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Eight Languages of the Admiralty Islands, Papua New Guinea

Sketch 8: NAUNA

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8.1. INTRODUCTION. Nauna is the easternmost island of the Admiralty archipelago, located some 40 kilometers due east of the northern tip of Rambutyo, about 90 kilometers northeast of Lou, and roughly the same distance southeast of Los Negros island at the eastern end of Manus. To my knowledge nothing has previously been published on its language, which is distinct from all others, but clearly subgroups with other languages of the southeast Admiralties. Although a Royal Australian Survey Corps map of the Admiralty Islands that was printed in 1965 gives Chakol as the name of the only settlement on this island, I was told that Nauna is spoken in a single village called Paramoh, which contained about 420 residents at the time of the 2000 census. My data was collected in five sessions totalling 9.5 hours of elicitation between March 13 and 18, 1975 from Puliokai Kiendaman, who was then 15 years old, and a student at Manus Government Secondary School in Lorengau.

8.2. PHONOLOGY. The phonemes of Nauna are shown in Table 8.1:

Table 8.1: The segmental phonemes of Nauna

Consonants							Vowels		
p	pw	t	c	(kw)	k	ʔ	i	u	
(b)		(d)	(j)		(g)				
m	mw	n	ñ		ŋ		e	ə	o
		s				h			
		l					a		
		r							
		(dr)							
	w		y				plus length for /a/		

The voiceless obstruents generally have their expected values except that /t/ is postdental rather than alveolar. All stops are unaspirated, and the labiovelars are made with lip rounding rather than lip spreading. One example of [kw] was recorded in [kwit] ‘octopus’. Given the absence of other evidence for /kw/ it might be assumed that this word is /kuit/ with a synchronic rule of semivocalization, but the existence of forms such as *kualuy* ‘to call out to, hail someone’, *mumuan* ‘male, man; husband’, or *puay* ‘crocodile’, where semivocalization does not occur, makes it difficult to maintain this analysis.

The only members of the voiceless obstruent series that need special comment are /t/ and the glottal stop. As in some other languages of the eastern Admiralties, /t/ appears to vary freely with /r/ in intervocalic position. This was particularly evident with /mata/ ‘eye; focal point’, which was recorded with [t] in semantically transparent expressions such as *mat araw* ‘my eye’, or *mat pwen* ‘blind’ (lit. ‘no eyes’), but with either [t] or [r] in *mata-m-put* ~ *mara-m-put* ‘navel’, *mata-n* ‘sharp’, *mata-n sus* ~ *mara-n-sus* ‘nipple of the breast’, *mara-n* ‘lid, cover (as of a basket)’, *mara-n poroay* ‘mouth of a river, estuary’, *mara-n putətənəm* ‘pity, sympathy, love’, *cal mara* ‘path, road’, or *mara-n sin* ‘kind of small sea anemone’, all of which contain a reflex of

POC *mata. Data of this kind and comparative data from other Admiralties languages suggest that this is a change in progress, and where it has affected all recorded instances of a given morpheme that morpheme is written with /r/. On the other hand, where there is evidence of variation between [t] and [r] the phoneme is written as /t/.

As is common throughout the eastern Admiralties, words that end phonemically with a vowel are closed by a largely predictable glottal stop. However, in Nauna this appears to be optional rather than required, as some words were recorded without it (*ayu* ‘1SG, I/me’, *lai* ‘ginger’, *pota* ‘type of canarium nut’, *tanji* ‘back’), although the majority pattern appears to be that words do not end phonetically with a vowel. A related issue was found in the phonetic form of sentences in which the present marker /ru/ immediately precedes a verb, as in sentences 18) and 19) in section 8.3.2. The problem here is that [rúwən] was recorded as an unbroken phonetic sequence that was initially interpreted as a single phonological word /ruən/ ‘eating’. However, the parallel sequence with the verb ‘to drink’ was recorded as [rúʔin], hence /ru in/ ‘drinking’. Although more data is clearly needed, based on the observation that at least some examples have a glottal stop between the tense marker and the verb I write all instances of /ru/ plus verb with an intervening space, hence /ru ən/ ‘eating’, /ru in/ ‘drinking’. A non-phonemic glottal stop was also recorded morpheme-finally, but within a phrase in [sɪn kiʔ lol] (sun already descend) ‘the sun has set’.

Another way in which the distribution of phonetic glottal stop in Nauna seems to differ from that in most languages of the eastern Admiralties is that the glottal stop occurs preconsonantly, but not intervocalically. Nine words were recorded with this feature, and in five of them the glottal stop appears to have historically replaced a /p/ or /t/ in a simple or suffixed reduplicated monosyllable (*ciʔcipan* ‘crumbling, of wood’, *muʔmut* ‘a tree used to make canoes’, *mwaʔmwat* ‘a marine eel’, *piʔpit* ‘to float, drift’, *pwaʔpwat* ‘fear; afraid’). Since my data contains no reduplicated monosyllables with obstruent coda in which both iterations are preserved, the glottal stop in these five words could be treated as an underlying /p/ or /t/ which is converted to a glottal stop by synchronic rule. In two words that appear to be formed by syllable reduplication both iterations contain a glottal stop (*meʔmeʔnan* ‘coconut with soft meat’, *teʔteʔpunan* ‘taboo’), and these must be considered uncontroversially underlying forms. Finally, two words that do not involve reduplication also have a preconsonantal glottal stop. One of these (*suʔŋə* ‘to collect, gather’ appears to be native, and the other (*laʔta* ‘ladder’) is a loanword from Tok Pisin.

These last two examples of preconsonantal glottal stop depart from a pattern in which this sequence has arisen in the coda of the first syllable of a CVCCVC reduplication, ruling out sequences such as **cipcip, **mutmut, or **mwatmwat. It is not clear why the cluster /ʔŋ/ occurs in a native word, and why the Tok Pisin loanword *leta* developed a /ʔt/ cluster when non-final glottal stop is otherwise unattested in non-reduplicated words. However, it is possible that in both of these cases I was given a hyperarticulated syllabification, since I was told that words such as [lai] ‘ginger’ or [kaup] ‘to drive (as fish into a corral)’, are pronounced [láʔi] and [káʔup] respectively when each syllable is articulated separately.

The most notable feature of the consonant system is the rarity of the voiced stops in relation to their voiceless counterparts. The voiced bilabial stop was recorded in only four words, three of

which are Tok Pisin loans (*burum* ‘broom’, *haibiskis* ‘hibiscus’, *renbo* ‘rainbow’), and one of which is apparently native (*lembul* ‘March fly’). In each case they occur as onset.

The voiced alveolar stop is slightly more common, being attested in five lexical items, all of which appear to be native (*candalaw* ‘spider’, *eldi* ‘caulking’, *koldal* ‘Morning star’, *koldan* ‘young coconut with soft meat’, *rondian* ‘inside’). All of these occur as syllable onsets in consonant clusters, and since these clusters may consist either of *-nd-* or *-ld-* it is clear that *-nd-* is a consonant cluster and not an automatically prenasalized voiced stop.

The voiced palatal affricate is extremely rare, there being only two examples in my data, both of which occur as syllable onsets in consonant clusters (*ɣoronja* ‘mangrove’, and *tanji* ‘back (of person or animal)’). Since neither of these words has an obvious loan source it is tentatively accepted that /j/ is a native phoneme, although its origin is unknown.

The most surprising of the voiced obstruents probably is /g/, which is found in just four words, three of which appear to be native (*kelkelpag* ‘kingfisher’, *mag* ‘to sneeze’, *pag* ‘shore tree with small, hard fruit that can be shot from a blowgun’), and the fourth borrowed from Tok Pisin (*guria* ‘earthquake’). Unlike any of the other voiced obstruents, it is attested only in coda position in presumptively native vocabulary, and it was recorded in each case as a voiced velar fricative rather than a stop.

In most environments all five nasals have their expected phonetic values (again, with lip rounding rather than lip spreading for *mw*). However, in at least one word the rounding of the labiovelar nasal was initially difficult to hear before a rounded vowel: [mɔŋ] ~ [m^wɔŋ] ‘twins’. The major departure from the behavior of nasals in most languages of the Admiralties is that the palatal nasal does not change in derived final position, remaining a palatal nasal rather than becoming *-n* or *-y*, as seen in POC *poñu > *puñ* ‘the green turtle: *Chelonia mydas*’, or PADM *kuñV > *kuñ* ‘coconut leaf bag or basket’.

The sibilants /s/ and /h/ and the glides /w/ and /y/ have their expected phonetic values, and the only thing to note is that word-initial glides are rare, and that the words for ‘come’ and ‘go’ were recorded indifferently as *me* ~ *meh* and *la* ~ *lah* respectively.

Among the liquids /l/ is an alveolar lateral, /r/ an alveolar trill, and /dr/ a prenasalized alveolar trill. While /r/ was invariably recorded as voiced in intervocalic position, it was transcribed as voiceless in several words, including *ra* ‘feces’, *rain mata* ‘sleep in the corner of the eye’, *ri* ‘wet nasal mucus, snot’, and *sohur* ‘hunched over, hunchbacked’. The third liquid, is a common phoneme in many of the languages of Manus, but only two examples were recorded in Nauna, one apparently native (*matadrodrot* ‘shrimp’), and the other a loan from Tok Pisin (*kadra* ‘rattan’). Given its rarity, and the absence of any clear historical source, it is likely that /dr/ is a loan phoneme in all words that contain it, although a source for *matadrodrot* is yet to be found.

Consonant gemination was noticed in a single form, raising questions about whether this is phonemic, or simply a feature of the pronunciation of word-initial sonorants in monosyllables which was inconsistently recorded. However, the initial nasal of [m:ɛh] ‘fontanelle’ seemed

clearly to contrast with that in [mat] ‘eye’, or [mɛm] ‘kind of yellow slug’, and it is therefore provisionally written here as geminated.

An alternation between /y/ and /e/ was noted in one form: *cay* ‘blood’, but *cae-n puw* ‘pig’s blood’, or the alternative possessive forms *cay araw/cae-n ayə* ‘my blood’. It is unclear whether other examples of this alternation exist.

Unlike most other languages of the Admiralties, Nauna has six unambiguous vowels. The high vowels are normally [i] and [u], although in closed syllables the vowel that corresponds to /i/ in other languages was sometimes recorded as [ɪ], as in [áɪt] ‘putty nut’, [mɪn] ‘hand’, or [péhɪn] ‘female, woman’. In addition, one word was recorded in which the presence of palatal consonants on both sides of a high back rounded vowel caused some fronting of the vowel: /kalancuc/ ‘catfish’ > [kalantʃutʃutʃ] or [kalantʃutʃwitʃ].

The non-central mid vowels were generally transcribed as [ɛ] and [o], although the first of these is [e] when preceding a palatal glide, and the second was also recorded as [ɔ] in closed syllables in some forms. Undoubtedly the most difficult vowel to represent phonemically is the one that is here written as a schwa, or in some cases as /i/. This vowel was recorded variously as [ə], [ɨ], [i], and [ɪ], leading in some cases to confusion with /i/. For example, my transcription of the word for ‘one’, the first word recorded during elicitation, was initially [sɨw], but was later often written [siw]. The low vowel /a/ is generally unremarkable, except that it was recorded as long in two native words and one loanword: [ma:tu] ‘ripe’, [mwa:ni] ‘cross-sibling’, [kaka:ro] (TP *kakaruk*) ‘chicken’. Like the unique consonant gemination recognized in *mmeh* ‘fontanelle’, vowel length appears to be phonemic in these words, and is therefore written out despite its rarity.

With regard to high vowels vs. glides the distinction between /i/ and /y/ was unclear where these segments followed a vowel and preceded a consonant, as in /paira/ or /payra/ ‘digging stick’, /painɨ/ or /payɨnɨ/ ‘taro variety’, /pweisəŋəl/ or /pweysəŋəl/ ‘centipede’, /paikop/ or /paykop/ ‘hermit crab’, etc. Given the rarity of consonant clusters other than homorganically prenasalized obstruents the decision was made to write the vocoid in all such cases as a vowel. On the other hand, the prevocalic sequences *mw-* : *mu-* and *pw-* : *pu-* clearly contrast in words such as *mwaʔmwat* ‘marine eel’ vs. *mumuan* ‘male, man’, or *pwen* ‘general negator’, vs. *puen* ‘big; older (of siblings)’.

Several phonological alternations between vowels were recorded, but nothing in my data is systematic enough to draw safe conclusions about underlying forms. Examples noted include the following:

halalain	:	halu ‘to count’
helsain	:	helsə ‘to laugh’
kalka ‘lower leg’	:	kalkai-n puw ‘shank of a pig’
maatu	:	metuan ‘ripe’
malis	:	melsan ‘cooked’

Stress was rarely recorded in Nauna. Where it was written it is generally penultimate, but occasionally final, as in [saŋahúl] ‘ten’. Since little evidence of suprasegmental contrast was

noticed in nine and one half hours of contact with the speaker, it is assumed on the basis of the data collected that stress is not phonemic.

8.3. GRAMMAR. As with the preceding sketches, limited contact hours with the language and a focus on phonology and lexicon as part of a survey intended to determine genetic relationships, has meant that grammatical information in my fieldnotes is very limited. The categories covered in this sketch are 8.3.1 the counting system, 8.3.2 personal pronouns, 8.3.3 possessive pronouns, 8.3.4 demonstratives, 8.3.5 locatives and directionals, 8.3.6 questions, 8.3.7 the copula, 8.3.8 the attributive suffix, 8.3.9 reciprocals and reflexives, 8.3.10 imperatives, 8.3.11 tense/aspect, and 8.3.12 miscellaneous.

8.3.1. The counting system. Consistent with the pattern seen in other languages of the eastern Admiralties, the counting system of Nauna is decimal. However, uniquely among Eastern Admiralty languages for which data is available, Nauna forms the numerals 6-9 by addition to five rather than subtraction from ten, a trait shared with Seimat of the Western Islands. The basic numerals used in serial counting are shown in Table 8.2:

Table 8.2: Nauna numerals used in serial counting

səw	one
ruh	two
tuluh	three
talət	four
tutən	five
tutən a səw	six
tutən a ruh	seven
tutən a tuluh	eight
tutən a talət	nine
səjahul	ten
səjahul a səw	eleven, etc.
ruḡohul	twenty
ruḡohul a səw	twenty one, etc.
tuluḡohul	thirty
hawiy	forty
topəl	fifty
topəl a səjahul	sixty
topəl a ruḡohul	seventy
topəl a tuluḡohul	eighty
topəl a hawiy	ninety
səḡət	one hundred
ruḡət	two hundred
mocon tuluh	three hundred
mocon talət	four hundred
mocon tutən	five hundred
mocon tutən a səw	six hundred
mocon tutən a ruh	seven hundred

mocon tutən a tuluh	eight hundred
mocon tutən a talət	nine hundred
mocon sajahul	one thousand

It is not just the additive mechanism for forming the numerals 6-9 that sets Nauna apart from other languages of the Admiralties — it is also the way in which the numerals for ‘40’ and ‘50’ depart from the schema used to form ‘10’, ‘20’, and ‘30’, and the way in which the numerals for 300-1,000 depart from the schema used to form ‘100’ and ‘200’.

Counting referents follows the pattern NOUN + NUMERAL seen in other languages. Since no numeral classifiers were recorded it appears that a single set of numerals is used to count all referents, as in (1)

(1)	yum səw	one house
	puw ruh	two pigs
	ni tuluh	three fish
	kəy talət	four trees

However, a single sentence was recorded in which the numeral ‘two’ is *luman*:

1)	sil	teli	araw	luman	
	3PL	brother	1SG	two	‘I have two brothers’

Unfortunately, it remains unclear whether this sentence would remain grammatical if *luman* were replaced with *ruh*, and what specific class of referents either requires or allows *luman*.

8.3.2. Personal pronouns. Nauna personal pronouns occur not only in singular, dual and plural numbers, as in many other languages of the Admiralties, but also in a trial form (the trial was also described as a ‘plural’, and the plural as a ‘large plural’). So far as I was able to determine in the limited time spent with Puliokai, an inclusive/exclusive distinction in the first person non-singular pronouns does not exist, and pronouns appear to be identical in subject and object positions, as shown in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3: Nauna personal pronouns

	1IN	1EX	2	3
SG		ayu	o	i
DL	təl	təl	omu	sil
TL	taluh	taluh	opu	sulu
PL	tah	tah	aoh	sih

The use of these pronouns with intransitive verbs is illustrated with sentences 2-5)

2)	i	oh	
	3SG	fly	‘It is flying’

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----|------|------|------|-------------------|
| 3) | ko | meh | i | at | |
| | 2SG | come | at | up | ‘Come up!’ |
| 4) | ko | la | i | tan | |
| | 2SG | go | at | down | ‘Go down!’ |
| 5) | i | la | ruaw | | |
| | 3SG | go | walk | | ‘S/he is walking’ |

The use of these pronouns is illustrated in the following sentences, where they occur in conjunction with the verb *mwac* ‘to see’:

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 6) | ayu | mwac | i | | |
| | 1SG | see | 3SG | | ‘I see him/her’ |
| 7) | i | mwac | ayu | | |
| | 3SG | see | 1SG | | ‘S/he sees me’ |
| 8) | sih | mwac | o | | |
| | 3PL | see | 2SG | | ‘They see you’ |
| 9) | o | mwac | təl | miñə | |
| | 2SG | see | 1DL | yesterday | ‘You saw the two of us yesterday’ |
| 10) | omu | mwac | talū | | |
| | 2DL | see | 1TL | | ‘You two saw the three of us’ |
| 11) | sil | mwac | tah | | |
| | 3DL | see | 1PL | | ‘The two of them saw all of us’ |
| 12) | tah | mwac | omu | | |
| | 1PL | see | 2DL | | ‘All of us saw the two of you’ |
| 13) | opu | mwac | sil | | |
| | 2TL | see | 3DL | | ‘You three see the two of them’ |
| 14) | sulu | mwac | opu | | |
| | 3TL | see | 2TL | | ‘The three of them see you two’ |
| 15) | aoh | mwac | sulu | | |
| | 2PL | see | 3TL | | ‘You two saw the three of them’ |
| 16) | təl | mwac | aoh | | |
| | 1DL | see | 2PL | | ‘We two see all of you’ |
| 17) | talū | mwac | sih | | |

1TL see 3PL 'The three of us see all of them'

A few remarks about these pronouns are in order. Although the forms given in Table 8.3 were the ones recorded in the sample sentences with the verb *mwac* 'to see', some variation in form was noted in connection with other verbs or types of construction. The first of these is the use of *ayə* rather than *ayu* for the first person singular.

- 18) ayə ru ən painiŋ
1SG COP eat taro 'I'm eating taro'
- 19) ayə ru in niw
1SG COP drink coconut 'I'm drinking (from) a coconut'
- 20) ayə amampo puk səw ene
1SG want book one that 'I want that book'
- 21) ayə (ku) halu sih camat te ele
1SG ? count 3PL people ? there
'I'm counting the people way over there/those people'

This variant was recorded only in subject position, and it is unclear whether it also occurs in object position. The second set of variant pronouns is the substitution of *ko* and *ka* for *o* in the second person singular. All known examples occur in imperatives, and these variants will accordingly be treated in section 8.3.10.

Resumptive pronouns were recorded with third person subjects, even if these were inanimate, but this appears to be the case only for completed actions. Examples are seen in sentences 22-23):

- 22) Con i ən ni araw
John 3SG eat fish 1SG POSS. 'John ate my fish'
- 23) kel i al
canoe 3SG capsize 'The canoe capsized'

One sentence was recorded with what appears to be a 3PL *anticipatory* pronoun:

- 24) ayə (ku)halu sih camat te ele
1SG count 3PL person ? there
'I am counting those people'

Without additional data it is hard to determine whether this is a regular pattern in the language, or whether it is the product of a single speaker producing a full sentence followed by a sentence fragment ('I am counting them, those people').

Finally, unlike the case in many Oceanic languages where where a conjoined subject that refers to a named person together with the 1SG pronoun is expressed with the 1DL pronoun plus

personal name (hence ‘we two John’ = ‘John and I’), Nauna requires a linking of personal name and pronoun by a conjunction, as in sentence 25), which is contrasted here with the same sentence with a single nominal subject in 26):

- 25) Con a ayə lah ru ən painiŋ
 John and 1SG go COP eat taro
 ‘John and I are eating taro’
- 26) Con (i) lah ru ən painiŋ
 John 3SG go COP eat taro
 ‘John is eating taro’

8.3.3. Possessive pronouns. Possessive marking in Nauna differs from most other languages of the Admiralties. In my data evidence for the suffixation of possessive pronouns to possessed nouns is attested only in kin terms, and even there it occurs as one of two options. Apart from this small set of forms all nouns that do not contain a suffixed genitive marker can be possessed only with a phonologically independent possessive marker regardless of their semantics, and all nouns that contain a suffixed genitive marker take the personal pronouns as possessive markers, as seen in Table 8.4:

Table 8.4: The four types of possessive construction in Nauna

	Base	1SG	2SG	3SG	gloss\
Type 1	tamə	tamə	tamə-m	tama-n	father
	tinə	tinə	tinə-m	tina-n	mother
	teli	teli	teli-m	tali-n	sibling
	malsənə	malsənə	malsənə-m	malsənə-n	sibling-in-law
	not			natu-n	child
Type 2	tamə	tamə	tamo	tami	father
	tinə	tinə	tino	tini	mother
Type 3	ina	raw	ro	rey	mother
	malsənə	araw	aro	erey	sibling-in-law
	not	araw	aro	erey	child
	min	araw	aro	erey	hand
	puw	araw	aro	erey	pig
	ni	araw	aro	erey	fish
	niw	araw	aro	erey	coconut
	ŋal	araw	aro	erey	name
	hal	araw	aro	erey	head
	mat	araw	aro	erey	eye
	pwah	araw	aro	erey	mouth
	lih	araw	aro	erey	tooth
	kat	araw	aro	erey	chest

	sus	araw	aro	erey	female breast
	kalka	araw	aro	erey	foot/leg
	cay	araw	aro	erey	blood
Type 4	ci-n	ayə	o	i	bone
	kate-n	ayə	o	i	liver
	cae-n	ayə	o	i	blood of

As can be seen, the words for ‘father’ and ‘mother’ allow both Type 1 and Type 2 possessive marking, and the latter is found only with these two words, which also exhibit unique features in their possessive constructions in other languages of the Admiralties, such as Sori. To further complicate the statement of possessive marking with regard to words for ‘father’ and ‘mother’, the latter was also recorded in a vowel-initial form *ina*, and this variant is possessed in the singular number as *ina-raw*, *ina-ro*, *ina-rey*, hence as in Type 3, except that the resulting sequence of like vowels contracts to a single vowel. A corresponding vowel-initial form *ama* for ‘father’ was not recorded, but it was explicitly mentioned that *tamə-raw* is never used for the meaning ‘my father’.

The fourth type recognized here is rare, but in both *cin* and *katen* the final nasal is absent in the historical form (POC *ruRi, *qate), and in *caye-n* it is clearly a separate morpheme, given the base *cay* (POC *draRaq).

Apart from these possessive pronouns a single example of *haro* was recorded instead of the usual *aro* in the Type 3 paradigm:

27)	ko	hiap	pə	ri	haro	
	2SG	remove	?	snot	your	‘Blow your nose!’

Finally, a single possessive paradigm was recorded which might be considered Type 5:

Type 5	añə	añə	añə-m	aŋani	food
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8.3.4. Demonstratives. Very little information was collected on demonstratives in Nauna. A three-way distinction between demonstrative adverbs was documented in the following sentences, where the two distal demonstratives appeared to differ in regard to second person vs. third person reference

28)	camel knife	araw 1SGPOSS.	oi here	‘My knife is here’
29)	pen pen	araw 1SGPOSS.	ene there	‘My pen is there (near hearer)’
30)	pen pen	araw 1SG.POSS..	ele there	‘My pen is there (far from hearer)’

By contrast, only the proximal form of a demonstrative pronoun was recorded:

- 31) awe tamə
this father.1SG POSS. 'This is my father'
- 32) awe tuh araw
this sugarcane 1SG.POSS.. 'This is my sugarcane'

In the following sentence the number 'one', presumably functioning as an indefinite article, occurs together with a deictic element to indicate the action of a dog at a distance:

- 33) mwiw siw ele laru culcul
dog one there COP bark 'A dog is barking over there'

However, in the next two sentences the same structure does not easily allow a translation that includes an indefinite article:

- 34) puk siw ele raraman
book one there red 'That book is red'
- 35) ayə amamop puk siw ele
1SG want book one that 'I want that book'

8.3.5. Locatives and directionals. As in other languages, a small number of sentences was recorded with locative or directional prepositions, some of which may also function as nouns. The standard set of sentences used appears in (36)-(43):

- 36) mwiw la ri muon yum
dog go COP? in front house
'A dog is in front of the house'
- 37) mwiw la ri mulin yum
dog go COP? behind house
'A dog is behind the house'
- 38) mwiw la ri pwahan um
dog go COP? outside house
'A dog is outside the house'
- 39) monmon la ri kolon yum
bird go COP? on top house
'A bird is on top of the house'
- 40) mwat la ri tihin coy
snake go COP? under stone
'A snake is under the stone'

- 41) ni la ri rondian kompuel
fish go COP? inside basket
'A fish is inside the basket'
- 42) mwiy la ru cəp lay təs
dog go COP run toward sea
'A dog is running toward the sea'
- 43) mwiy la ru cəp lay lolout
dog go COP run toward forest
'A dog is running toward the forest'

These sentences raise several questions. The first is why all six preposition-like words end with *-n* (*muon*, *mulin*, *pwahan*, *kolon*, *tihin*, *rondian*). If these were originally nouns (and perhaps still function as nouns in some contexts) the final nasal could be a fossilized genitive marker ('dog be at front-of house', 'dog be at rear-of house', etc.). The second question is why the apparent copula varies between *ri* in sentences 36-41) and *ru* in sentences 42-43). Based on the last two sentences it might tentatively be assumed that *la ri* refers to static condition (one not involving motion) and *la ru* to a dynamic condition (one involving motion), but other examples fail to support this analysis, as sentences 44-46).

- 44) i la ru pit
3SG go COP drift 'S/he is drifting'
- 45) i la ru tuəh pame
3SG go COP chew betel 'S/he is chewing betel'
- 46) kolu la ru hot
surf go COP break 'The surf is breaking'

Because *la* 'to go' is used with many verbs to indicate actions performed at a distance, it might be assumed that this is its function with *la ri* and *la ru*, but this interpretation is hard to force on sentences 36-46) and others. Finally, for reasons that remain unclear, in sentence 38) the word for 'house' was recorded as /um/ rather than /yum/.

8.3.6. Questions. The following wh- question words were recorded:

how? : titi aha	where? : i aha
how much/many? : campon	who? : səy
what? : cah	why? : imarem
when? : cah now	

Examples in context, along with answers to them, appear below:

- 47) səy i ən ni araw
who 3SG eat fish 1SG.POSS. 'Who ate my fish?'

- 48) con i ən ni aro
John 3SG eat fish 2SGPOSS. 'John ate your fish'
- 49) o ən cah
2SG eat what 'What did you eat?'
- 50) imarem a con i ən ni araw
why ? John 3SG eat fish 1SG.POSS
'Why did John eat my fish?'
- 51) i ən lay cahma cuŋ i ce i
3SG eat ? because hunger 3SG hit 3SG
'He ate (it) because he was hungry' (lit. 'hunger struck him')
- 52) cah now siw a o hu ni
what time ? ? 2SG catch fish
'When did you catch the fish?'
- 53) o hu ni i-aha
2SG catch fish where 'Where did you catch the fish?'
- 54) o hu ni titi-aha
2SG catch fish how 'How did you catch the fish?'
- 55) o hi titi-aha o hu ni
2SG ? how 2SG catch fish
'How did you catch the fish?'
- 56) o hu ni campon
2SG catch fish how many 'How many fish did you catch?'

These sentences require some comment. First, Nauna is exceptional in using a resumptive pronoun not only after personal names, as in sentence 48), but also after the personal interrogative in sentence 47). Second, the interrogatives meaning 'who', 'why', and 'when' appear in sentence-initial position, while those meaning 'what', 'where', 'how', and 'how many/much' are sentence-final. Word order permutations were asked for sentence 52), and the response was that this would also be grammatical as sentence 57):

- 57) a o hu ni cah now siw
? 2SG catch fish what time ?
'When did you catch the fish?'

Third, /a/ may be a personal name marker with 'John', but if this is the same morpheme it is difficult to understand why it also occurs before the 2SG pronoun. Fourth, several of these *wh-*

ciʔcipan ‘crumbling, of wood’	memician ‘ashamed’
coketan ‘black’	mocan ‘old’
eluen ‘long, tall; far’	momoson ‘smooth, level’
hian ‘good’	narun ‘small, narrow’
holelen ‘much/many’	ohun ‘new’
hututun ‘thick’	parahinon ‘hard’
kason ‘near’	piakan ‘wet’
konun ‘heavy’	posawən ‘dry’
koraten ‘thin’	posian ‘spoiled, rotten’
lalaun ‘cold’	puen ‘big, elder’
lalaun ‘sweet’	purun ‘deep’
laʔan ‘white’	tutukun ‘short’
makahen ‘soft’	

By contrast, 18 words in my data with an attributive sense do not end with *-n*: *cec* ‘green, blue’, *coc* ‘dark’, *col* ‘crazy’, *hitay* ‘angry’, *kekeə* ‘slow’, *maatu* ‘ripe’, *makmak* ‘spotted, mottled’, *malis* ‘cooked’, *malmalew* ‘quick’, *mocay* ‘calm, still (of water)’, *ñoño* ‘swollen’, *raram* ‘red’, *su* ‘full (stomach), satiated’, *suksuk* ‘lame, crippled’, *tah* ‘full (container)’, *taholi* ‘crooked’, *tente* ‘rotten’, *tə* ‘far, distant’. Taken at face value, then, 31 of 49 examples, or 63% of words with an attributive sense have this phonological trait. The significance of this figure becomes clear when we consider verbs (written in their infinitive form in the attached vocabulary), where only 17 of 153 forms, or 10%, end with *-n*.

Although all of these 31 examples end with *-n*, only 12 end with *-an*, which is the expected reflex of POC **-ana* ‘attributive suffix’. Similar problems in accounting for the last vowel are found in other languages as well, although not to the same extent. Nonetheless, the likelihood that the final consonant of these words is a fossilized attributive suffix appears high in view of the percent of adjectives or stative verbs as opposed to the percent of dynamic verbs that end with *-n*. Moreover, four of the apparent exceptions to this pattern have alternants which end with *-an*: *maatu* : *metu-an* ‘ripe’, *malis* : *mels-an* ‘cooked’, *ñoño* : *ñoño-an* ‘swollen’, *raram* : *raram-an* ‘red’. The data collected was insufficient to provide a clear understanding of the function of these suffixes. Consider sentence 65):

- 65) kala on puk səw ene cah ŋanan
 color GEN book one that what kind
 ‘What color is that book?’

Informant response was that *raraman* ‘red’ would be an appropriate answer to this question, while *raram* would be wrong, although the shorter form could be used in a simple statement that is not a reply to a question, such as *i raram* ‘It is red’. Similarly, while *i ñoño* is correct for ‘It is swollen’, I was told that this form cannot be used in sentence 66), where only the longer form is acceptable:

- 66) kalka aro ñoño-an
 foot 2SG.POSS swollen ‘Your foot is swollen’

No information was collected on the different distributional possibilities for *metuan* as opposed to *maatuu* ‘ripe’, or *melsan* as opposed to *malis* ‘cooked’, but the appearance of a suffix of the form *-an* in each of these four words further strengthens the inference that the final *-n* in many adjectives or stative verbs in Nauna is a fossilized attributive marker.

A similar suffix was recorded in *mahal* ‘news’, *mahal-an* ‘to know (things)’; here its function seems clearly to be different, as it transforms a noun to a verb, but without additional examples it is not possible to say anything further about this relationship.

8.3.9. The genitive suffix. In addition to a fossilized or partly fossilized attributive suffix ending with *-n*, many Nauna nouns show a non-historical *-n* that appears to have earlier marked a genitive relationship (usually part-to-whole), but is now part of the base form. The clearest examples are given in Table 8.6:

Table 8.6: Evidence for Nauna *-n* ‘genitive suffix’

POC	Nauna	
*d(r)amut	camu-n	lime spatula
*muri	muli-n	rear part
*nanaq	nana-n	pus
*pataŋ	para-n	tree trunk
*potok	poto-n	spine; thorn
*puŋa	puŋo-n	flower
*qasu	kasu-n	gall, gall bladder
*qasu	kasu-n	smoke
*qatoluR	karilu-n	egg
*qate	kate-n	liver
*qauR	kau-n	large bamboo sp.
*qulu	kulu-n	peak of mountain
*raqan	ca-n	branch
*drantum	canu-n	liquid (cp. <i>cən</i>)
*ruRi	ci-n	bone
*suli	culi-n	plant shoot

Since reconstructed forms regularly lost the final-V(C), comparative evidence leaves no choice but to treat the final nasal in these sixteen words as a separate morpheme. Synchronic evidence supporting the same conclusion is seen in alternations such as those in *cal mara* ‘path, road’, vs. *cala-n kel* ‘opening in the reef (= path for canoe)’, *lih* ‘tooth, tusk’ vs. *liha-n puw* ‘tusk of a pig’, *pwah araw* ‘my mouth’ vs. *pwaha-n poroay* ‘mouth of a river’, or *yum* ‘house’ vs. *yuma-n candalaw* ‘spiderweb’, where an earlier last-syllable vowel resurfaces, but with an additional *-n*.

Given this demonstrated use of *-n* as a genitive suffix in part-to-whole relationships it is impossible to either rule out or confirm a similar analysis with other nouns that could be used in a comparable way, as with *camaluan* (or *camalua-n?*) ‘shadow, reflection’, *cohun* (or *cohu-n?*) ‘node in bamboo, sugarcane, etc.’, *nasun* (or *nasu-n?*) ‘leaf’, *poyun* (or *poyu-n?*) ‘tail’, etc.

8.3.10. Reciprocals and reflexives. Four sentences relating to reciprocal or reflexive actions were recorded. Unlike some other Oceanic languages, Nauna appears to lack a reciprocal prefix, the bidirectional action of the verb being signalled by using identical subject and object pronouns with no explicit indication that these mark different referents:

- 67) sil ru up sil (la)i kəy
 3PL COP hit 3PL INS stick
 ‘They are hitting each other with sticks’
- 68) sil la ru up sil (la)i kəy
 3PL go COP hit 3PL INS stick
 ‘They are hitting each other with sticks’

The difference between the meanings of these two sentences was said to be that in the first sentence the action is taking place near the observer, while in the second it is occurring at a distance. As will be seen momentarily, given the repetition of the same pronoun with no indication that the second one is not coreferential with the first this sentence could also have a reflexive interpretation, hence ‘They are hitting themselves with sticks’.

A single sentence in two forms was recorded illustrating reflexive action. In the first variant reflexive action is indicated through the use of identical subject and object pronouns (the first resumptive if the subject is nominal rather than pronominal), just as in reciprocal action. However, the second variant uses a dedicated reflexive pronoun *muli*, which was recorded only in this one sentence:

- 69) Con i can i
 John 3SG cut 3SG ‘John cut himself’
- 70) Con i can muli
 John 3SG cut REFL. ‘John cut himself’

8.3.11. Imperatives. As in most other languages of the Admiralties for which relevant data is available, imperative constructions require the presence of a second person singular pronoun. In the examples recorded this appears both as *ko* and *ka*, with *ko* being the more common variant:

- 71) ko atul
 2SG follow ‘Follow him/her!’
- 72) ko ciw
 2SG catch ‘Catch it!’
- 73) ko ir
 2SG dig ‘Dig it (up)!’
- 74) ko kun
 2SG carry.on.back ‘Carry it on your back!’

75)	ko	lohiŋ	i	
	2SG	wake up	3SG	‘Wake him/her up!’
76)	ko	mamat		
	2SG	wake up		‘Wake up!’
77)	ko	tiw		
	2SG	plant, bury		‘Plant it/Bury it!’
78)	ko	ho	me	
	2SG	from.far	come	‘Bring it (from a distance)!’
79)	ko	te	me	
	2SG	from.near	come	‘Bring it (from close by)!’
80)	ka	selis		
	2SG	carry.with.pole		‘Carry it (with a pole)!’
81)	ka	sup		
	2SG	peel		‘Peel it!’
82)	ka	oc	niw	
	2SG	husk	coconut	‘Husk the coconut!’

It is worth noting that the imperative forms of some verbs that are normally transitive, as ‘catch’, ‘dig’ or ‘peel’, can be used without an object, although one is clearly implied.

Imperative constructions can be addressed to a single person, a pair of persons, a set of three persons, or to a larger group, in each case requiring the appropriate pronoun. While the singular imperative is unchanged in its negative (vetative or dehortative) form, except for addition of the negative marker, non-singular positive imperatives take an additional marker *ka* which cannot confidently be identified with the singular pronoun of the same shape:

83)	tapun	ko	ən	muc	
	NEG	2SG	eat	banana	‘Don’t eat the bananas!’
84)	tapun	omu	ən	muc	
	NEG	2DL	eat	banana	‘Don’t you two eat the bananas!’
85)	tapun	opu	ən	muc	
	NEG	2TL	eat	banana	‘Don’t you three eat the bananas!’
86)	tapun	aoh	ən	muc	
	NEG	2PL	eat	banana	‘Don’t all of you eat the bananas!’

- 87) ko ən muc
2SG eat banana 'Eat the bananas!'
- 88) omu ka ən muc
2DL ? eat banana 'Both of you eat the bananas!'
- 89) opu ka ən muc
2TL ? eat banana 'The three of you eat the bananas!'
- 90) aoh ka ən muc
2PL ? eat banana 'All of you eat the bananas!'

8.3.12. Tense/aspect. Several sentences were recorded relating to tense and aspect or to intended action that has not yet been undertaken. The clearest morpheme indicating tense is perhaps *laku*, marking a general future sense, as in:

- 91) ayə laku ən painiŋ pamuhu
1SG FUT eat taro tomorrow 'I'll eat the taro tomorrow'

By contrast with this, *leki* appears to signal an immediate intent, as in the next two sentences:

- 92) i leki metil
3SG intend sleep 'S/he is going to sleep'
- 93) i leki mumut
3SG intend vomit 'S/he is going to vomit'

The verb is unchanged in past actions, as seen in the following sentence:

- 94) ayə ən painiŋ ate miñə
1SG eat taro ? yesterday 'I ate (the) taro yesterday'

Apart from the use of temporal adverbs such as 'yesterday', actions that have already taken place are sometimes indicated by use of *ki* 'already':

- 95) niw ki mun
coconut already fall 'The coconut has fallen (already)'

8.3.13. Miscellaneous. Some aspects of the Nauna lexicon depart from patterns common to many languages of the Admiralties. Where most languages use a single morpheme meaning 'fireplow', for example, Nauna uses a descriptive phrase, *kəy on tunan mon* (wood for make fire) 'stick for making fire'. What appears to be the same morpheme functions as a genitive marker in many other words, as with *mwat on lolout* (snake of bush) 'land snake', *mwat on təs* (snake of sea) 'sea snake', *mwel on lolout* (snail of bush) 'land snail', *mwel on təs* (snail of sea) 'marine snail', *timpat on monmon* (nest of bird) 'bird's nest', *mem on təs* (slug of sea) 'sea slug', or *kal on pahew* (fin of shark) 'lateral fins of a shark'. Other examples of multi-word collocations that

are often represented by single words in other languages are *apə la i tə* (throw-go-at-distance), or *apə la i tan* (throw-go-at-down) ‘to throw away, discard’, *kəw pon* ‘hoarse’ (= ‘throat closed’), *lumudra* ‘vomitus’ (= ‘feathers’ + ‘excreta?’), *pul memician* ‘ashamed’ (= ‘face ashamed’), and the negated forms of adjectives or stative verbs such as *matan* ‘sharp’ or *konun* ‘heavy’ to mean ‘blunt, dull’ or ‘light in weight’.

In a few other cases words that appear to be morphologically related were recorded, as with *helsain* and *helsə*, both given without syntactic context as ‘to laugh’, *mahal* ‘news, information’, next to *mahal-an* ‘to know (things)’, *puldan* ‘sap, sticky fluid’, next to *puldəy* ‘to stick, adhere’, or *pon* ‘closed’, next to *sopon* ‘to close’, but the affixation patterns that would allow these to be united in a single morphological paradigm were not detected in the short time that I had to collect data. I have accordingly cross-referenced most of them in the appended lexicon. One particularly intriguing example that is on the borderline between morphology and syntax, and could not be followed up in the field, is the contrast between *i raram* ‘It is red’, and *puk səw ele raram-an* ‘That book is red’, where I was told that *raram-an* can be used to answer a question, but *raram* would be wrong).

Several words are formed with *mata-* or its lenited variant *mara-* ‘eye; focal point’. Since this is often a rich source of idioms and other types of words in Austronesian languages it is likely that Nauna contains many more examples than those recorded here. Particularly noteworthy are *maran sin* ‘small type of sea anemone’, and *cal mara* ‘path, road’. The first of these appears to be ‘eye of the sun’, a puzzling expression since ‘sun’ is often literally ‘eye of the day’ in related languages. The word for ‘path, road’ consists of a reflex of POC **salan* ‘path, road’ preceded by an apparent reflex of **mata*. In most other languages the reflex of **mata* ‘eye’ precedes ‘path’ (e.g. Sori *mana saŋ*), but in Nauna the morpheme order is reversed, which distinguishes it from all other words formed with *mara* or *mata* (*mara-n poroay* ‘mouth of a river, estuary’, *mara-n putətənəm* ‘pity, sympathy, love’, *mata-m-put* ‘navel’, *mata-n sus* ‘nipple of the breast’, etc).

While reflexes of the PAN generic locative marker **i* often attach to nouns meaning ‘upper surface’, ‘area below’, and the like, as in PAN **i-babaw* ‘above, on top’, it is highly unusual to see this with adverbs such as ‘up’ or ‘down’. However, several examples of this type of construction were recorded in Nauna, as seen in sentences 96) and 97):

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|-----|------|------------|
| 96) | ko | meh | i | at | |
| | 2SG | come | LOC | up | ‘Come up!’ |
| | | | | | |
| 97) | ko | la | i | tan | |
| | 2SG | go | LOC | down | ‘Go down!’ |

As in other languages of the Admiralties, phrases are head + modifier, as in *cin karahan* (bone + side) ‘rib’, *hal caŋ* (head + bald) ‘bald head’, *kunan puw* (skin + pig) ‘pig skin’, *lumun hal* (hair + head) ‘head hair’, *mat pwen* (eye + NEG) ‘blind’, or *ñesim wum* (wall + house) ‘house wall’. However, in two recorded phrases this order is uniquely reversed: *cal mara* ‘path, road’, noted above in connection with reflexes of **mata* ‘eye’, and *ñot kəy* ‘latex-yielding tree with apple-like fruit’ (cp. POC **kayu* ñatuq). It would be a matter of some interest to explore this head-modifier reversal in greater detail if further work on the language becomes possible.

8.4. LEXICON.

NAUNA-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

/a/

001. *a*₁ : conjunction, and (cf. *topəl*, *tutən*)
 002. *a*₂ : marker of personal names
 003. *aha* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *i*₂, *titi*)
 004. *ahay* : west wind
 ahay tolaw : northwest wind
 005. *ahe* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *alaŋ*)
 006. *al* : to capsize
 008. *alaŋ* : low tide
 alaŋ kir ahe : dry lagoon
 008. *aləl* : halibut
 009. *alit* : the putty nut: *Parinari laurinum*
 010. *amamop* : to want, desire
 011. *amis* : to stroke hair or fur until it lies flat
 012. *an* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *ce*₂)
 013. *añə* : food, *añə*, *añə-m*, *aŋani*
 014. *aŋey* : tree with wood used to make the slitgong; canarium nut: *Canarium indicum*
 015. *aŋiluə* : to turn (head or body)
 016. *aŋoan* : yellow-orange
 018. *aoh* : 2PL, you all
 018. *apə* : to throw (as a stone); to throw down, to drop
 019. *apwal* : mud
 020. *aralan* : to open wide, as the eyes
 mat aralan : to open the eyes wide
 021. *araw* 1SG possessor, my
 022. *aro* : 2SG possessor, your
 023. *at ~ yat*: up
 024. *ate* (gloss uncertain; cf. *miñə*)
 025. *atul* : to follow
 026. *aw* : to walk
 028. *awe* : this
 028. *ayə ~ ayu* : 1SG subject/object, I/me

/b/

029. *burum* : broom (TP)

/c/

030. *cacahut* : 'Run!'
 031. *cacaŋə* : to dry, as clothes in the sun

032. *cah* : what?
 033. *cahma* : because (= *cah-ma*?)
 034. *caic* : deep blue sea
 035. *cakalan* : light, radiance, glare on water
 cakalan sin : sunlight
 036. /*cala*/, *cal* : path, road
 cala-n kel : passage through reef ('path of canoe')
 cal mara : path, way
 038. *calaw* : sarong (men's)
 038. *calcaran* : dirty
 039. *calih* : blue-finned sea perch
 040. *calin* : (gloss uncertain)
 calin panu : overcast, as before a storm
 041. *cam* : outrigger float
 042. *camaluan* : shadow, reflection (= *camalua-n*?)
 043. *camat* : person, human being
 044. *camel* : knife
 045. *campon* : how much/how many?
 046. *camul* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *kuñ*)
 048. *camun* : lime spatula
 048. *can*₁ : branch
 can kəy : branch of a tree
 049. *can*₂ : to cut, as wood
 050. *candalaw* : spider
 051. *canun* : water, fluid (= *canu-n*?)
 canun mat : tears
 canun niw : coconut water
 canun sus : breast milk
 052. *caŋ*₁ : bare, bald
 hal caŋ : bald head
 053. *caŋ*₂ : bifurcation; crotch, space between fingers, etc.
 054. *caŋacaŋ* : starfish
 055. *caŋatow* : traditional loincloth
 056. *caŋən* : to sniff, smell; odor
 caŋən posian : rotten smell, stench
 058. *capoŋ* : jellyfish
 058. *caw* : to surface, as someone rising from under water
 059. *cawəy* : to search; to find
 060. *cawi* : to seek, search for something (probably = preceding)
 cawi kut : to groom a person, looking for lice in the hair
 061. *cay*₁ : blood, *cay araw*, *cay aro*, *cay erey*
 caye-n : blood of, *caye-n ayə*, *caye-n o*, *caye-n i*
 caye-n puw : pig's blood
 062. *cay*₂ : the Malay apple: *Syzygium gomata*
 063. *ce*₁ : to hit with the fist, slap; to kill; to crush lice between fingernails

064. *ce*₂ : to speak
ce an naw : to say, tell
065. *ce*₃ : to throw out, remove (?; cf. *kel*)
066. *cec* : green, blue
068. *celkiy* : coconut oil
068. *ceul* : kind of tree whose bark is used for walling
069. *cə* : slender green fish with needle-like nose, probably needlefish
070. *cən* : fresh water
071. *cəp*₁ ~ *cup* : to run
072. *cəp*₂ : to sail
073. *cəw* : needle
074. *ciciron* : pain, headache, toothache; painful
075. *cih* : an important food fish: Spanish mackerel
076. *cihil* : small reddish stonefish
078. *cil*₁ : boom of sail, bamboo pole for controlling the sail
078. *cil*₂ : lionfish
079. *cilal* : ancestral spirit; nature spirit (TP: *tambaran*)
080. *cim* : to buy
081. *cimil* : spine
082. *cin* : bone, *cin ayə*, *cin o*, *cin i* (= *ci-n*?)
cin karahan : rib ('side bone')
cin ni : fish bone
cin pas : chinbone, jawbone
cin tut : occiput, back of the head
083. *cinap* : short blue and green reef fish with needle-like nose (shorter than *cə*)
084. *ciŋ* : vagina
085. *cipan* : piece
cipan kalah : cloud
086. *cipel* : tuber (?)
cipel on tihol : kind of short red yam
088. *ci?cipan* : crumbling, of wood (possibly a reduplication of *cipan*, hence 'in pieces')
088. *ciw*₁ : to catch (ball, etc.)
089. *ciw*₂ : a shrub with colorful leaves, the croton
090. *coat* : to play
091. *coc* : dark
092. *cocoun* : to push
093. *cohun* : node in bamboo, sugarcane, etc. (= *cohu-n*?)
094. *coketan* : black
095. *col* : crazy, insane
096. *colay* : marlin, sailfish
098. *con* : to lose
con tali : to lose, as possessions; to stray, get lost (TP *lusim pinis*, *man i lus pinis*)
098. *coŋ*₁ : charcoal
coŋ kalin mon : ashes
099. *coŋ*₂ : to enter
100. *coŋa-n puw* : thigh of a pig

101. *coŋcoŋ* : to hunt, go hunting for game
 102. *coy* : stone
 103. *cu* : comb
 104. *cuc* : to dive, submerge
 i ke-cuc : 'He dived'
 ko-cuc 'Dive!'
 105. *cucumon* : wooden bowl
 106. *cucumwalel* : earthworm, maggot
 108. *cuet* : kind of small red crab that lives among the sago trees
 108. *cuəh* : husking stick for coconuts
 109. *cuk* : fish corral
 110. *cul*₁ : kind of small reef fish shaped like a tuna
 111. *cul*₂ : torch made of coconut leaf
 112. *culcul* : to bark, of a dog
 113. *culin* : taro sucker, taro shoot
 114. *cuy* : hunger
 115. *cuputan* : core, center
 cuputan kəy : core of a tree, heartwood
 116. *cupwa* : tree with wood used to make the slitgong

/e/

118. *eldi* : caulking (as of a canoe)
 118. *ele ~ yele* : that, there
 119. *elih* : to blow, as a person blowing on a fire
 elih kəy : to blow, of the wind
 120. *eluen* : long, tall; far
 121. *en* : to lie down, recline
 i ru en tan 'S/he is lying down'
 122. *ene* : that
 123. *ento* : to reside, live in a place
 124. *epi* : sago
 125. *erey* : 3SG possessor, his, her
 126. *etuy* : to recognize, as a person
 128. *eul* : wind

/ə/

128. *əh* : to boil (water, food)
 129. *ən* : to eat
 130. *ət* : to bite

/g/

131. *guria* : earthquake (TP)

/h/

132. *haibiskis* : hibiscus (TP)
 133. /hala/, *hal* : head
 hala-n puw : head of a pig, boar's head
 134. *halalaən* : to count
 135. *halu* : to count
 ayə (ku)halu sih camat te ele 'I am counting those people over there'
 136. *haŋal* : to think
 138. *haŋən* : to feed
 138. *haŋka* : anchor (TP)
 139. *haŋkulul* : knee
 140. *harerean* : edge
 harerean caic : barrier reef (lit. 'edge of the deep blue sea')
 141. *haw* : paddle of a canoe (cf. *pahaw*)
 ka-haw : to paddle a canoe
 142. *hawiy* : forty
 143. *hece* : to fight, as in war (= he-ce?)
 144. *heliw* : to pull, as on a rope
 145. *helmem* : to lick
 146. *helsain* : to laugh
 helsə: to laugh
 148. *henə* : to lift; to carry on the shoulder
 148. *heyəh* : afternoon, evening
 149. *hi* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *titi*)
 150. *hian*₋₁ : good
 151. *hian*₋₂ : honey
 152. *hiap* : to remove, expel
 ko hiap pə ri haro : 'Blow your nose!'
 153. *hil* : to squeeze, as juice from a fruit
 154. *hilis* : to sort out the good from the bad, as with fruit
 155. *hion* : sweat, perspiration
 156. *hitay* : angry; to quarrel
 158. *hiwokan* : (caulking?; cf. *ka*)
 158. *ho* : bring from a distance
 159. *holelen* : much, many
 holelen pwen : few
 160. *hot* : breakers, surf, breaking, of waves on the shore
 161. *hu* : to catch, as fish or game
 162. *hum* : to pour, as water
 163. *huŋ* : to pour, spill
 164. *hututun* : thick, as a plank

/i/

165. *i*₋₁ : generic locative marker, at, on; from

166. *i*₋₂: (gloss uncertain; genitive?)
i aha : where?
ɲot i puw : snout of a pig
168. *i*₋₃: 3SG subject/object, he, she
168. *ih* : cockroach
169. *imarem* : why?
170. *in* : to drink; to suck
i laru in cən : ‘S/he is drinking water’
171. *ina* : mother (add, and ref.), *ina-raw*, *ina-ro*, *ina-rey* (cf. *tinə*)
ina komeh : ‘Mother, come!’
172. *ir* : to dig, dig up
173. *iwətiwət* : story, narrative
- /k/
174. *ka*₋₁ : (gloss uncertain; cf. sentences 88.90)
175. *ka*₋₂ : to make
ka hiwokan : to caulk, as a leaking canoe
176. *ka*₋₃ : 2SG subject, you
178. *kacan*₋₁ : handle of an implement
kacan mwantani : handle of an axw or adze
178. *kacan*₋₂ : husk, fibrous cover
kacan niw : coconut husk
179. *kadra* : rattan (TP)
180. *kahek* : sago grub
181. *kahuren* : foam, bubbles
kahuren kul : foam, bubbles, from surf breaking on the sand
kahuren təs : foam, bubbles, from surf breaking on the sand
182. *kaikop* : hermit crab
183. *kak* : red spiny starfish, crown-of-thorns starfish
184. *kakaaro* : chicken (TP)
185. *kakapwi* : to weep, cry
186. *kal*₋₁ : lateral fin of a fish
kal on pahew : lateral fins of a shark
188. *kal*₋₂ : tree whose wood is used to make the fireplow
188. *kala* : color (TP)
189. *kalah* : cloud
190. *kalancucuc* ~ *kalancucwic* : catfish
191. *kaliləw* : wooden headrest, pillow
192. *kalimoŋ* : left side
193. *kalin* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *coŋ*₋₁)
194. *kalioh* : bailer for canoe
195. *kaliw* : tail feathers of a bird or fowl
196. *kalka* : leg below the knee, calf
kalkai-n puw : shank of a pig
198. *kalmatu* : right side

198. *kalmim* : tongue
 199. *kaluəy* : stern of a canoe
 200. *kamkam* : noose trap for snaring small animals
 201. *kamoc* : grasshopper
 202. *kanaən* : casting net
 203. *kanas* : mullet
 204. *kanat* : ridgepole of a house
 205. *kanaw* : seagull
 206. *kanən* : flesh, muscle; fruit
 kanən camat : body
 kanən kəw : fishhook ('baited hook?')
 kanən pac : pandanus fruit
 kanən po kəy : fruit of a tree
 kanən tumpat : floor of a house
 208. *kantan* : earth, ground, soil
 208. *kantuntun* : cerumen, ear wax
 209. *kanum* : garden
 210. *kañ* : knot, as in a rope, knotted
 ki kañ : already knotted
 211. *kañeluh* : saliva
 212. *kap* : type of rope made from vine fibers --- used to make fish nets
 213. *kapap* : internal gills of a fish (red part)
 214. *kapwat* : armpit
 215. *karah* : frigate bird
 216. *karahan* : side, flank
 218. *karam* : door opening
 218. *karey* : red parrot
 219. *karilun* : egg
 220. *karipow* : heron
 221. *karuy* : mangrove crab
 222. *kason* : near
 223. *kasun*₋₁ : gall (bladder)
 224. *kasun*₋₂ : smoke
 kasun mon : smoke of a fire
 kasun papi : fog, mist
 225. *kat*₋₁ : chest, *kat araw*, *kat aro*, *kat erey*
 226. *kat*₋₂ : roof, thatch
 228. *katen* : liver, *katen ayə*, *katen o*, *katen i*
 228. *kaukau* : sweet potato (TP)
 229. *kaun* : large bamboo used to make combs
 230. *kauna* : news; to report, inform
 231. *kaup* : to drive before one
 kaup təs : to drive fish into a corral
 232. *kaw* : to swim
 ko-kaw : 'Swim!'

233. *kayaw* : kind of fish that resembles the tuna, but is thinner, longer and not as big; it smells like a shark
234. *kehi* : firewood
235. *kekeə* : slow
236. *kel* ~ *kelkel* : boat, canoe
ce canun kel : to bail water from a canoe
238. *keli* : third largest type of grouper
238. *kelkelpag* : kingfisher
239. *kendic* : beach, shore
240. *kepwiŋ* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *palpal*)
241. *kesi* : kind of large fish with red mouth
242. *kesus* : coconut crab
243. *kew* : a fig tree with many aerial roots, the banyan
kəy on tunan mon : fireplow ('stick for making fire')
244. *kəh* : lime for betel chew, calcium carbonate
245. *kəl* : barracuda
246. *kəw₋₁* : fishhook
248. *kəw₋₂* : throat (cf. *kiow*)
kəw pon : hoarse
248. *kəy₋₁* (gloss uncertain; cf. *elih*)
249. *kəy₋₂* : tree, wood, stick (also recorded as *key*)
250. *ki* : already
251. *kiac* : outrigger boom
252. *kic* : red tree ant
253. *kilin* : clean (TP)
254. *kilit* : rudder of canoe
255. *kiow* : neck (cf. *kəw*)
256. *kip* : tongs
258. *kir* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *alaŋ*)
258. *kirhu* : to have
i kirhu not : 'She is pregnant' ('She has/is with child')
259. *kirumat* : (probably 'already dead')
kirumat pwen : living, alive
260. *kit* : kinsman, relative
261. *ko₋₁* : fence
262. *ko₋₂* : 2SG subject, you – imperative marker
ko lohij i 'Wake him up!'
263. *kocan* : vein, vessel, tendon; root (generic)
264. *kocay* : cuscus, opossum
265. *kocil* : lightning
266. *kohaw* : black wildfowl with red comb (lays long orange eggs)
268. *kohu* : to take
kohu kuñah : to breathe ('take breath')
268. *kokou* : belongings, possessions
269. *koldal* : Morning star
270. *koldan* : young coconut with soft shell

271. *kolon* : above, on top of (cf. *kulun*)
 272. *kolu* : surf
 273. *komom* : large black ant with painful bite
 274. *kompuel* : basket (generic)
 275. *konun* : heavy
 konun pwen : light in weight
 276. *koŋ* : kind of squarish fish with hard skin
 278. *koŋkoŋ* : to move, change residence because you are not happy where you are living
 278. *kop* : fallow land
 279. *kor*₋₁ : ground
 280. *kor*₋₂ : heart
 281. *koraten* : thin (both of things and of animates)
 282. *korpun* : base, bottom, foundation
 korpun kəy : base of a tree
 korpun poroay : headwaters of a river
 korpun tu : housepost
 283. *kot* : second largest type of grouper
 284. *koyoy* : sea cucumber
 285. *krismas* : year (TP)
 286. *ku* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *halu*, *haw*)
 288. *kualuy* : to call out to, hail someone
 288. *kuc* : lip, *kuc araw*, *kuc aro*, *kuc erey*
 289. *kucupwen min* : finger
 290. *kuh* : very large white yam
 291. *kuəl* : sago bow
 292. *kul*₋₁ : breadfruit
 293. *kul*₋₂ : cooking pot
 294. *kul*₋₃ : (gloss uncertain; cf. *kahuren*)
 295. *kulul* : kind of small red reef fish
 296. *kulun*₋₁ : on (cf. *kolon*)
 kulun tewi : reef
 298. *kulun*₋₂ : top, summit, peak (= preceding?)
 kulun kəy : top of a tree
 kulun puli : peak of a mountain
 298. *kun* : to carry a load (not a person) on the back
 299. *kunan* : skin, hide, bark
 kunan min : skin of the hand or arm
 kunan pow : hide of a pig, pig skin
 kunan kəy : bark of a tree
 300. *kuñ*₋₁ : small coconut leaf basket or bag used to carry betel
 301. *kuñ*₋₂ : (gloss uncertain)
 kuñ camul : shrimp, lobster
 302. *kuñah* : breath
 kuñah pwen : to gasp, pant, be short of breath
 303. *kuŋ* : shoulder
 304. *kup* : east, east wind

305. *kuro* : mussel
 306. *kuronpuh* : fish with canvas-like skin
 308. *kuroŋ* : long lizard with serrated crest and tail
 308. *kurupuw* : to fart
 309. *kut* : louse
 310. *kuy* : kind of tall tree with sour green fruit
 311. *kuyuy* : coconut grater

/kw/

312. *kwit* : octopus (= /kuit/?)

/l/

313. *la*₋₂ ~ *lah* : to go; part of copula for actions performed at a distance
 314. *lac* : coral limestone
 315. *lahan* : south wind
 316. *lai*₋₁ : ginger
 318. *la(i)*₋₂ : with (instrumental)
 318. *laka* : to want, desire
 319. *laku* : will (future marker)
 320. *lal* : Trochus shell
 321. *lalaun*₋₁ : cold (of water, food, weather)
 322. *lalaun*₋₂ : sweet
 323. *laliw* : lagoon, shallow water within reef
 324. *lam* : light, radiance
 325. *laŋ* : housefly
 326. *laŋan* : white
 328. *laʔta* : ladder (TP)
 328. *lat* : small whale a little larger than a dolphin
 329. *laul* : men's house
 330. *lawa* : tree similar to areca palm with slender trunk and fruit that turns red when ripe
 331. *lawis* : stinging nettle, *Laportea* sp.
 332. *lay*₋₁ : (gloss uncertain)
 i ən lay cahma cuŋ i ce i 'He at it because he was hungry'
 333. *lay*₋₂ : towards, in the direction of
 334. *leki* : intend, plan to; cf. *metil*, *mumut*)
 335. *lembul* : stinging March fly
 336. *lepi* : slitgong
 338. *let*₋₁ : belt (TP)
 338. *let*₋₂ : house lizard, gecko
 let pukaw : kind of lizard with soft skin that is easily torn
 339. *lən* : day
 340. *lih* : tooth, tusk, *lih araw*, *lih aro*, *lih erey*
 liha-n puw : tusk of a pig
 341. *liŋliŋ* : to stare, look with fixed gaze

342. *lis* : nit, egg of a louse
 343. *lo* : betel leaf
 344. *lohij* : to wake someone up
 345. *lol* : to descend, go down; sink, drown
 346. *lolomoc* : kind of long sea grass
 348. *lolout* : bush, forest
 348. *lolow* : thin vine used to tie sago leaf to the frame of a house
 349. *loj* : to hear
 350. *lopow* : kind of flat brown or orange reef fish
 351. *lot* : boil, abscess
 352. *loup* : lobster
 353. *lul* : to fold, of soft things like mats or paper
 354. *luman* : two (of people?)
 sil teli araw luman : I have two brothers
 355. *lumu* : hair, feather
 lumudra : vomitus (= ‘feathers + excreta’)
 lumu monmon : feather
 lumu-n hal : hair of the head
 356. *lunlumun* : moss, marine algae
 358. *lupunj* : the day after tomorrow, two days hence

/m/

358. *-m* : 2SG possessor, your
 359. *maatu* : ripe
 metuan : ripe
 360. *mac* : large sea anemone
 361. *mag* : to sneeze
 362. *mah* : kind of taro that is commonly eaten
 363. *mahal* : news, information
 mahal-an : to know (things)
 364. *makahen* : soft
 365. *makaw* : kind of silver-gray fish that eats algae from stones
 366. *makmak* : spotted, mottled, as an animals fur or fish skin (TP)
 368. *malahan* : wide
 368. *malaw* : spirit of a dead person, ghost
 369. *malis* : cooked
 mels-an : cooked
 370. *malmalew* : quick
 371. *malmalop* : to cough
 372. *malsənə* : brother/sister-in-law, *malsənə*, *malsənə-m*, *malsənə-n*, or *malsənə araw*, *malsənə aro*, *malsənə erey* (but not ***malsənə ayə*, etc.)
 373. *mamat* : to wake up (intr.)
 ko mamat ‘Wake up!’
 374. *mamaw* : to yawn
 375. *mamu* : grandfather, grandchild (recipr.)

376. *mamwak* : squid with white shell and two long tentacles
 378. *man* : bad
 378. *manay* : large brown predatory bird with white breast feathers that goes far out to sea, probably fish eagle
 379. *mancocon* : brain
 380. *maŋas* : to work
 381. *marmar* : kind of tree with small round fruit
 382. *mat* : to die, dead
 383. /*mata*/ : eye, focal point, *mat araw*, *mat aro*, *mat erey*
mara-n : lid, cover (as of a basket)
mara-n poroay : mouth of a river, estuary
mara-n putətənəm : pity, sympathy, love
mara-n sin : kind of small sea anemone
mata-m-put : navel
mata-n : sharp
mata-n pwen : blunt, dull
mata-n sus : nipple of the breast
mat pwen : blind
 384. *matadrodrot* : shrimp
 385. *mecahala* : health (?)
mecahala hian : to recover from an illness
 386. *meh* : to come
ko meh ‘Come!’
 388. *meheon* : bitter
 388. *mehimeh* : to dream, talk in one’s sleep
 389. *melel* : an edible plant: *Hibiscus manihot*
 390. *mem* : yellow slug found on areca palms, probably banana slug
mem on tās : sea slug
 391. *memician* : shame, embarrassment; ashamed, embarrassed
pul memician : ashamed, embarrassed
 392. *meʔmeʔnan* : coconut with soft meat
meʔmeʔnan kanən : intermediate stage of coconut growth
 393. *metil* : to sleep
 394. *mim* : urine; to urinate
 395. *min* : hand, arm, *min araw*, *min aro*, *min erey*
 396. *miñə* : yesterday
ayə ən painiŋ ate miñə ‘I ate (the) taro yesterday’
 398. *mmeh* : fontanelle
 398. *mocan* : old, of things
 399. *mocay* : calm, still (of water)
 400. *mocon* : hundred (combination form)
mocon saŋahul : one thousand
mocon talət : four hundred
mocon tuluh : three hundred
mocon tutən : five hundred
mocon tutən a səw : six hundred

- mocon tutən a ruh* : seven hundred
mocon tutən a tuluh : eight hundred
mocon tutən a talət : nine hundred
 401. *mok* : young leaves of the betel nut
 402. /*moloho/*, *moloh* : a hole through something, as a wall or the side of a canoe
 moloho-n : hollow, cavity
 moloho-n kəy : hollow in a tree
 403. *moloŋ* : tidal wave
 404. *moluam* : largest kind of whale
 405. *molut* : kind of dove with white tail feathers
 406. *momoku* : to itch, itchy
 408. *momoson* : smooth, level
 408. *mon* : fire
 409. *monmon* : bird
 410. *monoy* : unicorn fish
 411. *morohop* : triangular hand net for fishing
 412. *morohun* : hole (?; cf. /*moloho/*)
 morohun mwey : anus
 413. *moses* : white reef fish about 60 centimeters long and with a thick skin
 414. *mosim* : a shore tree with needles and small cones: *Casuarina equisetifolia*
 415. *moso* : cinnamon tree: *Cinnamomum xanthoneuron*
 416. *muc* : banana
 418. *mucihin* : scales of fish, snake, etc.
 418. *muco* : island
 419. *muli* : 3SG reflexive pronoun, himself, herself
 420. *mulin* : behind
 421. *mumuan* : male, man; husband
 422. *mumut* : to vomit
 i leki mumut : ‘S/he is going to vomit’
 423. *mun* : to fall from a height, as a coconut
 424. *muon* : in front of
 425. *muʔmut* : kind of tree used to make canoes

 /mw/
 426. *mwaani* : cross sibling, sibling of opposite sex
 428. *mwac₋₁* : bandicoot, marsupial rat
 428. *mwac₋₂* : to look, see
 429. *mwamwaləw* : to shiver, as from cold
 430. *mwantani* : axe, adze
 431. *mwaʔmwat* : marine eel
 432. *mwasay* : kind of poisonous reef fish that hides in the seaweed
 433. *mwat₋₁* : long white yam
 434. *mwat₋₂* : snake
 mwat on lolout : bush snake
 mwat on təs : sea snake

435. *mwat*₋₃ : wound
 436. *mwatəl* : to stand, be standing
 438. *mwel* : snail
 mwel on lolout : land snail
 mwel on tās : marine snail
 438. *mwey* : buttocks
 439. *mwiy* : dog
 440. *mwoc* : twins
- /n/
441. *-n* : 3SG possessor, his/her
 442. *nanan* : pus
 443. *nanas* : shore tree with small green leaves that are mixed with saltwater to make a potion for coughs
 444. *nanih* : kind of red flying ant
 445. *narun* : small, narrow (< **natu* ‘child’?)
 narun cal mara : a narrow path
 446. *nasun* : leaf, frond (= *nasu-n*?)
 nasun kəy : leaf of a tree
 nasun niw : frond of a coconut palm
 448. *naw* : to talk
 448. *new* : support stick for climbing plants
 449. *ni* : fish
 450. *non* : sandfly
 451. *not* : child, *not araw*, *not aro*, *not erey*
 452. *now* : time
 cah now : when?
 453. *noy* : traditional grass skirt
 454. *nuh* : large stonefish
- /ñ/
455. *ñael* : to shave
 456. *ñah* : spear
 ñah pelen : pronged fish spear
 458. *ñalñal* : to crawl on hands and knees
 458. *ñaw*₋₁ : to remove oil from a coconut
 459. *ñaw*₋₂ : widow(er)
 460. *ñay* : soft betel nut (not strong)
 461. *ñelu* : to wash (clothes, dishes, hands, face)
 462. *ñəmñəm* : to eat
 463. *ñemul* : to spit
 464. *ñeñep*₋₁ : high tide, flood
 465. /ñeñepa/, *ñeñep*₋₂ : fat, grease
 ñeñepa-n : to be fat, obese
 i ñeñepa-n : ‘S/he is fat’

466. *ñesim* : wall
ñesim yum : house wall
 468. *ñoh* : to fill something up, as a basket
 468. *ñol* : tide, current
 469. /*ñoñoha*/, *ñoñoha-n* : swollen
i ñoñoh : ‘It’s swollen’ (can’t use *ñoñoha-n* here)
kalka aro ñoñoha-n ‘My foot is swollen’ (can’t use *ñoñoh* here)
 470. *ñorout* : kind of tree used to make canoes
 471. *ñot* : papaya
 472. *ñot kəy* : latex-yielding tree with apple-like fruit, probably *Palaquium* spp.
 473. *ñu* : shellless squid
 474. *ñuhi* : to bathe

/ŋ/

475. *ŋah* : tree with brown bark, soft wood, and small kidney-shaped green fruit
 476. *ŋal* : name, *ŋal ara-w*, *ŋal aro*, *ŋal erey*
 478. *ŋanan* : kind, type
 478. *ŋat* : a hole (in the ground)
 479. *ŋay* : bloodshot and weary-looking, of the eyes
 480. *ŋohan* : fathom, distance between fingertips of outstretched arms
ŋohan səw : one fathom
ŋohan ruh : two fathoms
 481. *ŋol* : honeybee
 482. *ŋoron* : end
 483. *ŋoronja* : mangrove
 484. *ŋot* : nose, snout
ŋot i puw : snout of a pig

/o/

485. *o* : 2SG subject/object, you
 486. *oc* : to husk, remove the husk from (a coconut, etc.)
 488. *oh* : to fly
 488. *ohun* : new
 489. *oi* : here
 490. *omu* : 2DL, the two of you
 491. *on₋₁* : for, for the purpose of (?); (cf. *tumpat*)
 492. *on₋₂* : genitive, of (cf. *timpat*; possibly identical to *on₋₁*).
 493. *op* : tattoo; to make a tattoo
 494. *opu* : 2TL, the three of you
 495. *or* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *tokuc*)
 496. *ot* : waste from preparing sago

/p/

498. *pac* : pandanus with edible fruit
 498. (*pa*)*cahan* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *puləŋ*)

499. *pag* : kind of shore tree with small hard fruit that can be shot from a blowgun
 500. *pahana* : thief; to steal
 501. *pahaw* : oars for rowing a boat (cf. *haw*)
 502. *pahew* : shark (generic)
 503. *painij* : kind of taro
 504. *paira* : digging stick
 505. *pakiaw* : flying fish
 506. *pal* : penis
 508. *palawa* : comb of a rooster
 508. *pale* : sail of a canoe
 509. *palələh* : cross seat in a boat
 510. *palmara* : large black sea bird that tends to fly low
 511. *palpal kepwi* : tree with wood used to make house frames
 512. *pame* : betel nut
 513. *pamerein* : raw, uncooked
 514. *pamuhu* : tomorrow
 515. *pan* : leucoderma, fungus that leaves white patches on the skin
 516. *panu*₁ : (gloss uncertain; cf. *calin*)
 518. *panu*₂ : village
 518. *paŋ* : rain
 519. *papah* : to carry piggyback, carry a person on the back
 520. *papay* : kind of flat reef fish
 521. *papi* : beach, shore, sand
 522. *para* : tree trunk, stick
 para-n epi : sago palm
 para-n kəy : tree trunk
 para-n niw : coconut tree
 para-n pale : mast for sail
 para-n pame : areca palm
 523. *parahinon* : hard, as a rock
 524. *parakain* : joint in bamboo or sugarcane
 parakain lo : betel pepper
 525. *parakin* : black-finned sea perch
 526. *paral* : thunder clap
 528. *parale* : platform on canoe
 528. *parananan* : termite, white ant
 529. *paraniw* : long dark brown pelagic fish with large mouth and eyes
 530. *paraŋ* : kind of diving sea bird the size of a seagull, but black
 531. *parikuy* : small predatory bird that stays near the reef
 532. *pas* : chin, jaw; gills
 pase-n ni : external gills of a fish
 533. *pasiket* : coconut leaf basket worn over the shoulder (TP)
 534. *patan* : billow, wave at sea, sea swell
 535. *patun* : seed
 patun kəy : seed of a tree
 536. *pay* : shelf over the hearth for storing food, betel, etc., but not firewood

538. *pe* : bait
 538. *pecic* : slender bamboo used to make fish spears and blowguns
 539. *pehin* : female, woman; wife
 540. *pela* : manta ray
 541. *pelen* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *ñah*)
 542. *peliau* : skipjack tuna, bonito
 543. *pelic* : sword grass: *Imperata cylindrica*
 544. *perilaw* : war spear with obsidian head; obsidian
 545. *perilian* : middle, center
 perilian lan : noon, midday
 546. *pə₋₁* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *hiap*)
 548. *pə₋₂* : kind of broad-leaved pandanus of no practical use
 548. *pəh* : fork on outrigger for connecting sticks
 549. *pək* : hawk (stays in the bush/forest)
 550. *pəl* : dove with red or brown tail feathers
 551. *pən* : wing
 552. *pəy* : stingray
 553. *pi* : elephant ear taro, itching taro, *Alocasia* sp.
 554. *piakan* : wet
 555. *pil₋₁* : mosquito
 556. *pil₋₂* : spoon, ladle
 558. *piʔpit* : to float, drift
 i laru pit : ‘S/he is drifting’
 558. *pirihit* : trivet, three stones of the hearth
 559. *pitə* : tree with wood used to make houseposts, *Calophyllum inophyllum*
 560. *pitiw* : star
 561. *po* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *kanən*)
 562. *pokeran* : dry coconut
 563. *pol* : yellow reef fish with two brown stripes --- this is a companion of the *makaw*
 564. *polkuh* : giant clam, *Tridacna* sp.
 565. *polon* : front part (?)
 polon kel : prow of a canoe
 566. *polu₋₁* : kind of small white yam
 568. *polu₋₂* : rat
 568. *pom* : kind of seaweed used to paint canoes and scour pots
 569. *pon* : closed (cf. *sopon*)
 570. *ponara* : bow, arrow (TP)
 571. *poroay* : stream, river
 572. *porocajan kəy* : fork of a branch
 573. *posawən* : dry (of clothes, food)
 574. *posian* : spoiled, rotten
 575. *pot* : small canoe used for fishing
 576. *pota* : long type of canarium nut
 578. *poton* : thorn (= *poto-n*?)
 578. *pow ~ puw* : pig
 579. *poyun* : tail (= *poyu-n*?)

580. *praim* : to fry (TP)
 581. *puay* : crocodile
 582. *pucuan* : shell, outer cover; gourd
 pucuan kəh : lime gourd
 pucuan min : fingernail
 pucuan niw : coconut shell
 pucuan puñ : turtle shell
 583. *puen* : big; older (of siblings)
 584. *puh* : bamboo basket trap for fish
 585. *puhulun* : sea urchin
 586. *puk* : book (TP)
 588. *puka* : kind of domesticated taro
 588. *pukaw* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *let*)
 589. *pul*₋₁ : forehead, face
 kunan pul : forehead
 590. *pul*₋₂ : moon, month
 591. *pulahe* : caterpillar
 592. *puldan* : sap, sticky fluid (cf. *puldey*)
 puldan kul : breadfruit sap
 593. *puldəy* : to stick, adhere (cf. *puldan*)
 594. *puləŋ* : dawn
 (pa)cahan puləŋ : morning
 595. *puli* : mountain
 596. *pulukal* : mole on the skin
 598. *pulut* : single-pronged, of a fish spear
 ñah pulut : single-pronged fish spear
 598. *pun*₋₁ : pufferfish
 pun cimil : porcupine fish
 599. *pun*₋₂ : small blue, red and green dove that is rarely eaten
 600. *punsusun min* : elbow
 601. *puñ* : the green turtle: *Chelonia mydas*
 puñ on papi : sand crab
 602. *puŋ*₋₁ : bunch, cluster
 sa-puŋ : one bunch (as of betel nuts)
 603. *puŋ*₋₂ : night
 604. *puŋ*₋₃ : sky
 puŋ-kalah : cloudy sky?
 605. *puŋkuluahin mon* : ember
 606. *puŋon* : flower, blossom
 puŋon niw : coconut flower
 608. *puŋpuŋahun* : dust
 608. *pupuan yum* : roof of house (= ‘ridgepole’?)
 609. *purun* : deep
 purun pwen : shallow
 610. *put*₋₁ : dorsal fin of a shark or dolphin
 611. *put*₋₂ : navel

612. *put*₋₃ : a shore tree: *Barringtonia asiatica*
 613. *putətənəm* : (pity, sympathy, love; cf. *mata*)

/pw/

614. *pwah* : kind of small, gray-brown reef fish
 615. /*pwaha*/ : mouth, *pwah araw*, *pwah aro*, *pwah erey*
pwaha-n poroay : mouth of a river, estuary
 616. *pwahan* : outside
 618. *pwal* : cave
 618. *pwalculumway* : small insectivorous bat with wings like a flying fox
 619. *pwalulum* : butterfly
 620. *pwəʔpwət* : fear, afraid
 621. *pwarampwaw* : old (of animates)
 622. *pwe* : small flying fox
pwe tuŋul : large flying fox
 623. *pweh* : to open
 624. *pweisəŋəl* : centipede
 625. *pwek* : leg from knee to hip, thigh
pweka-n puw : thigh of a pig
 626. *pwen* : negative marker, no, not
 628. *pwentaŋ* : pot used for fetching water and cooking some types of sago
 628. *pweñat* : kind of tree, black palm (areca palm without useful nut)
 629. *pwep* : small yellow, blue and brown reef fish
 630. *pwiciken* : small; younger (of siblings)

/r/

631. *ra* : feces
rai-n mat : sleep in corner of eye (as when waking)
 632. *rakis* : to scratch an itch, or scratch as when clawing someone
 633. /*rarama*/, *raram* : red
i raram : 'It is red'
rarama-n : red (can be answer to question; *raram* would be wrong)
puk səw ele rarama-n 'That book is red'
 634. *renbo* : rainbow (TP)
 635. *ri*₋₁ : copula?
 636. *ri*₋₂ : wet nasal mucus, snot
 638. *rondian* : inside
rondian min : palm of the hand ('inside of the hand')
 638. *ru* : (copula for actions performed at close range?; cf. *en*, *la*)
i la ru mwatəl 'S/he is standing'
 639. *ruay* : freshwater eel
 640. *ruh* : two
 641. *ruŋət* : two hundred
 642. *ruŋohul* : twenty

/s/

643. *salim* : to sell (TP)
 644. *san* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *teli*)
 645. *saṅahul* : ten
 646. *saṅət* : one hundred
 648. *sasi* : grandmother, grandchild (recipr.)
 648. *selis* : to carry on a shoulder pole
 649. *selpoṅah* : to snore
 650. *səntiw* : to hold in the hand
 651. *səw*: one
 652. *səy* : who?
 653. *sih* : 3PL subject/object, they, them
 654. *sil* : 3DL subject/object, the two of them
 655. *sin* : sun
 sin ki lol : sunset ('sun already go down')
 656. *sis* : testicles
 658. *sision* : sour, salty
 658. *siw*: (gloss uncertain; cf. sentence 36)
 659. *so* : to shoot
 660. *sohar* : to stab
 661. *sohur* : hunched over, humpbacked
 662. *sopon* : to close (cf. *pon*)
 663. *sopwiy* : to rub in liniment, etc.
 664. *sore* : pity, sympathy, love (< English 'sorry'?)
 665. *su* : full, of the stomach, satiated
 666. *suksuk* : lame, crippled
 668. *sulu*₋₁ : to burn, to roast
 668. *sulu*₋₂ : 3TL subject/object, the three of them
 669. *sum* : to pluck, pull out
 670. *suŋ* : to dip in, as a paintbrush in paint
 671. *suŋoh* : to grunt, snort, as a pig
 672. *sup* : to peel, as yams
 673. *suʔŋə* : to collect, gather
 674. *sus*₋₁ : female breast, *sus araw*, *sus aro*, *sus erey*
 675. *sus*₋₂ : to sew
 676. *sut* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *lam*)
 sut lam : flashlight

/t/

678. *tah*₋₁ : 1PL subject/object, all of us
 678. *tah*₋₂ : full, of a container
 679. *taholi* : crooked
 ce taholi : to bend something that resists, as an iron bar (lit. 'hit crooked')

680. *tahuy* : conch shell trumpet
 681. *taktak* : smallest type of grouper
 682. *talət* : four
 683. *taləy* : small blue clam
 684. *tali* : to finish (?)
 685. *taliŋ* : ear
 taliŋ tut : deaf
 686. *taliŋliŋ* : mushroom
 688. *talis* : a shore tree: *Terminalia catappa*
 688. *talu* : 1TL subject/object, the three of us
 689. *tamə* : father, *tamə*, *tamə-m*, *tama-n*, or *tamə*, *tamo*, *tami*
 tamə ko meh : 'Father, come!'
 690. *tan* : down
 691. *tanji* : back (of person or animal)
 692. *tanteluen* : intestines, guts
 693. *taoh* : sleeping mat
 694. *tapun* : dehortative, don't
 695. *tarikow* : to squat, sit on the heels
 696. *tatahan* : hearth, cooking place; hot (of water, food, sun)
 698. *taw* : kind of fruit tree with yellow flower, possibly *Pometia pinnata*
 698. *te₋₁* : bring from nearby
 699. *te₋₂* : (gloss uncertain, relativizer?; cf. *halu*)
 700. *tehuəs* : to smoke fish or meat to preserve it for later use
 701. *teli* : parallel sibling
 teli san puen : older sibling of the same sex
 teli san pwiciken : younger sibling of the same sex
 702. *telip* : to stumble, fall down
 703. *teltelkoput* : small insectivorous bat with wings like a bird
 704. *teluay* : food
 705. *tente* : rotten
 706. *tentenu* : low rumbling thunder
 708. *tenteruan* : true, correct
 708. *teŋkilu* : to sleep
 709. *teʔteʔpunan* : taboo
 710. *tetehun* : to hide (trans. and intr.)
 711. *tetin* : fish similar to unicorn fish but with shorter projection and dark gray skin
 712. *tewi* : brink, edge, dividing line between reef and deep sea
 713. *tə* : far, distant
 714. *təc* : to whet, sharpen
 715. *təl₋₁* : 1DL subject/object, the two of us
 716. *təl₋₂* : rope
 718. *tən* : to dance
 718. *təs* : sea, saltwater; salt
 719. *ti₋₁* : abdomen, belly
 720. *ti₋₂* : to build
 721. *ti₋₃* : to plait, weave

722. *tihin* : under, beneath
 723. *tihol* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *cipel*)
 724. *tik* : to climb
 tik-tikal : climbing
 725. *tikəl* : to pinch
 726. *timpat* : nest
 timpat on monmon : bird's nest
 728. *tinə* : mother (ref.) : *tinə*, *tinə-m*, *tina-n* (cf. *ina*)
 728. *tiŋən₋₁* : to sing (of women)
 729. *tiŋən₋₂* : to weep, cry
 730. *tiŋka* : footprint of humans
 731. *tirel* : to split
 tirel kehi : to split firewood
 732. *titi* : (gloss uncertain; way, manner?)
 titi aha : how?
 o hi titi aha o hu ni 'How did you catch the fish?'
 733. *tiw₋₁* : to bring, convey
 i laru tiw mahal 'He is spreading the news'
 734. *tiw₋₂* : to give (possibly identical to the preceding)
 735. *tiw₋₃* : to plant, to bury
 736. *tiw₋₄* : side board on canoe
 738. *to₋₁* : prong of a fish spear
 ñah kanən to-səw : single-pronged fish spear
 ñah kanən to-ruh : double-pronged fish spear
 738. *to₋₂* : punting pole
 739. *tohi* : child's playmate
 740. *tokuc* : talking
 tokuc or kuc : to lie; false
 741. *tolaw* : north wind
 tolaw ahay : northwest wind
 742. *toltolic* : frog, toad (generic)
 743. *tomunahay* : all
 744. *toñ* : to swallow
 745. *top* : carrying basket worn on the back
 746. *topəl* : fifty
 topəl a saŋahul : sixty
 topəl a ruŋahul : seventy
 topəl a tuluŋohul : eighty
 topəl a hawiy : ninety
 748. *toro* : to draw, write
 748. *totoan* : to hiccough
 749. *total* : to sit, be sitting
 750. *tu* : post, pillar
 751. *tueh* : to chew
 tueh pame : to chew betel
 752. *tuh* : sugarcane

753. *tuluh* : three
 754. *tuluŋohul* : thirty
 755. *tumpat* : shelf
 tumpat on kehi : firewood shelf (outside the house)
 756. *tunan* : to make
 758. *tuŋkəl* : coconut flower spathe
 758. *tuŋul* : (gloss uncertain; cf. *pwe*)
 759. *tupun* : footprint of an animal, trail or tracks of a turtle, snake or crab
 760. *tut*₋₁ : (gloss uncertain, closed?; cf. *taliŋ*)
 761. *tut*₋₂ : to hammer
 762. *tut*₋₃ : occiput, back of the head
 763. *tutən* : five
 tutən a səw : six
 tutən a ruh : seven
 tutən a tuluh : eight
 tutən a talət : nine
 764. *tutuhu* : to grow (as plants)
 765. *tutukun* : short (in height or length)
 766. *tutulə* : to look fixedly, stare at
 768. *tuy* : dugong

/u/

768. *ual* : to call out to, hail someone
 769. *ucəh* : fishing pole
 770. *uh* : rafter
 771. *ul* : to pull out, as a post from the ground, or a nail from wood
 772. *ulit* : to ask a question
 773. *up* : to hit or whip someone, as with a stick
 774. *upup* : kind of reef fish with thin, silvery skin
 775. *ur* : to bind, tie by wrapping around
 776. *uri* : dolphin
 778. *us* : to load, as cargo onto a boat

/w/

778. *wati* : green monitor lizard
 779. *way* : vine, rope
 NOTE: *way* has both meanings, but *təl* means only 'rope'.
 780. *weri* : to sing (of men)
 781. *wiwiy* : mango: *Mangifera indica*
 782. *wokan* : to make, construct

/y/

783. *yew* : largest type of grouper

784. /yuma/ : house; nest, web
yum : house
yuma-n candalaw : spiderweb
yuma-n monmon : bird's nest

8.4.1 English-Nauna Index

abdomen	:	ti
above	:	kolon
abscess	:	lot
to adhere	:	puldəy
adze	:	mwantani
afraid	:	pwaʔpwat
afternoon	:	heyəh
algae	:	lunlumun
alive	:	kirumat pwen
all	:	tomunahay
already	:	ki
anchor	:	haŋka (TP)
and	:	a
angry	:	hitay
ant sp.	:	kic, komom, nanih
anus	:	morohun mwey
areca palm	:	paran pame
arm	:	min
armpit	:	kapwat
arrow	:	ponara (TP)
ash	:	coŋ kalin mon
ashamed	:	pul memician
to ask	:	ulit
at	:	i
axe	:	mwantani
back (anat.)	:	tanji
bad	:	man
bag (for betel)	:	kuñ
bailer for canoe	:	kalioh
bait	:	pe
bald	:	hal caŋ
bamboo	:	kaun, pecic
banana	:	muc
bandicoot	:	mwac
bare	:	caŋ
to bark (dog)	:	culcul
bark (of tree)	:	kunan
base	:	korpun

basket	:	kompuel, kuñ, pasiket (TP), top
bat (insectivorous)	:	pwalculumway, teltelkoput
to bathe	:	ñuhi
beach	:	kendic
because	:	cahma
behind	:	mulin
belly	:	ti
belongings	:	kokou
belt	:	let (TP)
to bend	:	ce taholi
beneath	:	tihin
betel leaf	:	lo
betel leaf (young)	:	mok
betel nut	:	pame
betel nut (soft)	:	ñay
betel pepper	:	parakain lo
bifurcation	:	caŋ
big	:	puen
billow	:	patan
to bind	:	ur
bird	:	monmon
bird sp.	:	kanaw, karah, kareŋ, karipow, kelkelpag, kohaw, manay, molut, palmara, paraŋ, parikuy, pək, pəl, pun,
to bite	:	ət
bitter	:	meheon
black	:	coketan
blind	:	mat pwen
blood	:	cay
blossom	:	puŋon
to blow	:	elih
blue	:	cec
blunt	:	mata-n pwen
boat	:	kel/kelkel
body (human)	:	kanən camat
boil (sore)	:	lot
to boil (water, food)	:	əh
bone	:	cin
book	:	puk (TP)
boom of sail	:	cil
bottom	:	korpun
bow (weapon)	:	ponara (TP)
bowl (wooden)	:	cucumon
brain	:	mancocon
branch	:	can

breadfruit	:	kul
breadfruit sap	:	puldan kul
breakers	:	hot
breast	:	sus
breast milk	:	canun sus
breath	:	kuñah
to breathe	:	kohu kuñah
to bring	:	ho me, te me, tiw
brink	:	tewi
broom	:	burum (TP)
bubbles	:	kahuren
to build	:	ti
bunch (of fruit, etc.)	:	puŋ
to burn	:	sulu
to bury	:	tiw
bush (land)	:	lolout
butterfly	:	pwalulum
buttocks	:	mwey
to buy	:	cim
calf of leg	:	kalka
to call out to	:	kualuy, ual
calm (water)	:	mocay
canarium nut	:	aŋey, pota
canoe	:	kel/kelkel, pot
canoe platform	:	parale
to capsize	:	al
to carry (on back)	:	kun
to carry (on pole)	:	selis
to carry (on shoulder)	:	henə
to carry (piggyback)	:	papah
to catch (ball, etc.)	:	ciw
to catch (fish, game)	:	hu
caterpillar	:	pulahe
caulking	:	eldi, hiwokan(?)
cave	:	pwal
cavity (in tree)	:	molohon
center	:	cuputan, perilian
centipede	:	pweisəŋəl
cerumen	:	kantuntun
charcoal	:	coŋ
chest	:	kat
to chew	:	tueh
chicken	:	kakaaro (TP)
child	:	not
chin	:	pase-
clam	:	taləy

clam (giant)	:	polkuh
clean	:	kilin (TP)
to climb	:	tik
to close	:	sopon
closed	:	pon, tut (?)
cloud	:	(cipan) kalah
cluster	:	puŋ
cockroach	:	ih
coconut	:	niw
coconut (dry)	:	pokeran
coconut flower	:	puŋon niw
coconut flower spathe	:	tuŋkəl
coconut grater	:	kuyuy
coconut oil	:	celkiy
coconut shell	:	pucuan niw
coconut (soft meat)	:	meʔmeʔnan
coconut tree	:	paran niw
coconut water	:	canun niw
coconut (young)	:	koldan
cold	:	lalaun
to collect	:	suʔŋə
color	:	kala (TP)
comb (for hair)	:	cu
comb (of rooster)	:	palawa
to come	:	meh
conch shell	:	tahuy
to construct	:	wokan
to convey	:	tiw
cooked	:	malis/melsan
cooking pot	:	kul
copula (distant)	:	la
copula (near)	:	ru
coral limestone	:	lac
core	:	cuputan
to cough	:	malmalop
to count	:	halalain/halu
cover (n.)	:	maran
crab sp.	:	cuet, kaikop, karuy, kesus, puñ on
		papi
to crawl	:	ñalñal
crazy	:	col
crippled	:	suksuk
crocodile	:	puay
crooked	:	taholi
crotch	:	caŋ
croton	:	ciw

crumbling (wood)	:	ciʔcipan
to cry	:	kakapwi, tiŋən
current	:	ñol
cuscus	:	kocay
to cut (wood)	:	can
to dance	:	tən
dark	:	coc
dawn	:	puləŋ
day	:	lən
day after tomorrow	:	lupuŋ
dead	:	mat
deaf	:	taliŋ tut
deep	:	purun
dehortative	:	tapun
to descend	:	lol
to desire	:	amamop, laka
to die	:	mat
to dig	:	ir
digging stick	:	paira
to dip in	:	suŋ
dirty	:	calcaran
to discard	:	apə la i tan, apə la i tə
distant	:	eluen, tə
to dive	:	cuc
dog	:	mwiy
dolphin	:	uri
don't	:	tapun
door (opening)	:	karam
down	:	tan
to draw	:	toro
to dream	:	mehimeh
to drift	:	piʔpit
to drink	:	in
to drive (fish)	:	kaup təs
to drop	:	api
to drown	:	lol
dry	:	posawən
to dry	:	cacaŋi
dugong	:	tuy
dull	:	mata-n pwen
durative	:	laru (?)
dust	:	puŋpuŋahun
ear	:	taliŋ
ear wax	:	kantuntun
earth	:	kantan
earthquake	:	guria (TP)

earthworm	:	cucumwalel
east	:	kup
to eat	:	ən, ñəmñəm,
edge	:	harerean, tewi
eel (fresh water)	:	ruay
eel (marine)	:	mwaʔmwat
egg	:	karilun
egg of louse	:	lis
eight	:	tutən a tuluh
eight hundred	:	mocon tutən a tuluh
eighty	:	topəl a tuluḡohul
elbow	:	punsusun min-
embarrassed	:	pul memician
embarrassment	:	memician
ember	:	puḡkuluahin mon
end	:	ḡoron
to enter	:	coḡ
estuary	:	maran poroay, pwahan poroay
evening	:	heyəh
expel	:	hiap
eye	:	mata-
face	:	pul
to fall (from above)	:	mun
to fall (walking)	:	telip
fallow land	:	kop
far	:	eluen, tə
to fart	:	kurupow
fat (n.)	:	ñeñepa-
father	:	tamə-
fathom	:	ḡohan
fear	:	pwaʔpwat
feather	:	lumu
feather (tail)	:	kaliw
feces	:	rai-
to feed	:	haḡən
female	:	pehin
fence	:	ko
fifty	:	topəl
to fight (as in war)	:	hece
to fill (as basket)	:	ñoh
fin (dorsal)	:	put
fin (lateral)	:	kal
to find	:	cawəy
finger	:	kucupwen min
finger nail	:	pucuan min
to finish	:	tali

fire	:	mon
firewood	:	kehi
firewood shelf	:	tumpat on kehi
fish	:	ni
fish corral	:	cuk
fishhook	:	kəw
fishing pole	:	ucəh
fish sp.	:	aləl, calih, cə, cih, cihil, cil, cinap, colay, cul, kalancucuc/kalancucwic, kanas, kayaw, keli, kesi, kəl, koŋ, kot, kulul, kuronpuh, lopow, makaw, monoy, moses, mwasay, nuh, pahew. pakiaw, papay, parakin, paraniw, pela, peliaw, pəy, pol, pun, pun cimil, pwah, pwep, taktak, tetin, upup, yew
fish trap	:	puh
five	:	tutən
five hundred	:	mocon tutən
flank	:	karahan
flashlight	:	sut lam
flesh	:	kanən
to float	:	piʔpit
flood	:	ñeñep
flower	:	puŋon
fluid	:	canun
to fly	:	oh
flying fox	:	pwe
foam	:	kahuren
focal point	:	mata-
fog	:	kasun papi
to fold	:	lul
to follow	:	atul
fontanelle	:	mmeh
food	:	añə, teluay
footprint (animal)	:	tupun
footprint (human)	:	tiŋka
for (in order to)	:	on
forehead	:	kunan pul
forest	:	lolout
fork (of branch)	:	porocaŋan kəy
fork (on outrigger)	:	pəh
forty	:	hawiy
foundation	:	korpun
four	:	talət
four hundred	:	mocon talət

frog	:	toltolic
from	:	i
from a distance	:	ho
from nearby	:	te
frond	:	nasun
front	:	muon, polon
fruit	:	kanən
to fry	:	praim (TP)
full (container)	:	tah
full (stomach)	:	su
gall (bladder)	:	kasun
garden	:	kanum
to gasp	:	kuñah pwen
to gather	:	suʔŋə
genitive	:	on, po
ghost	:	malaw
gills (external)	:	pasen ni
gills (internal)	:	kapap
ginger	:	lay
to give	:	tiw
glare	:	cakalan
gloss uncertain	:	aha, ahe, an, ate, calin, camul, hi, i, kepwiŋ, kəy, kir, kirumat, ku, kul, kuñ, lay, mocon, (pa)cahan, panu, pelen, pə, po, pukaw, siw, tihol, titi, tuŋul
to go	:	la
good	:	hian
gourd	:	pucuan
grandchild (to GF)	:	mamu
grandchild (to GM)	:	sasi
grandfather	:	mamu
grandmother	:	sasi
grass (sword)	:	pelic
grasshopper	:	kamoc
grease	:	ñeñepa-
green	:	cec
to groom, nitpick	:	cawəy kut
ground	:	kantan, kor
to grow	:	tutuhu
to grunt	:	suŋoh
guts	:	tanteluen
to hail someone	:	kualuy, ual
hair	:	lumu
to hammer	:	tut
hand	:	min

handle	:	kacan
hard (as a rock)	:	parahinon
to have	:	kirhu
he/him	:	i
head	:	hala-
headache	:	ciciron
headrest	:	kaliləw
headwaters	:	korpun poroay
health	:	mecahala (?)
to hear	:	loŋ
heart	:	kor
hearth	:	tatahan
heartwood	:	cuputan kəy
heavy	:	konun
here	:	oi
hibiscus	:	haibiskis (TP)
<i>Hibiscus manihot</i>	:	melel
to hiccup	:	totoan
hide (skin)	:	kunan
to hide	:	tetehun
to hit	:	ce, up
hoarse	:	kəw pon
to hold	:	səntiw
hole (in body?)	:	morohun (?)
hole (in ground)	:	ŋat
hole (in wall, canoe)	:	molocho-
hollow (in tree, etc.)	:	molohon
honey	:	hian
honeybee	:	ŋol
hot	:	tatahan
house	:	yuma-
housefly	:	laŋ
housepost	:	korpun tu
how?	:	titi aha
how much/many?	:	campon
human being	:	camat
hundred	:	mocon, saŋət
hunger	:	cuŋ
to hunt, go hunting	:	coŋcoŋ
husband	:	mumuan
husk	:	kacan
to husk	:	oc
husking stick	:	cuih
I	:	ayə/ayu
to inform	:	kauna
information	:	mahal

insane	:	col
inside	:	rondian
to intend	:	leki
interdigital space	:	caŋ
intestines	:	tanteluen
island	:	muco
to itch/itchy	:	momoku
jaw	:	pase-
jellyfish	:	capoŋ
joint	:	parakain
to kill	:	ce
kind (type)	:	ŋanan
kinsman	:	kit
knee	:	haŋkulul
knife	:	camel
knot	:	kañ
to know	:	mahalan
ladder	:	laʔta (TP)
ladle	:	pil
lagoon	:	laliw
lame	:	suksuk
to laugh	:	helsain/helsə
leaf	:	nasun
left (side)	:	kalimoŋ
leucoderma	:	pan
level (surface)	:	momoson
to lick	:	helmem
lid	:	maran
to lie down	:	en, en tan
to lift	:	henə
light (radiance)	:	cakalan, lam
light (weight)	:	konun pwen
lightning	:	kocil
lime (for betel)	:	kəh
lime gourd	:	pucuan kəh
lime spatula	:	camun
lip	:	kuc
liver	:	katen
living	:	kirumat pwen
lizard sp.	:	kuroŋ, let, let pukaw, wati
to load (cargo)	:	us
lobster	:	kuñ camul, loup
loincloth	:	caŋatow
long	:	eluen
to look	:	mwac
to look (fixedly)	:	liŋliŋ, tutulə

to lose (things)	:	con tali
louse	:	kut
love	:	maran putətənəm, sore
maggot	:	cucumwalel
to make	:	ka, tunan, wokan
male	:	mumuan
man	:	mumuan
mango	:	wiwiy
many	:	holelen
March fly (stinging)	:	lembul
mast for sail	:	paran pale
mat (sleeping)	:	taoh
me	:	ayə/ayu
men's house	:	laul
middle	:	perilian
mist	:	kasun papi
mole (on skin)	:	pulukal
moon/month	:	pul
morning	:	(pa)cahan puləŋ
Morning star	:	koldal
mosquito	:	pil
moss	:	lunlumun
mother	:	ina, tinə-
mottled	:	makmak
mountain	:	puli
mouth	:	pwaha-
to move (residence)	:	koŋkoŋ
much	:	holelen
mud	:	apwal
muscle	:	kanən
mushroom	:	taliŋliŋ
mussel	:	kuro
name	:	ŋal
narrative	:	iwətiwət
narrow	:	narun
nasal mucus (wet)	:	ri
navel	:	matam put
near	:	kason
neck	:	kəw
needle	:	cəw
nest	:	timpat, yuma-
net (casting)	:	kanaən
net (hand)	:	morohop
nettle	:	lawis
new	:	ohun
news	:	kauna, mahal

night	:	puŋ
nine	:	tutən a talət
nine hundred	:	mocon tutən a talət
ninety	:	topəl a hawiy
nipple of breast	:	matan sus
nit	:	lis
no	:	pwen
node	:	cohun
noose trap	:	kamkam
nose	:	ŋot
not	:	pwen
oar	:	pahaw
obese	:	ñeñepan
obsidian	:	periləw
occiput	:	tut
octopus	:	kwit
odor	:	caŋən
of	:	on, po
old (of animates)	:	pwarampwaw
old (of things)	:	mocan
older (as siblings)	:	puen
on	:	i, kolon/kulun
one	:	səw
one hundred	:	saŋət
one thousand	:	mocon saŋahul
to open	:	pweh
to open wide (eyes)	:	aralan
opossum	:	kocay
orange	:	aŋoan
outrigger boom	:	kiac
outrigger float	:	cam
overcast	:	calin panu
paddle of a canoe	:	haw
to paddle a canoe	:	ka-haw
pain	:	ciciron
painful	:	ciciron
palm of hand	:	rondian min-
to pant	:	kuñah pwen
papaya	:	ñot
passage (for boat)	:	calan kel
path	:	cal mara
peak (of mountain)	:	kulun puli
to peel (as yams)	:	sup
penis	:	pal
person	:	camat
personal name prefix	:	a

perspiration	:	hion
piece	:	cipan
pig	:	pow
pillar	:	tu
pillow	:	kaliləw
to pinch	:	tikəl
pity	:	maran putətənəm, sore
to plait	:	ti
to plan to	:	leki
to plant	:	tiw
to play	:	coat
playmate (of child)	:	tohi
to pluck	:	sum
possessions	:	kokou
post	:	tu
pot (for water, sago)	:	pwentəŋ
to pour	:	huŋ
pregnant	:	kirhu not
prong of fish spear	:	to
prow	:	polon kel
to pull	:	heliw
to pull out	:	sum, ul
punting pole	:	to
pus	:	nanan
to push	:	cocoun
to quarrel	:	hitay
quick	:	malmalew
rafter	:	uh
rain	:	paŋ
rainbow	:	renbo (TP)
rat	:	polu
rattan	:	kadra (TP)
raw	:	pamerein
to recognize (person)	:	etuŋ
to recover	:	mecahala hian
red	:	raram
reef	:	harerean caic
reflection	:	camaluan
reflexive (3SG)	:	muli
relative	:	kit
to remove	:	ce, kohiap
to remove oil	:	ñaw
to report	:	kauna
to reside, live in	:	ento
rib	:	cin karahan
ridgepole	:	kanat

right (side)	:	kalmatu
ripe	:	maatu/metuan
river	:	poroay
to roast	:	sulu
roof	:	pupuan yum
root (generic)	:	kocan
rope	:	kap, təl, way
rotten	:	posian, tente
to rub in	:	sopwiy
rudder	:	kilit
to run	:	cacahut, cəp/cup
sago	:	epi
sago bow	:	kuel
sago grub	:	kahek
sago palm	:	paran epi
sago waste	:	ot
sail (of canoe)	:	pale
to sail	:	cəp
saliva	:	kañeluh
salt	:	təs
saltwater	:	təs
salty	:	sision
sand	:	papi
sandfly	:	non
sap, sticky fluid	:	puldan
sarong (men's)	:	calaw
satiated	:	su
to say	:	ce an naw
scale (fish)	:	mucihin
to scratch	:	rakis
sea (deep blue)	:	caic
sea (general)	:	təs
sea anemone	:	mac, maran sin
sea cucumber	:	koyoy
sea grass	:	lolomoc
to search	:	cawəy
sea swell	:	patan
seat (in boat)	:	palələh
sea urchin	:	puhulun
seaweed sp.	:	pom
to see	:	mwac
seed	:	patun
to sell	:	salim (TP)
seven	:	tutən a ruh
seven hundred	:	mocon tutən a ruh
seventy	:	topəl a rujahul

to sew	:	sus
shadow	:	camaluan
shallow	:	purun pwen
shame	:	memician
shank of pig	:	kalkain puw
sharp	:	matan
to sharpen	:	tic
to shave	:	ñael
she/her	:	i
shelf	:	tumpat
shelf (over hearth)	:	pay
shell	:	pucuan
to shiver	:	mwanwaləw
to shoot	:	so
shore	:	kendic, papi
short	:	tutukun
shoulder	:	kuŋ
shrimp	:	kuñ camul, matadrodrot
sibling (cross)	:	mwaani
sibling-in-law	:	malsənə
sibling (parallel)	:	teli
side	:	karahan
sideboard (of canoe)	:	tiw
to sing (men)	:	weri
to sing (women)	:	tiŋən
single pronged	:	pulut
to sink	:	lol
to sit	:	totol
six	:	tutən a səw
six hundred	:	mocon tutən a səw
sixty	:	topəl a saŋahul
skin	:	kunan
skirt (grass)	:	noy
sky	:	puŋ
to slap	:	ce
sleep (in eye)	:	rain mat
to sleep	:	metil, teŋkilu
slitgong	:	lepi
slow	:	kekeə
slug (gastropod)	:	mem
small	:	narun, pwiciken
to smell (something)	:	caŋən
smoke	:	kasun
to smoke (fish, meat)	:	tehuəs
smooth	:	momoson
snail	:	mwel

snake	:	mwat
to sneeze	:	mag
to sniff	:	caŋən
to snore	:	selponjah
to snort	:	suŋoh
snot	:	ri
snout	:	ŋot
soft	:	makahen
soil	:	kantan
to sort out	:	hilis
sour	:	sision
to speak	:	ce
spear	:	ñah, periləw
spider	:	candalaw
spiderweb	:	yuman candalaw
to spill	:	huŋ
spine	:	cimil
spirit (ancestral)	:	cilal
spirit (of recent dead)	:	malaw
to spit	:	ñemul
to split	:	tirel
spoiled (as food)	:	posian
spoon	:	pil
spotted	:	makmak
to squat	:	tarikow
to squeeze	:	hil
squid	:	mamwak, ñu
to stab	:	sohar
to stand	:	mwatəl
star	:	pitiw
to stare	:	liŋliŋ, tutulə
starfish	:	caŋacaŋ
starfish (spiny)	:	kak
to steal	:	pahana
stench	:	caŋən posian
stern of canoe	:	kaluəy
stick	:	kəy
to stick, adhere to	:	puldəy
still (water)	:	mocay
stone	:	coy
story	:	iwətiwət
to stray, get lost	:	con tali
stream	:	poroay
to stroke (hair, fur)	:	amis
to stumble	:	telip
to submerge	:	cuc

to suck	:	in
sugarcane	:	tuh
summit	:	kulun
sun	:	sin
sunlight	:	cakalan sin
sunset	:	sin ki lol
support stick	:	new
surf	:	hot, kolu
to surface	:	caw
to swallow	:	toñ
sweat	:	hion
sweet	:	lalaun
sweet potato	:	kaukau (TP)
to swim	:	kaw
swollen	:	ñoño(h)(an)
sympathy	:	maran putətənəm, sore
taboo	:	teʔteʔpunan
tail	:	poyun
to take	:	kohu
to talk	:	naw
to talk in one's sleep	:	mehimeh
talking	:	tokuc
tall	:	eluen
taro	:	mah, painiŋ, pi, puka
taro sucker	:	culin
tattoo	:	op
tears	:	canun mat
to tell	:	ce an naw
ten	:	sajahul
tendon	:	kocan
termite	:	parananan
testicles	:	sis
that	:	ele, ene
thatch	:	kat
them (dual)	:	sil
them (plural)	:	sih
them (trial)	:	sulu
there	:	ele/yele
they (dual)	:	sil
they (plural)	:	sih
they (trial)	:	sulu
thick (as a plank)	:	hututun
thief	:	pahana
thigh, upper leg	:	pweka-
thin (things, people)	:	koraten
to think	:	haŋal

thirty	:	tuluŋohul
this	:	awe
thorn	:	poton
three	:	tuluh
three hundred	:	mocon tuluh
throat	:	kəw
to throw	:	apə
to throw away	:	apə la i tan, apə la i tə
to throw out	:	ce
thunder (rumbling)	:	tentenu
thunderclap	:	paral
tidal wave	:	moloŋ
tide	:	ñol
tide (high)	:	ñeñep
tide (low)	:	alaŋ
to tie (by wrapping)	:	ur
time	:	now
toad	:	toltolic
tomorrow	:	pamuhu
tongs	:	kip
tongue	:	kalmim
tooth	:	lih
toothache	:	ciciron
top	:	kulun
torch	:	cul
towards	:	lay
tracks (of animal)	:	tupun
tree	:	kəy
tree sp.	:	alit, aŋey, cay, ceul, cupwa, kal, kew, kuy, lawa, marmar, mosim, moso, muʔmut, nanas, ñorout, ñot kəy, ŋah, ŋoronja, pac, pag, palpal kepwiw, pə, pitə, put, pweñat, talis, taw
tree trunk	:	paran kəy
trivet (in hearth)	:	pirihit
Trochus shell	:	lal
true	:	tenteruan
tuber, root crop	:	cipel
to turn (head, body)	:	aŋilua
turtle (green)	:	puñ
turtle shell	:	pucuan puñ
tusk	:	lih
twenty	:	ruŋohul
twins	:	moc
two	:	ruh
two (of people)	:	luman

two hundred	:	ruŋət
type (sort)	:	ŋanan
uncooked	:	pamerein
under	:	tihin
up	:	at/yat
urine/urinate	:	mim
us (dual)	:	təl
us (plural)	:	tah
us (trial)	:	talū
vagina	:	ciŋ
vein	:	kocan
village	:	panu
vine	:	lolow, way
vomit (n.)	:	lumudra
to vomit	:	mumut
to wake (trans.)	:	lohiŋ
to wake (intr.)	:	mamat
to walk	:	aw
wall	:	ñesim
to want	:	amamop, laka
to wash	:	ñelu
to watch	:	liŋliŋ
water (fresh)	:	cən
wave (at sea)	:	patan
way	:	cal mara
we (dual)	:	təl
we (plural)	:	tah
we (trial)	:	talū
to weave	:	ti
to weep	:	kakapwi, tiŋən
wet	:	piakan
whale	:	lat, moluam
what?	:	cah
when?	:	cah now
to whet	:	tic
to whip	:	up
white	:	laŋan
who?	:	səy
why?	:	imarem
wide	:	malahan
widow(er)	:	ñaw
wife	:	pehin
will (future)	:	laku
wind	:	eul
wind (east)	:	kup
wind (north)	:	tolaw

wind (northwest)	:	ahay tolaw
wind (south)	:	lahan
wind (west)	:	ahay
wing	:	pən
with (instrumental)	:	la(i)
woman	:	pehin
wood	:	kəy
to work	:	maŋas
wound	:	mwat
to write	:	toro
yam	:	cipel on tihol, kuh, mwat, polu
yawn	:	mamaw
year	:	krismas (TP)
yellow	:	aŋoan
yesterday	:	miñə
you (DL)	:	omu
you (large plural)	:	aoh
you (SG)	:	ka/ko, o
you (trial)	:	opu
younger (people)	:	pwiciken

8.5. HISTORICAL PHONOLOGY. As in other languages of the eastern Admiralties, Nauna has regularly reduced POC *C1V1C2V2C3 word shapes to C1V1C2 unless the word coda was protected by a suffix. This process has resulted in a high incidence of monosyllabism, especially for nouns and intransitive verbs, as shown in Table 8.7:

Table 8.7: Canonical reduction of Proto-Oceanic word forms in Nauna

POC	Nauna	
*baluc	pəl	dove sp.
*draRaq	cay	blood
*kani	ən	to eat
*kuluR	kul	breadfruit
*laqia	lay	ginger
*nonok	non	sandfly
*qupi	kuh	yam
*Rucan	us	to load cargo

In a few unexplained cases, a vowel that would normally have been deleted in original or derived word-final position, is retained, as with *sulu > *sulu* ‘to burn’, or *tupuq > *tu-tuhu* ‘to grow’.

In addition to a general ‘erosion from the right’ Nauna has altered the phonetic properties that are generally assumed for most POC consonants, reflecting many of these with greater constriction initially in nouns, and with greater lenition elsewhere. A summary of major developments appears in Table 8.8:

Table 8.8: Nauna reflexes of POC consonants

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

POC *pw and *bw are rare. No reflexes of the former phoneme were recorded in Nauna, and only one reflex of the latter: *bweka > *pwe* ‘flying fox’.

POC *mw remained unchanged in POC *mwajar > *mwac* ‘bandicoot’ and *mwata > *mwat* ‘snake’, but became a simple bilabial nasal word-initially in *mwamwaki > *mamwak* ‘squid with shell’, perhaps by dissimilation, and in PADM *mwalutV > *molut* ‘dove sp.’ as a result of glide-vowel fusion.

In a single form a historically secondary *mw became the sequence *mu-*: POC *maRuqane (> PADM *mwane) > *mu-muan* ‘man, male’.

POC *w remained unchanged in all positions: POC *waiwai > *wiwiy* ‘mango’, *waRoc > *way* ‘vine’, *bakewak > *pahew* ‘shark’, *kanawa > *kanaw* ‘seagull’, *kawil > *kəw* ‘fishhook’, *mawap > *ma-maw* ‘to yawn’, *qayawan > *kew* ‘banyan’, *sawit > *cəw* ‘needle’, *tawan > *taw* ‘a fruit tree: *Pometia pinnata*’, PADM *watiV > *wati* ‘monitor lizard’, *bapawV > *pahaw* ‘oars’, *tiwa > *tiw* ‘sideboard of canoe’.

As in most other languages of the Admiralties, the common noun article *na lost its unstressed vowel and prenasalized the first consonant of a nominal base if it was an obstruent or *r, resulting in reflexes that resisted an otherwise general lenition. As a result of this process POC *p became /p/ initially in nouns, but lenited to /h/ in other environments (non-initially in nouns and in any position in non-nouns):

*p > p- (in nouns): POC *padran > *pac* ‘pandanus’, *pa-layaR ‘to sail’ > *pale* ‘sail of a canoe’, *panako (*pa-panako) > *panaha* ‘thief’, *pano > *pan* ‘skin fungus, leucoderma’, *panua > *panu* ‘village’, *papine > *pehin* ‘woman’, *paRi > *pəy* ‘stingray’, *pataŋ > *para-* ‘tree trunk’, *paRa > *pay* ‘shelf over the hearth’, *piRaq > *pi* ‘elephant ear taro’, *pitaquR > *pitə* ‘a shore tree: *Calophyllum inophyllum*’, *pituqin > *pitiw* (met.) ‘star’, *poŋu > *puñ* ‘the green turtle: *Chelonia mydas*’, *potok > *poto-n* ‘thorn’, *pulan > *pul* ‘moon’, *puŋa > *puŋo-n* ‘flower, blossom’, *puŋun > *puŋ* ‘bunch, cluster’, *pupu > *puh* ‘bamboo fish trap’, *pupuŋan > *pupua-n* ‘ridgepole’, *puqaya > *puay* ‘crocodile’, *putun > *put* ‘a shore tree: *Barringtonia asiatica*’.

In one known noun with initial *p the stop has become a homorganic nasal: *pudi > *muc* ‘banana’.

*p > h: POC *apaRat > *ahay* ‘west wind’, *ipos > *ih* ‘cockroach’, *katapa > *karah* ‘frigate bird’, *lipon > *lih* ‘tooth’, *mipi > *mehi-meh* ‘to dream’, *mapu > *mah* ‘taro variety’, *nupu > *nuh* ‘stonefish’, *paka-Rapiqi > *heyəh* ‘afternoon’, *pa-panako > *pahana* ‘thief’, *papaq (> *pa-papa) > *pa-pah* ‘to carry piggy-back’, *papine > *pehin* ‘female, woman’, *pupu > *puh* ‘bamboo fish trap’, *qapatoR > *kahek* ‘sago grub’, *qapuR > *kəh* ‘lime for betel chew’, *qupi > *kuh* ‘yam’, *Ropok > *oh* ‘to fly’, *sa-ŋapuluq > *saŋahul* ‘ten’, *sapa > *cah* ‘what?’, *tapuRi > *tahuy* ‘conch shell’, *topu > *tuh* ‘sugarcane’, *tupuq > *tu-tuhu* ‘to grow’, PADM *bapawV > *pahaw* ‘oars’, *draloqopV > *kalioh* ‘canoe bailer’, *paunV > *ohun* (< met.) ‘new’.

In two known verbs an apparent reflex of *p has remained a stop, the first as onset and the second as coda: *papaq > *pa-pah* ‘to carry piggyback’, *supi > *sup* ‘to peel’.

POC *b was already prenasalized, and so in every position it normally yielded the same reflex as POC *p in initial position in nouns: *banic > *pən* ‘wing’, *bayan > *pe* ‘bait’, *boma > *pom* ‘seaweed sp.’, *bonor > *pon* ‘plugged, stopped up’, *boŋi > *puŋ* ‘night’, *boRok > *pow* ‘pig’, *buto > *put* ‘navel’, *Rabia > *epi* ‘sago’.

In two words PADM *bu- (from POC *pu- by secondary nasal grade) yielded *mu*: *budri > *muc* ‘banana’, bucokV > *muco* ‘island’. However, this did not happen in other words, as *buaya > *puay* ‘crocodile’, *bula > *pul* ‘moon’, or *bupu > *puh* ‘bamboo basket trap for fish’.

As in human languages generally, the bilabial nasal of POC generally remained unchanged in Nauna: *mai > *me(h)* ‘to come’, *mamata > *mamat* ‘to wake up’, *manuk > *monmon* ‘bird’, *mapu > *mah* ‘taro’, *maRuqane > *mu-muan* ‘man, male’, *masou > *moso* ‘cinnamon tree’, *mata > *mara-* ‘eye; focal point’, *mate > *mat* ‘to die, dead’, *matiruR > *metil* ‘to sleep’, *mawap > *ma-maw* ‘to yawn’, *mipi > *mehimeh* ‘to dream’, *mimiq > *mim* ‘urine, to urinate’, *monoRe > *monoy* ‘unicorn fish’, *muri > *muli-n* ‘rear part’, *mutaq > *mu-mut* ‘to vomit’, *d(r)amut > *camu-n* ‘lime spatula’, *kamiu > *omu* ‘2DL, you two’, *katama > *karam* ‘door’.

opening’, *ñamit > ñemñem ‘to taste; to eat’, *boma > *pom* ‘seaweed sp.’, *ramaR > *lam* ‘light, radiance’, *Rumaq > *yum* ‘house’, *saman > *sam* ‘outrigger float’, *tama > *tamə-* ‘father’, *taumata > *camat* ‘person, human being’; PADM *mina- > *min* ‘hand, arm’, *mosimo > *mosim* ‘a shore tree: *Casuarina equisetifolia*’.

POC *t was retained as a voiceless stop initially and finally, but optionally lenited to /r/ intervocally:

*t- > t-: *tabuna > *tapun* ‘dehortative; don’t’, *tali > *təl* ‘rope’, *taliŋa > *taliŋ* ‘ear’, *talise > *talis* ‘a shore tree: *Terminalia catappa*’, *tama > *tamə-* ‘father’, *tanoq > *tan* ‘earth; down’, *tapuRi > *tahuy* ‘conch shell’, *tasik > *təs* ‘sea, saltwater’, *taumata > *camat* ‘person, human being’, *tawan > *taw* ‘a fruit tree: *Pometia pinnata*’, *tian > *ti-* ‘abdomen, belly’, *tokalaur > *tolaw* ‘north wind’, *tokon > *to* ‘punting pole’, *tolu (> *tolu-pu) > *tuluh* ‘three’, *toñom > *toñ* ‘to swallow’, *topu > *tuh* ‘sugarcane’, *tupuq > *tu-tuhu* ‘to grow’, *tuRu > *tu* ‘housepost’, *tutup > *tut* ‘to hammer’; PADM *tiwa > *tiw* ‘sideboard of canoe’.

*-t- > -t-: *matiruR > *metil* ‘to sleep’, *pitaquR > *pitə* ‘a shore tree: *Calophyllum inophyllum*’, *pituqin > *pitiw* (met.) ‘star’, *potok > *poto-n* ‘thorn’, *qate > *kate-n* ‘liver’.

*-t- > -r-: *katama > *karam* ‘door opening’, *katapa > *karah* ‘frigate bird’, *mata > *mata- ~ mara-* ‘eye; focal point’, ?taŋ > *para-* ‘tree trunk’, *qatoluR > *karilu-n* ‘egg’.

The even split of /t/ or t/r reflexes in medial position shows that *t > r/V__V was a change in progress at the time my data was collected in 1975.

*-t- > -t-: *buto > *put* ‘navel’, *kaRat-i > *ət* ‘to bite’, *kuRita > *kwit* ‘octopus’, *kutu > *kut* ‘louse’, *loto > *lot* ‘boil, abscess’, *mamata > *mamat* ‘to wake up (intr.)’, *mate > *mat* ‘to die; dead’, *mutaq > *mu-mut* ‘to vomit’, *mwata > *mwat* ‘snake’, *natu > *not* ‘child’, *ñatuq > *ñot* *kəy* ‘a tree: *Palaquium* sp.’, *putun > *put* ‘a shore tree: *Barringtonia asiatica*’, *qarita > *alit* ‘the putty nut: *Parinari laurinum*’, *qatop > *kat* ‘roof thatch’, *lato > *lat* ‘small whale sp.’, *sa-ŋaRatus > *sa-ŋət* ‘one hundred’, *tutup > *tut* ‘to hammer’; PADM *mwalutV > *molut* ‘k.o. dove’.

In a single known form *-t- > -k-: *qapatoR > *kahek* ‘sago grub’.

POC *d is found in only one form in my data, where it became c: *pudi > *muc* ‘banana’.

POC *s underwent fortition to c- initially in nouns, but remained s elsewhere.

*s > c- (in nouns): *saku > *cə* ‘needlefish’, *salan > *cal mara* ‘path, road’, *saman > *cam* ‘outrigger float’, *saŋa > *caŋ* ‘fork, bifurcation’, *saŋasaŋa > *caŋacaŋ* ‘starfish’, *sokalayaR > *colay* ‘sailfish, marlin’, *soŋe > *cuy* ‘hunger’, *suluq > *cul* ‘coconut leaf torch’.

*s > s (elsewhere): *i sai > *səy* ‘who?’, *kanase > *kanas* ‘mullet’, *lisaq > *lis* ‘nit, egg of a louse’, *masou > *moso* ‘cinnamon tree’, *qasu > *kasu-n* ‘gall (bladder)’, *qasu > *kasu-n* ‘smoke’, *talise > *talis* ‘a shore tree: *Terminalia catappa*’, *tasik > *təs* ‘sea, saltwater’.

This change shows several exceptions, both negative (*s to *s* initially in nouns), and positive (*s > *c* in non-nouns or non-initially in nouns): *sinaR ‘ray of light’ > *sin* ‘sun’, *susu > *sus* ‘female breast’; *sapa > *cah* ‘what?’, *qusila > *kocil* ‘lightning’.

POC *n remained unchanged in all positions.

*n > n: *nanaq > *nana-n* ‘pus’, *natu > *not* ‘child’, *nonok > *non* ‘sandfly’, *nupu > *nuh* ‘stonefish’; *banic > *pən* ‘wing’, *bonor > *pon* ‘stopped up, closed’, *ina > *ina-* ‘mother’, *inum > *in* ‘to drink’, *kanase > *kanas* ‘mullet’, *kanawa > *kanaw* ‘seagull’, *kani > *ən* ‘to eat’, *manuk > *mon-mon* ‘bird’, *maRuqane > *mu-muan* ‘man, male’, *monoRe > *monoy* ‘unicorn fish’, *panako (> *pa-panako) > *pahana* ‘thief; to steal’, *pano > *pan* ‘skin fungus, leucoderma’, *panua > *panu* ‘village’, *papine > *pehin* ‘female; woman’, *qenop > *en* ‘to lie down’, *dranum > *cən* ‘fresh water’, *raqani > *lən* ‘day’, *sinaR ‘ray of light’ > *sin* ‘sun’, *tabuna > *tapun* ‘dehortative, don’t’, *tanoq ‘earth’ > *tan* ‘down’.

POC *r became /c/ initially in nouns (as a result of prenasalization to *dr- after fusion with the unstressed common noun marker *na), but became /l/ in other environments, although there are a number of exceptions to both changes.

*r > c- (in nouns): *raqan > *ca-n* ‘branch’, *ruRi > *ci-n* ‘bone’, BUT *ramaR > *lam* ‘light, radiance’, *raqani > *lən* ‘day’, *rato > *lat* ‘small whale sp.’

*r > l (elsewhere): *roŋoR > *loŋ* ‘to hear’; *kuron > *kul* ‘clay cooking pot’, *matiruR > *metil* ‘to sleep’, *muri > *muli-n* ‘behind, rear part’, *ñoro ‘rough sea’ > *ñol* ‘tide’, *qarita > *alit* ‘putty nut’, *sira > *sil* ‘3PL, they, them’, BUT *rodrom > *coc* ‘dark’, *ruo-pu > *ruh* ‘two’, ruyun > *tuy* ‘dugong’, *kuriap > *uri* ‘dolphin’.

Although exceptions are found to other sound changes as well, the number of exceptions in relation to the number of canonical changes to *r is unusually high (9 regular forms, 7 exceptions).

POC *dr is relatively rare. Three examples are known in initial position, and two in medial position. In all five cases *dr became /c/:

*dr > c: *d(r)amut > *camu-n* ‘lime spatula’, *dranum > *cən* ‘fresh water’, *draRaq > *cay* ‘blood’; *kadroRa > *kocay* (< met.) ‘cuscus, opossum’, *padran > *pac* ‘pandanus’.

In addition to these consistent reflexes, one Proto-Admiralty form shows a different development:

*dr > k-: PADM *draloqopV > *kalioh* ‘canoe bailer’.

POC *l became /l/ in all environments: *laje < *lac* ‘coral limestone’, *lako > *la* ~ *lah* ‘to go’, *lalak > *lal* ‘Trochus shell’, *laŋo > *laŋ* ‘housefly’, *laqia > *lay* ‘ginger’, *lipon > *lih* ‘tooth, tusk’, *loto > *lot* ‘boil, abscess’, *lisaq > *lis* ‘nit, egg of a louse’; *alali > *aləl* ‘halibut’, *baluc >

pəl ‘dove sp.’, **kuluR* > *kul* ‘breadfruit’, **pa-layaR* > *pale* ‘sail’, **pulan* > *pul* ‘moon, month’, **qalu* > *kəl* ‘barracuda’, **qatoluR* > *karilu-n* ‘egg’, **salan* > *cal* ‘path, road’, **sa-ŋapuluq* > *caŋahul* ‘ten’, **sokalayaR* > *colay* ‘sailfish, marlin’, **sulu* > *sulu* ‘to burn’, **suluq* > *cul* ‘torch’, **tali* > *təl* ‘rope’, **taliŋa* > *taliŋ* ‘ear’, **talise* > *talis* ‘a shore tree: *Terminalia catappa*’, **tokalaur* > *tolaw* ‘north wind’, **tolo-pu* > *tuluh* ‘three’; PADM **draloqopV* > *kalioh* ‘canoe bailer’, **mwalutV* > *molut* ‘k.o. dove’.

In a single known form **l* disappeared in derived final position: **qusila* > *koci* ‘lightning’.

POC **c* did not occur word-initially, and was relatively uncommon. Only two examples are attested in my data, and these disagree, with one showing /*l*/ and the other /*s*/: **ŋacan* > *ŋal* ‘name’, **ucan* > *us* ‘to load cargo (on a boat)’.

POC **j*, which is also uncommon, became /*c*/ in the data to hand: **kiajo* > *kiac* ‘outrigger boom’, **kojom* > *oc* ‘to husk coconuts’, **laje* > *lac* ‘coral limestone’, **mwajar* > *mwac* ‘bandicoot’.

POV **ñ* was generally retained as a palatal nasal, even when it came to be word-final: **ñamit* ‘to taste’, > *ñamñam* ‘to eat’, **ñatuq* > *ñot kəy* ‘a fruit tree: *Palaquium* sp.’, **ñoro* ‘rough sea’ > *ñol* ‘tide’; **poñu* > *puñ* ‘the green turtle: *Chelonia mydas*’, **toñom* > *toñ* ‘to swallow; PADM **kuñV* > *kuñ* ‘coconut leaf basket’.

POC **y* did not occur word-initially, but in medial and derived final positions it is reflected either as /*y*/ or as /*e*/ (a contraction of **ay*): **kayu* > *kəy* ‘wood; tree’, **sokalayaR* > *colay* ‘sailfish, marlin’, BUT **bayan* > *pe* ‘bait’, **pa-layaR* > *pale* ‘sail’. It is noteworthy that the same morpheme, POC **layaR* ‘sail’, occurs in two bimorphemic words, and is reflected differently in each.

POC **k* is normally reflected as /*k*/ word-initially in nouns, but as zero elsewhere:

**k* > *k*- (in nouns): **kadroRa* > *kocay* ‘cuscus, opossum’, **kanase* > *kanas* ‘mullet’, **kanawa* > *kanaw* ‘seagull’, **katama* > *karam* ‘door opening’, **katapa* > *karah* ‘frigate bird’, **kawil* > *kəw* ‘fishhook’, **kayu* > *kəy* ‘wood; tree’, **kiajo* > *kiac* ‘outrigger boom’, **kuluR* > *kul* ‘breadfruit’, **kuron* > *kul* ‘clay cooking pot’, **kuRita* > *kwit* ‘octopus’, **kutu* > *kut* ‘louse’, **kasusu* > *kesus* ‘coconut crab’, PADM **kuñV* > *kuñ* ‘coconut leaf basket’.

**k* > Ø: **kamiu* > *omu* ‘2DL, you two’, **kani* > *ən* ‘to eat’, **kaRat-i* > *ət* ‘to bite’, **koe* > *o* ‘2SG, you’; **bweka* > *pwe* ‘flying fox’, **lako* > *la* ‘to go’, **paka-Rapiqi* > *heyəh* ‘afternoon’, **panako* (> **pa-panako*) > *pahana* ‘thief; to steal’, **saku* > *cə* ‘needlefish’, **soka* ‘to spear’ > *so* ‘to shoot’, **sokalayaR* > *colay* ‘sailfish, marlin’, **tokalaur* > *tolaw* ‘north wind’, **tokon* > *to* ‘punting pole’.

Exceptions are seen in **kuriap* > *uri* ‘dolphin’, with unexplained loss word-initially in a noun, and **bakewak* > *pahew* ‘shark’, with unexplained **k* > *h*.

No reflexes of POC **g* are known in Nauna, but PADM **g* became *k* in the one known reflex: **kagV* > *kak* ‘spiny starfish’.

POC *ŋ is normally unchanged: *ŋacan > *ŋara* ‘name’; *aŋo-aŋo-ana > *aŋoan* ‘yellow’, *boŋi > *puŋ* ‘night’, *laŋo > *laŋ* ‘housefly’, *puŋa > *puŋo-n* ‘flower’, *puŋun > *puŋ* ‘bunch, cluster’, *roŋoR > *loŋ* ‘to hear’, *saŋa > *caŋ* ‘bifurcation’, *sa-ŋapuluq > *sa-ŋahul* ‘ten’, *sa-ŋaRatus > *sa-ŋət* ‘one hundred’, *saŋasaŋa > *caŋacaŋ* ‘starfish’, *soŋe > *cuŋ* ‘hunger’, *taliŋa > *taliŋ* ‘ear’.

In a single known case it has disappeared intervocalically: *pupuŋan > *pupua-n* ‘ridgepole’.

POC *q generally became /k/ word-initially in nouns, but disappeared in other environments:

*q > k: *qalu > *kəl* ‘barracuda’, *qayawan > *kew* ‘banyan’, *qapuR > *kəh* ‘lime for betel chew’, *qasu > *kasu-n* ‘gall (bladder)’, *qasu > *kasu-n* ‘smoke’, *qate > *kate-n* ‘liver’, *qatoluR > *karilu-n* ‘egg’, *qatop > *kat* ‘roof, thatch’, *qupi > *kuh* ‘yam’, *qusila > *koci* ‘lightning’.

*q > Ø: *qenop > *en* ‘to lie down’; *laqia > *lay* ‘ginger’, *maRuqane > *mu-muan* ‘man, male’, *paka-Rapiqi > *heyəh* ‘afternoon’, *pitaquR > *pitə* ‘a shore tree: *Calophyllum inophyllum*’, *pituqin > *pitiw* (< met.) ‘star’, *puqaya > *puay* ‘crocodile’, *raqan > *ca-n* ‘branch’, *raqani > *lan* ‘day’.

In one known case *q- disappeared word-initially in a noun: *qarita > *alit* ‘the putty nut: *Parinari laurinum*’.

POC *R sometimes disappeared, and sometimes became /y/, with roughly equal frequency:

*R > Ø: *Rabia > *epi* ‘sago’, *Ropok > *oh* ‘to fly’, *Rucan > *us* ‘to load cargo’; *boRok > *pow* ‘pig’, *kaRati > *ət* ‘to bite’, *kuRita > *kwit* ‘octopus’, *maRuqane > *mu-muan* ‘man, male’, *piRaq > *pi* ‘elephant ear taro’, *ruRi > *ci-n* ‘bone’, *sa-ŋaRatus > *sa-ŋət* ‘one hundred’, *tuRu > *tu* ‘housepost’.

*R > y: *Rumaq > *yum* ‘house’; *apaRat > *ahay* ‘west wind’, *draRaq > *cay* ‘blood’, *kadroRa > *kocay* (< met.) ‘cuscus, opossum’, *monoRe > *monoy* ‘unicornfish’, *paka-Rapiqi > *heyəh* ‘afternoon’, *paRi > *pəy* ‘stingray’, *paRa > *pay* ‘shelf over the hearth’, *tapuRi > *tahuy* ‘conch shell (trumpet)’, *waRoc > *way* ‘vine’.

The development of the POC vowels in Nauna is of greater than ordinary interest because *a underwent partial assimilation to a following high vowel, raising to a mid-central or high-central vowel of indifferent coloration, and *o was raised to /u/ under similar conditions. Whether to write the raised low vowel as [ə] or [i] caused some indecision on my part, as I did not always hear it the same way. Because my elicitation in the language began with counting, the first word I recorded was [siw] ‘one’. However, in subsequent transcriptions I frequently wrote [siw], as in [tutən a siw] ‘six’, where what appears to be the same vowel was written as a schwa in /tutən/ ‘five’ and as [i] in /səw/. Elicitation in the language extended over a period of five days, and by the fourth or fifth day I was reasonably certain that Nauna has just the six vowels shown in Table 8.1, with enough free variation in the pronunciation of /i/ and /ə/ to make it sometimes hard to distinguish them, as both are sometimes heard as [I].

All five POC vowels (*i, *u, *e, *o, *a) normally have their canonical values, except that *a is raised to /ə/, as explained above, and *o is raised to /u/ if a high vowel is found in the next syllable. Examples of *a > ə are seen here:

*a > ə/(C)i: *alali > *aləl* ‘halibut’, *banic > *pən* ‘wing’, *kani > *ən* ‘to eat’, *kaRati > *ət* ‘to bite’, *kawil > *kəw* ‘fishhook’, *ñamit ‘to taste’ > *ñəmñəm* ‘to eat’, *paka-Rapiqi > *heyəh* ‘afternoon’, *paRi > *pəy* ‘stingray’, *sawit > *cəw* ‘needle’, *tali > *təl* ‘rope’, *tasik > *təs* ‘sea, saltwater’, *raqani > *lən* ‘day’, *i sai > *səy* ‘who?’.

*a > ə/Cu: *baluc > *pəl* ‘dove sp.’, *kayu > *kəy* ‘wood, tree’, *pitaquR > *pitə* ‘a shore tree: *Calophyllum inophyllum*’, *qalu > *kəl* ‘barracuda’, *qapuR > *kəh* ‘lime (for betel)’, *dranum > *cən* ‘fresh water’, *saku > *cə* ‘needlefish’, *sa-ŋaRatus > *sa-ŋət* ‘one hundred’.

Despite the clearly recurrent nature of this change (thirteen examples of raising to /ə/ before *i, and eight before *u), there are many cases in which *a did not raise when preceding a syllable that contains a high vowel, or in which it changed height but became either /e/ or /o/ depending upon the frontness of the conditioning vowel:

*a > a/(C)i: *qarita > *alit* ‘putty nut’, *taliŋa > *taliŋ* ‘ear’, *talise > *talis* ‘a shore tree: *Terminalia catappa*’.

*a > a/(C)u: *d(r)amut > *camu-n* ‘lime spatula’, *panua > *panu* ‘village’, *qasu > *kasu-n* ‘gall (bladder)’, *qasu > *kasu-n* ‘smoke’, *sa-ŋapuluq > *sa-ŋahul* ‘ten’, *tabuna > *tapun* ‘dehortative; don’t’, *tapuRi > *tahuy* ‘conch shell (trumpet)’.

a > e/(C)i: *mai > *me* ~ *meh* ‘to come’, *matiruR > *metil* ‘to sleep’, *paka-Rapiqi (> *payapi) > *heyəh* ‘afternoon’, *papine > *pehin* ‘female; woman’, *Rabia > *epi* ‘sago’. In some cases this change may actually involve the contraction of *ai to /e/, as seen in POC *mai > *me(h)* ‘to come’, or *qayawan (> PADM *qaiwa) > *kew* ‘banyan’.

*a > o/(C)u: *kamu > *omu* ‘2DL, you two’, *manuk > *mon-mon* ‘bird’, *natu > *not* ‘child’, *ñnatuq > *ñot kəy* ‘a fruit tree: *Palaquium* sp.’, PADM *mwalut > *molut* ‘dove sp.’, *paunV > *ohun* (< met.) ‘new’.

Combining all of these reflexes of *a where the following syllable contained a high vowel we find a nearly even split, with 20 cases of raising to a mid-central or high-central vowel, 10 of no change, and eight of raising to /e/ or /o/. The reason for this split remains unclear, and in the last two cases (raising to /e/ or /o/) it cannot be because of a change in progress.

It is noteworthy that glides /y/ and /w/ had no raising effect on a preceding low vowel, although the POC or PADM sequence *aya contracted to /e/ in two cases:

*aya > e: *baya > *pe* ‘bait’, *palayaR > *pale* ‘sail’.

The raising of *o to /u/ if there was a high vowel in the following syllable is seen in:

*o > u/ __Ci: *boŋi > puŋ ‘night’

*o > u/ __Cu: *nopus > nuh ‘stonefish’, *poŋu > puñ ‘the green turtle: *Chelonia mydas*’, *tolu-pu > tuluh ‘three’, *topu > tuh ‘sugarcane’.

In one known example POC *o became /u/ when the vowel of the next syllable was mid rather than high: *soŋe ‘famine’ > cuŋ ‘hunger’.

Other words that show apparently sporadic vocalic irregularities include the following:

*a > e : PADM *kasusu > kesus ‘coconut crab’, *qapatoR > kahek ‘sago grub’.

*a > o : *ŋapa > ŋoha-n ‘fathom’.

*e > i : POC *waiwai (> PADM *wewey) > wiwiy ‘mango’.

*i > e : *mipi > mehi-meh ‘to dream’.

*o > i : PADM *draloqopV > kalioh ‘canoe bailer’, *qatoluR > karilu-n ‘egg’.

*u > o : *qusila > koci ‘lightning’.

*ui > i : *ruRi (> *ru) > ci-n ‘bone’.

8.6. NAUNA REFLEXES OF PROTO-OCEANIC AND PROTO-ADMIRALTY

	POC	PADM	NAUNA	
001.	*a	*a	a	conjunction; and
002.	*alali	*alali	aləl	halibut
003.	*aŋo-aŋo-ana	*aŋo-ana	aŋoan	yellow
004.	*apaRat	*apaya	ahay	west wind
005.	*bakewak	*bakewa	pahew	shark
006.	*baluc	*balu	pəl	dove sp.
008.	*banic	*bani	pən	wing
008.		*bapawV	pahaw	oars; paddle of canoe
009.	*bayan	*baya	pe	bait (?)
010.	*boma	*boma	pom	seaweed sp.
011.	*bonor	*bono	pon	stopped up, closed
012.	*boŋi	*boŋi	puŋ	night
013.	*boRok	*boo	pow	pig
014.		*bucokV	muco	island
015.	*bulut	*bulu	puld-an	birdlime; sap
016.	*buto	*buto	put	navel

018.	*bweka	*bweka	pwe	flying fox
018.	*cila	*cila	cil	boom of a sail
019.		*diwa	tiw	sideboard of canoe
020.		*draloqopV	kalioh	canoe bailer
021.	*d(r)amut	*dramu	camu-n	lime spatula
022.	*dranum	*dranu	canu-	fluid
			cən	fresh water
023.	*draRaq	*draya	cay	blood
024.	*i	*i	i	locative marker
025.	*ia	*ia	i	3SG, s/he
026.	*ikan	*nika	ni	fish
028.	*ina	*ina	ina-	mother
028.	*inum	*inu	in	to drink
029.	*ipos	*ipos	ih	cockroach
030.	*kadroRa	*kodraya (< met.)	kocay	cuscus, opossum
031.		*kagV	kak	spiny starfish
032.	*kalika	*kalika	keli	grouper sp.
033.	*kamu	*kamu?	omu	2DL, you two
034.	*kanase	*kanase	kanas	mullet
035.	*kanawa	*kanawa	kanaw	seagull
036.	*kani	*kani	ən	to eat
038.	*(ka)reŋas	*kareŋa	kareŋ	red parrot
038.	*kaRati	*kati	ət	to bite
039.		*kasusu	kesus	coconut crab
040.	*katama	*katama	karam	door opening
041.	*katapa	*katapa	karah	frigate bird
042.	*kawil	*kawi	kəw	fishhook
043.	*kayu	*kayu	kəy	wood, tree
044.	*kiajo	*kiaco	kiac	outrigger boom
045.	*koba	*koba	kai-kop	hermit crab
046.	*koe	*koe	ko, o	2SG, you
048.	*kojom	*koco	oc	to husk coconuts
048.	*kotoŋ	*koto	kot	grouper sp.
049.	*kuluR	*kulu	kul	breadfruit
050.		*kuñV	kuñ	coconut leaf basket
051.	*kuriap	*kuria	uri	dolphin
052.	*kuron	*kuro	kul	clay cooking pot
053.	*kuRita	*kuita	kwit	octopus
054.	*kutu	*kutu	kut	louse
055.	*laje	*lace	lac	coral limestone
056.	*lako	*lako	la ~ lah	to go
058.	*lalak	*lala	lal	Trochus shell
058.	*laŋo	*laŋo	laŋ	housefly
059.	*laqia	*laya	lai	ginger
060.	*lipon	*lipo	lih	tooth
061.	*lisaq	*lisa	lis	nit, louse egg

062.	*loto	*loto	lot	boil, abscess
063.	*lumut	*lumu	lun-lumu-n (?)	moss, algae
064.	*mai	*me	me ~ meh	to come
065.	*mamata	*mamata	mamat	to wake up (intr.)
066.	*manuk	*manu	mon-mon	bird
068.	*maRuqane	*mwane	mu-muan	man, male
068.	*masou	*mosou (?)	moso	cinnamon tree
069.	*mata	*mata-	mara-	eye, focal point
070.	*mate	*mate	mat	to die, dead
071.	*matiruR	*matiru	metil	to sleep
072.	*mawap	*mawa	ma-maw	to yawn
073.	*mipi	*mepi-mepi	mehimeh	to dream
074.	*mimiq	*mimi	mim	urine, to urinate
075.		*mina-	min	hand, arm
076.	*monoRe	*monoye	monoy	unicorn fish
078.		*mosimo	mosim	casuarina
078.	*-mu	*-mu	-m	2SG possessor
079.	*muri	*muri	muli-n	behind; rear part
080.	*mutaq	*muta	mu-mut	to vomit
081.	*mwajar	*mwaca	mwac	bandicoot
082.		*mwalutV	molut	k.o. dove
083.	*mwamwaki	*mwamwaki	mamwak	squid with shell
084.	*mwapo	*mwapo	mah	taro variety
085.	*mwata	*mwata	mwat	snake
086.	*nai	*nai	noy	grass skirt
088.	*nanaq	*nana-	nana-n	pus
088.	*natu	*natu-	not	child
089.	*nonok	*nono	non	sandfly
090.	*nopu	*nopu	nuh	stonefish
091.	*-ña	*-na	-n	3SG possessor
092.	*ñamit	*ñami	ñəmñəm	to taste; to eat
093.		*ñapa	*ñah	stab; spear
094.	*ñaRo	*ñaο	ñaw	widow(er)
095.	*ñatuq	*ñatu	ñot kəy	a tree: <i>Palaquium</i> sp.
096.	*ñoro	*ñoro	ñol	rough sea; tide
098.	*ñui	*ñui	ñu	shellless squid
098.	*ñupi	*ñupi	nuhi	to wash, bathe
099.	*ɲacan	*ɲara	ɲal	name
100.	*ɲapa	*ɲapa	ɲoha-n	fathom
101.	*padran	*padra	pac	pandanus
102.	*paka-Rapiqi	*payapi	heyəh	afternoon
103.	*pa-layaR	*balea	pale	sail
104.	*panako	*pa-panako	pahana	thief; to steal
105.	*pano	*bano	pan	leucoderma
106.	*panua	*banua	panu	village
108.	*paŋan-i	*paŋan-i	haŋəŋ	to feed

108.	*papaq	*pa-papa	pa-pah (?)	to carry piggyback
109.	*papine	*bapine	pehin	female; woman
110.		*paunV	ohun (?)	new
111.	*paRa	*paya	pay	shelf over hearth
112.	*paRi	*pay	pəy	stingray
113.	*pataŋ	*pata	para-	tree trunk
114.	*piRaq	*bia	pi	elephant ear taro
115.	*pitaquR	*pitau	pitə	<i>Calophyllum</i> spp.
116.	*pituqin	*pitui	pitiw (< met.)	star
118.	*poñu	*poñu	puñ	the green turtle
118.	*potok	*boto-	poto-n	thorn
119.	*pudi	*budri	muc	banana
120.	*pulan	*bula	pul	moon, month
121.	*puŋa	*buŋo	puŋo-n	flower, blossom
122.	*puŋun	*buŋu	puŋ	bunch, cluster
123.	*pupu	*bupu	puh	bamboo fish trap
124.	*pupuŋan	*pupuŋa	pupua-n (?)	ridgepole
125.	*puqaya	*buaya	puay	crocodile
126.	*putun	*butu	put	<i>Barringtonia</i> spp.
128.	*qalu	*qalu	kəl	barracuda
128.	*qapatoR	*qapeto	kahek	sago grub
129.	*qapuR	*qapu	kəh	lime for betel chew
130.	*qarita	*qarita	alit	the putty nut
131.	*qasu	*qasu-	kasu-n	gall (bladder)
132.	*qasu	*qasu	kasu-n	smoke
133.	*qate	*qate	kate-n	liver
134.	*qatoluR	*qatolu	karilu-n (?)	egg
135.	*qatop	*qatop	kat	roof, thatch
136.	*qauR	*qau	kau-n (?)	large bamboo sp.
138.	*qayawan	*qaiwa	kew	banyan
138.	*qenop	*qeno	en	to lie down
139.	*qulu	*qulu	kulu-n	mountain peak
140.	*qupi	*qupi	kuh	yam
141.	*qusila	*qucila	kocil	lightning
142.	*ramaR	*rama	lam	light, radiance
143.	*raqan	*dra	ca-n	branch
144.	*raqani	*rani	lən	day
145.	*rato	*rato	lat	small whale sp.
146.	*rodrom	*drodro	coc	dark
148.	*roŋoR	*roŋo	loŋ	to hear
148.	*rua	*ruo-pu	ruh	two
149.	*ruRi	*drui	ci-n	bone
150.	*ruyuŋ	*druyu	tuy	dugong
151.	*Rabia	*yabia	epi	sago
152.	*Ropok	*opo	oh	to fly
153.	*Rumaq	*yuma	yuma-	house

154.	*i sai	*sai	səy	who?
155.	*saku	*caku	cə	needlefish
156.	*saku layaR	*colaya	colay	sailfish, marlin
158.	*salan	*cala	cal	path, road
158.	*saman	*cama	cam	outrigger float
159.	*saŋa	*caŋa	caŋ	bifurcation
160.	*sa-ŋapuluq	*sa-ŋapulu	sa-ŋahul	ten
161.	*sa-ŋaRatus	*sa-ŋatu	sa-ŋət	one hundred
162.	*saŋasaŋa	*caŋacaŋa	caŋacaŋ	starfish
163.	*sapa	*capa	cah	what?
164.	*sawit	*cawi	cəw	needle
165.	*sinaR	*sina	sin	ray of light; sun
166.	*sira	*sira	sil	3PL; 3DL
168.	*soka	*soka	so	to spear; to shoot
168.	*soŋe	*coŋe	cuŋ	hunger, hungry
169.	*suli	*culi	culi-n	plant shoot
170.	*sulu	*sulu	sulu	to burn
171.	*suluq	*culu	cul	torch
172.	*supi	*supi	sup	to peel
173.	*sura	*sura	su	comb; to comb
174.	*susu	*susu-	sus	female breast
175.	*tabuna	*tabuna	tapun	dehortative; don't
176.	*taci-	*tari-	te-li-	parallel sibling
178.	*tali	*dali	təl	rope
178.	*taliŋa	*daliŋa-	taliŋ	ear
179.	*talise	*dalise	talis	<i>Terminalia</i> spp.
180.	*tama	*tama-	tamə-	father
181.	*tanoq	*tano	tan	earth; down
182.	*tapuRi	*dapuy	tahuy	conch shell
183.	*tasik	*dasi	təs	sea, saltwater
184.	*tasim	*taci	təc	to whet, sharpen
185.	*taumata	*damata	camat	person, human being
186.	*tawan	*dawa	taw	<i>Pometia pinnata</i>
188.	*tian	*dia-	ti-	abdomen, belly
188.	*tikV	*tikV	ti	to plait (mat, etc.)
189.	*tina	*tina	tinə-	mother
190.	*tokalaur	*tokalaw	tolaw	north wind
191.	*tokon	*do	to	punting pole
192.	*tolu	*tolu-pu	tuluh	three
193.	*toñom	*toño	toñ	to swallow
194.	*topu	*dopu	tuh	sugarcane
195.	*tupuq	*tupu	tu-tuhu (?)	to grow
196.	*tuRu	*du	tu	housepost
198.	*tutuq	*tutu	tut	to hammer
198.	*ucan	*uca	us	to load cargo
199.	*waiwai	*wewey	wiwiy	mango

200.	*waRoc	*wayo	way	vine
201.		*watiV	wati	monitor lizard