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Eight Languages of the Admiralty Islands, Papua New Guinea

Sketch 3: LINDROU

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3.1. INTRODUCTION. Lindrou (aka Nyindrou) is the dominant language of the western end of Manus island. It is spoken in the villages of Bundrahi, Jowan, Kali, Korrojih, Lessau, Nihon, Nyada and Salien. In Capell (1962:56) it is represented by four village names: Kali, Lessau, Nyada and Salien, but without a cover term indicating their linguistic unity. The data described here was collected from Bonin Boyap and Boluhe Soson of Nyada village from March 14-19, 1975, both of whom were 15 years old at the time of our meeting, and who stated that in addition to Lindrou they spoke English and Tok Pisin.

3.2. PHONOLOGY. The segmental phonemes of Lindrou are shown in Table 3.1:

Table 3.1: The segmental phonemes of Lindrou

Consonants:

p	pw	t		k	ʔ
b	bw	d		g	(gw)
		s			h
			j		
m	mw	n	ñ	(ŋ)	
		l			
		r			
		dr			
w			y		

Vowels:

i	u
e	o
a	

Lindrou has a relatively large consonant inventory for an Oceanic language, with 21 contrasting segments (23 if we count the marginal /gw/ and /ŋ/). All consonants except the velar nasal occur as onsets, but only the following occur as codas: *p*, *k*, *s*, *h*, *m*, *n*, *ŋ*, *r*, *w*, *y*. Certain consonants are rare in onset position, as /d/, recorded only in /dah/ ‘here’ (possibly a transcription error for /drah/, since /dr/ is fairly common as a word onset), /g/, recorded in only three words, one of which is a loan from Tok Pisin, /gw/, recorded in /gwa/ ‘water’, and /gwak/, which could not be glossed, /p/, found only in the Tok Pisin loanword *plaua* ‘flower’, and examples of /pw/- in two words that appear to be native.

The phonemes /p/, /pw/, /t/, /k/ and /ʔ/ are voiceless unaspirated stops made at bilabial, alveolar, velar, and glottal places of articulation. The labiovelar /pw/ is quite rare, being attested in just two recorded words, both of them faunal terms (*pwah* ‘small blue and white fish that lives on the outer edge of the reef’, and *pwisikidriw* ‘small cockatoo that sometimes lives in ant hills’), and unlike the case with many AN languages, /t/ was not observed as being further forward than other coronal consonants. As in most other languages of Manus, words that end phonemically

with a vowel are followed by an automatic glottal stop, but unlike most of these languages Lindrou has a contrastive glottal stop word-medially. Those who follow the ‘once a phoneme always a phoneme’ principle might wish to write these word-final consonants, but since they are fully predictable I represent them by zero. In addition, I generally recorded /jo/ ‘1SG, I’ with neither a final glottal stop nor a homorganic glide. The single departure from this pattern is seen in /nabiʔi jo aimon mwah/ ‘Tomorrow I will eat taro’, where /jo/ was heard as [dʒoʔ].

The phonemes /b/, /bw/, /d/, /g/ and /gw/ are voiced stops generally matching the place features of the corresponding voiceless series, but with two labiovelars, the first a velarized labial and the second a labialized velar. The first of these is fairly well-attested, but the second is found only word-initially in two recorded forms, one of which cannot be glossed. Although /b/ is generally [b] in my data, it was recorded as a voiced bilabial fricative in *telebek* ‘to float’, probably indicating its pronunciation in connected speech.

The phonemes /s/ and /h/ are respectively a voiceless grooved alveolar fricative and a glottal fricative, and require little further comment. /j/ is a voiced palatal affricate, effectively an ‘island’ in the phonological inventory, since it lacks a voiceless counterpart.

The phonemes /m/, /mw/, /n/, /ñ/ and /ŋ/ are nasals made at bilabial, labiovelar, alveolar, palatal, and velar places of articulation. The velar nasal is rare; in my data it is found only in *bolomadaŋ* ‘golfball-sized coconut’, and *koŋ* ‘kind of squarish marine fish’. The labiovelar nasal was occasionally heard as an initial geminate, as in the word for ‘wound’, which was recorded as [mwak] (Bonin Boyap), or [m:ak] (Boluhe Soson).

/l/ is an alveolar lateral, /r/ varies between an alveolar tap and trill, and /dr/ is a prenasalized alveolar trill, as in many other languages of the Admiralties and a few other Oceanic languages, such as Fijian. Unlike Fijian, however, in which all voiced stops are automatically prenasalized, /dr/ is the only voiced stop in Lindrow that is prenasalized. The rhotic phoneme was heard as devoiced, both as onset and as coda, in /bar/ ‘brain’, /bur/ ‘banana’, and /rey/ ‘pandanus with edible fruit’. No examples of rhotic devoicing were recorded in intervocalic position.

Finally, /w/ and /y/ are labiovelar and palatal glides that require no special comment. As mentioned above, words that end with an underlying vowel are automatically followed by a glottal stop, and several minimal and near-minimal pairs differ only in the contrast between *-e/i* ([eʔ]/[iʔ]) vs. *-ey/iy* ([ej]/[ij]), or *-o/u* ([oʔ]/[uʔ]) vs. *-ow/uw* ([ow]/[uw]), as shown in (1):

(1)

-e/i, -o/u

ádrai	‘to fight, as dogs’
li	‘lake’
loké	‘up’
mwi	‘dog’
ni	‘fish’
súi	‘quick, fast’

-ey/iy, -ow/uw

adráy	‘sugarcane’
iy	‘3SG, s/he’
lókkey	‘bush land, jungle’
ubwiy	‘to hit’
iniy	‘to eat’
suiy	‘to catch, as fish’

asoko	‘to fetch water’	asolow	‘to pour, to spill’
dro	‘punting pole’	drow	‘k.o. pandanus’
hu	‘k.o. long fishnet’	háhuw	‘four’
lóló	‘lagoon’	hilolow	‘whale’
lulú	‘small k.o. flying fox’	wulúw	‘high tide; flood’
óro	‘3PL, they (many)’	orów	‘to shoot’

The vowels generally have their expected values, except that /e/ is [e] when preceding a palatal glide, but [ɛ], or occasionally a somewhat higher vowel close to [ɪ] in other environments. The raised variant, as in [adík] ‘to walk’, [adín] ‘to weep, cry’, [bilín] ‘garden’, [ndrín] ‘mud’, [íjIn] ‘tree whose wood is used to make the fireplow’, [kubwín] ‘k.o. long fishnet’, [nímirín] ‘smooth, level’, or [tikín] ‘betel nut’ is almost always found before a word-final /n/, although [ɛ] also occurs in this environment. It is possible that with further research this front vowel between the normal values for /i/ and /e/ will be found to be contrastive, although this interpretation is not favored here, since comparative evidence, where it is available, suggests that this is /e/.

One other feature noted with the vowels is that in rapid speech the 2SG subject pronoun /ow/ loses its syllabicity before a base that begins with a vowel, so that the commands /ow ámmak/ ‘Wake up!’ or /ow aimon mwah/ ‘Eat the taro!’ are pronounced [wámmak] and [wájmon mwah] respectively. Similarly, the 3SG subject pronoun /iy/ becomes a palatal glide before the initial vowel of a verb, as in /iy attow jo/ > [játtow dʒo] ‘S/he saw me’, or /iy-udú loké/ ‘He is up; he is alive’ > [judú loké?].

Despite this relatively simple description of segmental phonemes Lindrou phonology presents some serious challenges. First, unlike any other language of the Admiralties for which material was collected, it appears to have phonemic stress. Second, like a few other languages of Manus where it was recorded less systematically, Lindrou has contrastive length in consonants.

Undoubtedly the most strikingly feature of Lindrou phonology is the evidence for phonemic stress. Since there is no known historical explanation for it, this would have been questioned were it not insisted upon by speakers, and confirmed by both minimal and near-minimal pairs. For this reason stress was recorded in nearly every form transcribed, the most notable exceptions being in the sentence material, where some new vocabulary was introduced, but without any indication of stress placement. Fortunately, this is a very small percentage of the total vocabulary. For the record, these are the words for which stress placement was not recorded: *ali* ‘gloss uncertain’, *aña* ‘to want, desire’, *aʔeh* ‘to dig’, *are* ‘who?’, *bwiniy* ‘mangrove oyster’, *draluk* ‘a fish: sea perch’, *hawe* ‘toward’, *ida* ‘this, this one’, *iniy* ‘to eat’, *kamme* (gloss uncertain), *konna* ‘behind’, *meson* ‘hungry’, *sabe* ‘how much/many?’, *saʔar* ‘to sweat, perspire’, *sasah* ‘what?’, *suiy* ‘to catch (as fish)’, *ubwiy* ‘to hit, strike, beat’.

For these 17 words the placement of stress is unknown, although it is likely to be penultimate, which is the unmarked case in most languages of the region. It will be noted that all of these examples are disyllables, as this is the only word shape in which stress is usually unpredictable. Monosyllables do not figure in the discussion of stress, and with a few exceptions to be noted

below, trisyllables take initial stress, and words of more than three syllables carry both a primary and a secondary stress that will be described in due course.

Mimimal and near-minimal pairs for stress are shown in Table 3.2:

Table 3.2: Minimal and near-minimal pairs distinguished by stress in Lindrou

Penultimate		Final	
ális	‘to caulk, as a leaking canoe’	alís	‘putty nut: <i>Parinari laurinum</i> ’
áttu	‘to push’	attúh	‘to sink, drown’
búli	‘forehead’	bulís	‘fallow land’
dráko	‘gecko, house lizard’	drakóh	‘satiated, full after eating’
kásu	‘dust’	kasús	‘coconut crab’
káyaw	‘black wild fowl’	kayán	‘pandanus sp.’
láʔu	‘leaf’	laʔúh	‘two’
lókkey	‘bush, jungle’	loké	‘up’
óro	‘3PL, they, them (many)’	orów	‘to shoot’

Unlike disyllables, trisyllables are nearly always stressed on the first syllable. The Lindrou lexicon provided here contains over 150 examples of this pattern. However, in a small number of cases trisyllables were recorded with stress on the penult, or ultima, as shown in (2). Stress is marked in these few trisyllables, but is left unmarked in others since it is statable by rule.

(2)

akoróh	‘becoming dark, dimming (as at sunset)’
badaʔán	‘noon, mid-day’
ñabákw	‘sandfly’
ruáni	‘to drop, throw down’
sakáro	‘centipede’
tudrúdrú	‘rolling, of something set in motion’

Perhaps the most striking example of variation in the stress pattern of trisyllables is seen with the numerals 60-90, where the first three were transcribed with penultimate stress ([drohánoh] ‘60’, [drotónoh] ‘70’, [drolúnoh] ‘80’), but the fourth with initial stress ([dróronoh] ‘90’). If this were a transcriptional error, as might be supposed, it is strange that the same pattern was found for 600-900, namely [drohánek] ‘600’, [drotónek] ‘700’, [drolúnek] ‘800’, but [drórinek] ‘900’.

One of the more interesting features of stress that was noted too late to permit careful checking of many forms is the shift of stress from final position in a disyllabic stem in isolation to initial position when the same stem forms part of a phrase, as shown in (3):

(3)

Final		Initial	
baré	‘top’, baré-n ‘its top’	báre key	‘the top of a tree’

bohó-	‘mouth’, bohó-n ‘its mouth’	bóho-len	‘dawn’ (‘mouth of the day’)
buá	‘fruit’, buá-n ‘its fruit’	búa key	‘fruit of a tree’
bwilí	‘forehead, bwilí-n ‘his forehead’	bwilí drúʔu-n	‘his knee’
bwisí-	‘shell’, bwisí-n ‘its shell’	bwisi-boy	‘turtle shell’
lamí-	‘feather’, lamí-n ‘its feathers’	lámi siríh	‘feather of a bird’
madá-	‘eye’, madá-n ‘his eye’	máda sur	‘nipple of the breast’
munú	‘hollow’, munú-n ‘its hollow’	múnu key	‘hollow in a tree’
mweʔé-	‘base’, mweʔé-n ‘its base’	mwéʔe key	‘base of a tree’

A single exception was noted to this pattern: *bohó gwa* ‘headwaters of a river’. This may be an error, as the alternative form *báre gwa* ‘headwaters of a river’ was recorded with initial stress.

Words of more than three syllables, which are relatively uncommon, carry both a primary and a secondary stress. Monomorphemic words of this length were sometimes hard to distinguish from phrasal compounds or other syntactic expressions, making the problem of stating a rule even more difficult. Since the phonology may be independent of such morphological or syntactic considerations I have treated all of these cases together. The 15 examples of such words that I have identified show the following recurrent patterns:

(4)

C̀VCVCVĆV(C)

àli-kappá-	‘cheek bone’
bàhakadrú-	‘nape of neck’
bòhokarén	‘ridgepole of house’
bòlomadáŋ	‘golfball-sized coconut’
bòlo-miné-	‘palm of hand’
bwilí-druʔú-	‘knee’
bwisi-miné-	‘fingernail’
kàdro-miné-	‘finger’
mèdreheʔén	‘thin (of things)’

C̀VCVĆVCV(C)

abùkuhássi	‘to fart’
bàlakámus	‘strong storm wind’
kòroñéñey	‘shellfish sp.’
màrigála	‘jellyfish’
pwisikídriw	‘small cockatoo’
tòbolóe	‘turn the head or body’

If the first set of examples is described as 4/1 to indicate secondary stress four syllables from the end of the word, and primary stress on the last syllable, and the second set of examples is described as 4/2, then I have also found three examples of 5/3 (*bòlo-kábede* ‘armpit’, *màda-súbudo* ‘nipple of the breast’, *tòrowéʔenen* ‘spotted’), one example of 5/2 (*bètekeñábwiw* ‘rainbow’), one example of 5/1 (*sòkobarenníw* ‘small k.o. sea anemone’), one example of 4/3 (*drakibételew* ‘liver’), and two examples of 3/1 (*bihìmwilís* ‘cocoon’, *sabàtaʔán* ‘to stick, adhere’). Without further information it is hard to tell whether stress is phonemic in Lindrou words of more than three syllables, as different recorded patterns may depend at least in part on morphology, and the possibility of transcription errors or random variation in speaker production cannot be discounted. Finally, as will be seen below, higher numerals show idiosyncratic patterns of stress assignment that resist easy generalization.

In addition to phonemic stress in at least disyllables, Lindrou has a clear length contrast in consonants, with geminates appearing to have about twice the duration of singletons. Examples are shown in Table 3.3:

Table 3.3: Minimal and near-minimal pairs distinguished by consonant length in Lindrou

Singleton		Geminate	
ámak	‘to die’	ámmak	‘to wake up’
asih	‘to buy’	ássi	‘feces; to defecate’
asó	‘1PL, we (many)’	ásson	‘to pluck, pull out’
ásun	‘gall (bladder)’	ásson	‘to burn’
kalík	‘large k.o. grouper’	kállik	‘lightning’
salán	‘passage through the reef’	kállan	‘the end of something’

There is a tendency for geminates to follow stressed vowels, but a causal association between stress and gemination cannot be established, as singleton consonants may also occur after stressed vowels, and geminates may occur after unstressed vowels, although the latter is rare (*appék* ‘to chop firewood’, *madrabbén* ‘morning’). The best that can be managed from this limited data is perhaps that geminate consonants tend to favor stress on the preceding vowel.¹

It should also be noted that length was recorded in several words on stressed vowels, as with [sa:kow] ‘mangrove’, [ndru:sun] ‘egg’, and [wa:di?] ‘monitor lizard’. However, checking against other words in which stressed vowels were not recorded as long revealed no difference in length, except in one context: *bábu-* ‘grandfather’ carries penultimate stress in its normal possessed forms (*bábu-k*, *bábu-m*, *bábu-n*), but as a vocative the stressed penult appeared to be distinctly longer: [bá:bu?] ‘Grandfather! (calling)’. It is therefore possible that vowel length is used in vocative constructions, although not enough data was collected to render this certain.

One other comment that can be added to this brief description of phonology is that in careful speech in which each syllable is pronounced distinctly a glottal stop may mark the syllable boundary, as in *bóho-len* ‘dawn (‘mouth of the day’), syllabified as [bóʔhɔlen]. The same phenomenon was observed in Bipi, where it is likely a product of contact influence from the larger and more influential Lindrou language.

3.3. GRAMMAR. Again, given limited contact hours with the language, and the focus on phonology and lexicon as part of a survey intended to determine genetic relationships, grammatical information in my fieldnotes is limited. The categories covered are 3.3.1. the counting system, 3.3.2 personal pronouns, 3.3.3. possessive pronouns, 3.3.4. demonstratives, 3.3.5. locatives and directionals, 3.3.6. questions, 3.3.7. causatives, 3.3.8. fossilized affixes, 3.3.9. reciprocals and reflexives, 3.3.10. imperatives, 3.3.11. tense/aspect, and 3.3.12. miscellaneous (a catch-all for other bits and pieces that do not fit into the earlier categories).

¹ An anonymous referee asks whether gemination is restricted to certain classes of consonant. I did not test for every consonant, but the data shows a defective distribution: /pp/, /tt/, /kk/, /bb/, /mm/, /nn/, /ññ/, /ss/ and /jj/ occur, but other geminates do not.

3.3.1. The counting system. The counting system of Lindrou resembles that of most languages of the eastern Admiralties in being decimal, but using subtractive numerals for seven through nine. The basic numerals used in serial counting are shown in Table 3.4:

Table 3.4: Lindrou numerals used in serial counting

arí	one
laʔúh	two
talóh	three
háhuw	four
líneh	five
ónoh	six
dro-talóh	seven
dro-laʔúh	eight
dro-arí	nine
rónoh	ten
rónoh arí	eleven, etc
lúnoh	twenty
lúnoh arí	twenty one, etc.
tónnoh	thirty
hánoh	forty
lomonoh	fifty
dro-hánoh	sixty
dro-tónnoh	seventy
dru-lúnoh	eighty
dró-ronoh	ninety
rinék	one hundred
lúnek	two hundred
tónnek	three hundred
hánek	four hundred
lémenek	five hundred
dro-hánek	six hundred
dro-tónnek	seven hundred
dru-lúnek	eight hundred
dró-rinek	nine hundred
rawá	one thousand

There are three structural peculiarities of the Lindrou counting system. First, in most languages of Manus the principle of subtraction only operates for numerals 7-9. In Lindrou the basic numerals 1-10 behave like those of other Manus languages, but subtraction is used for 60-90 and 600-900 rather than starting with 70 and 700. Second, stress falls on the penultimate syllable of the base numeral for 60-80 and 600-800, but on the subtractive morpheme for 90 and 900. Third, the subtractive morpheme is *dro-* in ‘sixty’, ‘seventy’, ‘ninety’ and the corresponding terms that are tenfold multiples of these, but is *dru-* in ‘eighty’ and ‘eight hundred’. One can speculate that

this allomorphy is conditioned by the vowel of the following syllable, but such conditioning is otherwise unknown.

As with Bipi, irregularly shortened forms of the numerals for at least ‘one’ and ‘two’ are used in combinations such as *ñah ra-ho* ‘one-pronged fish spear’ (*ra* = ‘one’), and *ñah lu-ho* (*lu* = ‘two’) ‘two-pronged fish spear’. In addition, *rawá* ‘one thousand’ may be *ra-wá* (higher multiples of ‘thousand’ were not recorded). Finally, the multiples of ‘ten’ and ‘hundred’ show altered forms of the numerals 1-5:

1	<u>arí</u>	10	<u>ro</u> -noh	100	<u>ri</u> -nek
2	<u>la</u> ʔúh	20	<u>lu</u> -noh	200	<u>lu</u> -nek
3	<u>taló</u> h	30	<u>tón</u> -noh	300	<u>tón</u> -nek
4	<u>há</u> huw	40	<u>há</u> -noh	400	<u>há</u> -nek
5	<u>lí</u> me	50	<u>lomo</u> -noh	500	<u>lé</u> me- <u>nek</u>

Other than this there is not much that can be said about the system of numeration in Lindrou, as no evidence of numeral classifiers was found.

3.3.2. Personal pronouns. The personal pronouns of Lindrou are shown in Table 3.5:

Table 3.5: Lindrou personal pronouns

	1IN	1EX	2	3
SG		jo	ow	iy
DL	arú	arú	ah	úru
PL	asó	asó	adó	óro

These are illustrated in sentences 1-16:

1)	iy	áttow	jo	‘S/he saw me’
	3SG	see	1SG	
2)	jo	áttow	iy	‘I saw him/her’
	1SG	see	3SG	
3)	iy	áttow	ow	‘S/he saw you’
	3SG	see	2SG	
4)	ow	áttow	iy	‘You saw him/her’
	2SG	see	3SG	
5)	iy	áttow	arú	‘S/he saw the two of us’
	3SG	see	1DL	

6)	arú 1DL	áttow see	iy 3SG	‘The two of us saw him/her’
7)	iy 3SG	áttow see	asó 1PL	‘S/he saw all of us’
8)	asó 1PL	áttow see	iy 3SG	‘We all saw him/her’
9)	iy 3SG	áttow see	ah 2DL	‘S/he saw the two of you’
10)	ah 2DL	áttow see	iy 3SG	‘The two of you saw him/her’
11)	iy 3SG	áttow see	adó 2PL	‘S/he saw all of you’
12)	adó 2PL	áttow see	iy 3SG	‘All of you saw him/her’
13)	iy 3SG	áttow see	úru 3DL	‘S/he saw the two of them’
14)	úru 3DL	áttow see	iy 3SG	‘The two of them saw him/her’
15)	iy 3SG	áttow see	óro 3PL	‘S/he saw all of them’
16)	óro 3PL	áttow see	iy 3SG	‘They all saw him/her’

On the whole the Lindrou personal pronouns appear to exemplify a simpler system than is typical for other Admiralty languages, although this may reflect shortcomings in elicitation under tight time constraints. The most notable feature that is absent from this system but found almost everywhere else in the AN world, is that an inclusive/exclusive distinction was not recorded. This could, of course, be because the speakers wished to avoid distinctions that they considered exotic to an outsider, although this did not happen with speakers of any other language of the Admiralties. The pronouns in other sentences outside this set (which was recorded all at once) also lack an inclusive/exclusive distinction, so there is a real possibility that this nearly universal AN feature has been lost in Lindrou, as in a handful of other known cases, including Javanese, Madurese and *Tukang Besi* (Blust 2013, section 5.5). However, two other sentences in my data contain /to/ and /tasó/, both glossed as ‘us’ (‘A dog is running toward us/away from us’). Although /to/ cannot clearly be related to any of the personal pronouns in Table 3.5, /tasó/

appears to be /t-asó/, and so may be distinguished from *asó* along the inclusive/exclusive parameter.

3.3.3. Possessive pronouns. My data on Lindrou possessive pronouns is limited. The one significant structural feature that can be extracted from my fieldnotes is that this language distinguishes direct (inalienable) from indirect (alienable) possession. Direct possession was recorded only for singular possessors, as shown in Table 3.6:

Table 3.6: Direct possessive marking in Lindrou

Base	1SG	2SG	3SG	
madá-	madá-k	madá-m	madá-n	eye
dra	drayé-k	drayé-m	drayé-n	blood
noʔó-	noʔó-k	noʔó-m	noʔó-n	nose
druí-	druí-k	druí-m	druí-n	bone
báttu-	báttu-k	báttu-m	báttu-n	head
tamá-	tamá-k	tamá-m	tamá-n	father
tiné-	tiné-k	tiné-m	tiné-n	mother
kalí-	kalí-k	kalí-m	kalí-n	mother's brother
udú-	udú-k	udú-m	udú-n	spouse

In addition to these canonical types of possession I also recorded a paradigm of singular direct possession for *báda* ‘trunk, stem’ (*báda-k*, *báda-m*, *báda-n*, *báda key* ‘tree trunk’, *báda tikín* ‘areca palm’), a base that in most languages would not permit the attachment of first or second-person possessive pronouns.

As can be seen from these examples, direct possession in Lindrou follows the general Oceanic pattern of being required for body part and kin terms. However, at least one body part term uses indirect possessive marking, like most common nouns, as shown in Table 3.7:

Table 3.7: Indirect possessive marking in Lindrou

Base	1SG	2SG	3SG	
len	len te-k	len ta-m	len ta-n	vein; tendon
ásiw	ásiw te-k	ásiw ta-m	ásiw ta-n	house
ni	ni te-k	ni ta-m	ni ta-n	fish
niw	niw te-k	niw ta-m	niw ta-n	coconut
pen	pen te-k	pen ta-m	pen ta-n	pen
samén	samén te-k	samén ta-m	samén ta-n	knife

Unfortunately, the only complete singular paradigm that I recorded for indirect possession in Lindrou is with *len* ‘vein, tendon’, and here there is a vowel alternation between the first person and non-first person forms, which presumably would also be found with the other nouns cited here (these were recorded only in their 1SG forms; their 2SG and 3SG forms in Table 3.7 are my

inferences). The most surprising feature of this set of examples is that *len* is a body part that is treated differently from all others. It is understandable that bodily fluids or substances (blood, urine, etc.) that are separable from the person might be treated differently than parts of the body, and these do carry indirect possessive marking in some other languages of the Admiralties, but ‘vein; tendon’ is as much a body part as ‘heart’ or ‘muscle/flesh’, so its divergent possessive treatment is puzzling. Moreover, separable body fluids in Lindrou take direct possessive marking, as with *drayé-* ‘blood’, which was recorded with all singular possessive markers, or *naná-* ‘pus’, which was recorded only in what appears to be the third person singular possessed form *naná-n* (< POC *nanaq-ña ‘his/her pus’).

A somewhat different issue is seen with *dra* ‘blood’ and *bar* ‘brain’ which are body-part terms that can appear as free forms. While the first of these also takes direct possessive marking, the latter was recorded without possessive marking of any kind.

Putting aside the issue of which body part terms take direct possession and which take indirect possession, the marker of indirect possession does not distinguish edible or drinkable possession from general possession, showing only phonological variation based on person. Without further information, then, it appears possible to call /ta-/ ~ /te-/ either a possessive classifier or a genitive marker. However, examples such as *lámi sirih* ‘feather of a bird’, which lack an overt genitive marker, suggest that /ta-/ ~ /te-/ should be considered a unique possessive classifier.

3.3.4. Demonstratives. Limited data was collected for the Lindrou demonstrative pronouns and the corresponding locative adverbs ‘here’ and ‘there’. The examples collected are shown in sentences 17-22:

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 17) | ida | tamá-k | | ‘This is my father’ |
| | this | father-1SG | | |
| 18) | ida | ásiw | te-k | ‘This is my house’ |
| | this | house | POSS.CL.-1SG | |
| 19) | ida | niw | te-k | ‘This is my coconut’ |
| | this | coconut | POSS.CL.-1SG | |
| 20) | samén | te-k | dah | ‘My knife is here’ |
| | knife | POSS.CL.-1SG | here | |
| 21) | pen | te-k | kedeʔeh | ‘My pen is there (near hearer)’ |
| | pen | POSS.CL.-1SG | there | |
| 22) | pen | te-k | kodoʔoh | ‘My pen is there (not near hearer)’ |
| | pen | POSS.CL.-1SG | there | |

There is not much to comment on here, except perhaps to note that the distal locative adverbs appear to follow the same template, with a front vowel for the second person member, and a corresponding back vowel for the other.

3.3.5. Locatives and directionals. The locative and directional terms relative to other referents are shown in sentences 23-30:

23)	mwi dog	udú stay	madá front	ásiw house		‘A dog is in front of the house’
24)	mwi dog	udú stay	kónna behind	ásiw house		‘A dog is behind the house’
25)	siríh bird	udú stay	bweleʔe on top	ásiw house		‘A bird is on top of the house’
26)	mwak snake	udú stay	bahadra under	bek stone		‘A snake is under the stone’
27)	ni fish	udú stay	bólo inside	dron basket		‘A fish is inside the basket’
28)	mwi dog	sakalie run	ilí toward	dras sea		‘A dog is running toward the sea’
29)	mwi dog	sakalie run	e-me ?-come	hawe toward	to 1DL.IN (?)	‘A dog is running toward us’
30)	mwi dog	sakalie run	atobak away	tasó 1PL.IN (?)		‘A dog is running away from us’

The one thing that is perhaps most noteworthy in these sentences is the two words that I have translated ‘toward’, one indicating action without reference to the speaker, and the other indicating action toward the speaker. A general distinction of verbs that indicate action directed toward or away from the speaker is common to many Oceanic languages, but the existence of two prepositions translatable as ‘toward’ which appear to be distinguished by an action directed toward the speaker vs. one directed toward something else (without reference to the speaker) is otherwise unknown.

3.3.6. Questions. The following wh- questions and answers to them were recorded for Lindrou:

31)	are who	law person	iniy eat	ni fish	te-k POSS.CL.-1SG	‘Who ate my fish?’
32)	John John	iniy eat	ni fish	ta-m POSS.CL.-2SG		‘John ate your fish’

- 33) bukusah John iniy ni te-k 'Why did John eat my fish?'
 why John eat fish POSS.CL.-1SG
- 34) iy iniy tasia iy meson
 3SG eat because 3SG hungry
 'He ate it because he was hungry'
- 35) ow aimon sasah 'What did you eat?'
 2SG eat what
- 36) ow suiy ni nakahis
 2SG catch fish when 'When did you catch the fish?'
- 37) ow suiy ni uduheh
 2SG catch fish where 'Where did you catch the fish?'
- 38) ow suiy ni i-bukusah
 2SG catch fish how 'How did you catch the fish?'
- 39) ow suiy ni sabe
 2SG catch fish how.many 'How many fish did you catch?'

In the first of these sentences the *wh-* word was not used alone, although it was not determined whether the same sentence without *law* 'person' would be grammatical. Other questions that could not be answered in the limited time available for data collection were whether *wh-* words follow a rigid order, since 'who?' and 'why?' are preverbal, while 'what?', 'when?', 'where?', 'how?' and 'how many?' are postverbal.

One other issue that arose in collecting these sentences was the difference between *aimon* and *iniy*, both glossed 'eat'. After collecting the first of these sentences with *iniy* I was explicitly told that *aimon* could not be used in a question, but then recorded *ow aimon sasah* 'What did you eat?' The question remains whether *aimon* can be used in sentences that contain other question words, or whether *ow iniy sasah* 'What did you eat?' is grammatical.

Finally, like many other AN languages, in the question 'What is your name?' Lindrou uses the personal interrogative, hence *ñará-m áre law* : 'What is your name?' (lit. 'Who is your name?').

3.3.7. Causatives. The one recorded Lindrou verb that is typically causative in Austronesian languages, namely 'to feed' (*añohan*) appears to consist of the general dynamic verb prefix *a-* plus an unanalyzable base. Unfortunately, this word was cited in isolation, so without causative morphology or the need to co-occur with an independent word meaning 'make' the limited evidence we have suggests that Lindrou lacks a causative construction, relying purely on the lexification of causative meanings, as with English 'increase' or 'kill'.

3.3.8. Fossilized affixes. As is the case for several other languages of the Admiralties, many adjectives or stative verbs in Lindrou end with *-Vn*, implying the former existence of an

attributive suffix that has been reanalyzed as part of the base. This is particularly clear with the six color terms, all of which show this feature: *bokodon* ‘black’, *béllen* ‘white’, *saraman* ‘red’, *ñokoan* ‘yellow’, *ñoroan* ‘green’, *ñarawen* ‘blue’. A similar pattern is seen for many other attributive words, as those for ‘dirty’, ‘new/clean’, ‘sharp’, ‘hot’, ‘cold’, ‘dry’, ‘smooth/level’, ‘straight’, ‘heavy’, ‘big, wide’, ‘short’, ‘thin (of things)’, ‘thick’, ‘old (of things)’, ‘good’, ‘bad’, ‘sweet’, ‘sour’, ‘ripe’, ‘soft’, and ‘hard’, but a number of other words that on semantic grounds might be assigned to the same class lack this feature, as those for ‘dull, blunt’, ‘swollen’, ‘rotten’, ‘spoiled’, ‘shaking, shivering’, ‘wet’, ‘small’, ‘long’, ‘correct, true’, ‘false’, ‘salty’, and ‘painful’, to name only some. In addition, at least two pairs of words provide paradigmatic evidence for an attributive suffix: *kásu* ‘dust’ vs. *ka-kasu-n* ‘dusty’, and *ñaráw* ‘deep blue water beyond the reef’ vs. *ñaraw-in* ‘blue’, the second member of each pair apparently reflecting pre-Lindrou *ka-kasu-nV and *ñarawi-nV respectively.

Somewhat more distinctive is the presence of a fossilized prefix *a-* on many verbs. This emerges with startling clarity in measuring the percentage of verbs in Lindrou words that begin with *a-* as opposed to those that begin with other phonemes. In general, nouns greatly outnumber verbs in the lexical data collected, and this is clearly reflected in the *b-* section, where 83 of the 97 entries, or over 85% are nouns, and only 3 entries, or slightly over 3% are verbs. By contrast, 93 of the 125 entries in the *a-* section, or 74%, are verbs, and only 15, or 12% are nouns. The conclusion that Lindrou has a fossilized verb prefix *a-* thus follows from purely synchronic considerations of structure, but is further supported by etymologies, as with *lako > *a-lá* ‘to go’, *mamata > *á-mmak* ‘to wake up’, *mate > *á-mak* ‘to die’, *matiruR > *a-madin* ‘to sleep’, *mipi > *á-mmeh* ‘to dream’, *mutaq (> *mu-mutaq) > *á-mmok* ‘to vomit’, and *unum > *a-ʔún* ‘to drink’, all of which contain an initial element not present in the POC form.

3.3.9. Reciprocals and reflexives. Two sentences were recorded that are relevant to showing how reciprocals and reflexives are expressed in Lindrou:

- 40) úru aʔúm úru na key
 3DL hit 3DL INS stick
 ‘The two of them hit each other with sticks’
- 41) John mwetehey iy
 John cut 3SG
 ‘John cut himself’

Although it would be incautious to generalize based on a single example of each type of construction, it appears that reciprocal and reflexive pronouns are absent in Lindrou, since in each case the subject pronoun is simply repeated to express reciprocity or reflexivity..

3.3.10. Imperatives. Very few examples of imperative constructions were collected for Lindrou. As in Bipi, it appears that a second person pronoun is normally required, and this means that declarative and imperative constructions would be identical in the second person were it not for the addition of some distinguishing feature. In the singular these categories are distinguished in the data I collected by fusion:

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 42) | ow
2SG | aimon
eat | mwah
taro | ‘You are eating taro’ |
| 43) | ow
2SG | aimon
eat | mwah
taro | ‘Eat the taro!’ |

The first of these was transcribed as [ow ajmon mwah] and the second as [wajmon mwah]. While these might be considered careful speech vs. rapid speech variants, both were recorded as isolated sentences, and it is thus possible that the difference between [ow ajmon] and [wajmon], which are underlyingly identical, is exploited for purposes of distinguishing commands from statements. For non-singular second person the same distinction apparently is maintained by adding a proclitic element to the verb:

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 44) | ah
2DL | aimon
eat | mwah
taro | ‘The two of you are eating taro’ |
| 45) | ah
2DL | k-aimon
?-eat | mwah
taro | ‘You two eat the taro!’ |
| 46) | adó
2PL | aimon
eat | mwah
taro | ‘All of you are eating taro’ |
| 47) | adó
2PL | k-aimon
?-eat | mwah
taro | ‘All of you eat the taro!’ |

However, this explanation fails to account for the appearance of *k-* in the following non-imperative construction (cp. *jo aimon mwah* ‘I am eating taro’):

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 48) | jo
1SG | aña
want | k-aimon
?-eat | mwah
taro | ‘I want to eat taro’ |
|-----|-----------|-------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------|

Given sentences 45, 47 and 48 it might be concluded that *k-* is an irrealis marker. However, this leaves the absence of *k-* in imperatives with a 2SG subject unexplained, and cannot account for why negative imperatives, which are also arguably irrealis, are marked by a verbal prefix *s-*, leaving the gloss for *k-* indeterminate on present evidence:

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 49) | ow
2SG | s-aimon
NEG-eat | mwah
taro | ‘Don’t eat the taro!’ |
| 50) | ow
2SG | aʔun
drink | gwa
water | ‘Drink the water!’ |
| 51) | ow
2SG | s-aʔun
NEG-drink | gwa
water | ‘Don’t drink the water!’ |

Since only these two examples are available, and in both cases the Lindrou verb begins with /a/, it is difficult to determine whether the prefix for the negative imperative is *s-* or *sa-*. However, the same negative imperative marker is found in Bipi, where it clearly is *sa-*, and it remains to be seen whether it also appears in Lindrou as *sa-* in those few verbs that do not begin with /a/.

3.3.11. Tense/aspect. Only four sentences were collected for Lindrou that aimed at determining how future and past events are encoded. These are:

- 52) jo aimon mwah namene 'I ate taro yesterday'
 1SG eat taro yesterday
- 53) nabiʔi jo aimon mwah 'I will eat taro tomorrow'
 tomorrow 1SG eat taro
- 54) nabiʔi arú John alá Momote
 tomorrow 1DL John go Momote
 'John and I will go to Momote tomorrow'
- 55) atoha iy kamme udú Momote e-me
 day after tomorrow 3SG ? stay Momote ?-come
 'The day after tomorrow he will come to stay in Momote'

Since the verb phrase in sentences 52) and 53) does not differ from that in present tense sentences such as 42) there appears to be no explicit marking of past or future actions apart from the use of temporal adverbs. In each case I was told that the temporal adverb could appear either at the beginning or end of the clause, although it is more commonly placed at the beginning.

The last of these sentences is not well understood. Since none of the other sentences has a dedicated future marker, the use of *kamme* in this isolated example is open to interpretation, and the appearance of a second verb clause-finally raises questions of glossing that I have only been able to treat with speculation.

3.3.12. Miscellaneous. Although a copula is generally lacking in Lindrou, *udú* 'stay' occupies a similar role in sentences expressing location, as seen in section 3.3.5. How much more general the use of *udú* as a copula may be is unclear due to limited data, although the expression *udú loké* : 'to be alive, living' (lit. 'stay up') suggests that it has a copular function in some idioms.

It was already noted for Seimat and Bipi that a conjoined nominal plus pronominal subject is expressed with the 1DL.EX pronoun + personal name, and the same is true in Lindrou (although clear evidence of an inclusive/exclusive distinction was not recorded), as seen in sentence 56:

- 56) nabi ʔi arú Boluhe aimon mwah
 tomorrow 1DL Boluhe eat taro
 'Boluhe and I will eat taro tomorrow'

A similar construction is used for conjoined nominal subjects, except that the personal names are separated by the dual pronoun:

- 57) jo áttow John úru Mary udú bábi
 1SG see John 3DL Mary stay beach
 ‘I saw John and Mary at the beach’

For general possessive constructions of the form Subject-have-number-object in English Lindrou, like many other AN languages, prefers a structure of the form Subject-Possessor (Copula) Number, as seen in sentence 58):

- 58) samen te-k lauh ‘I have two knives’
 knife POSS.CL.-1SG two

One other bit of grammatical information that appears in my fieldnotes for this language concerns the use of multiple adjectives with the same noun, as in sentence 59:

- 59) nadu bek bokodon ‘A small, black stone’
 small stone black

Somewhat surprisingly, the adjectives in this construction are not contiguous, and it is perhaps better translated ‘A small stone which is black’, although this implies the absence of relative pronouns in Lindrou, and no data was collected on relativization.

One last syntactic observation that can be extracted from the very limited grammatical data collected for Lindrou concerns the grammaticality of the verbs ‘eat’ and ‘drink’ when used without objects. The following sentences were recorded, and it was stated emphatically that in each case the object is required:

- 60) John aimon ñamon ‘John is eating (food)’
 John eat food
- 61) John aimon ni ‘John is eating (a fish)’
 John eat fish
- 62) John aʔún gwa ‘John is drinking (water)’
 John drink water

The forms *aimon* ‘to eat’, and *ñamon* ‘food’, along with a few others, such as *átton* ‘to hide (intr.)’ and *tóney* ‘to hide something, conceal’ raise questions of possible morphology that remain unclear.

Finally, two compositional lexical items present questions of lexical semantics that cannot be resolved without more data. The first of these is *beteken ñabwiw* ‘rainbow’, which on the face of it appears to consist of *beteken* ‘white inside part of pandanus fruit’ + *ñabwiw* ‘medium-sized crab in mangrove swamps’, and the second is *drakí betelew* ‘liver’ which appears to consist of

draki ‘edge’ and *betelew* ‘obsidian’. Neither combination makes *a priori* sense in relation to the gloss, but there may be a cultural explanation for them, and it must be concluded that the story behind these surprising names remains untold. Somewhat different is Lindrou *lókkey* ‘bush land, jungle’, which appears to reflect POC *lom ‘in, inside’ + *kayu ‘trees’, hence ‘among the trees’ with the odd ‘adhesive locative’ construction found in many other AN languages (Blust 1989).

3.4. LEXICON. Some nouns that were recorded in only one form ending in *-n* may contain a 3SG possessive pronoun. Where this is fairly certain I have proposed a vowel-final base between slant lines, and listed the form actually recorded as a subentry with a proposed morpheme boundary, as with /*baní*/ : wing, *baní-n*, or /*kíwi*/ : tail (of fish, dog, pig), *kíwi-n*. Note that if this was a human body-part term chances are it would have been elicited with possessive forms for the first and second persons as well, making the morpheme boundary clear. In other cases, even though the word in question is a human body-part term, it was recorded only in what appears to be a 3SG possessed form, as shown by its etymology, as with /*ásu*/ : gall, gall bladder, *ásu-n*, but POC *qasu ‘gall, gall bladder’, or /*naná*/ : pus, *naná-n*, but POC *nanaq ‘pus’.

LINDROU-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

/a/

- 001. a- : verb prefix
- 002. *abbola* : spoiled, rotten (meat, fish, vegetables, wood)
- 003. *abe?er* : to scratch an itch
- 004. *abó* : to copulate, have sexual intercourse
- 005. *aboke* : to mend, repair something torn or broken
- 006. *abudon* : to think
- 007. *abukuhassi* : to fart
- 008. *adáy* : to kill
- 009. /*adé*/ : chest, heart, *adé-k*, *adé-m*, *adé-n*
- 010. *adék* : to walk
- 011. *adén* : to weep, cry
- 012. *adí* : to plait, weave, as a basket or mat
- 013. *adó* : 2PL, you all
- 014. *ádra* : branch
 - ádra key* : branch of a tree
- 015. *ádrai* : to fight, as dogs
- 016. *adráy* : sugarcane
- 017. *ádrey* : to take
 - Ow ádrey kilí* ‘Take it away!’
- 018. *adri* : to descend, go down
 - an iy adri* : sunset (‘sun going down’)
- 019. *ah* : 2DL, you two
- 020. *ahón* : to sniff, to smell
- 021. *aimon* : to eat
- 022. *ájjuh* : to boil (food)

023. *akadri* : to cough
 024. *akahey* : to discard, throw away
 025. *aké* : caterpillar
 026. *ákkeh* : to throw, as a stone
 027. *ákkek* : to squeeze, as a fruit to get the juice; wrestling, grappling with
 028. *akoróh* : becoming dark, dimming (as at sunset)
 kon akoróh : evening, time of diminishing light
 029. *alá* : to go
 o alá : ‘Go!’ (= ‘You go!’)
 030. *ali-* : (gloss uncertain; cf. /kappa/)
 031. *ális* : to caulk, as a leaking canoe
 032. *alís* : putty nut: *Parinari laurinum*
 033. *álles* : to stand up, rise up
 034. *álliw* : to pull (as a rope, or canoe)
 035. *állloh* : to call to someone, hail someone
 036. *álluh* : hunchbacked, humped over
 037. *alokom* : to fold up, as a mat, paper, etc.
 038. *Aluh* : prefix in names for first-born daughters
 039. *amadín* : to lie down; to sleep
 040. *ámak* : to die
 o ámak : ‘You are dead’
 NOTE: Presumably a curse like ‘Drop dead!’, since it must be expressed to a living person.
 041. *ámmak* : to wake up, be alert
 o ámmak : ‘Wake up!’
 042. *ámmay* : to lose (a possession); to stray, get lost
 043. *ámmeh* : to dream
 044. *ámmok* : vomit; to vomit
 045. *ámmon* : to heal, of a wound
 046. *ámmow* : to capsize, of a boat
 047. *amodroh* : to cut (as rope, hack vegetation, etc.)
 048. *amunum* : slow
 049. *an*₋₁ : long white fish with short mouth full of long teeth, barracuda sp.
 050. *an*₋₂ : sun
 051. *anóh* : fear, fearful, afraid
 052. *anuhun* : to hear, listen
 053. *aña* : to want, desire
 jo aña ka mi : I want to urinate
 054. *añék* : to climb, as a ladder
 055. *aññas* : to whet, sharpen a blade
 056. *añohan*₋₁ : to feed
 057. *añohan*₋₂ : to give (possibly identical to the preceding)
 058. *añón* : shrimp
 059. /añú/ : anus, *añú-k*, *añú-m*, *añú-n*
 060. *áñu* : to bathe, take a bath
 061. *añúm* : to sharpen (as a stick, by whittling)

062. *añuʔun* : to bail out a canoe
 063. *áñur* : to grunt, as a pig; to snore
 064. *appék* : to chop firewood
 065. *áppew* : to tie, bind (used by younger generation in 1975)
 066. *áppis* : to crush
 áppis kuk : to crush lice between the fingernails
 067. *áppon* : to slap
 068. *aʔeh* : to dig
 069. *aʔén* : to stay
 070. *aʔúm* : to hit, as with a stick; to punch with the fist
 071. *aʔún* : to drink
 072. *are* : who? (in questions)
 073. *arí* : one
 074. *aríw* : to crawl
 075. *arú* : 1DL, we two
 076. *arubway* : lobster
 077. *asán* : to cut (as rope, hack vegetation, etc.)
 078. *asebek* : to split wood
 079. *asehek* : to make, construct (as a canoe)
 asehek dron : to make a canoe
 080. *asih* : to buy
 081. *asihen* : to sneeze
 082. *asík* : to shave; to peel, as yams
 083. *asilah* : to search for something or someone; to find
 084. *ásim* : to husk coconuts
 085. *ásiw* : house
 086. *asó* : 1PL, we (many), all of us
 087. *asoe* : to paddle a canoe
 088. *asoek* : to sew
 089. *asoko* : to fetch water
 090. *asolow* : to pour, to spill
 091. *asoʔok* : to want, desire
 092. *asorey* : to roast
 093. *assamu* : swelling caused by a blow to the body
 094. *ásse* : swelling caused by sickness or insect bite
 095. *asselen* : to fry
 096. *ássew* : to tie, bind (used by older generation in 1975)
 097. *ássi* : to defecate; feces; any waste material
 ássi drañé- : cerumen, ear wax
 ássi gwa : diarrhoea
 ássi kadráh : cloud
 ássi madá- : sleep in the eye
 098. *ássoh* : to pluck, pull up or out, as a plant from the ground
 ássoh kóha-k : I am breathing ('pulling my breath')
 099. *ássom* : to lick
 100. *ássun* : to burn, as grass or wood

101. /*ásu*/ : gall, gall bladder, *ásu-n*
 102. *asukok* : to chew betel
 103. *atabuk* : blister on the skin
 104. *ateheh*₋₁ : to cut away vegetation, clear a path
 105. *ateheh*₋₂ : to drift on a current
 106. *atia* : to bring
 107. *atideh* : to stab
 108. *atobak* : away from
 109. *atoha* : two days hence, day after tomorrow
 110. *atoʔow* : to carry a load or person on the back
 111. *atoroh* : to smoke (as fish or meat for preservation)
 112. *atorow* : to draw, to write
 113. *áttah*₋₁ : to build (as a house)
 áttah ásiw : to build a house
 114. *áttah*₋₂ : to fly
 115. *áttah*₋₃ : to plant, bury
 116. *átteh* : to grow, as plants
 117. *áttih* : to seek, search for
 áttih kuk : to groom a person's hair for lice
 118. *áttoh* : to bite
 119. *átton* : to hide (intr.)
 120. *áttow* : to see, to look
 121. *áttu* : to push
 122. *attúh* : to sink, drown
 123. *atukum* : to collect, gather
 124. *aw* : brown heron
 125. *áwi* : web, nest
 áwi ñúliw : spiderweb
 áwi sirih : nest of a bird
 126. *awoha* : to bend, as a sapling or an iron bar
 127. *áya* : to swim

/b/

128. /ba/ : thigh, *ba-k*, *ba-m*, *ba-n*
 129. *bábay* : fish corral
 130. *bábi* : beach, shore
 131. *bábu* : grandfather, grandchild (address/vocative), *bábu-k*, *bábu-m*, *bábu-n*
 132. *báda* : trunk, stem, *báda-k*, *báda-m*, *báda-n*
 báda key : tree trunk
 báda tikín : areca palm
 133. *badabur*₋₁ : black and white striped sea snake or eel
 134. *badabur*₋₂ : catfish
 135. *badaʔán* : noon, mid-day
 136. *bádih* : female; woman
 137. *badún* : seed

138. *bahadra* : beneath, under
 139. /bahakadru/ : nape of the neck, *bahakadru-k*, *bahakadru-m*, *bahakadru-n*
 140. *bahana* : to steal
 dramak ta bahana : thief
 141. *báhaw* : oar
 142. *báhun* : to fight, as in war
 143. *bákay* : brown hawk with white neck
 144. *báke* : kind of swamp plant with glossy leaves that are eaten
 145. *bákep* : near
 146. *balaban* : woman's belt
 147. *balakamus* : strong storm wind
 148. *baláy* : kind of long tree-climbing or terrestrial vine that exudes a white sap when cut
 149. /balé/ : neck; handle, *balé-k*, *balé-m*, *balé-n*
 balé samén : handle of an axe or adze
 150. *balekar* : rafter of a house
 151. *baléy* : sail of a boat
 káʔi baléy : mast for a sail
 152. *baliew* : kind of large tuna, the bonito
 153. *balimek* : large type of flying fox
 154. *balów* : dry coconut
 155. *ban* : dove or pigeon with gray tail feathers
 156. *banáp* : small dotted fish with needle nose, probably needlefish sp.
 157. /baní/ : wing, *baní-n*
 158. *báʔun* : fishnet float
 159. *bar*₋₁ : brain
 160. *bar*₋₂ : broad-leaved pandanus that grows on the beach (used to make baskets and mats)
 161. *bárák* : black sea bird about the size of a seagull
 162. *baré* : top, summit, peak, *baré-n*
 báre gwa : headwaters of a stream or river
 báre key : top of a tree
 163. *básen* : large brown swamp frog
 164. /báttu/ : head, *báttu-k*, *báttu-m*, *báttu-n*
 165. *báyaw* : wave in the open sea, seaswell
 166. *bek* : stone
 167. *beleyap* : black and white spotted reef snake
 168. *béllen* : white
 169. *ben* : night
 170. *beʔéw* : shark
 171. *beséw* : a shore tree: *Calophyllum inophyllum*
 172. *beteken* : white inside part of the pandanus fruit
 173. *beteken ñábwiw* : rainbow
 174. *betelew* : obsidian spear head; spear (lit. 'stone of Lou')
 175. *bey*₋₁ : stingray
 176. *bey*₋₂ : wide-branching tree with small leaves; the wood is used to make slitgongs
 177. *béyeh* : afternoon
 178. *bihimwilis* : cocoon

179. *bihín* : young, unmarried woman, maiden
 180. *bilén* : garden
 181. *bin* : a sea fish similar to the sea perch, but with a thicker body
 182. *biriʔin* : to itch, be itchy
 183. *bísi* : charcoal
 184. *Bo-* : prefix in names for second-born sons
 185. *bóbwe* : cave bat, insectivorous bat
 186. *bodón* : thorn
 187. *bóek* : large thick bamboo used to make combs
 188. *bóha* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *kusuʔu*)
 189. /bohó/ : mouth, *bohó-k*, *bohó-m*, *bohó-n*
 bohó gwa : headwaters of river
 bóho len : dawn ('mouth of the day')
 190. *bohokaren* : ridgepole of house
 191. *bokéy* : giant clam, *Tridacna* sp.
 192. *bókkom* : hermit crab
 193. *bokodon* : black
 194. *bólo* : inside
 bólo kabede- : armpit ('within the side'), *bólo kabede-k*, *bólo kabede-m*, *bólo kabede-n*
 bólo miné- : palm of the hand ('within the hand')
 195. *bolobek* : hearth, fireplace (= 'within the stones?')
 196. *bolobon* : roof
 197. *bolomadaŋ* : golfball-sized coconut
 198. *bom* : kind of dermal fungus that leaves light patches on the skin
 199. *bos* : canoe paddle
 200. *botoʔon* : hard (of substances)
 201. *bow* : pig
 202. *boy* : the green turtle: *Chelonia mydas*
 203. *bu* : bamboo basket trap for fish
 204. *búa* : crocodile
 205. *buá*₁ : fruit, *buá-n*
 búa key : fruit of a tree
 206. /buá₂ : testicles, *buá-k*, *buá-m*, *buá-n* (possibly identical to the preceding)
 207. *bubusin* : foam, bubbles
 208. *budún* : coconut that has begun to sprout
 209. *buk* : a shore tree: *Barringtonia asiatica*
 210. *bukón* : coconut husk
 211. *bukú* : mushroom
 212. *bukusah* : why? (in questions)
 i-bukusah : how? (in questions)
 213. *búli* : forehead, *búli-k*, *búli-m*, *búli-n* (also recorded as *bwili*)
 búli ma : ashamed, embarrassed
 214. *bulís* : fallow land
 215. *bulúm* : moss
 216. *bun* : moon, month
 217. /buʔi/ : vulva, vagina, *buʔi-k*, *buʔi-m*, *buʔi-n*

218. *buʔú* : grandmother (address/vocative), *buʔu-k*, *buʔú-m*, *buʔú-n*
 219. *buʔín* : betel leaf, leaf used in betel chew
 220. *bur* : banana
 221. *búsu* : island
 222. *busuku* : snail
 223. *butubuk* : brace for outrigger booms

/bw/

224. *bwáraw* : large kind of grouper
 225. *bwe* : general negator, no, not
 226. *bwékey* : wooden bowl
 227. *bweleʔe* : above, on top
 bweleʔe drun : canoe platform
 bweleʔe madréy : peak of a mountain
 228. *bweseken* : soft
 229. *bwése* : to carry on a shoulder pole
 230. *bwídiw* : grasshopper (both green and brown kinds)
 231. /*bwíli*/₋₁ : forehead, *bwíli-k*, *bwíli-m*, *bwíli-n* (also recorded as *búli*)
 /*bwíli drúʔu*/ : knee, *bwíli drúʔu-k*, *bwíli drúʔu-m*, *bwíli drúʔu-n* (= ‘forehead of the knee’?)
 232. *bwíli*₋₂ : swamp taro
 233. *bwíliék* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *nadu*)
 234. *bwíliw* : grass, sword grass (*Imperata cylindrica*)
 235. *bwíniy* : mangrove oyster
 236. *bwísi* : shell, hard covering?
 bwísi boy : turtle shell
 bwísi eh : lime gourd
 bwísi-mine- : fingernail
 bwísi-n : coconut shell, fish scale
 237. *bwísiék* : small, narrow; younger (sibling)
 238. *bwísiék* : to hunt, go hunting
 239. *bwísiék* : lungs
 240. *bwíttik* : to pinch

/d/

241. *dah* : here

/dr/

242. *dra* : blood; any viscous liquid, *drayé-k*, *drayé-m*, *drayé-n*
 dráye kun : breadfruit sap
 243. *drabán* : cave
 244. *drabéh* : oyster from the reef
 245. *drabwéy* : to drive fish into a fish corral

246. *drah* : conch shell trumpet
 247. *drakaʔan* : dirty
 248. *drakasaw* : loincloth
 249. *draké* : bald
 250. *drakí* : edge, as of a broken plate
 251. *drakí betelew* : liver
 252. *dráko* : gecko, house lizard
 253. *drakóh* : satiated, full after eating
 254. *draliki* : heavy mast rope
 255. *dralín* : men's belt
 256. *dralis* : a shore tree with edible nut: *Terminalia catappa*
 257. *draluk* : k.o. fish, sea perch
 258. *dram* : lime spatula
 259. *drámak* : person, human being
 drámak ta bahana : thief
 260. *dramandram* : small black ant with painful bite
 261. *drameʔer* : cooked
 262. *dramwenen* : to recover, as from an illness
 263. *dran* : slitgong
 264. *dránno* : to finish, use up
 265. /drañé/ : ear, *drañé-k*, *drañé-m*, *drañé-n*
 266. *drañém* : white ant, termite
 267. *drañíp* : sardine
 268. *dráʔin* : bad, evil
 269. *draráy* : lionfish
 270. *dras* : sea, saltwater, salt; salty
 271. *draw*₋₁ : star
 draw ta bóho len : the Morning star
 272. *draw*₋₂ : tree with green fruit that has sweet soft white flesh
 273. *drawéy* : coconut grater
 274. *drek* : green frog
 275. *drelekey* : coconut oil
 276. *dremeña* : to ask (a question)
 277. *dren* : mud
 278. *drep* : a sea fish, the Spanish mackerel
 279. *drídrim* : tongs for handing hot coals, etc.
 280. /driné/ : abdomen, belly, *driné-k*, *driné-m*, *driné-n*
 281. *dro*₋₁ : punting pole
 282. *dro*₋₂ ~ *dru-* : take away, subtract (?); (cf. *dro-talóh*, etc.)
 283. *dro-arí* : nine
 284. *dro-háne*k : six hundred
 285. *dro-háno*h : sixty
 286. *drokodo* : fin of a fish (generic for all types of fins)
 287. *dro-laʔúh* : eight
 288. *droloʔoh* : bailer for a canoe
 289. *drom* : basket

- drom sahi* : large carrying basket
drom salin : long basket in which sago is beaten
290. *dron* : boat, outrigger canoe
 291. *drop* : large carrying basket worn on the back
 292. *dróʔo* : piece of wood?
 dróʔo jih : firewood
 dróʔo key : stump of a tree that has been felled
293. *dró-rinek* : nine hundred
 294. *dró-ronoh* : ninety
 295. *dro-talóh* : seven
 296. *dro-tónnek* : seven hundred
 297. *dro-tónnoh* : seventy
 298. *drow* : kind of pandanus used for sleeping mats and rain capes
 drow salin : sleeping mat
 drow sumusum : pandanus rain cape
299. *dróyan* : grass skirt
 300. *dru*₋₁ : dugong
 301. *dru*₋₂ : housepost
 302. *drúbbos* : scapula, shoulder bone
 303. *drúdri* : coconut beetle
 304. *druí* : bone, *druí-k*, *druí-m*, *druí-n*
 drúí ni : fish bone
305. /drukulu/ : waist, *drukulu-k*, *drukulu-m*, *drukulu-n*
 306. *dru-lúnoh* : eighty
 307. *drusí* : freshwater eel
 308. *drúsun* : egg
 309. *drúʔu* : joint

/e/

310. *e-* (gloss uncertain; cf. sentences 29, 55)
 311. *eh*₋₁ : ironwood tree: *Intsia bijuga*
 312. *eh*₋₂ : lime, calcium carbonate (used with betel chew)
 313. *eheʔen* : to laugh
 314. *er* : smoke
 315. *ew*₋₁ : banyan
 316. *ew*₋₂ : slender bamboo used to make fish spears

/g/

317. *gok* : work (TP)
 318. *goy*₋₁ : breakers, surf
 319. *goy*₋₂ : mango

/gw/

320. *gwa* : water, river
bóho gwa : mouth of a river, estuary
gwa lakón : fresh water
máda gwa : mouth of a river
 321. *gwak* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *samén*)

/h/

322. *hádru* : true, correct
 323. *háhuw* : four
 324. *hámon* : behind (a person or thing)
aʔén hámon : to follow ('stay behind')
 325. *hánek* : four hundred
 326. *hánoh* : forty
 327. *háŋka* : anchor (TP)
 328. *háʔun* : new
 329. *hawé* : toward (speaker)
 330. *hek* : sago grub
 331. *hilolow* : whale
 332. *ho* : prong of a fish spear (cf. *ñah*)
 333. *hu* : long fish net spread out by men in canoes (also called *kubwin*)
 334. *hutuʔun* : thick (as a plank)

/i/

335. *i-* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *bukusah*)
 336. *ibolon* : to enter, go inside
 337. *ida* : this, this one
 338. /idí/ : penis, *idí-k*, *idí-m*, *idí-n*
 339. *ien* : tree whose wood is used to make the fireplow
 340. *ilí* : toward, in the direction of
ilí adrí : to descend ('toward down')
 341. *iniy* : to eat
 342. *irék* : full, of a container (also used of satiation from eating)
 343. *íssi* : toothache, headache; painful
 344. *iy* : 3SG, s/he

/j/

345. *jabí* : sago palm
 346. *jahá*₁ : west, west monsoon
 347. *jahá*₂ : year
 348. *jahéy* : fork for connecting outrigger booms to float
 349. *jam* : dark mark on skin

350. *jih* : fire

351: *jo* : 1SG, I, me

/k/

352. *-k* : 1SG possessor, my

353. *k-* (gloss uncertain; cf. sentences 45, 47)

354. *Ka-* : prefix in names for first-born sons

355. *ka* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *aña*)

356. /*kabede*/ : side

druí kabede- : rib, *druí kabede-k*, *druí kabede-m*, *druí kabede-n*

kabede ásiw : house wall

357. /*kabese*/ : chin, jaw, *kabese-k*, *kabese-m*, *kabese-n*

358. *kadáh* : frigate bird

359. *kadráh* : sky

360. *kadrám* : croton

361. *kádren* : ladder (as for entering house)

362. *kadriah* : kind of tuna (smaller than *baliew*)

363. *kádro* : (gloss uncertain)

kádro-miné- : finger

364. *kadrón* : root (possibly identical to the preceding)

365. *kah* : Crown-of-thorns starfish

366. *káha* : pincer of a crab

káha kanéy : pincer of the mangrove crab

367. *kahá* : (gloss uncertain)

kahá buʔín : betel pepper

368. *kahéw* : Malay apple that is shaped like a bell: *Syzygium gomata*

369. *káhis* : not yet

370. *kahóh* : flying fish

371. *kak* : sago leaf thatch of roof

372. *kakáp* : largest type of sea anemone

373. *kakaruk* : chicken (TP)

374. *kalí* : mother's brother (address/vocative), *kalí-k*, *kalí-m*, *kalí-n*

375. *kalík* : the second largest type of grouper

376. /*kalime*/ : tongue, *kalime-k*, *kalime-m*, *kalime-n*

377. *kállan* : the end of something

378. *kállik* : lightning

379. *kam*₁ : bunch, cluster

ra-kam : one bunch

lu-kam : two bunches

380. *kam*₂ : fiber obtained from a vine and used to make fishnets

381. *kamén* : men's house

382. *kamme* : (gloss uncertain; cf. sentence 55)

383. *kamodrow* : (curved?; cf. *samén*)

384. *kamús* : split trunk of betel palm, used for flooring in houses

385. *kámwew* : left side

386. *kaná* : yam (generic for long and short varieties)
 387. *kanás* : mullet
 388. *kanáw* : seagull
 389. *kanéy* : mangrove crab
 390. *kañéw*₋₁ : comb of a fowl
 391. *kañéw*₋₂ : a flowering plant: *Hibiscus tiliaceus*
 392. /káppa/ : cheek, *káppa-k*, *káppa-m*, *káppa-n*
 /ali kappa/ : cheek bone, *ali kappa-k*, *ali kappa-m*, *ali kappa-n*
 káppa-n : gills
 393. *kappabow* : a middle-sized type of bamboo used to beat sago (also called *údru*)
 394. *káʔi* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *baley*)
 395. *kaʔóy* : black heron
 396. *karák* : small black sugar ant
 397. *karén* : red parrot
 398. *karibow* : white heron
 399. *karów* : gray hair
 400. /kasé/ : shoulder, *kasé-k*, *kasé-m*, *kasé-n*
 401. *kaséw* : blind
 402. *kasóh* : coconut flower spathe
 403. *káson* : wooden headrest, pillow
 404. *kassów* : sweet potato
 405. *kásu* : dust
 ka-kasu-n : dusty
 406. *kasús* : coconut crab
 407. *katala* : (gloss uncertain)
 katala jih : ember, glowing coal
 408. /kátti/ : foot, leg, *kátti-k*, *kátti-m*, *kátti-n*
 kátti lihik : gums ('feet of the teeth?')
 409. *kaw* : fishhook
 410. *káwas* : friend, companion
 411. *kayán* : kind of pandanus with round red fruit and large seeds
 412. *káyaw* : black wild fowl with red comb
 413. *kedeʔeh* : there (near hearer)
 414. *key* : wood, tree
 415. *kíes* : outrigger boom
 416. *kíkiw* : kingfisher
 417. *kilí* : to go
 418. *kitiʔir* : fireplow
 419. /kíwi/ : tail (of fish, dog, pig), *kíwi-n*
 420. *kodoʔoh* : there (not near hearer)
 421. /kóha/ : breath, *kóha-k*, *kóha-m*, *kóha-n*
 kóha-n dránno : to gasp, pant ('his/her breath is finished')
 422. *kohéy* : small basket for lime, etc., worn over the shoulder
 423. *kóko* : butterfly
 424. *kokoros* : cockroach (TP)
 425. *kólaw* : men's sarong (of cloth)

426. *koloeh* : ashes
 427. *kon*₋₁ : earth, soil, ground
 kon totoreh : earthquake ('ground shaking')
 428. *kon*₋₂ : village, place
 429. *konna* : behind (as something concealed behind an object)
 dro-konna : back, *dro-konna-k*, *dro-konna-m*, *dro-konna-n*
 430. *koŋ* : kind of squarish marine fish
 431. *koʔów* : sea cucumber, sea squirt
 432. *korák* : seaweed (generic)
 433. *korohan* : to block the light, as by standing in front of a lamp; cast a shadow
 434. *koromweh* : earthworm
 435. *koroñeñey* : shellfish whose shell is used as coconut scraper
 436. *kow*₋₁ : door opening
 437. *kow*₋₂ : fence
 438. *kubwén* : long fish net spread out by men in canoes (also called *hu*)
 439. *kudríh* : story
 440. *kuew* : mole on the skin
 441. *kuís* : octopus
 442. *kuk* : louse
 443. *kulík* : rudder of a boat, steering paddle
 444. *kulukun* : to talk in one's sleep
 445. *kum* : east monsoon
 446. *kun*₋₁ : breadfruit
 447. *kun*₋₂ : clay cooking pot
 448. *kúʔi* : skin, bark, *kúʔi-k*, *kúʔi-m*, *kúʔi-n*
 kuʔi bow : pig skin
 kuʔi key : bark of a tree
 449. *kuríh* : thunder
 450. /kusú/ : lip, *kusú-k*, *kusú-m*, *kusú-n*
 451. *kusuʔu* : node, joint
 kusuʔu bóha : elbow, *kusuʔu bóha-k.*, *kusuʔu bóha-m*, *kusuʔu bóha-n*
 kusuʔu-n : node in bamboo or sugarcane
 452. *kuy* : small coconut leaf basket or bag used to carry fried sago --- carried in the hand

/l/

453. *labá* : flatfish, halibut, flounder
 454. *lakón* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *gwa*)
 455. *laló* : the black palm
 456. /lamí/ : hair, feather *lamí-k*, *lamí-m*, *lamí-n*
 lámi báttu- : head hair
 lámi kabese- : beard
 lámi mweʔé-n : tail feathers of bird or rooster
 lámi siríh : feather
 457. *lan*₋₁ : south wind
 458. *lan*₋₂ : Trochus shell

459. *láʔu* : leaf
láʔu key : leaf of a tree
láʔu niw : coconut frond
460. *laʔúh* : two
461. *las* : coral limestone
462. *lasów* : bandicoot, marsupial rat
463. *law* : person, individual
464. *lawé*: long, tall; deep
465. *lemenek* : five hundred
466. *len*₋₁ : day
467. *len*₋₂ : far, distant
468. *len*₋₃ : small blue, green and black reef fish that hides in the sand when threatened
469. /*len*/₋₄ : vein, vessel, tendon; *len te-k*, *len ta-m*, *len ta-n*
470. *ley* : ginger
471. *li* : lake
472. /*lihí*/ : tooth, *lihí-k*, *lihí-m*, *lihí-n*
473. *líme**h* : five
474. *lis* : nit, egg of a louse
475. /*loá*/ : kinsman, relative, *loá-k*, *loá-m*, *loá-n*
476. *lok*₋₁ : boil, abscess
477. *lok*₋₂ : itching taro
478. *lóka* : freshwater shrimp
479. *loké*: up, on top
480. *lókkey* : bush land, jungle
481. *lókow* : near
482. *lólán* : west, west wind
483. *lóló* : lagoon
484. *lolohon* : noose trap for small animals
485. *loloʔow* : crazy, insane
486. *lomaleʔan* : mangrove swamp
487. *lomonoh* : fifty
488. *lossén* : angry
489. *lu-* : combination form for ‘two’ (cf. *ñah*)
490. *lúllik* : dark
491. *lulú* : small type of flying fox
492. *lúnek* : two hundred
493. *lúnoh* : twenty
494. *lúʔun* : swamp land for growing taro or sago, pondfield

/m/

495. *-m* : 2SG possessor, your
496. *ma*₋₁ : cooked, ripe
ma káhis : raw, unripe
497. *ma*₋₂ : shame, embarrassment
498. *madá* : eye; front, *madá-k*, *madá-m*, *madá-n*

- máda drom* : opening in the top of a basket
máda gwa : mouth of a river, estuary
máda sur : nipple of the breast
 499. *madán* : sharp, of point or blade (probably = *mada-n*)
 500. *madúw* : dull, blunt (of point or blade)
 501. *madrabbén* : morning
 drabbén : Good morning! (greeting)
 502. *madréy* : mountain
 503. *mahaʔan* : heavy
 mahaʔan bwe : light in weight
 504. *makón* : fontanelle
 505. /malawi/ : shadow, reflection, soul, *malawi-k*, *malawi-m*, *malawi-n*
 malawi-n : spirit of the dead, ancestral spirit
 506. *málen* : old (of things)
 507. *malón* : coconut that has fallen, but is still good to eat
 508. *malów* : vine, rope, string
 509. *man* : pearl
 510. *maná*₁ : dance; to dance
 511. *maná*₂ : egg cowrie (used in traditional men's penis shell dance, hence = 510)
 512. *manahun* : odor, smell
 manahun dráʔin : stench
 513. *máñah* : to sit down, to be seated
 514. *mañue* : hawk, eagle
 515. *maʔón* : coconut cream
 516. *mári* : all
 517. *marigala* : jellyfish
 518. *maséw* : middle-sized sea anemone
 519. *me* : to come
 e-me : come
 wa me : Come! (= 'You come')
 wa me loké : 'Come up! Climb up!'
 520. *médran* : ripe
 521. *medreheʔen* : thin (of materials)
 522. *mek* : low tide, dry reef
 523. *meson* ~ *son* : hungry
 524. *meteʔe* : to wake someone up
 meteʔe iy 'Wake him up!'
 525. *mi* : to urinate; urine
 526. *mim* : to urinate; urine
 527. /miné/ : hand, *miné-k*, *miné-m*, *miné-n*
 528. *mirihik* : near
 529. *módra* : cuscus, opossum
 530. *modraʔa* : grasshopper (brown)
 531. /molosow/ : parent-in-law, *molosow te-k*, *molosow te-m*, *molosow te-n*
 532. *momót* : squid with white shell and two long tentacles
 533. *monéy* : marine fish with sharp tail and projection on head, probably unicorn fish

534. *mónnen* : straight
 535. *móʔon* : short (in length or height)
 536. *morów* : cinnamon tree: *Cinnamomum xanthoneuron*
 537. *mosohay* : to yawn
 538. *motomwak* : marine eel
 539. *moy* : pandanus with long fruit and small seeds
 540. *mumwír* : twins
 541. *munú* : hollow place, hole, *munú-n*
 múnu drin : a hole in the ground
 múnu key : hollow in a tree
 542. *musím* : a shore tree with needles and small cones: *Casuarina equisetifolia*
 543. *músur* : wet nasal mucus, snot

/mw/

544. *mwah* : taro, *Colocasia esculenta*
 545. *mwak*₋₁ : snake
 546. *mwak*₋₂ : wound
 547. *mwáluk* : dove or pigeon with white tail feathers
 548. *mwán* : male; man
 549. *mwásin* : good
 550. *mway* : sand crab
 551. *mwedrét* : calm, still, as unruffled water
 552. *mwelese* : rat
 553. *mweʔé* : buttocks, rear part of something, base, *mweʔé-k*, *mweʔé-m*, *mweʔé-n*
 mwéʔe key : base of a tree
 mwéʔe-dro : stern of a canoe
 554. *mwéreh* : black bird with long neck and red crest; it lives in sago palms, and can fly only short distances
 555. *mwetehey* : to cut
 556. *mwi* : dog
 557. *mwíñak* : earth, soil, ground

/n/

558. *-n* : 3SG possessor, his/her
 559. *na* : with (instrumental)
 560. *nabiʔi* : tomorrow
 561. /*nadú*/ : child; small, *nadú-k*, *nadú-m*, *nadú-n*
 nadú bwiliek : grandchild (grandmother speaking)
 nadú-n udu drine-n : pregnant ('her child stays in her stomach')
 nadú tine- badih : younger sister (of a man?)
 nadú tine- bwisik : younger sibling
 nadú tine- tinan : older sibling
 562. *nakahis* : when? (in questions)
 563. *namene* : yesterday

564. /naná/ : pus, *naná-n*
 565. *nay* : skirt of bark cloth
 566. *new* : firefly
 567. *ni* : fish
 568. *niv* : coconut palm
 569. *noh* : unit of ten
 lu-noh : twenty
 ru-noh : ten
 570. /noʔó/ : nose, *noʔó-k*, *noʔó-m*, *noʔó-n*
 nóʔo drun : prow of a canoe
 571. *núnu* : needle

/ñ/

572. *ñabákow* : sandfly
 573. *ñabwíw* : medium-sized crab in mangrove swamps
 574. *ñah* : pronged fish spear
 ñah ra-ho : one-pronged fish spear
 ñah lu-ho : two-pronged fish spear
 575. *ñakabun* : housefly
 ñakabun ñoroan : stinging March fly
 576. *ñalák* : stinging nettle: *Laportea* sp.
 577. *ñalaʔan* : cold (of water, food, weather)
 578. *ñaléw* : canarium nut: *Canarium indicum*
 579. *ñam* : nature spirit, bush spirit
 580. *ñáman* : slug
 581. /ñámma/ : fat, grease, *ñámma-k*, *ñámma-m*, *ñámma-n*
 ñamma-n : sweet, tasty
 582. *ñámon* : food
 583. *ñar* : digging stick (also used to split sago trunks)
 584. /ñará/ : name, *ñará-k*, *ñará-m*, *ñará-n*
 ñará-m áre law : ‘What is your name?’
 585. *ñarahan* : hot (of water, food, weather)
 586. *ñaráw* : deep blue water beyond the reef
 ñaraw-in : blue
 587. *ñásen* : gills of a fish (specifically the red part)
 588. *ñaw* : widow(er)
 589. *ñek* : kind of hardwood tree with edible fruit, probably *Pallaquium* sp.
 590. *ñikadi* : glare, shimmer as of sun on water
 591. *ñílay* : fish poison
 592. *ñimiñem* : to taste, try
 593. *ñimiren* : smooth, level
 594. *ñíñeh* : honeybee
 595. *ñíñow* : tidal wave
 596. *ñodroʔow* : to rub into the skin, as liniment or oil
 597. *ñokoan* : yellow

598. *ñórey* : to play, as children
 599. *ñoroan* : green
 600. *ñúliw* : spider
 601. *ñuw* : squid

/o/

602. *óbey* : edible wild plant: *Hibiscus manihot*
 603. /óda/ : flesh, muscle, *óda-k*, *óda-m*, *óda-n*
 604. *ódrek* : to count
 605. *óloh* : to blow (as the wind, or a person blowing on a fire)
 606. *ómwek* : tattoo
 607. *on* : sand
 608. *ónoh* : six
 609. *óro* : 3PL, they (many), all of them
 610. *orów* : to shoot
 611. *oséw* : rattan
 612. *ow* : 2SG, you

/p/

613. *plaua* : flower (TP)

/pw/

614. *pwah* : small blue and white fish that lives on the outer edge of the reef and usually swims in schools
 615. *pwisikidriw* : small cockatoo that sometimes lives in ant hills

/r/

616. *ra*: combination form for ‘one’ (cf. *ñah*)
 617. *radrék* : thin, of animates, skinny
 618. *rahú* : dew
 619. *ranáh* : half
 620. *rawá* : one thousand
 621. *ray* : east, east wind (TP)
 622. *rey* : pandanus with inedible fruit
 623. *rinék* : one hundred
 624. *rónoh* : ten
 625. *ruáni* : to drop, throw down

/s/

626. *sa*₋₁ : Malay apple with flower-shaped fruit: *Syzygium gomata*
 627. *sa*₋₂ : negative imperative, don't
 628. *sabataʔan* : to stick, adhere to a surface

629. *sabe* : how much/how many?
 630. *sabiep* : scorpion
 631. *sabú* : wet
 632. *Sah* : prefix in names for second-born daughters
 633. *sahie* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *drom*)
 634. *saká* : bifurcation
 sáka mine- : place where the fingers join
 saká-n : fork of a branch
 635. *sakabuk* : to tie a knot
 636. *sakalem* : to swallow
 637. *sakalie* : to run
 638. *sakamar* : to bark, of a dog
 639. *sakáro* : centipede
 640. *sakaruk* : saliva, spit; to spit
 641. *sakasak* : starfish (= *saká* + reduplication)
 642. *sakedraw* : saltwater shrimp
 643. *sákow* : mangrove
 644. *salán* : channel, passage through the reef
 645. *salín*₋₁ : (gloss uncertain; cf. *drom*)
 646. *salín*₋₂ : (gloss uncertain; cf. *drow*); probably identical to *salín*₋₁.
 647. *salín*₋₃ : right side
 648. *saluen* : to do in return, take revenge
 649. *sam* : outrigger float
 650. *samén* : axe, adze
 samén gwak : knife
 samén kamodrow : adze
 651. *san* : path, road
 652. *sanóh* : stonefish
 653. *saʔar* : to sweat, perspire
 654. *saraman* : red
 655. *sarasar* : firewood shelf above the hearth
 656. *sarék* : small bridge over a creek
 657. *sasah* : what? (in questions)
 658. *sawán* : ladle
 659. *serean* : tree rings, rings in a tree trunk
 660. *séssek* : to cut meat
 661. *sey* : carrying pole
 662. *siér* : wind
 663. *sikine* : to wash, as clothes or dishes
 664. *sínay* : small white reef fish with one large black spot on the side
 665. *sinén* : taro sucker, taro shoot
 666. *sirih* : bird
 667. *sísir* : broom; to sweep
 668. *siw* : deaf, mute
 669. *sóbon* : mosquito
 670. *soboren* : to dry

671. *sokaʔi* : to hiccough
 672. *sokobarenniw* : the smallest type of sea anemone
 673. *sóla* : much, many (?; cf. *soloʔan*)
 sóla bwe : few
 674. *sólay* : sailfish
 675. *soloʔan* : much, many
 676. *son* : kind of mollusk with long black sharp-edged shell, probably mussel
 677. *soroya* : to blow the nose
 678. *su* : comb
 679. /subudo/ : (gloss uncertain), *subudo-k*, *subudo-m*, *subudo-n*
 máda subudo- : navel
 680. *suburoh* : to catch (as something thrown)
 681. *súi* : quick, fast
 682. *suiy* : to catch, as fish
 683. *sumunumon* : to dive, submerge
 684. *sumusum-1* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *drow*)
 685. *sumusum-2* : to suck
 686. *sun* : coconut leaf torch
 687. *suʔú* : rear part
 súʔu báttu- : occiput, back of the head
 688. *sur* : female breast, *surú-k*, *surú-m*, *surú-n*

/t/

689. *ta-1* (gloss uncertain; genitive marker?; cf. *draw*)
 690. *ta-2* : possessive classifier (for 2nd and 3rd persons; cf. *len*)
 691. *ta-3* : who (relative pronoun; cf. *dramak*)
 692. *táku* : to fall (as from a height), to stumble and fall
 693. *talahah* : to dry things in the sun
 694. *talóh* : three
 695. *tamá* : father (address), *tamá-k*, *tamá-m*, *tamá-n*
 696. *tanán* : to know (how to do things), recognize (a person)
 697. *tasia* : because
 698. *tatabwah* : small triangular fish net worked by one person
 699. *táwiy* : to hold in the hand
 700. *te* : possessive classifier (for 1st persons; cf. *len*)
 701. *telebek* : to float
 702. *teteheh* : small green seaweed that is sometimes used as a head decoration
 703. *tetehek* : four-cornered reef fish
 704. *tíe* : to say, tell, speak
 705. *tikén* : betel nut
 706. *tikisiy* : pity, sympathy, love
 707. *tínan* : big; wide; older (sibling)
 708. *tiné* : mother (address), *tiné-k*, *tiné-m*, *tiné-n*
 709. *tiríp* : young coconut with shell that is still soft
 710. *titiʔin* : sour

711. *toboloe* : to turn (head or body, or both)
 712. *tólaw* : north wind
 713. *tóney* : to hide something, conceal
 714. *tónnek* : three hundred
 715. *tónnoh* : thirty
 716. *torokow* : owl
 717. *torowe?enen* : spotted, as a dog or pig; mottled, as a snake
 718. *totoreh* : to shake (as ground, or house during an earthquake), to shiver, as with cold
 719. *tudrúdrú* : rolling, of something set in motion
 720. *tuíy* : to carry
 ow tuíy : Carry it!

/u/

721. *ubwiy* : to hit, strike, beat, as with a stick
 722. /udú/-₁ : spouse, *udú-k*, *udú-m*, *udú-n*
 723. *udú*-₂ : to stay, remain; reside in a place
 udú loké : living, alive (lit. ‘stay up’)
 y-udú loké : ‘He is up; he is alive’
 724. *uduheh* : where? (in questions)
 725. *údru* : a middle-sized type of bamboo used to beat sago (also called *kappabow*)
 726. *un* : maggot, worm
 727. *ur* : rain
 728. *úru* : 3DL, they two, the two of them

/w/

729. *wádi* : monitor lizard
 730. *wádur* : fog, mist
 731. *waʔí* : liquid? (note *gwa*)
 waʔí madá- : tears
 waʔí sur : breast milk
 732. *waríy* : to sing (in general)
 733. *wásay* : false; to lie
 734. *wiríy* : dolphin
 735. *wulúw* : high tide, flood

3.4.1 English-Lindrou Index

abdomen	:	driné-
above	:	bweleʔe
abscess	:	lok
to adhere	:	sabataʔan
adze	:	samén kamodrow
afraid	:	anóh

afternoon	:	béyeh
alive	:	udú loké
all	:	mári
anchor	:	háŋka (TP)
angry	:	lossén
ant sp.	:	dramadram, karák
anus	:	añú-
areca palm	:	báda tikín
armpit	:	bólo kabede-
ash	:	koloeh
to ask (a question)	:	dremeña
away from	:	atobak
axe	:	samén
back (anat.)	:	drokonna-
back of the head	:	súʔu báttu-
bad	:	dráʔin
to bail (canoe)	:	añuʔun
bailer (in canoe)	:	droloʔoh
bald	:	draké
bamboo sp.	:	bóek, ew, káppabow, údru
banana	:	bur
bandicoot	:	lasów
bark (of tree)	:	kúʔi key
to bark (dog)	:	sakamar
base of tree	:	mwéʔe key
basket (types)	:	drom sahie, drom salín, drop, kohéy, kuy
bat (cave)	:	bóbwe
to bathe	:	áñu
beach	:	bábi
beard	:	lámi kabese
because	:	because
bee (honeybee)	:	ñíñeh
behind	:	hámon, konna
belly	:	driné-
belt (man's)	:	dralín
belt (woman's)	:	balaban
to bend (as iron bar)	:	awoha
beneath	:	bahadra
betel leaf	:	buʔún
betel nut	:	tikín
betel pepper	:	kahá buʔún
big	:	tínan
bird	:	siríh
bird sp.	:	aw, bákay, ban, báarak, kadáh, kanáw, kaʔóy, karén, karibow, káyaw,

		kikiw, manue, mwáluk, mwéreh, pwisikidriw, torokow
to bite	:	áttoh
black	:	bokodon
blind	:	kaséw
blister	:	atabuk
to block the light	:	korohan
blood	:	dra
to blow	:	óloh
to blow the nose	:	soroya
blue	:	ñarawen
blunt	:	madúw
boat	:	dron
to boil (food)	:	ájjuh
boil (on skin)	:	lok
bone (condylar)	:	druí-
bone (fish)	:	druí ni
bowl (wooden)	:	bwékey
brace (for outrigger)	:	butubuk
brain	:	bar
branch (of tree)	:	ádra key
breadfruit	:	kun
breadfruit sap	:	dráye kun
breakers	:	goy
breast	:	surú-
breath	:	kóha-
to breathe	:	ásson kóha-
bridge	:	sarék
to bring	:	atia
broom	:	sísir
bubbles	:	bubusin
to build (as house)	:	áttah
bunch	:	-kam
to burn	:	ásson
to bury	:	áttah
bush land	:	lókkey
butterfly	:	kóko
buttocks	:	mweʔé-
to buy	:	asíh
to call someone	:	áloh
calm (of water)	:	mwedréy
canarium nut	:	ñaléw
canoe	:	dron
to capsize	:	ámmow
to carry	:	atoʔow, bwésse, tuíy
carrying pole	:	sey

to catch (ball, etc.)	:	suburoh
to catch (as fish)	:	suiy
caterpillar	:	aké
to caulk (a boat)	:	ális
cave	:	drabán
centipede	:	sakáro
cerumen	:	ássi drañé-
channel	:	salán
charcoal	:	bísi
cheek	:	káppa-
cheek bone	:	ali káppa-
chest (anat.)	:	adé-
to chew betel	:	asukok
chicken	:	kakaruk (TP)
child	:	nadú-
chin	:	kabese-
to chop (firewood)	:	appék
clam (<i>Tridacna</i> sp.)	:	bokéy
clean	:	háʔun
to clear a path	:	ateheh
to climb (as ladder)	:	añék
cloud	:	ássi kadráh
cluster	:	-kam
cockroach	:	kokoros (TP)
coconut beetle	:	drúdri
coconut cream	:	maʔón
coconut flower spathe	:	kasóh
coconut frond	:	láʔu niw
coconut grater	:	drawéy
coconut growth stage	:	balów, bolomadaŋ, budún, malón, tiríp
coconut husk	:	bukón
coconut oil	:	drelekey
coconut palm	:	niw
coconut shell	:	bwisín
cocoon	:	bihimwilis
cold	:	ñalaʔan
to collect	:	atukum
comb	:	su
comb (of a fowl)	:	kañéw
to come	:	me
companion	:	káwas
conch shell	:	drah
cooked	:	drameʔer, ma
cooking pot	:	kun
to copulate	:	abó

coral (limestone)	:	las
correct	:	hádru
to cough	:	akadri
to count	:	ódrek
crab sp.	:	bókkom, kanéy, kasús, mway, ñabwíw
to crawl	:	aríw
crazy	:	loloʔow
crocodile	:	búa
croton	:	kadrám
to crush	:	áppis
to cry	:	adén
curved	:	kamodrow
cuscus	:	módra
to cut	:	amodroh, asán, mwetehey, séssek
to dance	:	maná
dark	:	akoroh, lúllik
dawn	:	bóho len
day	:	len
day after tomorrow	:	atoha
dead	:	ámak
deaf	:	siw
deep	:	lawé
to defecate	:	ássi
to descend	:	ilí adrí
to desire	:	aña, asoʔok
dew	:	rahú
diarrhea	:	ássi gwa
to die	:	ámak
to dig	:	aʔeh
digging stick	:	ñar
dirty	:	drakaʔan
to discard	:	akahey
distant	:	len
to dive	:	sumunumon
dog	:	mwi
dolphin	:	wiríy
don't	:	sa
door (opening)	:	kow
dove	:	ban
down	:	adrí
to draw	:	atorow
to dream	:	ámmeh
to drift (away)	:	ateheh
to drink	:	aʔún
to drop	:	ruáni

to drown	:	attúh
dry	:	soboren
to dry, dry up	:	soboren, talahah
dugong	:	dru
dull	:	madúw
dust	:	kásu
dusty	:	ka-kásu-n
ear	:	drañé-
ear wax	:	assí drañé-
earth	:	kon, mwíñak
earthquake	:	kon totoreh
earthworm	:	koromweh
east	:	ray
to eat	:	aimon, iniy
edge	:	drakí
eel (freshwater)	:	drusí
eel (marine)	:	motomwak
egg	:	drúsun
eight	:	dro-laʔúh
eight hundred	:	dru-lúnek
eighty	:	dru-lúnoh
elbow	:	kusuʔu bóha-
embarrassment	:	ma
ember	:	katala jih
end	:	kállan
to enter	:	íbolon
estuary	:	bóho gwa, máda gwa
to evaporate	:	soboren
evil	:	dráʔin
eye	:	madá
to fall	:	táku
fallow land	:	bulís
false	:	wásay
far	:	len
to fart	:	abukuhassi
fast	:	súi
fat (n.)	:	ñámma-
father	:	tamá-
feather	:	lámi siríh
fear	:	anóh
feces	:	ássi
to feed	:	eñohan
female	:	bádih
fence	:	kow
to fetch water	:	asoko
few	:	sóla bwe

fiber (for nets)	:	kam
fifty	:	lomono
to fight (of animals)	:	ádrai
to fight (in war)	:	báhun
fin	:	drokodo
to find	:	asilah
finger	:	kadro-miné-
finger nail	:	bwísi-miné
to finish	:	dránno
fire	:	jih
firefly	:	new
fireplace	:	bolobek
fireplow	:	kitiʔir
firewood	:	dróʔo jih
firewood shelf	:	sarasar
fish	:	ni
fish sp.	:	an, badabur, baliew, banáp, bin, bwáraw, draluk, drañíp, draráy, drep, kadriah, kahóh, kalík, kanás, koŋ, labá, len, monéy, pwah, sanóh, sínay, sólay, tetehek
fish corral	:	bábay
fish drive	:	drabwéy
fishhook	:	kaw
fishnet (long)	:	hu, kubwén
fishnet (small)	:	tatabwah
fishnet float	:	báʔun
fish poison	:	ñílay
fish spear	:	ñah
fish trap	:	bu
five	:	líme
five hundred	:	lemenek
flesh	:	óda-
to float	:	telebek
flood	:	wulúw
flower	:	plaua (TP)
fly (housefly)	:	ñakabun
fly (March fly)	:	ñakabun ñoroan
to fly	:	áttah
flying fox	:	balimek, lulú
foam	:	bubusin
fog	:	wádur
to fold (as mat)	:	alokom
to follow	:	aʔén hámon
fontanelle	:	makón
food	:	ñámon

foot	:	kátti-
forehead	:	búli/bwili-
fork (of branch)	:	saká-n
fork (of fingers)	:	saka mine-
forty	:	hánoh
four	:	háhuw
four hundred	:	hánek
friend	:	káwas
frog sp.	:	básen, drek
front	:	madá
fruit	:	buá-n, búa key
to fry	:	asselen
full (of container)	:	irék
fungus (skin)	:	bom
gall, gall bladder	:	asu-n
garden	:	bilín
to gasp	:	kóha-n dranno
to gather	:	atukum
gecko	:	dráko
genitive marker	:	ta/te (?)
gills	:	káppa-n, ñáse-n
ginger	:	ley
to give	:	añohan
glare	:	ñikadi
to go	:	alá, kilí
good	:	mwásin
grandchild (to GF)	:	bábu-
grandchild (to GM)	:	nadú bwiliek
grandfather	:	bábu-
grandmother	:	buʔú-
grass	:	bwiliw
grasshopper sp.	:	bwidiw, modraʔa
gray hair	:	karów
grease	:	ñámma-
green	:	ñoroan
ground	:	kon, mwíñak
to grow	:	átteh
to grunt	:	añur
guts	:	adé-
to hail	:	áloh
hair (body)	:	lamí-
hair (head)	:	lámi báttu-
half	:	ranáh
hand	:	miné-
handle	:	balé
hard	:	botoʔon

he/him	:	iy
head	:	báttu-
headache	:	íssi
headrest (wooden)	:	káson
headwaters	:	báre gwa
heal	:	ámmon
to hear	:	anuhun
heart	:	adé-
hearth	:	bolobek
heavy	:	mahaʔan
her (possessive)	:	-n
here	:	dah
to hiccough	:	sokaʔi
to hide (intr.)	:	átton
to hide (tr.)	:	tóney
his	:	-n
to hit (with fist, stick)	:	aʔúm, ubwiy
to hold	:	táwiy
hole (in ground)	:	munú drin
hollow (in tree)	:	munú key
hot	:	ñarahan
house	:	ásiw
housepost	:	dru
how?	:	i-bukusah
how many/much?	:	sabe
human being	:	drámak
hunched over	:	álluh
hungry	:	(me)son
to hunt, go hunting	:	bwisír
to husk (coconut)	:	ásim
I	:	jo
individual (person)	:	law
insane	:	loloʔow
inside	:	bólo
intestines	:	adé-
island	:	búsu
to itch, be itchy	:	biriʔin
jaw	:	kabese-
jellyfish	:	marigala
joint	:	drúʔu, kusuʔu
jungle	:	lókkey
to kill	:	adáy
kinsman	:	loá-
knee	:	bwilidruʔu-
knife	:	samén gwak
to know	:	tanán

ladder	:	kádren
ladle	:	sawán
lagoon	:	lólo
lake	:	li
large	:	tínan
to laugh	:	eheʔen
leaf	:	láʔu
left (hand, side)	:	kámwew
level	:	ñimirin
to lick	:	ássom
lie (falsehood)	:	wásay
to lie down	:	amadin
light (in weight)	:	mahaʔan bwe
lightning	:	kállik
lime (for betel)	:	eh
lime gourd	:	bwísi eh
lime spatula	:	dram
lip	:	kusú-
liquid	:	wáʔi (?)
to live (in a place)	:	udú
liver	:	drakí betelew
living	:	udú loké
lobster	:	arubway
loincloth	:	drakasaw
long (distance)	:	lawé
to look	:	áttow
to lose (something)	:	ámmay
to get lost	:	ámmay
louse	:	kuk
love	:	tikisiy
lungs	:	bwisís
maggot	:	un
maiden	:	bihín
to make (as canoe)	:	asehek
Malay apple	:	kahéw, sa
male	:	mwan
man	:	mwan
mango	:	goy
many	:	sóla, soloʔan
mark on skin	:	jam
mast	:	káʔi baléy
mat (sleeping)	:	drow salín
me	:	jo
to mend	:	aboke
men's house	:	kamén
milk (breast)	:	waʔi sur

mist	:	wádur
mole (on skin)	:	kuéw
monitor lizard	:	wádi
monsoon (east)	:	kum
monsoon (west)	:	jahá
moon/month	:	bun
morning	:	madrabbén
mosquito	:	sóbon
moss	:	bulúm
mother	:	tiné-
mother's brother	:	kalí-
mottled	:	torowe?enen
mountain	:	madréy
mouth	:	bohó
mouth of river	:	bóho gwa
much	:	sóla, solo?an
mud	:	drin
muscle	:	óda-
mushroom	:	bukú
mussel	:	koroñeñey, son
mute	:	siw
my	:	-w
name	:	ñará-
name prefix	:	Aluh, Bo-, Ka-, Sah-
nape	:	bahakadru
narrow	:	bwisík
navel	:	máda subudo-
near	:	bákep, lókow, mirihik
neck	:	balé-
needle	:	núnu
nest (of bird)	:	áwi sirih
new	:	há?un
night	:	ben
nine	:	dro-arí
nine hundred	:	dró-rinek
ninety	:	dró-ronoh
nipple	:	máda-sur
nit	:	lis
no, not	:	bwe
node	:	kusu?u
noon	:	bada?án
noose trap	:	lolohon
nose	:	no?ó-
not yet	:	káhis
oar	:	báhaw
obsidian	:	betelew

occiput	:	súʔu báttu-
octopus	:	kuís
odor	:	manahun
of	:	ta
old (of things)	:	málen
older (of siblings)	:	tínan
on top	:	bweleʔe
one	:	arí
one hundred	:	rinék
opening (of basket)	:	mada drom
opossum	:	módra
outrigger boom	:	kíes
outrigger float	:	sam
outrigger fork	:	jahéy
oyster	:	bwiñiy, drabéh
paddle (of canoe)	:	bos
to paddle (canoe)	:	asoe
pain, painful	:	íssi
palm of hand	:	bólo-miné-
pandanus flesh	:	beteken
pandanus sp.	:	bar, drow, kayán, moy, rey
to pant	:	kóha-n dránno
parent-in-law	:	molosow
passage (in reef)	:	salán
path	:	san
peak	:	baré-
pearl	:	man
to peel	:	asík
penis	:	idí-
person	:	drámak, law
to perspire	:	saʔár
pig	:	bow
pigeon	:	ban
pillow	:	káson
to pinch	:	bwíttik
pincher (of crab)	:	káha
pity	:	tikisiy
place	:	kon
to plait	:	adí
plant sp.	:	báke, kañéw, óbey
to plant	:	áttah
to play	:	ñórey
to pluck	:	ásoh
pondfield	:	lúʔun
to pour	:	asolow
pregnant	:	nadú-n udú driné-n

prong (of fish spear) :	-ho
prow of canoe :	nóʔo drun
to pull (rope, canoe) :	álliw
to pull up or out :	ásson
punting pole :	dro
pus :	naná-n
to push :	áttu
putty nut :	alís
quick :	súi
rafter :	balekar
rain :	ur
rainbow :	beteken ñábwiw
raincape :	drow sumusum
rat :	mwelese
rattan :	oséw
raw :	ma káhis
rear part :	súʔu
to recognize :	tanán
to recover :	dramwenen
red :	saraman
reef :	mek
reflection :	malawi-
relative :	loá-
to repair :	aboke
to reside :	udú
revenge :	saluen
rib :	drúi kabede-
ridgepole :	bohokaren
right (hand, side) :	salín
rings (in tree) :	sereyan
ripe :	médran
to rise :	álles
river :	gwa
road :	san
to roast :	asorey
rolling (as a log) :	tudrúdrú
roof :	bolobon
root :	kadrón
rope :	malów
rope (mast) :	draliki
rotten :	abbola
to rub, rub in :	ñodroʔow
rudder :	kulík
to run :	sakalie
sago beetle :	drúdri
sago grub :	hek

sago palm	:	jabí
sail	:	baléy
saliva	:	sakaruk
salt	:	dras
saltwater	:	dras
salty	:	dras
sand	:	on
sandfly	:	ñabákow
sarong (men's)	:	kólaw
satiated	:	drakóh
to say	:	tíe
scale (of fish)	:	bwisí-n
scapula	:	drúbbos
scorpion	:	sabiep
to scratch (an itch)	:	abeʔer
sea (general)	:	dras
sea (deep blue)	:	ñaráv
sea anemone	:	kakáp, maséw, sokobarenniw
sea cucumber	:	koʔów
to search for	:	asilah, áttih
seaweed sp.	:	korák, teteheh
to see	:	áttow
seed	:	badú-n
to seek	:	áttih
seven	:	dro-talóh
seven hundred	:	dro-tónnek
seventy	:	dro-tónnoh
to sew	:	asoek
shadow	:	malawi-
to shake	:	totoreh
shame	:	ma
shark	:	beʔéw
sharp	:	madán
to sharpen	:	áññas, añúm
to shave	:	asík
she/her	:	iy
shell (white cowrie)	:	maná
shell (of turtle)	:	bwisi
shellfish sp.	:	koroñeñey, son
shimmer	:	ñikadi
to shiver	:	totoreh
to shoot	:	orów
shore	:	bábi
short (length, height)	:	móʔon
shoulder	:	kasé-
shrimp	:	añón, lóka, sakedraw

sibling (older)	:	nadú tiné- tinán
sibling (younger)	:	nadú tiné- bwisík
side	:	kabede-
to sing	:	waríy
to sink	:	attúh
sister (of a man?)	:	nadú tiné- bádih
to sit	:	máñah
six	:	ónoh
six hundred	:	dro-háneK
sixty	:	dro-hánoh
skin	:	kúʔi-
skinny	:	radrék
skirt (bark cloth)	:	nay
skirt (grass)	:	dróyan
sky	:	kadráh
to slap	:	áppon
sleep (in eye)	:	ássi madá-
to sleep	:	amadin
slitgong	:	dran
slow	:	amunum
slug	:	ñáman
small	:	bwisík, nadú
smell (of something)	:	manahun
to smell (something)	:	ahón
to smile	:	eheʔen
smoke	:	er
to smoke (fish, meat)	:	atoroh
smooth	:	ñimirin
snail	:	busuku
snake	:	mwak
snake sp.	:	badabur, beleyap
to sneeze	:	asihen
to sniff	:	ahón
to snore	:	áñur
snot	:	músur
soft	:	bweseken
soil	:	kon, mwíñak
soul	:	malawi-
sour	:	titiʔin
to speak	:	tíe
spider	:	ñúliw
spiderweb	:	áwi ñúliw
to spill	:	asolow
spirit (of the dead)	:	malawi-n
spirit (of nature)	:	ñam
to spit	:	sakaruk

to split	:	asebek
spoiled	:	abbola
spotted	:	toroweʔenen
spouse	:	udú-
to squeeze (as fruit)	:	ákkek
squid	:	momót, ñuw
to stab	:	atideh
to stand up	:	álles
star	:	draw
star (Morning)	:	draw ta bóho len
starfish	:	kah, sakasak
to stay	:	aʔén, udú
to steal	:	bahana
steering paddle	:	kulík
stench	:	manahun dráʔin
stern of canoe	:	mwéʔe drun
to stick to	:	sabataʔan
still (of water)	:	mwedréy
stinging nettle	:	ñalák
stingray	:	bey
stone	:	bek
storm wind	:	balakamus
story	:	kudrúh
straight	:	mónnen
string	:	malów
stump (of tree)	:	dróʔo key
to submerge	:	sumunumon
to subtract	:	dro/dru-
to suck	:	sumusum
sucker (of taro, etc.)	:	sinén
sugarcane	:	adráy
summit	:	baré-
sun	:	an
sunset	:	an i adrí
surf	:	goy
to swallow	:	sakalem
swamp	:	lomaleʔan, lúʔun
to sweat	:	saʔár
to sweep	:	sísir
sweet	:	ñámma-n
sweet potato	:	kassów
to swim	:	áya
swollen	:	assamu, ásse
sword grass	:	bwilíw
sympathy	:	tikisiy
tail	:	kíwi-n

to take	:	ádrey
to take away	:	dro-
to talk in one's sleep	:	kulukun
tall	:	lawé
taro (<i>C. esculenta</i>)	:	mwah
taro (itching)	:	lok
taro (swamp)	:	bwilí
to taste	:	ñimiñem
tasty	:	ñámma-n
tattoo	:	ómwek
tears	:	waʔí madá-
to tell	:	tíe
ten	:	rónoh
tendon	:	len
termite	:	drañém
testicles	:	buá-
thatch	:	kak
there	:	kedeʔeh
they/them (DL)	:	úru
they/them (PL)	:	óro
thick (as a plank)	:	hutuʔun
thief	:	drámak ta bahana
thigh	:	ba-
thin (animates)	:	radrék
thin (materials)	:	medreheʔen
to think	:	abudon
thirty	:	tónnoh
this	:	ida
thorn	:	bodón
one thousand	:	rawá
three	:	talóh
three hundred	:	tónnek
to throw (as stone)	:	ákkeh
to throw away	:	akahey
to throw down	:	ruáni
thunder	:	kurúh
tidal wave	:	ñíñow
tide (high)	:	wulúw
tide (low)	:	mek
to tie	:	áppew. ássew
to tie (a knot)	:	sakabuk
tomorrow	:	nabiʔi
tongs	:	drídrim
tongue	:	kalime-
tooth	:	lihí-
toothache	:	íssi

top	:	baré-, bweleʔe
top of tree	:	báre key
torch	:	sun
toward	:	hawe, ilí
tree	:	key
tree sp.	:	beséw, bey, buk, dralís, draw, eh, ew, íyin, laló, morów, musím, ñek. sákow
Trochus shell	:	lan
true	:	hádru
trunk (of tree, body)	:	báda-
trunk (split tree)	:	kamús
to try	:	ñimiñem
to turn (head, body)	:	toboloe
turtle (green turtle)	:	boy
twenty	:	lúnoh
twins	:	mumwír
two	:	laʔúh
two hundred	:	lúnek
under	:	bahadra
unripe	:	ma káhis
up	:	loké
urinate, urine	:	mi, mim
vagina	:	buʔí-
vein	:	len
vessel	:	len
village	:	kon
vine	:	baláy, malów
vomit/to vomit	:	ámmok
waist	:	drukulu-
to wake up (intr.)	:	ámmak
to wake up (tr.)	:	meteʔe
to walk	:	adík
wall (house)	:	kabede ásiw
to want	:	aña, asoʔok
to wash	:	sikine
water	:	gwa
wave (at sea)	:	báyaw
we (dual)	:	arú
we (plural)	:	asó
to weave	:	adí
web	:	áwi
to weep	:	adén
west	:	jahá, lólan
wet	:	sabú
whale	:	hilolow

what?	:	sasah
when?	:	nakahis
where?	:	uduheh
to whet	:	áññas
white	:	béllen
who (in questions)	:	are
who (relative)	:	ta
why	:	bukusah
wide	:	tínan
widow(er)	:	ñaw
will (future marker)	:	kamie
wind (general)	:	siér
wind (east)	:	ray (TP)
wind (north)	:	tólaw
wind (south)	:	lan
wind (west)	:	lólan
wing	:	baní-n
with	:	na
woman	:	bádih
woman (unmarried)	:	bihín
wood	:	key
work	:	gok (TP)
worm	:	un
wound	:	mwak
wrestling	:	ákkek
to write	:	atorow
yam	:	kaná
to yawn	:	mosohay
year	:	jahá
yellow	:	ñokoan
yesterday	:	namene
you (DL)	:	ah
you (PL)	:	adó
you (SG)	:	ow/wa
younger	:	bwisík
your	:	-m

3.5. HISTORICAL PHONOLOGY. Like other languages of the Eastern Admiralties, Lindrou shows canonical reduction of earlier disyllables, producing a large number of monosyllabic word bases, particularly among non-possessed nouns. Examples of this are shown in Table 3.8:

Table 3.8: Canonical reduction of Proto-Oceanic word forms in Lindrou

POC	Lindrou	
*draRaq	dra	blood
*loto	lok	boil, abscess
*mwapo	mwah	taro
*salan	san	path, road
*koro	kon	village; place
*pudi	bur	banana
*ñatuq	ñek	a tree: <i>Palaquium</i> spp.
*quloc	un	maggot
*saman	sam	outrigger float
*tasik	dras	sea, saltwater

As in Bipi, Proto-Admiralty *wati ‘monitor lizard’ retains the final vowel, suggesting that it was followed by a second vowel which is not reflected in forms such as Wuvulu-Aua *waʔi*.

A summary of how the POC consonants developed in Lindrou is given in Table 3.9:

Table 3.9: Lindrou reflexes of Proto-Oceanic consonants

POC	Lindrou
*pw	bw
*bw	---
*mw	mw
*w	gw
*p	b/h
*b	b
*m	m
*t	t-, d-, dr-, -k
*d	r
*s	s
*n	n
*r	r-, -n
*dr	dr
*l	l-, -n
*c	r (?)
*j	s
*ñ	ñ
*y	y, Ø
*k	k-, -ʔ-, -k
*g	Ø
*ŋ	k, n, ñ
*q	Ø
*R	y, Ø

Available Lindrou data provides little information on the development of the POC labiovelars. No etymology is available for *bw, but *pw is reflected as *bw* in *kupwena > *kubwín* ‘k.o. long fishnet’, and *mw remains unchanged in *mwapo > *mwah* ‘taro’, and *mwata > *mwak* ‘snake’. The only plausible etymology containing POC *w is *waiR > *gwa* ‘water, river’, which shows glide fortition. However, the labiovelar consonant that it created is rare. An apparently parallel change is seen in the Tok Pisin loanword *gok* (TP *wok*) ‘work’, as the contrast of [g] and [gw] may have been neutralized as [g] before rounded vowels, as it is in other languages.

POC *p lenited to *h* except word-initially in nouns, where fusion with the POC common noun article *na produced prenasalization, and with it voicing. Prenasalization was subsequently lost, but voicing of the stop remained:

*p > *h*: *apaRat > *jahá* ‘west; west monsoon’, *api > *jih* ‘fire’, *katapa > *kadáh* ‘frigate bird’, *mwapo > *mwah* ‘taro: *Colocasia esculenta*’, *papine > *bihín* ‘woman; young unmarried woman’, *qapatoR > *hek* ‘sago grub’, *qapu > *eh* ‘lime (for betel)’, *sapa > *sa-sah* ‘what?’, *tapuRi > *drah* ‘conch shell trumpet’. Less certain etymologies include *lipon > *lihi-* (expected **liho-) ‘tooth’, *mipi > *á-mmeh* (expected **a-mih) ‘to dream’, *nopus > *sanoh* (expected **noh) ‘stonefish’, and *qipil > *eh* (expected **ih) ‘ironwood tree’.

In one case a medial *p that came to be final remains a stop: *tanipa > *drañip* ‘sardine’. This may be a loan, but if so the source is unclear.

*p- > *b-* in nouns: *padran > *bar* ‘pandanus sp.’, *paka-Rapiqi > *beyeh* ‘afternoon’, *papine > *bihín* ‘woman; young unmarried woman’, *paqa > *ba-* ‘thigh’, *paRi > *bey* ‘stingray’, *patu > *bek* ‘stone’, *pose > *bos* ‘canoe paddle’, *pudi > *bur* ‘banana’, *puqaya > *búa* ‘crocodile’, etc. A similar change is found in two words that might be regarded as verbs, namely *pa-layaR > *baléy* ‘to sail; a sail’, and *panako (> PADM *pa-panako) > *bahana* ‘to steal’. Although POC *pa-layaR almost certainly was verbal (as it has the causative prefix), in languages of the Admiralties it appears to function both as verb and noun, and although *bahana* evidently is a verb even in Lindrou, it is also used to form the word for ‘thief’, namely *dramak ta bahana* (‘person who steals’).

A single example of a PADM prenasalized medial stop is known, and it reduced to the nasal component: *kabV > *kam* ‘fiber from a vine used for fishnets’.

POC *b > *b* in all positions: *bakewak > *be?éw* ‘shark’, *baluc > *ban* ‘dove sp.’, *banir > *baní-* ‘wing’, *batuk > *báttu-* ‘head’, *boRok > *bow* ‘pig’. Since each of these words is a noun, and *b is word-initial, POC *b in this position cannot be distinguished from *p. However, *Rabia > *jabi* ‘sago palm’ shows the same development, where it clearly is not secondary, and where it contrasts with the reflex of intervocalic *p.

POC *m > *m* in all positions: *mamata > *á-mmak* ‘to wake up, be alert’, *maqati > *mek* ‘low tide; dry reef’, *mata > *madá-* ‘eye’, *mate > *á-mak* ‘to die’, *mimiq > *mim* ‘to urinate’, *monoRe > *monéy* ‘unicorn fish’, *-mu > *-m* ‘2SG possessor, your’; *d(r)amut > *dram* ‘lime spatula’, *kamali > *kamén* ‘men’s house’, *lima (> *lima-pu) > *lime-h* ‘five’, *saman > *sam* ‘outrigger float’, *tama > *tama-* ‘father’, *taumata > *dramak* ‘person, human being’.

POC *t > t-, -d-, -k, except word-initially in nouns, where fusion with the POC common noun article *na produced a prenasalized alveolar trill, dr-:

*t > t- : *tinana > *tínan* ‘big, wide’, *tokalaur > *tólaw* ‘north wind’, *tolu (> *tolu-pu) > *taló-h* ‘three’. Although *tokalaur may be translated as a noun in English, it is used exclusively as a directional term in Oceanic languages, and apparently was not preceded by the common noun article *na.

*t > dr- in nouns: *taliŋa > *drañé-* ‘ear’, *talise > *dralís* ‘a shore tree: *Terminalia catappa*’, *tapuRi > *drah* ‘conch shell trumpet’, *tasik > *dras* ‘sea, saltwater’, *taumata > *drámak* ‘person, human being’, *tinaŋe > *driné-* ‘abdomen, belly’, *tokon > *dro* ‘punting pole’, *tuRu > *dru* ‘housepost’.

*t > -d- : *katapa > *kadáh* ‘frigate bird’, *mata > *madá* ‘eye’, *matiruR > *a-madin* ‘to sleep’, *natu > *nadí-* ‘child, offspring’, *pataŋ > *báda-* ‘trunk, stem’, *potok > *bodó-n* ‘thorn’, *qate > *ade-* ‘liver; chest, heart’.

*t > -k : *patu > *bek* ‘stone’, *kutu > *kuk* ‘louse’, *loto > *lok* ‘boil, abscess’, *mamata > *á-mmak* ‘to wake up, be alert’, *maqati > *mek* ‘low tide; dry reef’, *mate > *á-mak* ‘to die’, *mu-mutaŋ > *á-mmok* ‘to vomit’, *mwata > *mwak* ‘snake’, *ñatuŋ > *ñek* ‘a fruit tree: *Palaquium* spp.’, *putun > *buk* ‘a shore tree: *Barringtonia asiatica*’, *qatop > *kak* ‘roof thatch’.

As in various other languages in the Admiralties, the words for ‘father’ and ‘mother’ are exceptions to this last change, suggesting that they were not preceded by the common noun marker *na in Proto-Admiralty. Other exceptions are *batuk > *báttu-* ‘head’, which shows unexplained gemination of *t (and consequent resistance to lenition), and three words that show *t > s adjacent to a high front vowel: *kuRita > *kuls* ‘octopus’, *pitaquR > *beséw* ‘a shore tree: *Calophyllum inophyllum*’, and *qarita > *alís* ‘putty nut’.

POC *d is rare, and only one reflex of this proto-phoneme was found in Lindrou, where it became r: *pudi > *bur* ‘banana’.

The development of POC *s in Lindrou is problematic. In most cases it remained unchanged, but in a small number of reliable etymologies it became /r/:

*s > s : *saku-layaR > *sólay* ‘sailfish’, *salan > *san* ‘path, road’, *salanan > *salán* ‘passage through reef’, *saman > *sam* ‘outrigger float’, *saŋasaŋa > *sakasak* ‘starfish’, *sapa > *sa-sah* ‘what?’, *suluŋ > *sun* ‘coconut leaf torch’, *susu > *surú-* ‘female breast’.

*s > r : *qasu > *er* ‘smoke’, *sa-ŋapuluŋ > *rónoh* ‘ten’, *sa-ŋaRatus > *rinék* ‘one hundred’, *qusan > *ur* ‘rain’, *susu > *surú-* ‘female breast’.

This second change is puzzling, as it happens only intervocalically in the word for ‘female breast’, but initially in both words relating to counting. The latter two are especially challenging. Since we would expect **sanahun and **sanayak or **sanak (or the same forms with r- rather

than *s-*), we might dismiss the attested forms as unrelated to the reconstructions. However, comparative evidence from other languages in the Admiralties strongly suggests that this interpretation would be wrong. In both cases there seem to be sporadic compressions of exceptionally long forms that must have had a high text frequency. The word for ‘ten’ has lost the last -VCVC rather than simply the last -VC, and the expected result with this change would therefore be ***sanah* or ***ranah*. The rounding of the two vowels that survived presumably comes from an anticipatory partial assimilation to the penultimate **u* that was lost. With the word for ‘hundred’, we would expect **sanak* or **ranak*, but if **R* was reflected as /y/ rather than zero in this word (see below), contraction of the sequence **aya* to **e* would have led to ***sanek* or **ranek*, which gets us very close to the attested form. In conclusion, it appears that the words for ‘ten’ and ‘hundred’ are both directly inherited, but show irregular changes as a result of sporadic compressions in words of exceptional length and high frequency.

Two other irregular developments of **s* are seen in **sulu* > *á-ssun* ‘to burn’, with unexplained gemination, and **salatoŋ* > *ñalák* ‘stinging nettle, *Laportea* sp.’, a change also seen in Seimat, and throughout the Eastern Admiralties, but not in Wuvulu.

POC **n* generally remained unchanged in all positions:

**n* > *n*: **nanaq* > *nana-n* ‘pus’, **natu* > *nadú-* ‘child, offspring’, **niuR* > *niw* ‘coconut’, **banir* > *bani-* ‘wing’, **kanase* > *kanás* ‘mullet’, **kanawe* > *kanáw* ‘seagull’, **maRuqane* > *mwan* ‘male; man’, **monoRe* > *monéy* ‘unicorn fish’, **onom* (> **ono-pu*) > *ono-h* ‘six’, **panako* (> **pa-panako*) > *bahana* ‘to steal’, **papine* > *bihín* ‘woman; young unmarried woman’, **qone* > *on* ‘sand’, **raqani* > *len* ‘day’, **salanan* > *salán* ‘passage; passage through the reef’, **tina* > *tiné-* ‘mother’, **tinana* > *tinan* ‘big, wide’, **unum* > *a-ʔún* ‘to drink’.

However, it appears to have been sporadically palatalized in **tanipa* > *drañip* ‘sardine’.

POC **r* became *dr-* in two nouns, but *l-* in two others, remained *r* in medial position, and became *-n* in derived word-final position:

**r* > *dr-*: **ruRi* > *druí-* ‘bone’, **ruyuj* > *dru* ‘dugong’.

**r* > *l-*: **raqani* > *len* ‘day’, **raun* > *laʔu* ‘leaf’.

**r* > *-r-*: **rua* ‘two’ > *-ru* ‘dual marker’; **kuriap* > *wiríy* ‘dolphin’, **kururu* > *kurúh* ‘thunder’.

**r* > *-n*: **koro* > *kon* ‘village’, **kuron* > *kun* ‘clay cooking pot’, **matiruR* > *a-madin* ‘to sleep’.

Apart from the unexplained split of **r-* word-initially in nouns there are two irregularities in reflexes of **r*. The first of these is the lateral in **qarita* > *alís* ‘putty nut’, and the second is the *-h* of **kururu* > *kurúh* ‘thunder’. Alternatively, the medial lateral in *alís* ‘putty nut’ might be taken, together with *len* ‘day’, and *laʔu* ‘leaf’, as evidence for an irregular, but recurrent reflex of **r*.

POC *dr remained unchanged word-initially and became /r/ in derived final position. However, if it had become /r/ word-initially in nouns it would have been returned to *dr-* through sound changes in Proto-Admiralty.

*dr > *dr-*: *drali > *dran* ‘slitgong’, *d(r)amut > *dram* ‘lime spatula’, *draRaq > *draye-* ‘blood’.

*dr > *-r*: *padran > *bar* ‘pandanus sp.’

A recurrent problem when recording morpheme sequences in which the first member could end in an alveolar nasal, and the second member begins with /dr/ is whether the first member actually ends in a vowel, as with *mwé?e dro* ‘stern of a canoe’, from *mwe?é* ‘buttocks, rear part of something, base’ (*mwe?é-k*, *mwe?é-m*, *mwe?é-n*) + *dro* ‘canoe’, since both /mwé?e-dro/ and /mwé?e-n dro/ would surface as [mwé?ɛndrɔ]. In the present case the matter is settled in favor of the first choice by the absence of a nasal in *mwé?e key* ‘base of a tree’.

POC *l remained unchanged as onset, but merged with *n and *r in derived final position.

*l > *l*: *lako > *a-lá* ‘to go’, *laje > *las* ‘coral limestone’, *laqis > *ley* ‘ginger’, *lima > *lime-h* ‘five’, *lisaq > *lis* ‘nit, louse egg’, *loto > *lok* ‘boil, abscess’; *kalika > *kalik* ‘grouper sp.’, *payaR > *baléy* ‘to sail; a sail’, *salanan > *salán* ‘passage; passage through the reef’, *saku-layaR > *sólay* ‘sailfish’, *talise > *dralís* ‘a shore tree: *Terminalia catappa*’, *tokalaur > *tólaw* ‘north wind’, *tolu > *taló-h* ‘three’.

*l > *-n*: *baluc > *ban* ‘dove sp.’, *drali > *dran* ‘slitgong’, *kamaliR > *kamén* ‘men’s house’, *kuluR > *kun* ‘breadfruit’, *lalak > *lan* ‘Trochus shell’, *pulan > *bun* ‘moon, month’, *qalo > *an* ‘sun’, *qalu > *an* ‘barracuda’, *quloc > *un* ‘maggot’, *salan > *san* ‘path, road’, *suluq > *sun* ‘coconut leaf torch’.

In two words *l has irregularly disappeared: *sa-ŋapuluq > *rónoh* ‘ten’, *taliŋa > *drañé-* ‘ear’.

POC *c is attested in a single etymology, where it became *r*:

*c > *r*: *ŋacan > *ñará-* ‘name’.

POC *j is found in two etymologies, where it became *s*:

*j > *s*: *kiajo > *kies* ‘outrigger boom’, *laje > *las* ‘coral limestone’.

As in most other languages of the Admiralties, the POC palatal nasal generally remained distinct from *n. As onset it was unchanged in the only known etymology: *ñatuuq > *ñek* ‘hardwood tree with edible fruit, probably *Pallaquium* sp.’. As coda it weakened to a palatal glide, as in many languages of the eastern Admiralties: POC *moña > *moy* ‘pandanus with long fruit’, *poñu > *boy* ‘the green turtle: *Chelonia mydas*’, PADM *kuñV > *kuy* ‘small coconut leaf basket’. Exceptionally, in POC *-ña ‘3SG possessive suffix’ the palatal nasal merged with *n.

POC *y and historically secondary *y sometimes remained a glide, and sometimes disappeared:

*y > y: *kayu > *key* ‘wood, tree’, *pa-layaR > *baléy* ‘to sail; a sail’, *saku-layaR > *sólay* ‘sailfish’.

*y > Ø: *mayaq > *ma* ‘shame’, *puqaya > *búa* ‘crocodile’, *ruyuŋ > *dru* ‘dugong’, POC *waiR > PADM *way > *gwa* ‘water, river’.

In one known form a medial vowel was deleted, producing a cluster of *yw, which led to the vocalization of the palatal glide: POC *qayawan > PADM *qaiwa > *ew* ‘banyan’.

Apart from these reflexes of POC phonemes, Lindrou added *j* before initial *a. Since this fits a widespread pattern of palatal glide accretion before low vowels it is likely that the change was Ø > y/___#a, followed by *y > *j* only in word-initial position. The word for ‘fire’ is assumed to show *y*-accretion before the irregular change of *a to a front vowel:

Ø > y/___#a, *y > *j*:- *apaRat > *jahá* ‘west, west monsoon’, *api > *jih* ‘fire’.

Word-initially POC *k is reflected as Lindrou *k* in nouns, but as zero in non-nouns. Since nearly all examples in initial position are found in nouns, it is likely that *k was strengthened to a prenasalized voiced stop after fusion with the common noun article *na, and then retained its obstruent features, but lost its voicing (unlike *p and *t, which maintained voicing). In medial and derived final position *k is sometimes reflected as glottal stop, and sometimes as zero.

*k > k:- *kalika > *kalik* ‘grouper sp.’, *katapa > *katáh* ‘frigate bird’, *kawil > *kaw* ‘fishhook’, *kayu > *key* ‘wood, tree’, *kiajo > *kíes* ‘outrigger boom’, *koro > *kon* ‘village’, *kupwena > *kubwén* ‘long fishnet’, *kuron > *kun* ‘clay cooking pot’, *kutu > *kuk* ‘louse’, etc.

*k > Ø:- *koe > *ow* ‘2SG, you’.

*k > -ʔ:- *bakewak > *beʔéw* ‘shark’, *puki > *buʔi-* ‘vagina’.

*k > -Ø:- *soka-layaR > *sólay* ‘sailfish’, *tokalaur > *tólaw* ‘north wind’, *panako (> *pa-panako) > *bahana* ‘to steal’.

In one known noun initial *k was lost, and the resulting initial *u-* underwent breaking to *wi-*: *kuriap > *wiríy* ‘dolphin’; in another, a *k that became final was retained: *kalika > *kalik* ‘grouper sp.’.

Lindrou has only one known reflex of POC *g, which disappeared:

*g > Ø:- *-gu > -w ‘1SG possessor, my’.

There also appears to be at least one example of PADM *g, which became *h*:

PADM *kagV > Lindrou *kah* ‘Crown-of-thorns starfish’ (cf. Seimat *ka*, Likum, Leipon, Loniu, Pak, Lenkau, Penchal, Nauna *kak*, Ahus *kah*, Lou *kaŋ*).

Very few reflexes of POC *ŋ are available in Lindrou, and most of those that appear to be conditioned by an adjacent high front vowel:

*ŋ > n adjacent to *i: *boŋi > *ben* ‘night’, *draŋi > *len* ‘day’, *taŋis > *a-den* ‘to weep, cry’.

*ŋ also became ñ in two words without storable conditions: *ŋ > ñ : *ŋacan > *ñará-* ‘name’, *taliŋa > *drañé-* ‘ear’.

The only other examples found to date of a velar nasal that is not adjacent to a high front vowel show *ŋ > k which probably is the normal development in all other environments:

*ŋ > k : *saŋa > *saka* ‘fork of a branch’, *saŋasaŋa > *sakasak* ‘starfish’.

POC *q normally disappeared in all environments.

*q > Ø-: *qalo > *an* ‘sun’, *qalu > *an* ‘barracuda’, *qapuR > *eh* ‘lime (for betel)’, *qasu > *ásu-n* ‘gall (bladder)’, *qate > *adé-* ‘liver; chest, heart’, *qipil > *eh* ‘ironwood tree’, *qone > *on* ‘sand’, *quloc > *un* ‘maggot’, *qusan > *ur* ‘rain’; *laqia > *ley* ‘ginger’, *maqati > *mek* ‘low tide; dry reef’, *maRuqane > *mwan* ‘male; man’, *paka-Rapiqi > *béyeh* ‘afternoon’, *paqa > *ba-* ‘thigh’, *pitaquR > *beséw* ‘a shore tree: *Calophyllum inophyllum*’, *puqaya > *búa* ‘crocodile’, *raqani > *len* ‘day’, *tinaqe > *driné-* ‘abdomen, belly’.

POC *R, which shows an apparent unconditioned phonemic split in many languages, became y in some forms, and disappeared in others:

*R > y: *draRaQ > *drayé-* ‘blood’, *paRi > *bey* ‘stingray’.

*R > Ø-: *apaRat > *jahá* ‘west; west monsoon’, *boRok > *bow* ‘pig’, *kuRita > *kuís* ‘octopus’, *maRi > *me* ‘to come’, *maRuqane > *mwan* ‘male; man’, *monoRe > *monéy* ‘unicorn fish’, *ruRi > *druí-* ‘bone’, *sa-ŋaRatus > *rinék* ‘one hundred’, *tapuRi > *drah* ‘conch shell’, *tuRu > *dru* ‘housepost’.

Apart from those already mentioned, there are a number of other exceptions to these generally regular developments, some of which may involve conditioning. One prominent set of exceptions is seen with *t, *n or *ŋ adjacent to a high front vowel. In this environment *t has become /s/ in several words, including *pitaquR > *beséw* ‘a shore tree: *Calophyllum inophyllum*’, *kuRita > *kuís* ‘octopus’, and *qarita > *alis* ‘putty nut’. If this is a regularly conditioned change then it happened only to *t following *i, since *t did not undergo this change when preceding *i in *matiruR > *a-madin* ‘to sleep’, *tina > *tine-* ‘mother’, *tinana > *tínan* ‘big, wide’, and *tinaqe > *driné-* ‘abdomen, belly’. Somewhat different is the apparent conditioning of the velar nasal, which was fronted to /n/ when preceding *i, and palatalized to ñ when following *i, as noted earlier.

Other irregularities in the consonants include the isolated example of *q > k- in *qatop > *kak* ‘roof thatch’, and the apparent *R > j in *Rabia > *jabí* ‘sago palm’, which probably is the

outcome of a series of changes in which *R was lost, a palatal glide was then added before initial *a, and this glide subsequently underwent fortition to *j*.

The major unresolved problem in the history of Lindrou consonantism is how to account for gemination. While this might be ignored in words that do not have a known etymology, such as *abbola* ‘spoiled, rotten’, or *kassów* ‘sweet potato’, it poses serious explanatory problems in words that do, as with POC *batuk > *báttu-* ‘head’, or *sulu > *á-ssun* ‘to burn’ (other forms such as *mamata > *á-mmak* ‘to wake up’, *mipi (> *me-mepi) > *á-mmeh* ‘to dream’, or *mu-mutaq > *á-mmok* ‘to vomit’ presumably developed geminates by deletion of an unstressed vowel between identical consonants). To date, the etymologies for ‘head’ and ‘to burn’ are the only ones that show unexpected consonant gemination without stateable conditions in Lindrou, but that situation could change as more is learned about the language.

The five POC vowels are often unchanged. However, there are also many irregularities in vowel reflexes. Most of these involve *a > *e*. In some cases there is no condition for this development, as with *madra > *médra-n* ‘ripe’, *ñatuq > *ñek* ‘a fruit tree: *Pallaquium* sp.’, *patu > *bek* ‘stone’, *qapatoR > *hek* ‘sago grub’, *qapuR > *eh* ‘lime (for betel)’, or *qasu > *er* ‘smoke’. However, the great majority of examples appear to involve sporadic assimilation to a palatal vowel or glide in an adjacent syllable, or less often contraction of vowel sequences, as with POC *bakewa > *beʔéw* ‘shark’, *boŋi > *ben* ‘night’, *draRaQ > *drayé-* ‘blood’, *kamali > *kamén* ‘men’s house’, *kayu > *key* ‘wood, tree’, *kiajo > *kies* ‘outrigger boom’, *laqia (> *laya) > *ley* ‘ginger’, *lima > *líme-h* ‘five’, *lipon > *lihí-* ‘tooth’, *maqati > *mek* ‘low tide; dry reef’, *maRi > *me* ‘to come’, *paka-Rapiqi (> *payapi) > *béyeh* ‘afternoon’, *pa-layaR > *beléy* ‘to sail; a sail’, *paRi > *bey* ‘stingray’, *pitaquR > *beséw* ‘a shore tree: *Calophyllum inophyllum*’, *qutin > *idi-* ‘penis’, *taliŋa > *dráñe-* ‘ear’, *tina > *tiné-* ‘mother’, *tinaqe > *driné-* ‘abdomen, belly, and PADM *aiwa > *ew* ‘banyan’, *drameV > *dremeña* ‘to ask (a question)’.

This change is so general that one is tempted to call it regular, but that is contradicted by forms that meet the same conditions, but fail to show fronting, as with *banir > *baní-* ‘wing’, *drali > *dran* ‘slitgong’, *kalika > *kalik* ‘grouper sp.’, *kawil > *kaw* ‘fishhook’, *matiruR > *a-madin* ‘to sleep’, and *nai > *nay* ‘grass skirt’, to name only a few. Cases such as *maqati > *mek* ‘low tide; dry reef’ suggest that assimilation preceded the loss of final vowels, which must therefore have been a relatively late change throughout the eastern Admiralties, as most languages reflect these forms without fronted vowels.

Other vocalic irregularities include *qipil > *eh* ‘ironwood tree: *Intsia bijuga*’, *mu-mutaq > *á-mmok* ‘to vomit’, *sawit-i > *a-soek* ‘to sew’ (with both sporadic *-aw- > *o* and *i > *e*), and PADM *mosimo > *musím* ‘a shore tree: *Casuarina equisetifolia*’, *sa-ŋaRatus > *rinék* ‘one hundred’.

The most challenging aspect of the history of the Lindrou vowels is clearly the presence of phonemic stress, when no ancestral language has been reconstructed with this feature. In some cases it can be argued that stress was penultimate before the last vowel of a word was lost, and that vowel deletion gave rise to final-stressed disyllables. This would account for the majority of words in which a POC etymology is known, such as those in Table 3.10:

Table 3.10: Conversion of penultimate to final stress by vowel apocope

POC	-VC EROSION	LINDROU	
*apáRat	*apáR	jahá	west monsoon
*bakéwak	*bakéw	beʔéw	shark
*banír-ña	*baní-ña	baní-	wing (possessed)
*daRáq-ña	*drayá-ña	drayé-	blood (possessed)
*kamáli	*kamél	kamén	men's house
*kupwéna	*kupwén	kubwén	long fishnet
*kurúru	*kurúr	kurúh	thunder
*papíne	*papín	bihín	woman; maiden
*tamá-ña	*tamá-n	tamá-	father (possessed)
*tolú-pu	*tolú-p	talóh	three

However, many other forms cannot be explained in this way, as *batúk-ña > *báttu-* 'head', *kiájo > *kies* 'outrigger boom', *limá-pu > *líneh* 'five', *mamáta > *á-mmak* 'to wake up', *paka-Rapíqi > *béyeh* 'afternoon', *patán-ña > *báda-* 'trunk, stem', *puqáya > *búa* 'crocodile', *qasú-na > *ásun* 'gall (bladder)', *saku-láyaR > *sólay* 'sailfish', *sa-ŋapúluq > *rónoh* 'ten', *taumáta > *drámak* 'person, human being', or *tinána > *tínan* 'big, wide'.

For the present, then, we must conclude that Lindrou shows a pattern of phonemic stress that cannot be explained by the reconstructions currently proposed for POC or higher level proto-languages. Given the number of AN languages, and the rarity of languages outside the Philippines that have phonemic stress, it seems most reasonable to conclude that Lindrou stress patterns are historically secondary, but until conditions can be stated for how these distinctions developed we cannot be certain that this hypothesis is correct.

3.6. LINDROU REFLEXES OF PROTO-OCEANIC AND PROTO-ADMIRALTY

	POC	PADM	LINDROU	
001.	*apaRat	*apaya	jahá	west; west monsoon
002.	*api	*api	jih	fire
003.	*bakewak	*bakewa	beʔéw	shark
004.	*baluc	*balu	ban	dove sp.
005.	*banir	*bani-	baní-	wing
006.		*bapawV	báhaw	oar
007.	*batuk	*batu-	báttu-	head
008.	*boŋi	*boŋi	ben	night
009.	*boRok	*boo	bow	pig
010.	*drali	*drali	dran	slitgong
011.		*draloqopV	droloʔoh	canoe bailer
012.	*d(r)amut	*dramu	dram	lime spatula
013.	*draŋi	*draŋi	len	day
014.	*draRaq	*draya-	drayé-	blood

015.	*-gu	*-ku	-w	1SG possessor, my
016.	*ia	*ia	iy	3SG, s/he
017.	*ikan	*nika	ni	fish
018.		*kabV	kam	fiber used for fishnets
019.		*kagV	kah	spiny starfish
020.	*kalika	*kalika	kalík	grouper sp.
021.	*kamali	*kamali	kamén	men's house
022.	*kanase	*kanase	kanás	mullet
023.	*kanawe	*kanawe	kanáw	seagull
024.	*kasu	*kasu	kasu-	smoke/dust
			ka-kasu-n	dusty
025.	*kasusu (?)	*kasusu	kasús	coconut crab
026.	*katapa	*katapa	kadáh	frigate bird
027.	*kawil	*kawi	kaw	fishhook
028.	*kayu	*kayu	key	wood, tree
029.	*kiajo	*kiaso	kíes	outrigger boom
030.	*kiaw	*kiokio	kíkiw	kingfisher
031.	*koe	*koe	ow	2SG, you
032.		*koqoV	koʔów	sea cucumber
033.	*koro	*koro	kon	village
034.	*kuluR	*kulu	kun	breadfruit
035.		*kuñV	kuy	coconut leaf basket
036.	*kupwena	*kupwena	kubwén	long fishnet
037.	*kuriap	*kuria	wiríy	dolphin
038.	*kuron	*kuro	kun	clay cooking pot
039.	*kururu	*kururu	kurúh	thunder
040.	*kuRita	*kuita	kuís	octopus
041.	*kutu	*kutu	kuk	louse
042.	*laje	*lase	las	coral limestone
043.	*lako	*lako	a-lá	to go
044.	*lalak	*lala	lan	Trochus shell
045.	*laqia	*laya	ley	ginger
046.	*lima	*lima-pu	líme-h	five
047.	*lipon	*lipo	lihí-	tooth (?)
048.	*lisaq	*lisa	lis	nit, louse egg
049.	*loto	*loto	lok	boil, abscess
050.	*madra	*madra-nV	médran	ripe
051.	*mamata	*mamata	á-mmak	to wake up
052.	*maqati	*mati	mek	low tide; dry reef
053.	*maRi	*may	me	to come
054.	*maRuqane	*mwane	mwan	male; man
055.	*mata-	*mata-	madá-	eye
056.	*mate	*mate	á-mak	to die
057.	*matiruR	*matiru	a-madin	to sleep
058.	*mayaq	*maya	ma	shame, embarrassment
059.	*mimiq	*mimi	mim	to urinate

060.		*mina-	miné-	hand
061.	*mipi	*me-mepi	á-mmeh	to dream
062.	*monoRe	*money/monoy	monéy	unicorn fish
063.		*moña	moy	pandanus with edible fruit
064.		*mosimo	musím	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>
065.	*-mu	*-mu	-m	2SG possessor, your
066.	*mu-mutaq	*mu-muta	á-mmok	to vomit
067.		*mwalutV	mwáluk	large dove sp.
068.	*mwapo	*mwapo	mwah	taro: <i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
069.	*mwata	*mwata	mwak	snake
070.	*nai	*nay	nay	grass skirt/skirt of bark cloth
071.	*nanaq	*nana-	naná-n	pus
072.	*natu-	*natu-	nadú-	child, offspring
073.	*niuR	*niw	niw	coconut palm
074.	*nopusq	*nopus	sa-nóh	stonefish (?)
075.	*-ña	*-na	-n	3SG possessor; his, her
076.	*ñatuq	*ñatu	ñek	a fruit tree: <i>Pallaquium</i> sp.
077.	*ɲacan	*ɲaca-	ñará-	name
078.	*onom	*ono-pu	óno-h	six
079.	*padran	*badra	bar	pandanus sp.
080.	*paka-Rapiqi	*bayapi	béyeh	afternoon
081.	*pa-layaR	*balay	baléy	to sail; a sail
082.	*panako	*ba-panako	bahana	to steal
083.	*paŋan	*paŋa	año-han	to feed
084.	*papine	*bepine	bihín	woman/maiden
085.	*paqa	*ba-	ba-	thigh
086.	*paRi	*bai	bey	stingray
087.	*pataŋ	*bata	báda-	trunk, stem
088.	*patu	*batu	bek	stone
089.		*paunV	háʔun	new
090.	*pitaquR	*bitau	beséw	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>
091.	*poñu	*boñu	boy	the green turtle
092.	*pose	*bose	bos	canoe paddle
093.	*potok	*boto-	bodó-n	thorn
094.	*puaq	*bua-	buá-	fruit
095.	*pudi	*budri	bur	banana
096.	*puki	*buki-	buʔí-	vagina
097.	*pulan	*bula	bun	moon, month
098.	*pupu	*bupu	bu	basket trap for fish
099.	*puqaya	*buaya	búa	crocodile
100.	*putun	*butu	buk	<i>Barringtonia asiatica</i>
101.	*qalo	*qalo	an	sun
102.	*qalu	*qalu	an	barracuda
103.	*qapatoR	*qapeto	hek	sago grub
104.	*qapuR	*qapu	eh	lime (for betel)
105.	*qarita	*qarita	alís	putty nut

106.	*qasu	*qasu	ásu-n	gall (bladder)
107.	*qasu	*qasu	er	smoke
108.	*qate	*qate-	adé-	liver; chest, heart
109.	*qatop	*qato	kak	thatch for roof
110.	*qayawan	*qaiwa	ew	banyan
111.	*qipil	*qipi	eh	ironwood tree
112.	*qone	*qone	on	sand
113.	*qulin	*quli	kulí-k	rudder
114.	*quloc	*qulo	un	maggot
115.		*qulua	wulúw	high tide, flood
116.	*qusan	*qusa	ur	rain
117.	*qutin	*qutin	idí-	penis
118.	*raqani	*lani (?)	len	day
119.	*raun	*rau	láʔu	leaf (?)
120.	*rua	*rua	a-rú	we (dual)
121.	*ruRi	*druí-	druí-	bone
122.	*ruyuŋ	*druyu	dru	dugong
123.	*Rabia	*yabia	jabí	sago palm
124.	*saku-layaR	*solaya	sólay	sailfish
125.	*salan	*sala	san	path, road
126.	*salanan	*salan	salán	passage through reef
127.	*salatoŋ	*ñalato	ñalák	stinging nettle
128.	*saman	*sama	sam	outrigger float
129.	*saŋa	*saŋa	saka	fork of a branch
130.	*sa-ŋapuluq	*saŋapulu	rónoh	ten
131.	*sa-ŋaRatus	*saŋatu	rinék	one hundred
132.	*saŋasaŋa	*saŋasaŋa	sakasak	starfish
133.	*sapa	*sapa	sa-sah	what?
134.	*sawit	*cawit-i	a-soek	to sew
135.	*sulu	*sulu	á-ssun	to burn
136.	*suluq	*sulu	sun	coconut leaf torch
137.	*susu-	*susu-	surú-	female breast
138.	*taliŋa	*draliŋa	drañé-	ear
139.	*talise	*dralise	dralís	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>
140.	*tama-	*tama-	tamá-	father
141.	*tanipa	*dranipa	drañíp	sardine
142.	*taŋis	*taŋi	a-dén	to weep, cry
143.	*tapuRi	*dapuy	drah	conch shell trumpet
144.	*tasik	*dasi	dras	sea, saltwater
145.	*taumata	*damata	drámak	person, human being
146.	*tina-	*tina-	tiné-	mother
147.	*tinana	*tinana	tínan	big, wide
148.	*tinaqe	*dina-	driné-	abdomen, belly
149.	*tokalaur	*tolaw	tólaw	north wind
150.	*tokon	*doko	dro	punting pole
151.	*tolu	*tolu-pu	taló-h	three

152.	*tuRu	*du	dru	housepost
153.	*unum	*unu	a-ʔún	to drink
154.	*waiR	*way	gwa	fresh water, river
155.		*watiV	wádi	monitor lizard