

MUNA LINGI

A POLYNESIAN ARTLANG

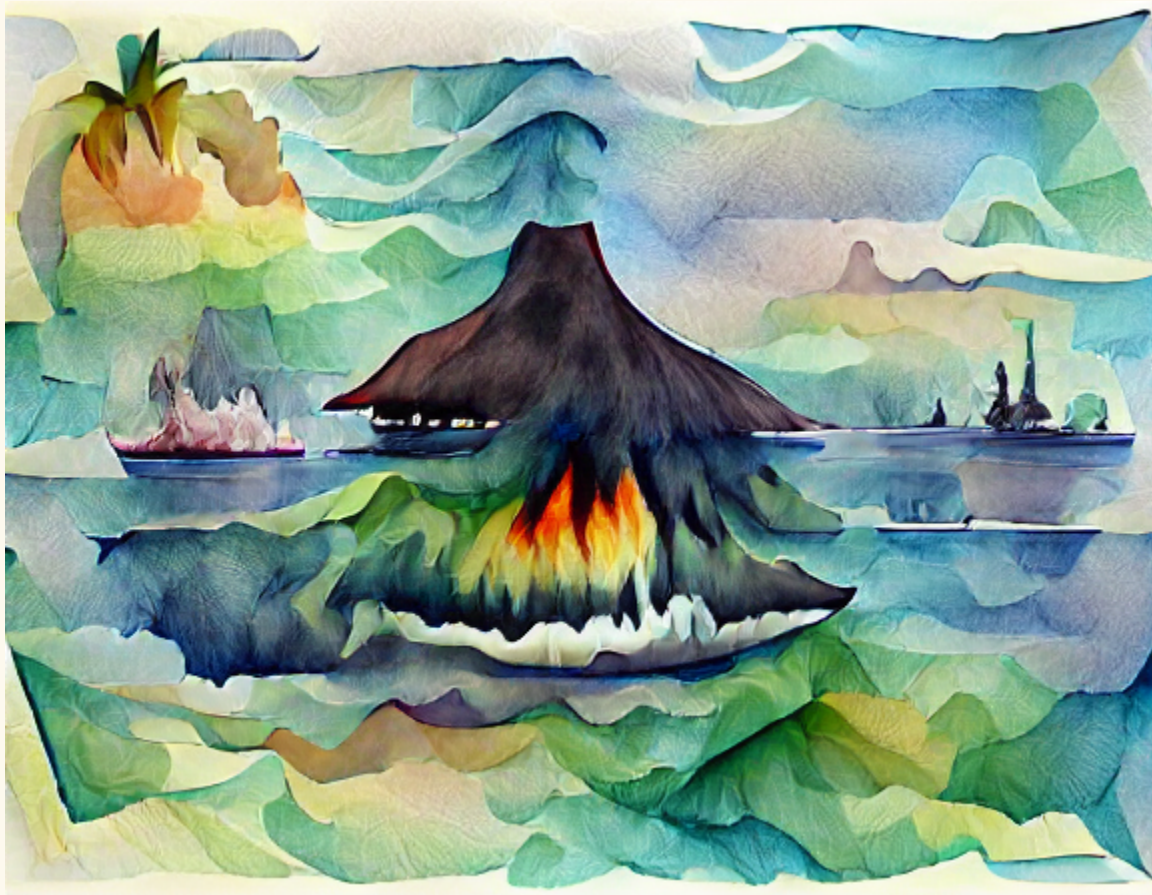
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INTRODUCTION TO MUNA LINGI, A POLYNESIAN ARTLANG

by Jeffrey Henning

Muna Lingi was the language of the pulotu, groups of singers who traveled between the Polynesian islands, sharing songs, stories, and news from other islands. These singers were themselves drawn from many islands, and Muna Lingi was initially their lingua franca when at sea. Over time it became a language in its own right, and the source of songs, tales, and news for isolated islanders. Most islands had a few men and women who could translate the songs and news from the pulotu's Muna Lingi into their local language. As a pidgin, Muna Lingi was much simpler and more regular than other languages. What we know about the language comes from Dutch and Spanish beachcombers in the 1600s. The two most significant sources are Jan de Veer, a Dutch castaway from the Eendracht, and Cornelis van Noort, a clergyman who translated the Gospels into Muna Lingi.

Design Goals

1. To appear as a possible naturalistic pidgin of Polynesian languages.
2. To be more easily learnable for English speakers than a completely naturalistic pidgin would have been. (Hence, for example, the loss of the glottal stop, no words that start with “ng”, and the ability to use SVO word order.)
3. To have a minimal lexicon, relying heavily on compounding, to ease learning.



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Classification

Muna Lingi is an analytic, isolating language, with fairly free word order (favoring VSO and VOS with SVO permitted). It is primarily a head-initial language, with nouns preceding adjectives and relative clauses, verbs preceding adverbs, case markers preceding case phrases, and the use of prepositions rather than postpositions. Notable exceptions are that determiners and classifiers precede nouns and certain verbal particles precede verbs; the latter is a small closed set of preverbal particles for aspect, mood, and the reciprocal.

An old language, intermittently spoken by islanders when in contact with the pulotu, Muna Lingi has experienced much less semantic shift than the native languages of its speakers.

As a pidgin, Muna Lingi shares many attributes of other pidgins, including:

- ❖ Monophthongization
- ❖ Lack of conjugation, declension, or agreement
- ❖ Derivation of new vocabulary through nominalization, verbalization, adjectivization, and semantically-transparent compounds.

Phonology

Muna Lingi has 10 consonant phonemes: 3 plosives, /p, t, k/; 2 fricatives, /f, h/; 2 sonorants, /v ~ w/ and /l ~ r/; and 3 nasals, /m, n, ŋ/. As a lingua franca, it accepted free allophonic variation on the sonorants, as its speakers often came from languages that only had one of the allophones. The glottal stop has been dropped, perhaps due to a greater difficulty of singing using the glottal stop, but this is mere conjecture.

	Labial	Alveolar	Velar	Glottal		Front	Back
Plosive	p	t	k		Close	i	u
Fricative	f			h	Mid	ɛ ~ e	o
Sonorant	v ~ w	l ~ r			Open	a ~ ɐ ~ ə	
Nasal	m	n	ŋ		Vowels		

Muna Lingi has five short vowels and, oddly for a Polynesian language, no long vowels. This may be an influence from Māori, where four of the five long vowels were present but rare; because the evolution of long vowels differed enough in related languages that words with only short vowels were more recognizable to speakers of other languages; or because Europeans recording the language failed to make this distinction themselves.

The language has vowel sequences that are pronounced by some speakers as two distinct vowels and by others as falling diphthongs.

	Ending with /u/	Ending with /i/	Ending with /o/	Ending with /e/
Starting with /i/	iu			
Starting with /o/	ou	oi		
Starting with /e/	eu	ei		
Starting with /a/	au	ai	ao	ae

The syllable structure is (C)V. Stress falls on the penultimate syllable of a word with two or more syllables.

Overall, the phonology of Muna Lingi appears to be a simplification of Tongan, lacking only one of its consonants (the glottal stop) while containing no consonant not in Tongan, though apparently lacking the long vowels of Tongan.

The Muna Lingi language never had its own orthography. Dutch missionaries used their alphabet and added dashes to compound words (e.g., *kau-vaka*, group-of-people canoe, “crew of a canoe”). Where they might have spelled the same word differently from occurrence to occurrence, the same spelling is used here consistently. European listeners seem to have misheard word-initial /ng/—they typically pronounced it /eng-/ instead; presumably all such words were actually pronounced /ng-/.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used when directly glossing a sentence, and are adapted from [those used](#) by the *Segments* quarterly and supplemented [by Wikipedia's list](#).

1 - first person	INF - infinitive
2 - second person	INJ - interjection
3 - third person	IRR - irrealis particle
ACC - accusative case marker (indicating patient/theme)	LOC - locative case marker
ADJ - adjective	MOD - meta-modifier
ADV - adverb	NEC - necessitative particle
AFF - Affirmative marker	N - Noun
AL - alienable possession	NEG - Negative marker
ANA - Anaphoric marker	NOM - nominative case marker (indicating agent/experiencer)
AUG - augmentative	NPST - non-past tense marker
CAUS - causative aspect	OBL - oblique case marker
CNTF - counterfactual aspect	p - plural
CONT - continuative aspect	PERM - permissive particle
CL - classifier	PREP - preposition
d - dual	PRF - perfect aspect
DAT - case marker (indicating recipient/goal)	PL - plural
DF - definite article ("the")	PROP - proper article (before proper noun)
DEM - demonstrative	Q - Interrogative marker
DIM - diminutive	QUAN - quantifier particle
DRN - directional	RECP - reciprocal particle
DU - dual	REFL - reflexive particle
ESSV - essive case marker (source/origin)	s - singular
EXCL - first-person exclusive pronoun	SG - singular
FUT - future aspect	SBJ - subject pronoun
GER - gerundive	SUB - subordinator
i - first-person inclusive pronoun	SUPR - superlative
IMP - imperative particle	TEMP - temporal case marker
INAL - inalienable possession	V - verb
INCL - first-person inclusive pronoun	VOC - vocative case marker
IND - independent pronoun	VOL - volitive particle
INDF - indefinite article ("a", "some")	YNQ - yes/no question marker
	x - first-person exclusive pronoun

[Leipzig Glossing Rules](#) have only been loosely followed.

Grammar

Most words can function as a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb, depending solely on their place in a sentence: for instance, *Te toa toa ku toa toa*, sDF warrior valiant PRF fight valiantly, “The warrior valiant fought valiantly.” Note that many of these senses are innovations. For instance, the word *toa* initially was a noun or adjective but acquired senses as a verb and adverb, while *mata*, like many terms for body parts, acquired many other senses, as an adjective, adverb, verb, and as two types of prepositions. The word *kaokao* shows even more syntactic roles.

toa [PN *toqa*, courageous, warrior.] *n.* Warrior, hero. *adj.* Valiant, courageous. *v.* To fight, to battle. *adv.* Valiantly, courageously.

mata [AN *mata.1a*, face, eye.] *n.* Eye. *adj.* Visual. *v.* To see. *adv.* Visually. *prep.* **i mata i:** Towards. *temp.* **va mata va:** At the same time as, now that.

kaokao [PN *kao-kao*, side, rib; analogous parts of a house or canoe.] *n.* Side, rib; edge; side of a canoe. *adj.* s.v. Adjacent, neighboring. *v.* To join together. *adv.* Together, aside. *prep.* **i kaokao i:** Beside; close to, next to; joined to. *temp.* **va kaokao va:** As soon as.

Usually senses of different parts of speech are related, as with *toa*. While the language typically avoids words with the same sound but different meanings, words with different parts of speech survive: *miti* when used as a noun (from an Ellicean root) means “salt water”, but *miti* as a verb, meaning “to lick, to suck up food without chewing”, is from an Oceanic root.

Forget erroneous traditional depictions of parts of speech such as a noun is “a person, place or thing”:

- ❖ A *noun* in Muna Lingi is a word preceded by a determiner.
- ❖ An *adjective* is a word modifying a noun.
- ❖ A *verb* is a word preceded by subject or aspect marker.
- ❖ An *adverb* is a word modifying a verb.
- ❖ A *metamodifier* is a modifier to a modifier (an adverb or adjective).

The few words that can’t change grammatical role are the closed sets of prepositions, case markers, and particles.

Body Parts as a Lexical Resource

According to eyewitness accounts documented by De Veer, Muna Lingi was often taught by pointing at the appropriate body part and then using it subsequently as a noun, preposition, and verb.

Muna Lingi speakers conceptualize body parts in different ways than English speakers do. The liver, not the heart, is the locus of emotions, and is also associated with martial fierceness. Eyes are visible signs of emotion, rather than the mouth. The ears are associated with knowledge

and reason, not the brain, exhibiting a tendency towards a “knowing is hearing” metaphor rather than a “knowing is seeing” metaphor: not only is news transmitted orally, but sounds carry portents (weather changes, animal movements, etc.).

Compounds are rare in the lexicon of body parts but include:

ate-ea [< *ate*, liver + *ea*, air, "liver of the air".] *n.* Lungs. *v.* To breathe. *adv.* Gaspingly.

taupe-mata [< *taupe*, hammock + *mata*, eye, "eye hammock".] *n.* Eyelid. *v.* To wink, to blink. *cf.* *kemo*.

A few compounds are widely attested in the source languages and still form distinct compounds in Muna Lingi:

lau-ulu [[PN *lau-qulu*](#), hair of head (leaf + head).] *n.* Hair. *prep. i lau-ulu i:* Between, among.

muli-vae [[PN *muri-wage*](#), heel (butt + foot).] *n.* Heel, butt end of a tool or weapon.

tuke-mata [[NP *tuke-mata*](#), eyebrow (joint+eye).] *n.* Eyebrow.

Some former compounds are now regarded as single morphemes, one or more of their roots not being preserved in Muna Lingi. For instance, *taumata*, from [NP *tau-mata*](#), eyeshade (“hang from eyes”), meaning “eyebrows”; while *mata* still means eye, *tau* no longer means “hang, suspended”. Given the limited vocabulary of Muna Lingi, body parts are often used idiomatically in compounds in lieu of the language having more specialized vocabulary: “the leg of the spear” (the shaft of the spear), “the hand of the oar” (the blade of the oar), “the belly of the canoe” (the hull of the canoe).

Personal Pronouns

The formal personal pronouns of Muna Lingi distinguish between number but not gender: singular, dual (two), and plural (more than two). Dual forms typically end in *-ua* and plural forms always end in *-tou*. In the first person, the personal pronouns also distinguish between forms that are inclusive (including the listener) and exclusive (excluding the listener): e.g., *ta-tou* (“we” = you and I) vs. *ma-tou* (“we” = them and I).

Person	Number	Subject	Independent	Inalienable	Alienable
1st person	Singular	<i>ma</i>	<i>ma, au, kita</i>	<i>a-ma, a-kita</i>	<i>toku, o-ma, o-kita</i>
	inclusive Dual	<i>ta</i>	<i>ta-ua</i>	<i>a-ta-ua</i>	<i>o-ta-ua</i>
	inclusive Plural	<i>ta-tou</i>	<i>ta-tou</i>	<i>a-ta-tou</i>	<i>o-ta-tou</i>
	exclusive Dual	<i>ma-ua</i>	<i>ma-ua</i>	<i>a-ma-ua</i>	<i>o-ma-ua</i>
	exclusive Plural	<i>ma-tou</i>	<i>ma-tou</i>	<i>a-ma-tou</i>	<i>o-ma-tou</i>
2nd person	Singular	<i>ko</i>	<i>ko, kou</i>	<i>taku, a-ko</i>	<i>o-ko</i>
	Dual	<i>ko-ua</i>	<i>ko-ua</i>	<i>ko-lua, a-ko-ua</i>	<i>o-ko-ua</i>
	Plural	<i>ko-tou</i>	<i>ko-tou</i>	<i>kou-tua, a-ko-tou</i>	<i>o-ko-tou</i>
3rd person	Singular	<i>ia</i>	<i>la</i>	<i>tana, a-la</i>	<i>o-la</i>
	Dual	<i>ia-ua</i>	<i>la-ua</i>	<i>a-la-ua</i>	<i>o-la-ua</i>
	Plural	<i>ia-tou</i>	<i>la-tou</i>	<i>a-la-tou</i>	<i>o-la-tou</i>

The independent forms can be used in any noun phrase, in any location in the sentence. The subject form is a subject marker, a particle that must precede the verb and must agree with any nominative noun. Because the independent form is typically omitted from the subject noun phrase, except for emphasis, De Veer’s treatise on the language mistakenly assumed the pronouns took separate forms for nominative, accusative, and genitive cases. The subject forms are irregular. (Note: *subject pronoun* is the traditional term for this in Polynesian linguistics.)

The possessive pronouns distinguish between inalienable possession and alienable possession. For example, *o-ma kumete*, “my bowl” (it could be someone else’s bowl in the future), but *a-ma vae*, “my leg” (it will always be my leg). Inalienable possession is formed from the independent pronoun by the nonproductive prefix *a-*, while alienable possession is formed by the nonproductive prefix *o-*. The second-person inalienable possessives are irregular: *taku* (singular), *ko-lua* (dual), and *kou-tou* (plural). De Veer theorized that these were emphatic forms and would often be used even for alienable possession, to indicate that the speaker had no interest in acquiring said items. The other irregular possessive form is *toku* for *o-ma* or *o-kita*. Irregular forms that survive are considered more formal than their regular counterparts.

The notation for pronouns in glosses is person, clusivity if needed, plurality, then role in the sentence (e.g., 1xdSBJ for first person, exclusive, dual subject pronoun; 2pIND for second

person, plural, independent pronoun; INAL is used for inalienable possession, and AL for alienable possession.)

One last personal pronoun, not shown in the table—Muna Lingi uses *mo tino* (OBL body) as a general reflexive pronoun (e.g., *himself, herself, itself*):

- ❖ *Te vahine ia kaukau mo tino*, sDF woman 3sSBJ wash OBL REFL, “the woman washes herself”.
- ❖ *Te tama-loa ku moli aki la mo tino*, sDF boy PRF pick-fruit ACC 3sIND OBL REFL, “the boy picked it himself”.

Nouns and Associated Phrases

Articles and Determiner Phrases

Articles

Muna Lingi has five articles:

- he** [NP [se.1](#), non-specific article.] *p. Singular indefinite article (sINDF)*. A, an.
- ni** [SO [ni.2](#), indefinite article plural.] *p. Plural indefinite article (pINDF)*. Some, few.
- te** [PN [te.1](#), definite article (singular).] *p. Singular definite article (sDF)*. The.
- tau** [FI [taqu.2](#), preposed particle marking nouns as plural or members of a class.] *p. Plural definite article (pDF)*. The.
- a** [OC [a.](#)] *p. Personal article, used before proper names (PROP)*.

Example: *te toki pona*, sDF axe bumpy, “the bumpy axe”.

Example: *E tau tama ku avatu ki te tama aki he potaka*, NOM pDF child PRF give DAT sDF child ACC sINDF toy-top, “the children gave the child a top.”

Unlike personal pronouns, articles do not distinguish for dual (the plural is used for two or more in that instance).

Any proper name is introduced by the article *a* (e.g., *A Tangaloa ia ku taka aki ni fatu mei te atea ki te moana*, PROP Tangaloa 3sSBJ PRF roll ACC pINDF stone ESSV sDF sky DAT sDF sea, “Tangaloa had rolled stones from heaven to the sea”).

How and when definite articles are used is poorly understood, with the Dutch writers relying too much on Dutch usage. Definite articles in Muna Lingi can be used for items that are specific, even if they haven’t been mentioned in context of the conversation so far.

Demonstratives

The general demonstrative *nei* means “this/these here; this time (now)” but can take an independent pronoun as a suffix to distinguish between “near us”, “near me”, “near you” and “near them”. The demonstrative can be used either as a noun or as part of a determiner phrase, where it occurs in between the article and a classifier or noun.

	Person	Place	Person/Thing (<i>singular</i>)	Person/Thing (<i>plural</i>)
1st person				
inclusive		<i>nei-ta</i> , here	<i>te nei-ta</i> , this	<i>tau nei-ta</i> , these
exclusive		<i>nei-ma</i> , here	<i>te nei-ma</i> , this	<i>tau nei-ma</i> , these
2nd person		<i>nei-ko</i> , there	<i>te nei-ko</i> , that	<i>tau nei-ko</i> , those
3rd person		<i>nei-la</i> , yonder place	<i>te nei-la</i> , that yonder	<i>tau nei-la</i> , those yonder
Unspecified		<i>nei</i> , this/that/yonder place	<i>te nei</i> , this, that, yonder	<i>tau nei</i> , these, those, those yonder

The word *nei* means “here, there, yonder-place” in the locative case; “this place” if preceded by a singular article; “those places” if preceded by a plural article.

The notation for demonstratives in glosses is patterned after that of pronouns: person, clusivity if needed, but no need for plurality (shown by the article) and instead of distinguishing between subject or independent a need to mark the locative (e.g., 1xDEMLoc for the first person, exclusive, locative demonstrative *nei-ma*; 2DEM for the second person demonstrative *nei-ko*).

Classifiers

Certain categories of nouns may optionally be preceded by a classifier, a particle that describes the noun’s general semantic category: for instance, *te pua matila*, sDF plant.CL bamboo, “the bamboo plant.” In formal speech, this is done before the first occurrence of that word in conversation, perhaps as a reminder of the meaning of the word to listeners (none of whom are native speakers). In songs, this is systematically done upon the first occurrence of a word but not upon subsequent words, except when numbers are used, in which case the classifier is mandatory.

The classifiers:

ati [[NP aati](#), join together as a group (of people).] *p. People classifier* esp. kin, friends, locals. *n.* People.

ava [[MP awa](#), channel, passage through reef.] *p. Landmark classifier.* *n.* Channel, passage, reef, river.

engi [[MP gii](#), shrill sound.] *p. Sound classifier.* *n.* Sound, esp. shrill sound.

epa [[OC qepa](#), mats used in ceremonies or rituals.] *p. Trade good classifier.* *n.* Trade good, esp. ceremonial mat.

fu [[< Back-formation from fakafu-mua and fakafu-muli.](#)] *p. Time/astronomy/weather classifier.* *n.* Time, esp. a year; weather; star.

fua [[AN fua.3a](#), fruit; classifier; to bear fruit; egg.] *p. Fruit classifier.* *n.* Fruit.

hui [[PN fuhi.b](#), be in a group; group (of animate beings).] *p. Coconut classifier.* *n.* Group.

ita [[MP qita](#), anger, angry.] *p. Emotion classifier.* *n.* Emotion, feeling

kavu [[PN kau.2b](#), group of people, company.] *p. Artifact classifier* (e.g., for things made by people). *n.* Group of people.

kui [[PN kui.2](#), elderly female (CE), grandparent, ancestor (TON).] *p. Kin classifier.* *n.* Kin, esp. great grandparent, ancestor.

kumi [[PN kumi.1](#), ten fathom measure.] *p. Measurement classifier.* *n.* Length, measure of length (equal to about ten arm-spans), fathom.

lau [[AN lau.1a](#).] *p. Fish/flat classifier* (used of flat things like areas of land, blades, boards, fish, leaves, mats, sails, sheets, turtles,). *n.* Leaf. *adj.*

lo [[OC loo](#), ant.] *p. Insect/worm classifier.* *n.* Insect, worm.

mata [[AN mata.1a](#), face, eye.] *p. Body-part classifier.* *n.* Eye.

moa [[PN moa.1](#), fowl (Gallus gallus).] *p. Bird/animal classifier.* *n.* Bird, esp. chicken; animal (but not a human).

pua [[FI pua.a](#), fagraea berteroana or other tree with showy flowers.] *p. Plant classifier.* *n.* Plant, esp. one with large or beautiful flowers.

tinu [[OC tinu.a](#), body (of a person or animal); trunk (of tree); hull (of canoe); main part of anything.] *p. People classifier; mo tinu* Reflexive pronoun. *n.* Body.

toko [[PN toko-2](#), human prefix with numerals.] *p. People classifier* esp. friends (in contrast to kin), locals (in contrast to kin and friends), foreigners. *cf. ati.*

tua [[EO tuqa.1a](#), back (body part).] *p. Marine-creature/non-fish classifier.* *n.* Back (of the body).

vi [[OC wii.a](#).] *p. Tree classifier.* *n.* Tree, esp. ambarella.

These particles often have specific meanings as nouns and yet they are still used as classifiers even before their own forms; for instance *vi* means “ambarella” as well as being the tree classifier so *vi vi* means “ambarella tree.”

Classifiers may also be used as nouns, but when they are nouns modified by adjectives they must be followed by the gerundive (GER) *enga*: *E te vi koi tupu*, NOM SDF tree CONT grow, “The tree is growing”, but *E te vi enga tuai koi tupu*, NOM SDF tree GER old CONT grow, “The old tree is growing.” Contrast with **E te vi tuai koi tupu*, NOM SDF tree old CONT grow, “The old-one tree is growing” (*tuai* is not a tree and so this is ungrammatical).

When the wrong classifier is used, this often has a metaphorical meaning or is even an insult: *toko puaka*, person.CL pig, “that pig”.

Determiner Phrases

A determiner phrase in Muna Lingi consists of, minimally, a determiner followed by a noun (*te tama*, sDF child, “the child”), typically an article but more generally an article or possessive pronoun. The syntax:

- ❖ determiner-start = article (demonstrative) / (article) possessive-pronoun
- ❖ determiner-body = (classifier) noun (adjective-series) / classifier “*enga*” adjective-series
- ❖ determiner-phrase = determiner-start determiner-body (prepositional-phrase-series) (quantifier-clause)
- ❖ determiner-phrase-series = determiner-phrase *(conjunction determiner-phrase)

Some speakers always start a noun phrase with an article, even if it has a demonstrative or possessive pronoun. For instance, *te a-ma tama*, sDF 1sINAL child, “the child of mine” vs. “my child/children”, 1sINAL child, *a-ma tama*. More generally, however, speakers only use the article with possessive pronouns to indicate the number of a noun, to emphasize something is singular vs. plural, or to help differentiate singular vs. plural: *tau a-ma tama*, pDF 1sINAL child, “the children of mine”.

The determiner start must be followed by either a classifier or a noun (including *eke* and the verb being treated as a noun). The noun or gerund can then be followed by a sequence of adjectives, each of which will be treated as modifying the noun, as in this sequence of four adjectives: e.g., *tau pua tiale fau kula lengalenga henga*, pDF plant:CL flower hibiscus red yellow orange, “the red, yellow, and orange hibiscus flowers.”

A determiner phrase can continue with a prepositional phrase, then optionally be followed by a quantifier clause. (Note that the prepositional phrase cannot start with a case marker, which describes the relationship to the verb; see Case Phrases and Case Markers.)

Muna Lingi has four conjunctions that can join determiner phrases together as part of a series:

- ange** [PN *age*, particle of direction away from speaker and hearer; also used to express comparison.] *p. determiner-phrase conjunction*. Is better than (*comparative*).
- kae** [PN *ka-e*, but; and (then).] *p. determiner-phrase conjunction*. But not.
- maa** [OC *ma.4*, and, with.] *p. determiner-phrase conjunction*. And, with.
- pe** [PN *pe*, or, whether.] *p. determiner-phrase conjunction*. Or.

E te vahine ka moana mo a-la matua-hine pe matua-tane maa a-la ilamutu kae a-la tama-tane, NOM sDF woman FUT voyage-by-sea OBL 3sINAL mother or father and 3sINAL child-of-cousin but-not 3sINAL son, “The woman will voyage by sea with her mother or father and her cousin’s child but not her son.”

Note that, unlike many other languages, these conjunctions can't be used to join other parts of speech. Adjectives can be listed serially after the noun they modify (with no *and* conjunction between them), while only one adverb can modify a verb (since verbs themselves can be listed serially, see Serial Verbs below).

Nouns

Nouns do not inflect; grammatical number is indicated through the article. Here are some commonly used nouns:

ate [[AN *gate.1*](#), liver.] *n.* Liver (as the locus of emotions), liver (body part, rarely).

lima [[AN *lima.a*](#), five, hand, arm.] *n.* Five; hand, arm.

mata [[AN *mata.1a*](#), face, eye.] *n.* Eye.

moe [[MP *mohe*](#), sleep.] *n.* Mat, sleeping mat, sleeping place, bed.

po [[MP *poo.1*](#), night.] *n.* Night.

pou [[OC *pou.1*](#), post.] *n.* Post, pillar, mast, house post, wall post.

toto [[PN *toto.1*](#), blood, sap.] *n.* Blood, sap.

umu [[MP *qumu.1a*](#), earth oven.] *n.* Earth oven.

vai [[MP *wai.1*](#), fresh water.] *n.* Water, fresh water, liquid, rain.

vaka [[AN *waka.*](#)] *n.* Canoe.

While the vocabulary of Muna Lingi is not large, it has nouns that distinguish between matters of import to its speakers, like these common words for different aspects of the coconut:

kaka [[OC *kaka.1a.*](#)] *n.* Clothlike fiber surrounding base of coconut fronds.

ota [[EO *gota.2.*](#)] *n.* Dregs, residue (of coconut, etc.).

penu [[OC *penu.a.*](#)] *n.* Trash, especially refuse of coconut or pandanus fruit.

pulu [[MP *pulu.1a.*](#)] *n.* Coconut husk fiber.

tapakau [[OC *tapakau.*](#)] *n.* Coconut leaf plaited to form a mat.

taume [[CP *taume.*](#)] *n.* Spathe of coconut palm.

uto [[OC *quto*](#), sprouting coconut, containing sweet, spongy kernel.] *n.* Sprouting coconut, coconut seedling.

Infinitive

To turn a verb into a substantive, the *eke* particle is used: *Ko ka engele mei loa aki eke pulotu*, 2sIND FUT need ESSV long-time ACC INF compose-a-song, “You need time to compose a song.” If the infinitive takes an object, it needs to be expressed as a clause: *Ko ka engele aki eke pulotu ki tau atua*, 2sIND FUT need ACC INF compose-a-song DAT pDF god, “You need time when you compose a song about the gods.”

Adjectives

Adjectives (and adverbs) follow the noun (or verb) that they modify: e.g., *tau tiale kula*, pDF flower red, “the red flowers”. To modify an adjective or adverb itself, the particle *pea* follows the modified word and introduces an adjective, adverb, or prepositional phrase: e.g., *tau tiale kula*

pea toto, pDF flower red MOD bloody, “the blood red flowers”. Only one adjective can modify a noun.

Some sentences in the corpus exhibit a prenominal adjective, especially for adjectives describing size and color, but these appear to be simply errors made by a speaker whose language has certain pre-nominal adjectives (e.g., Tongan has a few exceptions that are pre-nominal), e.g., **tua kula tiale fau*, pDF red flower hibiscus, “the red hibiscus flowers.” These errors typically do not occur in phrases with classifiers.

Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

Prepositions modify the word they follow (typically a noun but also possibly an adjective - but not a verb or adverb). Like most pidgins, Muna Lingi has a small closed set of prepositions, in this case drawn from those common to many of the Polynesian languages. The two most important prepositions indicate alienable or inalienable possession:

- na** [NP [na.2](#), possessive particle.] *prep.* Of, belonging to (*dominant/inalienable possessive*).
- o** [PN [o](#), possessive particle.] *prep.* Of, belonging to (*subordinate/alienable possessive*).

See *Pronouns* for a fuller discussion of the distinction between the two types of possession.

There are six remaining prepositions in the closed set:

- i** [PN [i.2a](#), preposition: locative (of space or time), source, cause.] *prep.* *Compound preposition particle.*
- lalo** [AN [lalo.a](#).] *prep.* Below, under.
- le** [SO [le](#), definite article singular.] *prep.* *Contextual preposition.*
- loto** [OC [loto.a](#), inside.] *prep.* Inside, in.
- lunga** [PN [lunga](#), above, top (locative noun).] *prep.* Above, over.
- mua** [OC [muqa.a](#), front, before.] *prep.* Before, in front of.

The meaning of the preposition *le* has to typically be determined from context: it often replaces idiomatic prepositions from a speaker’s native language, though beginners sometimes use it where other prepositions would have been more appropriate.

Unlike most pidgins, Muna Lingi supports the creation of new prepositions. Compound prepositions are formed from expressions based on body parts; for example, *i ulo i*, “on top of” (e.g., “on the head of”) and *va mata va*, “at eye of” (meaning “at the same time as”).

	Body part	Locative Preposition	Temporal Preposition
<i>alo</i>	Face	In front of	Before, in the past when, ago
<i>amo</i>	Shoulders	Above	So that
<i>ate</i>	Liver	Within	During, while, as long as
<i>engutu</i>	Mouth, beak, lip	In front of, before	-
<i>lailu</i>	Hair	Between, among	-

	Body part	Locative Preposition	Temporal Preposition
<i>lima</i>	Hand, arm	-	Later than, younger than
<i>kaokao</i>	Side, rib	Beside; close to, next to	As soon as
<i>keke</i>	Armpit	Beneath, underneath	-
<i>kili</i>	Skin	Outside, around, against	Until, till
<i>manava</i>	Belly	Inside	In the middle of, since
<i>mata</i>	Eye	Towards	At the same time as, now that
<i>niho</i>	Tooth	In	-
<i>tinu</i>	Body	At the center of	-
<i>tua</i>	Back	In back of, behind	After, when, once
<i>ulu</i>	Head	On top of, on	Whenever, every time that
<i>uso</i>	Umbilical cord	Out from	At the birth of, by the time
<i>vae</i>	Leg, foot	Under, below	Earlier than, older than

Note how time is perceived: we face the past (*va alo va*, before), because we can see it, and walk backwards with our back to the unseen future (*va tua va*, after).

This pattern of *i* + noun + *i* is productive and can be used to generate new and nonce locative prepositions (think of it as similar to *as*, in *as long as*, *as soon as*, *as early as*, etc.). The most common of those compound prepositions not directly based on body parts are in fact based indirectly on body parts: *i fafa i*, “at sea” (from *fafa*, “to carry on your back”) and *i mata-fanga i*, “the seaside of” (from PN *mata-a-fanga*, “the face of the bay”). But not al: *i alanga i*, from “tool”, meaning “with, by means of.” Another set is based on *Directionals* (q.v.).

In contrast, the pattern of *va* + noun + *va*, used for temporal prepositions, is less productive. The above table lists the most common of these that are derived from body parts. Of the others, *va faka va*, “because of”, is the most used.

Ia-tou ku tele fo i mata i te muli-maunga afe va tua va tau putu. 3pSBJ PRF sail LOC towards sDF volcano TEMP after pDF funeral-feast. “They sailed towards the volcano after the funeral feasts.” Typically temporal prepositions occur in the temporal case (see next section). When a sentence begins with a temporal case, that preposition is typically functioning as a transitional expression, relating this sentence in context to the prior sentence. *E tau putu ku tuai afe he ao.* Afe va tua va te nei-ko ia-tou ku tele fo i mata i te muli-maunga. NOM pDF funeral-feast PRF take-a-long-time TEMP sINDF day. TEMP after sDF 2DEM 3pSBJ PRF sail LOC towards sDF volcano. “The funeral feasts lasted two days. After that, they sailed towards the volcano.”

Case Markers and Case Phrases

A case marker is used to indicate the thematic relation (or semantic role) of the case phrase within its clause or sentence.

The case markers:

- afe** [[PN qaa-fea](#), when (future interrogative).] *p. Temporal (TEMP) case marker.*
- aki** [[PN -qaki.1](#), formative suffix to verbs.] *p. Accusative (ACC) case marker (indicating patient/theme).*
- e** [[OC e.1](#), preposition marking agent.] *p. Nominative (NOM) case marker (indicating agent/experiencer).*
- ei** [[NP ei](#), vocative.] *p. Vocative (VOC) case marker.*
- fo** [[AN fafo](#), outside.] *p. Locative (LOC) case marker.*
- ki** [[FI ki.1](#), preposition marking goal or recipient.] *p. Dative (DAT) case marker (indicating recipient/goal).*
- mei** [[PN mei.1](#), from.] *p. Essive (ESSV) case marker (indicating source/origin).*
- mo** [[PN moqo](#), for.] *p. Oblique (OBL) case marker.*

E te vahine ka moana mo a-la matua-hine, NOM sDF woman FUT voyage-by-sea OBL 3sINAL mother,
“The woman will voyage by sea with her mother.”

Example sentences:

- ❖ *E ko-tou ka engele aki he vaka ki te namo afe maha*, NOM 2pIND FUT need ACC sINDF canoe DAT sDF lagoon TEMP low-tide, “You’ll need a canoe for the lagoon at low tide.” That’s arranged for the ease of English translation; a speaker would have been more likely to say, *Aki he vaka ko-tou ka engele ki te namo afe maha*, ACC sINDF canoe 2pSBJ FUT need DAT sDF lagoon TEMP low-tide, “A canoe (you’ll) need at low tide for the lagoon.”
- ❖ *Ma koi aloha aki te lingi na tau peau i kili i te vaka*, 1sSBJ CONT love ACC sDF song INAL pDF wave against sDF canoe, “I love the music of the waves against the canoe.”
- ❖ *E te pulotu ku tele mei he motu mamao ki tau talinga-katoa*, NOM sDF composer-of-songs PRF sail ESSV sINDF island far-off DAT pDF fame, “The singer sailed from a far island for fame.”

Note that new speakers to the language often use just the case markers *e*, *aki*, and then *mo* for almost everything else.

Case markers can be dropped, typically from the first case phrase in the sentence and/or the first case phrase after the verb. When this happens, typically the first case phrase is assumed to be the agent/experiencer. However, the subject pronoun can be used to disambiguate such sentences:

- ❖ *E tau tama-loa ia-tou ku lutu aki te mango*, NOM pDF young-man 3pSBJ PRF attack ACC sDF shark, “The young men attacked the shark.”
- ❖ *Te mango ia-tou ku lutu tau tama-loa*, sDF shark 3pSBJ PRF attack pDF young-man, “The shark, the young men attacked it.” Because the agent and the patient have different numbers (as indicated by their definite articles), the subject pronoun (marked plural) disambiguates the nominative/agent from the accusative/patient.
- ❖ *Te mango ku lutu tau tama-loa*, sDF shark PRF attack pDF young-man, “The shark attacked the young men.” By convention the first unmarked case phrase is the nominative/agent (if not otherwise marked, otherwise reliant upon pragmatics), the second (if any) the accusative/patient.

When the same case marker appears a second time in a sentence, it is an adjunct, elaborating on the prior phrase. *Te mango ku lutu aki te tama-loa aki a-ma tama-tane hua*, sDF shark PRF attack ACC sDF young-man ACC 1sINAL son only, “The shark attacked the young man, my only son.”

Dependent Clauses

Relative Pronouns / Interrogative Pronouns

The language has seven relative pronouns which can either begin a dependent clause or an interrogative sentence:

- afea** [[PN qaa-fea](#), when (future interrogative).] *p. When (begins question or dependent clause).*
- aha** [[AN hafā](#), what?] *p. What, which, who (begins question or dependent clause).*
- aiha** [[MP hai](#), who? {blended with *aha*, what, which}.] *p. Who (begins question or dependent clause).*
- fea** [[NP fea](#), where? which?] *p. Where, which (begins question or dependent clause).*
- hia** [[AN fiha.a](#), how many? how much?] *p. How many (begins question or dependent clause).*
- kana** [[PN ka-na.3](#), if (counterfactual).] *p. If (begins question or dependent clause).*
- pehea** [[PN pee-fea](#), how?] *p. How, in what manner (begins question or dependent clause).*

Example question: *Aha-katoa aki fu fu ia katoa?*, how-many ACC time.CL year 3sSBJ total?, “How many years do they total/accumulate?” i.e. “How old are they?”

New speakers typically press *aha* into broader service than experienced speakers do, using *aha* (“what, which, who”) for *aiha*; *aha-va* (“what time between”) for *afea*; *aha-tulanga* (“what place”) or *aha* in the locative case for *fea*; *aha-katoa* (“what amount”) for *hia*; *ahi-ahi* (“what what”) for *kana*; and *aha-anga* (“what way”) for *pehea*.

Dependent Clauses

Muna Lingi is clause backing: if the subject noun phrase, the object noun phrase, or the verb phrase (verb complex) include a dependent clause, then that phrase must occur in last place in the sentence.

Example dependent clause: *Ma-ua ku ika fo aha-tulanga e te aliki aloha pea nui ku mate fo ia ipo*, 1xdSBJ PRF fish LOC where NOM sDF king beloved MOD AUG PRF die LOC his lover. “The two of us fished where the dearly beloved king died next to his lover.”

In addition to relative pronouns, the following two particles can also begin a dependent clause:

ke [EO [ke](#), verbal particle introducing subordinate clauses; in order to, so that.]

p. Subordinate-clause (SUB) conjunction. In order to, so that, which.

koia [PN [ko-ia](#), that's it, that's right. Conjunction.] *p. Subordinate-clause (SUB) conjunction. For, until.*

Example sentence: *Ia noko laka fo te mata-fanga afe pongipongi hia noko katoa koia e te nei-la ka foki*, 3sSBJ HAB go LOC sDF beach TEMP morning QUAN HAB every until.SUB NOM sDF 3DEM FUT return. “He will go to the beach every morning until she returns.”

The language does not systematically distinguish between restrictive vs. nonrestrictive relative clauses, which instead depend on context. However, supplemental adjunct case phrases can be used for nonrestrictive structures (see Case Markers and Case Phrases above).

Quantifier Clauses and Numerals

Muna Lingi has a base 10 system.

tahi [NP [tasi.1](#).] *n. One. v. To be one of. adv. Once.*

lua [AN [rua](#).] *n. Two. v. To be two of. adv. Twice.*

tolu [AN [tolu](#).] *n. Three. v. To be three of. adv. Three times.*

fa [AN [faa.1](#).] *n. Four. v. To be four of. adv. Four times.*

lima [MP [lima.b](#), five, hand, arm.] *n. Five; hand, arm. v. To be five of. adv. Five times.*

ono [AN [ono](#).] *n. Six. v. To be six of. adv. Six times.*

hitu [AN [fitu](#).] *n. Seven. v. To be seven of. adv. Seven times.*

valu [AN [walu.1](#).] *n. Eight. v. To be eight of. adv. Eight times.*

iva [AN [hiwa.1](#).] *n. Nine. v. To be nine of. adv. Nine times.*

ahulu [PN [gafulu](#).] *n. Ten. v. To be ten of. adv. Ten times.*

lau [PN [rau.2](#), hundred.] *n. Hundred. v. To be a hundred of. adv. A hundred times.*

mano [PN [mano](#), a thousand counting units.] *n. Thousand. v. To be a thousand of. adv. A thousand times.*

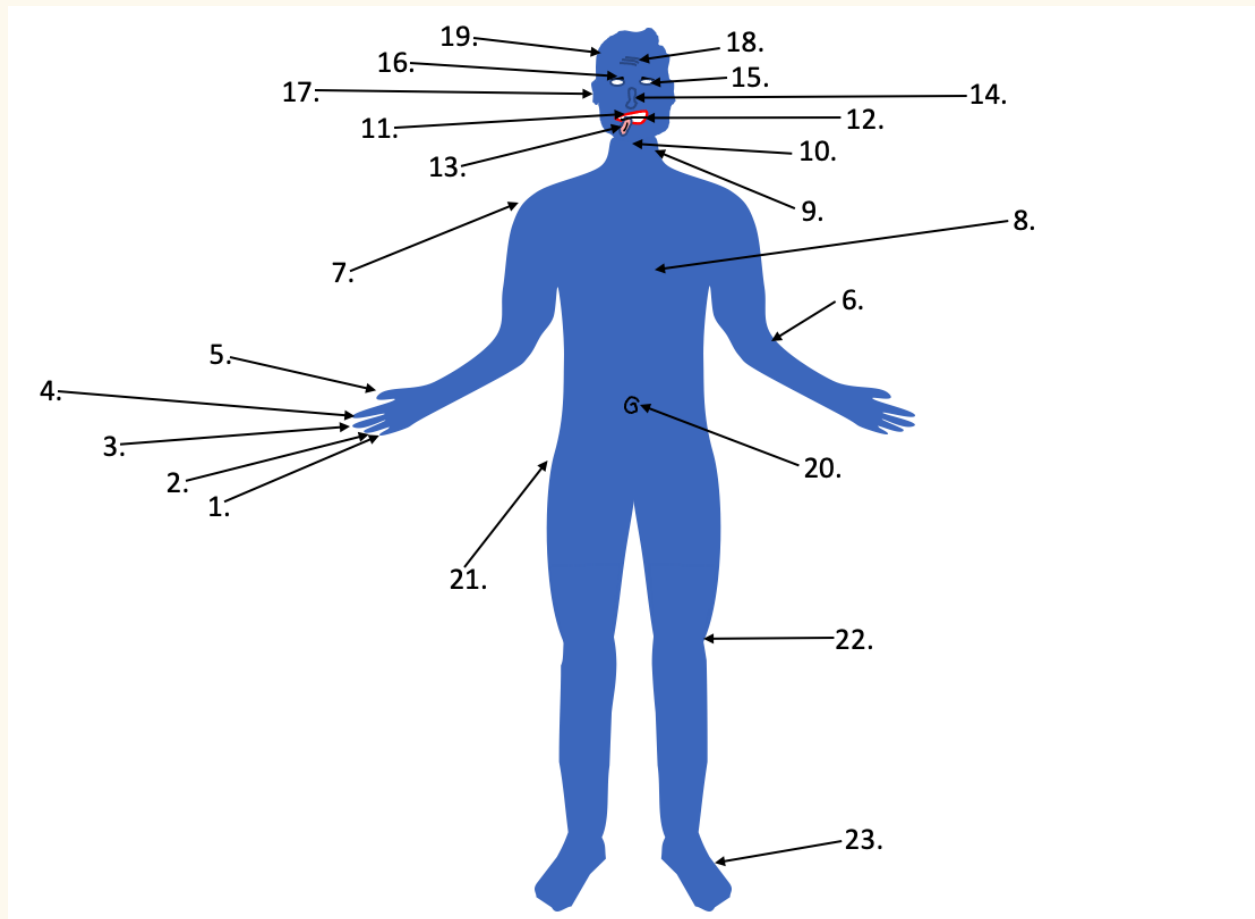
tuma [EO [tumaqa](#), an additive numeral ligative.] *v. To be a myriad of. adv. Approximately (only used after numbers).*

Numbers not shown above are formed as compounds: *ahulu tahi* (ten one, 11), *ahulu lua* (ten two, 12), ..., *lua ahulu* (two ten, 20), *lua ahulu tahi* (two ten one, 21), etc. (Note there is an irregular word that is also used for 20, *tekau*, but it is not typically used when counting.) Precise high numbers are rarely used. Someone is much more likely to say “three hundred”, *tolu lau*, than “three hundred forty five”, *tolu lau fa ahulu lima*.

Counting

The counting procedure differs from English. First, the person counting may be tallying pairs instead of single items, even when pairs aren’t natural (e.g., fish caught, eggs gathered, leaves). Second, when counting aloud, the numbers 1 to 9 are repeated rather than incremented; for example, 1 pair of fish, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 20, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 30, 1, 2, 3, etc. The counting of coconuts is even more elaborate but not well documented.

When counting something not present, like a quantity requested or the number of people seen at a distance, a body-part tally is used. This is not native to Polynesian tradition and perhaps comes ultimately from trade with the Torres Strait Islands. There the body-part terms also are the numeric terms; in Muna Lingi, that is true only of the names of the fingers. While most body-part tally systems are symmetrical, repeating on the other side of the body, the Muna Lingi system isn’t, and seems designed to teach the terms as much as record a tally. The vast majority of systems concentrate on the upper body, but not Muna Lingi’s system.



The order typically starts with the left hand, with the little finger pointed to by the right index finger, using the following progression:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Little finger (<i>mati-tahi</i>) | 13. Tongue (<i>alelo</i>) |
| 2. Ring finger (<i>mati-lua</i>) | 14. Nose (<i>ihu</i>) |
| 3. Middle finger (<i>mati-tolu</i>) | 15. Eye, face (<i>mata</i>) |
| 4. Index finger (<i>mati-fa</i>) | 16. Eyelid (<i>kemo</i>) |
| 5. Thumb (<i>mati-lima</i>) | 17. Ear (<i>talinga</i>) |
| 6. Elbow (<i>tuli-lima</i>) | 18. Forehead (<i>lae</i>) |
| 7. Shoulder (<i>amo</i>) | 19. Head (<i>ulu</i> , pointing to crown of head) |
| 8. Back (<i>tua</i>) | 20. Naval (<i>pito</i>) |
| 9. Neck (<i>kaki</i> , pointing to neck below ear) | 21. Buttocks (<i>muli</i>) |
| 10. Throat (<i>kopu</i>) | 22. Knee (<i>tuli</i>) |
| 11. Mouth, lips (<i>engutu</i>) | 23. Leg, foot (<i>vae</i>) |
| 12. Teeth (<i>niho</i>) | |

The role of the leg in this system has led to *vae* acquiring the additional meaning of “tally, total”.

While at least eight other body-part tally systems have 23 items in total, most accomplish this by repeating down the other side of the body. And there's no clear reason why the system has 23 items.

Against the theory that the system is primarily used to teach body parts is that some of the most important body parts are omitted. Vital to mastering the language, and commonly used as verbs and prepositions, these include - hand (*lima*), face (*alo*), skin (*kili*), body (*tino*) - and internal organs: heart (*loto*), rib (*kaokao*), liver (*ate*), belly (*manava*), and guts (*engata*).

This counting system has resulted in new names of the fingers (e.g., *mati-matua*, full-grown finger, was the old name for the thumb):

1. **mati-tahi** [< *mati*, finger + *tahi*, first.] *n.* Little finger.
2. **mati-lua** [< *mati*, finger + *lua*, second.] *n.* Ring finger.
3. **mati-tolu** [< *mati*, finger + *tolu*, third.] *n.* Middle finger.
4. **mati-fa** [< *mati*, finger + *fa*, fourth.] *n.* Index finger.
5. **mati-lima** [< *mati*, finger + *lima*, fifth, hand.] *n.* Thumb.

Quantifiers

Quantifiers and numbers are not used as adjectives when discussing quantity but as stative verbs. To say “There are many canoes,” you would say *Ni vaka koi tini*, pINDF canoe CONT be-many-of, where *tini* is a verb meaning “to be many of”.

To say “There are three canoes,” you would say *Ni kavu vaka koi tolu*, pINDF artifact.CL canoe CONT be-three-of. Note that classifiers are mandatory when using numbers. To say “There are approximately thirty canoes,” *Ni kavu vaka koi tolu-ahulu tuma*, pINDF artifact.CL canoe CONT be-thirty-of approximately.

More typically, quantities are used to describe the subject or object (or other semantic role) of a sentence. This requires using a quantifier clause that begins with the word *hia*. Such clauses function as a type of relative clause; the numbers or other quantifiers function as verbs and take only an aspect marker, never a subject marker nor an auxiliary verb.

To say “They built three canoes,” you would say *Ia-tou ku faka-tupu aki ni vaka hia ku tolu*, 3pSBJ PRF create ACC pINDF canoe QUAN PRF be-three-of. In contrast, ordinal numbers are used as adjectives, but in such phrases the definite or indefinite article is mandatory: *Ia-tou ku lave te vaka tolu*, 3pSBJ PRF take sDF canoe three, “They took the third canoe,” or *Ia-tou ku faka-tupu he vaka tolu*, 3pSBJ PRF create sINDF canoe three, “They built a third canoe.”

The following quantifiers are also expressed using stative verbs, and in such roles are equivalent to the listed English adjectives:

isi [[PN qisi](#), some, few (plural indefinite article).] *v.* To be a few of, to be a portion of (used instead of "some").

katoa [[PN katoa](#), all, whole.] *v.* To be all of (used instead of "every").

lahi [[PN lasi](#), numerous, large, great.] *v.* To be an abundance of, to be numerous.

lava [[EO lawa.1a](#), enough, sufficient, abundant, completed.] *v.* To be enough of (used instead of "sufficient").

tini [[EP tini.1b](#), large number, many.] *v.* To be many of (used instead of "many").

tupu [[PN tupu.b](#), excess, total.] *v.* To be an excess of (used instead of "extra, additional, another, more").

"Quantifier verbs" may be a closed set, consisting of the six terms above and numeric terms.

Nominal Sentences

Nominal sentences lack a verb but have at least two case phrases showing equality or location, the adjacency functioning as a copula.

E tau vahine aki tau a-ma tama-hine, NOM pDF woman ACC pDF 1sINAL daughter, "The women are my daughters."

E tau vahine fo he vaka, NOM pDF woman LOC sINDF canoe, "The women are in a canoe."

Note that most sentences equating an agent to an adjective are actually treated as verbal sentences, with the adjective acting as an agent (see below).

Verbs and the Verb Complex

Many of the most commonly used verbs are derived from body parts.

	Body part	Verb
<i>alelo</i>	Tongue	To taste
<i>alo</i>	Face	To face
<i>amo</i>	Shoulders, pole	To carry on a shoulder
<i>ate</i>	Liver	To fight, to make war
<i>ate-ea</i>	Lungs	To breathe
<i>engakau</i>	Guts, intestines	To feel, to plan, to think, to want
<i>engutu</i>	Mouth, beak, lip	To talk
<i>filo</i>	Thigh	To twist cord from fibers by rolling them on the thigh
<i>hongī</i>	Tip of the nose	To touch noses in greeting
<i>ihu</i>	Nose	To smell, sniff
<i>kaokao</i>	Rib	To join together
<i>kemo</i>	Eyelid	To wink, to blink
<i>kili</i>	Skin	To skin
<i>kopu</i>	Throat, gullet, esophagus	To swallow, to ingest
<i>manava</i>	Belly, stomach, abdomen	To eat
<i>mata</i>	Eye	To see
<i>mati</i>	Finger, toe	To touch
<i>mulī</i>	Buttocks, posterior, rear end	To follow close behind
<i>niho</i>	Tooth	To bite
<i>pali</i>	Front of body below navel	To personalize, create for a particular person
<i>pito</i>	Navel	To give birth
<i>talinga</i>	Ear	To know, to reason
<i>toto</i>	Blood, sap	To bleed
<i>tua</i>	Back (of the body)	To follow
<i>tuaki</i>	Bowels	To disembowel
<i>tuli</i>	Knee	To kick
<i>u</i>	Breast	To nurse
<i>ulu</i>	Head	To enter
<i>vae</i>	Leg, foot	To walk

Almost all of these meanings are innovations; the source languages provided a noun and the sense of the verb developed from that, such as “to bite” from [AN nifo](#), “tooth.” A few exceptions developed the noun sense from the verb:

tuaki [[CP tuaki](#), disembowel fish or fowl.] *n.* Bowels. *v.* To disembowel.

hongī [[PN sogi](#), smell v.t., touch noses in greeting.] *n.* Tip of the nose. *v.* To touch noses in greeting.

filo [[EO filo](#), twist cord from fibres by rolling them on the thigh.] *n.* Thigh. *v.* To twist cord from fibers by rolling them on the thigh.

Verbs are not conjugated but are modified through the use of particles. All verbs are preceded by either a subject marker (see Personal Pronouns), an aspect marker, a preverbal particle or some mix of these, then optionally followed by one or more auxiliary verbs.

Aspect Markers

The aspects:

ee [Reduplication of [OC e.1](#), non-past verbal particle.] *p.* Non-past (NPST) tense marker.

faka [[EO faka-1](#), causative prefix.] *p.* Causative (CAUS) aspect marker.

ka [[PN ka.1](#), verbal aspect particle marking inception of new action or state.] *p.* Future (FUT) aspect marker.

ka-ku [*< ka*, FUT + *ku*, PRF, analogous to [PN ka-na.3](#).] *p.* Counterfactual (CNTF) aspect marker.

koi [[OC koi.3](#), preposed verbal particle of continuity; still, while.] *p.* Continuative (CONT) aspect marker.

ku [[NP ku.2](#), perfect aspect marker.] *p.* Perfect (PRF) aspect marker.

noko [[SO noko.2](#), past continuative aspect marker.] *p.* Habitual (HAB) aspect marker.

The language has borrowed only one true tense marker, *ee*, indicating present or future tense, which functions grammatically as an aspect marker.

If a subject marker and preverbal particle are absent, the aspect marker is required. If the subject marker is present, the aspect marker either follows or is omitted (and assumed from context).

In formal speech, both the subject marker and aspect marker are used with every verb. In casual speech, speakers tend to follow their native language's patterns: speakers of Eastern Polynesian languages are more likely to drop the subject marker altogether and use only aspect markers, while speakers of Western Polynesian languages are more likely to use the subject marker only when the subject of the sentence is a pronoun. In intransitive sentences, they follow the patterns of their language; if it is accusative, they use the nominative/agent marker for the subject of intransitive sentences; if it is ergative, they use the accusative/patient marker.

Preverbal Particles

Seven preverbal particles come before the verb, immediately after the subject or aspect marker, if present:

fe [OC [fe](#)-, reciprocal prefix.] *p. Reciprocal (RECP) marker.*

fia [CP [fia](#)-, verbal prefix indicating desire, wish.] *p. Volitive (VOL) marker / Desiderative mood marker.* To want, to desire, to wish.

ka-kole [CE [ka-kole](#)-, negative predicate marker; negative existential.] *p. Negative (NEG) preverbal particle.*

me [FI [me.2](#).] *p. Prescriptive/imperative (IMP) mood marker.*

naa [PN [naqa.2](#)-, lest.] *p. Irrealis (IRR) mood marker.*

tono [CE [tono.1](#)-, bid, command.] *p. Necessitative (NEC) mood marker.* Must, have to, should.

tuku [CP [tuku.b](#)-, give up, cease; allow, permit.] *p. Permissive (PERM) mood marker.* Can, could, may.

Examples:

- ❖ “I bathe myself.” *Ma fe kaukau.* 1sSBJ RECP bathe.
- ❖ “I want to bathe.” *Ma fia kaukau.* 1sSBJ VOL bathe.
- ❖ “Let me bathe.” *Ma me kaukau.* 1sSBJ IMP bathe.
- ❖ “I may have bathed.” *Ma naa kaukau.* 1sSBJ IRR bathe.
- ❖ “I should bathe.” *Ma tono kaukau.* 1sSBJ NEC bathe.
- ❖ “I could bathe.” *Ma tuku kaukau.* 1sSBJ PERM bathe.

Serial Verbs

A sequence of verbs forms a *serial verb construction*. Such verbs share the same subject and some or all of the same objects and share the aspect markers: for sentences where all objects are shared, you could remove one of the verbs and still have a valid sentence. Serial verbs represent sequential or associated actions. For example: *Tau tama-loa ku faka-tupu tele atu aki te vaka*, pDF young-man PRF create sail away.DRN ACC sDF canoe, “The young men built and sailed the canoe away.” Note that *atu* is a required directional (see below).

Directionals

While a verb can be immediately followed by a directional, a sequence of serialized verbs must end with a directional:

ake [OC [hake.b](#)-, upwards (post-verbal particle).] *p. Directional.* Upwards.

atu [OC [atu](#)-, postposed particle indicating direction away from speaker.] *p. Directional.* Away (esp. from speaker, possibly towards listener). *v.* To go away, to give. *cf. mai.*

enge [PN [age](#)-, particle of direction away from speaker and hearer; also used to express comparison.] *p. Directional.* Motion along, obliquely; or semantically meaningless but syntactically indicates the end of a serialized verb sequence.

iho [OC [hifo.b](#), go down, descend; downward.] *p. Directional*. Downwards.

mai [AN [mai.a](#), particle indicating motion or orientation towards speaker.] *p. Directional*.

Towards (esp. towards the speaker, possibly away from the listener). *cf. atu*.

Note that *enge* is often semantically meaningless and simply serves the syntactic role of signifying the end of the verb sequence. *Ma ku hoe-langa mata mahi enge*, 1sSBJ PRF journey see conquer DRN, “I came, I saw, I conquered.”

The directionals can also be used to form prepositions; e.g., *i ake i*, “upward towards”; *i atu i*, “away from.”

Auxiliary Verbs / Postverbal Particles

The following postverbal particles go immediately after the final verb or directional:

ae [NP [ae](#), yes.] *p. Affirmative (AFF)*. Yes, here (answer to a call).

ai [OC [ai.1](#), postposed verbal particle, oblique case anaphor.] *p. Anaphoric (ANA) marker*.

anei [CE [anei](#), interrogative particle (post-verbal).] *p. Interrogative (Q) marker*. Whether or not, yay or nay.

kole [EP [kore](#), negative.] *p. Negative (NEG)*. No, not, none (also used as an answer by itself).

Ko ee mata anei aki he motu fo te malangai? 2sSBJ NPST see Q ACC sINDF island LOC sDF east? “Do you see an island in the east?”

Ma ee mata kole aki he motu. Ma ee mata ae aki ni moa aha-tulanga ia-tou koi lango fo i mata i te motu. 1sSBJ NPST see NEG ACC sINDF island. 1sSBJ NPST see AFF ACC pINDF bird which 3pSBJ CONT fly LOC towards sDF island. “I do not see an island. I see birds, yes, which fly towards the island.”

Verbal Valence and Alignment

Valence is the number of arguments required by a verb:

- ❖ 0 arguments - aivalent - *Ee afa*, NPST storm, “It’s stormy”
- ❖ 1 argument - monovalent - *Ma tangi*, 1sSBJ cry, “I cry”
- ❖ 2 arguments - divalent - *Ma kaukau la-tou*, 1sSBJ bathe 3pIND, “I bathe them”
- ❖ 3 arguments - trivalent - *Ma mai-mai la-tou te hoe*, “I give him the paddle”

The valence of verbs was not recorded in De Veer’s lexicon, and there are some indications that speakers brought the valence of a verb in their native language to Muna Lingi. For instance, De Veer himself uttered *Ia afa*, “It’s stormy” and *Ma kaukau*, “I bathe”, patterned after the English, instead of *Ee afa* and *Ma kaukau tino*, 1sSBJ bathe REFL, “I bathe myself.”

Stative Verbs and Lack of Copula

Muna Lingi does not have a copula, which is replaced with either nominal sentences (see above) or stative verbs, which describe a state of being: *E tau niu koi malili*, NOM pDF coconut CONT unripe, “The coconuts are still unripe.”

A stative verb is typically monovalent but it can be made into a divalent verb by using the causative: *E a-la-tou kili koi kula*, NOM 3pINAL skin CONT red, “Their skin is red”, vs. *E te laa faka kula aki a-la-tou kili*, NOM sDF sun CAUS red ACC 3pINAL skin, “The sun reddened their skin.”

Note that Muna Lingi does not have a passive voice.

Adverbs

Adverbs immediately follow a verb, a directional, or an auxiliary verb. Unlike English and other languages that allow adverbs to appear anywhere in the sentence even distantly, an adverb must come right after the verb in Muna Lingi. *Te ahi ku ahi poto*, sDF fire PRF burn briefly, “The fire burnt briefly.” Only one adverb can follow a verb.

Adverbs can themselves be modified using the *pea* particle (see *Adjectives*).

The following common adverbs are used:

amu [[PN amu](#), revile, mock.] *adv.* Pejorative.

heki [[CP tage-ki](#).] *adv.* Not yet, *incomplete action*.

hoki [[PN foki.2](#), also; again (a postposed particle).] *adv.* Iterative, *repetitive action*.

lava [[EO lawa.1a](#), enough, sufficient, abundant, completed.] *adv.* Completed action (*completive*).

loa [[OC loa.1](#), long (in space or time); tall.] *adv.* Intensive, long-lasting.

nui [[NP nui.1](#), big.] *adv.* Augmentative (*AUG*).

poto [[OC poto.1](#), short.] *adv.* Briefly, for a short time.

Other Particles

The following particles are used idiosyncratically:

eke [[EO ke](#), verbal particle introducing subordinate clauses; in order to, so that.] *p.* Infinitive (*INF*). See [Infinitive](#) for example sentences.

enga [[OC -ga](#), gerundive suffix.] *p.* Gerundive (*GER*). Optionally used immediately after verbs formed from nouns; no other particles can go between these two words. Used after a classifier being used as a noun and modified by an adjective. See [Classifiers](#) for example sentences.

ne [[FI nee](#), sentence final interrogative particle, tag question, isn't it?] *p.* Yes/no question (*YNQ*) marker. Right? Isn't it? (*sentence final*).

nu [EP *no*, belonging to, from, of (subordinate possessive).] *p. Idiomatic particle*. Forms compounds with set meanings. See [Compound Words](#) for examples.

oe [CE *oe*, whistling sound; cry of distress; call.] *p. Interjection (INJ)*.

pea [NP *pee-laa*, like that (demonstrative manner adverbial).] *p. Meta-modifier (MOD)*. Allows an adjective or adverb to be modified by another word or a prepositional phrase. See [Adjectives](#) for an example.

Example: *Oe ta-tou tono lele ne?* INJ 1pSBJ NEC run YNQ? “Oi, we have to run, right?”

Syntax

Word order was somewhat free. An accomplished speaker would mimic the word order of the native language of his listener, to ease their task of comprehension and translation. The most common word order was VSO, followed by VOS, then SVO. (SVO is used in the examples in this grammar to make it simpler for the English speaker.)

Here is a partial [ABNF](#) representation of the syntax:

```
sentence = ([relative-pronoun] clause [(relative-pronoun / “ke” / “koia”) clause]) /
relative-pronoun clause [“ne”] “?”)
clause = [noun-phrase] verb-phrase [noun-phrase] *case-phrase / verb-phrase [noun-phrase]
*case-phrase / [noun-phrase] [noun-phrase] *case-phrase (verb-phrase)
case-phrase = case-marker noun-phrase
noun-phrase = determiner-phrase-series
determiner-phrase-series = determiner-phrase *(conjunction determiner-phrase)
determiner-phrase = determiner-start determiner-body (prepositional-phrase-series)
(quantifier-clause) / independent-pronoun / “eke” verb
determiner-start = article (demonstrative) / (article) possessive-pronoun
determiner-body = (classifier) noun (adjective-sequence) / classifier “enga” adjective-series
quantifier-clause = “hia” aspect-marker quantifier-verb *quantifier-verb [“tuma”]
adjective-sequence = adjective *adjective [pea-sequence]
adverb-sequence = adverb *adverb [pea-sequence]
pea-sequence = “pea” (adjective / adverb / prepositional-phrase)
prepositional-phrase = (preposition / classifier “na” / classifier “o”) noun-phrase
verb-phrase = preverb-sequence core-verb [postverbal-particle] *adverb-sequence
preverb-sequence = [“fe”] [“fia”] (aspect-marker / subject-marker / preverbal-particle /
subject-marker aspect-marker / subject-marker preverbal-particle / aspect-marker
preverbal-particle / subject-marker aspect-marker preverbal-particle)
core-verb = verb [serial-verb]
serial-verb = verb *verb directional
; closed word sets
article = “he” / “ni” / “te” / “tau” / “a”
aspect-marker = “ee” / “faka” / “ka” / “ka-ku” / “koi” / “ku” / “noko”
```

case-marker = “afe” / “aki” / “e” / “ei” / “fo” / “ki” / “mei” / “mo”
 classifier = “ati” / “ava” / “engi” / “epa” / “fu” / “fua” / “hui” / “ita” / “kavu” / “ku” / “kumi” / “lau” /
 “lo” / “mata” / “moa” / “pua” / “tino” / “toko” / “tua” / “vi”
 conjunction = “ange” / “kae” / “maa” / “pe”
 demonstrative = “nei-ta” / “nei-ma” / “nei-ko” / “nei-la” / “nei”
 directional = “ake” / “atu” / “enge” / “iho” / “mai”
 independent-pronoun = “ma” / “au” / “kita” / “ta-ua” / “ta-tou” / “ma-ua” / “ma-tou” / “ko” / “kou” /
 “ko-ua” / “ko-tou” / “la” / “la-ua” / “la-tou”
 possessive-pronoun = ; see Inalienable and Alienable Pronoun table
 preverbal-particle = “fe” / “fia” / “ka-kole” / “me” / “naa” / “tono” / “tuku”
 postverbal-particle = “ae” / “ai” / “anei” / “kole”
 preposition = “i” / “lalo” / “le” / “loto” / “lunga” / “mua” / (“i” noun “i”) / (“va” noun “va”)
 quantifier-verb = “ahulu” / “fa” / “hitu” / “isi” / “iva” / “katoa” / “lau” / “lahi” / “lava” / “lima” / “lua”
 / “mano” / “ono” / “tahi” / “tini” / “tolu” / “tupu” / “valu”
 relative-pronoun = “afea” / “aha” / “aha-aha” / “aha-anga” / “aha-katoa” / “aha-tulanga” / “aha-va”
 / “aiha” / “fea” / “hia” / “kana” / “pehea”
 subject-marker = “ma” / “ta” / “ta-tou” / “ma-ua” / “ma-tou” / “ko” / “ko-ua” / “ko-tou” / “ia” /
 “ia-ua” / “ia-tou”

Babel Text

Te funua-ao hia ku katoa ia ku hai aki muna hia ku taho aki he vananga kuva.

sDF world QUAN PRF whole 3sSBJ PRF have ACC language QUAN PRF one ACC sINDF speech common.

“The whole world had one language, a common speech.”

Mei ni folau hia tini e tau ati hia katoa ku tele malangai, koia ia-tou maua faka-kaia atu aki he motu fo a Hinalu.

ESSV pINDF sea-expedition QUAN many NOM pDF people QUAN all PRF sail eastward for 3pSBJ find settle away.DRN ACC sINDF island LOC PROP Shinar.

“Over many journeys all the people had sailed eastward, for they had found an island in Shinar and settled there.”

Ia-tou lea mo tino. Ia-tou me motu hou enge aki ni lau-kau ki ni vaka.

3pSBJ speak OBL REFL. 3pSBJ IMP cut make DRN ACC pINDF tree DAT pINDF canoe.

They said to each other, “Let’s cut down the trees and make canoes.”

Ia-tou motu aki lau-kau hia katoa fo tau motu. Ia-tou talai aki ni fatu-aliki kau-moana pea tupu.

3pSBJ cut ACC tree QUAN every LOC pDF island. 3pSBJ carve ACC pINDF statue mariner MOD SUPR.

They cut down every tree on the island. They carved stone statues of their best mariners.”

Ia-tou lea. Ia-tou me pou mo tino aki hui-vaka aki ni vaka ke ka ipu aki ta-tou hia ka katoa. 3pSBJ speak. 3pSBJ IMP build OBL REFL ACC fleet ACC pINDF canoe SUB FUT hold ACC 1pIND QUAN FUT all. Afe i amo i ta-tou ta-tou ka tele fo nehu ke ta-tou hou aki ingoa mo tino. Ta-tou ka-ku ka heu fo tau peau na moana hia ee katoa.

TEMP so-that.PREP 1pIND 1pSBJ FUT sail LOC cloud so-that 1pSBJ make ACC name OBL REFL. 1pSBJ CNTF FUT scatter LOC pDF wave INAL ocean QUAN NPST all.

They said, “Let us build ourselves a fleet, with canoes to hold all of us that we might sail into the heavens, so that we may make a name for ourselves; otherwise we will be scattered over the waves of the whole ocean.”

Te aliki fanua-ao ku ava mata iho aki tau lau-kau hia katoa ke ku motu iho. Ia ku mata aki tau hui-vaka ke e tau ati koi pou.

sDF chief world PRF come see down ACC pDF tree QUAN all SUB PRF cut down. 3sSBJ PRF see ACC pDF fleet SUB NOM pDF people CONT build.

But the Lord came down and saw that all the trees had been cut down, and he saw the fleet that the people were building.

E te aliki fanua-ao ku lea. Aki mea-kole ia-tou ka alo-hili fainga enge ki tuku-kole koia la-tou ke aha-aha e ati hia tahi o muna hia tahi ia-tou ku faka-tu pou enge aki te nei-ko.

NOM sDF chief world PRF speak . ACC nothing 3pSBJ FUT plan do DRN DAT impossible for 3pIND SUB if NOM people QUAN one AL language QUAN one 3pSBJ PRF begin build DRN ACC sDF 2DEM.

The Lord said, “nothing they plan to do will be impossible for them, If as one people speaking the same language they have begun to do that.”

Ta-tou me laka veku iho aki o-la-tou muna ke ia-tou ka kole papu mo tino.

1pSBJ IMP go confuse down ACC 3pAL language so-that 3pSBJ FUT NEG understand OBL REFL.

Come, let us go down and confuse their language so they will not understand each other.”

Afe nei e te aliki fanua-ao ku unga heu enge aki te matangi nui ki o-la-tou hui-vaka mei nei-ko i kili i moana hia katoa ke ia-tou hia ihi ku toe fo nei-ko.

TEMP now NOM sDF chief world PRF send scatter DRN ACC sDF wind AUG DAT 3pAL fleet ESSV 2DEMLOC around ocean QUAN all so-that 3pSBJ QUAN few PRF remain LOC 2DEMLOC.

So the Lord sent a great wind and scattered their fleet from there over all the ocean, and only a few remained behind.

Afe va tua va faka-tupu ku mapu aki a Hinalu ki a lapanui ke afe va faka va fo nei-ko e te aliki fanua-ao ku veku aki te muna na te fanua-ao hia katoa.

TEMP after cause PRF call ACC PROP Shinar DAT PROP Rapanui SUB TEMP because LOC 2DEMLOC NOM sDF chief world PRF confuse ACC sDF language INAL sDF world QUAN whole.

That is why Shinar was now called Rapa Nui—because there the Lord confused the language of the whole world.

Mei nei-ko e te aliki fanua-ao ku heu aki la-tou ki kili na moana hia ee katoa.

ESSV 2DEMLOC NOM sDF chief world PRF scatter ACC 3pIND DAT skin INAL ocean QUAN NPST whole.

From there the Lord scattered them over the face of the whole ocean.

Vocabulary

Compound Words

Compound words are hyphenated: for example, *faka-to*, cause fall, “to drop, to lay an egg”, yet *fakala*, cause sun, “to expose to the sun”, because the word for “sun” is now *langi* rather than *la*. Many compounds were attested in the source languages. Common morphemes for compounds include the causative prefix *faka*, *tama* (“child”), and *kau* (“stalk”).

faka-longo [[PN faka-rogo](#).] *v.* To listen, to obey.

faka-tilo [< *faka*, causative prefix + *tilo*, look at.] *v.* To look at, to pay attention to.

faka-to [[PN faka-too.a](#), cause to fall, drop; lay (egg).] *n.* Egg. *adj. s.v.* Causing to fall. *v.* To lay an egg, cause to fall.

faka-tupu [[PN faka-tupu.b](#), to create, start, originate, cause.] *n.* Origin, start, cause. *v.* To create, to start, to originate, to cause.

kapa-kau [[PN kapa-kau](#), wing (flutter + stalk).] *n.* Wing.

kau-taia [Calque of [PN kau-taa](#), small wooden implement, probably drumstick.] *n.* Stick, drumstick. *v.* To poke, to strike, to hit repeatedly, to bang on a drum.

lau-kau [[PN raqa-kau.a](#), tree, plant (misanalysis as compound: *lau*, leaf + *kau*, stalk).] *n.* Tree, plant, wood, piece of wood, stick, object made of wood, tool, device. *adj. s.v.* Wooden.

talo-kau [Calque of [NP luu-kau](#).] *n.* Taro tops, taro leaves, a salad prepared from such.

tama [[OC tama.1a](#), child.] *n.* Child, offspring. *adj. s.v.* Diminutive. *adv.* Attenuative.

tama-iti [[NP tama-qiti](#), child (child + diminutive).] *n.* Child (*term of endearment*).

tama-lik [[PN tama-riki.a](#), children (child + group).] *n.* Children, a group of children.

tama-loa [[NP tama-qa-loa](#), boy, young man (child + tall).] *n.* Boy, young man, tall child, older children.

tama-pupu [< *tama*, child + *pupu*, to move together as a group < misanalysis of *tama-upoou*, itself a misanalysis of [PN taau-pogou](#), virgin, unmarried girl.] *n.* Girl, young woman, group of young women. *cf.* *taupou*.

tu-kau [[PN tuu-kau](#).] *n.* Handle, haft.

See *Emotions* for words derived from *mata*, “face, eyes,” another common morpheme.

The particle *nu* forms idiomatic compounds, which are always written as separate words: *kuli nu moana*, “dog of the sea, seal”.

Landscape

Body parts are often used to express landmarks and parts of the landscape.

amo-maunga [< *amo*, shoulders + *maunga*, mountain.] *n.* Mountain ridge, mountain chain.

ivi-nuku [< *ivi*, bone + *nuku*, land.] *n.* Hill, hillock.
leuleu-motu [< *leuleu*, waist + *motu*, island.] *n.* Isthmus.
mata-fanga [[PN mata-a-faga](#).] *n.* Beach, seashore. *adj. s.v.* Seaside. *prep. i mata-fanga i:* The seaside of.
mati-fanga [< *mati*, finger + *fanga*, bay.] *n.* Peninsula.
muli-maunga [< *muli*, mouth + *maunga*, mountain.] *n.* Volcano, caldera.
muli-vai [[PN muri-wai](#), mouth of river (butt + fresh-water).] *n.* Mouth of river.
tuli-moana [< *tuli*, knee + *moana*, ocean.] *n.* Waves, breakers.

Emotions

Some of the core words for emotion:

toa [[PN toqa](#), courageous, warrior.] *n.* Warrior, hero. *adj.* Valiant, courageous. *v.* To fight, to battle. *adv.* Valiantly, courageously.
kata [[PN kata.1](#).] *n.* Laugh, smile. *v.* To laugh, to smile.
makona [[PN maa-kona](#), satisfied after eating.] *n.* Postprandial satisfaction. *adj. s.v.* Satisfied after eating.
aue [[PN qauee](#), express sorrow or pain; interjection of sorrow or pain.] *p. Interjection. n.* Sorrow, sadness. *adj.* Sorrowful, sad. *v.* To be sad about.
aloha [[MP qarofa.a](#).] *n.* Love, pity, compassion. *adj. s.v.* Loved. *v.* To love, to show compassion.
ita [[MP qita](#), anger, angry.] *p. Emotion classifier. n.* Emotion, feeling. *v.* To feel.
mangeo [[PN mageho.a](#), itch(y), stinging; sexually titillated.] *n.* Scratch. *adj. s.v.* Itchy, stinging, sexually titillated, aroused. *v.* To itch, to scratch.
tatu [[PN tatuu](#), agitated or uncontrolled movement.] *n.* Excitement, agitation. *adj.* Excited, agitated. *v.* To move in an agitated manner.

Many words for emotion are derived from *mata*, “eye, face”:

mata-ahi [< *mata*, eye, face + *ahi*, fiery.] *n.* Anger. *v.* To be angry. *cf. lili*.
mata-kula [< *mata*, eye, face + *kula*, red.] *n.* Shame, shyness. *adj. s.v.* Ashamed, shy. *cf. luma*.
mata-pou [< *mata*, eye, face + *pou*, tall, pillar.] *n.* Respect, envy. *adj. s.v.* Envious, respected, because possessing prestigious qualities.
mata-pula [< *mata*, eye, face + *pula*, glowing, shining.] *n.* Happiness. *adj. s.v.* Happy. *cf. fiafia*.
mata-tea [< *mata*, eye, face + *tea*, white.] *n.* Pain. *adj.* Painful. *v.* To pain. *cf. mamae*.
mata-tuku [< *mata*, eye, face + *tuku*, surrender.] *n.* Fear. *adj. s.v.* Afraid, frightened. *v.* To be afraid, to fear. *cf. matakū*.
mata-vela [< *mata*, eye, face + *vela*, hot.] *n.* Fool, idiot. *adj. s.v.* Ignorant, foolish, mad, drunk, stupid, crazy, numb, silly. *cf. vale*.

Note that most of these compound words have synonyms, older forms that aren't compounds: e.g., *fiafia* is a synonym for *mata-pula* (“shining eyes, glowing face”), happiness.

Kinship Terms

Muna Lingi's core kinship terms do not differentiate by gender:

- kui** [[PN kui.2](#), elderly female (CE), grandparent, ancestor (TON).] *p. Kin classifier. n. Kin, esp. great grandparent, ancestor.*
- tupuna** [[OC tupuna](#), grandparent, ancestor.] *n. Grandparent, great uncle, great aunt.*
- matua** [[AN matuga.a](#), large, full grown, mature (of people); old person, elder.] *n. Parent, uncle, aunt, adult, grownup. adj. s.v. Mature, parental, full-grown.*
- tamana** [[AN tama-na](#), father.] *n. Father (of speaker).*
- tina** [[AN tina-na.a](#), mother.] *n. Mother (of speaker when speaking of their mother in her presence), mama.*
- tinana** [[AN tina-na.a](#), mother.] *n. Mother (of speaker).*
- avanga** [[NP qaawaga.a](#), spouse, married.] *n. Spouse, husband, wife. adj. s.v. Married. v. To marry another.*
- manava-kau** [*< manava-hanau, womb + kau, shared.*] *n. Twin.*
- ilamutu** [[PN gilaamutu](#), sister's child (man speaking).] *n. Niece, nephew, cousin's child.*
- tama** [[OC tama.1a](#), child.] *n. Child, offspring. adj. s.v. Diminutive. adv. Attenuative.*
- ulu-matua** [[PN qulu-matuga.](#)] *n. Firstborn child, eldest child. adj. s.v. Firstborn, eldest. v. To precede, to come before.*
- mokopuna** [[PN mokopuna.](#)] *n. Grandchild.*

When it comes to siblings, Muna Lingi speakers are typically more interested in birth order:

- kave** [[NP kawē.4.](#)] *n. Sibling of opposite sex.*
- taina** [[SO taina.](#)] *n. Sibling of same sex.*
- teina** [[CE teina](#), younger sibling or cousin of the same sex.] *n. Younger sibling of same sex.*
- tuakana** [[OC tua-kana.](#)] *n. Elder sibling of same sex. adj. s.v. Older.*
- tunga** [[CE tugaane](#), brother or male cousin of a female (misanalysis of root as a compound).] *n. Cousin (first cousin).*
- pito-kau** [*< pito, navel + kau, shared.*] *n. Sibling.*

Note that *pito-kau* is typically used only when talking to strangers, when the speaker doesn't know or doesn't remember details about the listener's sibling.

Most gendered terms are formed as compounds, but the language lacks words for “brother” and “sister”:

- tupuna-hine** [*< tapuna, grandparent + hine, female.*] *n. Grandmother.*
- tupuna-tane** [*< tapuna, grandparent + tane, male.*] *n. Grandfather.*
- matua-hine** [*< matua, parent + hine, female.*] *n. Mother.*
- matua-tane** [*< matua, parent + tane, male.*] *n. Father.*
- tunga-hine** [*< tunga, cousin + hine, female.*] *n. Female cousin (first cousin).*
- tunga-tane** [[CE tugaane](#), brother or male cousin of a female [misanalysis of root as a compound].] *n. Male cousin (first cousin).*

tama-hine [[PN *tama-qa-fine*](#), daughter (child + female).] *n.* Daughter.

tama-tane [[PN *tama-taqane*](#), boy, young man (child + male).] *n.* Son.

Calendar

Months were full moon to full moon (29.5) days in length meaning the year was 354 days long and in need of a leap month about every three years. The records don't indicate which was the leap month, but since *Munifa* was sometimes used by itself as a month name the presumption is that the names *Munifa-mua* and *Munifa-muli* were only used on the occasion of a leap month.

Lunar month	Gregorian dates	Associated events
<i>Fakafu-mua</i>	May-June	First planting of yams
<i>Masina-mataliki</i>	June	Sea turtle egg layings
<i>Lie-mua</i>	July	Yams form roots
<i>Lie-muli</i>	August	Yams form roots
<i>Palolo-mua</i>	September	Last planting of yams
<i>Palolo-muli</i>	October	First yam harvests
<i>Munifa / Munifa-mua</i>	October-November	
<i>Munifa-muli (leap month?)</i>	November-December	
<i>Hilinga-mua</i>	December-January	
<i>Hilinga-muli</i>	January-February	
<i>Vai-mua</i>	February-March	
<i>Vai-muli</i>	March-April	
<i>Fakafu-muli</i>	April-May	Prepare yam mounds

Every day of the lunar cycle has one or two names.

Day	Formal	Informal	Phase
1		<i>Hilo</i>	new moon
2		<i>Hoata Tahi</i>	first waxing crescent moon
3		<i>Hoata Lua</i>	waxing crescent moon
4		<i>Hoata Tolu</i>	waxing crescent moon
5		<i>Hoata Fa</i>	waxing crescent moon
6		<i>Tamatea Tahi</i>	waxing crescent moon
7		<i>Tamatea Lua</i>	waxing crescent moon
8		<i>Tamatea Tolu</i>	first quarter moon
9		<i>Tamatea Fa</i>	waxing gibbous moon
10	<i>Huna</i>	<i>Huna Tahi</i>	waxing gibbous moon
11	<i>Maitu</i>	<i>Huna Lua</i>	waxing gibbous moon
12	<i>Mahalu</i>	<i>Huna Tolu</i>	waxing gibbous moon
13	<i>Hua</i>	<i>Huna Fa</i>	waxing gibbous moon
14	<i>Atua</i>	<i>Atua Tahi</i>	waxing gibbous moon
15	<i>Hotu</i>	<i>Atua Lua</i>	full moon
16	<i>Tulu</i>	<i>Atua Tolu</i>	waning gibbous moon
17	<i>Tileo</i>	<i>Atua Fa</i>	waning gibbous moon
18		<i>Lakau Tahi</i>	waning gibbous moon
19		<i>Lakau Lua</i>	waning gibbous moon
20		<i>Lakau Tolu</i>	waning gibbous moon
21		<i>Kolekole Tahi</i>	waning gibbous moon
22		<i>Kolekole Lua</i>	last quarter moon
23		<i>Kolekole Tolu</i>	waning crescent moon
24		<i>Tangaloa Tahi</i>	waning crescent moon
25		<i>Tangaloa Lua</i>	waning crescent moon
26		<i>Tangaloa Tolu</i>	waning crescent moon
27	<i>Tane</i>	<i>Tane Tahi</i>	waning crescent moon
28	<i>Longonui</i>	<i>Tane Lua</i>	waning crescent moon
29	<i>Mauli</i>	<i>Tane Tolu</i>	waning crescent moon
30		<i>Omutu</i>	new moon

Names

People are not named in the Muna Lingi language but use their birth names, pronounced as in their native language. A few key goddesses, gods, and legendary places do have Muna Lingi names, of whom the most prominent are: Hina, Lita, Milu, Pulotu, and Tangaloa. Remember to use the proper article *a* before names.

Muna Lingi to English Lexicon

For convenience, etymologies list proto-forms. However, the words of Muna Lingi did not develop naturally from a Polynesian proto-language but instead are borrowed from many languages. Due to the high similarity of Polynesian languages, it is not possible to determine the ultimate source of words. One statistical analysis showed that 67% of the words of Muna Lingi had recognizable cognates in Māori and a partially overlapping set of 67% in Tikopia; 64% each in East Futuna, Penrhyn, and Tuamotu; 63% in Pukapuka; 62% in Tokelau; 61% in Rarotongan; and 58% in Mangareva. Other languages with a high share of recognizable word stock include Emae, East Uvea, Fijian, Luangiua, Kapingamarangi, Marquesas, Niue, Nukuoro, Rennellese, Samoan, Tahitia, Takuu, Tongan, and West Futuna and West Uvea.

From a perspective of proto-languages, 37% of the lexicon that can be traced has Proto-Polynesian roots, followed by Austronesian, Oceanic, and Malayo-Polynesian, each around 12%.

Reduplication is no longer productive in Muna Lingi but at an early stage mainly seems to have functioned to differentiate words that historically had the same sounds: *aloalo*, “to paddle or row a boat”, differentiated from *alo*, “face”.

Abbreviation: *adj.* adjective. *adv.* adverb. *n.* noun. *p.* particle. *prep.* preposition. *s.v.* stative verb. *sp.* species. *v.* verb.

Proto-languages: AN, Austronesian; CE, Central-Eastern Polynesian; CP, Central Pacific; EC, Ellicean; EO, Eastern Oceanic; East Polynesian, EP; FJ, Fijic; MP, Malayo-Polynesian; NP, Nuclear Polynesian; OC, Oceanic; PN, Proto-Polynesian; RO, Reconstruction Level RO; SO, Samoic-Outlier Polynesian; XW, West Polynesian.

a [[OC a](#)] *p.* Personal article. Used before names.

a- [[PN qa.a](#), possessive marker: of (dominant).] *p.* alienable possession.

a-kita [*< a- + kita.*] *p.* My (inalienable). *cf.* o-kita.

a-ko [*< a- + ko.*] *p.* Your (inalienable). *cf.* o-kou, taku.

a-ko-tou [*< a- + ko-tou.*] *p.* Your (inalienable). *cf.* o-ko-tou.

a-ko-ua [*< a- + ko-ua.*] *p.* Your (inalienable). *cf.* ko-lua, o-kou-a.

a-la [*< a- + la.*] *p.* His, her, its (*inalienable*). *cf.* o-la.
a-la-tou [*< a- + la-tou.*] *p.* Their (*inalienable*). *cf.* o-la-tou.
a-la-ua [*< a- + la-ua.*] *p.* Their (*inalienable*). *cf.* o-la-ua.
a-ma [*< a- + ma.*] *p.* My (*inalienable*). *cf.* a-kita.
a-ma-tou [*< a- + ma-tou.*] *p.* Our (*inalienable*). *cf.* o-ma-tou.
a-ma-ua [*< a- + ma-ua.*] *p.* Our (*inalienable*). *cf.* o-ma-ua.
a-ta-tou [*< a- + ta-tou.*] *p.* Our (*inalienable*). *cf.* o-ta-tou.
a-ta-ua [*< a- + ta-ua.*] *p.* Our (*inalienable*). *cf.* o-ta-ua.
ae [*NP ae*, yes.] *p.* Affirmative (*AFF*). Yes, here (answer to a call). *cf.* kole.
afa [*MP afaa*.] *n.* Storm, hurricane. *v.* To be stormy.
afe [*PN qaa-fea*, when (future interrogative).] *p.* Temporal (*TEMP*) case marker.
afea [*PN qaa-fea*, when (future interrogative).] *p.* When (*begins question or dependent clause*).
afi [*AN afiafi*, evening, late afternoon.] *n.* Late afternoon.
afiafi [*AN afiafi*, evening, late afternoon.] *n.* Evening.
afu [*PN qafu.1*.] *v.* To be hot and humid.
aha [*AN hafa*, what?] *p.* What, which, who (*begins question or dependent clause*).
aha-aha [Reduplication of *AN hafa*, what?] *p.* If (*begins question or dependent clause*).
aha-anga [*< aha + anga*, what way.] *p.* How, in what manner (*begins question or dependent clause*).
aha-katoa [*< aha + katoa*, what amount.] *p.* How many: *begins question or quantifier (QUAN)* dependent clause.
aha-tulanga [*< aha + tulanga*, what place.] *p.* Where, which (*begins question or dependent clause*).
aha-va [*< aha + va*, what time between, what time between.] *p.* When (*begins question or dependent clause*).
ahi [*AN ahi*.] *n.* Fire, flame. *adj. s.v.* Fiery. *v.* To light a fire, to set fire to, to burn.
aho [*AN qaso.2*.] *n.* Day (period of time).
ahu [*EO qafu.2*, heap up; a heap or raised place.] *n.* Mound, pile, heap. *adj. s.v.* Heaped together. *v.* To pile, to heap up.
ahua [*PN qaafua*.] *n.* Sandbank forming a shoal.
ahuahu [Reduplication of *MP qasu*.] *n.* Ladle, scoop. *v.* To ladle, to scoop out, to bail.
ahulu [*PN gafulu*.] *n.* Ten. *v.* To be ten of. *adv.* Ten times.
ai [*OC ai.1*, postposed verbal particle, oblique case anaphor.] *p.* Anaphoric (*ANA*) marker.
aiha [*MP hai*, who? {blended with *aha*, what, which}.] *p.* Who (*begins question or dependent clause*).
aitu [*AN qaitu*.] *n.* Ghost, spirit of dead person. *cf.* anganga.
aka [*AN aka.a*.] *n.* Root.
aka-pito [*< aka*, root + *pito*, navel.] *n.* Umbilical cord.
akau [*OC hakau*.] *n.* Coral reef.
ake [*OC hake.b*, upwards (post-verbal particle).] *p.* Directional. Upwards. *prep. i ake i:* Upward toward.
aki [*PN -qaki.1*, formative suffix to verbs.] *p.* Accusative (*ACC*) case marker. Indicating patient/theme.
akiaki [*PN akiaki*.] *n.* White tern (*Gygis alba*).
ako [*MP ako*.] *v.* To teach.

aku [PN [haku](#).] *n.* Garfish (Belonidae).

aku-tele [Calque of MP [saku-laa](#), swordfish (garfish + sail).] *n.* Swordfish.

ala [FI [qara](#).] *adj. s.v.* Awake. *v.* [faka ala](#) To wake.

ala [AN [hala](#), road, path.] *n.* Path, road, way, track, pathway, route, method. *v.* To follow a path.

ala-fata [CE [ara-fata](#), bridge or ladder.] *n.* Bridge, ladder.

alala [NP [alaala](#).] *n.* Carangid (Carangidae): jack, mackerel, runner, scad.

alanga [PN [alaga.a](#), limb, tool, weapon.] *n.* Tool, weapon, tree limb, rod. *adj.* Straight. *v.* To use a tool for its purpose. *prep. i alanga i:* With, by means of.

alava [OC [qalawa](#).] *n.* Shark sp. (unknown).

alelo [PN [qalelo](#), tongue.] *n.* Tongue. *v.* To taste. *prep. i alelo i:* In.

ali [OC [ali.1](#).] *n.* Flatfish, flounder (Bothus spp.).

alia [PN [haaliga](#).] *n.* Shallows, passage between shoals.

aliki [PN [qariki](#), chief.] *n.* Chief, king, priest.

alili [MP [qalili](#), univalve mollusc (Turbo sp.).] *n.* Snail (in general), but esp. Turban snail (Turbo sp.).

alili-kao [NP [kali-kao](#), univalve mollusc (Trochus sp.), influenced by *alili*, Turban snail.] *n.* Sea snail (Trochus sp.).

alo [AN [qaro.a](#), front, face.] *n.* Face. *v.* To face. *adv.* Before. *prep. i alo i:* In front of. *temp. va alo va:* Before, long before, in the past when, ago [can only look back on the past].

alo-ali [PN [aleale.a](#).] *n.* Hunger. *adj. s.v.* Weak with hunger, hungry; nausea.

alo-hili [< *alo*, face, before + *hili*, weave.] *n.* Plan, forethought. *v.* To plan.

aloha [MP [qarofa.a](#).] *n.* Love, pity, compassion. *adj. s.v.* Loved, beloved. *v.* To love, to show compassion.

alongo [MP [qalogo](#).] *n.* Striped surgeonfish (Acanthurus lineatus).

ama [EO [hama](#).] *n.* Outrigger. *v.* To float.

ami [EO [ami](#).] *n.* Crustacean roe.

amio [PN [qamio](#).] *adj. s.v.* Variable (of direction of motion). *v.* To vary. *adv.* Varyingly.

amo [PN [qamo](#), carry on shoulders.] *n.* Shoulders, pole. *adj. s.v.* Capable of being carried. *v.* To carry, to carry on a shoulder, to carry on a pole over the shoulder. *prep. i amo i:* So that.

amo-maunga [< *amo*, shoulders + *maunga*, mountain.] *n.* Mountain ridge, mountain chain.

amonga [PN [qamo-ga](#).] *n.* Burden, load.

amu [PN [amu](#).] *adj. s.v.* Pejorative. *v.* To revile, to mock. *adv.* Pejorative.

ana [PN [qana.1](#), cave.] *n.* Cave, cavern.

ana- [PN [qana.2](#), morpheme indicating a point of past time.] *p.* Yester-.

ana-afi [OC [qana-nafi](#), yesterday (< PN [qana-](#), past time prefix + AN [afiafi](#), evening) .] *n.* Past, yesterday.

ana-po [PN [qana-poo](#).] *n.* Last night.

ana-tautau [< *ana-*, yester- + *tautau*, year/season.] *n.* Last season.

ane [AN [ane.a](#), white ant, termite; attacked by such insects.] *n.* Ant, white ant, termite. *v.* To overrun.

anei [CE [anei](#), interrogative particle (post-verbal).] *p.* Interrogative (Q) marker. Whether or not, yay or nay.

anga [CP [aga.1](#).] *n.* Custom, habit, way, behavior, manner.

anganga [[PN qagaqaga](#), soul, spirit, corpse.] *n.* Soul, spirit of living person. *cf.* *aitu*.

ange [[PN age](#), particle of direction away from speaker and hearer; also used to express comparison.] *p.* Article-phrase conjunction. Is better than (*comparative*).

angi [[AN agi.1](#)] *v.* To blow (of wind, breeze).

ango [[AN ago.1](#), plant, turmeric (*Curcumlona*).] *n.* Plant (*Amorphophallus campanulatus*).

anu [[OC qanu.3](#), to spit, expectorate; spit, saliva.] *n.* Spit, slimy substance, gum, paste, powder. *adj.* *s.v.* Slimy. *v.* To spit, to expectorate, to spout (as a whale).

ao [[AN qaho](#), day (not night).] *n.* Day, daylight, light. *adj.* *s.v.* Bright. *v.* To light up an area with torches. *adv.* During the day.

aoa [[OC qaoa](#).] *n.* Banyan tree (*Ficus* sp.).

aonga [[FI qaoga](#).] *adj.* *s.v.* Useful, suitable.

api [[PN hapi](#).] *n.* White-spotted surgeonfish (*Acanthurus guttatus*).

ata [[AN qata](#).] *n.* Shadow, reflection, image, picture. *v.* To appear, to show.

atamai [[EO qatamai.a](#).] *n.* Cleverness, intelligence, wisdom, expertise, knowledge, understanding. *adj.* *s.v.* Clever, intelligent, wise.

ate [[AN qate.1](#), liver.] *n.* Liver (as the locus of emotions), liver (body part, rarely). *adj.* Brave. *v.* To fight, to make war. *adv.* Bravely. *prep.* **i ate i**: Within. *temp.* **va ate va**: During, while, as long as.

ate-ea [*< ate, liver + ea, air, "liver of the air"*.] *n.* Lungs. *v.* To breathe. *adv.* Gaspily.

ate-lelei [*< ate, liver + lelei, good*.] *adj.* *s.v.* Good-hearted.

atea [[PN qaatea](#), clear, unobstructed.] *n.* Sky, clear sky.

ati [[NP aati](#), join together as a group (of people).] *p.* People classifier esp. kin, friends, locals. *n.* People. *v.* To join together as a group of people. *cf.* *toko*.

ato [[AN qato](#).] *n.* Thatch, roof. *v.* To thatch.

atu [[OC atu](#), postposed particle indicating direction away from speaker.] *p.* Directional. Away (esp. from speaker, possibly towards listener). *prep.* **i atu i**: Away from. *cf.* *mai*.

atu-valu [[OC qatu.1](#).] *n.* Tuna, skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*).

atua [[MP qatua](#), deity.] *n.* God, spirit, deity. *adj.* *s.v.* Divine, religious, formal. *v.* To worship.

atua [[EP atua](#), a night of the lunar cycle.] *n.* A night (#14) or series of nights of the lunar cycle (nights #14-17, around the full moon).

atule [[MP qatule](#).] *n.* Bigeye scad (*Selar crumenophthalmus*).

au [[AN au](#), first person singular pronoun (independent).] *p.* I, me (*first-person singular independent pronoun*). *adj.* *s.v.* My (alienable or inalienable). *cf.* *kita*.

aua [[MP qaaua.1](#), fish sp., a kind of mullet.] *n.* Acute-jawed mullet (*Neomyxus leuciscus*).

aue [[PN qauee](#), express sorrow or pain; interjection of sorrow or pain.] *p.* Interjection. *n.* Sorrow, sadness. *adj.* Sorrowful, sad. *v.* To be sad about.

aumai [[PN qau-mai](#).] *v.* To bring.

ava [[MP awa](#), channel, passage through reef.] *p.* Landmark classifier. *n.* Channel, passage, reef, river. *v.* To come, to arrive, to reach.

ava [[MP qawa](#).] *n.* Milkfish, herring (*Chanos chanos*).

avanga [[NP qaawaga.a](#), spouse, married.] *n.* Spouse, husband, wife. *adj.* *s.v.* Married. *v.* To marry another.

avate [[CE awatea](#).] *n.* Late morning to early afternoon, midday.

avatu [[PN qaw-atu](#), give away, carry away.] *n.* Gift. *v.* To give (requires two arguments).

avava [[NP awaawa](#).] *n.* Small opening in reef.

ave [[PN awe.a](#).] *n.* Hair, strand of hair or thread.

e [[OC e.1](#), preposition marking agent.] *p.* *Nominative (NOM) case marker.* Indicating subject/agent/experiencer.

ea [[PN eqa.a](#), come to the surface, appear above the surface; come up for air.] *n.* Air. *v.* To surface for air.

ee [Reduplication of [OC e.1](#).] *p.* *Non-past (NPST) tense marker.*

ehu [[AN efu.1](#).] *n.* Dust.

ei [[NP ei](#), vocative.] *p.* *Vocative (VOC) case marker.*

eke [[EO ke](#), verbal particle introducing subordinate clauses; in order to, so that.] *p.* *Infinitive (INF).*

ekেকে [Reduplication of [PN heke](#), to mount, go on board, perch.] *v.* To come to rest, to perch, to alight (as a bird), to anchor (as a vessel), to arrive by sea, to go on board.

elo [[PN qelo](#), stink.] *n.* Stench, odor, smell. *adj. s.v.* Stinky. *v.* To give off an odor.

emi [[PN qemi](#).] *v.* To flinch, to draw back.

enga [[OC -ga](#), gerundive suffix.] *p.* *Gerundive (GER).* Optionally used immediately after verbs formed from nouns; no other particles can go between these two words. Used after a classifier being used as a noun and modified by an adjective.

engaka [[PN gaakau](#), intestines.] *n.* Guts, intestines. *v.* To feel, to plan, to think, to want.

engako [[PN gako](#).] *n.* Fat (grease). *adj. s.v.* Greasy, fatty. *cf.* *momona*.

engali [[FJ gali.2a](#), be attractive, appropriate.] *n.* Attractiveness, prettiness, attractive person. *adj. s.v.* Attractive, pretty, good-looking, pleasant.

engalo [[OC galo.1](#), out of sight, disappeared, forgotten.] *v.* To forget, to lose.

engalu [[MP galu.1](#).] *n.* Wave. *adj. s.v.* Rough (of sea).

engalulu [[PN gaalulu.a](#), shake, rattle, make noise.] *n.* Rattle (musical instrument). *v.* To shake, to rattle, to rustle.

engangie [[CE gagie](#).] *n.* Coastal shrub or small tree sp. (*Pemphis acidula*).

engao [[PN gao.2](#).] *n.* Depression, groove, engraved mark. *v.* To engrave.

engata [[OC gata.1a](#).] *n.* Snake.

engatae [[PN gatae](#).] *n.* Tiger's claw tree, Indian coral tree (*Erythrina variegata*).

engatai [[SO gaa-tai](#).] *n.* Coastal area, seaward.

engatala [[PN gatala](#).] *n.* Grouper (*Epinephelus* and *Cephalopholis* spp.).

engatu [[PN gatu.1](#), barkcloth that has been used.] *n.* Used barkcloth. *v.* To use barkcloth.

engau [[OC gau](#).] *v.* To chew in order to extract juice, as sugar-cane.

enge [[PN age](#), particle of direction away from speaker and hearer; also used to express comparison.] *p.* *Directional.* Motion along, obliquely; or semantically meaningless but syntactically indicates the end of a serialized verb sequence. *prep. i enge i:* Moving along.

engele [[CE gere](#).] *n.* Need. *adj. s.v.* Needy, necessary. *v.* To need. *prep. i engele i:* Deprived of.

engi [[MP gii](#), shrill sound.] *p.* *Sound classifier. n.* Sound, esp. shrill sound. *v.* To emit a shrill sound.

engongo [[CP gogo.1](#).] *n.* Noddy (*Anous* sp.), gull, tern, skimmer.

engoto [[PN goto](#).] *v.* To be deep underwater.

engu [[OC guu.1.](#)] *n.* Grunt, groan, hum. *v.* To groan, to hum. *cf.* *engulu*.

engulu [[MP gulu.](#)] *n.* Grunt, rumble. *v.* To grunt, to rumble. *cf.* *engu*.

engungu [[MP gugu.2.](#)] *n.* Rheumatism, arthritis. *adj. s.v.* Arthritic.

engutu [[MP gutu.a](#), mouth, beak, lip, orifice.] *n.* Mouth, beak, lip, lips. *adj.* Oral. *v.* To talk. *prep.* *i engutu i*: In front of, before.

epa [[OC qepa](#), mats used in ceremonies or rituals.] *p.* Trade good classifier. *n.* Trade good, esp. ceremonial mat.

fa [[AN faa.1.](#)] *n.* Four. *v.* To be four of. *adv.* Four times.

fa-ahulu [*< fa*, four + *ahulu*, ten, forty.] *n.* Forty. *v.* To be forty of. *adv.* Forty times.

fafa [[AN fafa.1](#), carry on back.] *n.* Something carried. *adj. s.v.* Capable of being carried. *v.* To carry on your back. *prep.* *i fafa i*: At sea.

fafie [[OC fafie.](#)] *n.* Firewood. *v.* To gather firewood, to cut firewood, to age firewood.

fafine [[AN fafine.](#)] *n. adj. s.v.* Female.

fai [[AN fai.1.](#)] *n.* Stingray.

fai-manu [[OC fai-manu](#), eagle ray (ray + bird).] *n.* Eagle ray (*Aetobatus narinari*).

fainga [[PN fai-ga.](#)] *n.* Deed, action. *v.* To do, to act, to persist, to try.

faka [[EO faka-1](#), causative prefix.] *p.* Causative (CAUS) aspect marker. *temp.* **va faka va**: Because, because of.

faka-kaia [*< faka*, causative prefix + *kaia*, to reside.] *v.* To settle, to establish residence.

faka-kole [[EP faka-kore](#), consider as nothing; annul; forgive, acquit.] *n.* Forgiveness. *v.* To forgive, to annul.

faka-longo [[PN faka-rogo.](#)] *v.* To listen, to obey.

faka-tilo [*< faka*, causative prefix + *tilo*, look at.] *v.* To look at, to pay attention to.

faka-to [[PN faka-too.a](#), cause to fall, drop; lay (egg).] *n.* Egg. *adj. s.v.* Causing to fall. *v.* To lay an egg, cause to fall.

faka-tu [[PN faka-tuqu.](#)] *v.* To set up, to establish; to begin.

faka-tupu [[PN faka-tupu.b](#), to create, start, originate, cause.] *n.* Origin, start, cause. *v.* To create, to start, to originate, to cause.

Fakafu-mua [[PN faka-qafu-mate](#), month name (probably in late summer; "cause the year to begin"?).] *n.* Lunar month #1 (May-June).

Fakafu-muli [[PN faka-qafu-mate](#), month name (probably in late summer; "cause the year to end"?).] *n.* Lunar month #13 (April-May).

fakala [[PN faka-laqaq.](#)] *v.* To expose oneself to the sun.

fakangi [[PN faka-agi.](#)] *v.* To make a breeze; to expose to wind; to enjoy the breeze, to take the air.

fakatafa [[PN faka-tafa.](#)] *v.* To be on one side, to go to one side; to step aside, to get out of the way. *adv.* Aside.

fala [[AN fara.](#)] *n.* Pandan (*Pandanus* spp., *Pandanus tectorius*).

fale [[MP fale](#), house *n.*] *n.* House, building. *adj. s.v.* Household, domestic.

fale-koloa [[PN fale koloa.](#)] *n.* Trade store, shop.

faliki [[PN faaliki.](#)] *n.* Floor, floor covering. *v.* To cover floor with mats or grass.

falo [[PN faaloo.b.](#)] *adj. s.v.* Stretched. *v.* To stretch (the body), to extend (arm), to crane, to peer to see better.

fana [[AN fana.1](#), shoot with a bow.] *n.* Bow (weapon). *v.* To shoot with a bow.

fanau [[NP faanau.b](#), bear child, give birth; be born.] *n.* Childbirth. *adj.* In labor. *v.* To bear a child, to give birth.

fanga [[NP faga.2](#)] *n.* Bay, valley.

fangota [[OC faagota](#)] *n.* Fish trap. *v.* To obtain seafood by fishing or hunting on the reef.

fangota-lango [*< hele, snare + lango, fly, "fly trap".*] *n.* Cobweb, cobweb with spider in it, spider.

fano [[AN fano.1](#)] *v.* To go (of one person).

fanua-ao [*< fanua, land + ao, day.*] *n.* World.

fanua-po [*< fanua, land + po, night.*] *n.* Underworld.

fao [[AN fao.1a](#)] *n.* Peg used for fastening, wooden nail.

fata [[MP fata.1](#)] *n.* Shelf, platform, stage.

fata-amo [*< fata, platform + amo, shoulder.*] *n.* Ceremonial litter, raised seat or platform.

fati [[OC fati.a](#)] *v.* To break (of a wave).

fatu [[AN fatu.2a](#)] *n.* Stone. *adj. s.v.* Stony, rocky.

fatu-aliki [[PN fatu-qariki](#)] *n.* Statue (typically of stone), moai. *adj. s.v.* Statuesque.

fatu-kala [[PN fatu-kalaa](#), kind of volcanic stone.] *n.* Type of volcanic stone.

fatu-mata [*< fatu, stone + mata, blade, "bladestone".*] *n.* Obsidian.

fau [[MP fau.a](#)] *n.* Hibiscus, specifically Hibiscus tiliaceus.

fe [[OC fe-](#), reciprocal prefix.] *p.* Reciprocal (RECP).

fea [[NP fea](#), where? which?] *p.* Where, which (*begins question or dependent clause*).

fekau [[PN fekau.a](#)] *n.* Message, command, errand. *v.* To send a message, to command, to assign an errand to.

feke [[PN feke](#)] *n.* Octopus.

fenua [[NP fenua.a](#), country, land.] *n.* Land, island, country, nation.

fetau [[MP fetaqu](#)] *n.* Tree of the Calophyllum inophyllum.

fetu [[AN fetuqu](#)] *n.* Star.

fia [[CP fia-](#), verbal prefix indicating desire, wish.] *p.* Volitive (VOL) marker / Desiderative mood marker. To want, to desire, to wish.

fia-kai [[PN fia-kai](#), (desire food) To be hungry.] *v.* To be hungry.

fiafia [[PN fia-fia](#)] *n.* Happiness. *adj. s.v.* Happy. *cf.* mata-pula.

fili [[AN fili.1](#)] *v.* To select, to choose.

filo [[EO filo](#), twist cord from fibers by rolling them on the thigh.] *n.* Thigh. *v.* To twist cord from fibers by rolling them on the thigh.

fiu [[PN fiu](#)] *n.* Weariness. *adj. s.v.* Wearied of, tired of, bored with, unsatisfied with, had enough of.

fo [[AN fafo](#), outside.] *p.* Locative (LOC) case marker.

foa [[OC foa.a](#)] *v.* To break, to smash.

foki [[EO foki.1](#)] *n.* Return voyage. *v.* To return.

folau [[AN folau](#)] *n.* Expedition by sea; sea voyage; travel by sea. *v.* To be away on a long sea voyage. *cf.* moana.

fono [[FI fono.2a](#), deliberative assembly.] *n.* Assembly, council, meeting.

fonu [[AN fonu.2](#)] *n.* Turtle.

fotu [[MP fotu.1](#)] *n.* Appearance. *v.* To appear, to emerge.

fu [< Back-formation from *fakafu-mua* and *fakafu-muli*.] *p.* Time/astronomy/weather classifier. *n.* Time, esp. a year; weather; star.

fua [[AN fua.3a](#), fruit; classifier; to bear fruit; egg.] *p.* Fruit classifier. *n.* Fruit. *v.* To bear fruit.

fuanga [[CP fuqaga](#).] *n.* Whetstone, grindstone.

fue [[OC fue.1a](#), seashore creeping vine.] *n.* Plant, turmeric (*Curculongia*).

fulu [[MP fulu.1](#), body hair, feathers.] *n.* Body hair, fur, feathers. *adj. s.v.* Hairy, feathery.

futi [[AN futi.2](#).] *n.* Banana.

futu [[AN futu](#).] *n.* Fish-poison tree (*Barringtonia asiatica*).

ha [[MP saga.1](#).] *n.* Mistake, inconvenience. *adj. s.v.* Wrong, evil, bad, inconvenient.

haele [[PN saqe](#)le.] *v.* To go on foot, to walk. *cf.* *vae*.

haha [[PN faa-faa](#).] *v.* To feel, to grope.

haha [Reduplication of [AN faqa.1](#).] *n.* Stalk, stem, handle.

hai [[PN fai.3b](#).] *v.* To have, to possess.

hai [[MP saqi](#), bind, confine.] *v.* To bind, to confine.

haka [[MP saka.1](#), dance.] *n.* A type of dance.

hala [[AN sala.1](#).] *n.* Error, crime, transgression. *v.* To make a mistake, to commit a crime, to transgress the gods.

halo [[EO saqalo](#), scrape, clean by scraping, rub smooth.] *n.* Anything used as a scraper. *v.* To scrape, to clean by scraping.

hanau [[PN faanau.a](#), children, offspring.] *n.* Infant, baby, child (between infant and puberty).

hangai [[NP faagai.a](#).] *v.* To feed, to provide food for.

hapa [[NP sapa](#), non-symmetrical, unequal, passed beyond point of symmetry.] *adj. s.v.* Crooked, unbalanced.

he [[NP se.1](#).] *p.* Indefinite article (singular). A, an.

hehele [[EO sele.2](#).] *n.* Knife. *v.* To cut with a knife.

hei [[EP sei.1b](#).] *n.* Wreath, garland.

heka [[FI seka](#), (White) fungus, mould.] *n.* Mushroom.

heke [[PN seke.1a](#).] *v.* To slip, to slide, to go down, to ride the surf.

heki [[CP tage-ki](#).] *adv.* Not yet, *incomplete action*.

hele [[CP sele.1a](#).] *n.* Snare. *v.* To tie up, to trap.

helu [[MP selu](#).] *n.* Comb. *v.* To comb.

henga [[PN sega.2](#), yellow or yellowish-red; orange.] *n. adj. s.v.* Orange.

henua [[NP fenua.c](#).] *n.* Placenta, afterbirth.

heu [[CP seu](#), raking or scooping motion, hence clearing, sweeping away, netting.] *n.* Net for catching birds. *adj. s.v.* Sweeping. *v.* To catch birds with a net, to scatter. *adv.* With a sweeping movement.

hi [[PN sii.1](#), fish with a line.] *n.* Fish (as food: as *pork* is to *pig*, *hi* is to *ika*). *v.* To fish with a line. *cf.* *ika*.

hia [[AN fiha.a](#), how many? how much?] *p.* How many: *begins question or quantifier (QUAN) dependent clause*.

hihi [Reduplication of [PN qasi](#), visit.] *n.* Landmark. *v.* To visit, to go to, to use as a landmark.

hika [[OC sika.2](#).] *n.* Fire-plough. *v.* To make fire with a fire-plough.

hiki [[OC siki.1a](#).] *v.* To lift, to raise up, to carry (esp. a child).

hili [[MP firi.1](#), braid (i.e. interlace three or more flexible elements to form e.g. a rope), a technique sometimes referred to as plaiting.] *n.* Braid. *v.* To braid, to plait (as a mat or basket), to weave, to make a rope.

hilinga [[PN siliga-maqa](#), name of a lunar month.] *n.* Name of a star.

Hilinga-mua [*<* (*masina*, month) + *halinga*, a star + *mua*, first, month of the first sighting of the Hilinga star.] *n.* Lunar month #9 (December-January).

Hilinga-muli [*<* (*masina*, month) + *halinga*, a star + *muli*, last, month of the last sighting of the Hilinga star.] *n.* Lunar month #10 (January-February).

hilo [[EP firo.2](#), one of the first nights of the lunar cycle.] *n.* The first night of the lunar cycle (night #1, new moon).

hina [[OC sina.1](#)] *adj. s.v.* Gray-haired, white-haired; gray, grey.

Hina [[CP sina.2](#)] *n.* Legendary heroine or goddess.

Hinalu *n.* Shinar (southern Mesopotamia in the Tanakh).

hine [[CE wahine](#), woman, female.] *n.* Female. *adj. s.v.* Female, feminine. *adv.* Womanly.

hinga [[CP siga.a](#)] *adj. s.v.* Fallen. *v.* To fall over, to topple over.

hinu [[FI sinu.1](#)] *n.* Oil, grease.

hipa [[MP sipa.2](#)] *adj. s.v.* Oblique, awry.

hiti [[NP fiti.1b](#)] *v.* To rise, to appear (esp. of heavenly bodies).

hitu [[AN fitu](#)] *n.* Seven. *v.* To be seven of. *adv.* Seven times.

hitu-ahulu [*<* *hitu*, seven + *ahulu*, ten, seventy.] *n.* Seventy. *v.* To be seventy of. *adv.* Seventy times.

hoa [[CP soa](#)] *n.* Friend, partner, companion. *adj. s.v.* Friendly, nice.

hoata [[EP soata.3](#), a night near the margin of the lunar cycle.] *n.* A series of nights of the lunar cycle (nights #2-5, with a waxing crescent moon).

hoe [[MP fohe](#)] *n.* Paddle, oar. *v.* To paddle, to row.

hoe-langa [*<* *hoe*, oar + *langa*, raise up, lift.] *n.* Journey, travel. *v.* To journey, to travel.

hohonu [[EP fofonu](#)] *adj. s.v.* Deep.

hoi [[PN soi.1](#)] *n.* Wild yam (*Dioscorea bulbifera*). *cf.* *ufi*.

hoki [[PN foki.2](#), also; again (a postposed particle).] *n.* Repetition. *adj. s.v.* Also, again, indeed, too. *adv.* Iterative, repetitive action.

hola [[AN fola](#), spread out; spread.] *adj. s.v.* Opened out, spread out. *v.* To spread out.

hong [[PN sogi](#), smell v.t., touch noses in greeting.] *n.* Tip of the nose. *v.* To touch noses in greeting.

hono [[OC fono.1a](#)] *v.* To stop up a gap, to coagulate, to patch, to inlay.

hoto [[MP foto](#)] *n.* Barb of stringray. *v.* To sting.

hotu [[CE fotu.4](#), night of full moon (the middle of the lunar cycle).] *n.* The night of the full moon, in the middle of the lunar cycle (night #15).

hou [[AN foqou](#), new.] *n.* Newness, freshness. *adj. s.v.* New, fresh (of fruit). *v.* To make.

hu [[AN suu.1](#), liquid, wet, watery.] *n.* Liquid, sauce, juice. *adj. s.v.* Wet, watery, juicy. *v.* To squirt.

hua [[PN fua.5a](#)] *adj. s.v.* Only.

hua [[EP fua.3c](#), a night of the waxing moon.] *n.* The thirteenth night of the lunar cycle (night #13, with a waxing gibbous moon).

hue [[NP fue.1b](#)] *n.* Calabash-gourd (*Lagenaria*).

hue-po [[CE poo-fue](#), various creeping or climbing plants (gourd + night).] *n.* Various creeping or climbing plants.

hui [[PN fuhi.b](#), be in a group; group (of animate beings).] *p.* Coconut classifier. *n.* Group. *adj.* Grouped together. *v.* To belong to a group; to group (of animate beings).

hui-tua [[PN hui-tuqa](#), spine, backbone.] *n.* Spine, backbone. *adj. s.v.* Spiny.

hui-vaka [*< hui*, group + *vaka*, canoe.] *n.* Fleet.

huihui [Reduplication of [PN sui](#), exchange, change, replace.] *n.* Difference, alteration, change. *adj. s.v.* Different. *v.* To change, to alter, to modify, to exchange, to replace, to transfer.

huke [[MP fuke.a](#), open up (especially an earth oven), uncover.] *v.* To open, to uncover. *cf.* *puipui*.

hula [[NP fula.2](#), dance.] *n.* A type of dance.

huli [[MP fuli.1](#), turn (round or over).] *v.* To turn around, to face in a particular direction, to turn over, to overturn, to capsize, to lift up, to uproot, to rummage around.

humu [[OC sumu.2](#).] *n.* Triggerfish (Balistidae).

huna [[CE funa.2](#), middle period night of the lunar cycle.] *n.* A night (#10) or series of nights of the lunar cycle (nights #10-13, with a waxing gibbous moon).

huti [[AN futi.1](#).] *v.* To pluck feathers, to pull up weeds, to pull on a line or rope.

i [[PN i.2a](#), preposition: locative (of space or time), source, cause.] *prep.* Compound preposition particle.

ia [[AN ia.1](#), third person singular pronoun (independent).] *p.* He, she, it (*third-person singular subject pronoun*). *adj. s.v.* His, her, its (alienable or inalienable). *cf.* *la*.

ia-tou [*< ia + tou*.] *p.* They (*third-person plural subject pronoun*). *adj. s.v.* Their (alienable or inalienable). *cf.* *latou*.

ia-ua [*< ia + ua*.] *p.* They two (*third-person dual subject pronoun*). *adj. s.v.* Their (alienable or inalienable). *cf.* *laua*.

iai [[PN ai.2](#).] *v.* To exist, to be there.

ifi [[OC ifi.2](#).] *n.* Tahitian chestnut (*Inocarpus fagifer*).

ihe [[OC ise.1](#).] *n.* Halfbeak (*Hyporhamphus* spp.).

ihi [[PN qisi](#), some, few (plural indefinite article).] *n.* A small number. *v.* To be a few of, to be a portion of (used instead of "some"). *prep.* **i ihi i**: Less than, fewer than.

iho [[OC hifo.b](#), go down, descend; downward.] *p.* Directional. Downwards. *prep.* **i iho i**: Downward toward.

ihu [[AN isu.1](#), nose.] *n.* Nose. *adj. s.v.* Nasal. *v.* To smell, to sniff.

ika [[AN ika.a](#).] *n.* Fish (in general). *cf.* *hi*.

ike [[MP ike](#).] *n.* Tapa beater.

ila [[MP qila](#), natural mark on skin.] *n.* Birthmark.

ilamutu [[PN qilaamutu](#), sister's child (man speaking).] *n.* Niece, nephew, cousin's child.

ili [[AN iri.a](#).] *n.* Fan. *v.* To fan, to blow.

ilo [[AN qilo](#), maggot.] *n.* Larva, maggot, organism causing internal decay.

ingoa [[PN higoa](#), name.] *n.* Name. *v.* To name, to call by name.

ingoa-mahina [*< ingoa*, name + *mahina*, moon.] *n.* Names of the months and days of the month (nights of the lunar cycle); the lunar cycle; the lunar calendar.

ino [[EO ino-qi](#).] *n.* Bow. *v.* To bow down, to lean over.

inu [[MP inu](#).] *n.* Drink. *v.* To drink.

io [[PN io.2](#), longitudinal strip of flesh.] *n.* Strip of flesh, fillet, cut of meat. *v.* To cut meat/fish, to cut into strips.

ipo [[CE ipo](#), lover.] *n.* Lover, girlfriend, boyfriend. *v.* To make love to. *cf.* *nene*.

ipu [[AN ipu](#), container for liquid.] *n.* Container, dish. *v.* To contain, to hold, to have.

ipu-kai [*< ipu*, container + *kai*, to cook food.] *n.* Pot, pottery, cooking pot. *cf.* *kulo*.

ita [[MP qita](#), anger, angry.] *p.* *Emotion classifier.* *n.* Emotion, feeling. *v.* To feel.

iti [[AN qiti](#), small.] *adj.* *s.v.* *Diminutive*.

iva [[AN hiwa.1](#)] *n.* Nine. *v.* To be nine of. *adv.* Nine times.

iva-ahulu [*< iva*, nine + *ahulu*, ten, ninety.] *n.* Ninety. *v.* To be ninety of. *adv.* Ninety times.

ivi [[NP iwi.a](#), bone.] *n.* Bone. *adj.* *s.v.* Bony, thin. *adv.* Weakly. *prep.* **i ivi i:** In.

ivi-nuku [*< ivi*, bone + *nuku*, land.] *n.* Hill, hillock.

ka [[PN ka.1](#), verbal aspect particle marking inception of new action or state.] *p.* *Future (FUT) aspect marker.*

ka-kole [[CE ka-kore](#), negative predicate marker; negative existential.] *p.* Negative (NEG) preverbal particle.

ka-ku [*< ka*, FUT + *ku*, PRF, analogous to [PN ka-na.3](#).] *p.* *Counterfactual (CNTF) aspect marker.*

kae [[PN ka-e](#), but; and (then).] *p.* *Article-phrase conjunction.* But not, yet.

kafa [[MP kafa.1](#)] *n.* Sennit.

kafika [[OC kafika](#)] *n.* Malay rose apple tree (*Syzygium malaccense*).

kafu [[MP kafu.a](#)] *n.* Clothing. *v.* To cover (esp. of person); to put on clothing.

kai [[AN kai.1a](#), food, eat.] *n.* Food. *v.* To prepare food, to cook. *cf.* *pena*.

kaia [[PN kai-haga.a](#)] *n.* Theft. *adj.* *s.v.* Thieving. *v.* To steal, to rob.

kainga [[PN kaaiga.a](#), place of residence, home.] *n.* Place of residence, home. *v.* To reside.

kainga-fale [*< kainga*, place of residence + *fale*, houses.] *n.* Village.

kainga-pito [*< kainga*, place of residence + *pito*, navel.] *n.* Birthplace.

kaka [[OC kaka.1a](#)] *n.* Clothlike fiber surrounding base of coconut fronds.

kakai [[NP kakai.2](#)] *n.* Story, legend. *v.* To tell a story.

kakau [[PN ka-kau.1](#)] *v.* To swim.

ake [[PN ake](#)] *v.* To climb.

kakenga [[NP kake-ga](#)] *n.* Ladder, steps.

kaki [[OC uqa.1a](#), throat, neck.] *n.* Neck.

kala [[PN kalaa](#), hard black volcanic stone.] *n.* Basalt stone. *adj.* *s.v.* Hard (not soft), stiff.

kalae [[EO kalae](#), purple Swamphen (*Porphyrio porphyrio*).] *n.* Swamphen (*Porphyrio* spp.).

kalaka [[OC kalaka](#)] *n.*

kalanga [[PN kalaga](#)] *v.* To call out (to someone).

kalava [[PN kalawa.1](#)] *n.* Strand of fiber from outer skin of coconut frond midrib.

kalea [[PN kalega](#), univalve mollusc (unknown sp.).] *n.* Conch shell (in the wild). *cf.* *pu*.

kaleve [[EC kaleve](#)] *n.* Sap from inflorescence of coconut palm.

kalo [[PN kalo.1](#)] *v.* To dodge, to evade.

kalu [[PN kalu.a](#)] *n.* Loose or wrinkled membrane or flesh surrounding a harder interior substance, as around seeds or the eyeball.

kamakama [[PN kama-kama.1](#), crab sp.] *n.* Lightfoot crab (*Grapsus grapsus*).

kamata [[SO kaamata](#), begin.] *n.* Beginning, start. *v.* To begin, to start.

kamo [[PN kamo.1](#), beckon; make sign with hand or eye.] *n.* Signal. *v.* To beckon (via hand or eye).

kana [[PN ka-na.3](#), if (counterfactual).] *p.* If (*begins question or dependent clause*).

kanae [[MP kanahe](#).] *n.* Mullet (Planiliza spp.).

kanakana [Reduplication of [PN kana.1](#).] *n.* A coral or hard sponge used to grate, polish, or rub smooth other objects. *v.* To grate, to polish, to rub smooth.

kaniva [[PN kaniwa](#).] *n.* The Milky Way. *v.* To spin, to rotate.

kano [[OC kano.1a](#).] *n.* Flesh (of plant), substance, seed, kernel.

kao [[EP kao.1](#), new shoot; to sprout.] *n.* New shoot. *v.* To sprout.

kaokao [[PN kao-kao](#), side, rib; analogous parts of a house or canoe.] *n.* Side, rib; edge; side of a canoe. *adj. s.v.* Adjacent, neighboring. *v.* To join together. *adv.* Together, aside. *prep. i kaokao i:* Beside; close to, next to; joined to. *temp. va kaokao va:* As soon as.

kapa [[NP kapa.2](#), to stretch out hands, to dance with outstretched hands.] *n.* A type of dance. *v.* To stretch out hands, to flutter.

kapa-kau [[PN kapa-kau](#), wing (flutter + stalk).] *n.* Wing.

kapakapa [[OC kapa-kapa.a](#).] *v.* To flap wings.

kape [[PN kape.1](#).] *n.* Fragrant vine or shrub (Alyxisp.).

kapi [[PN kapi.c](#).] *adj. s.v.* Packed tight, completely filled, occupied, covered; narrow, tight. *v.* To put into, to put in, to pack.

kapo [[FJ kapo.1](#).] *v.* To catch, to grasp, to capture.

kapoa [[OC kapoa](#).] *n.* Catfish (Plotosus sp.).

kapu [[MP kapu.1a](#), cup-like container.] *n.* Cup, small container. *v.* To fill, to pour.

kapu-niu [*< kapu, cup + niu, coconut.*] *n.* Pointed end of coconut, the end broken off for drinking.

kata [[PN kata.1](#).] *n.* Laugh, smile. *v.* To laugh, to smile.

katau [[CE katau](#).] *n. adj. s.v.* Right (not left).

katea [[OC katea](#).] *n.* Side of boat opposite to outrigger.

katoa [[PN katoa](#), all, whole.] *n.* Total, totality, amount, quantity. *v.* To be all of (used instead of "every").

kau [[PN kau.4](#).] *n.* Stalk, stem.

kau-ahi [*< kau, stalk + ahi, fire.*] *n.* Fire-bed used with fire-plough to produce fire by friction.

kau-fata [[NP kau-fata](#).] *n.* Frame, rack, drying platform (for canoes or torches), scaffold.

kau-moana [[CE kau-moana](#).] *n.* Sailor, mariner.

kau-taia [Calque of [PN kau-taa](#), small wooden implement, probably drumstick.] *n.* Stick, drumstick. *v.* To poke, to strike, to hit repeatedly, to bang on a drum.

kau-tele [*< kau, stalk + tele, sail.*] *n.* Spar, mast.

kau-vai [[PN kau-wai](#).] *n.* Bank of a stream or other body of water.

kauae [[OC kau-qahe](#).] *n.* Cheek, chin, jawbone.

kaukau [[OC kau-kau](#).] *v.* To bathe, to wash.

kaupapa [[NP kaupapa](#).] *n.* Rock platform, rock shelf.

kaute [[FI kaute](#).] *n.* Hibiscus (Hibiscus rosa-sinensis).

kava [[OC kawa.1a](#).] *n.* Plant sp. (Piper methysticum) and drink made from it.

kave [[MP kawe.2a](#).] *v.* To carry something.

kave [NP [kawe.4.](#)] *n.* Sibling of opposite sex.

kavei [PN [kawei.](#)] *n.* Carrying cord, handle.

kavu [PN [kau.2b](#), group of people, company.] *p.* Artifact classifier (e.g., for things made by people). *n.* Group of people. *adj. s.v.* Public, common, communal, shared.

kavu-vaka [PN [kau-waka.](#)] *n.* Crew of a canoe.

ke [EO [ke](#), verbal particle introducing subordinate clauses; in order to, so that.] *p.* Subordinate-clause (SUB) conjunction. In order to, so that, which.

kea [OC [kea.2.](#)] *n.* Hawksbill turtle.

kefu [PN [kefu.](#)] *n. adj. s.v.* Blond, brown, red.

keke [CE [keekee](#), armpit.] *n.* Armpit. *prep. i keke i:* Beneath, underneath.

kele [CP [kele.a.](#)] *n.* Earth, dirt, soil.

kelekele [Reduplication of [PN kele.b.](#), dirty, soiled, unclean.] *adj. s.v.* Soiled, unclean.

keli [OC [keli](#), dig v.] *n.* Digging stick, husking stick. *v.* To dig.

keli-vae [< *keli*, dig + *vae*, foot.] *v.* To disturb earth with your foot.

kemo [MP [kemo](#), wink, blink.] *n.* Eyelid. *adj. s.v.* Partially sighted (permanently or temporarily). *v.* To wink, to blink, to close the eyes. *cf.* *taupe-mata*.

kena [PN [kena.1a.](#)] *n.* Any light color. *adj. s.v.* Light-colored.

kete [EO [kete.a.](#)] *n.* Basket, bag.

keu [PN [keu.1.](#)] *n.* Movement. *adj. s.v.* Mobile. *v.* To move, to push, to turn.

ki [FI [ki.1](#), preposition marking goal or recipient.] *p.* Dative (DAT) case marker. Indicating recipient/goal.

kiato [OC [kiato.](#)] *n.* Outrigger boom.

kie [MP [kie.a.](#), pandanus sp. used for making fine mats.] *n.* Pandan-leaf mat, pandan-leaf sail.

kiekie [NP [kie-kie.b.](#)] *n.* Plant sp. (Freycinetia).

kiko [PN [kiko.a.](#)] *n.* Flesh.

kila [PN [kila.1.](#)] *adj. s.v.* Exposed, bare, bald, barren. *v.* To expose, to bare.

kili [AN [kili.1](#), skin (n) (of animal, fruit); bark (of tree).] *n.* Skin (of person, animal, fruit), bark (of tree). *v.* To skin. *prep. i kili i:* Outside, around, against. *temp. va kili va:* Until, till.

kilikili [OC [kili-kili.](#)] *n.* Gravel (usually coral rubble).

kino [PN [kino](#), bad.] *n.* Accident, mistake. *adj. s.v.* Bad, unhealthy. *v.* To worsen, to damage, to degrade.

kiokio [PN [kio-kio.](#)] *n.* Bonefish (*Albula* sp.).

kiole [NP [kiole.](#)] *n.* Rat.

kita [EO [kita.1](#), first person singular pronoun (independent, affectively marked form).] *p.* I, me (first-person singular independent pronoun). *cf.* *au*.

ko [AN [koe](#), second person singular pronoun (independent).] *p.* Your, yours (second-person singular independent pronoun). *cf.* *ko*.

ko [AN [koe](#), second person singular pronoun (independent).] *p.* Your (second-person singular subject pronoun). *cf.* *kou*.

ko-lua [NP [koo-lua](#), second person dual pronoun, you (independent).] *p.* Your (inalienable). *cf.* *akoua*, *okoua*.

ko-tou [NP [kou-tou](#), second person plural pronoun (independent).] *p.* You (second-person plural independent pronoun). *cf.* *kotou*.

ko-tou [[NP ko-tou](#), second person plural preposed subject pronoun.] *p.* You (*second-person plural subject pronoun*). *cf.* koutou.

ko-ua [*< kolua* (under influence of reanalysis of koutou as kou + -tou) *<* [NP KOO-LUA](#), second person dual pronoun, you (independent).] *p.* You (*second-person dual independent pronoun*). *cf.* koua.

ko-ua [[NP ko-lua](#), second person dual preposed subject pronoun.] *p.* You (*second-person dual subject pronoun*). *cf.* koua.

kohe [[FJ kofe.a](#).] *n.* Bamboo sp.

kohu [[OC kofu.2](#).] *n.* Mist, fog, steam, spray, dust (in air), smoke. *adj. s.v.* Misty, foggy, steamy, dusty, smoky.

koi [[OC koi.3](#), preposed verbal particle of continuity; still, while.] *p.* Continuative (CONT) aspect marker.

koia [[PN ko-ia](#), that's it, that's right. Conjunction.] *p.* Subordinate-clause (SUB) conjunction. For, until.

koka [[EO koka](#).] *n.* Bishop wood (*Bischofia javanica*).

koki [[EP koki](#).] *adj. s.v.* Lame, limp. *v.* To be lame, to limp. *adv.* Limply.

kole [[EP kore](#), negative.] *p.* Negative (NEG). No, not, none (also used as an answer by itself and as a suffix like -less). *adj. s.v.* Lacking, without. *cf.* ae.

kolekole [[EP kore-kore](#), a series of nights of the lunar cycle.] *n.* A series of nights of the lunar cycle (nights #21-23, with last quarter moon).

kolo [[OC kolo.1](#).] *n.* Enclosed fortress.

koloa [[PN koloa](#), valuable possessions.] *n.* Wealth, valuable possessions, trade goods. *adj. s.v.* Wealthy, greedy, having many possessions. *v.* To hoard, to keep for oneself.

kona [[EO kona.4](#).] *n.* Bitterness. *adj. s.v.* Bitter.

konga [[PN koga](#), fragment, part, place.] *n.* Part, piece, fragment. *adj. s.v.* Partial, fragmented. *v.* To assemble from parts, to place together, to put together.

kopi [[MP kopi.a](#), double together, fold.] *n.* Fold. *v.* To fold together.

kopu [[EC koopuu.b](#), gullet, stomach, belly, guts.] *n.* Throat, gullet, esophagus. *v.* To swallow, to ingest.

koti [[AN koti.1](#).] *n.* Cutting (of a plant for propagation). *v.* To cut, to clip (of hair).

kou [*< Back-formation from ko-ua and kou-tou.*] *p.* Your, yours (*second-person singular independent pronoun*). *cf.* ko.

kou-tou [[NP kou-tou](#), second person plural pronoun (independent).] *p.* Your (*inalienable*). *cf.* kotou.

ku [[NP ku.2](#), perfect aspect marker.] *p.* Perfect (PRF) aspect marker.

kui [[PN kui.2](#), elderly female (CE), grandparent, ancestor (TON).] *p.* Kin classifier. *n.* Kin, esp. great grandparent, ancestor.

kuku [[OC kuku.2](#), mussel sp.] *n.* Mussel.

kuku [[CP kuku.1a](#), grasp, hold in the hand.] *n.* Cupped hand, clenched hand. *v.* To grasp, to clench.

kula [[PN kula.1a](#).] *n.* Red. *adj. s.v.* Red, reddish.

kuli [[FJ kulii](#).] *n.* Dog. *adj. s.v.* Canine.

kuli nu moana [= *dog of (the) sea*.] *n.* Seal.

kulo [[AN kulo](#), cooking-pot.] *n.* Pot, pottery. *cf.* *ipu-kai*.
kulu [[MP kulu.1](#)] *n.* Breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*).
kumala [[PN kumala.1](#)] *n.* Sweet Potato (*Ipomoea*).
kumete [[EO kumete](#)] *n.* Wooden bowl, wooden trough.
kumi [[PN kumi.1](#), ten fathom measure.] *p.* *Measurement classifier.* *n.* Length, measure of length (equal to about ten arm-spans), fathom. *v.* To measure.
kupenga [[OC kupega](#), net.] *n.* Fishing net. *v.* To catch.
kupu [[PN kupu.1](#)] *n.* Word. *adj. s.v.* Verbal. *v.* To mean, to signify.
kutu [[AN kutu.1](#)] *n.* Louse, nit.
la [[PN raa](#), demonstrative particle.] *p.* He, she, him, her, it (*third-person singular independent pronoun*). *cf.* *ia*.
la-tou [[PN laa-tou](#), third person plural pronoun (independent).] *p.* They, them (*third-person plural independent pronoun*). *cf.* *iatou*.
la-ua [[NP laa-ua](#), third person dual pronoun (independent).] *p.* They two, them two (*third-person dual independent pronoun*). *cf.* *iaua*.
laa [[OC laqaa](#), sun.] *n.* Sun. *v.* To shine brightly.
lae [[AN lage.a](#), forehead.] *n.* Forehead, front.
lafa [[OC lafa](#)] *n.* Ringworm.
lahi [[PN lasi](#), numerous, large, great.] *n.* Multitude. *v.* To be an abundance of, to be numerous.
laho [[MP laso.a](#)] *n.* Scrotum and testicles.
lai [[MP lai](#)] *n.* Leatherback (*Scomberoides sancti-petri*).
laka [[MP laka.1](#)] *v.* To go, to step, to step over.
lakai [[EP raakau.1](#), a phase of the moon (full moon and/or third quarter); a series of nights of the lunar cycle (following the middle period).] *n.* A series of nights of the lunar cycle (nights #18-20, with a waning gibbous moon).
lakei [[PN laakei](#)] *n.* Ornament. *v.* To adorn, to bedeck.
laki [[OC laki](#)] *n.* West, westerly weather. *adj.* Westerly. *v.* Westward.
lakia [[NP lakia](#)] *n.* Black noddy (*Anous minutus*).
lala [[AN rara.1](#), heat over fire to smoke, grill, roast (of food) or render supple (of leaves).] *v.* To heat over a fire to smoke, to smoke.
lali [[CP lali.1](#), gong.] *n.* Slit drum, slit gong. *v.* To stike a slit drum.
lalo [[AN lalo.a](#)] *prep.* Below, under.
lama [[AN rama](#)] *n.* Torch. *v.* To fish at night with torches.
langa [[CP laga.1a](#)] *v.* To raise up, to lift, to pull up.
langi [[AN lagi.2](#), sky; weather.] *n.* Sun.
lango [[AN lago.1](#), fly (insect).] *n.* Fly.
lanu [[OC ranu.b](#)] *n.* Amnion, amniotic fluid; other fluids associated with childbirth.
laoa [[PN laqoa](#)] *v.* To choke.
lapa [[OC lapa.2](#)] *n.* Flash of light. *v.* To flash (of a light).
lapanui [*< Rapa Nui*.] *n.* Rapa Nui.
lata [[AN lata.1](#)] *adj. s.v.* Tame.
lau [[AN lau.1a](#)] *p.* *Fish/flat classifier* (used of flat things like areas of land, blades, boards, fish, leaves, mats, sails, sheets, turtles). *n.* Leaf. *adj. s.v.* Leafy.

lau [[PN rau.2.](#)] *n.* Hundred. *v.* To be a hundred of. *adv.* A hundred times.
lau-fala [[NP lau-fala](#), pandanus leaves for weaving; a type of pandanus.] *n.* Pandan leaf.
lau-kau [[PN raga-kau.a.](#), tree, plant (misanalysis as compound: *lau*, leaf + *kau*, stalk).] *n.* Tree, plant, wood, piece of wood, stick, object made of wood, tool, device. *adj. s.v.* Wooden.
lau-lau [[PN laulau.](#)] *n.* Basket or leaves for serving or carrying food. *v.* To serve food.
lau-papa [[PN lau-papa.](#)] *n.* Horizontal surface. *adj. s.v.* Flat, level.
lau-ulu [[PN lau-gulu](#), hair of head (leaf + head).] *n.* Hair. *prep. i lau-ulu i:* Between, among.
laungutu [[PN lau-gutu.](#)] *n.* Lips.
lava [[EO lawa.1a](#), enough, sufficient, abundant, completed.] *n.* Sufficiency. *v.* To be enough of (used instead of "sufficient"). *adv. Complete action (completive).*
lavaki [[NP laawaki](#), deserted, abandoned.] *adj. s.v.* Deserted, abandoned, empty of people. *v.* To abandon.
lave [[PN lawe.2b.](#)] *v.* To take, to lay hold of.
le [[SO le](#), definite article singular.] *prep. Contextual preposition.*
lea [[PN lea.](#)] *n.* Speak.
lehu [[MP refu.1](#), ashes.] *n.* Ashes. *v.* To burn to ash.
leka [[NP leka.1.](#)] *p.* Pleasant.
lekaleka [[PN tau-lekaleka.b.](#)] *adj. s.v.* Beautiful, handsome, good, fine.
lele [[OC lele.a.](#)] *n.* Jump, leap. *v.* To run, to jump, to fly.
lelea [[PN lele-a.2.](#)] *v.* To be driven away by wind.
lelei [[PN le-lei.](#)] *n.* Goodness. *adj. s.v.* Good.
lenga [[MP rega.](#)] *n.* Turmeric (prepared).
lengalenga [[PN rega-rega.](#)] *n.* Yellow. *adj. s.v.* Yellow; over ripe.
leo [[OC leqo.1](#), voice.] *n.* Voice, sound, chatter (of an animal). *v.* To utter, to chatter.
leo-kuli [< *leo*, chatter + *kuli*, dog.] *n.* Bark. *v.* To bark.
leo-moa-moa [< *leo*, chatter + *moa-moa*, chicken.] *n.* Cackle. *v.* To cackle.
leo-puaka [< *leo*, chatter + *puaka*, pig.] *n.* Squeal, oink. *v.* To oink, to squeal.
lepa [[FI lepa.1.](#)] *v.* To lie to (of a boat), to flap (of sail).
lepe [[EP repe.](#)] *n.* Fringe, flap. *v.* To hang, to dangle, to be suspended. *cf. taupe.*
lepo [[EP repo](#), dirt, earth; dirty.] *n.* Dirt, earth. *adj. s.v.* Dirty.
lepo-kula [< *lepo*, earth + *kula*, red.] *n.* Clay, shape. *v.* To make pottery, to shape.
leu [[FI leu](#), ripe.] *n.* Ripeness. *adj. s.v.* Ripe, fit to eat, edible.
leuleu [[CP leu-leu](#), waist garment of bark cloth.] *n.* Waist, hip.
leuleu-motu [< *leuleu*, waist + *motu*, island.] *n.* Isthmus.
leva [[CP lewa.2.](#)] *n.* Tree (*Cerbera* sp.).
li [[FI lii.2.](#)] *v.* To tie, to bind, to wind round.
liaki [[PN li-aki.](#)] *v.* To cast (as a line); to throw away.
Lie-mua [< (*masina*, month) + *lia*, louse + *mua*, first, month of the first louse.] *n.* Lunar month #3 (July).
Lie-muli [< (*masina*, month) + *lia*, louse + *muli*, last, month of the last louse.] *n.* Lunar month #4 (August).
lika [[FI lika.](#)] *n.* Fear of falling.
liki [[AN riki](#), small.] *n.* Group (esp. of small things). *adj. s.v. Diminutive. v.* Little at a time.

lili [[PN lili.1](#).] *n.* Anger. *v.* To be angry. *cf.* *mata-ahi*.

lilo [[PN lilo](#), out of sight, lost, hidden.] *v.* To hide.

lima [[AN lima.a](#), five, hand, arm.] *n.* Five; hand, wrist, arm. *v.* To be five of. *adv.* Five times.
temp. va lima va: Later than, younger than.

lima-ahulu [*< lima, five + ahulu, ten, fifty.*] *n.* Fifty. *v.* To be fifty of. *adv.* Fifty times.

limu [[MP limu](#).] *n.* Seaweed, algae, moss.

lingi [[OC lagi.1](#), sing.] *n.* Song. *adj.* Musical. *v.* To sing. *adv.* Musically.

lingolingo [[PN ligo-ligo](#).] *n.* Cricket.

lipo [[NP lipo](#).] *n.* Eddy, whirlpool. *v.* To swirl.

Lita [[NP lita](#), name of a god.] *n.* A god of evil.

lito [[PN lito.2](#).] *n.* Unexpanded leaf shoot.

liu [[PN liu.1](#).] *p.* Bilge of vessel, bilge-water.

lo [[OC loo](#), ant.] *p.* Insect/worm classifier. *n.* Insect, worm.

loa [[OC loa.1](#), long (in space or time); tall.] *n.* A long time, a tall space (i.e., between the ground and the lowest branches of a tree). *adj.* Long, tall, intense. *v.* To lengthen, to enlarge. *adv.* Intensive, long-lasting.

loata [[PN loo-qata](#), large ant sp.] *n.* Ant (large ant).

loi [[PN loqi](#).] *n.* Sea bass (*Cephalopholis argus*).

loli [[CP loli](#).] *n.* Sea-slug (*holothuria*).

loli-mata [[AN loqi-mata](#), tears (cream + eyes).] *n.* Tears. *adj.* Crying. *v.* To cry. *adv.* Tearful.

lolo [[PN lolo.1](#), coconut cream or oil.] *n.* Coconut cream. *v.* To prepare food with coconut cream.
cf. kai.

lomi [[PN lomi](#).] *n.* Massage. *v.* To press down on, to squeeze, to massage.

longo [[AN rogo.1a](#), hear.] *n.* News (that which is heard), hearsay. *adj.* Audible. *v.* To hear.

longonui [[CE rogo.2](#), a night or series of two nights in the latter part of the lunar calendar.] *n.* A night preceding the new moon (night #28, with a waning crescent moon).

loto [[OC loto.a](#).] *prep.* Inside, in.

loto [[PN loto.c](#).] *n.* Heart, mind, feelings.

lotu [[PN lotu.1](#), spell, charm.] *n.* Worship, prayer, Christianity. *v.* To worship Christ, to pray to Christ.

lou [[PN lohu](#).] *n.* Fruit-plucking pole. *v.* To hook something with a pole.

lua [[AN rua](#).] *n.* Two. *v.* To be two of. *adv.* Twice.

lua-ahulu [*< lua, two + ahulu, ten, twenty.*] *n.* Twenty, body (esp. as a collection of disparate items, esp. body parts), person (esp. one of a group). *v.* To be twenty of. *adv.* Twenty times.

lue [[PN lue.1](#).] *v.* To shake, quake (of person or the earth); to rock, to sway.

luma [[PN luma](#), ashamed, shy.] *n.* Shame, shyness. *adj. s.v.* Ashamed, shy. *cf. mata-kula*.

luna [[FI luna](#), herb sp.] *n.* Herb. *adj. s.v.* Herbal. *v.* To dress a wound, to treat the sick.

lunga [[PN luga](#), above, top (locative noun).] *prep.* Above, over.

lupe [[PN lupe.1](#).] *n.* Pacific pigeon (*Ducula pacifica*).

lutu [[EP rutu](#).] *n.* Attack. *v.* To hit, to strike, to beat, to attack.

lutu-kupu [*< lutu, attack + kupu, verbal, "verbal fight".*] *n.* Quarrel, argument, conflict. *adj. s.v.* Quarrelsome, provoking. *v.* To quarrel, to argue.

ma [[AN maa.5a](#), first person dual exclusive preposed subject pronoun.] *p.* I, me (*first-person singular independent pronoun*).

ma [[AN maa.5a](#), first person dual exclusive preposed subject pronoun.] *p.* I (*first-person singular subject pronoun*).

ma-tou [[NP maa-tou](#), first person exclusive plural pronoun (independent).] *p.* We, us (*first-person exclusive plural independent pronoun*). *cf.* *matou*.

ma-tou [[NP ma-tou.a](#), first person exclusive plural preposed subject pronoun.] *p.* We (*first-person exclusive plural subject pronoun*). *cf.* *matou*.

ma-ua [[NP maa-ua](#), first person exclusive dual pronoun (independent).] *p.* We two, us two (*first-person exclusive dual independent/subject pronoun*). *cf.* *maua*.

ma-ua [[NP maa-ua](#), first person exclusive dual pronoun (independent).] *p.* We two, us two (*first-person exclusive dual independent/subject pronoun*). *cf.* *maua*.

maa [[OC ma.4](#).] *p.* Article-phrase conjunction. And, with.

maana [[AN maanawa.1](#).] *n.* Breath. *adj.* *s.v.* Breathy. *v.* To breathe.

maana-kole [*< maana, breath + kole, -less.*] *adj.* *s.v.* Out of breath, exhausted. *v.* To consume, to exhaust, to wear out, to destroy. *adv.* Completely, totally.

mae [[OC mae.1a](#).] *adj.* Withered, wilted. *v.* To wither, to wilt.

maea [[PN maea.1](#).] *n.* Rope.

mafa [[PN ma-faa.a](#).] *n.* Crack, split. *v.* To crack open, to split.

mafu [[NP mafu.1](#).] *adj.* Healed. *v.* To heal.

mafuli [[PN ma-fuli](#).] *adj.* *s.v.* Capsized. *v.* To capsize, upset.

maha [[MP masa.1](#).] *n.* Low tide. *adj.* Dry, empty (of liquid), low (of tide). *v.* To dry, to empty (of liquid), to pour. *cf.* *pakupaku*.

mahalu [[EP maharu](#), night of lunar cycle.] *n.* The twelfth night of the lunar cycle (night #12, with a waxing gibbous moon).

mahana [[MP ma-fana](#), to be warm.] *n.* Warmth. *adj.* *s.v.* Warm. *v.* To be warm.

mahanga [[PN maa-saga](#).] *n.* Twin, a pair of twins. *adj.* *s.v.* Equal, same, similar. *v.* To match, to fit, to double. *prep.* **i mahanga i**: To be similar to.

mahi [[PN mafi](#).] *n.* Strength, power, energy. *adj.* *s.v.* Hardworking, energetic, powerful, strong, unyielding, victorious. *v.* To strengthen, to energize, to empower, to work, to conquer.

mahima [[AN masi.1](#).] *n.* Fermented vegetables. *adj.* *s.v.* Sour, acidic, fermented. *v.* To ferment.

mahimahi [[PN masi-masi](#).] *n.* Dolphin-fish (*Coryphaena hippurus*).

mahina [[PN maasina](#), moon, month.] *n.* Moon, month. *v.* To wax and to wane, to ebb and to flow.

Mahina-mataliki [*< masina, month + mataliki, Pleiades, month of the Pleiades.*] *n.* Lunar month #2 (June).

mai [[AN mai.a](#), particle indicating motion or orientation towards speaker.] *p.* Directional. Towards (esp. towards the speaker, possibly away from the listener). *prep.* **i mai i**: Towards. *cf.* *atu*.

mai-mai [Reduplication of [PN mai.b](#).] *n.* Gift. *v.* To give, to give to the speaker, to give away.

maile [[PN maile](#), fragrant vine or shrub (*Alyxisp.*)] *n.* Fragrant plant (*Portulaca* sp.).

maitu [[TA maitu](#), fourteenth night of the moon (Grn).] *n.* The eleventh night of the lunar cycle (night #11, with a waxing gibbous moon).

maka [PN [maka.b.](#)] *n.* Sling. *v.* To hurl with a sling, to throw.

makalili [MP [maka-lili](#), cold.] *n.* Cold, chill. *adj. s.v.* Cold, chilly, uncooked. *v.* To cool off.

makalo [PN [ma-kalo](#).] *adj.* Flashing. *v.* To be briefly visible, to appear then disappear, to flash by.

maki [PN [maki](#).] *n.* Sickness, illness, sore, skin disease.

mako [PN [mako.2](#), dance.] *n.* Any type of dance.

makona [PN [maa-kona](#), satisfied after eating.] *n.* Postprandial satisfaction. *adj. s.v.* Satisfied after eating.

mala [OC [maqala](#).] *n.* Garden.

malae [OC [malage](#), open, cleared space used as meeting-place or ceremonial place.] *n.* Meeting place, place of worship. *v.* To meet, to worship together.

malala [EO [malala](#).] *n.* Charcoal.

malali [NP [malali](#).] *n.* Wrasse (Labridae sp.).

malali-tea [NP [mala-tea](#).] *n.* Humphead wrasse (*Cheilinus undulatus*).

malali-tolo [PN [maalolo](#).] *n.* Flying fish (Exocoetidae spp.).

malama [OC [ma-rama.a](#).] *n.* Light, torch. *adj. s.v.* Bright. *v.* To ignite, to kindle.

malamala [Reduplication of PN [mala.2](#), chip, splinter, fragment.] *n.* Chip, splinter, fragment. *v.* To chip, to splinter, to break into fragments.

malanga [PN [ma-laga.1](#).] *v.* To arise, to rise up, to start up.

malangai [CE [maragai](#), south-east quarter and wind.] *n.* East, easterly weather. *adj. s.v.* Easterly. *adv.* Eastward.

malau [RO [malau.1](#).] *n.* Squirrelfish, soldierfish (genera *Holocentrus*, *Adioryx*, *Myripristis*, *Flammeo*).

malele [NP [ma-lele](#), be in motion from previous stationary position; fall.] *n.* Fall. *v.* To fall.

malemo [PN [ma-lemo](#), drowned.] *n.* Corpse in the water or on the beach. *adj. s.v.* Drowned. *v.* To drown.

malie [PN [maalie.b](#), calm, gentle, peaceful, slow.] *n.* Calmness, gentleness, peace, slowness. *adj. s.v.* Calm, gentle, peaceful, slow.

malili [NP [ma-lili.1](#), unripe or withered fruit; to fall (of such).] *n.* Rawness. *adj. s.v.* Unripe, raw. *v.* To drop.

malingi [PN [ma-ligi](#).] *n.* Spill. *adj. s.v.* Spilt. *v.* To spill, to pour.

malino [MP [malino](#).] *n.* Calmness. *adj. s.v.* Calm (of water).

maliu [PN [ma-liu](#).] *v.* To change direction.

malo [MP [malo](#), loin garment.] *n.* Clothes, loincloth, girdle. *adj. s.v.* Clothed. *v.* To put on, to wear.

malu [MP [malu.a](#).] *n.* Shade, shelter. *adj. s.v.* Shadowed, sheltered. *v.* To give shade, to shelter.

mama [MP [mama.2](#), chew without swallowing, esp. to soften food for an infant.] *n.* Chewed food (for infants). *v.* To chew, esp. without swallowing; to seize in the teeth.

mama [MP [maqa-maqa.a](#).] *adj. s.v.* Light (in weight).

mamae [NP [mamae.1](#).] *n.* Pain. *adj.* Painful. *v.* To pain. *cf.* *mata-tea*.

mamafa [MP [ma-mafa](#), heavy.] *n.* Weight, heaviness. *adj. s.v.* Heavy.

mamao [PN [mamao](#).] *adj. s.v.* Far off, far away, distant. *cf.* *pili*.

mamate [PN [ma-mate.2](#), die (of more than one person).] *n.* Calamity, disaster. *v.* To die together, to die as part a group (e.g., in a shipwreck, fire, from a disease, from warfare).

mami [[MP mami.](#)] *n.* Flavor. *adj. s.v.* Tasty, flavorful, delicious. *v.* To taste of something.

mana [[OC mana.1.](#)] *n.* Power, effectiveness, prestige. *adj. s.v.* Powerful, effective, prestigious.

manako [[PN manako](#), to desire.] *n.* Desire, want, wish. *v.* To desire.

manatu [[PN manatu.](#)] *v.* To remember, to recall, to think of.

manava [[MP manawa.1](#), belly.] *n.* Belly, stomach, abdomen. *adj. s.v.* Hungry, hollow, internal, inner. *v.* To eat. *adv.* Hungrily. *prep. i manava i:* Inside. *temp. va manava va:* In the middle of, since.

manava-hanau [*< manava, belly + hanau, infant.*] *n.* Womb. *adj. s.v.* Pregnant.

manava-kau [*< manava-hanau, womb + kavu, shared.*] *n.* Twin.

manga [[AN maga.1.](#)] *n.* Branch, fork, small branch. *adj. s.v.* Branching, forked, branchy, having branches.

mangalo [[PN maagalo.2](#), palatable, sweet; fresh (water).] *n.* Sweetness. *adj. s.v.* Sweet.

mangeo [[PN mageho.a](#), itch(y), stinging; sexually titillated.] *n.* Scratch. *adj. s.v.* Itchy, stinging, sexually titillated, aroused. *v.* To itch, to scratch.

mangi [[PN ma-agi](#), be blown about by wind, float upwards/outwards.] *adj. s.v.* Windblown, floating. *v.* To be blown about by wind, to float upwards/outwards.

mango [[OC magoo.](#)] *n.* Shark.

mania [[NP ma-nia.2.](#)] *n.* Slipperiness. *adj. s.v.* Slippery.

manifi [[AN ma-nifi.](#)] *n.* Thinness. *adj. s.v.* Thin.

manini [[RO manini.1.](#)] *n.* Convict tang, convict surgeonfish (*Acanthurus triostegus*).

mano [[PN mano.](#)] *n.* Thousand. *v.* To be a thousand of. *adv.* A thousand times.

manongi [[OC manogi.](#)] *adj. s.v.* Fragrant, perfumed.

manu [[AN manu.1a](#), bird; living creature (excluding humans, fish).] *n.* Animal (but not humans or fish).

manu-lele [[PN manu-lele.](#)] *n.* Bird (esp. bird in flight).

manu-manu [[NP manu-manu.](#)] *n.* Insect.

manuia [[PN manuu-qia.](#)] *n.* Fortunate circumstance. *adj. s.v.* Fortunate, successful. *v.* To succeed.

mao [[PN mao.1](#), cease raining.] *n.* Cessation of rain. *adj. s.v.* Cease raining.

maoli [[PN maqoli.](#)] *n.* Truth, reality, genuineness. *adj. s.v.* True, real, genuine.

maota [[OC maqota.](#)] *n.*

mapu [[PN mapu](#), whistle, breathe hard.] *n.* Whistling sound, cry, call. *v.* To whistle, to breathe hard, to call out in distress.

mata [[AN mata.1a](#), face, eye.] *p. Body-part classifier. n.* Eye, eyes, face. *adj.* Visual. *v.* To see. *adv.* Visually. *prep. i mata i:* Towards. *temp. va mata va:* At the same time as, now that.

mata-ahi [*< mata, eye, face + ahi, fiery.*] *n.* Anger. *v.* To be angry. *cf. lili.*

mata-falo [*< mata, eyes, face + falu, stretch.*] *adj. s.v.* Serious, displeased.

mata-fanga [[PN mata-a-faga.](#)] *n.* Beach, seashore. *adj. s.v.* Seaside. *prep. i mata-fanga i:* The seaside of.

mata-hina [*< mata, eyes, face + hina, gray.*] *adj. s.v.* Concerned.

mata-kala [*< mata, eyes, face + kala, hard.*] *adj. s.v.* Stern.

mata-katoa [[PN mata-kite.a](#), see clearly (misanalysis as "all-eyed").] *adj. s.v.* Sharp-eyed, watchful, cautious. *v.* To stare, to see clearly. *adv.* Watchfully.

mata-kula [*< mata, eye, face + kula, red.*] *n.* Shame, shyness. *adj. s.v.* Ashamed, shy. *cf. luma.*

mata-loa [*< mata, eyes, face + loa, long.*] *adj. s.v.* Disappointed.

mata-maha [*< mata, eyes, face + maha, dry.*] *adj. s.v.* Disgusted.

mata-nui [*< mata, eye, face + nui, augmentative.*] *n.* Orgasm. *adj. s.v.* Erotic, sensual. *v.* To have sex with. *cf. nene.*

mata-pani [*< mata, eyes, face + pani, painted.*] *adj. s.v.* Aggressive, eager for battle.

mata-po [[EP mata-poo](#), be blind, blindness (eyes + night).] *n.* Blindness. *adj. s.v.* Blind. *v.* To blind. *adv.* Blindly.

mata-pou [*< mata, eye, face + pou, tall, pillar.*] *n.* Respect, envy. *adj. s.v.* Envious, respected, because possessing prestigious qualities.

mata-pula [*< mata, eye, face + pula, glowing, shining.*] *n.* Happiness. *adj. s.v.* Happy. *cf. fiafia.*

mata-tala [*< mata, face, eyes + tala, thorny, prickly.*] *n.* Sadness, unhappiness, frown. *adj. s.v.* Sad, unhappy.

mata-talinga [[CP mata-qi-taliga](#), hammer-head shark (*Sphyrna* sp.) (face + ear, "ear-faced").] *n.* Hammer-head shark (*Sphyrna* sp.).

mata-taupe [*< mata, eyes, face + taupe, hanging down.*] *adj. s.v.* Dishonored, despicable, vile.

mata-tea [*< mata, eye, face + tea, white.*] *n.* Pain. *adj.* Painful. *v.* To pain. *cf. mamae.*

mata-tuku [*< mata, eyes, face + tuku, upright.*] *adj. s.v.* Honored, honorable.

mata-tuku [*< mata, eye, face + tuku, surrender.*] *n.* Fear. *adj. s.v.* Afraid, frightened. *v.* To be afraid, to fear. *cf. matakū.*

mata-ui [*< mata, eyes, face + ui, blue.*] *adj. s.v.* Possessive, covetous, lustful.

mata-vae [*< mata, eyes, face + vae, foot.*] *n.* Idiot, fool (insult). *adj. s.v.* Derogative.

mata-vela [*< mata, eye, face + vela, hot.*] *n.* Fool, idiot. *adj. s.v.* Ignorant, foolish, mad, drunk, stupid, crazy, numb, silly. *cf. vale.*

mataki [[PN maata-ki](#).] *v.* To visit, to inspect, to observe.

matakū [[AN matakū](#), to be afraid, fear.] *n.* Fear. *adj. s.v.* Afraid, frightened. *v.* To be afraid, to fear. *cf. mata-tuku.*

matala [[PN ma-tala.a](#).] *n.* Openness. *adj. s.v.* Untied, undone, open (as a blossom), loosened, separated.

matali [[PN mata-qali](#).] *n.* Prematurely fallen coconut.

mataliki [[EO mata-likib](#), star cluster, the Pleiades; name of a month or season.] *n.* The Pleiades.

matamata [Reduplication of [EO mata.1c](#).] *n.* Point, cutting edge, blade.

matangi [[OC matagi](#).] *n.* Wind, breeze.

matau [[PN mataqu.1](#).] *n.* Fishhook.

mate [[AN mate.1a](#), die, dead; sick, illness.] *n.* Death. *adj.* Dead. *v.* To die. *adv.* Fatally.

mati [[PN mati](#).] *n.* Ficus (*Ficus tinctoria*).

mati [*< Backformation from matikao & matikuku.*] *n.* Finger, toe. *v.* To touch.

mati-fa [*< mati, finger + fa, fourth.*] *n.* Index finger.

mati-fanga [*< matikao, finger + fanga, bay.*] *n.* Peninsula.

mati-kao [[NP mati-kao](#).] *n.* Fingernail, toenail, claw. *v.* To pinch.

mati-kuku [[NP maqi-kuku](#), nail (of finger or toe), claw, hoof.] *n.* Knuckle. *v.* To punch.

mati-lima [*< mati, finger + lima, fifth, hand.*] *n.* Thumb.

mati-lua [*< mati, finger + lua, second.*] *n.* Ring finger.

mati-matua [*< mati, finger + matua, full-grown, thumb.*] *n.* Thumb (archaic).

mati-tahi [*< mati, finger + tahi, first.*] *n.* Little finger.

mati-tolu [*< mati, finger + tolu, third.*] *n.* Middle finger.

matila [[PN ma-tila.](#)] *n.* Bamboo, bamboo fishing rod, bamboo knife. *v.* To fish with a line.

mato [[PN mato.](#)] *n.* Precipice, steep place, cliff.

matolu [[OC maatolu.](#)] *n.* Thickness. *adj. s.v.* Thick.

matu [[RO matu.](#)] *n.* Mojarra (Gerres sp.).

matu [[OC matuqu.a.](#)] *adj. s.v.* Dried out, desiccated.

matua [[AN matuqa.a.](#), large, full grown, mature (of people); old person, elder.] *n.* Parent, uncle, aunt, adult, grownup. *adj. s.v.* Mature, parental, full-grown.

matua-hine [*< matua, parent + hine, female.*] *n.* Mother.

matua-tane [*< matua, parent + tane, male.*] *n.* Father.

matuku [[PN matuku.a.](#)] *n.* Reef heron (*Demigretta sacra*).

matuku [[XW ma-tuku.](#)] *v.* To lessen (in quantity, intensity or concentration), to reduce.

mau [[PN maqu.1.](#)] *n.* Firmness, constancy. *adj. s.v.* Firm, fixed, constant. *v.* To make fast, to fasten together, to fasten with a cord, to secure. *adv.* Firmly, permanently.

maua [Reduplication of [PN maqu-a.](#), hold, take, obtain, find.] *n.* Discovery. *adj. s.v.* Found. *v.* To find, to obtain.

maui [[EO mauui.](#)] *n. adj. s.v.* Left (not right).

mauku [[MP mahuku.](#)] *n.* Grasses, sedges, ferns and other small plant spp; overgrown fallow area, swidden.

maulalo [[PN maqu-lalo.](#)] *adj. s.v.* Low, humble.

mauli [[AN maquri.](#), alive, live; life.] *n.* Life, health, soul, spirit. *adj. s.v.* Alive. *v.* To live, to recover.

mauli [[EP mauri.](#), twenty-ninth night of moon.] *n.* A night or two before the new moon (night #29, with a waning crescent moon).

maumau [[PN maumau.1.](#)] *adj. s.v.* Wasteful. *v.* To waste, to spoil. *adv.* Wastefully.

maunga [[PN maquga.](#)] *n.* Mountain.

maunga-tama [*< maunga, mountain + tama, diminutive.*] *n.* Hill, hillock.

maunu [[PN maa-unu.](#), slip off, peel off, be loosened or removed.] *n.* Peel, skin of fruit, surface. *v.* To peel off, to strip off, to slip off, to remove, to loosen.

mavae [[PN ma-wahe.](#), separated, divided, parted.] *v.* To separate, to cut, to divide, to halve.

me [[FI me.2.](#)] *p.* Prescriptive/imperative (IMP) mood marker.

mea [[PN meqa.a.](#)] *n.* Thing, object, stuff, anything.

mea-kole [*< mea, thing + -kole, NEG.*] *n.* Nothing.

mei [[PN mei.1.](#), from.] *p.* Essive (ESSV) case marker. Indicating source/origin.

mele [[PN mele.1.](#), reject; defective.] *n.* Defect, disease. *adj. s.v.* Defective, diseased. *v.* To reject, to discard.

melo [[PN melo.](#), red, brown.] *n. adj. s.v.* Brown.

mene [[PN mene.](#)] *v.* To shrink back, to withdraw.

mili [[PN mili.](#)] *v.* To rub, to massage, to handle, to rub with oil.

milo [[EO milo.1.](#)] *n.* Portia tree (*Thespesia populnea*).

Milu [[CE miru.](#)] *n.* Goddess of the underworld.

mimi [MP [mimi](#).] *n.* Urine. *v.* To urinate.

miti [OC [miti.3a](#), suck, lick up.] *v.* To suck, to suck up food without chewing, to lick.

miti [EC [miti.4](#).] *n.* Salt water.

mo [PN [moqo](#), for.] *p.* Oblique (OBL) case marker.

moa [PN [moa.1](#), fowl (Gallus gallus).] *p.* Bird/animal classifier. *n.* Bird, esp. chicken; animal (but not a human).

moana [PN [moana](#), sea beyond the reef, ocean.] *n.* Ocean, open sea, ocean side of reef. *adj. s.v.* Out to sea. *v.* To voyage by sea. *cf.* [folau](#).

moe [MP [mohe](#), sleep.] *n.* Sleep. *adj. s.v.* Sleepy. *v.* To sleep. *adv.* Sleepily.

moe-enga [PN [mohe-ga](#), bed, sleeping place, sleeping mat.] *n.* Mat, sleeping mat, sleeping place, bed.

moemoea [CE [moemoe-aa](#).] *n.* Dream. *adj. s.v.* Dreamy. *v.* To dream. *adv.* Dreamily.

moke [CE [moke](#), lost, missing; lonely.] *n.* Absence. *adj. s.v.* Lost, missing, absent, lonely. *v.* To throw away, to get rid of.

moko [FI [moko.1a](#), lizard.] *n.* Lizard, skink, gecko, reptile, frog. *adj.* Black. *v.* To hide oneself.

mokopuna [PN [mokopuna](#).] *n.* Grandchild.

mole [PN [mole.1](#).] *adj. s.v.* Extinct, exterminated. *v.* To disappear.

molemole [PN [mole.2](#).] *n.* Smoothness. *adj. s.v.* Smooth.

moli [AN [moli.1](#), citrus (fruit).] *n.* Citrus, fruit. *adj. s.v.* Broken off, plucked (as fruit). *v.* To pluck fruit, to pick fruit, to gather fruit.

momo [PN [momo.b](#).] *n.* Fragment, small piece. *adj. s.v.* Fragmented, small amount of. *v.* To break into small pieces.

momoa [PN [moa-moa](#).] *n.* Boxfishes (Ostraciontidae).

momona [MP [moo-mona](#).] *n.* Fat. *adj. s.v.* Rich, tasty. *v.* To feast. *cf.* [engako](#).

mono [MP [mono.a](#).] *v.* To plug in, to plug up, to block up, to block, to obstruct, to caulk.

moto [PN [moto.2a](#), unripe, green.] *n. adj. s.v.* Green.

motu [OC [motu.a & motu.b](#), severed, cut, broken in pieces.] *n.* Island, islet. *adj. s.v.* Severed. *v.* To cut, to break up.

mounu [PN [maunu](#), bait.] *n.* Bait. *v.* To bait a hook.

mu [MP [muu.2](#).] *n.* Tropical porgy (*Monotaxis grandoculis*).

mua [OC [muqa.a](#).] *prep.* Before, in front of.

mui [NP [mui](#), assemble, gather round, swarm over, cluster.] *n.* Gathering, cluster, swarm. *v.* To gather, to cluster, to swarm, to assemble.

muko [PN [muka.1a](#).] *n.* Young shoots, new leaves. *adj. s.v.* Young.

muli [MP [muri.1a](#), behind, after, to follow, be last.] *n.* Buttocks, posterior, rear end. *adj. s.v.* Last, least. *v.* To follow, to go last. *adv.* Lastly.

muli-maunga [< *muli*, mouth + *maunga*, mountain.] *n.* Volcano, caldera.

muli-vae [PN [muri-wage](#), heel (butt + foot).] *n.* Heel, butt end of a tool or weapon.

muli-vai [PN [muri-wai](#), mouth of river (butt + fresh-water).] *n.* Mouth of river.

mumuni [EO [mu-muni](#), hide oneself.] *adj.* Hidden. *v.* To hide.

muna [CP [muna](#), speak (confidentially).] *n.* Language. *v.* To speak confidentially, to speak in another language.

Muna-lingi [< *muna*, language + *lingi*, song.] *n.* The Muna-lingi language. *adj. s.v.* Of Muna-lingi. *v.* To speak or sing in Muna-lingi. *adv.* Via Muna-lingi.

munifa [[PN mulifaa](#), name of a constellation and a lunar month.] *n.* An unknown constellation ("basket with 4 corners?").

Munifa-mua [< (*masina*, month) + *munifa*, a constellation + *mua*, first, month of the first sighting of the Munifa constellation.] *n.* Lunar month #7 (October-November).

Munifa-muli [< (*masina*, month) + *munifa*, a constellation + *muli*, last, month of the last sighting of the Munifa constellation.] *n.* Lunar month #8 (November-December).

mutu [[MP mutu.1a](#), cut off, ended.] *n.* Cutting (part cut off), end, interruption. *adj. s.v.* Lopped, ended, interrupted. *v.* To cut off, to end.

na [[NP na.2](#), possessive particle (dominant/inalienable possession).] *prep.* Of, belonging to (*dominant/inalienable possessive*).

naa [[PN naqa.2](#), lest.] *p.* *Irrealis (IRR) mood marker.*

namo [[MP namo.](#)] *n.* Lagoon, pool.

namu [[MP namu.2a.](#)] *n.* Mosquito.

nana [Reduplication of [PN naqa.1](#), become quiet (of a crying child); pacified.] *n.* Quieting child. *v.* To pacify a crying child.

nanu [[PN nanu](#), speak indistinctly or confusedly, mutter discontentedly.] *v.* To whisper, to mumble, to stammer.

nanue [[RO nanue.](#)] *n.* Rudderfish (*Kyphosus* sp.).

nao [[PN nao.](#)] *v.* To insert a hand into a hole. *adv.* By inserting a hand into a hole.

nape [[NP nape.a.](#)] *v.* To hitch, to tuck, to catch.

natu [[OC natu.1.](#)] *v.* To knead, to knead to a pulp, to mix.

nau [[NP nau.1.](#)] *n.* Peppergrass (*Lepidium* sp.).

ne [[FI nee](#), sentence final interrogative particle, tag question, isn't it?] *p.* *Yes/no question (YNQ) marker. Sentence final.* Right? Isn't it?

nehu [[PN nefu.2](#), clouded (of atmosphere or water).] *n.* Cloud. *adj. s.v.* Cloudy, clouded.

nei [[NP nei](#), demonstrative.] *p.* *Demonstrative (DEM).* This, these. *n.* Here, now. *adv.* Here, now.

nei-ko [< *nei*, demonstrative + *ko*, you.] *p.* *Demonstrative (2DEM).* This (near me), these (near me). *n.* Here (near you). *adv.* Here (near you).

nei-la [< *nei*, demonstrative + *la*, them.] *p.* *Demonstrative (3DEM).* This (near you), these (near you). *n.* Here (near them). *adv.* Here (near them).

nei-ma [< *nei*, demonstrative + *ma*, me.] *p.* *Demonstrative (1xDEM).* This (near us), these (near us). *n.* Here (near me). *adv.* Here (near me).

nei-ta [< *nei*, demonstrative + *ta*, us.] *p.* *Demonstrative (1iDEM).* This, these. *n.* Here (near us). *adv.* Here (near us).

nene [[PN nene](#), orgasm, sensory pleasure.] *n.* Orgasm. *adj. s.v.* Erotic, sensual. *v.* To have sex with. *cf. ipo.*

ni [[SO ni.2.](#)] *p.* *Indefinite article (plural).* Some, few.

niho [[AN nifo](#), tooth.] *n.* Tooth, teeth. *v.* To bite. *prep. i niho i:* In.

niho-hoki [< *niho*, bite + *hoki*, iterative.] *v.* To chew, to bite and grind.

niho-iti [< *niho*, bite + *iti*, diminutive.] *v.* To nibble, to peck.

niu [[MP niu](#), coconut palm (*cocos nucifera*).] *n.* Coconut, coconut tree (*cocos nucifera*). *v.* To climb.

no [[EP no](#), belonging to, from, of (subordinate possessive).] *p.* *Meta-modifier*.

noa [[EO noa.1](#), be common, worthless.] *n.* Worthlessness, purposelessness. *adj. s.v.* Worthless, purposeless. *adv.* Worthlessly, haphazardly, purposelessly, without purpose.

nofu [[MP nofu](#).] *n.* Stonefish (*Scorpaenopsis* sp.).

noho [[OC nofo](#).] *v.* To sit, to stay, to dwell, to live.

noko [[SO noko.2](#), past continuative aspect marker.] *p.* *Habitual (HAB) aspect marker*.

nono [[MP nono.1](#), small flying insect, sandfly, midge.] *n.* Sandfly, midge. *v.* To swarm.

nonu [[OC nonu](#).] *n.* Tree sp. (*Morinda citrifolia*).

nu [[EP no](#), belonging to, from, of (subordinate possessive).] *p.* *Idiomatic particle*. Forms compounds with set meanings.

nui [[NP nui.1](#), big.] *n.* Immensity, importance. *adj. s.v.* Big, large, serious, important, *augmentative. adv.* *Augmentative*.

nuku [[FI nuku.1](#).] *n.* Earth, land.

numi [[PN numi.1](#).] *adj.* Folded, crumpled. *v.* To fold up, to crumple.

o [[PN o](#), possessive particle (subordinate/alienable possessive).] *prep.* Of, belonging to (*subordinate/alienable possessive*).

o- [[PN o](#), possessive marker: of (subordinate).] *p.* *inalienable possession*.

o-kita [*< o- + kita.*] *p.* My (*alienable*). *cf.* *a-kita, toku*.

o-ko [*< o- + ko.*] *p.* Your (*alienable*). *cf.* *a-ko*.

o-ko-tou [*< o- + ko-tou.*] *p.* Your (*alienable*). *cf.* *a-ko-tou*.

o-ko-ua [*< o- + ko-ua.*] *p.* Your (*alienable*). *cf.* *a-ko-ua*.

o-la [*< o- + la.*] *p.* His, her, its (*alienable*). *cf.* *a-la*.

o-la-tou [*< o- + la-tou.*] *p.* Their (*alienable*). *cf.* *a-la-tou*.

o-la-ua [*< o- + la-ua.*] *p.* Their (*alienable*). *cf.* *a-la-ua*.

o-ma [*< o- + ma.*] *p.* My (*alienable*). *cf.* *a-kita, toku*.

o-ma-tou [*< o- + ma-tou.*] *p.* Our (*alienable*). *cf.* *a-ma-tou*.

o-ma-ua [*< o- + ma-ua.*] *p.* Our (*alienable*). *cf.* *a-ma-ua*.

o-ta-tou [*< o- + ta-tou.*] *p.* Our (*alienable*). *cf.* *a-ta-tou*.

o-ta-ua [*< o- + ta-ua.*] *p.* Our (*alienable*). *cf.* *a-ta-ua*.

oa [[PN oqa](#).] *n.* Topstrakes of a canoe, top (of something).

oe [[CE oe](#), whistling sound; cry of distress; call.] *p.* *Interjection (INJ)*.

oka [[PN hoka.1](#), rafter(s).] *n.* Artifact, esp. rafter.

oli [[PN oli.1](#).] *v.* To move back and forth, to sway, to swing, to rock.

olo [[FI olo.3](#), rub, grate, grind, polish, sharpen.] *n.* Coconut grater.

omutu [[EP mutu.1b](#), thirtieth night of the lunar cycle.] *n.* A night before the new moon, referenced approximately every other lunar cycle (night #29, with a waning crescent moon).

one [[AN gone](#).] *n.* Sand. *adj. s.v.* Sandy.

onge [[OC hoge](#).] *n.* Famine.

ono [[AN ono](#).] *n.* Six. *v.* To be six of. *adv.* Six times.

ono-ahulu [*< ono, six + ahulu, ten, sixty.*] *n.* Sixty. *v.* To be sixty of. *adv.* Sixty times.

onono [Reduplication of [OC qono.1](#).] *n.* Barracuda (*Sphyræna* sp.).

ota [[EO qota.2](#).] *n.* Dregs, residue (of coconut, etc.).

oti [[AN qoti.a](#), completed, finished.] *n.* Completion. *adj. s.v.* Completed, finished, done. *v.* To complete, to finish. *adv.* Completely.

pa [[MP paa.1](#).] *n.* Fence, enclosure, wall. *v.* To close, to enclose.

pae [[OC pae.1a](#), heap of stones; stone structure (wall, fence, platform).] *n.* Stone structure, wall, fence, platform. *v.* To lay layers of stone.

pae-pae [[PN pae-pae](#), stone surround of a structure.] *n.* Boundary stones, stone platform, stone wall.

paenga [[PN pae-ga.a](#).] *n.* Stone platform; stone pile for retting coconut husk.

pahu [[CE pasu.1b](#).] *n.* Drum. *v.* To drum, to play a drum.

paka [[PN paka.2](#).] *n.* Crab.

paki [[AN paki.1](#), slap, clap; hit, beat; touch.] *v.* To slap, to clap.

pakia [[PN pakia.1](#), be hurt, wounded.] *n.* Wound, injury. *adj. s.v.* Wounded, injured, hurt. *adv.* Woundedly.

pakipaki [[CP paki-paki](#).] *n.* Portuguese man-of-war.

paku [[PN pakuu.a](#).] *n.* Sudden noise, explosive noise, loud noise. *v.* To make a sharp noise (sudden, loud, or explosive).

pakupaku [[MP paku.a](#), dried up (especially of lesions).] *n.* Scab, lesion. *adj. s.v.* Scabby. *v.* To dry up (esp. of lesions). *cf.* *masa*.

pala [[PN pala.1b](#), rotten, decayed, wet.] *n.* Rottenness, wetness. *adj. s.v.* Rotten, wet, mushy.

pala-pala [[PN pala-pala](#), mud, dirt, filth; dirty, mucky, filthy.] *n.* Sand. *adj. s.v.* Sandy.

palala [[PN palalaa](#), noise.] *n.* Noise. *adj.* Noisy. *v.* To make noise.

palangi [[OC palagi](#).] *n.* Surgeonfish (Acanthuridae).

palau [[PN palau](#).] *v.* To boast, to brag.

pale [[PN pale.1a](#).] *n.* Support, protection, defense. *v.* To ward off, to parry.

pale-pale [[PN pale-pale](#).] *n.* Scaffolding, platform.

pale-tua [[PN pale-tuqa](#), back rest (support + back).] *n.* Back-rest, support.

pali [[PN pali.2](#), front of body below navel.] *n.* Front of body below navel. *adj. s.v.* Personal, private. *v.* To personalize, create for a particular person.

palolo [[CP palolo.a](#), balolo worm; season or month when the worm appears.] *n.* Balolo worm.

Palolo-mua [[NP palolo-muqa](#), month of the first balolo worm.] *n.* Lunar month #5 (September).

Palolo-muli [[NP palolo-muli](#), month of the last balolo worm.] *n.* Lunar month #6 (October).

palu [[PN palu.1](#).] *n.* Oilfish (*Ruvettus pretiosus*).

palulu [[CE paa-ruru](#).] *n.* Curtain, screen.

pani [[OC pani.1](#).] *n.* Paint, color, oil. *adj. s.v.* Painted, colorful, oily. *v.* To smear paint/oil on, to mark or adorn with color, to rub on, to smear, to smudge, to daub, to paint.

panoko [[NP panoko](#), fish spp. including Blennies.] *n.* Blenny (Blenniiformes).

pao [[PN pao.1](#).] *v.* To strike, to pound.

pao-pao [[PN paopao](#).] *n.* Dugout canoe.

papa [[MP papa.1a](#).] *n.* Board, plank.

papu [[CE paapuu](#), level, clear, flat.] *n.* Certainty, confidence. *adj. s.v.* Certain, sure, clear, understandable, confident. *v.* To understand.

pata [[PN pata.3](#), coarse (sand, gravel), made of large particles.] *n.* Gravel, tuff. *adj. s.v.* Coarse.

pate [NP [paatee.1](#), slit-gong; make resonant percussive sound.] *n.* The noise of a slit drum (slit gong). *v.* To bang on a slit drum.

pato [PN [patoo.1](#), sharp, abrupt noise.] *n.* Snap, crack. *v.* To make a snapping or cracking noise.

patu [AN [patu.1a](#), strike, kill.] *v.* To kill.

patu [PN [patu.2](#).] *n.* Callus, lump, tumour.

patuki [FI [paatuki](#).] *n.* Hand-fish (Cirrhites pinnulatus).

paua [PN [paqaua](#).] *n.* Fish sp. (unknown).

pe [PN [pe](#), or, whether.] *p.* Article-phrase conjunction. Or.

pea [NP [pee-laa](#), like that (demonstrative manner adverbial).] *p.* Meta-modifier (MOD). Allows an adjective or adverb to be modified by another word or a prepositional phrase.

peau [OC [peau](#), ocean swell whether breaking or not, billow.] *n.* Wave.

pehea [PN [pee-fea](#), how?] *p.* How, in what manner (*begins question or dependent clause*).

pei [NP [pei](#), small fruit; game played with these.] *n.* Game, recreation. *adj.* Fun, playful, entertaining. *v.* To play, to have fun, to enjoy.

peka [OC [peka.1](#).] *n.* Fruit bat, flying-fox.

peka-peka [CP [peka-peka.1](#).] *n.* Swiftlet, bat.

pela [OC [pela](#), mud, muddy, dirt, filth.] *n.* Mud. *adj.* Muddy, dirty, filthy. *v.* To corrupt, to pollute.

pena [PN [pena.1b](#).] *v.* To prepare (not food), to get something ready, to attend to, to take care of, to fix up, to repair, to improve. *cf.* *kai*.

penei [PN [pee-heni](#).] *prep.* **i penei i:** Like this.

penu [OC [penu.a](#).] *n.* Trash, especially refuse of coconut or pandanus fruit.

pepe [OC [pepe](#), butterfly.] *n.* Butterfly, moth.

peti [NP [peti](#), be fat.] *n.* Fat animal. *adj.* *s.v.* Fat. *v.* To be fat.

peva [PN [pewa](#), crescent-shaped object.] *n.* Shape, size.

peva-laa [< *peva*, shape + *laa*, sun, shape of the sun.] *n.* Circle, sphere, ball (shape), cycle. *adj.* *s.v.* Circular, spherical, round, cyclical.

peva-mahina [< *peva*, shape + *mahina*, moon, shape of the moon.] *n.* Crescent. *adj.* *s.v.* Crescent-shaped.

pi [MP [pii.2a](#), sprinkle water.] *n.* Spray, sprinkles. *v.* To sprinkle, to spray, to spurt.

pia [MP [pia.1](#).] *n.* Arrowroot (*Tacca leontopetaloides*); starch.

piapia [Reduplication of [MP pia.2a](#), sticky secretion.] *n.* Smegma, discharge, sap, gum. *v.* To secrete.

piki [MP [piki.1a](#).] *v.* To grip, to cling to, to stick to.

piko [MP [piko.a](#).] *n.* Crookedness. *adj.* *s.v.* Bent, curved, crooked.

pilau [PN [pilau](#), decayed, stinking.] *n.* Rotted meat. *adj.* *s.v.* Decayed or rotten (of meat or flesh).

pili [NP [pili.1b](#), be close to, next to; joined to, together.] *adj.* *s.v.* Near, close together, adjacent. *cf.* *mamao*.

pili-pili [CE [piri-piri](#).] *n.* Bur, burgrass/sandbur (*Cenchrus* sp.).

pilo [PN [pilo](#).] *n.* Foul smell. *adj.* Putrid. *v.* To stink (of excrement).

pipi [MP [pipi.1](#).] *n.* Bivalve shellfish, clam.

pito [AN [pito.1](#).] *n.* Navel, belly button. *v.* To give birth. *prep.* **i pito i:** Out from. *temp.* **va pito va:** At the birth of, by the time.

pito-kau [< *pito*, navel + *kavu*, shared.] *n.* Sibling.

po [MP [poo.1](#), night.] *n.* Night. *adj. s.v.* Nocturnal. *adv.* At night.

po-uli [PN [poo-quli](#), dark night, darkness (night + black).] *n.* Darkness. *adj. s.v.* Dark. *adv.* During a dark night.

poa [MP [poa.1](#).] *n.* Fish odor. *adj. s.v.* Smells like fish.

poe [EP [poe](#).] *n.* Pearl.

poi [CP [pogoi](#), pounded starchy food together with a sauce or gravy.] *n.* Poi (pounded starchy food together with a sauce or gravy). *v.* To pound taro to a paste.

pokai [PN [pookai](#).] *v.* To coil (as rope or string), to wrap up.

poke [NP [poke](#), mix; pudding made by mixing.] *n.* Pudding, stew, poke bowl. *v.* To mix food into a pudding or stew.

pokia [PN [poo-kia](#), seized, pounced on, grabbed.] *v.* To catch in the hands.

poko [PN [poko.2](#).] *n.* Hole, cavity, hollow, pit, orifice.

poko-ihu [< *poko*, hole + *ihu*, nasal.] *n.* Nostril.

pola [MP [pola.1](#), plaited coconut leaf.] *n.* Plaited coconut leaf, a product made from plaited coconut leaf (e.g., mat, walls, roof, basket). *v.* To plait coconut leaf.

pola-pola [PN [pola-pola](#), basket of plaited coconut leaf.] *v.* To carry in a basket.

polo [PN [poro.1](#).] *n.* Instructions, announcement. *adj.* Instructed. *v.* To give instructions (esp. on parting), to make an announcement.

Polutu [FI [pulotu.1](#).] *n.* Abode of the gods.

pona [PN [pona](#), knot, joint, swelling.] *n.* Swelling, protuberance, lump, bump, knot, joint, projection, knob. *adj. s.v.* Swollen, lumpy, bumpy, knotted, knobby. *v.* To swell.

pongia [PN [poo-gia](#).] *adj. s.v.* Overtaken by night, confused. *v.* To continue doing something after night has fallen.

pongipongi [MP [pogi-pogi](#).] *n.* Morning, twilight.

pono [MP [pono.1](#), block up, close.] *v.* To block up, to shut, to close, to conceal.

popo [AN [popo.1](#).] *n.* Rotted wood. *adj. s.v.* Decayed or rotten (of wood).

popo [AN [poo-poo.a](#).] *v.* To pat with the hands.

pota [NP [pota](#).] *n.* Leaves eaten as greens. *v.* To gather leaves to eat.

potaka [EP [poo-taka](#), to revolve, go around; revolving or spinning object; round.] *n.* Toy top, revolving or spinning object. *adj.* Round. *v.* To revolve, go around.

poto [OC [poto.1](#), short.] *n.* Briefness. *adj. s.v.* Short (in duration), brief. *adv.* Briefly, for a short time.

potu [PN [potu.1](#).] *n.* End, piece, section; end of a village; sleeping area at end of house.

pou [OC [pou.1](#), post.] *n.* Post, pillar, mast, house post, wall post. *adj. s.v.* Tall. *v.* To dig a hole, to construct a building, to build.

pu [PN [puu.1](#).] *n.* Trumpet shell, conch shell (as artifact). *v.* To blow a trumpet. *cf.* *kalea*.

pua [FI [pua.a](#), fagraea berteriana or other tree with showy flowers.] *p.* Plant classifier. *n.* Plant, esp. one with large or beautiful flowers.

pua-pua [FI [pua-pua.2](#).] *n.* Tree of the *Guettarda speciosa*.

puaka [OC [puaka](#).] *n.* Pig.

puaka-nu-amu [< *puaka*, pig + *-nu-*, idiom + *amu*, reviled.] *n.* Pig [insult].

puaki [PN [pu-qaki](#).] *n.* Vomit, belch, burp. *v.* To vomit, to belch, to burp.

puhi [MP [pusi.1](#).] *v.* To blow with the mouth.

puhi [[FI pusi.2.](#)] *n.* Moray eel.

pui [[PN pui.a.](#)] *n.* Cover. *adj. s.v.* Covered. *v.* To shut, to close, to cover. *cf.* *huke*.

puka [[RO puka.](#)] *n.* The grand devil's-claws (*Pisonia grandis*); lantern tree (*Hernandia nymphaeifolia*).

puka-tea [[PN puka-tea.](#)] *n.*

puke [[FI puke.1a.](#)] *n.* Mound of earth, heap.

puku [[PN puku.2.](#)] *n.* Shortness, roundness. *adj. s.v.* Short, compact, rounded. *v.* To hunch, to curl up, to shorten.

pula [[MP pula.1.](#)] *n.* Phosphorescence. *adj. s.v.* Phosphorescent, glowing, shining, sparkling, glittering. *v.* To glow, to shine; to flash, to glitter.

pulaka [[OC pulaka](#), swamp Taro, Giant Taro (*Cyrtosperma merkusii* = *chamissonis*).] *n.* Swamp Taro, Giant Taro (*Cyrtosperma merkusii* [= *chamissonis*]).

pulapula [[OC pulapula.](#)] *n.* Propagation material for root crops.

pule [[PN pule.2.](#)] *v.* To have authority (over), to exert authority.

pulepule [[AN pule-pule.](#)] *n.* Spots. *adj. s.v.* Spotted.

pulotu [[PN pulotu.2](#), composer of songs.] *n.* Composer of songs, teller of tales. *v.* To compose a song.

pulou [[CP puulou.a.](#)] *n.* Head covering. *v.* To cover with a cloth.

pulu [[MP pulu.1a.](#)] *n.* Coconut husk fiber.

puna [[MP puna.](#)] *n.* Spring (of water). *v.* To bubble, to well up, to spring forth.

punga [[MP puga.1.](#)] *n.* Coral rock.

puni [[PN puni.1a](#), prevent access or egress by surrounding completely; blocking up, bringing ends to meet.] *v.* To block off, to surround.

punua [[PN punua.](#)] *n.* Nestling.

pupu [[PN pupu.a.](#)] *n.* Clump (of vegetation), crowd, flock, school of fish. *adj. s.v.* Crowded, close together (of plants or people); dense, thick (vegetation), overgrown, littered. *v.* To move together as a group.

puta [[CE puta.1b](#), pass through a hole, emerge.] *n.* Opening, entrance, door, window. *v.* To pass through, to emerge.

putu [[PN putu.2](#), funeral feast, offering to the gods.] *n.* Funeral feast, offering to the gods. *v.* To commemorate, to memorialize, to sanctify.

putuputu [Reduplication of [OC putu.1.](#)] *adj.* Bunched together. *v.* To be close together, to be bunched up, to assemble (of people).

ta [[PN taa.5a](#), first person inclusive dual preposed subject pronoun.] *p.* We two (*first-person inclusive dual subject pronoun*). *cf.* *taua*.

ta-tou [[NP taa-tou](#), first person inclusive plural pronoun (independent).] *p.* We, us (*first-person inclusive plural independent pronoun*). *cf.* *tou*.

ta-tou [[NP taa-tou](#), first person inclusive plural pronoun (independent).] *p.* We, us (*first-person inclusive plural independent pronoun*). *cf.* *tou*.

ta-ua [[NP taa-ua.1](#), first person inclusive dual pronoun (independent).] *p.* We two, us two (*first-person inclusive dual independent pronoun*). *cf.* *ta*.

tae [[AN tage.1.](#)] *n.* Excrement.

tae [[FI tae.2.](#)] *v.* To scoop up.

tae-toto [< *tae*, excrement + *toto*, blood.] *n.* Dysentery, diarrhea. *adj. s.v.* Ill with an intestinal disorder.

taea [OC [taaeqa](#).] *n.* Snapper (*Lutjanus* sp.).

tafe [OC [tafe](#).] *n.* Current. *v.* To flow (especially of a current).

tafi [EO [tafi](#).] *v.* To sweep.

tafolā [NP [tafo-laqa](#).] *n.* Whale.

tahi [NP [tasi.1](#).] *n.* One. *v.* To be one of. *adv.* Once.

tai [MP [tahi.1](#), shallow sea near shore or in lagoon, salt water, tide.] *n.* Sea near the shore, tide, salt water.

taia [PN [ta-qia](#).] *v.* To strike, to hit.

taiao [NP [tai-qao](#).] *n.* Early morning, dawn; tomorrow.

taina [SO [taina](#).] *n.* Sibling of same sex.

taiva [OC [taaiwa](#).] *n.* Blackspot snapper (*Lutjanus monostigma*).

taka [OC [taka.1a](#).] *v.* To roll, to revolve, to wander.

takai [PN [takai](#).] *v.* To wind, to roll up, to wrap around.

takapau [PN [takapau](#).] *n.* Floormat (plaited from coconut fronds).

takape [FI [takape](#).] *n.* Blue-line snapper (*Lutjanus kasmira*).

take [PN [take.2](#).] *n.* Pointed end of coconut, the end broken off for drinking.

takele [FI [takele.a](#).] *n.* Bottom, base, keel, floor.

takelo [PN [taakelo](#), name of a month; a star name.] *n.* Name of a star.

taki [EO [taki.1](#).] *v.* To tow, to glide, to go first, to lead.

takoto [PN [takoto](#).] *v.* To lie down, to recline.

taku [PN [te-qa-u](#), second person singular dominant possessive, your, yours.] *p.* Your (*inalienable*). *cf.* *akou*, *okou*.

takulua [PN [takulua](#), star and month name, probably Sirius, but with qualifiers the name is used for other stars.] *n.* Name of a star.

tala [PN [tala.1](#), sharp-pointed object, spine, prong.] *n.* Thorn, barb, spike, fin, horn, sharp point. *adj.* Spiny, prickly, bristly. *v.* To pierce, to puncture, to stab.

tala-tala [PN [tala-tala.a](#).] *adj. s.v.* Rough.

talai [OC [talai](#).] *adj. s.v.* Carved. *v.* To hew, to carve.

talava [NP [taalawa](#).] *n.* Beams in roof structure of a house, rafters, purlins.

tale [PN [tale](#).] *v.* To cough.

tali [FI [tali.4](#).] *v.* To carry, to convey.

talie [MP [talie.1](#).] *n.*

talinga [AN [taliga](#), ear.] *n.* Ear. *adj. s.v.* Known. *v.* To know, to reason.

talinga-katoa [< *talinga*, known + *katoa*, total.] *n.* Renown, fame. *adj. s.v.* Well known, celebrated, famous.

talo [AN [talo.1](#).] *n.* Taro (*Colocasia esculenta*).

talo-kau [Calque of NP [luu-kau](#).] *n.* Taro tops, taro leaves, a salad prepared from such.

talotalo [Reduplication of CP [talo.2](#).] *n.* Prayer, incantation, spell. *v.* To invoke supernatural assistance, to pray, to cast magic.

tama [OC [tama.1a](#), child.] *n.* Child, offspring. *adj. s.v.* Diminutive. *adv.* Attenuative.

tama-hine [PN [tama-qa-fine](#), daughter (child + female).] *n.* Daughter.

tama-iti [NP [tama-giti](#), child (child + diminutive).] *n.* Child (*term of endearment*).

tama-lik [PN [tama-riki.a](#), children (child + group).] *n.* Children, a group of children.

tama-loa [NP [tama-qa-loa](#), boy, young man (child + tall).] *n.* Boy, young man, tall child, older children.

tama-pupu [< *tama*, child + *pupu*, to move together as a group < misanalysis of *tama-upoou*, itself a misanalysis of PN [taau-poqou](#), virgin, unmarried girl.] *n.* Girl, young woman, group of young women. *cf.* *taupou*.

tama-tane [PN [tama-taqane](#), boy, young man (child + male).] *n.* Son.

tamaki [PN [tamaki.1](#).] *n.* Unfortunate circumstance. *adj. s.v.* Unpleasant, unfortunate.

tamana [AN [tama-na](#), father.] *n.* Father (of speaker).

tamanu [OC [tamanu](#).] *n.*

tamate [PN [taa-mate-a](#), kill, extinguish.] *v.* To extinguish, to put out.

tamatea [TA [tamateq](#), a phase of the moon (early in the middle period of the lunar cycle).] *n.* A series of nights of the lunar cycle (nights #6-9, with first quarter moon).

tamole [FI [tamole](#), fragrant plant (Portulacsp.).] *n.* Flowering shrub (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*).

tana [NP [tana.a](#), third person singular a-class possession.] *p.* His, her, its (*inalienable*).

tanaki [PN [taanaki](#).] *v.* To gather, to harvest.

tane [AN [taqane](#), male.] *n.* Male. *adj. s.v.* Male, masculine. *adv.* Manly.

tane [CE [taane](#), name of a night in the latter part of the lunar cycle.] *n.* A night (#27) or series of nights of the lunar cycle (nights #27-29, with a waning crescent moon).

tanga [SO [taga.3](#), free from ritual restriction.] *adj. s.v.* Free from taboo, permitted, allowed. *v.* To end a taboo.

Tangaloa [PN [tagaloa.a](#), principal god of the pantheon.] *n.* The supreme ruler, the creator of the universe.

tangaloa [CE [tagaroo](#), a series of nights of the lunar cycle, waning moon.] *n.* A series of nights of the lunar cycle (nights #24-26, with a waning crescent moon).

tangata [MP [tagata](#), man(kind).] *n.* Person, human being. *adj. s.v.* Human. *v.* To humanize.

tangata-mate [< *tangata*, person + *mate*, dead.] *n.* Corpse.

tangi [AN [tagi.a](#).] *n.* A cry, a sound of mourning. *v.* To cry, to weep, to mourn, to lament; to cry (of animals).

tangulu [PN [tagulu](#).] *n.* Boom, snore. *v.* To snore loudly, to make a booming noise like thunder.

tanifa [OC [tanifa](#).] *n.* Shark (unspecified species).

tanoa [CP [taa-noqa](#).] *n.* Bowl for kava.

tanu [AN [tanu](#), bury.] *n.* Burial, grave. *adj.* Burial. *v.* To bury.

tanutanu [PN [tanu-tanu](#).] *n.* Fish sp. (unknown).

tao [MP [tao](#), spear, lance.] *n.* Spear, javelin. *v.* To fish with a spear, to thrust with a spear.

taofi [PN [taaqofi](#).] *v.* To hold back, to restrain.

taomi [OC [taqo.2a](#).] *n.* Weight (used to hold something down), anchor. *v.* To press down, to weigh down with a weight.

tapa [PN [tapa.4](#).] *v.* To announce, to proclaim, to name.

tapakau [OC [tapakau](#).] *n.* Coconut leaf plaited to form a mat.

tapata [Reduplication of PN [tapa.1](#), bark-cloth.] *n.* Cloth, fabric.

tapatapa [CP [tapa-tapa.1](#).] *n.* Slipper lobster (*Parribacus* sp.; *Scyllaridae* sp.).

tapili [[CE *taa-piri*](#), join together, stick together.] *n.* Unity. *adj.* Loyal. *v.* To join together, to stick together, to unite.

tapola [[NP *taa-pola*](#).] *n.* Basket plaited from a single coconut frond.

tapu [[OC *tapu*](#), prohibited, under ritual restriction, taboo.] *n.* Taboo. *adj. s.v.* Forbidden, sacred. *v.* To prohibit.

tapui [[CP *taa-pui*](#).] *v.* To reserve, to prohibit access to.

tata [[PN *tataa*](#).] *n.* Canoe bailer. *v.* To bail out water from a canoe.

tatau [[PN *tatau.3*](#), wring out, squeeze out, express.] *n.* Fibers used for processing coconut. *v.* To squeeze out (esp. coconut oil from grated coconut), to wring (esp. to express coconut cream), to strain (esp. coconut milk through cloth).

tatu [[PN *tatau*](#), agitated or uncontrolled movement.] *n.* Excitement, agitation. *adj.* Excited, agitated. *v.* To move in an agitated manner.

tau [[FI *taqu.2*](#).] *p.* *Definite article (plural).* The.

tauama [[NP *tau-ama*](#).] *n.* Rope connecting outrigger with canoe. *v.* To draw tight, to tie up.

taui [[PN *tau-qi*](#), pay, repay, compensate.] *n.* Return gift of greater value than the first, Price. *adj.* Owed. *v.* To pay, to repay, to compensate.

taula [[PN *tau-la*](#).] *n.* Anchor.

taulanga [[PN *tau-laga*](#).] *n.* Anchorage.

taulua [[PN *tau-lua*](#), two of a kind, pair.] *n.* Couple, pair, double canoe.

taumafa [[PN *taumafa*](#).] *n.* Ceremonial food; offering to the gods.

taumata [[NP *tau-mata*](#), eyeshade.] *n.* Eyebrows.

taume [[CP *taume*](#).] *n.* Spathe of coconut palm.

taunga [[PN *taau-ga*](#).] *n.* Hanging basket for storing cooked food.

taupe [[PN *taupe*](#), hang, droop, bend down.] *n.* Hammock, swing. *v.* To hang, to droop, to bend down. *cf.* *lepe*.

taupe-mata [*< taupe, hammock + mata, eye, "eye hammock".*] *n.* Eyelid. *v.* To wink, to blink. *cf.* *kemo*.

taupou [[PN *taau-pogou*](#), virgin, unmarried girl.] *n.* Young woman. *cf.* *tama-pupu*.

tautai [[EO *tau-tahi*](#).] *n.* Expert seafarer.

tautau [Reduplication of [OC *taqu.1*](#).] *n.* Season. *adj. s.v.* Seasonal. *adv.* Yearly.

tautu [[MP *tautu*](#).] *n.* Porcupine fish (*Diodon* spp.).

tava [[MP *tawa.1*](#).] *n.* Taun tree (*Pometia pinnata*).

tavake [[PN *tawake*](#).] *n.* Red-tailed tropicbird (*Phaeton* spp.).

tavatava [[PN *tawa-tawa*](#).] *n.* Dogtooth tuna (*Gymnosarda unicolor*), mackeral tuna (*Euthynnus affinis*).

te [[PN *te.1*](#).] *p.* *Definite article (singular).* The.

tea [[CP *tea*](#).] *n. adj. s.v.* White.

teina [[CE *teina*](#), younger sibling or cousin of the same sex.] *n.* Younger sibling of same sex.

teitei [[CE *tei-tei*](#), high (in altitude or esteem).] *n.* Superiority. *adj. s.v.* High (in altitude or esteem), elevated, superior.

tekau [[PN *te-kau*](#), twenty.] *n.* Twenty, body (esp. as a collection of disparate items, esp. body parts), person (esp. one of a group). *v.* To be twenty of. *adv.* Twenty times.

teki [[PN *teki.2*](#).] *v.* To twitch, to make a sudden movement, to start.

tele [[PN tere.a](#), move swiftly and smoothly, in or on water.] *n.* Sail, esp. the crab-claw sail. *v.* To sail, to propel by rowing, to swim.

tete [[PN tete](#).] *n.* Shivering, trembling. *v.* To shiver, to tremble.

tetea [[PN te-tea](#), albino, of light skin color.] *n.* Albino, white person, European. *adj. s.v.* Albino, white (of skin).

teu [[PN teu.1](#).] *v.* To tidy up, to put in order, to decorate.

teve [[PN tewe](#).] *n.* Plant (*Alocasi macrorrhiza*).

ti [[MP tii.1](#), plant sp. (*Cordyline fruticosa* = *terminalis*).] *n.* Palm lily, cabbage palm.

tiaki [[EP tiaki](#), to guard; to wait for.] *n.* Guard, sentinel. *adj. s.v.* Watchful, stationary, sedentary, permanent. *v.* To guard, to wait for, to wait, to stay, to keep.

tiale [[PN tiale](#).] *n.* Flower (esp. *Gardenia taitensis*). *v.* To flower.

tika [[EO tika.a](#).] *n.* Dart. *v.* To throw a dart.

tiko [[CP tiko.a](#), defecate.] *n.* Scat. *v.* To defecate.

tila [[PN tila](#).] *n.* Mast, yardarm.

tileo [[EP tireo](#), one of the first nights of the lunar cycle.] *n.* The second night after the full moon (night #17, with a waning gibbous moon).

tili [[PN tili.1a](#), cast, throw, fish with a casting net.] *n.* Casting net. *v.* To fish with a casting net.

tilo [[MP tiro](#), look at.] *v.* To watch.

tina [[AN tina-na.a](#), mother.] *n.* Mother (of speaker when speaking of their mother in her presence), mama.

tinana [[AN tina-na.a](#), mother.] *n.* Mother (of speaker).

tini [[EP tini.1b](#).] *n.* A large number. *v.* To be many of.

tino [[OC tino.a](#), body (of a person or animal); trunk (of tree); hull (of canoe); main part of anything.] *p.* People classifier; *mo tino* Reflexive pronoun (REFL). *n.* Body. *adj. s.v.* Central. *prep. i tino i*: At the center of.

tio [[MP tio.2](#), oyster sp.] *n.* Marine creature (other than fish).

tipa [[PN tipa](#).] *v.* To stagger, to turn aside.

tipi [[OC tipi.1a](#), cut, slice, slash off.] *n.* Slice (of fruit). *v.* To cut, to slice, to slash off.

titi [[PN titi.2](#).] *n.* Skirt or kilt worn in the dance.

to [[PN too.3](#).] *v.* To fall (esp. of rain); to set (of sun), to descend.

to-tolo [[PN to-tolo](#), crawl on hands and knees (fall + crawl).] *v.* To crawl on hands and knees.

toa [[PN toga](#), courageous, warrior.] *n.* Warrior, hero. *adj.* Valiant, courageous. *v.* To fight, to battle. *adv.* Valiantly, courageously.

toatoa [Reduplication of [AN toa](#).] *n.* Tree sp. (*Casuarina equisetifolia*).

toe [[EO toe.1a](#).] *n.* Remainder, remnant, remains, leftovers. *adj. s.v.* Remaining. *v.* To remain, to be left over.

tohi [[OC tosi.2](#), score, draw (e.g. a line), mark, write.] *n.* Drawing, etching, tally. *v.* To cut, to score, to draw (esp. a line), to mark, to write.

toi [[CP toi.1](#).] *n.* Toi tree (*Alphitonia zizyphoides*).

toka [[PN toka.1](#).] *n.* Submerged rock or reef. *v.* To run aground.

toke [[PN toke.1a](#).] *n.* Sea eel.

tokelau [[MP toke-lau](#).] *n.* North, northerly weather. *adj. s.v.* Northerly. *adv.* Northward.

toki [[AN toki](#), adze, axe.] *n.* Adze, axe. *adj.* Sharp pointed. *v.* To cut, to fell.

tokia [PN [tokia](#).] *v.* To be struck by a falling object (including rain, dew, lightning); to be "struck" by a sudden realization, taken by surprise.

toko [MP [toko.1a](#).] *n.* A pole, a pole for punting a canoe. *v.* To punt, to pole.

toko [PN [toko-2](#), human prefix with numerals.] *p.* *People classifier* esp. friends (in contrast to kin), locals (in contrast to kin and friends), foreigners. *cf.* *ati*.

toko-toko [PN [toko-toko](#).] *n.* Walking stick.

toku [PN [te-o-ku](#), first person exclusive O-class possessive.] *p.* My (*alienable*). *cf.* *okita*, *akita*.

tole [PN [tole](#).] *n.* Female genitals.

tolea [CE [toorea](#).] *n.* Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*).

tolo [FI [tolo.2](#).] *v.* To creep, to walk bent over.

toloa [PN [toloa.b](#).] *n.* Duck (*Anas* sp.).

tolu [AN [tolu](#).] *n.* Three. *v.* To be three of. *adv.* Three times.

tolu-ahulu [< *tolu*, three + *ahulu*, ten.] *n.* Thirty.

tomo [PN [tomo](#), enter, penetrate, sink in.] *v.* To sink.

tomua [PN [too-muqa](#).] *adj.* *s.v.* Early, first. *v.* To be early, to be first. *adv.* Early, first.

tona [PN [tona.1](#).] *n.* Yaws, frambesia, wart, sore.

tonga [EO [toga](#), south-easterly quarter; southern trade wind.] *n.* South, southerly weather. *adj.* *s.v.* Southerly. *adv.* Southward.

tongo [MP [togo](#).] *n.* Mangrove (*Bruguiera* and *Rhizophora* spp.).

tono [CE [tono.1](#), bid, command.] *p.* *Necessitative (NEC) mood marker*. Must, have to, should.

tonu [CP [tonu.2](#).] *n.* Coral trout (*Plectropomus leopardus*).

tonu [FI [tonu.1a](#).] *adj.* *s.v.* Straight, right, correct.

topa [EP [topa](#).] *v.* To fall.

tope [FI [tope.a](#).] *n.* Lock of hair left to grow, pigtail, forelock.

toto [PN [toto.1](#), blood, sap.] *n.* Blood, sap. *adj.* *s.v.* Bloody, violent, fierce. *v.* To bleed. *adv.* Violently.

tou [FI [tou.2](#), first person inclusive plural preposed subject pronoun.] *p.* *Plural* (for pronouns). *cf.* *tatou*.

toutou [Reduplication of [OC tou.1](#).] *n.*

tu [AN [tuqu.1](#).] *n.* Upright. *v.* To stand, to be upright.

tua [EO [tuqa.1a](#), back (body part).] *p.* *Marine-creature/non-fish classifier*. *n.* Back (of the body). *v.* To follow close behind. *adv.* Behind, after. *prep.* **i tua i**: In back of, behind. *temp.* **va tua va**: After, when, in the future when, once [note: back is to the unseen future].

tuai [OC [tuai](#).] *n.* Old one. *adj.* *s.v.* Ancient, old, late, slow. *v.* To take a long time. *adv.* Slowly.

tuakana [OC [tua-kana](#).] *n.* Elder sibling of same sex. *adj.* *s.v.* Older.

tuaki [CP [tuaki](#), disembowel fish or fowl.] *n.* Bowels. *v.* To disembowel.

tufa [EO [tufa.1](#), divide, share out.] *n.* Portion, ration, share, middle. *adj.* Fair. *v.* To divide, to share out.

tui [AN [tui](#).] *n.* Needle. *v.* To sew, to thread pierced objects on a string.

tuitui [FI [tui-tui.2](#).] *n.* Candlenut tree (*Aleurites moluccana*).

tukau [PN [tuu-kau](#).] *n.* Handle, haft.

tuke [PN [tuke.2](#).] *n.* Joint, elbow, ankle, wrist, knuckle; bend, angle.

tuke-mata [NP [tuke-mata](#), eyebrow (joint + eye).] *n.* Eyebrow.

tuki [[AN tuki.a.](#)] *v.* To pound, to beat.

tuku [[CP tuku.b.](#), give up, cease; allow, permit.] *p.* Permissive (PERM) mood marker. Can, could, may. *n.* Permission, possibility. *adj.* Allowed, permitted, possible. *v.* To allow, to permit, to make possible; to give up, to surrender.

tuku-kole [*< tuku, possible + kole, -less.*] *adj. s.v.* Disallowed, impossible.

tukutuku [Reduplication of [CP tuku.a.](#)] *v.* To put down, to place, to leave, to release.

tula [[PN tula](#), bald, bare.] *n.* Baldness, bald person. *adj. s.v.* Bald, bare.

tulanga [[PN tuqu-raga](#), standing place; site, location; position, rank; time.] *n.* Place, position, standing place, site, location, rank, status. *v.* To position in location to other items.

tuli [[AN turi](#), knee.] *n.* Knee. *v.* To kick.

tuli [[FI tuli.2.](#)] *n.* Golden plover (*Pluvialis dominica fulva*), sandpiper (*Prosobonia* spp.). *v.* To wade up to the knees.

tuli-lima [[PN turi-qi-lima](#), elbow (knee + hand).] *n.* Elbow. *adj. s.v.* Bendable, foldable. *v.* To bend, to fold.

tuli-moana [*< tuli, knee + moana, ocean.*] *n.* Waves, breakers.

tulu [[AN tulu.1](#), drip; apply medicine by drops; leak (of a house or roof).] *v.* To drip, to leak (of a house or roof, not a canoe). *cf.* *utu*.

tulu [[CE turu](#), a night after the full moon.] *n.* The night after the full moon (night #16, with a waning gibbous moon).

tuma [[EO tumaqa](#), additive numeral ligative.] *v.* To be a myriad of. *adv.* Approximately (*only used after numbers*).

tumu [[EP tumu.1](#), origin, base *n*; trunk (of tree).] *n.* Roots, trunk, beginning, origin, basis, base, foundation.

tuna [[AN tuna](#), eel (freshwater spp.).] *n.* Eel (*Gymnothorax* spp.; *Anguillidae* spp.).

tunga [[CE tugaane](#), brother or male cousin of a female (misanalysis of root as a compound).] *n.* Cousin (first cousin).

tunga-hine [*< tunga, cousin + hine, female.*] *n.* Female cousin (first cousin).

tunga-tane [[CE tugaane](#), brother or male cousin of a female (misanalysis of root as a compound).] *n.* Male cousin (first cousin).

tungia [[AN tuugi-a.](#)] *v.* To ignite, to light.

tunu [[AN tunu.](#)] *v.* To cook on an open fire, to roast, to grill.

tupa [[OC tupa](#), landcrab.] *n.* Crab.

tupe [[PN tupe.1.](#)] *n.* Disc used in game, quoits. *v.* To play a game, to play quoits.

tupu [[AN tupu.a.](#)] *v.* To grow, to increase.

tupu [[PN tupu.b.](#), excess, total.] *n.* Surplus. *adj. s.v.* Superlative (SUPR). *v.* To be an excess of (used instead of "extra, additional, another, more"). *prep. i tupu i:* More than.

tupua [[PN tupuqa.a.](#), supernatural being, demon.] *n.* Spirit, demon, monster, idol, goblin.

tupuna [[OC tupuna](#), grandparent, ancestor.] *n.* Grandparent, great uncle, great aunt.

tupuna-hine [*< tapuna, grandparent + hine, female.*] *n.* Grandmother.

tupuna-tane [*< tapuna, grandparent + tane, male.*] *n.* Grandfather.

tutaki [[PN tuqu-taki.](#)] *v.* To join together, to meet.

tute [[EP tute.1.](#)] *v.* To push away.

tutu [[AN tutu.3](#), to beat out bark into felt; beat tapa.] *n.* Board or log on which bark for cloth is beaten. *v.* To beat out bark into felt; to beat tapa.

u [[AN huhu](#), breast, milk.] *n.* Breast, breastmilk. *v.* To nurse.

ua [[AN rua](#), two.] *p.* Dual.

uaua [[AN ua.1](#).] *n.* Vein, artery, tendon, sinew.

ufi [[AN qufi.1](#).] *n.* A yam (*Dioscorea pentaphylla*). *cf.* *hoi*.

uhu [[PN qufu](#).] *n.* Parrot fish (*Scarus* spp.).

ui [[EO huqi.1](#).] *v.* To take off a garment, to take something off a hook or peg, to pick pandanus fruit.

ui [[PN qui](#), blue, green; type of coconut.] *n. adj. s.v.* Blue, cyan.

uila [[MP quhila](#).] *n.* Lightning.

uka [[OC uka.a](#).] *n.* Cord, bowstring, fishing line, thread, string.

uku [[OC huku](#).] *v.* To dive, to submerge.

ula [[AN qura](#).] *n.* Crayfish.

ule [[RO ule](#).] *n.* Penis.

uli [[PN quli.2](#).] *n.* Any dark color, black. *adj. s.v.* Dark-colored, black.

ulu [[AN qulu.1](#), head, hair.] *n.* Head. *adj. s.v.* First, older. *v.* To enter. *prep. i ulu i*: On top of, on. *temp. va ulu va*: Whenever, every time that.

ulu-matua [[PN qulu-matua](#).] *n.* Firstborn child, eldest child. *adj. s.v.* Firstborn, eldest. *v.* To precede, to come before.

ulua [[PN qulua](#).] *n.* Trevally (*Caranx*).

ulua-tuki [[PN qulu-tuki](#), misanalysis as *ulua*, trevally + *tuki*, to pound.] *n.* Fish sp. (unknown).

ulunga [[MP quluga](#).] *n.* Headrest, pillow. *v.* To rest, to nap.

uma [[OC uma.a](#), chest, upper body.] *n.* Chest, torso.

umata [[PN qumata](#).] *n.* Rainbow.

ume [[MP qume](#).] *n.* Unicorn fish (*Naso* spp.).

umu [[MP qumu.1a](#).] *n.* Earth oven. *v.* To cook in an earth oven.

una [[AN quna](#).] *n.* Fish scale, turtle shell, shell. *v.* To scale fish.

unga [[AN quga](#).] *n.* Hermit crab (*Calcinus* spp.).

unga [[PN uga](#).] *v.* To send, to order.

unu [[AN unu.1](#).] *v.* To take out, to pull out.

uta [[AN quta.1](#).] *n.* Shore (from sea), inland (from shore).

uta [[MP uta](#), cargo, freight; load a canoe.] *v.* To load a canoe.

uto [[OC quto](#).] *n.* Sprouting coconut, coconut seedling.

utu [[OC qutu.1](#).] *v.* To fill with water, to leak (of a canoe). *cf.* *tulu*.

utu [[OC qutu.3](#).] *n.* Green jobfish (*Aprion* sp.).

utua [[FI utua](#).] *n.* Rock, reef, or sea-floor exposed at low tide; promontory.

uu [[MP quuuuu](#).] *n.* Coconut crab (*Birgus latro*).

va [[PN waa.2](#), interval (of space or time).] *n.* Time between, distance between, space between. *prep. i va i*: Compound temporal preposition or conjunction.

vae [[AN wage](#), leg.] *n.* Leg, foot; tally, total. *v.* To go on foot, to walk. *prep. i vae i*: Under, below. *temp. va vae va*: Earlier than, older than. *cf.* *haele*.

vahine [[CE wahine](#), woman, female.] *n.* Woman.

vai [MP [wai.1](#), fresh water.] *n.* Water, fresh water, liquid, rain. *adj.* s.v. Potable, fresh. *v.* To rain.

Vai-mua [PN [wai-muqa](#), month of the first rains.] *n.* Lunar month #11 (February-March).

Vai-muli [PN [wai-muri](#), month of the last rains.] *n.* Lunar month #12 (March-April).

vaivai [PN [wai-wai](#).] *n.* Weakness. *adj.* s.v. Watery; weak, feeble; pliable, flexible.

vaka [AN [waka](#).] *n.* Canoe.

vakavaka [FJ [waka-waka](#).] *n.* Thorax, rib-cage.

vale [PN [wale.2](#), mad, ignorant, stupid, unskilled, careless, forgetful.] *n.* Fool, idiot. *adj.* s.v. Ignorant, foolish, mad, drunk, stupid, crazy, numb, silly. *cf.* *mata-vela*.

valo [PN [walo.1](#).] *v.* To call out, to shout, to announce.

valo [PN [walo.2](#).] *n.* Shrimp, squilla.

valovalo [OC [walo-walo](#).] *n.*

valu [AN [walu.1](#).] *n.* Eight. *v.* To be eight of. *adv.* Eight times.

valu-ahulu [< *valu*, eight + *ahulu*, ten, eighty.] *n.* Eighty. *v.* To be eighty of. *adv.* Eighty times.

vana [CP [wana](#).] *n.* Sea urchin.

vananga [NP [waanaga](#).] *n.* Speech. *adj.* s.v. Spoken. *v.* To speak.

vao [MP [wao.a](#).] *n.* Forest.

vava [Reduplication of [EO waa.1](#), roar, talk loudly.] *n.* Bellow, roar. *v.* To roar, to yell, to shout.

vavai [EP [wawai](#).] *n.* Plant sp., cotton (perhaps *Gossypium hirsutum*).

vave [OC [wawe](#), quick, prompt.] *n.* Speed. *adj.* s.v. Quick, fast. *v.* To hurry. *adv.* Quickly.

veka [CP [weka.1](#).] *n.* Rail (*Gallirallus philippensis*).

veku [NP [weku.1](#), disarranged, dishevelled (of hair).] *n.* Mess. *adj.* s.v. Disarranged, dishevelled, disordered, in confusion; dizzy, unsteady, weak. *v.* To disorder, to mess up, to confuse.

vela [OC [wela.b](#), hot, heat.] *n.* Heat. *adj.* Hot. *v.* To heat up, to have a fever.

vele [FJ [wele](#), to weed.] *n.* Weeds, fallow. *v.* To weed.

veo [EP [weo](#), copper.] *n.* *adj.* s.v. Copper, metal.

vete [PN [wete.2](#).] *n.* Goatfish, surmullet.

veve [PN [wewe.a](#).] *n.* Rubbish, refuse, garbage.

vi [OC [wii.a](#).] *p.* Tree classifier. *n.* Tree, esp. ambarella. *adj.* s.v. Wooden.

vili [OC [wili.1a](#).] *v.* To twist (esp. thread), to turn, to bore, to drill.

vilivili [Reduplication of [PN wili.2](#), compete, persist.] *n.* Competition, conflict. *v.* To compete, to persist.

vivo [CE [wiwo](#).] *n.* Flute (includes nose flute). *v.* To play the flute.

English to Muna Lingi Lexicon

A

abandon, *lavaki*; abandoned, *lavaki*; abdomen, *manava*; abode of the gods, *Polutu*; above, *i amo i*; absence, *moke*; absent, *moke*; abundant, *lahi*; acanthuridae, *palangi*; acanthurus guttatus, *api*; acanthurus lineatus, *alongo*; ACC, *aki*; accident, *kino*; acidic, *mahima*; act, *fainga*; action, *fainga*; acute jawed mullet, *aua*; additional, *tupu*; adjacent, *kaokao*; adorn, *lakei*; adult, *matua*; adze,

toki; aetobatus narinari, *fai-manu*; AFF, *ae*; afraid, *mata-tuku*; after.ADV, *tua*; after, *va tua va*; afterbirth, *henua*; again, *hoki*; against, *i kili i*; age firewood, *fafie*; aggressive, *mata-pani*; agitated, *tatu*; agitation, *tatu*; ago, *va alo va*; air, *ea*; AL, *o*; albino, *tetea*; albula sp., *kiokio*; aleurites moluccana, *tuitui*; algae, *limu*; alight, *ekeke*; alive, *mauli*; all, *katoa*; allow, *tuku*; allowed, *tuku*; alocasi macrorrhiza, *teve*; along.DRN, *enge*; along, *enge*; alphitonia zizyphoides, *toi*; also, *hoki*; alter, *huihui*; alteration, *huihui*; alyxisp., *kape*; amnion, *lanu*; amniotic fluid, *lanu*; among, *i lau-ulu i*; amorphophallus campanulatus, *ango*; amount, *katoa*; ANA, *ai*; anas sp., *toloa*; ancestor, *kui*; anchor.V, *ekeke*; anchor, *taula*; anchorage, *taulanga*; ancient, *tuai*; and, *maa*; anger, *lili*; animal.CL, *moa*; animal, *manu*; ankle, *tuke*; announce.V, *valo*; announce, *tapa*; announcement, *polo*; another, *tupu*; anous minutus, *lakia*; anous sp., *engongo*; ant.2, *loata*; ant, *ane*; any dark color, *uli*; any light color, *kena*; any type of dance, *mako*; anything, *mea*; appear then disappear, *makalo*; appear.V, *hiti*; appear, *ata*; appearance, *fotu*; approximately, *tuma*; April-May, *Fakafu-muli*; aprion sp., *utu*; argue, *lutu-kupu*; argument, *lutu-kupu*; arise, *malanga*; arm, *lima*; armpit, *keke*; around, *i kili i*; aroused, *mangeo*; arrive by sea, *ekeke*; arrive, *ava*; arrowroot, *pia*; artery, *uaua*; arthritic, *engungu*; arthritis, *engungu*; artifact.CL, *kavu*; artifact, *oka*; artocarpus altilis, *kulu*; as long as, *va ate va*; as soon as, *va kaokao va*; as sugar cane, *engau*; ashamed, *mata-kula*; ashes, *lehu*; aside, *kaokao*; assemble from parts, *konga*; assemble.2, *putuputu*; assemble, *mui*; assembly, *fono*; assign an errand to, *fekau*; astronomy.CL, *fu*; at night, *po*; at sea, *i fafa i*; at the birth of, *va pito va*; at the center of, *i tino i*; at the same time as, *va mata va*; attack, *lutu*; attend to, *pena*; attractive person, *engali*; attractive, *engali*; attractiveness, *engali*; audible, *longo*; AUG, *nui*; augmentative, *nui*; August, *Lie-muli*; aunt, *matua*; awake, *ala*; away from, *i atu i*; away.DRN, *atu*; away, *atu*; awry, *hipa*; axe, *toki*.

B

baby, *hanau*; back rest, *pale-tua*; back, *tua*; backbone, *hui-tua*; bad, *kino*; bag, *kete*; bail out water from a canoe, *tata*; bail, *ahuahu*; bait a hook, *mounu*; bait, *mounu*; bald person, *tula*; bald, *tula*; baldness, *tula*; balistidae, *humu*; ball, *peva-laa*; balolo worm, *palolo*; bamboo fishing rod, *matila*; bamboo knife, *matila*; bamboo sp, *kohe*; bamboo, *matila*; banana, *futi*; bang on a drum, *kau-taia*; bang on a slit drum, *pate*; bank of stream, *kau-vai*; banyan tree, *aoa*; barb of stringray, *hoto*; barb, *tala*; bare, *tula*; bark cloth board, *tutu*; bark.2, *leo-kuli*; bark, *kili*; barracuda, *onono*; barren, *kila*; barringtonia asiatica, *futu*; basalt stone, *kala*; base, *takele*; basis, *tumu*; basket, *kete*; bat, *peka-peka*; bathe, *kaukau*; battle, *toa*; bay, *fanga*; be a few of, *ihi*; be a hundred of, *lau*; be a myriad of, *tuma*; be a portion of, *ihi*; be a thousand of, *mano*; be afraid, *mata-tuku*; be all of, *katoa*; be an excess of, *tupu*; be angry, *mata-ahi*; be away on a long sea voyage, *folau*; be blown about by wind, *mangi*; be briefly visible, *makalo*; be bunched up, *putuputu*; be close together, *putuputu*; be deep underwater, *engoto*; be driven away by wind, *lelea*; be early, *tomua*; be eight of, *valu*; be eighty of, *valu-ahulu*; be enough of, *lava*; be fat, *peti*; be fifty of, *lima-ahulu*; be first, *tomua*; be five of, *lima*; be forty of, *fa-ahulu*; be four of, *fa*; be hot and humid, *afu*; be hungry, *fia-kai*; be lame, *koki*; be left over, *toe*; be many of, *tini*; be nine of, *iva*; be ninety of, *iva-ahulu*; be on one side, *fakatafa*; be one of, *tahi*; be sad about, *aue*; be seven of, *hitu*; be seventy of, *hitu-ahulu*; be similar to, *i mahanga i*; be six of, *ono*; be sixty of, *ono-ahulu*; be stormy, *afa*; be

suspended, *lepe*; be ten of, *ahulu*; be there, *iai*; be thirty of, *tolu-ahulu*; be three of, *tolu*; be twenty of, *lua-ahulu*; be two of, *lua*; be upright, *tu*; be warm, *mahana*; beach, *mata-fanga*; beak, *engutu*; bear a child, *fana'u*; bear fruit, *fua*; beat out bark into felt, *tutu*; beat tapa, *tutu*; beat, *tuki*; beautiful, *lekaleka*; because of, *va faka va*; because, *va faka va*; beckon, *kamo*; bed, *moe*; bedeck, *lakei*; before, *i mua i*; begin.2, *kamata*; begin, *faka-tu*; beginning, *tumu*; behavior, *anga*; behind, *i tua i*; belch, *puaki*; bellow, *vava*; belly button, *pito*; belly, *manava*; belong to a group, *hui*; belonidae, *aku*; beloved, *aloha*; below, *i lalo i*; bend down, *taupe*; bend, *tuli-lima*; bendable, *tuli-lima*; beneath, *i keke i*; bent, *piko*; beside, *i kaokao i*; better than, *ange*; between, *i lau-ulu i*; big, *nui*; bigeye scad, *atule*; bind.V, *li*; bind, *hai*; bird in flight, *manu-lele*; bird.2, *moa*; bird.CL, *moa*; bird, *manu-lele*; birgus latro, *uu*; birthmark, *ila*; birthplace, *kainga-pito*; bischofia javanica, *koka*; bishop wood, *koka*; bite and grind, *niho-hoki*; bite, *niho*; bitter, *kona*; bitterness, *kona*; bivalve shellfish, *pipi*; black noddie, *lakia*; black, *moko*; blackspot snapper, *taiva*; blade, *matamata*; bleed, *toto*; blenniiformes, *panoko*; blenny, *panoko*; blind, *mata-po*; blindly, *mata-po*; blindness, *mata-po*; blink, *kemo*; block off, *puni*; block up.V, *mono*; block up, *pono*; block, *mono*; blond, *kefu*; blood, *toto*; bloody, *toto*; blow a trumpet, *pu*; blow with the mouth, *puhi*; blow, *ili*; blue line snapper, *takape*; blue, *ui*; board, *papa*; boast, *palau*; boatside opposite outrigger, *katea*; body hair, *fulu*; body part.CL, *mata*; body part, *tua*; body.2, *tino*; body, *tekau*; bone, *ivi*; bonefish, *kiokio*; bony, *ivi*; boom, *tangulu*; bore, *vili*; bored with, *fiu*; bothus spp., *ali*; bottom, *takele*; boundary stones, *pae-pae*; bow down, *ino*; bow.2, *ino*; bow, *fana*; bowels, *tuaki*; bowl for kava, *tanoa*; bowstring, *uka*; boxfishes, *momoa*; boy, *tama-loa*; boyfriend, *ipo*; brag, *palau*; braid, *hili*; branch, *manga*; branching, *manga*; branchy, *manga*; brave, *ate*; bravely, *ate*; breadfruit, *kulu*; break into fragments, *malamala*; break into small pieces, *momo*; break up, *motu*; break.2, *foa*; break, *fati*; breakers, *tuli-moana*; breast, *u*; breastmilk, *u*; breath, *maana*; breathe hard, *mapu*; breathe, *maana*; breathy, *maana*; breeze, *matangi*; breeze), *angi*; bridge, *ala-fata*; brief, *poto*; briefly, *poto*; briefness, *poto*; bright, *ao*; bring, *aumai*; bristly, *tala*; broken off, *moli*; brown, *kefu*; bruguiera spp., *tongo*; bubble, *puna*; build, *pou*; building, *fale*; bump, *pona*; bumpy, *pona*; bunched together, *putuputu*; bur, *pili-pili*; burden, *amonga*; burgrass, *pili-pili*; burial, *tanu*; burn to ash, *lehu*; burn, *ahi*; burp, *puaki*; bury, *tanu*; but not, *kae*; butt end, *muli-vae*; butterfly, *pepe*; buttocks, *muli*; by means of, *i alanga i*; by the time, *va pito va*.

C

cabbage palm, *ti*; cackle, *leo-moa-moa*; calabash gourd, *hue*; calamity, *mamate*; calceolus spp., *unga*; caldera, *muli-maunga*; call by name, *ingoa*; call out in distress, *mapu*; call out.2, *valo*; call out, *kalanga*; call, *mapu*; callus, *patu*; calm.2, *malino*; calm, *malie*; calmness, *malino*; calophyllum inophyllum, *fetau*; calophyllum sp., *tamanu*; candlenut tree, *tuitui*; canine, *kuli*; canoe bailer, *tata*; canoe, *vaka*; capable of being carried, *amo*; capsized.V, *huli*; capsized, *mafuli*; capture, *kapo*; carangid : jack, *alala*; carangidae: jack, *alala*; carry in a basket, *pola-pola*; carry on a shoulder, *amo*; carry on pole, *amo*; carry on your back, *fafa*; carry something, *kave*; carry.V, *hiki*; carry, *amo*; carrying cord, *kavei*; carve, *talai*; carved, *talai*; cast magic, *talotalo*; cast, *liaki*; casting net, *tili*; catch birds with a net, *heu*; catch in the hands, *pokia*; catch.V, *nape*; catch, *kupenga*; catfish, *kapoa*; CAUS, *faka*; cause to fall, *faka-to*; cause, *faka-tupu*; causing to fall, *faka-to*; cautious, *mata-katoa*; cave, *ana*; cavern, *ana*; cavity, *poko*; cease raining,

mao; celebrated, *talinga-katoa*; cenchrus sp., *pili-pili*; central, *тино*; cephalopholis argus, *loi*; cephalopholis spp., *engatala*; cerbera sp., *leva*; ceremonial food, *taumafa*; ceremonial litter, *fata-amo*; certain, *papu*; certainty, *papu*; cessation of rain, *mao*; chamissonis, *pulaka*; change direction, *maliu*; change, *huihui*; channel, *ava*; chanos chanos, *ava*; charcoal, *malala*; chatter, *leo*; cheek, *kauae*; cheilinus undulatus, *malali-tea*; chest, *uma*; chew to extract, *engau*; chew, *mama*; chewed food, *mama*; chicken, *moa*; chief, *aliki*; child of cousin, *ilamutu*; child.2, *hanau*; child, *tama*; childbirth fluids, *lanu*; childbirth, *fanau*; children, *tama-lik*i; chill, *makalili*; chilly, *makalili*; chin, *kauae*; chip, *malamala*; choke, *laoa*; choose, *fili*; christianity, *lotu*; circle, *peva-laa*; circular, *peva-laa*; cirrhites pinnulatus, *patuki*; citrus, *moli*; clam, *pipi*; clap, *paki*; claw, *mati-kao*; clay, *lepo-kula*; clean by scraping, *halo*; clear sky, *atea*; clear, *papu*; clench, *kuku*; clenched hand, *kuku*; clever, *atamai*; cleverness, *atamai*; cliff, *mato*; climb, *niu*; cling to, *piki*; clip, *koti*; close the eyes, *kemo*; close to, *i kaokao i*; close together.2, *pupu*; close together, *pili*; close.V, *pui*; close, *pa*; cloth, *tapata*; clothed, *malo*; clothes, *malo*; clothing, *kafu*; cloud, *nehu*; clouded, *nehu*; cloudy, *nehu*; clump, *pupu*; cluster, *mui*; CNTF, *ka-ku*; coagulate, *hono*; coarse, *pata*; coastal area, *engatai*; coastal shrub, *engangie*; cobweb, *fangota-lango*; coconut base fiber, *kaka*; coconut crab, *uu*; coconut cream, *lolo*; coconut grater, *olo*; coconut husk fiber, *pulu*; coconut midrib fiber, *kalava*; coconut seedling, *uto*; coconut tree, *niu*; coconut.CL, *hui*; coconut, *niu*; coil, *pokai*; cold, *makalili*; color, *pani*; colorful, *pani*; comb, *helu*; come before, *ulu-matua*; come to rest, *ekeke*; come, *ava*; command, *fekau*; commemorate, *putu*; commit a crime, *hala*; common, *kavu*; communal, *kavu*; compact, *puku*; companion, *hoa*; compassion, *aloha*; compensate, *taui*; compete, *vilivili*; competition, *vilivili*; complete, *oti*; completed action, *lava*; completed, *oti*; completely filled, *kapi*; completion, *oti*; compose a song, *pulotu*; compose, *pulotu*; composer of songs, *pulotu*; conceal, *pono*; concerned, *mata-hina*; conch shell.2, *pu*; conch shell, *kalea*; confidence, *papu*; confident, *papu*; confine, *hai*; conflict, *vilivili*; confuse, *veku*; confused, *pongia*; conquer, *mahi*; constancy, *mau*; constant, *mau*; construct a building, *pou*; consume, *maana-kole*; CONT, *koi*; contain, *ipu*; container, *ipu*; continue after nightfall, *pongia*; convey, *tali*; convict surgeonfish, *manini*; convict tang, *manini*; cook in an earth oven, *umu*; cook on an open fire, *tunu*; cook, *kai*; cooking pot, *ipu-kai*; cool off, *makalili*; copper, *veo*; coral reef, *akau*; coral rock, *punga*; coral rubble, *kilikili*; coral trout, *tonu*; cord, *uka*; cordia sp., *toutou*; corpse on beach, *malemo*; corpse, *tangata-mate*; correct, *tonu*; corrupt, *pela*; coryphaena hippurus, *mahimahi*; cotton, *vavai*; cough, *tale*; council, *fono*; country, *fenua*; couple, *taulua*; courageous, *toa*; cousin, *tunga*; cover floor, *faliki*; cover with a cloth, *pulou*; cover.2, *pui*; cover, *kafu*; covered.2, *pui*; covered, *kapi*; covetous, *mata-ui*; crab, *tupa*; crack open, *mafa*; crack, *mafa*; crackle, *pato*; crane, *falo*; crawl on hands and knees, *to-tolo*; crayfish, *ula*; create for a particular person, *pali*; create, *faka-tupu*; creator of the universe, *Tangaloa*; creep, *tolo*; crescent shaped, *peva-mahina*; crescent, *peva-mahina*; crew of a canoe, *kavu-vaka*; cricket, *lingolingo*; crime, *hala*; crooked, *piko*; crookedness, *piko*; crowd, *pupu*; crowded, *pupu*; crumple, *numi*; crumpled, *numi*; crustacean roe, *ami*; cry, *tangi*; crying, *loli-mata*; cup, *kapu*; cupped hand, *kuku*; curcumlona, *fue*; curl up, *puku*; current, *tafe*; curtain, *palulu*; curved, *piko*; custom, *anga*; cut firewood, *fafie*; cut into strips, *io*; cut meat/fish, *io*; cut of meat, *io*; cut off, *mutu*; cut with a knife, *hehele*; cut.V, *mavae*; cut, *motu*; cutting edge, *matamata*; cutting.2, *mutu*; cutting, *koti*; cyan, *ui*; cycle, *peva-laa*; cyclical, *peva-laa*; cyrtosperma merkusii, *pulaka*.

D

damage, *kino*; dance kilt, *titi*; dance skirt, *titi*; dangle, *lepe*; dark colored, *uli*; dark, *po-uli*; darkness, *po-uli*; dart, *tika*; DAT, *ki*; daughter, *tama-hine*; dawn, *taiao*; day.2, *ao*; day, *aho*; daylight, *ao*; dead, *mate*; death, *mate*; decayed.2, *popo*; decayed, *pilau*; December-January, *Hilinga-mua*; decorate, *teu*; deed, *fainga*; deep, *hohonu*; defecate, *tiko*; defect, *mele*; defective, *mele*; defense, *pale*; degrade, *kino*; deity, *atua*; delicious, *mami*; DEM, *nei*; demigretta sacra, *matuku*; DEMLOC, *nei*; demon, *tupua*; dense, *pupu*; depression, *engao*; deprived of, *i engele i*; derogative, *mata-vae*; descend, *to*; deserted, *lavaki*; desiccated, *matu*; desire, *manako*; despicable, *mata-taupe*; dew, *tokia*; diarrhea, *tae-toto*; die as part a group, *mamate*; die together, *mamate*; die, *mate*; difference, *huihui*; different, *huihui*; dig a hole, *pou*; dig, *keli*; digging stick, *keli*; DIM, *iti*; diodon spp., *tautu*; dioscorea bulbifera, *hoi*; dirt, *kele*; dirty, *pela*; disallowed, *tuku-kole*; disappear, *mole*; disappointed, *mata-loa*; disarranged, *veku*; disaster, *mamate*; disc used in game, *tupe*; discard, *mele*; discharge, *piapia*; discovery, *maua*; disease, *mele*; diseased, *mele*; disembowel, *tuaki*; disgusted, *mata-maha*; dish, *ipu*; dishevelled, *veku*; dishonored, *mata-taupe*; disorder, *veku*; disordered, *veku*; displeased, *mata-falo*; distance between, *va*; distant, *mamao*; disturb earth, *keli-vae*; dive, *uku*; divide.V, *mavae*; divide, *tufa*; divine, *atua*; dizzy, *veku*; do, *fainga*; dodge, *kalo*; dog, *kuli*; dogtooth tuna, *tavatava*; dolphin fish, *mahimahi*; domestic, *fale*; done, *oti*; door, *puta*; double canoe, *taulua*; down, *iho*; downward toward, *i iho i*; downward, *iho*; downwards.DRN, *iho*; downwards, *iho*; draw back, *emi*; draw tight, *tauama*; draw, *tohi*; drawing, *tohi*; dream, *moemoea*; dreamily, *moemoea*; dreamy, *moemoea*; dregs, *ota*; dress a wound, *luna*; dried out, *matu*; drill, *vili*; drink, *inu*; drip, *tulu*; DRN, *enge*; droop, *taupe*; drop, *malili*; drown, *malemo*; drowned, *malemo*; drum, *pahu*; drumstick, *kau-taia*; drunk, *mata-vela*; dry up, *pakupaku*; dry, *maha*; drying platform, *kau-fata*; duck, *toloa*; dugout canoe, *pao-pao*; during a dark night, *po-uli*; during the day, *ao*; during, *va ate va*; dust.2, *kohu*; dust, *ehu*; dusty, *kohu*; dwell, *noho*; dysentery, *tae-toto*; dysoxylum sp., *maota*.

E

eager for battle, *mata-pani*; eagle ray, *fai-manu*; ear, *talinga*; earlier than, *va vae va*; early afternoon, *avate*; early morning, *taiao*; early, *tomua*; earth oven, *umu*; earth, *nuku*; east, *malangai*; easterly weather, *malangai*; easterly, *malangai*; eastward, *malangai*; eat, *manava*; ebb and to flow, *mahina*; eddy, *lipo*; edge, *kaokao*; edible, *leu*; eel, *tuna*; effective, *mana*; effectiveness, *mana*; egg, *faka-to*; eight times, *valu*; eight, *valu*; eighty times, *valu-ahulu*; eighty, *valu-ahulu*; elbow, *tuke*; elder sibling of same sex, *tuakana*; eldest child, *ulu-matua*; eldest, *ulu-matua*; elevated, *teitei*; emerge, *puta*; emit a shrill sound, *engi*; emotion.CL, *ita*; emotion, *ita*; empty of people, *lavaki*; empty, *maha*; enclose, *pa*; enclosed fortress, *kolo*; enclosure, *pa*; end a taboo, *tanga*; end broken off for drinking, *take*; end of a village, *potu*; end.V, *mutu*; end, *potu*; ended, *mutu*; energetic, *mahi*; energy, *mahi*; engrave, *engao*; engraved mark, *engao*; enjoy the breeze, *fakangi*; enlarge, *loa*; enter, *ulu*; entertaining, *pei*; entrance, *puta*; enviable, *mata-pou*; envy, *mata-pou*; epinephelus spp., *engatala*; equal, *mahanga*; erotic, *mata-nui*; errand, *fekau*; error, *hala*; erythrina variegata, *engatae*; esophagus, *kopu*; esp. ambarella, *vi*; esp. body parts, *tekau*; esp. ceremonial mat, *epa*; esp. great grandparent, *kui*; esp. rafter, *oka*; esp. shrill sound,

engi; esp. the crab claw sail, *tele*; ESSV, *mei*; establish, *faka-tu*; etching, *tohi*; european, *tetea*; euthynnus affinis, *tavatava*; evade, *kalo*; evening, *afiafi*; every time that, *va ulu va*; every, *katoa*; evil, *ha*; exchange, *huihui*; excited, *tatu*; excitement, *tatu*; excrement, *tae*; exert authority, *pule*; exhaust, *maana-kole*; exhausted, *maana-kole*; exist, *iai*; exocoetidae spp., *malali-tolo*; expectorate, *anu*; expedition by sea, *folau*; expert seafarer, *tautai*; expertise, *atamai*; explosive noise, *paku*; expose oneself to the sun, *fakala*; expose to wind, *fakangi*; expose, *kila*; exposed sea floor, *utua*; exposed, *kila*; extend, *falo*; exterminated, *mole*; extinct, *mole*; extinguish, *tamate*; extra, *tupu*; eye, *mata*; eyebrow, *tuke-mata*; eyebrows, *taumata*; eyelid, *kemo*; eyes, *mata*.

F

fabric, *tapata*; face direction, *huli*; face, *mata*; fair, *tufa*; fall like rain, *to*; fall over, *hinga*; fall, *topa*; fallen, *hinga*; fallow, *vele*; fame, *talinga-katoa*; famine, *onge*; famous, *talinga-katoa*; fan, *ili*; far away, *mamao*; far off, *mamao*; fast, *vave*; fasten together, *mau*; fat animal, *peti*; fat.2, *momona*; fat, *engako*; fatally, *mate*; father of speaker, *tamana*; father, *matua-tane*; fathom, *kumi*; fatty, *engako*; fear of falling, *lika*; fear.V, *mata-tuku*; fear, *mataku*; feast, *momona*; feathers, *fulu*; feathery, *fulu*; February-March, *Vai-mua*; feeble, *vaivai*; feed, *hangai*; feel, *engaka*; feeling, *ita*; feelings, *loto*; fell, *toki*; female cousin, *tunga-hine*; female genitals, *tole*; female, *fafine*; feminine, *hine*; fence, *pa*; ferment, *mahima*; fermented vegetables, *mahima*; fermented, *mahima*; ferns, *mauku*; few, *ihi*; fewer than, *i ihi i*; ficus sp., *aoa*; ficus tinctoria, *mati*; ficus, *mati*; fierce, *toto*; fiery, *ahi*; fifty times, *lima-ahulu*; fifty, *lima-ahulu*; fight.2, *ate*; fight, *toa*; fill with water, *utu*; fill, *kapu*; fillet, *io*; filthy, *pela*; fin, *tala*; find, *maua*; fine, *lekaleka*; finger, *mati*; fingernail, *mati-kao*; finish, *oti*; finished, *oti*; fire bed, *kau-ahi*; fire plough, *hika*; fire, *ahi*; firewood, *fafie*; firm, *mau*; firmness, *mau*; first cousin.2, *tunga*; first cousin, *tunga-hine*; first, *ulu*; firstborn child, *ulu-matua*; firstborn, *ulu-matua*; fish as food, *hi*; fish at night with torches, *lama*; fish odor, *poa*; fish poison tree, *futu*; fish scale, *una*; fish sp., *paua*; fish trap, *fangota*; fish with a casting net, *tili*; fish with a line, *hi*; fish with a spear, *tao*; fish.CL, *lau*; fish, *ika*; fishhook, *matatau*; fishing line, *uka*; fishing net, *kupenga*; fit to eat, *leu*; fit, *mahanga*; five times, *lima*; five, *lima*; fix up, *pena*; fixed, *mau*; flame, *ahi*; flap wings, *kapakapa*; flap.V, *lepa*; flap, *lepe*; flash by, *makalo*; flash of light, *lapa*; flash, *lapa*; flashing, *makalo*; flat.CL, *lau*; flat, *lau-papa*; flatfish, *ali*; flavor, *mami*; flavorful, *mami*; fleet, *hui-vaka*; flesh.2, *kiko*; flesh, *kano*; flexible, *vaivai*; flinch, *emi*; float upwards/outwards, *mangi*; float, *ama*; floating corpse, *malemo*; floating, *mangi*; flock, *pupu*; floor covering, *faliki*; floor, *takele*; floor mat, *takapau*; flounder, *ali*; flow, *tafe*; flower, *tiale*; flowering shrub, *tamole*; flute, *vivo*; flutter, *kapa*; fly.V, *lele*; fly, *lango*; flying fish, *malali-tolo*; flying fox, *peka*; fog, *kohu*; foggy, *kohu*; fold together, *kopi*; fold up, *numi*; fold.V, *tuli-lima*; fold, *kopi*; foldable, *tuli-lima*; folded, *numi*; follow a path, *ala*; follow close behind, *tua*; follow, *muli*; food basket, *lau-lau*; food, *kai*; fool.2, *vale*; fool, *mata-vae*; foolish, *mata-vela*; foot, *vae*; for a short time, *poto*; for, *koia*; forbidden, *tapu*; forehead, *lae*; forelock, *tope*; forest, *vao*; forethought, *alo-hili*; forget, *engalo*; fork, *manga*; forked, *manga*; formal, *atua*; fortunate circumstance, *manuia*; fortunate, *manuia*; forty times, *fa-ahulu*; forty, *fa-ahulu*; foul smell, *pilo*; found, *maua*; four times, *fa*; four, *fa*; fowl, *moa*; fragment, *malamala*; fragmented, *momo*; fragrant plant, *maile*; fragrant vine or shrub, *kape*; fragrant, *manongi*; frambesia, *tona*; frame, *kau-fata*; free from taboo, *tanga*; fresh water, *vai*; fresh.2, *vai*; fresh, *hou*; freshness, *hou*; freycinetia, *kiekie*; friend,

hoa; friendly, *hoa*; frightened, *mata-tuku*; fringe, *lepe*; frog, *moko*; from a disease, *mamate*; frond basket, *tapola*; front of body below navel, *pali*; front, *lae*; frown, *mata-tala*; fruit bat, *peka*; fruit plucking pole, *lou*; fruit refuse, *penu*; fruit.CL, *fua*; fruit, *fua*; full grown, *matua*; fun, *pei*; funeral feast, *putu*; fur, *fulu*; FUT, *ka*.

G

gallirallus philippensis, *veka*; game, *pei*; garbage, *veve*; garden, *mala*; garfish, *aku*; garland, *hei*; gaspingly, *ate-ea*; gather firewood, *fafie*; gather fruit, *moli*; gather leaves to eat, *pota*; gather, *mui*; gathering, *mui*; gecko, *moko*; geniune, *maoli*; geniuneness, *maoli*; gentle, *malie*; gentleness, *malie*; GER, *enga*; gerres sp., *matu*; get out of the way, *fakatafa*; get something ready, *pena*; ghost, *aitu*; giant taro, *pulaka*; gift, *mai-mai*; girdle, *malo*; girl, *tama-pupu*; girlfriend, *ipo*; give away, *mai-mai*; give birth.V, *fanau*; give birth, *pito*; give instructions, *polo*; give off an odor, *elo*; give shade, *malu*; give to the speaker, *mai-mai*; give.2, *mai-mai*; give, *avatu*; glide, *taki*; glittering, *pula*; glowing, *pula*; go around, *potaka*; go down, *heke*; go first, *taki*; go last, *muli*; go on foot, *vae*; go to one side, *fakatafa*; go to, *hihi*; go.2, *fano*; go, *laka*; goatfish, *vete*; goblin, *tupua*; god of evil, *Lita*; god, *atua*; goddess of the underworld, *Milu*; golden plover, *tuli*; good hearted, *ate-lelei*; good looking, *engali*; good, *lekaleka*; goodness, *lelei*; gossypium hirsutum, *vavai*; grand devils claws, *puka*; grandchild, *mokopuna*; grandfather, *tupuna-tane*; grandmother, *tupuna-hine*; grandparent, *tupuna*; grapsus grapsus, *kamakama*; grasp.V, *kapo*; grasp, *kuku*; grasses, *mauku*; grate, *kanakana*; grave, *tanu*; gravel.2, *pata*; gravel, *kilikili*; gray haired, *hina*; gray, *hina*; grease.2, *hinu*; grease, *engako*; greasy, *engako*; great aunt, *tupuna*; great uncle, *tupuna*; greedy, *koloa*; green jobfish, *utu*; green, *moto*; grey, *hina*; grill, *tunu*; grindstone, *fuanga*; grip, *piki*; groan, *engu*; groove, *engao*; grope, *haha*; group of children, *tama-lik*i; group of people, *kavu*; group of young women, *tama-pupu*; group.2, *lik*i; group, *hui*; grouped together, *hui*; grouper, *engatala*; grow, *tupu*; grownup, *matua*; grunt, *engu*; guard, *tiaki*; guettarda speciosa, *pua-pua*; gull, *engongo*; gullet, *kopu*; gum, *anu*; guts, *engaka*; gygis alba, *akiaki*; gymnosarda unicolor, *tavatava*.

H

HAB, *noko*; habit, *anga*; had enough of, *fiu*; haft, *tukau*; hair, *lau-ulu*; hairy, *fulu*; halfbeak, *ihe*; halve, *mavae*; hammer head shark, *mata-talinga*; hammock, *taupe*; hand fish, *patuki*; hand, *lima*; handle.V, *mili*; handle, *kavei*; handsome, *lekaleka*; hang, *taupe*; hanging basket, *taunga*; haphazardly, *noa*; happiness, *fiafia*; happy, *mata-pula*; hard, *kala*; hardworking, *mahi*; harvest, *tanaki*; have a fever, *vela*; have authority, *pule*; have fun, *pei*; have sex with, *mata-nui*; have.V, *ipu*; have, *hai*; having branches, *manga*; having many possessions, *koloa*; hawksbill turtle, *kea*; head covering, *pulou*; head, *ulu*; headrest, *ulunga*; heal, *mafu*; healed, *mafu*; health, *mauli*; heap up, *ahu*; heap, *puke*; heaped together, *ahu*; hear, *longo*; hearsay, *longo*; heart, *loto*; heat over a fire to smoke, *lala*; heat up, *vela*; heat, *vela*; heaviness, *mamafa*; heavy, *mamafa*; heel, *muli-vae*; her, *ia*; herb, *luna*; herbal, *luna*; here near me, *nei-ma*; here near them, *nei-la*; here near us, *nei-ta*; here near you, *nei-ko*; here, *nei*; hermit crab, *unga*; hero, *toa*; herring, *ava*; hew, *talai*; hibiscus rosa sinensis.2, *tamole*; hibiscus rosa sinensis, *kaute*; hibiscus tiliaceus, *fau*; hibiscus.2, *kaute*; hibiscus, *fau*; hidden, *mumuni*; hide oneself, *moko*; hide, *lilo*; high, *teitei*; hill, *ivi-nuku*; hillock,

ivi-nuku; hip, *leuleu*; his, *ia*; hit repeatedly, *kau-taia*; hit.V, *taia*; hit, *lutu*; hitch, *nape*; hoard, *koloa*; hold back, *taofi*; hold, *ipu*; hole, *poko*; hollow, *manava*; home, *kainga*; honorable, *mata-tuku*; honored, *mata-tuku*; hook something with a pole, *lou*; horizontal surface, *lau-papa*; hot, *vela*; house post, *pou*; house, *fale*; household, *fale*; how many, *aha-katoa*; how, *aha-anga*; hum, *engu*; human being, *tangata*; human, *tangata*; humanize, *tangata*; humble, *maulalo*; humphead wrasse, *malali-tea*; hunch, *puku*; hundred times, *lau*; hundred, *lau*; hunger, *alo-ali*; hungry.², *manava*; hungry, *alo-ali*; hurl with a sling, *maka*; hurricane, *afa*; hurry, *vave*; hurt, *pakia*; husband, *avanga*; husking stick, *keli*; hyporhamphus spp., *ihe*.

I

idiot, *vale*; idol, *tupua*; if, *aha-aha*; ignite, *malama*; ignorant, *mata-vela*; illness, *maki*; image, *ata*; immensity, *nui*; IMP, *me*; importance, *nui*; important, *nui*; impossible, *tuku-kole*; in a shipwreck, *mamate*; in back of, *i tua i*; in confusion, *veku*; in front of, *i mua i*; in labor, *fanau*; in order to, *ke*; in the future when, *va tua va*; in the middle of, *va manava va*; in the past when, *va alo va*; in what manner, *aha-anga*; in, *i ivi i*; INAL, *na*; incantation, *talotalo*; inconvenience, *ha*; inconvenient, *ha*; increase, *tupu*; indeed, *hoki*; index finger, *mati-fa*; indian coral tree, *engatae*; INF, *eke*; infant, *hanau*; ingest, *kopu*; INJ, *oe*; injured, *pakia*; injury, *pakia*; inland, *uta*; inlay, *hono*; inner, *manava*; inocarpus fagifer, *ifi*; insect.CL, *lo*; insect, *lo*; insert a hand into a hole, *nao*; inside, *i manava i*; inspect, *mataki*; instructed, *polo*; instructions, *polo*; intelligence, *atamai*; intelligent, *atamai*; intense, *loa*; intensive, *loa*; intestinal distress, *tae-toto*; internal, *manava*; interrupted, *mutu*; interruption, *mutu*; intestines, *engaka*; invoke supernatural assistance, *talotalo*; ipomoea, *kumala*; IRR, *naa*; island, *motu*; islet, *motu*; isthmus, *leuleu-motu*; itch, *mangeo*; itchy, *mangeo*; iterative, *hoki*

J

January-February, *Hilinga-muli*; javelin, *tao*; jawbone, *kauae*; join together.², *kaokao*; join together, *ati*; joined to, *i kaokao i*; joint, *tuke*; journey, *hoe-langa*; juice, *hu*; juicy, *hu*; July, *Lie-mua*; jump, *lele*; June, *Mahina-mataliki*.

K

keel, *takele*; keep for oneself, *koloa*; kernel, *kano*; kick, *tuli*; kill, *patu*; kin.CL, *kui*; kin, *kui*; kindle, *malama*; king, *aliki*; knead to a pulp, *natu*; knead, *natu*; knee, *tuli*; knife, *hehele*; knobby, *pona*; knot, *pona*; knotted, *pona*; know, *talinga*; knowledge, *atamai*; known, *talinga*; knuckle, *mati-kuku*; kyphosus sp., *nanue*; labridae sp., *malali*; lacking, *kole*; ladder, *kakenga*.

L

ladle, *ahuahu*; lagenaria, *hue*; lagoon, *namo*; lame, *koki*; lament, *tangi*; land, *nuku*; landmark.CL, *ava*; landmark, *hihi*; language, *muna*; lantern tree, *puka*; large ant, *loata*; large number, *tini*; large, *nui*; larva, *ilo*; last night, *ana-po*; last season, *ana-tautau*; last, *muli*; lastly, *muli*; late afternoon, *afi*; late morning, *avate*; late, *tuai*; later than, *va lima va*; laugh, *kata*; lay an egg, *faka-to*; lay hold of, *lave*; lay layers of stone, *pae*; lead, *taki*; leaf mat, *tapakau*; leaf, *lau*; leafy, *lau*; leak.², *utu*; leak, *tulu*; lean over, *ino*; leap, *lele*; least, *muli*; leatherback, *lai*; leave, *tukutuku*;

leaves eaten as greens, *pota*; left, *maui*; leftovers, *toe*; leg, *vae*; legend, *kakai*; legendary heroine or goddess, *Hina*; length, *kumi*; lengthen, *loa*; lepidium sp., *nau*; lesion, *pakupaku*; less than, *i ihi i*; lessen, *matuku*; level, *lau-papa*; lick, *miti*; lie down, *takoto*; lie to, *lepa*; life, *mauli*; lift.V, *langa*; lift, *hiki*; light a fire, *ahi*; light colored, *kena*; light up an area with torches, *ao*; light.2, *mama*; light.V, *tungia*; light, *ao*; lightfoot crab, *kamakama*; lightning.2, *uila*; lightning, *tokia*; like this, *i penei i*; limp, *koki*; limply, *koki*; lip, *engutu*; lips, *engutu*; liquid, *vai*; listen, *faka-longo*; littered, *pupu*; little at a time, *liki*; little finger, *mati-tahi*; live.V, *noho*; live, *mauli*; liver, *ate*; lizard, *moko*; load a canoe, *uta*; load, *amonga*; LOC, *fo*; location, *tulanga*; lock of hair left to grow, *tope*; locus of emotions, *ate*; loincloth, *malo*; lonely, *moke*; long before, *va alo va*; long lasting, *loa*; long time, *loa*; long, *loa*; look at, *faka-tilo*; loose membrane, *kalu*; loosen, *maunu*; loosened, *matala*; lopped, *mutu*; lose, *engalo*; lost, *moke*; loud noise, *paku*; loud, *paku*; louse, *kutu*; love, *aloha*; loved, *aloha*; lover, *ipo*; low tide, *maha*; low.2, *maulalo*; low, *maha*; loyal, *tapili*; lump, *pona*; lumpy, *pona*; lungs, *ate-ea*; lustful, *mata-ui*; lutjanus kasmira, *takape*; lutjanus monostigma, *taiva*; lutjanus sp., *taea*.

M

mackerel tuna, *tavatava*; mackerel, *alala*; mad, *mata-vela*; maggot, *ilo*; make a breeze, *fakangi*; make a mistake, *hala*; make a rope, *hili*; make a sudden movement, *teki*; make a sudden noise, *paku*; make an announcement, *polo*; make fast, *mau*; make fire with a fire plough, *hika*; make love to, *ipo*; make noise, *palala*; make pottery, *lepo-kula*; make war, *ate*; make, *hou*; malay rose apple tree, *kafika*; male cousin, *tunga-tane*; male, *tane*; mama, *tina*; mangrove, *tongo*; manly, *tane*; manner, *anga*; many, *tini*; March-April, *Vai-muli*; marine creature, *tio*; mariner, *kau-moana*; mark or adorn with color, *pani*; mark, *tohi*; married, *avanga*; marry another, *avanga*; masculine, *tane*; massage.V, *mili*; massage, *lomi*; mast, *pou*; mat, *moe*; match, *mahanga*; mature, *matua*; May-June, *Fakafu-mua*; mean, *kupu*; measure of length, *kumi*; measure, *kumi*; measurement.CL, *kumi*; meet.V, *tutaki*; meet, *malae*; meeting place, *malae*; meeting, *fono*; memorialize, *putu*; mess up, *veku*; mess, *veku*; message, *fekau*; metal, *veo*; midday, *avate*; middle finger, *mati-tolu*; middle, *tufa*; midge, *nono*; milkfish, *ava*; milky way, *kaniva*; mind, *loto*; missing, *moke*; mist, *kohu*; mistake, *kino*; misty, *kohu*; mix food, *poke*; mix, *natu*; mobile, *keu*; mock, *amu*; MOD, *pea*; modify, *huihui*; mojarra, *matu*; monster, *tupua*; month #01, *Fakafu-mua*; month #02, *Mahina-mataliki*; month #03, *Lie-mua*; month #04, *Lie-muli*; month #05, *Palolo-mua*; month #06, *Palolo-muli*; month #07, *Munifa-mua*; month #08, *Munifa-muli*; month #09, *Hilinga-mua*; month #10, *Hilinga-muli*; month #11, *Vai-mua*; month #12, *Vai-muli*; month #13, *Fakafu-muli*; month, *mahina*; moon, *mahina*; moray eel, *puhi*; more than, *i tupu i*; more"),)': ; morinda citrifolia, *nonu*; morning, *pongipongi*; mosquito, *namu*; moss, *limu*; moth, *pepe*; mother here, *tina*; mother of speaker, *tinana*; mother, *matua-hine*; mound of earth, *puke*; mound, *ahu*; mountain chain, *amo-maunga*; mountain ridge, *amo-maunga*; mountain, *maunga*; mourn, *tangi*; mouth of river, *muli-vai*; mouth, *engutu*; move back and forth, *oli*; move in an agitated manner, *tatu*; move, *keu*; movement, *keu*; moving along, *i enge i*; mud, *pela*; muddy, *pela*; mullet, *kanae*; multitude, *lahi*; mumble, *nanu*; muna lingi language, *Muna-lingi*; mushroom, *heka*; mushy, *pala*; musical, *lingi*; musically, *lingi*; mussel, *kuku*.

N

name of a star, *hilinga*; name.V, *tapa*; name, *ingoa*; nap, *ulunga*; narrow, *kapi*; nasal, *ihu*; nation, *fenua*; nausea, *alo-ali*; navel, *pito*; near, *pili*; NEC, *tono*; necessary, *engele*; neck, *kaki*; need, *engele*; needle, *tui*; needy, *engele*; NEG, *kole*; neighboring, *kaokao*; neomyxus leuciscus, *aua*; nephew, *ilamutu*; nestling, *punua*; net for catching birds, *heu*; new leaves, *muko*; new shoot, *kao*; new, *hou*; newness, *hou*; news, *longo*; next to, *i kaokao i*; nibble, *niho-iti*; nice, *hoa*; niece, *ilamutu*; night #01, *Hilo*; night #02, *Hoata Tahī*; night #03, *Hoata Lua*; night #04, *Hoata Tolu*; night #05, *Hoata Fa*; night #06, *Tamatea Tahī*; night #07, *Tamatea Lua*; night #08, *Tamatea Tolu*; night #09, *Tamatea Fa*; night #10, *Huna*; night #11, *Maitu*; night #12, *Mahalu*; night #13, *Hua*; night #14, *Atua*; night #15, *Hotu*; night #16, *Tulu*; night #17, *Tileo*; night #18, *Lakau Tahī*; night #19, *Lakau Lua*; night #20, *Lakau Tolu*; night #21, *Kolekole Tahī*; night #22, *Kolekole Lua*; night #23, *Kolekole Tolu*; night #24, *Tangaloa Tahī*; night #25, *Tangaloa Lua*; night #26, *Tangaloa Tolu*; night #27, *Tane*; night #28, *Longonui*; night #29, *Mauli*; night #30, *Omutu Tahī*; night, *po*; nine times, *iva*; nine, *iva*; ninety times, *iva-ahulu*; ninety, *iva-ahulu*; nit, *kutu*; nocturnal, *po*; noddy, *engongo*; noise of a slit drum, *pate*; noise, *palala*; noisy, *palala*; NOM, *e*; non fish.CL, *tua*; non human animal, *moa*; north, *tokelau*; northerly weather, *tokelau*; northerly, *tokelau*; northward, *tokelau*; nose flute, *vivo*; nose, *ihu*; nostril, *poko-ihu*; not a canoe), *tulu*; not yet, *heki*; nothing, *mea-kole*; November-December, *Munifa-muli*; now that, *va mata va*; now, *nei*; NPST, *ee*; numerous, *lahi*; nurse, *u*.

O

oar, *hoe*; obey, *faka-longo*; object, *mea*; OBL, *mo*; oblique, *hipa*; observe, *mataki*; obsidian, *fatu-mata*; obstruct, *mono*; obtain, *maua*; occupied, *kapi*; ocean side of reef, *moana*; ocean, *moana*; October-November, *Munifa-mua*; october, *Palolo-muli*; octopus, *feke*; odor, *elo*; of muna lingi, *Muna-lingi*; of wind, *angi*; offering to the gods, *putu*; offspring, *tama*; oil, *pani*; oilfish, *palu*; oily, *pani*; oink, *leo-puaka*; old one, *tuai*; old, *tuai*; older children, *tama-loa*; older than, *va vae va*; older, *ulu*; on top of, *i ulu i*; on, *i ulu i*; once, *va tua va*; one, *tahi*; only, *hua*; open as a blossom, *matala*; open sea, *moana*; open, *huke*; opened out, *hola*; opening, *puta*; openness, *matala*; or explosive), *paku*; or, *pe*; oral, *engutu*; orange, *henga*; order, *unga*; organism causing internal decay, *ilo*; orgasm, *nene*; orifice, *poko*; origin, *tumu*; originate, *faka-tupu*; ornament, *lakei*; ostraciontidae, *momoa*; out from, *i pito i*; out of breath, *maana-kole*; out to sea, *moana*; outrigger boom, *kiato*; outrigger rope, *tauama*; outrigger, *ama*; outside, *i kili i*; over ripe, *lengalenga*; over, *i lunga i*; overgrown fallow area, *mauku*; overgrown, *pupu*; overrun, *ane*; overtaken by night, *pongia*; overturn, *huli*; owed, *taui*.

P

pacific pigeon, *lupe*; pacify a crying child, *nana*; packed tight, *kapi*; paddle, *hoe*; pain, *mata-tea*; painful, *mata-tea*; paint, *pani*; painted, *pani*; pair of twins, *mahanga*; pair, *taulua*; palm lily, *ti*; pandan leaf mat, *kie*; pandan leaf sail, *kie*; pandan leaf, *lau-fala*; pandan, *fala*; pandanus spp., *fala*; pandanus tectorius), *fala*; parent, *matua*; parental, *matua*; parribacus sp., *tapatapa*; parrot fish, *uhu*; parry, *pale*; part, *konga*; partial, *konga*; partially sighted, *kemo*; partner, *hoa*; pass

through, *puta*; passage between shoals, *alia*; passage, *ava*; past, *ana-afi*; paste, *anu*; pat with the hands, *popo*; patch, *hono*; path, *ala*; pathway, *ala*; pay attention to, *faka-tilo*; pay, *taui*; pDF, *tau*; peace, *malie*; peaceful, *malie*; pearl, *poe*; peck, *niho-iti*; peel off, *maunu*; peel, *maunu*; peer to see better, *falo*; peg used for fastening, *fao*; pejorative, *amu*; pemphis acidula, *engangie*; peninsula, *mati-fanga*; penis, *ule*; people far.CL, *toko*; people near.CL, *ati*; people.CL, *tino*; people, *ati*; peppergrass, *nau*; perch, *ekeke*; perfumed, *manongi*; PERM, *tuku*; permanent, *tiaki*; permission, *tuku*; permit, *tuku*; permitted, *tuku*; persist, *fainga*; person.2, *tekau*; person, *tangata*; personal, *pali*; personalize, *pali*; phosphorescence, *pula*; phosphorescent, *pula*; pick fruit, *moli*; pick pandanus fruit, *ui*; picture, *ata*; piece of wood, *lau-kau*; piece, *potu*; pierce, *tala*; pig, *puaka*; pigtail, *tope*; pile, *ahu*; pillar, *pou*; pillow, *ulunga*; pinch, *mati-kaio*; pINDF, *ni*; piper methysticum drink, *kava*; piper methysticum, *kava*; pisonia sp., *puka-tea*; pit, *poko*; pity, *aloha*; place of residence, *kainga*; place of worship, *malae*; place together, *konga*; place.V, *tukutuku*; place, *tulanga*; placenta, *henua*; plait coconut leaf, *pola*; plait, *hili*; plaited coconut leaf, *pola*; plan.V, *engaka*; plan, *alo-hili*; planchonella sp., *kalaka*; planiliza spp., *kanae*; plank, *papa*; plant flesh, *kano*; plant sp., *vavai*; plant.2, *teve*; plant.CL, *pua*; plant, *ango*; platform, *pae*; play a drum, *pahu*; play a game, *tupe*; play quoits, *tupe*; play the flute, *vivo*; play, *pei*; playful, *pei*; pleasant, *engali*; pleiades, *mataliki*; pliable, *vaivai*; plotosus sp., *kapoa*; plover, *tolea*; pluck feathers, *huti*; pluck fruit, *moli*; plucked, *moli*; plug in, *mono*; plug up, *mono*; pluvialis dominica fulva, *tuli*; pluvialis dominica, *tolea*; poi, *poi*; point, *matamata*; pointed end of coconut, *take*; poke bowl, *poke*; poke, *kau-taia*; pole for punting canoe, *toko*; pole.V, *toko*; pole, *amo*; polish, *kanakana*; pollute, *pela*; pometia pinnata, *tava*; pool, *namo*; porcupine fish, *tautu*; porphyrio spp., *kalae*; portia tree, *milo*; portion, *tufa*; portuguese man of war, *pakipaki*; portulaca sp., *maile*; position, *tulanga*; possess, *hai*; possessive, *mata-ui*; possibility, *tuku*; possible, *tuku*; post, *pou*; posterior, *muli*; postprandial satisfaction, *makona*; pot, *kulo*; potable, *vai*; pottery, *kulo*; pound taro to a paste, *poi*; pound.V, *pao*; pound, *tuki*; pour, *malangi*; powder, *anu*; power, *mana*; powerful, *mana*; pray to christ, *lotu*; pray, *talotalo*; prayer, *lotu*; precede, *ulu-matua*; precipice, *mato*; pregnant, *manava-hanau*; prematurely fallen coconut, *matali*; premna sp., *valovalo*; prep food with cream, *lolo*; prepare food, *kai*; prepare, *pena*; press down on, *lomi*; press down, *taomi*; prestige, *mana*; prestigious.2, *mata-pou*; prestigious, *mana*; prettiness, *engali*; pretty, *engali*; PRF, *ku*; price, *taui*; prickly, *tala*; priest, *aliki*; private, *pali*; processing fibers, *tatau*; proclaim, *tapa*; prohibit access to, *tapui*; prohibit, *tapu*; promontory, *utua*; PROP, *a*; propel by rowing, *tele*; prosobonia spp., *tuli*; protection, *pale*; protuberance, *pona*; provide food for, *hangai*; provoking, *lutu-kupu*; public, *kavu*; pudding, *poke*; pull on a line or rope, *huti*; pull out, *unu*; pull up weeds, *huti*; pull up, *langa*; punch, *mati-kuku*; puncture, *tala*; punt, *toko*; purlins, *talava*; purposeless, *noa*; purposelessly, *noa*; purposelessness, *noa*; push away, *tute*; push, *keu*; put down, *tukutuku*; put in order, *teu*; put on clothing, *kafu*; put on, *malo*; put out, *tamate*; put together, *konga*; putrid, *pilo*.

Q

Q, *anei*; quake, *lue*; QUAN, *hia*; quantity, *katoa*; quarrel, *lutu-kupu*; quarrelsome, *lutu-kupu*; quick, *vave*; quickly, *vave*; quieting child, *nana*; quoits, *tupe*.

R

rack, *kau-fata*; rafters, *talava*; rail, *veka*; rain, *vai*; rainbow, *umata*; raise up.V, *hiki*; raise up, *langa*; raised seat or platform, *fata-amo*; Rapanui, *lapanui*; rat, *kirole*; ration, *tufa*; rattle, *engalulu*; raw, *malili*; rawness, *malili*; reach, *ava*; real, *maoli*; reality, *maoli*; rear end, *muli*; reason, *talinga*; recall, *manatu*; recline, *takoto*; recover, *mauli*; RECP, *fe*; recreation, *pei*; red tailed tropicbird, *tavake*; red, *kula*; reddish, *kula*; reduce, *matuku*; reef fishing, *fangota*; reef heron, *matuku*; reef hunting, *fangota*; reef, *ava*; REFL, *tino*; reflection, *ata*; refuse, *veve*; reject, *mele*; release, *tukutuku*; religious, *atua*; remain, *toe*; remainder, *toe*; remaining, *toe*; remains, *toe*; remember, *manatu*; remnant, *toe*; remove, *maunu*; renown, *talinga-katoa*; repay, *taui*; repetition, *hoki*; repetitive action, *hoki*; repetitive, *hoki*; reptile, *moko*; reserve, *tapui*; reside, *kainga*; residue, *ota*; respect, *mata-pou*; respected, *mata-pou*; rest, *ulunga*; restrain, *taofi*; retting pile, *paenga*; return gift, *taui*; return voyage, *foki*; return, *foki*; revile, *amu*; revolve.V, *taka*; revolve, *potaka*; rheumatism, *engungu*; rhizophora spp., *tongo*; rib cage, *vakavaka*; rib, *kaokao*; rich, *momona*; ride the surf, *heke*; right.2, *tonu*; right, *katau*; ring finger, *mati-lua*; ringworm, *lafa*; ripe, *leu*; ripeness, *leu*; rise up, *malanga*; rise, *hiti*; river, *ava*; road, *ala*; roar, *vava*; roast, *tunu*; rob, *kaia*; rock platform, *kaupapa*; rock shelf, *kaupapa*; rock.V.2, *oli*; rock.V, *lue*; rock, *utua*; rocky, *fatu*; rod, *alanga*; roll up, *takai*; roll, *taka*; roof, *pola*; roofbeams, *talava*; root crop propagation, *pulapula*; root, *aka*; roots, *tumu*; rope, *maea*; rotate, *kaniva*; rotted meat, *pilau*; rotted wood, *popo*; rotten.2, *popo*; rotten, *pilau*; rottenness, *pala*; rough.2, *tala-tala*; rough, *engalu*; round, *potaka*; rounded, *puku*; roundness, *puku*; row, *hoe*; rub smooth, *kanakana*; rub with oil, *mili*; rub, *mili*; rubbish, *veve*; rubble, *kilikili*; rudderfish, *nanue*; rumble, *engulu*; run aground, *toka*; run, *lele*; runner, *alala*; rustle, *engalulu*; ruvetus pretiosus, *palu*.

S

sacred, *tapu*; sad, *aue*; sadness, *aue*; sail, *tele*; sailor, *kau-moana*; salt water, *tai*; same, *mahanga*; sanctify, *putu*; sand, *one*; sandbank forming a shoal, *ahua*; sandbur, *pili-pili*; sandfly, *nono*; sandpiper, *tuli*; sandy, *one*; sap.2, *toto*; sap, *kaleve*; satisfied after eating, *makona*; sauce, *hu*; scab, *pakupaku*; scabby, *pakupaku*; scad, *alala*; scaffold, *kau-fata*; scaffolding, *pale-pale*; scale fish, *una*; scarus spp., *uhu*; scat, *tiko*; scatter, *heu*; school of fish, *pupu*; scomberoides sancti petri, *lai*; scoop out, *ahuahu*; scoop up, *tae*; scoop, *ahuahu*; score, *tohi*; scorpaenopsis sp., *nofu*; scrape, *halo*; scraper, *halo*; scratch, *mangeo*; screen, *palulu*; scrotum and testicles, *laho*; scyllaridae sp.), *tapatapa*; sDF, *te*; sea bass, *loi*; sea eel, *toke*; sea expedition, *folau*; sea near the shore, *tai*; sea slug, *loli*; sea snail, *alili-kao*; sea urchin, *vana*; sea voyage, *folau*; sea, *moana*; seal, *kuli nu moana*; seashore, *mata-fanga*; seaside of, *i mata-fanga i*; seaside, *mata-fanga*; season, *tautau*; seasonal, *tautau*; seaward, *engatai*; seaweed, *limu*; secrete, *piapia*; section, *potu*; sedentary, *tiaki*; sedges, *mauku*; see clearly, *mata-katoa*; see, *mata*; seed, *kano*; select, *fili*; send a message, *fekau*; send, *unga*; sennit, *kafa*; sensual, *mata-nui*; sentinel, *tiaki*; separate, *mavae*; separated, *matala*; September, *Palolo-mua*; serious, *mata-falo*; serve food, *lau-lau*; set fire to, *ahi*; set up, *faka-tu*; set, *to*; settle, *faka-kaia*; seven times, *hitu*; seven, *hitu*; seventy times, *hitu-ahulu*; seventy, *hitu-ahulu*; severed, *motu*; sew, *tui*; sexually titillated, *mangeo*; shade, *malu*; shadow, *ata*; shadowed, *malu*; shake, *engalulu*; shallows, *alia*; shame, *luma*; shape.2, *peva*; shape.V, *lepo-kula*; shape, *peva-laa*;

share out, *tufa*; share, *tufa*; shared, *kavu*; shark sp., *alava*; shark.2, *tanifa*; shark, *mango*; sharp eyed, *mata-katoa*; sharp pointed, *toki*; shelf, *fata*; shell, *una*; shelter, *malu*; sheltered, *malu*; Shinar, *Hinalu*; shine brightly, *laa*; shining, *pula*; shiver, *tete*; shivering, *tete*; shoot with a bow, *fana*; shop, *fale-koloa*; shore, *uta*; short in duration, *poto*; short, *puku*; shortness, *puku*; shoulders, *amo*; shout, *valo*; show compassion, *aloha*; show, *ata*; shrimp, *valo*; shrink back, *mene*; shut.V, *pono*; shut, *pui*; shy, *mata-kula*; shyness, *luma*; sibling of opposite sex, *kave*; sibling of same sex, *taina*; sibling, *pito-kau*; sickness, *maki*; side of a canoe, *kaokao*; side, *kaokao*; signal, *kamo*; signify, *kupu*; similar, *mahanga*; since, *va manava va*; SINDF, *he*; sinew, *uaua*; sing, *lingi*; sink, *tomo*; sit, *noho*; site, *tulanga*; six times, *ono*; six, *ono*; sixty times, *ono-ahulu*; sixty, *ono-ahulu*; size, *peva*; skimmer, *engongo*; skin disease, *maki*; skin of fruit, *maunu*; skin, *kili*; skink, *moko*; skipjack tuna, *atu-valu*; sky, *atea*; slap, *paki*; slash off, *tipi*; sleep, *moe*; sleepily, *moe*; sleeping area, *potu*; sleeping mat, *moe*; sleeping place, *moe*; sleepy, *moe*; slice, *tipi*; slide, *heke*; slimy, *anu*; sling, *maka*; slip off, *maunu*; slip, *heke*; slipper lobster, *tapatapa*; slipperiness, *mania*; slippery, *mania*; slit drum, *lali*; slit gong.2, *pate*; slit gong, *lali*; slow, *malie*; slowness, *malie*; small amount of, *momo*; small branch, *manga*; small container, *kapu*; small number, *ihi*; small opening in reef, *avava*; small piece, *momo*; smash, *foa*; smear paint/oil on, *pani*; smegma, *piapia*; smell, *ihu*; smells like fish, *poa*; smile, *kata*; smoke, *lala*; smoky, *kohu*; smooth, *molemole*; smoothness, *molemole*; snail, *alili*; snake, *engata*; snap, *pato*; snapper, *taea*; snare, *hele*; sniff, *ihu*; snore loudly, *tangulu*; snore, *tangulu*; so that.PREP, *i amo i*; so that, *ke*; soil, *kele*; soiled, *kelekele*; soldierfish, *malau*; some, *ihi*; something carried, *fafa*; son, *tama-tane*; song, *lingi*; sore, *tona*; sorrow, *aue*; sorrowful, *aue*; soul, *mauli*; sound of mourning, *tangi*; sound.CL, *engi*; sound, *leo*; sour, *mahima*; south, *tonga*; southerly weather, *tonga*; southerly, *tonga*; southward, *tonga*; space between, *va*; spar, *kau-tele*; sparkling, *pula*; spathe of coconut palm, *taume*; speak confidentially, *muna*; speak in another language, *muna*; speak Muna Lingi, *Muna-lingi*; speak, *lea*; spear, *tao*; speech, *vananga*; speed, *vave*; spell, *talotalo*; sphere, *peva-laa*; spherical, *peva-laa*; sphyrna sp., *mata-talinga*; spider, *fangota-lango*; spiderweb with spider, *fangota-lango*; spike, *tala*; spill, *malingi*; spilt, *malingi*; spin, *kaniva*; spine, *hui-tua*; spinning object, *potaka*; spiny, *hui-tua*; spirit of dead person, *aitu*; spirit of living person, *anganga*; spirit, *atua*; spit, *anu*; splimy substanace, *anu*; splinter, *malamala*; split, *mafa*; spoil, *maumau*; spoken, *vananga*; spots, *pulepule*; spotted, *pulepule*; spouse, *avanga*; spout, *anu*; spray, *pi*; spread out, *hola*; spring forth, *puna*; spring, *puna*; sprinkle, *pi*; sprinkles, *pi*; sprout, *kao*; sprouting coconut, *uto*; spurt, *pi*; squeal, *leo-puaka*; squeeze out, *tatau*; squeeze, *lomi*; squilla, *valo*; squirrelfish, *malau*; squirt, *hu*; stage, *fata*; stagger, *tipa*; stalk, *kau*; stammer, *nanu*; stand, *tu*; standing place, *tulanga*; star, *fetu*; starch, *pia*; stare, *mata-katoa*; start up, *malanga*; start, *kamata*; stationary, *tiaki*; statue, *fatu-aliki*; statuesque, *fatu-aliki*; stay, *noho*; steal, *kaia*; steam, *kohu*; steamy, *kohu*; steep place, *mato*; stem, *kau*; stench, *elo*; step aside, *fakatafa*; step over, *laka*; step, *laka*; steps, *kakenga*; stern, *mata-kala*; stew, *poke*; stick to, *piki*; stick together, *tapili*; stick, *lau-kau*; stiff, *kala*; stike a slit drum, *lali*; sting, *hoto*; stinging, *mangeo*; stingray, *fai*; stink, *pilo*; stinky, *elo*; stomach, *manava*; stone platform, *pae-pae*; stone structure, *pae*; stone wall, *pae-pae*; stone, *fatu*; stonefish, *nofu*; stony, *fatu*; stop up a gap, *hono*; storm, *afa*; story, *kakai*; straight, *tonu*; strain, *tatau*; strand of hair or thread, *ave*; strength, *mahi*; stretch out hands, *kapa*; stretch, *falo*; stretched, *falo*; strike.V, *kau-taia*; strike, *taia*; string, *uka*; strip of flesh, *io*; strip off, *maunu*; striped surgeonfish, *alongo*; strong, *mahi*; struck by a sudden realization, *tokia*; stuff, *mea*; stupid, *mata-vela*; SUB, *ke*; submerge, *uku*; submerged rock

or reef, *toka*; substance, *kano*; succeed, *manuia*; successful, *manuia*; suck up food without chewing, *miti*; suck, *miti*; sudden noise, *paku*; sufficiency, *lava*; sufficient, *lava*; suitable, *aonga*; sun, *laa*; superior, *teitei*; superiority, *teitei*; support, *pale*; SUPR, *tupu*; supreme ruler, *Tangaloa*; sure, *papu*; surface for air, *ea*; surface, *maunu*; surgeonfish, *palangi*; surmullet, *vete*; surplus, *tupu*; surround, *puni*; swallow, *kopu*; swamp taro, *pulaka*; swamphen, *kalae*; swarm.V, *mui*; swarm, *nono*; sway, *lue*; sweep, *tafi*; sweeping, *heu*; sweet potato, *kumala*; sweet, *mangalo*; sweetness, *mangalo*; swelling, *pona*; swidden, *mauku*; swiftlet, *peka-peka*; swim.V, *tele*; swim, *kakau*; swing.V, *oli*; swing, *taupe*; swirl, *lipo*; swollen, *pona*; swordfish, *aku-tele*; syzygium malaccense, *kafika*.

T

taboo, *tapu*; tacca leontopetaloides, *pia*; tahitian chestnut, *ifi*; take a long time, *tuai*; take care of, *pena*; take off a garment, *ui*; take out, *unu*; take something off peg, *ui*; take the air, *fakangi*; take, *lave*; taken by surprise, *tokia*; talk, *engutu*; tall child, *tama-loa*; tall space, *loa*; tall, *pou*; tally, *tohi*; tame, *lata*; tapa beater, *ike*; taro leaves, *talo-kau*; taro tops, *talo-kau*; taro, *talo*; taste of something, *mami*; taste, *alelo*; tasty, *momona*; taun tree, *tava*; teach, *ako*; tearful, *loli-mata*; tears, *loli-mata*; teeth, *niho*; tell a story, *kakai*; teller of tales, *pulotu*; TEMP, *afe*; ten times, *ahulu*; ten, *ahulu*; tendon, *uaua*; terminalia sp., *talie*; termite, *ane*; tern, *engongo*; thatch, *ato*; theft, *kaia*; their, *ia-tou*; thick.2, *pupu*; thick, *matolu*; thickness, *matolu*; thieving, *kaia*; thigh, *filo*; thin, *ivi*; thing, *mea*; think of, *manatu*; think, *engaka*; thinness, *manifi*; thirty, *tolu-ahulu*; thorax, *vakavaka*; thorn, *tala*; thousand times, *mano*; thousand, *mano*; thread objects, *tui*; thread, *uka*; three times, *tolu*; three, *tolu*; throat, *kopu*; throw a dart, *tika*; throw away.2, *moke*; throw away, *liaki*; throw, *maka*; thrust with a spear, *tao*; thumb.2, *mati-matua*; thumb, *mati-lima*; thunder noise, *tangulu*; tide, *tai*; tidy up, *teu*; tie up.V, *tauama*; tie up, *hele*; tie, *li*; tigers claw tree, *engatae*; tight, *kapi*; till, *va kili va*; time between, *va*; time.CL, *fu*; time, *fu*; tip of the nose, *hongu*; tired of, *fiu*; toe, *mati*; toenail, *mati-kao*; together, *kaokao*; toi tree, *toi*; tomorrow, *taiao*; tongue, *alelo*; too, *hoki*; tool, *alanga*; tooth, *niho*; top, *oa*; topple over, *hinga*; topstrakes of a canoe, *oa*; torch, *malama*; torso, *uma*; total, *katoa*; totality, *katoa*; touch noses in greeting, *hongu*; touch, *mati*; tow, *taki*; toward, *i mata i*; towards.DRN, *mai*; towards, *i mata i*; toy top, *potaka*; track, *ala*; trade good, *epa*; trade goods, *koloa*; trade store, *fale-koloa*; trade.CL, *epa*; transgress the gods, *hala*; transgression, *hala*; trap, *hele*; trash, *penu*; travel by sea, *folau*; travel, *hoe-langa*; treat the sick, *luna*; tree limb, *alanga*; tree sp..2, *toatoa*; tree sp., *nonu*; tree.2, *leva*; tree.CL, *vi*; tree, *lau-kau*; tremble, *tete*; trembling, *tete*; trevally, *ulua*; triggerfish, *humu*; trochus sp., *alili-kao*; tropical porgy, *mu*; true, *maoli*; trumpet shell, *pu*; trunk, *tumu*; truth, *maoli*; try, *fainga*; tuck, *nape*; tuff, *pata*; tumour, *patu*; tuna, *atu-valu*; turban snail, *alili*; turbo sp., *alili*; turmeric.2, *lenga*; turmeric, *fue*; turn around, *huli*; turn aside, *tipa*; turn over, *huli*; turn, *vili*; turtle shell, *una*; turtle, *fonu*; twenty times, *lua-ahulu*; twenty, *tekau*; twice, *lua*; twilight, *pongipongi*; twin, *mahanga*; twist cord, *filo*; twist, *vili*; twitch, *teki*; two, *lua*; type of dance, *haka*.

U

umbilical cord, *aka-pito*; unbalanced, *hapa*; uncle, *matua*; unclean, *kelekele*; uncooked, *makalili*; uncover, *huke*; under, *i lalo i*; underneath, *i keke i*; understand, *papu*; understandable, *papu*;

underworld, *fanua-po*; undone, *matala*; unexpanded leaf shoot, *lito*; unfortunate circumstance, *tamaki*; unfortunate, *tamaki*; unhappiness, *mata-tala*; unhealthy, *kino*; unicorn fish, *ume*; unite, *tapili*; unity, *tapili*; unknown constellation, *munifa*; unpleasant, *tamaki*; unripe, *malili*; unsatisfied with, *fiu*; unsteady, *veku*; untied, *matala*; until.SUB, *koia*; until, *va kili va*; unyielding, *mahi*; upright, *tu*; upset, *mafuli*; upward toward, *i ake i*; upwards.DRN, *ake*; upwards, *ake*; urinate, *mimi*; urine, *mimi*; use a tool for its purpose, *alanga*; use as a landmark, *hihi*; use barkcloth, *engatu*; used barkcloth, *engatu*; useful, *aonga*; utter, *leo*.

V

valiant, *toa*; valiantly, *toa*; valley, *fanga*; valuable possessions, *koloa*; variable, *amio*; vary, *amio*; varyingly, *amio*; vegetation, *pupu*; vein, *uaua*; verbal, *kupu*; via muna lingi, *Muna-lingi*; vile, *mata-taupe*; village, *kainga-fale*; violent, *toto*; violently, *toto*; visit, *mataki*; visual, *mata*; visually, *mata*; VOC, *ei*; voice, *leo*; VOL, *fia*; volcano, *muli-maunga*; vomit, *puaki*; voyage by sea, *moana*.

W

wade up to the knees, *tuli*; waist, *leuleu*; walk bent over, *tolo*; walk, *vae*; walking stick, *toko-toko*; wall post, *pou*; wall, *pa*; walls, *pola*; wander, *taka*; want.V, *engaka*; want, *manako*; ward off, *pale*; warm, *mahana*; warmth, *mahana*; warrior, *toa*; wart, *tona*; wash, *kaukau*; waste, *maumau*; wasteful, *maumau*; wastefully, *maumau*; watch, *tilo*; watchful, *tiaki*; water, *vai*; watery.2, *vaivai*; watery, *hu*; wave, *peau*; waves, *tuli-moana*; wax and to wane, *mahina*; way, *ala*; weak with hunger, *alo-ali*; weak.2, *veku*; weak, *vaivai*; weakly, *ivi*; weakness, *vaivai*; wealth, *koloa*; wealthy, *koloa*; weapon.2, *fana*; weapon, *alanga*; wear out, *maana-kole*; wear, *malo*; wearied of, *fiu*; weariness, *fiu*; weather.CL, *fu*; weather, *fu*; weave, *hili*; weed, *vele*; weeds, *vele*; weep, *tangi*; weigh down with a weight, *taomi*; weight.2, *taomi*; weight, *mamafa*; well known, *talinga-katoa*; well up, *puna*; west, *laki*; westerly weather, *laki*; westerly, *laki*; westward, *laki*; wet, *pala*; wetness, *pala*; whale, *tafolā*; what, *aha*; when, *va tua va*; whenever, *va ulu va*; where, *aha-tulanga*; whetstone, *fuanga*; which.SUB, *ke*; which, *aha-tulanga*; while, *va ate va*; whirlpool, *lipo*; whisper, *nanu*; whistle, *mapu*; whistling sound, *mapu*; white ant, *ane*; white haired, *hina*; white person, *tetea*; white spotted surgeonfish, *api*; white tern, *akiaki*; white.2, *tetea*; white, *tea*; who, *aiha*; whole, *katoa*; wife, *avanga*; wild yam, *hoi*; wilt, *mae*; wilted, *mae*; wind round, *li*; wind, *matangi*; windblown, *mangi*; window, *puta*; wing, *kapa-kau*; wink, *kemo*; wisdom, *atamai*; wise, *atamai*; wish, *manako*; with a sweeping movement, *heu*; with.2, *maa*; with, *i alanga i*; withdraw, *mene*; wither, *mae*; withered, *mae*; within, *i ate i*; without, *kole*; woman, *vahine*; womanly, *hine*; womb, *manava-hanau*; wood, *lau-kau*; wooden bowl, *kumete*; wooden nail, *fao*; wooden trough, *kumete*; wooden, *lau-kau*; word, *kupu*; world, *fanua-ao*; worm.CL, *lo*; worm, *lo*; worsen, *kino*; worship christ, *lotu*; worship together, *malae*; worship, *atua*; worthless, *noa*; worthlessly, *noa*; worthlessness, *noa*; wound, *pakia*; wounded, *pakia*; woundedly, *pakia*; wrap around, *takai*; wrap up, *pokai*; wrasse, *malali*; wreath, *hei*; wring, *tatau*; wrist, *lima*; write, *tohi*; wrong, *ha*.

Y

yam, *ufi*; yardarm, *tila*; yaws, *tona*; year, *fu*; yearly, *tautau*; yell, *vava*; yellow, *lengalenga*; yesterday, *ana-afi*; YNQ, *ne*; young man, *tama-loa*; young shoots, *muko*; young woman, *tama-pupu*; young, *muko*; younger sibling of same sex, *teina*; younger than, *va lima v*.

Credits

The Muna Lingi language would not exist without two key resources:

- ❖ The book [Pacific Languages: An Introduction](#), by John Lynch.
- ❖ The POLLEX database: Greenhill SJ & Clark R (2011). [POLLEX-Online: The Polynesian Lexicon Project Online](#). Oceanic Linguistics, 50(2), 551-559.

The diphthong table is from the table for the [Hawaiian language on Wikipedia](#).

TABLE 4: BODY-PART SOURCES FOR OCEANIC LOCATIVES									
Target Source	ON	UNDER	FRONT	BACK	IN	OUT	SEA	LAND	TOTAL
back				57			2		59
face	6		49						55
head	25								25
belly, stomach			5		8				13
tooth					12				12
feet, legs		10							10
breast			8						8

Source: *Behind the Preposition: Grammaticalisation Of Locatives In Oceanic Languages*, John Bowden

- ❖ For the use of body parts beyond prepositions, the “knowing is hearing” metaphor, and inspiration for proverbs: Kraska-Szlenk, Iwona. (2014). Semantic extensions of body part terms: Common patterns and their interpretation. *Language Sciences*. 44. 15–39. 10.1016/j.langsci.2014.02.002.
- ❖ For counting using the body: Owens K., Lean G. (2018) Body-Part Tally Systems. In: *History of Number. History of Mathematics Education*. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-45483-2_4
- ❖ Ordinal numbers were [inspired by Pukapukan](#).

Verbal diminutives and augmentatives were inspired by:

Audring J, Leufkens S, van Lier E. Small events. Verbal diminutives in the languages of the world. *LTC* [Internet]. 2021Jan.1 [cited 2021Sep.22];1(1):223-56. Available from:

<https://typologyatcrossroads.unibo.it/article/view/13427>

Table 2. Reconstructed Proto Polynesian horticultural calendar (after Kirch and Green 2001:274; Mondragón 2004:301).

Lunar month	Meaning	Associated activity	Seasonal event(s)	Gregorian
*Fakaqafu mate	Heap up mounds	First planting of yams	Heliacal rising of Pleiades	May–June
*Mataliki	Pleiades		Sea turtle egg laying	June
*Li(h,s)a mua	First louse		Yams form roots	July
*L(h,s)a muli	Last louse		Yams form roots	Aug.
*Palolo mua	First spawn	Last of planting	Palolo spawn	Sept.
*Palolo muli	Last spawn	First yam harvests	Palolo spawn; Acronitic rising of Pleiades	Oct.
*Munifa	?	Main period of yam harvesting		Nov.
*Siringa kekekele	?	Main period of yam harvesting	Beginning of wet season	Dec.–Jan.
*Siringa maqa	?	Main period of yam harvesting		Jan.–Feb.
*Wai mua	First rains	Main period of yam harvesting		Feb.–Mar.
*Wai muli	Last rains	Main period of yam harvesting		Mar.–Apr.
*Fakaqafu muli	Month to heap up	Prepare yam planting mounds	Beginning of dry season	Apr.–May

Source: Connaughton, Sean. (2012). A Story of Yams, Worms, and Change From Ancestral Polynesia. *The Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology*. 7. 161-167.
10.1080/15564894.2011.650347.

Classifiers were influenced and augmented by reference to Bender, A., & Sieghard Beller. (2006). Numeral Classifiers and Counting Systems in Polynesian and Micronesian Languages: Common Roots and Cultural Adaptations. *Oceanic Linguistics*, 45(2), 380–403.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/4499969>

Other works that I found helpful (MLA citations):

- ❖ Devane, Melissa. “The Syntax and Semantics of Tongan Noun Phrases”, 2008. College of William and Mary.
- ❖ Bril, Isabelle. *Complex nuclei in Oceanic languages: Contribution to an areal typology*. De Gruyter Mouton, 2012.

- ❖ Brown, Jason, and Karsten Koch. "Focus, Polynesian* ko, and language change (How morphosyntax is, and is not, like rats)." *Proceedings of the 2013 annual conference of the Canadian Linguistic Association*. 2013.
- ❖ Næss, Åshild. "Directional verbs in Vaeakau-Taumako." *Oceanic linguistics* 50.1 (2011): 120-139.
- ❖ Rosenfelder, Mark. [*The Syntax Construction Kit*](#). Yonagu Books, 2018.

Wikipedia was of course invaluable:

- ❖ [Futunan language - Wikipedia](#)
- ❖ [Hawaiian language - Wikipedia](#)
- ❖ [Māori language - Wikipedia](#)
- ❖ [Polynesian languages - Wikipedia](#)
- ❖ [Samoan language - Wikipedia](#)
- ❖ [Tahitian language - Wikipedia](#)
- ❖ [Tikopia language - Wikipedia](#)
- ❖ [Tokelauan language - Wikipedia](#)
- ❖ [Tongan language - Wikipedia](#)

Further references:

- ❖ [A Grammar of the Manihiki Language](#)
- ❖ [The Journal of the Polynesian Society](#)
- ❖ [Tongan Syntax](#)
- ❖ [Ulukau: Hawaiian grammar](#)

I used Excel to store the lexicon, generating lexical entries using Markdown, which I then converted to HTML using [MarkdownToHTML](#).

And a special shoutout to [Te Vaka](#), as [my playlist of Tokelauan-language songs](#) was a constant source of inspiration.

Layout based on [Blanc Theme](#) by Nakade.

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