gab a boa, Gab a boaf,

Gab guware, Gab madzung, Gab mana, Gab a mos, Gab a mpeb, Gab nowa, Gab a ntsidz, Gab a ntsots, Gab ngitsri, Gab a ngkrung, Gab a ngkurungkir, Gab angoa, Gab parag, Gab rawe, Gab renan, Gab rero, Gab sampi, Gab songkeg, Gab waif, Gab a wusuwis, Gab yadzu, Gadzig, Gaib renan, Gain, Gamor, Ganef, Ganga maran, Gar a ngrang, Garanangeran, Garomare, Gawam, Gege dzi, Gege erots, Gene, Gentsean, Gentson, Gigirib, Gigirum, Ginug a mpes, Gingimag, Go ntson, Go peats, Go raris, Go tongeran, Go yareran, Goanan a ntson, Godempaen, Gog a mpats, Gogorob, Gongkots, Gongkots renan, Gongkrong, Gorof, Gorogeas, Gororop, Gurukor, Gurumpu, Guware, Gwanang poatra, Idzum putsing, Inero, Iriting, Isimb, Kafak, Kapu wanats, Karingkara, Katu, Kayabit, Kayam, Kem saksak, Kerema, Kionseng, Kirerong, Kongkot, Koya, Kukuk a ntson, Kum a ntson, Kupir aron, Kwarakwara, Maboap, Madzim, Magara, Magaring, Magentse, Maniamia, Mangaro, Maom renan, Mapoadzi, Mara bano, Mara boana, Mara renan, Mara rome, Mara tsowaf, Mara wahong, Maran a nto, Maran a wi, Mare, Masar, Masing, Matapre, Matsra, Meab, Menyamya, Mera dzi, Mereab, Merenon, Mesar, Mewong, Mirimir, Misantung, Misawa, Mision, Mitir, Mitsoweng, Moadzi fâring, Moadzi Mungkip, Moagaf, Moamu, Moani ntson, Moat, Mofop a mpes, Moin, Mois a ntson, Momem, Momoa naron, Momoa ngintsib, Momoa orog sangen, Montam a mpes, Montam

renan, Montser, Mongkeng, Mongket, Mos bempe, Mos a mpar, Mosem, Moto, Mpagamun, Mpî a fur, Mpî gangkan danganeran, Mpî rai saboang, Mpî seson, Mpî sogwarup, Mpo beas, Mpo boaro, Mpo Fân, Mpo Fas, Mpo Fesef, Mpo Moai, Mpo Mong, Mpo ngkwang, Mpo nût, Mpo paraseak, Mpo romed, Mpo sangud, Mpo tsofe, Mpo tsreketsrekeran, Mpo wi, Mpod, Mpod wanats, Mpuberan, Mpur, Mpurumpur, Mra rofon, Mragu, Mugum, Mumeng, Muntu, Munun, Mur a ngkoats, Mur a wi, Musom, Nadzab, Nadzanamag, Naebantser, Nafes a ntson, Nag a mra, Nair, Nanets, Nangi tigeran, Nangkap a mpo, Nao gagar, Narag, Narompoan, Ngarowamung, Neats rango, Nim danganeran, Nim rero, Ninitis, Noagres, Nod, Nowa gagar, Nowa genteg, Nowa ntson, Ntang renan, Ntib onon, Ntib wanats, Ntit mois, Ntit nageng, Ntit ramid, Ntufantuf, Ntsab a mpes, Ntsangantsang, Ntsaran, Ntsegentseg, Ntserentse, Ntserentser, Ntsidz a weng, Ntsrang a dzi, Ntsrang fan, Ntsu non, Nu gagar, Nur a mpes, Ngaeng a ntson, Ngaeng onon, Ngaeng renan, Ngaeng siri, Ngafir a ntson, Ngair, Ngamidair, Ngamigaedz, Ngamir, Ngamisib, Ngampur, Ngamur, Ngampuwantsi, Ngangkî rompon, Ngangkoa, Ngao, Ngaoboasis, Ngaogwaren, Ngaongeng, Ngaowame, Ngarantib, Ngarasa, Ngarefe, Ngarempa, Ngareon, Ngarobasab, Ngarobaser, Ngarobimpub, Ngarobombon, Ngarobonom, Ngaroburub, Ngarodzaman, Ngarodzeram, Ngarodziring, Ngarofab, Ngarofisin,

Ngarogari, Ngarogayan, Ngarogeang, Ngarogemo, Ngarogene, Ngarogone, Ngarogorob, Ngarogoron, Ngarokapoa, Ngaromafan, Ngaromair, Ngaromangki, Ngaromaring, Ngaromimi, Ngaromimin, Ngaromoa, Ngaromoangken, Ngarompoang, Ngaromugis, Ngaromukum, Ngaromuntu, Ngaronana, Ngaroneno, Ngaroneno baron, Ngaronto, Ngarontsab, Ngarongafe, Ngarongintsib, Ngarongkof, Ngarongkog, Ngaronguris, Ngaroperem, Ngaropoang, Ngarora, Ngaroraf, Ngarorampe, Ngaroraon, Ngaroro, Ngarorofon, Ngarosagir, Ngarosampi, Ngarosara, Ngarotiri, Ngarotiri moatsets, Ngarotsafra, Ngarotsangeang, Ngarotsetso, Ngarotsof, Ngarotsopang, Ngarotsupung, Ngarowafes, Ngarowafots, Ngarowagam, Ngarowagef, Ngarowain, Ngarowanam, Ngarowantong, Ngarowantsu, Ngarowanub, Ngarowang, Ngarowarang renan, Ngarowaref, Ngarowaro, Ngaroyats, Ngarsad, Ngaruntib, Ngaruntua, Ngarungka, Ngarusi, Ngasabampan, Ngasabangka, Ngasabayang, Ngasamomo, Ngasangangkuts, Ngasawapum, Ngawampok, Ngaya, Ngayangkwan, Ngempang naron, Ngempang a mpes, Ngempang wanats, Ngimasar, Ngimidair, Nginangan, Ngintsib yafan, Ngkaung, Ngkerengkar, Ngkiringkar, Ngkof, Ngkos, Ngkrangkra, Ngkring a mpes, Ngkup a gab, Ngoang a mpo, Ngowang a son a ntson, Ofongofeng, Ofre, Ompan, Ompor, Ono boampug,



Ono watsots, Onon a ngof, Ongka, Ongkanon, Ongkawu, Ongkeab, Ongop, Orog a dzog, Orog a muteran, Orog a ngkring, Orog wangin pup, Orog a weng, Orog a wi, Pagamun, Pamanom, Pamantsa, Pamap, Papua, Parag, Parag upur, Paret, Payap a ngkong, Peperan, Pingran, Pipu, Pitik aor, Pitsu, Poa watsots, Poaferan, Poatapoata, Pomoai, Pong, Popabaron, Popof, Pruk, Pufus renan, Pûp, Pupuaфин, Purangka, Purung, Puti, Rae, Rainara, Ram a poak, Ramid ono sero, Ramin a dzog, Rampo, Rangama, Rangko, Rao rangaran, Rawe, Rawe moatsets, Ref a wi, Regereg, Rene gangrang, Reron, Rerong, Reso, Reso mara dzadzar, Reso ono wante, Reso wanats, Rib a ngrang, Riwadzin, Romed a îtseran, Romed a mang, Rongkoats, Rorator, Roron, Rowaran, Ruambom, Rumu, Rumu naron, Rupup, Rusinang, Ruwaru nenan, Sâb, Sâb a mpes, Safasaf, Safer, Sâg, Sagaboa, Samase, Sampa muteran, Sampoang, Sanger, Sangkang, Sangkat, Sangkea, Sangra mpes, Sangud, Sangud a îran, Saob, Saof, Saog, Sarang a dzî, Sarog, Sasop, Satap, Sefo, Seraf, Sigrud, Simis, Sin a mun, Siri moangadz, Siri ntson, Sisi ntson, Sobosob, Somampub, Some ri su, Somoampub, Sonoampon, Sorongkwang, Soror, Soroser, Sû yareran, Suk manger, Surirantse, Suwasi, Tamut, Tanam, Tao gompaa, Taporan, Taragaf, Tararan, Tarub, Tato, Tefom, Terof, Tibompog, Timi, Tiri, Tiwiri, Toran, Tufugig, Tuk, Turuguf, Tsafats, Tsafi, Tsagi, Tsampa ntsa, Tsaran, Tsaratsara, Tsaro seson, Tsaroranga, Tsaru

bubung, Tsaru dzadzar, Tsaru mpuf, Tsauampi, Tsaunon, Tsauwaeng, Tsawi, Tseangangib, Tseats, Tsepek, Tseremom, Tsitsipu a mpes, Tso purung, Tsoreang, Tsumuts a dzog, Tsururuk, Tsururukeran, Tsutsunguf, Tsuwasi, Ubit a mpes, Ufu mpes, Ugurum, Umi, Unis, Untung a ngets, Untsidz, Untsig, Unumpu, Ungung, Ûp, Urim a ntson, Uru renan, Urumits, Uruwing, Utsuts, Waem, Waer, Waes, Wafa, Wafa renan, Wafe, Wafear a mpes, Wafi, Waif a mpes, Wame, Wampon, Wampuran, Wanam, Wanof, Wantsa, Wantsab a ngrang, Wantsef, Wantsig, Wangab, Wangir a wi, Waop onon, Waots, Wap, Wara, Watag, Watong, Watut, Waweng, Wawin, Wayanon, Wayasos, Yadzu, Yadzub, Yaem, Yamis a ntris, Yamiyami, Yangkig ontsean, Yangkro gangkan, Yasi naron

names, dogs', Adzimba, Agan, Agururut, Airin, Amea, Arir, Atsea, Badang, Buru, Bururu, Dadai, Dadu, Dagu, Dangir, Daya, Dodang, Dodo, Dudum, Dzibi, Dziga, Dzina, Fengefeang, Fini, Gamen, Gan, Ganef, Gantson, Geget, Gigirum, Gomeag, Gu ngkoats, Gurum, Koarakoara, Mabrik, Madang, Magi, Maket, Marera, Moasang, Mu dongkwan, Mu gangkan, Ninitis, Ntsrang a dzi, Ngaeng a mpuf, Ngaeng a son, Ngaoboasis, Ngereng, Ngkiringkar, Ngungangung, Ôm, Onong, Ontang, Onto, Ontsean, Ongka, Orog a muteran, Oso, Pama wafo, Papi, Piritis, Ram orots, Rampan, Rasti, Rawe, Redio,

<b>Roboat, Sangkat, Sangken, Sarog, Sumumpi, Tipi, Tsukrik, Warang, Waro, Wiski, Yafon</b>	narrative, <b>dzob</b>
names, pigs', <b>Abigaen, Adin, Afi demangg, Afi yaner, Aget, Anibi, Bak, Bareanta, Binini, Bobong, Bomarao, Borog a mpes, Burur, Dadai, Dasat, Didiman, Dodo, Dodon, Durung, Dzangangib, Dzangkom, Dzeres, Dziridzir, Dzugubi, Efos a bia, Efos a fis, Efos a poa, Erokota, Etos a gots, Faib a mpes, Fofon, Gab ngitsri, Gab a ya, Gabimo, Gadzig, Gaen maredz, Gamaruts, Ganga maran, Garampa, Ginug a mpes, Groaso, Gumrik, Idzum a gab, Imu gere, Itru gots, Kakak, Kôk a ngkoats, Makao, Maket, Mara bano, Misantung, Moadzi fâring, Momoa naron, Montser, Mongket, Mongro, Moren, Morome, Mos raen, Motseran, Mur a ngkoats, Mur a wi, Muteran, Nabru, Namama, Nana, Napoak, Neron ema, Nome, Ntib onon, Ntsu non, Ngaeng a muteran, Ngaeng a ntson, Ngaeng onon, Ngair, Ngarasa, Ngarodzeram, Ngaromugis, Ngaromuntu, Ngaroneno, Ngarontsab, Ngarongkof, Ngaronguris, Ngaroperem, Ngaroraon, Ngarotiri, Ngarowain, Ngarowantong, Ngarowaro, Ngarusi, Ngawae, Ngkiringkar, Nguring, Ogawar warowaro, Ongkanon, Orog a muteran, Parag upur, Petep, Pipiu, Poa watsots, Poatapoata, Redio, Rokrok, Rompog, Seros, Some ri su, Soroser, Sosis, Tato, Tsaru mpuf, Tsepek, Tsupung, Ua, Uruwing, Utsuts, Waetman, Wampon, Wanam, Wanof, Wiriwir, Yasis a rits</b>	narrow, <b>mara tsumu, wante</b>
namesake, <b>bingan monteng, tef</b>	nasty, <b>tsats</b>
	native, <b>garafu</b>
	native people, <b>ngaeng fose</b>
	nausea, <b>gwangon igrupigrup</b>
	navel, <b>fisi-n</b>
	near, <b>ante, baedz, ntsig</b>
	neck, <b>ontog, û-n, un a ntib, un a pong</b>
	needle, <b>so</b>
	nephew, <b>farangan, farangum</b>
	nervous, <b>rain en</b>
	nest, <b>fatob, ngets</b>
	net, <b>keka, mating, mpor</b>
	netbag (generic), <b>ataf, foa,</b>
	netbag (kind), <b>mpî barobaron, mporompar, tsover</b>
	nettle, <b>nûr</b>
	network of coconut-palm, <b>fob, fom</b>
	new, <b>mara wafu, wafu</b>
	new moon, <b>ngantam wafu patea saran, ngantam yupi</b>
	New Testament, <b>dzob wafu</b>
	newborn, <b>mara dampit, patea</b>
	newcomer, <b>maran irib</b>
	news, <b>dzob fefen, fefen, fenefon, top</b>
	next to, <b>ntsig</b>
	nibble, <b>tsafa</b>
	nice, <b>daom, rene gerea</b>
	niece, <b>farangan, farangum</b>
	night, <b>ngantam, sefo</b>
	nipple, <b>mara gampoan, seson</b>
	no, <b>ema, ngao</b>
	nod, <b>dzûg eran, ntasantos, ra ono waro</b>
	noise, <b>ngkag, ram a yung, riring, sesefo</b>
	noise, make a, <b>bufubuf, frongkang, gangkrang, gararap, kakak, kakwak, ngkresengkres, pururuf, riring, seaga, tsarara, tsitsik en, yung</b>

NOISELESS

noiseless, <b>seas</b>	not in order, <b>songkwar, mara raun</b>
noisy, <b>bararat, gadagad, kakak, kakwak</b>	not like, <b>ge</b>
nonsense, <b>dzob a furan</b>	notch, <b>ngets</b>
non-swimmer, <b>yompiam</b>	notch, to, <b>ra</b>
noon, <b>sû a mpar, sû fâring, sû ofo, sû onod ofo</b>	notched, <b>kra, kroangkra, ngkiringkir, ngkrangkra, wetsawets</b>
north, <b>ya</b>	nothing, <b>mara sabut</b>
nose, <b>so-n, son a ntson</b>	notice, <b>tao, tane</b>
nose stick, <b>peng</b>	now, <b>patea</b>
nostrils, <b>so gwarup</b>	numb, <b>nao</b>
not, <b>mam, wana</b>	number, <b>tsaren</b>
not done, <b>ngkwangkats</b>	numerous, <b>petear</b>

O

oar, <b>fit</b>	on top, <b>resem</b>
obey, <b>rif</b>	once, <b>orots</b>
object, <b>ram</b>	one, <b>ongan, orots</b>
oboe, <b>nim a samase</b>	only, <b>anan, atea, inin, moatsets, sangangin, yabet</b>
obsidian, <b>yangkig</b>	open, <b>babarat, foang, mana, tsangap; (v) dzener, gadzang, kro, poangam, pongan, sangkrop, sising, tsangap, tsâp en, waso</b>
obstacle, <b>ram bumpungan etse</b>	opening, <b>ntson</b>
obstinate, <b>ntibintib, sirip</b>	oppose, <b>ngadzangadz, satap, raruts</b>
obstipation, <b>gwanon efeg</b>	opposite, <b>ntsangantsing</b>
occupation, <b>gom</b>	or, <b>ma</b>
ochre, <b>dzung</b>	orange (fruit), <b>ngarogawam, orase</b>
odor, <b>ntsedz</b>	orange (colour), <b>dzung</b>
of, <b>non</b>	orator, bad, <b>ngaeng a dzongongoran</b>
off, <b>raun</b>	orchid (kinds), <b>afi kofe, afi poaru, fongkof, sobosob</b>
offend against, <b>teap</b>	order, (v) <b>dzin, raso, reria, yantsen</b>
oil, <b>fara, madamin, mamean, moreng, pama</b>	origin, <b>fôn, ono fon</b>
old, <b>esab, pik, mog, mongkang, mor, poaru</b>	ornament (generic), <b>yawe</b>
Old Testament, <b>dzob a gampoperan</b>	ornament (kinds), <b>bangea, bimpin angkop, binum daer, binum serok, bompog oron, dzadzar, dzadzir,</b>
old-fashioned, <b>mog</b>	
older (brother or sister), <b>fâring, gentag</b>	
omen, <b>garafof, garamumari</b>	
on, <b>en, ri, weng</b>	

dzeag yafan, dzeredzere, foa fân, foa rene tsorob, ganef, ganef fan, go bangea, go a but, krokun, mentsea, montam a mun, montam a sra, mos yafan, mpî nae gempon, mpo dzeredzere, mporompar, mur aswang, mur ongkeb, ngaeng adzera, ngarogo, ngaromaredz, ngingip a man, ngkarangkep, ngkup, nowa poangup, pusupis, raris, regereg fan, ro, seson, sobwantsots, tag, yawe	outsider, <b>ngaeng babuf, ngaeng gentet</b>
ornamental shrub, <b>boampim</b>	ovary, <b>afi mpro</b>
orphan, <b>masing</b>	over, <b>etse</b>
other, <b>fûn, ongan</b>	over-protective, <b>rai dangi</b>
our, <b>yaer, yaga</b>	over-ripe, <b>kafoak</b>
out, <b>non</b>	overcast, <b>gadzu</b>
out of breath, <b>fu efen</b>	overcome, <b>its</b>
outrigger, <b>saman</b>	overflow, <b>foa, mpoang, ranga</b>
outside, <b>gangkan, gentet, mana</b>	overgrow, <b>gadzu, som en</b>
	overgrown, <b>geng, mpang, ngomongom en</b>
	overgrowth, <b>ododompo</b>
	overstatement, <b>dzob man a weng</b>
	overtake, <b>sin en, sot</b>
	overturn, <b>fifin, tafin</b>
	owl, <b>kukuk, wampiwampi</b>
	owner, <b>nero-n, rama-n</b>

## P

pack, <b>tsetseang</b>	palm tree (kinds), <b>bompar, dzomer, faib, mofop, ngarogemo, ngarotof, ngkats, ramid, wantem</b>
pack up, <b>boaedz, pati</b>	palpitate, <b>tefetaf, tiftif</b>
package, <b>bempebempets, mpon</b>	pan, <b>pane</b>
packet, <b>boaedz</b>	pan pipe, <b>fatafat</b>
paddle, <b>gamu, warets</b>	pandanus (generic), <b>umi</b>
pain, <b>dziridzir</b> ; (v) <b>wogowag</b>	pandanus (kinds), <b>boagam, koatsats, kotsats, momang, ngag, ngingangen, omang, samase, sebesab, suwasi, tsuwasi</b>
painless, <b>renen a nof</b>	pandanus oil, <b>umi fara</b>
paint, <b>ngof</b> ; (v) <b>ar, its a ngof, mpangampung, wet, yafu</b>	pant, <b>ngkafangkaf, mamar</b>
painted head, <b>ono yawe</b>	papaya, <b>papai</b>
palatable, <b>bebentseng, daom</b> ; (v) <b>biabut</b>	paper, <b>papia</b>
palate, <b>ganti besen</b>	parable, <b>nawatu</b>
pale, <b>bampoaf</b>	paraphrase, <b>dzob mara gampoan</b>
palm frond, <b>tsetso</b>	
palm of hand, <b>bangin petat</b>	
palm leaf, <b>gwara</b>	

PARCEL

- parcel, **bempebempets, boaedz, mpon,**  
 pardon, **badzab, bagan**  
 pare, **boangaf**  
 parent-in-law, **bûn**  
 parents, **anug iri abang**  
 paring, **pirits**  
 parrot (kinds), **boantam, damping,**  
**damping nuwin, gangkeang, riware,**  
**suk oron**  
 parry, **sewar**  
 part, **boasir, gompén, ntsun, pan**  
 partition, **tawa**  
 partly, **muninmunin, nef en**  
 partner, **baedz**  
 pass, **titu**  
 pass between, **bantsar**  
 pass on news, **fentso**  
 pastor, **ngaeng a siteran**  
 pat, **îts**  
 path, **moadzi, or, samu, sanab, wô**  
 patter, **dup, frap, gururup**  
 pattern, **dzadzaz, mara dzadzaz, mara**  
**yawe, ngkatangket; (v) boroboat**  
 patterned, **swang**  
 paunch, **wôwawô**  
 pay, **rab**  
 pay back, **êdz**  
 pay bridewealth, **faro**  
 payment from woman's side to husband's  
 kin, **êdz era**  
 peace, **nero-n, tir a nof, tir a nof,**  
**wareap**  
 peaceful, **gwangon a noferan, mara**  
**ngaeng, nof**  
 peak, **momoa ono dzontso, ono moton**  
 peanut, **kasang**  
 peel, **boangaf, gadz en, rof, tsof**  
 peg, **gafegafeng**  
 penfeather, **sani**  
 penholder, **peda**  
 peninsula, **rain a mun**  
 penis, **aom, ngkatangkut, oren, yaut**  
 people, **ngaeng, pama**  
 perforate, **bret, sarot**  
 perform, **edz a toaf**  
 performance, **toaf**  
 perhaps, **atsén**  
 permanent, **fofong**  
 persistent, **ngkang**  
 person, **ngaeng**  
 personal belongings, **maran a fef, rene mae**  
 perspiration, **raofraof, reso**  
 pursue, **frong**  
 pet, (v) **tseats**  
 phosphoresce, **borontang**  
 photograph, **maran a non**  
 pick, **mpîn, moas, pets**  
 picnic, **foangib**  
 Pidgin, **dzî rafén**  
 piece, **gentet, mirimir, moangkats,**  
**ngkoats, pan, panapan, piring**  
 piece of land, **mra bas, mra gentet**  
**ongan, mra pan ongan, ram**  
 pierce, **bret, gamor, ntan, pu, sarot,**  
**yare**  
 pig, **dzang, mpi**  
 pigs' louse, **wafin**  
 pigeons, **boser, didiring, wôwawô**  
 pile up, **foaya, fong, sara, somo, tong,**  
**tsurubtsurub**  
 pimple, **fuafi, rop, somurif**  
 pinch, **fug, gru, gamor, gempo**  
 pineapple, **anas**  
 piss, **pupu**  
 pistol, **taram naron**  
 pit, **ngkrung, ntsif, ntsir, turuguf**  
 pitfall, **ngkrung**  
 pity, **rain eyari; (v) tru**

- place, **darets, gab, moangkaf, ompom, ram**; (v) **basa, dengem**
- place of birth, **onon a wi**
- plain, **fôn, mpan**
- plait, **fe**
- plaiting, **amat**
- plaited cord, **nguf, ngufunguf**
- plaited mat, **tsetso**
- plane, **tsafats**; (v) **nû**
- plank, **orog a pan**
- plank root, **danets**
- plant (all verbs), **dzofon, mpu, pu, yare**
- plant (kinds including water plants, trees), **boanap boanap (boana boanap), boaraboara, boareb, dampan a poak, dzib, dzung, dzuwodzu, fafra, fafab, fongkof, gamepegampets, gu dzog, kafak, kiontseng, madzamudz, mamafe bangi wante, mara borob, maran a mon, marmar, mungkumungkur, ngarofre, onon a mpru, orog a dzung, ompong, papange, parag, pits, poas, poatapoata, ram a ntaberan, ram a ntris, ruwari, serempob, sif, singiring, siri moangadz, sisrik, sobosob, tsape, tsara, ududumpur a wi, wampo, wasontsidz, wawab, yangkwan onon, yantse, yasi** (*see also* Introduction Section 1.3)
- plantation of coconut-palms, **gom a mos**
- planting material, **waesowen**
- plants as border mark, **babap, boampim, yantse**
- plant in water (kinds), **boareb, dzeradzerab, ganteb, moanimoani**
- plate, **gampum, ngafir, raru**
- platform, **dzaridzari, farapa, ntabantib, parapa, sep**
- play, **mara gere**; (v) **gere**
- play a drum or guitar, **îts**
- play a flute or trumpet, **fung**
- play jew's harp, **its a domoro, readz**
- pliers, **baisanga**
- pluck, **moag, moas, pets**
- plug, **tsupung**
- plunge, **mongro**
- pocket knife, **paip ono fompob**
- point, **buntin, gampoan, mara gampoan, tsepon**; (v) **dengem, tutu**
- pointed, **mun, ruruf**
- pointed stick, **wamom, wanti**
- poison, **sarawa**
- poke, **waro**
- pole, **fur, rowaf**
- pool, **mpo ntsif, nterentor**
- poor, **bubrup, rib**
- porch, **faranta**
- position, **ompom**
- possess, **ôn, sa**
- possessor, **fôn**
- possibility, **dzob**
- possibly, **atsén, badzin**
- post, **fâ-n, geap, mois fan, orofo, totem**
- pot, **gaot, go**
- pot sherd, **go peats**
- potato, **katofeng**
- potbelly, **gwangon rompon**
- pound, **ramub**
- pour, **fofo, mpoang, nuf, sroat en, tsep, tsongof, tsu, waton, wats**
- power, **ram fângeran**
- powerful, **ntris**
- praise, **foamu, yamo**
- praise oneself, **tsof etse**
- pray, **mu dangke, ôn en**
- prayer, **sif**
- precede, **mog**
- precipitous, **mara bempe**

pregnant, <b>gwangon eyantaran, raiwampon, wampon</b>	pull out, <b>dabos, fofor, pan, parapor, tsapor</b>
present, <b>fà sese; (v) dzig</b>	pull snot, <b>ngkruf</b>
press, <b>dain, dzon, gempo, paor en</b>	pull upper lip, <b>dzri</b>
pretend, <b>êdz, muam, mpangampung</b>	pulp, <b>besen, mesames, sruk</b>
pretty, <b>dzentsreng, mara dzontsreng, maran isinisin, ngarobingin, rene gerea, srurain</b>	pulpy, <b>dzanaub</b>
prick, <b>tra</b>	pumpkin, <b>karu, ruwaru, waruwaru</b>
prickle, <b>gagamun</b>	punch, <b>îts, yabuf</b>
print, <b>moman</b>	puncture, <b>ntan, pu, yare</b>
problems with land, <b>dzob bengan a mra</b>	punish, <b>mprang</b>
produce, <b>dzig, dzing, ngop, rem</b>	pupil, <b>mara fose, mara nidzin</b>
prohibit, <b>raso</b>	puppy, <b>idzum naron</b>
promise, <b>rag</b>	pursed lips, <b>fengaf</b>
proper, <b>daom, foson, tsroap</b>	pus, <b>nag</b>
property, <b>baon</b>	push, <b>dzontsong, ntseyantsen, surus, ti, yoso</b>
proposal, <b>dzob</b>	put, <b>rem</b>
prostitute, <b>afi gereran, afi moadzi, afi muri dzog</b>	put aside, <b>babin en, fong, mpan, sisirir</b>
protect, <b>bumpung</b>	put down, <b>fâng, ntsa, rampo, tum</b>
pubic area, <b>ram a mra dampan</b>	put in, <b>dzentse</b>
pubic hair, <b>ram fofon</b>	put into, <b>rongof, sung, tsif, tsoreng</b>
puddle, <b>mpo ntsif, nterentor</b>	put on, <b>îts, poata, rogo, tsif</b>
puff up, <b>duntrung</b>	put on weight, <b>rob</b>
pug, <b>ngafangef</b>	put together, <b>gantsam, gager, mper, mpur, ngantsing</b>
pull, <b>go, goago, yayago</b>	put up, <b>tong</b>
pull down, <b>wat</b>	put upon, <b>dzari, basa</b>
pull faces, <b>dzri, ngrongre</b>	putrefy, <b>boafob</b>
pull one's neck in, <b>ntsing</b>	python snake, <b>nami</b>

## Q

quail, <b>dzegege</b>	quickly, <b>rene renen</b>
quarrel, <b>gamegoa, ntig; (v) gagu, ninu, rots en, saer, tsitsiri</b>	quiet, <b>dzongongo, ntonon, ntsaf, roro maran</b>
quarrelsome, <b>mara tsirim</b>	quipu, <b>gu ntot</b>
question, <b>taes en</b>	quiver, <b>abaib</b>



## R

- racket, **riring**  
raft, **farapa, we**; (v) **sof, suk**  
rafter, **moangom a ridzeran, ngir mongkang**  
raging, **bobore**  
rail, **sowangen**  
rain, **yami**; (v) **ntsing**  
rain protection, **tetang**  
rainbow, **nep**  
rain water, **tetop**  
raise, **foats en, titim**  
randy, **gagar**  
rape, **nta**  
rasp, **nu**  
rasp of coconut, **ûts**  
rat (kinds), **dzêdz, dzêts, madzeats, ngarodowang mareb, montag, ngarodowang, ngarogoar**  
rattan (generic), **ntsu**  
rattan (kinds), **bedze, kapu, moangen, wâp, wâr, yanu**  
rattan thorn, **maran a pats**  
rattle, **ngkrang, ono gorob, pru**  
raw, **bosor, ngrang, parats**  
razor thread, **dzib**  
reach, **potso**  
read, **singis**  
ready, **fa, mots**  
real, **fôn, nidzin**  
real meaning, **dzob ofo**  
really, **etse, fono**  
relatives, **mpanampen**  
rear, **rofo-n, tsitsitsi**; (v) **sama**  
reason, **fôn**  
rebirth, **ram a pengeran burid**  
recede, **ntsron**  
reciprocate, **gager**  
recline, **dzempap**  
recognise, **rungum**  
recover, **bubudzi, rob, roborob, taeg en**  
red, **rango, wi**  
red ochre, **ngof**  
red earth, **ngkon**  
red water, **mpo fan a rideran**  
red-heat, **pipi**  
reddish, **rene waya, wiwi**  
reed (kinds), **bampu nowen, dzeag, ono warang, ontrop, sorower, wanti ontrop, wanubwanub**  
reed island, **wafear**  
reed of pan pipe (kinds), **fôn, ngkoats, wang**  
reflection, **dzangkar, maran a non, mparampib, mparampom**  
refuse, **mpreng, tung, yase**  
regardful, **ûts esasan**  
rejoice, **wats**  
relative, **fôn, nero-n, fafang, mara fafang, mara tafang, tafang, wi orots**  
release, **tsâp en**  
reliable, **daom**  
relieve, **êdz êdz eran**; (v) **was en**  
remains, **dziborob, ngets**  
remember, **un epoa, poan, wutsuwits**; (v) **maran empoas en**  
remind, **sanga, ûn ifir**  
remoteness, **ram wante**  
remove, **boarab, dzedzog, rof, sisirir, tsupring**  
repair, **mots**  
repeat, **bi, fentsea, its rompodzen, ntos**  
repeatedly, **mantrung**  
repetition, **fentsea**

REPLACE

- replace, **êdz**  
 report, **top**  
 repose, **was en**  
 request, **bantseg, gaeb**  
 reserve, **ti eyari**  
 residue of washing sago, **waop**  
 resin, **bigig, mpîb, ono gurun**  
 resist, **nge, pererek**  
 rest, **dudumits, gae gompén, mpir, ngets; (v) resem, rob, was en**  
 resting place, **befeang**  
 restless, **efa mpungumping, fa waran**  
 retain, **rege**  
 revenge, **êdz, wir**  
 revolver, **taram naron**  
 rib, **dzabar, ntsabantsab**  
 rice, **pupuafin rowe**  
 rich, **baon, ngaeng boantob**  
 ridge, **rir**  
 ridge beam, **unowa**  
 ridicule, **dzaro, dzidzimpi**  
 rifle, **taram**  
 right, **moaru**  
 rigid, **mping**  
 rim, **nae gentet, ruran**  
 ring, **bras; (v) ngkerereng**  
 ring finger, **bangin intsig a tsukwain, bangin rasén**  
 ringtail possum, **tafe oron**  
 ringworm, **feang, karakara**  
 rinse, **dzam**  
 ripe, **dzog, mor**  
 ripe, not quite, **fim**  
 ripen, **dzog, ming en**  
 rise, **bet, bre, fir, monteng, mpuwampu, ntrup, ntos, pof, raen en, rorum, tap**  
 river, **mpo, mpo rideran, neb**  
 river bed, **mara moran, mpo moran**  
 river widening, **feferan**  
 rivers, *see* names, place  
 road, **moadzi, sanab**  
 roar, **gururup, ntsuntsu, ngkrung, ngkururung, ntiriring, yung**  
 roast, **dong, dzinig, putsing**  
 rock, **genegen, tsaru; (v) ntsangantsong en, tsaro**  
 roll, **bempets en, gantsre, ntiriring, riri, rupitsrupits**  
 roll up, **roroang**  
 roof, **gab onon, tao ono waro**  
 roof lath, **moangom, orog tao nidzin**  
 room, **ntsun**  
 rooster, **kokwarak ngaemaro**  
 root, **danets, dirits, medemed, wanats**  
 roots, **mara gora**  
 rope, **ngkuts, ontson**  
 rot, **boafob**  
 rotate, **fef**  
 rotten, **dagrid, fufafuf, mamoadz, moarar**  
 rough, **mara nowén, nowén, tatapru, waro**  
 round, **obong, omod, oton; tsaref, wafen**  
 row, **dzimidz, waretz**  
 rub, **sesa, si**  
 rub in, **se, tsongof**  
 rub off, **bosor**  
 rubber, **kumi**  
 rubbish, **bobomots, bubumidz, dudumits, dzodzomon, modzomodz, ngung, onon onon, peats, pupumits, tobotob**  
 rubble, **tsaru panapan**  
 rugged, **nonowén, sasain**  
 ruin, **bungru**  
 ruins, **dziborob**  
 rumble, **ntiriring, yung**

run, **patsa, rid, tsiririf**  
 run away, **urim rupi, ya ram a mpang**  
 run into, **tor**  
 run out, **tsururuk**

rung, **ere, fan a rag**  
 rush, **dabudabud;** (v) **firing, piririf**  
 rust, **gaogao, ngkofangkof**  
 rustle, **fiafi, gararap**

## S

sacrament, **ram a motseran**  
 sad, **ntonon, rain etsats, srup**  
 sago (generic), **montam**  
 sago (kinds), **montam ofag, yanang**  
 sago pulp, **montam besen**  
 sago thorn, **montam gagamun, montam a sra**  
 said it, **ibîa**  
 sail, **gwara**  
 salt, **ngî**  
 salt cellar, **un a ntsif**  
 salt water, **rûts**  
 salty, **mab**  
 sand, **mag, simis**  
 sap, **mpîb, ninin, ono gurun, unu gurun, sangen, suruwits**  
 satisfaction, **mamarero**  
 satisfied, **sa en**  
 satisfying, **sif**  
 Saturday, **gom naron**  
 savoury, **bebentseng, daom, mab, ngarobingin**  
 saw, **sege**  
 saw dust, **orog piritis**  
 sawfish, **sasub**  
 say, **rots**  
 scab, **ngep rompets**  
 scald, **reno**  
 scale, **rene rompets**  
 scar, **reap, renge, tsorob, wets**  
 scare, **fab en**

scared, **atsats, dôn, fu, gafagef, rataf, wab**  
 scatter, **rafu, saof**  
 scent, **ntsedz**  
 school, **tao papia**  
 scold, **brap, faur, fôn, gagar, rots en**  
 scoop, **mpo nto, tsop**  
 scorch, **nang, waso**  
 scores, **totop**  
 scorpion, **ganti sara, ngawampa**  
 scour, **ros**  
 scout, **nangi, garafu nangi;** (v) **mpe**  
 scrape, **garas, gegres, gres, nu, ros, soror, waris**  
 scraping, **ninu**  
 scratch, **gafar, gigit, sesor, sir, waris**  
 scream, **bararat, ngkwang, woru**  
 script, **yawe**  
 scrotum, **biari, baub, ngatsits**  
 scrub fowl, **kerong**  
 sea, **rûts**  
 search, **boasu**  
 seasons, **dzampo emprang, manaman, sû bampu, sû dzontsa, sû ngarobingin, sû waif, sû wetsea, waris, yadzof, yami**  
 second set of teeth, **gantîn a ntsidz**  
 secret, **fompob, dzob gentet, dzob mara mumu, mara putuf, rugun en, wanun, waren**  
 secretion, **segereat**  
 seduce, **foareng**

SEE

- see, **tao**; (v) **tane**  
seed, **furun**  
seek, **boasu, mpe**  
seize, **foareng, gampets, ngid, ru, tetang, tsapor**  
select, **fis, mpîn**  
sell, **sit**  
semen, **raits**  
send, **mpes, ôn, sit, taeg**  
separate, **bantsar, fis, pangap**  
sermon, **saragun**  
serve, **tong**  
serve food, **ntan**  
set free, **taeg**  
set one's teeth, **mpor, sangeng**  
set right, **tangatong**  
set up, **tong, titim**  
settlement, **darets, gab**  
sever, **taeg, tet**  
sew, **yare**  
sex, **ger**  
sexton, **mpurumpur**  
sexual intercourse, **gere**  
shadow, **fâr, maran a non, mparampib, mparampom**  
shadow place, **fâr, wâr**  
shake, **dadadang, didi, ngengek, rao, rarao, ratsarits en, reat, rugwarig, rupitsrupits, srotosroat en, tab, tereat, tsotsorea, tum, tutupi**  
shake hands, **gampop, ratang**  
shake off, **tsep, tsopwatsep en**  
shake one's head, **dadawi ono waro**  
shallow, **ri**  
shame, **meats**  
sharp, **mun**  
sharpen, **ros, yâb**  
shave, **nû, ros**  
shaved side of the head, **sinug**  
she, **gea**  
sheep, **dompa**  
shell, **gangkan, ontsean, payap, pirts, singkut, tereas**  
shell trumpet, **nim**  
shelter **tetang**  
shield, **rib, romed**  
shinbone, **fân (a son) a rir**  
shine, **borontang, tir**  
shining, **nabanab**  
ship, **madzung fâring**  
shirt with long sleeves, **ngakwi bangi wante**  
shiver, **dadadang, reat, tereat**  
shoe, **fân a mpî gangkan, fân a su**  
shoot, **buris, seresor, mos baub, ono boin**; (v) **fani, ntab, rentse**  
shoot up, **fafâng**  
shooting star, **araur, ngarusi**  
short, **bubung, ngkoats, ti en; ronsom**  
short cut, **moadzi sangkoateran, sangkoat**  
short range, **ante**  
short time ago, **waes patea nin**  
shorten, **sangkoat, tefom**  
shortly, **basabas, maran a ntsigeran, waes patea nin**  
shorts, **ngakwi fân a ngkoats**  
shotgun, **taram a dzî faniran**  
shoulder, **ngaomeang**  
shoulder blade, **tepa waro**  
shout, **dap, mota, nanger, rorong**;  
(v) **gaganaf, kararak, kekek, wats, yarang**  
shove, **babin en, dzontsong, rentse, surus, ti eyari, yoso**  
shovel, **fidifid**; (v) **sor**  
show, **dzig, sinting**  
show one's backside, **ganto**

- showing off, **mara yaon**  
 shriek, **woru**  
 shrill, **bararat**  
 shrimps, **burur, mafa, pafem**  
 shrink, **peaf**  
 shrink from, **gatsagats en, sri**  
 shrub, **ngadangad, ngarodzaman, popoapos**  
 shrub, ornamental, **boampim, ngetsengets**  
 shut in, **ntsu**  
 shy, **meats**  
 sibling of opposite sex, **nafo-n**  
 sibling of same sex, **rase-n**  
 siblings, **nafod iri rased**  
 sick, **nta, gompoan, tif**  
 sickle, **kwâg**  
 sickle of moon, **ngantam imu tereas**  
 sickness, **ram a ntaran** (*see* diseases)  
 side, **gentet**  
 side by side, **mantsidz**  
 sigh, (v) **wus**  
 sign, **ampat, murun, sogwasag, toaf, wîr**  
 silent, **samasam**  
 similar, **fa, tarator**  
 simile, **dzob a nawatu**  
 simple, **tsatsa**  
 simply, **sangangin**  
 simultaneous, **fa**  
 sing, **fis a med, rem a med, warets**  
 singe, **ân, nang**  
 single, **bangets, orots, orots orots, yabet**  
 sink, **ntsron, ntsup**  
 sink in, **moagrup, ntsru**  
 sip, **mifimif**  
 sister, **nafo-n, rase-n**  
 sister exchange, **êdz ono refean, wiriwir**  
 sister-in-law, **fâts, monto**
- sit, **huri, dongod, moaf**  
 sit down, **ntsa**  
 sit down without talking, **srup**  
 sit upright, **saru**  
 sit with crossed legs, **mpampareng**  
 sizzle, **tsererek**  
 skin, **gangkan, pirits, rene-n; (v) tsof, waris**  
 skin disease, **feang, karakara**  
 skinny, **rai waro, wogoweg**  
 skip, **pek, prekeprek**  
 skull, **ono payap, gâr ono gungkung**  
 sky, **ngkonongkon**  
 slack, **mprom**  
 slander, **yawin; (v) yase**  
 slap, **yabuf**  
 slash, **boat**  
 slate, **tafe**  
 slaughter, **ngop**  
 sleek, **dedeas**  
 sleep, **danging, mara moin; (v) î, moas, nao**  
 sleepy, **maran epopopop**  
 slice, **dudumits**  
 slide, **moab, sroak**  
 slide down, **roroang**  
 slim, **wante**  
 slime, **segreat**  
 sling, **foarim, rampag**  
 slingshot, catapult, **kataper**  
 slip, **rainaeng, sowen; (v) bedzro, bempe, soror**  
 slippery, **sroak**  
 slit, **boat, sara**  
 slope, **gadzig, gantab, rai tsangats**  
 slot, **ngets**  
 slowly, **fats, matang, matas, ntamantru, rontsom**  
 slowness, **mege**

- smack, **motsak**
- small, **dzentsreng, enek, enekenek, nangi, naron, ngkoats, taet, ntsirintsir**
- smear, **yafu**
- smell (generic), **rene waso**
- smell (kinds), **ferentseng, garafof, garamumari, guware suruwits, kakafoa, ntsedz, ufin; (v) boboron, funufin, mut, tonges, biabut, bebentseng, boboron, brap, eb, gininits, moin, mpag, mpurumpir, ntufuntuf, paparats, wangawang; smells like ... efa ... : arom, baner, borowang, burur, dingki, dzung, esia, gasur, mafan, mos fara, mpod, pupu, raeng a ntsab, rainara, yafats**
- smile, **fane, gowef**
- smoke, **dôd, dzif wason; (v) nom, yoto**
- smooth, **madamad, ono sasoa**
- smooth, to, **dedeas, demon, dzampi, tsafats, yafon**
- smooth hair, **ono fofon sasoa**
- smoulder, **rean**
- snake (generic), **mur**
- snake (kinds), **afi ramin, basab, geagean, meo, montse, mur aswang, mur a gog, mur ongkeb, mur urim, mur a was, nami, pafago, poatse oron, sampa, saseas, su danta, tapea, umpum, yanang otof**
- snakebite, **mur ear**
- snap, **fente, pararak**
- snare trap, **bugeb**
- snarl, **ngkerereng**
- snatch, **tsapor**
- sneak, **tepeteap**
- sneeze, **tsaparo**
- sniff, **tonges**
- sniffing, **so fefen**
- snip, **fente**
- snore, **mitsri, ngkraf, ngkrag, ngru**
- snot, **so rompets, sogobot, son a nag**
- snout, **so gwarup, son a ntsir**
- snuffle, **tonges**
- so, **efakani**
- soak, **boarom, boasom**
- soap, **surus**
- soft, **boasra, damad, mab, madamad, mru, rami, seas**
- soften, **rami**
- soil, **mra; (v) rum en**
- sole of foot, **petat**
- solid, **dap, ntserentser, ngkang**
- some, **fûn, serokeran**
- sometimes, **nain fun**
- son, **naro-n maro**
- song, **med**
- songs, **doadoa, dzon, ereria, med a dzi, gogegoge, med maga, med gereran, med gereran ngantam, med a gom, med a kokorake, med a peats, med a tir, satap**
- soothe, **ntsaf**
- sorcerer, **mpurumpur, ngaeng fose, ngaeng a wereran a ram, ngaeng a wi, ngaeng opang, ngaeng oso**
- sorcery, **nogon, opang, oso, putsing, sa, sa nof, tongeran a pusupis, wer**
- sorrow, **ngarorop, ram barabeneran**
- sorry, **gas, gwangan etsats, rain etsats, tru**
- soul, **yano-n**
- sound, **ngeseang, ngkongangkong; (v) frap, fung, ngkerereng, ngkrang, ngkrung, ngkuf, ngkurung, ntiriring, ntsuntsu, raof, rar, ring, yung**
- soup, **ngî, poa**

- sour, **moin**; (v) **mpurumpir**  
 source, **ono fon**  
 south, **sû a mpar**  
 sow, **rafu, repe**  
 space, **moangkaf**  
 span, **ga**  
 spark, **dzif epek, dzif epekepek, pipi manamana**  
 sparkle, **borontang, nanganang, ningining, yanap**  
 spatula, **tum**  
 speak, **dzongongo, gadagad, rots**  
 speak to oneself, **wawuduwid**  
 spear, **aom**; (v) **faf, yare**  
 spear magic, **sa fintiran aom**  
 speckled, **ngkangku**  
 spectacles, **mara garas**  
 speech, **dzob**  
 sperm, **raits**  
 spider, **ngaom a mpudz, ngawae, ngawau**  
 spill, **fofo, tsep, wats**  
 spin, **riri, sesa**  
 spinach, **mentseam**  
 spine, **barobaron, gagamun, pats, ûn a ntot**  
 spinning top, **mugum**  
 spinster, **afi mara yabuf, daer rompon**  
 spirit, **angra boman, mamafe, mparampom, mparampib, ram maemae, yano-n**  
 spirit place, **mara dengad, ram mara yae, ram a rop, ram atro, rop**  
 spit, **fenom, fid, finti, mpoang, tsrek, nop en**  
 spit, spittle, **fop, mri, rafe sangen**  
 splash, **boantrung, dup, dupidup, fef, frets, tsep, tsepsetep**  
 splinter, **panapan**  
 split, **boangar, dompoa, drap, drep, poak, poropoa, ton, tsupring, yanta**  
 spoon, **dzongkang, kasom, tsop**  
 spot, **rum en**  
 spotted, **ngkangku, peraper, rene boarof, rene gurugurum, rene gurum, rungkurungkum**  
 spout, **ono boin**  
 spray, **oyamoyam**; (v) **dawi**  
 spread, **bampa, baradzea, boantam, dampop, fâng, fas, poatef, pret, prufipruf, sit en, yafang**  
 spring up, **fedzefedz, frap, frots**  
 sprinkle, **dawi, dzinig, srapasrap en**  
 sprout, **dzof, frets, ngkedzengkadz, ntab, tir**  
 spur, **ngkats**  
 spy, **mpe, rep**  
 squeeze, **bini, fug, gafeng, gempo**  
 sqint, **mpug**  
 squat, **tsapangag**  
 squirt, **tsrek**  
 stab, **ntan, pu, rentse, sarot, yare**  
 stable, **tao**  
 stain, **rum en**  
 staircase, **tsafar**  
 stalk, **û-n**  
 stand, **monteng, rusun, tsoborab**  
 stand in a row, **rempeang, rereats**  
 stand up, **bre, fafâng, monteng**  
 star, **ngaromaredz**  
 stare, **dzaf en, gore, foaig, mpug**  
 starling, **ngair, ngaokngaok**  
 start, **forofoag, moam en, monteng, ngkwam en, ntring, poangam, reng**  
 start back, **sri**  
 startle, **ganaf, ngre**  
 startled, **ratsets, sarang en**



STAY

- stay, **dzongkon, men, moaf, mper**  
 stay awake, **dûng**  
 stay inside, **ntsu**  
 stay together, **bibinti**  
 staying, **fantan**  
 steady, **fen, îts a ntsir**  
 steal, **baneng en, goago, gru, guru, wap**  
 steep, **gantab, mara bempe, tsats**  
 steep river bank, **poa**  
 stem, **dûg, fôn, mpir, onon, û**  
 stench, **ram a muteran**  
 step, **fâ**  
 step down, **tataeg en**  
 stepmother, **renan ongan**  
 step on, **dadangan**  
 step out, **srapesrap**  
 step over, **teap**  
 sterile, **budzun, ngeang**  
 stern, **rofo-n**  
 stick, **fur, geap, orog, etep, sintis, yaut**  
 stick in, **dzofon, seref**  
 stick out, **bebre, dzig**  
 sticky, **gararudz, muran bigig**  
 stiff, **gararudz, pusur, rururung**  
 still, **nof, roro maran**  
 sting, **âr**  
 stingy, **mut, renen egongkots**  
 stink, **boboron, mut, paparats, ram a muteran, ufin**  
 stir, **waren, waro**  
 stomach, **rai saboang, saboang**  
 stone, **tsaru**  
 stone adze, **ge**  
 stool, **dzempap, pitik**  
 stoop, **bedzro, gob, ntsing, tsro**  
 stop, **ganaf, raso, wangen**  
 stopper, **tsupung**  
 storm, **mpas, ong**
- story, **dzob**  
 stout, **dudubung**  
 straddle-legged, **tsangag**  
 straight, **tsroap, sasoa**  
 straighten, **mots, rutuf, saru**  
 strand, **moadz**  
 strange, **rib, sinisin**  
 strap for netbag, **itit**  
 stream, **firiring, sof**  
 stretch, **êdz ari, rutuf, titu, dzir**  
 strew, **rafu**  
 stride, **fâ-n, srapesrap**  
 strike, **denteng, îts, ntroang, poatef, repe, yabuf**  
 string, **frip, ngkits, ngufunguf; (v) dzir, reria**  
 string bag, **ataf dowang, foa**  
 string figure (generic), **fofoa**  
 string figure (kinds), **afi raiwampon, afi seran mayam, anug ampip, binum riris, bumpib, bururburur, dzif, fafoa, fagug, fentseafentsea, ganti roroang, go, idzum, kerong, kokwarak a mpob, kokwarak ngaemaro, kokwarak renan, komakeke, kuwik, madzeats ropep, moanimoani, momoa, mos a fur, mpî, mpî a ntseang, mpi sogwarup, mpî ûn a ntot, mpo ntsif, mugmug, nangkap, nim, nim a poakeran, nim tsamo, nûb, nungunung, ngaeng empeat moani, ngaeng a ntaran, ngaeng ari afi, ngafir, ngantam, ngaoboasis, ngaromutruk, ngarungkung, ngasamampib, ngawampok, ngawau, ngking, omad, rompog impip, sâb, safog, sefa, senap, sisrik, sû, tag, wafe, wampeadz, wanti sara, warir, yami moaet**

- stringy, **ngesenges**  
 striped, **ferefer**  
 stroke, **ampat**  
 stroke, to, **surus**  
 strong, **bubudzi, gar parats, ntris, ngkang, prenges, perenges, rene sempen, rene watag, ûn imping**  
 struggle, **nge, pererek, togwatag**  
 stubborn, **mara sirip, ntibintib**  
 stumble, **fai-ran sabut**  
 stump, **onon, onon a ntot**  
 subdue, **bempets en**  
 subject, **dzob ofo**  
 submerge, **boanon, boarom, boasom, mpoang, ranga**  
 succeed, **saung en**  
 suck, **mifimif, sos, tsitsuf**  
 sudden, **fanifu, ram sangkaoteran**  
 sufficient, **fa**  
 sugar cane, **rif**; varieties: **budzug, dzif wason, mamean, man a ngkut, mara foa, mara mamean, mara pupif, moag, mpî waro, ngkut, orab, pupif, pusupis, sorompeang, tsepeang, tsepeng, tsitsir, umun, yasi**  
 sulk, **samasam**  
 summon, **tofoar**  
 sun, **sû**  
 sunbeams, **dzibadzib**  
 Sunday, **sonta(k)**  
 sundown, **ntserentse, ram iruruwin, sû riferan**  
 sunny, **tsea**  
 sunrays, **moamu**  
 sunrise, **maran etap en, sû saran**  
 sunset, **mperempang, ram iruruwin**  
 superficially, **nem, sabasub**  
 support, **dûng, dzabareang, fafâng, ntan, sen, yasang**  
 supporter, **ntsangantsing**  
 sure, **ngowen**  
 surf, **moaet**  
 surpass, **êdz a gea parats, sot**  
 surprise, **sanga**  
 surprised, **eâr rain etsen**  
 surround, **bumpung, sef**  
 suspend, **dadangan, dangan, denang, nto**  
 swagger, **baor, tor, tsof etse**  
 swallow, **mit en, pangap**  
 swamp, **dufwaduf, wafear, wafi**  
 sweat, **faots, owadz, raofraof, reso-n**  
 sweep, **waing**  
 sweet-scented, **dzub**  
 sweet potato (generic), **gempo**  
 sweet potato (kinds), **balus, gempo dziapan, gempo fangip, gempo garadz, gempo mara gasin, gempo mara poa, gempo nae pepep, gempo nae sara, gempo raef, gempo wampong a dzog, wan mun kaukau**  
 swell, **bompab, dodong, fir, fo, foarub, mpum, ngking, pof**  
 swelling, **gogo**  
 swim, **rab, suk**  
 swim under water, **moab**  
 swindle, **dzob man buntin, dzob man a feab moatsets**  
 swing, **dzudzubri; (v) dadawi, dzubuwi, rao**  
 swirl in water, **mara tsowab**  
 swollen, **bangabing, dzampur, setang**

## T

- tabletop, **baro waro, orog a pan bubung**  
 taboo, **baneng, bareg, boain, boin, bûn, (a)tro**  
 taboo name, **ododompo a yasi**  
 taboo sign, **toaf, wîr**  
 tadpole, **gwaren, nût**  
 tail, **feab, gots**  
 tail feather, **mpob**  
 tail of a comet, **sarawa**  
 take, **ngef, ôn, ru, sù, tetang**  
 take away, **boangaf**  
 take care, **dzaf en, tao etse**  
 take for, **rots**  
 take off, **kro, kware, poangam, reruang, rof, tet**  
 take off skin (of bananas), **pari**  
 take out, **buntsru, dabos, fis, gaus, ngwar, pan, popor, por, sefon, tra, tsufu**  
 take a part, **nef en**  
 take part uninvited, **rene saung**  
 take shelter, **rereng**  
 take to be, **rots**  
 take up, **gagar, sef, sù**  
 tale, **dzob mamafe**  
 talk, **dzob, rafe-n; (v) foats, mpoaf, rawedz**  
 talk at the same time, **tsererek**  
 talk glibly, **mpu**  
 talk much, **ngadzangadz, un a dziridzir**  
 talkative, **afi gadagaderan, ngaeng a dzob**  
 tall, **brat, ngadzangadz, wante, warang, warawarang**  
 tambourine, **tsatsangkrang**  
 tamed, **mara ngaeng**  
 tap one's forehead, **denteng**  
 tapioca, **bumpung, ngayabum, orog a was**  
 taro (generic), **omad**  
 taro (kinds), **budzug, burur, dzadzaman, dzegege, garam, goan, koate mang, midaog, mirum, mois, mos, mpre bumpum, mu wante, mur a gog, ngafir, ngaonon, ngarain, omad afi rain a gu, omad a ngkeg, rese, rompog afi, rompog ngaemaro, sisik, siwason, tsiampo, tsaru**  
 taro pudding, **bûm**  
 taro, wild (kinds), **kafak, mpre**  
 taste, **pipis, ru-ran en, ru rafen; biabut**  
 tasty, **bebentseng, daom, ngarobingin**  
 tattoo, **dentengeran; (v) wet**  
 tattle, **dzob inin**  
 taught, **mping**  
 tea, **poa**  
 teach, **budzi en, fenom, rantsa, rontang, sinting**  
 teacher, **garafu budziran, kidungwaga**  
 tear, **mara sangen, maran a dzon**  
 tear off, **tab**  
 tear up, **rarap**  
 tell, **rangkap, tufung en**  
 temple, **naen a ngeab**  
 tender, **boasra, fafrang, gagoa**  
 tendon, **bangin dirits**  
 tent, **tao ser**  
 tern, **sasaob**  
 terrified, **seseang**  
 test, **pipis**  
 testicle, **baub rowe, biari, rowe**  
 thank, **mu dangke**  
 thank you, **dangke, dangkesen, inangke**  
 that, **en, kai, kau, uru**

- that's it, **ron anan**  
 the end, **emen ari kani**  
 their, **ges**  
 them, **ges**  
 then, **patea**  
 there, **efa kai, efa kau, efa n uri, gea, kai, kau, kô, uri**  
 there are (is) not, **ema**  
 they, **ges**  
 thick, **babanats, bangabing, fengaf, fufuri, ntante, nterenter, obong, terengef**  
 thicket, **ram a mpang**  
 thief, **maran a wap, ngaeng bangin gamre, ngaeng gururan a ram**  
 thigh, **fan (fedz) fon, fân rasen, fân rasin**  
 thin, **babanang, babarat, babeaf, banang, garara, mprang, ngadzangadz, peaf, pefepeaf, pudipu, rai renges, rai senges, rai waro, reas, sawang, wabeap**  
 thing, **ram**  
 think of, **puprun, rots, un epoa**  
 think something up, **un ifir**  
 thirst, **papa**  
 this, **kani, uri**  
 thorn, **gagamun, mu-n, pats, sra**  
 thornless, **safus**  
 those, **uru**  
 thread, **dzib, gu, moadz, ngkits**  
 threadbare, **moarar**  
 three, **serok orots**  
 thrifty, **maran ero, rai dangi**  
 through, **futsun**  
 throw, **tapo, tum, yaf en**  
 throw away, **tsep**  
 throw down, **ntsa**  
 throw oneself down, **mosro, poatsa**  
 throwing sling, **rampag**  
 thrust, **waro**  
 thumb, **bangin renan**  
 thunder, **waris, yadzof; (v) dararap, didi, gururup, ntiriring**  
 Thursday, **gom a fitseran, gom a ngof a îtseran**  
 tickle, **tsitsuk**  
 tie, **faro, fe, gaga, ntsi, ngub, pu, rogo**  
 tie together, **mpon**  
 tight, **dzemer**  
 tighten, **ga**  
 tilt, **pero, reron**  
 time, **moangkaf, nain**  
 timid, **mimi bubung**  
 tin of meat, **dzi tin**  
 tinkle, **ngkrang**  
 tip, **buntin, feab, gampoan, rain a mun, unowa, yamun; (v) pero, reron**  
 tired, **dra, maran isiteran, mro, piriis**  
 to, **ri**  
 to and fro, **mparampar**  
 toad, **rokrok**  
 tobacco, **dabak, dafum**  
 tobacco pipe, **purung dafum**  
 tobacco smoke, **dafum rene waso**  
 toe, **fa dzontsreng**  
 toenail, **fân a dzegefe**  
 together, **abrip en, bibinti, fa, grap, gororop, mpri en, ngantsing, soror**  
 toilet, **tao mpiperan, tao naron yaran gentet**  
 token, **ampat**  
 tomorrow, **boanu**  
 tongs, pair of, **gafeng**  
 tongue, **ma-n**  
 tongue of jews' harp, **yaut**  
 tonsils, **u gumu**  
 too, **burid**

TOOTH

tooth, **dowang, ganti, ganti waro, sintis**  
 toothed, **ngkiringkir**  
 toothless, **ganti bau**  
 top, **buntin, feab, ono moton, orog u ntot, unu mutin, yamun**  
 top of the skull, **onon ofo**  
 torch, **gwara, tsetso**  
 torn, **garet**  
 tortoise, **tsafi**  
 toss, **rarao, ratsarits en, srotosroat en, tum**  
 totally, **wasi**  
 totem, **sagaseg**  
 totter, **rugwarig, rupitsrupits, tatapo, tsotsorea**  
 touch, **boamus, dain, gampets, gamut, gaur, gempo, ngatangent, sese**  
 tough, **ngesenges**  
 town, **gab**  
 trace, **fâ-n, moman**  
 track, **bair, fâ-n, moman**  
 trade, **rab**  
 trail, **bair, fâ-n**  
 train, **rantsa**  
 tramp, **frap**  
 trample, **fai, frap**  
 transform, **dzig en, ntang, yaneng**  
 transparent, **babanang, babarat**  
 transversal, **yafas**  
 trap, **bugep, madzo, manda**  
 tread, **fai**  
 tree (generic), **gag, orog**  
 tree (kinds), **antsang, antsang dangkir a ngkits, apem, apits, babrap, bamprang, bangkin, beas, bigig fetef, boantsim, boarof, bobong, bompog, bumpum a marmar, buruburu, bururburur, damer, dange, dangkum, dangkir angkits, dowed, dzedzeng, dzeneb, dzengadz,**

**dzerer, dzidzuf, dzoge, dzumudz, dzuwing, esia, esor, fantsif, fap, fas, ferea, fetef, ganegane, garip, garodz, gasurgasur, geap, gengo, guware, gwangon a buf, idzum rain, koaneng, koton, kundu, maboap, mamro, mapoa, marefe, matapre, mayam, meab, med, metsek, mirum, moagi, moamumoamu, moanti yafa, modzo, mois, montiafa, morob, mosagen, mosamos, mpet, mpî rai saboang, mpîb, mpod, mprempre, munum, munum a sap, munum a wi, murir, nageng, nanets, nene, neno, nidinid, nim, ninu, nobwangob, noni, ntib, ntsab, ntsang, ngafir, ngantsang, ngarenom, ngarogimpub, ngaromôf, ngaroninits, ngarongkets, ngarowagef, ngasif, ngawampa, ngempang, ngintsib, ngitsri, ngkring, ngkurungkir, ngkwangkas, ngoa, ngoboangob, ngowang, onga, ongo, opeaf, osad, owa, pao, papoa, parag, poropeaf, raeng toro, ramin, ram karakara, redzeredz, rerean, reso, romed, sampi, sange, sangra, sangud, saosap, sawasap, sempor, senap renan, sisik, some ri su, suk, tanam, taris, tapre, temoang, titif, tsafudz, tsengets, tsitsipu, tsumodz, tsumuts, ubit, ududumpur, ufu, unis, urimurim, usad, waif, wangewange, wangis, wangup, wareaf a mpî, areas, waus, wusuwis, yadzu, yamiyami, yamoaf, yangkro**  
 tree fern, **mpedzempadz**  
 tree house, **gompa**  
 tree kangaroo, **idzum a ngoab, ngasamampim, ruwig**  
 tree-top, **orog a feab, orog onon a ntot; orog u ntot**  
 tree trunk, **orog fôn, gwangkus**

tree for hanging objects, **rangarang**  
 tremble, **dadadang, ngengek, reat, tereat, tsaro, tutupi**  
 tribe, **onon**  
 tripod, **ngag**  
 trouble, **bororo**  
 trough, **sebang**  
 trousers, **ngakwi fân wante**  
 true, **dzob nidzin, fôn, nidzin**  
 trumpet, **girin, nim**  
 trunk, **fôn, sesentob, orog fôn**  
 trust, **mi en**  
 truth, **dzob dzob nidzin, dzob nidzin**  
 try, **pipis**  
 trying, **baraben**  
 T-shirt, **ngakwi**  
 Tuesday, **tinstak**  
 turbid, **rome**  
 turkey, **pipi**

turn, **dzangkrum, dzig en eran, fef, îb, its mara bobep, mpen, ne, peteang en, pus, rapu en, renteang, repes, rerease, riri, ropep, roret, sesa, sit, sru, tsaref, urim rupi, wafef, wawi, yari**  
 turn down, **gongkots en**  
 turn into, **yaneng**  
 turn of road, **moadzi ngoteran**  
 turn one's back, **baron its, wuduwid**  
 turn one's head, **ngwang**  
 turned-up nose, **ntsamantsa**  
 turtle, **fanaf, nangkap, simimpi, tsafi**  
 tusk, **ro, tseap**  
 twig, **ntabantab**  
 twin fuselage, **balus moangkaf**  
 twine, **ngkits**  
 twins, **boampug**  
 twist, **banyar en, dzing, fef, îts, repes, titi**  
 twitch, **ngre**  
 two, **abid, serok**  
 twofold, **biriri**

## U

ugly, **ngorong, tsats**  
 umbilical cord, **fisi-n**  
 unable, **fu, paes, papanges, trup, yampung, yompiam**  
 unarmed, **bangi tsatsa**  
 uncertain, **gwangon a suburuberan, îts a riran, ôn ongan ongan, ôn maran maran en, sasan**  
 unchastity, **ger**  
 uncle, **yasig**  
 unclean, **motat**  
 uncoloured, **bampoaf, sap**  
 unconscious, **mar**  
 uncovered, **foang**

undecided, **gwangon eyoto eyoto, sasan**  
 under, **mara roron, roron, warug**  
 underdone, **krukukruk**  
 underneath, **mara roron, roron, warug**  
 undershirt, **ngakwi**  
 underside, **baro**  
 understand, **rungum, yati en**  
 uneasy eyes, **maran eon eon**  
 unequal, **supusup**  
 uneven, **mara nowen, mara pipin, mongomeang, nonowen, ntotantot, ngrang, nowen, rungkurungkum, sasain, supusup, tatapru, tsetsets**  
 unfair, **yangan**

## UNFITTING

- unfitting, **ntre**  
 unfold, **gadzang**  
 unfriendly, **babof, bafabof, boareng a son a ntson**  
 ungrateful, **ûn etsen**  
 unhurt, **daom**  
 unimportant, **gangkan, gentet, naron**  
 uninformed, **u putuf, tung**  
 unite, **gampop**  
 unknown, **naen ao**  
 unmarried, **bangets, daer, binum, yabuf**  
 unpack, **wasing**  
 unpalatable, **biabut, moin**  
 unripe, **aop, feng, fim, gampen, garum, mpagampig, mpru, parats**  
 unsteady, **dododong, efa mpungumping, ridzibridzib**  
 unsuccessful, **sabut, semprang, tsafrats, warea**  
 untie, **kro, kware, wasing**  
 untrue, **yawin**  
 untruth, **dzob emen a ngon, dzob man buntin, dzob man a feab moatsets, dzob muam**
- unused, **mara mumu**  
 unwind, **rutuf**  
 up, **weng**  
 up-stream, **mara raon, raon**  
 upper arm, **bangin fon, bangi rasin, bangin rasen**  
 upper side, **maran**  
 upper side of the foot, **fân baro waro**  
 upright, **dzangadzang, fang, gungum, raf eran, saru**  
 uproot, **rufi**  
 upset, **mimi esadero**  
 urge, **bantseg, gra, ntseyantsen, yantsen**  
 urinate, **nib**  
 urine, **pupu, puruts, pururuts**  
 us, **yaer, yaga**  
 use, **ngef**  
 used, **mara ngaeng, ntsum**  
 uterus, **foa, garafu naron ompom a iran, wawang**  
 utter, **yoto**  
 uvula, **un a man**

## V

- vaccinate, **ntan**  
 vagrant, **fâ waran**  
 vanish, **boap, poaf**  
 varanus, **guam**  
 vary, **rugurugun en**  
 vegetable (generic), **was**  
 vegetable (kinds), **aed, baroben, dzampeb, dzempodz, dzugubi, ferefere, gangkong, gean, gorat, guruts, gwampo, mamp, mara ngontseang, mentseam, nangkap, ngam, ngarosuwî, ngatong, rai mamad, rower, sasera, suruwits**  
 vein, **dirits**  
 veranda, **faranta**  
 verse, **ampat**  
 very, **etse, faring, renan, moatsets**  
 vicious, **tsats**  
 village, **darets, gab, pûp**  
 vine, **gamidz**  
 visible, **fis**  
 visit, **song**



visitor, **ofor**  
 voice, **rafe-n**  
 volcano, **wareap**

Volkswagen beetle, **kar nangkap**  
 vomit, **no, tsûp**  
 vulva, **foaen**

## W

waddle, **ngatangit**  
 wade, **ngkrong, rese**  
 waist, **ûngwaeng**  
 wait, **fan, poan, rerep, seng**  
 wake, **foareng**  
 walk, **mpom**; (v) **dododong, dzagadzag, ntit, ntamantru, ngatangit, rutu, tatapo, tepeteap, tsro**  
 walk along a creek, **forofar**  
 walk on land, **far**  
 walk on a branch, **ntibintib**  
 walk together with somebody, **wangewange**  
 walking stick, **etep**  
 wall, **mpung, ntamaran, tao mpungeran**  
 wallaby, **fogen**  
 walls of firewood, **ga dzaren**  
 want, **dzi-n, ên, fos, sepesep, udzu**  
 wanton, **rai warug, renen iruran**  
 war, **romed, tir**  
 war leader, **niseran**  
 warlike, **bangin a tir, garamun, gar parats**  
 warm, **ntuf, tufuntuf**  
 warrior, **bangin a tir, ngaeng a garamun, ngaeng orofo, ngaeng a tir**  
 wash, **dzam, patso, poaets, se, tsongof**  
 washing place, **bingin**  
 wasps, **binini, dzibini, nim a ri madzung, sof, somampub, titu**  
 waste, **bobomots, dzodzomon**  
 watch, **reng, rerep**

water, **mpo, sangen**  
 water bamboo, **mpo purung**  
 water calabash, **mpo poaran**  
 water fowl, **kororok**  
 water snake, **afi ramin**  
 water supply, **bingin**  
 watermelon, **rainako**  
 water plant (kinds), **boareb, dzeradzerab, ganteb, moanimoani**  
 watery, **gampen, mru**  
 wave, **îts, tsaro**  
 waves, **dzeredzere, dzungkringdzungkring, otsapotsap**  
 way, **moadzi**  
 we, **yaer, yaga**  
 we two, **abid**  
 weak, **gras, mamab, mpep, ntamantear**  
 wealth, **baon, boantob**  
 weapon, **ram angkaran**  
 Wednesday, **mitwok**  
 weed, (v) **âb, popor, por, wap, yâb**  
 weeds (kinds), **beboa, dampan a poak, darad, mara seren**  
 weep, **ring**  
 welcome, **reren**  
 well, (n) **bingin, mpo fedzefedzeran, mpo nuferan, ûn a pong**; (adv) **fono**; (be well) **tsea**  
 well-combed, **wodowad**  
 well-fed, **maran a mpumeran**  
 well-known, **ngaeng ofo**  
 well-mannered, **daom**

- well-rounded, **dudubung**  
 west, **mara raon, raon, sù riferan**  
 westerly wind, **mpas ngangang**  
 wet, **boampon en, fenom**  
 wetness, **tetop**  
 wharf, **bingin**  
 what, **rasera, sera**  
 what day, **sù dzin, sù kana**  
 wheel, **fâ-n**  
 when, **badzin, en, iri kana, sù dzin, sù kana**  
 where, **kana, dzin**  
 which, **sera**  
 whirl, **fef, its mara bobep, kuwi, repes, sesa, tsaref**  
 whirlpool, **feferan, mara bobep, otsapotsap**  
 whirlwind, **mara bobep, ngaromop**  
 whisky, **dzain a ngka, mafan a ngkang, mpo ngkangeran**  
 whisper, **fatafat, fiafi, pati**  
 whistle, **mudzub**  
 white, **mpuf, mpoaf, sid, urimurim**  
 white hair, **ono wafon**  
 white man, **bumpum, ngaeng a mpuf, sù naron**  
 white of egg, **maran a biafum, mpîb, rai girub**  
 whites of the eyes, **maran a sap**  
 who, **sera**  
 whore, **mara yaon, memea**  
 whose, **sera**  
 why, **efa kana, en sera, sera**  
 wide, **bubung, mara radza**  
 widow, **domoad, dzabar waro, mara yabuf, yaruf, afi mpuf;**  
 widower, **domoad, maran a mra, mara yabuf, yarong, yaruf**  
 wife, **afi, metan, moanto-n**  
 wife, favourite, **afi maran aneran** (*see an*)  
 wife married late in life, **afi poatapoata**  
 wife's brother, **monto**  
 wild, **boman**  
 wild-looking, **maran a gâr esa**  
 win, **sot**  
 wind, **mpas;** (v) **dzoag, fef, rofef, rongkegrongkeg, titi, wawes**  
 windpipe, **u gumu**  
 wing, **pîn, gangkats, poasesean**  
 wing of the nose, **danets**  
 wink, **mramro, nogwanog**  
 wipe, **gantsre, sesa, si, surus, tsafats**  
 wire-haired **ono fofon a gerengadz**  
 wish, **dzi-n, foseran, rai warug;** (v) **ên, fos, sepesepe**  
 with, **ari, mpri en, ri**  
 wither, **renges**  
 withered, **mareang en**  
 without, **sangangin, gagroap, inin**  
 without sickness, **maran a ngo**  
 wobble, **ngengek**  
 woman, **afi**  
 women's names, *see names*  
 women's net, **mating**  
 wood, **dau, ga**  
 wordly, **pasre**  
 work, **efen, gom**  
 work, to, **ngef**  
 worms, **merenon, ngkarangkep, ompen, songkeg, tanatan**  
 worry, **gwangon esa en, gwangon ipuprun, rain imu moain**  
 wound, **dzengkeang, fa papor, mara tsowab, maran a ntsif, ngep, reap, renge**  
 wrap, **bempets en, boaedz, boangkam, buru, mpon, ntroang, ntsidz, pati, tsetseang, wafef, wawes**

wreck, **ranga**  
 wring, **bini, repes**  
 wrinkles, **mara boanab, ntaf emprom,**  
**ntaf itigitigeran**

wrist, **bangin aeng, bangin dzontsreng,**  
**bangin a ngkatangkat**  
 write, **ar**  
 wrong, **fu, sabut, sabusabut, surus,**  
**waras, ngaeng a ntot**

## Y

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yam (generic), **yamis**  
 yam (kinds), **bis, bogeni, dare,**  
**dzugub, fengof, gamen, garadz,**  
**gar nun, ge fafa, gamen obong,**  
**gog yafan, kokorak, mampum,**  
**matapre, matsamuts, mpî, mur,**  
**nanab, ngarowagi, ngarowawi,**  
**ngkanangkan, ofre, obong, ono**  
**mong, ontang, ram a ntab, ram**  
**ono waro, rofo petat, siri mun,**  
**ududumpur, wafe, wangwa, ware,**  
**yawang**  
 yam, wild, **afi rofon, ampa, babur, dare**  
**boman, ofre boman, ugwangki**  
 yardstick, **tofoa, ono watsots**  
 yawn, **tsangap**  
 year, **sontag fâring**  
 yell, **kararak, yarang**  
 yellow, **dzung, tiritir**  
 yellow in the eye, **gomeag, tsufri**  
 yes, **owe'**  
 yesterday, **sû ongan**  
 yolk, **rai mamad**  
 you, **num, yai**  
 young, **dungun, gar parats, mara**  
**dampit, naro-n, parats, sap**  
 young person, **garafu**  
 younger, **enek**  
 youngest, **gots a ron**  
 your, **num, yai, yainim**

