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COMPILED BY
FREDERICK H. JACKSON
AND JEFFREY C. MARCK

**CAROLINIAN-
ENGLISH
DICTIONARY**

Carolinian-English Dictionary

Compiled by
FREDERICK H. JACKSON and
JEFFREY C. MARCK

in Collaboration with
Jesus Mareham Elameto
Rosario M. Elameto
Antonio Flores Kaipat
Francisco Mettao Olopai
Margarita O. Sarapau
Teresa I. Taitano
Rosa Roppul Warakai

University of Hawaii Press
Honolulu



UNIVERSITY of
HAWAI'I
PRESS

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Open Access edition funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities / Andrew W. Mellon Foundation *Humanities Open Book Program*.



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Open Access ISBNs:

9780824881931 (PDF)

9780824881948 (EPUB)

This version created: 20 May, 2019

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Publication of this book is subsidized by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

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CONTRIBUTORS

Rosa Castro	Maximo L. Olopai
Maria S. Comacho	Visitacion T. Olopai
Rosa M. Elameto	David R. Omar
Rosario E. Elameto	Rita P. Omar
Victorina L. Elameto	Emy P. Palican
Guadalupe T. Eugenio	Edward M. Peter
Bernadita S. Fitia	Pius Pailug
Dolores R. Fitia	Camila L. Pua
Ralph Fitia	Felix F. Rabauliman
Concepcion Guiao	Joaquina M. Rabauliman
Robert K. Hunter	Ernesto Ragamar
Cynthia T. Iginoef	Bernadita L. Rankin
Mariano R. Igisomar	Maria M. Rasiang
Alonzo Igisomar	Carmen L. Rogopez
Concepcion O. Igisomar	Frank T. Rogopez
Pablo Igitol	Francisco (Froto) M. Romolor
Vicky Ann Igitol	Adolfo T. Roppul
Victoria N. Igitol	Felipe Ruak
Victorino Igitol	Magdalena Ruak
Sylvestre K. Iguel	Francisca R. Sablan
Laurencia F. Ilal	Maria R. Sablan
Rita F. Ilal	Dolores R. Seman
Felisidad Kaainoa	Florencia K. Seman
Amada O. Kaipat	Enrique Taitano
Benusto R. Kaipat	Jesus Taitano
Henry P. Kaipat	Julian Taitano
Jesus Kaipat	Marcelina Taitano
Manuel Kaipat	Margarita Olopai Taitano
Antonia Kani	Maria M. Taitano
Fabiana Kani	Fernando E. Taman
Cecilia S. Kileleman	Vicente Tebit
Miguel I. Kileleman	Isidro Tebuteb
Prepedigna P. Kileleman	Agida Teregeyo
Enriqueta T. Kotomor	Angelina S. Teregeyo
Isidro I. Kotomor	Anthony W. Teregeyo
Vicente Lifoifo	Enriqueta P. Teregeyo
Jose Limes	Ignacio S. Teregeyo
Luis M. Limes	Jesus A. Teregeyo
Ignacio M. Litulumar	Jose P. Teregeyo

CONTRIBUTORS

Patrick R. Litulumar
David Marciano
Vicente F. Mettao
James Moses
Basilio Ogarto
Dionicio R. Olaitiman
Abel R. Olopai
Dominina F. Olopai
Lino M. Olopai

Juan Teregeyo
Rosa S. Teregeyo
Joseph Tiucheimal
Gregory Trifonovitch
Manuel Kapileo Villagomez
Ignacio I. Wabol
Guillermo Warakai
Henry Yarofalpiy

PALI LANGUAGE TEXTS: MICRONESIA
Social Science Research Institute
University of Hawaii

Donald M. Topping
Editor

*Óssootubw ngáliir Relóómw kkewe re atawaláághischito
Seipél, me alongeer Refaluwasch kka rebwe yááyá sáangi
alughulugh yeel.*

*Óssootubw ngániir Relóómw kkewe re atawaláágirheto Seipén,
me alongeer Refanuwarh kka rebwe ááyá هنگي ókkóótong
yeen.*

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PREFACE

The completion of this volume has taken a very long time to achieve. That it has at last been accomplished is due in no small measure to the great patience and determination both of the Carolinian community on Saipan and of the director of the Social Science Research Institute at the University of Hawaii, Professor Donald M. Topping.

In its present and final form, this dictionary is in several respects considerably less than was once hopefully envisioned. While information is included on each of the three dialects of Saipan Carolinian, only one of those dialects is fully represented. Also, a planned grammatical sketch of the language was not able to be included in the Introduction to the volume. Most important, the entries found in this dictionary represent only a small proportion of the rich vocabulary of Carolinian. Many common and important words have no doubt been left out due to inadvertent oversight, and very many other less common but equally important words are certainly missing for other equally unintentional reasons. This volume, then, is only a start—a first step toward a future goal of producing a truly comprehensive dictionary of Carolinian.

Even so, however, this work stands on the shoulders of other works that have preceded it. The first published work on the Carolinian language was *Die Zentralkarolinische Sprache*, written in 1911 by the German administrator Georg Fritz. Preliminary steps toward the development of a Carolinian-English dictionary were taken in the 1960s by Gregory Trifonovitch, now of the East-West Center in Hawaii, but then working for the Department of Education on Saipan. While on Saipan, he collected and transcribed onto index cards several hundred Carolinian words. The compilers of this volume are grateful for his willingness to share that material with them.

The first formal attempt at a Carolinian-English dictionary was made in the early 1970s under a project to develop dictionaries and reference grammars of the languages of Micronesia which was sponsored by the Department of Education of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and carried out by the Pacific and Asian Linguistics Institute (now the Social Science Re-

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search Institute) of the University of Hawaii. Under the auspices of that project, Lino M. Olopai came from Saipan to Hawaii to work with a graduate student in linguistics at the University. Unfortunately, neither the dictionary nor reference grammar for Carolinian was completed at that time, and the data that were collected have been lost.

Nothing further was done on the Carolinian language until 1975-76, when a sequence of crucial events occurred. Teresa I. Taitano, a senior teacher in the Marianas Department of Education, was a participant during 1975 in the Bilingual Education Teacher Training project at the University of Hawaii, during which period she donated her time to serve as an informant for a Linguistics Field Methods course directed by Professor Roderrick A. Jacobs. Near the end of 1975, Jacobs traveled to Saipan to meet with a committee of the Marianas Department of Education, who at the request of a Carolinian Advisory Council had begun planning for the future establishment of a Carolinian-English bilingual education program on Saipan. Upon hearing Jacobs' description of the work on Carolinian being done with Ms. Taitano in Hawaii, the committee decided to have another Carolinian sent to Hawaii to continue that work. Ms. Taitano was to return to Saipan to serve as the first director of the Carolinian Bilingual Project.

Jesus M. Elameto was the person sent to Hawaii by the Carolinian Advisory Council. His primary responsibility was to work with Frederick H. Jackson, then a graduate student in Linguistics at the University of Hawaii, to develop a proposal for an acceptable standard writing system to be used in recording the Carolinian language. Without such a writing system it would not be possible to develop the Carolinian school materials that would be essential to the success of the bilingual project.

On July 26-30 of 1976, the newly convened Carolinian Language Board met with Elameto and Jackson at the Northern Marianas Department of Education on Saipan to consider their proposal for a standard Carolinian writing system. Several changes were made in the proposal, but by the end of the meetings, a provisional writing system had been decided upon for Carolinian.

Having decided upon an orthography, the Carolinian project's next need was for a dictionary, and to that purpose, Jeffrey C. Marck, another graduate student in Linguistics at Hawaii, was funded by the Marianas Department of Education

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to carry out field work on Saipan. Marck was on the island for more than half a year, after which he returned to Hawaii to enter the material which he had collected on Saipan into the University computer so that it could be organized and easily edited. He had collected information on more than 1,500 Carolinian words, and his intent was to return to Micronesia for additional material late in 1977.

Marck did return to Saipan, but he was unable to continue formal work on the dictionary. In January, 1978, a second Carolinian Orthography Convention was held to refine the 1976 decisions, and inquiries were made about the status of the dictionary, but nothing was done until the fall of that year when Agnes McPhetres, Katherine Porter and Manny Villagomez of the Marianas Department of Education asked Frederick Jackson, then a full-time faculty member of the University of Hawaii Bilingual Education Program for Micronesia, to consider editing the Marck material for publication. Jackson met with Carolinian board members on Saipan in January, 1979, to discuss the project with them, but no firm decision could be made until a source of funding could be located and qualified Carolinians could be freed to be sent to Hawaii to work on the proposed project.

In the summer of 1980, two interrelated events occurred which made it possible to proceed with the dictionary. On July 2 of that year, the Second Marianas Commonwealth Legislature passed bill H.B. No. 2-15, H.D. 2, to establish a Commission on the Carolinian Language and to provide funding for it to carry out its duties, one of which was "to prepare a modern and up-to-date Carolinian-English dictionary." In the same month, on July 15, Contract No. 580-188 was entered into between the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands and the University of Hawaii to complete and print a first edition of such a dictionary. Frederick Jackson was to be responsible for the compilation and editing of the entries; his Carolinian collaborators would be, first, Rosario Ngirbabul and Rosa Warakai, and then Antonio Kaipat and Francisco Olopai. David Omar and Vicente Mettao, who were also at the University of Hawaii working at the Pacific Area Languages Materials Development Project, also made contributions at this time.

The procedures followed by Jackson and his collaborators were, first, to examine carefully the data collected by Marck, adding information to the entries included and also adding

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other entries as they occurred to the collaborators, and, second, to systematically attempt to identify words which were related to particular topics. Among the topics explored were those related to fishing, cooking, buildings, canoeing, place names, family relationships, animals and birds, plants, traditional medicine, religion, etc. The fact that the collaborators were in Hawaii, rather than on Saipan, made the task more difficult than it might have been otherwise. An attempt was also made to search through the already published dictionaries of languages closely related to Carolinian in order to suggest Carolinian cognates.

The new material was added to the edited Marck data and was printed in a single computer printout, which then had to be checked again for accuracy and for missing material. The printout resulting from this stage included 4000-5000 entries. The next step was to have the Carolinian community on Saipan review the compiled material.

Jackson took ten printouts of the dictionary to Saipan for review. From February 2 to February 12, 1982, he met during the day with Margarita Sarapau and Teresa Taitano, who provided him with Tanapag dialect equivalents of many of the southern dialect words in the dictionary, and in the evenings with two committees of Carolinian citizens, one from Tanapag in the north of the island, and the other from Oleai Village and Chalan Kanoa in the south. The task of the committees was to examine and evaluate every entry in the printout, and they performed that task with sincere care and dedication. The regular members of the committee from Tanapag were Rosa T. Castro, Concepcion M. Guiau, Pablo Igitol, Vicky Ann Igitol, Victoria N. Igitol, Victorino N. Igitol, Felisidad Kaainoa, Antonia Kani, Fabiana Kani, Vicente Lifoifoi, Felipe Ruak, Joseph Ruak, Magdalena I. Ruak, Florencia O. Sarapao, Margarita Sarapau, Enrique Taitano, Marcelina Taitano, Maria I. Taitano, and Teresa I. Taitano. Committee members from the south were Jesus M. Elameto, Victorina L. Elameto, Concepcion O. Igisomar, Rosario E. Ngirbabul, Dionicio Olaitiman, David R. Omar, Maria Rasiang, Maria R. Sablan, Maria M. Taitano, Margarita O. Taitano, Isidro Tebuteb, Manuel K. Villagomez, Guillermo Warakai, and Rosa R. Warakai. The efforts of these people not only improved immeasurably the quality of the dictionary that had been given them to review, but also resulted in the total number of entries being increased to more than 7,500. Their dedication was, perhaps, typified by Isidro Tebuteb and David

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Omar, who stayed up the entire night on February 12 to try to explain to the visitor from Hawaii still more about the sea and the sky and the land and what it is to be Carolinian.

It was hoped that the completed dictionary would appear soon following the review sessions on Saipan, but those hopes were to be in vain. All of the new material gathered on Saipan had to be added by computer to the dictionary, and then the completed dictionary would have to be edited carefully at least one more time to ensure consistency and accuracy. And then the explanatory material would have to be written. When Frederick Jackson left Hawaii in June, 1982, to take up a post at a University in Thailand, there was still a considerable amount of work to be done.

It has taken another five years since 1982 to complete that work, and for that the senior compiler wishes to apologize to the Carolinian community—to the senior Carolinians who have had to try to be patient, to the children who have been impatiently waiting for a dictionary of their own, and especially to the many people who gave up their time to work so hard with him on this project from 1980–82. While there are reasons for it having taken so long, there is no real excuse.

Gratitude needs to be expressed to many people for their contributions to making this dictionary possible. All of the people mentioned above made major contributions at various times to the production of this book, and deserve sincere thanks. There were also several other people whose important contributions were perhaps less obvious. Of those on Saipan, thanks should be given to Senator Herman Guerrero and Representatives Vicente T. Attao, Antonio S. Guerrero, Alonzo Igisomar, Egredino M. Jones, Miguel I. Kileleman, Jose R. Lifoifoi, James M. Mendiola, Felicidad T. Ogomuro, Oscar C. Rasa, and Plasido M. Tagabuel for their help in making this dictionary possible. Also on Saipan, former Director of Education Jesus Concepcion, former Assistant Director of Education Isaac Calvo, former Superintendent of Education Loran Koprowski, and the present Superintendent of Education Henry Sablan have supported the making of this dictionary. The directors of the Carolinian Bilingual Project, Teresa I. Taitano, Jesus M. Elameto, the late Manuel K. Villagomez, and David R. Omar made major contributions to this dictionary above and beyond the infor-

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mation which they provided for inclusion in the volume. Special gratitude also is expressed for the very special contributions that were offered freely and without constraints by revered elders of the Carolinian community. The debt owed to them can never be fully repaid.

In Hawaii, Professor Donald Topping of the Social Science Research Institute has been generous with his patience even while expressing his concern that the Carolinian people receive this volume as quickly as possible. Judith W. Wang, who, with the advice of Professor Robert Hsu, set up the computer programs used for this dictionary and who also entered (and reentered!) the many thousands of lines of information found herein is especially deserving of gratitude, for without her important suggestions and cheerful hard work this Carolinian-English Dictionary would not have been printed. Another person who should be singled out for similar gratitude is Katherine "Kit" Porter, former Northern Marianas Bilingual/Bicultural Coordinator. Without her determined efforts during the period from 1975-80, it is highly unlikely that there would be a Carolinian dictionary or that the bilingual program for Carolinian children would have developed to be as successful as it is. Finally, and on a more personal level, I would like to acknowledge deep debts to Ken Rehg, Shelly Harrison, and Hiroshi Sugita. As friends, colleagues, and scholars to emulate, they have each helped more than they know.

To all of the individuals whose contributions are mentioned above and to any others whose names may have been inadvertently omitted, you have our sincere gratitude and appreciation. For the many faults of this work, the responsibility lies solely with the compilers.

Frederick H. Jackson
McLean, Virginia

INTRODUCTION

Carolinian is the cover term which is used to describe jointly the three Trukic dialects which are spoken natively by 2000-3000 people who are descendants of voyagers who migrated from atolls in the Central Caroline islands to take up residence on the volcanic island of Saipan in the Northern Mariana Islands. The earliest historically recorded such migration apparently occurred in 1815, and others followed through the first decade of this century. After that time, the voyages between Saipan and the Central Carolines came to an end for many years, only to revive again during the last fifteen years. The Carolinians share Saipan with the majority Chamorro population, and also with a significant number of people from elsewhere in Micronesia, from the United States, and from such other countries as the Philippines, Korea, and Japan.

Both Chamorro and Carolinian belong to the Austronesian family of languages, but to very separate branches of that family. While it appears that Chamorro may be most closely related to some of the languages of the Philippines or of Indonesia, Carolinian is a member of the Trukic sub-group of the Micronesian group of the Oceanic branch of Austronesian. As such, its closest relatives are the other Trukic languages, including Satawalese, Woleaian, Puluwatese, Namonuito, Mortlockese, Trukese, Ulithian, and Sonsorolese. More distantly related, but still much closer than Chamorro, are the other nuclear Micronesian languages Ponapean, Kosraean, Marshallese, and Kiribati (Gilbertese).

Speakers of one of the Carolinian dialects are concentrated in a village in the north-west of Saipan called Tanapag. They are descendants of migrants from Namonuito atoll, to the north-west of Truk. Speakers of the other two dialects live together in the areas of Chalan Kanoa, Garapan, and Oleai Village along the south-western coast of the island. Speakers of the more numerous of these two dialects are primarily descendants of migrants from Satawal and Lamotrek atolls, while those of the other dialect descend from speakers of Puluwatese or Pulusukese. While the three dialects are all mutually intelligible,

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there are more differences between the Tanapag dialect and either of the other two than there are between the two southern dialects.

The three dialects are not equally represented within the dictionary. Much more information was compiled about the southern dialect descended from Satawalese than about either of the other two dialects, and the dictionary reflects this fact. The reason for this disparity was that only speakers of the southern dialect were able to travel to Hawaii to serve as collaborators there. The two Tanapag-speaking collaborators were only able to work with the compiler when he visited Saipan.

The introductory material that follows is intended to provide a guide to the use of the dictionary. It describes the organization of the dictionary itself, and also the kinds of information that are presented in the dictionary.

GUIDE TO THE USE OF THE DICTIONARY

The main body of this book is divided into two parts. The first and much larger part consists of a **Carolinian-English Dictionary**, while the second part consists of an **English-Carolinian Finder List**. The distinction made between the terms dictionary and finder list is important. The dictionary attempts to provide accurate English definitions as well as other explanatory information for a significant sample of Carolinian words, while the finder list only includes those English words that were used in the dictionary part to define Carolinian words, and then provides no explanatory information. The following are examples of typical finder list entries:

still

*mwo*² still, yet

ppwóss to be calm, stable, steady; to sit still

sting

aremet to sting, pain, irritate (esp. of a cut or wound)

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Further information about the Carolinian words *mwo*, *ppwóss*, and *aremet* is presented in the Carolinian-English entries for these words.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF CAROLINIAN-ENGLISH ENTRIES

Twelve different kinds of information about Carolinian words are included in this dictionary, but not all entries include all of the possible kinds of information. The kinds of information, in the order that they occur in a given entry, are: (1) headword, (2) base form, (3) alternate spellings, (4) etymological information, (5) dialect information, (6) part of speech, (7) grammatical information, (8) definitions, (9) information about usage and cultural context, (10) phrase or sentence examples, (11) derived forms of the headword, and (12) cross reference. The conventions employed for presenting each kind of information are described below.

(1) **Headword.** Every entry begins with a headword printed in boldface type. Every headword except those which are listed as **subentries** (see below) is entered in the following alphabetical order:

a	gh	o	tch
á	h	ó	u
b	i	p	ú
bw	k	pw	w
d	l	r	y
e	m	rh	z
é	mw	s	
f	n	sch	
g	ng	t	

Note that the digraphs *bw*, *gh*, *mw*, *ng*, *rh*, and *sch*, each of which represents a single Carolinian sound, are treated alphabetically as unitary letters. Also treated as single units are the digraph letters *pw* and *tch*, which represent doubled or geminate sounds in Carolinian.

Long vowels are signaled by doubling the respective vowel letter. Except for the geminate sounds represented by *ps* and *tch*, long or doubled consonants are also signaled by doubling

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the respective consonant letter, or, in the case of digraphs like *ng*, by doubling the first element of the digraph: *nng*. Both long vowels and doubled consonants are alphabetized immediately after corresponding short vowels or single consonants. This procedure has been employed to assist users who may be uncertain about the length of vowels or consonants in words they wish to locate in the dictionary. Its virtue is that entries which differ only in the length of vowels or consonants are alphabetized close together. The following words illustrate this alphabetical procedure:

<i>bwel</i>	<i>fas</i>	<i>fiti</i>
<i>bwell</i>	<i>ffas</i>	<i>fitti</i>
<i>bweel</i>	<i>ffat</i>	
<i>bwele</i>	<i>faat</i>	
	<i>ffaaf</i>	

Proper nouns begin with a capital letter. A hyphen before or after a headword indicated that the headword can never stand alone and must always be combined with another word or a suffix. Sometimes two or more headwords are spelled the same way but are not related in meaning. In that case, each headword is followed by a superscript numeral.

Subentries. Some words in the dictionary are clearly derived from other words, but still need to be listed separately. Many of these words have been listed as subentries of the base word. Subentries are also printed in bold face type and are preceded by a long dash. The following illustration provides an example of a main entry and a subentry:

lóóng¹ LÓNGO [POC **lango*] *n.* Prop, brace, support, platform, e.g., stones for a pot on a fire, or a canoe roller. E.g. *Lóngol waa* – canoe brace or roller. *Lóngol raaw* – brace for cooking pot. *Lóngol ghareeta* – jack for supporting a car. —**lóngooy** LÓNGO,-I,-A³ (or *lóngééy*) *vt.* To place something on a raised support. Inflected *lóngooytá*. EN: *lóngey*.

(2) **Baseform.** Many but not all of the entries include information about the base form of the word. This information tells how many meaning units (morphemes) there are in the word and what the basic or “underlying” sounds of the word are. Base forms are not pronounced in modern Carolinian, although some

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of them may have been pronounced earlier in the history of the language. Base forms are written in small capital letters. In the examples above, LÓNGO is the base form of **lóóng**, and LÓNGO, -I, -A³ make up the base forms of **lóngooy**.

(3) **Alternate spellings(s).** Many headwords may be pronounced in more than one way. For such words, there is more than one acceptable spelling. All alternate spellings of which the compilers were aware have been included in the dictionary, but it was not possible to provide an exhaustive list of all possible acceptable spellings for each headword.

Although each alternate spelling occurs as a separate headword, complete information for any word is provided under only one of the alternate spellings for that word. Part of the information that is included there is an indication of all the other alternate spellings that are given in the dictionary. This is done using the phrase “(or *headword*).” In turn, the other alternate spellings are referred to the headword under which the information is found by the phrase “Variant of **headword**.” The following illustrations show examples of this procedure.

ailas AYILASA (or *ayilas*) *n* Famine. Inflected *ailasal*.

ayilas See **ailas**.

Use of this convention is not intended to imply that the specific alternate spelling under which full information appears is in any way preferable to or more correct than other alternate spellings.

(4) **Etymological information.** Like all languages, Carolinian has acquired its words from different sources. The great majority of Carolinian words have been “directly inherited” from much earlier stages of the language, but a few have been “borrowed” from other languages. In this dictionary, if it was possible to determine the original source language of a word, that language is shown in square brackets followed by the original word written in italics, for example [SPAN *trabajo*]. There are five common source languages for Carolinian words, and they are abbreviated as follows:

CHAM	Chamorro
ENG	English
GER	German

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JPN Japanese
SPAN Spanish

When the source of a borrowed word is not certain, the name of the probable source language is followed by a questions mark, as [JPN?]. Some words have been borrowed into Carolinian from another language which had previously borrowed the word from still another language. Such words are labeled as follows:

<i>Headword</i>	<i>Loan Source</i>
ghareeta	[CHAM < SPAN <i>carreta</i>]
gharibwów	[CHAM < ?]

There are some words in Carolinian whose histories can be traced back for thousands of years. These are the words that we know to have been present in the ancestral language of Carolinian. In this dictionary, the attempt has been made to identify Carolinian words that are known to have descended from the Micronesian ancestral language, which is known by linguists as Proto-Micronesian [PMC], or from the even older ancestral languages which linguists refer to as Proto-Oceanic [POC]. The following examples indicate how this information is shown:

<i>Headword</i>	<i>Ancestral Source</i>
lóómw³	[POC * <i>namo</i>]
aramas	[PMC * <i>aramata</i>]
maal	[POC * <i>manuk</i>]

(5) **Dialect information.** Of the three Carolinian dialects, only one is consistently marked. Headwords which reflect the Tanapag dialect are labeled with TAN in small capital letters. For headwords which reflect the other dialects, if a Tanapag equivalent was identified, it is labeled with TAN, followed by a colon, followed by the Tanapag form in bold face type. The Tanapag form, in turn, also appears as a headword elsewhere in the dictionary.

Headwords that are unmarked as to dialect reflect the southern Carolinian dialects, but in cross referenced forms these are labelled S. It is occasionally necessary to distinguish between these two dialects. In that event, the dialect with the greater number of speakers is labeled as EL, and the other di-

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alect as LN. These labels reflect the major distinction between the two dialects. While the LN dialect has both *l* and *n* consonant sounds, the EL dialect has only *l*.

(6) **Part of speech.** The following parts of speech, written in *italics*, are marked in this dictionary.

<i>adv</i> Adverb	<i>ord pref</i> Ordinal prefix
<i>asp</i> Aspectual morpheme	<i>poss cl</i> Possessive classifier
<i>caus</i> Causative morpheme	<i>poss suf</i> Possessive suffix
<i>cl</i> Classifier	<i>pref</i> Prefix
<i>conj</i> Conjunction	<i>pron</i> Pronoun
<i>dem</i> Demonstrative morpheme	<i>ques</i> Interrogative word
<i>dir suf</i> Directional suffix	<i>(redup)</i> Reduplication
<i>idiom</i> Idiomatic expression	<i>rel n</i> Relational noun
<i>intj</i> Interjection	<i>subj</i> Subject
<i>n</i> Noun	<i>suf</i> Suffix
<i>neg</i> Negative morpheme	<i>tns-asp</i> Tense-aspect marker
<i>num</i> Number	<i>v</i> Verb
<i>num cl</i> Counting classifier	<i>vi</i> Intransitive verb
<i>obj suf</i> Object suffix	<i>vt</i> Transitive verb

(7) **Grammatical information.** For a few headwords, extra information is provided about the word's grammatical function, structure, or use. Such information is given in roman type after the part of speech.

(8) **Definitions.** Definitions or approximate meanings of headwords are written in English and printed in roman type. It is not always possible to find a word in English with a meaning that corresponds exactly to the meaning of a given Carolinian word. Therefore, several different English words or phrases are often provided to attempt to suggest the range of meaning of the Carolinian word. For example, the Carolinian directional suffix *-wow* is glossed as "outward, westward, leeward, out to sea".

(9) **Usage and cultural context.** Information on the social use and cultural value of some headwords appears immediately following the definition. It is written in roman type after

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“Usage:”. Most examples of this kind of information tell how the word is used in Carolinian society—who uses it and in what situations. Examples are:

- Men’s talk The word is used primarily by men talking with other men.
- Women’s talk The word is used primarily by women talking with other women.
- Children’s talk The word is typically used by prepubescent children, or occasionally by adults speaking with children.
- Formal The word or phrase is typically used in formal situations.
- Vulgar The use of the word would typically be considered impolite in many if not all social contexts.

Another usage listed is “Archaic”, which indicates in this dictionary that the headword is rarely used in modern speech, but that there are indications that the word may have been more widely used in the past.

(10) **Phrase or sentence examples.** Carolinian phrase or sentence examples are provided for many headwords to illustrate their meanings or grammatical functions. These examples are in italics after “E.g.” and are followed by English translations printed in roman type.

(11) **Derived forms of the headword.** This information is printed in italic type after “Inflected”. No English translation is provided, however. The purpose of this information is to show acceptable spellings of the headword when it is combined in regular ways with other words or with common prefixes or suffixes. Typically, the meanings of such derived words are transparent to any Carolinian speaker who knows the headword. If the meaning of any derived word is not predictable, it is usually listed as a separate headword.

Not all derived forms are provided for every headword. For example, nouns which take possessive suffixes are typically shown with all of the singular suffixes but only two of the plural suffixes. Similarly, verbs which take the object suffixes are presented with the three singular suffixes, but with only one or two

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of the plural ones. The spelling of verbs that may be attached to directional suffixes is also shown, but typically with only one or two examples.

(12) **Cross reference.** The information under most headwords includes a reference or references to still other headwords in the dictionary. In such cross references, the word or words which are referenced are printed in bold face type.

There are six different kinds of cross reference in the dictionary, as described below:

- Synonym **headword.** Indicates another headword in the dictionary with the same or a closely similar meaning.
- Antonym **headword.** Indicates another headword with the opposite meaning.
- Compare **headword.** Indicates another headword which has a related meaning.
- Dial. **headword.** Indicates a word in a different dialect which has the same meaning or function.
- See **headword.** Indicates a headword, from a different dialect, where additional information may be located.
- Related **headword.** Indicates another headword or headwords which share the same root.

Some headwords have two or more distinct meanings or functions, in which case each of the meanings is numbered. The following illustrations show examples of this:

ghééghe 1. *n.* String, shoelaces. 2. *vi.* To tie. E.g. *Ese mmwel ebwe ghéégheéló tobwóótus.* He can't tie his shoes. See **ghééli**. EN: *géégé*.

lofiti TAN *vt.* 1. To wrap up something or someone. 2. To tie a rope around an animal. See also **lufiti**.

máliti MÁLITI,-A³ (or *máleti*, *meliti*) *vt.* 1. To clear brush from or weed an area, to straighten up a yard. See **málimál**. Compare **sógh**. 2. To clear the way, to show respect for important people by moving aside as they pass. E.g. *Málitiiló*

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yaal, bwe samwool ebwe fáarágh. Clear the road for the chief to pass. —**málitágh** MÁLIT,-ÁGHI *vi (pass)*. To be cleared (of land for cultivation or construction).

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THE SOUNDS OF CAROLINIAN

This table is included primarily for non-native speakers of Carolinian who wish to use the dictionary. It shows the phonetic values represented by the letters of the Carolinian alphabet and, where appropriate, indicates the sounds of English that are roughly comparable.

Carolinian Letter	Phonetic Value	Comparison
<i>a</i>	[a]	f ather
<i>á</i>	[æ]	f at
<i>b</i>	[b]	b ed
<i>bw</i>	[b ^w]	Spanish: b ueno
<i>d</i>	[d]	d o
<i>e</i>	[ʌ]	shell
<i>é</i>	[Δ]	British: sir
<i>f</i>	[f]	f it
<i>g</i>	[Ω]	g o
<i>gh</i>	[x], [ɣ]	German: nach
<i>h</i>	[h]	h it
<i>i</i>	[i]	m ee t
<i>k</i>	[k]	can, k ite*
<i>l</i>	[l]	lip, l et
<i>m</i>	[m]	m e
<i>mw</i>	[m ^w]	No equivalent.
<i>n</i>	[n]	n o
<i>ng</i>	[ŋ]	singer
<i>o</i>	[o]	h ope
<i>ó</i>	[Θ]	l aw
<i>p</i>	[p]	p ie*
<i>pw</i>	[p ^w]	Spanish: p ueblo
<i>r</i>	[r]	Spanish: perro
<i>rh</i>	[r̥]	r ain
<i>s</i>	[s]	s it
<i>sch</i>	[ʃ]	wash (no true equivalent)

<i>t</i>	[t]	tie*
<i>tch</i>	[tʰtʃ]	No equivalent.
<i>u</i>	[u]	cool
<i>ú</i>	[ϕ]	No equivalent.
<i>w</i>	[w]	win
<i>y</i>	[j]	yes
<i>z</i>	[dz]	adze

**Carolinian k, p, and t are not aspirated. That is, they are not accompanied by the puff of air that is typical of similar sounds in English.*

CAROLINIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A

aa *n.* Name of the first letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*a*).

a-¹ A- [POC **(pa)ka*] *caus pref.* Prefixed to nouns and verbs to derive transitive and intransitive causative verbs. Causative prefix: to make something happen; to cause an action to occur. E.g. *Am-wongoow* - to cause to eat, to feed. *Ammasagh* - to cause fear, be frightening. *Aita* - to cause to be named, to name. *Abwiibwi* - to cause to be brothers, be like brothers. Related **akka-²**.

a-2 A- [POC **ka*] *ordinal pref.* Prefixed to cardinal numbers; co-occurs with *-l²* suffix. Ordinal prefix: forms ordinal numbers. E.g. *Afaamalúl* - fourth person or animal. *Alimoowal* - fifth general object. *Aruufóschol* - second long object. Compare **a-¹**.

a-³ (or *e-*) (TAN) *num.* The number one, as a combining form. See **e-**.

-a¹ -A *asp.* Action has effect on present time; suffixed to subject pronoun. Perfective aspect marker: indicates completed action, realized state, change of condition. E.g. *lyafééri mwongo*. I have prepared the food. *Aa takkaló*. He has finished. Related **iya, uwa, aa, siya, auwa, aiya, raa**. Compare **-a²**.

-a² *asp.* Affixed to first person plural inclusive subject pronoun. Hortative aspect marker. E.g. *Saaló*. Let's go! Compare **-a¹**.

-a³ [POC **-a*] *obj suf.* Historically deleted at the end of words, but retained before suffixes. Object pronoun: him, her, it as suffix on transitive verbs. Compare **-w, y²**.

aa- AA- (or *yaa-*) [PMC **aa-*] *poss cl.* 1. Used with alienable objects that do not fall into other possessive categories. General possessive classifier. 2. Precedes noun complements. Complementizer. Inflected *ááy, óómw, aallaan, aasch, aarh, áámi, áám, áámem, aar*. Related **yááyá, yááli**.

aa E, -A¹ *pron + asp.* Someone or something has done or did an action or is in a certain state. E.g. *Aa ló leaset.* He went fishing. *Aa mááló.* He has died. Related **-a¹**.

abaniiko [JPN] *n.* Folding hand-fan, esp. one from Japan. Compare **alúpé**.

abeeha [CHAM < SPAN *abeja*] (TAN) *n.* Bee, bees. s: **abeeya**.

abeeya [CHAM < SPAN *abeja*] *n.* Bee, bees which produce honey. Compare **sasaata**. TAN: **abeeha**.

Abrid [SPAN *abril*] *n.* The month of April.

abwaabwa A-¹, BWAABWAA *vi caus.* To do something for pleasure or amusement, to celebrate, have fun, rejoice together. E.g. *Saa abwaabwa fengáll.* Let's rejoice together.

abwah A-¹, BWAHA (TAN) *vi caus.* To shout, call. See **abwas**.

abwaha A-¹, BWAHA-A³ (TAN) *vt caus.* To dry something. Dial. **apala**.

abwaibway A-¹, BWAYIBWAYI (or *abwayibway*) *vi caus.* To be jealous, envious, resentful of unfair treatment E.g. *I ghi abwaibway milla Juan e féfféeri.* I am resentful of what Juan is doing. Related **bway**, **abwayi**.

abwalágh A-¹, BWALÁGHI (or *aibwalágh*, *abwálágh*) *vi caus.* To lean. E.g. *Paap laal e kke abwalágh ngeli iimw.* That board is leaning against the house. —**abwalághi** (or *abwálághi*) *vt caus.* To cause something to lean against something else; to lean an object against something. E.g. *Bwughi úrá laal nge uwa abwálághi ngeli iimw la.* Take that pole and lean it against the house.

abwappw A-¹, BWAPPWA (or *abwóppw*) *n, vi caus.* Hammer; to hammer. Inflected *abwappwal*. Synonym **móótiisu**.

abwas A-¹, BWASA *vi caus.* To shout, call loudly. Related **akkabwas**. TAN: **abwah**. —**abwasáágháli** A-¹, BWASA, -ÁGHILI-, -A³ (or *abwasáághili*) *vt caus.* To call loudly to someone, to call over to someone. Inflected *abwasáágháliito*. LN: **abwasáághini**.

aabwas *n.* *Psidium guajava*, guava tree and fruit.

abwasáághili Variant of **abwasáágháli**.

abwasáághini (LN) *vt caus.* To call loudly to someone, to call over to someone. See **abwasáágháli**.

abwaat A⁻¹, BWÁ, -ATÚ *n caus, vi caus.* Traditional medicine treatment that involves making smoke by inserting a hot stone into red coconut juice. Related **bwaat**¹.

abway *n.* Fish similar in appearance to the barracuda, but smaller; perhaps the pompano.

abwayi A⁻¹, BWAYI, -A³ *vt caus.* To annoy someone, to make him feel resentful. Related **abwaibway**, **bway**. TAN: **abwayú**.

abwaayi *vi.* To be forbidden, sacred, taboo (of a place). Compare **ppil**.

abwayibway Variant of **abwaibway**.

abwayú (TAN) *vt caus.* To make someone annoyed or resentful. See **abwayi**.

abwálágh Variant of **abwalágh**.

abwálághi Variant of **abwalághi**.

abwángabwáng Variant of **abwángibwáng**.

abwángibwáng A⁻¹, BWÁNGIBWÁNGI (or *abwángabwáng*) *vi caus.* To wrestle with someone and try to throw him off balance. Related **bwááng**. TAN: **abwengibweng**.

abwáári A⁻¹, BWÁÁRI, -A³ (or *ábwáári*) *vt caus.* 1. To show, reveal, expose, demonstrate something to someone. E.g. *Ibwe abwáári ngelúgh yááy tiliighi*. I will show you my book. 2. To admit it when one has done something wrong. Related **bwá**.

abweebwe A⁻¹, BWEEBWEE *vi caus.* To aggravate, irritate, dare someone. Synonym **appeiwo**.

abwengibweng (TAN) *vi caus.* To wrestle. See **abwángibwáng**.

abwerhi [PMC **pweci*] (TAN) *vt caus.* To barbecue something. See **abwesehi**.

abwerhikkara (TAN) *vt caus.* To heat something, warm it up. See **abweschikkara**¹.

abweschebweschiiló A⁻¹, BWESCHEBWESCHE, -I, -LÓÓ [PMC *pwece] *vt caus.* To make something white, to scrub it thoroughly. E.g. *Juan aa abweschebweschiiló ngiil.* Juan scrubbed his teeth white. Related **bweesch**, **bweschebwesch**.

abweschi A⁻¹, BWESCHI, -A³ (or *abweschú*, *abwischi*) [PMC *pweci] *vt caus.* To barbecue something. E.g. *Maria ebwe abweschi iigh.* Maria will barbecue the fish. Inflected *abweschiiló*. Related **appwesch**. TAN: **abwerhi**.

abweschikkara¹ A⁻¹, BWESCHI, KKARA, -A³ *vt caus.* 1. To heat something, to warm it up. E.g. *Abweschikkara schaal.* Heat up the water. 2. To anger someone, make him very angry. Related **bweschikkar**. TAN: **abwerhikkara**.

abweschikkara² (or *abwischikkara*) *vt caus.* To show respect to a sibling or older family member, especially so that other people will also respect that person. E.g. *Siya abweschikkara bwiisch mwáál.* We should show respect to our brothers. Compare **awóówó**.

abweschú Variant of **abweschi**.

abwiibwi A⁻¹, BWIIBWII *vi caus.* 1. To be close friends, blood brothers (of both related and unrelated people). E.g. *Saa abwiibwi.* Let's be brothers/sisters. 2. To make friends. Related **bwiibwi**, **bwii**. —**abwiibwiifengáll** *vi caus.* To be very close friends (of unrelated people), to be as brothers, to be blood brothers, TAN: **ppwiifengán**.

aabwil AABWILI [SPAN *jabon*] *n.* Soap. TAN: **hóóbwun**.

abwischi Variant of **abweschi**.

abwischikkara Variant of **abweschikkara**².

abwoobwoow A⁻¹, BWOOBWOO, -A³ *vt caus.* To impregnate someone, make her pregnant. Related **bwoobwo**, **libwoobwo**.

abwoono ABWOONOO [CHAM < SPAN *abono*] *n.* Fertilizer.

abwota A⁻¹, BWOTO, -A³ (or *óbwota*) *vt caus.* To pour grainy solids, such as rice, sand, salt, etc. into a container. Related **bwotobwot**.

abwóppw Variant of **abwappw**.

abwubw (TAN) 1. *n.* Urine. Dial. **siir**. 2. *vi.* To urinate. Synonym **hir**. Dial, **alé, sir**.

abwulallal *vi.* To talk a lot, talk too much, be a blabbermouth; to speak loudly (esp. in an argument). Related **lall**.

abwung A⁻¹, BWUNGO *vi caus.* 1. To agree on plans. 2. (Of plans) to be completed, finished in an acceptable or agreeable way. E.g. *Aa abwungoló yaar yéélágh*. Their meeting has ended in agreement. Related **bwung**. — **abwungobwung** A⁻¹, BWUNGOBWUNGO (or *abwungubwung*) *n caus.* Covenant, agreement.

abwungubwung Variant of **abwungobwung**.

abwura¹ ABWURAA [JPN] *n.* Oil or lubrication for cars or machinery.

abwura² A⁻¹, BWURA, -A³ *vt caus.* To encourage someone, make him brave.

abwuráátá A⁻¹, BWURA, -A³, -TAÁ *vt caus.* To push something up, as when using a pole to lift an object up to a hook on the wall; to push up forcefully.

abwurha (TAN) *vt caus.* To distract or fool someone, to keep someone occupied. See **abwuschuw**.

abwurhubwurh (TAN) *vi caus.* To be distracting, annoying. See **abwuschubwusch**.

abwuschuw A⁻¹, BWUSCHU, -A³ *vt caus.* 1. To distract someone or keep him busy. E.g. *Juan aa abwuschuuló mwáál we bwe Maria ebwe súúló*. Juan distracted the man so that Maria could run away. 2. To fool or deceive someone, as to keep a child occupied while its parents are leaving. Inflected *abwuschuuló*. Related **bwusch**. TAN: **abwurha**. — **abwuschubwusch** *vi caus.* To be distracting, annoying, bothersome. E.g. *E ghi abwuschubwusch mille Juan e fééri*. What Juan is doing is very distracting. TAN: **abwurhubwurh**.

abwuta A⁻¹, BWUTO, -A³ (or *óbwuta*) *vt caus.* To dislike someone or something, to hate him or it. E.g. *I abwuta ghúús.* I don't like octopus/I dislike octopus. Inflected *abwutááyáy*, *abwutóógh*, *abwutaar*. Related **-bwut**.

abwutaga (TAN) *vt caus.* To hurt or damage something. Dial. **anngawa**.

abwuting *vi caus.* To wince or make a face because one's feelings are hurt, because of being physically hurt, or in anticipation of something bad occurring. TAN: **appwuting**.

abwúngúw A⁻¹, BWUNGU, -A³ *vt caus.* To teach, instruct someone. Synonym **aghuleey**.

adetfa Variant of **odetfa**.

aeschayúl A⁻², E-, -SCHAYÚ, -L² *num.* The first in a series of people or animals. Related **eschay**.

aeuwal A⁻², E-, -UWA, -L² *num.* The first general object in a series. Related **ew**.

affa *vt.* To remove the intestine or gut of an animal or fish. Related **afaff**. —**afaaló** AFA-, -A³, -LÓÓ *vt.* To gut, clean it (of fish).

afaff *vi.* 1. To gut or clean fish or animals. E.g. *Ibwe afaff taal iigh.* I'm going to clean fish (intestines). 2. To clean out the insides of the intestines of a pig or other slaughtered animal. Inflected *afaffaló*. Related **affa**.

afagúr (TAN) *n.* Paternal clan lineage of a Carolinian male child. See **afaghúr**.

afaghúr AFAGHÚRÚ *n.* 1. Paternal clan lineage of a Carolinian male child (traditional clan inheritance is matrilineal). 2. Child of a mixed marriage, especially when the father is not Carolinian. (usage: vulgar, impolite) Synonym **mestiisu**. Inflected *afaghúrúl*. Compare **ailang**. TAN: **afagúr**.

affah (TAN) *vi caus.* To joke, make fun. See **affas**.

affail Variant of **affayil**.

afaiyabwut *vi caus.* To dislike someone, hate someone. Synonym **abwuta**. TAN: **affeiyabwut**.

affaiyágh A⁻¹, FAI, -ÁGHI *vi caus* (pass). To be remarkable.

affaiyé A⁻¹, FAIYÉÉ *vi caus*. 1. To be pitiful, pitiable. 2. To look sad, longing(ly). E.g. *Affaiyéél sabweilúl* – sad-faced, as of young children who want things that they cannot have. Compare **faiyéew**, **faiyé**. Dial. **attong**.

afal A⁻¹, FALA *vi caus*. To guide, direct, lead the way, show the way. Related **afala**. —**afala** A⁻¹, FALA, -A³ *vt caus*. To guide, direct someone; to give commands or orders. Inflected *afalááyáy*, *afalóógh*, *afalaar*, *afalaaló*. Related **fala-**. —**afalafala** *vt caus*. To teach someone, advise someone. Inflected *afalafalááyáy*, *afalafalóógh*. —**afalafal**¹ *vi caus*. 1. To advise, direct, teach, instruct. 2. To direct a dance group.

afalla A⁻¹, FALLA, -A³ [POC *(m)pala] *vt caus*. To pinch a boil or pimple so as to remove pus or other fluid. Inflected *afallaayló*.

afalafal² A⁻¹, FALAFALA [PMC *fala] *vi caus*. To cut and use steps for climbing a coconut tree. Related **faleey**, **falafal**.

afalakké A⁻¹, FALÚ-, KKÉÉ (or *afalúkké*) *vi caus*. 1. To hold tightly by the fingers to someone or something. E.g. *Aa ghi afalakké wóól poumw*. He really held tightly to your arm. 2. To pinch or scratch using the fingernails.

afalli (TAN) *vt*. To watch, guard, take care of something or someone, including oneself. See **áfalli**.

afalúkké Variant of **afalakké**.

afalúútá *vi caus*. To attach a container to coconut spathe for the catchment of drippings used to make tuba.

afalúw A⁻¹, FALÚ, -A³ *vt caus*. To try to seriously wound or cut an opponent or animal as when fighting someone, or when spearing fish. Related **falú-**. TAN: **afalú**.

afaamalúl A⁻², FAA-, MALÚ, -L² *num*. The fourth in a series of humans or animals. Related **a-2**, **faamal**. TAN: **afaamanún**.

afaamanún (TAN) *num*. The fourth person or animal in a series. S: **afaamalúl**.

afaamarh (TAN) *n.* Sp. of vine. S: **afaamasch**.

afaamasch *n.* Sp. of vine with round leaves, which are used in medicine. TAN: **afaamarh**.

afangafang A⁻¹, FANGAFANGA [POC pang] *n caus.* Gift; anything that is given or sent (including to oneself). Related **fang**. Synonym **lifang**.

affas A⁻¹, FFASA *vi caus.* To joke, make fun, be funny. E.g. *Ay ghal affas.* We were telling jokes. Related **ffas**. TAN: **affah**.

afasafas A⁻¹, FASAFASA [POC *pata] *n caus.* Nest, home of birds or insects. Inflected *afasafasal*. Related **faas**. TAN: **fahafah**.

afasetá A⁻¹, FASA, -TÁÁ *vi caus.* (Of plants) to grow, to flourish.

affata A⁻¹, FFATA, -A³ *vt caus.* To make something clear, to clarify a problem, to speak the truth, to explain. E.g. *Affataaló meeta we u ira.* Explain what you said. Related **ffat**.

afaauwal A⁻², FAA-, -UWA, -L² *num.* The fourth in a series of general objects. Related **faaw**.

affayil (or *affail*) *vi caus.* To curse at someone, to swear at someone. Related **fe**.

afaayúl *vi.* To preserve cooked fish by wrapping it in leaves and placing it in underground pits.

affááni (TAN, LN) *vt.* To gut or clean fish. See **áfaáli**.

affeiyabwut (TAN) *vi.* To dislike, hate someone. S: **afaiyabwut**.

afeschi Variant of **áfeschi**.

afféér A⁻¹, FFÉÉRÚ *vi caus, n.* To make an incantation or spell for purposes of magic or medicine. E.g. *Malúroong e kke afféér.* The doctor is preparing medicine. Inflected *afféérú*. Related **fféér**, **féérú**.

affil Variant of **áfil**.

afisimalúl A⁻², FISÚ, MALÚ, -L² *num.* The seventh in a series of humans or animals. Related **a⁻²**, **fisimal**. TAN: **afisimanún**.

afisimanún (TAN) *num.* The seventh in a series of humans or animals.

afisuuwal A⁻², FISÚ-, UWA, -L² *num.* The seventh general object in a series. Related **fisuuw**. TAN: **afisuuwan**.

afisuuwan (TAN) *num.* The seventh general object in a series.

afiti Variant of **áfiti**.

afitti [POC pisi] *vt.* To twist, coil (as hair, rope, string, or cloth).

afitikka A⁻¹, FÁTIKKA, -A³ *vt caus.* 1. To pinch someone. 2. To take a small amount of food. Related **fátighi**.

affool *vi.* To howl (of a dog).

afooschól AFOO (?), SCHÓLO *n.* White and black string used for wrapping medicine. Related **schól**. Dial. **ligirhól**.

afota¹ A⁻¹, FOTA, -A³ (or *afóta*) *vt caus.* To force someone to kneel down, for example, as a form of punishment for naughty children. Inflected *afotaar*. Related **fót**.

afota² [POC **panso*] *vt caus.* To cause an object to stand upright, as of a pole or container with a flat, smooth base. Related **affota**.

afota³ *vt.* To stare at someone, to gaze steadily at someone, to regard someone intently. E.g. *Meeta u afotááyáy reel?* – Why are you staring at me? Inflected *afotóógh*, *afotaar*.

affota A⁻¹, FFÓTA, -A³ (or *affóta*) *vt caus.* To stand a pole or other object with a sharp, pointed base upright in the ground; to drive a stake or pole into the ground. Inflected *affót*. Related **afota**², **ffót**.

afóta Variant of **afota**¹.

affóta Variant of **affota**.

afuurh (TAN) *n.* *Crataeva speciosa*, sp. of fruit-bearing tree. See **afusch**.

afuusch *n.* *Crataeva speciosa*, sp. of tree with white and yellow flowers and oval, pale green fruit. TAN: **afuurh**.

afúulé *vi.* To take time for food in the middle of work, esp. used of a crew on a canoe or of a group of fishermen who stop fishing to barbecue fresh-caught fish on the shore both for food and to appease sea ghosts.

Ageriigan (TAN) *n.* The island of Agrihan. S: **Aghériighan**.

ageriger (TAN) *vt caus.* To scratch, grate. See **gherigher**.

agikkill (TAN) *vi caus.* To mark, write, tattoo. S: **aghikkill**.

agikkill (TAN) *vt caus.* To mark something, tattoo someone. See **aghikkill**.

agila¹ (TAN) *vt.* 1. To try something, to taste something. 2. To challenge, dare someone. See **aghila**.

agila² (or *ógila*) [CHAM < SPAN *aquila*] *n.* Eagle. Synonym **mwuluwa**.

aginaha (TAN) *vt caus.* To wound, cut someone. Related **ginah**. S: **aghilasa**.

Agosto [CHAM < SPAN *agosto*] *n.* The month of August.

agu (TAN) *vt caus.* To annoy or irritate someone. S: **aghuuw**.

aguleey (TAN) *vt caus.* To teach, instruct someone. See **aghuleey**.

agurang¹ (TAN) *n.* *Morinda olefeira*, sp. of tree. S: **aghurang**.

agurang² (TAN) *n, vi.* Loud disturbing noise, as of noisy children or machinery.

aguuwa [CHAM < SPAN *aguja*] (TAN) Needle. Synonym **tigeg**. S: **aghuuwa**.

agú (TAN) *vt caus.* To light or burn something. See **aghúúw**.

agúúáf (TAN) *vi caus.* To light a signal fire. See **aghúúáf**.

agúkkú (TAN) *vi caus.* To sic an animal on someone. See **aghúúghú**.

aghala Variant of **aghila**.

aghatchúw A⁻¹, GHATCHÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To make something good, to fix it, to repair it, to improve it. Inflected *aghatchúúló*. Related **ghatch**. Dial. **awetiga**. TAN: **agatchú**. —**aghatchúúsefáali** A⁻¹, GHATCHÚ, SEFÁALI, -A³ *vt caus.* To straighten something, to tidy it up, make it good again.

agheta *vt caus.* To put a curse on an infant whose parents are believed to have resumed intimate relations too soon after the child's birth. Related **ghet**.

Aghériighan [CHAM] *n.* The island of Agrihan. TAN: **Ageriigan**.

aghikkill A⁻¹, GHILLA (or *ághikkill*) *vi caus.* To mark, write, tattoo. Related **ghikkill**. Synonym **mákk, isch**. TAN: **agikkil**.

aghikkill *vt caus.* 1. To mark something for recognition. E.g. *Juan ebwe aghikkill móngóoghul*. Juan will mark his clothes for recognition. 2. To tattoo someone. Inflected *aghikkilláyay, aghikkillógh*. Synonym **mákkeey**. Related **ghikkil**. TAN: **agikkill**.

aghila (or *aghala, ághila*) *vt caus.* 1. To try something, to taste it, to try it on (of clothes). Inflected *aghiláátá*. 2. To attempt to diagnose an ailment so as to determine a possible cure. Related **akkaghil**. 3. To challenge someone, as to a fight or contest; to dare him. TAN: **agila**. —**akkaghil** *vi.* 1. To try. 2. To perform a diagnosis. Related **aghila**. TAN: **akkagil**.

aghilasa A⁻¹, GHILASA, -A³ *vt caus.* To wound or cut someone. Related **ghilas**. TAN: **aginata**.

aghoscha *vt caus.* To draw on will-power and special powers of endurance so as to survive or continue on under adverse conditions such as severe illness, disaster, or shipwreck. E.g. *Palúw re ghal aghoschaar bwe rete petchaay*. Navigators have to draw on their willpower to keep from being hungry.

aghul *n.* *Sesuvium portulacastrum*, sea purslane; low-lying beach or shore plant with white or pink flowers.

aghuleey A⁻¹, GHULE, -I-, -A³ *vt caus.* 1. To teach someone, instruct him. E.g. *Mestru we ebwe aghuleey ngeliir kkapasal Remeraalis*. The teacher will teach them Chamorro. Synonym **abwúngúúw**. 2. To let someone know something. Related *ghule*, **ghuleey**. TAN: **a guleey**.

aghurang *n.* *Morinda olefeira*, sp. of tree. TAN: **agurang**.

Aghurubw *n.* Satawalese chief who was responsible for establishing the first permanent settlement of Carolinians on Saipan in the early nineteenth century. Believed to have been buried on Managaha Island.

aghuuw A⁻¹, GHUU, -A³ *vt caus.* To annoy or irritate someone. Related **ghu**. TAN: **agu**.

aghuuwa AGHUUWAA [CHAM < SPAN *aguja*] *n.* Needle, usually made of bone, used for knitting or weaving. Synonym **tchú**. TAN: **aguuwa**.

aghúúáf A⁻¹, GHÚÚ, ÁFI [POC **api*] *vi caus.* To light a signal fire: in earlier days such fires were used to signal from Tinian to Saipan. Related **aghúúw**. Compare **aghúúw**. TAN: **agúúáf**.

aghúúghú A⁻¹, GHÚÚGHÚÚ *vi caus.* 1. To sic an animal on someone. E.g. *Juan ebwe aghúúghú ngeli Maria layúl ghulóógh*. John will sic his dog on Maria. Compare **ghú**. 2. To use biting or grasping tools such as pliers. Related **ghúúw¹**. TAN: **agúkkú**.

aghúng *n.* Sp. of round deep sea trepang or sea cucumber. Compare **ppáleppál**.

aghúúw A⁻¹, GHÚÚ, -A³ *vt.* To light something, to burn it. E.g. *Aghúúwtá anget*. Light the fire. Related **aghúúáf**, **aghúúanget**. TAN: **agú**. — **aghúúwlong** A⁻¹, GHÚÚ, -A³, -LONGO *vt caus.* To add wood to a fire; to put wood into a fire. — **aghúúwtá** A⁻¹, GHÚÚ, -A³, -TÁÁ *vt caus.* To build up a fire, make a fire burn higher.

aghúúanget A⁻¹, GHÚÚ, ANGETA *vi caus.* To tend a fire, keep it burning properly once it has been started. Related **anget**, **aghúúw**.

ahaf [POC **katapa*] (TAN) *n.* Frigate bird. See **asaf**.

ahafááli (TAN) *vt caus.* To bring back, return something. See **asefááli**.

ahailúúlú (TAN) *vi caus.* To swing something, to make it swing. See **asayúlúúlú**.

ahailúúy (TAN) *vt caus.* To make something dangle, swing. See **asayúlúúw**.

ahakk (TAN) *n caus.* Slices of copra. S: **asakk**. —**ahakka** (TAN) *vt caus.* To slice copra. S: **asakka**.

aham AHAMA [PMC **katama*] (TAN) *n.* Door, doorway. See **asam**.

ahammwórho AHAMA, MWÓRHOO (TAN) *n.* Window. See **asammwóscho**.

ahangúró (TAN) *vt caus.* To grind something with the teeth. Related **assangér**. See **asangúró**.

aharama (TAN) *vt caus.* To make something bright, to illuminate it. See **asarama**.

aharegi (TAN) *vt caus.* To sail a canoe. See **aserághi**.

ahattaló (TAN) *vi caus.* To divide something into small portions. See **asettileló**.

ahálengi (TAN) *vt caus.* To turn something over, to turn it upside down. See **ásaláanga**.

ahaiha (TAN) *vt caus.* To save or reserve something for someone. See **aisiisa**.

ahey (TAN) *vt caus.* To husk with the teeth. Dial. **gheingi**, **ghey**.

ahey (TAN) *vt.* To tear off strips (of flesh or meat, or of pandanus or coconut leaves for weaving). See **assey**.

ahééhé (TAN) *vi caus.* To rest. Related **ahééló**, **ahééy**. See **aséésé**. —**ahééy** (TAN) *vt caus.* To relax, rest oneself. See **asééw**.

ahoolap (TAN) *vi caus.* To waste or squander money, food, or other supplies. See **asoolap**.

ahoomá (TAN) *vi caus.* Offering for spirits. See **asoomá**.

ahoong (TAN) *vi caus.* To be irritating, annoying. Related **ahoonga**. See **asoong**.

ahoonga (TAN) *vt caus.* To anger someone, to make him angry. See **asoonga**.

ahoorhig (TAN) *vi caus.* To be frugal, thrifty; to use up all of one's supplies. See **asooschigh**.

ahoow (TAN) *vt caus.* To bid farewell to someone. See **asóów**.

ahóra (TAN) *vt caus.* To prepare offerings for a deity; to worship. See **asóra**.

ahóóy (TAN) *vt caus.* To live in a place, dwell in it. See **asóóy**.

ahunguhung (TAN) *vi caus.* To show one's anger or displeasure. See **asúngúsung**.

ahúg (TAN) *n.* White flowers of the pandanus tree.

ahúllú (TAN) *vt caus.* To make someone look in a certain direction. See **asúllú**.

aibwalágh Variant of **abwalágh**.

aibweibw (TAN) *n.* Foot, footprint. See **aibwiibw**.

aibwiibw *n.* Foot, footprint. E.g. *Aibwiibwil pesche* – footprint. Related **ghuubw**. TAN: **aibweibw**.

aifal AIFA(?), -L *n.* People who live on outlying islands. E.g. *Aifal Schuugh* – the population of the outlying islands (atolls) in Truk State.

aifar¹ AÚFARA (or *aifár*, *ayúfar*) [POC *qapaRa] *n.* Shoulder. Inflected *aifaréy*, *aifarómw*, *aifaral*, *aifarasch*. Related **aifara**. Dial. **paigér**.

aifar² [POC *qapaRa] *vi.* To carry on the shoulder. E.g. *I bwe aifar ghottel woot*. I'm going to carry the sack of taro. Compare **al-immwar**, **ammwar**.

aifara AÚFARA, -A³ [POC *qapaRa] *vt.* To carry something on the shoulders. Inflected *aifaráll*, *aifaraaló*. Related **aifar**¹. Compare **alimmwara**.

aifár Variant of **aifar**.

aiféifa A-¹, ÚFAÚFA, -A³ *vt caus.* To dress someone, to change someone's clothes. Related **ifaif**, **úúf**.

aih (TAN) *n.* Seedpod of unidentified beach tree, dried and used for medicine. See **ais**.

aihih (TAN) *vi caus.* To save, keep ready for the future. See **aisiis**.

aikkyu [JPN] *n.* Rations of food, distributed regularly by the government to poorer families, and to everyone in times of emergency.

ailang AILANGA (or *ailáng*) [POC **kainanga*] *n.* General term for clan or ancestral lineage, traditionally inherited through one's mother. Inflected *ailangal*. Compare **afaghúr**. TAN: **ainang**.

ailangiyi *vt caus.* To feel anxious or concerned about an unpleasant future task that cannot be avoided. Related **laang**. TAN: **ailengiyi**.

ailas AYILASA (or *ayilas*) 1. *n.* Famine. Inflected *ailasal*. 2. *vi.* To experience famine; to be starving and without supplies (of people); to be devastated, destroyed (of an area). Inflected *ailasaló*.

ailáng Variant of **ailang**.

ailengiyi (TAN) *vt caus.* To feel anxious, concerned about the future. See **ailangiyi**.

aileschayúl A⁻², ELÚ-, -SCHAYÚ, -L² *num.* The third in a series of humans or animals. Related **a⁻²**, **eleschay**. TAN: **ailirhayún**.

ailet Variant of **áilet**.

ailimmwara *vt.* To carry an object, such as a sack, over one shoulder. Related **mwáár**. Compare **aifara**, **ammwara**. TAN: **ailimmwa ra**.

ailirhayún (TAN) *num.* The third in a series of humans or animals. See **aileschayúl**.

ailów (TAN) *vi.* To greet visitors with food, to have a welcoming feast. Dial. **asóów**.

ailúúl Variant of **ayúlúúl²**.

ailuuwal A⁻², ELÚ-, -UWA-, -L² *num.* The third general object in a series. Related **eluuw**. TAN: **ailuuwan**.

ailuuwan (TAN) *num.* The third general object in a series. See **ailuuwal**.

ailúúl¹ Variant of **ayúlúúl¹**.

ailúúl² Variant of **ayúlúúl²**.

aimet *n.* Medium-sized edible clam. Compare **ttó**, **piligh**.

aimóng A-¹, -I-, MÓNGO *vi caus.* To carry an object on top of the head, as a basket or a bundle of firewood. Related **mwóóng**.

aimmwara Variant of **ammwara**.

aimweimw A-¹, IMWAIMWA [POC **Rungma*] *n caus.* Sleeping hut used by the navigator of a canoe, located on the lee platform (*epeep*) of the canoe.

aimwulál *n.* Infection or sore that is gathering or collecting pus.

ainang [POC **kainanga*] (TAN) *n.* Clan, lineage. See **ailang**.

ainet (TAN) *vi caus.* To divide, portion out. See **áilet**.

aineti (TAN, LN) *vt caus.* To share, distribute, apportion food. See **áileti**.

ainé Variant of **aúné**.

aingiing Variant of **áingiing**.

airaghiiy Variant of **áirághiiy**.

airhig (TAN) *vi.* To be thin, skinny, slender. See **aischigh**.

ais¹ [ENG] *n, vi.* Ice. Synonym **kkori**.

ais² *n.* Seedpod of unidentified beach tree, dried and used for medicine. TAN: **aih**.

aisiis A-¹, ISIISI *vi caus.* To save things, keep things ready for future use. TAN: **aihiih**.

aisiisa A-¹, ISIISI, -A³ 1. *vt caus.* To save, set aside, reserve something for another person's use. E.g. *Aisiisáátiw mwongo laal bwe pattiir malekka resáál mwongo mwo.* Set aside that food for those people who haven't eaten yet. Inflected *aisiisaaló*. 2. *n.* Something that is reserved or set aside for another person's use. E.g. *Aisiisaal Juan* – something set aside for Juan's use. Inflected *aisiisaar*. Related **isiis**, **aisiis**. TAN: **aheiha**.

aisus *intj.* Exclamation of surprise, concern, annoyance; roughly equivalent to “Oh, God!”. Related **zuus**.

aischigh *vi.* To be thin (of a branch, tree, person, etc.); to be skinny, slender. Related **schigh**. Synonym **aitchigh**. TAN: **airhig**.

ait Variant of **ayútt**.

aita A⁻¹, ITA, -A³ *vt caus.* To name someone; to give him a name. Inflected *aitááyáy*, *aitóógh*, *aitaar*. Related **iit**.

aitamw *n.* Jack fish; *Caranx sexfasciatus*. TAN: **ayútamw**.

aiti A⁻¹, ITI, -A³ (or *aitú*) *vt caus.* 1. To hand something (to someone), to pass it. *E.g. Aitiitá* to hand it up. *Aitiito* – to hand it over. 2. To guide someone, point out the way; to show someone how to do something. *E.g. Aitúúto ngeliyey efaisúl féérúl schúúgh*. Show me how to make baskets. Inflected *aitill*. Related **aitingáli**.

aitilap Variant of **ayúttúlap**.

aitiluugh Variant of **ayúttúluugh**.

aitingáli A⁻¹, ITI, NGALI *vt caus.* Normally used as an imperative. To pass something to someone. Related **aiti**.

aitisebweegh Variant of **ayúttúsobwáágh**.

aitischigh Variant of **ayúttúschigh**.

aititiit Variant of **ayúttitiit**, **ayúttúitiit**.

aitú Variant of **aiti**.

aitúúle (or *atúúlé*) *vi.* To stick out one's tongue at someone. TAN: **atéélaw**.

aittúluugh Variant of **ayúttúluugh**.

aitchigh *vi.* To be thin (of things). Related **-schigh**. Synonym **aischigh**. TAN: **aitchig**.

aitchú *vt caus.* To shake something (of solid things, esp. trees). Related **úsehúghú**.

aiwe *n. Sp. of edible white fish, similar to snapper.*

aiyeg (TAN) *vi. To ask, make a request. See aiyegh.*

aiyegi (TAN) *vt. To ask someone a question. S: aiyeghi.*

aiyegh (or *aiyégh*) *vi. To ask, make a request. Related aiyeghi. Synonym ayúlé. TAN: aiyeg. —aiyeghi vt. To ask someone a question. TAN: aiyegi.*

aiyégh *Variant of aiyegh.*

aizara *Variant of aizira.*

aizira (or *aizara*) [CHAM] *n. Ashtray. TAN: haizira.*

akka¹ (or *ákká-*) *num. Some, several. Related akkááschay, akkáámwéit, akkaafósch. Related akka².*

akka² (or *ákká-*) [POC *(pa)ka] *caus pref. Reduplicated form of the causative prefix. Causative prefix: to cause something to occur. Related a¹.*

akkabwah (TAN) *vi caus. To shout, to call. S: akkabwas.*

akkabwas *vi caus. To shout loudly, to call. Related abwas. TAN: akkabwah. —akkabwasághiliy vt caus. To call or shout for or to someone. Inflected akkabwasághiliiló.*

akkabwá AKKA², BWÁÁ *vi caus. To uproot a tree or large plant by using a pointed steel bar or pick. Synonym abwá. Compare wiyy.*

akkabwong *Variant of ókkóbwong.*

akkabwong¹ AKKA², BWUNGU (or *ókkóbwong*) *vi caus. To learn, be learning (school or traditional knowledge). Compare bwong, abwungúw.*

akkabwong² (TAN) *vi caus. To bid farewell, say good-bye. See ókkóbwong.*

akkabwut AKKA-², BWUTO *vi caus.* To dislike. E.g. *Leey ghulóogh e akkabwut aramas.* My dog dislikes people. Inflected (vt) *akkabwuta.* Synonym **abwuta.**

akkafalli Variant of **akkáfállli.**

akkafállli Variant of **akkáfállli.**

akkaafósch AKKA-¹, E-, FÓSCHO *num.* A few, several long objects (trees, canoes, pencils, etc.). Related **akka-¹**, **fósch.** TAN: **akkááfórh.**

akkagil (TAN) *vi.* To try, to diagnose. See **akkaghil.**

akkaghil¹ *vi caus.* 1. To try, taste food that has been prepared. 2. To try to do an action (such as fishing, hunting, gambling) where one hopes to gain something, but is not sure whether or not one will be successful. E.g. *Saa ló akkaghil.* Let's go give it a try. Related **aghila.** TAN: **akkagil.**

akkaghil² (or **akkághil¹**) *vt caus.* To try to identify a spirit by a spell that involves eating special things; to attempt to get the spirit that is causing problems to reveal itself. Compare **sáfey**, **alú.**

akkamé AKKA-², MÉÉ *vi caus.* To buy things, to do buying, to engage in buying and selling. E.g. *E akkamé iigh.* He buys fish. Related **amééw.** Compare **akkamééló.**

akkamééló AKKA-², MÉÉ, -LÓÓ *vi caus.* To sell things, to do selling. Synonym **améémééló.** Compare **akkamé.**

akkamwarh (TAN) *vi caus.* To hold on to an object with the hands. See **akkamwasch.**

akkamwarhú (TAN) *vt caus.* To hold on to something. See **akkamwaschú.**

akkamwasch *vi caus.* To hold on to an object with one or both hands; not used of things that are alive. E.g. *Aa kke akkamwasch reel asam.* He was holding on to the door. TAN: **akkamwarh.** —**akkamwaschú** (or *akkamwascha*) *vt caus.* To hold on to something; to hold an object for someone. TAN: **akkamwarhú.**

akkamwascha Variant of **akkamwaschú.**

akkapal *Variant of akkapall.*

akkapall AKKA-², PALLA (or *akkapal*) *vi caus. To promise, to swear to tell the truth. —akkapalla vt caus. To swear something.*

akkapé AKKA-², PÉÉ 1. *vi. To measure things. 2. n. The act of measuring things.*

akkaschigh AKKA-², SCHIGHI (or *kkáschigh*) *vi caus, redup. To be tired, bored, exhausted. Related áschigh, áschighischigh, schigh.*

akkato *n. Kindling, sawdust, or dried leaves used to start a fire. Related atóy.*

akkaw *n. Hat, cap. (usage: respect) Synonym parúng, allur, iimw. Dial. par.*

akkayú AKKA-², ÚÚ *vt caus. To build. E.g. Rebwe akkayúúllitá elefósch iimw. They're going to build three houses. Inflected akkayúútá. Compare ayú, úú, kkayú.*

akkayúr ghúús *vt. To prod squid or octopus in order to capture them; to make them roll over or come out of their hole so as to stab them with a spear. TAN: akkaw gúúh.*

akkaáfórh (TAN) *num. A few, several long objects. See akkaafósch.*

akkaámwéit AKKA-¹, E-, MWÉITI *num. A few, several people or animals. Synonym akkaáschay. Dial. akkaápila.*

akkaápila (TAN) *num. A few, several animals or people. Dial. akkaámwéit.*

akkápit *Variant of ákkápit.*

akkaárhay (TAN) *num. A few, several people or animals. See akkaáschay.*

akkásch *Variant of akkesch.*

akkaáschay AKKA-¹, E-, SCHAYÚ *num. A few, several people or animals. Synonym akkaá mwéit. TAN: akkaárhay.*

akkáyi A⁻¹, KKÁYI, -A³ (or *akkayú*) *vt caus.* To hurry someone, make him go faster. Related **kkáy**.

akkesch (or *akkásch, ákkesch*) *vi.* 1. To throw. 2. To spend money. (usage: slang) E.g. *Iyo ebwe akkesch?* – Who will treat? (Who will spend money?). Inflected *akkáschito, akkescheló, akkásch fengáll*. TAN: **akkarh. —ákkáscheló** (or *ákkáschiló*) *vi.* 1. To throw away something. 2. To be separated or divorced.

akki (or *ákki*) *vt caus.* To pour it, of liquids. Inflected *ákkiitiw, ákki-ilon, akkiwow*. Related **ághikk. —akkiilong** *vi caus.* To add liquid to something, to pour liquid into something.

akkóbwuw A⁻¹, KKÓBWU, -A³ *vt caus.* To make something dull, to dull it. Related **kkóbw**.

akkuléew *vt caus.* To give orders, to direct (someone), to request someone to do a favor or an errand. E.g. *Akkuléew Juan ebwe kkéél*. Ask Juan to sing (for us). Inflected *akkuléewey, akkuléégh, akkuléér*. Related **ghuleey**. TAN: **akkúnéey**.

akkulégh *vi.* To study hard. E.g. *Juan ebwe akkulégh arágharágh*. John will study hard at reading. TAN: **akkúnég**.

akkúnéey (TAN) *vt caus.* To direct or command someone, to request a favor of someone. See **akkuléew**.

aal¹ ALA (or *yaal*) [POC **njala*] *n.* Path, road. Inflected *alal, aley, alómw, aleer*.

aal² AA⁻, -L¹ (or *yaal*) *poss pron.* 1. Third person singular possessive pronoun: his, her(s), its. 2. Possession of (someone). E.g. *Yaal Juan lamaasa* – Juan's table. Related **aa-**. TAN: **aan**.

ala- [POC **kani*] *poss cl.* Possessive classifier for cooked food. E.g. *Alal iigh* – his fish (to eat). Inflected *áley, alómw, alal, alasch, álámem, álemi, áleer*. Synonym **patti-, mwongo, ileti-**. Compare **uscha-**. TAN: **ana-**.

ala [SPAN *a la*] *n.* Hour, time of day. —**ala una** [SPAN *a la una*] *n.* One o'clock. —**alas doos** [SPAN *a las dos*] *n.* Two o'clock. —**alas trees** [SPAN *a las tres*] *n.* Three o'clock. —**alas kuwóturo** [SPAN *a las cuatro*] *n.* Four o'clock. —**alas singko** [SPAN *a las cinco*] *n.* Five o'clock. —**alas sais** [SPAN *a las seis*] *n.* Six o'clock. —**alas sette** [SPAN *a las siete*] *n.* Seven o'clock. —**alas otso** [SPAN *a las ocho*]

n. Eight o'clock. —**alas nuwebi** [SPAN *a las nueve*] *n.* Nine o'clock. —**alas dies** [SPAN *a las diez*] *n.* Ten o'clock. —**alas onse** [SPAN *a las once*] *n.* Eleven o'clock. —**alas dose** [SPAN *a las doce*] *n.* Twelve o'clock.

Alal Bwaay *n.* Chalan Piao area of Saipan.

Alal Ghaloowa *n.* Village of Chalan Kanoa on Saipan.

Alal Márebw *n.* Quartermaster Road on Saipan.

alama (TAN) *vt.* To observe with the purpose of evaluating; to watch carefully; to study. E.g. *Mestru we e kke alamaar atte kkewe*. The teacher is observing those children. Dial. **auluuluuw**.

alamalama A⁻¹, LAMALAMA, -A³ *vt caus.* To shine something, polish it, wax it. Inflected *alamalamaaló*. Related **lamlam**.

allaamwa (or *allaamwá*) *vt.* To observe, to look at someone in a secret or sneaky way. Compare **aamw**.

allaang *vi caus.* To be scary, frightening, terrifying. (usage: men's talk) Related **laang**. Synonym **alúwlúw**, **ammasagh**.

alanga- Variant of **alonga-**.

alangalangúw *vt caus.* To hurry someone, to make him run or work faster. Related **langalang**¹.

aláng Variant of **áláng**.

alap *n.* Main line leading from the mast to the outrigger on a canoe.

alapa¹ A⁻¹, LAPA, -A³ *vt caus.* To widen, broaden, enlarge. E.g. *I bwe alapa maatey maat*. I'm going to enlarge my farm. Inflected *alapaaló*, *alapaaló*, *álápáátá*. Related **lap**. Synonym **atumwoghaaló**, **aschéélapay**.

alapa² Variant of **alipa**.

alapaaló Variant of **alipaaló**.

alááh (TAN) *vi.* To cut wood, as for poles. See **áláás**.

aláálááy (or *áláálááy*) *vi caus.* To be very long (of rope, arms, legs, tables, or stories or tales, but not of roads). Synonym **álláy**. Compare **taaw**.

aláng Variant of **áláng**.

alángeláng A⁻¹, LÁNGILÁNGI (or *álángiláng*) *vi caus.* 1. To meddle, show off, be conceited, be a wise guy. 2. To appear very sneaky or untrustworthy, to have shifty eyes. E.g. *Olowe e ghi alángeláng mesal*. That guy has a very sneaky face.

Aláy Liibw *n.* Area south of Oleai village on Saipan.

Alengeitaw *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Alengeitaw*.

alleta- Variant of **elleta-**.

aalleta A⁻¹, ELLETA *vi caus.* To investigate the truth of a bad rumor; to verify the truth of bad rumors or gossip. E.g. *Re ló aalleta reel kkapas we e ira*. They went to be sure of the story (gossip) he told. Related **ellet**.

allew A⁻¹, LLÉ, -A³ *vi.* To have trouble, problems, disagreement, difficulty; normally used in a negative context: “there isn’t any trouble”. (usage: respect) E.g. *Ese bwal allew*. There’s no trouble.

aalleew *vi caus.* To use rough, impolite talk; to speak disrespectfully or improperly.

aleweisch *n.* Bachelor, unmarried male. Synonym **aliyal**. Compare **sáreweisch**.

alé¹ A⁻¹, LÉÉ *n caus.* Urine. (usage: respect) Synonym **amiaw**, **siir**.
—**alé²** A⁻¹, LÉÉ *vi caus.* To urinate. Synonym **sir**, **úúló**.

allegh Variant of **elleggh**.

allégh A⁻¹, LLÉGHÚ *n.1.* Something that binds people together or unites people; for example, the law, a statement by a clan leader, a proverb. 2. Any of the important factors that combine to keep a group of people united. E.g. *Alléghúl iimw* – factors that keep a house (family) united and working together. E.g. *Alleghúúr maleb-wiibwi* – factors that keep brothers or sisters united together. Related **llégh**. TAN: **annég**. —**alléghúl kkapas** *n.* 1. A statement by

an important and respected leader that has the purpose of keeping a community, clan, or family united. 2. The logic or reasons for a statement, which, when expressed, make the statement believable. TAN: **annégún kkapah**.

alléghú A⁻¹, LLÉGHÚ, -A³ (or *alléghúw*) *vt caus*. To tie something well, tighten it, bind it. Related **llégh**. TAN: **annégú**. —**alléghúúló** *vt caus*. To tighten something.

aléllérh (TAN) *vi caus*. To make a pounding or banging noise. See **alél-lésch**.

aléllésch A⁻¹, LÉSCHÚ *vi caus*. To make noise, be noisy, of a banging or explosive sound such as from a firecracker, bomb, loud knocking on the door, pounding, etc.. Compare **yétch**. TAN: **aléllérh**.

alépé Variant of **álipé**.

alléew¹ A⁻¹, LLÉÉ, -A³ *vt caus*. To make food taste better, to season it, make it spicy. Related **llé**. TAN: **annéey**.

alléew² A⁻¹, LLÉÉ, -A³ *vt caus*. To bring pleasure to someone, make an experience more pleasurable (used of sexual technique as well as other types of pleasure). Related **llé**. Compare **alléew**¹.

ali (TAN) *n*. Sp. of grouper.

allif *n caus*. Mortar used for pounding food or medicine. Compare **fayúlippwo**. TAN: **nnif**.

alifanti [SPAN *elefante*] *n*. Elephant.

aligitór [ENG *alligator*] (TAN) *n*. Crocodile or alligator. See **kaimaan**.

alillih (TAN) *vi caus*. To help, assist someone. Related **liih**. See **alillis**.

alimmalul A⁻², LIMA, MALÚ, -L² *num*. Fifth in a series of people or animals. Related **a**⁻², **limmal**. TAN: **alimmanún**.

Alimaan [SPAN *Alemania*] *n*. Germany. E.g. *Re-Alimaan* – German, German people.

alimmanún (TAN) *num*. Fifth in a series of people or animals. See **al-immalúl**.

Alimaté *n.* Month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about June.

alimet *vi.* To be a slow poke, to be a slow or lazy worker. Synonym **tannun**.

alimighatch Variant of **álimighatch**.

aliminngaw Variant of **áliminngaw**.

alimong *n.* Large sea crab with red-orange shell.

alimoowal A⁻², LIMA-, UWA, -L² *num.* The fifth general object in a series. Related **limoow**. TAN: **alimoowan**.

alimoowan (TAN) *num.* The fifth general object in a series. See **alimoowal**.

alimmwar *vi.* To carry an object on the shoulder. Inflected *alimmwara*. Related **mwáár**. Compare **aifar**.

alimwaar (TAN) *vi.* To carry on the shoulder or back. Dial. **ammwar**.

alimmwara (TAN) *vt.* To carry an object on the shoulder or back. Dial. **ammwara**.

allingariiy A⁻¹, LLINGARI, -A³ *vt caus.* To infuriate someone, make him furious, to tease him. Related **llingár**. TAN: **allingáringáriiy**.

allingáringáriiy (TAN) *vt caus.* To infuriate someone. Related **álingáringár**. See **allingariiy**.

alipa A⁻¹, LIPA, -A³ (or *alapa*) *vt caus.* To pour something, pour it out; to empty it (of a container filled with liquid, trash, or any substance that pours easily). Related **lip**. —**alipaaló** (or *alapaaló*) *vt caus.* 1. To pour something out. E.g. *Maria aa alipaaló arúng we*. Maria poured out the coconut milk. 2. To throw out trash. Related **lip**.

alipalip *vi caus.* 1. To waste liquid, as the result of a hole in a pipe or of a faucet that is not completely turned off. 2. To be discharging blood or body fluid, to be menstruating. Related **alipa**.

alis¹ Variant of **alús**¹.

alis² Variant of **alús**².

aalis Variant of **alús**².

aliitos [CHAM] *n.* Earrings.

alitchinemá (TAN) *n.* Convulsions, esp. those preceding death. See **latchilemá**.

aliyal (or *áliyál, yáliyál*) *n.* Young unmarried male, bachelor. Synonym **aleweisch**.

alo- [POC *(q)alo] *n.* Only in compounds. Sun. E.g. *Leealowas* – noon to mid-afternoon. Compare **álet**.

alo¹ *n.* Hives or rash thought to be caused by people gossiping about the person (can be either good or bad gossip). Inflected *aloor*.

alo² *n.* Talk, words, conversation, speech. (usage: respect) Inflected *aloomw, alool, aloor*. Synonym **kkapas**.

alolomwaay *vi.* The process of finding out the nature of the ghost that is making one sick. TAN: **alalomwaay**.

alomwa A-¹, LOMWA-, -A³ *vt caus.* To shake up liquid so as to mix it up, or in order to wash out the container. E.g. *Ibwe alomwa lúúl*. I will shake up the coconut. Related **lomwuuw, lomwalomw**.

alonga- (or *alanga-*) *n.* All, every one. E.g. *Alongal* all of it. *Alongeer* – all of them. Inflected *alongal, alongasch, alongamem, alongeer*.

alloow *n, vi.* Feces, excrement; to move the bowels, defecate. (usage: respect) Related **lloow**. Synonym **paa, bwuse**.

alómw ALA-, -MWU *n (idiom)*. You see? Serves you right! What do you think of that? (as when angry with someone who has lost because of his own foolishness). Related **ala-**. TAN: **anómw**.

alóót *n.* Long and grassy variety of seaweed. E.g. *Ighal leeyil alóót* – k. of fish that lives among seaweed.

alóóy A-¹, LÓÓ, -A³ *vt caus.* To let someone go, release him. Inflected *alóóyló, alóówey, alóógh, alóór*. Related **ló**.

aluu- *vt.* To go beyond, to pass by. E.g. *Ngare uló Kkuwam, nge imwu ubwe aluuló Luuta*. When you go to Guam, you will pass by Rota. Inflected *aluuló, aluutá, aluutiw, aluulong, aluwow*. TAN: **aluuy**.

alughulugha A¹, LUGHU, -A³ *vt caus.* To make someone believe. Related **lúghúlúgh**. TAN: **alúghúlúgú**.

aluule *vi.* To race, compete to see who is the fastest, esp. in foot races. Synonym **kkiyooso, ássáág**.

aluppwa (TAN) *vt caus.* To make lights flicker or blink. s: **alupp-wuluppwa**.

aluppwuluppwa A¹, LUPPWULUPPWU, -A³ *vt caus.* To make light flicker or blink (as when sending signals with a mirror). Related **lupp-wuluppw**. TAN: **aluppwa**.

allur A¹, LLURU 1. *vi caus.* To provide shade, as of a tree. 2. *n caus.* Hat, cap, umbrella. (usage: respect) Synonym **parung, akkaw, iimw**. Related **llur**. TAN: **annúr**.

aluuy (TAN) *vt.* To pass by, go beyond. See **aluu-**.

alú ALÚÚ [POC **qanitu*] *n.* Spirit, ghost; may be evil or helpful. Compare **ngéél**. TAN: **anú**. —**alúúl falúw** *n.* Spirits of the land. TAN: **anúún fanúw**. —**alúúl leeimw** *n.* Spirits of the house. Compare **raang, ghurughur**. TAN: **anúún leimw**. —**alúúl leeyil walúwal** *n.* Spirits of the forest. TAN: **anúún leeyin walawal**. —**alúúl sáát** *n.* Spirits of the sea. TAN: **anúún háát**.

allú *vt.* To fold something, roll it up (of cloth, mats, clothes, flags). Inflected *allúúló*. —**allúl** *vi.* To be folded over.

alúghúlúgú (TAN) *vt caus.* To make someone believe. s: **alughulugha**.

alúghúppag (TAN) *n caus.* Cliff, precipice. See **alúghúppagh**.

alúghúparh (TAN) *vi caus.* To be silent, unexpressive. See **alúghú-pasch**.

alúghúppagh A¹, LÚGHÚ-, -PPAGHÚ *n caus.* Cliff, precipice. Related **paghúw**. TAN: **alúghúppag**.

alúghúpasch A⁻¹, LÚGHÚ-, PASCHA *vi caus.* To be very silent, to keep one's feelings to oneself, to have difficulty expressing oneself. TAN: **alúgúparh.** —**alúghúpaschaay** *vt caus.* To make someone be quiet, to shut him up; to do, say something that makes the other person stop talking.

alúghúúw A⁻¹, LÚGHÚ-, -A³ *vt caus.* To make someone believe something; to persuade or convince someone of something.

alúh (TAN) *n.* Beard, whiskers. See **alús.**

alúl ALÚ, -L² *n.* Generic term for color, color of something. E.g. *Meet alúl?* – What is its color? TAN: **anún.**

alúpé Variant of **álipé.**

alús¹ (or *alis*¹, *anús*) *n.* Flower with small white blossoms.

alús² ALÚSA (or *aalis*, *alis*²) *n.* Beard, whiskers. Inflected *alúsey*, *alúsómw*, *alúsal*, *alúseer*. TAN: **alúh.**

alúw *n.* *Cordia subcordata*, sp. of tree with orange flowers. TAN: **anné.**

alúwlúw A⁻¹, LÚWALÚWA *vi caus.* To be frightening, scary, terrifying.

ammahag (TAN) *vi caus.* To be frightening, scary. See **ammesagh.**

ammahagú (TAN) *vt caus.* To frighten, scare someone. S: **ammesaghú.**

ammahaaw (TAN) *vi caus.* To open one's mouth wide. See **ammasaaw.**

ammair (TAN) *n caus.* 1. Lullabye. 2. Death chant. See **ammayúr.**

amakkúúw A⁻¹, MAKKÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To help deliver a child. E.g. *Dokto aa amakkúúló Maria.* The doctor delivered Maria's baby. Related **makk.**

amall A⁻¹, MALLA *vi caus.* To grind substances into a powder, to do grinding. Related **mall.**

amala A⁻¹, MILA, -A³ *vt caus.* 1. To fix something or repair it; to make something; to try it out (in order to find out what will happen). E.g. *Amala kkani la.* Prepare the meat. Synonym **féérú**. 2. To have sexual intercourse with someone. (usage: vulgar, men's talk) Related **mila**. TAN: **amina**.

amalaaló *vt.* To beat off ants, flies, or other swarming insects. TAN: **aminaaló**.

amalamal (or *amálimál*) *vi caus.* To accompany someone who is afraid to go out; to soothe someone by accompanying him. TAN: **amanaman**. —**amalamalúw** (or *amálimálúw*) *vt caus.* To accompany someone who is afraid to venture forth. E.g. *Ibwe ló amálimálúgh.* I will accompany you. Compare **fiti**. TAN: **aman-amanú**.

ammalaw A⁻¹, MALAWA *n caus.* To rescue people or equipment. Related **malaw**. TAN: **ammanaw**.

amalawa A⁻¹, MALAWA, -A³ *vt caus.* To save, cure, rescue, spare someone. Related **malaw**. TAN: **amanawa**.

amalawasefáaliitá A⁻¹, MALAWA, SEFÁALI, -A³, - TÁÁ *vt caus.* To bring someone back to life, revive him, resuscitate him. Related **malaw**.

amallaay A⁻¹, MALLA, -I-, -A³ *vt caus.* To grind a substance into a powder or paste; to make it into a flour. Related **mall**, **amall**. Synonym **amallú**.

amaleeset Sp. of tall tree found on sandy beaches. TAN: **amaneeset**.

amaley (TAN) *n.* The world, the globe, all over the world. Synonym **alongan fanú**. Dial. **welfalúw**.

amálimál Variant of **amalamal**.

amallú *vt caus.* To grind something up, as of grain. E.g. *Amallú meis.* Grind up the corn. Related **mall**. Synonym **amallaay**.

amanaman (TAN) *vi.* To accompany someone who is afraid. See **amalamal**.

amanamanú (TAN) *vt.* To accompany someone who is afraid. See **amalamalúw**.

ammanaw (TAN) *n caus*. To rescue people or equipment. S: **ammalaw**.

amanawa (TAN) *vt caus*. To save, rescue someone. See **amalawa**.

amara A⁻¹, MARA *n caus*. Canoe sail. Related **mara**. Synonym **úúw**. TAN: **amara**.

amareey *vt caus*. To move something from one place to another.

ammasaaw A⁻¹, MMASA, AWA *vi caus*. To open one's mouth wide. Related **aaw**. TAN: **ammahaaw**.

ammat A⁻¹, MMATA 1. *n*. Bailer. 2. *vi*. To bail. E.g. *Ammataaló waa*. Bail out the canoe. Inflected (*vt*) *ammata*. Related **mmat**.

amaat AMAATA *vi*. To scrape, grate or mash something, esp. sweet potato, banana, taro, or tapioca (for example, so as to make *suwósu*). Inflected *amaatay* (*vt*).

ammaat A⁻¹, MAATA *vi caus*. 1. To join together to work on the farm. 2. To join together in a group for any specific purpose or task. Related **maat**.

ammata A⁻¹, MMATA *vt caus*. 1. To bail it (of a boat or canoe). Inflected *ammataawow*. Related **ammat**, **mmat**. 2. To eat everything, to eat the plate clean.

ammataff *vi*. To be clear, easily understood (of, e.g., an explanation). Compare **affata**. —**amataffa** *vt*. To make something clear, to explain it. Compare **affata**. TAN: **ammatafa**.

amatúw A⁻¹, MATÚ, -A³ *vt caus*. To fill someone with food, to make him full by feeding. E.g. *Maria aa amatúwló ghóóghó we*. Maria fed the baby until he was full. Related **mat**. Compare **amwongoow**. TAN: **amatú**.

ammayúr A⁻¹, MAYÚRÚ *n, vi caus*. 1. Lullabye, to sing a lullabye. 2. Death chant, uttered when the coffin is being closed; to perform a death chant. Compare **aschúwschúw**. TAN: **ammair**.

ammál Variant of **ammel**.

amálimál¹ A⁻¹, MÁLIMÁLI (or *amelimel*²) *vi caus.* To stare into space, to be glassy-eyed, as when thinking deeply, in a state of shock, day-dreaming.

amálimál² Variant of **amalamal**.

amálimál³ Variant of **amelimel¹**.

amálimálúw Variant of **amalamalúw**.

amááamááy A⁻¹, MÁÁMÁÁ, -I-, -A³ *vi caus.* To wish someone dead, to think evil thoughts about someone. Related **má**.

amámi A⁻¹, MÁMI, -A³ *vt caus.* To make food sweeter, to sweeten it, to add sugar to it. Related **mám**. TAN: **amemú**.

amángiingáli A⁻¹, MÁNGI, NGÁLI *vt caus.* To remind someone. Inflected *amángiingáliyey*, *amángiingálúgh*. Related **mángi**, **ngáli**. TAN: **amengiingeni**.

amááy A⁻¹, MÁÁ, -I-, -A³ *vt caus.* To be present and assist someone who is dying; to assist in the performance of the dying ceremonies or dying ritual. Related **má**.

ambwooli [JPN] *vt.* To carry things on the back. Synonym **atchéew**.

ammel A⁻¹, MÁLI (or *ammál*) *vi caus.* To smile, grin, chortle or laugh over something; to sneer.

amelemel Variant of **amelimel¹**.

ameleeya *vt caus.* To have sexual intercourse with someone. Related **meleeya**.

amelimel¹ A⁻¹, MÁLIMÁLI (or *amelemel*, *amálimál³*) *vi caus.* To smile off-and-on, either to oneself for a secret reason or to a friend.

amelimel² Variant of **amálimál¹**.

amemú (TAN) *vt caus.* To sweeten food. See **amámi**.

ammesagh A¹, MESAGHÚ *vi caus.* To be frightening, scary. Related **mesagh**. TAN: **ammahag**. —**ammesaghú** A¹, MMASAGUÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To frighten someone, scare him. TAN: **ammahagú**.

ameschereghi A¹, MESCHERÁGHI, -A³ *vt caus.* To be patient, to take it easy, to make things easy for oneself. E.g. *Ameschereghi leetipomw!*– Take it easy! Related **mescherágh**.

amet *n caus.* Perfume or scented oil containing herbs, used to protect infants or pregnant women from spirits or disease.

ametághi A¹, METÁGHI *vt caus.* To hurt someone. Related **metágh**. TAN: **ametegi**.

ametegi (TAN) *vt caus.* To hurt someone. See **ametághi**.

ameew Variant of **amééw**.

ameewló A¹, MÉÊ, -A³, -LÓÓ *vt caus.* To sell something. Compare **amééw**.

ammey A¹, MMEYI *vi caus.* To stretch something, as rubber, rope, or one's body. —**ammeya** A¹, MMEYI, -A³ *vt caus.* To stretch something, extend it to its full extent. Inflected *ammeyaaló*. —**ammeyaaló** *vt caus.* To stretch something. Related **mmey**. TAN: **ammeiyaaló**.

améémé A¹, MÉÉMÉE *vi caus.* To sell things, to buy things. Related **amééw**.

améémééw Variant of **améémééy**.

améémééy (or *améémééw*) *vt caus.* To chew up food and feed it to an infant. E.g. *Améémééw ghóóghó we*. Feed the baby (with premasticated food). —**amééméé**- *n*. Premasticated food for an infant. Inflected *amééméél*.

amééw A¹, MÉÊ, -A³ *vt caus.* To buy something. Inflected *akkamé*, *améémééw*. Compare **ameewló**.

amiaw *n*. Urine. (usage: respect) Synonym **alé**, **siir**.

amiiga [CHAM < SPAN *amiga*] *n.* Friend (female). Inflected *amiigááy*, *amiigóómw*, *amiigaal*, *amiigaar*. Compare **amiigo**.

amiigo [CHAM < SPAN *amigo*] *n.* Friend (male). Inflected *amiigooy*, *amiigoomw*, *amiigool*, *amiigoor*. Synonym **abwiibwi**. Compare **amiiga**.

amihi (TAN) *vt caus.* To paint something. See **amisi**.

ammihi (TAN) *vt caus.* To anoint someone with oil. See **ammisi**.

amina (TAN) *vt.* To do something, make it, fix it. See **amala**.

aminaaló (TAN) *vt.* To beat off insects. S: **amalaaló**.

amis (or *ámis*, *ómis*) *n.* Paint. Related **mmis**, **amisi**.

amisi *vt caus.* To paint something. Related **mmis**, **ammisi**. TAN: **amihi**.

ammisi *vt caus.* To anoint someone with oil. Inflected *ammisiyáy*, *ammisúgh*. TAN: **ammihi**.

ammiti *vt caus.* To make a person, an object, or oneself slip or slide. E.g. *Ibwe ammitiyáytiw*. I will slide down (e.g., the hill). Compare **tangúru**.

amóól *vi caus.* To yawn. Synonym **móólatél**.

amón (TAN) *n, vi.* Fish bait; to bait a hook. See **amwal**.

ammóóy (or *ammwóóy*) *vt.* To do something even though one doesn't really want to, so as to show consideration, respect, or thoughtfulness. E.g. *Ibwe ammóógh ló tenda*. I'll accompany you to the store (even though I am not very willing).

ampaiya [JPN < ENG] *n.* Umpire in a baseball game.

aamw¹ AMWA (or *yaamw*) *n.* The two vertical supports connecting the outrigger float to the outward ends of the outrigger booms.

aamw² AAMWA *vi.* To look or face in a certain direction or at something. Inflected *aamwato*, *aamwaló*.

amwaghilighili *vt caus.* To tickle someone by using an object such as a feather or small stick. Compare **amwatágheli**, **amwaghilighila**. —**amwaghilighila** *vt caus.* To tickle someone, esp. with the fingers. Compare **amwaghilighili**.

amwal (or *amwól*) 1. *n, vi.* Bait (for fish); to bait (a hook). E.g. *Amwólló yóómw ghéé*. Bait your hook. 2. *vi.* To prepare equipment for a task. Compare **amwala**. Inflected *amwalló*. TAN: **amón**.

amwala *vt.* To prepare or tidy up a place; to make it ready.

amwaamwaay leetipomw A⁻¹, MWAAMWAAYÚ *vi caus.* Second person singular. To be patient, to cool yourself down, to calm yourself. Related **mwaamwaay**.

amwanger (TAN) *n, vi.* Lace; to have lace on it. See **amwénger**.

ammwar¹ A⁻¹, MMWARE (or *ammwór*) *vi caus.* To carry on the shoulder or back. Related **mwaár**, **ammwara**. Compare **aifar**. Dial. **al-imwaar**.

ammwar² *n.* Pole carried across the shoulder, used by two or more people to transport heavy objects. Related **ammwara**.

amwara A⁻¹, MWARE, -A³ *vt caus.* To place a lei or garland on someone. Related **mwaár**.

ammwara A⁻¹, MWARE, -A³ (or *aimmwara*) *vt caus.* (Of two or more men) to carry on the shoulders a heavy object hung on a pole. Inflected *ammwaraaló*. Related **ammwar**, **mwaár**. Compare **aifara**, **ailimmwara**.

amwaramwar *vi.* To hesitate, think again before doing something.

amwaaraar *vi.* To be proud, to show off, to be stuck up, as demonstrated by one's speech and actions.

amware- A⁻¹, MWARE (TAN) *n caus.* Sweetheart, lover (esp. of a mistress). Synonym **fayúnaa-**.

amwaremwar A¹, MWAREMWARE *vi caus.* To put a head garland or lei (*mwaremwar*) on someone or on a cross or statue, as during a religious celebration. —**amwaremwara** A¹, MWAREMWARE, -A³ *vt caus.* To place a lei or garland on someone; to garland him. TAN: **amwaramwara**.

amwasagha *n, vi.* Tobacco; to chew tobacco.

amwaschúútiw A¹, MWASCHÚ-, -A³, -TIWA *vt caus.* 1. To stall, to retain someone. 2. To hold something down (as paper to keep it from blowing away). Synonym **schóngiitiw**. TAN: **ammwórhúútiw**.

amwatágheli (or *amwátighili*) *vt caus.* To tickle someone with the hands and fingers. Synonym **amwaghilighila**. Dial. **atigibwoy**.

ammwaay A¹, MMWAAYÚ *vi caus.* To be late, slow, tardy. Related **-mmwaay**.

ammwaayú A¹, MMWAAYÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To slow something up, make it slow. E.g. *Ammwaayú yóómw ailúúla atela*. Push the swing more slowly. Related **-mmwaay**.

amwáál A¹, MWÁÁLE *vi caus.* To utter a challenge, to challenge someone to fight. E.g. *Limaamaaw we e amwáál ngeli Juan*. The strong man challenged Juan to a fight. Related **mwáál**. TAN: **amwáán**.

amwáliiliiya *vt caus.* To let him speak, make him speak.

amwáán (TAN) *vi caus.* To challenge someone. See **amwáál**.

amwáángeli A¹, MWÁÁ, NGÁLI, -A³ *vt caus.* To aim at something; to make something face toward it; to point something at it. TAN: **amwáángeni**.

amwáángeni (TAN) *vt caus.* To aim at something, point at it. See **amwáángeli**.

amwáángi *vt caus.* To annoy someone; to make him impatient; to give him a hard time. —**amwááng** *vi caus.* To keep something away from someone so as to make him angry.

amwátighili Variant of **amwatágheli**.

amwe AMWEE *n.* Medium-sized sp. of *Tridachna* clam. Compare **siim**, **ttó**. TAN: **amwey**.

amweigh *n.* Chili pepper. Synonym **lollo**. TAN: **amwiig**.

ammwel Variant of **ámmwel**.

ammwel¹ A⁻¹, MMWELA *vi caus.* To clean things up, put things into order, straighten things, make things tidy. E.g. *Ammwel llól iimw*. Clean up in your house. Related **amwelaaló**¹.

ammwel² *n.* Something put aside for future use, as food or savings. Inflected *ammwelúsch*, *ammwelúl*. Related **amwelaaló**².

amwelaaló¹ A⁻¹, MWELA, -A³, -LÓÓ *vt caus.* To clean something up, straighten it up, put it in order. Related **ammwel**¹.

amwelaaló² A⁻¹, MWELA, -A³, -LÓÓ *vt caus.* To put aside food or money for future use. Related **ammwel**².

amweschiya *vt caus.* To make something beautiful, attractive, pretty (esp. of bead decorations).

amwetekkáya A⁻¹, MWETE, KKÁYIA, -A³ (or *amwetekkeya*) *vt caus.* 1. To do something quickly, to fix it fast, to hurry it up. 2. To make someone hurry up. Related **mwet**, **kkáy**.

amwetekkeya Variant of **amwetekkáya**.

amwey¹ *vi caus.* To pile things up, to separate things into piles. E.g. *Amweyafengelli peilú kkemwu*. Pile up those coconut leaves near you.

amwey² (TAN) *n.* Giant clam. S: **amwe**.

amweya A⁻¹, MWEYA, -A³ *vt caus.* To gather and pile things up (as coconuts). Inflected *amweyaaló*. TAN: **amweyú**.

amweyal A⁻¹, MWEYA-, -L² *n caus.* Pile of (objects). E.g. *Amweyal lúú* pile of coconuts.

amweyú (TAN) *vt caus.* To gather and pile up objects. See **amweya**.

amwéngar Variant of **amwénger**.

amwénger (or *amwéngar*) *n, vi*. Lace; to have lace (on it), to be lacy.
TAN: **amwanger**.

amwiig (TAN) *n*. Chili pepper. See **amweigh**.

amwirimwir¹ A⁻¹, MWIRIMWIRI *vi caus*. To go to the back of a boat and steer. TAN: **mwirimwir**.

amwirimwir² A⁻¹, MWIRIMWIRI *vi caus*. To follow, to go or do things later than others, to be last. E.g. *E amwirimwirito*. He's coming later. Related **mwiiir**.

amwirimwiril A⁻¹, MWIRIMWIRI, -L² *vi caus*. To be the last, final. E.g. *Maria mille e ghi amwirimwiril mwongo*. Maria is the very last one to eat. Dial. **ninisin**. TAN: **mwirimwirin**.

amwo A⁻¹, MWOO *vi caus*. To be immersed in deep liquid or mud. Inflected *amwooló*. Related **mwoo**⁻¹.

amwohomwoh (TAN) *vi caus*. To apologize, to beg forgiveness. S: **amwosomwos**.

amwoongél *n*. Traditional medicine used to assist a person whose spirit is believed to have been separated from his body.

amwongo A⁻¹, MWONGOO *vi caus*. To feed, give food. Related **mwongo**.

amwongoow A⁻¹, MWONGOO, -A³ *vt caus*. To feed someone, as an infant, an invalid, or animals. Related **mwongo**. TAN: **amwongooy**.

amwongooy (TAN) *vt caus*. To feed someone, as an infant, invalid, or animals. Dial. **amwongoow**.

amwoor A⁻¹, MWOORA *vi caus*. To be tiring, fatiguing, exhausting. Related **mwoor**². —**amwoora**¹ A⁻¹, MWOORA, -A³ (or *amwoura*) *vt caus*. To exhaust someone; to tire someone; tired, fatigued. E.g. *Iya ghi amwoora le fattabw*. I tired him out by making him run.

amwoora² A⁻¹, MWOURA, -A³ *vt caus*. To siphon liquid from one container into another, to suck liquid through a straw. Inflected *amwooráátiw*. Related **mwour**.

amworomwor A⁻¹, MWOOROMWOORO *n caus.* Things that fall and spatter or scatter (rain, seeds, leaves). E.g. *Amworomworul uschow* – rain-drops. Related **mmwor**.

ammworomwor *vi caus.* To husk (esp. corn). Related **mmwor**.

amworosa [CHAM] *n, vi.* Afternoon meal, lunch; to eat lunch. Synonym **ayúlow**.

ammwoorh (TAN) 1. *n caus.* Cigarette ashes. 2. *vi.* To flick ashes from a cigarette. See **ammwóósch**. —**ammwoorhalong** (TAN) *vi caus.* To put ashes into something. S: **ammwóóschalong**.

amwosomwos A⁻¹, MWOSOMWOSO *vi caus.* To apologize, to beg forgiveness or pardon. TAN: **amwohomwoh**.

amwosoreey (or *amwosoroy*) [JPN] *vi.* To be fun, enjoyable.

amwosoroy Variant of **amwosoreey**.

amwoosch *n.* Thin necklace made of colored beads, worn around the throat. Compare **usous**, **lighatúttúr**.

amwot tumaaga [CHAM] *n.* *Cassia sophora* and *Cassia occidentalis*; sp. of beach plant used in medicine. Compare **sáfey**.

amwoot A⁻¹, MWOOTA 1. *vi caus.* To cook food. 2. *n caus.* Method of cooking (kinds of food). E.g. *Amwootal kkani* – method of cooking meat. Related **mwoot**. TAN: **ammwoot**.

amwoota A⁻¹, MWOOTA, -A³ *vt caus.* To cook something. Related **mwoot**.

amwoura Variant of **amwoora**¹.

amwoow Variant of **amwooy**.

amwooy A⁻¹, MWOO, -A³ (or *amwoow*) 1. *vt caus.* To immerse someone or something in water or mud. 2. *vi caus.* To step into deep water or mud. 3. To be very deep (of a wound). Inflected *amwoowtiw*, *amwoowló*. Related **mwoo**-¹.

amwóghuta A⁻¹, MWÓGHUTÚ, -A³ (or *amwóghuíu*) *vt.* To move something, make it move; to start it (of, e.g., an engine). E.g. *Juan aa amwóghuta ghareeta*. Juan started the car. Related **mwóghut**.

amwól Variant of **amwal**.

amwólla A⁻¹, MWÓLLA, -A³ *vt caus.* To tempt someone, to make someone desire something that he cannot have. Related **mwóll**.

amwólaayló *vt caus.* To place something (such as a baby) in the shade. Related **amwólaátá**, **mwól**.

amwólaátá *vt caus.* To cover or shade something, as a baby or plants. E.g. *Ubwe amwólaátá ghóógho*. Shade the baby from the sun. Related **amwólaayló**, **mwól**.

ammwór Variant of **ammwar**.

amwóra (or *amwura*) *vt caus.* To raise the hand and pretend to strike someone; to frighten someone by making a threatening gesture; to physically threaten someone. E.g. *Juan e amwóra payúl*. Juan raised his hand as if to strike someone.

amwóraaló A⁻¹, MWÓRA, -A³, -LÓO *vt caus.* To dry something up. Related **mwór**.

ammwórhooy (TAN) *vt caus.* To accuse someone of being a thief. See **amwóschoo**.

ammwórhúútiw (TAN) *vt caus.* 1. To hold back or retain someone. 2. To hold something down. See **amwaschúútiw**.

ammwósch A⁻¹, MWÓOSCHA (or *ghammwósch*) 1. *n caus.* Ashes from cigarettes. 2. *vi caus.* To flick ashes from a cigarette. Related **mwósch**. TAN: **ammwoorh**. —**ammwóschalong** A⁻¹, MWÓOSCHA, -LONGO *vi caus.* To put ashes into something. Related **mwósch**. TAN: **ammwoorhalong**.

amwóschoo A⁻¹, MWÓSCHOO, -A³ *vt caus.* To accuse someone of being a thief. Related **mwósch**. TAN: **ammwórhooy**.

ammwóóy Variant of **ammóóy**.

ammwuha (TAN) *vt caus.* To make someone vomit. S: **ammwusa**.

amwura Variant of **amwóra**.

amwuri A⁻¹, MWIRI, -A³ (or *ámwuri*) *vt caus.* To look for someone or something, look at him or it. E.g. *Amwuriito lóópis*. Look for some pencils for me. Inflected *amwuriyey*, *amwurúgh*, *amwurighámém*, *amwuriir*. Related **mwiir**. Synonym **piipiyy**, **lúghúl pischeey**, **saghúruw**.

amwurh (TAN) *n.* Firewood. S: **amwusch**.

amwurhu (TAN) *vt caus.* 1. To grasp something, seize it in the hands, hold it. 2. To be responsible for someone, to be in charge. See **amwuschú**.

ammwusa A⁻¹, MMWUSA, -A³ *vt caus.* To make someone vomit, regurgitate. Related **mmwus**. TAN: **ammwuha**.

amwusch (or *amwúsch*) *n caus.* Firewood. E.g. *Amwuschul anget* – firewood. Related **mwusch**, **ghumwúsch**. TAN: **amwurh**.

amwuschú A⁻¹, MWUSCHÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To take something in the hand, to hold it in the hand, to grasp it. Compare **akkamwasch**. TAN: **amwurhú**.

amwúsch Variant of **amwusch**.

amwúтчúw A⁻¹, MWÚTCHÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To complete something, finish it (of a story that is read, told, or listened to); to complete a task (esp. of office work). Related **mwúтч**. Synonym **ásáriiló**. TAN: **amwúтчú**.

aan (or *yaan*) (TAN, LN) *poss pron.* Third person singular possessive pronoun: his, her, hers. Related **aa-**. See **aal**².

ana- (TAN) *poss cl.* Possessive classifier for cooked food. See **ala-**.

anay [CHAM] 1. *n.* Termite. 2. *vi.* To be infested with termites. E.g. *Imwey e ghi anay*. My house is infested with termites. Synonym **malúl paap**.

anné (TAN) *n.* Sp. of tree with small edible nuts and orange flowers.

annég (TAN) *n caus.* Any unifying or binding factor in a community. See **allégh**.

annégú (TAN) *vt caus.* To tighten or bind something. See **alléghú**.

annééy (TAN) *vt caus.* To season food, make it spicy. See **allééw**.

anoonas [CHAM < SPAN *ananás*] *n.* *Annona reliculata*, custard apple; the leaves of this plant are also used in medicine for child-bearing.

anómw (TAN, LN) *idiom.* You see? Serves you right! See **alómw**.

antiyos [CHAM] *n.* Eyeglasses, sunglasses; goggles or facemask for diving.

anú ANÚÚ [POC **qanitu*] (TAN, LN) *n.* Spirit, ghost. See **alú**.

anúúmwarahi (TAN) *n.* Rainbow. Related **anú**. Synonym **rehiim**. Dial. **rásiim**.

anún (TAN) *n.* General term for color; color of something. See **alúl**.

anús Variant of **alús**¹.

annúr (TAN) *n caus.* Hat, cap, umbrella.

anzibwong [JPN] *n.* Short pants (for men or women), shorts. TAN: **hanz-ibwong**.

anga- *vi.* To work, labor. E.g. *Angaghatch* – to be a good worker, to be an expert at one's work. Related **angaang**.

angaha (TAN) *vt caus.* To resuscitate someone. See **angasa**.

anngala A-¹, NGALA, -A³ *vt caus.* To sexually excite or stimulate someone (either male or female) by use of words or physical actions. Related **nngal**, **nngaleetiy**. TAN: **anngana**.

angaang (or *engaang*) 1. *n.* Work, occupation, labor. 2. *vi.* To work. Synonym **tarabwaagho**.

angaraap (or *arangaap*) *n.* Bonito tuna. Compare **katso**, **tóghu**.

angasa A-¹, NGASA, -A³ *vt caus.* To resuscitate someone who is unconscious; lit.: to cause someone to breathe. Related **ngasangas**. TAN: **angaha**.

angattar *vi.* 1. To be light-fingered, a petty thief, to steal, to be a sly or clever thief. 2. To habitually engage in surreptitious fondling of members of the opposite sex.

anngawa A⁻¹, NNGAWA, -A³ *vt caus.* To harm, damage, hurt something. Related **nngaw**. Antonym **aghatchúw**. Dial. **abwutaga**.

anngeli A⁻¹, NGÁLI *vt caus.* To reach for something and grasp it (in order to obtain it). TAN: **anngeni**.

anget (or *ánget*) *n.* Fire. Dial. **harow**.

angeeti (or *anngééti*) *vt.* To touch someone or something. Inflected *angeetiyáy, angeetúgh, angeetiir*. TAN: **anngeti**.

anngééti Variant of **angeeti**.

anghit [CHAM < SPAN *angel*] (TAN) *n.* Angel. S: **angit**.

angi (or *ángi*) [POC **kani*] *vt.* To eat something. Inflected *akkangi* (*redup*). Synonym **mammááli**. Compare **mwongo**.

angit [CHAM < SPAN *angel*] *n.* Angel. TAN: **anghit**.

angol A⁻¹, NGOLO (or *óngol*) *vi caus.* 1. To show off, indicate that one thinks oneself superior. 2. To flirt. Related **ngol**.

angolongol A⁻¹, NGOLONGOLO *vi caus.* To show off, act in a proud way, be proud (esp. of one's possessions). Related **angol, ngol**.

angomaras ANGO, MARASA *n.* Sp. of plant with bitter-tasting leaves.

angoschigh ANGO, -SCHIGHI *n.* Sp. of plant with sweet-smelling leaves, which are rubbed to release their scent and used in garlands.

angóóngó A⁻¹, NGÓÓNGÓO *vi caus.* To grimace, to squinch up one's face in disagreement or disapproval.

angúhú (TAN) *vt caus.* To bruise someone. See **angúsa**.

angúrhúngúrh (TAN) *vi caus.* To be boring, irritating. See **angúschúngúsch**.

angúsa A⁻¹, NGÚSA, -A³ *vt caus.* To bruise someone by hitting or pinching. Related **ngúús**, **ngús**. TAN: **angúhú**.

angúsúngús *vi.* To snort or sniff angrily. Related **asúngúsúng**.

angúschúngúsch A⁻¹, NGÚSCHÚ *vi caus.* To be boring, irritating. Related **ngúsch**. TAN: **angúrhúngúrh**.

angúti A⁻¹, NGÚTÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To knead pounded breadfruit or bread dough so as to make it firm and tight. E.g. *Angúti mááy*. Knead the breadfruit. Related **ngút**. TAN: **angútú**.

anngútúw A⁻¹, NGÚTÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To tighten something (as a knot or screw). E.g. *Angútúúló*. Tighten it down. Related **ngút**. TAN: **anngútú**.

anngúw Variant of **angúúw**.

angúúw (or *anngúw*) *vt caus.* 1. To increase effort in performing a task, to perform it harder, faster, with more vigor and energy (of, e.g., giving a massage, beating a child, doing physical labor). 2. To increase volume or loudness (e.g., when speaking, of a radio, etc.). 3. To increase the speed of a vehicle. Related **ngú**. Compare **assiti**. TAN: **anngúy**.

anngúy (TAN) *vt caus.* To employ increased effort, speed, or volume. See **angúúw**.

aolomalúl A⁻², OLO, MALÚ, -L² *num.* Sixth in a series of people or animals. Related **a-²**, **olomal**. TAN: **aonomanún**.

aoloowal A⁻², OLO-, UWA, -L² *num.* Sixth general object in a series. Related **oloow**. TAN: **aonouwán**.

aonomanún (TAN, LN) *num.* Sixth in a series of people or animals. See **aolomalúl**.

aoráátá Variant of **ayoráátá**.

ap Variant of **óp**.

Aap (TAN) *n.* The island of Yap. S: **Yaap**.

aap APA [POC **q(a,e)mpa*] *n.* Small soft mat or cloth used for babies; baby diaper. Inflected *apal*. Compare **panyóólis**.

apagapag (TAN) *vi caus.* To intentionally fail to comply with a request. See **apaghapagh**.

apagarho (TAN) *n.* Courage, bravery, mettle. Inflected *apagarhooy*, *apagarhoon*. Dial. **bwura**.

apaghapagh *vi caus.* 1. To angrily give too much of something that is requested in order to shame the person who requested it; to respond to a request by doing much more than requested. 2. To respond to nagging by refusing to do anything at all. E.g. *Bwele yaal soong wóól schóóliimwal, aa apaghapagh yaal máyúr*. Because of his anger with his wife, he just went off and slept. 3. To respond to a request by doing the opposite of what is asked. E.g. *E ghi apaghapagh féérúmw*. What you did is the opposite of what was asked. TAN: **apagapag**.

apaha (TAN) *vt.* To say something, talk about someone or something. See **apasa**. —**apaháátá** (TAN) *vt.* To speak up, to say something. See **apesáátá**.

apakka A-¹, PAKKA, -A³ *vt caus.* To hurry someone up, make him move faster when going somewhere. Related **pakk**.

appal *vi caus.* To tip a container of liquid up in order to drink from it. Related **alipa**, **ppal**. —**appala** *vt caus.* To tip a glass or bottle up in order to drink from it.

apala A-¹, PÁLA, -A³ (or *apála*) *vt caus.* To dry it (as of clothes, fish). Related **pel**. Dial. **abwaha**.

appalawal Variant of **appalúwal**.

appalawala Variant of **appalúweli**.

apalaweli Variant of **appalúwáli**.

appaliyen (TAN) *vi caus.* To answer, reply. Dial. **appalúwal**.

appalúwal A-¹, PALÚWALI (or *appalawal*) *vi caus.* To respond, call back, answer, reply. Related **palúwáli**. TAN: **appaliyen**. —**appalúweli** (or *appalawala*) *vt caus.* To answer, reply to someone. E.g. *Appalúwáliyáy!* – Answer me.

apalúwali Variant of **appalúwáli**.

appalúwáli A⁻¹, PALÚWA, -LI, -A³ (or *apalúwali, apalaweli*) *vt caus.* 1. To pair someone, to make someone partners. E.g. *Iyo ebwe appalúwáli Maria?* – Who will be Maria’s partner? 2. To partner someone in doing a task. Related **palúwal**. —**apalúwal** *vi caus.* To be partners in doing a task, such as lifting a heavy object. E.g. *Saa apalúwal le rooghiito lamaasa, bwe e tchów.* Let’s carry the table here together, because it’s heavy.

apappa A⁻¹, PAPPA, -A³ *vt caus.* To pair someone, to make a pair. E.g. *Mestru we aa apappaar Juan me Maria llól kkatto.* The teacher paired Juan and Maria in the class. Inflected *apappaar*. Related **papp**.

apar *n caus.* *Erythriana variegata - orientalis*, a tree with large red flowers, bean pods and thorns; used in traditional medicine. Dial. **paar**.

aparannga A⁻¹, PARANNGA, -A³ *vt caus.* To shock, frighten, scare, worry someone. E.g. *Juan e aparanngáyáy reel saar.* Juan frightened me with a knife. Related **parang**.

aparaparú (TAN) *vt caus.* To put a hat on someone. Dial. **aparúngúrunga**.

apareli *vt.* To be aware of something. TAN: **apareni**.

apareni (TAN) *vt.* To be aware of something. S: **apareli**.

aparúngúrunga A⁻¹, PARÚNGA, -A³ *vt caus.* To put a hat on someone. Related **parúng**. Dial. **aparaparú**.

apparh¹ (TAN) *vi caus.* To be pasted up, posted up. See **appasch**¹.

apparh² (TAN) *n caus.* Glue, sap, putty, or other sticky substance. See **appasch**².

apasa APASA-, -A³ *vt.* To say something, talk about someone or something, to gossip about someone. (usage: respect) Inflected *apasaato, apasalló, ápásáángáli*. Related **kkapas**. Synonym **úra**,

óleghi. TAN: **apaha.** —**apesáátá** APASA, -A³, -TÁÁ *vt.* To speak up, to say something. E.g. *Apesáátá meeta u fééri.* Tell about what you do. Related **apasa.** TAN: **apaháátá.**

appasch¹ A-¹, PPASCHA *vi caus.* To be posted or pasted up, as of theater advertisements. Related **appascha**, **pasch.** TAN: **apparh.**

appasch² A-¹, PPASCHA *n caus.* Glue, sap, or other sticky substance that can be used as glue; caulking material, putty; to caulk. Related **pasch.** TAN: **apparh.**

appascha A-¹, PPASCHA, -A³ *vt caus.* To stick or glue something (together or to something); to post, to nail or tack up; to button; to caulk. Related **pasch.** Synonym **pascheey.**

apata A-¹, PATA, -A³ *vt caus.* To cool something, make it cool(er). Inflected *apataaló.* Related **pat.** Synonym **apatapata.**

apatapat A-¹, PATAPATA *vi caus.* To cool oneself, to become cooler. E.g. *Maria e apatapat faal mangga.* Maria cooled herself (became cool) under the mango tree. —**apatapata** A-¹, PATAPATA, -A³ *vt caus.* To cool something. Synonym **apata.**

apayú A-¹, PAYÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To lead the way, to show the way to someone who is unfamiliar with it, to guide. Inflected *apayúwey, apayúgh, apayúúr.*

apála Variant of **apala.**

apeipey¹ *n caus.* Driftwood. Related **peiipey**².

apeipey² A-¹, PEYIPEYI *vi caus.* To scatter food around while eating, to be a sloppy eater (esp. of children). Related **peey**², **peiipey**¹.

appel Variant of **appél.**

apelebwesch Variant of **pelebwesch.**

apelepel Variant of **ppáleppál.**

apeleschól Variant of **peleschól.**

apelipel *n.* Red wrap-around skirt-like garment, traditionally worn as underclothing by women.

appelló A⁻¹, PPELI, -LÓÓ *vi caus.* 1. To make lighter, as by reducing a burden. 2. To sober up after a bout of drinking. 3. To defecate or urinate. Related **ppel**.

apengágh A⁻¹, PENGÁGHI *n caus.* Wall. Related **pengágh**. TAN: **ápéngég**.

apengághi A⁻¹, PENGÁGHI, -A³ *vt caus.* To lean an object against something, such as a wall. E.g. *Bwughi milla nge uwa apengághi ngeli apengágh*. Bring that and lean it against the wall. TAN: **apengegi**.

apengegi (TAN) *vt caus.* To lean an object against something. Related **ápéngég**. See **apengághi**.

apeschóoyi *n.* Sp. of edible lagoon fish.

appett A⁻¹, PETTI (or *áppett*) *vi caus.* To have difficulty, a hard time; to be labored. E.g. *E appet yaal nganngas*. His breathing is labored. Related **ppett**², **áppetti**.

apetti *vt caus.* To run over someone, flatten him. E.g. *Ghareeta aa apettiiló*. A car ran over him. Related **pett**.

apeew¹ A⁻¹, PÉÉ, -A³ *vt caus.* To measure something.

apeew² A⁻¹, PÉÉ, -A³ (or *apééw*) *vt caus.* To empty a container, to drink from a container until the contents are gone. TAN: **apééy**. —**apééwló** *vt caus.* To empty a container; to finish drinking something. E.g. *Esáál apééwló mwo úlúmal letsi*. He hasn't finished drinking his milk yet.

Apey *n.* Ninth or tenth night of the moon.

appél (or *appel*) *n.* Young coconut containing liquid and soft meat; the meat from such a young coconut. TAN: **appén**.

appén (TAN, LN) *n.* Soft meat of the young coconut. See **appél**.

appéngágh *n.* Traditional male dance, which involves slapping the body with the hands and leaping into the air.

apééw Variant of **apeew**².

apééy (TAN) *vt caus.* To empty a container. See **apééw**².

apilasa A⁻¹, PILASA, -A³ (or *apilisa, ápilasa*) *vt caus.* To patch a leak; stop up a leak. Inflected *apilasaaló*. Related **pileey**, **pilapilal**, **piliságh**. TAN: **apinaha**.

apilekket *n.* Wide waistband, such as that for the traditional men's loincloth or *thu*. Compare **ttughumagh**.

apilipil A⁻¹, PILIPILI *vi caus.* To bow, bend down in respect (*esp. of women to their brothers*). TAN: **apinipin**.

apilipilil pesche *n caus.* Heel of the foot. Related **pesche**. TAN: **apilipilin perhe**.

apilipilin perhe (TAN) *n caus.* Heel of the foot. See **apilipil pesche**.

apilisa Variant of **apilasa**.

appiliischimw *n.* Sp. of plant used in traditional medicine.

apilómw *n.* Municipal center, village. Compare **sóóbw**. TAN: **apinómw**.

apilúghúlúghú (TAN) *vt caus.* 1. To have faith, trust in someone or something. 2. To secure an agreement, make it binding. See **apilúghúlúghúw**.

apilúgh A⁻¹, PILÚGHÚ (or *apúlúgh*) *n caus.* Nape of the neck. Inflected *apilúghúy*, *apilúghúgh*, *apilúghúl*, *apilúghúúr*. Related **-pélégh**. TAN: **apinúg**.

apilúghúlúghúw A⁻¹, PILI, LÚGHÚLÚGHÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* 1. To have faith, trust in someone or something). Inflected *apilúghúlúghúgh*, *apilúghúlúghúúr*. 2. To secure or make binding (e.g., the constitution). TAN: **apilúghúlúghú**.

apinaha (TAN) *vt caus.* To patch a leak. See **apilasa**.

apinipin (TAN, LN) *vi caus.* To bow or bend down in respect. S: **apilipil**.

apinómw (TAN, LN) *n.* Municipal center, village. S: **apilómw**.

apínúg (TAN) *n caus.* Nape of the neck. See **apilúgh**.

apisipis A⁻¹, PISIPISI *vi caus.* To pat a young child or baby so as to put him to sleep.

appow A⁻¹, PPOWU *vt caus.* To flap it in the hands (of a cloth, flag, sheet, etc.). Related **sapowupow**.

apúlúgh Variant of **apilúgh**.

apúng *n.* Box for fishing tackle.

appúng (or *apúng*) *vi caus.* To slap the water with the hands in order to drive fish into a net. Synonym **auschap**.

apúngú¹ A⁻¹, PÚNGÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To put down a mosquito-net, let down the hair. Inflected *apúngúútiw*. Related **púng**.

apúngú² *vt caus.* To close or secure something. E.g. *Apúngúúló asam*. Close the door. Synonym **tiiló**.

appúngú A⁻¹, PPÚNGÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To dry very wet cloth or hair by shaking it vigorously. Related **púng**.

apúngúpúng¹ *vi.* To anticipate the arrival of a welcome visitor or of some favorable news. E.g. *Maria e apúngúpúng katta*. Maria is expecting a letter.

apúngúpúng² *n caus.* Wooden comb used for tightening each additional woven strand when weaving on the traditional loom.

apúrúmaaw (TAN) *vi.* To imitate, copy another's actions. Inflected *apúrúmaawa*. Dial. **awoowoo**, **tabwemaaw**.

apútchú (TAN) *n.* Last few drops of medicine remaining in the bowl where it was prepared.

appwa A⁻¹, PPWO, -A³ *vt caus.* To pound quickly and lightly, as when mashing food or starting to drive a nail. Inflected *appwáátiw*. Related **ppwo**. Compare **átingi**, **úghú**.

appwal APPWALÚ *n.* Eyelid. E.g. *Appwalúl sabweilumw* – your eyelids.

appwasa A⁻¹, PPWASA, -A³ *vt caus.* To dry something; to make it withered (of plants). Inflected *appwasaaló*. Related **ppwas**. TAN: **appwaha**.

appweli Variant of **appwelú**.

appwelú A⁻¹, PPWELÚ, -A³ (or *appweli*) *vt caus.* To make someone or something dirty. Related **ppwel**, **appwúlúúpaay**.

appwesch A⁻¹, PPWESCHI *vi caus.* To barbecue. E.g. *E kke appwesch*. He's doing barbecuing. Related **abweschi**. TAN: **appwerh**.

appwó A⁻¹, PPWÓÓ *vi caus.* To be fun, amusing, entertaining. E.g. *E ghi appwó kkéél laal*. That song is very amusing. Related **ppwó**. —**appwóóy** A⁻¹, PPWÓÓ, -A³ *vt caus.* To entertain someone, to amuse him. Inflected *appwóógh*, *appwóór*.

appwul A⁻¹, PPWULU *n caus.* Things that give light (lamps, candles, torches). Related **bwulubwul**. Compare **saram**. TAN: **óppwul**. —**appwula** *vt caus.* To turn on something (e.g., a light), to light up something (e.g., a lamp). E.g. *Appwuláátá fóllút*. Light up the lantern. Related **ppwul**.

appwulis *n.* Sp. of tree with poisonous sap, found on Tinian.

appwuting (TAN) *vi caus.* To wince or make a face. See **abwuting**.

appwúlúúpaay *vi caus.* 1. To dirty one's hands. 2. To get married. (usage: slang) Synonym **schótchóóliimw**. Related **appwelú**.

aar (or *jaar*) *poss pron.* Used with alienably possessed general objects. Third person plural possessive pronoun: their, theirs. Related **aa-**

ara *n.* *Triumfetta procumbens*, small trailing shrub; used in traditional medicine.

arabwal *n.* *Ipomea tuba*, goat's foot convolvulus: vine-like plant with round leaves found growing along all the beaches, the dying leaves of which are used to clear diving masks; also used in medicine, esp. to clear mucus from the eyes. Compare **afaamasch**.

Arabwal *n.* The village of Garapan on Saipan.

araf *n.* Mullet.

aragakk (TAN) *n.* *Cassia alata*, sp. of plant used in medicine. S: **araghakk**.

araghakk *n.* *Cassia alata*, sp. of plant used in medicine. TAN: **aragakk**.

arahaaló (TAN) *vt caus.* To finish eating; to finish gathering up small objects (as off the ground).

araalúút *vi.* To smell of smoke.

arama *n.* Large variety of tree.

aramah (TAN) *n.* Person, persons, people. See **aramas**.

aramas ARAMASA (or *aremas*) [PRE-CRL **aramata*] *n.* Person, persons, people. E.g. *Re ssogh aramas kka re lollo Seipél*. Many people live on Saipan. Inflected *aramasal*. TAN: **aramah**.

arangaap ARANGAAPA (or *angaraap*) *n.* Bonito tuna. Compare **katso**, **tóghu**.

arap ARAPA [PRE-CRL **karapa*] *vi.* To be near, close. E.g. *Ebwele arapal mwutchulóól tittillap we*. The story is close to the end. E.g. *Atte we leey e arap ngeliir aramas kkelaal*. My child is near those people. Inflected *arapal*. —**akkarap** *vi.* To become closer, to approach. —**arapeto** ARAPA, -TOO *vi.* To approach close to the speaker.

araar *n.* Sp. of small black bird.

Araar *n.* Approximately the seventeenth night of the moon.

araw [POC **ka-dawa*] *vi.* Dark blue, like the deep ocean; to be completely blue; the name of the color blue. —**arawaraw** ARAWARAWA *vi.* Blue; to be colored blue; to be partly colored blue; also used to refer to the color of the hair of Islanders.

aremas Variant of **aramas**.

aremet *vi.* To sting, pain, irritate (esp. of a cut or wound). Compare **metágh**.

Aremwoy *n.* 1. The star Arcturus. 2. Month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about November.

aresaaló A⁻¹, RAWA, -A³, -LÓÓ *vt caus.* 1. To finish a meal, finish eating. E.g. *Igha iya aresaaló uscheey ghayil, nge ibwele mayúr.* When I've finished eating my orange, I'm going to sleep. 2. To finish gathering small objects, e.g., off the ground. Compare **takk**. TAN: **arahaaló**.

arig (TAN) *n.* Beach crab, ghost crab. See **arigh**.

arigh ÁRIGHI (or *árich*) *n.* Sand crab, beach crab, ghost crab. Compare **róghumw**, **áf**, **ápára**. TAN: **arig**.

arikków *vi.* To play with one's hands in food. Inflected *arikkawa*.

arina [CHAM < SPAN *harina*] *n.* Flour.

aro- ARO *rel n.* About, around, along, near, next to. Inflected *aroy*, *aromw*, *arol*, *arosch*, *aroor*.

aro *n, vi.* Nighttime trolling or crab-hunting. Synonym **rombwo**.

arooma [CHAM] *n.* *Acacia farneciana*, flowering tree with thorns and small yellow round perfumed flowers. TAN: **aróóma**.

aromw *n.* Large variety of tree.

arong¹ *n.* Fourth of five growth stages of the skipjack. Compare **tcchep**, **sáresch**, **langú**, **ópp**.

arong² A⁻¹, RONGO 1. *n caus.* Alarm, warning. 2. *vi caus.* To notify or warn. Related **rong**, **rongorong**, **arongorong**.

aronga A⁻¹, RONGO, -A³ *vt caus.* To inform someone, to let someone know.

arongorong A⁻¹, RONGORONGO *n.* News, information, announcement. Related **rong**, **rongorong**, **arong**.

arorrosal A⁻¹, ROSA, -L1 *n caus.* Remains; the last bit of something. E.g. *Angi arorrosal ineksa.* Eat the last of the rice. Related **ros**. TAN: **arorrohan**.

arosa A⁻¹, ROSO, -A³ *vt caus.* To finish something, consume all of it, use it all up. Inflected *arosaaló*. Related **ros**.

aróóma (TAN) *n.* *Acacia farneciana*, flowering tree with thorns and small yellow round perfumed flowers. S: **arooma**.

arughuuló A¹, RUGHU, -A³, -LÓÓ (or *arughaaló*) *vt caus.* To distort something, confuse it, put it in disorder. Related **rug²**. TAN: **arugaaló**. —**arughuló** *vi (pass)*. To be misplaced, mistaken, wrong; to be confused; to lose one's place. Related **rug¹**.

arupa A¹, RUPA, -A³ *vt caus.* To fight a fighting cock, to make it fight. Related **rup**.

aruuru [CHAM] *n.* *Maranta arundinacea*, sp. of plant. TAN: **aruruu**.

aruruurúy (TAN) *vt caus.* To teach, instruct someone; to make someone watch something. See **auruuruw**.

aruurhayún (TAN) *num.* Second in a series of people or animals. S: **arúschayúl**.

aruweighal A², RUWA-, -IGHE, -L² *num.* Twentieth. Related **ruweigh**. TAN: **aruweigan**.

aruwoowal A², RUWA, -UWA, -L² *num.* Second in a series of general objects.

arú¹ (TAN) *vt.* To stir soup or stew to keep it from burning.

arú² (TAN) *vt caus.* To surprise or shock someone. See **arúúw**.

arúgúrúg (TAN) *vi caus.* To idle about, procrastinate. S: **arúghúrúgh**.

arúghúrúgh *vi caus.* To idle about, procrastinate. TAN: **arúgúrúg**.

arúng ARÚNGÚ *n.* 1. Coconut cream. 2. General name for sauce, soup, or gravy to go with rice. Compare **sáliya-**. —**arúngúw** ARÚNGÚ, -A³ *vt.* To add *arúng* to rice or other food. Inflected *arúngúwtiw*. TAN: **arúngú**.

arúschayúl A², RUWA, -SCHAYÚ, -L² *num.* Second in a series of people or animals. Related **ruuschay**. TAN: **aruurhayún**.

arúw ARÚ, -A³ *vt.* To stir it (of soup or stew) so as to keep it from burning. Related **áriyár**, **áriti**. TAN: **arú**.

arúúw A-¹, RÚÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To scare, shock, or surprise someone. Inflected *arúúwáy*, *arúúgh*, *arúúr*. Related **rú**. TAN: **arú**.

arh (TAN) *vi.* To argue. See **yásch**.

aarh (or *yaarh*) (TAN) *poss.* First person plural inclusive possessive pronoun: our, ours. Related **aa-**. S: **aasch**.

arhallú (TAN) *vt caus.* To make something smooth. See **aschallú**.

arhan (TAN) *n.* Handle, stem. See **eschal**.

arhap (TAN) *vi caus.* To turn an object upside down, esp. to use it as a cover. See **aschap**.

arhapa- (TAN) *n.* Tail. See **aschepe-**.

arhappa (TAN) *vt caus.* To turn something over. See **aschappa**.

arhaw (TAN) *n.* Hard basaltic rock, rocky cliff. See **aschaw**.

arhegerh (TAN) *n.* Rat. Synonym **geerh**. See **gheesch**.

arheng (TAN) *vi caus.* To be pampered, spoiled. See **ascheng**.

arhengi (TAN) *vt caus.* To spoil or pamper a child; to treasure a child or possession excessively.

arhep¹ (TAN) *vi caus.* To hunt. See **aschep¹**.

arhep² (TAN) *vi caus.* To kick the feet in water, paddle the feet. See **aschep²**.

arhepa (TAN) *vt caus.* To hunt with an animal, such as a hound; to free an animal to hunt. See **aschepa**.

arhey (TAN) *vt.* To throw an object. See **aschey**.

arhéélapay (TAN) *vt caus.* To broaden, widen, expand something, as a road or a plot of land. See **aschéélapay**.

arhi (TAN) *n.* Tuba, coconut toddy, liquor. See **áschi**.

arhifa (TAN) *vt caus.* To rest, take it easy. See **aschifa**. —**arhifáátá perhe** (TAN) *vt caus.* To prop up the legs. See **aschifáátá pesche**.

arhiga (TAN) *vt caus.* To tire oneself out. See **aschigha**.

arhigimah (TAN) *vi caus.* To wink the eye, to blink. See **aschighimas**.

arhigirhig (TAN) *vi caus.* To be tired, exhausted. See **aschighischigh**.

arhiirhi (TAN) *vi caus.* To dip food in a sauce before eating. See **aschiischi**.

arhóngá (TAN) *vt caus.* To make piles, to place things in piles. See **atchóngá**.

arhóngóóg (TAN) *vi caus.* To be noisy, to make a lot of noise. See **aschingóógh**.

arhuufengenni (TAN) *vt caus.* To mix or join together two or more people or objects. See **aschuufengáli**.

arhuurhu (TAN) *vi caus.* Mourning chant, ritualized wailing. See **aschúwschúw**.

arhúúy (TAN) *vt caus.* To group together, to assemble something, to join together. See **aschuuw**.

-as -ASA [PRE-CRL **ata*] *vi.* High, on top. E.g. *Leealowas* – noon to mid-afternoon.

asaf ASafa [POC **katapa*] *n.* Frigate bird, *Fregata magnificens*. TAN: **ahaf**.

asakk ASAKKA *n.* Slices of copra. TAN: **ahakk**. —**asakka** ASAKKA, -A³ *vt.* To slice copra. TAN: **ahakka**.

asam ASAMA [PRE-CRL **katama*] *n.* Door, doorway. Inflected *asamal*. TAN: **aham**. —**asamal ghollal** *n.* Gate, gateway. Related **asam**, **ghollal**.

asaamwosch *vi.* To be bored, tired, restless; to be reclusive, to keep to oneself.

asammwóscho ASAMA, MWÓSCHOO *n.* Window. Related **asam**, **mwóscho**. TAN: **ahammwórho**.

asang *n.* *Miscanthus floridulus*; sharp-leaved clumpy grass with shallow roots that grows on the edge of ravines.

assangér (TAN) *vi caus.* To crunch with the teeth. Related **ahangúru**. See **assangúr**.

asangúr Variant of **asangúrr**.

assangúr *vi caus.* To make a crunching noise with the teeth. E.g. *I assangúr aais.* I am crunching ice. Related **sangurungur**. TAN: **assangér**. —**asangúru** *vt caus.* To grind something loudly with the teeth. TAN: **ahangúru**. —**asangúrr** (or *asangúr*) *n caus.* Cracking sound, as when eating cartilage or bone. Inflected *asangúrrúl*.

asarama A⁻¹, SARAMA, -A³ *vt caus.* To make something bright, to illuminate it. Related **saram**. TAN: **aharama**. —**asaramaalong** A⁻¹, SARAMA, -A³, -LONGO *vt caus.* To brighten a room, cave, etc., by e.g., using a light, opening windows. Related **saram**. —**asaramaaló** *vt caus.* 1. To make something bright(er). 2. To clear an area so as to make it more open and light. Related **saram**.

asaarito [CHAM (?)] *n.* Highway, main road, paved road.

asass (or *asaas*) *n.* *Terminalia catappa* – Indian almond, sp. of nut-bearing tree. Compare **taliisay**.

asaas Variant of **asass**.

asayúlúúlú *vi caus.* To swing something, to make it swing. Related **ayúlúúl**. TAN: **ahailúúlú**.

assayúlúw *vt caus.* To make something hang down, dangle, swing. E.g. *Maria aa assayúlúútiw schimwal bwe naanaal ebwe talúw.* Maria hung down her hair so her mother could wash it. TAN: **ahailúúy**.

asáláánga *vt caus.* To turn something over, upside down. E.g. *Asálángáátá* turn it face up. *Asálángáátiw* – turn it face down. Related **lááng**. Antonym **aschappa**. TAN: **ahálengi**. —**aseláángáátá** *vt caus.* To right a capsized boat or canoe.

assááli A⁻¹, SSÁÁ, -LI, -A³ *vt caus.* To release something, let it go, set it free (esp. of a bird or animal). Inflected *assááliiló*. Related **ssá**. TAN: **ássááni**.

asááng (TAN) *n.* Room. Dial. **katto**.

assássár *vi caus.* To be at the same rank or level (e.g., in school or work). E.g. *Juan me Maria re assássárfengel me gakko, nge rese weewe rághiir.* Juan and Maria are in the same grade at school, but they aren't the same age.

asátiiló Variant of **asetiiló**.

asefááli *A*⁻¹, *SEFÁÁLI*, *-A*³ *vt caus.* To bring something back, return it. E.g. *Asefááliiló* to take it back. Related **sefáál**. TAN: **ahafááli**.

asseiparh (TAN) *vi.* To sleep, fall asleep, (usage: respect) See **asseipasch**.

asseipasch *vi.* To fall asleep, go to sleep, sleep, (usage: respect) Synonym **annut**, **mayúriló**, **ghúlammweló**. TAN: **asseiparh**.

aseeiyal *A*⁻¹, *SÁÁI*, *-A*³, *-L n caus.* Day of ritual preparation and feasting at the end of the period of mourning over a death, or when construction of a canoe has been completed. On the canoe's first voyage, all the fish caught by the crew are cooked for the *aseeiyal*. This is said to bring good luck to the canoe. Related **sááy**.

aseey Variant of **assey**.

asemsiyén [CHAM < SPAN *asuncion*] *n.* *Asclepias curassavica*, milkweed.

asepow *vt caus.* To shake or flap a cloth, sheet, mat, net, etc. in order to remove dust, sand, water, etc. TAN: **ássipow**.

asserágh *A*⁻¹, *SERÁGHI vi caus.* To go sailing, to sail. Related **waaserágh**.

aserághi *A*⁻¹, *SERÁGHI*, *-A*³ *vt caus.* To sail a canoe. Inflected *aserághiiwow*, *aserághiilong*, *aserághiitá*. Related **serágh**. TAN: **aharegi**.

asettila *A*⁻¹, *SÁTTILA*, *-A*³ *vt caus.* To break off portions (as of betel nut or coconut) in order to share, to divide something into small portions. Inflected *asettilaato*. Related **sáttil**, **asettileló**.

asettileló *A*⁻¹, *SÁTTILA*, *-LÓO vi caus.* To divide something into small portions. Related **sáttil**, **asettila**. TAN: **ahattaló**.

asetiiló A⁻¹, SÁTI, -A³, -LÓÓ (or *asátiiló*) *vt caus.* To make food salty, to add salt to it. Related **sset**, **sáát**.

aseew Variant of **asééw**.

assey (or *aseey*) *vt.* 1. To strip pandanus or coconut leaves for use in plaiting. 2. To tear strips or chunks off, as flesh or meat (for example, said of a shark that tears meat from a body, or of dogs fighting over a piece of meat). Inflected *asseiló*, *asseisefáng*. Compare **tááring**. TAN: **aheey**.

aséésé A⁻¹, SÉÉSÉE *vi caus.* To rest, take it easy, relax, nap, sleep. Inflected *aséésééló*. Related **asééw**. TAN: **ahééhé**. —**asééló** A⁻¹, SÉE, -LÓÓ *vi caus.* To have rested, TAN: **ahééló**.

asééw A⁻¹, SÉE, -A³ (or *aseew*) *vt caus.* To rest oneself, take it easy, relax. Inflected *asééway*, *aséégh*, *aséér*. Related **aséésé**. TAN: **ahééy**.

asiig [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* Salt. S: **asiigha**.

asiigha [CHAM] *n.* Salt. Synonym **sset**. TAN: **asiig**.

assita Variant of **assiti**.

assiti A⁻¹, SSITI, -A³ (or *assita*) *vt caus.* To speed something up, make it faster, accelerate it; to increase the rate or vigor of the performance of a task, to use greater strength and energy in performing something. E.g. *Assitúgh*. Speed (yourself) up. Related **ssit**. Synonym **angúúw**.

asmin [CHAM < SPAN *jasmin*] *n.* *Jasminum grandiflorum*, jasmine. TAN: **hasmin**.

assoga (TAN) *vt caus.* To fill a container. See **assúghúúw**.

asoolap A⁻¹, SOO-, LAPA *vi caus.* To waste, squander, esp. when one doesn't have enough. May be used of money, food, cloth, lumber, etc. Related **soolap**. Antonym **asooschigh**. TAN: **ahoolap**.

asoomá A⁻¹, SOO-, MÁÁ (or *asoumá*) *vi caus.* To set aside fish from the catch as an offering to the spirits. Fishermen usually hang a portion of their catch from trees as *asoomá*. Related **soomá**. TAN: **ahoomá**.

asoonga A⁻¹, SOONGO, -A³ *vt caus.* To tease someone, to make him angry, to anger him. Inflected *asoongóógh*, *asoongááyáy*, *asoongaar*. Related **soong**. TAN: **ahoonga**. —**asoong** A⁻¹, SOONGO *vi caus.* To act in an annoying, irritating, or teasing way; to be irritating, annoying, TAN: **ahoong**.

asoppwáál *n.* Wind. Compare **ááng**.

asooschigh A⁻¹, SOO-, SCHIGHI *vi caus.* 1. To use up everything, including small pieces; to finish food by eating all of it, leaving no crumbs; to use up every piece of cloth or lumber. 2. To be frugal, thrifty. Related **sooschigh**. Antonym **asoolap**. TAN: **ahoorhig**.

asootubw *vi caus.* To prepare and give a gift to the spirit of a respected dead person. Related **sootubw**.

asoumá Variant of **asoomá**.

asoow Variant of **asóów**.

assowa *vt.* To hatch (of a chicken hatching eggs or of the eggs themselves). E.g. *Malúgh aa assowaaló sóghullul*. The chicken hatched the eggs. *Sóghull aa assowaaló*. The eggs have hatched. Inflected *assowaaló*.

asóópal (TAN) *n.* Large, two-handed axe. See **sóópel**.

asóra *vt caus.* To worship (a god); to prepare offerings or sacrifice for a deity, TAN: **ahóra**.

asóssóla Variant of **ósóssóla**.

asóów (or *asoow*) *n, vi.* A large feast for visitors; to feast visitors, to have a farewell feast for someone who is leaving. Compare **ghuubwul**. TAN: **ahoow**.

asóóy A⁻¹, SÓÓ, -I *vt caus.* To live in it, stay in it, esp. of a house that has been left empty. Related **sóó-**. TAN: **ahóóy**.

aspiriina [CHAM < ENG] *n.* Aspirin.

asuubwaay A⁻¹, SUUBWAA, -I *vt caus.* To let someone smoke tobacco (esp. cigarettes); to give someone a smoke. E.g. *Asuubwaay Juan*. Let Juan smoke. Related **suubwa**.

Asughunnu *n.* As Perdido area at the south tip of Saipan.

asughuuló Variant of **assúghúúw**.

asulley (TAN) *n.* Sp. of tuna.

asuumwól A⁻¹, SUUMWÓLU 1. *vi caus.* To salt, pickle, or otherwise preserve fish, shellfish, or fruit. 2. *n caus.* Pickled or salted fish. Related **suumwól**.

assur A⁻¹, SSURU (or *assúr*) *vi caus.* To cause liquid to come out of a faucet slowly, as in a stream of droplets. E.g. *Assur schaal* – to make water come out in droplets.

assúghúúw A⁻¹, SSOGHU, -A³ (or *asughuuló*) *vt caus.* To fill a container. E.g. *Assúghúúló léé* fill up the container. Inflected *assúghúútá*, *asúghúúló*. Related **ssogh**. TAN: **assoga**.

asúllé (or *asúlléy*) *n.* Small sp. of tuna.

asúlléy Variant of **asúllé**.

asúllú A⁻¹, SÚLLÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To make someone look (in a certain direction). Inflected *asúllúúto*. TAN: **ahúllú**.

Asúngúl *n.* Capitol Hill area of Saipan.

asúngúng Variant of **asúngúsúng**.

asúngúsúng A⁻¹, SÚNGÚSÚNGÚ (or *asúngúng*) *vi caus.* To show anger, as by one's expression or gestures, or by walking around angrily, etc.; to grumble when annoyed, to show displeasure. TAN: **ahúngúhúng**.

assúr Variant of **assur**.

asúúw A⁻¹, SÚÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To chase or drive someone or something away. Inflected *asúúló*. Related *sú*. TAN: **asúúy**.

asúúy (TAN) *vt caus.* To chase or drive someone or something away. See **asúúw**.

aasch AA-, -SCHA (or *yaasch*) *poss pron.* First person plural inclusive possessive pronoun: our, ours. Related **aa-**. TAN: **aarh**.

ascha- Variant of **escha-**.

aschal Variant of **eschal**.

aschallú A⁻¹, SCHALLÚ, -A³ *vt caus*. To make something very smooth (e.g., by sanding, ironing, folding neatly). Related **schall**. TAN: **arhallú**.

aschap A⁻¹, SCHAPPA *vi caus*. To turn an object upside down, esp. to serve as a cover or protection; to be covered by an object that has been turned upside down. E.g. *Ineksa we e aschap faal plato*. The rice is covered under a plate. Related **schapp**. TAN: **arhap**.

aschappa A⁻¹, SCHAPPA, -A³ *vt caus*. To turn something over. E.g. *Aschappáátá* turn it face up. *Aschappáátiw* – turn it face down. Related **schapp**. TAN: **arhappa**. —**aschappaaló** A⁻¹, SCHAPPA, -A³, -LÓÓ *vt caus*. To turn something upside down.

Aschaubwesch *n*. White limestone cliff in the hills near Garapan on Saipan.

aschaw 1. *n*. Hard basaltic rock, rocky cliff. 2. *vi*. To be rocky. Related **Aschaw**. TAN: **arhaw**.

Aschaw1 *n*. Traditional name for the island of Kosrae (Kusaie). Related **aschaw**, **Aschaw**².

Aschaw² *n*. Clan name. Inflected *Re-Aschaw*. Related **Aschaw**¹.

aschawet *vi*. To sprinkle water. Inflected *aschaweti*. Related **uuti**.

aschay Variant of **eschay**.

ascheng A⁻¹, SCHENGI (or *atcheng*) *vi caus*. (Of a child) to be pampered, spoiled by parents; to be the pet of the family. Inflected *aschengischeng*, *akkascheng*. Related **aschengi**. TAN: **arheng**.

aschengi A⁻¹, SCHENGI, -A³ *vt caus*. To spoil or pamper a child; to treasure a child, animal, or possession, TAN: **arhengi**.

aschep¹ *vi*. To hunt, to go hunting. E.g. *Saaló aschep milóósch*. Let's go hunt for deer. TAN: **arhep**.

aschep² A⁻¹, SCHEPE *vi caus.* To paddle the feet, kick the feet in water. Related **schepeti**. TAN: **arhep**.

aschepa *vt caus.* To cause an animal to hunt; to free an animal, such as a hound, to hunt; to hunt with a trained animal. E.g. *Aschepa ghulóogh*. Let the dog hunt. Related **aschep**¹. TAN: **arhepa**.

aschepe- (or *áschepe-*) *n.* Tail (of animals, fish, birds). Inflected *aschepel*, *aschepeer*. TAN: **arhapa-**.

aschey (or *ascheey*) *vt.* To throw an object. E.g. *Ascheyiito* – throw it here. *Ascheyiiló* throw it away. Synonym **atara**. TAN: **arhey**.

ascheey Variant of **aschey**.

aschéélapay A⁻¹, SCHÉE, LAPA, -I *vt caus.* To broaden, expand, widen something, as of a road or plot of land. Related **schéélap**. Synonym **alapa**. TAN: **arhéélapay**.

aschifa *vt caus.* To rest, take it easy. Inflected *aschifááyáy*, *aschifóógh*. Synonym **asééw**. TAN: **arhifa**. —**aschifáátá pesche** *vt caus.* To prop up the legs, raise up the legs for rest, TAN: **arhifáátá perhe**.

aschigha A⁻¹, SCHIGHI, -A³ *vt caus.* To tire oneself, exhaust oneself. E.g. *Uwa ghi aschighóóghoto*. You really tired yourself out coming here. Inflected *aschighóógh*, *aschighaaghisch*, *aschighaaghámi*. Related **aschighischigh**, **schigh**. TAN: **arhiga**.

aschighimas A⁻¹, SCHIGHI, MASA *vi caus.* 1. To blink, to wink the eye (as a greeting, to show approval, or when flirting). 2. (For some speakers) to raise the eyebrows in greeting. Synonym **awuufat**, **ámelif**. TAN: **arhigimah**.

aschighischigh (or *aschúghúschúgh*) *vi caus.* To be tired, exhausted (from strenuous effort or lack of sleep). Related **-schigh**. TAN: **arhigirhig**.

aschingóógh (or *aschúngóógh*) *vi caus.* To make a lot of noise, be noisy, esp. of people's voices in argument, singing, laughter, TAN: **arhóngóóg**.

aschiischi¹ *vi caus.* To dip food in liquid or sauce before eating. Related **schiri**. TAN: **arhiirhi**.

aschiischi² *vi caus.* To help one another.

aschiwschiw Variant of **aschúwschúw**.

aschuufengáll¹, SCHUU, FENGÁLLI, -A³ *vt caus.* To mix or join together two or more people or objects. Related **schu**, **schuufengáll**, **schuungi**. TAN: **arhuufengenni**.

aschuuw A⁻¹, SCHUU, -A³ *vt caus.* To put together, join something together (as two pipes, sticks, or ropes that must be joined); to group together; to assemble a piece of equipment or a toy model. Related **schu**, **schuungi**. TAN: **arhúúy**.

aschúghóógh *vi.* To continuously warn or remind someone about something, which they continuously ignore; to nag someone about something with no results.

aschúghúschúgh Variant of **aschighischigh**.

aschúll *vi.* 1. To fast oneself, to train oneself to go without food. 2. To starve as the result of famine. Compare **ailas**.

aschúngóógh Variant of **aschingóógh**.

aschúwschúw (or *aschiwschiw*) *vi caus.* Traditional mourning chant, ritualized wailing, esp. for the dead at a funeral wake. Compare **ammayúr**. TAN: **arhuurhu**.

attabwey Variant of **attabweey**.

attabweey A⁻¹, TABWE, -I-, -A³ (or *attabwey*) *vt caus.* To mimic, follow what someone does; to imitate someone (so as to learn how to do something). Inflected *attabweeyáy*, *attabwéégh*, *attabweer*. Related **tabweey**.

attafa A⁻¹, TTAFA, -A³ *vt caus.* 1. To solve a problem, explain the meaning of something that is not understood, clarify an issue. 2. To untangle rope, hair, string, etc. Related **ttaf**. Synonym **sálit**.

atafataf A⁻¹, TAFATAFA *vi caus.* To be related (of people). E.g. *Re atafataf Juan me Maria?* – Are Juan and Maria related? Related **tafa-**.

ataghula (or *ataghuluw*) *vt caus.* To roll a round object in a specified direction (e.g., of a ball, barrel, can). Related **tóghul**, **atóghuluuw**. TAN: **atugula**.

ataghuluw Variant of **ataghula**.

atakkaaló A⁻¹, TAKKA, -A³, -LÓÓ *vt caus.* To finish something, complete it (as a task or job that has been assigned). Related **takk**.

ataaló [CHAM] *vi.* To be discharged from the hospital after an illness.

atapénégú (TAN) *vt caus.* To prepare, get ready for an event. Dial. **tapúlégħ**.

atara *vt caus.* 1. To throw something. 2. To get rid of something. 3. To disregard something, give up on it. E.g. *Ataralliló mwurumwuril* – to disregard, give up on work or things that came before. Synonym **akkesch**. Inflected *ataraaló*. Synonym *aschey*. —**atattar** A⁻¹, TARA *vi.* To be throwing (repeatedly); to throw (in terms of ability). E.g. *Atte laal e atattar faay*. That boy is throwing rocks. *Tikko e taaw yaal atattar memmwal Juan*. Tikko throws farther than Juan. Related **atara**. Compare **ákkesch**.

ataraabwesch (or *ataraubweseħ*) *vi, n.* 1. To break (of waves or swells in the ocean); whitecaps, breakers. 2. To be completely white; a flash of something white, like birds flying up, a flash of light off a white cliff, or plants covered with white blossoms.

ataraubwesch Variant of **ataraabwesch**.

ataresaw [CHAM *atrasao*] *vi.* To be late. Compare **mmwaay**.

attár Variant of **ttar**.

atatta A⁻¹, TATTA, -A³ *vt caus.* To give someone a ride on a vehicle.

ataw *n.* Container for water.

attaw ATTAWA *vi.* To fish or hunt E.g. *Sibwe lee ló attaw?* – Shall we go fishing? Compare **leeset**.

atawa *vt.* To undress oneself, remove one's clothes. Inflected *atawááyá*, *atawóógh*, *atawaar*. TAN: **atiwa**.

atawala *vt.* To carry, transport. E.g. *Relóómw re atawaláághischeío Seipél.* The ancients brought us to Saipan. Inflected *atawalaato*, *atawalaaló*.

ataweey *vt caus.* To tum aside to avoid hitting something; to move an obstruction out of the way; to make way for someone to pass. Related **tawe**.

ataay *vt.* To destroy, devastate, smash.

atte mwáál (or *áte mwáál*) *n.* Boy, youth, male who has not reached puberty. Related **áát**, **mwáál**. Synonym **ugaaw**.

atte schóóbwut (or *áte schóóbwut*) *n.* Girl, female who has not reached puberty. Related **áát**, **schóóbwut**. Synonym **ligaaw**.

ategit (TAN) *n.* Small child. See **atteghit**.

atteghit ÁTE, GHITI *n.* Small child (male or female). Inflected *atteghit-ighiit*. Related **áát**, **ghitighiit**. TAN: **ategit**.

ateyat Variant of **átiyát**.

ateeyi *vt caus.* To tie up bundles of copra. Compare **-yáf**.

até ATÉLU (or *átél*) *vi.* To be sleepy. Related **móólatél**.

atéélaw (TAN) *vi.* To stick out one's tongue. See **aitúúlé**.

atéété A-¹, TÉÉTÉE *n caus.* Ladder. Related **tée**. Dial. **ligatéété**.

atti [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* Magician, wizard.

atiga (TAN) *vt caus.* To bend the head closer in order to listen.

attiga (TAN) *vt caus.* To spice food with pepper or hot sauce. See **attigha**.

atigibwoy (TAN) *vt caus.* To tickle someone. Dial, **amwatágheli**.

attigha A-¹, TTIGHA, -A³ *vt caus.* To spice food with pepper or hot sauce; to make food spicy or hot. Related **ttigh¹**. TAN: **attiga**.

atighaaló A-¹, TIGHA, -A³, -LÓÓ *vt caus.* To tip something over, capsize it. Related **tigh**.

attighi *vt caus.* To teach someone a lesson by giving him what he has been asking for, even though one knows he will suffer as a result. E.g. *Attighiingeli olokkar we.* Teach that bully a lesson/Give him what he deserves (e.g., by agreeing to fight with him).

atikkaay A⁻¹, TIKKAA, -I *vt caus.* To cut out a piece of copra from the coconut shell.

attilitá álet A⁻¹, TTILI, -TÁÁ *vi caus.* To rise (of the sun). Related **ttil**.

atillúú *n.* Blossoms of the coconut tree which are cut off to make tuba.

atippa A⁻¹, TIPPA, -A³ *vt caus.* To block a passage (e.g., a road, door) so as to prevent a person from passing. Related **tip**.

attipa A⁻¹, TIPA, -A³ *vt caus.* To split a piece of wood with an axe, as to make firewood. Related **ásáttipa**, **tip**, **tiip**.

aatis [CHAM (< Tagalog?)] *n.* *Annona squamosa*, sweetsop, sugar apple.

attiseel Variant of **áttiséél**.

attittimaaw (TAN) *vi.* To habitually snatch or take things away from others in one's group. Compare **teihengi**. Dial. **teiteimaaw**.

atiw *vt.* To dye cloth, to make dye. TAN: **atúúy**.

atiwa¹ *vt.* To welcome someone, esp. when returning from a trip. E.g. *Maria aa atiwa Juan igha aa tooto llól plaasa.* Maria welcomed Juan when he arrived at the airport.

atiwa² (TAN) *vt.* To undress oneself, remove one's clothes. See **atawa**.

atiwamalúl A⁻², TIWA, MALÚ, -L² *num.* Ninth in a series of people or animals. Related **a-2**, **tiwamal**. TAN: **atiwmanún**.

atiwmanún (TAN, LN) *num.* Ninth in a series of people or animals, S: **atiwamalúl**.

atiwouwan (TAN, LN) *num.* Ninth general object in a series, S: **atiwoowal**.

atiwoowal A⁻², TIWA, -UWA, -L² *num.* Ninth general object in a series. Related **tiwoow**. TAN: **atiwouwan**.

atmagoso [CHAM] *n.* Bitter melon.

Atoobwey *n.* The island of Tobi, located south of Palau in the western Caroline Islands, TAN: **Gatogobwey**.

atol¹ ATO, -L² *n.* Until (lit.: the time that). E.g. *I kke uti Juan atol la ebwe takk le tarabwaagho*. I will wait for Juan until he finishes work. E.g. *I afeschi atol yeel sibwe ghuubwul*. I like the times that we have feasts. TAN: **aton**.

atol² ATO-, -L¹ *n.* Time of day; hour, TAN: **aton**.

atol³ *vi.* To arrive at the time when something is supposed to happen. E.g. *Aa atol bwe sibwele mwongo*. The time has come for us to eat. Compare **atol**¹.

atool *n.* 1. Small coconut with green, very sweet meat; often used for medicine. 2. Very tall coconut palm from which these small green coconuts are obtained.

atolafengáli A⁻¹, TOLA, FENGÁLLI, -A³ (or *tolafengáli*) *vt caus.* To mix things together. Related **tola**.

atolleyinúlúnnat A⁻¹, TOLO, LEYI-, NI, ÚLA, -NI, NNATA (TAN) *vi.* To disregard family connections, to be so infatuated or angry that one does not take into account family connections and feelings; if this is said of anyone, it is instant grounds for a savage fight. (usage: men's talk)

atomwoghaalo Variant of **atomwóghaaló**.

atomwóghaaló A⁻¹, TOMWÓGHA, -A³, -LÓÓ (or *atomwoghaalo*) *vt caus.* To make something bigger. Related **tomwógh**. Synonym **alapaaló**.

aton¹ (TAN) *n.* Until (lit: the time that). See **atol**¹.

aton² (TAN) *n.* Time of day; hour. See **atol**².

attong A⁻¹, TTONGO *vi caus.* 1. To be sorrowful, sad, pitiable, melancholy. 2. (TAN) To inspire deep feelings. Related **tong**, **ókkóttong**.

attour (TAN) *vi caus.* To eat. (usage: respect) Dial. **iliti**.

atóghuluuw A⁻¹, TÓGHLU, -A³ *vt caus.* 1. To spin something, make it spin, turn it all the way around (as the hands of a clock). 2. To say something that confuses another person, to confuse him. Inflected *atóghuluuwáy, atóghuluugh*. Related **tóghul**.

atóy *vt.* To light a fire with burning paper or a burning stick which is held in the hand. Related **akkato**.

atubwutubw A⁻¹, TUBWUTUBWU 1. *n caus.* Trap, snare, trick (for the purpose of deceiving). 2. *vi caus.* To trap, ensnare. Related **tubw**².

atubwúsé *vi.* To predict weather conditions through traditional knowledge.

atugula (TAN) *vt caus.* To roll a round object like a ball or can in a specific direction; to spin an object. See **ataghula**.

atughutugh A⁻¹, TUGHUTUGHU *vi caus.* 1. To put valued objects (cloth, money) in the coffin with the deceased person for them to use in the next world. 2. To give money or material goods to the relatives of a deceased person to be included in the coffin. Related **tughumi, tuugh**², **tughutugh**. TAN: **atúgútúg**.

attumw A⁻¹, TTUMWU *vi caus.* To purse the lips in thought or when angry, to pout. Related **atumwutumw, tuumw**.

atumwutumw A⁻¹, TUMWUTUMWU *vi caus.* To pout, stick out the lower lip in annoyance or irritation. E.g. *Áát we e atumwutumw fetál*. That boy is going around with a pout on his face. Related **attumw, tuumw**.

atú A⁻¹, TÚÚ (or *attú*) *vi caus.* To breast-feed or suckle (a child). Related **túút, útú-, atút**. —**atúúw** A⁻¹, TÚÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To breast-feed or suckle someone.

attú Variant of **atú**.

atúgútúg (TAN) *vi caus.* To give money or goods to the family of the deceased so that it may be placed in the coffin. See **atughutugh**.

atúúlé Variant of **aitúúle**.

atút A⁻¹, TÚTÚ *vi caus.* To suckle, to do breastfeeding. Related **túút**, **atú**.

atúúy (TAN) *vt.* To dye cloth, to make dye. S: **atiw**.

atchaw Variant of **atchow**.

atcheng Variant of **ascheng**.

atché A⁻¹, TCHÉÉ *vi caus.* To carry someone on one's back. Related **tchéé**. —**atchéew** A⁻¹, TCHÉÉ, -A³ *vt caus.* Inflected *to carry someone on onés back*. Inflected *atchéewáy*, *atchéégh*, *atchээр*. Synonym **ambwooli**. TAN: **atchéey**.

atchéey (TAN) *vt caus.* To carry someone or something on one's back. See **atchéew**.

atchiilong *vi caus.* To put drops of liquid (e.g., of medicine) into an appropriate place. Synonym **asubwuulong**. Compare **akkiilong**.

atchofáhá (TAN) *vt.* To be inconsiderate, rude, disrespectful. See **atchofesá**.

atchofesá *vt.* To be inconsiderate, disrespectful; to take something without asking permission; to ignore or pay no attention to what someone is saying; to appear to listen to instructions and then intentionally fail to carry them out. TAN: **atchofáhá**.

atchorong *vi, n.* The noise of one or two people talking loudly, either in argument or when happy and exuberant. Compare **áschingóógh**.

atchow A⁻¹, TCHÓWU (or *atchaw*) *vi caus.* To weigh things, determine how heavy they are. Related **tchów**. Synonym **peesá**. —**atchowa** A⁻¹, TCHÓWU, -A³ *vt caus.* To weigh someone or something. Inflected *atchowáyáy*, *atchowógh*, *atchowall*. Synonym **pesaali**.

atchónga A⁻¹, TCHÓNGA, -A³ *vt caus.* To make piles, to place things in piles. Inflected *atchóngáátá*. Related **tchóng**. TAN: **arhónga**.

atchúghú *vt caus.* To wet or dampen something. Related **tchogh**.

augiirh (TAN) *pron.* First person plural inclusive emphatic pronoun: all of us (lit.: you pl. and us). See **aughiisch**.

aughiisch AWU, GHISCHA *pron.* First person plural inclusive emphatic pronoun: all of us (lit.: you pl. and us). Compare **ausi**. TAN: **augiirh**.

auhap (TAN) *n.* Cheeks, jowls. See **ausap**.

auhuuppwal (TAN) *vi.* To be completely covered by a blanket or cloth. Dial, **lufitippwaliló**.

aululuuw *vt.* To observe, to study, esp. in an evaluative manner. Dial. **alama**.

aumwuumw A⁻¹, UMWUUMWU *vi caus.* To be plentiful (of fruit); to bear fruitfully (of a tree). E.g. *Aa ghi aumwuumwuwow ghaayil*. Oranges are plentiful. *Trongkool mangga nge e ghi aumwuumw*. The mango tree is heavily laden with fruit. Related **-umw**.

aunngaw Variant of **awanngaw**.

aurási A⁻¹, ÚRÁSI, -A³ *vt caus.* To wash someone's face, to wash one's face. Related **urás**.

auruur A⁻¹, URUURU *vi caus.* To watch, observe. E.g. *I auruur mwuubi*. I watched a movie. *I auruur milla e kke fééri*. I watched what he was doing. Related **uri**.

auruuruw A⁻¹, URUURU, -A³ *vt caus.* 1. To make someone watch something, make him see. 2. To teach, instruct someone. Synonym **abwungúw**. Inflected *auruuruuwáy*, *auruurugh*, *auruuruur*. TAN: **auruurúy**.

auruw A⁻¹, URU, -A³ *vt caus.* To gamble, play a game for money, wager, bet. E.g. *Auruw selaapi ye yááy*. Play with my money/Use my money to gamble. Related **ukkur**.

aurhap (TAN) *vi.* To slap the water in order to drive fish into a net. S: **auschap**.

ausap AWA, SAPA *n.* Cheeks or jowls of the face. Inflected *ausepáy*, *ausepómw*, *ausepal*, *ausepemem*, *ausepeer*. Related **aaw**. TAN: **auhap**.

ausi AWU, SI *pron.* First person plural inclusive subject pronoun: we all (lit.: you pl. and us). Related **aughiisch**.

auschap *vi.* To slap the water when net fishing so as to drive fish into the net TAN: **aurhap**.

autáá- A⁻¹, UTA, -A³ [POC **uja*] *vt caus.* To unload a car, truck, canoe. Inflected *autáátiw*, *autáátá*. Related **út**, **awuta**.

auto- *n.* Insides, contents. E.g. *Autol tiliighi yeel nge tittillapal wakke*. Inside this book is the story of a cow. Related **awut**.

aúttuluugh Variant of **ayúttúluugh**.

auwa (or *óuwa*) *vi caus.* To whistle tunefully or melodically. E.g. *Meeta u auwa reel?* – Why did you whistle? Inflected *kkauwa*. Compare **áttigh**. TAN: **auwá**.

auwá (TAN) *vi.* To whistle tunefully. See **auwa**.

aú Variant of **ayú**.

aúgú (TAN) *vt caus.* To stop someone or something. See **ayúghú**.
—**aúgúúló** (TAN) *vt caus.* To finish something, stop it, end it. See **ayúghúúló**.

aúné (or *ainé*) (TAN, LN) *vi.* To ask a question, to question. (usage: respect) See **ayúlé**.

aúnééy (TAN) *vt.* To ask someone. (usage: respect) See **ayulééw**.

aw AWÚ [PRE-CRL **kau*] *pron.* Second person plural subject pronoun: you.

aaw¹ AWA (or *yaaw*) [POC **awang*] *n.* Mouth. (usage: common word) E.g. *Awal reediyo* – blabbermouth (lit.: radio mouth). Inflected *awáy*, *awómw*, *awal*, *awasch*, *awamem*, *awemi*, *aweer*. Synonym **ngáásch**.

aaw² [POC *(*qai*)*awa*] *n.* *Ficus virens*, banyan tree; said to be called *aaw* because the hollows in the many roots appear like mouths. (usage: rare) Synonym **ghiliyaw**. Compare **aaw¹**.

awaagini (TAN) *vt caus.* To move something to another location. See **awaaghili**.

awaaghili A-¹, WAA-, -AGHILI, -A³ (or *áwáágháli*, *ewáágháli*) *vt caus.* To move something from one place to another, transport it to another location. TAN: **awaagini**.

awal *n.* *Ficus tinctoria*, dyer's fig; the inner skin is used to make a type of cloth, and the leaves are used in traditional medicine.

awala Variant of **awela**.

awalimanún (TAN, LN) *num.* The eighth in a series of people or animals. See **awalúmalúl**.

awaluwal A-², WALU, -UWA, -L² *num.* The eighth general object in a series. Related **waluuw**. TAN: **awaluuwan**.

awaluuwan (TAN, LN) *num.* The eighth general object in a series. See **awaluwal**.

awalúmalúl A-², WALU, MALÚ, -L² *num.* The eighth in a series of people or animals. Related **a-²**, **walúmal**. TAN: **awalimanún**.

awanngaw AWA, NNGAWA (or *aunnngaw*) *vi caus.* To say bad things, speak improperly, to fail to use respect terminology when it would be appropriate. Related **aaw¹**, **nngaw**.

awarawar A-¹, WAREWARE *vi caus.* To be possessed by a spirit which speaks through one in a different voice from one's own; to hallucinate; to mutter as if possessed; to have convulsions. Related **werewer²**. —**awaratá** A-¹, WARE, -TÁÁ *vi caus.* To show signs of being possessed by a spirit TAN: **awaratá**.

awatcha (TAN) *vt caus.* To boil something. S: **awetcha**.

awaratá (TAN) *vi caus.* To appear to be possessed by a spirit. See **awaratá**.

awweireh (TAN) *vi caus.* To make something difficult, to cause hardship. See **awweires**.

aweirehi (TAN) *vt caus.* To tease someone by withholding something that is needed, to play hard-to-get. See **aweiresi**.

awweires A⁻¹, WEIRÁSI (or *aweiris*) *vi caus.* To cause suffering, to give someone a hard time, to make something difficult. E.g. *Aa ghi awweires meleiteyil kkalitch.* It's very difficult to study in college, TAN: **awweireh.** —**aweirisi** A⁻¹, WEIRÁSI, -A³ *vt caus.* To tease someone by keeping something from him, to give someone a hard time, to make things difficult for someone, to play hard-to-get when flirting. E.g. *Maria aa aweirisi Juan.* Maria gave Juan a hard time, TAN: **aweirehi.**

aweiris Variant of **awweires**.

awela A⁻¹, WELE, -A³ (or *awala*) *vt caus.* To correct something, straighten it, adjust it, make it accurate. Related **wel**. TAN: **awena.**

awelawela *vt caus.* To straighten, correct something. Related **wel**, **awela**. TAN: **awenewena.**

aweliya (TAN) *vt.* To flip something over. Dial. **wegheti.**

awena (TAN) *vt caus.* To correct, straighten something. See **awela**.

awenewena (TAN) *vt caus.* To straighten, correct something. See **awelawela**.

aawer *intj.* Yes, that's right, agreed. Synonym **ewer**.

awereey A⁻¹, WERE, -I-, -A³ *vt caus.* To turn on a light, illuminate an area. Related **wer**².

aweriingeli A⁻¹, URI, -I, NGÁLI, -A³ *vt caus.* To show something to someone, have him see it. Related **uri**.

awetiga A⁻¹, WETIGA, -A³ (TAN) *vt caus.* To fix something, repair it, make it good. Inflected *awetigaahéfááli*. Dial. **aghatchúw.**

awetcha *vt caus.* To boil something. Inflected *awetchaay* (*vt*). Related **wétch**. TAN: **awatcha.**

aweewe¹ A⁻¹, WEEWEE *vi caus.* To clarify something, to resolve it, to solve it; to make it straight. Related **weewe**, **weey**.

aweewe² A⁻¹, WEEWEE *vi caus.* 1. To match things together, to make them the same. 2. To come to an understanding. Inflected *aweeweefengáll*. —**aweeweey** A⁻¹, WEEWEE, -A³ *vt caus.* To make things the same; to straighten something, to make it even. Related **weey**, **weewe**.

aweeweel *n caus.* Set of beliefs, doctrine, religion, customs. Synonym **lamelam**. TAN: **aweeween**.

aweeween (TAN, LN) *n caus.* Set of beliefs, doctrine, customs, S: **aweeweel**.

awnngaw Variant of **awanngaw**.

awoowo *vi caus.* To mock, make fun by imitating someone, to copy someone's behavior. Related **awoowoongi**.

awoowoongi *vt caus.* To imitate someone; to make fun of someone by copying his behavior. Related **awoowo**.

awóófirh (TAN) *vi caus.* To feign innocence, to act indifferent. See **awóófisch**.

awóófirhi (TAN) *vt caus.* To pretend innocence, pretend that nothing is wrong. S: **wóófischi**.

awóófisch A⁻¹, WÓÓ, FISCHI (or *ówóófisch*) *vi caus.* To act innocent, to pretend that one has not done something (e.g., as when one has tickled or poked someone or has done something naughty); to act humble when one has done something to be proud of; to appear indifferent, even though bad things are happening. Inflected *awóófischi* Related **wóówó**, **fisch**. TAN: **awóófirh**.

awóófischi *vt caus.* To pretend that nothing is wrong, pretend happiness when a problem is apparent; to pretend to be innocent when really guilty. E.g. *Lirúghúrúgh we aa ghal ghi awóófischi*. The mischievous person is feigning innocence. Related **wóófisch**. TAN: **awóófirhi**.

awóówó A⁻¹, WÓÓWÓÓ *vi caus, n.* To speak respectfully, to show respect in actions and/or words; respectful speech or behavior, respect. Related **wóó-**.

awóóy A⁻¹, WÓÓ, -I-, -A³ (or *ówóóy*) *vt caus.* 1. To show respect or deference to someone. 2. To worship. E.g. *Awóóy Liyoos* – Worship God (name of song). Related **wóó-**.

awuufat A⁻¹, ÚÚ, FATÚ *vi caus.* To raise the eyebrow in greeting or as a sign of agreement. Synonym **ámelif**. Dial. **werefat**.

awut A⁻¹, UTA *vi caus.* 1. To have something inside. E.g. *Aizira e awut reel suubwa*. The ashtray has cigarettes in it. 2. To be loaded (of a gun). 3. To be smart, knowledgeable. Synonym **reepi**. Related **auto-**.

awuta A⁻¹, UTA, -A³ *vt caus.* To pack something, put something in it. E.g. *Uwa awuta yóómw bwóór?* – Have you packed your chest? Related **uta-**, **autáá**.

ay AYÚ [PRE-CRL *kaú] *pron.* First person exclusive subject pronoun: we. E.g. *Ay ló tarabwaagho*. We're going to work.

ayilas Variant of **ailas**.

ayiilas Variant of **ailas**.

ayilet Variant of **ailet**.

ayorátá A⁻¹, YORA, -TÁÁ *vi caus.* To make up, to create, to form (a club or organization). E.g. *Ayorátá ukkur* – to make up a game. *Ayorátá fiyyow* – to make a disturbance, cause a fight. Related **yor**, **eyor**.
—ayoráátá A⁻¹, YORA, -A³, -TÁÁ (or *aoráátá*) *vt caus.* To create, make something, to bring it into existence. Related **yor**, **eyoor**.

ayú A⁻¹, ÚÚ (or *aú*) *n caus.* Canoe mast. Related **úú-**.

ayúfar Variant of **aifar**.

ayúghú A⁻¹, YÚGHÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To stop something or someone; to turn something off. E.g. *Ayúghúúló fiyyow laal*. Stop that fight. Related **yúgh**. TAN: **aúgú**. **—ayúghúúló** *vt caus.* To finish something, stop it, end it, turn it off. TAN: **aúgúúló**.

ayúlé *vi.* To ask a question, to question, (usage: respect) Synonym **ayegh**. TAN: **aúné**. **—ayúlééw** *vt.* To ask someone. (usage: respect) Synonym **ayeghi**. TAN: **aúnééy**.

ayúúló *vi caus.* To stop something, to make it come to a stop. E.g. *Ayúúló gharetta!* – Stop the car! Inflected *akkayúúló*. Related **úú-**. Compare **ayúghú**.

ayúlów *vi.* Reflexive verb. To eat the afternoon meal (*alowas*). Inflected *ayúlówógh*, *ayúlówaghámi*, *ayúlówaar*. Synonym **amworosa**.

ayúluúl¹ A-¹, ÚLÚÚLÚ 1. *vi.* To swing, ride on a swing or hammock. 2. *n.* Swing, hammock. Dial. **ligailúúl**.

ayúluúl² (or *ailúúl*) *n.* 1. Tip or point of land, narrow peninsula. 2. Tip or point of an object.

Ayúluúl *n.* Point of land at the south of the island of Saipan where tuna are frequently caught. Related **ayúluúl²**.

ayúniyar Variant of **nayúniyar**.

ayúng AYÚNGA (or *áing*) *n.* Breast, chest. Inflected *ayúngáy*, *ayúngómw*, *ayúngal*, *ayúngeer*.

ayúúsáling A-¹, ÚÚ, SÁLINGA *vi caus.* To prick up the ears and listen, as of a deer or dog (lit: stand the ears up). Related **úú-**, **sáling**.

ayútt AYÚTTÚ *n.* Finger, digits of hand or foot. Inflected *ayúttúy*, *ayúttumw*, *ayúttúl*, *ayúttúúr*. Compare **ayúttúl pesche**. —**ayúttúlap** AÚTTÚ, LAPA (or *aitilap*) *n.* Thumb. Related **lap**. —**ayúttúluugh** AÚTTÚ, LUUGHA (or *aúttuluugh*, *aíttúluugh*) *n.* Middle finger. Related **luugh**. —**ayúttúsobwáagh** (or *aitisebweegh*) *n.* Ring finger. —**ayúttúschigh** AÚTTÚ, SCHIGHI (or *aitischigh*) *n.* Smallest finger, little finger. Related **-schigh**. —**ayúttútiit** AÚTTÚ, ITITI (or *aitiitiit*) *n.* Index finger, pointing finger. Related **itiit**.

ayútamw (TAN) *n.* Jack fish. S: **aitamw**.

ayúútá (TAN) *n.* Lobster, large shrimp. Dial. **úúr**.

ayútor (TAN) *n.* Mullet.

ayúttúl pesche *n.* Toe (lit.: finger of the feet/leg). Related **ayútt**.

ayúúw A-¹, ÚÚ, -A³ *vt caus.* To build something up (cause to stand), to make it stand up; to make it stand still. Inflected *ayúútá*. Related **úú-**, **ayú**.

A

ayúwew *n.* Piled up grass and leaves surrounding a cleared patch for the planting of tapioca, yams, or sweet potatoes. Inflected *ayúwewúl ghómwuuti*.

aazaw [CHAM] (TAN) *vi.* To borrow. Dial. **yááyá**.

azinomoto [JPN] *n.* Ajinomoto, a kind of Japanese seasoning; monosodium glutamate.

Á

áá *n.* Name of the second letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*á*).

á- [POC **kai*] *vi.* To say, speak. Related **ángeli**.

áál Variant of **yáál**².

ábwángibwáng Variant of **abwángibwáng**.

ábwáári Variant of **abwáári**.

-áf ÁFI (or *-yáf*) *num cl.* Counting classifier for bundles or piles of about ten coconuts; formerly used to count groups of shells or coins. E.g. *Eyáf* – one bundle of about ten coconuts. *Rúúyáf* – two bundles of about ten coconuts. *Eliyáf* – three bundles of about ten coconuts. *Faayáf* – four bundles of about ten coconuts. *Limeyáf* – five bundles of about ten coconuts. Related **áfi**.

áf ÁFE (or *yáf*) *vi.* To swim. E.g. *I bwe yáféwow wóól woosch*. I’m going to swim out onto the reef. Inflected *áfetá*, *áféwow*, *áfitiw*, *afelong*. Related **áfeeti**. Compare **túútú**.

áff ÁFFI (or *yáff*) *n.* Large land crab, coconut crab. Inflected *áffil*.

áfááf A⁻¹, FÁÁFI [POC **paRapi*] 1. *n caus.* Meal (usually the evening meal). 2. *vi caus.* To eat dinner. Synonym **seena**. Compare **leefááf**.
—áfááffengel A⁻¹, FÁÁFI, FENGÁLLI *vi caus.* To eat the evening meal together. Related **fááf**.

áfáail Variant of **áfáyil**.

áfáli Variant of **áfállli**.

áfállli (or *áfállliiy*, *áfáli*) *vt.* To watch out for, be careful of, guard, take care of someone or something. E.g. *Áfállli ghóóghó*. Take care of the baby. *Áfállúgh*. Take care of yourself. Inflected *áfállliilong*, *áfállliwow*. TAN: **afalli**. **—akkáfállli** (or *akkáfállli*, *akkafalli*) *vt caus.* To watch out for oneself, to take care of oneself.

áfááli *vt caus.* To gut or clean fish. Related **affa**, **afaff**. TAN: **affááni**.

áfááliiti *vt.* To follow or pursue someone for revenge, love, or infatuation; to follow someone in order to pick on him; to try to get even with someone. E.g. *Juan e kke áfááliiti bwiil mwáálelap bwe ebwe fiyow.* Juan is chasing his big brother around because he wants to fight him.

áfálliiy Variant of **áfállí**.

áfáng Variant of **efáng**.

áfángár *vi.* To pass an acquaintance on the road while traveling in opposite directions. Synonym **áfáyil**.

áfáyil (or *áfáíl*) *vi.* To pass an acquaintance on the road while going in opposite directions. Synonym **áfángár**.

Áfelágh Variant of **Áfenágh**.

Áfenágh (or *Áfelágh*) *n.* Approximately the nineteenth night of the moon.

áfeschi Variant of **áfischi**.

áfetágh *n.* 1. Feminine napkin. 2. Cloth used to tie men's feet together for climbing trees. (usage: men's talk)

áffetágh (or *áfítágh*) *vi.* To be very similar, to match together well, to complement each other. E.g. *Áffetághfengell* – to go together well.

áfeeti ÁFE, -TI, -A³ (or *yáfeeti*) *vt.* To swim toward something or some place. E.g. *Juan e áfeeti waa laal.* John is swimming toward that canoe. Related **áf**. Synonym **áfengeli**.

áfi ÁFII *n.* Pile of ten coconuts, bundle of coconuts tied together. Inflected *áfíil*. Related **-áf**.

áfíil *n.* Sp. of black and white deep water fish.

áfíil A-¹, FILI (or *affil*) *vi caus.* To choose, select. E.g. *Áffil wiisch ghatch.* Choose the good bananas. Inflected *áfíililó*. Related **áfíli**, **fíli**. —**áfílighatch** A-¹, FFILI, GHATCHÚ *vi caus.* To make a good choice; to choose wisely.

áfíiláy [CHAM < SPAN *fila*] *vt caus.* To make a line (as when planting rows of seed), to put things in a row. Related **fíila**. Synonym **átáli**.

áfili A⁻¹, FILL, -A³ (or *áfíliiy*) *vt caus.* To make a selection or choice; to choose, select something or someone. Related **áfíil**, **fili**.

áfíliiy Variant of **áfili**.

áfirhi (TAN) *vt caus.* To like, love someone or something. See **áfischi**.

áfischi A⁻¹, FISCHI, -A³ (or *áfeschi*, *afeschi*) *vt caus.* To like, love someone or something. E.g. *I áfischi woot.* I like taro. Inflected *ákkáfish*. Related **-fish**. TAN: **áfirhi**.

áfischi Liyoos *n.* Large bush whose flowers are used for leis or garlands, and whose bark and flowers are used in medicine.

áfítágh Variant of **áfetágh**.

áfiti¹ ÁFI, -TI, -A³ (or *afiti*) [PRE-CRL **qapi*] *vt.* To carry an object or baby on the side, on the hip, or under the arm. Inflected *áfitiito*.

áfiti² A⁻¹, FITI, -A³ *vt caus.* To mix ingredients together. Inflected *áfí-tifengálliy*. Related **fiti**. Synonym **aschuufengálliy**.

áfitti A⁻¹, FITTI, -A³ *vt caus.* To braid something, coil it, entwine it.

áfitik *vi.* To pinch. —**áfitikka** *vt.* To pinch someone. E.g. *Maria aa áfí-tikka payúl Juan.* Maria pinched Juan on the arm.

áfítipasch A⁻¹, FITI, PASCHA *vi caus.* To stay close to someone because of love or respect. —**áfítipaschay** *vt caus.* To follow someone closely because of love or respect.

áfíyáf¹ ÁFEÁFE *vi.* To swim about without purpose. Related **áf**¹.

áfíyáf² ÁFIÁFI [POC **yapu*] *vi.* To fish with line, hook, and weight. —**áfíy** ÁFI, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To pull it in, of a line of fish when trolling. Inflected *áfílong*, *áfítá*. Compare **taylong**.

áágul Variant of **áághul**.

ághekkáy A⁻¹, GHEKKÁYI 1. *vi.* To be funny, amusing. 2. *vt caus.* To make someone laugh. Related **ghekkáy**.

ághikk *vi caus.* To pour, of liquids; to dip liquid from a container. E.g. *Ághikk úlúmómw.* Pour yourself a drink. Related **ákki**. Synonym **ífiif**.

ághikkill Variant of **aghikkill**.

ághila Variant of **aghila**.

ághiyágh ÁGHIÁGHI [PRE-CRL **akiaki*] *vi.* To wish for food, goods, cars; to think. E.g. *Meeta yóómw ághiyágh?* – What are you thinking about? Compare **mwescheliya**, **mángimáng**.

áághul *n.* *Portulaca oleracea*, sp. of vine used in medicine. TAN: **áágul**.

áibwet A⁻¹, IBWETI [TRK] *vi caus.* To be cooked, ready for eating.

Áiláng Samwool *n.* The highest clan; the clan of the chief. Related **samwool**.

áiláng¹ Variant of **ailang**.

áiláng² *vi.* To be tired of something, bored with it, unwilling to do or see something. Synonym **áirágh**.

áilet A⁻¹, ILETI (or *ailet*) *vi caus.* To divide, share, portion, distribute, esp. with respect to food. Related **ilet**. TAN: **ainet**. —**áileti** A⁻¹, ILETI, -A³ *vt caus.* To divide, share, portion, distribute food. TAN: **aineti**.

áing Variant of **ayúng**.

áingiing A⁻¹, INGIINGI (or *aingiing*)¹. *n, vi caus.* Contest, race, game; to compete for a prize. 2. *vi.* To compete with someone (whether or not he knows it) in acquiring things; to try to stay ahead of someone (e.g., a neighbor) in standard of living.

áirágh *vi.* To be tired of something, bored with it, fed up; to be unwilling to do something (whether or not one actually does it). Related **áirághiiy**. Synonym **áiláng**.

áirághiiy (or *airaghiiy*) *vt.* To be sullenly or unwillingly anticipating an unpleasant task (hard work, getting up in the morning, etc.). Synonym **ailangiiy**.

áirúútá *vt.* To hoist, raise a mast, flag, full clothes line, etc. —**áirúútiw** *vt.* To take down, lower a mast, flag, full clothes line, etc.

ákká⁻¹ Variant of **akka⁻¹**.

ákká⁻² Variant of **akka⁻²**.

ákkáfisch AKKA⁻², FISCHI 1. *n caus.* Love. 2. *vi caus.* To love, to like very much; to have affection for (someone). E.g. *Juan e ghi ákkáfisch wóól naanaal.* Juan loves his mother very much. E.g. *Yaal Maria ákkáfisch wóól layúl ghóóghó nge e ghi tomwógh.* Maria's love for her baby is very great. Related **áfisch**.

ákkápit (or *akkápit*) 1. *n caus.* Oil for anointing the body or hair. 2. *vi.* To anoint the hair or body with oil. Related **apiti**, **kkápit**.

ákkáschiló Variant of **akkáscheló**.

ákkáaw AKKA⁻¹, E-, -UWA *n.* Some, several, a few (general objects). Related **akka⁻¹**.

ákkesch Variant of **akkesch**.

ákki Variant of **akki**.

ál Variant of **yál**.

áál¹ Variant of **yáál**.

áál² **ÁLI** *n.* Strand of hair of the head. E.g. *Álil schiimw* – one strand of hair. Inflected *álil*. Synonym **iliasa**.

áláá- **ÁLÁ-**, E- *num.* Single, alone (used with counting classifier). E.g. *Álááfósch schagh* – just one tree by itself. Inflected *álááfay*, *álááschay*. Related **álámwáya**.

álááfay **ÁLÁ-**, E-, **FAYÚ** *num.* One single round object (e.g., fruit, rock, ball, etc.). Related **áláá-**, **fay**.

álááfósch **ÁLÁ-**, E-, **FÓSCHO** *num.* One single tree, canoe, or other long object. Related **áláá-**, **fósch**.

Áláilis *n.* Area near Quartermaster Road (*Alal Márebw*) on Saipan.

áláálááy Variant of **aláálááy**.

áláálááy A⁻¹, LÁÁLÁÁYI, -A³ *vt caus.* To make something long, to lengthen it. Related **láálááy**, **aláálááy**.

álámwáya *vt.* To separate out one animal or thing (not used of people). Related **áláá-**, **mwey**.

áláng (or *aláng*) *vi.* To stare or observe secretly (from the corner of the eyes, or with lowered eyelids). —**álángi** *vt.* To look sideways at someone, to observe someone without facing him directly; to observe in a non-obvious way. Often implies distrust or the making of evil plans, but may also be used when the looker is attracted to a person but does not wish to show it. Inflected *álángiyáy*, *álángúgh*, *álángeer*. Synonym **állewa**.

álángelap *n.* Place at the tip of the outrigger platform where the main line leading to the mast (*alap*) is attached.

álángiláng Variant of **alángeláng**.

áláás *vi.* To go out and cut wood, e.g., for poles. Synonym **tiw**. TAN: **alááh**.

álááschay ÁLÁ-, E-, -SCHAYÚ *num.* One single person or animal. Related **áláá-**, **schay**.

álááw Variant of **áleyeew**.

álláy A⁻¹, LÁÁYI *vi caus.* To be long (of lumber, sheets of tin, etc.). Related **láálááy**.

álegghi A⁻¹, LÉGHÚ, -A³ (or *álégghi*) *vt caus.* To release it (of a coil of rope), untangle, unravel it (e.g., rope).

áleh (TAN) *n.* Pushing pole for boats and canoes. See **áles**.

áleepat A⁻¹, LEEPATA *vi caus.* To insert things, put things in between; to sit in between. Related **leepat**.

áles 1. *n.* Pushing pole for boats and canoes. 2. *vi.* To pole a boat or canoe, (usage: archaic) Synonym **foo**. TAN: **áleh**.

álet ÁLETI *n.* Sun. Inflected *áletil*.

állewa *vt caus.* To observe someone secretly, from the corners of the eyes. Synonym **álángi**.

áleyeew *ÁLÁ-, E-, -UWA (or álááw) num.* One single general object. Related **áláá-, uwa**.

áli (or *eli*) *n.* Small sp. of grouper, *Epinephelus Merra*. Compare **saiyaw**.

ááli *Variant of yááli.*

állif¹ *n.* Pounding board, used to pound breadfruit or taro. TAN: **ánnif**.

állif² *ÁLLIFI vi.* To sneak, be silent; to walk or crawl silently, as when hunting. Inflected *álliffilong, álliffiwow, álliffiló*. —**állifa** *vt.* To snatch, sneak, steal something away. Inflected *állifaaló*.

álifesch *vi.* To shake one's head in disapproval. Inflected *álifeschefesch, álifescheló*.

álighiligh *vi.* To let out a line or net to catch fish. —**álighi** *vt.* To let it out, of a line, rope, or net in fishing.

álimelim *A⁻¹, LIMALIMA vi caus.* To get dressed up, decorated, cleaned up. Related **limeti**.

állimet *vi.* To be slow in doing something, to be lazy.

álimighatch *A⁻¹, LIMA-, GHATCHÚ (or alimighatch) vi caus.* Tidy, neat, appropriately dressed. Antonym **áliminngaw**.

áliminngaw *A⁻¹, LIMA, NNGAWA (or aliminngaw) vi caus.* Messy, sloppy; sloppily dressed; untidy. Related **limeti, nngaw**. Antonym **álimighatch**.

álimoowal *A⁻², LIMA, -UWA, -L² num.* The fifth general object in a series.

álingáringár (TAN) *vi caus.* To be fond of provoking people to anger. Dial. **liyálingáringár**.

álipa *A⁻¹, LIPA, -A³ vt caus.* To pour liquids or grain; to spread gravel. Inflected *álipaaló*. Related **lip**.

álipeew *vt.* To fan someone. Related **álipé**.

álipé (or *alú pé*, *alé pé*) *n.* Hand fan, traditionally woven out of coconut leaves, TAN: **háánúpé**.

ális Variant of **alús**.

állischimw Variant of **álschiimw**.

állischiimw Variant of **álschiimw**.

álschiimw ÁLI, SCHIMWA (or *állischiimw*) *n.* Hair of the head. Related **áál**².

áliyál¹ ÁLIÁLI *vi.* To wish for, daydream about something. Compare **ághiyágh**.

áliyál² Variant of **aliyal**.

áám¹ AA-, -MI (TAN) *poss.* First person plural exclusive possessive pronoun: our, ours. Dial. **áámem**¹.

áám² [POC **kami*] (TAN) *pron.* First person plural exclusive emphatic pronoun: we. Dial. **áámem**².

ámááre *n.* *Nephrolepis exaltata*, sp. of fern often used in medicine.

ámelif *vi.* To raise the eyebrows in greeting or recognition of someone. Synonym **awúúfat**.

áámem¹ AA-, -MAMI (or *yáámem*) (s) *poss.* First person plural exclusive possessive pronoun: our, ours. Related **aa-**. Dial. **áám**¹.

áámem² [POC **kam(am)i*] (s) *pron.* First person plural exclusive emphatic pronoun: we. Dial. **áám**².

ámescheyor *n.* Sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

áámi¹ AA-, -MIL (or *yáámi*) *poss.* Second person plural possessive pronoun: your, yours. Related **aa-**.

áámi² ÁÁMII [POC **kamuyu*] *pron.* Second person plural emphatic pronoun: you.

ámis Variant of **amis**.

ámmwel (or *ammwel*, *emmwel*) *vi.* To cease, to stop doing something. E.g. *Ibwe ámmwelló le tarabwaagho*. I'm going to stop working. *Emmwel fiyow!* – That's enough!/Stop fighting! Related **-mmwel**. Compare **úúló**.

ámwuri Variant of **amwuri**.

ááni (TAN) *vt.* To own something, to use it. See **yááli**.

ánnif (TAN) *vi.* To sneak, to tread softly.

ááng ÁNGI (or *yááng*) [POC **angi*] *n.* Wind, breeze. E.g. *Yángil yéér* – wind from the south. Related **yángiyáng**.

ángi- Variant of **yángi-**.

ángi Variant of **angi**.

áángi Variant of **eengi**¹.

ángeli Á-, NGÁLI, -A³ (or *áángeli*) *vt.* To tell someone something. E.g. *I bwe ángeli Juan*. I'm going to tell John.

áángeli Variant of **ángeli**.

ánet Variant of **anget**.

ángiingi A-¹, NGIINGII *vi caus.* To argue about something. Inflected *ángiingiifengáll*. Related **aingiing**.

ááp API [POC **kapu*] *n.* 1. Buttocks, hip. 2. Keel or bottom of a canoe. Inflected *ápiy*, *ápimw*, *ápil*, *ápiir*. Compare **topol**.

ápára *n.* Medium-size edible sea crab that lives among rocks or in submerged objects.

áppáaw *n.* Small sp. of mangrove with long leaves. Compare **yoong**.

ápááyitá *vt caus.* To do something to make someone feel sad or nostalgic. E.g. *Kkéélúl Maria aa ápááyitá Juan*. Maria's song has made Juan feel sad.

áppett Variant of **appett**.

áppetti A⁻¹, PPETI, -A³ *vt caus.* To make difficulties for someone, to cause hardship for him. E.g. *Juan aa áppettiyáy reel yááy salaapi.* John gave me a hard time about :returning! my money. Related **appett**.

áppey *vt.* To imitate or mock someone.

ápéngég (TAN) *n caus.* Wall. S: **apengágh**.

ápighipigh AI⁻¹, PIGHIPIGHI *vi caus.* To clap the hands.

ápilasa Variant of **apilisa**.

áár¹ (or *yáár*) *n.* Sp. of yellow parrotfish.

áár² *n.* Sp. of vine.

árágharágh A⁻¹, RÁGHIRÁGHI (or *a'regha'regh*, *árághirágh*) *vi caus.* 1. To be reading. 2. To be thinking. Related **árághi¹**.

árághi¹ *vt caus.* To read something. Related **árágharágh**.

árághi² *vt.* To roll something, to spin it. Inflected *árághiiló*.

árághirágh Variant of **árágharágh**.

a'regha'regh Variant of **árágharágh**.

árengi Variant of **árengliiy**.

árengliiy A⁻¹, RÁNGI, -A³ (or *árengi*) *vt caus.* 1. To quickly warm or heat something with a fire. 2. To put leaves near a fire so as to soften them in food preparation.

árigh Variant of **arigh**.

áriiri A⁻¹, RIIRI *vi caus.* To sort objects into a pattern, esp. of beads when making a bead necklace. Compare **usous**.

áriti *vt.* To stir from the bottom up to the top, as when cooking; to scoop up from the bottom of the pot; to clean the pot (with the finger) when almost everything has been eaten. Related **áriyár¹**, **arúw**.

áriyár¹ **ÁRIÁRI** 1. *n.* Utensils used for stirring. 2. *vi.* To stir things. Related **arúw**, **áriti**.

áriyár² *vi.* To fish for schools of fish such as mackerel by scooping them up in nets. Compare **áriyár¹**.

ásá **A⁻¹**, **SÁÁ** 1. *n caus.* Voyage by canoe. Synonym **sááy**. 2. *vi caus.* To sail a canoe, to make a voyage in a canoe. E.g. *Ásááfetál* – to sail around.

ássáág (**TAN**) *vi.* To race, compete for speed.

ásáágháli *vt.* To move someone or something from one place to another. Inflected *ásáágháliito*. Related **sááló**. Synonym **amareey**.

ásáágheli **A⁻¹**, **SÁÁ**, **AGHILI**, **-A³** *vt caus.* To sail a canoe toward someplace. Synonym **sáángeli**.

ásááli **A⁻¹**, **SÁÁ**, **-LI**, **-A³** *vt caus.* To increase speed, to speed up (not used of vehicles). Related **sá**. Synonym **amwetekkeya**, **angúúw**, **ássiti**.

ássááli *vt.* To beat or punish an opponent savagely after he is already helpless and on the ground; may be used of animals as well as humans. Inflected *ássááliyáy*, *ássáálúgh*, *ássááliir*. Synonym **li-ifetáley**.

ássáling **A⁻¹**, **SÁLINGA** *vi caus.* To listen. Inflected *ássálinga* (*vt*). Related **aúúsáling**, **sá ling**.

ásálúúw *vt caus.* To rig a canoe to run fast.

ássááni (**TAN**, **LN**) *vt caus.* To release or free a bird or animal. See **as-sáali**.

ásáriló *vt caus.* To finish something; to stay until the end (of ceremonies, performances, other public occasions attended by audiences). Related **sár**. Compare **amwútchúúwló**.

ásátil Variant of **esetil**.

ásáttipa *vt caus.* To split an object, cut it in half with a machete, hatchet, or saw. Inflected *ásáttipaaló*. Related **attipa**, **tip**.

ássááw A⁻¹, SÁÁWA 1. *vi caus.* To shame, embarrass. 2. *n.* Shame, embarrassment. Inflected *ássááwey*, *ássááwómw*, *ássááwal*, *ássááweer*.

ásááwwasch A⁻¹, SÁÁWA, WASCHA *vi caus.* To be naked. Related **sááw**, **waschawasch**.

áse- [POC *qate] *n.* Liver. Inflected *ásey*, *ásemw*, *ásel*, *áseer*.

ásetiyy A⁻¹, SÁTI, -I-, -A³ *vt caus.* To put salt on food, to salt it. Related **sset**.

ássipow (TAN) *vt caus.* To shake out a cloth or net in order to remove water, dust, sand. See **asepow**.

ásch Variant of **yásch**.

áscha- Variant of **escha-**.

áschal Variant of **eschal**.

Áschátá *n.* Traditional name for an area in the north of Oleai village.

áschepe- Variant of **aschepe-**.

áschepel Variant of **aschepel**.

áscheey Variant of **aschey**.

áschi *n.* 1. Tuba, coconut toddy. 2. Generic term for alcoholic beverages. TAN: **arhi**.

áschigh A⁻¹, SCHIGHI *vi caus.* To be tired, to be weak from hunger. E.g. *Iya far bwal áschigh*. I'm extremely hungry. Related **kkáschigh**.
—**áschighischigh** *vi caus.* To be fatigued, very tired, exhausted. Related **-schigh**.

áschighamas Variant of **aschighimas**.

áschipaschip A⁻¹, SCHIPASCHIPA *vi caus.* To act in an appeasing fashion. Related **schipeey**.

áschipaschipa A-¹, SCHIPASCHIPA, -A³ *vt caus.* 1. To appease, to try to please someone with gifts or apologies. 2. To bribe someone, to give a gift in expectation of getting a favor in return. Related **schipeey**.

áschitá¹ ÁSCHI, -TÁÁ *vi.* To regurgitate, cough or choke up food or drink; characterized by liquid emerging from nose as well as mouth.

áschitá² (or *yáschitá*) *vi.* (Of an argument or dispute) to arise suddenly and violently in an otherwise peaceful meeting; to speak up in disagreement. Related **yásch**.

áschiyó *vi.* To fish with a line, to cast for fish.

áschiyów *vt.* To eat meat or fish without staple or starch.

áát¹ ÁTE [POC *anse] *n.* Chin. Inflected *átey, átémw, átel*.

áát² ÁTI [POC *qasi] *n.* Gall bladder, bile. Inflected *átiy, átimw, átil*.

áát³ ÁTE, ÁTTE [PRE-CRL *kase] *n.* Child. E.g. *Atte mwáál* – boy. *Atte schóóbwt* – girl. *Áát kkelaal* – those children. Inflected *átel*. Compare **olighát**.

átáli¹ A-¹, TÁLI, -A³ *vt caus.* To put things in a row, line them up. Inflected *átáliiló*. Related **táli**–.

átáli² *v, n.* To tie a special knot by weaving the end of the rope in and out of loops; the act of tying such a knot.

áte mwáál Variant of **atte mwáál**.

áte schóóbwt Variant of **atte schóóbwt**.

áttefi A-¹, TTÁFI, -A³ *vt caus.* 1. To spread the eyelids open, (usage: infrequently used because of the second definition) E.g. *Áttefiló sab-weilúmw*. Open your eyelid. 2. To spread the labia of the vagina for penetration. (usage: vulgar) Inflected *áttefiilong*.

átél Variant of **atél**.

átigh *n.* Sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

áttigh *vi caus.* To whistle shrilly, as when signaling. Compare **auwa**.

áttighi *vt caus.* To play a musical instrument or the radio. Related **átittigh**.

átikk A⁻¹, TIKKA *n caus.* Copra, coconut meat. Related **tikka-**.

átikka A⁻¹, TIKKA, -A³ *vt caus.* To remove coconut meat from the shell, to make copra. Inflected **átikkaawow**. Related **átikk**.

áttiló A⁻¹, TTHI, -LÓÓ *vt caus.* To pull an object out or off; to remove it (of an automobile tire, of nails, etc.). Inflected **áttiwow**. Synonym **wiitá**.

áting 1. *n.* Kind of fishing net. 2. *vi.* To do net fishing.

átingi *vt caus.* 1. To hammer something, to pound it. 2. To hit someone on the head with a heavy object. Inflected **átingiitiw**.

átippw ÁTIPPWA *n caus.* Partition, as of a room. Related **tibwas**. Compare **ásááng**.

áttiséel (or *attiseel*) *vi.* To castrate, of animals or humans (lit.: to remove the penis). Related **áttiló**, **see**.

átittigh A⁻¹, TIGHI 1. *n caus.* Phonograph, tape recorder, radio; generic term for musical instrument. 2. *vi caus.* To play a musical instrument. Related **áttighi**.

átiyát¹ (or *etiyet*) *n.* Spoon.

átiyát² (or *átiyet*, *ateyat*) *n.* *Wedelia biflora*, low ground-plant, found near the beach, that is used for medicinal purposes.

átiyet Variant of **átiyát**².

átsiita [ENG] *n.* Hatchet. Compare **sele**, **sóopal**.

átch ÁTCHI *vi.* To be dying, comatose, unmoving. E.g. *Átchil* – his dying. Related **átchilimá**. Synonym **látch**.

átchigh *vi.* To be a waste, to be a loss. E.g. *E ghi átchigh!* – What a waste! Inflected *átchighéló*. Synonym **lastima**. —**átchigha** 1. *vt.* To waste an opportunity; to damage one's reputation. Inflected *átchighaaló*. 2. *n.* Waste, loss, ruin. E.g. *Átchighaal atte laal!* – What a waste of that child!

átchilemá Variant of **átchilimá**.

átchilimá *ÁTCHI, -LI, MÁÁ (or átchilemá) vi.* To be in a coma, close to death; to be in the convulsions leading to death, in one's death throes. Synonym **látchilimá**.

áwáágháli Variant of **awaaghili**.

ááy *AA-, -Y (or yááy) poss.* First person singular possessive pronoun: my, mine. Related **aa-**, **y**.

ááyá (*TAN*) *vi.* To use (something); to borrow. See **yááyá**¹.

a'áya'ángáli *vt.* To favor someone, to be on someone's side in a dispute, *TAN*: **a'áya'ángo ni**.

áyil *n.* Fore and aft gunwales on a canoe, close to the tips of the canoe (*mesal waa*).

B

bii *n.* Name of the third letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*b*); not found in native words.

Bennis [CHAM < SPAN *viernes*] *n.* Friday.

bileed Variant of **bileet**.

bileet BILEETI (or *bleet*, *bileed*) [ENG] *n.* Blade of a knife, razor. Inflected *bileetil*.

bilimbiilis [CHAM] *n.* Star fruit.

bilimbów [CHAM (?)] *n.* Traditional wind instrument made of bamboo, similar in principle to a kazoo.

biriin BIRIINI [CHAM] *n.* Canvas. Inflected *biriinil*. Synonym **kkaaba**.

biiru [JPN < ENG] *n.* Beer.

bisita [CHAM < SPAN *visitar*] *vi.* To visit someone.

biskileeta [SPAN *bicicleta*] *n.* Bicycle.

bleet Variant of **bileet**.

BW

bwii *n.* Name of the fourth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*bw*).

bwa BWAA 1. *n.* Fruit or solid vegetable that is rotten on one side. Inflected *bwaal*. 2. *vi.* To be rotten on one side. Inflected *bwaaló*. Compare **maasch**.

-bwaabw BWAABWA (or *-paabw*) *asp.* Future aspect marker. Indefinitely in the future, at some unspecified time in the future, later on. E.g. *Sibwaabw ló*. We'll go later on. Inflected *ibwaabw*, *ubwaabw*, *ebwaabw*, *rebwaabw*. Compare **-bwe**.

bwaaga (TAN) *n.* Grasshopper. Dial. **taagha**.

bwaikkér Variant of **bwakkér**.

bwaikkérew Variant of **bwakkurew**.

bwaikkéréfengál Variant of **bwakkuréfengál**.

bwaaila (or *bweeila*, *bwááila*) [CHAM *baila* < SPAN *bailar*] 1. *n.* Generic term for dance. 2. *vi.* To dance. Compare **bwarúgh**, **bwaay**, **maas**.

bwakkér (or *bwaikkér*) *n.* A scratch on the skin (from an animal or human). Inflected *bwaikkérel*. Related **bwakkurew**.

bwakkérew Variant of **bwakkurew**.

bwakkurew (or *bwakkérew*, *bwaikkérew*) *vt.* (Of people or animals such as the cat) to scratch someone and tear the skin. Inflected *bwakkurewáy*, *bwakkurégh*, *bwakkureer*. **—bwakkuréfengál** (or *bwaikkéréfengál*) *vi.* To scratch one another (of fighting people or cats).

bwal ii rhag (TAN) *n phr.* The same one. See **bwal ii schagh**.

bwal BWALA *adv.* Preverbal adverb. Also, too, again, more, and, either. E.g. *Bwaleew* – another one. *Me bwal schóólimwáy* – and also my wife. *Bwal meeta?* – and what else?/and then what? Compare **ppal**³, **ppwal**, **ppwappwal**.

bwal ii schagh *n phr.* The same one. E.g. *Bwal ii schagh?* – Is he the same one? TAN: **bwal ii rhag**.

bwalabwal BWALABWALA *n, vi* 1. Cover, lid, top for something; to be covered. E.g. *E bwalabwal ghatch raaw laal*. That pot is covered firmly. 2. Object or chant believed to provide protection from evil spirits or black magic. Each clan has its own form of *bwalabwal*. E.g. *E bwalabwal fisch sáfeyal alúúl leeimw*. The medicine for the spirits of the house is well protected.

bwalágh *vi.* To try in vain to lift something, or to escape from someone when fighting.

bwalemalawusefáálitá BWALA, MALAWA, SEFÁÁLI, -TÁÁ *vi.* To come back to life; to be resurrected. Related **malaw**. Synonym **bwalemelawutá**. TAN: **bwalemanawahefáál**.

bwalemanawahefáál (TAN) *vi.* To revive, come back to life, be resurrected. See **bwalemalawusefáálitá**.

bwalemelawutá BWALA, MALAWA, -TÁÁ *vi.* To revive, come back to life. E.g. *Aa bwalemelawutá Jesus*. Jesus Christ returned to life. Synonym **bwalemalawusefáálitá**.

bwalesefáálito BWALA, SEFÁÁLI, -TOO *vi.* To come back again, return again.

bwaleew BWALA, E-, -UWA *num.* Another one.

bwaléghélégh BWA-, LÉGHÉLÉGHÉ *vi.* To be wobbly, loose (e.g., of teeth, table legs).

bwaliisa Variant of **bwáliisa**.

bwalú (TAN) *vt.* To cover something. See **bwalúw**.

bwalúw BWALÚ, -A³ *vt.* 1. To cover something. Compare **ówusey**. 2. To cover or protect something with medicine or magic. Related **bwal-abwal**. TAN: **bwalú**.

bwar Variant of **bwór**.

bwaar BWARA (or *bwera-*) *n.* Pubic area, pubic triangle (of men or women); traditionally a triangle-shaped tattoo in the pubic area. Inflected *bwarey*, *bwarómw*, *bwaral*.

bwara Variant of **bwura**².

Bwaragha *n.* Clan name. E.g. *Re-Bwaragha*.

bwararhug (TAN) *n.* Pubic mound, mons veneris. See **bwaraschugh**.

bwaraschugh BWARA, SCHUGHU *n.* Pubic mound, mons veneris. Related **bwaar**. TAN: **bwararhug**.

bwarat Variant of **bwurat**.

bwari *n.* Sp. of small green lizard.

bwaráátiw Variant of **bwuráátiw**.

bwaaru (or *bwóoru*) [JPN < ENG] *n.* Crowbar. Synonym **bwerebwer**.

bwarúg (TAN) *n, vi.* General term for dance. See **bwarúgh**.

bwarúgh BWARÚGHÚ *n, vi.* General term for dance. E.g. *Rebwe bwarúgh schóól Talaabwógh*. The Tanapag people are going to dance. Compare **bwaay**, **bwaaila**. TAN: **bwarúg**.

bwaarh (TAN) *n.* Kind of round basket. See **bwaasch**.

bwaasaas *vi, n.* Careless, clumsy, ignorant; a person who is unable to do things well.

bwasuula (or *bwósuula*) [CHAM] *n.* Trash, garbage. Synonym **peey**, **peyihey**.

bwaasch *n.* Round basket used for delivering cooked food and eating utensils. TAN: **bwaarh**.

bwaat¹ BWAATÚ *n.* Light smoke, as of cigarettes or mosquito coils. Inflected *bwaatúl*, *abwaatúw*. Related **bwaatiyat**. Compare **bwuraat**, **bwurók**.

bwaat² BWATÚ, BWATA [PTK **pwadu*] *n.* Scar, welt on the skin. Inflected *bwatey*, *bwatómw*, *bwatal*, *bwatasch*, *bwatamem*, *bwateer*; *bwatúy*, *bwatumw*, *bwatúl*, *bwatúúr*. Related **libwat**. —**bwatabwat** *vi.* To be bruised, scarred from being beaten. E.g. *E bwatabwat payúl*. His arm is scarred. *Re louti layúúr, nge aa bwatabwataló*. They beat their child so badly he was scarred.

bwaatiyát BWA-, ATÚATÚ *vi.* To be smoking lightly (of small things, cigarettes, a mosquito coil). Related **bwaat**¹. Synonym **appwuraat**.

bwatch (or *bwátch*) *n.* 1. Shoot, young plant or tree. 2. Spring or other place where fresh water surfaces. 3. (Poetic) the rays of the sun at sunrise. —**bwatchetá** *vi.* To sprout, shoot up (of plants). E.g. *Aa bwatchetá milikka fetááy.* My plants have sprouted. Synonym **fass**. Compare **bwá**.

bway BWAYI *vi.* To be angry or jealous because some distributed good is not shared with one. E.g. *E bway Juan bwe bwiil rese aghilaangáli mááy.* Juan is mad/jealous because his brothers didn't share the breadfruit. —**bwaibway** (or *bwáibwáy*) *vi.* To feel jealous, resentful. Related **bway**, **libwaibway**.

bwaay¹ *n.* Bamboo.

bwaay² 1. *n.* Generic term for traditional dances and dancing. E.g. *Ebwe yor bwaay leefááfi.* There's going to be a dance tonight 2. *vi.* To perform traditional dances. Compare **bwaaila**, **bwarúgh**.

bwaayo BWAAYOO [CHAM *paNu* < SPAN *paNuelo*] *n.* Handkerchief, veil, scarf. Inflected *bwaayooy*, *bwaayoomw*, *bwaayool*.

bwá BWÁÁ *vi.* To be or become visible, to appear, to show oneself. Related **bwáári**. —**bwáálong** *vi.* To be clear to the view from inside (e.g., a room), as of someone standing in the doorway. —**bwáátá** *vi.* To come to light or to the surface, as a well-kept secret or conspiracy. —**bwááto** *vi.* To come into the full view of the speaker, to be completely visible or obvious. —**bwááwow** *vi.* To appear and become visible, as the stars.

bwáá BWÁÁ *n.* Flock (of birds), school (of fish). E.g. *Bwáál iigh* - a school of fish. *Maal yáliyál kka re bwáári bwáál igh.* These birds show that there is a school of fish there.

bwáábwa BWÁÁBWÁÁ [PTK **pwake*] (TAN) *n.* Turtle. Dial. **woong**.

bwágh BWÁGHI *vi.* 1. To be strong, to be physically capable; to be free from heavy burden, sickness, or danger. 2. To recuperate. —**bwághitá** BWÁGHI, -TÁÁ *vi.* To be the one still standing after a fight; to be the strongest. TAN: **bwogitá**.

bwáibwáy¹ Variant of **bwaibway**.

bwáibwáy² Variant of **bweibwey**.

bwáighar (or *bweeghar*, *bweighar*) *n.* Grater for coconuts. TAN: **bweigár**.

bwáila BWÁILAA (or *bweila*) [CHAM *baina* < SPAN *vaina*] *n.* Sheath for knife or sword. Inflected *bwáilaal*.

bwááila Variant of **bwaaila**.

bwáisi BWÁISI, -A³ (or *bweisi*, *bwaisi*) *vt.* To untie something. E.g. *Bwáisiiló ghotell mwu*. Untie the sack. Inflected *bwáisiiló*. Related **bweibwey**. Compare **seliti**. —**bwáiságh** BWÁIS, -ÁGHI (or *bwaiságh*) *vi (pass)*. To be untied. E.g. *E bwaisághiló leimem wakke*. Our cow is loose.

bwáitti Variant of **bweiti**.

bwál BWÁLI *vi.* To walk around. E.g. *Bwálfetál* – to walk around, stroll. Related **bwáliiy**.

bwáliifaay *n.* Sp. of edible rock fish.

bwáliisa (or *bwaliisa*) [CHAM *balisa*] *n.* Buoy, channel marker.

bwáliiy BWÁLI, -I-, -A³ (or *bweliiy*) *vt.* 1. To surround something or someone. E.g. *Sáát e bwáliiló faluwasch*. The sea surrounds our land. 2. To go around something (all the way) and come back to the point of origin – as when walking around a house to inspect the eaves, or as a fish that hides from a fisherman by circling a rock.

bwááliyál *vi.* To move in a circle, as an airplane preparing to land, a boat that is looking for fish, people wandering around casually. Related **bwáliiy**, **bwál**.

bwááng BWÁNGI *n.* 1. Carolinian system of self-defense or self protection, the knowledge of which is passed from one generation to another. 2. Various kinds of special knowledge having to do with house building, repair, and the general protection of constructed objects. Related **abwángibwáng**. Compare **roong**, **likkairas**.

bwángiyy BWÁNGI, -I-, -A³ (or *bwángi*, *bwengi*) *vt.* 1. To try to take apart, lift or remove heavy things that are stuck, or to move things that are heavy; to pry apart. E.g. *Maria e bwángi faay tomwógh la e lo arol iimw*. Maria tried to lift the big rock near the house. 2. To

try to overpower someone in a wrestling match. Related **bwááng**.
—bwángiitá BWÁNGI, -I-, -TÁÁ *vt.* To try to lift, carry, or hoist heavy things.

bwár BWÁRE (or *bwer*) *vi* To go all the way through (e.g., a tunnel); to pierce something and protrude or emerge from the other side. Inflected *bwáreló*. Synonym **ppwár**. Compare **bwatch**.

bwáári BWÁARI, -A³ *vt.* To expose something, show it, display it; to tell about something, to let the truth be known. Inflected *bwááriitá*, *bwááriito*. Related **abwáári**, **bwá**.

bwáriigh *vi.* 1. To have an itchy irritation in the mouth from allergy to taro. 2. To be itchy. 3. To be mad or angry. (usage: men's talk) Compare **kkét**. TAN: **bwárig**.

bwáriiy *vt.* To uproot it (of things with roots). E.g. *Juan aa bwáriitá ghómwuuti kkelaal*. Juan uprooted those sweet potatoes. Inflected *bwáriitá*.

bwátch Variant of **bwatch**.

bwáy *vi.* To shred (as when preparing hibiscus cloth). Related **bwááy**.

bwááy BWÁYI (or *bweey*) *n.* Kind of shiny shell used for shredding hibiscus cloth. Related **bwáy**.

bwáyú- BWAYÚ *n.* Portions of prepared breadfruit or taro in coconut cream. E.g. *Bwáyúl kkól* – portions of pounded breadfruit in coconut cream. Inflected *bwáyúl*. Related **bweiti**.

bwe feita *ques.* Why? (indicates disagreement with an action or statement); what happened? Related **bwe**³.

-bwe BWE *asp.* Future, irrealis aspect marker, indicating uninitiated action; will. E.g. *Sibwe fééri meet?* – What are we going to do? (lit.: We will do what?). Inflected *ibwe*, *ubwe*, *ebwe*, *aybwe*, *awbwe*, *rebwe*.

bwe¹ *conj, comp.* Complementizer; used after verbs of speaking, thinking, knowing, etc. That. E.g. *Raa ira bwe Juan aa mááló*. They said that Juan died.

bwe² *conj.* Conjunction; used between two nouns. As, to be. E.g. *Aramas kkewe raa fili Juan bwe ii samwool.* The people chose Juan to be chief. Compare **bwe**¹.

bwe³ BWE; BWEE *conj.* Subordinating conjunction. Because, so that, as. E.g. *Juan e kkaschigh bwe aa ghi fattabw.* Juan is tired because he ran hard. E.g. *Maria aa ghi angaang bwe ebwe atakkaaló.* Maria worked hard so that she would finish it. —**bwe igha** *conj.* Because of that. —**bwe ighiwe** *conj.* Because of that time. —**bwe ilaal** *conj.* Because of that (specified recent action). —**bwe imwu** *conj.* Because of that (very recent action). —**bwe iwe** *conj.* Because of that (distant or past action).

bwe⁴ *intj.* Used in conversation. Then? so? what next?

bwee BWEE *n.* 1. The act of foretelling, fortunetelling, medical diagnosis. E.g. *Aal iyo bwee we?* – Who performed the foretelling? *Rongol bwee* – knowledge of fortune-telling. 2. The act of predicting where fish or game animals may be caught. Related **bweey**, **bweeli**. Compare **-bwe**.

bweeghar Variant of **bwáighar**.

bweibwaay *n.* Papaya, papaya tree. —**bweibwaay mwáál** *n.* Male papaya, which bears flowers that are used in garlands. —**bweibwaay schóóbwut** *n.* Female papaya, which bears fruit for eating. E.g. *E ghíllang fetáy bweibwaay.* My papaya tree is very high.

bweibwey¹ BWÁYIBWÁYI (or *bwáibwáy*) *vi.* To untie, loosen, undo. Related **bwáisi**.

bweibwey² *vi.* To divide breadfruit pudding into portions. Related **bweiti**, **bwáyú**.

bweibwogh (or *bwoobwogh*) *vi* To bring, take, carry. Inflected *bweibwoghoto*, *bweibwoghóló*. Related **bwughi**. TAN: **bwogobwog**.

bweigár (TAN) *n.* Coconut grater. See **bwáighar**.

bweighar Variant of **bwáighar**.

bweila Variant of **bwáila**.

bweeila Variant of **bwaaila**.

bweisi Variant of **bwáisi**.

bweiti (or *bwáiti*) *vt.* 1. To divide breadfruit (*mááy* – or *kkól*) into small portions for serving; to take a portion of breadfruit 2. To divide breadfruit pudding into portions. Related **bwáyú-**, **bweibwey**.

bwel BWELÚ *vi.* To begin. E.g. *Aa bwel lee tarabwaagho*. He has begun to work.

bwel Variant of **bwéll**.

bweel BWELÚ (or *bwéél*) [PMC **pwalú*] *n.* Swampy area where taro or rice may be grown; taro patch. TAN: **bwéén**.

Bweel *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Bweel*.

bwelap Variant of **bwelelap**.

-bwele (or *bwelee*) *asp.* Future aspect marker. Imminent future, indicates action is just about to begin; about to. E.g. *Ibweleeló leaset*. I'm going fishing now. Related **-bwe**.

bwele *n.* Sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

bwelelap BWELÚ, LAPA (or *bwelap*, *bwolelap*) *n.* Swampy land that belongs to a clan or other large group, as a large taro patch.

bweletáá- BWELÚ, -TÁA (or *bwéletáá-*) *n.* Beginning, groundwork, preamble, introduction, origin, basis. E.g. *Bweletáár Refaluwasch nge igha re tooto me Paghuluwosch*. The origins of the Carolinians were the time when they came from the atolls in the Caroline Islands. Related **bwel**. TAN: **bwenetáá-**.

bweeli BWEE, -LI, -A³ *vt.* To diagnose the nature of an illness, to foretell the future. E.g. *E bweeli semwaay we*. He determined what was wrong with the sick person. Related **bwee**, **bweey**.

bweliy Variant of **bwáliy**.

bwelúw BWELÚ, -A³ *vt.* To start something. Related **bwel**, **bweletáá-**.

bwenetáá- (TAN, LN) *n.* Beginning, origin, basis, introduction. See **bweletáá-**.

bwengéwa Variant of **bweenguwa**.

bwengi Variant of **bwángi**.

bweenguwa (or *bwengéwa*) *n.* *Melanolepsis multiglandulosa*, a tall tree, used for medicinal purposes. E.g. *Bweenguwa eyoor welfalúw lúghúl iimw me leemat.* – *Melanolepsis* grows on the island outside of houses and at the farm.

bwer Variant of **bwár**.

bwera- Variant of *bwaar*.

bwerh (TAN) *n.* White. Inflected *bwerhebwerh*. See **bwesch**.

bweerh (TAN) *n.* Lime. See **bweesch**.

bwerhebwerh (TAN) *vi.* White, pale. S: **bweschebwesch**.

bwerhikkar (TAN) *vi.* To be hot, burning, sweltering. See **bweschikkar**.

bwes Variant of **bwis**¹.

bwesch¹ BWESCHE *vi.* White. E.g. *Libwesch* – white people. Inflected *bweschebwesch*. TAN: **bwerh**.

bwesch² *vi* To have lime on it (of betel nut). Related **bwesch**¹, **bweesch**. TAN: **bwerh**.

bweesch *n.* Lime (from coral). Related **bwesch**¹, **bwesch**². TAN: **bweerh**.

bweschebwesch *vi.* White, pale. Related **bwesch**¹, **bweesch**. TAN: **bwerhebwerh**. — **bweschebweschel fayúl maas** *n.* The white of the eye.

bweschee BWESCHE, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To put lime on a betel nut. Related **bweesch**, **bwesch**². TAN: **bwerheey**.

bweschikkar BWESCHI, KKARA *vi.* To be sweltering, hot, burning. Related **abweschi**, **kkar**. TAN: **bwerhikkar**.

bweta Variant of **bwetá**².

bwetá¹ *conj.* Why, suppose, what if. E.g. *Bwetá ngáre* – what if.

bwetá² (or *bweta*) *adv.* Almost. E.g. *Bwetá sibwe le takk*. We're almost finished. *Bwetá alongeer rebwele ló leeset*. Almost everyone is going fishing.

bwetáámwo BWE, -TÁÁ, MWO *conj.* If only; used when wishing for something that cannot be obtained. E.g. *Bwetáámwo i rikku*. If only I were rich/I wish I were rich. Related **bwetá**.

bwete *conj.* Although, despite.

bwey BWEYI *vi* To be old and decayed, rusted, frayed, etc. (of things, not people). Inflected *bweyló*.

bweey¹ *vt.* 1. To test for spirits (*alú*); to foretell a future occurrence. E.g. *Tuufáy laal mille e bweey yááy fáarágh*. The old man foretold the future of my trip. 2. To see or divine the success of a fishing trip. E.g. *Laayú nge ibwe ló bweey uu*. Tomorrow I will check the fishtrap. Related **bwee**, **bweeli**.

bweey² Variant of **bwááy**.

bweyah (TAN) *n.* Jack crevalle.

bwéll BWÉLLÚ (or *bwell*) *vi.* To be completely planted (of a field). Related **bweel**. TAN: **bwonn**.

bwéél Variant of **bweel**.

bwélétáá- Variant of **bweletáá-**.

bwérúbwér BWÉRÚ [ENG *bar*] *n.* Crowbar. Synonym **bwaaru**.

-bwi BWII *num cl.* Counting classifier for schools of fish. E.g. *Ebwi* – one school of fish. *Ruwabwi* – two schools of fish. *Elibwi* – three schools of fish. Related **bwil**².

bwii BWII [PRE-CRL **pwiti*] *n.* Sibling of either sex, sister or brother; traditionally this term was used only of siblings of the same sex, but it is now a general term. Inflected *bwiiy*, *bwiiimw*, *bwiiil*, *bwiiisch*, *bwiiir*. Related **bwiiibwi**, **bwiiili**. Compare **mwéngéy**.

bwiibwi *n.* Sibling, as a term of address; close friend. Related **bwii**.

bwighilittey *n.* Severe windstorm, with high winds.

bwiil¹ BWILI [POC *mpuli] *n.* Cowry shell. Compare **fayúl leeset**.

bwiil² BWII, -L² *n.* School (of fish). Compare **bwáá-**.

bwiili BWII, -LI, -A³ *vt.* To treat a friend as if he is one's brother; to accept another person as a blood-brother or blood-sister. Related **bwii**.

bwiliiló (or *bwillúúwló*) *vt.* To force or pry something open; to snap or break something (as a stick).

bwiliti (or *bwúlitú*, *bwúlití*) *vt.* To remove one's hat or head garland; to take off, take down, remove the leaf wrappings and containers used in the catchment of sap in the making of tuba.

bwillúúwló Variant of **bwiliiló**.

bwiimwáál BWII, MWÁALE *n.* Brother (to a male or female). Related **bwii**, **mwáál**. Compare **bwiischóóbwut**.

bwir (TAN) *vi.* To pass wind, fart. Related **bwiribwir**. Dial. **sing**.

bwiribwir BWIRIBWIRI 1. *n.* Noisy flatulence. 2. *vi.* To fart or pass wind noisily. Compare **sing**.

bwis¹ *n.* Sibling or close friend; said to be the Chamorro pronunciation of Carolinian *bwiisch* - 'our siblings'. (usage: slang) Compare **bwii**.

bwis² BWISI (or *bwes*) *vi.* 1. To slide down (of trousers with no belt); to be loose (of trousers). 2. To droop (of the lip). Inflected *bwisitiw*.

bwisighi *vt.* To drill, to make holes.

bwisch Variant of **bwesch**.

bwiischóóbwut BWII, SCHÓÓ, BWUTO *n.* Sister (to a male or female). Related **bwii**, **schóóbwut**.

bwitighalleló *vi.* To be mangled, torn, smashed, shredded (of flesh or meat of humans, animals, vegetables, or ripe fruit). Related **maghalaghal**.

bwoo- BWOO [POC **mpo*] *vi, n.* Smell, odor, aroma. Inflected *bwooy*, *bwoomw*, *bwool*, *bwoor*. —**bwooheling** (TAN) *vi.* To smell musty or moldy. S: **bwoosáling**. —**bwookkarh** (TAN) *n, vi.* Smell of urine. S: **bwookkasch**. —**bwookkasch** *n, vi.* Smell of urine (esp. after a long time); to smell of urine. Compare **bwootighar**. TAN: **bwookkarh**. —**bwool araalúút** *n.* Smell remaining from smoke (of barbecue, cigarette, etc.). —**bwool móóliyól** *n.* Smell of sweat, as when one has been working hard or exercising. Compare **bwoottongotong**. —**bwool saát** BWOO, -L², SÁTI *n.* Smell of the ocean or sea, especially strong at low tide. Synonym **bwooset**. TAN: **bwoon háát**. —**bwoomarh** (TAN) *vi.* To stink, to smell rotten or decayed. S: **bwoomasch**. —**bwoomasch** BWOO-, MASCHA *vi.* To stink, to smell rotten, decayed, infected. TAN: **bwoomarh**. —**bwoomwas** 1. *n.* Smell of unclean female genitals. 2. *vi.* To smell bad (of unclean female genitals). (usage: men's talk) —**bwoomwusch** *vi, n.* To smell burned (of food that is overcooked, esp. rice); burning smell. Compare **amwusch**. —**bwoon háát** (TAN) *n.* Smell of the ocean. S: **bwooll saát**. —**bwoongah** (TAN) *vi, n.* To have a fragrant odor; perfume. See **bwoongas**. — **bwoongas** BWOO-, NGASA *n, vi.* Perfume from fragrant flowers, leaves, grasses or bottled perfume or scent; to have a pleasant scent. E.g. *Sinser e ghi bwoongas*. Ginger has a pleasant odor. TAN: **bwoongah**. —**bwoongasa** BWOO-, NGASA, -A³ *vt.* To apply perfume to someone. —**bwoonngaw** BWOO-, NNGAWA 1. *n.* Bad smell or odor, stench. 2. *vi.* To smell bad, to stink. —**bwoopa** BWOO-, PAA *n.* Smell of feces. —**bwoppwool** BWOO-*vi (redup).* To begin to permeate (of pleasant or bad odors). E.g. *Aa kke bwoppwool kani we*. The meat is beginning to smell bad. —**bwoosáling** *vi.* To smell musty or moldy from long storage, as rice or other grains. TAN: **bwooheling**. — **bwooset** BWOO-, SÁTI *vi.* To smell of the ocean or sea. Synonym **bwool saát**. —**bwoottig** (TAN) *vi.* To have a strong unpleasant odor. S: **bwoottigh**. —**bwoottigh** (or *bwottigh*) *vi.* To have a strong unpleasant odor. TAN: **bwoottig**. —**bwootighar** (or *bwottighar*) 1. *n.* Very strong odor that stays with one, gives one a headache; burning smell, as of ammonia or urine. 2. *vi.* To smell strongly, to give off a strong smell that stays with a person and gives him a headache, to give off a burning smell; esp. as soiled diapers. —**bwoottongotong** *vi.* To smell sweaty, unclean, unwashed. —**bwoousuus** BWOO-, USUUSU *vi.* To smell strongly, as fish or excessive perfume. —**bwoowatch** (TAN) *n, vi.* Smell of fish; to smell fishy. See **bwooyatch**. —**bwooyatch** *n, vi.* Smell that is left (on hands, clothes, face, etc.) from having eaten fish or meat; to smell fishy, to smell of the ocean. TAN: **bwoowatch**.

bwoo BWOO *n.* Swelling. Related **bwo**. Compare **loo**. —**bwo** BWOO *vi.* To be swollen. —**bwoobwo** BWOOBWO *vi.* To be pregnant; to be swollen. E.g. *Libwoobwo* – a pregnant woman. Inflected *bwoobwooló*.

bwoobwat *ques.* Why? Synonym **bwe feita**.

bwoobwogh Variant of **bweibwogh**.

bwogitá (TAN) *vi.* To be the strongest in a fight or contest. See **bwághitá**.

bwogobwog (TAN) *vi.* To bring, take, carry. See **bweibwogh**.

bwoghi Variant of **bwughi**.

bwokka [CHAM < SPAN *boca* (?)] *n, vi.* Breakfast, to eat breakfast Dial. **aleesor**.

bwokongo [JPN] *n.* Cave, air-raid shelter.

bwol *vi.* To have something in the eye. E.g. *E bwol reel ppwel*. He had dirt in his eye. TAN: **bwon**.

bwoola BWOOLAAL [CHAM < SPAN *bola*] *n.* Ball. Synonym **pé**. —**bwoolaal batta** [JPN < ENG] *n.* Baseball, softball. —**bwoolaal paanak** [CHAM] *n.* Softball, baseball.

Bwollap *n.* The island of Pullap in the eastern Caroline Islands.

bwolelap Variant of **bwelelap**.

Bwolowat *n.* The island of Puluwat in the eastern Caroline Islands.

bwon (TAN, LN) *vi.* To have something in the eye. See **bwol**.

bwonn (TAN) *vi.* To be completely planted (of a field). S: **bwéll**.

—**bwong** BWONGI *num cl.* Counting classifier for nights. E.g. *Ebwong* – one night. *Rúwabwong* – two nights. Related **bwoong**.

bwoong BWOONGI [POC **mpongi*] *n.* Night. E.g. *Leebwong* – tonight. Inflected *bwongil*. —**bwong** *vi.* To be night-time. —**bwongitiw** *vi.* To become night-time.

bwongi Variant of **bwungi**.

bwongil mmasch *vi.* To be nearly full moon; to be full moon. Related **Emmasch, mmasch**.

Compare **ulus**.

bwongil waa schówul *n.* Method of righting a capsized canoe by bringing the outrigger under the bottom of the canoe. TAN: **bwongin waa schówul**.

bwongiiti BWONGI, -TI, -A³ *vt.* To stay until night (e.g., in order to finish work, or at a party). E.g. *Aa bwongiiti yááy tarabwaagho*. It took me all the way to night time to do my work. Inflected *bwongúútúgh*, *bwongiitighisch*, *bwongiitighámem*, *bwongiitighemi*, *bwongiitiir*. Related **bwoong**.

bwoppworó BWORÓÓ (or *bwuppwuró*) *vi.* To hear, understand. (usage: respect) Related **bworóus**. Synonym **rongorong**.

bwora Variant of **bwura**².

bworoonsi [JPN < ENG] *n.* Bronze, brass.

bwoorosa [CHAM < SPAN *bursa*] *n.* Pocket, purse.

bwooró¹ [JPN] *n.* Carton, box.

bwooró² *n.* Wash towel, rag.

bworóus BWÓRÓUSA (or *bwóróus*) 1. *n.* Ear. Inflected *bwóróusómw*. Synonym **sáling**. 2. *n.* News, information, gossip. Synonym **rongorong**. 3. *vi.* To tell a story or tale. Synonym **tittillap**. (usage: respect) Related **bwoppworó**.

bwoorh (TAN) *n.* Shell used in the making of jewelry, bowls, utensils. See **bwoosch**.

bwos (TAN) *vi.* To be homesick, lonesome, lonely. See **bwós**.

bwoseeti (TAN) *vt.* To yearn for a person or place, to be homesick. Related **bwos**. See **bwósooti**.

bwoosch *n.* Kind of shell (turtle or coconut) used to make jewelry, bowls, utensils. Compare **parúl woong**. TAN: **bwoorh**.

bwot BWOTO *vi.* 1. To fall in large quantities, e.g., of a landslide, the contents of a large sack through a tear in the bottom, or fruit from a tree. 2. To defecate accidentally (in one's pants). Inflected *bwototiw*, *bwotoló*. —**bwotobwot** *vi.* To leak out (of the contents of a sack), to crumble down over a period of time.

bwoot¹ BWOOTÚ [POC *isu] *n.* Nose. (usage: common word) Inflected *bwootúy*, *bwootumw*, *bwootúl*. Synonym **ófung**.

bwoot² [ENG] *n.* Boat.

bwotaatas [SPAN *batatas*] *n.* Potato.

bwoozu [JPN < ENG] *vi.* To be bald, to have very close-cropped hair. Compare **schimweffasch**.

bwóó¹ *vi.* To be healthy, flourishing (of plants); to be very green and luxuriant, taller than other plants. Compare **máár**.

bwóó² BWÓÓ *n.* Tail feathers of a bird. Inflected *bwòól*.

bwóhalihal (TAN) *vi.* To be baggy, loose (of clothes). See **bwósééliyél**².

bwóónyo [CHAM < SPAN *baNo*] *n.* Bathroom, shower-room (not toilet).

bwóngko [CHAM < SPAN *banco*] *n.* 1. Chair, bench. 2. Bank.

bwór BWÓRO (or *bwar*) *vi.* 1. To be bent over. 2. To bow. —**bwórotiw** BWÓRO, -TIWO (or *bwórótiw*) *vi.* To bend down; to bend the head down. E.g. *E bwórótiw bwe ebwe mángimáng*. He bent down so as to think.

bwóór BWÓRO *n.* 1. Wooden box for storing personal possessions. Synonym **kkawun**. 2. Coffin. E.g. *Bwórol* – his coffin. Compare **kkaita**.

bwóóru Variant of **bwaaru**.

bwós BWÓSO *vi.* To yearn, to be homesick, to be lonesome, lonely, to be tired of where one is (e.g., jail, away from home). TAN: **bwos**. —**bwósooti** BWÓSO, -TI, -A³ (or *bwósoti*) *vt.* To yearn for someone, be homesick for a particular place. TAN: **bwoseeti**.

bwóselisel (TAN) *vi.* To have very large male organs. See **bwósééliyél**¹.

bwósééliyél¹ 1. *n.* Exceptionally large male organs (of animals or humans). Inflected *bwósééliyélúl*. 2. *vi.* To have exceptionally large male organs, to be exceptionally well-endowed (sexually), to be well-hung. TAN: **bwóselisel**.

bwósééliyél² *vi.* To be baggy, loose (of clothes). TAN: **bwóhalihal**.

bwósoti Variant of **bwósooti**.

bwóósu [CHAM < SPAN *vaso*] *n.* Drinking glass.

bwósuula Variant of **bwasuula**.

bwóótu *n.* Popular game played with metal discs which are thrown at a stick placed in the ground, reportedly played originally with silver dollars.

bwóttuunis [CHAM < SPAN *botónes*] *n.* Button.

bwóuriyáp *n.* Red fish with large eyes, which is the totem for a Carolinian clan; similar to the snapper.

bwóów [POC **mpo*(?), PRE-CRL **pwau*] *n.* Fishing pole. —**bwów** *vi.* To fish by casting with a pole.

bwu¹ BWUU [POC *(*m*)*pupu*] *vi.* To flow (of liquid). Inflected *bwuuwow*. —**bwuubwu**¹ BWUUBWUU *vi.* 1. To be running, flowing (of water). 2. To have water flow through the fermented breadfruit (*maar*) in order to rinse out the sour taste. Related **schalúbwuubwu**. Dial. **gurugur, gusugus**.

bwu² BWUU *vi.* To step, stand on. Inflected *bwuutiw, bwuulong, bwuuwow, bwuuló, bwuutá*. Related **bwuuri, bwuurágh**. —**bwuubwu**² *vi.* To step on something, to be standing on something. —**bwuutiw** *vi.* To step down.

bwuubw BWUBW [POC **mpumpu*] *n.* Triggerfish.

Bwuubw *n.* The Southern Cross. Compare **bwuubw**.

bwuug (TAN) *n.* Navel. See **bwuugh**.

bwuger (TAN) *n.* Sp. of grass. See **bwugher**.

bwugey (TAN) *vt.* To tie a knot. See **bwughééy**.

bwugeey (TAN) *vt.* To embrace, hug. See **bwugheey**.

bwugi (TAN) *vt.* To carry, get, take, bring, transport. Related **bwogobwog**. See **bwughi**.

bwugil (TAN) *n.* Edible seeds in one variety of breadfruit. See **bwughil**.

bwugúya- (TAN) *n.* Node, protuberance. See **bwughúwa-**.

bwugúyan paay (TAN) *n.* Protruding bone of the elbow. Related **bwugúya-**. S: **bwughúwal paay**.

bwuugh BWUGHO [POC **puku* (?)] *n.* Navel. Inflected *bwughoy*, *bwughomw*, *bwughol*, *bwughoor*. TAN: **bwuug**.

bwughár Variant of **bwugher**.

bwugher BWUGHÁRI (or *bwughár*) *n.* *Fimbristylis cymosa*, sp. of grass, short with heavy roots, whose seeds are cooked and made into perfume; roots are also used in the traditional treatment of mouth sores and stomach disorders. TAN: **bwuger**. —**bwughárimwáál** (or *bwugherimwáál*) *n.* Sp. of grass with wide bladed leaves. Related **mwáál**. TAN: **bwugárimwáán**. —**bwughárinngas** BWUGHÁRI, NGASA *n.* *Fimbristylis atollensis*, sp. of grass with white perfumed flowers. Related **ngas**. —**bwughárischóóbwut** (or *bwugherischóóbwut*) *n.* Sp. of grass with thin bladed leaves. Related **schóóbwut**. TAN: **bwugárirhóóbwut**.

bwugheey *vt.* 1. To embrace, hug, clasp someone or something in both arms. Compare **róómiiy**. 2. To wrap pandanus leaves around a coconut tree to keep rats from climbing it. TAN: **bwugeey**.

bwughééy BWUGHO, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To tie a knot. Related **bwuugh**. TAN: **bwugey**. —**bwughéiló** BWUGHO, -I-, -LÓÓ *vt.* To tie something up.

bwughi BWOGHI, -A³ (or *bwoghi*) *vt.* To cary, get, take, bring, transport something. Related **bweibwogh**. TAN: **bwugi**. —**bwughiiló** *vt.* To take something away (from the speaker). —**bwughiito** *vt.* To bring something towards the speaker. —**bwughiiwow** *vt.* To take something over to another place.

bwughil BWUGHILI *n.* The edible seeds from *mááyyas* (a breadfruit variety); sp. of breadfruit containing edible seeds. E.g. *E ssogh bwughil wóól Yaap*. There are many breadfruit with edible seeds on Yap. Inflected *bwughilil mááyyas*. TAN: **bwugil**.

bwughiischagh BWUGHI, -I, SCHAGHÚ *adv.* Used as a connector when narrating a sequence of events. Next, and then. Related **bwughi**.

bwughobwugh BWUGHOBWUGHO 1. *n.* Knot. E.g. *Eew tapped bwughobwugh nge aital schápii*. One kind of knot is called the *schápii*. 2. *vi.* To tie knots. Related **bwugheéy**.

bwughos BWUGHOSA (or *bwughus*) *n.* Property; ancestral home; place of origin. E.g. *Leebwughosasch* – on our property/on our land. *Bwughosómw* – your people’s point of origin, beginning place. Inflected *bwughosáy*, *bwughosómw*, *bwughosal*. Compare **bwughusa-**.

bwughus Variant of **bwughos**.

bwughusa- BWUGHUSA *n.* Sibling with the same mother; thus of the same clan lineage. Inflected *bwughusáy*, *bwughusómw*, *bwughusal*. Compare **bwughos**.

Bwughuwal Arabwal *n.* The Lower Base area in the west of Saipan.

bwughúwa- BWUGHÚWA *n.* Node, protruding joint, protuberance. Inflected *bwughúwal*. TAN: **bwugúya-**. —**bwughúwal paay** *n.* Protruding bone of the elbow. Related **bwughuwa-**. TAN: **bwugúyan paay**. —**bwughuwal pesche** *n.* Kneecap. Related **bwughúwa-**. TAN: **bwugúyan perhe**.

bwuhe (TAN) *n.* Feces. See **bwuse**.

bwull¹ BWULLÚ (or *bwúll*) *vi.* To be broken or fractured (of long things: bones, sticks, pencils, etc.). Inflected *bwulluló*, *bwullútiw*. — **bwullúúw** BWULLÚ, -A³ (or *bwúllúúw*) *vt.* To break something. Inflected *bwullúútiw*, *bwullúúwtiw*, *bwullúúwtá*.

bwull² *n.* The central section (lit.: ‘heart’) of the canoe hull, to which the bow and stem sections are attached. Related **bwúll¹**.

bwula (TAN) *n.* Sp. of surgeonfish.

bwula¹ BWULAA [POC **mpulaka*] *n.* *Cyrtosperma chamissonis*, true giant taro.

bwula² BWULAA *n.* Yolk of an egg.

bwulaas [CHAM < SPAN *borracho*] *vi.* 1. To be drunk. 2. To be disoriented, tipsy, dizzy, frustrated. Inflected *bwulaaséló*. Related **bwulatseera**, **bwulatseero**.

bwulasio [CHAM < SPAN (?)] *n.* Office, headquarters.

bwulatseera [CHAM < SPAN *borracho*] *n.* Drunkard (female). Related **bwulaas**.

bwulatseero [CHAM < SPAN *borracho*] *n.* Drunkard (male). Related **bwulaas**.

bwulááláy *n.* Black reef fish with a colored spot and poisonous spike on the tail; similar to unicorn fish.

bwuleeko Variant of **bwuliiko**.

bwuléy BWULÉYI *n.* Place, location, spot (narrowly specified). Inflected *bwuleyil*.

bwulihág (TAN) *vi* (*pass*). To be dislocated, disjointed (of bones, branches, etc.). See **bwulisággh**.

bwuliiko (or *bwuleeko*) [CHAM < SPAN *burrito*] *n.* Donkey.

bwulisággh BWULLÚS, ÁGHI *vi* (*pass*). To become disjointed, separated, dislocated (of bones, branches, and other things that are connected together). Related **bwull**. TAN: **bwulihág**.

bwulóóló *vi.* To have a flat abdomen. Dial. **pah**.

bwulubwul BWULUBWULU *vi.* To be shiny, bright, illuminated. Related **bwuppwul**, **ppwul**, **appwul**.

Bwulubwuul *n.* Low area near Quartermaster Road (between *Arabwal* and *Oleai* villages).

bwung BWUNGU *vi.* To be right, correct, good (of knowledge of how to do things: games, dance, etc.); to be mutually agreed on.
—**bwunguló** BWUNGU, -LÓÓ *vi.* To be agreed. Related **abwung**.

bwuung Variant of **bwúung**.

bwungi (or *bwongi*) *vi.* To take a long time; to have been in a place for a long time; to be sedentary. E.g. *Iya ghi bwungi lúghúl iimw reel yááy utúgh.* I waited outside the house for you for a long time. E.g. *Bwungiyal yaasch lollo.* We've been here for a long time. *Aa bwungi iya ghuleey Juan.* I've known Juan for a long time. *Aa bwungi yaal tarabwaagho.* His work took a long time.

bwuppwul BWULU (or *pwuppwul*) *vi* (*redup*). To be burning, in flames. Related **ppwul**, **appwul**, **bwulubwul**. Dial. **tarabwulubwul**.

bwuppwuró Variant of **bwoppworó**.

bwuppwúlúw BWÚLÚWA *vi.* To marry; to become married. Related **bwúlúwa-**, **bwúlúweli**.

bwur¹ BWURU *vi.* To be high tide. E.g. *Aa bwur sáát.* It's high tide. Related **bwurubwur**. Dial. **gún**. —**bwurulong** BWURU, -LONGO *vi.* To become high tide; to come in (of the tide). —**bwuruto** BWURU, -TOO *vi.* To rise (of the tide).

bwur² BWURU *vi.* To fall and hit one's face on the ground, to fall forward head-first. Inflected *bwurutiw*, *bwubbwuruló*. —**bwuruwow** BWURU, -WOWU *vi.* To stumble, walk unsteadily or clumsily.

bwura¹ BWURA, -A³ *vt.* To root in the ground (as pigs). E.g. *Siilo e bwuraaló woot.* The pig rooted around in the taro (i.e., disturbed the plants). —**bwuraátá** *vt.* To root up (plants or soil), as of pigs or a bulldozer.

bwura² (or *bwara*, *bwora*) *vi.* To be fearless, heroic, courageous, brave. Synonym **melat**. Antonym **mesagh**.

bwura³ *vt.* To bore holes in wood (esp. of insects); to make holes in the ground, as when planting. E.g. *Anay raa bwuraalong paap laal.* Termites bored holes in that board. Related **bwuriti**, **bwura**¹.

bwuraaló BWURA³, -A³, -LÓÓ *vt.* To go through something, as when drilling a hole. Related **bwura**³.

bwuraasi [JPN < ENG] *n.* Brush. —**bwurasiiy** BWURASII, -A³ [JPN < ENG] *vt.* To brush something.

bwurat (or *bwarat*) 1. *n.* Thick, heavy smoke. Inflected *bwuratúl*. 2. *vi.* To be smoky. Related **bwuppwurat**. Compare **bwurókk**, **bwaat**. —**bwuppwurat** *vi* (*redup*). To be smoking, alight.

bwuurágh BWUUR, -ÁGHI (or *bwuuregh*) *vi* (*pass*). To stomp the feet (as when throwing a tantrum). Related **bwu**². —**bwuurágherágh** *vi.* To make a thumping sound, as when stomping a wooden floor.

bwuráátiw BWURA³, -A³, -TIWO (or *bwaráátiw*) *vt.* To plant or stick something in the ground, e.g., to insert the stem of a sweet potato in the ground when planting or to put a post in the ground when building a fence. Related **bwura**³.

bwuuregh Variant of **bwuurágh**.

bwuuri BWUUR, -I-, -A³ *vt.* 1. To step, stomp, tread on something. E.g. *Bwuuriitiw* – step down on it. 2. (Of a car or other vehicle) to run over someone or something. Related **bwuurágh**, **bwu**².

bwuroti BWURA¹, -TI, -A³ (or *bwuruti*) *vt.* 1. To root in the ground (as pigs). 2. To scrape the ground (as a bulldozer). E.g. *Aa ghi bwurotiiló schápil wiisch*. It uprooted the banana trees. Related **bwura**¹.

bwurókk 1. *n.* Very heavy smoke. 2. *vi.* To be extremely smoky. Compare **bwaat**, **bwurat**.

bwurubwur¹ BWURUBWURU 1. *n.* General term for froth, foam, suds, bubbles (soap suds, beer suds, froth in the sea from waves, bubbling blood at the nose of a dying pig, etc.). 2. *vi.* To froth, foam, bubble. Related **bwur**.

bwurubwur² *vi.* To make a fire by generating friction with a traditional drill.

bwuruuha [CHAM < SPAN *bruja*] (TAN) *n.* Ghost, witch. See **bwuruuwa**.

bwuruló BWURU, -LÓO *vi.* To nose under the lip or edge of a wave (of a boat or canoe). Related **bwur**².

bwurungágh BWURUNG, -ÁGHI *vi* (*pass*). To be scraped, scratched (of things or people), to be peeled. Related **bwurungi**.

bwurungi BWURUNG, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To peel it or skin it (of breadfruit, bananas, other foods and non-food items that need to be peeled before use); to skin an animal or fish. E.g. *Bwurungi ghilil wakke* - to skin a cow. Related **bwurungágh**. Compare **ghoteiló**, **ppwur**, **teraili**. —**bwurungiiló** *vt.* To completely skin an animal, to peel a fruit or vegetable. Inflected *ppwurengiiló*.

bwurutá BWURU, -TÁÁ *vi.* To froth up, be frothy (of the sea). Related **bwur**¹, **bwurubwur**.

bwuruti Variant of **bwuroti**.

bwurutii- BWURA³, -TI, -A³ *vt.* To insert an object (in, up, down); to make a hole. Inflected *bwurutiilong*, *bwurutiitiw*, *bwurutiitá*. Related **bwura**³. —**bwurutiitiw** BWURA³, -TI, -A³, -TIWO *vt.* To plant seeds in the ground.

bwuruuwa [CHAM < SPAN *bruja*] *n.* Ghost, witch. Compare **alú**. TAN: **bwuruuha**.

bwurh (TAN) *vi.* Naive, senile, foolish, ignorant. See **bwusch**.

bwurhubwurh (TAN) *vi.* To sleep walk, talk in one's sleep. See **bwuschubwusch**.

bwuse *n.* Feces. Compare **paa**. TAN: **bwuhe**. —**imwal bwuse** *n.* Bathroom, toilet. Related **bwuse**. Synonym **kkommun**, **imwal paa**, **imwal tiwló**, **imwal kklaisis**.

bwusch BWUSCHU *vi.* To be naive, innocent, ignorant; to be reckless or foolish; to be senile; to be very preoccupied in a task or other activity and pay no attention to what else is happening. Related **abwuschu**, **bwuschubwusch**. Synonym **mmang**. TAN: **bwurh**.

bwuschubwusch BWUSCHUBWUSCHU *vi.* 1. To sleep walk or talk in one's sleep; to say something suddenly that is unrelated to what is going on around; to perform a sudden and unexpected action because of being deeply engrossed in one's own thoughts. 2. To have nightmares, to thrash about in one's sleep. TAN: **bwurhubwurh**.

-bwut BWUTO; BWUTA *vi.* To be bad, undesirable, improper. E.g. *Kkóbwut* - to dislike. Related **ttalabwut**, **abwuta**, **malebwut**, **schóóbwut**.

bwuutag (TAN) *vi.* Bad, improper, rude, ugly. Compare **-bwut**. Dial. **nngaw**.

bwutattal *vi.* To be very soft or mushy (e.g., of smashed papaya or mango, gelatin, mud). TAN: **bwutattan**.

bwutattan (TAN, LN) *vi.* To be soft, mushy. S: **bwutattal**.

bwutaw Variant of **bwutów**.

bwutááy (or *bwuteey*) *vi.* To be fat, obese (of a person, animal or fish).
Synonym **deebwu**.

bwuteey Variant of **bwutááy**.

bwutig (TAN) *n.* Dried secretions in the eyes, sleeper. See **bwutigh**.

bwutigh BWUTIGHA *n.* Sticky substance in the eyes upon awakening; dried secretion in the eyes; sleeper. E.g. *E saa mmwelil súllúlóólo reel bwutighal mesal*. He can't open his eyes because the lids are stuck together. Compare **ghááng**. TAN: **bwutig**.

bwutto [CHAM] *n.* Statue. Compare **liyoos**.

bwutor *n.* Pink-eye.

bwutow (TAN) *n.* Kind of basket used to hold personal belongings. See **bwutów**.

bwutów BWUTÓWU (or *bwutaw*) *n.* Basket made from coconut leaves used for carrying personal belongings; purse, pocketbook. E.g. *E isiis walúwal me ppwu me bweesch me amasaghallól yaal bwutów*. He keeps his betel nut supplies in his basket. Inflected *bwutówul*. Compare **schúúgh**, **bwaasch**. TAN: **bwutow**.

bwutsi [CHAM] 1. *n.* Mumps. 2. *vi.* To come down with or have the mumps.

-bwúgú (TAN) *num.* Counting classifier for units of hundreds. See **-bwúghúw**.

-bwúghúw BWÚGHÚWA *num cl.* Counting classifier for units of hundreds. E.g. *Ebwúghúw* - one hundred. *Ruwabwúghúw* - two hundred. *Elébwághúw* - three hundred. *Faabwúghúw* -four

hundred. *Limabwúghúw* – five hundred. *Olobwúghúw* – six hundred. *Fisabwúghúw* – seven hundred. *Walabwúghúw* – eight hundred. *Tiwabwúghúw* – nine hundred. TAN: **-bwúgú**.

bwúll¹ BWÚLLÉ *n.* 1. The heart 2. Central part or structure (e.g., of government). Inflected *bwúlléy*, *bwúllémw*, *bwúllél*. Compare **bwull²**.

bwúll² Variant of **bwull¹**.

bwúlití Variant of **bwiliti**.

bwúlitú Variant of **bwiliti**.

bwúllúúw Variant of **bwullúúw**.

bwúlúwa- BWÚLÚWA *n.* Spouse (wife or husband). Inflected *bwúlúwey*, *bwúlúwómw*, *bwúlúwal*. Related **bwúlúweli**. Synonym **schóóliimw**.

bwúlúweli BWÚLÚWA, -LI, -A³ *vt.* To marry someone. Related **bwúlúwa-**.

bwúúng BWÚNGU (or *bwuung*) *n.* Handle. E.g. *Aa bwúlluló bwúngul saar*. The handle of the knife is broken.

D

dii *n.* Name of the fifth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*d*); not found in native words except in Tanapag.

da [*said to come from an island in Yap*] *vi.* To eat. (usage: men's talk)
Related **daari**. Synonym **mwongo**.

dadangsi [CHAM] *n.* *Urena lobata - sinuota*, sp. of plant.

daibang [JPN] *vi.* To be big, large, huge. Synonym **tomwógh**, **dai-watte**. Compare **daiwatte**.

daikon [JPN] *n.* Turnip, daikon.

dais [ENG] *n, vi.* Dice; to play dice games.

daiwatte DAI, WATTEE [JPN] *vi.* To be big, large, huge, (usage: men's talk) Synonym **tomwógh**. Compare **daibang**.

dakkun (or *dóókun*) [CHAM] *vi, n.* To tell lies, prevaricate; to be a liar; liar. Synonym **mistmis**.

daalay [CHAM] *intj.* Exclamation of displeasure: "That's too much!" "Enough!".

dama [CHAM < SPAN *dama*] *n, vi.* 1. Checkers, to play checkers. 2. Bridesmaid in a wedding.

danamita (or *tanamita*) [SPAN *dinamita*] *n.* Dynamite.

dandeero [CHAM < SPAN (?)] *n.* Musician, one who plays a musical instrument.

dangas [CHAM] *vi.* To be bald, to have a shaven head. Synonym **bwoozu**, **ffasch**.

danngi [CHAM] *vi.* To be timid, cowardly. Synonym **lúw**.

daangis (or *dáángis*) [CHAM] *n.* Candle, wax; breadfruit gum.

daari [*said to be from an island in Yap*] *vt.* To eat something. (usage: men's talk) Related **da**. Synonym **ángi**.

dassing [CHAM] *vi.* To limp, to have a bad leg or foot due to an injury.

daasu [JPN (?)] *vi.* To move an object from one place to another, esp. as in a game of marbles.

datchan (TAN) *vi.* To be soaked, saturated, wet. Dial. **tchogh**.

dáángis Variant of **daangis**.

debi [CHAM] *vi.* To be essential, necessary, crucial, very important. E.g. *E ghi debi bwe ubwe tarabwaagho*. It's essential that you work. Inflected *debide*.

deebwu [CHAM] *vi.* Fat. Synonym **bwutááy**.

dekka [CHAM] *vi.* To poke, nudge, pick at. Related **dekkááli**.
—**dekkááli** [CHAM] *vt.* To pick at something, poke someone. Related **dekka**.

dekkis [CHAM] *vi, vt.* To strike something so that it hits something else, as a pool ball or marble.

dempwo [JPN] *n, vi.* Telegram; to telegraph, send a telegram.

denden [CHAM *dengdeng*] *n.* Sp. of snail used as a source of food by the Japanese and now infesting the island of Saipan.

densuku [JPN] *n.* Phonograph, jukebox. (usage: used by older generations) Synonym **átittigh**.

dengki [JPN] *n.* Electric light, flashlight, headlight.

dengwa [JPN] *n, vi* Telephone; to telephone, call someone on the telephone.

deres [CHAM < ?] *n.* Plant whose roots are used in poisoning fish ; probably *Derris elliptica*. Synonym **úúp**.

deska [CHAM] *vi.* To flick someone with the finger.

detch [POC **dede*] (TAN) *vi.* 1. To shake, tremble (with fear, shock, anger). 2. To shiver when cold and wet. See **schetch**. —**detcheló** (TAN) *vi.* To shake violently, to have severe convulsions. See **schetcheló**. —**detchen** (TAN) *vi.* To tremble as a result of fear, anger, shock. See **schetchel**.

detcháág (TAN) *vi.* To be thin, thinly sliced (of paper, cloth, sliced meat). Synonym **máling**. Antonym **maalúyél**.

diberas [CHAM < SPAN *de verdad*] *intj.* Honest! I swear it's true!

diibi DIIBII [CHAM < SPAN *deber*] *n, v.* Debt, financial obligation; to owe someone, to be in debt. Inflected *diibiiy, diibiimw, diibiil*.

dibina Variant of **dubina**.

dibwusiya [CHAM < SPAN *divorciar*] *vi, n.* To divorce, become divorced; divorce.

difensoot [CHAM < ENG] *n.* Defense attorney, lawyer.

digero [CHAM] *n, vi.* To cheat, swindle; to be a cheater.

diksionariyo [SPAN *diccionario*] *n.* Dictionary. Compare **ókkóttong**.

dimóólas DIMÓÓLASA [CHAM (possibly < SPAN *de mala suerte*)] *n, vi.* Bad luck; to be unlucky or unfortunate. Inflected *dimóólasal*.

Disembre [SPAN *diciembre*] *n.* The month of December.

diskansa [CHAM] *vi.* To sleep, go to bed. Synonym **mayúr**.

diiso [ENG] *n.* Diesel engine.

diyaaka Variant of **riyaaka**.

diiyo [CHAM *diao*] *n, vi.* Base (in a game); to play a game involving the use of bases.

dobla [CHAM < SPAN *doblar*] *vt.* To fold something over, as a cloth, flag, sheet.

doble [CHAM < SPAN *doble*] *vi.* To be doubled, a double layer (of clothes, cushions).

dofloggi Variant of **doflogui**.

doflogui (or *dofloggi*) [CHAM] *vt.* To consume a large amount of food or drink.

dokko [CHAM < JPN] *vi.* To lift something heavy using the arms. Related **dokkooli**.

dokkooli *vt.* To lift a heavy object with the arms. Related **dokko**.

dokto (or *dotto*) [CHAM < SPAN] *n.* Doctor.

doonats [ENG] *n.* Doughnut.

dossi [CHAM *dutse*] *n.* *Passiflora foetida*, love-in-a-mist: wild passion fruit with small red or orange fruit, which are used in a traditional treatment for asthma. TAN: **doksi**.

dotto Variant of **dokto**.

dókkud Variant of **dókkut**.

dóókun Variant of **dakkun**.

dókkut (or *dókkud*) [CHAM] *vi.* To knock on the door; to strike someone on the head with one's closed fist.

dóóla [ENG] *n.* Dollar.

dómbwulo [ENG *down below*] *n.* Hatch of a ship.

dóósay [CHAM < JPN (?)] *vi, n.* To give someone a haircut; haircut, hair-style.

dóтчól (TAN) *vi (redup).* Black. Related **rhól**. See **schóтчól**.

draiba [JPN < ENG] *vi.* To drive.

dubina (or *dibina*) [CHAM < SPAN *adivinar*] *n, vi.* Riddle; to tell riddles.

duuda [CHAM < SPAN *dudar*] *vt.* To doubt, be in doubt about something. E.g. *I duuda bwe sibwe takk*. I doubt that we will finish.

duwendis [CHAM] *n.* Little people, dwarf (found in traditional stories and similar to the Hawaiian *menehune* or Irish leprechaun); used figuratively of people of small stature. Compare **nóónu**.

E

ee *n.* Name of the sixth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*e*).

e- *E-*; *A-* [POC **te-*] *num.* The number one, as a combining form. E.g. *Eew* – one general thing. *Escháy* – one person, one animal. *Efósch* – one long object (tree, canoe). *Ebwúghúw* – one hundred. *Eláá schiimw* – one strand of hair. *Engaras* – one thousand. Compare **eet**, **sa-**. TAN: **a**-³.

e *pron.* Third person singular subject pronoun: he, she, it. E.g. *Ebwe ló*. He will go. *E ghatch*. It is good. Related **aa**.

ebwúghúw *E-*, *-BWÚGHÚW num.* One hundred. Related **e-**, **bwúghúw**.

efaahún Variant of **efaihún**.

efaihún (or *efaahún*) (TAN) *ques.* How? in what way? See **efaisúl**.

efaisúl *ques.* How? In what way? How did it happen? E.g. *Efaisúl féérúl kkól?* – How does one make pounded breadfruit? Compare **ekkaisúl**. TAN: **efaihún**.

efay *E-*, *-FAYÚ num.* One round object (e.g., breadfruit, ball, coconut, eye). Related **-fay**. TAN: **afay**.

Efán *n.* Twenty-ninth night of the moon.

efáng *ÁFÁNGI* (or *áfáng*) *n.* North. Synonym **peighitá**. Dial. **hootá**.

egumw (TAN) *num.* One handful (as of rice or grain).

egumwurh (TAN) *num.* One hand-length. See **eghumwusch**.

egúh (TAN) *num.* A little bit, a small amount. See **eghus**.

eghe (or *ehe*) *intj.* No, that isn't correct. Compare **sóóbw**.

eghit *E-*, *-GHITI num.* Ten thousand. Related **-ghit**. Synonym **seigh sangaras**.

eghumw E-, GHUMWU *num.* One handful (as of rice or grain). Related **-ghumw**. TAN: **egumw**.

eghumwusch E-, GHUMWUSCHU *num.* One hand-length, from the tip of the finger to the wrist. Related **-ghumwusch**.

eghus E-, -GHUSÚ (or *eghús*) *num.* A little bit, a small amount. E.g. *I ghukkuleey schagh eghus*. I only know a little bit. *Eghus schagh ghuleeyáy*. My knowledge is small. Related **e-**, **ghus**. TAN: **egúh**.

eghús Variant of **eghus**.

ehat (TAN) *num.* One portion or piece. Dial. **esetil**.

ehe¹ [SPAN *eje*] *n.* Axle of a bull cart. Inflected *ehel*.

ehe² (or *eghe*) *intj.* No, that is not correct. Compare **sóóbw**.

ehetil (TAN) *vi (idiom)*. To be inappropriate, incorrect, unsuitable. See **eseffil**.

ehóbw (TAN) *num.* One half, partly. See **esóbw**.

ehóór (or *hóór*) (TAN) *neg.* There isn't, there aren't. See **esóór**.

ekkaisúl *n.* 1. How something is to be done. 2. Manner or method of doing something. E.g. *Ekkaisúl féérúl bwaasch* – the method of making baskets. Compare **efaisúl**.

ekketá *vi.* To be overly, uncomfortably full after eating. E.g. *Utu ghi mwongo bwe ute ekketá*. Don't eat too much or you'll be too full. Dial. **tiyakk**.

eel¹ (or *yeel*) [PRE-CRL **kena*] *pron.* Second person singular emphatic pronoun: you.

eel² ELÚ (or *éél*) [POC **tolu*] *num.* The number three in abstract or serial counting: "number three". Related **ele-**.

ele- (or *élé-*, *eli-*, *elú-*) [POC **tolu*] *num.* Three, as a combining form. E.g. *Eliigh* – thirty. *Elescháy* – three people or animals. *Elefay* – three round objects. *Elebwúghúw* – three hundred. *Elengaras* – three thousand. *Eluuw* – three general objects. Related **eel**. TAN: **ili-**.

Elle *n.* Carolinian name for the Carolinian dialect spoken in Garapan, Oleai (San Jose), and Chalan Kanoa; characterized by the merger of /n/ with /l/, except in a few borrowed words. The original settlers came from Satawal and Lamotrek in the Central Caroline Islands, probably in the early 1800's.

Elle-Enne *n.* One Carolinian name for the Carolinian dialect spoken in Oleai and Chalan Kanoa; characterized by the contrast between /n/ and /l/, but otherwise now very similar to the *Elle* dialect. Most of the original settlers apparently came from the Mortlock and Hall Islands in the Eastern Carolines in the early part of this century. Synonym **Enne**.

elefay ELE-, -FAYÚ *num.* Three round objects. Related **ele-**, **fay**.

elleggh A-¹, LLEGHE (or *alleggh*) *vi caus.* To dance, to shake the hips. Related **legheleggh**. Synonym **maal**. TAN: **ennég**.

eleghit ELÚ-, -GHITI *num.* Thirty thousand. Related **ele-**, **ghit**. Synonym **eliigh sangaras**.

elengaras ELE-, -NGARASÚ *num.* Three thousand. Related **ele-**, **ngaras**.

elescháy ELE-, -SCHAYÚ *num.* Three people or animals. Related **ele-**, **scháy**.

ellet A-¹, LLETA *vi caus.* To be true, correct, honest. E.g. *E ghi ellet miliwe re ghal ira*. What they said is very true. Related **alletaaló**. —**elleta-** (or *alleta-*) *n.* The truth, correctness. Inflected *elletal*.

elébwúghúw ELE-, -BWÚGHÚWA *num.* Three hundred. Related **ele-**, **bwúghúw**.

eléfósch ELE-, -FÓSCO *num.* Three long objects. Related **ele-**, **fósch**.

elésché ELE-, -SCHÉÉ *num.* Three flat objects. Related **ele-**, **sché**.

eli- Variant of **ele-**.

eli Variant of **áli**.

eliigh ELI-, -IGHE *num.* Thirty. Related **ele-**, **igh**.

Eling *n.* Second night of the moon.

eluuw ELÚ-, -UWA *num.* Three general objects. Related **ele-**, **uw**.

elú- Variant of **ele-**.

Elúwel *n.* 1. The three stars that make up the belt in the constellation of Orion. 2. Month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about August.

Emmasch *n.* Thirteenth night of the moon.

Emetal Variant of **Emetan**.

Emetan (or *Emetal*) *n.* Eighth night of the moon.

emmwel¹ *vi phr.* To be able, capable; to be possible. E.g. *Emmwel ibwe fééri*. I am able to do it. (lit.: It is possible (that) I will do it.). Related **mmwel**¹.

emmwel² Variant of **ámmwel**.

een [PRE-CRL **kena*] (TAN, LN) *pron.* Second person singular emphatic pronoun: you. See **eel**.

Enne *n.* 1. Carolinian name for the Carolinian dialect spoken in Tanapag; characterized by the contrast of /n/ and /l/, and by the replacement of single /s/ with /h/. The original settlers came from Pisarach and Unoun in the Eastern Central Caroline Islands. 2. One Carolinian name for the southern Carolinian dialect which retains the distinction between /l/ and /n/. Synonym **Elle-Enne**.

Eneero [SPAN *enero*] *n.* The month of January.

engaang Variant of **angaang**.

engaras Variant of **sangaras**.

enngaw E, NNGAWA *intj.* Response to a request or suggestion. No (lit.: that's bad). Compare **eghe**, **ehe**, **sóóbw**.

eengi¹ ÁÁNGII (or *áángi*) *n.* Branching deep water coral which moves in the water and becomes stiff when touched; includes black, red, green varieties, has a skin which hides the color; used for decoration in homes.

eengi² *n.* *Pemphis acidula*, low branching beach shrub with small round leaves. Compare **eengi**¹.

oor (TAN) *vi.* There is, there are; to have, to be. Synonym **manoor**. See **eyoor**.

epeep EPIYEPI (or *epiyep*) *n.* Lee platform on a canoe.

epiyep Variant of **epeep**.

ereeramwey *vt.* To miss home, parents, children; to be broken-hearted from missing someone; to mope, languish in someone's absence. Dial. **mweniló**.

erhé (TAN) *num.* One flat thin object. See **esché**.

eseffil E, -SE, FFILI *vi phr.* To be inappropriate, incorrect, unsuitable. E.g. *Eseffil ubwe ira kkapas la*. It's not proper for you to say that word. Related **e**, **se**, **fili**. Antonym **ffil**. TAN: **ehetil**.

esetil E-, SÁTILA (or *ásátil*) *num.* One portion or piece of something (e.g., betel nut supplies or candy, but not meat, rice, or taro). E.g. *Esetil ppwu* – one portion of betelnut. Related **e-**, **sátil**. Dial. **ehat**.

Esewal *n.* Approximately the twenty-sixth night of the moon.

esóbw E-, SÓBWU *num.* One half, partly. TAN: **ehóbw**.

esóór E, -SE, YORA *neg.* There isn't, there aren't. E.g. *Esóór yááy se-laapi*. I don't have any money (lit.: My money doesn't exist). Related **yoór**. TAN: **ehóór**.

Espaiyol [SPAN *EspaNol*] *n.* Spain. E.g. *Re-Espaiyol* – Spaniards, Spanish people.

espeeyos Variant of **speeyos**.

eschal ESCHA, -L (or *áschal*, *aschal*) *n.* Handle (of a pot or pan), stem (of a fruit). Compare **bwúúng**. TAN: **arhan**.

Escháf *n.* Thirtieth night of the moon.

esché E-, SCHÉÉ *num.* One flat thin object, as a leaf or piece of paper; one page (of a book). TAN: **erhé**.

eet ETA (or *éét*)[POC **te-(n)sa*] *num.* The number one, in abstract or serial counting: “number one”. Related **e-**, **se-**.

etam *n.* Sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

etiyet Variant of **átiyát**¹.

etcheló (or *tchéló*, *tchúló*) *vi.* To be concentrating, preoccupied, absorbed, not paying attention to distractions. TAN: **otcholó**.

euw Variant of **eeuw**.

eeuw E-, UWA (or *euw*) *num.* One general thing; used for counting most objects.

ewágháli Variant of **áwágháli**.

ewáágháli Variant of **awaaghili**.

ewer *intj.* Yes, that’s right, agreed. Synonym **aawer**. Antonym **ehe**. Compare **óó**.

eey (or *óóy*, *ééy*) *intj.* Hey!; exclamation used to call for attention.

eyáf E-, ÁFI *num.* One bundle or pile of about ten coconuts. Related **áfi**, **áf**.

eyi (TAN) *vt.* To cut off or break off fruit that grows in bunches. See **isiy**.

eyoor igha *adv.* 1. Sometimes, once in a while (lit.: there are times that..). 2. “Here they are”, when pointing out objects to someone who has been looking for them. Related **yoor**, **igha**.

eyoor *vi.* Always takes third person singular subject pronoun. To have, to be; there is, there are. E.g. *Eyoor imwey*. I have a house. *Eyoor tiliighi wóól lamaasa*. A book is on the table. *Eyoor faangaras Refaluwasch wóól Seipél*. There are four thousand Carolinians on Saipan. Related **yoor**. Antonym **esóór**. TAN: **eeoor**.

Eyú *n.* Approximately the twenty-eighth night of the moon.

É

éé *n.* Name of the seventh letter of the Carolinian alphabet (é).

éél Variant of **eel**.

éélah (TAN) *vi.* To be middle-aged.

élé- Variant of **ele-**.

éllú (TAN) *n.* Cigar, hand-rolled cigarette. See **éllúw**.

éllúw A⁻¹, LLU-, -A³ (or *yéllúw*) *n caus.* Cigar, hand-rolled cigarette (lit.: wrapped object). Synonym **sighallé**. TAN: **éllú**.

éér (or *yéér*) [PRE-CRL **aurú*] *n.* South. Synonym **peighitiw**. Dial. **hootiw**.

éreló (TAN) *vi.* To scream from pain or fright. See **éruló**.

ériyér ÉRÚYÉRÚ *vi.* To bark (of a dog); to growl. Related **éruló**. Compare **afool**.

éruló ÉRÚ, -LÓÓ *vi.* To scream from pain or fright. Related **ériyér**. TAN: **éreló**.

éét Variant of **eet**.

ééy Variant of **eey**.

F

fii *n.* Name of the eighth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*f*).

-fa -FAA [POC **pai* (?)] *dem ques.* Which? E.g. *Imwefa* – which house? *Attefa* – which child? *Olofa* – which guy? *Liyafa*– which woman? Related **ifa**, **ikkefa**.

ffa FFAA *vi.* To kick. Compare **faáti**. TAN: **ffá**. —**ffaafetál** FFAA, FETÁLE *vi.* To be kicking around, as when angry.

faa⁻¹ [POC **pati*] *num.* Four, as a combining form. E.g. *Faaw*– four general objects. *Faamal* – four humans or animates. *Faasché* four pages or leaves. *Faafay* – four round objects. *Faafósch*– four long objects. *Fááigh*– forty.

faa⁻² (or *fáá*-) [POC **papa*] *rel n.* Under. E.g. *Malúgh we e lo faal imwasch*. The chicken is under our house. Inflected *fááy*, *fóómw*, *faal*, *faar*.

faabwong FAA⁻¹, BWONGI *n.* Four nights, esp. the four taboo nights of a funeral wake.

faabwul *n.* Small girls, young girls (before puberty); occasionally also used for teen-aged girls. Synonym **atte schóóbwut ghitighiit**. Dial. **ligaaw**.

faabwúghúw FAA⁻¹, -BWÚGHÚWA *num.* Four hundred. Related **faa**⁻¹, **bwúghúw**.

faadang [CHAM] *n.* *Cycas circinalis*, cycad; sp. of small palm whose fronds are used as decorations.

fafa *n.* Part of the traditional loom.

faafay FAA⁻¹, -FAYÚ *num.* Four round objects. Related **faa**⁻¹, **fay**.

faafósch FAA⁻¹, -FÓSCHO *num.* Four long objects. Related **faa**⁻¹, **fósch**.

fah (TAN) *vi.* To sprout (of plants). See **fas**.

fahafah (TAN) *n.* Nest. See **afasafas**.

faig (TAN) *num.* Forty. See **fááigh**.

faiger (TAN) *vi.* To rub or scrub. See **fáighas**.

faihoolap (TAN) *vi.* To speak disrespectfully, to fail to use respect language when it is appropriate. See **faisoolap**.

faiiliáa- (or *faiiliyá-*) *n.* Sweetheart, fiancé(e) (of either sex), lover. (usage: men's talk) Inflected *faiiliááy*, *faiiliaamw*, *faiiliáál*. Related **fe**.
Synonym **ámwáre-**, **maariara-**. TAN: **faúniaa-**.

failippwo Variant of **fayúlippwo**.

faiiliyá- Variant of **faiiliáa-**.

faingi FAING, -I-, -A³ (or *fáingi*) *vt.* To call to or beckon towards someone or something. Related **ffay**.

faisal *n.* Method of repairing a broken outrigger on a canoe.

faisoolap *vi.* To speak disrespectfully, to speak in a stuck-up, superior fashion, to fail to use respect language when it is appropriate.
Antonym **awóówó**. TAN: **faihoolap**.

faitittil Variant of **faitúttúl**.

faitúttúl FATI, TÚLÚ (or *faitittil*) *n.* Tip of the clitoris. (usage: men's talk)
Inflected *faitúttúlúy*, *faitúttúlúl*. Compare **fíir**.

faiyabwut Variant of **feiyabwut**.

faiyé *vi.* To feel sympathetic, to feel pity. Synonym **tongee**, **miti**.

Dial. **ttong**. —**faiyééw** FAIYÉÉ, -A³ *vt.* To feel sympathetic towards someone, to feel sorry for him. —**faiyééti** FAIYÉÉ, -TI, -A³ *vt.* To feel sympathy or sorrow for someone, as a person who is in trouble far from home. Dial. **tongee**.

Faiyééw *n.* West Fayu, a small uninhabited island in Yap State, where Central Carolinians often catch turtles; used as an important landmark for voyages between Satawal or Puluwat and Saipan.

faktiriiya Variant of **faktoriya**.

faktoriya (or *faktiriya*) [SPAN] *n.* Factory.

faal¹ *n.* Meaning, interpretation. E.g. *Meeta faal?* – What does it mean?
Related **faa**-². Compare **weewe**.

faal² FALA *n.* Bruise. Related **fall**.

faal aibwiibw *n.* Sole of the foot. Synonym **aibwiibw**.

faal pescheemw¹ FAA-², -L, PISCHEE, -MWU *vi.* To look for, find (literally: “under your feet”). (usage: respect) Related **faa**-², **pesche**. Synonym **piipi**, **ghúttá**. TAN: **faan perhe**.

faal pescheemw² *n.* Term of address to a Carolinian superior, esp. a chief or clan leader (lit.: the speaker is addressing the “soles of the feet” of the addressee). (usage: respect)

faal uung *n.* Ceiling, area under the roof. Related **uung**.

fall FALLA *vi.* To be bruised, hurt, as from a fall. Related **faal**². —**fallaló** FALLA, -LÓÓ (or *falló*) *vi.* To be very swollen with discharge; severely infected, so that pus is discharged.

fala- FALA *vi.* To look, observe, face toward. Inflected *falefetál*, *fallong*. Compare **súllú-**. TAN: **fana-**. —**faffalló** *vi* (*redup*). To be alert, to pay attention. —**faleto** FALA, -TOOV*i.* To turn and face the speaker, to face, look here. —**falangáli** FALA, NGÁLI, -A³ (or *fálángáli*) *vt.* To look at someone or something, to observe. —**falawow** FALA, -WOWU *vi* (*prog*). To be looking outward (from a building or place). —**fallong** FALA, -LONGO *vi.* To look into something, as a house from outside. —**falló** FALA, LÓÓ *vi.* To look outwards, open the eyes, watch where one is going.

fala FALA, -A³ *vt.* To chop, split, cut wood or other relatively large objects, with a machete, axe, or hand; to split coconuts to get at the juice. Inflected *falááyáy*, *falóógh*, *faleer*, *falaaló*, *faláátiw*. Synonym **faleey**. —**falafal**¹ FALAFALA *vi.* To carve, do adze work, do cutting on a large object such as a branch or tree trunk. Compare **párepár**. —**falafal**² *n.* Notches or carved steps cut in a coconut tree; adze work; cutting.

Falamóghut *n.* Name of one of the traditional community houses in Garapan. Compare **utt**.

falang FALANGA [POC **palanga*] *n.* 1. Wood-burning stove, cooking fire, hibachi. 2. Ashes, charcoal, charred wood. —**falangal dengki** *n.* Electric stove. Related **dengki**.

Falasow *n.* Name of one of the traditional community houses in Garapan. Compare **utt**.

Falatóghuu *n.* Name of one of the traditional community houses in Garapan; located in the same place where a new men's house was built in 1977. Compare **utt**.

falawa FALA, WAA *v.* To join together in order to build a canoe.

falawaa *n.* Carver and builder of canoes, esp. model canoes. Related **falafal**, **waa**.

Falawel *n.* Name of the traditional community house, now rebuilt, that was located in Tanapag village; original name in German times was *Libwórotiw*. Compare **utt**.

Faalepi *n.* Area toward the hills near Garapan on Saipan, where sugar cane used to be planted. *E.g.* *Schalúfaalepi* – name of a stream.

fallighet *vi.* To defecate, to move the bowels, to have a bowel movement. (*usage: respect*) Related **féll**. Synonym **paa**, **bwuse**, **féll**, **tiwáágh**.

Faalimáy *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Faalimáy*.

falló Variant of **falleló**.

Faluwasch FALÚWA, -SCHA [POC **panua*] *n.* The land, Saipan (*literally: "our land"*). Related **Refaluwasch**, **falúw**. TAN: **Fanúyarh**.

falú- FALÚ *n.* Thorns (of a plant, such as arose), horns or antlers (of a cow or deer). *E.g.* *Falúl faasch* – thorns of the pandanus. *Falúl wakke* – horns of the cow. Inflected *falúl*, *falúúr*. Related **falúúw**, **afalúw**.

Falúghúló *n.* Area of Chalan Kiya on Saipan.

falúw [POC **panua*] *n.* Land, island, nation, country, world. Inflected *faluwal*, *faluwasch*. Related **Faluwasch**. TAN: **farú**.

falúúw FALÚ, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To gore, spear (of animals that have horns). Related **falú-**, **afalúw**. TAN: **falú**.

faamal FAA⁻¹, -MALÚ *num.* Four humans or higher animals. Related **faa⁻¹**, **mal**.

familiya [SPAN *familia*] *n.* 1. Family. E.g. *Yááy familiya* – my family. 2. Spouse (wife or husband). E.g. *Familiyááy* – my wife. Synonym **schóóliimw**, **bwúlúwa-**.

fan [CHAM] *adv.* Please, (usage: adds politeness to a request; relatively rare in the speech of older Carolinians) E.g. *Ngatto fan millaal*. Please give me that thing. (to an older sibling). Compare **mwo**.

fana- (TAN, LN) *vi.* To look, observe, face toward. See **fala-**.

fana (TAN) *n.* Halfbeak. S: **fela**.

fanú [POC **panua*] (TAN, LN) *n.* Land, island, nation, world. See **falúw**.

Fanúyarh (TAN) *n.* The land, our land, Saipan. See **Faluwasch**.

fang¹ FANGA [POC **panga*] *vi.* To give, send. Inflected *fangaló*. Related **fangetá**. —**fanga** FANGA, -A³ *vt.* To give something, send something. Inflected *fangaaló*. Related **fang**. —**fangáángeli** FANGA, -A³, NGÁLI, -A³ *vt.* To send something to someone. Related **fangi**, **fanga**, **ngáli**.

fang² *vi.* To be very popular with members of the opposite sex; to be a Don Juan; to be sexually promiscuous (of women).

fang³ (TAN) *vi.* To be proper, well-behaved, well-liked (of people).

faangaras FAA⁻¹, -NGARASÚ *num.* Four thousand. Related **faa⁻¹**, **ngaras**.

fangatá Variant of **fangetá**.

ffangeerhefáng (TAN) *vi.* To pass one another from opposite directions (on a road or walkway). See **ffengeersefáng**.

fangetá FANGA, -TÁÁ (or *fangatá*) *vi.* To surrender, give up. Related **fang¹**, **tá**.

fappi [CHAM] *n.* White sea bird with short legs and a long tail (which the bird uses to attract fish; lives on the cliffs in small holes, especially common in the northern islands). Compare **súúgh**.

far FARA (or *fár*) *adv.* 1. About to, right now. E.g. *Ibwe le far ló leeimw*. I'm going to go home right now. 2. Marker of politeness. Somewhat, rather. E.g. *Ngete ibwe toolong llól imwey, nge i far mesagh*. I was about to enter my house, but I was somewhat frightened. Related **faraghi**. —**faraghi** FARA, GHII *adv.* Really, very much, quite. E.g. *I faraghi mesagh*. I'm very frightened. Related **far**, **ghi**. TAN: **faragi**.

faar FARA [POC **pada*] *n.* Core, heart, pit of a fruit. Related **schoofar**. —**faral mangga** *n.* Seed, pit, core of the mango. —**faral mááy** *n.* Heart or core of breadfruit fruit.

faragi (TAN) *adv.* Really, very much, quite. See **faraghi**.

faraneela [CHAM] *n.* T-shirt, collarless shirt, undershirt.

farewa Variant of **fárewa**.

faarh [POC **pa(n)da*] (TAN) *n.* Pandanus. See **faasch**.

faarheey (TAN) *vt.* To chase, pursue, hunt. See **faascheey**.

fas FASA *vi.* To sprout (of plants). E.g. *Aa bwal fasetá fitil kkaal*. The grass has just sprouted up. Inflected *fasetá*. Synonym **bwatch**, **ppwár**. TAN: **fah**.

ffas FFASA *vi.* To laugh. Inflected *faffas* (*redup*). Related **affas**. Synonym **ghekkáy**. —**fasáágháli** FASA, ÁGHILI, -A³ *vt.* To laugh at, make fun of someone, to mock. Synonym **ghekkáyighili**.

fasil Variant of **fasúl**.

fasúl FASÚLÚ (or *fasil*) 1. *adv.* To have been or to have done something for a while; to have done (something) previously; used to. E.g. *E fasúl mestra*. She used to be a teacher. 2. *n.* Something used before and saved; old, previous, former one. E.g. *Ibwe piipi yááy fasúl tiliighi*. I'm going to look for my old book. E.g. *Iyo kka fasúl aramasal leeimw?* – Who were the former inhabitants of the house? TAN: **fasún**.

fasún (TAN, LN) *adv.* To have been or to have done something previously; used to. See **fasúl**.

ffasch¹ FFASCHA vi. To be bare, nude, shaven. Related **schimweffasch**, **ghúrúffasch**. Compare **ffasch**². TAN: **ffarh**.

ffasch² FFASCHA vi. To have buck teeth, protruding teeth. E.g. *E ffasch ngiil*. His teeth are protruding. Synonym **mmár**. Compare **ffasch**¹.
—ffaschawow vi. To be exposed to view (of women's sexual organs). (usage: men's talk)

faasch FASCHA; FAASCHA [POC **pandan*] n. Generic term for pandanus, screwpine. Inflected *faschal*, *faaschal*. TAN: **faarh**. **—faschal wwal** (or *faaschal wwal*) n. Pandanus variety that grows wild in the forest. Compare **faasch**, **walúwal**. **—faasch uschóósch** n. Pandanus variety with edible fruit. Synonym **póóghu**. Compare **uscheey**, **uscha-**. **—faschal Luuta** (or *faaschal Luuta*) n. Pandanus variety which is said to be the best for making baskets; lit.: "pandanus of Rota". Dial. **farhan figir**.

faaschal Luuta Variant of **faschal Luuta**.

faaschal wwal Variant of **faschal wwal**.

faascheey (or *faatcheey*) vt. To give chase, pursue, hunt after (animals or, colloquially, members of the opposite sex). (usage: men's talk) Synonym **fattabweey**. TAN: **faarheey**.

faasché FAA-¹, -SCHÉE num. Four flat objects. Related **faa**-¹, **sché**.

ffat¹ FFATA adv. For nothing, for no reason; without results. E.g. *Mmasaffat* – to stay awake for no reason. *Looffat* – to be idle. *Tarabwaaghoo ffat* – to work for nothing.

ffat² FFATA vi. 1. To be clear, transparent (of water, air, sky). E.g. *E ffat schaal yeel*. This water is clear. 2. To be understood, to be clear. Related **affata**. Dial. **gill**.

faat¹ FATÚ (or *fáát*) [POC **pasu*] n. Eyebrow. Inflected *fatúy*, *fatumw*, *fatúl*, *fatúsch*.

faat² Variant of **ffaata**.

-ffaata -FFAATA num cl. Counting classifier for strings of fish. E.g. *Effaat* – one string of fish. *Rúwaffaat* – two strings of fish. *Eleffaat* – three strings of fish. Related **ffaata**.

ffaaf FFAATI (or *faat*) *n.* Stringer of fish. Inflected *ffátíl*. Related **ffátíli**.

fattabw FATTABWE (or *faatabw*) *vi.* To run. E.g. *Aa fattabweló malemwóscho we*. The thief ran away. *Juan e fattabweló me leeimw*. Juan ran away from the house. Compare **sú**, **mwet**. —**fattabweey** (or *faatabweey*) *vt.* To run after or chase something. Related **tabweey**. Compare **faascheey**.

faatabw Variant of **fattabw**.

faatabweey Variant of **fattabweey**.

fatafat FATAFATA *vi.* To tie the thatch for the roof to the house frame.

fatafatal iimw *n.* Corner of a traditional house where the roof meets the wall.

fatal (TAN) *vi.* To walk, to journey, to take a walk. Related **fetál**. Dial. **féárágh**.

faatattar FAA-², TARA *n.* 1. Immediately next to a house (lit.: “under the eaves”). 2. To be near the house. 3. Neighbors; people whose house is nearby. Inflected *faatattaramem* – our neighbors. Synonym **lifaatattar**. —**faatattaral sabweil** *n.* Under the eyes; easily seen; obvious.

ffaatili (or *ffátíli*) *vt.* 1. To string something, e.g., a *mwáár* or a string of fish. 2. To spear two targets at the same time (when spearfishing or in a battle). Related **ffaaf**.

fatiyaraw FATÚ, ARAWA (or *fatúyaraw*) *n, vi.* (To have) thick, black, bushy eyebrows. Related **faat**.

fatogi (TAN) *vt.* 1. To plant something. 2. To stab a sharp implement into a target. See **fótoghi**.

fatoru- FATORU *n.* Fish gills. Inflected *fatorul*.

faatsi [CHAM] 1. *vi.* To be muddy. Synonym **mmeschar**. 2. *n.* Puddle. Synonym **léélé**.

fatúl FATÚLA [POC **palusa*] 1. *n.* Paddle for a boat or canoe. E.g. *Aa bwúlluló fatúl we aasch*. Our paddle is broken. 2. *vi.* To paddle a boat or canoe. Inflected *faffatúl* (*redup*), *fatúlló*. —**fatúla** FATÚLA,

-A³ *vt.* To paddle it (of a canoe or boat). E.g. *Fatúláátá* to paddle north. *Fatúlaalong* – to paddle east, to paddle toward the land, to paddle into a cave or hollow.

fatúyaraw Variant of **fatiyaraw**.

faatcheey Variant of **faascheey**.

fauluul FA-, ULUULU *vi.* To be round (as a plate), to be spherical (as a ball). Dial. **faáliyál**.

faú Variant of **fayú**.

faaú Variant of **faay**.

faaw FAA-¹, -UWA *num.* Four general objects. Related **faa-¹**, **uw**.

faay móg (TAN) *n.* Gravel. See **faay mó**.

faay mókk Variant of **faay mó**.

-fay FAYÚ [POC **patu*] *num cl.* Counting classifier for round objects such as balls, fruit, etc. E.g. *Efay* – one round object. *Rúúfay* – two round objects. *Elefay* – three round objects. *Faafay* – four round objects. *Liffay* – five round objects. Compare **faay²**.

ffay FAYI *vi.* To call, beckon. Compare **faingí**.

faay¹ *n.* Tooth, teeth. (usage: respect) Inflected *yááy faay*, *yóómw faay*. Related **faay²**. Synonym **ngii**.

faay² FAYÚ (or *faaú*) [POC **patu*] *n.* 1. Stone, rock, seed, testicles. E.g. *Fayúl mwáál* – testicles. *Fayúl meyyas* – breadfruit seed. 2. (TAN) Money, coins. —**faay mó** (or *faay mókk*) *n.* Gravel. TAN: **faay móg**. —**fayúschól** FAYÚ, SCHÓLO *n.* Hard, black, volcanic rock, used in medicine (lit.: “black rock”). TAN: **fayúrhon**. —**fayúpar** FAYÚ, PARA *n.* 1. Bracelet worn on the ankle made from red coral and strings, used to keep the spirit within the body. 2. Small stone of red coral used in medicine.

fayemwaay (or *feeimwaay*) *vi.* (Of people) to be full of food; to have eaten enough. (usage: respect) Synonym **mat**.

fayenngaw *vi.* 1. To be physically hurt, as a result of an accident or an intentional act by someone. 2. To meet with a loss or misfortune (in a game or competition). E.g. *Aa fayenngaw reel igha aa púngútiw.* He was hurt when he fell down. Synonym **feeyabwut**.

fayérabwaw [GER *Feuerbaum*] *n.* Flame tree, poinciana.

fayfay¹ FAYÚFAYÚ [POC **patu*] *vi.* To weave, to do weaving. Related **fayú**.

fayfay² FAYÚFAYÚ (or *fayúfay*) [POC **patu*] *vi.* To be rocky, covered with stones and rocks (of an area). Related **faay**², **tarafayfay**.

fayi Variant of **fayú**.

fayighus Variant of **fáyighus**.

fayú FAYÚ, -A³ (or *fayi, faú*) [POC **patu*] *vt.* To weave or plait it (of cloth). Related **fayfay**¹.

fayúfay Variant of **fayfay**².

fayúl maas FAYÚ, -LI, MASA *n.* Pupil of the eye. (usage: common word) Related **faay**². Compare **fayúl sabweil**. TAN: **fayún maah**.

fayúl orong *n.* 1. Uvula. 2. Adam's apple. (usage: common word) Related **faay**². Compare **fayúl iwal**. Dial. **fayúnoor**.

fayúl pesche FAYÚ, -LI, PESCHEE *n.* Testicles, lit.: "rocks of the legs", (usage: men's talk) Related **faay**².

fayúl sabweil *n.* Pupil of the eye (of people). (usage: respect) Related **faay**². Synonym **fayúl maas**.

fayúl úwal *n.* 1. Adam's apple. 2. Uvula. (usage: respect) Synonym **fayúl orong**. Related **faay**², **úúw**.

Fayúlap *n.* Name of an excellent fishing area located in the lagoon above Tanapag.

fayúlippi FAYÚ, -LI, -PPIA *num.* Uncountable, too numerous to count (lit.: grains of sand).

fayúlippwo FAYÚ, -LI, PPWOO (or *failippwo*) *n.* Pestle for pounding food and medicine. Related **faay**². Compare **allif**.

fayún maah (TAN) *n.* Pupil of the eye. See **fayúl maas**.

fayúnaa- (TAN) *n.* Sweetheart, lover, fiancée. E.g. *Fayúnóómw* – your lover. *Fayúnááy* – my lover. *Fayúnaan* – his lover. See **faiiyaa-**.

fayúnoor (TAN) *n.* 1. Uvula. 2. Adam's apple. Dial. **fayúl orong**.

fayúrho (TAN) *n.* 1. Respectful expression of humility. 2. The first or last thing said in a formal request or oration. See **fayúscho**.

fayúrhon (TAN) *n.* Hard, black rock. See **fayúschól**.

fayúschiiimw FAYÚ, SCHIMWA *n.* Head, skull. Related **faay**². Dial. **hagún magúr**.

fayúscho¹ FAYÚ, SCHOO *n.* 1. Respectful expression of humility, request for pardon or forgiveness for addressing a superior or an audience. Inflected *fayuschowóómi*. 2. The first or last thing said in a formal request or oration (to apologize for speaking out). Compare **tirrow**. TAN: **fayúrho**.

fayúscho² FAYÚ, SCHOO *vi.* To be muscular, strong. Related **faay**², **schoo**. Synonym **maamaaw**.

ffá (TAN) *vi.* To kick. See **ffa**.

fáá- Variant of **faa-**².

fááf FÁÁFI [POC **paRapi*] *n.* 1. Evening time. E.g. *Leefááf* – in the evening. *Fááfil yeey* – this evening. Inflected *fááfil*. 2. Evening meal; dinner.

fáághit FAA-¹, -GHITI *num.* Forty thousand. Related **faa-**¹, **ghit**. Synonym **fááigh sangaras**.

fáii Variant of **ffáyi**.

fááigh FAA-¹, -IGHE *num.* Forty. E.g. *Fááigh me eew* – forty-one. Related **faa-**¹, **igh**. TAN: **faig**.

fáighas (or *feignes*) *vi.* 1. To rub together (noses, rocks, a back against a tree, etc.). 2. To rub or scrub (e.g., with a washcloth or brush). Inflected *fáighasiy*. TAN: **faiger**.

fáighus (or *fayighus*) *adv.* After a while, later, soon. E.g. *Fáyighus nge sibwe takk*. We'll finish in a little while. Dial. **habwetchaw**.

fáili (or *feili*) [ENG] *vt.* To file something, sharpen it with a file. Synonym **ffáyi**.

fááili *vt.* 1. To remove thorns, sticking seeds, etc., from clothing; to remove dried secretion from the eye. 2. To remove skin, as of a banana, a peeling sunburn, skin from a sore. Inflected *fáiliiló*. TAN: **fááni**.

fáilighi (or *feilighi*) *n.* Sp. of bottom-dwelling fish with whiskers on its chin and black spots on its tail, which stirs up the sand; taboo for some clans. TAN: **feinisi**.

fáingí Variant of **faingi**.

fááisát Variant of **fááiset**.

fááiset FAA-, I-, SÁTI (or *fááisát*) *n.* Under water, under the sea. Related **faa-**, **sáát**. Synonym **fáál sáát**. TAN: **fááy háát**.

fáisong FAI-, SONGO (or *feisong*) *vi.* To kiss; to rub noses. TAN: **feihong**.
—**feisongoow** FAI-, SONGO, -A³ *vt.* To kiss someone. TAN: **feihongooy**.

fáál¹ FÁÁLE [POC **pa*] *num.* The number four, in abstract or serial counting: “number four”. Related **fa-¹**. TAN: **fáán**.

fáál² *n.* Time, occasion. E.g. *Fáál eew* – one time. *Fáál faaw* – four times. *Fáál ákkáaw* – some times. *Fáálessogh* – many times. TAN: **fáán**.

fáál ááp Variant of **fáályáp**.

fáálángáli Variant of **falangáli**.

fááleppwel Variant of **fáálippwel**.

fááleppwó Variant of **fáálipó**.

fááliilól *n.* Deep sea, ocean. Related **faa**⁻². Compare **metaw**. TAN: **fáániilól**.

fáálimwar **FAA**⁻², **-LI**, **MWARE** *n.* Solar plexus. Inflected *fáálimwaramwarel*. Related **faa**⁻², **mwáár**. TAN: **fáánemwar**.

fáálipó **FAA**⁻², **-LI**, **PÓÓ** (or *fááleppwó*) *n.* Area under the house; cellar. Related **faa**⁻². TAN: **fáánipó**.

fáálippwel **FAA**⁻², **-LI**, **BWELÚ** (or *fáálppwél*, *fááleppwel*) *n.* Underground. Related **faa**⁻², **ppwel**. Compare **libwalibw**. TAN: **fáánippwel**.

fááliyáp *n.* Mountain apple. TAN: **fáániyáp**.

fááliyel (TAN) *vi.* Round, circular, spherical. Dial. **fauluul**.

fáálppwél Variant of **fáálippwel**.

fáályáp **FAA**⁻², **-LI**, **ÁPI** (or *fáál ááp*) 1. *n.* Posterior, buttocks. 2. *vi.* To be low class. (usage: men's talk; impolite, teasing) Related **faa**⁻², **ááp**.

fáán [POC **pa*] (TAN, LN) *num.* The number four in abstract or serial counting: "number four". See **fáál**.

Fánaápi (TAN) *n.* Group of atolls, esp. the low islands of the Caroline Islands. See **Feláápi**.

fáánemwar (TAN) *n.* Solar plexus. See **fáálimwar**.

fááni (TAN) *vt.* 1. To remove thorns, sticking seeds, etc., from clothing; to remove dried secretion from the eye. 2. To remove skin, as of a banana, a peeling sunburn, skin from a sore. See **fááli**.

fáániilól (TAN) *n.* Deep sea, ocean. See **fááliilól**.

fáánipó (TAN) *n.* Area under the house; cellar. See **fáálipó**.

fáánippwel (TAN) *n.* Underground. S: **fáálippwel**.

fáániyáp (TAN) *n.* Mountain apple. S: **fááliyáp**.

fááng FÁNGI *n.* Outer section of the platform covering the outrigger booms on a sailing canoe. Compare **peraf**.

fángilimwár FÁNGI, -LI, MWÁRE *n.* Small, sacred platform near the outrigger where offerings to the gods and spirits are placed. Related **fááng**, **mwáár**.

fár¹ Variant of **far**.

fár² FÁRI *vi.* To fit. E.g. *Ese fárilong peeyllól ngaat yeel*. My hand doesn't fit in this hole.

fáár *n.* Carved lines extending the length of a sailing canoe, just above the water line.

fárágh Variant of **fáárágh**.

fáárágh FÁÁRÁGHI (or *fárágh*) 1. (s) *n.* Journey. 2. *vi.* To walk, to travel, to journey, to take a walk. E.g. *Ausi bwe fáárágh schagh*. We're just going to take a walk. Dial. **fatal**.

fárewa FAREWAA (or *farewa*) *n.* Lung. Inflected *fárewaal*.

fáát Variant of **faat**.

fáteghi Variant of **fátighi**.

fááti FÁÁ, -TI, -A³ *vt.* To kick something or someone. Compare **ffa**.

fátighi (or *fáteghi*) *vt.* To pinch something, to pick it up (of small things). Related **afittikka**. Compare **feeingi**. TAN: **fitigi**.

ffátili Variant of **ffaatili**.

fááy háát (TAN) *n.* Underwater. See **fááiset**.

fáyí¹ Variant of **ffáyí**.

fáyí² Variant of **feyí**¹.

ffáyí (or *fáyí*, *feyí*, *fáii*, *feey*) 1. *n.* File (tool). 2. *vt.* To file something (sharpen it with a file). Synonym **fáili**.

fe- [POC **paRi*] *pref.* Non-productive reciprocal prefix. E.g. *Fengál* – together. *Fesáng* – in separate directions.

fe FEE (or *fé*) [PRE-CRL **fai*] *vi.* To have sexual intercourse. (usage: vulgar) —**feey** FEE, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To have sexual intercourse with someone. (usage: vulgar) Inflected *feeyáy*, *feegh*, *feer*.

Febreero [SPAN *febrero*] *n.* The month of February.

feighásiiy *vt.* To scrub (a pot or one's body).

feighes Variant of **fáighas**.

feili Variant of **fáili**.

feilighi¹ *n.* Sp. of goatfish.

feilighi² Variant of **fáilighi**.

feeimwaay Variant of **fayemwaay**.

feinisi (TAN) *n.* Sp. of bottom-dwelling fish, perhaps goatfish. See **fáilighi**.

feingegh FEING, -ÁGHI *vi (pass).* To be squeezed, pressed. Related **feingi**².

feingi¹ *vt.* To pull the hair or whiskers in anger, to yank the hair. Compare **fátighi**.

feingi² *vt.* 1. To press, push hard on something (e.g., when giving a massage). 2. To squeeze with the hand (e.g., fruit, a pimple). Related **feingegh**.

feisong Variant of **fáisong**.

feiyabwut (or *faiyabwut*) *vi.* To have a misfortune, esp. when one is caught doing something improper, or when a secret is revealed. Synonym **fayennkaw**.

fel FFELI (or *ffil*) *vi.* To peck (of hens). E.g. *Ffelfetál* – to peck around (as when searching for food). Compare **bwil**. —**feleey** (or *fileey*) *vt.* To peck someone or something (of chickens).

fela *n.* *Hemiramphus guoyi*, halfbeak. TAN: **fana**.

Feláápi *n.* Group of atolls, esp. the low islands of the Caroline Islands (e.g., Satawal, Pullap, Woleai). Related **Refeláápi**. Compare **Paghúluwosch**. TAN: **Fánaápi**.

felé Variant of **filé**.

fengáll FENGÁLLI (or *fengel*, *fengánn*) *adv suf.* Together, among each other. E.g. *Re fiyoow fengáll*. They fought together.

fengánn Variant of **fengáll**.

fengel Variant of **fengáll**.

ffengeersefáng *vi.* To pass each other from opposite directions (on a road or walkway). Related **fengáll**, **sefáng**. TAN: **ffangeerhefáng**.

ferágh *vi (pass)*. To be spread out (of mats or cloth). Synonym **merágh**. —**fferágh** *vi (pass)*. To spread out flat things (cloth, mats, etc.). Inflected *fferághiló*. —**ferágháli** FER, -ÁGHILI, -A³ (or *ferághili*) *vt.* To spread it out (of mats, cloth).

feereey *vt.* To tear, shred, rip, break small things. E.g. *Juan aa feereeyló móngóógh we*. Juan tore (ripped) that cloth. Compare **ataay**. —**ffeir** *vi.* To tear, break, destroy; to be torn, broken, destroyed. E.g. *Aa ffeireló iimw*. The house is destroyed.

fesáng Variant of **sefáng**.

fesánnng Variant of **sefánnng**.

Fesilim *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Fesilim*.

ffet FFETI *vi.* 1. To peel (lift off) the charred skin on roasted breadfruit. 2. To remove a sea anemone from its hiding place in a rock. Dial. **sigát**. —**fetti** *vt.* To peel it (of breadfruit). Dial. **sigáti**.

feta- FETA- *poss cl, n.* Possessive classifier for plants. Inflected *fetáy*, *fetómw*, *fetal*, *fetasch*. Related **fóót**.

feta¹ FATA, -A³ *vt.* To construct a thatch or tin house (not cement); primary reference is to attaching walls or roof to a frame. Related **fatafat**.

feta² (or *fita*) *vi.* To go for a sail; to sail around. E.g. *Saa ló feta*. Let's go for a sail. Compare **fetal**.

fetal [POC **tale* (?)] *adv.* Around, somewhere, randomly. E.g. *Saa ló farafetal*. Let's go for a walk; let's walk around. *Sibwe piipii fetaleey*. We will look around for it. Inflected *fetaleey*. Related **fatal**.

fetil Variant of **fitil**.

ffey Variant of **feyi**¹.

feey¹ Variant of **ffáyi**.

feey² Variant of **fááy**.

feyi¹ (or *feey*, *ffey*, *fáyi*) [POC **paRi*] *n.* Ray, skate.

feyi² Variant of **fááy**.

feyi³ Variant of **ffáyi**.

fé Variant of **fe**.

ffé FFÉE [POC **paqoRu*] *vi.* To be new. TAN: **hééfé**. —**fféetá** *vi.* To be newly composed, created, constructed (of songs, stories, buildings). —**fféeto** *vi.* To be newly arrived; to have just arrived.

féll FÉLLÚ *vi.* To defecate, to move the bowels. Related **fallighet**. Synonym **paa**.

ffél *vi.* To give advice or instruction; to lecture or preach. E.g. *E ffél wóól aramas*. He gave advice to the people. Inflected *féffél* (*redup*). TAN: **ffén**. —**félééw** *vt.* To advise, instruct, counsel someone. Inflected *félééwey*, *féléégh*, *félééghisch*, *féléér*. Compare **afalafal**. TAN: **fénééy**.

félélággh (or *foolággh*) *n.* Raised seat on lee platform of a sailing canoe. TAN: **foonákk**.

ffén (TAN, LN) *vi.* To advise, instruct, counsel, lecture, preach. Related **fénééy**. See **ffél**.

fénééy (TAN) *vt.* To advise, instruct, counsel someone. Related **ffén**. See **félééw**.

fféér FÉÉRÚ [PRE-CRL **fauru*] *vi.* To do, make. E.g. *Schóó kkaal re bwe ffeér mwongool ghuubwul*. Those people are going to fix the food for the party. Inflected *féfféér* (*redup*). Related **féérú**. —**féérip-paghúw** *vt.* To do things together, simultaneously. —**féérúl** FÉÉRÚ, -L1 (or *fééril*) *n.* Manner of, attitude of, composition of. E.g. *Efaisúl féérúl?* – How was it made?/What is it made of? —**féérúsefááliy** FÉÉRÚ, SEFÁÁLI, -A³ *vt.* To do something again, repeat it.

fééri Variant of **féérú**.

fééril Variant of **féérúl**.

féérú FÉÉRÚ, -A³ (or *fééri*) *vt.* To make something, do it, create it. E.g. *Meeta u féérú?* – What are you doing? Related **fféér**. —**fééri bwe** *idiom.* To act as if something is true, to pretend. E.g. *Juan aa fééri bwe e ghi rikku*. Juan acts as if he's very rich.

féétág (TAN) *vi* (*pass*). To set an anchor, to tie a boat up.

féétágh (or *féétagh*) *vi* (*pass*). To set an anchor, to tie a boat up. TAN: **féétág**. —**féétághi** *vt.* To anchor it, tie it up (of a boat). Inflected *féétághiiló*, *féétághiliiló*.

féuta (or *fóuta*) *vi.* To adorn, dress up, decorate (as in a traditional costume). Inflected *féuteeyey*, *féutéégh*. TAN: **fouta**.

ffééy Variant of **ffooy**.

ffééy lap Variant of **ffooy lap**.

ffiif Variant of **ifiif**.

fiifi FIIFII *vi.* To burn something; to do burning. Related **fighi**.

figáh (TAN) *vi.* To clear land with fire. See **fighas**.

figi (TAN) *vt.* To burn something, to set fire to something. See **fighi**.

figir (TAN) *vi.* To be tame, as a pet or domesticated animal. See **fighir**.

figh FFIGHI *vi.* To be lit (of lamps, fires, lights). (usage: children's word) E.g. *Aa ffigh matchis*. The match is lit. Related **fiifi**, **fighi**. Synonym **ghú**.

fiighas (or *fiighás*) *vi.* To clear land with fire; to be cleared by fire (of land or trash). E.g. *Ngaang me lááy aybwe fiighás leemaat.* My son and I will burn off the farm. Inflected *fighasiiló*. Compare **fiighi**. TAN: **figáh**.

fiighás Variant of **fiighas**.

fiighi FIIGHI, -A³ *vt.* To burn something, to set fire to something. Related **fiifi**, **ffigh**. TAN: **figi**. —**fiighiiló** FIIGHI, -A³, -LÓÓ *vi, vt.* To have burned something up, to be burned up.

fighir FIGHIRI *vi.* To be tame, as a pet or domesticated animal. Related **afighiri**. TAN: **figir**.

fih (TAN) *vi.* To happen, to occur, to appear, to come about. E.g. *Aa fih bwe abwoobwo.* She appears to be pregnant. *Aa fih bwe i hamwaay.* I happen to be sick. *E fih bwe aa pungutiw.* It happened that he fell down. S: **fis**.

fil FILI [POC **pili*] *vi.* To be appropriate, proper, correct (of dress, actions, words, etc.). Antonym **esefil**.

fil¹ FILI [POC **pili*] *vi.* To choose, select. Compare **lifilifil**. —**fil** FILI, -A³ [POC **pili*] *vt.* To choose, select, elect someone or something. E.g. *Ibwe fili tiliighi laal bwe yááy.* I will select that book for my own.

fil² Variant of **ffel**.

fila FIILAA [CHAM < SPAN *fila*] *vi, n.* To get in line, line up; a line (of people), queue. Inflected *filaal*. Compare **ttál**. Dial. **fiitáttál**.

filáng Variant of **filááng**.

filááng (or *filáng*) *n.* *Acanthurus lineatus*, striped surgeonfish.

fileey Variant of **feleey**.

filé FILÉE (or *felé*) *n.* *Alocasia macrorrhiza*, false giant taro, a variety of wild taro with large leaves which grows both in swamp and on dry land; the leaves are used to make medicine. TAN: **fine**.

filifil *vi.* To be breezy, as when the tradewinds are blowing comfortably. Related **filiti²**. —**filighatch** *vi.* To be blowing pleasantly (of the wind). Dial. **filiwetig**.

filimwááng FILI, MWÁÁNGI *vi.* To do things intentionally so as to create a disturbance, to be annoying (esp. of small children). Related **mwááng**. Synonym **amwáángi**.

Filipina [SPAN] *n.* Filipina, woman from the Philippine Islands. Compare **Filipino**.

Filipino [SPAN] *n.* Filipino, man from the Philippine Islands. E.g. *Reefilipino* – the Filipino people. Compare **Filipina**.

filiti¹ *vt.* To turn it, as of a crank.

filiti² *vt.* To blow towards someone or something (of the wind). Related **filifil**, **filighatch**.

filiiti *n.* Magic wand; decorated stick used in traditional stick dance, never used by anyone except its owner, and said to have magic power

filiwetig (TAN) *vi.* To be blowing pleasantly (of the wind). Dial. **filighatch**.

filiwóh (TAN) *vi.* To crash, have an accident. S: **filiwós**.

filiwós *vi.* To crash, have an accident. TAN: **filiwóh**.

flooris [CHAM flower]

flooris rosa [CHAM < SPAN *flores* + *rosa*] *n.* *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*.

filúllúr *vi.* To be wrinkled (of sails, clothes, mats, etc.). Compare **ppwasch**. Dial. **tafinúnnúr**.

findosi FINDOSII (or *findoosi*, *fondosi*) [JPN] *n.* Loincloth, *thu*, of the type worn by Japanese. Inflected *findosi*i, *findosi*imw, *findosi*il. Compare **ttughumagh**.

findoosi Variant of **findosi**.

fine (TAN) *n.* Variety of wild taro. See **filé**.

finmeera [CHAM (*infinmeera*) < SPAN *enfermera*] *n.* Nurse.

fir FIRI *n.* Clitoris. (usage: vulgar) Inflected *firi*, *firimw*, *firil*, *firiir*. Compare **tingi**, **faitúttúl**.

firourow 1. *n.* The practice of having the family of a deceased person go to the beach and burn the personal belongings of the deceased that were not given away before death, conducted at low tide so that the rising tide washes the ashes away. 2. *vi.* To go to the beach and burn the personal belongings which a deceased person did not give away before his death (done by the family). Related **fifi**, **fighi**.

-firh (TAN) *adv suf.* To do something well, carefully. See **-fisch**.

firh (TAN) *vi.* To be nice, pleasant. See **fisch**.

ffirh¹ (TAN) *vi.* To be slightly drunk or inebriated, but not so much as to act unpleasantly. Compare **bwulaas**. *s:* **fisch**.

ffirh² (TAN) *vi.* To tap the fingers on wood. See **ffisch**².

ffirh³ (TAN) 1. *n.* Scissors. 2. *vi.* To cut. See **ffisch**⁴.

firhi¹ (TAN) *vt.* 1. To strike a light. 2. To shoot a weapon at someone. See **fischi**².

firhi² (TAN) *vt.* To play a stringed instrument by plucking the strings; to pick flowers or leaves by hand. See **fischi**³.

firhifirh (TAN) *vi.* To pluck or pick with the fingers. Related **firhi**². See **fischifisch**.

fis¹ FISI *vi.* Always takes third person singular subject pronoun. To happen, to occur, to take place, to come about. TAN: **fih**.

fis² Variant of **fis**.

fis FISÚ (or *fis*) [POC **pitu*] *num.* The number seven in abstract or serial counting: “number seven”. Related **fisú-**.

fisabwúghúw FISÚ-, -BWÚGHÚWA (or *fisúbwúghúw*) *num.* Seven hundred. Related **fisú-**, **bwúghúw**.

fisangaras FISÚ-, -NGARASÚ (or *fisingaras*) *num.* Seven thousand. Related **fisu-**, **ngaras**.

fisasché FISÚ-, SCHÉE *num.* Seven pages or flat leaves. Related **fisú-**.

fisi- Variant of **fisú-**.

fisifay FISÚ-, FAYÚ *num.* Seven round objects (balls, fruit, etc.). Related **fisú-**.

fisigh Variant of **fisiigh**.

fisiigh FISÚ-, -IGHE (or *fisigh*) *num.* Seventy. Related **fisú-**, **igh**.

fissigha Variant of **fisigha**.

fisigha (or *fissigha*) [CHAM] *n.* Fishing spear.

fisighit FISÚ-, -GHITI *num.* Seventy thousand. Related **fisú-**, **ghit**.
Synonym **fisiigh sangaras**.

fisimal FISÚ-, MALÚ *num.* Seven humans or animals. Related **fisú-**, **mal**.

fisingaras Variant of **fisangaras**.

fisu- Variant of **fisú-**.

fisifasch Variant of **fisufósch**.

fisufóseh FISÚ-, FÓSCHO (or *fisifasch*) *num.* Seven long objects (such as canoes, trees, pens). Related **fisú-**, **fósch**.

fisuuw FISÚ-, -UWA *num.* Seven general objects. Related **fisú-**, **uw**.

fisú- (or *fisi-*, *fisu-*) [POC **pitu*] *num.* The number seven, as a combining form. E.g. *Fisufósch* – seven long objects. *Fisimal* – seven people or animals. *Fisifay* – seven round objects. *Fisasché* seven flat objects. *Fisuuw* – seven general objects. Related **fis**.

fisúbwúghúw Variant of **fisabwúghúw**.

-fisch FISCHI (or *-ffisch*) *adv suf.* To do something well, carefully. E.g. *Ówóófisch* – to pretend to be innocent when really guilty; to pretend indifference. E.g. *Layúlayúfisch* – to treat one's children

well. *Ghaafisch* – to work well and willingly; to be diligent. *Limefish* – a neat person. *Tamaffisch* – to have a strong personality, to be intelligent. Related **fisch**, **áfischi**, **kkáfisch**. TAN: **-firh**.

fisch FISCHI vi. To be nice, pleasant. E.g. *E fisch ghuubwul laal*. That party is nice. Related – **fisch**. TAN: **firh**. —**fischingeli** FISCHI, NGALI, -A³ vi. To suit, be a good match for someone, to complement someone. E.g. *Maria e fischingeli Juan*. Maria is a good match for Juan. *Siliila laal e ghi fischingeli*. That shirt really suits him. Dial. **arafengen**.

-ffisch Variant of **-fisch**.

ffisch¹ (s) vi. To be inebriated, slightly drunk. Synonym **bwulas**. See **ffirh**.

ffisch² vi. To tap the fingers on wood; it is said that when this sound is heard it is a sign that a family member has died. Inflected *fischi-fisch*. TAN: **ffirh**².

ffisch³ vi. 1. To have a sudden sharp pain. E.g. *E ffisch metághil schimwey*. Suddenly I have a severe headache. 2. To arise suddenly and without warning (esp. of feelings).

ffisch⁴ FFISCHI 1. n. Scissors. Synonym **teeras**. 2. vi. To cut. Synonym **dóósay**, **ghérúghér**. TAN: **ffirh**³.

fischi¹ FISCHI, -A³ vt. To cut something. E.g. *Fischi schimwey*. Cut my hair. Related **ffisch**⁴.

fischi² vt. 1. To strike a light (as matches, lighter, lamp). 2. To shoot a weapon (speargun, gun, slingshot) at someone or something. Synonym **aurey**, **úrú**. TAN: **firhi**¹.

fischi³ FISCHI, -A³ vt. To play a stringed instrument by plucking the strings with the fingers; to pick flowers or leaves by hand, one by one. Compare **atighi**. TAN: **firhi**². —**fischifisch** FISCHIFISCHI vi. To pluck or pick with the fingers (of, e.g., flowers or the strings of a musical instrument). TAN: **firhifirh**.

fit FITI [PRE-CRL *fisi] *vi.* To mix together (esp. of food). E.g. *Atte kkelaal roa fitifengálli ineksa me kkanni igha mwongo.* - Those children mixed together the rice and meat when they were eating. Inflected *fitifengál, fitifengálli.* —**fitiiló** FITI, -A³, -LÓÓ *vt.* To mix together, put things together, as when making a *mwáár*. Compare **pila**.

fita- (or *fite-*, *fiti-*) [POC *pinsa] *num.* How many? how much?

fita¹ Variant of **feta**².

fita² *n.* Crew of a ship, group of men working together, as on board a ship or canoe or on a fishing or hunting expedition.

fitalé FITA-, -LÉÉ *num.* How many bottles? Related **fita-**.

fitasché FITA-, -SCHÉÉ *num.* How many pages? how many leaves? Related **fita-**.

fitau (TAN) *n.* Sp. of vine. See **fitaw**. —**fitau ppar** (TAN) *n.* Sp. of plant. See **fitaw ppar**.

fitaw *n.* Sp. of vine that may be used as a source of water. TAN: **fitau**. —**fitaw ppar** *n.* Sp. of plant. TAN: **fitau ppar**.

fitáttál (TAN) *vi, n.* To get in line, line up; a line (of people), queue. Dial. **fila**.

fite- Variant of **fita-**.

fitewúghúw FITA-, -BWÚGHÚWA *num.* How many hundreds? Related **fita-**, **bwúghúw**.

fitefóseh FITA-, FÓSCO *num.* How many long objects? Related **fita-**.

fitengaras FITA-, NGARASÚ *num.* How many thousands? Related **fita-**, **ngaras**.

fiti- Variant of **fita-**.

fiti¹ FITI, -A³ *vt.* To accompany someone, to go with someone. Synonym **tabweey**. Compare **fiti**².

fiti² (or *fit*) *vt.* In addition to, besides, together with. E.g. *Nwiril yaal tarabwaagho, nge aa ghi kkáschigh fiti me yaal petchaay.* After work, he was tired in addition to being hungry. Compare **fiti**¹.

fitti [POC **pi(n)si*] *vt.* To wrap rope, string, or a garland around something, to wind something up. Inflected *fittiiló*. Related **afitti**.

fitifay FITA-, FAUÚ *num.* How many round objects? Related **fita-**. —**fitifay méél** *num.* How much money? (lit.: how many coins, its cost).

fitigi (TAN) *vt.* To pinch something, to pick it up (of small things). See **fátighi**.

fitighoogho (or *fitikooko*) [TRK] 1. *vi.* To be confused. 2. *n.* Confusion, dispute, argument.

fitikooko Variant of **fitighoogho**.

fitil FETILI (or *fetil*) [POC **palisi*] *n.* General term for grass.

fitimal FITA-, -MALÚ *num.* How many people or animals? (expected answer is more than three). Related **fita-**. Compare **fitischay**.

fitiráára *vi.* To be confused, to be thinking of many things at once. Dial. **tafaráára**.

fitischay FITA-, -SCHAYÚ *num.* How many people or animals? (expected answer is less than four). Related **fita-**. Compare **fitimal**.

fitoow FITA-, -UWA *num.* How many (general) objects? Related **fita-**.

fitugh Variant of **fitúgh**.

fitúgh FITÚGHO (or *fitugh*) [POC **pinsiko*] *n.* Meat, flesh (esp. very lean meat). Synonym **kkanni**. TAN: **futug**.

fiwer (TAN) *n.* Lightning. See **fúúwer**.

fiwerewer (or *ffúwwerewer*) *n.* Lightning flash. Related **fifi**, **werewer**. Synonym **fúúwer**.

fiyél Variant of **fiyol**.

fiyél Variant of **fiyol**.

fiyol (or *fiyél, fiyéél*) [Trukesc] *vi.* To be hungry. E.g. *Raa fiyol schóó kkaal*. Those people over there are hungry. Synonym **petchaay**.

fiyolis Variant of **fiyoolis**.

fiyoolis (or *fiyolis*) [SPAN *frijoles*] String beans.

fiyoow FIIYOO, -A³ *vt.* To fight someone. E.g. *Ay fiyoowfengáll*. We are (or were) fighting with each other. *Fiiyoowngeliir* – fight against them.

florita [CHAM < SPAN *florita*] *n.* Effeminate-looking and -acting male.

ffo- FFO- *n.* Female genitals. (usage: men's talk) Inflected *ffol*. Compare **fir, faitúttúl, tingi**.

foo *n.* Pole for pushing boats and canoes. Synonym **ále**.

fofogo (or *ffoffogo*) [CHAM] *n.* Sp. of crawling vine, considered good feed for cattle.

ffoffogo Variant of **fofogo**.

foolágh Variant of **féélágh**.

foonákk (TAN) *n.* Seat on top of the lee platform on a sailing canoe. See **féélágh**.

fondosi Variant of **findosi**.

forouli FOROU, -LI, -A³ *vt.* To catch liquid in a container. Related **forow**. TAN: **forouni**.

forouni (TAN) *vt.* To catch liquid in a container. See **forouli**.

forow FOROWU *n.* Device used for water catchment, including troughs and tanks. Related **forouli**. —**forowul schaal** *n.* Trough used to catch water and take it to the water tank. TAN: **forowun rhaan**.

forowun rhaan (TAN) *n.* Trough used to catch water and take it to the water tank. See **forowul schaal**.

fouta (TAN) *vi.* To adorn, dress up, decorate. See **féuta**.

ffooy (or *ffééy*) *vi.* To feel cold, chilled. Compare **patapat**. —**ffooy lap** (or *ffééy lap*) *n.* Person who becomes cold easily.

fóóbwiyóbw FÓÓBWIYÓBWU *n.* Brain. Inflected *fóóbwiyóbwúy*, *fóóbwiyóbwumw*, *fóóbwiyóbwul*. Synonym **tiitanus**.

fóóh (TAN) *vi.* To talk, make comments. See **fóós**.

ffóól FÓÓLA [PRE-CRL **fakola*] *vi.* To raise, care for, bring up, nurture (of children or animals, but not plants). —**fóólááli** FÓÓLA, -LI, -A³ *vt.* To raise a child or animal. E.g. *Ibwe fóólááli loumw wakke*. I will raise your calf. —**fóólaay** FÓÓLA, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To raise a person or animal from birth. E.g. *Efóólááytá ghóóghó*. She raised the baby.

Fóólopey *n.* The island of Ponape in the eastern Caroline Islands.

fóllút [CHAM] *n.* Lantern, kerosene lamp.

fónso FÓNISO [CHAM] *vi.* To crack small nuts (not coconuts) so as to get at the meat. Related **fónsooli**.

fónsooli [CHAM] *vt.* To crack it (of a nut). E.g. *Fónsooliito taliisay*. Please crack the almonds for me. Related **fónso**.

ffórey (TAN) *vt.* To hang oneself. Synonym **núma**.

-fórh (TAN) *num cl.* Counting classifier for long or cylindrical objects. See **-fósch**.

fóós FÓÓSO *vi.* To talk, make comments. Synonym **kkapas**. TAN: **fóóh**.

-fósch FÓSCHO *num cl.* Counting classifier for long or cylindrical objects (as pens, trees, canoes). E.g. *Efósch* – one cylindrical object. *Ruufósch* – two cylindrical objects. *Elefósch* – three cylindrical objects. *Faafósch* – four cylindrical objects. *Liffósch* – five cylindrical objects. *Olofósch* – six cylindrical objects. *Fisifósch* – seven cylindrical objects. *Walafósch* – eight cylindrical objects. *Tiwafósch* – nine cylindrical objects. TAN: **-fórh**.

-ffósch *adv suf.* All the way to a destination. E.g. *Juan e lóffósch Arabwal*. Juan went all the way to Garapan.

fót FÓTA *vi.* To kneel down, lower oneself to one's knees, as during worship in church. Inflected *fótatiw*. Related **afota**¹.

ffót FÓTO (or *fótt*) *vi.* 1. To plant (poke holes in the ground and plant); to do planting. 2. To throw an object (e.g., a knife or dart) so that it sticks into the target and remains there. Inflected *ffótóló*, *ffótólong*.

fóót FÓTO [PRE-CRL **faso*] *n.* Generic term for plants. Related **ffót**, **fótoghi**, **fótófót**.

fótoghi FÓTOGH, -I-, -A³ *vt.* 1. To plant something. 2. To stab a sharp implement into a target. Inflected *fótoghiiló*, *fótoghiitiw*. Related **ffót**, **fóót**. TAN: **fatogi**.

fótófót *n.* The sockets on a canoe that hold the mast and vertical boom; any socket that holds and supports an object, such as a candle-holder or mosquito-coil support. Compare **ffót**.

fótchugh *vi.* To hit, strike someone with the elbow, to elbow someone. Inflected *fótchughuw*.

fóuta Variant of **féuta**.

fruta FRUTAA [SPAN *fruto*] *n.* Fruit. Compare **uwa**.

funguri *vt.* To blow the nose. Synonym **ngusuri**. Compare **mmwusi**.

fuuto [JPN] *n.* Paper bag or sack. Compare **ghottel**.

futug (TAN) *n.* Meat, flesh. See **fitúgh**.

fúú FÚÚ [POC **pituqu*] *n.* General term for star. Inflected *fúúl*.

fúúlesset FÚÚ, LEE-, SÁTI *n.* Starfish. Related **fúú**. Synonym **payúl álet**.

Fúúsemwóghut FÚÚ, -SE, MWÓGHUTU *n.* North Star, Polaris (lit.: star that never moves).

fúúwer FÚÚ, WERE *n, vi.* Lightning flash, sudden spark; to flash, sparkle, spark. TAN: **fiwer**.

ffúwwerewer Variant of **fiwerewer**.

G

gii *n.* Name of the ninth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (g); used in writing the Tanapag (Enne) dialect and in borrowed words.

-g (TAN) *obj suf.* Second person singular object suffix: you. See **-gh**.

gát (TAN) *vi.* To be under a curse (of a baby whose parents are believed to have resumed sexual relations too soon after the child's birth). See **ghet**.

gaaki [JPN] *vi.* Greedy.

gakko GAKKOO [JPN] 1. *n.* School. Synonym **imwal meleitey**. 2. *vi.* To attend school.

galamasa [CHAM < SPAN *calabaza*](TAN) *n.* Pumpkin. See **ghalamaasa**.

galleera [CHAM < SPAN *bandeer*(?)](TAN) *n.* Flag. See **ghalleera**.

galuuf (TAN) *n.* Sp. of lizard: gecko. See **ghaluuf**.

gamasúúlúg [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* *Pithecellobium dulce*, medium-sized tree with fragrant white flowers and fruit similar to the tamarind. See **ghamasiiligh**.

gamwuuti [SPAN *camote*] (TAN) *n.* *Ipomoea batatas*, sweet potato. See **ghómwuuti**.

gan (TAN) *adv.* Usually, regularly, habitually, progressive (at this time). See **ghal**.

ganna GANNA, -A³ [CHAM < SPAN *ganar*] *vt.* To win, to defeat someone in a competition. E.g. *Ibwe gannóógh reel aluule*. I will beat you in the race. —**gannááli** GANNA, -LI, -A³ *vt.* To win a race or other competition. E.g. *Juan aa gannááli aluule*. Juan won the race.

garanaada [CHAM < SPAN *granada*] *n.* Pomegranate.

gareeta [CHAM < SPAN *carreta*](TAN) *n.* Automobile, truck, cart. See **ghareeta**.

garhú (TAN) *n.* Sp. of root and vine plant. See **ghaschú**.

gaas [ENG] *n.* Gasoline.

gasoooso [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* Sp. of shrub. S: **ghasoooso**.

Gatogobwey (TAN) *n.* The island of Tobi in the western Caroline Islands. S: **Atoobwey**.

gattu [SPAN *gatto*](TAN) *n.* Cat. See **ghattu**.

gatuuray [CHAM] *n.* Sp. of plant.

gazera [CHAM] *n, vi.* Cock-fighting pit; to fight cocks.

gáng (TAN) *vi.* To be infected and give off secretions (of the eyes). See **gháng**.

gár (TAN) *vi.* To be very tired, exhausted. See **ghár**.

gáraára (TAN) *vi.* To be an adolescent, a teenager (between puberty and adulthood). Compare **ligaaw**, **faabwul**, **rhóóbwt**, **éélah**, **tuufay**.

gekkey (TAN) *vi.* To laugh, giggle, chuckle. See **ghekkáy**.

-gem [POC **kami*](TAN) *obj suf.* First person plural exclusive object suffix: us; excludes hearer. See **-ghámem**.

-gemi (TAN) *obj suf.* Second person plural object suffix: you. See **-ghemi**.

geerh (TAN) *n.* Rat. Synonym **arhegerh**. S: **gheesch**.

gé (TAN) *vi.* (Of the joints of the body) to be locked in a bent position. See **ghé**.

géé (TAN) *n.* Fish hook. See **ghéé**.

géégé (TAN) 1. *n.* String, shoelaces. 2. *vi.* To tie. See **ghééghé**.

gékké (TAN) *n.* Crow of a rooster. See **ghékké**.

gééli (TAN) *vt.* 1. To tie something tightly. 2. To control one's emotions, put oneself under control. See **ghééli**.

gérér (TAN) *vi.* To belch, burp. See **ghérér**.

gérérébwerh (TAN) *vi.* To have heartburn, severe indigestion. Compare **gérér**.

gi (TAN) *adv.* Really, very, extremely. See **ghi**.

gill¹ (TAN) *vi.* To be clear, to be understandable. Dial. **ffat**².

gill² (TAN) 1. *n.* Mark for recognition, landmark, clue, symbol, sign. 2. *vi.* To mark (for recognition). See **ghikkill**.

giil (TAN) *n.* Skin, bark. See **ghiil**¹.

gillan worhommat (TAN) *n.* Rocks on the reef that break the surface and are used as markers. Related **gill**. See **ghikkillal woschommat**.

gilibwutag (TAN) *n.* Skin disease or infected cut; chicken pox. Related **giil**. See **ghilinngaw**.

Giligaal (TAN) *n.* Managaha Island inside the reef of Saipan. See **Ghalaghaal**.

giligil (TAN) 1. *n.* Generic term for skin disorders or diseases; rash. 2. *vi (redup)*. To have some sort of skin disorder. Related **giil**. See **ghilighil**¹.

gilihawwow (TAN) *n.* Leprosy. Compare **ghilisibwów**.

gilól (TAN) *vi.* To shiver from cold.

gin (TAN) *vi.* To pick fruit from a tree. See **ghiil**².

giin¹ (TAN) *n.* Round bead decoration worn tied around the body of a sick person as a charm to make him well. See **ghiil**³.

giin² (TAN) *adv.* Really, very much. Related **gi**. See **ghi**, **ghiil**.

ginah (TAN) *n.* Wound, cut. See **ghilas**.

gini (TAN) *n.* Type of mat used in walls of traditional houses and to cover canoes. See **ghili**².

giri (TAN) *vt.* To bring and give a quantity of something to the speaker.
See **ghiri**.

giriifu [JPN] *n.* Water from the faucet, tap water.

girigir (TAN) *vi.* To pick things up. See **ghirighir**.

-girh (TAN) *obj suf.* First person plural inclusive object suffix: us; includes hearer. See **-ghisch**.

giirh (TAN) *pron.* First person plural inclusive emphatic pronoun: us; includes hearer. See **ghiisch**.

git (TAN) *vi.* Small, little. See **ghit**.

gita- (TAN) *n.* Refuse or garbage associated with food or edibles. See **ghita-**.

gitan (TAN) *n.* Remnants, dregs, sediment, remains. See **ghital**.

gitigiit (TAN) *vi.* Small, little, tiny. Related **git**. See **ghitighiit**.

giya- (TAN) *n.* Pandanus mat. See **ghiye-**.

giyegi (TAN) *n.* Sp. of white bird. See **ghiyeghi**².

giyeni (TAN) *vt.* To own a mat. See **ghiyeli**.

giyobw Variant of **ghiyobw**.

goh (TAN) *vi.* To be under a curse (of a child). See **ghos**.

goon¹ (TAN) *n.* Sp. of large gray moth. See **ghoos**¹.

gooh² (TAN) *n.* Kinds of childhood diseases believed to be transmitted by the mother. See **ghoos**².

gokk (TAN) *n.* Customs, tradition. Inflected *gokkan*. Dial. **kko**.

golaag Variant of **gulaag**.

golay [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* General term for vegetable. See **ghooláy**.

gollel [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* Fence, cage, jail. See **ghollal**.

golondriina [CHAM < SPAN (?)] (TAN) *n.* Sp. of herb used as medicine after child-bearing. S: **kolonggorina**.

gomw (TAN) *vi.* To be first, to lead. See **ghommw**.

goonaf GOONAF [CHAM] *n.* Fish scales. —**goonafa** GOONAF, -A³ *vt.* To scale a fish.

gop (TAN) *vi.* To be cut down, broken off. See **ghop**.

gopiyy (TAN) *vt.* To cut, chop something. See **ghupiyy**.

gopogop (TAN) *n.* Cutting instrument (knife, machete, adze, etc.). See **ghopoghop**.

goor (TAN) *n.* Pubic hair. See **ghoor**.

goorh (TAN) *n.* Fiber from coconut husk. See **ghoosch**.

gostel [CHAM < SPAN *costal*](TAN) *n.* Large cloth sack. See **ghottel**.

got (TAN) *vt.* To run aground, of a boat or canoe. See **ghot**.

gow (TAN) *vi.* To be or have enough. See **ghów**.

góógó (TAN) *n.* Baby, infant. See **ghóóghó**.

gót (TAN) *vi.* To have light colored or sun-bleached hair. See **ghót**.

gróódo Variant of **guróódo**.

gu (TAN) *vi.* To be fed up, annoyed, as a result of excessive teasing or mocking. See **ghu**.

Guubwul (TAN) *n.* Sunday. See **Ghuubwul**.

guubwul (TAN) *n.* Party, feast, festival. See **ghuubwul**.

guh (TAN) *vi.* To discharge, drain out, leak out. See **ghus**.

guuha [CHAM] (TAN) *vi, n.* To wheeze, as with asthma; asthma. S: **ghuuwa**.

guhuufi (TAN) *vt.* 1. To spit out fluids from the mouth. 2. To blow chewed up medicine onto an affected area See **ghusufi**.

gukkule (TAN) *vi.* To learn how, to be in the process of acquiring knowledge. See **ghukkule**.

gul (TAN) *vi.* To try frantically to acquire as much as possible. See **ghul³**.

guul (TAN) *n.* Large sp. of tree. See **ghuul**.

gulaag (or *golaag*) (TAN) *n.* Dog. See **ghulóógh**.

gule (TAN) *vi.* To know, to learn. See **ghule**.

guleey (TAN) *vt.* To know someone, be acquainted with him; to know something. See **ghuleey**.

guliing (TAN) *n.* Sp. of coastal bird: plover or sandpiper. See **ghuliing**.

guluuti (TAN) *vt.* To try to get as much of something as possible. See **ghuluuti**.

-gumw (TAN) *num cl.* Counting classifier for handfuls, as of rice or grain. See **-ghumw**.

-gumwurh (TAN) *num cl.* Counting classifier for measurements from the tip of the finger to the wrist (for measuring rice or liquids). See **-ghumwusch**.

gumwurh (TAN) *n.* Wrist and hand. See **gnumwusch**.

gun (TAN) *vi.* To go out, be extinguished (of fire or electricity). See **ghul¹**.

guun (TAN) *n.* *Barringtonia asiatica*, sp. of tree. See **ghuul**.

gunu (TAN) *vt.* To put out, extinguish a fire; to turn off an electric light. See **ghuluuw**.

gunugun (TAN) *n.* Something or someone that extinguishes a fire. See **ghulughul**.

guroobwu [JPN < ENG] *n.* Gloves.

guróódo (or *gróódó*) [CHAM < SPAN *grado*] *n.* Grade, level, rank. Synonym **greed**.

gurubw¹ (TAN) *n.* Ankle joint; ankle bone. See **ghurubw¹**.

gurubw² (TAN) *n.* Small young coconut. See **ghurubw²**.

gurugaag (TAN) *n.* Large black shore bird. See **ghurughaagh**.

gurugur¹ (TAN) *n.* Orange fruit and tree. Dial. **ghaayil**.

gurugur² (TAN) *vi.* To be running, flowing (of water). Dial. **bwuubwu**.

gurugur³ (TAN) *n.* Carved and decorated stick used in traditional stick dances.

gurur (TAN) *vi.* To make the sound of an engine turning over, esp. when it doesn't start easily. Inflected *gururur*.

gutta (TAN) *vt.* To search for someone or something, to find him or it. See **ghutta**.

gutch (TAN) *vi.* To hurry, to be fast, rapid, quick. Related **gutchu**. See **ghutch**.

gutchu (TAN) *vt.* To do something in a hurry, very quickly. Related **gutch**. See **ghutchuw**.

gú (TAN) *vi.* To be alight, to smolder, to be burning. See **ghú¹**.

gúú (TAN) *n.* Head lice. See **ghúúw²**.

gúfiti- (TAN) *n.* Small amount. See **ghufiti-**.

gúúh (TAN) *n.* Octopus. See **ghúús**.

gúkkú (TAN) *vi.* To bite, as a characteristic or habit. See **kkúúghú**.

gún (TAN) *vi.* To be high tide. Dial. **bwur¹**.

gúna (TAN) *n.* Words or verse of a song. Inflected *gúnan kkéél*. Compare **laam**.

gúnammwey (TAN) 1. *n.* Peacefulness, warmheartedness, restfulness, freedom. 2. *vi.* To be at peace, at rest, free; to be warm-hearted and content. 3. To sleep deeply. See **ghúlammmwey**.

gúnómw (TAN) *n.* Deep sleep; freedom, quiet, peace. See **ghilómw**.

gúnúfey (TAN) *n.* Sp. of grouper.

gúúngár (TAN) *n.* Cucumber. See **ghúúngar**.

gúrúfááfá (TAN) *vi.* 1. To fling up one's arms in surprise. 2. To struggle in the water when afraid of drowning by throwing one's arms around. See **ghúrúfaafa**.

gúrhúl (TAN) *n.* Root of the ginger plant. See **ghuschél**.

gútt (TAN) *n, vi.* Search; to search, to look for. See **ghutt**.

gútch (TAN) *n.* Sp. of small lagoon fish. See **ghútch**.

gúyél (TAN) *n.* Small green lizard. Compare **ghaluuf**, **lipeipaay**.

gwóóddiya [CHAM < SPAN *guardia*] *n.* Guard.

GH

ghii *n.* Name of the tenth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*gh*).

-gh -GHO [POC *-ko] *obj suf.* Suffixed to transitive verbs. Second person singular object suffix: you. E.g. *Urúgh* – see you. *Liyúgh* – hit you. *Faingúgh* – call you. Compare **-yáy**, **a³**, **ghisch**, **ghámem**, **ghámi**, **r²**, **ll**. TAN: **-g**.

Ghafeetiya *n.* Traditional name for the area of Agingan on Saipan, including San Antonio village.

ghaaghos *n.* Pincers, tongs.

ghaaghu [CHAM] *vi.* To be lazy. Compare **schibwang**.

ghal GHALA *adv.* Preverbal adverb. Usually, regularly, habitually, progressive (at this time). E.g. *E ghal ló gakko leesor*. He regularly goes to school in the morning. E.g. *E ghal móót*. He is sitting (now). TAN: **gan**.

ghalabwaasa [CHAM < SPAN *calabaza*] *n.* *Cucurbita maxima*, long squash. Compare **ghalamaasa**.

Ghalaghaal *n.* Managaha Island inside the reef of Saipan. TAN: **Giligaal**.

ghalaghiito [CHAM *galagu* + SPAN *-ito*] *n.* Puppy. Related **ghulóógh**.

ghalamaasa [CHAM < SPAN *calabaza*] *n.* Pumpkin. Compare **ghalabwaasa**. TAN: **galamasa**.

ghalleera [CHAM < SPAN *bandeer*(?)] *n.* Flag. TAN: **galleera**.

ghaluuf (or *ghóluuf*) *n.* Black and green forest lizard; gecko. Compare **lipeipaay**. TAN: **galuuf**.

ghaluuti [CHAM] *n.* Stick, club, bat, cudgel. — **ghaluuti***iy* GHALUUTII, -A³ *vt.* To hit someone or something with a stick or club. Synonym **lééschééngú**. — **ghaluuti***yangeli* *vt.* 1. To hit at someone or something with a club. 2. To hit an object towards someone (as a baseball).

ghamasiligh [CHAM] *n.* *Pithecellobium dulce*, medium-sized tree with fragrant white flowers and fruit similar to the tamarind. TAN: **gamasúúlúg**.

ghammwóósch Variant of **ammwóósch**.

ghamwuuti Variant of **ghómwuuti**.

ghaang Variant of **ngaang**.

gharebwów Variant of **gharibwów**.

gharetta Variant of **ghareeta**.

ghareeta (or *gharetta*) [CHAM < SPAN *carreta*] *n.* Automobile, truck, cart. TAN: **gareeta**.

gharibwaw Variant of **gharibwów**.

gharibwów (or *gharibwaw*, *gharebwów*) [CHAM (< ?)] *n.* Carabao, water buffalo. TAN: **kkaribwów**.

ghariisu [CHAM] *n.* Plant pragmetes, tall swamp plants that grow in clusters.

ghasaghas GHASAGHASA *vi.* To be clean, tidy, neat (of a person or place). Compare **llim**.

ghasiila [CHAM < SPAN *cocina*] *n.* Kitchen. Synonym **mwóluumw**.

ghasiiyas [SPAN *casilla*] *n.* Shack or shed; “summer house”.

ghasooso [CHAM] *n.* *Columbrina asiatica*, small shrub whose leaves are used traditionally as shampoo; bark is also used in traditional medicine. TAN: **gasoso**.

ghassuulis (or *ghóssuulis*) [CHAM] Pants, trousers. E.g. *Ghassuulis mwommwosch* – short pants, shorts.

ghasutil Variant of **ghasuutil**.

ghasuutil (or *ghósuutil*, *ghasutil*) *n.* *Bixa orellana*, annatto; sp. of tree with thorny fruit which is used for coloring food (esp. rice, *ineksa papapar*) and clothes with yellow, orange and red hues. TAN: **asooti**.

ghaschú (or *gheschi*, *gháschú*) *n.* Root and vine plant whose thorns are used in *mwáár*; edible root similar to yam. TAN: **garhú**.

-ghat *num cl.* Counting classifier for fingers and parts thereof, used to measure, e.g., depth by widths of fingers. E.g. *Eghat* – one finger width. *Rúúghat* – two finger widths. *Eleghat* – three finger widths. *Faaghat* – four finger widths. *Limeghat* – five finger widths.

ghaatil *n.* Very small clams (thumb-size) used in soups; esp. recommended as food for nursing mothers.

Ghatoliyól *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Ghatoliyól*.

ghattu (or *ghaattu*) [SPAN *gatto*] *n.* Cat, house cat. TAN: **gattu**.

ghaattu Variant of **ghattu**.

ghatch GHATCHÚ *vi.* Good, well-done, proper, appropriate. E.g. *E ghatchúló waa memmwál bwoot lughul woosch*. A canoe is better than a boat outside the reef. Inflected *ghátch fengáll*, *ghatchúl*. Related **aghatchúw**. Antonym **nngaw**. Compare **-fisch**.

ghaw Variant of **ghów**.

ghaayil [CHAM *kayet* (?)] *n.* Orange fruit and tree. Dial. **gurugur**¹.

ghayú- Variant of **gháyi-**.

gháighesch *n.* Purse, basket for personal belongings.

ghákkáy Variant of **ghekkáy**.

-ghámem GHÁMÁMI [POC **kam(am)i*] *obj suf.* First person plural exclusive object suffix: us; excludes hearer. Compare **-yáy**, **gh**, **a**³, **ghisch**, **ghemi**, **r**², **ll**. TAN: **-gem**.

-ghámi Variant of **-ghemi**.

gháng GHÁNGI *vi.* (Of the eyes) to be infected and give off secretions. TAN: **gáng**.

ghár *vi.* To be very tired, exhausted, as from carrying a heavy load or from strenuous exercise. Related **kkár**. Synonym **kkáschigh**. TAN: **gár**.

gháásch *n.* Angle. Synonym **ghóót**. Compare **kkeyáng**.

gháschú Variant of **ghaschú**.

ghát GHÁTI (or *ghet*) *vi.* (Of an infant) to be weak, poorly developed; thought to be a result of the parents' having resumed intimate relations too soon after the child's birth. Related **gháát**. TAN: *ghát*.

gháát GHÁTI *n.* Infant's disease thought to be due to the parents' having resumed intimate relations too soon after the child's birth. Related **ghát**.

gháyi- (or *ghayú-*) *n.* Penis. (usage: men's talk) Inflected *gháyil*. Synonym **see**.

gheeghi Variant of **ghiyeghi**¹.

gheingi (or *ghéingi*) *vt.* To husk with the teeth (of, e.g., young coconuts or sugarcane). Related **ghey**. Dial. **ahey**.

ghekkáy GHÁKKÁYI (or *ghekkey*, *ghákkáy*) *vi.* To laugh, giggle, chuckle. Inflected *ghekkeyághili*. Compare **rirriyágh**, **ffas**. TAN: **gekkey**.
—**ghekkeyághili** GHÁKKÁYI, -AGHILI, -A³ *vt.* To laugh at someone. Compare **fasáágháli**.

ghekkey Variant of **ghekkáy**.

ghelingi GHELINGI, -A³ [POC **kali*] *vt.* To dig something. E.g. *Ghelingiitá*. Dig it up. *Ghelingiyal*. He's the one who dug it. (lit: his digging it). Related **kkel**, **kkelingi**.

-ghemi -GHÁMII (or *-ghámi*) [POC **kamiu*] *obj suf.* Second person plural object suffix: you. E.g. *Urighemi* – see you. *Faingighemi* – call you. *Ngálighemi* – toward you. Compare **-yáy**, **gh**, **a³**, **ghisch**, **ghámem**, **r²**, **ll**. TAN: **-gemi**.

gheera [CHAM < SPAN *guerra*] 1. *n.* Battle, war. 2. *vi.* To do battle, go to war. Synonym **móówul**.

gheregher Variant of **gherigher**.

gheri [POC **karu*] *vt.* To scratch something, to grate it. E.g. *Aa gherigheri saghúrul Juan*. He scratched Juan's back. Inflected *gherigher*. —**gherigher** (or *gheregher*) *vt.* To scratch; to grate. Dial. **ageriger**.

gheesch *n.* Rat. Dial. **arhegerh.** TAN: **geerh.** —**gheesch ghikkit** *n.* Mouse.

gheschi Variant of **gháschú.**

ghet Variant of **ghát.**

ghey *vi.* To tear off the husk of sugarcane or young coconut with the teeth. Inflected *gheighey*. Related **gheingi**. Dial. **ahey.**

ghé *vi.* (Of one of the joints in the body) to be locked in a bent position. Related **ghéé.** TAN: **gé.**

ghéé [PRE-CRL **kau*] *n.* Fish hook. TAN: **géé.** —**ghééy** GHÉÉ, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To hook it (of a fish).

Ghéfalúw *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Ghéfalúw.*

ghééghé 1. *n.* String, shoelaces. 2. *vi.* To tie. E.g. *Ese mmwel ebwe ghééghééló tobwóótus.* He can't tie his shoes. Related **ghééli.** TAN: **géégé.**

ghéingi Variant of **gheingi.**

ghékké *n* (*redup*). Crow of a rooster. Inflected *ghékkéél malúgh.* Related **kkéél.** TAN: **gékké.**

ghééli GHÉÉ, -LI, -A³ (or *ghéélú*) *vt.* 1. To tie something tightly. 2. To control one's emotions, put oneself under control. E.g. *Ghééli yóómw soong.* Control your anger. Inflected *ghééliiló, ghééliúúló, ghééliitá.* Related **ghééghé.** TAN: **gééli.** —**ghééli angútiw** *vt.* To tie something tight.

ghéélú Variant of **ghééli.**

ghémwusch Variant of **ghumwusch.**

ghérér *vi* To belch, burp. TAN: **gérér.**

ghérééti *vt.* To scrape the skin off a breadfruit, to scrape old paint off walls, to scrub. Compare **ghúrú.**

ghérú Variant of **ghúrú**².

ghérúghér Variant of **ghúrúghúr.**

ghi GHII (or *ghii*) *adv.* Preverbal intensifier. Really, very, extremely. E.g. *Iya ghi semwaay.* I'm really sick. *Uwa ghi seimi sapasap?* – Did you really sharpen the machete? *Aa ghii fattabw.* He ran hard. Related **ghiil**, **faraghi**. TAN: **gii**. —**ghiil** GHILI *adv.* Really, very much. Related **ghi**. TAN: **giin**.

ghiibw Variant of **ghuubw**.

ghiighi Variant of **ghiyeghi**¹.

ghikkill GHICKILLA 1. *n* (*redup*). Mark for recognition, landmark, clue, symbol, sign. E.g. *Kkilus nge ghikkilleer Katoliko.* The cross is a symbol for Catholics. Inflected *ghikkilley*, *ghikkillómw*, *ghikkilleer*. 2. *vi.* To mark (for recognition). Dial. **agikkill**. TAN: **gill**. —**ghikkillal woschommat** *n.* Man-made or natural rocks on the reef that break the surface and that are used as markers. E.g. *E pet arol ghikkillal woschommat.* It's shallow near the low-tide markers. Compare **bwáliisa**. TAN: **gillan worhommat**.

ghikkit GHITI [PRE-CRL *kisi] *vi* (*redup*). Little, small, tiny. E.g. *E ghii ghikkit falúw kkela arol Schuugh.* The islands near Truk are very small. Related **ghitighiit**.

ghiil¹ GHILI [POC *kuli(t)] *n.* Skin, bark. E.g. *Ghilil wiisch* – skin of the banana. *Ghilil aramas* – human skin. Inflected *ghiliy*, *ghilimw*, *ghilil*, *ghilisch*, *ghiliir*. Related **ghúliffooy**, **ghilighil**¹. TAN: **giil**.

ghiil² GHILI *vi.* To pick fruit from a tree. Related **ghili**. Compare **iyeeey**. TAN: **gin**.

ghiil³ *n.* Belt made of round colored beads and worn as decoration or as a charm against illness. Compare **usous**. TAN: **giin**.

ghilalamá *n.* Small night bird, rarely seen, the call of which is considered an omen of death or other ill fortune.

ghilammwáy Variant of **ghúammwey**.

ghilas GHILASA *n.* Wound, cut. TAN: **ginah**.

Ghileiyan Omwalé Variant of **Kkineiyan Omwalé**.

Ghiley Variant of **Ghiney**.

ghili¹ GHILI, -A³ *vt.* To harvest or pick fruit or leaves from a tree. E.g. *E ghiliiló mangga*. He harvested the mangoes. *Ghilillitiw*. Pick them down.

ghili² *n.* Type of woven coconut leaf mat, wider than a thatch mat; used in the walls of traditional houses and to cover canoes. Compare **ghil¹**. TAN: **gini**.

ghiliaw [POC *(*qai*)awa] *n.* *Ficus virens*, banyan; the leaves and roots are used in traditional medicine; Carolinians are told not to go under these trees for fear of possession by spirits. Related **aaw**.

ghilifaitcha GHILI, FAYÚ, TCHAA *vi.* (Of infants) to have rosy complexions, to have healthy pink skin, without blemishes.

ghilifé Variant of **ghúlúfé**.

ghilighil¹ GHILIGHILI 1. *n.* Generic term for skin disorders or diseases; rash. 2. *vi (redup).* To have some sort of skin disorder. Compare **ghil¹**. TAN: **giligil**. —**ghilinngaw** GHILI, NNGAWA *n.* Skin disease or infection; chicken pox. Related **ghil¹**, **nngaw**. TAN: **gilibwutag**. —**ghilipaarang** GHELI, PAARANGA *n.* Chicken pox, smallpox. —**ghilisibwów** *n.* Ringworm. Synonym **tamwosi**.

ghilighil² *vi.* To be marked for later use or for recognition. Related **ghikkil**.

ghilissow [Trukese] *vi.* Thank you. (usage: not widely used, and recognized as a borrowing from Trukese) E.g. *Ghilissow ngelúgh* – thank you. Synonym **olomwaay**, **si zuus móósi**.

ghilól *vi.* To be shivering from cold. TAN: **gilól**.

ghilómw *n.* Deep sleep; freedom, quiet, peace. (usage: respect) Related **ghúammwey**. Compare **mayúr**. TAN: **gúnómw**.

ghilómmwey Variant of **ghúammwey**.

Ghiney (or *Ghiley*) *n.* Sixteenth night of the moon.

ghirighir GHRIGHIRI *vi (redup).* To pick things up. TAN: **girigir**. —**ghiri¹** GHIRI, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To bring and give a quantity of something to someone. Inflected *ghirillilong*, *ghiriilong*, *ghiriiwow*. TAN: **giri**.

ghisiila Variant of **ghásiila**.

-ghisch -GHISCHA [POC **kinta*] *obj suf.* First person plural inclusive object suffix: us; includes hearer. Compare **-yáy**, **gh**, **a³**, **ghámem**, **ghe mi**, **r²**, **ll**. TAN: **-girh**.

ghiisch GHISCHA [POC **kinta*] *pron.* First person plural inclusive emphatic pronoun: we, us; includes hearer. E.g. *Ghiisch me ruuschay* - you and me. TAN: **giirh**.

-ghit GHITI *num cl.* Counting classifier for units of ten thousand. (usage: archaic) E.g. *Eghit* - ten thousand. *Ruwaghit* - twenty thousand. *Eleghit* - thirty thousand. *Fáághit* - forty thousand. *Limeghit* - fifty thousand. *Oleghit* - sixty thousand. *Fisighit* - seventy thousand. *Walaghit* - eighty thousand. *Tiweghit* - ninety thousand. Synonym **seigh sangaras**.

ghit GHITI [PRE-CRL **kisi*] *vi.* Small, little. E.g. *Maria e ghit sángi Juan*. Maria is smaller than Juan. Related **ghikkit**, **ghitighiit**. TAN: **git**. **-ghititiw** GHITI, -TIWO (or *ghittiw*) *vi.* To be younger (usually in the sense of generational standing). E.g. *Maria e ghititiw faal Juan*. Maria is younger than Juan.

ghita- *n.* Refuse or garbage associated with food or edibles, including what has been chewed up and spit out. Inflected *ghital*, *ghitey*, *ghitómw*. TAN: **gita-**. **-ghital** GHITA, -L1 *n.* 1. Remnant of material that has been chewed and then discarded, as betel nut, sugarcane, soft bones chewed for the marrow. 2. Dregs, sediment, remnants, e.g., coffee grounds, grated coconut which have been wrung out. TAN: **gitan**. **-ghitaló** GHITA, - LÓÓ *vi.* To be void of juices and ready for discarding, to be used up. E.g. *Aa ghitaló ppwu*. The betelnut is used up (there's no more juice in it). **-ghiteiló** GHITA, -I, -LÓÓ *vt.* To spit out something when finished (of gum, used up betel nut, etc.). Inflected *ghiteitiw*. Compare **ghatuf**.

ghitighiit GHITIGHITI *vi.* To be small, little, tiny. Inflected *ghitighiititiw*. Related **ghit**, **ghikkit**. TAN: **gitigiit**. **-ghitighiitiló** GHITIGHITI, - LÓÓ *vi.* To shrink, become small, reduce in size.

ghittiw Variant of **ghititiw**.

ghiyaghi Variant of **ghiyeghi²**.

ghiye- GHIYE- [POC **kie*] *n.* Mat made from pandanus. Inflected *ghiyel*.

Related **ghiyeghi**. TAN: **giya-**. —**ghiyeli** GHIYE, -LI, -A³ *vt.* To own a mat. Related **ghiye-**. TAN: **giyeni**. —**ghiyeghi**¹ (or *ghiighi*, *gheeghi*) *n.* Mat made from pandanus. TAN: **heegi**.

ghiyeghi² GHIAGHIA (or *gheeghi*, *ghiyaghi*) *n.* Sp. of white bird. TAN: **giyegi**.

ghiyobw GHIYOBWU [PMC **kiepwu*] *n.* *Hymenocallis littoralis*, spider lily; leaves are used in the traditional treatment for body sores. Synonym **liiriyo**. TAN: **giyobw**. —**ghiyobw bwesch** *n.* Spider lily variety, with white flowers that have a yellow center. —**ghiyobw row** *n.* Spider lily variety with white and red striped flowers.

ghiyó GHIYÓO (or *ghiiyó*, *kkiyó*) [POC **kianjo*] *n.* Outrigger boom: the two long poles connecting the outrigger float to the canoe and supporting the outrigger platform.

ghiiyó Variant of **ghiyó**.

ghoogho GHOOGHOO *n.* Intonation, accent, speech pattern. E.g. *Ghooghool Luuta* – Rotanese accent.

ghola GHOLA, -A³ (or *ghula*) *vt.* 1. To reach it, to reach and touch something; to arrive at a place. Inflected *gholaaló*, *gholaato*. Synonym **toori**. 2. To catch a sickness or disease. E.g. *E gholááyá metághil uubw*. I've caught a stomach-ache. (lit.: A stomach ache has reached me.).

ghollal [CHAM < SPAN *jaul*(?)] *n.* Fence, cage, jail. TAN: **gollel**.

ghooláy [CHAM] *n.* General term for vegetable. Compare **mwongo**. TAN: **golay**.

ghooma [SPAN *goma*] *n.* Rubber band; rubber.

ghommw GHOMMWA (or *ghomw*) *vi.* To be first, to lead. E.g. *Waa iye e ghomw nge e ganna*. The first canoe won. Related **ókkóómw**. TAN: **gomw**. —**ghommwal** GHOMMWA, -L *adv.* To be first in something. E.g. *Maria e ghommwál ló leeimw*. Maria was the first one home. —**ghommweeti** GHOMMWA, -ITI, -A³ (?) *vt.* To go first, to precede someone or something. —**ghommw memmwál** *vi.* To be first, in front.

ghomwuuw GHOMWU, -A³ (?) (or *ghumwuuw*) [POC *komu] *vt.* To swish water around in the mouth to rinse it.

ghop GHOPU *vi.* To be cut down, broken off. Inflected *ghopoti*. TAN: **gop**.

ghopiiy Variant of **ghupiiy**.

ghopoghop *n.* Something used in cutting, as a knife, machete, adze. E.g. *Ghopoghopol irá* tool for cutting wood. *Schóól ghopoghop* - cutters. Related **ghupiiy**. TAN: **gopogop**.

Ghooposal *n.* Beach area along the south coast of Saipan.

ghop GHOPU [POC *kudu (?)] *n.* Pubic hair. Inflected *ghorol*. Related **kkor**. TAN: **goor**.

ghos GHOSO *vi.* To be under a curse (of a child). E.g. *Bweigha ilal e kke soong schagh, ghóóghó we aa ghosotá*. - Because his mother was (frequently) angry, the child became ill. Related **ghoos**². Compare **ghey**. TAN: **goh**.

ghoos¹ *n.* Sp. of large gray moth. It is believed that this insect is a harbinger of bad luck or serious illness. TAN: **gooh**¹.

ghoos² GHOSO- *n.* Kinds of childhood diseases believed to be transmitted by the mother; these diseases are characterized by loss of appetite, loud snoring, fever, indigestion, and diarrhea, and must be treated by traditional medicine. E.g. *Ghosol leeubw* - sickness transmitted to the child during pregnancy. Related **ghos**. Compare **gháát**. TAN: **gooh**².

ghosch GHOSCHU *vi.* To cut coconut spathe to use in making coconut toddy (tuba). TAN: **orh**. —**ghoscheey** *vt.* To cut coconut spathe to use in making coconut toddy (tuba).

ghoosch GHOSCHU *n.* Fiber from coconut husk that is used in making rope. TAN: **oorh**.

ghoschoosch GHOSCHOGHOSCHU *n.* Stringy pulp that develops in old yams and sweet potatoes. Related **ghoosch**. TAN: **orhoorh**.

ghot GHOTU *vt.* To run aground, of a boat or canoe. Inflected *ghototá*, *ghotoló*. TAN: **got**.

ghoot GHOOT [POC *koso] *n.* Coconut husking stick; other implement used to husk coconuts. Dial. **otomarh.** —**ghoteey** GHOTO, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To husk a coconut. Inflected *ghoteeitiw*, *ghoteeiló*. TAN: **oteey.** —**ghotoot** GHOTOGHOTO *n, vi.* The act of husking coconuts; to be in the act of husking coconuts. TAN: **otóót.**

ghottel GHOTTÁLI [CHAM < SPAN *costal*] *n.* Large sack, made out of cloth. E.g. *Ghottelil woot* – sack of taro. Compare **fuuto**, **tughutugh**. TAN: **gostel.**

ghow Variant of **ghów.**

ghoow GHOWU *n.* Payment or reward presented to a *malerong* – so that he may give it to a spirit for appeasement. Inflected *ghowúl*.

ghóó- [POC *kawé] *n.* Tentacle. E.g. *Ghóól nguút* – tentacles of the squid. *Ghóól ghúús* – tentacles of the octopus.

ghóóghó GHÓÓGHÓO *n.* Baby, infant. Related **maleghól**. TAN: **góógó.**

ghóluuf Variant of **ghaluuf.**

ghómwuuti (or *ghómwuutti*, *ghómwutti*, *ghamwuuti*) [SPAN *camote*] *n.* *Ipomoea batatas*, sweet potato (reportedly introduced into the Central Carolines from the Philippines). TAN: **gamwuuti.**

ghóssuulis Variant of **ghasuulis.**

ghósuutil Variant of **ghasuutil.**

ghót (or *ghótt*) *vi.* To be light colored or sun-bleached (of hair). TAN: **gót.**

ghów GHÓWU (or *ghaw*, *ghow*) *vi.* To be complete, done, sufficient, enough. E.g. *Alongeer schóóbwut kka re wolol máá nge rebwe ló ttorofágh ngáre aa ghów faabwong*. All the women participating in the wake clean themselves when the four days are completed. E.g. *Ese ghów yááy selaapi*. I don't have enough money :to buy something I want!. Compare **tóu.**

ghu *vi.* To be fed up, annoyed, as a result of excessive teasing or mocking. E.g. *Iya ghu reel yaal Juan asoong*. I'm fed up with Juan's teasing. TAN: **gu.**

ghuubw GHUBWA (or *ghiibw*, *ghúúbw*) *n.* Footprint. E.g. *Ghubwal aramas ngáre ghubwal maal?* – Is it the footprint of a person or an animal? Related **aibwiibw**. TAN: **iibw**. —**ghubwal pesche** *n.* Footprint.

ghubwaayo [SPAS *caballo*] *n.* Horse.

Ghuubwul *n.* Sunday. Related **ghuubwul**. TAN: **Guubwul**.

ghuubwul GHUUBWULU *n.* Party, feast, festival. E.g. *Aa bwal ghatch toulapeer aramas reel ghuubwulul San Isidro*. It is good that there were enough people at the Festival of San Isidro. Inflected *ghuubwulul*. TAN: **guubwul**.

ghufiti- *n.* Small amount. E.g. *Ghufitil ppwu* – a small amount of betelnut. *Ghufitil póón* – a small amount of bread. Inflected *ghufitil*. TAN: **gúfiti-**.

ghukkule GHULE *vi* (*redup*). To learn how, to be in the process of acquiring knowledge. E.g. *Juan aa ló Satawal bwe ebwe ló ghukkule palú*. Juan went to Satawal to learn how to be a navigator. Related **ghule**, **ghuleey**. Synonym **akkabwung**. TAN: **gukkule**.

ghul¹ GHULU *vi*. To go out, to be extinguished (of fire or electricity). TAN: **gun**. —**ghulughul** GHULUGHULU *n.* Something or someone that extinguishes fire. E.g. *Schóól ghulughulul ángel* – fire fighters. *Schaal nge ghulughulul ángel* – Water is a fire-extinguisher, TAN: **gunugun**. —**ghuluuw** GHULU, -A³ *vt*. To put out, extinguish a fire; to turn off an electric light. E.g. *Juan aa ghuluuw dengki*. Juan put out the light. Inflected *ghuluuló*. TAN: **gunu**.

ghul² *vi*. To be skinny, bony, very thin (of people or animals).

ghul³ GHULU *vi*. To try frantically to acquire as much as possible (as at a bargain sale or swap-meet). E.g. *Paluuma kkelaal re itto ghul aleer póón*. Those birds are each trying to get as much of the bread as they can. Inflected *ghulughul*. Related **ghuluuti**. TAN: **gul**.

ghuul (or *ghuun*) *n.* *Barringtonia asiatica*, sp. of large tree, found along the beach as well as in the forest. TAN: **guun**.

ghula Variant of **ghola**.

ghule *vi.* To know, to learn. TAN: **gule**. —**ghuleey** GHULE, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To know someone, be acquainted with him; to know something. Inflected *ghuleeyey*, *ghuleegh*, *ghuleer*. TAN: **guleey**.

ghuliing *n.* Sp. of coastal bird; plover or sandpiper. TAN: **guliing**.

ghulóogh GHULÓÓGHU (or *ghulógh*) [CHAM] *n.* Dog. TAN: **gulaag**.

ghuluuti *vt.* To try to get as much of something as possible. E.g. *Aramas raa ghi ghuluuti petti igha aa toolong*. The people really tried to get as much of the mackerel as they could when the fish arrived. Related **ghul**³. TAN: **guluuti**.

-ghumw *num cl.* Counting classifier for handfuls, as of rice or grain. E.g. *Eghumw* – one handful. *Ruaghumw* – two handfuls. *Eléghwnw* – three handfuls. *Faaghumw* – four handfuls. Compare **ghumwusch**. TAN: **-gumw**.

-ghumwusch *num cl.* Counting classifier for measurement from the tip of the finger to the wrist for measuring depth of rice or liquids. E.g. *Eghumwusch* – one hand's depth. *Ruwaghumwusch* – two hands' depth. *Eleghumwusch* – three hands' depth. Related **ghumwusch**. TAN: **-gumwurh**.

ghumwusch GHUMWUSCHÚ (or *ghémwusch*) *n.* Wrist and hand, (usage: respect) Inflected *ghumwuschiy*, *ghumwuschumw*, *ghumwuschúl*. TAN: **gumwurh**. —**ghumwuschúl paay** *n.* Wrist joint.

ghumwuuw Variant of **ghomwuuw**.

ghuun Variant of **ghuul**.

-ghup GHUPU *num cl.* Counting classifier for pieces broken off of a long hard object (as a stick, crayon, pencil, piece of chalk). E.g. *Eghup* – one piece. *Ruwaghap* – two pieces. *Elúghup* – three pieces. Related **ghop**, **ghupiiy**.

ghupiiy GHUPI, -I-, -A³ (or *ghopiiy*) *vt.* To cut, chop something. Related **ghop**. TAN: **gopiiy**. —**ghupikkitiiy** GHUPI, GHITI, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To cut or break something into smaller pieces.

ghuri¹ Variant of **ghérú**.

ghuri² Variant of **ghúrú**.

ghurubw¹ *n.* Ankle joint; ankle bone. Related **ghurubw²**. TAN: **gurubw¹**.

ghurubw² *n.* Small young coconut. TAN: **gurubw²**.

ghurughaagh *n.* Large black shore bird. TAN: **gurugaag**.

ghurughur GHURUGHURU *vi.* To be running, flowing, moving (of liquids, as a stream or tap water). Inflected *ghurughurutiw*.

-ghus GHUSÚ *num cl.* Always takes *e-* numeral prefix. Counting classifier for small amounts. Related **eghus**.

ghus GHUSU *vi.* To suddenly discharge; to drain out, to leak out (as a spigot that is left open). Inflected *ghusuwow*. Related **ghusufi**, **kkus**. TAN: **guh**.

ghusufi GHUSUFI, -A³ *vt.* 1. To spit out fluids from the mouth. 2. To blow chewed up medicine onto an affected area. E.g. *Re ghusufi pischeel bwe e óbwuló imeiyól*. They spit medicine on his legs because they had become swollen. Inflected *ghusufiitiw*, *ghusufiilong*. Related **ghus**. Compare **attuf**. TAN: **guhuufi**.

ghuschél (or *ghúschél*) *n.* Root of the ginger plant, which is used to dye food and as an ingredient in traditional medicine. TAN: **gúrhúl**.

ghutt GHUTT 1. *n.* Search. 2. *vi.* To search, to look for. TAN: **gútt**.

-ghutta GHUTTA, -A³ (or *ghútta*) *vt.* To search for someone or something, to find him or it. Inflected *ghuttááyáy*, *ghuttóógh*, *ghug-ghutta* (*redup*). TAN: **gutta**.

ghutchuuw *vt.* Reflexive. To do something in a hurry, very quickly. E.g. *Ghutchuugh lee ómmwelóógh bwe sibwe ló ghuubwul*. Hurry (yourself) and get ready so we can go to the party. TAN: **gutchu**.
-ghutch GHUTCHU *vi.* To hurry. E.g. *Ghutchuto*. Hurry over here (towards the speaker). TAN: **gutch**.

ghuuwa GHUUWAA [CHAM] *vi, n.* To wheeze, as with asthma; asthma. Compare **mwoor**. TAN: **guuha**.

ghuwáischoo *n.* Coconut gratings from which the juice has been expressed. Synonym **ghital schoo**.

ghú¹ *vi.* To be alight, to smolder, to be burning. TAN: **gú**.

ghú² vi. 1. To feed together at the surface (of fish). E.g. *Raa ghúigh*. The fish were feeding at the surface. 2. To eat together from the same dish (of people). Inflected *ghúúfengáll*. Related **ghúúw¹**.

ghúúbw Variant of **ghuubw**.

ghúłammwey (or *ghilammwáy*, *ghilómmwey*) [POC *monse (?)] 1. *n*. Peacefulness, warmheartedness, restfulness, freedom. 2. *vi*. To be at peace, be warm-hearted, at rest, free. 3. To be sleeping deeply. TAN: **gúłammwey**.

ghúliffééy Variant of **ghúliffooy**.

ghúliffooy GHILI, FFÉÉYU (or *ghúliffééy*) *vi*. To have goose pimples from the cold. Related **ghil**, **ffooy**.

ghúlúfé GHÚLÚ, FÉÉ (or *ghilifé*) [POC *paRu] *n*. *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, sea hibiscus tree; bark is used for rope and in medicine. Related **ghil¹**. Synonym **meleew**.

ghúúngar *n*. Cucumber. TAN: **gúúngár**.

ghú¹rú (or *ghuri*) *vt*. To cut the hair, to shave.

ghú²rú (or *ghérú*) *vt*. To scrape or grate. Related **kkéré**, **ghúrúghúr**.

ghúrúfaafa *vi*. 1. To fling up one's arms in surprise. 2. To struggle in the water when afraid of drowning by throwing one's arms around. TAN: **gúrúfááfá**.

ghúrúffasch GHÚRÚ, FFASCHA *vi*. To shave the head bald. Related **ghú¹rú**. —**ghúrúffascha** GHÚRÚ, FFASCHA, -A³ *vt*. To shave the head bald. Inflected *ghúrúffaschaaló*.

ghúrúghúr (or *ghérúghér*) *vi*. To scrape or grate. Related **ghú²rú**.

ghúrús *vi*. To sit up or straighten up; to adjust oneself to be more comfortable; to move over so another person can sit. E.g. *Eel, ghúrúsúló mwo eghús*. You, move over a little.

ghúús GHÚÚSA [POC *kuRita] *n*. Octopus. E.g. *Re sussubw ghúús leebwong we*. They were hunting octopus last night. TAN: **gúúh**.

ghúschél Variant of **ghuschél**.

ghútta Variant of **ghutta**.

ghútch *n.* Sp. of small lagoon fish with hard red scales. TAN: **gútch**.

Ghúúw *n.* 1. The constellation of Aries. 2. Month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about May. Related **ghúúw**³.

ghúúw¹ GHÚÚ, -A³ *vt.* To bite someone or something. Inflected *ghúúwey*, *ghúúgh*, *ghúúr*. Related **ghú**, **kkúúghú**. Dial. **kkú**.
—**ghúúghú** *vi.* To bite repeatedly, to be biting.

ghúúw² [POC **kutu*] *n.* Head lice, louse. TAN: **gúú**.

ghúúw³ *n.* Porpoise. TAN: **gúú**.

ghúúwar [?] *n.* Cigarette case.

H

hii *n.* Name of the eleventh letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*h*); used in writing the Tanapag (Enne) dialect.

ha- (TAN) *pref.* Fossilized prefix of uncertain function. See **sa-**.

haabw (TAN) *intj neg.* No, I won't. See **sóóbw**.

habweil (TAN) *n.* Eye. See **sabweil**.

habwetchaw HA-, -BWE, TCHAWU (TAN) *adv.* After a while, later, soon. Dial. **fáighus**.

Habwonoppi (TAN) *n.* Clan name from Pulusuk. See **Sabwoloppi**.

hafaál (TAN) *vi.* To return, come back. See **sefaál**.

hafeini (TAN) *vt.* 1. To treat someone with medicine, to administer medicine. Synonym **háfeyá**. 2. To take and use something as medicine for oneself. Related **hafey**. See **sáfeyáli**.

hafey (TAN) *n.* Traditional Carolinian medicine. See **sáfey**. —**háfeyá** (TAN) *vt.* To treat with medicine. Synonym **háfeini**. See **sáfeyá**.

haag (TAN) *n.* Coconut shell. See **saagh**.

hagú- (TAN) *n.* Mother. Inflected *hagiy*, *hagumw*, *hagún*. Synonym **iin**, **naana**, **Naang**. —**hagúhag** (TAN) *n.* Mother. E.g. *Hagúhag me nayúnay* – mothers and daughters. Related **hagú-**.

hagún magúr (TAN) *n.* Head, skull. Dial. **fayúschimw**, **schúúl móghur**.

hagúr [POC **takuRu*] (TAN) *n.* Back, backbone. See **saghúr**.

hagúrú (TAN) *vt.* To look for something. See **saghúrúw**.

haiyaw (TAN) *n.* Large sp. of grouper. See **saiyaw**.

haizira [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* Ashtray. S: **aizira**.

hallap (TAN) 1. *n, vi.* Expert canoe-builder; to be an expert at building canoes. See **sellap**. 2. *n.* Carpenter. Dial. **kapinteero**.

haleeng (TAN) *vi.* 1. To be open, exposed, to be served in open containers (of food). 2. To lie face up, face exposed; to be upright (of a boat). See **seleeng**.

haam HAMA [POC **tama*] (TAN) *n.* Father. E.g. *Bwiin hemómw* - your uncle. Inflected *hemey*, *hemómw*, *heman*. See **saam**. —**hamalap** (TAN) *n.* Patriarch or head of the extended family, oldest male in the family; grandfather. See **samalap**. —**hamaham** (TAN) *vi.* (Of siblings) to have the same father, to have been fathered by the same man. See **samasam**.

hamwaay (TAN) *vi, n.* To be sick or very tired; sickness (lit.: not good). See **semwaay**.

hamwooliyóng (TAN) *n.* 1. High chief, chief of highest rank. 2. Boss, big cheese (in a sarcastic sense).

hanzibwong [Jpn] (TAN) Shorts, short pants. S: **anzibwong**.

hap (TAN) *vi.* To come, to go; lit.: to come from a place, to go to a place. See **sáp**.

hapigi (TAN) *vt.* To chop with a machete. See **sápeghi**.

har (TAN) 1. *n.* End (of a gathering, meeting, performance). 2. *vi.* To end, be finished, be over. See **sár**.

hara (TAN) *n.* Sp. of squirreelfish. S: **sara**.

harakk (TAN) *vi.* To shed (of the skin or bark).

haran (TAN) *n.* One who is the same age or level as another person; peer. See **sárel**.

harappwang (TAN) 1. *n.* Daydreamer, procrastinator, non-worker. 2. *vi.* To daydream, procrastinate, to be lazy. See **sóroppwang**.

haraág (TAN) *vi.* To feel better after being sick, to get well, recover from illness. See **seráagh**.

harigi (TAN) *vt.* To lift something up, to raise something. See **sáreghi**.

harof (TAN) *vi.* To turn one's head in a direction that has been pointed out; in dance, to turn one's head to follow the gestures of the hands. See **sórof**².

harow HAROWU (TAN) *n.* Fire. Dial. **anget**.

hasmin [CHAM < SPAN *jasmin*] (TAN) *n.* Jasmine. See **asmin**.

-hatta (TAN) 1. *num cl.* Counting classifier for chips, pieces, portions (of, e.g., betel nut). 2. *n.* Chip, piece, portion, esp. of food, betel nut, or tobacco. Inflected *hattan*. See **sátil**, **ghat**.

hawi [POC **tapuRi*] (TAN) *n.* Conch shell trumpet. See **sawi**.

há (TAN) *vi.* To swing the arms quickly, when walking or running. See **ssá**¹.

háági (TAN) *vt.* To remove things that have been nailed down or well secured; to pry things off, to pull out nails, etc. See **sáági**.

-háál (TAN) *neg asp.* Not yet, of an act that is incomplete or unfinished but expected to be completed. See **-sáál**.

háánúpé (TAN) *n.* Hand fan. S: **álipé**.

háát [POC **tansi(k)*] (TAN) *n.* Sea, seawater. See **sáát**.

hááti (TAN) *vt.* To throw something underhanded, as a softball; to swing the arms in a dance. See **sááti**.

hááw (TAN) *vi.* To be embarrassed, ashamed (esp. when others know of something bad that one has done). See **sááw**.

háwarhawarh (TAN) *vi.* To be naked, unclothed. Dial. **waschawasch**.

-he [POC **taqe*] (TAN) *tns-asp.* Not. See **-se**.

hee (TAN) 1. *n.* Penis. 2. *intj.* Expression of anger for men. See **see**.

hefáng (TAN) *vi.* Separate, separately. See **sefánng**.

hegi (TAN) *n.* Small mat (usually made of pandanus). See **sági**.

heig (TAN) *num.* Ten, as an abstract number and in serial counting: "number ten". See **seigh**.

heigi (TAN) *vt.* To push something, to move it by pushing or pulling. See **seighi**.

hele [POC **taRae* (?)] (TAN) *n.* Adze. See **sele**.

heletág (TAN) *vi* (*pass*). To be loosened, untied. See **sálitágh**.

heli (TAN) *vt.* To play out or play in rope or line; to coil a rope neatly for storage. See **sáli**.

heling [POC **talinga*] (TAN) *n.* Ear. See **sáling**. —**helingááfi** (TAN) *vi.* To hear well, to have an acute sense of hearing. See **selingááfi**.

helingan (TAN) *n.* Holes in the outrigger float through which ropes are passed to secure the float to the outrigger frame. See **salangal**.

heliyeli (TAN) *n.* Meat or fish, eaten together with rice or other staples, relish. See **sáliili**.

hemeni (TAN) *vt.* To treat an older man as if he is one's father; to respect a man in the same way as one respects one's father. Related **haam**. See **semeli**.

henihen (TAN) *n.* Pale or whitish blotches on the skin; may be treated with traditional medicine. See **selesel**.

heng [POC **tangi(s)*] (TAN) *vi, n.* To cry, weep; crying, weeping. See **sáng**. —**hengiheng** (TAN) *vi.* To cry habitually. See **sángisáng**. —**hengiiti** (TAN) *vt caus.* 1. To mourn, grieve for someone who has died. 2. To cry for someone (who is sick, leaving, getting married). See **sángiiti**.

heenngan (TAN) *vi.* (Of males) to be lustful, sexually aroused, horny (lit.: erect penis). See **seenngal**.

hengi¹ [POC **tani*] (TAN) *vt.* From, past, away from. See **sángi**¹.

hengi² (TAN) *vt.* Comparative. Less than, fewer than. See **sángi**².

hepi [PRE-CRL **tapia*] (TAN) *n.* Plate, bowl (for food or medicine). See **sápi**.

heriyo (TAN) *vi.* Greedy, avaricious, gluttonous. Dial. **mwescheliyá**.

het (TAN) *vi.* To be salty. See **sset**.

hetip (TAN) *n.* Slice, piece (of, e.g., firewood, banana, breadfruit). See **sátip**.

heey (TAN) *vi.* To sail, make a voyage (in a sailing canoe, steamship, airplane). See **sááy**. —**heeiti** (TAN) *vt.* To sail, voyage to a place. See **sááiti**.

hééfé (TAN) *vi.* New. See **ffé**.

hégéhég (TAN) *vi.* To get a bunch of bananas from a tree, to lop off a bunch of bananas from a tree. See **soghosogh**.

hi (TAN) *pron.* First person plural inclusive subject pronoun: we. See **si**.

higanti [CHAM < SPAN *gigante*] (TAN) *n, vi.* Giant; very large. See **iganti**.

higiliyaw (TAN) *n.* Eel. Dial. **soufáng**.

hiilo [CHAM < SPAN *hilo*] (TAN) *n.* Thread, string. See **iilo**.

hoo¹ (TAN) *vi.* Direction. Inflected *hootá*, *hootiw*, *hoolong*, *hoowow*. Dial. **peighi**–.

hoo² (TAN) *pref.* Noun or *vi* prefix. Bad, unfair. See **soo**–. —**hoolá** (TAN) *vi.* 1. To be an occasional thief. 2. To copulate, to have sexual intercourse (of a man and woman who are not married). See **soolá**.

hoolong (TAN) *vi.* East. Related **hoo**–. Dial. **peighilong**.

hokk (TAN) *vi.* To stagger and almost fall (of someone who is drunk or very ill). See **ssukk**.

holl (TAN) *vi.* To show off. See **sul**.

holokkirh (TAN) *vi.* To show off, to be very flamboyant. See **sulukkesch**.

hooni¹ (TAN) *vt.* To trap a small animal or fish. See **sooli**¹.

hooni² (TAN) *vt.* To use traditional medicine to calm a person who is frightened, distraught, or hurt. See **sooli**².

hoong HOONG (TAN) *vi.* To be angry, irritated. See **soong**. —**hohhoong** (TAN) *vi* (*redup*). To become angry frequently, to be jealous. See **soossoong**. —**hoongeti** (TAN) *vt.* To scold someone so as to correct him. See **soongoti**. —**hoongofay** (TAN) *vi.* To be quarrelsome, mean tempered. See **soongofay**. —**hoongoló** (TAN) *vi.* To become angry because of someone's actions or words. See **soongoló**.

hor (TAN) *vi.* To turn and face in a different direction. See **ssor**. —**horofirh** (TAN) *vi.* To turn slowly and gracefully into a straight or forward-looking position, to turn to stand at attention. See **so-rofisch**. —**horohor** (TAN) *vi.* To turn repeatedly, continuously. See **soissor**. —**horotá** (TAN) *vi.* To turn and face northwards, upwards. See **sorotá**. —**horoto** (TAN) *vi.* To turn and face the speaker. See **soroto**. —**hor hefáng** (TAN) *vi.* To turn and face in opposite directions. See **sorosefáng**.

horeey (TAN) *vt.* 1. To turn to face the opposite direction. 2. To turn a vehicle or other object, to steer it. Related **hor**. See **soreey**.

horomi (TAN) *vt.* To sip liquid through a straw, to siphon liquid. See **soromi**.

hootá (TAN) *vi.* North. Related **hoo-**. Dial. **peighitá**.

hootiw (TAN) *vi.* South. Related **hoo-**. Dial. **peighitiw**.

hootubw (TAN) *n.* Expression of respect and reverence for one who is dead. See **sootubw**.

hou- (TAN) *n pref.* 1. Prefix to clan names. 2. Expert, one who is skilled at something. See **sóu-**.

houffén (TAN) *n.* Priest, one who gives advice or counsel. See **souffél**.

Houg (TAN) *n.* The island of Pulusuk in the eastern Caroline Islands. See **Sough**.

hougekkey (TAN) 1. *vi.* To laugh a lot. 2. *n.* Person who laughs a lot. See **sóughekkáy**.

houhafey (TAN) *n.* Doctor of traditional Carolinian medicine; one who is knowledgeable in the preparation, use, and administration of such medicine. See **sóusáfey**.

houlang (TAN) *n.* Belief. See **soulang**.

houló (TAN) *vi.* To bid farewell to one who is departing; to see someone off. See **souló**.

houmaah (TAN) *n.* Person who makes his living by stealing money and valuables, thief. See **soumáás**.

houni (TAN) *vi.* To expect or wait for someone. See **sóuli**.

houngeni (TAN) *vi.* To use rough talk, to curse at someone. See **soungeli**.

hoow (TAN) *n.* Spine of the coconut leaf (used in weaving, making brooms). See **soow**².

hoowow (TAN) *vi.* West. Related **hoo-**. Dial. **peighiwow**.

hóó- [POC **toka*] (TAN) *vi.* To alight, to land, of flying things. See **sóó-**.
—hóóló (TAN) *vi.* To land, alight. See **sóóló**.

-hóbw¹ [POC **ta(m)pu*] (TAN) *tns-asp.* Will not. See **-ssóbw**.

hóóbw¹ (TAN) *n.* Half, piece. See **sóóbw**¹.

—hóbw² (TAN) *num cl.* Counting classifier for halves. See **-sóbw**.

hóóbw² (TAN) *n.* Village, town, land section. See **sóóbw**².

Hóbweihow (TAN) *n.* Mt. Tapochau, the highest mountain on Saipan. See **Sóbweisow**.

hóbweey (TAN) *vt.* 1. To splice together fishing line or rope, to sew one piece of cloth to another. 2. To continue doing something that was started before. See **sóbweey**. **—hóbweeytá** (TAN) *vt.* To add onto, to continue, to extend something. See **sóbweeytá**.

hóóbwun [SPAN *jabon*] (TAN) *n.* Soap. S: **aabwil**.

hókkobwurh (TAN) *vi.* To be crazy, stupid, incompetent Inflected **hóh-hókkobwurh**. Dial. **mmang**.

hóómaley (TAN) *vi, n.* To have sexual relations, to have sexual intercourse; the act of sexual intercourse. Dial. **fe**.

hónáwaavva (TAN) *vi.* To be lumpy. See **waawa**³.

hóór¹ (TAN) *n.* Birthmark. See **sóór¹**.

hóór² -HE, YORA (TAN) *vi.* Subject pronoun may be deleted. Negative existential verb: to be finished, gone; to be nothing, to have nothing. See **sóór²**.

hóór³ Variant of **ehóór**.

hórof (TAN) *n.* Neck. See **sórof¹**.

hóróhór (TAN) *vi.* To stare blankly, to daydream, to be lost in one's thoughts. See **sórósó**.

hubwuri (TAN) *vt.* To catch something, esp. with the hands. See **subwuri**.

huug (TAN) *vi.* To be open. —**huugey** (TAN) *vi (pass).* To be opened. See **suughágh**. —**huugi** (TAN) *vt.* To open something. See **suughi**. —**huuhu** (TAN) *vi.* 1. To be opening something. 2. To be open. See **suusu**.

hugull (TAN) *n.* Egg and eggshell. See **sóghull**.

hú HÚÚ (TAN) *vi.* To fly away (of birds or, e.g., a kite); to get away, run away. Inflected **húúló**, **húútá**. See **sú**.

húúg (TAN) *n.* White shore bird with a long tail. See **súúgh**.

húgú (TAN) *vt.* To cut down fruit that are ready to be eaten (e.g., bananas). See **súghúw**.

húllú- (TAN) *vi.* To look, regard, watch. See **súllú-**. —**húlluto** (TAN) *vi.* To turn to face the speaker, to look hither. See **súlluto**. —**húllúló** (TAN) *vi.* To look out for something, to be on the alert. See **sússúllúló**. —**húllúngeni** (TAN) *vt.* To look at someone. See **súllúngáli**.

I

ii *n.* Name of the twelfth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*i*).

i- [POC **qi-*] *pref.* Affixed to demonstrative and interrogative morphemes to form pronouns. Prefix for locative, temporal, and interrogative pronouns. E.g. *Iye* – this one. *Ila* – that one. *Ikkeey* – these (ones). *Iwe* – then. *Iya* – where? *Ifa* – which one? *Ikkefa* – which ones?

i [POC **ngku*] *pron.* First person singular subject pronoun: I.

ii [POC **ia*] *pron.* Third person singular emphatic pronoun: him, her. E.g. *İi schagh* – himself, him alone. *Il mille* – he is the one.

iias Variant of **iyas**.

iiba [CHAM] *n.* Plant similar to the tamarind.

iibw (TAN) *n.* Footprint. See **ghuubw**.

ifa I-, FAA *dem pron ques.* Where? which one? (of things, creatures, and humans; not of places). E.g. *Ifa ii Juan?* – Where’s Juan? *Ifa saar we?* – Where’s the knife? *Ifa tóótóómw?* – Where is your father? (lit.: Which one is your father?). Related **i-**, **fa**.

ifaif (TAN) *vi.* To put on or wear clothes. See **ifeif**.

ifeif ÚFAÚFA *vi (redup).* To put on or wear clothes. (usage: archaic) Related **úúf**. Synonym **mómmóngóógh**. TAN: **ifaif**.

ifi *vi.* To pull up or dip water. Related **ifiy**, **ifiif**.

ifiif IFIIFI *vi caus.* To get water (from a tank or well). E.g. *Ifif schaal* – to draw water. Related **ifi**, **itifito**, **ifiy**.

ifil *n.* Sp. of forest tree whose wood is used in construction.

ifiy IFIL, -A³ *vt.* To pull up or dip water. Inflected *ifito*. Related **áfiy**, **ifi**, **ifiif**.

-ig (TAN) *num cl.* Counting classifier for units of tens. See **-igh**.

iig (TAN) *n.* Generic term for fish. See **iigh**.

iganti [CHAM < SPAN *gigante*] *n, vi.* Giant; extremely large. TAN: **hi-ganti**.

igeingúng (TAN) *n.* Sp. of surgeonfish. S: **ighangúng**.

iginorh (TAN) *n.* Sp. of parrotfish.

-igh -IGHE *num cl.* Counting classifier for units of tens. E.g. *Seigh* – ten. *Ruweigh* – twenty. *Eliigh* – thirty. *Fááigh* – forty. *Limeigh* – fifty. *Oleigh* – sixty. *Fisiigh* – seventy. *Waliigh* – eighty. *Tiweigh* – ninety. TAN: **-ig**.

iigh IGHA [POC *ikan] *n.* Generic term for fish. Inflected *ighal*. TAN: **iig**.

igha¹ I-, GHAA *conj.* When, as. E.g. *Igha uwa takk, saa ló leeset*. When you are finished, let's go fishing. Compare **igha**².

igha² *dem pron.* Here. Related **i-**.

ighafalafal IGHA, FALÚFALÚ *n.* *Naso unicornis*, unicorn fish. Dial. **libwoot merhá**.

ighaal *dem pron.* Here (emphatic form). Related **i-**, **yeel**, **igha**.

ighangúng *n.* Fish sp.; perhaps a sp. of surgeonfish. TAN: **igeingúng**.

ighasiigha *n.* Salted fish. Compare **ighepál**.

ighepál IGHA, PÁLI *n.* Dried fish. Related **ppel**. Compare **ighasiigha**.

igheey *dem pron.* Over here (in reference to a general area). E.g. *E lo igheey*. It's over here. Related **i-**, **ye**, **igha**.

ighila¹ *dem pron.* There (away from speaker and hearer). Related **i-**, **la**.

ighila² I-, -GHE-, -LA *n.* Today, nowadays. TAN: **igina**.

ighilaal *dem pron.* Over there, away from speaker and hearer (emphatic form). Related **i-**, **laal**, **ighela**.

ighimwu *dem pron.* 1. Then (anticipated future time). 2. There (near hearer). Related **i-**, **mwu**.

ighimwuul *dem pron.* Then (immediate future). Related **i-**, **mwu**, **ighimwu**.

ighisché *n.* Sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

ighiwe *dem pron.* 1. There (out of sight but known). 2. Then, in that time (past). Related **i-**, **we**.

iheih (TAN) *vi.* To save or keep something for future use. See **isiis**.

ikkaal I-, KKE-, -LA *dem pron.* These ones (emphatic). Related **kkaal**. Compare **iyeeel**.

ikkááy I-, KKE-, YE (or *ikkeey*) *dem pron.* These ones, near speaker. Related **kkeey**. Compare **iyeeey**.

ikkefa I-, KKE-, -FA *dem pron ques.* Which ones? Related **i-**, **kke-**, **fa**.

ikkela I-, KKE-, LAA *dem pron.* Those ones, away from speaker and hearer but in sight. Related **kkela**. Compare **ila**.

ikkelaal I-, KKE-, LAA, -LA *dem pron.* Those ones, away from speaker and hearer but in sight (emphatic). Related **kkelaal**. Compare **ilaal**.

ikkemwu I-, KKE-, MWUU *dem pron.* Those ones near hearer. Related **kkemwu**. Compare **imwu**.

ikkemwuul I-, KKE-, MWUU, -LA *dem pron.* Those ones, near hearer (emphatic). Related **kkemwuul**. Compare **imwuul**.

ikkewe I-, KKE-, WEE *dem pron.* Those ones, out of sight or past. Related **kkewe**. Compare **iwe**.

ikkeey Variant of **ikkááy**.

iil ILA [POC *tina] *n.* Mother. Inflected *iláy, ilómw, ilal, ilasch, ileer*. Related **ilelap**. Synonym **naana**, **Naang**. TAN: **iin**.

ila¹ I-, LAA (or *ina*) *foc.* Predicate focus marker, focuses on and emphasizes the action performed. E.g. *Juan ila ebwe fééri gharetta*. What Juan will do is fix the car. Related **ila**². Compare **mille**.

ila² I-, LAA *dem pron.* 1. That one (close to hearer). Synonym **imwu**.
2. That one (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer). Related **ilaal**. TAN: **ina**.

ilail Variant of **ileil**.

ilal ffót *n.* Intersection of the vertical and horizontal booms on a sailing canoe.

ilaal I-, LAA, -LA *dem pron.* That one (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer); emphatic. Related **ila²**. TAN: **inaan**.

ilaamwo Variant of **inaamwo**.

ililas *n.* Food prepared after the completion of treatment with traditional medicine by the family of the treated person, whether or not the treatment is successful.

ileil¹ ÚLAÚLA (or *ilail*) [POC **qunap*] *vi (redup)*. To be hairy. Related **ileila-**. Compare **kkor**. TAN: **únaún**.

ileil² *vt.* To seize something and run off with it in the mouth (of, e.g., a dog).

ileila- ÚLAÚLA [POC **qunap*] *n (redup)*. Feathers, fur, body hair. E.g. *Ileilal malúgh* - chicken feathers. *Ileilal ghulóógh* - dog fur. Inflected *ileilal*. Related **ileii¹**. TAN: **úna-**.

ilelap ILA, LAPA *n.* Grandmother. Related **iil**. TAN: **inelap**.

ileppirh (TAN) *vi.* To be badly spoiled, covered with fly droppings or maggots (usually of food). See **úleppisch**.

ilet ILÁTI *n.* Portion, share, division. Related **állet**. TAN: **inet**. —**ileti** ILÁTI, -A³ *vt.* To divide into portions, to distribute (esp. of food). Related **iliti-**.

ileet Variant of **ileeta**.

ileeta (or *ileet*) [POC **isa*] *ques pron.* When (as an interrogative form). E.g. *Ileeta layúlúgh?* - When were you born? When was your birth? TAN: **ineeta**.

ili- (TAN) *num.* The number three, as a combining form. See **ele-**.

ilias ILIASA *n.* Head hair. (usage: respect) Inflected *iliasómw*, *iliasal*.
Synonym **álil schiimw**.

ilighi- ILEGHI [PRE-CRL **ineki*] *n.* 1. Body (of a person, animal, or vehicle). Inflected *ilighiy*, *ilighimw*, *ilighil*, *ilighiir*. 2. Hull (of a canoe or ship). TAN: **inigi-**.

ilil *n.* Young taro sprouts which develop from the mature taro root.
Compare **ólong**.

ilimás (or *ilimes*, *limás*) *n*, *vi.* Traditional love medicine or aphrodisiac; to use such medicine. TAN: **inemes**. —**ilimási** (or *limási*) *vt.* To use love medicine on someone. E.g. *Juan aa ilimesi Maria bwe ebwe afischi*. Juan gave love medicine to Maria so that she would love him.

ilimes Variant of **ilimás**.

ilimwár ILA, MWARE (or *ilimwer*) (*s*) *n.* Ladies (as a respectful term of reference and address, as when speaking to an assembly). (usage: respect) Compare **soumwár**.

ilimwer Variant of **ilimwár**.

ilippisch Variant of **úleppisch**.

iliti- ILETI *n.* Food. (usage: respect) Inflected *ilitiy*, *ilitimw*, *ilitil*.
Synonym **ala-**, **patti-**. Compare **ilet**. TAN: **ineti-**. —**iliti** ILETI, -A³ *vt.* To eat (usage: respect) E.g. *Juan e iliti llól iimw*. Juan is eating in the house. Compare **attour**. —**ilitúgh** ILETI, -GHO *vt.* To come and eat (imperative form only). (usage: respect) Compare **áfááf**, **mwongo**.

iilo [CHAM < SPAN *hilo*] *n.* Thread, string. TAN: **hiilo**.

iiłow Variant of **yiilów**.

ilumaaw *vi.* To be a pest or a bully, to be out-of-control in one's behavior, to be rude and unruly (of adults or children). Related **-maaw**.

ilúl Variant of **úlúl**.

imbwudu [CHAM < SPAN *embudu*] *n.* Funnel.

impotanti [CHAM < SPAN *importante*] *vi.* To be important.

iimw¹ IMWA [POC **Rungma*] *n.* House, home. Inflected *imwey*, *imwómw*, *imwal*, *imwasch*, *imwámém*, *imemi*, *imweer*.—**imwalighet** IMWA, -LI, GHÁTI (or *imwalághát*) *n.* Purifying house, where women traditionally spent several weeks after giving birth. Related **ghet**.—**imwal kklaisis** (s) *n.* Toilet, bathroom. Synonym **imwal pa**, **imwal bwuse**. Dial. **imwan tiweló**.—**imwal Liyoos** *n.* Church. Related **Liyoos**. TAN: **imwan Liyoos**.—**imwal rághefish** *n.* Traditional term for school. Related **iimw**, **árághi**, **fisch**.—**imwan Liyoos** (TAN) *n.* Church. s: **imwal Liyoos**.—**imwan tiweló** (TAN) *n.* Toilet, bathroom. Dial. **imwal kklaisis**.—**imwapaap** *n.* Wooden house. —**imwarorh** (TAN) *n.* 1. Dark house, without lights. 2. Jail. (usage: slang) s: **imwarosch**.—**imwarosch** IMWA, ROSCHO *n.* 1. Dark house, without lights. 2. Jail. (usage: slang) Synonym **kklabwoos**. TAN: **imwarorh**.—**iimw bwéél** (or *iimw bweel*) *n.* Man-made cave, reinforced shelter (used during war or storms). E.g. *Schóól Lataal re lollól iimw bwéél ighiwe eyoor móówul*. – The people of Anatahan stayed in man-made caves during the war. Compare **lisang**, **bwokongo**, **imwappwel**.—**imweyós** IMWA, óso *n.* House or shelter made out of thatch. Related óós. TAN: **imwóóh**.—**imwóóh** (TAN) *n.* House or shelter made of thatch. See **imweyós**.—**imwóppwut** *n.* Menstrual house.

iimw² *n.* Hat, cap. (usage: respect) Compare **parúng**, **akkaw**, **allúr**. Dial. **annúr**, **par**.

Imwefay IMWA, FAYÚ *n.* Area in Garapan named after a rock cave that was destroyed during World War II.

imwu I-, MWUU *dem pron.* That one (close to hearer). Related **imwuul**, **mw**. Synonym **ila**².

imwuul I-, MWUU, -LA *dem pron.* That one (close to hearer); emphatic. Related **imwu**. TAN: **imwuun**.

imwuun (TAN) *dem pron.* That one (close to hearer); emphatic. See **imwuul**.

iin (TAN) *n.* Mother. See **iil**.

ina (TAN) *dem pron.* 1. That one (close to hearer). 2. That one (in sight, but far away from both speaker and hearer). See **ila**².

inaamwo *idiom.* Never mind, it doesn't matter, forget it, nevertheless. Related **ila**², **mwo**.

inaan (TAN) *dem pron.* That one (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer); emphatic. See **ilaal**.

ineksa [CHAM] *n.* Cooked rice. Compare **ppwuughas**.

inelap (TAN) *n.* Grandmother. See **ilelap**.

inemes (TAN) *n, vi.* Traditional love medicine or aphrodisiac; to use such medicine. See **ilimás**.

inet¹ (TAN) *n.* Portion, share, division. See **ilet**. —**inet**² (TAN, LN) *vi.* To divide, share, apportion. See **ilet**.

ineet Variant of **ineeta**.

ineeta (or *innet*) (TAN, LN) *ques pron.* When? See **ileeta**.

ineti- (TAN) *n.* Food. Related **inet**. See **iliti-**.

ineti (TAN) *vt.* To divide into portions, to distribute (esp. of food). Related **inet**. See **ileti**.

inigi- (TAN) *n.* 1. Body (of a person, animal, or vehicle). 2. Hull (of a canoe or boat). See **ilighi-**.

inuutit [CHAM] *vi.* To be paralyzed, unable to move (as the result of an accident). Compare **lighiimw**.

iing INGI *n.* Dorsal fin of fish or porpoise. Inflected *ingil*.

ingiing INGIINGI *n.* 1. Top of a gorge, a precipice; sharp slope or cliff on a mountain. 2. Rafters supporting the ridgepole in a house. Related **iing**. Dial. **pareingiing**.

ingki [JPN < ENG *ink*] *n.* Ink. Synonym **tinta**.

Inglis [ENG *English*] *n.* English language.

ipigin bwii (TAN) *n.* Full blood sibling. See **ipighil bwii**.

ipighil bwii *n.* Full blood sibling (i.e., having the same father and mother). Related **peghil bwii**. TAN: **ipigin bwii**.

ipita- *n.* Value, worth. E.g. *Eyoor ipital yááy gakko*. My schooling is worthwhile. Inflected *ipital*. Synonym **lomwot**.

ir IRI [PRE-CRL **tir* < POC **sidi(t)*?] *vi.* To masturbate, (usage: men's talk)

—**iri** IRI, -A³ *vt.* To masturbate someone, (usage: men's talk)

iir [POC **ida*] *pron.* Third person plural emphatic pronoun: them.

ira IRA, -A³ (or *úra*) *vt.* To say something (through speaking or writing).
Inflected *iraato*, *iráátá*, *iráátiw*, *iraalong*, *iraawow*.

irá Variant of *úra*.

iráágh *vi.* To have dysentery, to be very ill with dysentery. (usage: respect) Compare **tiwáágh**. TAN: **úraág**.

ireey *vt.* To fill up a hole or grave with dirt, to cover an object with dirt.

irh (TAN) *vi.* To write, to write letters. See **isch**. —**iirh** (TAN) *n.* Writings, script, calligraphy. See **iisch**. —**irhi** (TAN) *vt.* To write something. See **ischi**.

isal *vi.* To carry objects, to place objects in a location. Inflected *isóllong*, *isalawow*, *isólló*. Related **isálii-**.

isálii- *vt.* To place an object in a location. Inflected *isáliilong*, *isáliiwow*, *isáliiló*. Related **isal**.

isiis ISEISE *vi.* To save or keep something for future use. E.g. *Isiis yóómw salaapi*. Save your money. Related **aisiis**. TAN: **iheih**.

isiy *vt.* To cut off or break off fruit that grows in bunches (esp. bananas, betelnut, coconuts). Inflected *isiitiw*. Dial. **eyi**.

isch ISCHI *vi.* To write, to write letters. E.g. *Re sáál ischito*. They haven't written here yet. Inflected *yíyyisch* (*redup*). TAN: **irh**. —**iisch** ISCHI *n.* Writings, script, calligraphy. Synonym **makk**. TAN: **iirh**. —**ischi** ISCHI, -A³ *vt.* To write something. TAN: **irhi**.

ischúghú Variant of *úschúghú*.

it Variant of *yút*.

iit ITA [POC **ansan*] *n.* Name. Inflected *itáy*, *itey*, *itómw*, *ital*, *iteer*. Related **aita**.

itang ITANGA *n.* Term used of knowledge that is superior to that of the ordinary Carolinian (e.g., of fishing, navigation, medicine, etc.). E.g. *Itangal leefóós* – knowledge of traditional language, including respect terminology and chiefly language. E.g. *Kkapasal itang* – chiefly talk, high language. *Itangal ppwud* – knowledge of leadership, esp. of warriors.

Itaw *n.* Clan name. E.g. *Re-Itaw* – people of the Itaw clan.

-iti [POC **tusu(k)*?] *v suf.* Transitive suffix, no longer productive. In the direction of, towards, up to; often occurs with motion or surface verbs, indicating that the object has been touched or affected. E.g. *Afeeti* – swim towards. *Mwescheleeti* – want it, desire it. *Fattabweeti* – run towards it. *Fáárághiiti* – travel towards it. *Nngaleeti* – desire it. Compare **itiit**.

itifi *vt.* To fetch water. Inflected *itifiito*, *itifitá*, *itifitiw*, *itifingalúgh*, *itifingáliir*, *itifingálighámem*. Related **ifi**, **ifiy**.

itiit [POC **tusu(k)*] *n.* Point, pointing projection. Related **aitiit**, **ayút-tútiit**.

Iwal *n.* Goat Island.

iwas Variant of **uwas**.

iwe¹ *I-, WEE dem pron.* Then, next, and then. Related **we**.

iwe² *intj.* Resultative: “See?” “I told you so.”, etc., as when someone ignores a warning with unfortunate results. **—iweele** *intj.* Expression used after making a mistake (e.g., dropping something); expression of surprise or shock. TAN: **iweene**. **—iweemwo** *intj.* Enough, that’s all for now. Compare **inaamwo**. **—iweene** (TAN) *intj.* Expression used after making a mistake; expression of surprise or shock. S: **iweele**. **—iweewo** *intj.* Okay, I’ve got it; also used when observing someone’s mistake. TAN: **iweeyo**. **—iweeyo** (TAN) *intj.* Okay, I’ve got it; also used when observing someone’s mistake. S: **iweewo**.

iya (or *iia*) *ques pron.* Rarely preposed in sentences. Where? E.g. *U ló iya?* – Where are you going? *U itto meiya?* – Where do you come from? Inflected *meiya*. Related **i-**. Compare **ifa**.

iya² *I, -A (or yaa) pron + asp.* I have (done), I am (in a certain condition). E.g. *Iya mwongo*. I have eaten.

iyah (TAN) *n.* Fork of a tree. See **iyas**.

iyas (or *iias*) *n.* 1. Fork of a tree. 2. Forked or hook-shaped stick used for plucking breadfruit or other fruit. TAN: **iyah**. —**iyasa** IYASA, -A³ *vt.* To harvest fruit (esp. breadfruit) with a forked stick. Inflected *iyasáátiw*. Synonym **iyey**.

iyē¹ I-, YEE *dem pron.* This one. Related **iyeeey**, **iyeel**.

iyē² I-, YEE *pron.* Locative trace pronoun in relative clauses or interrogative constructions. Here, this place; there, that place. E.g. *Imw we Juan e lollo iye* – the house where Juan is living (lit.: the house, Juan lives there). E.g. *Iya, u ló iye?* – Where are you going?

iyeel I-, YEE, -LA *dem pron.* This one (emphatic). Related **iyē**, **iyeeey**. TAN: **iyeen**.

iyeen (TAN) *dem pron.* This one (emphatic). See **iyeel**.

iyeri (TAN) *vt.* To pick fruit with a pole or forked stick. See **iyey**, **iyasa**.

iyey IYA, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To pick breadfruit using a pole. Related **iyasa**. Compare **úrúghú**. Dial. **iyeri**.

iyeeey I-, YEE, -Y³ *dem pron.* This one (very close to speaker). Related **iyē**, **iyeel**.

iyō [POC *iteu] *ques pron.* Who? E.g. *Iyo e féérú?* – Who did it? *Aal iyo?* – Whose (is it)?

iyuw *n.* Whetstone, sharpening stone. Dial. **sseim**.

K

kii *n.* Name of the thirteenth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*k*); not found singly in native words.

kka- (or *kke-*) *pref.* Plural prefix on demonstratives. E.g. *Ikkefa?* – which ones? *Kkewe* – those. Inflected *kkeey*, *kka*, *kkaal*, *kkelaal*, *kkemwu*, *kkemwuul*, *kkewe*.

kkaaba [JPN < ENG *canvas*] *n.* Canvas, oilcloth, raincoat. Compare **birin**.

kkabwung Variant of **akkabwung**.

kkadbwun [CHAM < SPAS *carbón*] *n.* Coal, charcoal. Compare **mwuli**.

kadeena [CHAM < SPAN *cadena*] *n.* Chain. E.g. *Kadeenaal mwaremwar* – chain necklace.

kahita [CHAM < SPAN *cajita* (?)] (TAN) *n.* Cardboard box, carton. See **kkaita**.

kaimaan [CHAM < SPAN *caimán*] *n.* Crocodile. Dial. **aligitór**.

kkairo [JPN] *n.* Frog.

kaisa [JPN] *n.* Business company. (usage: archaic)

kaita Variant of **kkaita**.

kkaita (or *kaita*, *kkeita*) [CHAM < SPAN *cajita* (?)] *n.* Cardboard box, carton. TAN: **kahita**.

kaaka (or *kkaaka*) *n.* Evil spirit, bogey man, ghost. (usage: children's talk)

kkaaka Variant of **kaaka**.

kkaal *dem.* These (close to speaker); emphatic. TAN: **kkaan**.

kkalabwoos [CHAM < SPAN *calabozo*] *n.* Jail. Synonym **imwarosch**.

kkalamenduk [CHAM] *n.* Tamarind.

kkalúgh KkalÚGHU *n.* Waist string (used as a belt by older women). Inflected *kkalúghúy*, *kkalúghumw*, *kkalúghul*. Compare **sinturon**. TAN: **kkané**.

kkamma [JPN] *n.* Hand sickle for weeding.

kkamang [CHAM] *n.* Type of hibiscus plant.

kameezo [CHAM < SPAN *camello*] *n.* Camel.

kkamé *vt caus.* To be buying. Related **akkamé**, **mée**.

kkamw *vi.* To be ripped, *é* torn, split (of cloth).

kkamwarh (TAN) *vi, n.* To grab and hold on; tight grasp or hold, esp. in wrestling or fighting. See **kkamwasch**.

kkamwasch *vi, n caus.* To grab and hold on (as to a disobedient child); tight grasp or hold, esp. in wrestling or fighting. Compare **mwasch**, **akkamwasch**. TAN: **kkamwarh**.

kkaan (TAN) *dem.* These (close to speaker); emphatic. See **kkaal**.

kana festúla [CHAM] *n.* *Cassia fistula*, Golden Shower tree.

kkana (TAN) *dem.* Those (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer). See **kkela**.

kkanaan (TAN) *dem.* Those (in sight, but away from speaker and hearer); emphatic. See **kkelaal**.

kandi [ENG] *n.* Candy.

kkandóólu [CHAM (< SPAN *cerradura*?)] *n.* Lock.

kkané (TAN) *n.* Waist string. See **kkalúgh**.

kanyoon [CHAM < SPAN *caNón*] *n.* Military cannon.

kkangkkung [< ?] *n.* Watercress.

kkapah (TAN) *vi, n.* To speak; word, speech, talk, language. See **kkapas**.

kkapaháágini (TAN) *vt.* To intercede for someone, to speak to someone on behalf of someone. E.g. *Juan aa kkapahááginiyey reen hamwool we.* Juan spoke to the chief for me. See **kkapasáághili**.

kkapas (or *kkepas*) 1. *n caus.* Word, speech, talk, language. Inflected *kkapasey, kkapasal, kkapasasch, kkapasómw, kkapasamem, kkapasemi, kkapaseer.* 2. *vi caus.* To speak. Inflected *kkapasaló, kkapasawow, kkapasalong, kkapasatiw, kkapasatá, kkapasangeli.* (usage: common word) Related **apasa**. Compare **mwáliili, óólégh, ira**. TAN: **kkapah**.

kkapasal aweewe *n.* Clarifying or explanatory statement that helps lead toward a satisfactory agreement.

kkapasal awóówó *n.* Words used to express the respect of the speaker toward the listener, as among male and female siblings, in a public meeting, or to clan leaders. Related **awóówó**.

kkapasapil KKPASA, PILI 1. *n.* Forbidden or taboo words. 2. *vi.* To speak taboo words.

kkapasáághili *vt.* To intercede on behalf of someone, to speak to an authority on behalf of someone. Related **kkapas**. TAN: **kka-paháágini**.

kkapé (or *akkapé*) *n caus.* Measuring device, such as a ruler, string, or tape. Compare **apeew**.

kapinteero [CHAM < SPAN *carpintero*] *n.* Carpenter. Dial. **hallap**.

kkar KKARA *vi.* To be very warm, hot, feverish (referring to things or people). Related **bweschikkar**.

kkaaraga [SPAN *carga*] (TAN) *n.* Cargo. S: **kkaaragha**.

kkaaragha [SPAN *carga*] *n.* Cargo. Compare **auta**. TAN: **kkaaraga**.

kkaribwów [CHAM (< ?)] (TAN) *n.* Carabao, water buffalo. S: **gharibwów**.

kaarots Variant of **kiyáárots**.

kkas KKASA *n.* Language, speech. Inflected *kkasal*. Compare **kkapas**.

katta (or *kkatta*) [CHAM < SPAN *carta*] *n.* Letter, card. Dial. **tiliig**.

kkatta Variant of **katta**.

Kkatamaam *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Kkatamaam*.

kkatana [JPN < ENG *cutlass*] Long sword, esp. Japanese sword. Compare **zambara**.

katdes [CHAM] *n.* *Moringa oleifera*, sp. of plant.

kaatiri [CHAM < SPAN *catre*] *n.* Bed, cot.

katto (or *kkwótto*) [CHAM < SPAN *cuarto*] *n.* Room. E.g. *Kattool mayúr* – bedroom. *Kattool mwongo* – dining room. Dial. **asááng**.

Katolikko (or *Kkatolikko*) [CHAM < SPAN *católico*] 1. *n.* Catholic. 2. *vi.* To be Catholic.

Kkatolikko Variant of **Katolikko**.

katsido [JPN] *n.* Movies, movie theater. Synonym **mwuubi**.

katso [JPN] *n.* Tuna. Synonym **arengaap**.

kkatuupat (or *katuupat*) [CHAM] *n.* Tiny woven diamond or square-shaped basket seen on feast and festival days; about the size of a large chicken egg and filled with rice and other food.

kkaun (or *kkóun*) [CHAM] *n.* Wooden box or case. Compare **bwóór**, **kaita**. TAN: **kónun**.

kkay (TAN) *vi.* To be prompt, fast, quick, rapid. See **kkáy**.

kkayú¹ *n caus.* Construction, building. Inflected *kkayúl*.

kkayú² Variant of **akkayú**.

kkáfisch Variant of **ákkáfisch**.

kkáng KKÁNGI [POC **kani*] *vi.* 1. To be very sharp or pointed. E.g. *Tumwukkáng* – a sharply pointed mouth, as of certain fish (also of people). E.g. *Bwookkáng* – sharp, intense smell. Related **akkáng**. Antonym **kkóbw**. 2. (Of fish) to bite greedily and in large quantities. 3. To be talented, capable, able, gifted. E.g. *Schimwekkáng* – clever, intelligent. TAN: **kkeng**.

kkápit Variant of **akkapit**.

kkár KKÁRI (or *kker*) *vi.* To give up, surrender, give in, as when tired of arguing or when fed up, frustrated. E.g. *Aa kkár reel tarabwaagho.* He's fed up with work. Inflected *kkáreló*. Related **ghár**. Synonym **fangetá**.

kkáschigh Variant of **akkaschigh**.

kkát KKÁTI (or *kket*) *n.* Stringers used to tie coconut shingles onto traditional houses.

kkáy KKÁYI (or *kkey*) *vi.* To be prompt, fast, quick, rapid. E.g. *Kkáyto* – come here quickly. *Mwetekkáy* – run quickly. *Amwetekkáy* – run quickly. TAN: **kkay**.

kke- Variant of **kka-**.

kke *adv.* Preverbal adverb. Denotes repeated or continuous action. E.g. *I kke ngúúngú ppwu.* I'm chewing betel nut. *E kke akkabwung kkapasal itang.* He is learning Itang speech. *E kke taiso alongal ráál.* He exercises every day. Compare **kka-**.

kkeita Variant of **kkaita**.

keek (or *kkeek*) [ENG] *n.* Cake.

kkel [POC **keli*] *vi.* To dig a hole, using a digging implement. Related **ghelingi**, **kkelingi**.

kkela KKA-, LAA *dem.* Those (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer). Related **kka-**, **la**. TAN: **kkana**.

kkelaal KKA-, LAA, -LE *dem.* Those (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer); emphatic. Related **kka-**, **laal**. TAN: **kkanaan**.

kkelingi [POC **keli*] *vt.* To dig a hole using a digging implement. Related **kkel**.

Kkemwóósch *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Kkemwóósch*.

kkemwu KKA-, MWUU *dem.* Those (close to hearer). Related **kka-**, **mwu**.

kkemwuul KKA-, MWUU, -LI *dem.* Those (close to hearer); emphatic. Related **kkemwu**.

kkento [JPN] *n, vi.* The sport of boxing; to box.

kkeng (TAN) *vi* 1. Very sharp or pointed. 2. (Of fish) to bite greedily and in large quantities. 3. To be talented, capable, able, gifted. See **kkáng**.

kkepas Variant of **kkapas**.

kker Variant of **kkár**.

kses *vi.* To be talkative, gossipy. Related **kkas**.

kees KEESI [ENG] *n.* Box, case. E.g. *Keesil móngóógh* box of clothes. Compare **kkaita**.

keesu [CHAM < GER *kaese*] *n.* Cheese.

–**kkesch** (or –*kkisch*) *v suf.* Verbal suffix which emphasizes a negative quality. E.g. *Patakkisch* – cold to the touch, tasteless. *Mwerákkesch* – to constantly depend on others (for food, etc.); to be a moocher. E.g. *Sulukkesch* – to be a show-off. TAN: –**kkirh**.

kket Variant of **kkát**.

kketá Variant of **kkétá**.

kkewe KKA-, WEE *dem.* Those (out of sight, but known to both speaker and hearer). Related **kk-**, **we**.

kkey Variant of **kkáy**.

kkeey KKA-, YEE *dem.* These (close to speaker). Related **kk-**, *ye*. Dial. **kkaan**.

kkeyáng KKEYÁNGI *n.* Fork in a stick, branch, or tree. Inflected *kkeyángil*.

kkékké *vi.* To crow (of a rooster). Related **ghékké**, **kkéél**.

kkéél KKÉÉLÚ [PRE-CRL **kaulú*] 1. *n.* Song, singing. Inflected *kkéélúl*. 2. *vi.* To sing. –**kkéélú** KKÉÉLÚ, –A³ *vt.* To sing (a song). E.g. *Juan ebwe le kkéélú kkéél ye “Lighamwaamwaay”*. Juan is going to sing “Lighamwaamwaay”. –**kkéélúl falúw** *n.* Song of the land, community song, island song.

kkéré [POC **kadu*] *vt.* 1. To scrape something, shred it. 2. To wash clothes by hand. Synonym **ghérééti**.

kkéréél schiimw *n.* Comb, hairbrush. Related **kkéré**. Synonym **pááini**.

kkéét *vi.* To be scratchy, itchy.

kkétá (or *kketá*) *vi.* To have overeaten, to be overly and uncomfortably full, perhaps to the point of nausea. Dial. **tiyakk**.

kkif¹ *vi.* To be tired, exhausted, fed up (as of work).

kkif² Variant of **kkiif**.

kkiif KKIFI (or *kkif*) *vi.* To be very hungry, to be famished. E.g. *Mwongo bwe ute kkiifiló*. Eat so you won't get (too) hungry. Synonym **petchaay**.

kkil KKILI *vi.* To suspect, to be suspicious. E.g. *Aa kkil schagh bwe layúl e semwaay*. He suspects that his child is sick. TAN: **kkín**.
—**kkili** KKILI, -A³ *vt.* To suspect something. E.g. *Juan e kkili bwe malemwóscho e toolong llól iimw*. Juan suspects that a thief came into the house. TAN: **kkini**.

kkiluus Variant of **kkuruus**.

kkimoson [SPAN *quemazón*] *vi.* To be on fire, to burn. Synonym **ppwul**.

kkín (TAN) *vi.* To suspect, to be suspicious. See **kkil**.

Kkineiyán Omwalé (or *Ghileiyan Omwalé*) *n.* Approximately the twenty-fifth night of the moon.

kkini (TAN) *vt.* To suspect something. See **kkili**.

kkiniilo [SPAN *carner(?)*] *n.* Sheep. Compare **siibwa**.

kkiriida [CHAM < SPAN *querida*] *n.* Especially loved and pampered female child; “teacher’s pet”. Compare **ascheng**, **kkiriido**.

kkiriido [CHAM < SPAN *querido*] *n.* Especially loved and pampered male child, “teacher’s pet”. Compare **ascheng**, **kkiriida**. **-kkirh** (TAN) *v suf.* Verb suffix which emphasizes a negative quality. See **-kkesch**.

kiisami [JPN] *n.* Ceiling of a house.

-kkisch Variant of **-kkesch**.

kiyáárots (or *kaarots*) [ENG] *n.* Carrot. Synonym **ninzin**.

kkiyooso [JPN] *n.* Race. Synonym **aluule**.

kkiyó Variant of **ghiyó**.

kliimaa- [SPAN *clima*] *n.* Climate (of a place). Inflected *kliimaal*.

kko KKO *n.* Customs, tradition. E.g. *Kkol Faluwasch* – customs of our land. *Kkoor Refaluwasch* – Carolinian customs. Inflected *kkol*,

kkoor. Dial. **gokk**.

kkobw (TAN) *vi.* To be blunt, dull. See **kkóbw**¹.

kkobwumagúran (TAN) *vi.* To be dull, stupid (of people). Dial. **kkób-wuschimwal**.

koof [ENG] *n.* Coffee.

kkofirh (TAN) *vi.* To be appropriate, suited, proper, fitting; to meet the requirements of something; to fit into a restricted space. Dial. **tamafisch**.

kolonggorina [CHAM < SPAN (?)] *n.* *Euphorbia hirta*, herb with small flowers, used as medicine after giving birth. TAN: **golondriina**.

kompaniia [CHAM < SPAN *compañía*] *n.* 1. Company, business. Compare **kaisa**. 2. Companion.

kkommun Variant of **kkómmwun**.

kontura [CHAM < SPAN *contra*] *vt.* To contradict someone; to go against his wishes.

konggresiyo Variant of **konggreeso**.

konggreeso (or *konggresiyo*) [CHAM < SPAN *congreso*] *n.* Congress, legislature, congressional representative.

kkop (or *kkup*) *vi.* To search for something by pawing through things with the hands or paws; to paw through something. E.g. *Malúgh e kkop mwongo* – The chicken scratched for food. *Maria e kkup móngóóghul*. Maria pawed through (clothes) to look for her clothes.

kkor GHÓRO *vi.* To be especially hairy in the pubic area. Related **ghóór**.

korasoon [SPAN *corazón*] *n.* 1. The heart. Synonym **bwull**. 2. Darling, sweetheart. Synonym **failiyáá-**.

koori (or *kkoori*) [JPN] *n.* Ice, shaved ice. Synonym **ais**.

kkoori Variant of **koori**.

kosas KOSASA [CHAM < SPAN *cosa*] *n.* Thing, object. —**kosasal ukkur** *n.* Sports equipment (e.g., bat, ball, fishing equipment); toys. Synonym **peiráághil ukkur**.

kootay [JPN] 1. *n.* Work shift. 2. *vi.* To switch, replace, change; to take turns (in a game).

kotti [CHAM < SPAN *corte*] 1. *n.* Court, courthouse. 2. *vi.* To have a trial.

kkóbw¹ KKÓBWU [PRE-CRL **kkapwu*] *vi.* To be blunt, dull. E.g. *E ghi kkóbw saar*. The knife is blunt. Antonym **kkáng**. TAN: **kkobw**. —**kkóbwuschimwal** *vi.* To be dull, stupid (of people). Dial. **kkobwumagúran**.

kkóbw² *vi.* To ignore bait (of fish). E.g. *Raa kkóbwiiigh bwe resaa mwescheel angiilo ómwél*. The fish ignore the bait because they don't want to eat it. Antonym **kkáng**.

kkóbwut *vi, n caus.* To dislike; distaste. E.g. *Kkóbwutifengáll* – to hate each other. Related **abwuta**, **akkabwut**, **bwut**.

kóddu (or *kkóódu*) [CHAM < SPAN *caldo*] *n.* Thick soup.

kkóódu Variant of **kóddu**.

kónun [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* Wooden box or case. See **kkaun**.

kkól KKÓLA *n.* Pounded breadfruit pudding with coconut milk. TAN:
kkón. —kkóleey KKÓLA, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To make *kkól* out of breadfruit.
 E.g. *Sibwe kkóleey mááy.* We're going to make breadfruit *kko'l*.
 TAN: **kkóney**.

kkóómiyas *n.* Variety of fruit with a very sour taste.

kkómmwun (or *kkommun*) [CHAM] *n.* Toilet, bathroom. Synonym
imwal alloow, imwal bwuse, imwal pa, imwal kklaisis.

kkón (TAN, LN) *n.* Pounded breadfruit pudding. See **kkól. —kkóney**
 (TAN) *vt.* To make pounded breadfruit pudding. See **kkóleey**.

kkóun Variant of **kkaun**.

kkóózu KKÓÓZUU [CHAM] *n.* Persons who have the same Christian
 name; term of address for a person who has the same first name as
 oneself. Inflected *kkóózuuy, kkóózuumw, kkóózuul*.

kkóózus [CHAM < SPAN *call(?)*] 1. *n.* Callus. 2. *vi.* To be callused. E.g.
Aa kkóózus pischeey. My feet are callused.

Krisimas (or *Krismas*) [ENG] *n.* Christmas.

kuentas [CHAM < SPAN *cuenta*] *n.* Arithmetic. Compare **páángi**.

kueezu [CHAM < SPAN *cuello*] *n.* Shirt collar.

kkuf *vi.* To be defeated, to lose, to have lost in a competition. E.g. *Aa
 kkuf faal Juan.* He lost to Juan.

kkulood KKULOODU (or *kkuloot*) [CHAM < SPAN *color*] *n.* Color, hue. E.g.
Meeta kkuloodul? – What is its color? Inflected *kkuloodul*. Synonym
alúl.

kkuloot Variant of **kkulood**.

kuumi [JPN] *n.* Peer group, class, classmates, friends, allies. Inflected
kuumiil, kuumiir. Compare **amiigo**.

kuuna KUUNAA [CHAM < SPAN *cuna*] *n.* Baby's crib, cradle. Inflected *ku-
 unááy, kuunaal*.

kunneeta [CHAM < SPAN *corneta*] *n.* 1. Trumpet, comet, horn. 2. Yellow
 flower, similar to a lily, that is shaped like a trumpet.

kunneeyo [CHAM < SPAN *conejo*] *n.* Rabbit.

kkup Variant of **kkop**.

kkur Variant of **kkúr**.

kkuraas [ENG] 1. *vi.* To crash, have an accident (esp. of vehicles). 2. *n.* Crash or accident.

kkureeyong [ENG] *n.* Crayon.

kkuruus (or *kkiluus*) [CHAM < SPAN *cruz*] 1. *n.* Cross (such as the Christian symbol). 2. *vi.* To be in the shape of a cross.

kkus 1. *vi.* To ejaculate. (usage: men's talk) 2. To feel like defecating; to have the need to defecate. Compare **wáási**. Related **ghus**.

kuttiina [CHAM < SPAN *cortina*] *n.* Curtain.

Kkuwam *n.* The island of Guam.

kkú¹ **KKÚ** (or *yúkkú*) [POC **kuku*] *n.* Fingernails of humans, claws of birds and animals. Inflected *kkúy*, *kkumw*, *kkúl*, *kkúúr*. —**kkúl paay** *n.* Fingernails. —**kkúl pische** *n.* Toenails.

kkú² (TAN) *vi.* To bite someone or something. See **ghúúw¹**.

kkúúghú *vi* (*redup*). To bite, as a characteristic or habit. E.g. *Ghulóógh re kkúúghú*. Dogs bite. Related **ghú**, **ghúúw¹**. TAN: **gúkkú**.

kkúr **KKÚRU** [POC **kula* (?)] *vi.* 1. To be pulled back (of the foreskin of the penis); to be circumcised. 2. To be exposed (of the head of the penis). Inflected *kkúrútá*, *kkúrúló*.

kkúrh (TAN) *vi.* To be tough and overly firm (as of uncooked sweet potato, defective taro). S: **kkúsch**.

kkúsch *vi.* To be tough and overly firm (as of uncooked sweet potatoes, defective taro). TAN: **kkúrh**.

kkwótto Variant of **katto**.

L

lii *n.* Name of the fourteenth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*l*).

-l¹ -LA [POC *-Na] 1. *poss suf.* Suffixed to inalienably possessed nouns and possessive classifiers. Third person singular possessive suffix: his, her, its. E.g. *Imwal* – his house. *Waal* – his canoe. *Taataal* – his father. Compare **-y**, **mw**, **scn**, **mám**, **mi**, **r**. 2. *poss.* Construct suffix: of, for. E.g. *Imwal Juan* – Juan’s house. *Waal Maria* – Maria’s canoe. *Kkapasal Refaluwasch* – Carolinian language. *Wóól lamaasa* – on top of the table. *Imwal moot* – house for cooking. Compare **-l²**. TAN: **-n**.

-l² -LI [POC *-ni] *poss suf.* 1. Construct suffix. In general, this form has merged with **-l¹**. It is retained in only a few lexicalized compounds. Of, for (attributive suffix). E.g. *Fayúlippwo* – pestle (lit.: stone for pounding). *Fayúlippi* – extremely high number (lit.: grains of sand). *Paghúluwosch* – the Caroline Islands (lit.: broken reef). *Úkkúliigh* – group of stars in the constellation of Cassiopeia (lit.: tail of fish). E.g. *Lipéépéelimóng* – character in a traditional story (lit.: Empty-head). E.g. *Paghúlúfal* – tree stump. Compare **-l¹**. 2. Suffix on ordinal numbers. E.g. *Aeuwal* – first general object in a series. *Afaamalúl* – fourth person or animal in a series. *Aruweighel* – twentieth in a series. Compare **a-²**. TAN: **-n**.

-l³ *dem.* Suffixed to demonstratives as emphasis marker. E.g. *Mwuul* – there right by you. *Yeel* – here right by me. *Laal* – over there (pointing).

-l⁴ -LLA *num cl.* Only attested in Carolinian with *se-* prefix. Counting classifier for high exponent of ten, perhaps millions. E.g. *Ssel* – high number, perhaps one million.

-ll -LLI [PMC **nini*] *obj suf.* Used only when there is no co-referential NP object. Third person plural inanimate object suffix: them. E.g. *Ghuleill* – know them (inanimate). *Isálillitá* put them up. *Juan aa yúrúllitiw mááy*. Juan picked down the mangoes. Compare **-yáy**, **gh**, **a³**, **ghisch**, **ghámem**, **ghámi**, **r²**. TAN: **-nn**.

la LAA *dem.* That (referring to something away from the speaker, in view of both the speaker and the listener, and indeterminate in relation to the location of the listener). Related **ila**, **kkela**. TAN: **na**.

-la Variant of **-ló**.

lla *vi.* (Of vessels or other objects) to have just appeared on the horizon; to appear in the distance. Synonym **bwá**. Antonym **tilimwóluul**. TAN: **nná**.

laguanaa (or *nanggunaa*) [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* Soursop. See **langgunaa**.

lailipisch Variant of **layúlipisch**.

lal¹ Variant of **lall**.

lall LALLA (or *lal*, *lól*) *vi.* To be very talkative, a blabbermouth. Inflected *lallawow*. Related **abwelallal**.

laal¹ LALA [POC **nana*] *n.* Pus or smegma from an infected sore. TAN: **naan**. —**lal**² (or *laal*) *vi.* To have pus coming out of a sore.

laal² LAA, -L³ *dem.* That over there (something within view of both the speaker and listener but remote from both). Related **la**. TAN: **naan**.

laal³ Variant of **láál**.

lallal (or *lellal*) *vi.* To have a certain flavor or taste. E.g. *E lallal nngaw*. It tastes bad. *E lallal vanilla*. It tastes like vanilla. TAN: **nnann**.

Lalamwáágin (TAN) *n.* The island of Alamagan. See **Lólomwáághil**.

laalangu [CHAM] *vi.* To faint. Inflected *laalanguló*.

laalaso (or *laaleso*, *laaluso*) [CHAM < SPAN (?)] *n.* Farm or ranch building, farmhouse. TAN: **laanaso**.

laaleso Variant of **laalaso**.

lalew (or *lálew*) [POC **NoRa*] *n.* Yesterday. TAN: **lennew**.

laliá- Variant of **leeliyá-**.

laaluso Variant of **laalaso**.

laam¹ LAMA (TAN) *n.* Tune, melody of a song. Inflected *laman*. Dial. **ngiingi**.

laam² LAMA *n.* One's feelings towards a proposed action or activity. Inflected *lámáy*, *lamómw*, *lamal*. Synonym **meefiyómw**.

laam³ LAMA [POC **laman*] *n.* Bay. E.g. *Lamal Suupi* – Susupe Bay.

lamal Variant of **limal**.

lamalam¹ LAMALAMA *vi.* Always takes 3ps pronoun subject. To have value, to be valuable or useful; to be fortunate.

lamalam² LAMALAMA *vi.* 1. Beliefs, morals, ethics. 2. To observe an action or event (that people are doing) and have an opinion about the activity, for or against. E.g. *Utu kke angaang lamalamaló leeyir toulap*. Don't show off in front of the group of people (regarding knowledge, i.e., you might embarrass yourself because someone else might know better than you).

lamalam³ LAMALAMA *n.* Religion, good deeds. E.g. *Lamalamal áámi angaang* – the good work that you and your group did.

lamlam [CHAM] *vi.* To be shiny, polished (esp. of waxed surfaces).

Lamwotchegh *n.* The island of Lamotrek in the central Caroline Islands. TAN: **Namwotcheg**.

laanaso (TAN) *n.* Farm or ranch building, farmhouse. See **laalaso**.

laanya [CHAM] *intj.* Expression of surprise, either positive or negative.

llang LLANGI *vi.* To be high, to be tall. Inflected *llangitá*. Related **lááng**.

laang *vi.* To be afraid, scared (of a ghost, that someone or something might be behind one). Related **ailangiiy**. Synonym **mesagh**.

langalang¹ LANGALANGA *vi.* To be fast at running, to run fast. E.g. *Juan e ghi langalang lee fattabw*. Juan is very fast at running. Synonym **mwetemwet**.

langalang² LANGALANGA *vi.* To be cut short (of trousers or skirts). Compare **mwoschomwoosch**.

langata vi. Famine, severe hardship from lack of food. E.g. *Aa langata Seipél reel malúmal we ital Jean*. There was a famine on Saipan because of Typhoon Jean. Synonym **ailas**. TAN: **lengeta**.

langgunaa [CHAM] n. Soursop. TAN: **laguanaaa**.

langú n. Third of five growth stages of the skipjack. Compare **tchep**, **sáresch**, **ópp**, **arong**.

lap LAPA [POC **lampá*] vi, n. 1. To be large, big, older, more senior. E.g. *Ilalap* – grandmother. *Schéélap* – wide, broad. 2. To be sufficient, enough. E.g. *Aa lap aasch angang*. We have done enough work. (lit.: Our work is big.). Compare **tomwógh**, **malap**. —**llapa**- LLAPA (or *llepa*-) n. Size, amount. E.g. *Efaisúl llapal?* – How big is it? Inflected *llapal*. —**lapaló** LAPA, -LÓÓ vi. To become bigger, to increase in size or amount. —**lapasengi** LAPA, SÁNGI, -A³ vt. To be older than someone. TAN: **lapehengi**.

lapalal LAPALAPA vi. Appearance, age (of a person). E.g. *Ifa lapalalal mwáál laal?* – What does that man look like? Related **lap**, **llapa**-. Synonym **uluul aramas**.

lapehengi (TAN) vt. To be older than someone. See **lapasengi**.

laar n. Sea urchin.

laraina (or *luraina*) [SPAN *la reina*] n. Queen. Compare **reey**.

laas LASA n. Hole, pit that was dug for trash or to use in preserving food. Compare **ráás**. TAN: **naah**.

lasaaga [CHAM] n. *Lepturus repens*, sp. of creeping beach vine.

laasch n. Ironwood tree.

llat n. Flowering beach shrub with white seeds that are used in medicine for pinkeye and other illnesses. TAN: **nnat**.

laata LAATAA [CHAM < SPAN *lota*] n. Can, container. E.g. *Laataal fitúghol siilo* – can of pork meat/Spam. TAN: **lóóta**.

Lataal n. The island of Anatahan. TAN: **Lataan**.

Lataan (TAN) n. The island of Anatahan. S: **Lataal**.

laulaw LAWULAWU (or *loulow*) *vi.* To spank, whip. —**lauti** (or *louti*) *vt.* To spank someone; to whip something.

llaw *vi.* To cough, to clear the throat. E.g. *Uwa ghi lallaw*. You really were coughing. Inflected *lallaw (redup)*. TAN: **nnaw**.

laaw LAWA; LAAWA [POC **lawa*] *vi.* To choke on a bone caught in the throat. E.g. *E laaw reel schúúl iigh*. He has a fishbone caught in his throat.

laay Variant of **laayú**.

layú- [POC **natu*] *poss cl.* Possessive classifier for children or offspring, domesticated animals that are owned and treasured, tools, toys, and other cherished personal objects. Inflected *leey, loumw, layúl, layúúr*. TAN: **nayú-**.

laayú (or *laay*) *n.* Tomorrow.

laayú leesor *n.* Tomorrow morning.

layúlay LAYÚLAYÚ [POC **natu*] *vi.* 1. To bear a child. E.g. *Schóóliimwal Juan aa layúlay atte mwáál*. Juan's wife had a baby boy. 2. To raise as a pet; to have in one's possession (of, e.g., a pet or toy). E.g. *I layúlay ghulóógh*. I have a pet dog. Related **layú-**. TAN: **nayúnay**.

layúlayúl LAYÚLAYÚ, -L¹ *n.* Proper use of tools or sports equipment. E.g. *U ghukkule layúlayúl wischiwischil bwoola?* – Do you know how to use a bat? TAN: **nayúnayún**.

layúlayúmescherágh LAYÚLAYÚ, MESCHERÁGHI *vi.* To give birth without complications, to give birth easily. Related **layú-**, **layúlay**. Antonym **layúlayúnnngaw**. TAN: **nayúnayúmerherág**.

layúlayúnnngaw LAYÚLAYÚ, NNGAWA *vi.* To have complications when giving birth to a child. Related **layúlay**. Antonym **layúlayúmescherágh**. TAN: **nayúnayubwutag**.

layúlayúscheng LAYÚLAYÚ, SCHENGI *vi.* To spoil or excessively pamper a child when raising it. Related **layúlay**. TAN: **nayúnayúrheng**.

layúli LAYÚ, -LI, -A³ *vt.* 1. To take a child or animal and keep it as one's own; to raise a child or pet. E.g. *Ibwe layúli atte laal*. I will raise that child as my own. 2. To give birth to a child. 3. To use a person for a certain position on a team; to nominate a person to do a spec-

ified task (such as to act as bait or as a decoy). 4. To borrow or use a tool, toy, or other piece of equipment. Compare **yaali**. Inflected *layúliyey*, *layúlúgh*, *layúliir*. TAN: **nayúni**.

layúlipisch (or *lailipisch*) *n.* Child of an unwed mother; child born out of marriage. TAN: **nayúlipirh**.

layúliyár *n.* Tornado, whirlwind; sometimes also used for a water-spout. Compare **tilimpo**. TAN: **nayúniyar**.

ládriizu (or *látiriizu*) [CHAM < SPAN *ladrillo*] *n.* Brick.

láál (or *laal*) *adv.* To have just begun, just occurred. E.g. *E ghiil láál tooto*. He just arrived. *E ghiil láál mwongo*. He just started eating. TAN: **láán**.

láálááy *vi.* To be long, tall. Related **aláálááy**. Antonym **mwoschomwoosch**.

lálew Variant of **lalew**.

láán (TAN) *adv.* To have just begun, just occurred. See **láál**.

lááng LÁNGI [POC **langit*] *n.* Sky, heaven. —**lángiláng** LÁNGILÁNGI *vi.* To have bad weather. TAN: **lengileng**.

lángiiláng [Tagalog (?)] *n.* *Cananga odorata*, ylangylang, “perfume tree”; tree with very sweet-smelling leafy blossoms which turn from pale green to yellow as they ripen and become fragrant. Synonym **bwalang**.

lángimmóbw LANGI, MÓBWU *vi.* To be cloudy, overcast, about to rain. Related **lááng**.

lángit [CHAM] *n.* *Bleekeria mariannensis*, sp. of tree; the wood is used for poles.

llári (or *lleri*) *vt.* To taste something. Synonym **alalla**. TAN: **nneri**. —**lleriingáli** LLÁRI, -A³, NGÁLI, -A³ *vt (idiom)*. To let someone taste something. TAN: **nneriingáni**.

látáriiya [CHAM] *n.* Canned goods. Related **laata**.

látiriizu Variant of **ládriizu**.

látchilemá *n.* Convulsions, esp. those preceding death. Related **átchilimá, má**. TAN: **alitchinemá**. LN: **látchinemá**.

látchinemá (LN) *n.* Convulsions, esp. those preceding death. See **látchilemá**.

le (or *lee*) *conj.* The complement verb must immediately follow the complementizer. Complementizer used with some verbs; that, to. E.g. *Aa úúló le suubwa*. He stopped smoking. *Aa bwel lee tarab-waagho*. He has started to work.

lee- *prep.* At the place or time of. E.g. *Leemaat* – at the farm. *Leeset* – at the sea. *Leefááf* – in the evening. *Leealowas* – early afternoon.

lee *asp.* About to. E.g. *U leeló*. Good-bye (lit.: You're going to leave). *U lee lo*. Good-bye (lit.: You're going to stay). Related **bwele, le**.

lealowah (TAN) *n.* Noon to mid afternoon; when the sun is overhead. See **lealowas**. —**lealowahahey** (TAN) *n.* This afternoon. See **leólowaseey**.

lealowas Variant of **lealowas**.

lealowas LEE-, ALO, ASA (or *leólowas, lealowas*) *n.* High noon and early to mid afternoon; when the sun is overhead. Related **lee-, alo-, as**. TAN: **lealowah**. —**leólowaseey** *n.* This afternoon. TAN: **lealowahahey**.

leebwel (or *leebwél*) *n.* Swampy area where taro can be or has been grown, taro patch. Related **lee-, bweel**.

leebwél Variant of **leebwel**.

leebwong *n.* Night-time. Related **lee-, bwoong**.

—**leebwongi** *n.* Tonight.

lefaimwogh Variant of **lifaimókk**.

leefááf *n.* Evening, dusk. Related **lee-**. Dial. **leehóbwoniýól**. —**leefááfiiy** *n.* This evening. Related **lee-**.

leefálú- (or *leefáli-*) *n.* Speaking voice, the sound of a voice. Inflected *leefálúl*.

leggh LEGHI *vi.* To reveal an evil spirit or ghost in order to exorcise it. E.g. *E leghito mwo alúúl áát yeel.* He exorcised the spirit affecting this boy. Inflected *legghi*. TAN: **neg**.

llegh *n.* Sp. of edible fish with poisonous spines.

leghelegh *vi.* To take care of, baby-sit, guard, keep watch over. Related **leghileghiiy**. TAN: **negeneg**. LN: **neghenegh**.

leghileghiiy *vi.* To watch over, to guard, to protect from harm. E.g. *Leghileghiiy ghóóghó* watch over the baby. Related **leghelegh**. LN: **neghineghiiy**.

lehet (TAN) 1. *n.* At the ocean, at sea. 2. *vi.* To go fishing. See **leeset**.

leehor (TAN) *n.* Morning. See **leesor**. —**leehoreey** (TAN) *n.* This morning. See **leesoreey**. —**leehor mwouguug** (TAN) *n.* Early morning, just before sunrise. See **leesor móughuugh**.

leehoralowah (TAN) *n.* Mid morning. See **leesorólowas**.

leehóbwoniyól LEE-, HÓBWO, -NI, ALO (TAN) *n.* Dusk, evening. See **leefááf**.

leimw Variant of **leeimw**.

leeimw LEE-, IMWA (or *leimw*) *n.* At the house. Related **lee-**, **iimw**.

leiwa- *n.* Voice, the sound of the voice. Inflected *leiway*, *leiwómw*, *leiwal*. TAN: **leúya-**.

leekkeyángil mesal waa *n.* Forked decoration extending upwards from the bow and stern of a sailing canoe. Related **kkeyáng**.

llel Variant of **leel**.

leel (or *llel*) *n.* *Morinda citrifolia*, Indian mulberry: sp. of tree with white flowers and large leaves, which are used for medicine; older people eat the very ripe nuts. TAN: **neen**.

lellal Variant of **lallal**.

lellep 1. *vi* (*redup*). To have sexual intercourse. Compare **fe**. 2. *n.* Back-and-forth or up-and-down motions associated with sexual intercourse.

leelibwal LEE-, LIBWA, -L *n.* Ever since; during the time; when. E.g. *Leelibwal maleghólool nge e ghi sángisáng.* Ever since he was a boy, he has cried a lot. Related **lee-**, **iibw**. Synonym **atol**.

leeliy LEELIYA (or *laliá-*) *n.* 1. Place, location. E.g. *Leeliyál akkabwung* – a place for learning or teaching. *Leeliyál op* – a place to hide. *Leeliyál fitil* – meadow, pasture. Inflected *leeliyey*, *leeliyómw*, *leeliyeer*, *leeliyál*. 2. Container, place where things are kept. E.g. *Leeliyál ppwu* – container for betel nut. Related **lee-**. —**leeliyál áppet** *n.* Jail; place of suffering.

Leelómw *n.* Lake Susupe on Saipan (lit.: lagoon).

leelómw *n.* Lagoon inside the reef. Related **lóómw**. TAN: **leenómw**.

leelúl ghotchow *n.* Method of repairing the outrigger boom on a canoe.

lemallibwong Variant of **limállibwong**.

lemálem Variant of **lemelem**.

leemaat *n.* At the farm. Related **lee-**, **maat**.

Lemááyól *n.* Eastern area of Chalan Laulau on Saipan.

lemelem (or *lemálem*) *vi.* To be in authority, be responsible, have power or control. E.g. *Sensey e lemelem wóól layúúr olighát.* The teacher is in authority over his children. Related **lemeli**. LN: **nemenem**.

lemeli (or *limáli*) *vt.* To take charge of, take care of, take responsibility for, to be in charge of something or someone. E.g. *I lemeli yóómw lollo.* You are under my custody./I will take care of you.

lemes Variant of **ilimás**.

lemesáápili *n.* Sp. of inedible lagoon fish. Synonym **peyil alal liyoos**.

leenómw LEE-, NÓMWO (TAN) *n.* Lagoon, area inside the reef. S: **leelómw**.

lengeta (TAN) *n.* Famine. See **langata**.

lengileng (TAN) *vi.* To have bad weather. See **lángiláng**.

leólowas Variant of **leealowas**.

llepa- Variant of **llapa**.

leepal LEE-, PALI *n.* Mid afternoon, about two or three o'clock. Related **lee-**. Compare **leealowas**. —**leepaliy** *n.* This afternoon.

leeparasal waa *n.* Sideboards on a canoe.

leepat LEE-, PATA *n.* Between. E.g. *E lo leepetal irá kkewe*. He's in between the trees. Inflected *leepetal*.

leepatchúl waa *n.* Place where the hull and the bow pieces of a canoe are joined. Related **lee-**. LN: **leepatchún**.

leepatchún (TAN, LN) *n.* Place where the hull and the bow pieces of a canoe are joined. Related **lee-**. S: **leepatchúl waa**.

leppi LEE-, PPLA *n.* At the beach. Related **lee-**, **ppi**.

leppwel LEE-, BWELÚ *n.* On the ground. Related **lee-**, **ppwel**.

leerágh *n.* Breadfruit season. Related **lee-**, **ráágh**. TAN: **leereg**.

leeráál LEE-, RÁALI *n.* Daytime. E.g. *Juan ese kke lo leeimw leeráál*. Juan isn't here at the house today. Related **lee-**, **ráál**. TAN: **leeráán**.

leeráán (TAN) *n.* Daytime. S: **leeráál**.

leereg (TAN) *n.* Breadfruit season. S: **leerágh**.

lleri Variant of **llári**.

lesset Variant of **leeset**.

leeset LEE-, SÁTI (or *lesset*) 1. *n.* At the ocean, at sea. 2. *vi.* To go fishing. E.g. *Sibweló leeset*. We're going to go fishing. Related **lee-**, **saát**. TAN: **lehet**.

leesor móughuugh *n.* Early morning, just before sunrise. Related **lee-**, **ugh**. TAN: **leehor mwouguug**.

leesor LEE-, SORA *n.* Morning. Related **lee-**, **sor**. TAN: **leehor**. —**leesoreey** *n.* This morning. TAN: **leehoreey**.

leesorólowas LEE-, SORA, ALO, ASA *n.* Mid morning. Related **lee-**. Compare **leealowas**. TAN: **leehoralowah**.

leesossor *n.* Early morning, just after sunrise. Related **lee-**, **sor**.

leesóbw *n.* Bow and stern sections of the hull of a canoe.

llesch¹ *vi.* To leak. Compare **ngat**. TAN: **llérh**.

llesch² Variant of **llésch**.

leet *n.* Sp. of red fish with a silver-colored belly, six to eight inches long, similar to *sara*.

letsi LETSII (or *letchi*) [CHAM < SPAN *leche*] *n.* Milk. *inflected letsiiil*.

letchi Variant of **letsi**.

leúya- (TAN) *n.* Voice, the sound of the voice. *Inflected leúyey, leúyómw, leúyan. See leiwa-*.

leeweina (TAN) *n.* "Once upon a time"; conventional beginning of stories. *See léaweeiló*.

leeyefáng *n.* Dry season, with wind from the north. Related **lee-**, **efáng**. Compare **leerágh**.

leyi- *rel n.* Among, between. *E.g. Leyisch ngaang me eel* – between you and me. *Leyil fitil* – in the grass. *Inflected leyil, leyisch, leyimim, leyimi, leyiir*.

leeyut LEE-, UTU *n.* Inside. *E.g. Aa ghil palakka leeyutúy, nge i mweschel ibwe úl schaal*. My insides are really dry, and I want to drink water. *Inflected leeyutúy, leeyutumw, leeyutul, leeyutuur. Related lee-*.

-lé LÉÉ *num cl.* Counting classifier for bottles. *E.g. Elé* one bottle. *Ruwalé* two bottles. *Elélé* three bottles. *Faalé* four bottles. *Limalé* five bottles. *Ololé* six bottles. *Fisalé* seven bottles. *Walalé* eight bottles. *Tiwalé* nine bottles. Related **léé**.

llé LLÉÉ [PRE-CRL **nanau*] *vi.* To be delicious (of food); to be enjoyable or pleasant (of an experience). *E.g. E ghi afeschiitá lléél yaal aséésé*. He really enjoys his rest. *Inflected lléél*. TAN: **nné**.

léé *n.* Bottle. Inflected *léél*. Related **léélé**.

léaweeiló *n.* “Once upon a time”; conventional beginning of stories. Listeners respond by saying “*yei-yei*”, after which the story begins. Compare **mwúthaschagh me e sóbw, taramemmey**. TAN: **leeweina**.

lééfé Variant of **lééfo**.

lééféél patch Variant of **lééfool patch**.

lééféélap Variant of **lééfoolap**.

lééfo (or *lééfé*) *n.* Open area between the cross-seats in the hull of a canoe, located fore and aft of the outrigger booms.

lééfool patch (or *lééféél patch*) *n.* Open area in the forward or aft hull of the canoe.

lééfoolap (or *lééféélap*) *n.* Open area in the hull between the outrigger booms.

légh LÉGHU *vi.* To walk fast. Inflected *léghútá, léghuto, léghuwow, léghulong, léghútiw*. Synonym **fáarághikkáy**. TAN: **nég**.

llégh *vi.* 1. To be tight (of a knot or screw). E.g. *Lée aa llégh tampiil*. The bottle is tightly covered. Compare **nngút**. 2. To be tight-fitting (of clothes). 3. To be firmly-muscled (of men). TAN: **nnég**.

léghélégh¹ *vi.* To keep something of value in a well-concealed or secret location. TAN: **négénég**.

léghélégh² *vi.* Strongly built, well constructed, able to withstand winds (of buildings, canoes). Related **llégh**.

lééhég (TAN) *vi (pass)*. To choke on food or liquid which enters the windpipe. See **lééságh**.

léél sabweil *n.* Tear ducts, the corners of the eye.

léélap LÉÉ, LAPA *vi.* To have left-over or more than enough of some useful liquid, such as a magic potion, a medicine, or coconut oil. E.g. *Maria e léélap yaal tikka*. Maria has more than enough coconut oil.

léélé 1. *n.* Puddle, lake, pond; general term for small bodies of water. E.g. *Saa lótuútullól léélé.* Let's go swim in the pool. Synonym **lóomw**. 2. *vi.* To contain liquid, e.g., of coconuts. E.g. *Ese léélé.* There's no more fluid (e.g., lighter fluid). *Lée e léélé reel schaal.* The bottle contains water. Related **léé**.

léllérh (TAN) *n.* Loud or repeated noise. See **léllésch**.

Léélééwong *n.* Original Carolinian name for the area where Tanapag is now located (lit.: turtle pond).

Léélugh *n.* Area in Oleai village near the shore.

léélugh *n.* Tree whose leaves are used for medicine.

lééng *n.* Ant.

llérh¹ (TAN) *vi.* To leak. See **llesch**¹.

llérh² (TAN) *vi.* 1. To make a loud sudden noise, to bang on something. 2. To spank, hit, strike. See **llesch**.

léérhú (TAN) *n.* Inner feelings or emotions. See **lééschú**.

lééságh *vi (pass).* To choke on food or liquid which enters the windpipe. Compare **laaw**. TAN: **lééhég**.

llesch (or *llesch*) *vi.* 1. To make a sound, loud noise, bang. 2. To spank, hit, strike. Inflected **lléschú**. TAN: **llérh**. —**léllésch** *n (redup)*. Noise which is loud and repeated, such as pounding on a tin roof; the loud noise resulting from something being struck, e.g., when a balloon breaks, or when something is hit by a car. Related **llesch**. Compare **mwétángitáng**. TAN: **léllérh**.

lééschú LEE-, SCHÚÚ *n.* Inner feelings or emotions. E.g. *Metaghil lééschú* inner pain. *E sássángil lééschúúy.* I am crying inside. Inflected **lééschúúy**, **lééschúúl**, **lééschúúm**, **lééschúúr**. Related **schúú**. TAN: **léérhú**.

Léétiw Variant of **Néétiw**.

léúlap *vi.* To talk excitedly and loudly, esp. with a high, strained voice. E.g. *E ghiil léúlap Juan ngáre e ghal kkapas.* Juan talks very loudly when he speaks. TAN: **léyélap**.

léyélap (TAN) *vi.* To talk excitedly and loudly. See **léúlap**.

lééyú (s) *vt.* To step over a person lying on the ground; doing this is considered disrespectful. Inflected **lééyúúló**. Dial. **wiilang**.

lééyúrhig (TAN) *vi.* To have a very high-pitched voice, esp. falsetto voice in singing. Dial. **ttighifelááng**.

li- *n.* Attributive prefix which nominalizes verbs or changes the class of a noun; it adds the meaning “person with the characteristics of” One who (has a certain characteristic). (usage: often has teasing or mocking connotation) Compare **male-**, **re-**, **sóu-**.

-li *v suf.* Transitivity suffix that may be suffixed to nouns or intransitive verbs. To treat or use something or someone in a particular way. E.g. *Mwaréli* – to take a *mwáár* as one’s own. *Yááli* – to own something. *Ppwooli* – to pound something. *Ghiyeli* – to own a mat. *Imweli* – to use as a shelter. *Semeli* – to treat as a father. *Layúli* – to adopt as a child. *Náánááli* – to treat as a mother. *Mwótisuuli* – to hammer something. *Wááli* – to use as a canoe. TAN: **-ni**.

lil LII *vi.* To hit, beat. Inflected *lilli* (*redup*). Related **liiy**. TAN: **nmi**.

liamwút *n.* Silverfish,.

liarabwal *n.* Sp. of plant: Indian chrysanthemum.

liarabwas Santa Maria *n.* *Artemisia vulgaris*, sp. of grass.

liarabwas siilo [CHAM *yetbas babui*] *n.* Sp. of grass.

liibw LIBWA [POC **lumpa*] *n.* 1. Hole, particularly one dug by man or animal. E.g. *Libwal maar* – hole dug in which to make preserved breadfruit. *Libwal yáff* – coconut crab hole. *Áfáli ngare u pun-gulongllól liibw la*. Be careful so that you don’t fall in that hole. Compare **ngaat**. 2. Grave. Synonym **ráás**. Dial. **naah**. **—libwálibw** LIBWALIBWA *vi.* To bury, to be buried. E.g. *Saaló libwálibw malemá*. Let’s go to the funeral. (lit.: Let’s go bury the dead person.). E.g. *Aa libwálibwaló malemáá we*. The corpse has been buried. **—lib-weliiló** LIBWA, -LI, -A³, -LÓÓ *vt.* To bury it (as of a coffin or other matter that is to be buried).

libwaibway *n.* Selfish or jealous person (usually a child). Related **li-**.

libwal LIBWAL, -L *n.* Time of, age of, stage of life of (referring to periods in the life of a person). E.g. *Libwal ghóóghóól* – at the time of his infancy, when he was a baby. Related **liibw**. TAN: **libwan**.

libwan (TAN) *n.* Time of, age of, stage of life of (referring to periods in the life of a person). See **libwal**.

libwat LI-, BWATÚ *n.* Person that is scarred. Related **li-**.

libweibwogh *n.* Butterfly. TAN: **libwogobwog**.

libwerh (TAN) *n.* White people, Americans, Westerners. See **libwesch**.

libwesch LI-, BWESCHE *n.* White people, Americans, Westerners. Related **li-**. TAN: **libwerh**.

libwilih (TAN) *n.* Person whose trousers fall down frequently. Dial. **libwis**.

libwis *n.* 1. Person whose trousers fall down frequently. Dial. **libwilih**.
2. Person with a pouting (protruding) lower lip. Dial. **liyaubwilih**.
Related **li-**, **bwis**.

libwoobwo LI-, BWOOBWOO *n.* Pregnant woman, a woman who is frequently pregnant; a person who has a large stomach. (usage: not a complimentary term, but not considered derogatory) Related **li-**.

libwogobwog (TAN) *n.* Butterfly. S: **libweibwogh**.

libwootmerhá (TAN) *n.* *Naso unicornis*, unicorn fish. Dial. **ighafalafal**.

lifaimókk (or *lefaimwogh*) *n.* Collarbone. TAN: **lifaimwóg**.

lifaimwóg (TAN) *n.* Collarbone. S: **lifaimókk**.

lifang LIFANGA *vi.* To awaken, wake up. (usage: respect) E.g. *Aa lifangátá Juan*. Juan has woken up. Inflected *lifangaló*. Synonym **mááfeló**. Compare **mmasatá**, **schimwetá**.

liffang LI-, FFANGA (or *liffáng*) *n.* Gift, present. E.g. *Juan eló bweibwogh yaal liffang ngáli Maria*. Juan went and picked up a gift to send to Maria.

liffay LIMA-, FAYÚ *num.* Five round objects (as rocks, oranges, balls, marbles). Related **lima-**, *fayú*.

liffáng Variant of **liffang**.

lifeefe LI-, FEEFE (or *lifééfé*) *n.* 1. Person who is very promiscuous (male or female). 2. (TAN) Woman who is often pregnant. (usage: men's talk) Related **li-**, **fe**.

lifééfél mááy *n.* Stamen of the breadfruit blossom; when dry it is used to clean the hands. Compare **fe**.

lifilifil¹ LI-, FILIFILI *idiom.* Used in negative only. To matter. E.g. *Ese li-filifil*. It doesn't matter.

lifilifil² LI-, FILIFILI *vi.* To be choosy, picky. E.g. *E lifilifil reel móngóógh*. She's choosy about clothes. Related **li-**.

lifólo *vi.* 1. To have a throbbing pain, as with an infected swollen wound or sore feet. E.g. *Aa ghi lifólo mille rubwuy*. My infection is really hurting. 2. To have swollen lymph glands from infection.

lifóro (or *lifórow*) *n.* Sp. of land bird that obtains food from the sea.

liffósch LIMA-, FÓSCHO *num.* Five long objects (canoes, trees, pens). Related **lima-**.

liga- (TAN) *pref.* Prefix of uncertain function; appears in names of games, toys, fish, insects. See **ligna-**. —**ligabwoobwo** (TAN) *n.* Balloonfish, balloon. See **ligabwoobwo**. —**ligaifar** (TAN) *n.* Sp. of bottom fish, not usually eaten. See **lighaifar**.

ligaafirh (TAN) *n.* Person who works willingly, a good worker. See **lighaafisch**.

ligailúúl LIGA-, ÚLÚÚLÚ (TAN) *n, vi.* Swing, hammock; to swing, ride in a hammock. Dial. **ayúlúúl**.

ligalulluh (TAN) *vi.* To skip or jump rapidly over a period of time. See **ligahalullus**.

ligatéétá (TAN) *n.* Stairs, stairway.

ligatéété (TAN) *n caus.* Ladder. Dial. **atéété**.

ligauluul¹ LIGA-, ULUULU (TAN) *vi.* To be extremely obese, to have creases in the skin from fat. Compare **bwutey**.

ligauluul² (TAN) *vi.* To split fish open so that they may be hung and dried. Dial. **safauluul**.

ligaaw (TAN) *n.* Young girls, before puberty. Compare **ugaaw**. Dial. **faabwul**, **atteschóobwut**.

ligayúruúr (TAN) *n.* Shrimp. See **lighairúúr**.

ligáng (TAN) *n.* Person with a rash, esp. in the eye or other moist areas of the body; person with conjunctivitis. See **ligháng**.

ligáregár (TAN) *n.* Generic term for rock-feeding fish. See **ligháregvár**.

ligi- (TAN) *pref.* Prefix to color terms. (Of a color) intense, bright, deeply colored. See **lighi-**.

ligihoolap (TAN) *vi.* To feign attentiveness with no intention of taking advice or instructions to heart. Dial. **rongosoolap**.

ligiliig (TAN) *n.* Very small black mosquito. See **lighiliigh**.

ligiligil (TAN) *n.* Person with easily irritated skin; person with a skin disease. See **lighilighil**.

ligiimw (TAN) *vi.* To be paralyzed, unable to move, paraplegic (usually the affliction is innate). S: **lighiimw**.

ligippwaay (TAN) *n.* Sp. of bamboo. S: **lighippwáy**.

ligirhól (TAN) *n.* White and black string used for wrapping medicine. Dial. **afooschól**.

ligitaiwang (TAN) *vi.* To walk with the legs apart so as to avoid irritation or pain, esp. when one has a sore or injury. S: **lighitaiwang**.

ligitaaló (TAN) 1. *vt.* To leave someone or something alone, to drop something. 2. *idiom.* Never mind. See **lighitaaló**.

ligiti (TAN) *vt.* To leave something behind, to stop using it, to leave it for someone else. See **lighiti**.

ligoh (TAN) 1. *n.* Child afflicted with a genetic ailment. 2. Runt, as in a litter of pigs or other animals. 3. *vi.* To be afflicted with a genetic ailment. See **lighos**.

ligúnnger (TAN) *n.* Nits, immature lice. Compare **ghúúw**.

Lighár *n.* Name of a traditional community house in Garapan. Compare **utt**.

ligha- *pref.* Prefix of uncertain function; appears in names of games, toys, fish, insects. Compare **likka-**. TAN: **liga-**. —**lighabwoobwo** LIGHA-, BWOOBWOO *n.* Balloonfish, balloon. TAN: **ligabwoobwo**. —**lighaifar** (or *ligheifar*) *n.* Sp. of bottom fish, not usually eaten. TAN: **ligaifar**. —**lighairúúr** *n.* Shrimp. Related **úúr**. TAN: **lig-ayúruúr**. —**lighakkayang** *n.* Small black birds that live in the mountains. —**lighappisch** *n.* Speargun. Synonym **patsingko**. —**lighaasseragh** *n.* Sp. of edible rock fish, taboo for some clans. —**lighauluul** *n.* Sharp-edged sp. of grass. TAN: **ligauluul**. —**lighaawong** *n.* Sand beetle. —**lighákkirim** (or *lighakkárim*) *n.* Competition of any sort (esp. wrestling, fighting, or other sport involving physical contact), relay race. —**lighámiiyásch** *n.* Sp. of small crab with a stinging bite. Compare **róghumw**, **árigh**, **áff**. —**ligháregghár** *n.* Generic term for fish that are rock-feeders. TAN: **ligáregár**.

lighaafisch *n.* Person who works willingly, a good worker. Related **li-**. TAN: **ligaafirh**.

lighakkárim Variant of **lighákkirim**.

lighalullus LIGHA-, LLUSU *vi.* To skip or jump rapidly over a period of time. Related **llus**. Compare **lighatottor**. TAN: **ligalulluh**.

lighatottor LIGHA-, TORO *vi.* To gallop (of a horse, or of a person characterized by galloping movements). Related **ttor**. Compare **lighalullus**.

lighatúttúr *n.* Wide necklace made of colored beads, worn across the chest. Compare **usous**, **amwoosch**.

ligháng LI-, GHÁNGI *n.* Person with a rash, esp. in the eye or other moist areas of the body; person with conjunctivitis. Related **li-**. TAN: **ligáng**.

lighásáásá LI-, GHA-, SÁÁSÁÁ *n.* Person who walks rapidly. Related **li-**.

ligheifar Variant of **lighaifar**.

lighi- *pref.* Prefix to words of color. (Of a color) intense, bright, deeply colored. E.g. *Lighitcha* – bright red. *Lighiparapar* – bright red. *Lighiyóngeyóng* – intense or bright yellow. *Lighirangarang* – deep orange. *Lighiyarawaraw* – deep blue. TAN: **ligi-**. —**lighiyaraw** *vi.* To be brightly colored, colorful. Related **lighi-**.

lighiligh Variant of **lighiliigh**.

lighiliigh (or *lighiligh*) *n.* Very small black mosquito. Compare **lóómw**. TAN: **ligiliig**.

lighilighil LI-, GHILIGHILI *n.* Person with easily irritated skin, person with a skin disease. Related **li-**. TAN: **ligiligil**.

lighiimw (or *lighúúmw*) *vi.* To be paralyzed, unable to move, paraplegic (usually the affliction is innate). Compare **inuutit**. TAN: **lighiimw**.

lighippwáy *n.* Sp. of bamboo. Compare **bwaabway**. TAN: **ligippwaay**.

lighischawur *n.* Dark colored bird, perhaps the American plover (*Pluvialis dominica*).

lighitaiwang *vi.* To walk with the legs apart so as to avoid irritation or pain, esp. when one has a sore or injury. TAN: **lighitaiwang**.

lighitar *n.* Sp. of tree; said to be abundant in the northern islands. Related **lighitar schóóbwut**. TAN: **lighitar**. —**lighitar schóóbwut** *n.* Sp. of plant. Related **lighitar**.

lighiti *vt.* To leave something behind, to stop using it, to leave it for someone else. TAN: **ligiti**. —**lighitaaló** 1. *vt.* To leave someone or something alone, to drop something. E.g. *Lighitaaló schagh, bwe ete ripiló*. Leave it alone, so it won't get broken. E.g. *Lighitaaló bwe ebwe aséésé*. Leave him alone so he can rest 2. *idiom.* Never mind. TAN: **lighitaaló**. —**lighitaátiw** *vt.* To put something down, to let it down.

lighitcha LIGHI-, TCHAA *n.* Red dye for coloring traditional cloth made of hibiscus fiber or other cloth; very deep red. Related **lighi-**.

lighos LI-, GHOSO 1. *n.* Child afflicted by a genetic ailment. 2. Runt, as in a litter of pigs or other animals. Compare **limwugh**. 3. *vi.* To be afflicted with a genetic ailment. Related **li-**. TAN: **lighoh**.

lighottap *n.* Sneak thief, pickpocket. Synonym **limwóschooow**. Compare **angattar**.

lighow *n.* Traditional skirt of grass or leaves.

lighúúmw Variant of **lighiimw**.

lighúnngár *n.* Nits, baby lice.

llih (TAN) *vi.* To have been helped, assisted by someone. Related **alillih**. See **llis**.

lihááháánibwong (TAN) *n.* Generic term for moths. Compare **goos**. Dial. **lisáásá**.

liheninganing (TAN) *n.* Sp. of eel. See **liselingáling**.

lihilingamarh (TAN) *n, vi.* To have an infected ear that gives off a putrid odor. Dial. **sálingamasch**.

lihoongofay (TAN) *n.* Person who seems angry most of the time; person who is short-tempered. See **lisoongofay**.

lihoufiiyow (TAN) *n.* Person who often gets into fights. See **lisóufiiyow**.

lihoungúungúúppwu (TAN) *n.* Betel nut chewer. See **lisoungúungúúppwu**.

lihousuubwa (TAN) *n.* Smoker, one who smokes cigarettes. See **lisousuubwa**.

likka urhóórh (TAN) *n.* Sp. of yam that is peeled and eaten uncooked. S: **likka uschóósch**.

likka- *n.* Prefix for games and sports. Compare **ligha-**. —**likkairas** (or *likkeiras*) *n.* Type of fighting game, wrestling, self-defense. E.g. *Atte mwáál e ghatch ngáliir bwe rebwe ghukkule likkairas*. It is good for boys to learn self-defense. Compare **bwááng**. TAN: **likkaires**. —**likkamwéy** *vi.* To play in the house. E.g. *Ammwel yóómw likkamwéy llól iimw, bwe e pil*. Stop playing in the house, because it's forbidden. —**likkóópiyop** 1. *n.* Game of tag, often similar to hide-and-seek. 2. *vi.* To play tag, hide-and-seek.

likka [CHAM] *n.* Species of edible yam that is red or white inside.
 — **likka mwongo** *n.* Sp. of yam that is eaten after the yam is cooked.
 — **likka uschóósch** *n.* Sp. of yam that is peeled and eaten uncooked. TAN: **likka urhóórh**.

likkaires (TAN) *n.* Type of fighting game, wrestling, self-defense. See **likkairas**.

likkamwurhumwurh (TAN) *n.* Dessert made from ground roasted corn mixed with sugar. S: **likkamwuschumwusch**.

likkamwuschumwusch *n.* Dessert made from ground roasted corn mixed with sugar. Compare **mwusch**. TAN: **likkamwurhumwurh**.

likkaanú LIKKA-, ANÚÚ *n.* Children's game where the players pretend to be ghosts.

likkáp (or *likkep*) (TAN) *vi.* To be big, large. Dial. **tomwógh**.

likkeiras Variant of **likkairas**.

likken (TAN) *n.* Mosquito. Dial. **lóómw**².

likkep Variant of **likkáp**.

liim LIMA [POC **lima*] *num.* The number five in abstract or serial counting: "number five". Related **lima-**.

lima- [POC **lima*] *num.* The number five, as a combining form.

limabwúgú (TAN) *num.* Five hundred. See **limabwúghúw**.

limabwúghúw LIMA-, -BWÚGHÚWA *num.* Five hundred. Related **lima-**, **bwúghúw**. TAN: **limabwúgú**.

limagúeffarh (TAN) *n.* Bald person. Dial. **lischimwéffasch**.

limahaparh (TAN) *n.* Blind person. See **limasapasch**.

limal LIMALA (or *lamal*) *n.* Hand tools, hand equipment that makes work easier. E.g. *Limalómw angaang* – any tools that will make one's work easier (2ps). Inflected *limal paay*. TAN: **liman**.

limmal LIMA-, -MALÚ *num.* Five living things or people. Related **lima-**, **mal**.

limaamaaw LI-, MAAMAAWA *n.* Strong person. Related **li-**.

limmaamaaw LI-, MMAAMAAWA *n.* Hero, heroine, star (of, e.g., a movie). Related **li-**.

liman (TAN) *n.* Hand tools, hand equipment. See **limal**.

limangaf LIMA-, -NGAFA *num.* Five fathoms. Related **lima-**, **ngaf**.

limangaras LIMA-, -NGARASÚ *num.* Five thousand. Related **lima-**, **ngaras**.

limarné (TAN) *num.* Five pages or leaves (flat things). See **limasché**.

limasapasch LI-, MASA, PASCHA *n.* Blind person. Related **li-**. TAN: **lima-haparh**.

limasappwul LI-, MASA, PPWULU *vi.* 1. To have large, bright, glowing eyes. 2. To stare at someone without blinking, esp. when irritated.

limasch LI-, MMASCHA *n.* Person with an unpleasant odor. Related **li-**.

limasché LIMA-, SCHÉÉ *num.* Five pages or leaves (flat things). Related **lima-**, TAN: **limarhé**.

limaataat *n.* Small black sp. of unicorn fish.

limág LIM, -ÁGI (TAN) *vi (pass).* To be folded, creased, pressed. Related **limi**.

limáll *n.* *Acanthurus triostegus*; convict tang fish.

limáli Variant of **lemeli**.

limállibwong (or *lemallibwong*) *n.* Sp. of large centipede, 6 to 8 inches long, with poisonous pincers, said to be dangerous enough to kill small pigs. Compare **tereen**. Dial, **maniibwong**.

limálim LIMALIMA *vi.* To clean, tidy, straighten up a place or area. Related **limeti**.

limás Variant of **ilimás**.

limási Variant of **ilimási**.

limbwutag (TAN) *vi.* To be messy, dirty, untidy, unclean (of people).
Dial. **limenngaw**.

limefirh (TAN) *vi.* To be tidy, neat, well-groomed. See **limefisch**.

limefisch LIMA, FISCHI *vi.* To be tidy, neat, well-groomed. Related **limalim**, **fisch**. Synonym **limeghatch**. TAN: **limefirh**.

limeghatch LIMA, GHATCHÚ *vi.* To be tidy, neat, well-groomed; to be expert. Related **limalim**, **ghatch**. Synonym **limefisch**. Antonym **limenngaw**. Dial. **limewetig**.

limeghit LIMA, GHITI *num.* Fifty thousand. Related **lima-**, **ghit**.
Synonym **limeigh sangaras**.

limeig (TAN) *num.* Fifty. See **limeigh**.

limeigh LIMA-, -IGHE *num.* Fifty. Related **lima-**, **igh**. TAN: **limeig**.

limmeisch *n.* Children's game, involving jumping in the air so that the heels come close to or touch the buttocks. Dial. **lisso**.

limenda [CHAM < SPAN *remiendo*] *vt.* To mend something, to patch it.
Synonym **patsi**¹.

limenngaw LIMA, NNGAWA *vi.* To be messy, dirty, untidy, unclean (of people). Antonym **limeghatch**. Dial. **limbwutag**.

limeti LIMA, -TI, -A³ *vt.* To beautify, arrange, straighten up, tidy (one's person or personal belongings).

limewetig (TAN) *vi.* To be tidy, neat, well-groomed; to be expert. Dial. **limeghatch**.

limi LÚMI, -A³ (or *lúmi*) [POC **lumi*] *vt.* To fold something, roll it up. Inflected *limiiló*.

limilimitóulómw *n.* Giant ray which is said to be large enough to kill and devour humans. Compare **faáyi**, **tóulómw**. TAN: **limilimitóunómw**.

limilimitóunómw (TAN) *n.* Giant ray. See **limilimitóulómw**.

limisimis LI-, MISIMISI *n.* Chronic liar. Related **li-**.

limouw LIMA-, -UWA *num.* Five general objects. Related **lima-**. TAN: **limoow**.

limoow (TAN) *num.* Five general objects. See **limouw**.

limwah (TAN) *n.* Woman with bad smelling genitals. (usage: men's talk)
See **limwas**.

limwamw Variant of **limwómw**.

limwaamwaay LI-, MWAAMWAAYÚ *n.* Very beautiful woman; handsome man (in some dialects); beautiful child (of either sex). Related

li-. Synonym **liris**.

limwar (TAN) *n.* Effeminate male. See **limwár**.

limwará (TAN) *n.* Person who eats at other people's houses all the time; moocher. See **limwurá**.

limwaremwar LI-, MWAREMWARE *n.* White or yellow eel with black banded stripes. Related **li-**, **mwáár**.

limwas *n.* Woman with bad smelling genitals. (usage: men's talk) Related **li-**. TAN: **limwah**.

limwár LI-, MWÁRE *n.* Effeminate male (may refer to humans and animals). Related **li-**. TAN: **limwar**.

liimwáy *n.* Small sp. of shark.

limweimwey *n.* 1. Adopted child. Synonym **attemweimwey**. 2. Person who often adopts other people's children. Related **li-**.

limwetemwaay LI-, MWETE, MMWAYI *n.* Slow poke; one who is regularly late. Related **li-**. Dial. **limwetetchów**.

limwetetchów (TAN) *n.* Slow poke; one who is regularly late. Dial. **limwetemwaay**.

limwey (or *limmwey*) *n.* Person with a skin rash. Related **li-**.

limmwey Variant of **limwey**.

limwotong LI-, MA-, TONGO (or *limwótong*) *n.* Jellyfish, man-of-war.

limmwóghut LI-, MWÓGHUTU *vi.* To touch things without permission, to touch everything in sight. Related **mwóghut**. Synonym **liyangattar**.

limwómw (or *limwamw*) *n.* Lei or head garland made of beads. Compare **usous**, **mwáár**.

limwórho (TAN) *n.* Thief. See **limwóscho**.

limwóscho LI-, MWÓSCHOO *n.* Thief. Related **li-**. Synonym **malemwóscho**, **lipúraf**, **malepúraf**. TAN: **limwórho**.

limwótong Variant of **limwotong**.

limwug (TAN) *n.* Person who does not grow normally (sometimes used of short people). See **limwugh**.

limwugh *n.* Person who does not grow normally (sometimes used of short people). Related **li-**, **-mwugh**. TAN: **limwug**.

limwuré *n.* Person who eats at other people's houses all the time; moocher. Related **li-**. TAN: **limwará**.

ling LINGA [PRE-CRL **lilinga*] *vi.* To be beautiful, cute, pretty (of objects, such as a dress, movie, hairstyle).

lingá *n.* Weakling, butt of jokes and teasing, one who is picked on by others.

lingár LLINGÁRE *vi.* To be quietly furious, extremely angry, but to keep one's anger to oneself. Compare **soong**. —**lingárengár** *vi.* To be extremely furious or angry.

linnger *n.* Illness from having eaten poisoned fish, characterized by sore and aching joints. Synonym **oromá**.

lingetáál maram LLINGA, -TÁÁ, -L, MARAMA *n.* Rising of the full moon. Related **ling**.

lingiffarh (TAN) *n.* Person with protruding teeth, person with buck teeth. See **lingiffasch**.

lingiffasch LI-, NGIL, FASCHA (or *lingiifasch*) *n.* Person with protruding teeth, person with buck teeth. Related **li-**. Synonym **litchif**. TAN: **lingiffarh**.

lingiifasch Variant of **lingiffasch**.

lingikkar Variant of **lingiikkar**.

lingiikkar LI-, NGII, KKARA (or *lingikkar*) *n.* Person born with stained, decayed teeth. Related **li-**, **ngii**.

linginngaw 1. *n.* Person who is ashamed or embarrassed because he has done something bad or has lied. 2. *vi.* To be ashamed or embarrassed because one has been discovered to have lied or to have done something bad. Related **li-**. Compare **sááweló**.

lingiinngaw LI-, NGII, NNGAWA *n.* Person with decayed or crooked teeth. Related **li-**.

lingiipagh LI-, NGII, PAGHÚ *n.* Person who has short teeth which are broken or worn down. Related **li-**.

lingiiwar *vi.* To have teeth that are separated; to have large gaps between the teeth. Related **li-**. LN: **lingiivarr**.

lip LIPI *vi.* To be overflowing (with liquid or grain). E.g. *Aa lipiló schaal*. The water has overflowed. Inflected *lipilip*.

lipag (TAN) *n.* Person with a broken arm or leg; person who is missing an external body part (e.g., arm, leg, hand, ear). S: **lipagh**.

lipagh LI-, PAGHÚ *n.* Person with a broken arm or leg; person who is missing an external body part (e.g., arm, leg, hand, ear). Related **li-**. TAN: **lipag**.

lipaikkar (TAN) *n.* Sp. of mullet.

lipaapa¹ LI-, PAAPAA *n.* Person who defecates frequently. Related **li-**.

lipaapa² *n.* Sp. of long fish with a pointed snout.

liparh (TAN) *n.* Person who cannot see from one or both eyes, a person who has lost one or both eyes. See **lipasch**.

lipasch *n.* Person who cannot see from one or both eyes, a person who has lost one or both eyes. Related **li-**. Compare **limasapasch**. TAN: **liparh**.

lippár *n.* Money. Synonym **selaapi**.

lipeipaay *n.* Small house lizard.

lippé (TAN) *n.* Ball, esp. one filled with air. Dial. **bwoola**.

Lipéépéélimóng *n.* Name of a magical skull that is the hero of a traditional story.

lipileengi *n.* *Siganus Corallinus*, sp. of rabbitfish.

lipirh (TAN) 1. *n.* Unmarried mother; single, divorced, or widowed woman with children. 2. *vi.* To be promiscuous, to sleep around. See **lipisch**.

lipisch 1. *n.* Unmarried mother, single, divorced, or widowed woman with children. 2. *vi.* To be promiscuous, to sleep around. Related **li-**. TAN: **lipirh**.

lipúraf LI-, PÚRAFA *n.* Thief, burglar. Related **li-**, **púraf**. Synonym **limwóschow**, **lighottap**.

lippwarh (TAN) *vi.* To be old and wrinkled (of people). S: **lippwasch**.

lippwasch *vi.* To be old and wrinkled (of people). Related **li-**. TAN: **lippwarh**.

lippwel LI-, PPWELÚ *n.* Person who is dirty, soiled (esp. of children). Related **li-**.

lippwey *n.* Twins, of the same sex. Related **li-**. Compare **lippweyaalú**.

lippweyaalú LI-, PPWEYA, ALÚÚ *n.* Twins, of the opposite sex (lit.: ghost twins). Related **lippwey**, **alú**. TAN: **lippweyaanú**.

lippweyaanú (TAN) *n.* Twins, of the opposite sex. See **lippweyaalú**.

liris *n.* Man who is very handsome; beautiful woman or child. Related **li-**. Compare **limwaamwaay**.

liiriyo [SPAN *lirio*] *n.* Spider lily. Synonym **ghiyobw**.

lirh (TAN) *vi.* 1. To miss or long for someone or something; to be sad, to grieve. 2. To be disgusted. See **lisch**.

lirhippúng (TAN) *vi.* To be disgusted, anguished, in despair. See **lis-chippúng**.

lirhól (TAN) *n.* Person with dark skin. See **lischól**.

llis *vi.* To have been helped, assisted in a task. Related **alillis**. TAN: **llih**.

liisang [CHAM] *n.* Mountain cave. E.g. *Eyoor paischeey llól liisang we*. There are bats in the cave. Synonym **bwokongo**.

Lisangal Malúgh *n.* South-east peninsula of the island of Saipan.

lisáásá LI-, SÁÁSÁÁ *n.* Generic term for moths and other night-flying insects (not mosquitoes).

liselingáling LI-, SÁLINGALINGA *n.* Sp. of eel with ear-like appendages beside the head. Related **sáling**. TAN: **liheninganing**.

lissif (TAN) *n.* Traditional skirt made out of coconut fronds. See **sissif**.

lissil LISSILI *vi.* To be small, immature (of mammals). E.g. *Eyoor leeimem lissilil siilo*. There are small pigs at our place. Related **lis-siyobw**. TAN: **lissin**.

lissin (TAN) *vi.* Small, immature, not full-grown. See **lissil**.

lissiyobw *n.* Chicks, baby chickens. Related **lissil**.

lisso (TAN) *n.* Children's game, involving jumping in the air so that the heels come close to or touch the buttocks. Dial. **limmeisch**.

lisoongofay *n.* Person who seems angry most of the time; a person who is short-tempered. Related **li-**. TAN: **lihoongofay**.

lisoungúungúúppwu LI-, SÓU-, NGÚUNGÚÚ, PPWUA *n.* Betel nut chewer. Related **li-**. TAN: **lihoungúungúúppwu**.

lisousuubwa LI-, SÓU-, SUUBWAA *n.* Smoker, one who smokes cigarettes. Related **li-**. TAN: **lihousuubwa**.

lisóufiiyow LI-, SÓU-, FIIYOWU *n.* Person who often gets into fights. Related **li-**. TAN: **lihoufiiyow**.

liisung [CHAM] *n.* Round hollow rock used to pound medicine or betel nuts.

lisch LÚSCHI (or *lúsch*) *vi.* 1. To miss or long for someone or something, such as someone who has recently died; to be sad, to grieve. E.g. *I ghi lischiló mwiril ngutey ppwu bwe re bwughiló*. I really miss my betel nut since they took it away. 2. To be disgusted. Inflected *lis-chiló*. TAN: **lirh**.

lischimwéffasch LI-, SCHIMWA, FFASCHA *n.* Person who is bald. Related **li-**. Dial. **limagúreffarh**.

lischippúng LÚCHI, PPÚNGÚ *vi.* To be disgusted, anguished, in despair, the feeling resulting from being robbed or from the death of a loved one. Related **lisch**. TAN: **lirhippúng**.

lischow *n.* Smart, clever person. Related **li-**. Synonym **malóóti**.

lischól LI-, SCHÓLO *n.* Person with dark skin. Related **li-**. TAN: **lirhól**.

littáf LI-, TTÁFI *n.* Person with an eyelid that has rolled back and cannot be closed. Related **li-**, **ttáf**.

liteighipar Variant of **lituughupar**.

literóoto (or *litoróoto*) [CHAM < SPAN *literato* (?)] 1. *n.* Picture, photograph; camera. Synonym **ngéé**. 2. *vi.* To take pictures. —**literóotoow** *vt.* To take a picture of someone or something. E.g. *Literóotoowey*. Take a picture of me. —**litoróoto** Variant of **literóoto**.

litoughupar Variant of **lituughupar**.

littubwuláár (TAN) *n.* General term for spider. Dial. **littubwuráára**.

littubwuráára *n.* General term for spider. Dial. **littubwuláár**.

lituughupar (or *liteighipar*, *litoughupar*) *n.* Small red and black bird with a small beak.

lituung *n.* 1. Monkey. Synonym **saaru**. 2. Mischievous or playful person, trouble-maker, interloper (may be said affectionately or scoldingly).

litchif Compare **lingiffasch**.

litchog (TAN) *n.* Sp. of bird. See **litchogh**.

litchogh *n.* Sp. of bird. Related **litchoghobwesch**, **litchoghoppar**, **litchoghoschól**. TAN: **litchoog**.

liwaffirh (TAN) *n.* Millipede. Dial. **seschól**.

liwannéét (TAN) *n.* Louse eggs. Compare **ghúúw**.

liiwel *n.* Change, exchange (as money), trade. Related **liiweli**.

Synonym **siiwel**. —**liiweli** LIIWELI, -A³ (or *liwili*) *vt.* 1. To change or take the place of someone (of people, as when taking turns working on something); to exchange one thing for another. E.g. *Juan ebwe liiweli Maria*. Juan will take the place of Maria. *Ibwe liiweliito lóópis yeel reel lóópis parapar*. I will exchange this pencil for a red one. 2. To change clothes. E.g. *Itto liiwelúgh*. Come change your clothes. Synonym **siiweli**.

liiwet LIIWETI *n.* Anus, anal area. (usage: men's talk)

liweeta *n.* Coward, person who is timid. Related **lúw**. Compare **lúweeti**. TAN: **niweeta**.

liiweti Variant of **liiwiti**.

liweeti Variant of **lúweeti**.

liiwili Variant of **liiweli**.

liiwiti (or *liiweti*) *vt.* To shake something (as water out of wet clothes). Synonym **appow**.

liiy LI, -A³ *vt.* To hit someone, to beat him. Related **lli**. —**liiló** *vt.* To kill someone or something. Inflected *liirló*.

liyamaam *vi.* To have pity for someone, to feel sorry for someone. E.g. *Maria e ghi liyamaamaló mwiril Juan*. Maria feels sorry for Juan.

liyamwit *n.* Sp. of edible lagoon fish.

liyamwit rhéelap (TAN) *n.* Silverfish.

liyang *n.* Kind of sea shell with protruding sharp points, spider shell; the meat is considered good to eat.

liyap LIYAPA *vi.* To catch more fish than usual. E.g. *E ghi liyap*. He caught a lot of fish. Related **liyapeli**. —**liyapeli** LIYAPA, -LI, -A³ *vt.* 1. To catch a fish. 2. To defeat someone in a fight or physical contest, to conquer, to dominate. TAN: **liyapeni**.

liyapeni (TAN) *vt.* 1. To catch a fish. 2. To defeat someone in a fight or physical contest, to conquer, to dominate. See **liyapeli**.

liyar *n.* Sp. of plant, *Premna obtusifolia*. Synonym **yóóri**. TAN: **liyóór**.

liyaubwilih (TAN) *n.* Person with a pouting (protruding) lower lip. Dial. **libwis**.

liyaawkkeng LI-, AWA, KKÁNGI *n.* Small sp. of needlefish. Related **aaw**, **kkáng**.

liyálingáringár 1. *n.* Person who frequently provokes people to anger. 2. *vi.* To be fond of provoking people to anger. Dial. **álingáringár**. Related **li-**.

liye- *n.* Woman, girl, daughter, sister, etc., in discourse or as a term of address. E.g. *Liyemwu* – you girl (term of address). *Liyewe* – that woman. *Liyakkewe* – those women/girls. *Liyafa* – which woman? Compare **olo-**².

liyeelabwi *n.* Female sibling of a female. Inflected *liyeelabwiiy*, *liyeelabwiil*. Related **liya-**, **bwii**. Synonym **bwischóóbwut**. LN: **liyeenabwi**.

liyeenabwi (LN) *n.* Female sibling of a female. See **liyeelabwi**.

liyengéng (or *niyengéng*) *vi.* To be nauseated, sick to one's stomach. Synonym **liyóbwut**.

liyeppasch *n.* Women who have had sexual intercourse with the same man. Compare **oloppasch**.

liyomá (TAN) *n.* Lazy or weak person. Dial. **silááng**.

Liyoos [SPAN *dios*] *n.* God.

liyoos [SPAN *dios*] *n.* 1. Religious image or statue. 2. (TAN) Doll, any statue.

liyóbwut vi. To be nauseated, sick to the stomach. Inflected *liyób-wutaló*. Synonym **liyengéng**. TAN: **nniyebwut**.

liyóór (TAN) n. Sp. of plant, *Premna obtusifolia*. S: **liyar**.

-lo [POC **nopo*] tns-asp. Directional suffix on verbs, usually occurs with a negative marker. Change of condition. E.g. *Isóbwlo*. No more, I quit. *Isóbw angaangalo*. I'm not going to work any more. *Isaa mweschello bwe ibwe mwongo*. I don't want to eat any more. *Esóórlo yááy salaapi*. I don't have any more money. Related **lo¹**. Compare **mwo**. See **no**. TAN: **-no**.

lo¹ LOO [POC **nopo*] vi. To stay, be, remain, be left. E.g. *Paluma e lo wóól walúwal*. A bird is in the tree. *U lo ia?* – Where are you? *E lo leeimw*. He's at home. TAN: **no**. **—lollo** vi (redup). To reside, to live. E.g. *E fasúl lollo Schuugh*. He used to live in Truk. *U lollo ia?* – Where do you live? TAN: **nonno**. **—looti** LOO, -TIWO vi. To remain, as when others leave. E.g. *Igha Juan aa ló leeset, nge schóóliimwal aa lootiw leeimw*. – When Juan goes fishing, his wife stays at home. TAN: **nootiw**.

lo² vi. To become tangled in something (of, e.g., a fishing line or net). E.g. *Aa lo áting laal reel faay*. That net has gotten tangled in rocks.

loo n. Skin eruption, boil on the skin containing pus or smegma.

lobw LOBWU vi. To clap the hands with cupped palms to make a louder sound, as when dancing. Inflected (vt) *lobwuw*.

lobw vi. To be almost ripe, nearly ripe. TAN: **nnobw**.

looffat LOO, FFATA vi. To stay home and do nothing, to be idle. Related **lo¹**, **ffat**.

lofit (TAN) vi. 1. To crouch or huddle oneself; to fold one's arms. 2. To wrap something around oneself; to tie a rope around the neck of a cow; to coil up (as a snake). See **lufit**. **—lofitiló** (TAN) vi. To be coiled up. See **lufitiló**.

lofiti (TAN) vi. 1. To wrap up something or someone. 2. To tie a rope around an animal. See **lufiti**.

loghuloghul ráápi n. Method of repairing a canoe mast, using four splints with rope woven over and above to tie them on. LN: **noghunoghun ráápi**.

lokka [JPN] *n.* Footwear, shoes, slippers. Inflected *lokkááy*, *lokkóómw*, *lokkaal*. Compare **tubwóótus**, **sandalas**, **zoori**.

lolli LOLLII [CHAM] *n.* Hot spice, chili peppers. Synonym **amweigh**. TAN: **lonni**. —**lolliló** *vi.* To be very hot, too hot or spicy (of food). Synonym **ttigh**. —**lollyaay** *vt.* To spice food with chili pepper; to make it hot.

llomw *vi.* To be badly shaken. E.g. *E llomw schimwey igha i púngúló mwiril bwóóngko*. I hit my head when I fell back against the wall. E.g. *Aa ghiil llomw leeutúy bwe e ghi nngaw yaal*. My stomach got all shook up because of the bad road. —**lomwolomw** *vi.* To have liquid inside that can be shaken. E.g. *E lomwolomw lúú yeel*. This coconut has liquid in it.

lomwa *vt (reflex)*. To hang oneself by the neck. E.g. *Áát we aa lomwaaló orongal bwe liyela failiyyal ese schóóliimweli*. The boy hanged himself by the neck because his fiancée wouldn't marry him. Dial. **núma**.

lomwot¹ LOMWOTA *n.* Value, worth. Synonym **ipita-**.

lomwot² LOMWOTA (TAN) *vi.* To be used up completely, to not be wasted or squandered; to be used profitably. Antonym **hoolap**.

loomwul [ENG] *n.* Lemon tree and fruit. E.g. *I ghili loomwul me lalusool Juan*. I picked lemons at Juan's farm. —**loomwula** *vt.* To put lemon or lemon juice on food. E.g. *Maria e loomwula uschaal iigh*. Maria put lemon juice on her raw fish.

loomwulúl Tchiina [ENG] *n.* Chinese lemon. Related **loomwul**. TAN: **lomwunun Tchiina**.

lonni [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* Hot spice, chili peppers. See **lolli**.

-long -LONGO *dir suf.* Directional suffix on verbs. Inward, eastward, inside. E.g. *Peighilong* – east (compass direction). *Seeylong* – sail to the east. *Toolong* – enter inside, go inland.

loor LORO *n.* Infected swelling on the surface of the skin, such as a pimple. Related **lorommasch**.

Looria [CHAM < SPAN *gloria*] *n.* Easter Sunday.

lorommarh (TAN) *n.* Pimples, whiteheads, small infections on the surface of the skin. See **lorommasch**.

lorommasch LORO, MMASCHA *n.* Pimples, whiteheads, small infections on the surface of the skin. Related **loor**, **mmasch**. TAN: **lorommarh**.

loot *n.* Sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

loulow *n.* Switch, whip, belt, or other device used for corporal punishment. Related **laulau**, **lauti**.

louti Variant of **lauti**.

loow LOWU [POC **nopu*] *n.* Stonefish, reef fish with highly poisonous spines on its back. Dial. **nuunuupi**.

lloow *vt.* To be revolted or disgusted by something, such as spoiled food or by someone that is unclean or unsanitary. Related **alloow**.

lowulow Variant of **lawulaw**.

-ló¹ -LÓÓ (or *-la*) [POC **lako*] *asp.* Directional suffix on verbs of motion or action. Verb suffix indicating incipience, becoming, or change of state. E.g. *Doktooló* to become a doctor. *Soongoló* to become angry. Related **-ló³**.

-ló² -LÓÓ (or *-la*) [POC **lako*] *suf.* Comparative suffix, indicating greater than, more than. E.g. *Aa sárághiló me semwaay*. He's recovering from his illness. Related **ló**. Compare **mmwal**.

-ló³ LÓÓ (or *-la*) [POC **lako*] *dir suf.* Away. E.g. *Fattabweló* run away. *Ataraaló* throw away. *Seeiló* sail away. Related **-ló¹**, **ló²**, **ló**. Antonym **-to**. Compare **-wow**.

-ló⁴ (or *-la*) [POC **lako*] *asp.* Verb suffix indicating completed or finished action, or action that has been thoroughly performed. E.g. *Takkaló* to be finished. *Mááló* to die. *Liiló* to kill him. Related **-ló¹**, **ló²**, **ló³**.

ló [POC **lako*] *vi.* To go, depart, to leave, to go some place. E.g. *Aa ló leeset*. He went fishing. Antonym **lo**.

lóó LÓÓ [POC **napo*] *n.* Wave, breaker, swell. TAN: **nóó**. **-lóóbwoobwo** *n.* Big sea swells that do not crest or break. TAN: **nóóbwoobwo**. **-lóóló** LÓÓLÓÓ *vi.* To be wavy, choppy (of the sea). E.g. *Aa lóólóótá sáát*. The ocean is wavy. Inflected *lóólóótá*. TAN: **nóónó**.

lóóbwu *n.* Socket in the outrigger platform close to the hull (*peraf*) where the mast is inserted.

lóóbwt LÓÓ, -BWUTO *vi.* To sail too much downwind. Related **ló**, **bwut**.

lóóghu [CHAM] *n.* Generic term for yam. Compare **likka**. TAN: **lóógu**.
—**lóóghu ppar** *n.* Sp. of yam with red skin. TAN: **lóógu ppar**.

lól Variant of **lall**.

llól LLÓ, -L [POC **lalo*] *loc.* Inside of something, its insides. TAN: **llón**.

Lólomwáághil *n.* The island of Alamagan. TAN: **Lalamwáágin**.

lólólól *vi.* To be deep, very deep (of holes, caves, wounds, containers, or the sea). E.g. *Fili mille e lólólólól*. Choose the one that is deeper. *E ghi lólólól peighiwow laal*. It's very deep over there to the west.

lóómw¹ *n.* Old times, ancient times. E.g. *Relóómw* – people of ancient times. *Schóól lóómw* – people of ancient times. *Lóómw me lóómw* – once upon a time, a long time ago. Compare **mweiwe**.

lóómw² LÓMWO [POC **Namuk*] *n.* Mosquito. E.g. *Lómwol Ssuupi* – the mosquitoes of Susupe. Dial. **likken**. LN: **noómw**¹.

lóómw³ LÓMWO [POC **namo*] *n.* Enclosed body of water, esp. the lagoon inside the reef, but also a lake or pond. E.g. *Leelómw* – inside the lagoon. TAN: **noómw**².

llón (TAN) *loc.* Inside of something, its insides. S: **llól**.

lóóng¹ LÓNGO [POC **longo*] *n.* Prop, brace, support, platform, e.g., stones for a pot on a fire, or a canoe roller. E.g. *Lóngol waa* – canoe brace or roller. *Lóngol raaw* – brace for cooking pot. *Lóngol ghareeta* – jack for supporting a car. —**lóngooy** LÓNGO, -I-, -A³ (or *lóngéey*) *vt.* To place something on a raised support. Inflected *lón-gooytá*. TAN: **lóngey**.

lóóng² [POC **lango*] *n.* Housefly *ɿ*. —**llóng** LÓNGO *vi* (*redup*). To be swarming with flies *ɿ*. E.g. *Aa ghil llóngoló mwongo*. Flies are swarming over the food. —**lóóng samwool** *n.* Large variety of fly.

Lóngeiraw *n.* The islands of Farallon de Pajaras. Related **lóong**¹, **raaw**¹.

lóngey (TAN) *vt.* To place something on a raised support. See **lóngooy**.

lóngéey Variant of **lóngooy**.

lóngol úúw *n.* Sticks extending from lee platform on a canoe.

lóópis [CHAM < SPAN *lápiz*] *n.* Pencil.

lóóta [CHAM < SPAN *lata*] (TAN) *n.* Can, container. S: **laata**.

lu LUU *vi.* To be last, behind (in races, learning or other situations where competition may be present or implied). E.g. *E lu faal Juan igha re aluule*. He lost to Juan when they raced. *Aa luuló ora*. The time has come and passed (lit.: the time is behind). Related **aluule**. Compare **amwir**.

lufit LUFITI *vi.* 1. To crouch or huddle oneself, as from cold or fear, often with a blanket or cloth around oneself; to fold one's arms. 2. To wrap something around oneself; to tie a rope around the neck of a cow; to coil up (as a snake). TAN: **llofit**. —**lufitiló** LUFITI, -LÓÓ *vi.* To be coiled up (of rope, string, cloth, snakes). TAN: **lofitiló**.

lufiti LUFITI, -A³ *vt.* 1. To wrap something or someone up. 2. To tie a rope around an animal. Related **lufit**. TAN: **lofiti**.

lufitippwaliló LUFITI, PPWALI, -LÓÓ *vi.* To be completely covered by a blanket or cloth, esp. from the cold. Related **lufit**, **ppwali**. Dial. **auhuuppwal**.

lug (TAN) *vi.* To troll for fish. See **lugh**.

lugan iig (TAN) *n.* Eggs or egg sack of fish. See **lughol iigh**.

luugeiláng (TAN) *n.* Heaven, the center of the universe. See **lu-ugheiláng**.

lugóót LUGÓÓDU- (or *lugóód*) [CHAM] *n.* Office, place, home, residence, land used for a given purpose. Synonym **leeliy**, **bwuléy**.

lugun perhe (TAN) *vi.* To search, look for; to ask for information. S: **lughul pesche**.

lugun úú (TAN) *n.* Back of the neck, nape of the neck. S: **lughul úúw**.

lugun (TAN) *loc.* Outside of something. See **lughul**.

lugunoorh (TAN) *n.* The sea outside and beyond the bordering reef.
See **lughuluwosch**.

lugh *vi.* To troll for fish. Inflected *lughulugh*. Compare **weit**. TAN: **lug**.

luugh LUUGHA *n.* Middle, center, midpoint Inflected *luughal*. Related **ayúttúluugh**. Compare **lughulap**.

Luugh *n.* 1. God. Synonym **Liyoos**. 2. Name of the main traditional god, master of the universe. Related **luugholap**, **luugh**.

Luughal *n.* Name of a community house from earlier times; such houses were named after their locations and this one was in the center of the five. Related **luugh**. Compare **utt**.

luughalibwong LUUGHA, -LI, BWONGI *n.* Midnight, middle of the night.

luugheiláng LUUGHA, I-, LÁNGI *n.* Heaven, the center of the universe.
TAN: **luugeiláng**.

lugheey (or *lughééy*) *vt.* To tow a boat, car, wagon. Compare **turupa**.

lughééy Variant of **lugheey**.

lughol iigh *n.* Eggs or egg sack of fish. TAN: **lugan iig**.

lugholap Variant of **luugholap**.

luugholap LUUGHA, LAPA (or *lugholap*) *n.* Center, middle of an object; waist (of a person). Inflected *luugholapal*. —**luugholapal alowas** *n.* Middle of the afternoon. —**luugholapal iimw** *n.* Center of the house.

Luugholap *n.* The center of the island of Saipan, where the mountains and jungle are located.

lughul ghumwúsch *n.* Back of the hand.

lughul pesche *vi.* To search, look for; to ask for information, (usage: respect) Inflected *lughul pescheey*, *lughul pescheeli*. Compare **piipi**, **amwuria-**. TAN: **lugun perhe**.

lughul úúw *n.* Back of the neck, nape of the neck. Inflected *lughul úwal*. TAN: **lugun úú**.

lughul LUGHU, -L (or *lúghúl*) [PRE-CRL **liku*] *loc.* Outside of something. E.g. *Aa ló lughul woosch*. He went outside (over) the reef. *E lo lughul*. He's outside. Inflected *lughúúr*. TAN: **lugun**.

lughuluwosch LUGHU, -LI, WOSCHO *n.* The sea outside and beyond the bordering reef. E.g. *Ighal lughuluwosch* – deep water fish. TAN: **lunoorh**.

lluh (TAN) *vi.* To jump. See **llus**.

luulug (TAN) *n.* Building nail, metal nail. See **luulugh**.

luulugh [CHAM] *n.* Building nail, metal nail. Compare **tchúúfal**. TAN: **luulug**.

luumw [POC **limut*] *n.* Moss; seaweed variety that grows luxuriantly on rocks and sunken vessels and that breaks off and washes onto the shore. Inflected *lumwul sáát*.

Luunis [CHAM < SPAN *lunes*] *n.* Monday.

lupulup LUPULUPU *vi.* To rock back and forth (of a canoe or boat).

luppwuluppw LUPPWULUPPWU *vi.* To flicker, shimmer, as light reflecting off glass or off a glossy smooth liquid; to twinkle (of the stars). E.g. *E ghal ghi luppwuluppw sáát reel tilil maram ngare e ghi malúw*. The moonlight flickers off the ocean when it is calm. Related **móluppwuluppw**.

llur¹ (or *llúr*) *vi.* To be shady, shaded. E.g. *E llur llól iimw*. It's shady in the house. Related **allur**. Synonym **mmwóól**. Compare **ngéél**. TAN: **nnúr**.

llur² *vi.* To wince in fear of being hit. TAN: **nnur**.

luraina Variant of **laraina**.

luss LUSSU 1. *n.* Left-overs (as of food), remnants. E.g. *E ssogh lussul mwongo*. There is a lot of leftover food. *Aa soolapaló mwongo, bwe e ssogh luss*. He wasted food, because so much was left over. 2. *vi.* To be left over (as food, when one has finished eating).

llus LLUSU *vi.* To jump. TAN: **lluh**. —**lullus** LLUSU *vi* (*redup*). To be jumping repeatedly. —**llusutá** LLUSU, -TÁÁ *vi.* To jump up. —**llusutááy** LLUSU, -TÁÁ, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To jump up at someone or something. —**llusutiw** LLUSU, -TIWO *vi.* To jump down. —**llusutiwey** LLUSU, -TIWO, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To jump down and grab something.

luus *n.* Traditional annual ceremony or festival attended only by married adults. Synonym **iimaaw**.

lusufat *n.* Sp. of inedible rock fish.

Luuta *n.* The island of Rota.

lúú (or *núú*) [POC *niuR] *n.* *Cocos nucifera*, generic term for coconut tree and nut. —**lúú llang** *n.* Sp. of coconut tree that grows very tall. —**lúú Yaap** *n.* Sp. of coconut, said to come from Yap. —**lúú mwommwosch** *n.* Short sp. of coconut with very small nuts. Compare **lúú wawwal**. —**lúú ppar** *n.* Sp. of coconut with reddish fronds and nuts. Synonym **lúú tcha**. —**lúú sóssól** *n.* Sp. of short coconut tree with small nuts. Synonym **lúú wawwal**. —**lúú tcha** *n.* Sp. of coconut with reddish fronds and nuts. Synonym **lúú ppar**. —**lúú wawwal** *n.* Short sp. of coconut with very small nuts. Synonym **lúú sóssól**. Compare **lúú mwommwosch**.

lúfééyús *n.* Tree with blossoms used in leis or garlands; also used for medicine.

lúgú (TAN) *vt.* 1. To believe someone or something, to trust someone. 2. To depend on someone. See **lúghúúw**.

lúgúhoolapey (TAN) *vt.* To ignore something, to not pay attention, to disregard. Compare **soolap**.

lúgúlúg (TAN) *vi.* To believe, think. See **lúghúlúgh**.

lúghúl Variant of **lughul**.

lúghúlúgh LÚGHÚLÚGHÚ *vi.* To believe, think. E.g. *Juan e lúghúlúgh bwe ebwe atakka yaal tarabwaagho*. Juan believes that he will finish his work. Related **lúghúúw**. TAN: **lúgúlúg**.

lúghúmwoúl pesche *n.* Shin; the part of the leg from the foot to the knee.

lúghútchar *vi.* To be tight, taut, straight. TAN: **núgútchar**.

lúghútchów LÚGHÚ, TCHÓWU *vi.* To not care, fail to pay attention to, or not believe what is said (used in the context of a situation where there is much going on); to distrust or disbelieve what is said. E.g. *I ghi lúghútchów bwe ibwe ló.* I really can't believe that I will leave. Related **lúghúlúgh**, **tchów**.

lúghúúw LÚGHÚ, -I-, -A³ *vt.* 1. To believe someone or something, to trust someone. 2. To depend on someone. Related **lúghúlúgh**. TAN: **lúgú**.

lúkkúschél *n.* Small sea organism that is said to have a painful bite or sting; perhaps a sp. of crab.

lúúlú LÚÚLÚÚ *vi.* To chew on something. Compare **ngúúng**. —**lúúlúúw** LÚÚLÚÚ, -A³ *vt.* To chew on something.

lúmi Variant of **limi**.

llúr Variant of **llur**.

lúsch Variant of **lisch**.

lúw LÚWA *vi.* To be afraid, frightened. E.g. *U lúw meeta?* - What are you afraid of? Related **lúweeti**. Synonym **masagh**. TAN: **núw**.

—**lúwta** *vi.* To be timid, cowardly, scared. **lúwetaaló** *vt.* To shake off, brush, whisk. Inflected *lúllúti*. TAN: **lúyetaaló**.

lúweti *vt.* To shake the head back and forth. TAN: **lúyeti**.

lúweeti LÚWA, -ITI, -A³ (or *liweeti*) *vt.* To be scared, afraid of someone or something. E.g. *I ghi lúweeti alú.* I'm really afraid of ghosts. Related **alúwa**, **lúw**, **lúwta**. TAN: **núweeti**.

lúyetaaló (TAN) *vt.* To shake off, brush, whisk. See **lúwetaaló**.

lúyeti (TAN) *vt.* To shake the head back and forth. S: **lúweti**.

M

mii *n.* Name of the fifteenth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*m*).

-m (TAN) *poss suf.* First person plural exclusive possessive suffix: our. Dial. **-mám**.

ma- (or *mwa-*, *mwo-*, *mó-*, *mwó-*, *má*, *me-*) [POC **ma-*] *pref.* Non-productive verb prefix occurring on stative verbs, adjectives, and nouns. E.g. *Malifilif* – thin. *Mwólupwulupw* – flickering. *Maghalaghal* – smashed up. *Márip* – cracked, broken. *Mwengerenger* – to be rough. *Mwórupurup* – to be flickering. *Marip* – to be broken. *Mwaghilighil* – to be ticklish. *Maram* – moon.

ma MAA [POC **maRa*] *vi.* To be embarrassed.

magalagal (TAN) *vi.* (Of metal) to be smashed up, crashed, crumpled. See **maghalaghal**.

magalaay (TAN) *n.* Governor, magistrate, mayor. See **maghalaay**.

maagof [CHAM] (TAN) *vi.* To be happy. s: **móóghuf**.

magú (TAN) *vi.* (Of a baby) to burp up milk after eating. See **maghú**.

magúr MAGÚRA (TAN) *n.* Head and skull. Inflected *magúrey*, *magúromw*, *magúran*. Dial. **schiimw**.

maghal *vi.* To scatter in different directions, to disperse. Inflected *maghalló*, *maghalsefáng*.

maghalaghal MA-, GHALAGHALA *vi.* (Of metal) to be smashed up, crashed, crumpled. Inflected *maghalaghalló*. Compare **bwit-ighalleló**. TAN: **magalagal**.

maghalaay *n.* Governor, magistrate, mayor. Synonym **móóghas**. Compare **gobenno**. TAN: **magalaay**.

maghomagh Variant of **móghomógh**.

maaghuf Variant of **móóghuf**.

maghú *vi.* (Of a baby) to burp up milk after eating. E.g. *Aa maghú ghóóghó bwe eghi mat.* The baby burped up because it is very full. Compare **mmwus**, **ghérér**. TAN: **magú**.

mmah (TAN) *vi.* 1. To watch, wait and look. 2. To be awake. See **mmas**.
—mmaha (TAN) *vt.* To stand watch, watch out for something. See **mmas**.
mmas. **—mmahatá** (TAN) *vi.* To wake up. See **mmasatá**.

maah [POC **mata*] (TAN) *n.* Eye, face. Inflected *mehey*, *mohomw*, *mahan*. See **maas**.

mahag (or *mehag*) [POC **mataku*] (TAN) *vi.* To be afraid, scared. Inflected *amahagú*. See **mesagh**.

mahamah (TAN) *n.* Sp. of emperor.

mahaatcha (TAN) *n.* Sp. of snapper.

maigo lóólo [CHAM] *n.* *Phyllanthus amarus*, sp. of grass used for medicine. TAN: **maigo lalo**.

Mailapan Efeng *n.* The star B. Ursae Minoris in the Little Dipper.

makk¹ Variant of **mákk**.

makk² MAKKU *vi.* To deliver a child. E.g. *Schóóliimwey ebwe makk.* My wife is going to deliver (a child). Inflected *makkuló*, *makkuwow*, *makkutiw*. Compare **ubwutiw**. **—makkéli** MAKKU, -LI, -A³ *vt.* To give birth to a child. E.g. *Juan, re makkéli wóól 1965.* Juan was born in 1965 (lit.: As for Juan, they gave birth to him in 1965).

makkarow [ENG] *n.* Generic term for mackerel. Compare **masewar**, **páti**.

makkeey Variant of **mákkeey**.

-mal [POC **manu*] *num cl.* Used for numbers of four or more. Counting classifier for people and animals. E.g. *Faamal* – four animals or people. *Limmal* – five animals or people. *Olomal* – six animals or people. *Fisimal* – seven animals or people. *Walúmal* – eight animals or people. *Tiwamal* – nine animals or people. Compare **-schay**. TAN: **-man**.

mal *adv.* Certainly, definitely, positively (referring to a past action). E.g. *Juan e mal gurazueet.* Juan definitely graduated. TAN: **man**.

mall¹ *n, vi.* Morning twilight; to become light (in the morning). E.g. *Aa lee mall*. It's beginning to lighten; dawn is breaking.

mall² *vi.* To have been ground or chewed into a powder or paste; to have been made into a flour (of grains). Inflected *mallaló*.

maal¹ MALÚ [POC **manu*] *n.* Animal, bird; generic term for any living creature except humans. E.g. *E ghi ssogh tappeer maal wóól falúw we Iwal*. There are many kinds of animals on Goat Island. Related **-mal**. TAN: **maan**. —**malúl falúw** *n.* Land creature. —**malúl sáát** *n.* Sea creature (fish, crab, octopus, squid, whale). —**maluté** (or *maleté*) *n.* Crawling creature (lizards, crabs, insects, turtles); not used of dogs, cats, or cattle. —**malúyáliyál** MALÚ-, YÁLIYÁLI *n.* Flying creature (birds, bats, flying insects).

maal² MAALA [POC **maqanu*] *vi.* To drift. E.g. *Waal Juan e maalaló Tchiliól*. Juan's canoe drifted to Tinian. Inflected *maalaló*, *maalato*. Compare **pas**. TAN: **maan**. —**maalaphey** MAALA, PPEYI *vi.* To float on the surface of the water. Related **peihey**. TAN: **maanephey**.

maal³ *vi.* To dance, to sway the hips rhythmically. Compare **maal**². TAN: **maan**.

mala- Variant of **male-**.

malalap MALE-, LAPA (or *malelap*, *mallap*) *n.* Oldest of siblings. Related **lap**. Compare **maleghit**.

malaalong Variant of **milaalong**.

malamal Variant of **malemal**.

malammang MALE-, MMANGA *n.* Crazy person. Related **mmang**.

mallap Variant of **malalap**.

malarong MALE-, RONGO (or *málarong*, *malerong*) *n.* Person with knowledge of a particular traditional medicine. E.g. *Malarong e af-féerú sáfey*. The doctor prepared the medicine/made a cure with the medicine. Related **roong**. Synonym **sousáfey**.

malaato Variant of **milaato**.

maláátá Variant of **miláátá**.

malaw MALAWA (or *melaw*) [POC **maNawa*] 1. *vi.* To be alive, to live. 2. *n.* Life, way of life. E.g. *Malaweer Refaluwasch* – Carolinian way of life. 3. Way of earning a living, work. E.g. *Ese ghukkule ebwe ghut malawal*. He doesn't know how to earn his living. Inflected *malawal*, *malawasch*, *malaweer*. TAN: **manaw**. —**malawaló** MALAWA, -LÓÓ *vi.* To have delivered a baby (lit.: to still be living). E.g. *E malawaló Maria*. Maria delivered her baby (and all is well). Compare **makk**. —**malawasefáálitá** MALAWA, SEFÁÁLI, -TÁÁ *vi.* To revive, come back to life. —**malawatá** MALAWA, -TÁÁ *vi.* To revive, regain consciousness, to come back to life.

malawaaló MALAWA, -A³, -LÓÓ [POC **maNawa*] *vt.* 1. To assist someone to give birth. 2. To repair an engine or damaged machinery. Related **malaw**.

malawáátá MALAWA, -A³, TÁÁ [POC **maNawa*] *vt.* To bring someone back to consciousness, to revive someone. Related **malaw**.

male- (or *mala-*) *v pref.* Prefix which derives agentive nouns from verbs. One who is, one who does. Compare **li-**, **sóu-**, **schóó**. TAN: **mane-**.

malebwó MALE-, BWÓÓ *n.* Millionaire, very rich person; person with many possessions. Dial. **maneway**. TAN: **manebwó**.

malebwut MALE-, BWUTO *n.* Evil spirit or ghost. Related **-bwut**. Compare **alú**.

malefighir MALE-, FIGHIRI (or *malúfighir*) *n.* 1. Domestic animal. 2. Civilized, polite person. Related **fighir**. Antonym **malemwóscho**.

malleg (TAN) *vi.* To be forgetful, absent-minded; to habitually forget. See **mallégh**.

mallegiiy (TAN) *vi.* To forget. See **malléghúúw**.

maleghatch MALE-, GHATCHÚ *n.* Good person; protagonist or hero in a story. Related **ghatch**. Antonym **malennkaw**. Dial. **manewetig**.

maleghit MALE-, GHITI *n.* Youngest of siblings. Related **ghlt**. Compare **malalap**.

maleghól MALE-, GHÓLO (or *malighól*) *n.* Infant. Synonym **ghóóghó**.

malelap Variant of **malalap**.

malemal Variant of **malúmal**.

malemá MALE-, MÁA *n.* Dead person or creature, corpse. Related **má**.

malemwaamwaay MALE-, MWAAMWAAAYÚ *n.* Pretty, beautiful person. Related **mwaamwaay**. Synonym **limwaamwaay**.

malemwaál MALE-, MWÁALE (or *mwalemwáál*) *n.* Male creature or plant (e.g., of papaya). Related **male-**, **mwáál**. Antonym **maleschóóbwt**.

malemwóscho MALE-, MWÓSCHO *n.* 1. Wild and untamed creature; undomesticated animal. 2. Wild, rascally person, thief, robber, bandit. Antonym **malúfighir**.

malenngaw MALE-, NNGAWA *n.* Bad person; antagonist or villain in a story; enemy. Related **nngaw**. Antonym **maleghatch**. Dial. **manebwutag**.

maleppeigh *n.* Diver who is good at holding his breath; person who has great endurance in holding breath. Related **ppeigh**.

malereepi MALE-, REEPIYA *n.* Knowledgeable person, wise person, advisor. Related **reepi**.

malerong Variant of **malarong**.

maleschóóbwt MALE-, SCHÓÓ, -BWUTO *n.* Female creature or plant (e.g., of papaya). Related **male-**, **schóóbwt**. Antonym **malemwaál**.

maleté Variant of **maluté**.

malléghúúw (or *máléghúúw*) *vt.* To forget. Inflected *málleghúáló*, *malleghaaló*, *málleghiir*, *málleghúúgh*. TAN: **mallegiyy**. —**mallégh** *vi.* To be forgetful, absent-minded; to habitually forget. E.g. *E ghi sow mallégh*. He is very forgetful. TAN: **malleg**.

maaléél Variant of **maaliyé**.

malighól Variant of **maleghól**.

malimal Variant of **málimál**.

maliingu [CHAM] *vi.* To be lost (of people or things). Inflected *maliinguuló*. Synonym **ppwunguló**.

maaliyéi MA-, ALÚALÚ (or *mááliyél*, *maaléél*) [POC **matolu*] *vi.* To be thick (of objects: as books, boards, trees, etc.). TAN: **maalúyel**.

malosolos (TAN) *n.* Sp. of sea bass or grouper. s: **malúsúlús**.

malóóti [CHAM] *vi.* Intelligent, clever, smart. Synonym **schéémááng**.

mallughatch *vi.* To be finely ground, ground into a fine powder, as lime for betelnut. E.g. *Bweesch yeel ese mallughatch*. This lime is not finely ground. Related **mall**, **ghatch**. Dial. **mallúfirh**.

mmalú (TAN) *vi.* To be calm, of the sea or weather. See **malúw**.

malúfighir Variant of **malefighir**.

mallúfirh (TAN) *vi.* To be finely ground, ground into a fine powder. Dial. **mallughatch**.

malúgh [CHAM *mannok*?] *n.* Chicken. Compare **lissiobw**. Compare **maal**¹.

maalúúláng *n.* Clouds. E.g. *Esóór maalúúláng llól ráálil yeey*. There are no clouds today. E.g. *E ghi ssogh maalúúláng*. It is very cloudy (lit.: There are many clouds). Related **maal**², **lááng**. TAN: **maanúúláng**.

malúúlú MALÚWALÚWA *vi.* 1. To be numb, asleep (of the extremities) because the blood has been cut off. E.g. *E malúúlú peey*. My hand is asleep/numb. 2. To be tired and numb. E.g. *E malúúlú lééschi*. I'm tired, worn out. 3. To be shocked, stunned, as a result of a terrible event or by someone's insinuating remark. Related **malúw**.

malúmal MALÚMALÚ (or *malamal*, *malemal*) *n.* Typhoon or gale, major windstorm. Inflected *malúmalúúl*. Compare **yángiyáng**.

malúngúng *n.* Type of thunder; sharp sound like a gun. Compare **tigher**. Dial. **manúúng**.

malúsúlús *n.* Sp. of sea bass or grouper. TAN: **malosolos**.

malúw MALÚWA *vi.* To be calm, of the sea or weather. Inflected *malúúló*. Related **malúúlú**. TAN: **mmalú**.

maalúyel [POC **matolu*] (TAN) *vi.* To be thick. See **maaliyéi**.

mamma MAMMAA *vi.* To eat, to engage in eating. Inflected *mammaaló*. Related **mammááli**. Synonym **mwongo**.

maamaaw [POC **matoqa*] *vi.* To be strong, powerful. Related **maaw**.

mammááli MAMMAA, -LI, -A³ *vt.* To eat something, consume it Synonym **angi**. Compare **mamma**.

man (TAN) *adv.* Certainly, definitely, positively (referring to a past action). See **mal**.

Maan *n.* 1. The star Sirius. 2. Month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about September.

maan¹ (TAN, LN) *n.* Animal, bird, fish, insect. See **maal**¹.

maan² (TAN, LN) *vi.* To drift. See **maal**².

manaw [POC **maNawa*] (TAN) 1. *vi.* To live, be alive. 2. *n.* Life, way of life. 3. Way of earning a living, work. See **malaw**.

mane- (TAN) *pref.* Prefix which derives agentive nouns from verbs. One who is, one who does. See **male-**. —**manebwutag** (TAN) *n.* Bad person; antagonist or villain in a story; enemy. Antonym **manewetig**. Dial. **malennkaw**. —**maneway** (TAN) *n.* Millionaire, very rich person; person with many possessions. Dial. **malebwó**. —**manewetig** (TAN) *n.* Good person; protagonist or hero in a story. Antonym **manebwutag**. Dial. **maleghatch**.

maaneppey (TAN) *vi.* To float. See **maalappey**.

maniibwong (TAN) *n.* Sp. of large centipede. Dial. **limállibwong**.

manisanita [CHAM < SPAN *manzanita*] (TAN) *n.* Parsma berry, strawberry tree. See **mansaniita**.

manoor MANÚ, ORA (TAN) *vi phr.* Existential verb phrase. There is, there are (lit.: one exists). Related **yoor**. Synonym **eyoor**.

manotsut [CHAM] *vi.* To regret, repent of past actions. Dial. **máng-hafáál**.

mansaniita (or *mansániita*) [CHAM < SPAN *manzanita*] *n.* Parsma berry, strawberry tree; the fruit has many seeds, but is very sweet. TAN: **manisanita**.

mansaniiza [CHAM (< SPAN?)] *n.* Chrysanthemum; used in traditional medicine.

mansániita Variant of **mansaniita**.

manuwó (TAN) *n.* Eagle, hawk. s: **mwuluwa**.

manúng (TAN) *vi.* Thunder, to thunder. Dial. **patch**.

manúúng (TAN) *n.* Type of thunder, sharp sound like a gun. Dial. **malúngúng**.

mmang MMANGA *vi.* To be crazy, foolhardy, foolish, silly, neurotic, insane, mad. Related **memmanga-**. —**memmanga-** *n* (*redup*). Stupidity, craziness. Inflected *memmangáy*, *memmangómw*, *mem-mangal*, *memmangeer*.

mangga [CHAM (< ?)] *n.* Mango fruit and tree.

mangar (or *mengar*) *n.* Flying fish.

mangaraay *vi.* To tell jokes, perform practical jokes to make people laugh; to be funny. Compare **mwááliyas**.

mangaro *n.* Yellowfin tuna.

mangolongol Variant of **mwóngúlúngúl**.

mangurh (TAN) *vi, n.* 1. To be immature, unripe (of fruit); first stage in the ripening of fruit. 2. To be young, immature (of people). See **mangúsch**.

mangúsch (or *mangusch*) *vi, n.* 1. To be immature, unripe (of fruit); first stage in the ripening of fruit. E.g. *Ppwu mangúsch* – the soft, young, juicy betel nut. Compare **maaw**, **mmasch**. 2. To be young, immature (of people). E.g. *Me ghal mangúschúmw nge ubwe ghal ghi allangaaló mwaaleyómw*. You're still immature, yet you talk like a big man. TAN: **mangurh**.

mangútchaw (or *mangútchow*, *mangútchów*) *vi.* To have a very deep, low-pitched voice. Antonym **tighifálááng**.

mangútchow Variant of **mangútchaw**.

mapúng *n.* Sp. of edible reef fish.

mar¹ *vi.* To be rotten, decayed, moldy (of fruits and vegetables); to smell rotten. Compare **mmasch**. — **maraló** *vi.* To be rotted away.

mar² (TAN) *vi.* To move from one place to another. See **mer**.

maar MARA [POC **mada*] *n.* Preserved fermented breadfruit, prepared by placing peeled breadfruit underground for several weeks, then removing it and rinsing it with fresh water.

marah (TAN) *vi.* Bitter tasting. See **maras**.

maram MARAMA (or *meram*) [POC **madama*] *n.* Moon, month. Inflected *maramal*. — **marama-** *n.* One's moons, in reference to pregnancy. E.g. *Aa fitoow maramómw?* – How many moons/months do you have? How far along are you? — **maramal mááy** *n.* Breadfruit season. Compare **leerágh**. — **maram uschóósch** *vi, n.* Eclipse of the full moon, which is considered a dangerous time, especially for pregnant women. Related **uschóósch**.

maras MARASA (or *meras*) [PRE-CRL **marata*] *vi.* Bitter tasting. TAN: **marah**.

marep (TAN) *n.* Sp. of goatfish. s: **márebw**.

marew (TAN) *vi.* To pass by very quickly. Dial. **marúng**.

Marianas *n.* The Mariana Islands. E.g. *Faluwal Marianas* – islands of the Marianas. Compare **Meráális**.

maariara- (TAN) *n.* Friend, sweetheart, lover, fiancé. Inflected *maariarey, maariarómw, maariaral*. Dial. **failiáá-**.

marifúúfú Variant of **marúfúúfú**.

marip Variant of **márip**.

maripúúlé *n.* Pieces of broken glass. Related **márip**.

mariwriw *vi.* To be shiny, sparkling (of jewelry or the ocean). Compare **luppwuluppw, marúfúúfú**.

marúfúúfú (or *marifúúfú*) *vi.* Very bright, sparkling, shining (of stars, sequined clothes). Related **fúú**. Compare **mariwriw**. TAN: **merú-fifi**.

marúng MARÚNGU *vi.* To pass by very quickly (of moving objects or creatures). Inflected *marúngúló*. Dial. **marew**.

marúngáángáni (TAN) *vt.* To strike or punch someone hard and quickly. See **marúngúúngáli**.

marúngúúngáli *vt.* To strike someone hard and quickly, to give him a quick, sharp punch. TAN: **marúngáángáni**.

mmarh [POC **mada*] (TAN) *vi.* To be very ripe, soft, ready to eat. See **mmasch**.

mmas *vi.* 1. To watch, wait and look. 2. To be awake. Related **maas**.

TAN: **mmah**. —**mmas** MMASA, -A³ (or *mmesa*) *vt.* To stand watch, watch out for something. E.g. *Ibwe mmasa Juan ngare ebwe tooto*. I'll watch to see if Juan will come. TAN: **mmaha**. —**mmasaffat** MMASA, FFATA *vi.* To stay awake for no reason. E.g. *Meeta u mmasaffat reel?* – How come you're staying up with nothing to do? Related **ffat**. —**mmasatá** *vi.* To wake up. Compare **lifangaló**, **maáfeló**.

maas¹ MASA (or *mesa*-) [POC **mata*] *n.* Eye, face. (usage: common word) Inflected *mesey*, *mesómw*, *mesal*. Compare **sabweil**. TAN:

maah¹. —**masaffat** MASA, FFATA *vi.* To have very good eyesight, to see clearly. —**masagháng** *vi.* To have discharge coming from infected eyes. —**masanngit** *vi.* To have slanted, Oriental-looking eyes. TAN: **mahammgit**. —**masapasch** MASA, PASCHA 1. *vi.* To be blind. 2. *n.* Blind person. Synonym **lipasch**, **bwatchit**. TAN: **ma-haparh**. —**masarubw** MASA, RUBWU 1. *vi.* To have rash or sores on the cheeks or face. 2. *n.* Rash or sores on the cheeks or face. —**masattáf** MASA, TTÁFI *n, vi.* Eyelid which is damaged so that it is curled up and always stays open; to be afflicted by such. —**mesal túút** MASA, -L, TÚTÚ *n.* Nipple (lit.: eye-of-breast). TAN: **mahan túút**.

maas² MASA *n.* Blade, as of a knife, machete, or axe. Inflected *masal*.

TAN: **maah**². —**masakkáng** MASA, KKÁNGI *vi, n.* To be sharp, to have a sharp edge (of a knife or other blade). —**masakkóbw** MASA, KKÓBWU *vi, n.* Dull face or edge, as of a machete or knife. —**masapagh** MASA, PAGHÚ *vi.* To have a broken or chipped face or blade, of a cutting instrument. E.g. *Aa masapagh saar yeel*. This knife is broken.

maas³ [GER(?)] *n, vi.* Men's marching dance; to perform such a dance. Compare **bwaay**, **bwarúgh**.

masagh Variant of **mesagh**.

masaghú Variant of **mesaghú**.

Maasalé *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Maasalé*.

masamas MASAMASA *n.* Sp. of edible red fish. TAN: **mahamah**.

masanngaw MASA, NNGAWA *vi.* To stare with great anger or annoyance, to have an annoyed or angry look. Compare **maas**¹.

—**masanngawangeli** MASA, NNGAWA, NGÁLI, -A³ *vt.* To stare at someone angrily and with exaggerated disapproval.

masatchemaaw *vi.* To be daring, hard-headed, shameless, willing to try anything. Synonym **masalporow**.

Maserúw *n.* Two stars in the constellation of Scorpio.

masewar (or *masowar*) *n.* Small stage of the mackerel, larger than *páti*. Compare **makkarow**, **páti**.

masowar Variant of **masewar**.

masóól MASA, ALO (or *mesóól*) *vi.* To sleep until late, oversleep. E.g. *I mesóólló lesorowe*. I slept in this morning. Dial. *ól*.

masch *vi.* To stink, smell bad. Inflected *mascheló*, *maschetá*. Related **bwoomasch**. TAN: *marh*.

mmasch *vi, n.* (Of fruit) to be very ripe, soft, ready to eat; third stage in the ripening of fruit. Compare **mangúsch**, **maaw**, **maasch**. TAN: **mmarh**. —**mmaschéló** *vi.* To have become very ripe, soft (of fruit).

maasch *vi.* To be wilted, rotten (of leaves and flowers). Inflected *maascheló*. Compare **bwa**. TAN: **maarh**.

mascheischey (or *mescheischey*) *n.* Slimy, slippery substance, such as mucus. Dial. **merhelirhel**.

mat MATÚ [POC **mansu(R)*] *vi.* To be full from eating, sated, satisfied.

mmat MMATA [POC **mamasa*] *vi.* To be dry, low (of water); to be low tide. E.g. *Juan e ló sussubw ghúús bwe aa mmateló sáát.* Juan went to hunt for octopus because the tide was low. —**mmatatá** MMATA, -TÁA *vi.* To be low tide, so that the reef is dry. —**mmateló** MMATA, -LÓO *vi.* To recede (of the tide).

maat MAATA *n.* Farm. E.g. *Juan e ffót bweibwaay llól maatal.* Juan planted papaya on his farm. Inflected *maatey, maatómw, maatal.*

Mataalasa *n.* San Roque village on Saipan.

mataw Variant of **metaw**.

matér MATÉRÚ [POC *(*n*)*sedu*] *vi.* To hiccough.

matseela *n.* Sp. of tree. TAN: **matseena**.

mmaw [POC **mawap*] *vi.* To open the mouth, as in a sigh or to stretch the muscles of the mouth. Compare **móónatel**.

—**maaw** MAAWA *suf.* Headstrong, unruly, strong. Related **ilumaaw, maamaaw, tabwemaaw.**

maaw [POC **matoqa*] *vi.* To be ripe, but not yet soft and sweet; second stage of ripening of fruit, when the fruit is still firm and somewhat tart, but may be eaten or cooked for eating. E.g. *Ibwe ló soghosogh wischimaaw.* I'm going to go choose the almost ripe bananas. Related **maamaaw.** Compare **mangúsch, mmasch, maasch.**

mayúl *vi.* To barbecue fish or game immediately after fishing, hunting, or collecting (before returning home). Dial. **afúúle.**

mayúr MAYÚRÚ [POC **matudu*] *vi.* To be asleep, to sleep. Inflected *mam-mayúr (redup).* Synonym **ghúlómmw.** —**mayúrúbwutag** (TAN) *vi.* To have a bad sleep, to be restless and sleep only intermittently. Dial. **mayúrúnnkaw.** —**mayúrúló** MAYÚRÚ, -LÓO *vi.* To be going to sleep. Synonym **ghúlómmweló, asseipasch.** —**mayúrúmah** (TAN) *vi.* To sleep lightly, to be disturbed easily. Dial. **mayúrúppel.** —**mayúrúnnkaw** MAYÚRÚ, NNGAWA *vi.* To have a bad sleep, to be restless and sleep only intermittently. Dial. **mayúrúbwutag.** —**mayúrúppel** MAYÚRÚ, PPELI *vi.* To sleep lightly, to be disturbed easily. Dial. **mayúrúmah.** —**mayúrúrchów** MAYÚRÚ, TCHÓWU *vi.* To sleep deeply, without moving, without hearing anything.

máá unuh (TAN) *vi.* To die accidentally when young and in full health. Related **unuh.**

má¹ MÁÁ [POC **mate*]vi. To die, be dead. Inflected *mááló*. —**máá** *n.* 1. Death. 2. Funeral wake. E.g. *Juan e ló reel máál bwiil*. Juan has gone to the wake for his brother.

má² [POC **mate*]vi. (Of arms or legs) to be paralyzed, unable to support one's weight; may be a temporary or permanent condition. Related **má¹**.

má³ Variant of **ma-**.

máffeló Variant of **miyááfeló**.

mááf Variant of **miyááf**.

mááfeló Variant of **miyááfeló**.

mááfi Variant of **meefi¹**.

máágh MÁÁGHI *vi.* To smell, to give off an odor. Inflected *máághitá*.

Mááilap *n.* 1. The star Altair. 2. Month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about March.

Mááischigh *n.* Month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about February.

mááitip *vi.* To be blamed, accused of doing something bad. TAN: **wááitip**.

mákk¹ MÁKKE (or *makk*, *mekk*) *n.* Tattoo, mark, drawing, writing. Related **mákk²**, **mákkeey**. Synonym **aghikkil**. Compare **isch**.

mákk² (or *makk*) *vi.* To tattoo, write, mark up. Related **mákk¹**, **mákkeey**. —**mákkeey** (or *makkeey*)*vt.* To tattoo someone or something, mark it, draw on it, write on it, embroider it. Inflected *mákkeeyáy*, *mákkéégh*, *mákkeer*.

mmál [POC **mali*] *vi.* To smile.

málarong Variant of **malarong**.

málemál Variant of **málimál**.

málemwugh MALE-, MWUGHU *n.* Stunted, undergrown person. Related **male-**, **mwugh**. Synonym **limwugh**.

málesemwaay MALE-, SE-, MWAAYÚ *n.* Sick person, handicapped person. Related **male-**, **semwaay**. Synonym **inutit**.

máleti Variant of **máliti**.

máléghúúw Variant of **malléghúúw**.

máli (or *meli*) *adv.* Maybe, perhaps, possibly. E.g. *Meli eyoor tarab-waagho laayú*. Maybe there is work tomorrow.

málifilif MA-, LIFILIFI [POC **manipi(s)*] *vi.* Thin, flimsy, flexible. Compare **máling**.

málimál (or *málemál*, *melimel*, *malimal*) *vi.* To clear brush. Related **máliti**.

máling *vi.* To be thin, thinly sliced (e.g., of paper, cloth, slices of meat or other food). Compare **málifilif**.

máliti MÁLITI, -A³ (or *máleti*, *meliti*) *vt.* 1. To clear brush from or weed an area, to straighten up a yard. Related **málimál**. Compare **sógh**. 2. To clear the way, to show respect for important people by moving aside as they pass. E.g. *Málitiló yaal*, *bwe samwool ebwe fáarágh*. Clear the road for the chief to pass. —**málitágh** MÁLIT, -AGHI *vi* (*pass*). To be cleared (of land for cultivation or construction).

maáliyéł Variant of **maaliyéł**.

-mám -MÁMI (or *-mem*) [POC **-mami*] (*s*) *poss suf.* Suffixed to inalienably possessed nouns and possessive classifiers. First person plural exclusive possessive suffix: our; excludes hearer. E.g. *Imámám* – our house. *Wáámám* – our canoe. *Meefiyámám* – our feelings. *Alongámám* – all of us. Compare **-y**, **mw**, **l**, **sch**, **mi**, **r**. Dial. **-m**.

mám¹ (or *mem*) [POC **mami*] *vi.* 1. To be sweet tasting. 2. To be sweet (of someone's words: usually describing an insincere utterance), to sweet-talk.

mám² MÁMI *vi.* To have diabetes. E.g. *E bwal mám*. He has diabetes. Compare **mám¹**.

máám *n.* *Cheilinus undulatus*, sp. of wrasse.

mánngáli Variant of **menngáli**.

má nghafáál (TAN) *vi.* To regret, repent of past actions. Dial. **man-otsut**.

mángi *MÁNGI*, -I-, -A³ (or *mengi*) [PRE-CRL **mani*] *vt.* To remember, recall, reminisce, think about someone or something. Inflected *mémángiiló* (*redup*). — **mángimáng** *MÁNGIMÁNGI vi, n.* To be thinking; thought, idea. E.g. *Meeta mángimángil ebwe ló ngare essóbw ló?* – What are his thoughts whether he will go or not? — **mánngáli** *MÁNGI, NGÁLI, -A³* (or *menngáli*) *vt.* To remind one of something. E.g. *Aa menngáliyáy atte kkewe leey.* It reminds me of my children. TAN: **menngeni**.

mánggos Variant of **mwonggos**.

már Variant of **mer**.

mmár (TAN) *vi.* To have buck teeth. See **ffasch**².

máár (or *mmáár*) [POC **maqudi*] *vi.* 1. To grow up strong and healthy (of plants, animals, or people). 2. To sprout healthily (as young grass, or a beard), to flourish, to be lush, luxuriant (of plant life). E.g. *Aa ghi maarúta tóngantongan.* The tangantangan is very lush. Inflected *máárúta, mááruwow*.

mmáár Variant of **máár**.

márágháli *vt.* To unfold or unfurl a cloth, to spread it out (of, e.g., a mat, tent, tablecloth, sheet, flag). TAN: **márágáni**.

márebw *n.* Sp. of edible lagoon fish.

márip *MA-, RIPI* (or *merip, marip*) 1. *n.* Broken pieces of shattered objects. Inflected *máripil*. 2. *vi.* To break into pieces, shatter. Related **rip**. — **máripirip** *vi.* To be broken into pieces.

Máriyális Variant of **Meráális**.

másighisighi Variant of **miyááf**.

máásch MÁSCHE *n.* 1. Point of land, small peninsula. E.g. *Máscheppi* – a sand point. *Meschel leppi* – point of beach. 2. Tip, point, boundary, edge (of something, e.g., tip of mast, pencil point, boundary of land). Inflected *meschel*.

Máschápi *n.* Marpi Point in the north of Saipan. TAN: **Marhepi**.

mátibw *vi.* To feel lonesome. Inflected *mátibwéló*.

mátch Variant of **metch**.

Mátchemeyá *n.* Name of a star, perhaps Alpha Centauri.

mááy MÁYI [POC **masi*] *n.* *Artocarpus altilis*, generic term for breadfruit tree and fruit. —**máiyas** (or *meyyas*) *n.* Variety of small round breadfruit with edible seeds. TAN: **meiyah**. —**mááy arúng** *n.* Breadfruit cooked with coconut milk. —**mááy dél** *n.* Variety of breadfruit with a smooth skin, said to come from Truk. —**mááy ffay** *n.* Whole uncut breadfruit. —**mááy rúng** *n.* Breadfruit that has the white sap on the outside and is ready for picking.

me¹ [POC **mai*] *prep.* Noun proclitic. From, at. E.g. *I itto me pantalaan*. I'm coming from the dock. *Bwughi lóópís mewóól lamaasa*. Bring the pencil on (lit.: from on) the table. E.g. *Aa itto me igha e ló iye*. He came from where he went/He has returned. Compare **sángi**. —**meiya** ME, I-, YA (or *miiya*) *loc.* From where? E.g. *U itto meiya?* – Where do you come from?

me² [POC **ma*] *conj.* Noun phrase conjunction. And, or, with. E.g. *Juan me Maria raa ló leeset*. Juan and Maria went fishing. *Juan aa ló leeset me Maria*. Juan went fishing with Maria. Compare **nge**.

me- Variant of **ma-**.

mediya Variant of **metiya**.

meefi¹ (or *mááfi*, *meyááfi*, *miyááfi*) 1. MIYÁAFI, -A³ *vt.* To feel something (through touching); to have a belief or feeling about something. E.g. *I meefi koof ye úlúmey bwe e kkar*. I feel that the coffee is hot. E.g. *I meefi bwe Juan essóów itto*. I feel that Juan won't come. 2. MEEFIYA- *n.* Feelings, state of health. E.g. *Meeta meefiyómw?* – How do you feel?/What do you think? Inflected *meefiyey*, *meefiyómw*, *meefiyal*. Related **miyááfeló**.

meefi² Variant of **miyááfi**.

meefiló Variant of **miyááfeló**.

mehag Variant of **mahag**.

meis [CHAM < SPAN *mais*] *n.* Corn.

mekk Variant of **mákk**.

melaalong Variant of **milaalong**.

melat MALATA 1. *vi.* To be brave. 2. *n.* Bravery, courage. E.g. *Melatal* – his bravery. Synonym **bwura**. TAN: **manat**.

melaato Variant of **milóoto**.

melaátá Variant of **miláátá**.

meláátiw Variant of **miláátiw**.

melaw Variant of **malaw**.

meleis *vi.* Tingling reaction of the gums and teeth to a very sour taste. E.g. *Aa ghi meleis ngiiy*. My teeth tingle (from the sour taste).

meleitáy Variant of **meleitey**.

meleitey (or *meleitáy*) [CHAM] 1. *n.* School. E.g. *Imwal meleitey* – school building. 2. *vi.* To pray (from a book), to read, to study. Compare **arágharágh**, **teyey**. TAN: **malaitay**.

melew *n.* Hibiscus tree. Synonym **ghúlúfé**.

meleeya *vi.* To have sexual intercourse, to copulate, to make love. Related **ameleeya**.

meli Variant of **máli**.

melimel Variant of **málimál**.

mmeling Variant of **mmáling**.

meliti Variant of **máliti**.

melóósch *n.* Wild deer, found in the mountains of Saipan and the northern islands. TAN: **minaarh**.

-mem Variant of **-mám**.

mem Variant of **mám**¹.

mendiyooka Variant of **mindiyooka**.

menzas Variant of **mezas**.

menngáli Variant of **mánngáli**.

mengar Variant of **mangar**.

mengi Variant of **mángiiy**.

menggos Variant of **mwonggos**.

mer MÁRI (or *már*) *vi.* To move or be moved from one place to another. Inflected *meriló*, *merito*. TAN: **mar**. —**mereey** *vt.* To move something. E.g. *Ibwe mereeyáy meighaal*. I'll move from here (e.g., to make room for someone else to sit). Inflected *mereeyáy*, *meréégh*, *mereeyló*, *mereeywow*.

meram Variant of **maram**.

meras Variant of **maras**.

merágh MER, -ÁGHI (or *mmerágh*) *vi (pass)*. To be spread out (of mats, cloth). Synonym **ferágh**. TAN: **merág**.

mmerágh Variant of **merágh**.

Meráális (or *Máriyális*) [SPAN *Marianas*] *n.* The Mariana Islands. Compare **Remeráális**, **Marianas**.

merip Variant of **márip**.

merúfifi (TAN) *vi.* Very bright, sparkling, shining. s: **marúfúúfú**.

mesa- Variant of **maas**¹.

mmesa Variant of **mmasas**.

Mesafúú *n.* Fifth night of the moon.

mesagh MESAGHÚ (or *masagh*, *meságh*) [POC **mataku*] *vi.* To have fear, be afraid. E.g. *I mesagh bwe pááw ete ghúúwáy.* I am afraid that a shark will bite me (lit.: lest a shark bite me). Compare **lúw**. TAN: **mehag**, **mahag**. —**mesaghata** 1. *n.* Coward. 2. *vi.* To be a coward, be cowardly. Antonym **melat**. TAN: **mahagata**. —**mesaghú** MESAGHÚ, -A³ (or *masaghú*) *vt.* To fear something, be afraid of something. Inflected *mesaghúúr*. TAN: **mahagú**.

mesaghasagh MESAGHÚSAGHÚ *vi* To have reservations, to be a little worried or anxious about doing something. Related **mesagh**. Synonym **rúúrú**. TAN: **mahagahag**.

mesal fááng *n.* Angled platforms extending from the canoe gunwales to the outrigger platform on a canoe. Related **fááng**.

Mesal Fúú MASA, -L, FÚÚ *n.* Region in the heavens which is full of stars, the Milky Way; lit.: face of stars. Compare **maas**.

mesal waa MASA, -L, WAA *n.* Base of the two flaring tips at the bow and stern of a canoe hull. TAN: **mesan waa**.

mesaliiyas MASA, -L², IYASA *n.* Fork at the tip of a breadfruit picking pole. Related **maas**, **iyas**. TAN: **mahaniiyah**.

mesap MESAPA *n.* Top of the gunwale of the canoe.

meseigh MESEIGHI *vi* To be happy, cheerful, excited. E.g. *Juan aa ghiil meseigh bwe Maria ebwe schóóliimweli* Juan is very happy that Maria will marry him. Synonym **móóghuf**. Antonym **soong**. TAN: **meheig**.

meseigháágháli *vt.* To be pleased by something, happy about it. E.g. *Semal Juan e ghi meseigháágháli.* Juan's father is very pleased with h him. Related **meseigh**. TAN: **meheigáágáni**.

meseighiiti MESEIGHI, -ITI, -A³ *vt.* To enjoy something. E.g. *Maria aa meseighiiti ghuubwul.* Maria enjoyed the feast. TAN: **meheigiiti**.

Meseling *n.* Third night of the moon.

mesenipig (TAN) *vi.* 1. To be infested with insects. 2. To have a bad cold, to have the flu.

meseppeel sabweil *n.* Lower eyelid. Related **saap**.

Mesetúw *n.* Seventh night of the moon.

mesetcha MASA, TCHAA *n.* Sp. of snapper; perhaps *Lutjanus Gibbus*.
TAN: **mahatcha**.

Mesewal *n.* Sixth night of the moon.

mesighisigh MA-, SIGHISIGHI (or *másighisigh*) *vi.* To sob jerkily and in spasms (when deeply upset). TAN: **mehigihig**.

mesóól Variant of **masóól**.

Messóól Variant of **Mesóón**.

Mesóón (or **Messóól**) *n.* Fourth night of the moon.

mmeschar 1. *n.* Swamp, mud, sticky mud on lake bottom. 2. *vi.* To be muddy, swampy. TAN: **morhar**.

mesche [ENG (?)] *n.* Steel, iron, scrap metal. Compare **paarang**. TAN: **merhe**.

mescheischey Variant of **mascheischey**.

meschemesch *n.* Angled tip of the mast on a sailing canoe, above where the *alap* and *sálisóbw* are attached.

meschemesch¹ *vi.* To be ready to fall or tip over because of being close to the edge of something. E.g. *Aa ghi meschemeschewow léé laal wóól lamaasa*. That glass on the table is about to fall. Related **máásch**. TAN: **merhemerh**¹.

meschemesch² *n.* *Ipomea littoralis*, sp. of plant. Synonym **rheiwál**.
TAN: **merhemerh**².

mescheng *n.* Unopened top or head sprout of a tree. Inflected *meschengel*. TAN: **marheng**.

mescherágh MESCHERÁGHI *vi.* To be easy, simple, light (of a task); to be approachable, easy to deal with (of people). E.g. *E ghi mescherágh yaal makk*. Her delivery (of the baby) was easy. Antonym **wááíres**.
TAN: **merheerág**.

meschótchór (or *méschéтчór*) *vi.* To be soft (of bread, ripe fruit, cloth, baby's skin, etc.). TAN: **modotchór**.

meet Variant of **meeta**.

metta Variant of **meeta**.

meeta MEETAA (or *metta*, *meet*) [POC **meqa-nsapa*] *ques n.* What? —**meetaawe** *ques n.* What was it? —**meetaawo** *ques n.* What's next? what's happening?

metaff METAFFA *vi.* To understand clearly. E.g. *Schóól meleitey raa ghi metaff faal meeta mestru aa aweewe ngáliir.* The students clearly understand what the teacher explained to them. —**metaffaló** *vi.* To have a clear head, to be awake, alert, able to understand.

metaw METAWA (or *mataw*) [POC **masawa*] *n.* Open ocean, deep sea. E.g. *Reemetaw* – deep water sailors. Inflected *leemetaw*. Compare **sáát**.

metágh METÁGHI [POC **masaki*] 1. *n.* Pain (as the result of injury or sickness). Inflected *metághiy*, *metághúmw*, *metághil*. 2. *vi.* To hurt, to be painful. TAN: **meteg**. —**metághetágh** *vi.* To ache all over one's body.

meteri- *n.* Individual strands or fibers. Inflected *meteril*. —**metetteril faat** *n.* Strands of hair in the eyebrows. —**metetteril maas** *n.* Eyelashes. —**metetteril schiimw** *n.* Strands of head hair.

meteeyil *n.* Sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

metiya (or *mediya*) [SPAN *media*] *n.* Thirty minutes past the hour, half past.

Metkulis [CHAM < SPAN *miercoles*] *n.* Wednesday.

metóngar *n.* Space between the prow of the canoe and the first cross-seat, where the anchor is kept.

—**metch** (TAN) *num cl.* Counting classifier for little bits, small amounts. E.g. *Emetch* – a small amount. Synonym **-ghus**.

metch (or *máitch*) *vi.* To be cool, unpalatable (of food or drink that is supposed to be served warm). E.g. *Aa metcheló koof.* The coffee has become cool. Inflected *metcheló*, *metchetiw*. Compare **pat**, **patapat**.

meew (TAN) *n.* Sp. of snapper.

mmey vi. To be stretched (as cloth, elastic, or rubber). Inflected *mmeyiló*.

meyyas Variant of **máiyas**.

meyáfi Variant of **miyááfi**.

meyááfi Variant of **meefi**¹.

mezas (or *menzas*) [CHAM < SPAN *medias*] *n.* Socks, stockings. E.g. *Mezas láálááy* – long stockings. *Mezas máling* – nylon stockings.

mée- *n.* Price, cost. E.g. *Fitoow méél?* – How much does it cost? Inflected *méél* Related *ameew*, **akkamé**.

méghúr Variant of **móghur**.

mméél iigh *n.* School of fish. Synonym **tchool iigh**.

Méél *n.* The star Vega.

mééli vt. To buy something. E.g. *Ibwe mééli tiliighi reel seigh dóóla*. I will buy the book for ten dollars. Synonym **amééw**. TAN: **mééni**.

mééló vi. (Of a commodity) to be sold out. Related **amééw**, **mée-**.

mééni (TAN) vt. To buy something. See **mééli**.

méschatchar Variant of **mwuschatchar**.

méschétchór Variant of **meschótchór**.

-mi -MII [POC *-*miu*] *poss suf* Suffixed to inalienably possessed nouns and possessive classifiers. Second person plural possessive suffix: your. E.g. *Yáámi* – your object(s). *Alongámi* – all of you. Compare **-y**, **mw**, **l**, **sch**, **mám**, **r**.

mikki [ENG *Mickey Twist*] *n.* Brand of twisted chewing tobacco, often used as a common noun when requesting or looking for tobacco to chew with betel nut. Compare **amwasagha**.

mil¹ vi. To sample, try food or drink. E.g. *Mil mwongo kkelaal*. Try those foods. TAN: **min**.

mil² *vi.* To try, attempt to accomplish something, with or without success. E.g. *Raa mil rebwe féérú, nge rese mmwel*. They tried to do it, but they couldn't succeed.

mil³ *vi.* To have sexual intercourse. Compare **mil**¹.

miil *n.* 1. Person (known but not specified). E.g. *Use uri miil mewóól baas?* – Didn't you see the person on the bus? 2. (s) Thing, object. E.g. *Mil towutow* – prickly thing. *Mil paschapasch* – sticky thing. *Mil kkar* – hot thing. Dial. **maan**. Related **mili**-. TAN: **miin**.

mila *vt.* To do something to correct a problem. E.g. *Mila milkkela!* – Fix those! *Mila atte la!* – Take care of the child! (perhaps because he is crying). TAN: **mina**. —**milaalong** (or *malaalong, melaalong*) *vt.* To put something in. Inflected *amilaalong*. —**milaaló** *vt.* To remove something, take it away. Inflected *amilaaló*. TAN: **man-akkarheló**. —**milaato** (or *malaato, melaato, milóoto*) *vt.* To pass, push an object towards the speaker. Inflected *amalaato*. —**miláátá** (or *maláátá, meláátá*) *vt.* To raise an object up. Inflected *amiláátá*. —**miláátiw** (or *malaatiw, meláátiw*) *vt.* To put an object down. Inflected *amiláátiw*. Synonym **isáliitiw**.

miláfféér *n.* Medicine prepared with a magic spell on it; may be for good or evil purposes. Related **miil**. TAN: **manafféér**.

milákkáscheló *n.* Something that has been discarded or thrown away. Related **mil**-, **akkesch**.

mili- *n.* Often used as a focusing or emphasizing form; requires demonstrative suffix. The one (human or animal). E.g. *Juan mille e féérú*. Juan is the one who did it. Inflected *mille, milimwu, millaal, miliwe, milkkey, milkkaal, milkkelaal, milkkewe*. Related **miil**. Compare **ila**. TAN: **mini**-.

milifengel *vi.* To do something together (e.g., fight, argue, make love). E.g. *Re milifengel lughul salaapi*. They fought together over money. Related **mila**. TAN: **minifengen**.

milóoto Variant of **milaato**.

miin (TAN) *n.* Person (known but not specified). See **miil**.

mindiyooka¹ (or *mendiyooka*) [CHAM] *n.* Tapioca.

mindiyooka² (or *mendiyooka*) [CHAM] *n.* Young able-bodied men who do not do any work. Synonym **siibi**.

minuutu [CHAM < SPAN *minuto*] *n.* Minute.

mis MISI *vi.* To lie, tell lies or falsehoods. Synonym **mwaghel**. —**misiiy** MISI, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To lie to someone. Inflected *misiiyáy*, *misúúgh*, *misiiir*. —**misimis** (or *misemis*) 1. *vi.* *í* To be lying. 2. *n.* Lie, liar. Related **limisimis**.

mmis *vi.* To be shiny, greasy, oily. E.g. *E ghi mmis schimwal*. His hair is greasy. TAN: **mmih**.

misemis Variant of **misimis**.

mmisch *n, vi.* Noise made when smacking the lips or tongue to show dissatisfaction or annoyance; to make such a noise. Dial. **mmit**².

mmit¹ MMITI *vi.* To slip, to slide (e.g., down a hill). E.g. *E mmititiw*. He slipped down. —**mitimit** MITIMITI *vi.* To be slippery. E.g. *E ghi mitimit yaal*. The road is very slippery.

mmit² (TAN) *n, vi.* Noise made when smacking the lips or tongue to show dissatisfaction or annoyance; to make such a noise. Dial. **mmisch**.

mitiiy MITI, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To feel sorry, feel sympathetic for someone. Compare **faiyééw**. TAN: **múúti**.

miiya Variant of **meiya**.

miyááf (or *mááf*) *vi.* To be awake, to wake up. Inflected *miyááfetá*.

miyááfeló (or *máffeló*, *meefiló*, *mááfeló*) *vi.* To awaken, be awake after sleeping; to return to consciousness after fainting, to revive. (usage: respect) Related **miyááf**. Synonym **maseló**, **lifangaló**.

miyááfetá *vi.* To wake up, awaken. Synonym **mmasatá**, **lifang**.

miyááfi Variant of **meefi**¹.

miizas [CHAM < SPAN *millas*] *n.* Mile.

moot Variant of **mwoot**.

moota (or *mwoota*) [ENG] *n.* Motor, esp. outboard motor on a boat.

mootú *n.* Flower, similar to spider lily, which is often used in garlands for chiefs. Compare **ghiobw**.

mó **MÓÓ** [POC **mapo*] *vi.* To have healed. E.g. *Aa móóló sannááy*. My infection has healed.

mó- Variant of **ma-**.

mógomóg (TAN) *n.* 1. *Tacca leontopetaloides*, arrowroot. 2. Generic term for starch. See **móghomógh**.

móóghas [CHAM < SPAN *magistrad*(?)] *n.* Administrator, governor, mayor. E.g. *Móóghasal falúw* – island administrator or governor. Synonym **maghalaay**.

móghomógh **MÓGHOMÓGHO** (or *maghomagh*) *n.* 1. *Tacca leontopetaloides*, arrowroot. 2. Generic term for starch. TAN: **mó-gomóg**.

móóghuf (or *maaghuf*) [CHAM] *vi.* To be happy, pleased. Synonym **me-seigh**. TAN: **maagof**.

móghur (or *méghúr*) *n.* Head. (usage: respect) Synonym **schimw**. TAN: **magúr** —**móghur sóbwulal** *n.* Fontanel, soft spot on a baby's skull. TAN: **magúr hóbwolal**.

móghut Variant of **mwóghut**.

mókkina Variant of **móókkina**.

móókkina (or *mókkina*) [CHAM < SPAN *máquina*] *n.* Engine, motor, machine. —**móókkinaal féérúl simbong** *n.* Printing press. —**móókkinaal ghareeta** *n.* Automobile engine. —**móókkinaal teete** *n.* Sewing machine. —**móókkinaal waa** *n.* Ship's engine.

móólatél (or *mwóólatél*) *vi.* To yawn. Related **atél**. Synonym **amóól**. TAN: **móónatel**.

mólló *vi.* To be fixed, corrected. E.g. *Aa mólló ghareeta*. The car is fixed. Related **amwela**.

mólóló *vi.* To be covered from the elements, concealed from sight, hidden away. TAN: **mónaló**.

móluppwuluppw MA-, LUPPWULUPPWU *vi.* Shiny, sparkling, twinkling.

móluwó *vi.* To be wealthy. Synonym **rikku**. TAN: **mónuway**.

mónuway (TAN) *vi.* To be wealthy. See **móluwó**.

móóng Variant of **mwoong**.

móngóógh MÓNGÓÓGHO (or *mwungóógh*, *mwóngóógh*) [CHAM *magagu*(?)] *n.* Cloth, yard goods; things made out of cloth, clothes, things that one wears. Inflected *móngóóghol*, *móngóóghomw*. Synonym **zaddas**. TAN: **mwongaag**. —**mómmóngóógh** *vi.* To get dressed, to dress oneself.

móngúnúngún (TAN) *vi.* To whisper, speak softly. See **mwóngúlúngúl**.

móópa MÓÓPAA [CHAM < SPAN *mapa*] *n.* Map. Inflected *móópaal*.

móór Variant of **mwóór**.

mórang MA-, RANGA *vi.* To swarm out (esp. of insects whose nest has been disturbed). Inflected *mórangetá*. Synonym **parangarang**, **rang**.

mórup MA-, RUPU *vi.* To blink (the eyes or a light). Related **mórupurup**.

mórupurup MA-, RUPURUPU *vi.* 1. To flicker (of light). 2. To blink the eyes rapidly, as when dust gets into them. Related **mórup**.

móót MÓÓTA (or *mwóót*) *vi.* To sit. E.g. *Móóitiw*. Sit down. —**móó-taisúús** MÓÓTA, ÚSÚÚSÚ *vi.* To squat on one's haunches. —**móótetá** *vi.* To sit up. —**móótetiw** (or *móóttiw*) *vi.* To sit down.

móóttiw Variant of **móótetiw**.

Mótso [SPAN *marzo*] *n.* The month of March.

móówul *vi, n.* To attack, have battle with; war. Synonym **gheera**. TAN: **móówun**. —**móówula** *vt.* To attack someone, to battle him, to assault him with a weapon. Inflected *móówulaar*. TAN: **móówuna**.

Móózo [SPAN *mayo*] *n.* The month of May.

MW

mwii *n.* Name of the sixteenth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*mw*).

-mw -MWU [POC *-*mu*] *poss suf.* Suffixed to inalienably possessed nouns and possessive classifiers. Second person singular possessive suffix: your. E.g. *Imwómw* – your house. *Meefiyómw* – your feelings. *Bwootumw* – your nose. *Wóómw* – your canoe. *Yóómw* – your object. *Loumw* – your child. Compare **-y**, **l**, **sch**, **mám**, **mi**, **r**.

mwa- Variant of **ma-**.

mmwa-¹ [POC *-*moqa*] *rel n.* To be in front; before. E.g. *E lo mmwal*. He's in front. *Mmwáy* – in front of me. Inflected *mmwáy*, *mmwómw*, *mmwal*, *mmweer*. Related **ghommwal**, **mmwa-²**.

mmwa-² MMWA- [POC *-*moqa*] *rel n.* Comparative. More than, greater than. E.g. *E ssogholó yááy lóópis mmwal yaal Maria*. I have more pencils than Maria. E.g. *Ii e tomwógh mmwal Juan*. He is bigger than Juan. Inflected *mmwal*. Related **mmwa-¹**.

mwaa Variant of **mwáá**.

mwagel (TAN) *vi.* To tell lies, to lie. Synonym **misimis**.

mwaginigin (TAN) *vi.* To feel pleasure from sexual intercourse. See **mwaghilighil**.

mwaghel *v.* To tell lies, to pretend. Compare **mis**.

mwaghilighil *vi.* To be ticklish, to react when tickled; to tickle (of an action). E.g. *E ghi mwaghilighil*. It really tickles. Compare **amwátágheli**, **mwaginigin**. —**se mwaghilighil** *vi.* 1. To be excessively ticklish, to not enjoy being tickled. E.g. *Utu amwatágheliyáy, bwe ise mwaghilighil*. Don't tickle me, because I'm very ticklish (because I don't like it). 2. To fail to react to being tickled, to not be tickled.

mwaghut Variant of **mwóghut**.

mwaischéesch Variant of **mwaischúúsch**.

mwaischúusch MA-, ÚSCHÚÚSCHÚ (or *mwaischéesch*) *vi.* To sway or shake, as a tree in the wind; to shake with laughter. Related **úschúghú**. TAN: **mwairhúúr**.

mwall Variant of **mwóll**.

mwalel *n.* *Sophora tomentosa*, tall shrub with silvery gray leaves and long thin seed pods; the seeds are used in traditional medicine.

mwalemwáál Variant of **malemwáál**.

mwali- Variant of **mwalú-**.

mwalú- (or *mwali-*) *n.* Possessive classifier for food or drink for personal consumption. (usage: respect word, used primarily by men) Inflected *mwalúsch*. Synonym **mwongo**, **ala-**, **iliti-**. Compare **ammwel**².

-mwalú *num cl.* Counting classifier for the measurement corresponding to the distance from the inside of the elbow to the fingertip; cubit. E.g. *Emwalú* one cubit. *Ruamwalú* two cubits. *Elimwalú* three cubits. *Faamwalú* four cubits. *Limmwalú* five cubits.

mwalú MWALÚÚ *n.* Inside of the knee or elbow joint. E.g. *Mwalúúl paay* - inside of the elbow. *Mwalúúl pesche* - inside or back of the knee. Inflected *mwalúúy*, *mwalumw*, *mwalúúl*, *mwalúúr*. Related **-mwalú**.

mwaamwaay MWAAMWAAYÚ *vi, n.* To be beautiful, pretty, handsome, good, healthy, successful; beauty, attractiveness. E.g. *Schóóbwut laal e ghi mwaamwaay*. That woman over there is very beautiful. Inflected *mwaamwaayúmw*, *mwaamwaayúl*, *mwaamwaayúúr*. Compare **wetig**.

Mwaarap *n.* Character in a traditional story, father of *Rongolapand Rongoschigh*; the story has to do with the raising of *Faisout* of the water.

mware- *poss cl.* 1. Possessive classifier for garlands, leis, necklaces and other things worn around the head or neck. E.g. *Mwaremw mwáár* - your lei. Synonym **úlúwa-**. Compare **mwáár**. 2. Sweet-heart (in old songs). Related **amware-**. Inflected *mwarey*, *mwarem*, *mwarel*. **-mwareli** MWARE, -LI, -A³ *vt.* To wear a lei (*mwáár*), towel, chain, purse, necklace around the neck or head. E.g. *Utu mwareli tuwóóza bweete ghi fitiló buuugh wóól orongal*

ghóóghó. Don't wear the towel around your neck because the umbilical cord will strangle the baby (that is in your womb). TAN: **mwareni**. —**mwaremwar** MWAREMWARE *vi*. To be wearing a lei or garland. Synonym **úlúwúlúw**.

mwarefarh (TAN) *n*. Sp. of surgeonfish.

mwareiti MWARE, -ITI, -A³ *vi*. To honor, respect, worship (esp. God). Related **mwaár**, **mware-**.

mwarep *n*. Sp. of goatfish.

mwaronggay [CHAM] *n*. *Morinda ulefeira*, sp. of tree; the seeds are used in games played by children and, when larger, as pendants. Compare **aghurang**.

mwas MWASA *vi*. To stink, esp. in reference to female genitals. (usage: vulgar) TAN: **mwah**.

mwaas MWASA *n*. Stink, unpleasant smell, esp. in reference to female genitals. (usage: vulgar) Inflected *mwasey*, *mwasómw*, *mwasal*, *mwasasch*. TAN: **mwaah**.

mwasooso 1. *n*. Dried copra, ready to be marketed. 2. *vi*. To be making copra. Compare **schoo**.

mwasch *vi* To be busy, detained. E.g. *E mwasch reel tarabwaagho*. He was busy with work. Related **mmwasch**. TAN: **mwarh**.

mmwasch MMWASCHA *vi*. To be stuck and unable to move. E.g. *Wakke aa mmwaschalóllól mmeschar*. The cow became stuck in the swamp. Inflected *mmwaschaló*. TAN: **mmwarh**.

mwasching *vi*. To snap off easily, break off easily (of plants). TAN: **mwurhing**. —**mwaschingasching** *vi*. To be easily broken off. TAN: **mwurhingurhing**.

mwaat MWATA (or *mwaát*) [POC **ngmata* (?)] *n*. Worm, earthworm.

mwata (TAN) *vi*. To be a good climber, able to work on heights. Dial. **téékkáng**.

mwatiigha [SPAN *manteca*] 1. *n*. Fat, grease, fatty parts of meat, shortening used in cooking. 2. *vi*. To be fatty, greasy (of meat). TAN: **mwatiiga**.

Mwattis [CHAM < SPAN *martes*] *n.* Tuesday.

-mmwaay MMWAAYÚ *v suf.* To act slowly, carefully, without rushing. E.g. *Mwetemmwaay* – to go slowly. *Fattabwemmwaay* – to run slowly. *Úlúmmwaay* – to drink slowly, without hurrying. *Féérúmmwaayuló* to do it slowly, carefully. *Arághimmwaayi* – to read it carefully; to roll it slowly.

mwayútch MA-, ÚSCHÚ *vi.* To shake from a major event (as the earth in a quake or buildings near an explosion). E.g. *E mwayútch falúw.* The earth is shaking. Related **mwaischúúsch**, **úschúghú**.

mwáá (or *mwaá*) *n.* 1. Term of address, usually for a woman. 2. Expression referring to female genitals. E.g. *Eyoór mwáá?* – Is there any (sex) available? (usage: men’s talk, vulgar) Related **mwás**. TAN: **mwááh**.

mwáágh Variant of **mwéégh**.

mwákk *vi.* 1. To be chipped, cracked, split, dented, marked up, defaced. E.g. *Aa mwákkaló sepi.* The plate is chipped. 2. To break off, as a cliff in a landslide. TAN: **mwékk**.

mwáll MWÁLLA *vi.* To be sour, tart. TAN: **mwall**. —**mwállettigh** MWÁLLE, TTIGHI *vi.* To be extremely sour (so much so that it burns the mouth). TAN: **mwallettig**.

mmwál (or *mmwel*) *vi.* To be enough, sufficient, more than enough; said of food or drink that is being served, or of irritating behavior, or of work. E.g. *E mmwel.* Stop. That’s enough. *E mmwáll yóómw tarab-waagho.* Stop working.

mwáál¹ MWÁÁLE; MWÁÁLI [POC *(*ta-*)ngmaqane] *n.* Man, male. Inflected *mwáálil*, *mwáálel*. TAN: **mwáán**. —**mwáálellap** MWÁÁLE, LLAPA *n.* Uncle (mother’s oldest brother or father’s oldest brother), oldest son. Related **lap**. TAN: **mwánennap**. —**mwááleló** *vi.* To reach puberty (of males). Synonym **mwááletá**. —**mwáálil** MWÁÁLI, -L *n.* Penis; manliness, maturity (of males). (usage: respect) Synonym **taal**, **seel**. —**mwáál kkemwuul** *n.* Gentlemen (as a term of address). (usage: common word) Compare **resaumwar**.

mwáál² MWÁÁLI *vi.* To be lost (on land, as opposed to being lost at sea). E.g. *Aa mwááliló leyil walúwal.* He got lost in the forest. Inflected *mwááliló*.

mwááleló Variant of **mwááliló**.

mwáálesol *vi.* 1. To be a show-off, to be arrogant, proud, haughty. 2. To be a Don Juan, to be sexually successful with many women and proud of it.

mwáálescho MWÁÁLE, SCHOO *n.* A man who is very strong, powerful. Related **mwáál**, **schoo**.

mwáliili MWÁLIYALIYA (or *mwáliyáli*) *vi.* To speak, say, converse in a quiet, respectful fashion, as at a funeral or sickbed, in church. Related **mwáliya-**. Compare **kkapas**.

mwáliya- *n.* Words, conversation, speech. Inflected *mwáliyáy*, *mwáliyómw*, *mwáliyal*, *mwáliyasch*, *mwáliyeer*. Related **mwáliili**. Synonym **kkapas**.

mwááliyah [CHAM] (TAN) *vi.* 1. To be notorious for doing clever or mischievous things; to be a trouble-maker. 2. To tell mocking jokes, make fun; to tell jokes over the head of an innocent listener; to play practical jokes; to do nasty tricks. *s:* **mwááliyas**.

mwááliyas [CHAM] *vi.* 1. To be notorious for the clever or mischievous things one does; to be a trouble-maker. Synonym **mwóscho**. 2. To tell mocking jokes, make fun; to tell jokes over the head of an innocent listener; to play practical jokes; to do nasty tricks. Compare **mangaraay**. TAN: **mwááliyah**.

mwááliyál (or *mwááliyel*) *vi.* To be dizzy, light-headed; (figuratively) to be confused.

mwáliyáli Variant of **mwáliili**.

mwááliyel Variant of **mwááliyál**.

mwámweschigh *n.* Sp. of edible bottom-dwelling fish.

mwáán MWÁÁNE [POC **(ta)ngmaqane*] (TAN, LN) *n.* Man, male. See **mwáál**.

mwááng MWÁÁNGI *vi.* 1. To be upset or impatient; to be excited from hearing of important news or events. 2. To be annoyed, impatient, especially from waiting. 3. To be physically strained and aching. E.g. *Aa mwááng saghúruy*. My back is strained. Compare **waamwey**. —**mwáángiló** *vi.* To be annoyed, frustrated, fed up.

mwángil (or *mwengil*) *vi.* To spoil, become bad (of food).

mwáár MWARE *n.* Lei, typically the traditional Micronesian head garland; more generally, anything worn around the head or neck. Related **mware-**.

mwárighar (or *mwárigher*) *n.* Basket, made of coconut leaves, used for cooking fish in the earth oven.

Mwáarighár (or *Mwáarigher*) *n.* A constellation: the Pleiades. Compare **mwárighar**.

mwárigher Variant of **mwárighar**.

Mwáarigher Variant of **Mwáarighár**.

mwáát Variant of **mwaat**.

mwei- *v.* Root form for adopt and adoption. —**mweimwey** MWEYMWEYI *n, vi.* 1. Adopted children. E.g. *Layúl mweimwey* – his adopted child. 2. To temporarily foster a child. —**mweiti** MWEI, -TI, -A³ (or *mwéiti*) *vt.* To adopt a child. Inflected *mweitiiló*.

mweifengáll MWEI, FENGÁLLI *vi.* To put things together, to come together in a group. Inflected *mweifengállí*.

mmweigh *vi.* To be stingy, to be notorious for lacking generosity, selfish. Dial. **wóóppwut**.

mweeiló *vi.* To be out of season (of fruit). E.g. *Aa mweeiló mangga*. Mangoes are out of season.

mweimwey *n.* Sp. of bird.

mweisefáng MWEI, SEFÁNGI *vi.* 1. To separate (as with married people); to separate different types of objects from one another. 2. To be frayed, parted, broken (of a rope, esp. one with many strands). Inflected *mweisefánngi* (*vt.*). Related **amwey**, **mmwey**.

mweisiló Variant of **mwoisiló**.

mweiti *vt.* To break something, part it, snap it (of rope, string, cable, etc.). E.g. *Juan aa mweitiiló ghoomwa*. Juan broke the rubber band. Related **mmwey**.

mweito MWEI, -TOO *vi.* To come together. E.g. *Aramas re mweito reel imwal máá*. The people have come together at the mortuary.

mweiwe Variant of **mwoiwe**.

mmwel¹ *vi.* Always takes third person singular subject pronoun. To be able, capable. E.g. *Ese mmwel bwe Maria ebwe fééri tarab-waagho leeimw.* Maria is not able to do the work at home. Related **emmwel**. Dial. **teefúrh**.

mmwel² Variant of **mmwál**.

mweel *n.* Line leading to pulley attached to lower boom on a sailing canoe; used to adjust the set of the sail.

mweniló (TAN) *vi.* To languish, mope because of someone's absence. Synonym **ereeramwey**.

mwengerenger (or *mwongerenger*, *mwongaranger*) *vi.* To have a rough surface, as sandpaper or the bark of a tree. Compare **mwolaala**.

mwengeya- (or *mwéngeya*) *n.* Sibling or cousin of the opposite sex; for a man, his *mwengeyal* would be female, for a woman the *mwengeyal* would be male. Inflected *mwengeyey*, *mwengeyómw*, *mwengeyal*, *mwengeyeer*. Compare **bwii**.

mwengil Variant of **mwángil**.

mwerá (or *mwérá*) *vi.* To habitually eat at other people's houses, to be a moocher (this is said to be an insult when said seriously about adults, but is not considered a particularly bad thing for children to do around the village). Inflected *mwerákkesch*. TAN: **mworá**. —**mwerákkesch** (or *mworákkisch*, *mwérakkesch*) *n.* Person who habitually eats at the homes of others; a moocher. TAN: **mworakkirh**.

mweesiló Variant of **mwoisiló**.

mweesor *n.* *Guettarda speciosa*, sp. of small tree with sweet-smelling blossoms that bloom in the morning. TAN: **mwohor**.

mweschel (or *mwuschel*) *v.* To want, wish, hope for, desire, be willing. E.g. *I mweschel ló ghuubwul.* I want to go to a party. TAN: **mw-erhen**. —**mwescheleyá** *vi.* 1. To be greedy, covetous, to request other people's belongings, or to beg goods in a store. 2. To be curious about other people's possessions and beg for them. TAN: **mw-**

erheneyá. —mwescheleeti *vt.* To want, desire, covet a thing or person. E.g. *Juan e ghi mwescheleeti gharetta parapar laal.* Juan really wants that red car.

mwet *MWETE vi.* To go away, to get away. E.g. *Mwet, mwet!* – Run, get away from here! *Mwettiw.* Go down (e.g., a hill). *Mweteló.* Run away (from here). **—mwetekkáy** *vi.* To go fast, to hurry up. Related **amwetekkeya. —mwetekkáyeti** *vt.* To hurry to a place. **—mweteló** 1. *vi.* To go, leave, depart. 2. *n.* Departure, leaving. E.g. *Mwetelóól sikooki* – the departure of the airplane. Inflected *mwetelóól.* **—mwetemmwaay** *vi.* To be slow (in walking, learning, doing). Related **mmwaay. —mwetemwet** *vi.* To be fast, to hurry up. **—mwetesángi** *vi.* To go away from a person or place, to leave. Inflected *mwetesángiyáy, mwetesángighisch, mwetesángighámem, mwetesángiir.* **—mweteto** (or *mwótto, mwóteto, mwetto*) *vi.* To come toward the speaker, to approach.

mweta Variant of **mwota**.

mwetángitáng (or *mwétángatáng*) *vi.* To be noisy, to create a racket (from cans, machinery, cars).

mwetereirey *vi.* To be torn (of cloth, paper, a book) *ǵ.*

mweteri (or *mwéteri*) *vt.* To grab something, take it, get it, take a nip out of it. (usage: men's talk) E.g. *Ubwe ló mweteri ppwu.* Go and get some betel nut. Compare **mwet**.

mweterheey (TAN) *vi.* To wander aimlessly, without purpose. Dial. **righischéey.**

mwetto Variant of **mweteto**.

mmwey *vi.* To be broken, snapped, parted (of thread, rope, string, cable, fishline, rubber band). Related **mweiti, mmweisefáng.**

mweey¹ *MWEYÚ n.* Group of people, animals, or things. E.g. *Mweyúúr aramas* – group of people. Dial. **úyénég.**

mweey² *n.* Form of skin rash, a variety of *ghilighil*, e.g., diaper rash. Synonym **sanna**. Compare **ghááng, ruubw.**

mwéégh (or *mwáágh*) *n.* *Pisonia grandis*, a medium-sized coastal tree.

mwéiti Variant of **mweiti**.

mwéél¹ *n.* Sp. of turtle with a thin shell, used for eating.

mwéél² *n.* Sp. of fish, similar to the snapper.

mwéén (TAN) *n.* Sp. of squirrelfish.

mwéngeya Variant of **mwengeya**.

mwérakkesch Variant of **mwerákkesch**.

mwérá Variant of **mwerá**.

mwétángatáng Variant of **mwetángitáng**.

mwéter MA-, TERI *n.* Piece, sheet (of cloth or paper). Inflected *mwéteril*. Compare **mwétetteril**.

mwétetteril *n.* Small pieces, fragments (of cloth, paper); small pieces or sections. Compare **mwéter**. —**mwétetteril bróós** *n.* Bristles of a brush. —**mwétetteril pááni** *n.* Teeth of a comb.

mwéteri Variant of **mweteri**.

mwi *vi.* To be panting, out of breath, from strenuous work or running. E.g. *Aal fáarághito nge e kke mwiimwi*. He walked here and he's panting. Compare **nngasappwo**.

mwii *n.* Sp. of black bird, resembling a crow or raven but smaller.

mwiigh *n.* *Capsicum annum*, chili pepper. Synonym **lolli**, **amweigh**.

mwín (TAN) *vi.* To be together, to be companions, to work together. Inflected *mwíniló*.

mwíir MWIRI [POC **mudi*] *rel n.* Behind, after, at the back, stern (of a boat). E.g. *E lollo mwiril imwómw*. He's staying behind your house. *E lo mwíir*. He's in the back. Inflected *mwirimw*, *mwiril*, *mwirisch*, *mwirimi*, *mwiriir*. —**mwiril** MWIRI, -L (or *mwúril*) *rel n.* After, behind something.

mwirimwiril *n.* Afterward, after it. E.g. *Mwirimwiril yaal tarab-waagho, aa ghi kkaschigh*. After work he was very tired. Related **mwíir**. TAN: **mwirimwirin**.

mwiiisch [ENG(?)] *n.* 1. Person present at a meeting, witness. 2. Meeting, conference. Synonym **yéélágh**. TAN: **mwiiirh**.

mwo¹ *adv.* Marker for a polite request: please. E.g. *Uti mwo*. Please wait a little. *Saa ló mwo mwongo*. Let's go first to eat.

mwo² *adv.* Postverbal adverb used with negative statements when there is expectation of completion. Still, yet. E.g. *Esáál mwongo mwo*. He hasn't eaten yet. *Ighiwe mwo nge e fasúl ssogh yaal salaapi*. In the old days he still used to have a lot of money.

mwo³ *adv.* Even. E.g. *Ii mwo nge eyoor yaal salaapi*. Even he has money, *Ilaal mwo nge ese ghatch*. Even that one isn't any good. Compare **schagh**.

mwo- Variant of **ma-**.

mwoo¹ *vi.* To sink, lower oneself, go down. Inflected *mwootiw*, *mwooló*, *mwoolong*, *mwoowow*. Compare **mwois**.

mwoo² *vi.* To sway the hips with the knees bent in dancing. Inflected *mwoomwootiw*, *mwootá*. Related **mwoo**¹.

mwobw Variant of **mwóbw**.

Mwoogh Variant of **Mwóough**.

mwoghékk (or *mwóghékk*) *vi.* To stagger back and forth (as when drunk). TAN: **mwogokk**.

mwois MWOISI *vi.* To sink. Related **mwoisiló**. Compare **mwoo**¹. —**mwoisiló** (or *mweesiló*, *mweisiló*) *vi.* To have sunk in water.

mwoiwe (or *mweiwe*) *n.* 1. The past, at least two or three generations ago, in the olden days. 2. "Once upon a time.."; formal beginning for stories.

mwool *vi.* To be very kind, generous. Antonym **mmweigh**. Dial. **wááfirh**.

mwolaala [CHAM] *vi.* 1. To be thorny (of leaves or the trunks of some trees). 2. To be badly infected (of a wound). Compare **tar**.

mwoliti Variant of **mwuliti**.

mwolofit *n.* Sin, wrong-doing, debt. Compare **diibi**.

mwommwongo *vi.* To be edible. E.g. *Mil mwommwongo milikkaal*. These things are edible. Related **mwongo**.

mwongaag [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* Cloth, yard goods; clothes, things made of cloth. See **móngóógh**.

mwongaranger Variant of **mwengerenger**.

mwongeranger Variant of **mwengerenger**.

mwongo MWONGOO 1. *n.* Staple foods (including starches and meat cooked in a sauce). Compare **uschóósch**. 2. *vi.* To eat (staple foods). E.g. *Uwa mwongo?* – Did you eat? Related **amwongoow**, **mwommwongo**. Compare **angi**, **uscheey**.

mwongoolap MWONGOO, LAPA *vi.* To be a glutton, to frequently eat too much. Related **mwongo**, **lap**.

mwonggos (or *mánggos*, *menggos*) [CHAM] *n.* Variety of bean (chili beans, navy beans).

Mwongoulufasch *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Mwongoulufasch*. TAN: **Mwongounufarh**.

Mwongounufarh (TAN) *n.* Clan name. s: **Mwongoulufasch**.

mmwor MMWORO *vi.* To fall out or down, to shed (of leaves, seeds, hair, teeth and other things that become loose). E.g. *Aa mmworoló ngiir tuufáy*. The old men's teeth have fallen out.

mwoor¹ *n.* Strong wind, gale, usually accompanied by a small craft warning. Compare **malumál**.

mwoor² *vi.* To be out of breath, breathing hard, as a result of exertion or an attack of asthma. Compare **ghuuwa**.

mworákkisch Variant of **mwerákkesch**.

mworol MMWORO, -L² *n.* Construct form. Falling of (objects). E.g. *E kkaisúl mworol mááy*. This is how to gather breadfruit (lit.: how to have breadfruit fall). E.g. *Mworol uschow* – the falling of the rain. Related **amworomwor**, **mmwor**, **mworomwor**.

mworologhoosch MWORO, -LI, GHOSCHO *n.* Small bunches of coconut husk fiber. Related **ghoosch**.

mworomwor MWOROMWORO *vi.* To fall, as of rain or of fruit from a tree. E.g. *Mworomworolong* – to fall into something. *Aa mworomworolong uschow leeimw.* The rain fell into the house. *Aa mworomworotiw mangga.* Mangoes fell down. Related **amworomwor**, **mmwor**, **mworol**.

mworotchigh MWORO, SCHIGHI *n.* Small drops of rain that fall before a storm arrives. E.g. *Mworotchighil uschow* – raindrops. Related **mmwor**, **mworol**, **mworomwor**.

mwoos¹ *n.* Sp. of edible fish, similar to snapper, but occasionally may be poisonous.

mwoos² Variant of **mwous**.

mwoschomwoosch MWOSCHOMWOSCHO *vi.* To be short. TAN: **mworhomworh**.

mwoot MWOOTA (or *moot*) [POC **maasa* (?)] *vi.* To be cooked, of food that is ready for eating. Synonym **áibwet**. —**mwoottiw** MWOOTA, -TIWO (or *mwootétiw*) *vi.* To be finished cooking (of food). E.g. *Aa mwootétiw ineksa we.* The rice is cooked.

mwota (or *mweta*) 1. *vi.* To climb trees well. E.g. *Juan e mwota le táátá wóól ppwu.* Juan is good at climbing betel nut palms. 2. *n.* Expert climber of trees. E.g. *Juan nge mwota.* Juan is a good climber.

mwoota Variant of **moota**.

mwotal MWOTA, -L *n.* Usefulness, value of something. E.g. *Esóór mwotal.* There's no use. *Eyoor mwotal yaal tooto.* There is value in his coming. Compare **loomwotal**. TAN: **mwotan**.

mwootétiw Variant of **mwoottiw**.

mwootiw *n.* Red variety of elephant leaf taro. Compare **file**.

mwootú *n.* Variety of spider lily with red flowers. Compare **ghiyobw**, **lliriyo**.

mwotch (or *mwutch*) *n.* *Acanthurus aliala*, small sp. of surgeonfish, often cooked in soups; may occasionally be poisonous.

mwotchelegey (TAN) *n.* Surgeonfish.

mwotchol mwórefasch *n.* Sp. of edible reef fish.

mwough *n.* Sp. of tree with a wide trunk and drooping branches.
Synonym **awal**.

mmwour *vi.* To sip. Inflected (*vt*) *mwoura*. Related **amwoora**.
—**mwour** *n.* Drinking straw. Related **amwoora**.

mwous MWOUSU (or *mwoos*, *mwowus*) 1. *n.* White hair (as a result of age). E.g. *Aa ssogho mwousul*. He has a lot of white hair. Inflected *mwousúy*, *mwousumw*, *mwousul*, *mwousuur*. Dial. **bweerh**. 2. *vi.* To become white (of hair). E.g. *Aa mwous schimwey*. My hair has become white.

mwoowesch MWOOWESCHI *n.* 1. Dear one, sweet one, darling; term of endearment which may be used both seriously and when teasing or mocking. 2. Poor guy or girl! (used of a person who is dejected, sad, gloomy, subject to bad luck, without money). (usage: slang) E.g. *Mwoowesch ye Juan, bwe aa ghi semwaay*. Poor Juan, he's really sick.

mwowus Variant of **mwous**.

mwó- Variant of **ma-**.

mwóbw MWÓBWU (or *mwobw*) *vi.* To drown. Inflected *mwóbwuló*.

mwóógh *n.* Sp. of edible fish, similar to but smaller than *mwotch*.

mwóghékk Variant of **mwoghékk**.

mwóghu 1. *n.* Mold, mildew; smell of mildew. 2. *vi.* To be moldy, to be mildewed. E.g. *Aa mwóghu móngóógh*. The clothes have mildewed.
TAN: **mwóguugu**.

mwóghut MA-, GHUTÚ (or *mwaghut*, *móghut*) *vi.* To move, get out of the way. E.g. *Mwóghut!* – Get out of the way! Related **mwóghutughut**.
TAN: **mógut**. —**mwóghutughut** *vi* (*redup*). To be moving, be in motion.

mwól MWÓLA *n, vi.* Shade (from a tree or other object); to be shady, to shade oneself. E.g. *Saa ló mwóleló faal walúwal*. Let's go under the shade of the trees. Synonym **llúr**. TAN: **mwón**.

mwóll MWALLO (or *mwall*) *vi.* 1. To desire a certain kind of food. 2. To desire a woman. (usage: men's talk) TAN: **mwónn**. —**mwólleeti** *vt.* 1. To desire a certain kind of food. 2. To desire a woman. (usage: men's talk) Inflected *mwólléétúgh*.

mmwól *vi.* To be young.

mwóólatél Variant of **móólatél**.

mwóléghúlégh MW-, LÉGHÚLÉGHÚ (or *mwólughulugh*) *vi.* To be loose, wobbly, tight. Related **légh**.

mwóóliyal Variant of **mwóóliyol**.

mwóóliyol (or *mwóóliyal*) 1. *n.* Perspiration. 2. *vi.* To perspire, sweat. Dial. **witch**.

mwólló Variant of **mwólóló**.

mwólóló MWÓLA, -LÓO (or *mwólló*) *vi.* 1. To disappear in the distance, as boats going over the horizon. 2. (Of shade) to spread until an area is completely shaded. 3. To set (of the sun). Synonym **tol**, **tololó**. Related **mwól**. TAN: **mwónóló**.

mwólughulugh¹ *vi.* To be dizzy, esp. from thinking too much. E.g. *I mwólughulugh reel yááy tarabwaagho*. My head is swimming from my work. Compare **bwulaas**.

mwólughulugh² Variant of **mwóléghúlégh**.

mwóluumw *n.* Kitchen. Compare **ghasiila**.

mwón (TAN) *n, vi.* Shade; to be shady, to shade oneself. See **mwól**.

mwónn (TAN) *vi.* 1. To desire a certain kind of food. 2. To desire a woman. (usage: men's talk) See **mwóll**¹.

mwónóló (TAN) *vi.* 1. To disappear in the distance, as boats going over the horizon. 2. (Of shade) to spread until an area is completely shaded. 3. To set (of the sun). See **mwólóló**.

mwóóng MWÓNGO (or *móóng*) [PMC **mango*] *n.* Forehead. (usage: common word) Inflected *mwóngoy*, *mwóngomw*, *mwóngol*. Dial. **rhaamw**.

mwóngoresch *n.* Bow or stem of a sailing canoe, immediately under the *leekkeyángil mesal waa*.

mwóngóógh Variant of **móngóógh**.

mwóngúlúngúl MA-, NGÚLÚNGÚLÚ (or *mangolongol*) *vi.* To whisper, speak softly. Compare **ngúúngú**. TAN: **móngúnúngún**.

mwór MWÓRA *vi.* To be dry, dried up (as rice cooked until all water has been absorbed, or as a puddle dried in the sun). Compare **mwóór**. Dial. **mwóraló**.

mwóór (or *móór*) *vi.* To be thirsty. Compare **mwór**.

mwórooro *vi.* To sway back and forth (as a tree in the wind, dancers when bending their knees, a drunk person when walking, an old person with an irregular gait).

mwórup MA-, RUPU *vi.* To blink (the eyes or a light). Inflected *mwórupurup*.

mwósoos *n.* Large sp. of porpoise. Compare **ghúúw**, **róós**.

mwósooso *n.* Dried copra. Compare **schoo**.

mwóósch MWÓÓSCHO *n.* Ashes, as from a cigarette. Inflected *mwóóschol*. Related **ammwóósch**.

mwóscho MA-, SCHOO *vi.* 1. To steal. 2. To be wild, rascally, untamed (of animals), mischievous (of children). E.g. *E mwóscho layúl ghulóógh*. His dog is not tame. Antonym **fighir**. Related **malemwóscho**, **asammwóscho**, **schoo**. TAN: **mwórho**. —**mwóschooli** *vt.* To steal something. E.g. *Malemwóscho we e mwóschooli yááy selaapi*. The thief stole my money.

mwóschongeiset *n.* Area close to the shore, the seashore. E.g. *E kke túútú mwóschongeiset*. He's bathing at the shore. Related **sáát**.

mwóót Variant of **móót**.

mwóteto Variant of **mweteto**.

mwótto Variant of **mweteto**.

mwótch *vi.* To fall down, topple (of trees, people, animals, anything that was previously standing). Inflected *mwótcheló*, *mwótchelong*. Compare **mmwor**.

Mwóugh (or *Mwoogh*, *Mwókuk*) *n.* Maug Island.

mwóughuugh *MA-*, *UGHUUGHU n.* Early in the morning. E.g. *Sibweló leeset leesor mwóughuugh*. We will go fishing early in the morning. Compare **ugh**.

Mwókuk Variant of **Mwóugh**.

mwóuwesch Variant of **mwoowesch**.

mwówolap *n.* Length of two finger joints (about two inches). Compare **mwówoschigh**.

mwówoschigh *n.* Length of one finger joint (about one inch). Compare **mwówolap**.

-mwu *MWUU num cl.* Counting classifier for pieces of rope or string. E.g. *Emwu* – one piece of rope or string. *Ruwómwu* – two pieces of rope or string.

mwu *dem.* That: near the listener, closely associated with the listener. E.g. *Bwughiito saar mwu*. Bring that knife (that is next/close to you). E.g. *Iya ghi soong bwe imwu attewe aa púrúfaaló mwóngóóghúy*. – I'm really mad because the boy (just now) stole my shirt. Inflected *kkemwu*, *mwuul*. Compare **la**.

mwug (*TAN*) *vi.* Old, ancient, aged (of people). Dial. **tuufáy**.

mwugh *MWUGHU vi.* 1. To grow unusually slowly, of plants or children. 2. To be small in size (of growing or grown things). Inflected *mwughuló*. Related **limwugh**.

mwuul¹ *MWUU, -L³ dem.* That (close to hearer); emphatic. Related **mwu**.

mwuul² *MWULU n.* Generic term for maggots, larvae, or small worms. Related **mmwul**. **—mmwul** *vi.* To be infested with maggots. Related **mwuul**.

mwuli *n.* Ashes, charcoal, remains of a fire. *TAN*: **mwooli**.

mwuliino¹ [CHAM < SPAN *molino*] 1. *n.* Food grinder. 2. *vi.* To grind food (meat or grain). E.g. *Maria aa mwuliino kkanni.* Maria ground the meat.

mwuliino² *n.* Cowlick, whirlwind, swirl. Compare **layúliyár.**

mwuliti (or *mwoliti*) *vt.* To rub back and forth, so as to crumple leaves with the fingers, to roll two pieces of rope together, to rub the eyes, to rub under the nose, to rub in dirt or ashes.

mwuluwa *n.* Eagle, hawk. TAN: **manuwó.**

mwunyeeka [CHAM < SPAN *muNeca*] *n.* Doll, stuffed animal.

mwuungi [CHAM] *n.* Cream of wheat, porridge.

mwungóógh Variant of **móngóógh.**

mwurang MWURANGA *vi.* To get goose pimples from excitement or embarrassment. E.g. *Aa ghi mwurangetá apúlúghúy reel yááy sááw.* My skin is covered with goose pimples from embarrassment. TAN: **mwarang.**

mwuriy MWIRI, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To resemble someone (in actions, habits, behavior, but not necessarily appearance); to emulate someone. E.g. *E mwuriy semal.* He emulates his father. Related **mwiiir.** TAN: **mwuri.**

mwurhing (TAN) *vi.* To snap or break off easily (of plants). **s: mwasching. —mwurhingurhing** (TAN) *vi.* To be easily broken off. **s: mwaschingasching.**

mmwus [POC **mumuta*] *vi, n.* To vomit, throw up, regurgitate. E.g. *Mmwusatcha* – to vomit blood. Inflected *mmwusey, mmwusómw, mmwusal, mmwuseer.* TAN: **mmwuh.**

mmwusi *vi.* To sneeze. TAN: **mmwuhi.**

mwusó MWUSÓO *n.* Intestinal worm. Inflected *mwusóóy, mwusóómw, mwusóól, mwusóór.* TAN: **mwuhó.**

-mwusch MWUSCHU *num cl.* Counting classifier for pieces of firewood. E.g. *Emwusch* – one piece of firewood. *Ruwamwusch* – two pieces of firewood. *Elimwusch* – three pieces of firewood. *Limmwusch* – five pieces of firewood. Related **amwusch.**

mwusch *vi.* To be burnt, dried from overcooking. E.g. *Aa mwuschuló ineksa.* The rice is burnt up. Inflected *mwuschuló*. Related **amwusch**. TAN: **mwurh**.

mwuschel Variant of **mweschel**.

mwutch Variant of **mwotch**.

mwúril Variant of **mwiril**.

mwúrilóól MWIRI, -LÓÓ, -L *n.* Afterwards, as a result. E.g. *Mwúrilóól yaal fattabw, nge aa semwaay.* As a result of his running he got sick. Related **mwiiir**, **mwirimwiril**.

mwútch MWÚTCHU 1. *vi.* To be ended. E.g. *Aa mwútch.* It's the end. *Aa mwútchuló.* It's ended, finished. 2. *n.* End. Inflected *mwútchul*. —**mwútchu schagh me esóbw** *idiom.* Traditional ending of a story (lit.: it has ended and it's finished). Compare **léaweeiló**, **taramemmey**.

N

nii *n.* Name of the seventeenth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*n*).

-n [POC *-*Na*] (TAN, LN) Poss suf. Third person singular possessive suffix: his, her, its. E.g. *Imwan* – his house. Related **aan**. See **-l¹**.

-nn (TAN, LN) *obj suf.* Third person plural inanimate object suffix: them. See **-ll**.

na (TAN, LN) *dem.* That. S: **la**.

naa (TAN) *vi.* (Of vessels, etc.) to have just appeared on the horizon; to appear in the distance. S: **lla**.

naah (TAN) *n.* 1. Pit that has been dug to hold objects such as trash or preserved food. 2. Grave. See **laas**.

namaiki [JPN] *n.* Ruffian, bully.

Namwotcheg (TAN) *n.* The island of Lamotrek in the Central Carolines. S: **Lamwotchegh**.

Naanmatów *n.* The ruined stone city of Nan Madol on Ponape.

naan¹ (TAN, LN) *n.* Pus or smegma. S: **laal**.

naan² *dem.* That over there. S: **laal²**.

nanna (TAN) *vi.* To have a certain flavor or taste. S: **lallal**.

naana NAANAA (or *nóónó*) [CHAM] *n.* Mother. Inflected *náánááy*, *nóónóómw*, *naanaal*, *naanaar*. Synonym **iil**. Compare **taata**.
—náánááli NAANAA, -LI, -A³ *vt.* To treat another person in the same way as one's mother. E.g. *Juan e náánááli bwiililal*. Juan respects his mother's sister as if she were his own mother. Synonym **ileli**.

nanew [POC *-*noRa*] (TAN, LN) *n.* Yesterday. S: **lalew**.

Naang [CHAM] *n.* Term of address for mother or grandmother; often also used for mother's sisters. Synonym **Naana**, **iil**.

nangasi [JPN] *n.* A sink.

nanggunaa Variant of **laguanaa**.

nappa NAPPAA [JPN] *n.* Chinese cabbage.

nnat (TAN, LN) *n.* Flowering beach plant, the seeds of which are used for medicine. S: **llat**.

nnaw (TAN) *vi.* To cough, to clear the throat. S: **llaw**.

nayú- [POC **natu*] (TAN, LN) *poss cl.* Possessive classifier for offspring, pets, toys. See **layú-**.

nayúlipirh (TAN) *n.* Child of an unwed mother; child born out of marriage. See **layúlipisch**.

nayúnay (TAN) *vi.* 1. To bear a child. 2. To raise as a pet; to have in one's possession (of, e.g., a pet or toy). See **layúlay**.

nayúnayubwutag (TAN) *vi.* To have complications when giving birth to a child. See **layúlayúnngaw**.

nayúnayúmerherág (TAN) *vi.* To give birth easily, without complications. See **layúlayúmescherágh**.

nayúnayún (TAN) *n.* Proper use of tools or sports equipment. See **layúlayúl**.

nayúnayúrheng (TAN) *vi.* To spoil or excessively pamper a child. See **layúlayúscheng**.

nayúni (TAN) *vt.* 1. To take a child or animal and keep it as one's own; to raise a child or pet. 2. To give birth to a child. 3. To use a person for a certain position on a team; to nominate a person to do a specific task. 4. To borrow or use a tool, toy, or other piece of equipment. See **layúli**.

nayúniyar (or *ayúniyar*) (TAN, LN) *n.* Tornado, whirlwind. See **layúliyár**.

ne [JPN] *prt.* Question particle used at the end of a sentence, common among older speakers. Isn't it? isn't that right?. E.g. *Sibwe leeló, ne?* – We'll go, right?

neg (TAN) *vi.* To reveal an evil spirit or ghost in order to exorcise it. EL: **leggh.**

negeneg (TAN) *vi.* To take care of, baby-sit, guard, keep watch over. EL: **legheleggh.**

neggh (LN) *vi.* To exorcise an evil spirit. EL: **leggh.**

negheneggh (LN) *vi.* To take care of, baby-sit, guard, keep watch over. EL: **legheleggh.**

neghineghiyy (LN) *vt.* To watch over, to guard, to protect from harm. EL: **legghileghiyy.**

nemenem (LN) *vi.* To be in authority, be responsible, have power or control. See **lemelem.**

nemeni (LN) *vt.* To take charge of, take care of, take responsibility for, to be in charge of something or someone. See **lemeli.**

neen (TAN) *n.* *Morinda citrifolia*, Indian mulberry tree. See **leel.**

nenne *vi (redup).* To sleep, to be asleep; in reference to children or when talking to children.

nneri (TAN) *vt.* To taste something. See **llári.**

nneriingáni (TAN) *vt.* To let someone taste something. See **lleriingáli.**

nné (TAN) *vi.* To be delicious (of food); to be enjoyable or pleasant (of an experience). See **llé.**

nég (TAN) *vi.* To walk fast. See **légh.**

nnég (TAN) *vi.* 1. To be tight (of a knot or screw). 2. To be tight-fitting (of clothes). 3. To be firmly-muscled (of men). See **llégh.**

négénég (TAN) *vi.* To keep something of value in a well-concealed or secret location. See **léghélégh.**

Néétiw (or *Léétiw*) *n.* Fifteenth night of the moon.

-ni (TAN, LN) *vt suf.* Transitive suffix. To treat or use someone or something in a particular way. See **-li.**

ni [CHAM] *conj.* Neither, none, nor, not. E.g. *Ni yeel ni ngaang* – neither you nor I. *Ni iyo* – no one. *Ni iyaamwo* – nowhere.

nni (TAN, LN) *vi.* To hit, beat, beat up, injure. See **lli**.

nnif (TAN) *n.* Mortar, pounding stone. S: **allif**.

nikka (TAN, LN) *n.* Sp. of edible yam. See **likka**.

ninisin (TAN) *vi.* To be the last, final one to do something. Dial. **amwirimwiril**.

niweeta (TAN) *n.* Coward. See **liweeta**.

nniyebwut (TAN) *vi.* To be nauseated, sick to one's stomach. See **liyóbwut**.

niyengéng Variant of **liyengéng**.

-no (TAN) *asp.* Postverbal suffix. Change of condition. See **-lo**.

no [POC **nopo*] (TAN, LN) *vi.* To be, stay, remain, live. See **lo**.

Nobembre (or *Novembre*) [SPAN *noviembre*] *n.* The month of November.

nnobw (TAN) *vi.* To be almost ripe, nearly ripe. See **llobw**.

noot (TAN) *n.* Sp. of snapper. S: **loot**.

nootiw (TAN) *vi.* To remain. See **lootiw**.

Novembre Variant of **Nobembre**.

nóó [POC **napo*] (TAN, LN) *n.* Wave, breaker. See **lóó**.

nóóbwoobwo (TAN) *n.* Big sea swells that do not crest or break. See **lóóbwoobwo**.

nóómw¹ (LN) *n.* Mosquito. See **lóómw²**.

nóómw² [POC **namo*] (TAN, LN) *n.* Lagoon; enclosed body of water, as a lake or pond. See **lóómw³**.

Nómwonwiité *n.* The atoll of Namonuito in the eastern Caroline Islands, northwest of Truk lagoon. Compare **Wiité**.

nóónó (TAN) *vi.* To be wavy, choppy (of the sea). See **lóóló**.

nóónu [SPAN *enan(?)*] *n.* Dwarf, elf. Compare **duwendis**.

numuro (or *numero*) [SPAN *numero*] *n.* Number.

nuunuupi (TAN) *n.* Stonefish. Dial. **loow**.

nnur (TAN) *vi.* To wince in fear of being hit. See **llur**².

núú Variant of **lúú**.

núgútchar (TAN) *vi.* To be tight, taut, straight. See **lúghútchar**.

núma (TAN) *vt.* To hang oneself by the neck. Synonym **ffórey**. Dial. **lomwa**.

nnúr (TAN) *vi.* To be shady, shaded. See **llur**¹.

núw (TAN) *vi.* To be afraid, frightened. See **lúw**.

núweeti (TAN) *vt.* To be frightened, afraid of someone or something. See **lúweeti**.

nyora [CHAM] *vi.* To pay respect to an elder female by kissing the hand. Compare **ttong**, **nyot**.

nyot [CHAM] *vi.* To pay respect to an elder male by kissing the hand. Compare **ttong**, **nyora**.

NG

ngii *n.* Name of the eighteenth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*ng*).

ngaaf NGAFA [POC **ngapa*] *n.* Fathom; distance from the tip of one hand to the tip of the other when the arms are outspread. —**ngaf** -NGAFA [POC **ngapa*] *num cl.* Counting classifier for fathoms. E.g. *Engaf* - one fathom. *Rúwangaf* - two fathoms. *Eléngaf* - three fathoms. *Faangaf* - four fathoms. *Limengaf* - five fathoms. *Olongaf* - six fathoms. *Fisingaf* - seven fathoms. *Walangaf* - eight fathoms. *Tiwngef* - nine fathoms. *Seigh ngafal* - ten fathoms.

ngal- NGALA (or *ngat-*) *vi.* To pass an object to someone, to put an object somewhere. E.g. *Ngattá* to put something up. *Ngatiw* - to put something down. *Ngatto* - to pass something to the speaker, pass it hither. *Ngalló* to put something away. *Ngalewow* - to put something outside. *Ngallong* - to put something inside. Compare **ngalleey**. Dial. **waa-**.

ngal NNGALA *vi.* To be sexually aroused, to have an erection, (usage: vulgar) Compare **tchif**. —**nngaleeti** *vt.* To sexually desire someone.

ngalleey *vt.* The recipient of the gift is the direct object. To give something to someone, to pass something to someone. E.g. *Ngalleey Juan tiliighi*. Give the book to Juan. Inflected *ngalleeyey*, *ngalléégh*, *ngalleer*. Compare **ngal-**. TAN: **nganneey**.

ngaang NGAANGÚ (or *ghaang*) *pron.* First person singular emphatic pronoun: I, me.

ngaanga NGAANGAA [CHAM] *n.* Duck. E.g. *Ngaanga pallaw* - wild duck indigenous to the Marianas.

nganngas NGASA *vi* (*redup*). To breathe in and out. Related **nngas**, **ngasangas**.

-ngaras -NGARASÚ [POC **nga-Ratu*] *num cl.* Counting classifier for units of thousands. E.g. *Sangaras* - one thousand. *Ruwanngaras* - two thousand. *Elengaras* - three thousand. *Faangaras*- four thousand. *Limangaras* - five thousand. *Olongaras* - six thousand. *Fisangaras* - seven thousand. *Walangaras* - eight thousand. *Tiwanngaras* - nine hundred.

ngare (or *ngáre, ngááre*) *conj.* 1. Or. E.g. *Ngaang ngare ii ebwe ló tarabwaagho*. Either he or I will go to work. 2. If, whether. E.g. *Ise ghuleey ngáre ebweló ngare essóbw ló*. I don't know whether he will go or not.

-ngas NGASA *vi.* To be fragrant, sweet-smelling, aromatic. Related **bwoongas, ngaas**. TAN: **- ngah**.

nngas NGASA (or *nngás*) *vi, n.* To breathe; breath. Related **nganngas, ngasangas**. TAN: **nngah**. **—nngasappwo** NNGASA, PPWOO *vi.* To breathe heavily, to pant, be out of breath. E.g. *E nngasappwo reel yaal fattabw*. He's panting from running. Related **ppwo**.

ngaas NGASA *n.* Aroma or scent of perfume or fragrant flowers. Inflected *ngasal*. Related **bwoongas, ngas, ngasangas**.

ngaasal Variant of **ngaasan**.

ngaasan (or *ngaasal*) [JPN] *n.* Mats made of straw in the Japanese fashion. Inflected *ngaasanal*. Compare **ghiighi**.

ngasangas NGASANGASA *vi.* To breathe deeply, to sigh (esp. in the lyrics of songs). Related **nganngas, ngas, ngaas**. TAN: **ngahangah**.

ngasche- *rel n.* Side, edge, border, boundary. E.g. *Ngaschel lamaasa* - edge of the table. Inflected *ngaschel*. Related **ngáásch¹**. **—ngaschel falúw** *n.* Shoreline, coast. **—ngaschel ppal** *n.* Side or edge of a hill. **—ngaschel sáát** *n.* Seashore.

ngat- Variant of **ngal-**.

ngaat NGATA *n.* 1. Generic term for hole. 2. Vagina; rectum. (usage: vulgar) Inflected *ngatal*. Compare **liibw, bwaang**. **—ngatangat** *vi.* To drill or make holes. **—ngatáli** NGATA, -LI, -A³ (or *ngateli*) *vt.* To bore a hole, drill a hole, make a hole in something. TAN: **ngateni**. **—ngatéwow** *vi.* (Of a hole) to open outward, e.g., toward the ocean.

ngateli Variant of **ngatáli**.

nngaw NNGAWA (or *nngów*) *vi.* To be bad. **—nngawa-** *n.* Badness, evil, sickness. Inflected *nngawey, nngawómw, nngawal, nngaweer*. **—nngawaló** NNGAWA, -LÓÓ *vi.* To become bad, worse, broken, spoiled, rotted away, without further use. E.g. *Aa nngawaló malesemwaay we*. The sick man has gotten worse.

nngáá- *vi.* To cry out suddenly. Inflected *nngááló*, *nngáátá*. Related **ngánngá**.

ngáál¹ *n.* Sp. of fish.

ngáál² *vi.* To marry a close relative.

ngáli NGÁLI, -A3 (or *ngeli*) *loc vt.* Indicates the goal or recipient of the action of a verb. Toward, to. E.g. *Malúmal we e kke mwetengeli Luuta*. The typhoon is moving toward Rota. E.g. *Juan aa kkapas ngáliyey*. Juan spoke to me. TAN: **ngeni**.

ngánngá NNGÁÁ *vi (redup).* To cry out (of a human, animal, or machine). Related **nngáá-**.

ngár¹ NGÁRI *vi.* To have been gnawed or nibbled on. E.g. *Bwóór laal e ngár reel gheesch*. That chest has been gnawed by rats. Inflected *ngáringár*. Related **ngár²**.

ngár² *vi.* To be scratched. E.g. *Iya ngár reel woosch*. I was scratched by the reef. Related **ngár¹**.

ngáre Variant of **ngare**.

ngááre Variant of **ngare**.

ngáriiy NGÁRI, -I-, -A3 (or *ngeriyy*) *vt.* To gnaw on something hard; to nibble on the outside surface of something (of, e.g., a rat). Related **ngár¹**.

nngás Variant of **nngas**.

ngáásch¹ NGÁSCHE (or *ngeesch*) *n.* Lips, mouth. (usage: respect) Inflected *ngáschemw*, *ngáschel*, *ngáschesch*, *ngáschemem*, *ngáschemi*, *ngáscheer*. Related **ngasche-**. Compare **aaw**, **awa-**.

ngáásch² *n.* To be in danger of saying too much (i.e., of offending others); used as a warning. (usage: idiom) Related **ngasche-**.

nge¹ *conj.* Clause conjunction. But, and. E.g. *I ló piipiiy Juan, nge esaa lo*. I went to find Juan, but he wasn't there. E.g. *Juan aa subwuri yáff nge aa féérúútá*. Juan caught a coconut crab and cooked it. Compare **me**.

nge² *conj.* Conjunction used to relate nouns in equational sentences. Is, am, are. E.g. *Juan nge mestru*. Juan is a teacher. *Ii nge sousáfey*. He is a doctor. *Milleel nge yááy tiliighiil kkapasal Refaluwasch*. This is my Carolinian dictionary. Compare **nge³**.

nge³ *conj.* Noun phrase focus marker. Used to focus on the subject or, occasionally, the object of a sentence. E.g. *Ghóóghó we nge aa ghi petchaay*. As for the baby, he's very hungry. E.g. *Juan me Maria nge raa ghi sááw*. Juan and Maria, they're really sad. E.g. *Maria nge Juan e abwuta*. As for Maria, Juan dislikes her. Compare **nge²**.

ngeli Variant of **ngáli**.

ngeliwliw *vi.* To be shiny.

ngenng *vi.* Sound of animals (such as cat, cow, goat), twitter of birds. Inflected *ngenngel*, *ngennger*.

-ngerenger *vi.* To be rough, raspy. E.g. *Mwengerenger* – to be very rough.

ngeri Variant of **ngári**.

ngesch Variant of **ngáásch**.

ngeteri (TAN) *vt.* To set something on fire accidentally. E.g. *Haréw aa ngeteri lissif*. The grass skirt caught on fire accidentally.

ngetetá (TAN) *vi.* To be enraged, furious, berserk with anger, angry to the point of fighting. Compare **lingár**, **hoong**.

ngéél NGÉLÚ [POC *(n,N)u(n,N)u (?)] *n.* 1. Shadow (of animate things), reflection. 2. Disembodied ghost or spirit. Inflected *ngélúl*. Compare **llúr**. TAN: **ngéen**.

ngéen (TAN, LN) *n.* Shadow, reflection. See **ngéél**.

ngéeni (TAN) *vt.* To photograph someone. Dial. **sassingi**.

-ngéréw *num cl.* Counting classifier for units of thousands. (usage: rare) E.g. *Engéréw* – one thousand. *Ruwangéréw* – two thousand. *Elingéréw* – three thousand. Synonym **-ngaras**.

ngii [POC *nipo (?)] *n.* Tooth, teeth. (usage: common word) Inflected *ngii*, *ngiimw*, *ngiil*, *ngiisch*, *ngiir*. Compare **faay**.

nginngi NGII *vi* (*redup*). To cry out, squeal (of animals or machinery). E.g. *E nginngiiló gharetta*. The car('s tires) squealed. Related **ngiingi**. Compare **ngánngá**.

ngiingi NGIINGII 1. *n*. Sound, pronunciation, dialect. Inflected *ngiingiil*. 2. *vi*. To speak with a nasal accent. Compare **ghoogho**.

nngir *vi*. To nibble on bait (of fish). Compare **ngáriiy**.

ngol NGOLO *vi*. To flirt, show off. **—nngol** *vi*. To be proud. **—ngolooti** *vt*. To be proud of someone. E.g. *Mwáál we e ghi ngolooti layúl*. The man is very proud of his child.

nngong NNGONGO *vi*. To shake, shiver. E.g. *Nngongol fééy* – shiver with cold. Synonym **schetch**.

nngów Variant of **nngaw**.

nnguri Variant of **ngúúrú**.

ngus¹ (or *ngús*) *vi*. To sniff, snort through the nose (so as to clear it). **—ngusuri** (or *ngúsúri*) *vt*. To blow the nose. Compare **funguri**.

ngus² (or *ngús*) *vi*. 1. To be bruised. E.g. *E ngus pescheey*. My leg is bruised. 2. To be purple or violet colored. Inflected *ngusuló*, *nguus*. TAN: **ngúh**. **—nguus** *n*. 1. Bruise. 2. Purple or violet color.

ngusch (or *ngúsch*) *vi*. To be bored, tired, without a focus to one's life, ineffectual, at a loss. Compare **olupagh**, **asaamwosch**. TAN: **ngúrh**.

nguta- *poss cl*. Possessive classifier for objects which are chewed and then discarded (betel nut, sugarcane, chewing tobacco). E.g. *Ngutómw ppwu* – your betel nut. Inflected *ngutáy*, *ngutómw*, *ngutal*, *nguteer*. Related **ngúúng**.

nngú *vi*. 1. To speak loudly or be loud. 2. To go fast (in a car). Dial. **úng**.

ngúhúri (TAN) *vt*. To scold, rebuke, reprimand, disparage, reproach in very strong terms. See **ngusuri**.

ngúúng *vi*. To chew (as betel nut, sugar cane, and other fibrous substances that are chewed and then discarded). Related **nguta-**.

ngúúngú NGÚÚNGÚÚ *vi.* To moan (of a person in pain; of a distant car or plane). Compare **nginngi**.

ngúúrú (or *nnguri*) *vt.* To smell something, sniff something. Compare **ngusuri**.

ngús¹ Variant of **ngus**.

ngús² *vi.* 1. To be violent, as of a severe storm. 2. To be exuberant, lively, energetic, as in a rapid dance.

ngúsúri Variant of **ngusuri**.

ngúsch Variant of **ngusch**.

ngút *vi.* To be congested (of the nose). E.g. *E ngútuló*. His nose is blocked up.

nngút *vi.* To be tight; to be tough (of meat); to be firm (of, e.g., a person's grip); to be lean, slender, firmly-built (esp. of women). Related **anngútúw**.

ngúút NGÚTI [POC **Nuns(i,o)*] *n.* Generic term for squid or cuttlefish. TAN: **ngiit**.

ngúti *vt.* To chew on a fibrous substance (e.g., betel nut, sugarcane). Related **ngúúng**, **nguta-**.

ngútúw NGÚTÚ, -A³ *vt.* To tighten something, make it tight. Related **nngút**.

O

oo *n.* Name of the nineteenth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*o*).

o¹ Variant of **u**.

o² Variant of **wo**.

oo- Variant of **woo-**.

obisbwo [SPAN *obispo*] *n.* Bishop.

obra [CHAM < SPAN *obra*(?)] *vi.* To be free from distractions and other obligations and thus able to concentrate on one's work.

obwoong Variant of **ubwoong**.

odetfa (or *adetfa*) [CHAM] *n.* Oleander.

ofisiina [CHAM < SPAN *oficina*] *n.* Office.

oghakk *vi.* To throb, as the pain of a wound or injury. E.g. *Aa ghi oghakk mille pischeey*. My foot is really throbbing with pain. TAN: **ogakk**.

ohey (TAN) *vt.* 1. To cut and gather firewood. 2. To crack a coconut shell into halves. See **woseey**.

ool OLO [POC **ono*] *num.* The number six in abstract or serial counting: "number six". Related **olo-¹**. TAN: **oon**.

olabwi Variant of **olebwi**.

olal malúgh OLA-, -L, MALÚGH *n.* Comb of the rooster. Synonym **krestal malúgh**.

ole- Variant of **olo-²**.

oleghit OLO-¹, -GHITI *num.* Sixty thousand. Related **olo-¹**, **ghit**. Synonym **oleigh sangaras**.

oleigh OLO-¹, -IGHE *num.* Sixty. Related **olo-¹**, **igh**. TAN: **oneig**.

Oleyaay Variant of **Woleyaay**.

oli- Variant of **olo-²**.

olighát¹ OLO, GHÁTE (or *olighet*) *n.* Group of children or adolescents; may occasionally be used for a single child. Related **áát**, **olo-**. TAN: **onigat¹**.

olighát² *vi.* To be smaller, younger. E.g. *Áát yeel nge e ghi olighát*. This boy is much smaller. TAN: **onigat²**.

olighet Variant of **olighát¹**.

olo-¹ [POC *ono] *num.* The number six, as a combining form. E.g. *Olofay* – six round objects. *Olofósch* – six long objects. *Olomal* – six humans or other animates. *Olosché* six leaves or flat objects. *Oloow* – six general objects. Related **ool**. TAN: **ono-**.

olo-² OLO (or *ole-*, *oli-*) [PRE-CRL *olo] *n.* Man, male, guy. E.g. *Olomaaw* – strong man. *O lomwaay* – handsome man. Compare **liye-**. —**ollaal** *n.* That guy, over there. —**olebwi** OLO-², BWII (or *olabwi*) *n.* Brother of a male. —**oliye** OLO-², YE *n.* Male, son, boy, brother, etc., in discourse, or as a term of address. —**olofa** OLO-², -FAA *n ques.* Which fellow? which man?. Related **-fa**. Compare **liyefa**. —**olofáát** *n.* Man referred to or known, but not present (esp. of someone who is very individualistic in his behavior); may be an expression of dislike. —**olomwuul** OLO-², MWUU, -L³ *n.* You, you guy, you there (in addressing males); also, that guy near you. E.g. *U itto meiya, olomwuul?* – Where did you come from, buddy? —**olowe** OLO-², WEE *n.* That fellow, that guy (who has been referred to in conversation, or is otherwise known).

Olobwuwe *n.* Approximately the eleventh night of the moon.

olobwúghúw OLO-¹, -BWÚGHÚWA *num.* Six hundred. Related **olo-¹**, **bwúghúw**.

olofa (or *oolofa*) *n.* One side of a coconut frond, which has been stripped away from the spine of the frond for use in basket making. Compare **soow**.

oolofa Variant of **olofa**.

olofay OLO-¹, -FAYÚ *num.* Six round objects. Related **olo-¹**, **fay**.

olofósch OLO-¹, -FÓSCO *num.* Six long objects. Related **olo-¹**, **fósch**.

olol máá *n.* Death wake. Related **wol**.

olomal OLO-¹, -MALÚ *num.* Six humans or higher animals. Related **olo-¹**, **mal**.

Olomwaay *n.* Twelfth night of the moon.

olomwaay OLO, MWAAYÚ *n.* Thank you. (usage: probably originally used to a junior male from a superior, but now in more general use) Synonym **ghilissow**.

olongaras OLO-¹, -NGARASÚ *num.* Six thousand. Related **olo-¹**, **ngaras**.

oloppasch *n.* Men who have had sexual intercourse with the same woman. Compare **liyappasch**.

olopeigh WOLO, PEIGHI (or *ulupeigh*) *n.* At the side, next to, beside. E.g. *Juan e móóttiw olopeighil asam.* Juan is sitting next to the door. Inflected *olopeighiy*, *olopeighúmw*, *olopeighil*. Related **peigh**.

olopey Variant of **welepey**.

olosché OLO-¹, -SCHÉÉ *num.* Six flat objects. Related **olo-¹**, **sché**.

oloow OLO-¹, -UWA *num.* Six general objects. Related **olo-¹**, **uw**.

oloweiló *n* (*idiom?*). "Once upon a time..": conventional beginning of a story. Compare **lieweiló**.

olu (TAN) *n.* *Vigna marina*, beach bean; used in traditional medicine. S: **oolu**.

oolu *n.* *Vigna marina*, beach bean; used in traditional medicine. TAN: **olu**.

olupágh *vi.* To fit together tightly, so that no space is left (of joints, fittings).

op Variant of **óp**.

omey *n.* Sp. of reef fish, mature *tóbwotóbw*. Synonym **soow**. Compare **tóbwotóbw**.

Omwalé *n.* Approximately the twenty-third night of the moon.

ommwung *n caus.* Traditional aphrodisiac perfume which is applied to the body of a woman so that she may fall in love with the applier.

on [POC **eno*] (TAN) *vi.* To lie down. Inflected *olló*, *onotiw*. See **wol**.
—onofatal (TAN) *vi.* To sleep in different places, to move about to find a place to sleep. See **wolofetál**. **—onoheleeng** (TAN) *vi.* To lie face up. See **woleselááng**. **—onorhapp** (TAN) *vi.* To lie face down. See **woloschapp**. **—onorhibw** (TAN) *vi.* To move about while sleeping, to roll around, to toss and turn. See **woloschibw**.

oon [POC **ono*] (TAN, LN) *num.* The number six in abstract or serial counting: “number six”. See **ool**.

onigat See **olighát**.

Onoun (TAN) *n.* The island of Uluul to the west of Truk lagoon in Namonuito. See **Unoun**.

onnul mwongo [CHAM] *n.* Oven in a stove. Compare **uumw**.

onuppag (TAN) *vi.* To be tired or bored of doing the same thing all the time.

ongoras Variant of **wongorás**.

ongoti Variant of **wongoti**.

oora [CHAM < SPAN *hora*] 1. *n.* Time, hour, o'clock. E.g. *Aa ghi luuló oora*. A lot of time has passed. 2. *vi.* To be a certain time, hour, o'clock. E.g. *Aa oora meeta?* – What time is it?

oorásii Variant of **óurásiiy**.

oori Variant of **woori**.

oromá *n.* Illness from having eaten poisoned fish. Synonym **linnger**.

oromi Variant of **urumi**.

orong ORONGA *n.* Throat. Inflected *orongáy*, *orongómw*, *orongal*, *orangeer*.

orongol ghaliitá *n.* To put lashings under the canoe outrigger and over the brace to secure the outrigger before retying the lashings connecting the outrigger to the boom.

orongol ghaliitiw *n.* Method of canoe repair similar to *orongol ghaliitá*. Compare **orongol ghaliitá**.

orh (TAN) *vi.* To cut coconut spathe for use in making toddy (tuba). See **ghosch**.

oorh (TAN) *n.* Reef. See **woosch**. —**orhopay** (TAN) *n.* Stretches of fringing reef, cut into valleys or channels. See **woschopagh**.

orhoorh (TAN) *n.* Stringy pulp that develops in old yams and sweet potatoes. See **ghoschoosch**.

Osáláng *n.* Approximately the twenty-second night of the moon.

—**osálil** (TAN) *num.* Counting classifier for a high number, perhaps million. E.g. *Eyosálil* – one million. *Ruwosálil* – two million. Compare **sáál**.

oso Variant of **ooso**.

ooso OOSOO (or *oso*) [CHAM < SPAN *urso*] *n.* Bear.

oscha- *n.* Gums of the mouth. E.g. *Oschal ngii* – gums of the teeth. Related **woosch**.

oscha *n.* Large sp. of parrotfish. TAN: **urha**.

oschááp¹ OSCHÁAPI *n.* Pupil of the eye. Inflected *oscháápil*.

oschááp² *n.* Dragonfly. Synonym **dulaalas**.

oot [POC **oso*] (TAN) *n.* *Colocasia esculenta*, true taro. See **woot**. —**otogúúh** (TAN) *n.* Taro species with white dots on the leaves. S: **wotoghús**. —**otorhall** (TAN) *n.* Taro species with a smooth skin. S: **wotoschall**.

otel [ENG] *n.* Hotel.

oteey (TAN) *vt.* To husk coconuts. See **ghoteey**.

ottimwool *adv.* Finally, at last. Synonym **mwúrilóól**. Dial. **agúúgúún**.

otobay [ENG] *n.* Scooter, motorcycle, motorbike.

otomarh (TAN) *n.* Coconut husking stick or other implement used to husk coconuts. See **ghoot**.

Ottuubre (or *Óktuubre*) [SPAN *octubre*] *n.* The month of October.

otcholó (TAN) *vi.* To concentrate, be absorbed. See **etcheló**.

Ó

óó¹ *n.* Name of the twentieth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (ó).

óó² (or *yóó*) *intj.* Yes.

óbw (or *yóbw*) *vi.* To swell and collect pus, of a wound or sore.

óóbwo *ques.* Question tag which requests confirmation of the statement. Isn't it? doesn't it? isn't that right?. E.g. *Siya takk, óóbwo?* – We're finished, aren't we?

óbwota Variant of **abwota**.

óbwóss A⁻¹, BWÓSSU [CHAM] *n caus.* Money paid to someone for something, the price of something. E.g. *Óbwóssúy* – the money paid to me. Inflected *óbwóssúy, óbwóssumw, óbwóssul, óbwóssuur*. Compare **méél**. —**óbwóssuw** A⁻¹, BWÓSSU, -A³ *vt caus.* To pay someone for something. Inflected *óbwóssuway, óbwóssugh*. —**óbwóssuuló** *vt caus.* To pay for something (completely), to pay it off.

óbwuráátiw A⁻¹, BWURA, -A³, -TIWO *vt caus.* To bend something down, as a branch of a tree, or as when flipping someone in a fight or wrestling match.

óbwuschi Variant of **abweschi**.

óbwuta Variant of **abwuta**.

ófong A⁻¹, FONGO *n caus.* Nose. (usage: respect) Inflected *ófongoy, ófongomw, ófongol, ófongosch*. Synonym **bwoot**. —**ófongofong** A⁻¹, FONGOFONGO *vi caus.* To blow the nose. Synonym **ngusuri, funguri**.

ófooschól *n.* Kind of string made up of white and black strands woven together, used for medicine. Dial. **ligirhól**.

óóg (TAN) *n.* 1. Traditional weaponry, esp. spear. See **wóógh**. 2. Hand tools and equipment, such as a speargun, cane, hammer. Dial. **limal**. —**ógun móóun** (TAN) *n.* Weapons for war. S: **wóghul móówul**.

ógátooleng (TAN) *n.* *Eugenia palumbis*, large sp. of hardwood tree. S: **óghótooláng**.

ógila Variant of **agila**.

óghótooláng *n.* *Eugenia p2lumbis*, large sp. of hardwood tree. TAN: **ógátooleng**.

óóh (TAN) *n.* Thatch, thatch roof. See **óós**.

ókkóbwong AKKA-², BWONGI (or *akkabwong*) *vi caus.* To say good-bye, bid farewell. E.g. *Ibwele ókkóbwong ngelúgh*. I will bid you farewell.

ókkóbwu A-¹, KKÓBWU, -A³ *vi caus.* To make something dull, to blunt it. Related **kkóbw**.

ókkóbwung Variant of **akkabwung**.

ókkóómw AKKA-², -OMWA *vi caus (redup)*. To be first, to lead. Related **ghommw**.

ókkóóp AKKA-², ÓPA *vt caus.* To hide something in order to reserve it for oneself. E.g. *Ókkóópeló mansaana bwe uschóósch*. Put away those pineapples for us to eat. Related **ópaaló**, **óp**.

ókkóttong AKKA-², TTONGO *n, vi.* 1. An object that is treasured for its memories or associations, as a relic or memento of one who has died. 2. Term to be used for a Carolinian dictionary. Synonym **dik-siyonariyo**.

Óktuubre Variant of **Ottuubre**.

óóleggh *vi.* To say, tell. (usage: respect) Related **ólegghi**. Synonym **kkapas**. TAN: **óóneg**.

ólegghi *vt.* To say something. (usage: respect) E.g. *Juan aa óólegghi ngeli Maria bwe ebwe ló ghuubwul*. Juan told Maria that he would go to the party. Inflected *óólegghiito*. Related **óóleggh**. Synonym **ángeli**, **apasa**.

ólong *n.* (Of plants like taro or banana) to produce sprouts from the mature plant; (of people) to be fruitful over several generations. Compare **ilil**.

óólop *n.* Traditional medicine made from burnt leaves which is used by both men and women for personal hygiene.

ólóót *n.* Variety of tall seaweed.

ómis Variant of **amis**.

óómw AA-, -MWU (or *yóómw*) *poss.* Second person singular possessive pronoun: your, yours. Related **aa-**.

óómwo [CHAM] *n.* Boss, landlord, employer.

ómwora A⁻¹, MWÓRA, -A³ *vt caus.* To let something dry, to dry it. Compare **mwór**.

óóneg (TAN) *vi.* To say, tell. (usage: respect) See **óóleg**.

óngeyóng (or *yóngeyóng*) [POC **angoango*] *n, vi.* Yellow; to be colored yellow. Compare **yóleyól**.

óngol Variant of **angol**.

óngoschigh ÓNGO, SCHIGHI *n.* Leaves and flowers of the ginger plant; used to make sweet-smelling garlands and also for medicine. Related **óngeyóng**.

óp ÓPA (or *ap, op*) *vi.* To hide oneself from people, bad weather, etc. Inflected *ópeló, ópelong, ópetiw*. Related **óperi**. —**ópaaló** ÓPA, -A³, -LÓÓ *vt.* To hide something, put it in a safe place. E.g. *Tuufáy we aa ópaaló yaal salaapi llól bwóór*. The old man hid his money in a chest.

ópp *n.* Fifth and largest growth stage of the skipjack, up to one fathom in length. Compare **tc***chep*, **sáresch**, **langú**, **arong**.

óperi ÓPÁR, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To hide behind someone; to hide from someone. E.g. *Maria aaló óperi Juan bwe Juan ebwe ghútta*. Maria went to hide from Juan so he would look for her. Inflected *óperúgh*. Related **óp**.

ópóbw (or *ópubw*) *vi.* To urinate. (usage: respect) Synonym **siir**, **amiaw**, **alé**.

ópubw Variant of **ópóbw**.

óór (or *yóór*) *n.* *Premna obtusifolia*, sp. of medicinal plant. Synonym **liyar**.

óóra [CHAM < SPAN *jarr*(?)] *n.* Pitcher for pouring liquids.

órof *vi.* To feel sad, forlorn, lonesome, deserted, broken-hearted at the loss of a loved one. Synonym **ereeramwey**.

órol waa *n.* Curves carved into the lower part of the canoe hull to increase stability; the curve on the outrigger side is higher on the hull and less pronounced than on the lee side.

óroma *n.* *Pipturus argenteus*, small tree with small flowers and fleshy fruit; the flowers are used in a traditional aphrodisiac perfume.

Órosan Efelágh *n.* Approximately the twentieth night of the moon.

Óróghúw *n.* Approximately the twenty-seventh night of the moon.

óós (or *yóós*) [POC **qato*(*p*)] *n.* Thatch, thatch roof. Inflected *ósey* (*vt*). TAN: **óóh**.

óssoolapaaló A⁻¹, SOO-, LAPA, -A³, -LÓÓ *vt caus.* To waste something, squander it. E.g. *Óssoolapaaló selaapi* – to waste money. Related **soolap**. TAN: **ahoolapaaló**.

óssootubw *vi caus.* To present an offering or dedication. Related **sootubw**.

ósóssóla A⁻¹, SÓLA, -A³ (or *asóssóla*) *vt caus.* To lower something down. Inflected *ósóssoláátiw*, *ósóssólaaló*. Related **sóssól**. Dial. **arapáátiw**.

óschuulap A⁻¹, SCHUU, LAPA *vi caus.* To crowd together so that there is enough room for everyone, as in a crowded car. Related **schu**, **lap**. TAN: **wórhulap**.

óótáá- (TAN) *vt.* To unload a car, truck, canoe. Inflected *óótáátiw*, *óótáátá*. See **autáá-**.

óttuf [POC **kasup*] 1. *n.* Saliva. 2. *vi.* To spit. Inflected *óttufaló*.

óubw A⁻¹, UBWA *n caus.* Breast, teat. Related **uubw**. Synonym **útt**.

óugha A⁻¹, UGHU, -A³ *vt caus.* 1. To send someone away early in the morning. 2. To take someone somewhere early in the morning; esp. to take infants to the shore to bathe them as part of their traditional training. Inflected *óughaaló, óughaato*. Related **ugh**.

óughuugh A⁻¹, UGHUUGHU *vi caus.* To do something early in the morning, esp. of taking a baby to the shore at that time as part of his traditional training. Related **ugh**.

óra- *vt caus.* To fill up a container, plate, glass, ship; to add more; to fill to overflowing. Inflected *óuraaló, óuraato, óuráátá*. Related **uu-**.

óurásiy (or *oorásii*) *vt caus.* To wash someone, as a child in the morning. Inflected *óurásiiló*. Compare **sóusów**. Dial. **ugeey**.

óurey *vt caus.* To light up a place (e.g., with a flashlight or torch); to turn on a light. Inflected *óureyto, óureyló, óureytiw, óureylong*. TAN: **óóra**.

óus ÓUSA *n.* Blanket, sheet, anything used as a cover for sleeping. Inflected *óusáy, óusómw, óusal, óusasch, óusamám, óuseer*. TAN: **óuh**. —**óusey** *vt.* To cover someone, wrap someone (used only with living creatures). Inflected *óuseyló, óuseytá*. Compare **bwalúw**.

óut [ENG] *vi.* To be out (in baseball).

óuta *n.* Sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

óuwa Variant of **auwa**.

óuwááli *vt.* To whistle a song; to whistle for someone (or for an animal). E.g. *Óuwááli kkéél yeel*. Whistle this song. Related **auwa**.

ówóófisch Variant of **awóófisch**.

ówóóy Variant of **awóóy**.

óóy Variant of **eey**.

P

pii *n.* Name of the twenty-first letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*p*).

-pa -PAA *num cl.* Counting classifier for flower leis and compound leaves (such as coconut fronds). E.g. *Epa* – one lei. *Epa peilú* one coconut frond. *Ruupa* – two leis. *Ruwapa peilú* two coconut fronds. *Elépa* – three leis. *Faapa* – four leis. *Limepa* – five leis. Compare **-sché, pé**.

paa (or *páá*) [POC **peka*] *n.* Feces, waste material, excrement. Inflected *pááy, póómw, paal, paar*. **—pa** PAA *vi.* To defecate. (usage: common word) Inflected *paapa, pappá*.

-paabw Variant of **-bwaabw**.

paderaw [CHAM] *n.* Type of machete with a long thin blade. Inflected *paderawa*. Compare **sapasap**.

Paagang (TAN) *n.* The island of Pagan. S: **Paaghang**.

-pagh PAGHÚ *num cl.* Counting classifier for stumps (as trees) or butts of cigarettes. E.g. *Epagh suubwa* – one cigarette butt. *Ruwapagh suubwa* – two cigarette butts. Related **pagh, paghúl, paghúw**.

pagh PAGHÚ *vi.* To be cut, split. **—paghúló** *vi.* To be cut off completely, broken off; to be burnt up (of a cigarette).

-ppagh *adv suf.* Simultaneously, together, at the same time. E.g. *Saa mwongooppagh*. Let's eat together. Compare **-fengáll**.

Paaghang *n.* The island of Pagan. TAN: **Paagang**.

paghapagh Variant of **paghúpagh**¹.

paghul Variant of **paghúl**.

paghúl (or *paghul*) *n.* Half, broken part of something; stump, butt. E.g. *Paghúl suubwa* – the butt of a cigarette. *Paghúl saar* – a broken knife. *Paghúl fall* – the stump of a tree. Related **pagh**.

paghúú Variant of **paghúúw**.

Paghúluwosch PAGHÚ, -LI, OSCHA *n.* The Caroline Islands, lit.: the broken reef. E.g. *Re-Paghúluwosch* – the people of the Caroline Islands. Related **paghúl**, **woosch**. TAN: **Pagúnoorh**.

paghúlúfal *n.* Tree stump.

paghúpagh¹ PAGHÚPAGHÚ (or *paghapagh*) *vi.* To be doing cutting. Related **paghúw**, **pagh**.

paghúpagh² PAGHÚPAGHÚ *n.* Cutting tool: nutcracker, tool to slice betel nut, scissors, machete.

paghúw PAGHÚ, -A³ *vt.* To cut something, sever, prune, amputate, split it in half. —**paghúúto** *vt.* To cut and fetch something.

paghúúw (or *paghúú*) *vt.* To resemble or look like something else. E.g. *E paghúúw schagh semal*. He looks just like his father. Related **-ppagh**. Synonym **mwiri**.

pah (TAN) *vi.* To have a flat abdomen. Dial. **bwulóóló**.

paigér PAIGÉRA (TAN) *n.* Shoulder. Dial. **aifar**.

paip [ENG] *n.* Pipe (as for water).

paire [CHAM] *n.* 1. Rooster. Synonym **malúghumwáál**. 2. Male lead or star in a performance or show.

paisap PAÚ, SAPA *vi.* To put one's cheek on one's hand, to rest the chin on the hand. Inflected *paisapa*. Related **paay**¹, **saap**.

paischéy Variant of **paischééy**.

paischééy (or *paischéy*) *n.* Bat, flying fox.

paitingáli *vt.* To put a magic spell on someone or something, to hex someone.

paito PAÚ, -TOO *vi.* To move the hands, palm up, toward the self in a dance (esp. of women's gesture). Related **paay**¹. Antonym **pailó**.

pakk PAKKA (or *ppakk*) *vi.* To make haste, to be in a hurry to get somewhere. Compare **apakka**.

ppakk Variant of **pakk**.

ppal¹ PPALÚ, PPALA *n.* Hill. E.g. *Ppalal espitaad* – hill leading up to the hospital on Saipan. Inflected *ppalúl*, *ppalal*. —**ppal**² *vi.* To be steep. Inflected *ppalatá*.

ppal³ *adv.* Also, too. E.g. *I ppalló leaset*. I am going fishing, too. Compare **bwal**, **ppwal**.

palameeta *n.* Sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

palawa *n.* *Siganus Canaliculatus*, sp. of rabbitfish.

palawal Variant of **palúwal**¹.

Palley *n.* Palau.

paali [CHAM < SPAN *padre*] *n.* Priest. Compare **sóuffél**. TAN: **pááni**.

paliya- *n.* Side (e.g., of a hill). Inflected *paliyat*.

palúw PALÚWA *n.* 1. Navigator of a deep water canoe, captain of a deep water canoe; respected and knowledgeable leader of a group. 2. Someone who is able to forecast the weather. TAN: **palú**.

palúwal¹ (or *palawal*) *vi, n.* To answer a question; answer. Compare **palúw**. TAN: **paliyan**.

palúwal² *vi.* To be a pair, to be paired. E.g. *Aa palúwal lóópis kkaal*. Those pencils are a pair. Related **papp**. —**palúwa-** *n.* Partner, member of a pair. E.g. *Iyo palúwómw?* – Who is your partner? *Aa fli palúwal lóópis yeel*. He chose the mate to this pencil. Synonym **pappa-**.

palúweli PALÚWA, -LI, -A³ (or *palúwali*) *vt.* To answer someone, to answer a question. Related **palúwal**¹. TAN: **paliyeni**.

paan [ENG] *n.* Large flat pan; container for food and sometimes clothes. Inflected *paanil*.

pantalaan [CHAM < SPAN] *n.* Dock, wharf.

panyóólis [CHAM < SPAN *paNales*] *n.* Diaper. Compare **aap**, **úúp**.

pangkek [ENG] *n.* Pancake (may be eaten at any time of the day, with or without syrup).

paodedu [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* Sp. of plant, the leaves of which have a strong unpleasant odor. S: **paodoodu**.

paodoodu [CHAM] *n.* Sp. of plant, the leaves of which have a strong unpleasant odor. TAN: **paodedu**.

papp *vi.* To be a pair, to be paired. E.g. *Juan ebwe papp me Maria*. Juan will pair with Maria. —**pappeli** *vt.* To become or be partners with someone. —**pappfengáll** *vi.* To be a pair, to be partners together.

paap PAPA [POC **mpampa*] *n.* Lumber, board, plywood. Inflected *papal*. —**papal waa** *n.* Top plank on either side of a canoe. TAN: **papan waa**.

pappa- *n.* Member of a pair, partner. E.g. *Maria nge pappal Juan*. Maria is Juan's partner. Synonym **palúwa-**.

pappa [CHAM] *n.* Wing (of a bird or plane). Inflected *pappaal*, *pappaar*. Synonym **paay yáliyál**.

paapa PAAPAA *n.* Female genitals. Inflected *paapaal*. Synonym **tingi**.

pappal (or *peppal*) *adv.* Later, later on. E.g. *Juan ebwe pappal mwongo*. Juan will eat later on.

ppappal Variant of **ppwappwal**.

paapi *n.* Money. (usage: children's word) Synonym **selaapi**.

pappid PAPPIDI (or *pappit*) [CHAM < SPAN *papel*] *n.* Paper. E.g. *Pappidil kkomwun* - toilet paper. *Pappidil tughutugh* - wrapping paper. Compare **tiliighi**.

pappit Variant of **pappid**.

par¹ PARA *vi.* Red. —**pappar** *vi.* (*redup*). To be reddish, pink. —**parapar** PARAPARA *vi.* Red, to be predominately red. Synonym **tcha**.

par² (TAN) *n.* Hat, cap. Dial. **parúng**.

paar (TAN) *n.* Sp. of thorned tree with large red flowers and beanpods; used in traditional medicine. Dial. **apar**.

paraisu [CHAM] *n.* *Melia azedarach*, variety of flower.

parakkis *vi.* To be flushed, sunburned, pink-complexioned.

parang *vi.* To be afraid, worried, apprehensive. E.g. *I parang bwetéeschigha atte semwaay ye leey ese sárághitá.* I'm worried that my sick child won't recover. Related **aparannga**.

paarang [Malay, Indonesian (?)] *n.* 1. Steel, iron, hard metal. 2. Bell. Compare **mesche**.

parangarang PARANGARANGA *vi.* To be very bright, to flame high (of a fire).

parapar *n.* Sp. of edible fish found outside the reef, taboo for some clans.

pareingiing PARA, INGIINGI (TAN) *n.* 1. Precipice, sharp slope or cliff. 2. Rafters which support a house ridgepole. Related **par²**, **ingiing**.

parengi *vt.* To intentionally bump into something or someone, to encounter misfortune. E.g. *Lalew i parengi uschow.* Yesterday I met up with some rain.

paróngaróng PARÓNGARÓNGA *vi.* (Of hair) to be untidy or tangled (e.g., because of the wind or because of lack of care).

parúl *n.* Carapace, hard body shell covering the back of crabs, lobsters, or turtles; not used to refer to shrimp, insects, clams, or to the shells covering the meaty legs or claws of crabs or lobsters. E.g. *Parúl róghumw* - shell of a crab. *Parúl woong* - turtle shell. Related **péér**.

parúng¹ PARÚNGA *n.* Hat, cap. Related **parúng²**. Compare **akkaw**, **allúr**, **iimw**. Dial. **par.** —**parúngúrúng** *vi.* To use something as a hat. E.g. *Juan e parúngúrúng tiliighi.* Juan is using a notebook as a hat. —**papparúng** *vi (redup).* To cover the head, to wear a hat; to use something as a hat.

parúng² PARÚNGA *n.* Foreskin of the penis. (usage: men's talk) Inflected *parúngey*, *parúngómw*, *parúngal*. Related **parúng¹**.

parh (TAN) *vi.* To stick to things, to adhere. See **pasch¹**.

parhaw (TAN) *n.* Shark. Dial. **pááw**.

pass PASSA *vi.* To drift in the water. Inflected *passelong*, *passeto*, *passeló*, *passewow*. Compare **maal**.

ppas PPASA; PPASI *n.* Sections of such plants as sugarcane, bamboo, etc.. Inflected *ppasal*, *ppasil*.

pasaw [SPAN *pasado*] *vi.* 1. Past, after (in telling time). E.g. *Fááigh pasaw alas sette* – forty minutes past seven o'clock. 2. To be late for an appointment.

pasch¹ PASCHA *vi.* To adhere, stick to things. Related **ppasch**. TAN: **parh**.

pasch² *vi.* 1. To be blocked by a substance, to be covered over. 2. To be blind. E.g. *Masapasch* – blind. *Selingapasch* – deaf.

ppasch PPASCHA *vi.* To be joined together, stuck together. E.g. *Ppaschfengáll* – stuck together. *Ppaschengáli* – attached, stuck to something. *Ppascheló* stuck, attached. Related **pasch**¹. TAN: **pparh**.

paasch¹ PASCHA *n.* Handle. E.g. *Paschal raaw* –pot handle. Synonym **bwúúng**.

paasch² *n.* Tail (as of a fish). Compare **aschepe**–.

ppaschangáli *vt.* 1. To be attached, stuck to something. 2. To be close, touching, hugging (of people). Related **ppasch**, **appasch**.

paschapasch PASCHAPASCHA *vi.* To be sticky (as sap, glue). Related **pasch**¹, **ppasch**. TAN: **parhaparh**.

pascheló *vi.* To be clogged (of a pipe or drain). Related **ppasch**.

pascheey *vt.* To stick or attach something to something. E.g. *Pascheeitá litoróoto wóól paap*. Attach the picture to the board. Related **ppasch**.

paaschugh PAA, SCHUGHU *vi.* To have a big appetite, to eat a lot. Related **pa**, **schuugh**. Synonym **mwongoolap**.

pat PATA *vi.* 1. (Of food) to be tasteless, bland, unsalted. 2. To be cooled off (of food that is supposed to be served hot), to be warm (of food that is supposed to be served cold). E.g. *Aa pataló biiru*. The beer

has gotten warm. *Aa pataló suup.* The soup has cooled off. Inflected *pataló*. —**patakkisch** PATA, KKISCHI (or *patakkesch*) *vi.* 1. Cool to the touch, especially of food. 2. To be tasteless, unsalted (of food). Related **pat**, **kkisch**. —**patapat** *vi.* To be cold (of things or weather); to feel cold (of people). Compare **ffooy**. —**patapata**- *n.* Coldness, coolness. E.g. *Patapatal leebwong* – dew, mist on a cool evening.

—**paat** PAATA *adv.* To be inconsistent, unsteady, aimless. Related **lalipaat**, **mángipaat**, **righipaat**, **rughupaat**.

paat *n.* 1. Running water, stream, flowing water. Related **patapat**. Compare **saschúgh**. 2. (TAN) Pond, puddle. Dial. **léélé**.

patakkesch Variant of **patakkisch**.

patti [CHAM] *vt.* The receiver of the material passed out is the grammatical object. To distribute, to serve, to apportion, to pass out food or belongings. Inflected *pattiyáy*, *pattúgh*, *pattiir*. Related **pattii**-.

pattii- [CHAM] *n.* Share, portion, serving (esp. of food). (usage: polite) Inflected *pattiiy*, *pattiiimw*, *pattiil*, *pattiir*. Related **patti**.

patsi¹ [ENG] *vt.* To patch cloth or clothes, to mend clothes, to repair a tire or hose. Synonym **limenda**. —**patsi**² [ENG] *n.* Patch for clothes or for a tire. Related **patsi**¹.

patsingko [JPN] *n.* Speargun with stretching rubber for propelling the spear. Compare **lighappisch**, **fiisigha**.

patú (TAN) *n.* Pompano.

patch 1. *n.* Thunder. E.g. *Patchúl lebway*- banging thunder. *Patchúl lepér* – rolling thunder. 2. *vi.* (Of the breath) to be loud, thunderous (from exertion). E.g. *Aa patch yaal nganngas reel yaal ghi fattabw.* His breathing is labored hard from running so fast. —**ppatch** *vi.* To be thundering. Related **patch**.

paw PAWU (or *pów*) *vi.* To be decayed, rotten, hollow (of wood); to be infested with termites or other wood-eating creatures.

paaw Variant of **páaw**.

-pay -PAYÚ *num cl.* Counting classifier for the distance from the armpit to the tip of the fingers. E.g. *Epay* – one arm’s-length. *Ruupay* – two arm’s-lengths. *Elépay* – three arm’s-lengths. Inflected *faapay*, *lippyay*, *olopay*, *fisipay*, *walepay*, *tiwepay*. Related **paay**¹.

paay¹ PAÚ [POC *mpaRu] *n.* Arm and hand, wing. Inflected *peey*, *poumw*, *payúl*, *payúsch*, *peimem*, *peimi*, *payúúr*. —**paay áliyál** *n.* Wings (of a bird or airplane). —**paayghéré** *n.* Left hand. Related **-ghéré**. Synonym **paay schóóbwut**. Antonym **paay mwáál**. —**paayghuré** *vi.* To be very skinny (lit.: arms like a heron). Related **ghuré**. —**paay má** *n.* Paralyzed arms. —**paay mwáál** *n.* Right hand. Antonym **paayghéré**. —**paay schóóbwut** *n.* Left hand. Synonym **paayghéré**. Antonym **paay mwáál**.

paay² *n.* Food or other important supplies that are carried along to be used on a trip or excursion.

paay³ [ENG] *n.* Pie.

Paay Efeng *n.* Northern wing of the constellation Aquila.

Paay Yéér *n.* Southern wing of the constellation Aquila.

payúl álet *n.* Starfish. Synonym **fúúlesset**.

payúl fatúl *n.* Steering paddle on a sailing canoe.

páá Variant of **paa**.

pághil bwii Variant of **peghil bwii**.

pááini (or *peeini*) [CHAM < SPAN *peine*] *n.* Comb for the hair, esp. the kind made from turtle shell. Inflected *yaal peeini*. —**peeini** (or *peeili*) *vt.* To comb the hair.

pákk PÁKKI [CHAM (?)] *n, vi.* Gun; to shoot.

pákkiiy PÁKKI, -I-, -A³ [CHAM (?)] *vt.* To shoot something or someone.

pál Variant of **pel**.

ppál Variant of **ppel**.

pálepál Variant of **ppáleppál**.

ppáleppál (or *pelepel*, *pálepál*, *apelepel*) *n.* General term for sea cucumber or trepang. TAN: **penepen**. —**peleschól** (or *apeleschól*) *n.* Black sp. of trepang or sea cucumber. —**pelebwesch** (or *apeleb-wesch*) *n.* Whitish sp. of trepang or sea cucumber.

pááley *n.* Center rib of large leaves (e.g., coconut, taro, or pandanus leaf). E.g. *Pááleyal lúú* coconut leaf stem.

ppáli *vt.* To favor one person in preference to another.

páángi *vt.* To count. Inflected *páángiyáy*, *páángúgh*, *páángiir*. Related **páápá**.

páápá **PÁÁPÁÁ** *vi.* To count Related **páángi**.

párepár **PÁREPÁRE** *vi.* To do intricate carving, as on the prow of a canoe; to carve a small statue or figurine; to do hand-carving. Compare **falafal**. —**páriy** (or *párey*) *vt.* To carve a piece of wood or design on wood. Related **párepár**. Compare **fala**.

párey Variant of **páriy**.

pááschigh *vi.* To be very tiny, microscopic in size. Inflected *pááschigh-ischigh*. Related – **schigh**.

páti (or *peti*) *n.* Smallest growth stage of the mackerel. Compare **makkarow**, **masewar**.

pááti **PAA**, **-TI**, **-A³** *vt.* To defecate on something. Compare **paa**.

pááw (or *paaw*, *peyów*) [**POC** **mpakewa*] *n.* Shark. Dial. **parhaw**.

pááy **PÁÁYI** *vi.* To be lonely, sad, nostalgic. Inflected *pááyitá*. Related **áppááy**. —**pááyeti** *vt.* To be lonely for someone, to miss someone. E.g. *Maria aa ghi pááyeti atte kkewe layúl*. Maria misses her children.

peghil bwii (or *pághil bwii*) 1. *vi.* To have the same mother and father; to be full (blood) siblings. E.g. *Juan me Maria re peggil bwii*. Juan and Maria have the same mother and father. 2. *n.* Persons who have the same mother and father; full (blood) siblings. Related **ipighil bwii**.

peiah (**TAN**) *n.* Grave. See **peyas**.

-peigh *num cl.* Counting classifier for halves. E.g. *Epeigh* - one half. *Ruwapeigh* - two halves. Related **peigh**.

peigh PEIGHI- *n.* Side, half, direction. E.g. *Peighil* - its side. *Peighil lamaasa* - the side of the table. *Peighil ppal* - the side of the hill. *Peighil ppwu* - one half of a betel nut. *Peighil semal* - the father's side of the family. Inflected *peighil*. Related **-peigh**. **-peighilong** *n.* East. **-peighimwáál** *n.* Right side. Related **mwáál**. **-peighischóóbwut** *n.* Left side. Related **schóóbwut**. **-peighitá** *n.* North. **-peighitiw** *n.* South. **-peighúwow** *n.* West.

ppeigh PPEIGHI *vi.* To be able to hold one's breath underwater for a long time, to have endurance. Related **maleppeigh**. **-ppeighil kkéél** *vi.* To be able to sustain a single note for a long time without breathing (of singers).

peighimá *vi.* To be in a life-or-death situation, close to death (of someone who is very ill, also traditionally of an expectant mother).

peeili Variant of **peeini**.

peilú PAÚ, LÚÚ *n.* Coconut frond. Related **paay**¹.

peipey¹ *n.* Flotsam, driftwood, things floating on the surface of the ocean. E.g. *Peipeyil sáát* - flotsam. Inflected *peipeyil*.

peipey² *n.* Small tree whose branches are traditionally used as decorations at Christmas.

peiráágh *n.* 1. Spare parts, e.g., wood taken on a voyage for emergency canoe repairs. 2. Things one uses for any particular purpose: tools, furniture, weapons. Inflected *peiráághiy*, *peiráághúmw*, *peiráághil*, *peiráághiir*.

peiriir *vi.* To be anxious, worried.

peiyel *n.* Husk of, e.g., a coconut, dried betel nut. E.g. *Peiyel lúú* coconut husk.

pel PÁLI (or *pál*) *vi.* To become dry (of clothes that have been washed, or food that has been put in the sun to dry, etc.).

ppel PPÁLI (or *ppál*) *vi.* 1. To be light in weight. 2. To be low in price, cheap. 3. To be willing to join in a proposed activity, such as fishing. E.g. *Juan e ppel le ló leeset.* Juan is willing to go fishing. Antonym **tchów**.

peleen Variant of **pileen**.

pelengiiv *vt.* To turn something over (of a round object like a can).

pelepel Variant of **ppáleppál**.

peles PELESI *n.* Temporary shelter, hut, or shack at a farm. Inflected *pelesil*.

peleyaw *n.* Sp. of edible freshwater fish.

pele *vt.* 1. To move, nudge, lift something from underneath with the foot or hand; to remove something from its place to see what is underneath. E.g. *Aa peliiló malúgh.* He nudged the chicken :with his foot! to get it moving. E.g. *Juan aa peliiló faay we.* Juan lifted the rock :to see what was underneath it!. 2. To knock something over accidentally. 3. To kick or hit something on the ground. E.g. *Peliito bwoola reel pescheemw.* Kick the ball here with your foot. Inflected *peleiló, peliitá*.

peligh *n.* Sp. of trepang or sea cucumber. Compare **ppáleppál**.

pelingáli *vt.* To move an object with something. E.g. *Pelingáli pescheemw.* Move it with your foot. Related **pele**.

peen [ENG] *n.* Writing pen. Synonym **pluuma**.

penepen (TAN) *n.* Sea cucumber, trepang. See **ppáleppál**.

penewa (TAN) *n.* Sp. of rabbitfish.

penta [CHAM < SPAN *pintar*] 1. *n.* Paint, drawing, painting. 2. *vi.* To paint, to color a picture.

peppal Variant of **pappal**.

peraf *n.* Section close to the hull of the outrigger platform on a canoe. Compare **fááng**.

peeras [SPAN *peras*] *n.* Pear (the fruit).

peris (or *periis*) [SPAN *perejile*(?)] *n.* Vest, waistcoat.

periis Variant of **peris**.

perhe (TAN) *n.* Foot, leg and foot. See **pesche**.

pesche PESCHEE (or *pische*) *n.* Leg and foot; hindquarters of quadrupeds. Inflected *pescheey*, *pescheemw*, *pescheel*, *pescheer*.
TAN: **perhe**.

pett *vi.* To be run over (by a car which remains on top of one), to have been hit and pinned by a falling object.

ppett¹ *vi.* To be unhappy, bothered, upset because of another person, who is unable to take advantage of an opportunity that one would have liked to have for oneself. E.g. *Iya ghi ppettiló reel*. I am bothered because of him.

ppett² *vi.* To be shallow (of water, a bowl, a pan, etc.).

peti Variant of **páti**.

petchaay PETCHAAYÚ (or *pitchaay*) *vi.* To be hungry. E.g. *Aa ghi petchaay ghóóghó we*. The baby is very hungry.

peey¹ PEYA- *n.* Grave. Inflected *peyal*, *peyeer*. Related **olopey**.
Synonym **peyas**.

peey² PEYI [PMC **pati*] *n.* Trash. Synonym **bwasuula**. —**peipey**³ PEYIPEYI *n.* Scraps of food discarded from the mouth (bones, shells, etc.), scraps from a child that has made a mess of its food.

peyas PEYASA *n.* Grave. Inflected *peyasómw*, *peyasal*, *peyaseer*.
Synonym **peey**. TAN: **peiah**.

peyów Variant of **pááw**.

—**pé** PÉÉ *num cl.* Counting classifier for containers; also used to count flower blossoms and mats. E.g. *Epé* one container. *Ruwapé* two containers. *Elepé* three containers. Inflected *faapé*, *limapé*, *olopé*, *fisapé*, *walapé*, *tiwapé*, *seigh péél*. Related **péé**.

pé PÉÉ *vi.* To be empty. E.g. *Aa pé schaal*. It's empty of water. *Aa pé taasa*. The cup is empty. —**péél** *n.* Empty container, something that has been emptied. E.g. *Piipiito péél léé*. Bring an empty bottle.

ppé *vi.* To bounce (of a ball). E.g. *U ló ppé lughul.* Go bounce the ball outside. TAN: **pé.** —**pééli** (or *ppé*) *vt.* To play basketball or with any kind of ball that one bounces.

pée *n.* Flower, blossom. Inflected *péél.* Related **-pé.**

pééhap (TAN) *vi.* To slap the face. S: **péésap.**

pééláng *n.* Variety of blue flower.

pélé *n.* *Thespesia populnea*, Portia tree; has large heart-shaped leaves and yellow flowers that become purple as they fade. The bark is used in traditional medicine. TAN: **péné.**

-pélégh *num cl.* Counting classifier for bundles of firewood. E.g. *Épélégh ómwusch* – one bundle of firewood. *Ruwapélégh ómwusch* – two bundles of firewood. *Elépélégh ómwusch* – three bundles of firewood. Inflected *faa pélégh ómwusch*, *limapélégh ómwusch*, *olépélégh ómwusch*, *fisúpélégh ómwusch*, *walapélégh ómwusch*, *tiwapélégh ómwusch*. Related **pélégh.**

pélégh *n.* Bundle, as of firewood, coconuts, onions. Inflected *péléghúl.* Related **-pélégh.**

pélógh [ENG *block*] *n.* Pulley.

péélú Variant of **pééli.**

pélúúlú *n.* Soft white coconut meat. Related **pélúúlú sóghul.** Synonym **appél.**

pélúúlúúl sóghul *n.* Egg white. Related **pélúúlú.**

péné (TAN) *n.* *Thespesia populnea*, Portia tree. See **pélé.**

péépé PÉÉPÉE 1. *n.* Broom. 2. *vi.* To sweep. —**pééli** (or *péélú*) *vt.* 1. To sweep something; to make a sweeping motion at a wound (used in traditional healing procedures). 2. To ward off a punch or blow by knocking it aside (in self defense). Inflected *péélúúló.* TAN: **pééni.**

péér *n.* Container, usually made from the shell of a coconut, but also from crab shell, turtle shell, or abalone shell; used to catch or contain liquid, esp. tuba. Related **parúl.**

péésap *vi.* To slap the face. TAN: **pééhap.**

ppi¹ PPIYA [PMC **pixa*] *n.* Sand, soil, beach. E.g. *Leppiyal Laulaw* – the beach at Laulau. *Leppi* – at the beach. Related **piyapi**. —**ppi**² *vi.* To be sandy.

Piigh *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Piigh*.

piighát PIL, -GHÁTE *vi.* To baby-sit, to care for a child or pet. Related **áát**, **piipiiy**.

piighátiy *vt.* To baby-sit a child, to care for a child. Related **piighát**.

pighipigh *vi.* To clap the hands, to applaud. E.g. *Alongeer raa pighipigh paay*. Everyone clapped their hands.

pighiri PIGHIRI, -A³ *vt.* To slap, pat, tap someone (may be a soft or hard blow); to slap someone on the back to help remove food stuck in the throat. Inflected *pighiriyáy*, *pighirúgh*, *pighiriir*. Related **pighipigh**.

Pihirarh (TAN) *n.* The atoll of Pisarach, northwest of Truk.

pikka PIKKA, -A³ [CHAM] *vt.* To cut, chop something. —**pikkakkiti** PIKKA, KKITI, -A³ [CHAM] *vt.* To cut something into small slices. Related **ghit**, **ghikkit**. Synonym **uleekkiti**.

pil PILI (or *ppil*) *vi.* To be sacred, taboo, forbidden; usually with respect to clan totems and personal restrictions. E.g. *E pil reey*. It's taboo for me. Related **tóreey pilil**. —**piil** PILI *n.* Forbidden things or actions, taboos. E.g. *Piliy* – my forbidden things (those which I am forbidden to do). Inflected *piliy*, *pilimw*, *pilil*, *piliir*. —**pilil ighapar** PILI, -L, IGHA, PARA *n.* Taboo against eating red fish, which is a totem for one clan. —**pilil málebwiibwi** PILI, -L, MÁLE, BWIIBWII *n.* Taboos or restrictions on behavior between brothers and sisters. —**pilil róghumw** PILI, -L, RÓGHUMWU *n.* Taboo against eating a certain kind of crab, because it is a clan totem. —**pilil woong** PILI, -L, WONGI *n.* Taboo against eating turtle meat, because turtles are a clan totem.

ppil¹ Variant of **pil**.

ppil² PILI [POC **pili*] *vi.* 1. To be tangled (of string, vines in the forest, etc.). 2. To be tangled (of the feet). E.g. *E ppil pischeel*. His feet got tangled (and he tripped). 3. To be braided, plaited (of the hair). Inflected *ppililó*. Related **pili**.

pila PILA, -A³ *vt.* To mix together with the hands. Inflected *pilaffengélli*.

pilaar *vi.* To be hoarse, to have a husky voice (as from shouting, or as the result of a cold or cough).

pilatiito Variant of **platiito**.

pileen (or *peleen*) [ENG] *n.* Airplane, plane. Synonym **sikooki**.

pilesagh (or *piliságh*) *vi* (*pass*). To become blocked, clogged (without an intentional agent); to be patched, stopped from leaking. E.g. *Aa pilesaghaló paip*. The pipe became blocked. Related **pileey**.

pileey PILA, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To close, cover up, put the lid on something; to turn off a faucet, block, secure, defend, protect, stop (a leak). E.g. *Aa pileeyló ngaat we*. He stopped up the leak. *Raa pileey yaal*. They blocked the road. Inflected *pileeyló*.

pili PILI, -A³ [POC **pili*] *vt.* To string a garland or lei; to braid or plait hair. Related **ppil**.

ppilifelepi *vi.* Method of repairing or splinting the outrigger boom or mast. LN: **ppinifenepi**.

piligh *n.* Small mollusc shells, often found on the beach. Compare **ghaatil**. TAN: **pinig**.

pilipil¹ *vi.* To mix ingredients together with the hands. Related **pila**.

pilipil² *n.* Cover or stopper. Related **pileey**. —**pilipilil asam** *n.* Door or other covering for a doorway. —**pilipilil lé** (or *pilipilal lé*) *n.* Stopper for a bottle. —**pilipilil tiliighi** *n.* Cover of a book.

pilipilil paay *n.* Elbow. Related **paay**.

piliságh Variant of **pilesagh**.

pilúghúw (or *púlúghúúw*) *vt.* To make a bundle (as of firewood). Inflected *pilúghúúló*. Related **-pélégh**.

ppinifenepi (TAN, LN) *vi.* Method of repairing or splinting the outrigger boom or mast. See **ppilifelepi**.

pinig (TAN) *n.* Small clam, with its shell, often used in soups. See **piligh**.

pinnik [ENG] *n.* Picnic.

pinseet [CHAM < SPAN *pincel*] *n.* Paintbrush.

piing PINGA *n.* Lattice on the end of traditional houses. Inflected *pingal utt*, *pingal iimw*.

piinga PIINGAA [CHAM < SPAN *piNa*] *n.* Pineapple.

piipi PIIPHI *vi.* To look, watch, search. (usage: common word) Compare **saghúru**, **lughul pische**. —**piipiiy** PIIPHI, -A³ *vt.* To look for something, watch it, examine it, observe it. E.g. *Piipiiy mille peey ye e bwo*. Look at my swollen hand (to see what is wrong with it).

piraf Variant of **púraf**.

pirafa Variant of **púrafa**.

Pisarasch *n.* The atoll of Pisarach, northwest of Truk. TAN: **Pihirarh**.

pisegh PISÁGHI *n.* Belongings, valuable personal possessions. Inflected *piseghiy*, *piseghimw*, *piseghil*, *piseghiir*. —**piseghisegh** *vi.* To be rich, have many personal belongings. Synonym **rikku**.

pisipis¹ PISIPISI *vi.* To urinate. Synonym **alé**, **sir**, **úúló**.

pisipis² *vi.* To pat a baby or young child so as to soothe him.

pisóóghara¹ [CHAM < SPAN *bisagra*] *n.* Hinges.

pisóóghara² Variant of **pisóóra**.

piisól *n.* Vertical brace on a traditional loom.

pisóóra (or *pisóóghara*) [CHAM < SPAN *pizarra*] *n.* Chalk board.

ppisch PPISCHI *vi.* 1. To snap or break, as a string or rubber band when too much tension is applied to it. 2. To snap or pop out of joint, as one's back when lifting a heavy weight. 3. To hurt, of a broken bone that has been set but not healed. —**ppischiló** *vi.* To become unfastened, as a shirt; to snap off, as buttons from a shirt.

pische Variant of **pesche**.

pischeeliimw PESCHEE, -LI, IMWA *n.* Foundation poles of traditional raised houses. Compare **schápil iimw**.

pitchaay Variant of **petchaay**.

Ppiyal Ooláng *n.* Micro Beach area on the western shore of Saipan.

Piyapi Ghitighiit *n.* Cove and beach area at the western end of the south coast of Saipan (lit.: small beach). Related **ppi**.

Piyapi Tomwógh *n.* Beach area along the south coast of Saipan (lit.: large beach). Related **ppi**.

piyaay *vi.* To take a journey, trip, to travel.

platiito [CHAM < SPAN *platito*] *n.* Small dish, saucer.

platiitos [CHAM < SPAN *platito*] *n.* *Polyscias scutellaria*, plant with leaves shaped like small saucers. Compare **platiito**. TAN: **platitos**.

pluuma [SPAN *pluma*] *n.* Writing pen, fountain pen. Synonym **peen**.

pobwóór [CHAM (< SPAN?)] *n.* Ship, large ocean vessel. Synonym **waa falúw**.

poghu Variant of **póghu**.

pongóósch (or *ppwongóósch*) *n.* Roof of the mouth, hard palate. Inflected *pongóóschey*, *pongóóschémw*, *pongóóschél*, *pongóóscheer*.

poro (TAN) *n.* Wrasse.

porow *n.* Basaltic rock.

potbwus [CHAM < SPAN *polvos*] *n.* Powder or talc for use on the face or body.

ppoto *n.* Sp. of inedible fish with black spots.

potpot [CHAM] *vi.* To be thick (of objects). Synonym **maaliyél**.

poupoul leeyil asang *n.* *Waltheria americana*, sp. of plant. TAN: **poupoun lein asang**.

poupoun lein asang (TAN) *n.* *Waltheria americana*, sp. of plant. S:
poupoul leeyil asang.

poupow *n.* *Malpighia glabra* -, sp. of plant.

póó *n.* Floor. Inflected *póól*.

póóbwu [SPAN *pavo*] *n.* Turkey.

póghu (or *poghu*) [CHAM *pagu*] *n.* Plant similar to pandanus, with small edible nuts.

póghuuw *vt.* To block something off so as to catch someone; to surround and capture fish by working in a line with other fishermen; also used generically to refer to surrounding chickens and other things that run away. E.g. *Ppwulismán kkewe re póghuufengelli malemwóscho we*. The police blocked the thief (from escaping).

póól *vi.* To be hazy, murky, unclear (of sea water, also of glass that needs to be cleaned); to be obscured, unclear (of vision).

póón [SPAN *pan*] *n.* Bread.

póós *vi.* To come to an end (of a battle, war, fight); to give up in a fight; term used when giving up a fight.

-pów *num cl.* Counting classifier for birds. E.g. *Epów* - one bird. *Ruwapów* - two birds. *Élépów* - three birds. Inflected *faapów*, *lippów*, *olopów*, *fisapów*, *walapów*, *tiwepów*. Compare **-mal**.

pów Variant of **paw**.

priima [SPAN *prima*] *n.* Female cousin. Inflected *priimááy*, *priimóómw*, *priimaal*. Compare **priimo**.

priimo [SPAN *primo*] *n.* Male cousin. Inflected *priimooy*, *priimoomw*, *priimool*. Compare **priima**.

prinseesa [SPAN *princesa*] *n.* Princess.

prinsipi [SPAN *príncipe*] *n.* Prince.

pulóto [SPAN *plato*] *n.* Plate, dish. Synonym **sápi**.

pungul PUNGUL (or *púngúl*) *adv.* Together, all together. E.g. *Saa pungul fééri*. Let's do it together. Compare **-fengáll**.

puraf Variant of **púraf**.

purafa Variant of **púrafa**.

púghúse [ENG (?)] *n.* Photograph, picture. Compare **sáásing**, **litiróoto**.

púlúgh Variant of **pélégh**.

púlúghúúw Variant of **pilúghúw**.

púng PÚNGÚ *vi.* To trip, fall, be tripped or fallen. E.g. *E púngútiw Juan*. Juan fell down. *Aa púngútiw uschow*. The rain fell. Inflected *púngútiw*. Related **apúngú**.

púngúl Variant of **pungul**.

-púngút *num cl.* Counting classifier for units of a large power of ten, perhaps hundred thousands or millions. E.g. *Epúngút* – one hundred thousand, one million. *Ruwapúngút* – two hundred thousand, two million. *Elépúngút* – three hundred thousand, three million. *Faapúngút* – four hundred thousand, four million. *Limapúngút* – five hundred thousand, five million.

púúr PÚRÚ *n.* Lymph nodes. Inflected *púrúl*.

púraf PÚRAFA (or *piraf*, *puraf*) *vi.* To steal, take by stealth. Inflected *púrafaló*. Related **malepúraf**. Compare **mwóscho**. **—púrafa** PÚRAFA, -A³ (or *pirafa*, *purafa*) *vt.* To steal something, take it. E.g. *Saa púrafaar malúgh kkewe*. Let's go take those chickens. Inflected *púrafaar*, *púrafalliló*, *púrafaaló*. Synonym **mwóschooli**.

pússúg (TAN) *vi.* To spurt out, especially of blood. Dial. **ssigh**².

PW

ppwii *n.* Name of the twenty-second letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*ppw*); represents doubled /bw/.

ppwal PPWALA *adv.* Also, too, later. Synonym **bwal**. Compare **ppal**³.
TAN: **ppwan**. — **ppwappwal** (or *ppappal*) *adv.* Later, soon. E.g. *E ppwappwal sefáál*. (of one who has left) He will return later.

ppwan¹ (TAN) *n.* Pectoral fin and attached bone of a fish.

ppwan² (TAN) *adv.* Also, too, later. See **ppwal**.

ppwas PPWASA *vi.* To be dried up, desiccated, withered. Inflected *pp-wasaló*. Related **lippwas**.

ppwasch *vi.* To be old and wrinkled (of people).

ppwatúr *n.* Leprosy. Dial. **gilihawwow**.

-ppwaay PPWAAYÚ *num cl.* Counting classifier for hand-rolled cigarettes. E.g. *Eppwaay* – one hand-rolled cigarette. *Ruwappwaay* – two hand-rolled cigarettes. Related **ppwaayi**.

ppwaayi *vt.* To roll paper into a cylinder, as when making a cigarette.
—**ppwaaili** *vt.* To roll something up, as a cigarette.

ppwá PPWÁÁ *vi.* To appear suddenly (as from under water), to emerge into view. Inflected *ppwáátá*. Related **bwá**, **ppwár**.

ppwár PPWÁRI (or *ppwer*) 1. *vi.* To emerge, sprout. 2. To go all the way through a hole or tunnel. 3. *n.* Sprout. Synonym **fas**. Compare **bwátch**.

ppwel PPWELÚ (or *ppwél*) 1. *n.* Dirt, soil. 2. *vi.* To be dirty.

ppwer Variant of **ppwár**.

ppwesch *n.* Sandy sea bottom.

ppwey PPWEYI 1. *n.* Burn on the skin, blister caused by burning, bad case of heat rash. 2. *vi.* To be blistered by a burn, heat rash, bed sore. 3. To have sores or burns in the mouth (esp. of infants). Related **lippwey**. —**ppwey schaal** *n.* Blister with liquid inside.

ppwél Variant of **ppwel**.

Ppwél *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Ppwél*.

ppwiifengán (TAN) *vi.* To be very close friends, to be blood brothers (of unrelated people). Dial. **abwiibwiifengáll**.

ppwil¹ *vi.* To be creamy, smooth, delicious (of foods cooked with coconut milk). E.g. *E ghi ppwil yááy raaw*. The food I have cooked (lit.: my pot) is creamy.

ppwil² *vi.* To catch a wild bird with the hands. Related **ppwili**.

ppwili *vt.* To catch a wild bird with the hands. Related **ppwil**².

ppwir *vi.* To pass wind, to fart. Synonym **singitiw**.

ppwo¹ PPWOO *vi.* To pound with a pestle and mortar, as breadfruit, taro, etc. Related **ppwooli**. —**ppwo**² *n.* Pestle for pounding food. Synonym **fayúlippwo**. Compare **úghú**. —**ppwooli** PPWOO, -LI, -A³ *vt.* To pound food with a mortar and pestle.

ppwo³ 1. *n.* Navigator, captain (of a ship). 2. *vi.* To be a navigator or captain of a ship. E.g. *E ppwo leaset*. He is an ocean navigator. Synonym **palúw**.

ppwol¹ [POC **mpono*] 1. *vi.* To promise, agree. 2. *n.* Contract, promise, agreement, covenant. E.g. *Ppwolal yaal tarabwaagho* – contract for his work.

ppwol² *n.* Sp. of fish.

ppwomwoli *vt.* 1. To feign aggression, to raise one's hand as if to strike someone. Compare **amwura**. 2. To act out, make believe, as in a dance or a children's game. E.g. *Atte kkelaal re ghal ppwomwoli bwe iir kaabwoy*. Those boys are pretending to be cowboys. 3. To try to do something for the first time, when not sure of success (as a dance or work that one has been observing). Compare **aghila**.

ppwongóósch Variant of **pongóósch**.

ppwos *vi.* To accidentally bump into or hit something or someone accidentally. —**ppwosengi** *vt.* To bump into something or someone, to hit it by mistake.

ppwot¹ **PPWOTO** *n.* Dust. —**ppwot**² *vi.* 1. To be dusty. 2. To have white spots on the skin, often from bathing and then failing to apply oil. —**ppwotoppwot** *vi.* 1. To be dusty (of people or things). 2. To be murky (as sea water that has been stirred up). Synonym **ppwóól**.

ppwotto *n.* Sp. of fish.

ppwooto [JPN] *n.* Steamed rice cake, shaped like a star, made from ground rice and sugar.

ppwó *vi.* 1. To be happy, exuberant, in a good mood. 2. To be in the mood to join in a dance or song session; to jump up and start dancing. 3. To be proud (of a child who has done well at school, of a house that one has just finished building, etc.). Inflected *ppwóótá*.

ppwóól **PPWÓÓLU** *vi.* 1. To be murky, unclear (of seawater that has been stirred up). E.g. *Ppwóólul sáát* – murkiness of seawater. 2. To be dim (of failing eyesight). Synonym **ppwotoppwot**.

ppwóóla [CHAM < SPAN *pala*] *n.* Shovel.

ppwóóppwó **PPWÓÓPPWÓÓ** *vi.* 1. To grow luxuriantly; to be bushy (of plants). 2. To grow thick and bushy (of hair). 3. To be full and wide (of women's skirts).

ppwór **PPWÓRU** *vi.* To be crooked, bent; bending over and ready to fall. Related **bwór**.

ppwóss *vi.* To be calm, stable, steady; to sit still. E.g. *Ppwósséló* to keep still. Inflected *ppwóssétiw*.

ppwóós *vi.* To have smoke in one's eyes. E.g. *Iya ppwóós reel suub-wóómw*. I got smoke in my eyes from your cigarette.

pwóssoy leetip *n.* Young girl. Synonym **atte schóóbwut**. Compare **ruwey leetip**.

ppwósuuli *n.* Soup made from cow or pig feet and corn hominy.

pwótorooliyo [SPAN *petróleo*] *n.* Petroleum.

ppwów¹ *vi.* To be hollow, hollowed out, as a board eaten out by termites, or as a hollow tree.

ppwów² (TAN) *n.* Sp. of snapper.

ppwóówu *n.* Cave or hollow area under the water. Related **ppwów**. Compare **bwokongo**, **liisang**.

PPWÓÓZU [CHAM] *n.* Umbrella.

ppwu *n.* *Areca cathecu*, betel nut. —**ppwu tchamaaw** *n.* Hard dried betel nut. Related **maaw**. —**ppwu mangúsch** *n.* Soft green betel nut. Related **mangúsch**.

ppwuding [ENG] *n.* Pudding.

ppwug (TAN) *vi.* To sprout. See **ppwugh**.

ppwugh *vi.* To sprout, to be just sprouting (of seedlings). Synonym **fass**. TAN: **ppwug**.

ppwuughas [CHAM] *n.* Uncooked rice; rice grains. Compare **ineksa**.

ppwul¹ PPWULU *vi.* To burn, be burning. E.g. *Aa ppwul angel*. The fire is burning. Related **bwuppwul**.

ppwul² (TAN) *n.* Small colored beads, esp. those sewn into necklaces or head garlands. Dial. **usous**.

Ppwul *n.* The island of Pulu Ana in the state of Palau in the western Caroline Islands.

ppwulisiman [ENG] *n.* Policeman.

pwunto [SPAN *punto*] *n.* 1. Spot, dot. 2. Point, emphasis (as in a speech).

ppwung *vi.* To be deaf. Inflected *selingapwung*. Synonym **tannga**.

ppwunguló PPWUNGU, -LÓÓ *vi.* 1. To be lost. E.g. *Aa ppwunguló yááy tiliighi*. My book is lost. Synonym **maliingo**. 2. To be dead. (usage: respect) E.g. *Aa ppwunguló táátááy*. My father is dead. Synonym **mááló**.

ppwunguppwung PPWUNGUPPWUNGU *vi, n.* To make a thudding or pattering noise such as rain, ship's motors, etc.; the noise made by such events. E.g. *Ppwunguppwungul uschow* – the patter of rain. *Ppwunguppwungul lóó* the sound of breaking waves.

pwuppwul Variant of **bwuppwul**.

ppwur PPWURU *vi.* To be peeled, skinned (of fruits, vegetables, or animals). Inflected (*vt*) *ppwurungi*. Related **bwurungi**.

R

rii *n.* Name of the twenty-third letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*r*).

-r¹ -RA [POC *-*da*] *poss suf.* Suffixed to inalienably possessed nouns and possessive classifiers; final vowel of preceding stem is always long. Third person plural possessive suffix: their; of humans and higher animals. E.g. *Imweer* – their house. *Alongeer* – all of them. *Layúúr* – their child(ren). *Ngiir* – their teeth. *Leeliyeer aramas kkelaal* – those people’s place. Compare **-y**, **mw**, **l**, **sch**, **mám**, **mi**.

-r² -RA [POC *-*da*] *obj suf.* Final vowel of preceding stem is always long. Third person plural animate object suffix: them; of humans and higher animals. E.g. *Ghuleer* – know them. *Schuungiir* – meet them. Compare – **yáy**, **gh**, **a³**, **ghisch**, **ghámem**, **ghámi**, **ll**.

raa RE, -A *pron + tns-asp.* They have (done something), they did (something). E.g. *Raa mwongo*. They have eaten.

ragarag (TAN) *vi.* To scoop something up; to help oneself to or serve oneself food. See **raghúragh**.

raghúragh RAGHÚRAGHÚ (or *ragharagh*) *vi.* To scoop something up; to help oneself to or serve oneself food. E.g. *U ló ragharagh mwongo*. Go help yourself to food. *Raa ló raghúragh ppi*. They want to scoop up sand. TAN: **ragarag**.

raghúúw RAGHÚ, -I-, -A³ [POC *-*daku*] *vt.* To scoop, to scoop up and serve (of food). E.g. *Raghúúwow*. Scoop it and take it out (to the guests). Inflected *raghúúto*, *raghúúló*, *raghúútá*, *raghúúlong*.

raah (TAN) *n.* Hole for preserved food such as breadfruit or taro. See **ráás**.

ramaram *vi.* To be just ripe, on the point of ripeness. Inflected *ramaramal*. Compare **mangúsch**, **maaw**, **mmasch**.

rang *vi.* To swarm out (of insects disturbed in their nest). Synonym **mórang**.

raang RANGA *n.* 1. Yellow ginger. 2. Yellow powder used on the face in traditional dance and mourning (prepared from the portion of the yellow ginger called *ghuschél*). Related **rangarang**. Compare **ghuschél**.

rangarang *vi.* Orange, yellow. Related **raang**. Compare **yóngoyóng**, **yóleyól**. TAN: **rengereng**.

raara¹ RAARAA *n.* Ribs. Inflected *ráarááy*, *róóróómw*, *raaraal*, *raaraar*. Related **ráá-**.

raara² RAARAA [POC **daqa* (?)] *n.* Supports connecting the hull of the canoe to the outrigger booms, which control the fore and aft adjustments to the outrigger. Related **ráá-**.

rasiim *n.* Carved decorations on both sides of the bow and stern sections of the canoe hull.

raaw¹ RAWA *n.* Cooking pot. —**rawa**¹ RAWA, -A³ *vt.* To cook something in a pot. Inflected *rawáátá*.

raaw² [PMC **rato*] *n.* Whale. Compare **róós**.

rawa² (TAN) *n, vi.* Massage; to perform massage. Dial. **schéésché**. —**rawammwaay** (TAN) *vi.* To give a slow gentle massage. Dial. **schééschéémmwaay**. —**rawan waa** (TAN) *n.* Massage to improve blood circulation. Dial. **schééschéél waa**. —**rawáani** (TAN) *vt.* To massage someone. Dial. **schéégghi**.

rawa³ (TAN) *vt.* To massage someone. Dial. **schéésché**.

rawel *n.* Large foul-smelling but delicious fruit, probably the durian.

ráá- RÁÁ [POC **daqa*] *n.* Branches (of a tree). Inflected *ráál*. Related **irá**. —**ráará** RÁARÁÁ *vi.* 1. To be full of branches. 2. To think of many things at the same time. 3. To add details to a story as it is passed on. Related **ráá-**.

ráág (TAN) *n.* Year, age in years. See **ráágh**.

ráágh RÁGHI *n.* Year, age in years. E.g. *Juan aa iliigh rághil*. Juan is thirty years old. *Ráágh we e ló* the year that has passed, last year. Inflected *rághiy*, *rághúmw*, *rághil*, *rághiiir*. TAN: **ráág**. —**ráágh kkewe** *n.* Any particular past years. —**ráágh mwu** *n.* This coming

year. E.g. *Ráágh mwu ebwe itto* – the year that is coming. —**ráágh we** *n.* Last year, any particular year in the past. —**ráágh yeey** *n.* This year.

Ráágh *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Ráágh*.

rághisch (or *reghisch*) *n.* *Calophyllum inophyllum*, Alexandrian laurel; large tree with fragrant blossoms. TAN: **regirh**.

rághiiy RÁGHI, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To think things over, debate, consider a problem. (usage: respect) Inflected *rághiiló*, *rághiiyey*, *rághiiir*. Related **árágherágh**. Compare **memmengi**. TAN: **regi**. —**rághirágh** RÁGHIRÁGHI *vi.* To be thinking about, remembering. Compare **mángimáng**.

—**rál** RÁLI *num cl.* Counting classifier for days. E.g. *Erál* – one day. *Rúwrál* – two days. Related **ráál**.

ráll Variant of **ráál**.

ráál RÁALI (or *ráll*) [POC **daqani*] *n, vi.* Day, to be daytime. E.g. *Aa ráál*. The day has come/begun. *Ráálil angang* – day for work. Inflected *ráálil*. Compare **bwoong**. TAN: **ráán**. —**ráálil makk** (or *rállil makk*) *n.* Day of birth, birthday. (usage: common word) —**ráálil maram** (or *rállil maram*) *n.* Day of the month. —**ráálil ubwutiw** *n.* Date of birth. (usage: respect) TAN: **ráánin obwutiw**. —**ráálitá** RÁALI, -TÁÁ *vi.* To be morning, to be day.

rállil makk Variant of **ráálil makk**.

rállil maram Variant of **ráálil maram**.

ráán [POC **daqani*] (TAN, LN) *n, vi.* Day; to be daytime. See **ráál**.

ráánin obwutiw (TAN) *n.* Date of birth. See **ráálil ubwutiw**.

rááng *vi.* To be excessively proud, arrogant. Synonym **rongáát**.

ráás RÁSE *n.* Hole for preserved food such as breadfruit or taro. Inflected *rasel woot*. Synonym **liibw**. Compare **laas**. TAN: **raah**. —**ráselaaló** *vt.* To bury a large object, such as a corpse. Synonym **libweliiló**, **ireeiló**.

rásiim *n.* Rainbow. TAN: **rehiim**.

rásiiy RÁSI, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To tear things made of wood. E.g. *Rebwe rásiitiw iimw.* They will tear down the house.

re- (or *ree-*) *pref.* People. E.g. *Re-Faluwasch* – Carolinian people. *Re-Marááles* – people of the Marianas, Chamorro. *Retugh* – outsiders, people who are not Carolinian. *Re-Spaan* – people of Japan. *Re-Schuugh* – people of Truk, Trukese. *Repaghuluwósch* – people of the Central Carolines (lit.: people of the reef). E.g. *Repeighiwow* – Westerners, esp. Americans. *Ree-Yaap* – people of Yap, Yapese. *Remetaw* – people of the deep sea, deep water sailors. *Reiya* – people from where? *Resefasch* – people of low caste or low class. Related **re**.

Re-Mwóórh (TAN) *n.* Clan name. S: **Re-Mwóósch**.

Re-Mwóósch *n.* Clan name. TAN: **Re-Mwóórh**.

re [POC *da] *pron.* Third person plural subject pronoun: they; of humans and higher animals. Compare **i**, **u**, **e**, **si**, **aw**, **ay**, **awsi**.

ree-¹ REE *rel n.* At, for, with, by, because of. E.g. *Aa ló reel imwal Juan.* He went to Juan's house. *Paluuma raa má reel Juan.* The birds died because of Juan/they were killed by Juan. Inflected *reey*, *reemw*, *reel*, *reesch*, *reemem*, *reemi*, *reer*.

ree-² Variant of **re-**.

rebwung *n.* Sp. of palm whose fronds are used in making traditional roofs. TAN: **rubwung**.

reedio [ENG] *n.* Radio.

regi (TAN) *vt.* To think things over, debate, consider a problem. See **rághiiy**.

regirh (TAN) *n.* *Calophyllum inophyllum*, Alexandrian laurel; large tree with fragrant blossoms. See **rághisch**.

reghisch Variant of **rághisch**.

reghiiti Variant of **righiiti**.

rehiim (TAN) *n.* Rainbow. Synonym **anúúmwarahi**. S: **rásiim**.

reikkiti (TAN) *vt.* To slice the surface of meat or fish so that it can be well marinated and easily heated; to slice a cake; to cut or slice all over the surface of something. Dial. **ulekkiti**.

reirey (TAN) 1. *vi.* To slice. 2. *n.* Slice, cutting. Dial. **uloul**.

rekki [ENG] *n.* Rake. Synonym **péépéél lughul iimw**.

remweiwe *n.* Ancestors, people of ancient times. Related **mwoiwe**. Synonym **relóómw**.

Repaghuluwósch *n.* People of the central Caroline Islands; people of the reef. Related **re-**, **woosch**. TAN: **Repaganorh**.

reepi¹ REEPIYA *vi.* 1. To be intelligent, smart, knowledgeable, wise, clever. 2. To be even-tempered. 3. To be tame (of animals). Synonym **fighir**.

reepi² REEPIYA *n.* Intelligence, wisdom, knowledge. Inflected *reepiyal*.

reepiya REEPIYA, -A³ *vt.* To recall memories from the past. E.g. *U reepiya ighiwe siló pinnik iye?* – Do you remember when we came here on a picnic?

rese RE, -SE *pron + neg.* They do not, they are not, they did not.

ressóbw RE, -SSÓBWU *pron + neg.* They will not.

rescheng *n.* Sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

reschey *vt.* To stick a sharp object upright in the ground. Inflected *rescheeti*.

reey¹ *vt.* To cut an object with a saw. E.g. *E ghal reey irá*. He's sawing the branch. Inflected *reeyló*. —**reere** REEREE 1. *n.* Saw (for cutting wood). 2. *vi.* To saw wood. Synonym **ngerenger**.

reey² [SPAN *rey*] *n.* King. Compare **laraina**.

réél *n.* Rudderfish or chub. TAN: **réén**.

réén (TAN) *n.* Rudderfish. S: **réél**.

righ¹ RIGHI *vi.* 1. To be turning (of wheels or any other round object). 2. To roll fast (of wheels or any other round object). Inflected *righiló*, *righitiw*, *righiwow*. Related **righiiti**. —**righirigh** RIGHIRIGHI *vi.* To turn quickly, to roll quickly and continuously, as a wheeled vehicle (but without the use of the engine). E.g. *Righirighiwow* – to roll out quickly.

righ² *vi.* To be disoriented when underwater, rapture of the deep. Inflected *righiwow*, *righitá*, *righitiw*, *righiló*, *righilong*, *righito*.

righiló *vi.* To have left, departed. Related **righ¹**, **righiiti**.

righischéey *vi.* To wander aimlessly, without purpose. Dial. **mweterheey**.

righiiti RIGHI, -ITI, -A³ (or *reghiiti*) *vt.* To walk or move toward someone or something. Related **righ¹**. Synonym **mweteeti**, **fááraghiiti**.

rikku [SPAN *rico*] *vi.* To be rich, wealthy. Related **malerikku**.

riloos [SPAN *reloj*] *n.* Watch, clock.

rip RIPI *vi.* To be cracked, broken. E.g. *Aa ripiló*. It's cracked. Related **maripirip**. —**ripiiy** RIPI, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To shatter something, to break it. —**ripingágh** *vi* (*pass*). To be broken, shattered. —**ripiságh** 1. *n* (*pass*). Piece of a shattered object. 2. *vi.* To be broken into pieces, shattered.

ripirip *vi.* To be cracking objects into many pieces, to be breaking objects (as glass, metal, plastic). Related **rip**.

rirriyáágh RIYA, -ÁGHI *vi* (*redup*). To laugh (with amusement). (usage: respect) Synonym **ffas**. Compare **ghekkey**. —**rirriyáágháli** RIYA, -ÁGHÁLI, -A³ *vt* (*redup*). To laugh at someone or something. E.g. *E rirriyáágháli yaal Maria púngútiw*. He laughed at Maria's fall. Synonym **ffasáágháli**.

ris *vi.* To be pretty, beautiful, cute, handsome (of people or things). Compare **mwaamwaay**, **lling**.

riyaaka (or *diyaaka*) [CHAM < ?] *n.* One- or two-wheeled pushcart, wheelbarrow.

riyá *vi.* 1. To be frustrated, especially from wanting something very much but not being able to obtain it. 2. To have a skin rash from people gossiping about one, especially bad gossip. E.g. *Juan aa riyá reel mwaliyeer aramas*. Juan has a rash from people's gossip (about him).

rooghi ROOGH, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To carry something in the arms. Related **rooro**. Synonym **schopungi**. —**rooghiitá** *vt.* To pick up something (e.g., infants and other things carried in the arms).

rong RONGO [POC **dongo*] *vi.* To hear, listen, obey. Related **rongorong**, **roong**. —**rongáágh** *vi.* To be attentive, understanding, a good listener. Synonym **rongááfi**. Antonym **rongosáling**. —**rongoiyá** *n.* Person who disregards or ignores what is said. —**rongobwaas** *n.* Inattentive person, as one who is asked to go for something but brings back the wrong thing. Related **bwaasaas**. —**rongofel** *vi.* To be well-educated, to have been brought up properly by one's parents. Related **felééw**. Synonym **reepi**. —**rongofisch** *n.* Person who obeys and listens well to elders. Related **fisch**. Synonym **rongosooschigh**. —**rongohoorhig** (TAN) *vi.* 1. To obey meticulously. 2. To listen well to the elders. S: **rongosooschigh**. —**Rongolap** *n.* Villain in a traditional legend, brother of Rongoschigh. Compare **Rongoschigh**, **Mwaarap**. —**rongommarh** (TAN) *vi.* To ignore instructions that one has heard. S: **rongommasch**. —**rongommasch** *vi.* To ignore instructions that one has heard. TAN: **rongommarh**. —**rongosáling** RONGO, SÁLINGA *vi.* To be inattentive, a poor listener. Antonym **rongáágh**. —**rongosoolap** *vi.* To feign attentiveness with no intention of taking advice or instructions to heart/- *ligihoolap*. —**rongosooschigh** *vi.* 1. To obey meticulously. 2. To listen well to the elders. Compare **Rongoschigh**. TAN: **ron**, **oho/rhig**. —**rongoschigh** RONGO, SCHIGHI *vi.* To be obedient, attentive, to listen carefully. Related **roong**, **schigh**, **Rongoschigh**. —**Rongoschigh** *n.* Hero in a traditional legend, brother of Rongolap. Compare **Rongolap**, **Mwaarap**. —**rongotchów** *n.* To be hard of hearing.

roong RONGO; RONGEYA [POC **dongo*] *n.* Knowledge, specialty, medicine, lore, learning. Inflected *rongoy*, *rongomw*, *rongol*, *rongoor*; *rongeyey*, *rongoyómw*, *rongeyal*, *rongeyeer*.

roongaf *n.* Small variety of cuttlefish.

rongol metághil schiimw *n.* Traditional knowledge of methods of curing headaches.

rongol ppwul *n.* Traditional knowledge of methods of healing burned skin. Related **roong**, **ppwul**.

rongol tikka *n.* Traditional knowledge of how to make good coconut oil, knowledge of how to destroy other people's coconut oil by magic.

rongol uschow *n.* Knowledge about the rain, traditional knowledge of how to control the rain.

rongorong RONGORONGO *vi.* To hear. Related **rong**.

Rongowow *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Rongowow*.

rooppw *vi.* Method of fishing outside the reef, by which fish are driven into a net held by swimmers.

rooro ROOROO *vi.* To carry something in the arms, as a child or a bundle. Related **rooghi**.

rorh [POC **do(n)do*] (TAN) *vi.* 1. To be dark, unilluminated. 2. To act in an evil way (through loss of control). See **rosch**.

ros ROSO *vi.* To be finished, used up, depleted, gone. E.g. *Aa ros*. It's all gone. —**rosoló** *vi.* To be completely finished, used up, to have used the last. —**rosoto** *vi.* To have brought everything, to leave nothing behind.

rosch ROSCHO [POC **do(n)do*] *vi.* 1. To be dark, unilluminated. E.g. *E rosch lughul*. It's dark outside. 2. To act in an evil way (through loss of control). E.g. *Aa roscholó mánimángiy*. I lost control of myself (as when punishing a child excessively). Antonym **saram**. TAN: **rorh**. —**roschoppwung** *vi.* To be very dark, pitch black.

róghumw RÓGHUMWU *n.* Sp. of land crab with a flat body. Compare **árigh**, **lighámiiyásch**, **yáff**.

róómi RÓÓMI, -A³ *vt.* To embrace someone. Inflected *róómiyáy*, *róómúgh*, *róómiir*.

róóng *n.* Place in the rafters of a house where *ghurughur*, *mwáár*, perfumes and other things are kept for spirits that come to the house.

róós RÓÓSO [PMC **rato*] *n.* Whale. Inflected *róósol*. Synonym **raaw**.

róschey *n.* Sp. of taro.

ruu- Variant of **ruwa-**.

ruubw RUBWU *n.* Rash, skin sores, yaws. Inflected *rubwuy*, *rubwumw*, *rubwul*, *rubwuur*. —**rubw** *vi.* To have skin sores, yaws.

ruufay Variant of **ruúfay**.

ruufósch RUWA-, -FÓSCHO *num.* Two long objects, as trees, canoes, pens. Related **ruwa-**.

rug (TAN) *vi.* To make a mistake, fail to remember, to be confused, disoriented, lost. See **rugh**.

rugupaat (TAN) *vi.* 1. To act sick so that one does not have to work; to tell a lie so as to avoid an undesired experience. 2. To be sly, underhanded, untrustworthy, unscrupulous; to ignore moral and legal codes. Related **rug**. See **rughupaat**.

ruguppin (TAN) *vi.* To be confused. Related **rug**. See **rughuppil**.

rugh RUGHU *vi.* To make a mistake, fail to remember; to be confused, disoriented, lost. Inflected *rughuló*. Related **ruugh**. Synonym **laatsi**. TAN: **rug**. —**ruugh** RUGHU *n.* Fault, mistake. Inflected *rughúy*, *rughumw*, *rughul*.

rughupaat RUGHU, PAATA *vi.* 1. To act sick so that one does not have to work; to tell a lie so as to avoid an undesired experience. 2. To be sly, underhanded, untrustworthy, unscrupulous, to ignore moral and legal codes. Related **rugh**. TAN: **rughupaat**.

rughuppil *vi.* To be confused. Related **rugh**. TAN: **ruguppin**.

rughurugh RUGHURUGHU *vi.* 1. To be mischievous, fond of playing tricks. 2. To force someone who is unwilling to have sexual relations, to rape. Inflected *lirughurugh*.

ruumesch *n.* Sea anemone.

rumwurumw RUMWURUMWU *n.* Mole on the skin, beauty mark. Inflected *rumwurumwul*, *rumwurumwuur*.

rup *vi.* To fight (of chickens and birds). Inflected *rupfengáll*. —**rupeeti** *vt.* (Of chickens and birds) to attack. E.g. *Malúgh we aa rupeetiyáy igha i subwuri layúl lissiyobw*. The chicken attacked me when I caught its chicks.

ruuru¹ (or *ruwóru*, *ruwaru*) *vi.* To be agile, brisk, nimble, spry, light-footed, active, hardworking.

ruuru² Variant of **rúarú**.

ruuschay Variant of **rúúschay**.

rut *vi.* To tell lies, to be a liar. Inflected *ruturut*. Synonym **mis**.

rutufféér RUTU, FFÉÉRÚ *vi.* To pretend to have done something when one actually hasn't done it, to pretend to like someone when one really dislikes him, to pretend innocence. Related **rut**, **fféér**.

rutukkesch Variant of **rutukkisch**.

rutukkisch RUTU, KKISCHI (or *rutukkesch*) *n.* Liar, being a liar *č.* Inflected *rutukkischiy*, *rutukkischimw*, *rutukkischil*. Related **rut**.

ruwa- (or **rúú-**, *ruu-*, *ruwo-*, *ruwe-*) [POC **duwa*] *num.* The number two, as a combining form. E.g. *Rúúschay* – two people or animals. *Rúúfay* – two round objects. *Ruufósch* – two long objects. *Ruwasché* two flat objects. *Ruwoow* – two general objects. *Ruwatip* – two pieces. *Ruwangaf* – two fathoms. *Ruwaffaat* – two strings of fish. *Ruwaghumwusch* – two hand-depths. *Ruwapilúgh* – two bundles. Related **rúúw**.

ruwabwúghúw RUWA-, BWÚGHÚWA *num.* Two hundred. Related **ruwa-**, **bwúghúw**.

ruwaghit RUWA-, -GHITI *num.* Twenty thousand. Related **ruwa-**, **ghit**. Synonym **ruweigh sangaras**.

ruwangaras RUWA-, -NGARASÚ *num.* Two thousand. Related **ruwa-**, **ngaras**.

ruwaru Variant of **ruuru**¹.

ruwasché RUWA-, -SCHÉÉ *num.* Two pages, flat leaves, pieces of paper. Related **ruwa-**, **sché**.

ruwe- Variant of **ruwa-**.

ruweeda [SPAN *rueda*] *n.* Wheel.

ruweigh RUWA-, -IGHE *num.* Twenty. Related **ruwa-**, **igh**.

ruwey leetip *n.* Young boy. Synonym **atte mwáál**. Compare **pwóssoy leetip**.

ruwo- Variant of **ruwa-**.

ruwouw Variant of **ruwoow**.

ruwoow RUWA-, -UWA (or *ruwouw*) *num.* Two general objects. Related **ruwa-**, **uw**.

ruwóru Variant of **ruuru**.

rú RÚÚ *vi.* To be startled, scared, frightened, shocked. —**rúúrú** RÚÚRÚÚ *vi.* To be worried, anxious. —**rúútá** RÚÚ, -TÁÁ *vi.* To be surprised (as when someone sneaks up and grabs one from behind), shocked, startled.

rúú- Variant of **ruwa-**.

rúarú RUARUA (or *ruuru*) *vi.* To be undecided, in doubt, unable to make up one's mind, of two minds. Related **rúúw**, **rúwa-**.

rúúfay RUWA-, -FAYÚ (or *ruufay*) *num.* Two round objects. Related **ruwa-**, **fay**.

rúgh RÚGHÚ *vi.* To go underwater (of the canoe outrigger). Inflected *rúghúlong*.

rúúschay RUWA-, -SCHAYÚ (or *ruuschay*) *num.* Two people or animals. Related **ruwa-**, **scháy**.

rúúw RUWA [POC **ru(w)a*] *num.* The number two in abstract or serial counting: "number two". Related **ruwa-**.

rúwááf RUWA-, -ÁFI *num.* Two bundles or piles, each of about ten coconuts. Related **ruwa-**, **áf**.

RH

rhi *n.* Name of the twenty-fourth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*rh*); used only in writing the Tanapag (*Enne*) dialect.

-rh [POC **-nta*] (TAN) *poss suf.* Suffixed to inalienably possessed nouns and possessive classifiers. First person plural inclusive possessive suffix: our; includes hearer. See **-sch**.

rhag RHAGÚ (TAN) *adv.* Postverbal adverb. Only, just, merely. See **schagh**.

rhall (TAN) *vi.* To be smooth. See **schall**.

rhaamw RHAMWA [POC **ndangma*] (TAN) *n.* Forehead; house gable. Inflected *rhamwey*, *rhamwómw*, *rhamwan*.

rhan [POC **ndanu(m)*] (TAN) *vi.* To be watery. See **schal**¹.

rhaan [POC **ndanu(m)*] (TAN) *n.* Water, clear liquid; used primarily of fresh water. See **schaal**. **—rhanubwuubwu** (TAN) *n.* Waterfall, river, stream; any flowing or running water. See **schalúbwuubwu**. **—rhanúkkel** (TAN) *n.* Water from a well. See **schalúkkel**. **—rhanún maah** (TAN) *n.* Tear (lit.: water of the eye). See **schalúl maas**. **—rhanún néé** (TAN) *n.* Rain water. See **schalul lé**. **—rhanún tattal** (TAN) *n.* Dishwater. See **schalúl tattal**. **—rhanún ubwuubw** (TAN) *n.* Water for washing clothes. See **schalúl ubwuubw**.

rhanú (TAN) *vt.* To put water in or on something, to water it. See **schalúúw**.

rhanúló (TAN) *vi.* To melt, to become watery. See **schalló**.

rhapp (TAN) *vi.* To capsize, to lie face down. Inflected *rhappaló*. See **schapp**. **—rhappeti** (TAN) *vi.* To be turned face down. See **schappeti**.

rhaapeap (TAN) *vi.* To be very flat. See **schaapaap**.

rhawar (TAN) *n.* Personal belongings, possessions. See **schowar**.

-rhay [POC *(n)tau (?)] (TAN) *num cl.* Counting classifier for one, two, or three humans or higher animals. See **-scháy**.

rhááp (TAN) *n.* Base, trunk, source, core of something. See **schááp**.
—rhepin ainang (TAN) *n.* Founders or original ancestors of a clan. See **schepil ailang**. **—rhepin fanú** (TAN) *n.* Core of the earth. See **schepil falúw**. **—rhepin perhe** (TAN) *n.* Thigh (lit.: base of the leg). See **schepil pesche**. **—rhepin úú** (TAN) *n.* Base of the neck. See **schepil úúw**. **—rhepin walawal** (TAN) *n.* Trunk of a tree. See **schepil walúwal**.

rheg (TAN) *vi.* To rush, hurry in a specific direction. Inflected *rhegeto*, *rhegeló*, *rhegewow*.

rheiwál (TAN) *n.* *Ipomoea littoralis*, variety of creeping vine, the leaves of which are used in medicine. See **scheiwál**.

rhelirhel (TAN) 1. *n.* Saliva, bodily secretions (not perspiration). 2. *vi.* To drool. See **schelischel**.

rheena- (TAN) *n.* Companion, partner, company, follower, helpmate. See **scheela-**.

rheeni (TAN) *vt.* To help someone. See **scheeli**.

rheuni (TAN) *vt.* To dip up small fish with a seine net. See **schooghi**.

rheew (TAN) *n.* Dipping net, seine net, fine mesh net. See **schééw**.

rheey (TAN) *vt.* To chase, pursue, run after someone or something. See **scheey**.

-rhé [POC *(n)dau] (TAN) *num cl.* Counting classifier for flat objects. See **-sché**.

rhée [POC *(n)dau] (TAN) *n.* Leaf with a broad surface, as a banana or taro leaf. See **schée**.

rhéégít (TAN) *vi.* To be narrow. Antonym **rhéélap**. See **schééghít**.

rhéiro (TAN) *n.* Sp. of plant. See **schéiro**.

rhéélap (TAN) *vi.* To be wide, broad. Antonym **rhéégít**. See **schéélap**.

rhéyúllug (TAN) *n.* *Asplenidium nidus*, bird's nest fern; has several uses in traditional medicine. See **schééllugh**.

rhif (TAN) *vi.* To die, pass away. See **schif**.

rhifetá (TAN) *vi.* 1. To tip up at one end, to fall off a seat that is unstable, to tumble head over heels. 2. To capsize, of boats and canoes. See **schifátá**.

rhigar¹ (TAN) *vi.* 1. To be cool after a hot day. 2. To be cured of sickness; to recover from a difficult pregnancy. See **schighar**¹.

rhigar² (TAN) *vi.* To defecate, move the bowels, esp. after a period of constipation. See **schighar**².

rhimw (TAN) *vi.* To nod or raise the head; (of a boat) to rock up and down on the waves, to bob. See **tchimw**.

rhimweri (TAN) *vt.* To greet or signal someone by nodding or raising the head. See **schimweri**.

rhimwetá (TAN) *vi.* To awaken, get up, wake up. See **schimwetá**.

rhingirhing (TAN) *vi.* To be exceptionally fast, quick, rapid. See **schingesching**.

rhip (TAN) *vi.* To kick with the foot. Related **rhipiti**. See **schep**.

rhipeey (TAN) *vt.* To comfort or console someone. See **schipeey**.

rhipiti (TAN) *vt.* 1. To nudge something (esp. with the foot); to prod or poke something. 2. To touch someone (to get his attention). Related **rhip**. See **schepeti**. —**rhipitiitá** (TAN) *vt.* To kick something over; to use a stick to turn something over. See **schepetiitá**.

rhiri (TAN) *vt.* To soak something in liquid. See **schiri**.

rhiiirhi (TAN) *n.* *Polypodium scolopendria*, oak leaf fern. See **schiiischi**.

rhiiya (TAN) *n.* Variety of mangrove. See **schiiya**.

rhiyor (TAN) *vi.* To choke. See **schiyor**.

rho (TAN) *n.* Hard brown coconut with oily meat, the meat of these coconuts, copra. See **schoo**. —**rhoofar** (TAN) *n.* Sprouting coconut, copra sponge. See **schoofar**. —**rhoolomwolomw** (TAN) *n.* Ripe

coconut that contains some liquid. See **schoolomwolomw**.
—rhoonééné (TAN) *n.* Ripe coconut that still has some liquid in it.
 See **schooléélé**.

rholl (TAN) *n.* Conversation, typically among members of the same sex about persons of the opposite sex who are liked or looked upon affectionately. See **school**.

rhopongi (TAN) *vt.* To carry something in the arms, in front of the body.
 See **schopungi**.

rhoul (TAN) *vi.* To sink, drown, submerge. See **schóuwul**.

rhóó (TAN) *n.* Person, member of a clan, inhabitants of a community, work force or team; member of such a larger group. Inflected *rhóón*. See **schóó**.

rhóóbwut (TAN) *n.* Female, woman, women (lit.: bad person, but not taken as derogatory in its modern use). Related **rhóó**. See **schóóbwut**.

rhól (TAN) *vi.* To be dark, black. See **schól**. **—rhóletá** (TAN) *vi.* To be overcast, to darken. See **schóletá**. **—rhólippwung** (TAN) *vi.* Dark black, pitch black. See **schóleppwung**. **—rhólon fayún maah** (TAN) *n.* Pupil of the eye. See **schólol fayúl maas**.

rhóón apósta [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* Gambler, bettor. Related **rhóó**.

rhóón appwóg (TAN) *n.* Watchman, guard, caretaker. Related **rhóó**.
 Dial. **schóól leghelegh**.

rhóóniimw (TAN) 1. *n.* Spouse, wife, husband (lit.: person of the house). 2. *vi.* To marry, to be married. Related **rhóó**. See **schóóliimw**.

rhóónuwa (TAN) 1. *n.* Companion, friend, lover. Compare *amiigo*. 2. *vi.* To be together, as companions. Related **rhóó**. See **schóóluwa**.

rhóng (TAN) *vi.* To be piled up, gathered in piles. Related **rhóóng**. See **schóng**.

rhóóng (TAN) *n.* Pile. Related **rhóng**. See **schóngoschóng**.

rhóóngi (TAN) *vt.* 1. To weigh something down so as to keep it from being lost or scattered. 2. (Of a spirit) to attempt to possess a person by entering his body when he is asleep or in bed. See **schóóngi**.

rhóórág (TAN) *vi.* (Of the ocean) to be calm, (of the night) to be peaceful. See **schóórág**.

rhóórhó (TAN) *n.* Weight that is placed on paper or other light materials to keep them from blowing away or becoming lost. See **schóóschó**.

rhuu (TAN) *n.* Meeting, assembly, joining, joint. See **schuu**. —**rhuulap** (TAN) *n.* Large assembly or meeting, group of people who have come together for some common purpose. See **schuulap**. —**rhuungi** (TAN) *vt.* 1. To meet, encounter, find, discover someone (or something?). 2. To find someone or something that was lost. See **schuungi**. —**rhuurhu** (TAN) 1. *vi.* To find, encounter, meet. 2. *n.* Joint. See **schuuschu**.

rhuug (TAN) *n.* High hill or mountain. See **schuugh**. —**rhugullang** (TAN) *n.* High mountain, peak. See **schughullang**.

Rhuug (TAN) *n.* Truk, the high islands of Truk lagoon. See **Schuugh**.

rhuupelipel (TAN) *vi.* To roll or tip, as a heavily-laden canoe on the waves. Dial. **schuwelelewel**.

rhúú [POC *(n)duRi] (TAN) *n.* Bone. See **schúú**. —**rhúún aaw** (TAN) *n.* Jawbone. See **schúúl aaw**.

rhúbwang (TAN) *vi.* To be lazy, tired, languid, lacking energy. See **schibwang**.

—**rhúg** (TAN) *num cl.* Counting classifier for baskets. See **-schúgh**.

rhúúg (TAN) *n.* General term for basket. See **schúúgh**.

rhúmmáng (or *rhú mááng*, *rhúúmááng*) (TAN) *vi.* To be smart, capable, clever, talented, able. See **schúmmáng**.

rhú mááng Variant of **rhúmmáng**.

rhúúmááng Variant of **rhúmmáng**.

rhúúworh (TAN) *n.* Small ribs at the bottom of the rib cage. Related rhúú. See **schúúwosch**.

rhúúrhú (TAN) *vi.* To be skinny, thinner than is usually thought attractive, bony. See **schúúschú**.

rhúyér (TAN) *vi.* To gag on food, to need a drink in order to swallow. Dial. **tor**.

S

sii *n.* Name of the twenty-fifth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (s).

sa-¹ *pref.* Fossilized prefix of uncertain function. E.g. *Saram* – bright. *Sayúl* – to swing. *Sanngaw* – to be very angry. *Sangurungur* – to be crunchy. TAN: **ha-**.

sa-² Variant of **se-**.

-saa *neg asp.* Negative aspect marker. No longer, not any more, not. E.g. *Juan esaa angaangalo ighey*. Juan doesn't work here any more. Compare **-se**, **ssóbw**, **sáál**, **te**.

sa- Variant of **se-**.

saa *SI, -A (or siya) pron + tns-asp.* First person plural inclusive pronoun plus the completive aspect marker; “we have” when referring to past action or hortative “let’s” when referring to the immediate future. E.g. *Saaló*. Let’s go. *Saa takk*. We have finished.

sabw Variant of **-ssóbw**.

saabw *intj.* No. Related **-ssóbw**.

sabweil *SABWEILÚ n.* Eye. (usage: respect) Inflected *sabweilúy*, *sabweilumw*, *sabweilúl*. Compare **maas**. TAN: **habweil**.

Sabwoloppi *n.* Clan name from Pulusuk. Inflected *Re-Sabwoloppi*. TAN: **Habwonoppi**.

safang (or *sefang*) *n.* Flower of the Alexandrian laurel; small, yellow in the middle, white on the edges. Compare **rághisch**.

safauluul *vi.* To split fish open so that they may be hung and dried. Dial. **ligauluul**.

safey Variant of **sáfey**.

saagh *SAAGHÚ n.* Coconut shell. Inflected *saaghúl*. TAN: **haag**.

saghúll Variant of **sóghull**.

saghúr SAGHÚRÚ [POC **takuRu*] *n.* Back, backbone. Inflected *saghúríy*, *saghurumw*, *saghúrúl*, *saghúrúúr*. TAN: **hagúr**.

saghúrúw SAGHÚRÚ, -A³ *vt.* To look for something. (usage: respect) Related **sassaghurúúló**. Synonym **piipiiy**. TAN: **hagúrú**.

saghúrúwasch *n.* Sp. of edible rock fish.

saiyaw *n.* Large sp. of grouper. Compare **áli**. TAN: **haiyaw**.

sakaw [Trukese < Ponapean] 1. *vi.* To be drunk, intoxicated. E.g. *Aa sakkawuló*. He is drunk. Synonym **bwulaas**. 2. *n.* *Piper methysticum*, kava; not commonly grown on Saipan.

salangal *n.* Holes in the outrigger float through which ropes are passed to secure the float to the outrigger frame. TAN: **helingan**.

sallap Variant of **sellap**.

salliya Variant of **saliya**.

saliya (or *salliya*) [SPAN *sandía*] *n.* *Citrullus lanatus*, watermelon.

saam SAMA [POC **tama*] *n.* Father. Inflected *semey*, *semómw*, *sema*, *semasch*, *sememi*, *semeer*. Compare **taata**, **Taang**. TAN: **haam**. —**samalap** SAMA, LAPA *n.* Patriarch or head of the extended family, oldest male in the family; grandfather. Related **saam**. Compare **Taang**. TAN: **hamalap**. —**Samalap** *n.* God (lit.: great father). Synonym **Liyoos**. Compare **Luugh**, **Sarawi**. —**samasam** SAMASAMA *vi.* (Of siblings) to have the same father, to be fathered by the same man. E.g. *Juan me Tikko nge re samasam reel eschay saam*. Juan and Tikko were fathered by the same men. Related **saam**. TAN: **hamaham**.

samal iil *n.* Maternal grandfather (father of one's mother). Related **saam**, **iil**.

samal saam *n.* Paternal grandfather (father of one's father). Related **saam**.

samali SAMA, -LI, -A³ (or *semeli*) *vt.* To respect a man in the same way as one's own father (often of an uncle, but also of another man who deserves respect). Related **saam**. TAN: **hemeni**.

sampwuuli [ENG] *vt.* To shampoo oneself. Inflected *sampwuuliyáy*, *sampwuulúgh*, *sampwuuliir*.

San Isidro [SPAN *San Isidro*] *n.* Saint Isidro, patron saint of the Carolinian people.

samwool Variant of **sómwool**.

San [SPAN *san*] *n.* Male saint.

santa *vi.* To travel from one end of the village to another.

Santa [SPAN *santa*] *n.* Female saint.

sangaras SE-, -NGARASÚ (or *engaras*) *num.* One thousand. Related **se-, ngaras**. TAN: **angaras**.

sanngaw SA-, NNGAWA *vi.* To be very angry, enraged, fighting-mad, very embarrassed, esp. as a result of a personal and public insult, (usage: men's talk) Compare **soong**.

sanngaweeti *vt.* To swear at someone, to scold someone. Related **nngaw**.

Sangórhól (TAN) *n.* 1. The island of Asuncion in the Northern Mariana Islands. 2. The island of Sonsorol, located to the south of Palau. See **Songoschól**.

sangurungur SA-, NGURUNGURU (or *sangúrúngúr*) *n, vi.* Crunchy foods (roasted cartilage, potato chips, etc.); to be crunchy (of food).

sangúrúngúr Variant of **sangurungur**.

sapasap SAPASAPA [POC **ta(m)pa*] *n.* Machete with a wide curved blade. Related **sápeghi**. Compare **paderaw**. TAN: **hapahap**.

sapilaan Variant of **sópúlaan**.

sapoupow *vi.* To flap (e.g., in the wind), of a flag or of cloth hanging from a line. Related **appow**.

sapór *n.* Dolphin.

saar SARÚ *n.* Knife. Inflected *sarúl*. TAN: **haar**.

sara *n.* Sp. of edible reef fish.

saram SARAMA [POC **dama*] 1. *n.* Brightness, light, illumination. Inflected *saramal*. 2. *vi.* To be bright, to shine. Inflected *saramaram*. Related **maram**. TAN: **haram**.

Saramal *n.* Area of south-central Saipan northeast of Torres Hospital.

sarampiyon [SPAN *sarampión*] *n.* German measles.

saraw SARAWA [POC **tarawa*] *n.* Barracuda.

Sarawi *n.* God. Compare **Liyoos**, **Luugh**, **Samalap**.

sarawi *n.* Branch of navigation; a member of that branch. Compare **ppwo**, **palúw**.

Sarigwan [CHAM] *n.* The island of Sariguan in the Northern Marianas.

sariiri *vi.* 1. To move about, twist about, toss and turn in discomfort. E.g. *Juan e sariiri reel metághil ubwal*. Juan tossed and turned because of a stomach ache. E.g. *Tuufáy aa sariiri reel esemmwelil mayúr*. The old man tossed and turned because he could not sleep. 2. To hunt or search for someone or something that is lost. E.g. *Atte laal e sariiri fetál lee ghutta naanaal*. That child is looking around for his mother.

Sarobwél *n.* 1. The star Corvus. 2. Month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about October.

saroppwang Variant of **sóroppwang**.

sarosar Variant of **sórósór**.

saaru [JPN] *n.* Monkey. Synonym **lituung**.

sarhúg (TAN) *n.* River, stream. S: **saschúgh**.

sass *vi.* To be piled up, accumulated in piles or mounds (of soil for the cultivation of rootcrops, or of one's workload). E.g. *E sassetá yááy tarabwaagho*. My workload is piled up. Related **sseli**.

ssas SSASA *vi.* To loosen the earth and push it into small mounds before planting, e.g., sweet potato plants.

saas *n.* Sp. of yellow snapper; perhaps *Lutjanus Malabaricus*.

sassaghurúúló SAGHURÚ, -A³, -LÓÓ vi. *To look outwards, to be alert. (usage: respect) Compare saghurúw.*

sasaata (or *sisaata*) [CHAM] n. *Small stinging wasp that lives in flat nests which are attached to walls, branches, or under the eaves of building. Compare abeeya.*

sasimi [JPN] n. *Sashimi, fresh raw fish that has been sliced thin for eating, marinated in lemon juice and soy sauce.*

sassing Variant of **saasing**.

saasing (or *sassing*) [JPN] 1. n. *Photograph.* 2. vi. *To take a photograph. Synonym litóróoto. Compare púghúsé. —sassingi vt. To photograph someone. E.g. Maria aa sassingi Juan. Maria took a picture of Juan. Inflected sassingiyáy, sassingúgh, sassingiir. Dial. ngéeni.*

saschúgh n. *River, stream, creek. Synonym schaal bwuubwu, paat. TAN: sarhúg.*

Satawal n. *The island of Satawal in the central Caroline Islands. TAN: Satawan.*

Satawan (TAN) n. *The island of Satawal in the central Caroline Islands.*

satoni (TAN) vt. *To try to do something, to attempt something, to try something out. S: sótolì.*

ssawa (TAN) vi. 1. *To break, break open (of waves on the reef, or of a sore on the skin).* 2. *To hatch (of an egg). S: ssowa.*

sawasu (TAN) n. *Shredded banana, sweet potatoes, or tapioca baked in banana leaves. S: suwósu.*

SAWI SAWII [POC *TAPURI] n. *Conch shell trumpet. Inflected sawiil. tan: hawi.*

sayúl SA-, ÚLÚ vi. *To swing, as on a vine or rope. Related ayúlúúl.*

sayúlúúl SA-, ÚLÚÚLÚ vi. *To dangle, hang down. E.g. Aa sayúlúúlútiw ghééghéél tobwóótusumw. Your shoelaces are dangling. Inflected sayúlúúlútiw. Related ayúlúúl, sayúl.*

ssá¹ vi. *To swing the arms quickly, when walking or running. E.g. Aa ghi légh ssá. He walked fast with his arms swinging quickly. Inflected sááló. TAN: há.*

ssá² vi. *To have run off, run away (as of livestock); also said informally of young people, especially when there is work to be done. Inflected ssááló.*

ssáfengel vi. *To be of the same age or level. E.g. Juan me Jose raa ssáfengel. Juan and Jose are the same age. Synonym assássár.*

sáfey SAFEIYA (or safey) n. *Traditional Carolinian medicine. E.g. Sáfeyal akkafisch – love potion, aphrodisiac. Sáfeyal akkabwut – medicine that causes hatred. Sáfeyal metághil schiimw – headache medicine. Sáfeyal metághil uubw – medicine for stomach and intestinal disorders. E.g. Sáfeyal ppwul – medicine for burns. Sáfeyal óóluppw – medicine for personal hygiene. Sáfeyal aulapal schóóbwwut – fertility medicine (for a woman). Sáfeyal sáat – medicine for extended exposure to the sea, sunstroke, or heatstroke. E.g. Maleroong e áf-féérú sáfey. The doctor gave the incantation for the medicine. Inflected sáfeyal. Compare sousow. TAN: hafey. —sáfeyá vt. To treat with medicine. TAN: hafeyá. —sáfeyáli SAFEYA, -LI, -A³ vt. To take and use something as one's own medicine. TAN: hafeini.*

sághi (or seghi) n. *Small mat (usually made of pandanus). Compare ghieghi. TAN: hegi.*

sáághi vt. 1. *To lift, move, or remove an object, esp. one that is screwed or nailed down. E.g. Sáághi siin. Remove the tin. 2. To lift or remove a magic spell. Inflected sáághiiló. Compare seighi. TAN: háági.*

-sáál neg asp. *Negative aspect marker. Not yet, of an act that is incomplete or unfinished but expected to be completed. E.g. Esáál fééri mwo ghareeta. He hasn't fixed the car yet. Compare -saa, se, ssóbw, te. TAN: -háál.*

sáál SÁLI [POC *tali] n. *Sennit, rope. Inflected sálil, selil. Compare iilo.*

—sáli SÁLI, -A³ (or seli) vt. *To play out or play in rope or line; to coil a rope neatly for storage. Inflected sáliiló, sáliilong, sáliito. TAN: heli. —sálil amara n. Canoe line that raises and lowers the sail. —sálil mwheel n. Line that runs to the main pulley on the lower boom of a sailing canoe. —sálil úruúr n. Line that runs from the top of the mast to the outrigger beams on a canoe, to keep the mast in its socket. —sálisóbw n. The two lines that go from the top of*

the mast to the two ends of the canoe, to control the fore-aft tilt of the mast. —**sáliitá** v. To pull up on a rope. —**sálitiló** SÁLI, -TI, -A³, -LÓO vt. 1. To let out rope. 2. To untie someone or something. E.g. *Sálitiló tubwóotusumw*. Untie your shoes. —**sáli waa** vi. To secure a rope on a canoe. —**sáliiwow** vt. To give slack to a rope, to let it out.

sálif n. Sp. of small fish.

sáliili Variant of **sáliyáli**.

sáling SÁLINGA (or *seling*) [POC **talinga*] n. Ear. Inflected *sálingey*, *sálingómw*, *sálingal*, *sálingeer*. TAN: **heling**. —**sálingabwwuubwu** n, vi. To have an ear infection that is draining pus. Compare **sálingamasch**. —**sálingamasch** n, vi. To have an infected ear that gives off a putrid odor. Dial. *lihilingamarh*. —**sálingammasch** vi. To ignore what is said to one, to disobey. Antonym **sálingááfisch**. —**sálingappwúng** vi. To be deaf. Synonym **selingapasch**. —**selingááfi** vi. To hear well, to have an extremely acute sense of hearing. TAN: **helingááfi**. —**selingááfisch** vi. Well behaved, obedient. Antonym **sálinga mmasch**. —**selingapasch** vi. To be deaf, unable to hear. Synonym **sálingappwúng**.

sálitágh vi (pass). To be loosened, untied. E.g. *Aa sálitághiló ghééghé*. The laces are untied. TAN: **heletág**.

sálití vt. 1. To relax, reduce tension, seek relief. E.g. *Maria aaló sálitiló yaal soongllól mwuubi*. Maria went to the movie to lessen her irritation. 2. To make peace, as by separating two fighters. Inflected *sálitíir*. —**sálitíiwow** vt. To feel better, relieved, as a result of expressing the reasons for one's anger.

sáliya- n. Sauce, meat, relish which is eaten with a staple food. Related **sáliyáli**.

sáliyáli SÁLIYALIYA (or *sáliili*) 1. n. Meat or sauce that is eaten together with rice, taro, or other staple food; relish. 2. vt. To use a certain food as a sauce or relish to eat with a staple. Related **sáliya-**. Compare **mwongo**. TAN: **heliyeli**.

sááló vi. To move to another place (of people). E.g. *Raa sááló laaluso*. They moved to the farm. Related **sááy**.

sáng SÁNGI (or *seng*) [POC **tangi(s)*] vi, n. To cry, weep; crying, weeping. Inflected *sángiy*, *sángúmw*, *sángil*, *sángiir*. TAN: **heng**. —**sángisáng** SÁNGISÁNGI vi. To cry habitually. TAN: **hengiheng**.

—**sángiiti** SÁNGI, -ITI, -A³ 1. To mourn, grieve for someone who has died. 2. To cry for someone (who is sick, leaving, getting married). TAN: **hengiiti**.

sángi¹ SÁNGI, -A³ (or *sengi*) [POC **tani*] *loc vt.* From, past, away from. E.g. *E mwet sángi alas diyes*. It's after ten o'clock. *Sángi 1954 ngáli 1956* – from 1954 to 1956. *Bwughii sángi*. Take it away from him. Inflected *sángiyáy*, *sángúgh*, *sángiir*. Related **sefáng**. Antonym **ngáli**. Compare **me**¹. TAN: **hengi**.

sángi² (or *sengi*) *vt.* Comparative. Less than, fewer than. E.g. *Maria e ghitighiit sángi Juan*. Maria is smaller than Juan. Related **sángi**¹. Antonym **mmwa**-². TAN: **hengi**.

sángkwits [ENG] *n.* Sandwich.

sáp SÁPI *vi.* To come, to go; lit.: to come from a place, to go to a place. E.g. *Sápiló Guam* – go to Guam. *Sáp meiya* – come from where? *Sápito* – enter. TAN: **hap**.

sápe- *vi.* Requires directional suffix. To leave a place, to return to the place that one left from; lit.: to face in a certain direction. —**sápelong** *vi.* To go in, to enter. —**sápeló** *vi.* To leave, go out; to face away. —**sápeló-sápeto** *vi.* To be constantly going and coming, back and forth, to and fro. —**sápetá** *vi.* To go up. —**sápeto** *vi.* To return to a place, to come back. —**sápewow** *vi.* To go out.

sápeghi *vt.* To chop with a machete. Related **sapasap**. TAN: **hapigi**.

sápi SÁPIYA; SÁPII [POC **tampiRa*] *n.* Plate, bowl (for food). Inflected *sápiyal*, *sápiil*. TAN: **hepi**.

Sápi *n.* Constellation of stars approximately equivalent to Delphinus. Compare **sápi**.

sár SÁRE 1. *n.* End (of a gathering, meeting, performance). Inflected *serel*. 2. *vi.* To end, be finished, be over. E.g. *Aa sár gakko*. School is over. TAN: **har**.

sáár SÁRI *n.* Child. (usage: archaic) Synonym **áát**.

sarágh Variant of **serágh**.

sáraghiitá SARAGHI-, -A³, -TÁÁ vt. To put something up; to raise it up; to lift it. TAN: **haragiitá**.

sáregghi vt. To lift something, often in order to give it to someone or to place it somewhere new. Inflected *sáregghiitá*, *sáregghiilong*, *sáregghiitiw*. TAN: **harigi**.

sárel SÁRE, -L (or *sáril*) n. One who is the same age or level as another person; peer. E.g. *Juan nge sárel Maria reel gakko*. Juan is the same level as Maria in school. TAN: **haran**.

sáresch n. Second of five growth stages of the skipjack. Compare **tchep**, **langú**, **arong**, **ópp**.

sáreweisch n. Unmarried woman. Compare **aleweisch**, **lippisch**.

sáril Variant of **sárel**.

sáscheey vt. To look for something or someone, to look at or observe something. (usage: respect) Synonym **piipiiy**.

ssát Variant of **sset**.

saát SÁTI [POC **tansi(k)*] n. Sea, seawater. E.g. *Sátil Arabwal* – the sea off Garapan. *Leeset* – at the sea, in the sea. TAN: **háát**.

saáti vt. 1. To throw something underhanded, as a softball. 2. To swing the arms in a dance. Related **ssá**¹. TAN: **hááti**.

sátíl SÁTILA 1. *num cl.* Counting classifier for chips, pieces, portions (of, e.g., betel nuts). E.g. *Esátíl* – one portion. *Ruwasátíl* – two pieces. 2. n. Chip, piece, portion. Inflected *sátílal*. TAN: **hattan**.

sátip SÁTIPA n. Slice, piece (e.g., of firewood, banana, breadfruit). Inflected *sátipal*. Compare **pilúgh**. TAN: **hetip**. —**sátipal amwusch** n. Piece of firewood.

saáw vi. To be embarrassed, shy, ashamed (esp. when others know of something bad that one has done). TAN: **hááw**.

saáy SÁÁYI (or *seey*) vi. To sail, make a voyage (in a sailing canoe, steamship, airplane). Inflected *seeyló*, *seeyfetál*. TAN: **heey**. —**saáiti** SÁÁYI, -TI, -A³ vt. To sail, voyage to a place. E.g. *Raa saáiti Satawal*. They sailed to Satawal. TAN: **heeti**.

se- (or *sa-*) *num.* The number one, as a combining form. E.g. *Seigh* – ten. *Sangaras* – one thousand. Compare **eet**.

-se [POC **taqe*] *neg asp.* Negative aspect marker, attached to subject pronoun. Not. E.g. *Ese áfischí*. He doesn't like it. *Resé mwongo*. They didn't eat. Compare **-sáál**, **saa**, **ssóbw**, **te**.

see SEE 1. *n.* Penis. Inflected *seey*, *seemw*, *seel*, *seer*. 2. *intj.* Expression of anger for men. (usage: men's talk, vulgar) TAN: **hee**.

sefang Variant of **safang**.

sefáál SEFÁÁLE *vi.* To return, come back. Inflected *sefááleto*, *sefááleló*. TAN: **hafáál**.

sefáng Variant of **sefánng**.

sefánng SEFÁNGI (or *fesáng*, *sefáng*) *adv suf.* To separate, to act separately. E.g. *Maria ebwe feereeysefánngiiy tiliighi*. Maria will tear apart the book. E.g. *Súúsefáng* – to split up, go in separate directions. *Raa mwetsefáng*. They left in different directions. Related **sángi**. TAN: **hefeng**.

sefángi *vt.* To drag, pull on something. E.g. *Sefángi schiimw* – pull hair.

sefengágh *vi (pass).* To be startled, shocked, frightened. Synonym **rá**.

seghi Variant of **sághi**.

seigh SE-, -IGHE *num.* Ten, as an abstract number and in serial counting: “number ten”. Related **se-**, **igh**. TAN: **heig**. —**seigh me eew** *num.* Eleven. —**seigh me ruwoow** *num.* Twelve.

seighi *vt.* To push something, move it by pushing or pulling. Inflected *seighiiló*, *seighiitá*, *seighiitiw*. Related **sááló**. TAN: **heigi**.

sseim [POC **tanjim*] (TAN) *n.* Whetstone, sharpening stone. Dial. **seisey**.

seimi SÁIMI, -A³ [POC **tanjim*] *vt.* To sharpen a blade or other object. E.g. *Iya seimi sapasap*. I sharpened the machete. Related **seisey**.

Seipél *n.* The island of Saipan. TAN: **Seipén**.

Seipén (TAN, LN) *n.* The island of Saipan. EL: **Seipél**.

seisey SEYISEYI [POC **tanjim*] 1. *n.* Whetstone, sharpening stone. Inflected *seiseyil*. Dial. **sseim**. 2. *vi.* To be sharpening. Related **seimi**.

ssel SE-, -LLA *num.* Very high number, perhaps one million. Related **se-**, **l⁴**.

sellap (or *sallap*) *vi, n.* To be an expert canoe-builder; craftsman at building canoes. TAN: **hallap**.

selaapi [SPAN (?)] *n.* 1. Money. 2. Silver.

sele [POC **taRae* (?)] *n.* Adze. Compare **átchiita**. TAN: **hele**.

seleeng SELEENGI *vi.* 1. To be open, exposed, to be served in open containers (of food). 2. To lie face up, face exposed; to be upright (of a boat). E.g. *Ghóóghó e seleengitá*. The baby is lying face up. Related **woleselááng**. Antonym **woloschapp**. TAN: **haleeng**.

selep (or *silip*) *vi.* To have an earthquake. E.g. *Aa selep falúw*. The earth had a tremor/earthquake.

selesel SELISELI (or *selisel*) *n.* Pale or whitish blotches on the skin; may be treated with traditional medicines. TAN: **henihen**.

seleti *vt.* To translate, interpret. E.g. *Seleti ngáliyáy meeta Juan aa ira*. Translate for me what Juan said.

seli Variant of **sáli**.

sseli *vt.* To prepare mounds of soil for the cultivation of root crops such as yams. E.g. *Juan e sseli ghamwuuti*. Juan grows yams. Related **sass**. TAN: **sseni**.

seling Variant of **sáling**.

selisel Variant of **selesel**.

selitágh SÁLIT, -ÁGHI *vi (pass)*. Untangled, spread out, separated. Related **sáál**.

selóólu [SPAN *soldado*] *n.* Soldier. Synonym **schóól móówul**.

semeli Variant of **samali**.

semwaay -SE, MWAAYÚ *vi, n.* To be sick or very tired; sickness. E.g. *Semwaayúl mááló* sickness of death, a terminal illness. *Semwaayúl maram* - menstrual period. Inflected *semwaayúy, semwaayumw, semwaayúl, semwaayúúr*. Related **-se, mwaamwaay**. TAN: **hamwaay**.

seen [ENG] *n.* Cent, penny.

seena [SPAN *cena*] *n, vi.* Dinner, the evening meal; to eat the evening meal. Compare **faáf**. —**seenaal leefááf** *n.* Evening meal.

ssemi (TAN) *vt.* To prepare mounds of soil for the cultivation of root crops such as yams. S: **ssemi**.

senta [ENG *cente(?)*] *vi.* To be able to hit a ball far. E.g. *Aa ghi senta yaal paanak*. He really hit (the ball) a long way.

senturoon (or *sinturoon*) [SPAN *cinturón*] *n.* Belt. Synonym **kkureeyas**.

seng Variant of **sáng**.

seenngal SEE, NNGALA *vi.* (Of males) to be lustful, sexually aroused, horny (lit.: erect penis). Related **see, nngal**. TAN: **heenngan**.

sengi Variant of **sángi**.

Sepeet *n.* Area south of Quartermaster Road (*Alal Márebw*) on Saipan.

Septembre Variant of **Settembre**.

serakkiló Variant of **seraghékkiló**.

serágh SÁRÁGHI (or *sarágh*) *vi.* To sail in a canoe. Inflected *serághitá, serághiwow, serághilong*. Compare **sááy**. —**serághaffat** SÁRÁGHI, FFATA *vi.* To sail without purpose, to sail about for pleasure, to sail without cargo, in an empty canoe. Synonym **serágh fetál**. —**serághifengáll** SÁRÁGHI, FENGÁLL *v.* To sail together (i.e., in two or more canoes). —**serághili** SÁRÁGHI, -LI, -A³ *vt.* To sail a canoe in a specified direction. E.g. *I serághiliilong waa lóll tawur*. I sailed the canoe into the channel.

seráágh *vi.* To feel better after being sick, to get well, recover from illness. E.g. *Aa seráágh*. He's well again. TAN: **haráág**.

seraghékkiló (or *serakkiló*) *v.* To peel, come off, crack (as of old paint, or a mirror).

seschól *n.* Millipede. Synonym **treen**. Dial. **liwaffirh**.

seschóówul *vi.* To feel uncomfortable, weak, unhappy because of other people's gossip about one, or because of one's bad reputation; to feel ridiculed, as if one is the butt of jokes. E.g. *Aa seschóówul reel mwaliyeer aramas*. He feels upset because of the people's gossip about him.

-sset *SSETI numcl.* Counting classifier for small pieces or slices (as of betel nut). E.g. *Esset* – one slice. *Ruwásset* – two slices. *Elisset* – three slices. *Faasset* – four slices.

sset (or *ssát*) *vi.* To be salty. Related **sáát**, **asetiló**. Compare **asiigha**. TAN: **het**.

Settembre (or *Septembre*) [SPAN *septiembre*] *n.* The month of September.

seeey Variant of **sááy**.

seeyil waa *n.* Large ship, fleet of sailing canoes or ships. Related **sááy**.

seyúr Variant of **séyúr**.

séfó Variant of **séffó**.

séffó (or *séfó*) *n.* Black sea bird with white under its wings. Synonym **assaf**.

sségh Variant of **ssogh**.

sééló *SÉE, -LÓO vi.* To be resting, calm, relaxed, to calm down. Related **aséésé**.

sééreng *vi.* To menstruate, to have one's menstrual period. (usage: respect) Synonym **semwaayúl maram**. Dial. **tééhengi iimw**.

Sééta *n.* Month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about April.

séyúr (or *seyúr*) *n.* Plumeria, frangipani.

si *pron.* First person plural inclusive subject pronoun: we. Inflected *sibwe, siya*. Related **saa**. TAN: **hi**.

siibwa [CHAM < ?] *n.* Goat.

siganné [ENG] (TAN) *n.* Cigar, pipe. S: **sighallé**.

sigát (TAN) *vi.* 1. To peel (lift off) the charred skin on roasted breadfruit.
2. To remove a sea anemone from its hiding place in a rock. Dial. **ffet**.

sigáti (TAN) *vt.* To peel it (of breadfruit). Dial. **fetti**.

ssigh¹ SSIGHI *n.* Sound of a hiccough; sound of an explosion of air or liquid. E.g. *Ssighimatér* – to hiccough. Compare **matér**. TAN: **ssúg**.

ssigh² SSIGHI *vi.* To spurt out, especially of blood. E.g. *Aa ssighiwow tchaal siilo*. The pig's blood spurted out. Inflected *ssighiló*, *ssighiwow*. Dial. **pússúg**.

ssigh³ *intj.* Expression of surprise or alarm: “gee whiz”, “nuts”.
Synonym **wét**.

sighallé [ENG] *n.* Cigar, pipe. Compare **suubwa**. TAN: **siganné**.

Sighaurú *n.* First night of the moon.

sikooki (or *skooki*) [JPN] *n.* Airplane. Dial. **waahúúhú**.

ssil (TAN) *vi.* To talk a lot, to be a blabbermouth. Synonym **lall**.

silip Variant of **selep**.

Siila [< ?] *n.* China (the country).

silááng (or *súlááng*) *n.* Lazy or weak person. Dial. **liyomá**.

siliila [CHAM] *n.* Dress, shirt or blouse with a collar. Inflected *siliilááy*, *siliilóómw*, *siliilaal*. Compare **faraneela**, **úúf**. —**siliilaal mwáál** *n.* Man's shirt.

siilo [< ?] *n.* Pig.

siiló Variant of **súúló**.

siim [Trukese < POC **kima*] *n.* Giant clam.

simbwung [JPN] *n.* Newspaper.

siin [ENG] *n.* Corrugated tin used for the roofs or walls of buildings.

sinamwoomwo [CHAM] *n.* *Lawsonia indermis*, sp. of flowering plant.

sinser [ENG] *n.* White ginger flower, used to make fragrant garlands.

sinturoon Variant of **senturoon**.

sing SINGI *vi.* To pass wind, fart. Inflected *singitiw*. Dial. **bwir**.
—**singising** SINGISINGI *vi.* To pass wind, fart. Related **sing**.

siir SIRI [POC **ti(d,R)i*] *n.* Urine. (usage: common word) Synonym **amiaw**, **alé**. Compare **siisi**. Dial. **abwubw**. —**sir** *vi.* To urinate. Synonym **alé**.

sisaata Variant of **sasaata**.

siisi SIISII [JPN] *n.* Urine. (usage: children's talk) Compare **siir**.

sissif *n.* Traditional skirt made out of coconut fronds. TAN: **lissif**.

siisó [ENG] *n, vi.* Seesaw, teeter-totter, to play on a seesaw.

ssit SSITI *vi.* To be fast, rapid, quick. Related **assiti**. Dial. **guutch**.

sitch *n, vi.* Watery feces; to have diarrhea. Compare **ssúgh**.

siiweli (or *siwili*) *vt.* To change, alternate something or someone. E.g. *Ibwe siiweli mǎngóóghúy*. I'm going to change my clothes. Synonym **liiweli**. —**siiwel** *vi.* To exchange objects; change places; change players in a game.

siwili Variant of **siiweli**.

siya Variant of **saa**.

siyori [ENG *shorty* (?)] *n.* Small person, elf.

skooki Variant of **sikooki**.

soo- *pref.* Noun or *vi* prefix. Bad, unfair. Related **rongosoolap**. TAN: **hoo-**. —**soolap** SOO-, LAPA *vi.* 1. To squander, waste (food, drink, money). 2. To act disrespectfully, to be stuck up; to act in a superior fashion toward someone that one doesn't know well. —**soolapeló** SOO-, LAPA, -LÓO *vi.* To be wasted, spoiled (as when too much food has been prepared). —**soolá** *vi.* 1. To be an occasional thief. 2. To copulate, to have sexual intercourse (of a man and woman

who are not married). Compare **malemwóscho**. TAN: **hoolá**.
—soosoonngaw SOOSOO, NNGAWA *vi.* To take unfair advantage, to be unsportsman-like in fighting, to attack by surprise.

sog (TAN) *vi.* To clear or clean an area of brush or small trees. See **sógh**. **—sogu** (TAN) *vt.* Cut a trail through undergrowth, to clear one's way through the forest. S: **sóghuuw**.

ssog (TAN) *vi.* To be full, to have plenty, a lot. See **ssogh**.

ssogh SSOGHU (or *sségh*) *vi.* To be full, to have plenty, a lot. E.g. *E ssogh yaal selaapi*. He has a lot of money. Inflected *ssoghul*. TAN: **ssog**.

soghosogh SOGHOSOGHO *vi.* To get a bunch of bananas from the tree, to lop off a bunch of bananas from a tree. Related **súghúw**. TAN: **hégéhég**.

sooli SOO, -LI, -A³ (or *soolú*) *vt.* To trap a fish or small animal. Inflected *sooliiló*. TAN: **hooni**. **—soolifischiiy** SOO-, -LI, FISCHI, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To trap an animal carefully; to be careful in setting a trap.

solomi SOLOMI, -A³ *vt.* To catch water, as fresh water from the roof. E.g. *Juan aa solomi schaal llól tangki*. Juan caught water in a tank.

soolú Variant of **sooli**.

soomá *n.* Respectful term for deceased person. Related **asoomá**. Compare **sootubw**.

ssomw (TAN) *vi.* To eat a lot, to have a good appetite. See **ssumw**.

sooni *vt.* To use traditional medicine to calm a person who is frightened, distraught, or hurt. TAN: **hooni**.

soong SOONGO *vi.* To be angry, mad. E.g. *Juan e soong wóól Maria*. Juan is angry at Maria. TAN: **hoong**. **—soongofay** *vi.* To be quarrelsome, mean-tempered. TAN: **hoongofay**. **—soongoló** *vi.* To become angry because of someone's actions or words. TAN: **hoongoló**. **—soon-gommang** *vi.* To be hot-tempered, to anger easily. Related **mmang**. **—soongoschéey** *vi.* To be irritable, frequently angry. **—soongoti** *vt.* To scold someone so as to correct him. TAN: **hoongeti**. **—sossoong** *vi* (*redup*). To become angry frequently, to be jealous. Inflected *sossoongetiw*. TAN: **hohhoong**.

songoongo *n.* Sp. of edible reef fish.

Songoschól *n.* 1. The island of Asuncion in the Northern Mariana Islands. 2. The island of Sonsorol, located to the south of Palau. TAN: **Sangórhól**.

soopáy¹ *n.* Toy top. Synonym **póóhó**, **tulimpo**.

soopáy² (TAN) *vi.* To be skilled in playing the jumping game where each player tries to touch his buttocks with the heels. Compare **lim-meisch**.

soope *n.* Ghost, spirit. (usage: respect) Compare **alú**.

ssor SSORO *vi.* To turn and face in a different direction. TAN: **hor**. —**sorofisch** *vi.* To turn slowly and gracefully into a straight or forward-looking position, to turn to stand at attention. TAN: **horofirh**. —**sorosefáng** *vi.* To turn and face in opposite directions. TAN: **horhefáng**. —**sorotá** *vi.* To turn and face northwards, upwards. TAN: **horotá**. —**soroto** *vi.* To turn and face the speaker. TAN: **horoto**. —**sossor** *vi* (*redup*). To turn repeatedly, continuously. TAN: **horohor**.

soreey SORO, -I-, -A³ *vt.* 1. To turn to face the opposite direction. 2. To turn a vehicle or other object, to steer it. Inflected *soreeyáy*, *soreegh*, *soreeyeer*. TAN: **horeey**.

soromi *vt.* To sip liquid through a straw, to siphon liquid. TAN: **horomi**.

sooso¹ SOOSOO 1. *n.* Trap, especially for fish or rats. Compare **uu**. 2. *vi.* To place a fish trap in the water. E.g. *I ló sooso yááy uu*. I went to put my fish trap into the water. Inflected *soosooló*. Related **sooli**.

sooso² *n.* Line which secures the outrigger float to the outrigger boom.

sootubw *n.* Expression of respect and reverence for one who is dead. Related **asootubw**. Compare **soomá**. TAN: **hootubw**.

Sou- Variant of **Sóu-**.

sou- Variant of **sóu-**.

soubwe SÓU-, BWEE *n.* Fortune-teller, one who is able to foresee the future. Related **bweeli**.

soubweila SÓU-, BWEILAA *n.* Dancer. Related **bweila**.

soufáng *n.* Eel. Dial. **higiliyaw**.

souffél *n.* Priest, one who gives advice or counsel. Related **ffél**, **sóu-**. Compare **paali**. TAN: **houffén**.

soufiyaw **SÓU-**, **FIYOO** *n.* Warrior, fighter.

Sough *n.* The island of Pulusuk in the eastern Caroline Islands. TAN: **Houg**.

soulang **SOULANGI** (or *sóuláng*) *n.* Belief. E.g. *Soulángil lóómw* – beliefs of olden times. Inflected *soulángil*. TAN: **houlang**.

souló *vi.* 1. To bid farewell to one who is departing, to see someone off. 2. To leave, depart, go. TAN: **houló**.

soumáás *n.* Person who makes his living by stealing money and valuables, thief. Synonym **lipúraf**, **málemwóscho**. TAN: **houmaah**.

ssow Variant of **ssów**.

soumwár **SÓU-**, **MWÁRE** *n.* Sir, gentleman, term of respect when addressing a group or assembly; used of both men and women in TAN. (usage: respect) Related **sóu-**, **mwáár**. Compare **ilimwár**.

soungeli *vi.* To use rough talk, to curse at someone. Compare **sousow**. TAN: **houngeni**.

soupekk **SÓU-**, **PAKKI** *n.* Sharpshooter, skilled hunter. Related **pákk**.

Soupeley *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Soupeley*.

sousow¹ **SOWUSOWU** *n.* 1. Curse, black magic spell. 2. Person who has the knowledge of how to use medicine to make others ill. Compare **bwalabwal**.

sousow² [**CHAM**] 1. *n.* Rag for cleaning, dusting, or wiping. 2. *vi.* To dust or clean. Compare **limeti**.

ssow¹ *vi.* To be plentiful, to have a lot. E.g. *E ssow mwongo iye*. There is a lot of food here. Compare **ssogh**.

ssow² Variant of **ssów**.

soow¹ *n.* Sp. of lagoon fish, perhaps a goatfish.

soow² *n.* Spine of the coconut leaf (used in weaving, making brooms).
Compare **olofa**. TAN: **hoow**.

ssowa *vi.* 1. To break, break open (of waves on the reef, or of a sore on the skin). 2. To hatch (of an egg). Related **assowa**. TAN: **ssawa**.

ssó¹ **ssóó** *vi.* To sit on a seat for paddling.

ssó² (or **sóó**) [POC **soka*] *n.* Canoe thwart, seat in a canoe. E.g. *Ssól waa* – canoe seat. *Ssólemmwál* – front seat. Inflected **ssól**.

sóó- **sóó** [POC **toka*] *vi.* To alight, to land, of flying things (animate and inanimate). Inflected **sóótiw**. TAN: **hóó-**. —**sóóló** **sóó**, **-lóó** *vi.* To land, alight. E.g. *Paluma e sóóló wóól iimw*. The dove flew down and perched on the house. TAN: **hóóló**.

sóó Variant of **ssó**².

-sóbw¹ **sóbwu** *num cl.* Counting classifier for halves. E.g. *Esóbw* – one half. *Ruwasóbw* – two halves. Related **sóóbw**¹. TAN: **-hóbw**.

-sóbw² Variant of **-ssóbw**.

-ssóbw (or **-sóbw**) [POC **ta(m)pu (?)*] *neg tnsasp.* Future negative aspect marker. Will not. E.g. *Essóbw ló*. He will not go. *Ussóbw fééri*. You will not do it. Antonym **-bwe**. TAN: **-hóbw**.

sóóbw¹ **sóbwu** [PMC **tapwu*] *n.* Half, piece. Inflected **sóbwól**. Related **-sóbw**¹. Compare **peigh**. TAN: **hóóbw**¹.

sóóbw² **sóbwu** *n.* 1. Village, town, land section. 2. Land belonging to a family. Inflected **sóbwey**, **sóbwomw**, **sóbwól**, **sóbwuur**. TAN: **hóóbw**².

Sóóbwál [CHAM < SPAN *sábado*] *n.* Saturday.

Sóbweisow *n.* Mt. Tapochau, the highest mountain on Saipan. TAN: **Hóbwelhow**.

sóbweey *vt.* 1. To splice fishing line or rope together, to sew one piece of cloth to another. 2. To continue doing something that was started before. E.g. *Sóbweeyló yóómw tittillap.* Finish your story. TAN: **hóbweey**. —**sóbweeytá** *vt.* To add onto, to continue, as when making a mat; to extend something. TAN: **hóbweeytá**.

sógh SÓGHU *vi.* To clear or clean an area of brush or small trees. E.g. *Re sógh leemaat.* They cut down trees at the farm. TAN: **sog**. —**sóghuuv** *vt.* To cut a trail through undergrowth, to clear one's way through the forest. TAN: **sogu**.

sóóghu *vi.* To be sick, ill (esp. with the flu). Compare **semwaay**.

sóghull SÓGHULLU (or *saghúll*) *n.* Egg and eggshell. E.g. *Sóghullul malúgh* - chicken egg. TAN: **hugull**. —**sóghullutiw** *vi.* To lay an egg.

sóókko [CHAM < ?] *n.* Coat, jacket (esp. an army jacket).

sóól afót Variant of **sóól ffót**.

sóól ffót (or *sóólafót*) *n.* Socket in the foremost cross-seat in a sailing canoe, where the lower end of the vertical boom is inserted. Related **ssó**.

ssólemmwál *n.* First cross-thwart back from the prow of a canoe.

ssólemwir *n.* Aft cross-thwarts in a canoe.

sóólol *vi.* Type of fishing where one lightly attaches a rock to the line to carry the hook to the bottom and then pulls the line to loosen the rock. Compare **weit**.

sómwool SAMWOOLU (or *samwool*) [POC **ta-* *mol(i,u)*] *n.* Chief, king. Inflected *sómwoolul*. TAN: **hamwool**. —**sómwoolighit** SAMWOOLU, GHITI *n.* Son or daughter of the chief. Related **sómwool**, **ghit**. Synonym **layúl sómwool**.

sóngosóng SÓNGOSÓNGO *vi.* (Of a male) to fast and abstain from sexual intercourse.

Sóópasch Lemmwir *n.* Approximately the twenty-first night of the moon.

Sóópasch *n.* Approximately the eighteenth night of the moon.

sóópel *n.* Large axe. Compare **átsiita**. TAN: **asóópal**.

sópúlaan (or *sapilaan*) *n.* Day after tomorrow.

ssór *adv.* Little by little, gradually. E.g. *Aa ssór rorroscholó*. It's gradually getting darker.

Sóór *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Sóór*.

sóór¹ **SÓRO** *n.* Birthmark. Inflected *sóroy*, *sóromw*, *sórol*, *sóroor*. TAN: **hóór**¹.

sóór² -SE, YORA *vi.* Negative existential verb: to be finished, gone; to be nothing, to have nothing. Related **yoór**. TAN: **hóór**.

sórof¹ **SÓROFA** *n.* Neck. (usage: respect) Inflected *sórofey*, *sórofómw*, *sórofal*, *sórofeer*. Compare **úúw**. TAN: **hórof**.

sórof² *vi.* 1. To turn one's head in a direction that has been pointed out. 2. In dance, to turn one's head to follow the gestures of the hands. Inflected *sórofoló*. TAN: **harof**.

sóroppwang (or *saroppwang*) 1. *n.* Daydreamer, procrastinator, a non-worker. 2. *vi.* To daydream, to procrastinate, to be lazy, to be a slow worker. TAN: **harappwang**.

sórosór **SÓROSÓRO** (or *sarosar*) *vi.* To stare blankly, to daydream, to be lost in one's thoughts, to the extent of being completely inattentive to one's surroundings. Related **só roppwang**. TAN: **hóróhór**.

sóssól *vi* (*redup*). 1. To be low, near the ground. 2. To be low in rank or grade.

sótol *vi.* To try, attempt. E.g. *Juan, sótol piippii ghóóghó*. Juan, try to find the baby.

sótoli *vt.* To try to do something, to attempt something, to try something out. E.g. *Ibwe sótoli wááy*. I will try out my canoe. *Juan aa sótoli bwe ebwe fééri yaal gharetta*. Juan tried to fix his car. TAN: **satoni**.

sóu- (or *sou-*) [POC **tau*] *n pref.* Agentive prefix. One who performs an action, esp. one who is skilled or expert, or who does the action repeatedly. E.g. *Sóukkéél* – singer. *Souleeset* – skilled fisherman. Compare **li-**, **male-**, **re-**, **schóó**. TAN: **hou-**.

Sóu- (or *Sou-*) [POC **tau*] *n pref.* Prefix to clan names. E.g. *Sóuset* – name of a clan. *Souwel* – name of a clan. Compare **sóu-**.

Sóubwolowat *n.* Clan name. E.g. *Re-Sóubwolowat*. Related **Sóu-**, **Bwolowat**.

Sóufáng *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Sóufáng*.

Sóufelááschigh *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Sóufelááschigh*. TAN: **Sófenaarhig**.

Sófenaarhig (TAN) *n.* Clan name. See **Sóufelááschigh**.

sóughekkáy *SÓU-*, *GHEKKÁYI* 1. *vi.* To laugh a lot. 2. *n.* Person who laughs a lot. Related **sóu-**, **ghekkáy**. TAN: **hougekkey**.

sóukkéél *n.* Singer, person who is often singing.

sóuláng Variant of **soulang**.

sóuli *vi.* To be expecting someone, to wait for someone's arrival. E.g. *Juan e sóuli tootool amiigool*. Juan is waiting for the arrival of his friend. Synonym **uti**. TAN: **houni**.

sóusáfey *SÓU-*, *SÁFEYA* *n.* Doctor of traditional Carolinian medicine; one who is knowledgeable in the preparation, use, and administration of such medicine. Related **sáfey**. TAN: **houhafey**.

Sóusat *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Sóusat*.

sóusów¹ *SÓUSÓU* [CHAM] *vt.* To scrub all over with a cloth, to dry with a towel, to wipe thoroughly. Compare **talú**.

sóusów² *n.* Evil magician, who is thought to cast spells on others in order to make them ill. Compare **sáfey**.

Sóuwaley *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Sóuwaley*.

Sóuwel *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Sóuwel*.

ssów (or *ssow*) *vi.* To lie in wait for prey (as a hunter), to wait patiently to catch a desired variety of fish. Inflected *sóusów*. Related **sóuli**.

spcsiatmente [CHAM < SPAN *especialmente*] *adv.* Especially.

speeyos (or *espeeyos*) [CHAM < SPAN *espejos*] *n.* Mirror, glass.

spitóód [CHAM < SPAN *hospital*] *n.* Hospital.

stamp [ENG (?)] *n.* Postage stamp. E.g. *Stampal kaata* – stamp on a letter.

stampu [JPN < ENG] *n.* Rubber stamp.

stotba [CHAM] *vt.* To bother or annoy someone, to be a nuisance. Inflected *stotbááyáy*, *stotbóógh*, *stotbáághisch*, *stotbaar*. Synonym **stotbááli**.

ssubw SSUBWU *n, vi.* Drop of liquid; to drip (of liquid). Inflected *ssubwul*, *ssubwutiw*.

suubwa [?] 1. *n.* Cigarette, tobacco. 2. *vi.* To smoke (e.g., a cigarette). —**subwááli** *vt.* To smoke a cigarette, etc. TAN: **suubwááni**. —**subwááni** (TAN) *vt.* To smoke a cigarette, etc. S: **subwááli**.

subwóótus Variant of **tubwóótus**.

subwuri SUBWURI, -A³ *vt.* To catch something (esp. with the hands). TAN: **hubwuri**. —**suussubw** *vi (redup)*. To catch things. E.g. *Aa suussubw róghumw*. He catches crabs. TAN: **ssuussubw**. —**ssuussubw** (TAN) *vi (redup)*. To catch things. S: **suussubw**.

subwuyas [CHAM < SPAN *cebolla*] *n.* Onion.

suugh *vi.* To be open. TAN: **huug**. —**suughágh** SUUGH, -ÁGHI *vi (pass)*. To be opened. E.g. *Asam laal e suughághiló reel yááng*. That door was opened by the breeze. TAN: **huugeg**. —**suughi** SUUGHI, -A³ *vt.* To open something. TAN: **huugi**. —**suusu** SUUSUU *vi.* 1. To be opening something. E.g. *E ghal suusu laata*. He's opening the can. 2. To be open. Synonym **suugh**. TAN: **huuhu**.

suughágh SUUGH, -ÁGHI *vi (pass)*. To be opened, already open. Related **suughi**.

sughuruwa SUGHURUWAA *n.* Protruding hemorrhoids. Inflected *sughuruwááy*, *sughuruwóómw*, *sughuruwaal*, *sughuruwaar*.

ssukk *vi.* To stagger and almost fall (of someone who is drunk, or of someone who is very ill). TAN: **hokk**.

sul SULU *vi.* To show off. TAN: **holl**.

sulukkesch SULU, -KKESCHI (or *sulukkich*) *vi.* To show off, to be very flamboyant. Related **sul**. TAN: **holokkirh**.

sulukkich Variant of **sulukkesch**.

suluuw (or *súlúú*) *vt.* To clip or cut (hair, wire, string, fingernails). Inflected *sulusul*.

sumóóla Variant of **sumwóóla**.

ssumw¹ SSUMWU *vi.* To eat a lot, to have a good appetite. E.g. *Juan e ssumwul mwongo*. Juan has a good appetite. TAN: **ssomw**.

ssumw² *vi.* To drowse off unintentionally and then jerk the head awake.

suumwól *n.* Salted or pickled foods. Related **asuumwól**.

sumwóóla (or *sumóóla*) [CHAM < SPAN *semana*] Week.

suungun [CHAM] *vi.* To endure, wait for success.

Suupi *n.* Susupe area on Saipan.

sussubwtiw *n* (*redup*). Water dripping from trees or roof in slow regular drops. Related **ssubw**.

suwa *n.* Braces which support the lee platform (*epeep*) on a canoe.

suwósu *n.* Shredded banana, sweet potatoes or tapioca baked in banana leaves. TAN: **sawasu**.

sú SÚÚ *vi.* To fly, to get away, to run away. TAN: **hú**. —**ssú** *vi.* To run away, usually used as an order: “scram”, “beat it”, “scat”. Compare **súúló**. —**súúfetál** *vi.* To wander around, go for a stroll. E.g. *I súúfetál schagh*. I’m just going around. Compare **sááfetál**. —**súúló** (or *siiló*) *vi.* 1. To move, go away. 2. Common command addressed to less senior people who are in the way or creating an annoyance. Compare **ssú**. —**súúsefáng** *vi.* To separate, depart in opposite directions.

súbwukaaw [CHAM] *n.* Sp. of plant used in traditional medicine.

ssúg¹ (TAN) *vi.* To have diarrhea. See **ssúgh**.

ssúg² (TAN) *n.* Sound of a hiccough; sound of an explosion of air or liquid. See **ssigh**¹.

ssúgh SSÚGHÚ *vi.* To have diarrhea. TAN: **ssúg**. —**ssúghúparas** *vi.* To have a bad case of diarrhea, to have watery stool. Related **ssúgh**, **paras**.

súúgh *n.* White shore bird with a long tail. TAN: **húúg**.

súghúw *vt.* To cut down fruit that are ready to be eaten (e.g., of bananas). Inflected *súghúútiw*. TAN: **húgú**.

súlááng Variant of **silááng**.

súlú- *n.* Penis. (usage: men's talk) Inflected *súlúy*, *súlumw*, *súlúl*.

súlúú Variant of **suluuw**.

súllú- SÚLLÚ *vi.* To look, regard, watch. Inflected *súllúló*. TAN: **húllú-**. —**súlluto** *vi.* To turn to face the speaker; to look hither. (usage: respect) Synonym **faléto**. TAN: **húlluto**. —**súllúnngaw** SÚLLÚ-, NNGAWA *vi.* To have a mean or ugly look on the face, especially when very angry. —**súllúngáli** SÚLLÚ, NGÁLI, -A³ *vt.* To look at someone, face someone. (usage: respect) Synonym **falangáli**. TAN: **húllúngeni**. —**sússúllúló** *vi.* To look out for something, to be on the alert. (usage: respect) E.g. *Sússúllúló sabweilumw reel malemwóscho*. Be on the alert for thieves. TAN: **húllúló**.

súngúnngów *vi.* To be bad-tempered, fierce, mean.

ssúr SSÚRÚ *vi, n.* To dribble (of liquids); slow flow of droplets. —**ssúrútiw** *vi.* To drip down, run down, as mucus when one has a bad cold or allergy. Inflected *súrúlong*, *sússúr*. —**sússúrútiw** *vi* (*redup*). To be dripping down continuously.

SCH

schii *n.* Name of the twenty-sixth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*sch*); used only in writing the southern (*Elle* and *Elle-Enne*) dialects.

-sch -SCHA [POC *-*nta*] *poss suf.* Suffixed to inalienably possessed nouns and possessive classifiers. First person plural inclusive possessive suffix: our; includes hearer. E.g. *Imwasch* – our house. *Waasch* – our canoe. *Meefiyasch* – our feelings. *Alongasch* – all of us. Compare **-y**, **mw**, **l**, **mám**, **mi**, **r**. TAN: **-rh**.

schagh SCHAGHÚ *adv.* Postverbal adverb. Just, only, merely. E.g. *Iyeel schagh yááy selaapi*. This is the only money I have. *E abwuta mangga, nge aa mwongoo schagh*. He doesn't like mangoes, but he ate some anyway. E.g. *Atte laal e kke ukkur schagh*. That boy just keeps on playing. TAN: **rhag**.

schal¹ SCHALÚ [POC *-*ndanu(m)*] *vi.* To be watery. Related **schaal**. TAN: **rhan**.

schal² Variant of **schall**.

schall (or *schal*) *vi.* To be smooth (e.g., of freshly oiled skin, clothes that have been ironed, sanded wood). TAN: **rhall**.

schaal SCHALÚ [POC *-*ndanu(m)*] *n.* Water, clear liquid; used primarily of fresh water. E.g. *Schalúset* – salt water. Inflected *schalúl*. TAN: **rhaan**. —**schalúbwuubwu** *n.* Waterfall, river, stream: any flowing or running water. TAN: **rhanubwuubwu**. —**schalúgriifu** *n.* Tap water, faucet water. —**schalúkkel** (or *schal kkel*) *n.* Water from a well. Related **kkel**. TAN: **rhanúkkel**. —**schalúl lé** *n.* Rain water. Synonym **schalúl uschow**. TAN: **rhanún néé**. —**schalúl maas** *n.* Tear (water of the eye). TAN: **rhanún maah**. —**schalúl tattal** *n.* Dishwater. TAN: **rhanún tattal**. —**schalúl ubwuubw** *n.* Water for washing clothes. TAN: **rhanún ubwuubw**.

schal kkel Variant of **schalúkkel**.

schalló SCHALÚ, -LOO *vi.* To melt, become watery. Related **schaal**. TAN: **rhanúló**.

schalúúw SCHALÚ, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To put water in or on something, to water it. Related **schaal**. TAN: **rhanú**.

schapp SCHAPPA *vi.* To capsize. Inflected *schappéló*. TAN: **rhapp**.
—schappeté *vi.* To be turned face up. Related **woloschapp**. Synonym **seleengitá**. **—schappetiwi** *vi.* To be turned face down. TAN: **rhappetiwi**.

schaapaap *vi.* To be very flat (as a board, land). Related **paap**. TAN: **rhaapaap**.

schawar Variant of **schowar**.

-schay Variant of **-scháy**.

scháp falúw *n.* Reef which extends out from the land. Related **schááp**, **falúw**.

schááp SCHÁPI [PMC capi] *n.* Base, trunk, source, core. E.g. *Schepil wiisch* – base or trunk of the banana tree. *Schepil iimw* – supports for a house. *Schepil lúú* base of the coconut tree. *Schepil ngasan-gasey* – my sweetheart (lit.: the source of my breath). Inflected *schepil*. TAN: **rhááp**. **—schepil ailang** *n.* Founders or original ancestors of a clan. TAN: **rhopin ainang**. **—schepil falúw** *n.* Core of the earth. TAN: **rhopin fanú**. **—schepil familiya** *n.* Strongest person in the family, person who is responsible for taking care of the rest of the family, head of the family. **—schepil pesche** *n.* Thigh (lit.: base of the leg). Compare **taang**. TAN: **rhopin perhe**. **—schepil úúw** *n.* Base of the neck. TAN: **rhopin úú**. **—schepil walúwal** *n.* Trunk of a tree. TAN: **rhopin walawal**.

schápii *n.* A kind of knot. Compare **bwughobwugh**.

-scháy SCHAYÚ (or *-schay*) [POC *(n)tau (?)] *num cl.* Counting classifier for one, two, or three people, pigs, goats, dogs, cattle, horses, cats, rats, and fish; used for first three numbers only; for four and up *-mal* is used. E.g. *Eschay* – one person or animal. *Rúúschay* – two people or animals. *Eléschay* – three people or animals. Compare **-mal**. TAN: **-rhay**.

schee- Variant of **schéé-**.

scheiwal *n.* *Ipomoea littoralis*, variety of creeping vine, the leaves of which are used in medicine. TAN: **rheiwal**.

scheel *n.* Dessert pudding made of starch, sugar, and coconut milk.

scheela- *n.* Companion, partner, company, follower, helpmate. Inflected *scheeley*, *scheelómw*, *scheelal*, *scheeleer*. Related **scheeli**. TAN: **rheena-**.

scheeli SCHEELI, -A³ *vt.* To help someone. E.g. *Scheeliyáy* – help me. *Scheelúgh* – help you. TAN: **rheeni**.

schelischel SCHALÚSCHALÚ (or *schelúschel*) 1. *n.* Saliva, bodily secretions (not perspiration). 2. *vi.* To drool. TAN: **rhelirhel**.

schep *vi.* To kick with the foot. Related **schepeti**. TAN: **rhip**.

schepeti *vt.* To kick or nudge something with the foot. Related **schep**. TAN: **rhipiti**. —**schepetiitá** *vt.* To kick something over; to use a stick to turn something over (esp. of a heated rock). TAN: **rhipitiitá**.

schepingi *vt.* To row about. Inflected *schepingiito*, *schepingiiló*.

scheeri *vt.* 1. To chase, pursue and catch someone or something. 2. To run away with or steal something. Related **scheey**, **tcheey**, **scheesche**.

scheesche *vi.* To steal (lit.: to chase after and catch something, but in context the thing obtained always belongs to someone else). Related **scheeri**.

schesschemeli (or *schetchemeli*) *vi.* To think, ponder, remember.

schetch SCHETCHE (or *schétch*) [POC **dede*] *vi.* 1. To be shaking, trembling (with fear, shock, anger). 2. To be shivering when cold and wet. TAN: **detch**. —**schetchel** SCHETCHE, -L *vi.* To tremble as a result of fear, anger, or shock. E.g. *Aa ghiil schetchel mesagh*. He was really shaking with fear. TAN: **detchen**. —**schetcheló** *vi.* To shake violently, to have severe convulsions (as with sickness, electric shock, great anger, when very cold, etc.). TAN: **detcheló**.

schetchemeli Variant of **schesschemeli**.

Schetchiya *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Schetchiya*.

schew *vi.* (Of the sea) to be stirred up, choppy, wavy. Inflected *schewtá*.

schewar Variant of **schowar**.

scheey SCHEE, -I-, -A³ vt. To chase, pursue, run after someone or something. Synonym **scheeri**, **tcheey**. TAN: **rheey**.

-sché -SCHÉE [POC *(n)dau] *num cl.* Counting classifier for flat objects such as paper or broad leaves. E.g. *Esché* one flat object. *Ruwasché* two flat objects. *Elésché* three flat objects. Inflected *faasché*, *limasché*, *olosché*, *fisúsché*, *walasché*, *tiwésché*. Related **schée**. TAN: **-rhé**.

schée- (or *schee-*, *schii-*) vi. To go, to move in a certain direction. (usage: respect) Inflected *schéeeto*, *schéeétiw*, *schéeéló*. Synonym **mwet**.

schée SCHÉE [POC *(n)dau] *n.* 1. Leaf with a broad surface, as a banana or taro leaf. 2. Blade. Inflected *schéeél*. Related **-sché**. Compare **paa**. TAN: **rhée**.

schéeéfé vi. To be a stranger, new-comer; to be newly married.

schéeéghéla- *n.* Tongue. (usage: respect) Inflected *schéeéghéley*, *schéeéghélómw*, *schéeéghelal*, *schéeéghéal*. Synonym **schéeél aaw**.

schéeégghi vt. To massage. Inflected *schéeéschéégghi*. Related **schéeésché**. Dial. **rawááni**.

schéeéghit SCHÉE, GHITI vi. To be narrow. Related **schéeé**, **ghit**. Antonym **schéeélap**. TAN: **rhéeégit**.

schéiro *n.* Sp. of plant. TAN: **rhéiro**.

schéeél aaw *n.* Tongue (lit.: blade of the mouth). Inflected *schéeél away*, *schéeél awómw*, *schéeél awal*. Related **schéeé**, **aaw**. Compare **schéeélúwa-**.

schéeélap SCHÉE, LAPA vi. To be wide, broad. Inflected *schéeélapal*. Related **schéeé**, **lap**. Antonym **schéeéghit**. TAN: **rhéeélap**.

schéeéllugh *n.* *Asplenidium nidus*, bird's nest fern; has several uses in traditional medicine. TAN: **rhéyúllug**.

schéeélúwa- SCHÉE, -LI, ÚWA *n.* Tongue. (usage: respect) Inflected *schéeélúwey*, *schéeélúwómw*, *schéeélúwal*. Synonym **schéeél aaw**, **schéeéghéla-**.

schéeémááng Variant of **schúmmáng**.

schéémáng Variant of **schúmmáng**.

schéngágh *vi* (*pass*). To be hanging from above, to hang from a hook or rope. TAN: **tchéngég**. —**schéngághili** *vt*. To hang something up (as a shirt on a wall nail). Inflected *schéngágháliitá*. TAN: **tchéngéini**.

schééri Variant of **scheeri**.

schéésché SCHÉÉSCHÉE *n, vi*. Massage, to perform massage. Related **schéégghi**. Dial. **rawa**. —**schééschéél waa** *n*. Massage to improve blood circulation. Dial. **rawan waa**. —**schééschéémmwaa** *vi*. To give a gentle massage. Dial. **rawammwaa**.

schétch Variant of **schetch**.

schéew (or *schoow*) *n*. Dipping net, seine net, fine mesh net. Related **schooghi**. TAN: **rheew**.

schii- Variant of **schée-**.

schibwang *vi*. To be lazy, tired, languid, lacking energy. TAN: **rhúbwang**.

schibwey *vt*. To poke something, prod it.

schibweey Variant of **tchibweey**.

schif SCHIFI *vi*. To die, pass away. E.g. *Afállúgh bwe ute schif*. Be careful or you might die (lit.: Be careful that you don't die). Inflected *schifiló*. Synonym **má**. TAN: **rhif**.

schifátá SCHIFA, -TÁÁ *vi*. 1. To tip up at one end, to fall off a seat that is unstable, to tumble head over heels. E.g. *Juan aa schifátá mewóól bwóngkool*. Juan fell off his chair. 2. To capsize, of boats and canoes. Compare **schappeti**. TAN: **rhifetá**.

-schigh SCHIGHI [POC *(*n*)diki] *vi*. Small, little, weak (in cmpds only). Compare **ghit**, **ghikkit**, **ghús**.

schighar¹ SCHIGHARA *vi*. 1. To be cool after a hot day. 2. To recover from a difficult pregnancy. 3. To have passed the crisis of a serious illness. Inflected *schigharaló*. Related **schighar**². Compare **pat**. TAN: **rhigar**¹.

schighar² *vi.* To move the bowels, esp. after a period of constipation; to defecate. (usage: respect) Related **schighar**¹. Synonym **pa, bwuse**. TAN: **rhigar**.

schillap *n.* Senior generations, old people. (usage: archaic) Synonym **tuufáy**. TAN: **tchinnap**.

schiiimw SCHIMWA *n.* Head (by extension, hair on the head). (usage: common word) Inflected *schimwey, schimwómw, schimwal, schimwasch, schimemem, schimemi, schimweer*. Synonym **móghur**. Compare **alúschimw**. Dial. **magúr**. —**schimwelaar** *vi.* To have hair that stands straight up (lit.: hair like a sea urchin). —**schimwéghót** *vi.* To have blond or bleached hair. —**schimwérúúrú** *vi.* To have curly or kinky hair. —**schimweri** *vt.* To greet or signal someone by nodding or raising the head. TAN: **rhimweri**. —**schimwittiw** *n.* To have straight hair. —**schimwoffasch** *vi.* To be bald. —**schimmwosch** SCHIMWA, MWOSCHO *vi.* To have short hair. —**schimmwow** *vi.* To have wavy hair. —**schimmwówoowo** *vi.* To have wavy hair. —**schimmwulóótu** [CHAM] *vi.* To have curly hair.

schimwetá SCHIMWA, -TÁÁ *vi.* To awaken, get up, wake up. Related **schiiimw**. TAN: **rhimwetá**.

schingesching SCHINGASCHINGA *vi.* To be exceptionally fast, quick, rapid (in doing work with the hands, in talking, in playing an instrument, in hopping, in paddling, or in shooting a weapon). TAN: **rhin-girhing**.

schipeey SCHIPA, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To comfort or console someone (as a baby). Related **aschipaschip**. TAN: **rhipeey**.

schiri SCHIRI, -A³ *vt.* To soak something in liquid. TAN: **rhiri**.

shiischi *n.* *Polypodium scolopendria*, oak leaf fern; small fern with pored leaves; leaves and roots are used in traditional medicine. Compare **áppáw**. TAN: **rhiihi**.

schiwel aifar *n.* Sp. of fern.

schiiya *n.* Variety of mangrove that grows well in the water, now rather rare on Saipan. Compare **yoong**. TAN: **rhiiya**.

schiyor *vi.* To choke (as on a bone or some other food caught in the throat). Compare **laaw**. TAN: **rhiyor**.

scho SCHOO *vi.* To be very strong, powerful, tough, physically dominant. Related **schoo**. Synonym **maamaaw**.

schoo SCHOO *n.* Hard brown coconut with oily meat, the meat of these coconuts, copra. Inflected *school*. Related **scho**. Compare **lúú**. TAN: **rhoo**. —**schoofar** *n.* Coconut that is sprouting, with the white spongy material (coconut apple) inside; copra sponge. TAN: **rhoofar**. —**schooghéréghér** *n.* Grated coconut —**schooléélé** *n.* Ripe coconut that still has some liquid in it. Synonym **schoolomwolomw**. TAN: **rhoonééné**. —**schoolomwolomw** *n.* Ripe coconut that contains some liquid. Related **lomwolomw**. Synonym **schooléélé**. TAN: **rhooolomwolomw**.

Schoofar *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Schoofar*.

schooghi *vt.* To dip up small fish with a seine net. Related **schééw**. Dial. **rheuni**.

school (or *tchool*) *n.* Conversation, typically among members of the same sex about persons of the other sex who are liked or looked upon affectionately. TAN: **rholl**.

Schoománifál *n.* Approximately the twenty-fourth night of the moon.

schopungi *vt.* To carry a baby or other object in the arms, in front of the body. Related **tchop**. TAN: **rhopongi**.

schoow Variant of **schééw**.

Schoow *n.* 1. Constellation of stars approximately equivalent to Corona Borealis. 2. Month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about January. Related **schééw**.

schowar SCHOWARA (or *schawar*, *schewar*) *n.* Personal belongings, possessions. Inflected *schowarey*, *schowarómw*, *schowaral*, *schowareer*. Compare **piságh**. TAN: **rhawar**.

schóó SCHÓÓ *n.* Clan, inhabitants of a community, work force or team; member of such a larger group. E.g. *Schóó laal* – that group. *Schóó kkewe* – those people. Inflected *school*. Compare **sóu-**, **male-**, **li-**. TAN: **rhóó**. —**schóól afal** *n.* Leader of a dance, song, or parade. —**schóól alayúlay** *n.* Midwife, one who assists at a birth. Related **layúlay**. Synonym **palera**. —**schóól amakk** *n.* Midwife; person who assists in the delivery of a baby. Related **makk**. Synonym **patera**. —**schóól angaang** (or *schóól engaang*) *n.* Laborer, work force. —**schóól atéétéél kkapas** *n.* Translator, interpreter.

—**schóól atittigh** *n.* Band member, a band. —**schóól awarawar** *n.* Person possessed by a spirit. —**schóól aweewe** *n.* Judge, lecturer, mediator, arbitrator. —**schóól aweeweel kkapas** *n.* Arbitrator, mediator, one who finds the solution to a problem. —**schóól falúw** *n.* Citizen, local person, islander; human being (person of the earth). —**schóól fiyow** *n.* Soldier, fighter, warrior. —**schóól kalabwos** *n.* Prisoner, convict. —**schóól kkéel** *n.* Singer, chorus. —**schóól leeset** *n.* Fisherman, fishing group. —**schóól lughul** *n.* Alien, stranger, outsider; lit.: person from the outside; someone who is not a member of a specified group (of any size). —**schóól meleitey** *n.* Student, pupil, member of a prayer group. —**schóól móowul** *n.* Soldier, warrior. Synonym **schóól gheera**. —**schóól pasaló** *n.* Castaways, people adrift in canoes. —**schóól schuugh** *n.* Mountain people, person from a high island. —**schóól Schuugh** *n.* Trukese, a person from Truk. —**schóól waaseela** *n.* Guests, outsiders, strangers.

schóóbwut SCHÓÓ, -BWUTO *n.* Female, woman, women; lit.: bad person, but not taken as a derogatory term in its modern use. Related **schóó, bwuto**. TAN: **rhóóbwut**.

schól SCHÓLO [PMC calo] *vi.* To be dark, black all over. Compare **rosch**. TAN: **rhól**. —**schóletá** *vi, n.* To be overcast, to darken. E.g. *Aa scholetá láang*. The sky is overcast. Synonym **roschetá**. TAN: **rhóletá**. —**schóleppwung** *vi.* 1. Dark black, pitch black. 2. To be heavily overcast (of the sky). TAN: **rhólippwúng**. —**schólol fayúl maas** *n.* Pupil of the eye. TAN: **rhólon fayún maah**.

schóóliimw SCHÓÓ, -LI, IMWA 1. *n.* Spouse, wife, husband (lit.: person of the house). Inflected *schóóliimwey, schóóliimwómw, schóóliimwal, schóóliimweer*. Synonym **bwuluwa-** 2. *vi.* To marry, to be married. Inflected *schóóliimweli*. Related **schóó, iimw**. TAN: **rhóóniimw**.

schóóluwa 1. *n.* Companion, friend, lover. Compare **amiigo**. 2. *vi.* To be together, as companions. TAN: **rhóónuwa**.

schóng SCHÓNGO *vi.* To be piled up, gathered in piles. Related **schón-goschóng**. TAN: **rhóng**.

schóóngi *vt.* 1. To weigh something down so as to keep it from being lost or scattered. 2. (Of a spirit) to attempt to possess a person by entering his body when he is asleep or in bed. E.g. *Alú aa schóóngi bwiil*. The spirit possessed his brother. TAN: **rhóóngi**. —**schóóngiitá** *vt.* To weigh something down by placing a weight on top of it.

schóngoschóng SCHÓNGOSCHÓNGO *n.* Pile. Inflected *schóngoschóngol*.
Synonym **tchóng**. TAN: **rhóóng**.

schóórágh *vi.* To be calm (of the ocean), to be peaceful (of the night).
Synonym **malúw**. TAN: **rhóórhág**.

schóóschó¹ SCHÓÓSCHÓÓ *n.* Weight that is placed on paper or other light materials to keep them from blowing away or becoming lost.
Related **schóóngi**. TAN: **rhóórhó**.

schóóschó² SCHÓÓSCHÓ *vi.* To be numerous (of people in a certain group such as a race or clan); to be large (of a family). Related **schóó**.

schóтчóól *vi* (*redup*). Black. Related **schól**. TAN: **dóтчóól**.

schóuwul *vi.* To sink, drown, submerge. TAN: **rhoul**.

schuu SCHUU *n.* Meeting, assembly, joining, joint. TAN: **rhuu**. —**schu-ufengáll** *vi.* To join together, meet together, gather. —**schuulap** SCHUU, LAPA *n.* Large assembly or meeting, group of people who have come together for some common purpose or problem.
Synonym **mwiisch**. TAN: **rhulap**. —**schuungi** SCHUUNG, -I-, -A³ *vt.* 1. To meet, encounter, find, discover. 2. To find someone or something that was lost. TAN: **rhuungi**. —**schuuschu** SCHUUSCHUU 1. *vi.* To find, encounter, meet. 2. *n.* Joint. TAN: **rhuurhu**.

schuugh SCHUGHU *n.* High hill or mountain. Compare **ppal**. TAN: **rhug**. —**schughullang** *n.* High mountain, peak. Related **llang**. Compare **tool**. TAN: **rhugullang**.

Schuugh *n.* Truk, the high islands of Truk lagoon. Related **schuugh**.
TAN: **Rhuug**.

Schughul Ghúús *n.* High hill in the south central area of Saipan. Related **Schuugh**.

schuutá SCHUU, -TÁÁ *n.* Joint. Related **schuu**.

schuwelewel *vi.* To roll or tip, as a heavily-laden canoe on the waves.
Compare **tawúliwúl**. Dial. **rhupelipel**.

schúú SCHÚÚ [POC *(n)duRi] *n.* Bone. E.g. *Schúúlap* – backbone. TAN: **rhúú**. —**schúúl aaw** *n.* Jawbone. (usage: common word) Compare **schúúl yáát**. TAN: **rhúún aaw**. —**schúúl móghur** *n.* Skull.

Synonym **peisaaghúl schiimw**. Dial. **hagún magúr**. —**schúúl pesche** *n*. Femur; thigh bone, upper leg bone. —**schúúl yáát** *n*. Jawbone. (usage: respect) Compare **schúúl aaw**. —**schúúl wóórol** *n*. The two lower leg bones (together): tibia and fibula. Compare **schúúlapal pesche**, **schúúschighil pesche**.

—**schúgh** *num cl*. Counting classifier for baskets. E.g. *Eschúgh*— one basket. *Ruwaschúgh* — two baskets. *Eléschúgh* — three baskets. Inflected *faaschúgh*, *limaschúgh*, *oloschúgh*, *fisúschúgh*, *walúschúgh*, *tiwschúgh*. Related **schúúgh**. TAN: **-rhúg**.

schúúgh SCHÚGHÚ *n*. General term for basket. Compare **bwaasch**, **bwutów**. TAN: **rhúúg**.

schúúgheráng *vi*. Skinny, bony, undernourished. Synonym **schúúschú**.

schúúl ááp Variant of **schúúl ghááp**.

schúúl ghááp (or *schúúl ááp*) *n*. Keel of a canoe. Related **ááp**, **schúú**.

schúl *vi*. (Of the outrigger on a canoe) to rise into the air. Inflected *schúlitá*. Antonym **rúghúlong**.

schúúl SCHÚÚ, -L *rel n*. On (in reference to sea-going craft); lit.: bones of. E.g. *Schúúl waa* — on a canoe. *Schúúl bwoot* — on a boat. Related **schúú**.

schúúlap *n*. 1. Backbone. 2. Central framework, core. 3. In the Marianas Constitution: “the embodiment”. Related **schúú**.

schúúlapal pesche *n*. Tibia; the inner and larger of the two lower leg bones. Compare **schúú wóórol**, **schúúschighil pesche**.

schúlimangarow *n*. Method of straightening the angle of the outrigger float in relation to the outrigger boom. LN: **schúnimangarow**.

schúmmáng (or *schéémááng*, *schúmááng*) *vi*. To be intelligent, smart, capable, able, skilled, talented. Synonym **malóóti**, **reepi**. TAN: **rhúmmáng**.

schúmááng Variant of **schúmmáng**.

schúúmwoch SCHÚÚ, MWOSCHO (or *schúmmwoch*) *n.* Small ribs at the bottom of the rib cage. Inflected *schúúmwochomwoch*. Related **schúú**, **mwosch**. Compare **raara**. TAN: **rhúúmworh**.

schúúmwuróurów *vi.* To feel sad, melancholy because of a past or upcoming event.

schúnimangarow (TAN, LN) *n.* Method of straightening the angle of the outrigger float in relation to the outrigger boom. EL: **schúlimangarow**.

schúúurú *vt.* To prick food in order to test whether it is cooked.

schúúschighil pesche *n.* Fibula; the outer and smaller of the two lower leg bones. Compare **schúúl wóórol**, **schúúlapal pesche**.

schúúschú *vi.* To be skinny, thinner than usually thought attractive, bony. Related **schúú**. TAN: **rhúúrhú**.

schúúschúúmwáál *n.* Topmost section of vertical boom on a sailing canoe, above the intersection with the mast. Compare **iráámwáál**.

schúúschúúschóóbwut *n.* Uppermost section of horizontal boom on a sailing canoe, beyond the intersection with the mast. Compare **irááschóóbwut**.

Schúúwabwong *n.* Ninth or tenth night of the moon.

T

tii *n.* Name of the twenty-seventh letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*t*).

taa¹ *TAA n.* Intestines, gut. Inflected *tááy, tóómw, taal, taasch, taar*.

taa² *n.* Penis (esp. of small boys, but also used of older males by peers).
Inflected *tááy, tóómw, taal*. Synonym **see**. Compare **taa**¹.

tabw *TABWE vi.* To accompany, to follow. Inflected *tabweto, tabweló*.

ttabw *vi.* To reciprocate favors, esp. in relation to work or chores, as a group of people who work together to build a house for one of the group and then later assist another member to harvest his crops. Inflected *rettabw*. Compare **tabw**.

tabwemaaw *TABWE, MAAWA vi.* To follow leaders, to be a follower; to imitate or copy what others do; to follow adults (of children, puppies, etc.), often without being invited and without really knowing the leader. Related **tabw, maamaaw**.

tabwescheey *vt.* To habitually follow or accompany someone, often without really knowing him (of children or animals). Related **scheey, scheeri**.

tabweey *vt.* To accompany or follow someone or something. Inflected *tabweeyto, tabweeyló*. Related **tabw**.

ttaf *TTAFA vi.* To understand, to be clear about a problem. Synonym **metaf**.

tafa- *TAFA (or tefa-) n.* 1. Relative. E.g. *Tafómw Juan?* – What’s your relationship to Juan? 2. General term for parts of the body. E.g. *Tafómw igha e metágh me iye?* – What part (of your body) hurts? Inflected *tefey, tafómw, tafal, tafeer*.

tafaráará (or *tiferáará*) *vi.* 1. To have objects protruding sloppily all over, as firewood that is covered with small twigs, or a sloppily made thatch roof. 2. (TAN) To be confused, thinking of many things at once. E.g. *Aa tafaráará llón magúrey*. My mind is mixed up. Dial. **fitiráará**.

tafataf¹ TAFATAFA *vi.* To pick leaves from branches (to use in medicine).
Related **tafengi**. Compare **tóreey**.

tafataf² TAFATAFA *vi.* To be related. Related **tafa-**.

tafengi *vt.* To pick leaves (to use in medicine). Related **tafataf**¹.

taftaf [CHAM] *vi.* To be early, before a set time (as for an appointment).
Compare **uugh**.

taag (TAN) *n.* Needlefish. See **taagh**.

taggama [CHAM] *vt.* 1. To wait to meet someone. Compare **sóuli**. 2. To block someone from getting somewhere.

taguwa [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* Sp. of plant used in medicine. See **takkuwa**.

taagh TAGHA *n.* Needlefish. Compare **taghalaar**. TAN: **taag**.

taagha [?] *n.* Grasshopper. Dial. **bwaaga**.

taghalaar [POC **sakulayaR* (?)] *n.* *Makaira Nigricans*, Pacific blue marlin; swordfish.

taibwo *n.* *Ocimum americanum* and *Ocimum basilicum*; kinds of basil, plants with small sweet-smelling purple, green and other dark-colored flowers on a long stem; often used in leis and medicine.
Compare **warúng**. TAN: **teibwo**.

Tailaghé *n.* Area in north Garapan on Saipan.

Taipúngút *n.* Traditional name of a mountain on Rota.

tais *n.* Porcupine-fish.

taitaimaaw Variant of **teiteimaaw**.

Taiwang [< ?] *n.* Taiwan. Compare **wiisch taiwang**.

taiya [ENG] *n.* Automobile tire.

taiyaf TAYÚ, ÁFI (or *taiyáf*) *n.* To fish with a line while swimming or floating in deep water. Related **tay**.

taiyáf Variant of **taiyaf**.

takk TAKKA *vi.* To finish, be finished, complete work. E.g. *Iya takk*. I'm finished. *I bwe atakkaaló mwongo we*. I'm going to finish the food. Related **atakka**.

takuri (or *ttakkuri*) [JPN] *n.* Kettle.

ttakkuri Variant of **takuri**.

takkuwa [CHAM] *n.* Sp. of plant used in medicine. TAN: **taguwa**.

ttal TTALA *vi, n.* To dream; dream. E.g. *Ttalannaw* – bad dreams, nightmares. Inflected *ttalal*. Related **attala**. Compare **bwuschubwusch**. TAN: **ttan**.

Talaabwogh *n.* Village of Tanapag in the north of Saipan.

taliisay [CHAM] *n.* *Terminalia catappa*, Indian almond; the bark and leaves are used in traditional medicine. TAN: **tiliisey**.

taaló *n, vi.* Body surfing; to ride the waves. Related **tatta**. Synonym **tatta lóó**.

talú TALÚ, -A³ *vt.* To wash something off, clean it (of dishes and eating utensils, the kitchen table, the hands, a car, a window, etc.), to rinse it (e.g., of rice). Inflected *talúúló*, *talúútá*.

tam TAMA *vi.* To have space, room, time to accomplish a task. E.g. *Ese tam*. There is not enough room. *Ese tam ngáli*. He can't do it. *E tam bwe sibwe tarabwaagho*. The conditions are good for us to work.

taam TAMA [POC **nsama*] *n.* Outrigger float on a canoe. Inflected *tamal*.

taama Variant of **tóóma**.

tamafisch TAMA, FISCHI *vi.* To be appropriate, suited, proper, fitting; to meet the requirements of something; to fit into a restricted space. E.g. *E tamafisch bwe Maria ebwe fééri tarabwaagho laal*. Maria is suited for that job. E.g. *Juan e ghi tamafisch reel ukkur football*. Juan is well suited to play football. Related **tam**. Synonym **tam-aghatch**. Antonym **tamannaw**. Dial. **kkkofirh**.

tamantiigit [CHAM] *n.* Sp. of plant used in medicine.

tamannaw TAMA, NNGAWA *vi.* 1. To be inappropriate, unsuited; to fail to meet requirements. 2. To fail to fit into a restricted space, to be crowded. Related **tam**. Antonym **tamafisch**.

Tammwoora *n.* Northern area of the village of Oleai (San Jose) on Saipan.

tamwosi *n.* Ringworm. Synonym **ghilisibwów**.

ttan Variant of **ttal**.

tanamita Variant of **danamita**.

Taang [CHAM] *n.* Informal term of address for father or any older male. Synonym **saam**, **taata**. Compare **Naang**.

taang TANGA [POC **nsanga*] *n.* Upper inner part of the thigh. Inflected *tangey*, *tangómw*, *tangal*, *tangeer*.

tannga [CHAM] *vi.* To be deaf. Inflected *litannga*. Synonym **ppwung**, **selingapasch**.

tangkad [CHAM] *n.* Cage for birds or animals. E.g. *Tangkadal saaru* – monkey cage.

tangki (or *tangkki*) [JPN < ENG] *n.* 1. Water tank. 2. General term for water catchment.

tangku Variant of **tóngku**.

tangóreey Variant of **tingóreey**.

tangúr TANGÚRÚ *vi.* To drag oneself across a surface on one's belly or one's back. —**tangúrú** TANGÚRÚ, -A³ *vt.* To drag an object across the ground. Synonym **atangúrú**. —**tangúrúlong** *vi.* To crawl or drag oneself into something (a hole, a building, a group). —**tangúrúngúr** *vi.* To slide downhill on one's buttocks, or to slide down a coconut tree with one's face and chest against the tree.

tap *vi.* To be free to do a task without outside interference. E.g. *E tap le féérú*. He is free to do it.

tappal TAPPA, -L *n.* Size, age, or kind (of a person or thing). E.g. *Tappal wiisch* – kind of banana. *Ii nge tappal Juan*. He's the same age as Juan. Related **tapatap**. TAN: **tappan**.

tappan (TAN) *n.* Size, age, or kind (of person or thing). See **tappal**.

tapatap¹ *vi.* To be the same age, to be at the same level or rank, to be similar in actions or behavior. Related **tappal**.

tapatap² *vi.* To help, aid, assist, provide assistance. Related **tepángi**, **tapa**.

tapatap³ *vi.* To be free from responsibilities, able to come and go as one pleases. E.g. *E tapatap yaal lollo*. His lifestyle is very free.

tapélégh (or **tapúléggh**) *vi.* 1. To be able to do a job despite outside distractions; to be able to concentrate on a task. 2. To be ready, prepared (of people, esp. for a trip). TAN: **tapénég**.

tapénég (TAN) *vi.* To be ready, prepared (of people, esp. for a trip). Related **atapéénégú**. See **tapúléggh**.

tapol Variant of **tópol**.

tapúléggh Variant of **tapélégh**.

tapúngúpung *n.* Heavy sound of thunder, big guns, bass drums, stomping on the floor, pounding of waves.

ttar (or **attár**) *vi.* To search for and gather special plants that are needed for medicine. Related **tári**.

tarabwaagho [SPAN *trabajo*] 1. *vi.* To work. 2. *n.* Work, labor, occupation. Synonym **angaang**.

tarabwuka [CHAM] *vi.* To be disorderly, noisy, messy.

tarabwulubwul (TAN) *vi.* To be burning, in flames. Dial. **bwuppwul**.

tarafaifay TARA, FAYÚFAYÚ *vi.* To be very rocky, covered with stones or gravel. Related **faay**, **fayfay**.

Tarafóófó (TAN) *n.* Talafofo beach and stream on the northeast of Saipan, “the Old Man and the Sea”. S: **Tórófóófó**.

tarakk TARAKKI (or *trakk*) [ENG] *n.* Truck. E.g. *Tarakkil faya* – fire truck.

taraleiwa Variant of **téréleiwa**.

tarameiyey *idiom*. Traditional final closing of a story. Compare **mwútchu me e sóbw**.

tarapaas *vi*. To be scattered about (as spilled grains of rice, clothes, small belongings).

taraún (TAN) *vi*. To scale fish, remove feathers from fowl. See **taraay**².

taraay¹ [JPN] *n*. Large round tub with handles on the sides, used to wash clothes or bathe children. Synonym **uulong**.

taraay² *vi*. To scale fish, to remove feathers from fowl. Related **ter-aaili**. TAN: **taraún**.

tarey (TAN) *vt*. To disobey a doctor's instructions; to break a taboo. See **tóreey**².

taroppw TAROPPWU *vi*. To be broken, damaged, demolished (of wood, metal, concrete or other strong material), to be spilled and scattered (of small things such as marbles). Inflected **taroppwuló**.

taasa [CHAM < SPAN *taza*] *n*. Cup, mug, small bowl.

tatta TAA *vi* (*redup*). To ride in a vehicle, on the back of an animal, or in a canoe. Related **taay**.

taata TAATAA [CHAM] *n*. Father, father-in-law, uncle. Inflected **táátááy**, **tóótóómw**, **taataal**, **taataar**. Synonym **saam**, **Taang**. Compare **naana**. —**Taata Bio** [CHAM] *n*. Grandfather.

tatsiiy [JPN < ENG *touch*] *vt*. 1. To tag or touch someone in a game. 2. To tell someone something bad about himself so as to embarrass him; to call someone's bluff, to dare someone to do what they have been bragging about, to dare someone to "put up or shut up". E.g. *Aa alughuló awal Juan igha Maria aa tatsiiy*. Juan shut up when Maria called his bluff. Compare **asááwa**.

taaw TAAWU [POC *(*n*)*sau*(*q*)] *vi*. To be far, distant. —**taawal** *n*. Distance from one place to another. TAN: **taawan**. —**taawuló** *vi*. To be very far away. —**taawan** (TAN) *n*. Distance from one place to another. S: **taawal**.

tawe *vi*. To be free to do something, to be free from interference in one's work. Synonym **tap**.

tawiliwil TAWILIWILI *vi.* To wobble, as a bent wheel; to walk crookedly, as someone who has drunk too much.

tawur Variant of **tówur**.

tay TAYÚ *vi.* To pull. Inflected *taitay*. —**tayú** TAYÚ, -A³ *vt.* To pull something.

taay TAAYA *n.* Means of transportation, ride; vehicle that provides transportation. Inflected *tááyey*, *tááyómw*, *taayal*, *taayeer*. Related **tatta**. TAN: **tááy**.

tayóroma *n.* Sp. of tree, used for making fishing line.

—**tá** -TÁÁ [POC **nsake*] 1. *dir suf.* Directional suffix on verbs of motion. Upward, northward, upwind. 2. *tns-asp.* To show improvement; to begin something. E.g. *Féérútá mwongo we*. Fix the food. *E melawatá*. He's reviving. —**táán** TÁÁ, -N [POC **nsake*] (TAN, LN) *n.* Rising (esp. of heavenly bodies). Synonym **téétáál**. Antonym **tubwun**. EL: **táál**.

ttáf TTÁFI 1. *n.* Eyelid that is rolled back and that cannot be closed. 2. *vi.* To be wide open, spread (of a wound, of the vagina). (usage: men's talk) —**táfi** TÁFI, -A³ *vt.* To open wide an orifice of the body (as the mouth, eyelid, nostril, etc.). (usage: avoided in mixed company because of sexual connotations) Inflected *atáfi*. TAN: **tefi**.

tágháás Variant of **tágheyas**.

tágheyas (or *tágháás*) *vi.* To be very high (in the air), to be extremely tall, to tower above. Compare **llang**. TAN: **tegiyah**.

táli- TÁLI *n.* Row, line, queue. E.g. *Tálil wiisch* – a row of bananas. *Tálil aramas* – a row of people. *Tálil iimw* – a row of houses. TAN: **тели-**. —**tál** *vi.* To make rows or lines. Inflected *táliló*. —**táli** TÁLI, -A³ *vt.* To plant in rows. E.g. *Aa tálilliló wiisch*. He planted bananas in rows. —**táttálil** *n (redup)*. 1. Row of objects. 2. Progressions or stages. 3. Generation within a family. 4. Verse or chapter in a book. TAN: **tet-telin**.

Tálliras *n.* Point on the island of Tinian, now called *Móppwo*, or *Máschebwo*.

tápir¹ *vi.* To extend strands of hair; for example, so as to remove lice and louse eggs. TAN: **tipir**.

tápir² *n.* Sp. of small inedible fish.

tápis *vi.* To splash in liquid, as a car going through a puddle or when an object hits water; to spurt out suddenly, as blood from a deep wound. E.g. *Tápis tcha* – to spurt out (of blood).

tár (or *ter*) *vi.* To be large for one's age or peer group, to be overgrown. Antonym **mwugh**.

ttár Variant of **ttar**.

táreyágh *n.* Cloth, perfume, coconuts, and garlands set aside as an offering to spirits to ask them to spare the life of a sick person. TAN: **teriyeg**.

tári¹ *vt.* To pick leaves for medicine. Related **ttar**. TAN: **tterí**.

tári² TÁRI, -A³ *vt.* To invite someone to come and work, to gather workers; to gather a group together to do something. Inflected *táriir, táriirito*.

táári *vt.* To pass very close by a specific point, as a canoe sailing close to the reef, or an airplane passing close to a mountain.

ttááring *vi.* To be torn, ripped (of paper or cloth); to be scraped (of the skin) *ċ*. Related **tááringiyy, tááringegh**.

tááringa Variant of **tááringiyy**.

tááringegh TÁÁRING, -ÁGHI *vi (pass)*. To be torn rip*ċ*. Related **ttááring**.

tááringiyy (or *tááringa*) *vt.* To tear, rip something. Related **tááringegh**. Synonym **feireey**.

táttál *n.* Sp. of edible deep-sea fish.

tátchú *vt.* Reflexive verb. To drink something, to eat it, to consume it. (usage: respect) Inflected *tátchúgh*.

táy TÁYI *vi.* To be out-of-square (of poles that aren't straight, walls that aren't square with each other, things that don't have parallel sides or supports); to be out of shape, shrunken (of cloth).

tááy (TAN) *n.* Means of transportation, ride, vehicle that provides transportation. See **taay**.

-te (or *-tu*) *neg asp.* Subjunctive and imperative negative aspect marker. Not, lest, don't. E.g. *Utu móót.* Don't sit. *I mesagh bwe pááw ete ghúúwáy.* I am afraid that a shark will bite me. (lit.: lest a shark bite me). Compare **-saa, sáál, se, ssóbw.**

tebwukuro [JPN] *n.* Work gloves.

tefa- Variant of **tafa-**.

tefi (TAN) *vt.* To open wide an orifice of the body (as the mouth, eyelid, nostril, etc.). See **táfi.**

teefúrh TEEFÚRHI (TAN) *vi.* To be able, capable. Inflected *teefúrhin.* Dial. **mmwel**¹.

tegiyah (TAN) *vi.* To be very high (in the air), to be extremely tall, to tower above. See **tágheyas.**

teegus [?] *n.* Nylon fishing line or string; nylon guitar or ukulele strings.

teibwo (TAN) *n.* *Ocimum americanum* and *Ocimum basilicum*; plants with small sweet-smelling purple, green, and other dark-colored flowers on a long stem; often used in leis and medicine. See **taibwo.**

teihengi (TAN) *vt.* To snatch or take something away from someone; to reduce someone in rank, to take away someone's job or position. Compare **atittimaaw.** See **teisángi.**

teisángi TAYÚ, SÁNGI *vt.* To snatch or take something away from someone; to reduce someone in rank, to take away someone's job or position. E.g. *Raa teisángi Juan tarabwaagho we yaal.* They fired Juan from his job. Compare **tay.** TAN: **teihengi.**

teiteimaaw TAYÚTAYÚ, MAAWA (or *taitaimaaw*) *vi.* To habitually snatch or take things away from others in one's group. Related **teisángi, tay.** Dial. **utittimaaw.**

teitey TEYITEYI [CHAM] *vi.* To read. Synonym **arágharágh.** —**teiteyi** *vt.* To read something. Synonym **arágharághi.**

tekkid Variant of **tekkit.**

tekking [JPN] *n.* 1. Nylon net or mesh. 2. Reinforcement rods and screen for concrete, used in construction.

tekkit (or *tekkid*) [ENG] *n.* Ticket, traffic citation.

telaiya [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* Throw net. See **télóóya**.

teli- (TAN) *n.* Row, line, queue. See **táli-**. —**tettelin** (TAN) *n* (*redup*). 1. Row of objects. 2. Progressions or stages. 3. Generation within a family. 4. Verse or chapter in a book. See **táttálil**.

Telipóghu Variant of **Tilipóghu**.

ttellów *vi.* To crawl on hands and knees; to move (of crawling creatures such as lizards, turtles, alligators, centipedes). Inflected *tettellów* (*redup*). Related **téégghí**. TAN: **tééllaw**.

temma [JPN] *n.* Japanese and Korean style plywood boat with a flat bottom.

tempo [CHAM < SPAN *tiempo*] *n.* Time, period, reign. E.g. *Tempool Sapaan* – during the Japanese period.

tempura [JPN] *n.* Tempura (vegetables and seafood dipped in a light batter and then fried in deep fat).

tenda [CHAM < SPAN *tienda*] *n.* Store, shop.

tenedut Variant of **tenidut**.

tenidud Variant of **tenidut**.

tenidut (or *tenidud*, *tenedut*) [CHAM < SPAN *tenedor*] *n.* Fork (eating utensil).

tento [JPN < ENG] *n.* Tent; large canvas sheet that may be used as a shelter.

tengágh *vi.* To wish, hope for, care about. Related **tettengágh**. Compare **mweschel**.

teep TEPE [ENG] *n.* Generic term for tape: recording tape, friction tape, adhesive tape, masking tape. —**tepeli** TEPE, -LI, -A³ *vt.* 1. To tape something, record it on tape. 2. To stick something to a surface by means of tape. TAN: **teepini**.

tepang *vi.* To request or beg for support, assistance, food. Related **tepángi**.

teppang [JPN] *n.* Thick pieces of cast iron, steel or other heavy metal, often in flat sheets.

tepángi (or *tipángi*) *vt.* To provide support for someone, to help, to take care of one's family, to assist someone. Related **tepang**.

ter Variant of **tár**.

tter Variant of **ttár**.

teraili (or *terayúli*) *vt.* To scale fish, to pluck feathers of birds, ducks, chickens; to remove leaves or small fruit from a plant by wrapping one's hand around a branch and pulling it along the length of the branch. E.g. *Aa teraililliló iigh kkewe*. He scaled those fish. Related **taraay**. Compare **bwurungiiló**.

teeras¹ [CHAM < SPAN *tijeras*] *n.* Scissors. Compare **ffisch**.

teeras² TEERASA *n.* Ribs of a house roof, which connect to the ridge pole. Inflected *teerasal*.

terayúli Variant of **teraaili**.

tereen (or *treen*) [ENG *train*] *n.* 1. Train. 2. Millipede. Synonym **seschól**. Compare **limállibwong**.

tteri (TAN) *vt.* To pick leaves for medicine. See **tári**¹.

teriyeg (TAN) *n.* Cloth, perfume, coconuts, and garlands set aside as an offering to spirits to ask them to spare the life of a sick person. See **táreyágh**.

teetá Variant of **téetá**.

teete TEETEE [POC **saqi*] *vi.* To do sewing or stitching. Related **teeyi**.
—**teeteetiw** *vi.* To mend by sewing all that needs to be mended; to sew into clothes all the cloth that is available.

tettengágh *vi* (*redup*). To need, wish, hope, want (normally used only in negative sentences). E.g. *Ise tettengágh*. I don't care. *Iyo e tettengágh?* – Who cares? *Ise tettengágh bwe ibwe fééri tarab-waagho laal*. I don't want to do that work. Related **tengágh**. TAN: **tettengeg**.

tettengeg (TAN) *vi* (*redup*). Normally used only in negative sentences. To need, wish, hope, want. See **tettengágh**.

teey Variant of **teeyi**.

teeyi TEE, -I-, -A³ (or *teey*) [POC **saqi*] *vt*. To sew something, stitch it, mend it with needle and thread. E.g. *Teeyito* – to sew something for the speaker. Inflected *teeyiló*. Related **teete**.

té TÉE *vi*. To crawl. E.g. *Malúté* crawling creature. Related **téégghi**. —**téétá** (or *teetá*) *vi*. To climb up, go up stairs; to rise in the sky (of stars, sun, moon). Antonym **tubw**. Compare **úútá**. —**téétiw** *vi*. To go or climb down, to come down. Compare **tubw**.

tée TÉE [POC **nsakaRu*] *n*. Small atolls, low islands; often used generally to mean outlying island, in which case it may include volcanic islands as well as atolls. E.g. *Téélifalúw* – group of islands around a central one. Compare **paghúlúwosch**.

tééfál *vi*. To enter a girl's home and have sexual intercourse with her without the consent of her parents.

tégérég (TAN) *vi*. To wriggle on the elbows or on the back, as when crawling under barbed wire. See **téghérégh**.

téégi (TAN) *vt*. 1. To climb up something, go up on it 2. (Of sickness) to spread widely and become epidemic. 3. (Of an army) to establish a beachhead and spread from there. 4. (Of a fleet of canoes) to land at a small uninhabited island and go ashore. See **téégghi**.

téghérégh *vi*. To wriggle on the elbows or on the back, as when crawling under barbed wire. Related **tée**. TAN: **tégérég**.

téégghi *vt*. 1. To climb up something, go up it. E.g. *Re téégghi weischugh*. They climbed to the top of the mountain. 2. (Of sickness) to spread widely and become epidemic, affecting a large population. 3. (Of an army) to establish a beachhead and spread from there onto the island, to reach the shore in large numbers. 4. (Of a fleet of canoes) to land at a small uninhabited island and go ashore. Related **té**. TAN: **téégi**.

tééhengi iimw (TAN) *idiom*. To menstruate, have one's menstrual period (lit.: crawl from the house). Dial. **sééreng**.

téékkáng TÉE, KKÁNGI *vi*. To be a good climber, able to work in heights. Related **té**, **kkáng**. Dial. **mwata**.

ttél *vi.* To have been extracted, pulled out (of teeth or fruit that grows in bunches). E.g. *Ngiiy aa ttél.* My teeth have been extracted. Related **tilúw**. —**téttél** *vi.* To pull out fruit from a bunch (as coconuts or bananas), to have one's teeth extracted.

téél *n.* Branches or communities of people. E.g. *Aramasal téél Marianas* – the people of the communities of the Marianas. TAN: **téén**.

tééllaw (TAN) *vi.* To crawl on hands and knees; to move (of crawling creatures). See **ttellów**.

téloóya [CHAM] *n.* Throw net. TAN: **telaiya**.

télúw Variant of **tilúw**.

téén (TAN) *n.* Branch or community of people. See **téél**.

téér¹ *n.* Loom; cloth woven on a loom. —**ttér** *vi.* To weave cloth on a loom.

téér² *n.* Sarong-like garment made of banana fiber and hibiscus fiber.

téréghé *vi.* To have a cramp. E.g. *Aa téréghé ubwey.* I have a stomach cramp.

térelelwa (or *taraleiwa*) *vi, n.* To massage inside the rectum for treatment of hemorrhoids or backache. TAN: **torelelwa**.

téeschigha *adv.* Used only in sentences with negative meanings. Maybe, perhaps. E.g. *Téeschigha ebwe ghulaar malúmal.* Perhaps a typhoon will strike them. E.g. *Téeschigha e semwaay.* Maybe he is sick./He might be sick.

téété **TEÉTÉE** (or *teete*) *vi.* To climb a tree (e.g., to pick coconuts). Related **té**.

téttél *vi (redup).* 1. To have something extracted (usually teeth). E.g. *Aa téttél ngiil.* He had his tooth extracted. 2. To extract or pull down coconuts or bananas. Related **tilúw**.

titi **TTI** *vi.* To close, shut, or secure something, such as a door or closet. Inflected *ttiló*. Dial. **apúngú**.

tiibwalabwal *vi.* To be closed up, as a house with all the windows and doors shut; tightly secured. Related **attibwalabwala**. Compare **ti-imwólómwól**. TAN: **ttiibwonobwon**.

tibwas *n.* Room, chamber, partitions for rooms. Related **átippw**.

ttiibwonobwon (TAN) *vi.* To be closed up, tightly secured. See **tiibwalabwal**.

tibwusar *n.* Method of righting a capsized small canoe by bringing the outrigger over the top of the canoe.

tiferáará Variant of **tafaraáará**.

tifilúllúr *vi.* To be loose, wrinkled, not tight.

ttig¹ (TAN) *vi.* (Of food) to be hot, spicy in taste; to be overly seasoned, whether with salt, pepper, or lemon. See **ttigh**¹.

ttig² (TAN) *vi.* To ring (of a bell). S: **ttigh**¹.

tigeg (TAN) *n.* Needle. Dial. **tchú**.

tigéér (TAN) *n.* Ripe banana mixed with coconut milk. S: **túghéér**.

tigi (TAN) *vt.* To poke or prod someone. S: **tighi**.

tiigiri [SPAN *tigre*] (TAN) *n.* Tiger. S: **tighiri**.

tigittol (TAN) *n.* Freshwater eel. S: **tighittol**.

tigh TIGHA *vi.* To tip over, capsize (of a drinking glass, container, or boat).

ttigh¹ *vi.* To ring (of a bell). TAN: **ttig**.

ttigh² *vi.* (Of food) to be hot, spicy in taste (e.g., from chili peppers); to be overly seasoned, whether with salt, pepper, or lemon. E.g. *Aa ghi ttigh setil*. It has too much salt. Related **attigha**. TAN: **ttig**.

ttigh³ TTIGHI *vi.* To be high-pitched, squeaky (of a noise, esp. of a voice or the sound of birds). E.g. *Ttighifelááng* – tenor or falsetto singing voice.

tiigh *n.* *Cassytha filiformis*, false dodder; long yellow vine with no leaves and very small flowers; used in traditional medicine. Synonym **alaw**.

tighi TIGHI, -A³ *vt.* To poke or prod someone (esp. in order to startle him). TAN: **tigi**.

ttighifelaáng *vi.* To have a very high-pitched voice, esp. falsetto voice in singing. Related **ttigh**². Antonym **mangútchaw**. Dial. **lééyúrhig**.

tighiri [SPAN *tigre*] *n.* Tiger. TAN: **tiigiri**.

tighittol *n.* Freshwater eel. TAN: **tigittol**.

-tikk *num cl.* Counting classifier for pieces of copra. E.g. *Etikk* – one piece of copra. *Ruwatikk* – two pieces of copra. *Eletikk* – three pieces of copra. Inflected *faatikk*, *limatikk*, *olotikk*, *fisatikk*, *walatikk*, *tiwatikk*. Related **tikka**².

tikka¹ *n.* General term for body or hair oil, esp. coconut oil. Related **átikk**.

tikka² *vt.* To remove meat from a coconut.

til TILI *vi.* 1. To push brush, grass, or other obstructions out of one's way when traveling in the forest. 2. To weave in and out between obstructions, as to weave in and out between houses, buildings, cars, etc. 3. To weave down a row of people in the stick dance.

ttil TTILI [POC **sina*] *vi.* To shine, be alight. TAN: **ttin**. **—tilil álet** *n.* Sunlight. TAN: **ttinin álet**. **—tilil dengki** *n.* Electric light. **—tilil fúú** *n.* Starlight. **—tilil maram** *n.* Moonlight.

tiil *n.* Sp. of small ocean fish; anchovy.

tilibwu *vi.* To split a whole coconut into halves, as when preparing to feed animals.

tilifatal (TAN) *vi.* To wander between and among objects or people. S: **tilifetál**.

tilifágh *vi.* To wedge an object into a crack or space between objects for safekeeping or storage. Related **til**. **—tilifágheli** *vt.* To shove or wedge something into a space for storage.

tilifetál *vi.* To wander between and among objects or people. Related **til**, **tilikkaw**. TAN: **tilifatal**.

tilifi¹ *vt.* To search for something, hunt for it. Synonym **ghutta**.

tilifi² *vi.* To spread throughout the body (esp. of the effects of medicine, but also of feelings or emotions).

tiliig [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* Book, notebook, pamphlet, pad of paper. S: **tiliighi**.

tiliighi [CHAM] *n.* Book, notebook, pamphlet, pad of paper. Inflected *tiliighiil*. TAN: **tiliig**.

tilikkaw *vi.* To walk among brush, trees, or grass in the forest (where there is no path). Related **til**.

tilikkáng TILI, KKÁNGI *vi.* 1. To be talented at finding the best way through a crowd or other obstacles, to be graceful and swift at finding one's way through obstacles. 2. To enjoy competing against others and being regarded as the best; to be very competitive. E.g. *E tilikkángil fiyow*. He enjoys fighting. Related **til**, **kkáng**. TAN: **tilikkeng**.

tilikkeng (TAN) *vi.* 1. To be skilled at finding one's way through a crowd or other obstacles. 2. To be very competitive. See **tilikkáng**.

tilimpo [CHAM < JPN] *n.* 1. Toy top. 2. Waterspout, tornado. Compare **layúliyár**. TAN: **tolompo**.

tilimwéél *n.* Sp. of edible deep-sea fish.

tilimwóluul *vi.* 1. To appear very small in the distance, as a distant plane or canoe on the horizon; to be far away; to be disappearing in the distance. Synonym **taaw**. Antonym **lla**. Dial. **tolo-marhúgúrhúg**. 2. To whirl or spin around.

tilingi TILING, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To split or separate an object into halves (generally referring to food: coconuts, breadfruit, taro, etc.); to cut open (as in surgery). Inflected *tilingiiló*, *tilingiito*, *tilingillitiw*. Related **til**.

Tilipóghu (or *Telipóghu*) *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Tilipóghu*.

tiliisey [CHAM] (TAN) *n.* *Terminalia catappa*, Indian almond; the bark and leaves are used in traditional medicine. See **taliisay**.

tiloubw *n.* Distance from the tip of the fingers to the center of the breast plate. —**tiloubw** *num cl.* Counting classifier for yards (i.e., the distance from the tips of the fingers to the center of the breast plate). E.g. *Etiloubw* – one yard. *Ruwatiloubw* – two yards. *Eletiloubw* – three yards. *Faatiloubw* – four yards. *Limetiloubw* – five yards.

tilúw (or *télúw*) *vt.* To pull out or extract teeth; to pull out coconuts, bananas, or breadfruit from clusters on a tree; to cut off small branches (e.g., to be used as switches). Related **ttél**. TAN: **túlú**.

timwoon [CHAM < SPAN *timón*] *n.* Rudder or helm of a Western boat or ship, not of traditional canoes.

tiimwólómwól *vi.* To be well-covered, almost completely closed, but with some small areas that are not covered. Related **tiiy**, **mwóól**. Compare **tiibwalabwal**.

ttin [POC **sina*] (TAN) *vi.* To shine, be alight. See **ttil**. —**ttinin álet** (TAN) *n.* Sunlight. S: **tilil álet**.

tiina [SPAN *tonel*] *n.* Barrel, cask, crock.

tinaasa [CHAM < SPAN *tenacillas*] *n.* Tweezers.

tinniizu Variant of **tunniizu**.

tinta [CHAM < SPAN *tinta*] *n.* Ink. Synonym **ingki**.

tingi TINGIYA *n.* General term for female genitals. (usage: men's talk) Inflected *tingiyey*, *tingiyómw*, *tingiyal*.

tiingi *vt.* To push something (e.g., someone on a swing, a cart, a box). (usage: men's talk) Synonym **seighi**, **amareey**.

tingór TINGÓRO *vi, n.* To ask for, request. Related **tingóreey**. —**tingóromaaw** *vi.* To constantly or habitually ask or beg for something, to nag.

tingóreey (or *tangóreey*) *vt.* To request, ask for something. Related **tingór**.

tip *vi.* To be blocked, closed (of a road, door, way). Compare **piliságh**.

tiip¹ TIPA *n.* Piece, slice, chunk. E.g. *Tipal mááy* – a piece of breadfruit. Compare **sátip**. —**tip** TIPA *num cl.* Counting classifier for pieces, chunks. E.g. *Etip* – one piece. *Ruwatip* – two pieces. *Eletip* – three pieces. *Faatip* – four pieces.

tiip² TIPA *n.* Wish, desire, preference. E.g. *Tipasch* – our desires/wishes (the things that we all agree on). Inflected *tipómw*, *tipal*, *tipeer*. Related **tipáli**. Compare **miyááfi**.

tipalégh Variant of **tapúlégh**.

tipáli TIPA, -LI, -A³ *vt.* To like something, want it, desire it, prefer it. Related **tiip**². Compare **afischi**, **mwescheleeti**. TAN: **tipeni**.

tipángi Variant of **tepángi**.

tipeni (TAN) *vt.* To like something, want it, desire it, prefer it. See **tipáli**.

tiperáará *vi.* To be indecisive, ambivalent, undecided, to be in disagreement. Related **tiip**². Antonym **tipiyew**.

tipeetchow (TAN) *vi.* To be undecided; to feel heavy-hearted, concerned, worried, often because of an inability to make a decision. See **tipetchów**.

tipetchów TIPA, TCHÓWU *vi.* To be undecided; to feel heavy-hearted, concerned, worried, often because of an inability to make a decision. Related **tiip**². TAN: **tipeetchow**.

tipeew (TAN) *vi.* To be decided, of one mind, to agree. See **tipiyew**.

tipiingáli *vt.* To blame, accuse someone. TAN: **tipiingeni**.

tipiingeni (TAN) *vt.* To blame or accuse someone. s: **tipiingáli**.

tipir (TAN) *vi.* To extend strands of hair; for example, so as to remove lice and louse eggs. See **tápir**¹.

tipiyew TIPI, E-, UWA *vi.* To be decided, of one mind, to agree. Related **tiip**². Antonym **tiperáará**. TAN: **tipeew**.

tirow TIROWA *n.* Greeting, salutation. Inflected *tirowómw*. Compare **faay scho**.

tirowa TIROWU, -A³; TIROWA, -A³ *vt.* To salute, greet someone. Inflected *tirowuwey, tirowugh*. Related **attirowa, tirow**.

ttit *vi.* To be closed, shut. E.g. *Aa ttit asam*. The door is closed. Related **tti, tiiy**.

tiitanus TIITANUSÚ *n.* Brain. Inflected *tiitanusiy, tiitanusumw, tiitanusúl*. Synonym **fóóbwiyóbw**.

tittig (TAN) *n, vi.* Song of birds, high-pitched chatter of small birds or insects; automobile horn; to make such sounds. s: **tittigh**.

tittigh *n, vi.* Song of birds, high-pitched chatter of small birds or insects; automobile horn; to make such sounds. Related **atittigh**. Compare **ngennge**. TAN: **tittig**.

tittil mááy *n.* Tied pile of breadfruit. TAN: **tittin mááy**.

tittillap TILI, LAPA- 1. *n (redup)*. Story, legend, tale, narration. Inflected *tittillapal*. 2. *vi (redup)*. To tell a story, legend, tale. Inflected *tit-tillapa*. TAN: **túttúllap**.

tittin mááy (TAN) *n.* Pile of breadfruit. s: **tittil mááy**.

-tiw -TIWA; -TIWO [POC **nsipo*] *dir suf.* Directional suffix on verbs of motion. Downwards, downwind, southwards. E.g. *Púngútiw* – fall down. *Isálillitiw* – put them down. *Serághitiw* – sail downwind. *Peighitiw* – south.

tiw¹ TIWA [POC **nsiwa*] *num.* The number nine in abstract or serial counting: “number nine”. Related **tiwa-**.

tiw² *vt.* To cut off or pull out brush or small trees, sugarcane, coral, etc. Related **tiweey**.

tiwa- [POC **nsiwa*] *num.* Nine, as a combining form E.g. *Tiwabwúghúw* – nine hundred. *Tiwmal* – nine people or animals. *Tiwafósch* – nine long objects. *Tiwasché* nine flat objects. *Tiwoow* – nine general objects. Related **tiw**¹.

tiwabwúghúw TIWA-, -BWÚGHÚWA *num.* Nine hundred. Related **tiwa-, bwúghúw**.

tiwafósch TIWA-, -FÓSCHO *num.* Nine long objects (canoes, trees, pens, etc.). Related **tiwa-**, **fósch**.

tiwangaf TIWA-, -NGAFA *num.* Nine fathoms. Related **tiwa-**, **ngaf**.

tiwangeras TIWA-, -NGARASÚ *num.* Nine thousand. Related **tiwa-**, **ngaras**.

tiwasché TIWA-, -SCHÉÉ *num.* Nine flat objects (pages, leaves, pieces of paper). Related **tiwa-**, **sché**.

tiwáág (TAN) *vi.* To be ill with dysentery. See **tiwáágh**.

tiwáágh TIWA-, -ÁGHI *vi.* To defecate. E.g. *Imwal tiwáágh* – outhouse. Inflected *tiwáághiló*. Related **-tiw**. Synonym **paa**. Compare **iráágh**. TAN: **tiwáág**.

tiweghit TIWA-, -GHITI *num.* Ninety thousand. Related **tiwa-**, **ghit**. Synonym **tiweigh sangaras**.

tiweigh TIWA-, -IGHE *num.* Ninety. Related **tiwa-**, **igh**.

tiwey *vt.* To cut down, chop down (e.g., sugarcane, bamboo). Related **tiyuw**.

tiwmal TIWA-, -MALÚ *num.* Nine people or animals. Related **tiwa-**, **mal**.

tiwouw Variant of **tiwoow**.

tiwoow TIWA-, -UWA (or *tiwouw*) *num.* Nine general objects. Related **tiwa-**, **uw**.

tiiy TII, -A³ *vt.* To close, shut something. Related **tii**, **ttit**.

tiiya [CHAM < SPAN *tia*] *n.* Aunt. Inflected *tiiyááy*, *tiiyóómw*, *tiiyaal*. Compare **tiiyo**.

tiyakk *vi* To have a swollen and distended stomach from being sick or from overeating. Inflected *tiyakketá*. Related **ekketá**.

tiiyaw *vi.* To have an itchy tongue as an allergic reaction to eating fish or meat that is slightly spoiled, esp. canned fish. Compare **tighar**.

tiiyo [CHAM < SPAN *tio*] *n.* Uncle. Inflected *tiiyooy*, *tiiyoomw*, *tiiyool*. Compare **tiiya**.

-to -TOO [POC **nsoko*] *dir suf.* Directional suffix on verbs. Hither, towards speaker. E.g. *Itto* – come. *Mweteto* – come here. *Ngatto* – give hither. *Waato* – bring hither. Antonym **-ló**.

too- TOO [POC **nsoko*] *vi.* To come, reach, arrive. Related **itto**, **toori**, **to**. **—toolong** *vi.* To go in, enter. **—tooló** *vi.* To come to, reach, arrive at. **—tooto** *vi.* To be coming, to be arriving. **—toowow** *vi.* To leave, go out.

togu (TAN) *n.* Sp. of tuna. See **tóghu**.

tol *vi.* To disappear from sight, esp. over the horizon, or behind a cloud. Inflected *tololó*. Related **tool¹**. Compare **tubw¹**.

tool¹ TOLO [POC **solo*] *n.* Mountain peak.

tool² TOO, -L [POC **nsoko*] *n.* 1. Destination, distance from present location to destination. E.g. *Ifa tool?* – How far is it to the destination? 2. The extent of one’s knowledge. Related **-to**, **tooto**.

Tool [POC **solo*] *n.* Highest island in Truk lagoon; Tol island. Related **tool¹**.

tolafengálii Variant of **atolafengálii**.

tolal *n.* Variety of plant similar to the ginger, with fragrant blossoms. LN: **tolan**.

tolan (TAN, LN) *n.* Variety of plant, similar to ginger, with fragrant blossoms. EL: **tolal**.

tolláy [CHAM] *n.* Bridge.

tolol ayú *n.* Tip of a canoe mast. Related **tool**.

tololó TOLO, -LÓO *vi.* 1. To disappear below the horizon (of a ship, plane, mountain peak). 2. (Of the pupils of the eyes) to roll back and disappear, as when a person is dying or in a coma. Related **tool¹**. Compare **tubw¹**.

tolomarhúgúrhúg (TAN) *vi.* To appear very small in the distance; to be far away; to be on the point of disappearing in the distance. Dial. **tilimwóluul**.

tolompo [CHAM < JPN] (TAN) *n.* 1. Toy top. 2. Waterspout, tornado. See **tilimpo**.

tomwatis [SPAN *tomates*] (TAN) *n.* Tomato. s: **tumóótis**.

tomwoobid [CHAM < ENG] *n.* Automobile. Synonym **ghareeta**.

tomwógh TOMWÓGHA (or *tumwógh*) *vi.* To be big, large, huge. Inflected *tomwóghetá*, *tomwógheló*. Synonym **likkáp**.

ttong TTONGO 1. *n.* Sorrow, pity. 2. *vi.* To be sorrowful. Compare **faiyé**. 3. To show respect to elders (interpreted according to clan generations) by raising the elder's hand to one's lowered mouth. Compare **nyora**, **nyot**. Related **attong**, **ókkóttong**, **tongeeey**.

tongaaf Variant of **tungaaf**.

tongeeey TONGO, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To have sympathy for someone, feel sorry for him. Inflected *tongeeeyey*, *tongéégh*, *tongeer*. Related **ttong**. Synonym **faiyeew**.

topol Variant of **tópol**.

tor TORO *vi.* To gag on food, to need a drink in order to swallow. Dial. **rhúyér**. —**torotá** TORO, -TÁÁ *vi.* To have spasms in the throat from food that is lodged there, to gag.

ttor TTORO *vi.* To jump, to leap off of something. E.g. *Ttorotá* to jump up. Compare **ilus**.

toreleiwa (TAN) *vi, n.* To massage inside the rectum for treatment of hemorrhoids or backache. s: **téréleiwa**.

toori TOOR, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To reach a certain time or place, arrive at it. E.g. *Aa toori ráálil bwe ebwelee ló*. The day has come for him to leave. Related **too-**.

ttorofágh *vi.* (Of a woman) to clean oneself, esp. the hair, after the four days of a funeral wake, during which cleaning is taboo.

torofi TOROFI, -A³ *vt.* To catch something (either the catcher or the prey or both must be moving).

torongko Variant of **trongko**.

toroppúng *vi.* To stumble and fall. Related **púng**.

toulap *n.* Assembly, crowd of people. E.g. *E ghatch toulapeer aramas kkelaal*. There is a good (large) turnout of people.

toulómw Variant of **tóulómw**.

tour (TAN) *n.* 1. Channel in the reef, into the lagoon. 2. Mouth and gullet. See **tówur**.

Tourulap (TAN) *n.* Tanapag Channel, the main channel through the reef on Saipan. See **Tourulap**.

Tourun Hootiw (TAN) *n.* South channel through the reef on Saipan. See **Tóurul Yéér**.

toutow¹ TOWUTOWU [POC *sau] 1. *n.* Thorns, stickers, burrs. 2. *vi.* To be prickly, covered with thorns (of a plant).

toutow² TOWUTOWU [POC *sau] *vi.* 1. To repeatedly spear (as into a large school of fish). Related **ttow**.

tow TOWU *vi.* To have enough. E.g. *Aa tow yááy salaapi*. I have enough money. Synonym **ghów**.

ttow TTOWU [POC *sau] *vt.* To spear something, stab it. 2. To give an injection to someone. Related **toutow2**.

ttó *n.* General term for a sea clam, *Tridachna*. Compare **amwe**.

tóbw TÓBWU *vi.* 1. *To be dry, to be unclean, not well cared for (especially of hair).* Antonym **mmis**. 2. *To be murky, unclear (of water); foggy, misty.* Antonym **ffat**. Inflected **tóbwutóbw**.

tóbwotóbw *n.* Sp. of reef fish that go in schools and have whiskers on their chins, called *omey* or *soow* when mature.

tóófi TÓÓF, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To pet, rub, stroke, caress a person or an animal. Related **tóótóó**.

tófolofol *vi.* 1. To slither, as a snake or eel. 2. To squirm or writhe in pain or discomfort.

tóghu *n.* Sp. of tuna. TAN: **togu**.

tóghul TÓGHULU *vi.* To rotate on an axis, turn all the way around.
Compare **sor**. TAN: **tugul**. —**tóghulughul** *vi.* To spin rapidly around an axis. TAN: **tugulugul**.

tókk TÓKKO *vi.* Usually followed by *mwo*. To walk to, visit a place, to stop off and visit a friend. Inflected *tókkolóómwo*, *tókkolongomwo*. —**tókkótoomwo leeimw** *idiom*. Invitation to stop and rest at one's house.

tókkuuwa [CHAM] *n.* Large gourd plant similar in appearance to the pumpkin, with some medicinal uses, also used for carrying water.

tóóma TÓÓMAA (or *taama*) [JPN] *n.* 1. Lightbulb. E.g. *Tóómaal dengki* – lightbulb. 2. Marble (child's toy).

tómbwud *Variant of tómbwut.*

tómbwut (or *tómbwud*) [CHAM < SPAN *tambor*] *n.* Drum.

tóómw *n.* Captain, leader, as of a fishing group; one who is very knowledgeable about fishing and how to find and catch fish. Compare **palúw**.

tóngantongan [CHAM] *n.* *Leucaena leucocephala*, a large variety of scrub brush that grows wild over most of Saipan. Used for cattle feed and fuel. Reportedly introduced at the end of World War II.

tóngku (or *tangku*) [JPN < ENG] *n.* Military tank.

tópol TÓPO, -L (or *topol*, *tapol*) *n.* Bottom of something (pot, box, canoe, etc.); reference is to underneath.

ttór *vi.* (Of a taboo or rule) to be broken, to be disregarded.

tóraay (TAN) *vt.* To pick leaves or flowers from a tree; to gather objects.
See **tóreey**¹.

tóreey¹ *vt.* To pick leaves or flowers from a tree; to gather objects.
Compare **tafataf**. TAN: **tóraay**.

tóreey² *vt.* To disobey a doctor's instructions; to break a taboo. E.g. *Tóreey piil* – to break a taboo restriction. TAN: **tarey**.

Tórófóófó *n.* Talafofo stream and beach area in the north of Saipan.
TAN: **Tarafóófó**.

tósoon [SPAN *tazón*] *n.* Bowl, made of china, porcelain, or other fragile material. Compare **ubwong**.

tóótó TÓÓTÓÓ *v.* To stroke, caress, or rub gently (as someone's back, the fur of a cat). Related **tóófi**.

tóulómw TÓU-, LÓMWÓ (or *toulómw*) *n.* Mosquito-net for sleeping; camouflage-net used by the army. Inflected *toulómwoy*, *toulómwomw*, *toulómwol*, *toulómwosch*. Related **lóómw**.

Tóurul Yéer *n.* South channel through the reef on Saipan. Related **tawur**, **yéer**. TAN: **Tourun Hootiw**.

Tóurulap *n.* Tanapag Channel, the main channel through the reef on Saipan. Related **tawur**, **lap**. TAN: **Tourulap**.

tóusa- *n.* Face. (usage: respect) Inflected *tóusey*, *tóusómw*, *tóusal*. Synonym **maas**.

tówur TAWURU (or *tawur*) *n.* 1. Channel in the reef, into the lagoon. 2. Mouth and gullet. Inflected *tawurul*. TAN: **tour**.

trak Variant of **tarakk**.

treen Variant of **tereen**.

trongko (or *torongko*) [ENG?] *n.* Trunk of a tree, tree. Inflected *trongkool*. Synonym **schepil walúwal**.

-tu Variant of **-te**.

tu TUU (or *tú*) *vi.* To submerge, dive from the surface of the water. Inflected *tuuló*. Related **túúfi**.

tubw¹ TUBWU *vi.* To sink, go down; to set (of sun, moon, stars). Inflected *tubwuló*. Antonym **téétá**. —**tubwul** *n.* Setting, setting position (of stars, the moon). Synonym **tolon**. Antonym **táán**.

tubw² *vi.* To be deceived, cheated, fooled. E.g. *Áfállúgh bwe ute tubw reel*. Be careful you're not cheated by him.

ttubw¹ *n.* Prey that has been caught in a trap. Related **ótubwutubw**.

ttubw² *n.* Contribution of food or money to a special occasion (a funeral, wedding, feast for visitors, farewell feast, christening feast, etc.); contribution to a pot-luck gathering. Inflected *ttubwoy*, *ttubwomw*, *ttubwol*. Related **asoottubw**.

tubwatubwa [CHAM] *n.* Sp. of plant with small black poisonous fruits.

tubwóótus (or *subwóótus*) [SPAN *zapatos*] *n.* Shoes.

ttuubwu [JPN < ENG *tube*] *n.* Round glass container, as the glass covering a lantern.

tuubwuwal schiimw *n.* Brain, skull. Dial. **tubwúyan magúr**.

tubwúyan magúr (TAN) *n.* Brain, skull. Dial. **tuubwuwal schiimw**.

tuufay (or *tuufáy*, *tuufey*) 1. *vi.* To be old, elderly (of people). 2. *n.* Elders, senior generation, normally referring to people over the age of about fifty; occasionally used in reference to objects (e.g., a car or house). Inflected *tuufáyáy*, *tuufayómw*, *tuufayal*.

tuufáy Variant of **tuufay**.

tuufey Variant of **tuufay**.

tugey (TAN) *vt.* To scoop up or shovel rice, sand, dirt, etc. S: **tugheey**.

tugul (TAN) *vi.* To rotate on an axis, turn all the way around. S: **tóghul**.
—**tugulugul** (TAN) *vi.* To spin rapidly around an axis. S: **tóghu-lughul**.

tugh *n.* Bag, sack.

tuugh¹ TUGHU *n.* Closed fist. TAN: **túúg**. —**tughuww** TUGHU, -A³ *vt.* To punch, hit, or sock someone or something with the fist. Inflected *tughuwwey*.

tuugh² *n.* Kind of basket woven from coconut leaves.

tugheey *vt.* To scoop up or shovel rice, sand, dirt, etc. TAN: **tugey**.

ttughumagh *n.* Traditional loincloth or *thu* worn by outer islanders and some older Carolinian males. Compare **findosi**. TAN: **ttúgúmag**.—**tughuma-** TUGHUMA *n.* Long loincloth, lava-lava, occasionally worn by men when they go fishing. Inflected *tughumáy*, *tughumómw*, *tughumal*.

túghútúgh Variant of **tughutugh**. —**túttughumagh** *vi* (*redup*). To wear a loincloth or *thu*.

tughumayúl *n.* Brown skin of the sprouting coconut leaf, used as a strainer and as a container for medicine. TAN: **túgúmaún**.

tughumi *vt.* To wrap something into a bundle. Inflected *tughumiiló*. TAN: **túgúmi**.

tughutugh TUGHUTUGHU (or *túghútúgh*) 1. *n.* Any tightly wrapped bundle. 2. Base (as in baseball). 3. *vi.* To wrap things into bundles. Related **tugh**, **tughumi**. TAN: **túgútúg**.

tughúyáf TÚGHÚ, ÁFI 1. *n.* Food wrapped in breadfruit leaves and cooked over a fire. 2. *vi.* To wrap food in breadfruit leaves and cook it on a fire. Related **tughutugh**. TAN: **túgúyef**.

tumóótis [SPAN *tomates*] *n.* Tomato. TAN: **tomwatis**. —**tumóótis tsóóka** *n.* Sp. of tomato, used for medicine. —**tumóótis ubas** *n.* Cherry tomato.

tuumw TUMWU *n.* Lips of the mouth. E.g. *Tumwul awal* – his lips.

tumwógh Variant of **tomwógh**.

tuumwu [CHAM] *n.* Locally made dye of any color, used to color cloth.

tumwukkáng TUMWU, KKÁNGI (or *tumwukkeng*) *n, vi.* Sharply protruding lips, as with certain fish; to have such lips. Related **tuumw**, **kkáng**.

tumwukkeng Variant of **tumwukkáng**.

Tumwur *n.* 1. The star Antares. 2. Month in the traditional sidereal calendar, approximately December-January.

tumwuri TUMWURI, -A³ *vt.* To lick something with the tongue.

tunniizu (or *tinniizu*) [CHAM < SPAN *tornillo*] *n.* Bolt, screw.

tungaaf (or *tongaaf*) *n.* Profane term of address for an enemy or someone who has behaved badly. (usage: women's talk, vulgar)

tuppw TUPPWU *n.* Baby diaper. E.g. *Tuppwul ghóóghó* baby diaper. Synonym **úúp**, **panyóólis**, **aap**.

tuppwun azuuzu [CHAM] *n.* Sp. of plant.

tur TURU *vi.* To catch small bait fish with a screen or seine net. Inflected *tur*, *tururutá*.

turupa Variant of **túrúpa**, **útúrúpa**.

tururuuw *vt.* To rock a baby to sleep in one's arms.

Tuutuuram (or *Túútúúram*) *n.* Traditional name for the village of San Vicente on Saipan.

tuwaaza [SPAN *toalla*] *n.* Towel.

tú Variant of **tu**.

túúfi TUUF, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To dive for coral or shells that are found on the bottom of the sea or lagoon. Inflected *túúfiitá*. Related **tu**.

túúg (TAN) *n.* Closed fist. See **tough**¹.

ttúgúmag (TAN) *n.* Traditional loincloth or *thu* worn by outer islanders and some older Carolinian males. See **ttughumagh**.

túgúmaún (TAN) *n.* Brown skin of the sprouting coconut leaf, used as a strainer and as a container for medicine. See **tughumayúl**.

túgúmi (TAN) *vt.* To wrap something into a bundle. See **tughumi**.

túgútúg (TAN) 1. *n.* Any tightly wrapped bundle. 2. Base (in baseball). 3. *vi.* To wrap things into bundles. See **tughutugh**.

túgúyef (TAN) 1. *n.* Food wrapped in breadfruit leaves and cooked over a fire. 2. *vi.* To wrap food in breadfruit leaves and cook it on a fire. See **tughúyáf**.

-túgh TUGHU *num cl.* Counting classifier for packages or bundles. E.g. *Etúgh* - one package. *Ruwatúgh* - two packages. *Elútúgh* - three packages. Related **tugh**, **tughumi**.

túghéér *n.* Ripe banana mixed with coconut milk. TAN: **tigéér**.

túúl [PPOC *(*n*)*sulu*] *n.* Torch made from the long hard outer husk of young coconuts. Synonym **appwul**, **atéél**.

túlaaw TÚ, -L, AWA *n.* Lips. Related **aaw**. Synonym **tuumw**, **túlún-gasch**.

túlungasch TÚ, -LI, NGASCHE *n.* Lips. (usage: respect) Inflected *túlungaschemw*. Related **ngáásch**. Synonym **túlaaw**, **tuumw**.

túlú (TAN) *vt.* 1. To pull out or extract teeth. 2. To pull out coconuts, bananas, or breadfruit from clusters on a tree. 3. To cut off small branches. See **tilúw**.

túmúlú *vt.* To help, aid, assist someone. Synonym **tepángi**. TAN: **túmúnú**.

túmúnú (TAN, LN) *vt.* To help, assist, aid, support someone. EL: **túmúlú**.

túrúpa (or *útúrúpa*) *vt.* To drag, pull a heavy object. Related **úrútúpa**.

túút [POC *(*n*)*su(n)su*] *vi.* To suckle, to nurse from a breast. Compare **útt**.

túútú TÚÚTÚÚ [POC **sungki*] *vi.* To bathe, shower, swim; to be immersed or soaked in water. E.g. *Ay ló túútú leaset*. We went swimming/bathing in the sea.

túttúllap (TAN) 1. *n.* Story, legend, tale, narration. 2. *vi.* To tell a story, legend, tale. See **tittillap**.

Túútúúram Variant of **Tuutuuram**.

TCH

tchii *n.* Name of the twenty-eighth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*tch*); represents doubled /sch/.

tcha TCHAA [POC *(*n*)*daRa*] 1. *n.* Blood. Inflected *tchááy*, *tchóómw*, *tchaal*, *tchaar*. 2. *vi.* To bleed, to be bleeding. —**tchaaló** *vi.* To be bloody.

tchamaaw Variant of **tchemaaw**.

tchang *vi.* To reach for something and obtain it. Inflected *tchangito*.
—**tchangelóóy** TCHANGA, -LÓÓ, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To reach for something close by, as when transferring things from a boat to the dock.

tcháliyá *n.* Sp. of fish.

tche TCHEE *vi.* To run after, chase something. Inflected *tcheetá*, *tcheeló*. Related **tcheeri**, **scheesche**. —**tcheey** TCHEE, -A³ *vt.* To chase, pursue someone or something. Inflected *tcheer*.

tchekkiiy [ENG] *vt.* To check something, to check someone's opinion about a matter, to see whether someone is at home or in his office. Inflected *tchekkiiló*.

tchel *n.* *Messerschmidia argentea*, sp. of small beach tree, the branches of which were used to make swimming goggles, and the bark of which is used in the preparation of medicine for skin disease and certain wounds. TAN: **tchen**.

tchemaaw TCHE, MAWA (or *tchamaaw*) *vi.* To be stubborn, hard; to be naughty or disobedient. Related **maamaaw**.

tchen (TAN) *n.* *Messerschmidia argentea*, sp. of small tree. See **tchel**.

tchengág *vi.* To hang from something (as baskets on wall hooks, etc.). TAN: **tchéngég**.

tchep¹ *n.* Smallest of five growth stages of the skipjack, approximately finger length. Compare **sáresch**, **langú**, **arong**, **ópp**.

tchep² TCHEPI *vi.* (Of fish) to splash the tail above water. E.g. *Tchepil iigh* – the splash of a fish. Related **aschepel**.

tchep³ *vi.* (Of the sea) to be slightly turbulent, stirred up, quivering. Inflected *tchepéta*. Antonym **malúw**. Compare **lóóló**.

tchep⁴ *vi.* To kick the feet while swimming, to swim using the feet. Related **tchep²**.

tchep⁵ TCHEPA 1. *n.* Splint, brace. 2. *vi.* To make a splint or brace. —**tchepeey** *vt.* To mend something with a splint. Synonym **schepeey**.

tchéló Variant of **etcheló**.

tchéngég (TAN) *vi.* To be hanging from above, to hang from a hook or rope. See **schéngágh**, **tchéngágh**.

tchéngégini (TAN) *vt.* To hang something up. See **schéngághili**.

tchéérágh *vi.* To hang onto someone or something, especially of children holding an adult around the neck and hanging down the back. Related **atché**, **tchéngágh**. —**tchéérághili** *vt.* To hang on to someone or something.

tchéétá TCHÉE, -TÁÁ *vi.* To jump up on someone's back (as a child who wishes to be carried). Related **atché**, **tchéérágh**. Synonym **ómbwo**.

tchi TCHII *vi.* To drip down (of liquid). Inflected *tchiitiw*. Related **áschi**.

tchibw TCHIBWA 1. *vi.* To poke, spear, prod. 2. *n.* Poker, animal-prod, tongs; stick used for cooking. E.g. *Tchibwal mááy* – tongs used in the roasting of breadfruit. —**tchibweey** TCHIBWA, -I-, -A³ (or *schibweey*) *vt.* 1. To nudge something, e.g. the breadfruit when on a fire in order to roll it over; to prod or poke something. 2. To touch someone (to get his attention). Dial. **rhipiti**.

tchif 1. *vi.* To stick out, protrude; to be sharply pointed. 2. *n, vi.* Erection of the penis; to have an erection. (usage: vulgar) Synonym **seenngal**.

Tchiliyól *n.* The island of Tinian; said to mean “sunset”. Compare **yóól**. TAN: **Tchiníyól**.

tchimw TCHIMWA *vi.* To nod or raise the head, to nod the head up and down; (of a boat) to rock up and down on the waves, to bob. Inflected *schitchimw* (*redup*). Related **schiimw**. TAN: **rhimw**.
—tchimwetiw TCHIMWA, -TIWO *vi.* To bow or beckon towards someone; to nod the head when sleepy or tired.

tchimwelabwoot *vi.* To wrinkle the nose. Related **tchimw**, **bwoot**.
 Synonym **tchimwelafong**.

tchinnap (TAN) *n.* Old man, old woman, elder. S: **schillap**.

Tchiniyól (TAN) *n.* The island of Tinian. See **Tchiliyól**.

tching gam [ENG] *n.* Chewing gum.

tching TCHINGI *n.* Snapping, cracking, or squeaking noise as when weight is applied to the branch of a tree, or when someone sits in a chair with rusty springs. Inflected *tchingil*.

tcho- TCHO *n.* Group, herd, flock, school (of fish). E.g. *Tchol iigh* – a school of fish. *Tchoor wakke* – a herd of cattle. *Tchoor aramas* – a group of people. Compare **schóó**. **—tcholap** TCHO, LAPA *n.* Large group of fish or animals. Compare **toulap**.

tchool Variant of **school**.

tchogh *vi.* To be saturated, soaked, wet. E.g. *Iya tchogh faal uschow*. I was soaked in the rain. Dial. **datchan**.

tchong *vi.* To push with the abdominal muscles, as when defecating or delivering a child.

tchop *vi.* To carry things in the arms, such as an infant.

tchor *vi.* To cluck the tongue against the teeth. Compare **alúllúsch**.

tchorong TCHORONGO 1. *vi.* To speak loudly. 2. *n.* Loud music, loud noise. Inflected *tchorongol*.

tchow Variant of **tchów**.

tchókolóóti [SPAN *chocolate*] *n.* 1. Chocolate. 2. Dark brown color.

tchóng TCHÓNGA *n.* Pile, heap. Related **atchóngá**. Synonym **schón-goschóng**.

tchów TCHÓWU (or *tchow*) *vi.* 1. To be heavy in weight. 2. To be tired, sleepy, to lack energy.

tchú TCHÚÚ *n.* 1. Needle made of bone (e.g., for knitting, weaving). 2. Pointed stick that is tied to the hand and used to harvest corn. Related **schúú**. Compare **aghuuwa**.

tchúbw Variant of **tchibw**.

tchúfal *vi.* To hammer down, to nail tight; to fasten with a sharp stick.
—**tchúfalúw** *vt.* To nail something. Inflected *tchúfalúúlong*.

tchúgúl (TAN) *vi.* 1. Hard, solid, firm. 2. Stubborn, hard-headed, naughty, disobedient. See **tchúghúl**.

tchúghúl *vi.* 1. Hard, solid, firm. 2. Stubborn, hard-headed, naughty, disobedient. TAN: **tchúgúl**.

tchúló Variant of **etcheló**.

U

uu *n.* Name of the twenty-ninth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*u*).

u (or *o*) [POC **ko(e)*] *pron.* Second person singular subject pronoun: you. E.g. *U ghuleey?* – Do you know him? *U lee ló.* Goodbye. *Utu móóttiw.* Don't sit down. Related **uwa**, **ubwe**, **utu**. Compare **aw**.

uu- *UU vi.* To be filled, to be full (of liquid or pourable grains). E.g. *Aa uutá tangki we.* The tank is full. Inflected *uutá*. —**uuló** (TAN) *vi.* (Of liquid that is cooking) to boil up and overflow, to boil over.

uu *UU* [POC **pupu*] *n.* Fish trap, lobster or crab trap.

uubas [SPAN *uvas*] *n.* Grape.

uubw *UBWA n.* Abdomen, stomach. Inflected *ubwey*, *ubwómw*, *ubwal*, *ubweer*.

ubwal pesche *n.* Calf of the leg. Related **uubw**, **pesche**.

ubwal úr *n.* A method of splinting the outrigger boom.

ubwelól *UBWA, LÓLO (or ubwulól) vi.* To be several months pregnant, but not showing the pregnancy, not swollen by the fetus. Related **uubw, llól**.

ubwong [JPN] *n.* Sturdy ceramic bowl used for food. Compare **tósoon**.

ubwoong (or *obwoong*) [JPN] *n.* Serving tray, of the type often found in a cafeteria.

ubwu (TAN) *vt.* To wash cloth or clothes. See **ubwuuw**.

ubwulól Variant of **ubwelól**.

ubwuschól *vi, n.* To barbecue breadfruit over an open fire and then break it open for eating; barbecued breadfruit.

ubwut *n.* Shoot of a coconut frond.

ubwutiw *UBWA, -TIWO vi.* 1. To be born. 2. To descend to earth (of gods, saints). Related **uubw**.

ubwutuwa- UBWA, -TIWO *n.* 1. Date or time of birth. 2. Time of descent to earth (of gods, saints). Inflected *ubwutuwey*, *ubwutuwómw*, *ubwutuwal*.

ubwuuw *vt.* To wash cloth or clothes. Inflected *ubwuuló*. TAN: **ubwu.**
—ubwuubw UBWU UBWU *vi.* To wash clothes.

ug (TAN) *vi.* Very early in the morning, before dawn. See **ugh**.

ugaaw (TAN) *n.* Young boys. Compare **ligaaw**. Dial. **atte mwáál**.

ugerh (TAN) *n.* Large black ant with a painful stinging bite. See **wughesch**.

ugutá (TAN) *vi.* To get up early in the morning. See **ughutá**.

ugh UGHU (or *wugh*) *vi.* To be early in the morning, before dawn; to come or go early in the morning. E.g. *Ughulimmas* – to get up very early. Inflected *ughuló*, *ughutá*, *ughuto*. TAN: **ug**.

ughutá *vi.* To get up early in the morning. E.g. *I ughutá leesorowe*. I got up early this morning. Related **ugh**. TAN: **ugutá**.

ughuuw UGHU, -A³ *vt.* To blow air (of a person or of the wind). Dial. **uhi**.

uhi (TAN) *vt.* To blow air (of a person or of the wind). Dial. **ughuuw**.

ukkur UKKURU 1. *vi.* To play (a game). 2. *n.* Game. E.g. *Ukkurul taama* – the game of marbles. Related **ur**.

ul¹ ULU (or *wul*) *vi.* To be bored, tired of doing the same thing or eating the same food. TAN: **un**.

ul² *n, vi.* Illness from having eaten poisoned tapioca.

uul *n.* Large plate or platter.

ulee lo *idiom.* Expression of farewell or parting, used when the speaker is departing and the hearer is remaining behind. Related **lo**. Compare **ulee ló**.

ulee ló *idiom.* Expression of farewell or parting, used when the speaker is remaining behind (at least briefly) and the hearer is leaving. Related **ló**. Compare **ulee lo**.

ulekkiti ULO, KKITI, -A³ *vt.* To slice the surface of meat or fish so that it can be well marinated and easily heated; to slice a cake; to cut or slice all over the surface of something. Inflected *ulekkitiitiw*. Related **uleey**, **ghikkit**. Dial. **reikkiti**.

uleey ULO, -I-, -A³ (or *wuleey*) *vt.* To cut something, to slice it. Inflected *uleeytiw*. Related **uloul**. Compare **reey**.

ulimmwa- Variant of **ulummwa-**.

ulimmwairáál Variant of **ulummwairáál**.

uulong *n.* Large tub used for the washing of dishes or clothes. Synonym **taraay**.

uloul ULOULO (or *wuloul*, *wulool*) 1. *vi.* To slice. 2. *n.* Slice, cutting. E.g. *Ulolul póón* – slice of bread. Related **uleey**. Dial. **reirey**.

uló *n.* Sp. of plant with small bitter-tasting leaves, which may be prepared as tea to cure fever.

uluul¹ *n.* *Lethrinus miniatus*, long-nosed emperor snapper.

uluul² ULUULU *n, vi.* Shape, nature, characteristics of something; to take the shape of something. Inflected *uluulul*.

ulummwa- ULÚ-, MMWA-, -L (or *ulimmwa-*) [POC **moqa*] *vi.* To be in front, to precede. Inflected *ulummwey*, *ulummwómw*, *ulúmmwal*, *ulúmmweer*. Related **ulú-**, **mmwa-**.

ulummwairáál ULÚ-, MMWA-, I-, RÁÁLI (or *ulimmwairáál*) *n.* Early morning between three and five o'clock when the first stars begin to disappear. Related **ulú-**, **mmwa-**, **ráál**, **ulu mmwa-**. TAN: **wen-emmweiráán**.

ulupeighi- Variant of **olopeigh**.

ulus ULUSU *vi.* To be complete, whole, as a full moon. E.g. *Ebwe ulus maram laayú*. There will be a full moon tomorrow. TAN: **unuh**. —**ulusul maram** *n.* Full moon.

uluw Variant of **ulúw**.

ulú- *n pref.* Place, location. E.g. *Ulumwal* – in front of him. *Ulupeighil* – beside him.

Uliyo [SPAN *julio*] *n.* The month of July.

-umw UMWU (or *-wumw*) *num cl.* Counting classifier for bunches or stalks of fruit. E.g. *Ewumw* – one bunch. *Ruwoumw* – two bunches. *Eluumw* – three bunches. Inflected *faaumw*, *limoumw*, *oloumw*, *fisuumw*, *walumw*, *tiwoumw*. Related **umwu-**.

uumw (or *wuumw*) [POC **qumu*] *n.* Earth oven. **—umwuli** UMWU, -LI, -A³ *vt.* To cook something in an earth oven.

umwaiyé (TAN) *n.* Sp. of rabbitfish.

umwál (or *umwel*) [POC **ungma*] *n.* Hermit crab.

umwel Variant of **umwál**.

Umwó *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Umwó*. Related **umwó**.

umwó *n.* *Neiosperma oppositifolia*; a medium-sized tree with small white fragrant flowers; the bark is used in traditional medicine.

umwu- UMWU *n.* Bunch, cluster (of fruit). E.g. *Umwul wiisch* – a bunch of bananas. *Umwul lúú* a bunch of coconuts. Inflected *umwul*. Related **-umw**.

Umwul Bweesch UMWU, -LI, BWESCHE *n.* Area near the mountains north of Garapan where lime used to be produced.

umwulé *n.* Sp. of edible lagoon fish.

umwuuw UMWU, -A³ *vt.* To take, get, fetch, escort someone or something, to serve as a guide, as for a child or livestock. E.g. *I bwe umwuuw siilo laal*. I'm going to take that pig over there. *Umwuuto* – to bring him/her/it hither, lead hither. Inflected *umwuuwáy*, *umwugh*, *umwuur*.

un (TAN) *vi.* To be bored, tired of doing the same thing or eating the same food. See **ul**¹.

Unoun UNOUNO *n.* The island of Uluul to the west of Truk lagoon in Namonuito. TAN: **Onoun**.

unuh (TAN) *vi.* 1. To be full (of the moon). 2. To be whole, complete (of fruit, pie, other foods). Dial. **mmasch**. See **ulus**.

Unnyo [SPAN *junio*] *n.* The month of June.

uung UNGA (or *wuung*) [POC **punga*] *n.* Ridgepole of a traditional house. Inflected *ungal*.

Uung *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Uung*. Related **uung**.

ungupat *n.* Generic term for a type of traditional medicine for the exorcism of evil spirits. Compare **sáfey**.

ur URU *n, vi.* Traditional means of recreation, including dances and games. Related **ukkur**.

urás URÁSI *vi.* To wash one's face, splash one's face. Inflected *uráseló*. Related **óurásiiy**.

uri Variant of **weri**.

uroló URO, -LÓÓ (or *uruló*) *vi.* To be filled to the brim, filled to overflowing. Related **óra**. —**urotá** URO, -TÁÁ (or *urutá*) *vi.* 1. To be filled up to the top. 2. To lose one's temper.

uró *n.* Allergic reaction of the skin, goose pimples.

urubwullúw *vt.* To gobble something, eat it without chewing properly. Related **urumi**.

uruló Variant of **uroló**.

urumi (or *oromi*) *vt.* To swallow something. Inflected *urumiiló*. Compare **úlúmi**.

uruurel mwar *n.* Method of splinting the outrigger boom on a canoe.

urutá Variant of **urotá**.

uruwow URUWOWA- *n.* Legend, history (esp. clan history). Inflected *uruwowal*. Compare **tittillap**.

uurh [POC **punti*] (TAN) *n.* Banana. See **wiisch**. —**uurh mwodatchór** (TAN) *n.* Long green variety of banana with soft meat. See **wiisch mwéschétchar**.

urha (TAN) *n.* Sp. of parrotfish.

urhaa- [POC **qonta*] (TAN) *poss cl.* Possessive classifier for raw or uncooked food, or for cooked unprocessed meats. See **uscha-**.

urheey [POC **qonta*] (TAN) *vt.* To eat raw or uncooked food. See **uscheey**. —**urhóór** [POC **qonta*] (TAN) *vi.* To eat raw or uncooked food; to eat cooked fresh red meat, poultry, or eggs (but not cooked fish or canned meats). See **uschóósch**.

usous USOUSO *n.* Small colored beads, which are sewn into complex necklaces or head garlands to be worn at a feast or party. Dial. **ppwul**.

uscha- [POC **qonta*] *poss cl.* Possessive classifier for raw or uncooked food, or for cooked unprocessed meats. E.g. *Uschááy mangga* – my mango (to eat). Inflected *uschááy*, *uschóómw*, *uschaal*, *uschaar*. TAN: **urhaa-**.

uscheey USCHA, -I-, -A³ [POC **qonta*] *vt.* To eat raw or uncooked food (e.g., fruit, raw vegetables, raw fish, and cooked or uncooked eggs, poultry, and red meats); also used of animals (or spirits) that catch and eat their prey. TAN: **urheey**. —**uschóósch** USCHAUSCHA [POC **qonta*] *vi.* To eat raw or uncooked food, to eat cooked fresh red meat, poultry, or eggs (but not cooked fish or canned meats). TAN: **urhóór**.

uschow USCHOWU *n.* Rain. E.g. *Aa yúgh uschow*. The rain stopped. Synonym **úút**.

utt UTTA (or *wutt*) *n.* Men's house, canoe house, community house. During the Japanese occupation, there were five community houses, one in Tanapag and the other four in Garapan: *Luughal*, *Falatóghuu*, *Falawel*, *Falamóghut*, *Falasow*. Inflected *uttal*.

uti Variant of **weti**.

uuti *vt.* To pour water, sprinkle water. Related **aschauti**. Compare **reegha**.

utigh Variant of **wetigh**.

utiyóólómw (or *utsiyaanómw*) *v phr.* Expression of warning or anger: "Just you wait!" Implies the threat of upcoming punishment. Related **weti**. TAN: **wetiyaanómw**.

utsiyaanómw Variant of **utiyóólómw**.

uwa¹ UWAA (or *wwa*) [POC **pua*] *n.* Fruit, flower. Inflected *uwaal*.
—uwa² *vi.* To be bearing and plentiful (of trees). Inflected *wowwaawow* (redup).

uwa³ U, -A (or *waa*) *pron + tns-asp.* You have (done), you are (in a certain condition). E.g. *Uwa mwongo?* – Have you eaten?

uwabwon (TAN) *n.* Unopened top sprout of leaves, blossoms. See **uwóbwol**.

uwah (TAN) 1. *n.* Aroma, smell in the air (pleasant or unpleasant). 2. *vi.* (Of an odor) to be in the air, to be detectable. See **uwas**.

uwalalap *n.* Upper of the two pieces that connect the two outrigger supports together.

uwaliyal *n.* Large pole fastened to and connecting the outrigger booms in the center of a canoe hull.

uwas UWASA (or *wwas, iwas*) 1. *n.* Aroma or smell in the air (pleasant or unpleasant). Synonym **máágh**. 2. *vi.* (Of an odor) to be in the air, to be detectable. E.g. *Meeta we e kke uwasato?* – What smell is coming over here? Inflected *uwasaló, uwasatá, uwasato*. TAN: **uwah**.

uwey (TAN) *n.* Goatfish.

uwóbwol *n.* Unopened top sprout of leaves, blossoms. E.g. *Uwóbwol wiisch* – the sprouting leaf of the banana. TAN: **uwabwon**.

Ú

úú *n.* Name of the thirtieth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (ú).

úú- ÚÚ [POC **tuqu*] *vi.* To stand. E.g. *Úútá* stand up. Related **úúló**.

úúf ÚFA *n.* Cloth, clothing made from cloth, clothes. Inflected *úfey*, *úfómw*, *úfal*. Compare **móngóógh**, **siliila**.

úg (TAN) *vi.* To stop, cease (of dripping liquids or rain). See **yúgh**.

úgh Variant of **yúgh**.

úghúló Variant of **yúghúló**.

úghúw ÚGHÚ, -A³ (or *yúghú*) [POC **tuku*] *vt.* To pound food into paste or poi (taro, bananas, yam, sweet potato); to pound on something, to hammer in a nail. Inflected *úghúútiw*. Compare **ppwooli**.
—úghúúgh ÚGHÚÚGHÚ *vi.* To do pounding.

úkk ÚKKÚ (or *yúkk*) [POC **kuku*] *n.* Fingernail, claw. Inflected *yúkkúy*, *yúkkumw*, *yúkkúl*, *yúkkúúr*. Dial. **kkú**.

Úkkúniigh *n.* A star or group of stars in the constellation of Cassiopeia (lit.: fish tail).

úl ÚLÚ (or *yúl*) [POC **inum*] *vi.* To drink, smoke tobacco, consume medicine. Related **úlúmi**. TAN: **ún**.

úleppisch (or *ilippisch*) *vi.* To be badly spoiled or rotted and covered with fly droppings or maggots (usually of food). Compare **ppisch**.
TAN: **ileppirh**.

úli- ÚLI (or *yúli*) *n.* Head. (usage: respect) Inflected *úliy*, *úlimw*, *úlil*, *úliir*. Compare **schiimw**.

úúló¹ ÚÚ, -LÓÓ *vi.* To urinate (of men) (lit.: to stand still). (usage: polite) E.g. *E ló úúló*. He went to urinate. Related **úú-**. Synonym **sir**.

úúló² ÚÚ, -LÓÓ *vi.* To stop. Related **úú**, **ló**. Compare **úgh**.

úlúl ÚLÚ, -L (or *yúlúl, ilúl*) *n.* Leaf. E.g. *Úlúl walawal* – leaf of a tree. Compare **schéé**.

úlúma- *poss cl.* Possessive classifier for beverages, drinks. E.g. *Úlúmey áschí* – my liquor. Inflected *úlúmey, úlúmómw, úlúmal, úlúmeer*. Related **úl, úlúmi**.

úlúmi ÚLÚM, -I-, -A³ (or *yúlúmi*) [POC **inum*] *vt.* To drink something. Related **úl**. TAN: **únúmi**.

úlúng ÚLÚNGA [POC **qulunga*] *n.* Pillow. Inflected *úlúngey, úlúngómw, úlúngal, úlúngasch, úlúngeer*. —**úlúúl** ÚLÚÚLÚ *vi.* To use a pillow. —**úlúúlútá** *vi.* To prop up the head while sleeping by using a pillow or head rest.

Úlútiw *n.* The island of Ulithi in the western Caroline Islands.

úlútúgh ILETI, -GHO *vt.* To eat (as an invitation to someone respected). (usage: respect) Related **ileti**.

úlúw ÚLÚWA (or *uluw, wúlúw*) *n.* Lei, head garland. (usage: respect) Inflected *úlúwey, úlúwómw, úlúwal, úlúweer*. Synonym **mwáár**. —**úlúwalúúw** *vi.* To wear a lei or garland. (usage: respect) Related **úlúw**. Synonym **mwaremwar**.

úlúwaraw Variant of **úlúyaraw**.

úlúyaraw ÚLÚ, ARAWA (or *úlúwaraw*) *n, vi.* (To have) thick, black, shiny hair.

ún [POC **inu*] (TAN) *vi.* To drink, to smoke tobacco, to consume medicine. See **úl**.

úún (TAN) *n.* Sieve.

úna- (TAN) *n.* Feathers, fur, body hair. See **ileila-**.

únaúna (TAN) *vi.* Hairy. See **ileil**.

úni (TAN) *vt.* To accidentally bump someone or something.

únni (TAN) *vt.* To sift.

únúmi [POC **inum*] (TAN) *vt.* To drink something. See **úlúmi**.

únngúló *vi.* To be faster, greater, better; to worsen, to increase. E.g. *Aa únngúló yaal semwaay.* His illness is worsening.

úúp¹ [POC **tupa*] *n.* 1. *Derris (elliptica?)*, sp. of vine used to make fish poison. Synonym **deres**. 2. Fish poison made from the *Derris* vine.

úúp² *ÚPA n.* Diaper, baby cloth. Synonym **aap**, **panyóolis**, **tuppw**.

úr Variant of **ir**.

Úúr *n.* Fourteenth night of the moon.

úúr¹ *ÚRA* [POC **quda*] *n.* Lobster, large shrimp. Dial. **ayúútá**.

úúr² *ÚRA* [POC **tu(d,R)u*] *n.* Main house posts. —**úráli** *ÚRA*, -LI, -A³ (or *yúreli*) *vt.* To use or set something up on posts. Inflected *úráliitá*.

úra Variant of **ira**.

úrá *ÚRÁÁ* (or *irá*) [POC **daqa*] *n.* Stick, piece of wood or lumber, kindling. Inflected *úráál*. Related **ráá-**. —**úráál apúng** *n.* Stick for tightening the woven threads on a loom. —**úráál makk** *n.* 1. Pen or pencil. 2. Stick for tattooing. Synonym **úráál iisch**.

úráág (TAN) *vi.* To have dysentery, to be very ill with dysentery. See **iráágh**.

úrákinilong (TAN) *vi.* To push wood farther into the fire.

úráámwáál *n.* Vertical boom on a sailing canoe. Compare **schúúschúúmwáál**.

úrááschóóbwut *n.* Lower (horizontal) boom on a sailing canoe. Compare **schúúschúúschóóbwut**.

úreli *ÚRA*, -LI, -A³ *vt.* Takes hearer as direct object. To tell someone something. E.g. *Maria aa úreli Juan bwe ebwe ló tenda.* Maria told Juan that she was going to the store. Inflected *úreliyáy*, *úreliir*. Related **ira**. Synonym **ángeli**.

úru *ÚRÚ*, -A³ *vt.* 1. To drag something, pull it. 2. To strike a match. Inflected *úruútíw*, *úruúlong*, *úruútá*. Related **úrutúpa**.

úrúgi (TAN) *vt.* To pick up, gather, collect. See **úrúghú**. —**úrúgifirhi** (TAN) *vt.* 1. To pick out the best objects, to separate the good from the bad, to select things carefully. 2. To be careful to pick up or clean up everything (as of broken glass). See **úrúghifischiiy**.

úrúghú ÚRÚGHÚ, -A³ (or *yúúghúw*) *vt.* To pick up, gather, collect. Inflected *úrúghúúto*, *úrúghúútá*, *úrúghúlliló*. Related **úrúúr**². TAN: **úrúgi**. —**úrúghifischiiy** ÚRÚGHÚ, FISCHI, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To pick out the best objects, to separate the good from the bad, to select things carefully; to be careful to pick up or clean up everything (as of broken glass). TAN: **úrúgifirhi**.

úrúúr¹ *n.* Line extending up the mast and through the tip of the mast on a sailing canoe (*tolol ayú*) to the upper part of the vertical boom (*schúúschúúmwáál*).

úrúúr² ÚRÚÚRÚ *vi.* To engage in picking things up, to gather things from the ground (esp. of fruit). Related **úrúghú**.

úrútúpa *vt.* To pull or drag an object. Inflected *úrútúpaato*, *úrútúpaaló*. Related **túrípa**.

úrhúgi (TAN) *vt.* To shake something or someone. See **úschúghú**.

úrhúpay (TAN) *vi.* To shake hands, to hold hands. See **úschúpay**.

úschúghú ÚSCHÚGH, -I-, -A³ (or *ischúghú*) *vt.* To shake something, as a tree branch or a container; to grab someone in fighting and physically shake him. E.g. *E úschúghú ráál walúwal*. He shook the branch. TAN: **úrhúgi**. —**úschúghégh** ÚSCHÚGH, -ÁGHI *vi (pass)*. To be shaken (as in a strong wind).

úschúpay ÚSCHÚ, PAYÚ *vi.* To shake hands, to hold hands. Related **úschúghú**, **paay**. TAN: **úrhúpay**.

úschúúrá Variant of **wischiirá**.

-út Variant of **-yút**.

útt ÚTTÚ [POC **tu(n)su*] *n.* Breast, teat. Inflected *úttúy*, *úttúmw*, *úttúl*, *úttúúr*. Related **túút**. Synonym **óubw**.

úút ÚTA [POC **qu(n)sa(n)*] *n.* Rain. Synonym **uschow**.

útúrópa Variant of **túrópa**.

útch (or *yútch*) *n.* Sp. of tree, probably related to bamboo.

úúw¹ ÚWA *n.* 1. Neck. 2. Jaw and jowls. Inflected *úwáy*, *úwómw*, *úwal*, *úweer*. Related **fayúl úwal**. Synonym **lúghúúwa-**. Compare **sórof**.

úúw² (or *yúúw*) *n.* Canoe sail. Synonym **amara**.

úyénég (TAN) 1. *vi.* To assemble, to come together, to have a meeting.
2. *n.* Assembly, meeting. See **yéélágh**.

W

wii *n.* Name of the thirty-first letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*w*).

-w (or $-y^2$) *suf.* Stem-final glide on transitive verbs; historically preceded the third person singular object suffix, which was lost word-finally. E.g. *Amwongoow* – feed him. *Amasaghúw*– scare him. Related **-a**³.

wwa Variant of **uwa**.

waa- *vt.* To carry, transport, bring. Inflected *waato*.

waa¹ *WAA* [POC **wangka*] *n.* 1. Traditional outrigger canoe. 2. General term for vehicle. Related **waawa**¹. Compare **bwoot**. **—waa-** [POC **wangka*] *poss cl.* Possessive classifier for vehicles and vessels. Inflected *wááy*, *wóómw*, *waal*, *waar*. **—waa falúw** *n.* Large ship, such as a field-trip vessel or ocean liner. Dial. **pobwóór**. **—waa fatúl** (or *waa ffatúl*) *n.* Paddling canoe. Related **fatúl**. **—waa hareg** (TAN) *n.* Sailing canoe, esp. the deep sea canoe. **—waa húúhú** (TAN) *n.* Airplane. Dial. **sikooki**. **—waal mwoota** *n.* Canoe or boat with an outboard motor. **—waa rhoul** (TAN) *n.* 1. Sunken canoe. 2. Submarine. **—waa serágh** *n.* Sailing canoe, especially the deep sea canoe. Related **serágh**. TAN: **waa hareg**. **—waa schóuwul** *n.* 1. Sunken canoe. 2. Submarine. TAN: **waa rhoul**. **—waa taroppw** *n.* Wrecked ship or canoe; canoe or ship that is disintegrating.

waa² [POC **uRa*] *n.* Veins, arteries. Inflected *wááy*, *wóómw*, *waal*, *waar*. Related **waawa**².

waa³ Variant of **uwa**³.

waahééló (TAN) 1. *n.* People who have come from other places, visitors, outsiders, strangers. 2. *vi.* To have festivities to welcome visitors from other places. See **waaseela**.

waihet (TAN) *n.* Bad omen, misfortune, bad luck, evil tidings.

wailú (or *weilú*) *n.* Infection of the eyelid, sty. TAN: **wáánú**.

waishé *n.* Interlaced sticks that connect and brace the outrigger supports on a canoe.

walamal Variant of **walúmal**.

walawal Variant of **walúwal**.

wakkafáli Variant of **akkáfáli**.

wakke [SPAN *vaca*] *n.* Cow, cattle.

waal WALU [POC **walu*] *num.* The number eight in abstract or serial counting: “number eight”. Related **walú-**.

wala- Variant of **walú-**.

walabwúghúw WALÚ-, -BWÚGHÚWA (or *walébwúghúw*) *num.* Eight hundred. Related **walú-**, **bwúghúw**.

walafósch WALÚ-, -FÓSCO *num.* Eight long objects (canoes, trees, pens). Related **walú-**, **fósch**.

walaghit WALÚ-, -GHITI *num.* Eighty thousand. Related **walú-**, **ghit**.
Synonym **waliigh sangaras**.

walamwerhing (TAN) *n.* *Psychotria mariana*, sp. of plant.

walamwesching *n.* *Psychotria mariana*, sp. of plant. TAN: **walamwerhing**.

walamwó Variant of **walúmwo**.

walangung *n.* Sp. of pepper.

walapil WALÚ-, PILI *n.* Plants that are reserved only for use in traditional medicine, taboo plants; each clan has its own taboo plants. Related **piil**, **pil**.

walasché WALÚ-, -SCHÉÉ *num.* Eight flat objects (pages, pieces of paper, leaves). Related **walú-**, **sché**.

walawal¹ Variant of **walúwal**.

walawal² Variant of **waluwal**.

wale- Variant of **walú-**.

Wwaleghár *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Wwaleghár*.

walengaf WALÚ-, -NGAFA *num.* Eight fathoms. Related **walú-**, **ngaf**.

walengaras WALÚ-, -NGARASÚ *num.* Eight thousand. Related **walú-**, **ngaras**.

walepaarang *n.* Hardwood tree, used in building. Related **walúwal**.

walébwúghúw Variant of **walabwúghúw**.

wali- Variant of **walú-**.

waliigh WALÚ, -IGHE *num.* Eighty. Related **walú-**, **igh**.

waluuw WALÚ-, -UWA *num.* Eight general objects. Related **walú-**, **uw**.

waluwal (or *walawal*) *n.* Pepper leaf chewed together with betel nut. Compare **walúwal**, **walúté**.

walú- (or *wala-*, *wale-*, *wali-*) [POC **walu*] *num.* Eight, as a combining form. E.g. *Walasché* eight flat objects. *Walafósch* – eight long objects. *Walapé* eight blossoms. Related **waal**.

walúbwong *n.* *Ceratopteris thalictroides* or *Ceratopteris siliquosa*, sp. of swamp fern.

walúgé (TAN) *n.* Sp. of plant. S: **walúghé**.

walúghé *n.* Sp. of plant. TAN: **walúgé**.

walúmal WALÚ-, -MALÚ (or *walamal*) *num.* Eight people or animals. Related **walú-**, **mal**.

walúmwó (or *walamwó*) *n.* *Canavalia cathartica*, mauna loa; tree-climbing vine with yellow pea-like flowers.

walúté *n.* Type of pepper leaf. Compare **walúwal**.

walúwal WALÚWALÚ (or *walawal*) [PMC **walu*] *n.* 1. Forest, jungle. E.g. *Leeyil walúwal* – in the jungle. 2. Plants in or from the forest. 3. Tree. Inflected *walúwalúl*. **—wallap** WALÚ, LAPA *n.* Dense forest, thickly forested area. Inflected *wallapal*.

waamwey *vi.* To strain oneself, to hurt oneself by excessive physical effort. E.g. *Utu sárághi, utu waamwey!* – Don't move it or you'll strain yourself. Compare **mwááng**.

war WARA *vi.* To arrive. Synonym **itto**, **toori**. —**wareto** WARA, -TOO *vi.* To come, arrive.

waar WAARA [POC **wakaRa*] *n.* Roots of a tree or plant. Inflected *waaral*.

warápigh *n.* 1. Poinciana flower. 2. Generic name for flowers. Compare **fayerbaw**.

warúng *n.* *Ocimum sanctum*, sacred basil. TAN: **wérúng**.

wwas Variant of **uwas**.

waaseela 1. *n.* People who have come from other places, visitors, outsiders, strangers. 2. *vi.* To have festivities to welcome people who come from other places, esp. for *Repaghúlúwósch* who come in sailing canoes. TAN: **waahééló**.

wasughuwugh 1. *n.* Noise of a crowd. 2. *vi.* To be noisy. Synonym **tchorong**.

waschawasch WASCHAWASCHA *vi.* To be naked, unclothed. Related **sááwwasch**. Synonym **adaka**. Dial. **háwarhawarh**.

watch (TAN) 1. *vi.* To boil, to bubble up. 2. To be drunk or intoxicated. 3. *n.* Bubbles. See **wétch**.

waaw *n.* Micronesian blue jay: sp. of bird with a blue head and white chest.

waawa¹ WAAWAA *vi.* To use a canoe. Related **waa**¹.

waawa² WAAWAA *vi.* To have varicose or badly swollen veins. Related **waa**².

waawa³ WAAWAA *vi.* To be lumpy, as when there are rocks and sticks under a sleeping mat. Dial. **hónáwaawa**.

wááhi (TAN) *vi.* To open the way, make room for more people. See **wáási**¹.

wááihet (TAN) *n.* On the surface of the sea. See **weiset**.

wáirágh *vi.* To troll in the daytime, as for large fish. Compare **aro**. TAN: **wáireg**.

wáireg (TAN) *vi.* To troll in the daytime, as for large fish. See **wáirágh**.

wáires WÁIRESA (or *weires*) 1. *vi.* To be hard to finish or to do, to be difficult. 2. To suffer from trying to do a difficult task. 3. *n.* Difficulty, hardship, suffering. Inflected *wáiresey*, *wáiresómw*, *wáiresal*, *wáireseer*. TAN: **weireh**.

wáisát Variant of **weisát**.

wáit (or *weit*) *vi.* To do fishing from an anchored canoe with a line hanging over the edge of the canoe. Related **weiti**, **wei-**. Compare **lugh**, **saalol**.

wááitip (TAN) *vi.* To be blamed, accused of doing something. Compare **tipiingeni**. Dial. **mááitip**.

wáál WÁALI *n.* Pumice stone.

wálemwel *n.* Large brace connecting the outrigger booms in the center of the canoe hull.

wááli WAA, -LI, -A³ *vt.* To use, borrow a vehicle. E.g. *Wááli mwo yááy ghareeta*. Use my car (e.g., until yours is fixed). Related **waa**¹. TAN: **wááni**.

wááliyang *n.* Cross-beam connecting the two outrigger booms on a canoe, to which is tied the outrigger supports (*aamw*) and the outrigger (*taam*).

wááni (TAN) *vt.* To use, borrow a vehicle. See **wááli**.

wáánú (TAN) *n.* Infection of the eyelid, sty. See **wailú**.

wáási¹ *vt.* To let one's emotions and feelings be shown; to vividly demonstrate one's anger, sadness, or happiness. E.g. *Wáásiiló!* - Tell what you really feel!/Let it out! Inflected *wáásiiwow*.

wáási² *vi.* To open the way, make room for more people. Related **wáási**¹. TAN: **wááhi**.

wáási³ *vi.* To have a normal bowel movement (usage: men's talk) Related **wáási¹**. Compare **schighar**.

wáát *n.* Sp. of balloonfish. Synonym **lighabwoobwo**.

we *dem.* 1. That (out of sight of both speaker and hearer). 2. The (reference in a narrative or past-time description).

weegu (TAN) *n.* *Casuarina equisetifolia*, ironwood tree, Australian pine tree. See **weighu**.

wegheti (or *woghoti*) *vt.* To flip something over. Related **woghowogh**. Dial. **aweliga**.

weeghu Variant of **weighu**.

wei-¹ *n pref.* Above, on top, the surface of something. Compare **wóó-**, **wel-**. —**weiláng** WEI-, LÁNGI *n.* Up high, on top, above. —**weirhug** (TAN) *n.* Crest or peak or a hill or mountain. See **weischugh**. —**weiset** WEI-, SÁTI *n.* On the surface of the sea. TAN: **wááihet**. —**weischugh** WEI-, SCHUGHU *n.* Crest or peak of a hill or mountain. TAN: **weirhug**.

wei-² *vi.* To place firewood on a fire; to remove wood from a fire. E.g. *Weilong amwusch* – to place wood (on a fire). *Weiwow amwusch* – to remove wood (from a fire). Related **weiti**.

weighu (or *weeghu*) *n.* *Casuarina equisetifolia*, ironwood tree, Australian pine tree; bark is used in traditional medicine. TAN: **weegu**.

weilú Variant of **wailú**.

weeimwoscheey *vt.* To make a story or report shorter, to summarize; to abbreviate. Related **weewe**, **mwoschomwoosch**.

Weipis [SPAN *jueves*] *n.* Thursday.

weireh (TAN) 1. *vi.* To be hard to finish or to do, to be difficult. 2. *n.* Difficulty, hardship, suffering. See **wáires**.

weires Variant of **wáires**.

weisát (or *wáisát*, *weiset*) *n.* Bad omen, misfortune, bad luck, evil tidings. Antonym **welebwu**. TAN: **waihet**.

weiset Variant of **weisát**.

weit Variant of **wáit**.

weiti¹ WEIT, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To pull gently on an object. Inflected *weitiitá*. Related **wei**-², **wáit**. —**weitiito** *vt.* To pull down a hanging object.

weiti² *vi.* To receive an electric shock.

weiyaw *n.* Sp. of snapper; perhaps emperor.

weiyáng *vi.* (Of a fire) to be blown by the wind, so that it does not heat properly. Related **ááng**.

wel- *rel n.* On, on top of something; in compounds. E.g. *Welfalúw* – the surface of the earth, the world. Compare **wóó**-, **wei**-¹.

wel WELI *vi.* To be correct, good, straight. E.g. *Rese wel*. They weren't right, correct. Inflected *welwel*. TAN: **wen**. —**wwel** *vi.* To be straight (of a line or object). Antonym **ppwór**. —**welwel** *n.* Truth, correctness, accuracy. Inflected *welwelil*. TAN: **wenewen**. —**welwelitá** *vi.* To be straight, straight up, upright. TAN: **wenewenetá**. —**weliló** *vi.* To have been straightened out, corrected, adjusted, repaired. TAN: **weneló**.

welbwu (or *wilibwu*) *vi.* To be lucky, fortunate. Antonym **weisát**.

Welebwughúw *n.* Southwestern area of Chalan Laulau on Saipan.

weleghi *vt.* 1. To distort the true meaning of something that was said. 2. To disguise oneself (often used of ghosts in stories).

welemas¹ *n.* Foster son or daughter. TAN: **wenemas**.

welemas² 1. *vi.* To daydream; to think so deeply of a person or place that one can almost see it in one's mind. 2. *n.* Daydream; vision. LN: **wenemas**.

welemmwa- *rel n.* Directly in front, under the eyes. Inflected *welemmwey*, *welemmwómw*, *welemmwal*. TAN: **wenemmwa**-.

welepey (or *olopey*) *n.* Cemetery, graveyard.

weligi (TAN) *vt.* 1. To turn something over. 2. To till the ground. See **welighi**.

welighi *vt.* 1. To turn something over. 2. To till the ground. E.g. *Welighi ppwel* – to till the soil. Synonym **weghiti**, **woghoti**. TAN: **weligi**.

Weliirá *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Weliirá*.

wen (TAN) *vi.* To be correct, good, straight. See **wel**. —**weneló** (TAN) *vi.* To have been straightened out, corrected, adjusted, repaired. See **weliló**. —**wenewen** (TAN) *n.* Truth, correctness, accuracy. See **welewel**. —**wenewenetá** (TAN) *vi.* To be very straight, straight up, upright. See **welewelitá**.

wenemas¹ (TAN) *n.* Foster son or daughter. See **welemas**¹.

wenemas² (TAN) 1. *vi.* To daydream; to think so deeply of a person or place that one can almost see it in one's mind. 2. *n.* Daydream, vision. See **welemas**².

wenemmwa- (TAN, LN) *rel n.* In front, under one's eyes. See **welemmwa-**.

wenemmwairáán Variant of **winimmweiráán**.

wenemmweiráán Variant of **winimmweiráán**.

Wenewenuubw *n.* The star constellation of the Southern Cross when it is in an upright position. Compare **Bwuubw**.

weneyorh (TAN) *n.* Area on and beyond the reef. See **wuluwoosch**.

Weniya (TAN) *n.* The island of Woleai in the western Caroline Islands. See **Woleyaay**.

wer¹ Variant of **war**.

wer² WERE (or *wwer*) *vi.* To be illuminated, lit up, lighted; to be turned on (of a light).

wwer Variant of **wer**².

werefat (TAN) *vi.* To raise the eyebrows in agreement or greeting. Dial. **ayúúfat**.

werewer¹ WEREWERE *n.* Lightning. Related **wer**². Synonym **fúúwer**.

werewer² WERIWERI *vi.* 1. To see, perceive. 2. To have sight after a period of blindness. 3. To have visions, hallucinations. Related **weri**.

werewerilúút *n.* Stinging pain of the finger that typically arises in rainy weather and that may result in a badly stiffened joint; it is said that this ailment requires treatment by traditional medicine.

weri WERI, -A³ (or *uri*) *vt.* To see something, perceive it, notice it. Inflected *weriir*.

werhúúrá (TAN) *n.* Stick dance. S: **wischiirá**.

wes *vi.* To stop, cease, reach the end; sometimes used to signal the end of a story. Compare **mwúch**.

wet *intj.* Expression of dismay, surprise, puzzlement. (usage: men's talk) Related **weet**.

wwet WWETI *vi.* To wait. Related **weti**.

weet WETI *n.* Sperm. Inflected *wetiy*, *wetúmw*, *wetil*. Related **liwet**, **wetiwet**.

weti WETI, -A³ (or *uti*) *vt.* To wait, wait for someone or something. E.g. *Wetiyáy mwo* – wait for me. *Weti mwo* – wait a minute. Inflected *wetiyáy*, *wetúgh*, *wetiir*.

wetig (TAN) *vi.* To be good, acceptable, proper, correct. See **wetigh**.

wetigh (or *utigh*) *vi.* To be good, acceptable, proper, correct. Synonym **ghatch**. TAN: **wetig**.

wetil *vi.* To break, crack. Compare **rip**. TAN: **witil**.

wetiwet WETIWETI *vi.* To masturbate. (usage: men's talk) Related **weet**. Synonym **ir**.

wetiyaanómw (TAN) *v phr.* Expression of warning or anger: "Just you wait!" Implies threat of upcoming punishment. See **utiyóólómw**.

weewe WEEWEE 1. *vi.* To be the same, similar, identical, equivalent. E.g. *Weeweel lóómw* – the same as long ago. 2. *n.* Equivalence, interpretation, explanation, meaning. E.g. *Meeta weeweel kkapas yeel?* – What is the meaning of this word? Related **weey**¹.

-wey Variant of **-yáy**.

wey *vt.* To take, put, place. Inflected *weyló*, *weylong*. Synonym **bwughi**.

weey¹ *vt.* To resemble, look like, have the character or nature of (someone). E.g. *E weey schagh naanaal*. She's the same as her mother. Inflected *wewweey* (*redup*). Related **weewe**.

weey² *vi.* To travel.

weey³ (or *wooy*) *n.* Supporting beam for the trusses or rafters on a house.

weey⁴ *n.* Sp. of plant.

wérúng (TAN) *n.* *Ocimum sanctum*, sacred basil. S: **warúng**.

wétch 1. *vi.* To boil, as water, to bubble up, as the head on carbonated beverages. Inflected *wétchetá*. 2. To be drunk or intoxicated. 3. *n.* Bubbles, as in carbonated beverages. Synonym **bwurubwur**. TAN: **watch**.

wi¹ WII *vi.* To pull up or uproot (e.g., plants, trees, poles, nails); to place an object, to remove an object from where it was placed. E.g. *Wiitiw raaw* – remove the pot (from the fire). *Wiitá raaw* – place the pot (on the fire). **—wiiheg** (TAN) *vi* (*pass*). To be uprooted, pulled up. See **wiiságh**. **—wiiló** WII, -LÓÓ *vt.* To pull out, uproot, as of hair or weeds. **—wiiságh** WIIS, -ÁGHI *vi* (*pass*). To be uprooted, pulled up. Inflected *wiisághetá*. TAN: **wiiheg**. **—wiiy** WII, -A³ *vt.* To jerk or pull on something.

wi² *vi.* To be fat, of animals and fish. Related **wii**.

wii *n.* Fat. Related **wi**². Synonym **mwétiigha**.

willang (TAN) *vi.* To step over a person lying on the ground; to do this is considered disrespectful. Inflected *willangaló*. Dial. **lééyú**.

wili WILI, -A³ *vt.* To use a forked stick to twist breadfruit loose from a tree.

wilibwu Variant of **welebwu**.

wiliwil WILIWILI *vi.* To choose, select fruit for picking. Related **wili**. Synonym **filifil**.

winimmweiráán (or *wenemmwairáán*) (TAN) *n.* Early morning, just before dawn. See **ulummwairáál**.

wirhi (TAN) *vt.* To club, strike, whip a person or an animal. See **wischiy**. —**wirhingeni** (TAN) *vt.* To beat someone up, batter him, spank him. S: **wischengeli**. —**wirhiwirh** (TAN) *n.* 1. Bat, club, whip, stick. 2. Spanking, beating, clubbing. S: **wischiwisch**.

Wisusu *n.* Clan name. Inflected *Re-Wisusu*.

wiisch [POC **punti*] *n.* Generic term for banana. TAN: **uurh**. —**wiisch addiin** (or *wiisch attiin*) *n.* Long, plump banana variety, usually cooked and eaten with pork stew. —**wiisch attiin** Variant of **wiisch addiin**. —**wischarung** *n.* Banana cooked in coconut cream. —**wiisch bwungurh** (TAN) *n.* Long, slender banana variety with firm meat. See **wiisch bwungusch**. —**wiisch bwungusch** *n.* Long, slender banana variety with firm meat, used for cooking or eaten raw when ripe. TAN: **wiisch bwungurh**. —**wiisch dóóma** *n.* Short, square-shaped banana variety, which is often still green outside when ripe; used in cooking. Related **dóóma**. —**wischewówu** *n.* Fragrant banana variety, said to come from Oahu, Hawaii. —**wiisch fayúmmwosch** *n.* Short, plump banana variety, best eaten when ripe. —**wischiffay** *n.* Banana boiled in water without coconut cream. —**wiisch looriya** *n.* Slow-growing banana variety, typically found in large bunches; similar in size and taste to *wiisch dóóma*. —**wiisch mwéschétchar** *n.* Long, green banana variety with soft meat; similar to but softer than *wiisch bwungusch*. TAN: **uurh mwodatchór**. —**wiisch taiwang** *n.* Small, sweet banana variety, said to come from Taiwan. Related **Taiwang**.

wischiirá SICHÍ, IRÁÁ (or *úschúurá*) *n.* Stick dance. TAN: **werhúurá**.

wischiy WISCHI, -I-, -A³ *vt.* To club, strike, whip a person or an animal.

TAN: **werhi**. —**wischingeli** WISCHI, NGÁLI, -A³ *vt.* To beat someone up, batter him, spank him. TAN: **wirhingeni**. —**wischiwisch** WISCHIWISCHI 1. *n.* Bat, club, whip, stick. 2. Spanking, beating, clubbing. Inflected *wischiwischil*. Compare **ghaluuti**. TAN: **wirhiwirh**.

Wiité *n.* Name of a clan found mainly in Tanapag. Inflected *Re-Witté*. Compare **Nómwonwiité**.

witil (TAN) *vi.* To break, crack. See **wetil**.

witch *vi.* To perspire, sweat.

wiiyáng WIL, ANGI *vi.* To change the direction of the wind through the use of magic chants. Related **wi**, **ááng**.

wo (or *o*) [POC **ko*] *intj.* Used after interrogatives; commands attention from the listener and requests a response. E.g. *Meetaawo?* – How's it? How are you? What happened? Related **u**.

woo- woo (or *oo-*) *vi.* To look at, to regard, to gaze. E.g. *Wootiw* – to look south. *Wootá* to look north. *Woofetál* – to look around. *Wooló* to look into the distance. Related **woori**, **wooghatch**. —**woori** (or *oori*) *vt.* To look at something, observe it. Synonym **piipiiy**.

wooghatch (or *wóoghatch*) *vi.* To be handsome, attractive. Antonym **woongaw**. Compare **awóófisch**.

woghetágh *vi.* To turn and face in the opposite direction, to face backwards.

woghoti Variant of **wegheti**.

woghowogh *vi.* To turn food when cooking. Related **wegheti**.

wol OLO [POC **eno*] *vi.* To lie down. Inflected *wowwol* (*redup*). TAN: **on**. —**woleselááng** (or *woleseleeng*) *vi.* To lie face up. Related **seleeng**. Antonym **woloschapp**. TAN: **onohaleeng**. —**woletá** *vi.* To lie down on a high place, such as a bed or bunk. —**woletiw** *vi.* To lie down. —**wolofetál** WOLO, FETÁLE *vi.* To sleep in different places, to move about to find a place to sleep. E.g. *Saa ló wolofetál leppi*. Let's go sleep on the beach. TAN: **onofatal**. —**woloschapp** WOLO, SCHAPPA *vi.* To lie face down. Related **schapp**. Antonym **woleselááng**. TAN: **onorhapp**. —**woloschibw** *vi.* To move about while sleeping, to roll around, to toss and turn. TAN: **onorhibw**.

woleseleeng Variant of **woleselááng**.

Woleyaay (or *Oleyaay*) *n.* 1. The island of Woleai in the western Caroline Islands. 2. Carolinian name for San Jose village on Saipan, also called *Tamwoora*. TAN: **Weniya**.

Wolé *n.* *The star A. Ursae Minor is in the Little Dipper.*

wolighát *Variant of olighát.*

woong WONGI; WONGO *n.* *Turtle. Synonym bwáábwá. —wongomaaw n.* *Turtle with hard shell, which is often used for making jewelry.*

woonngaw (or *wóónngaw*) *vi.* *To be ugly, unattractive. Antonym wooghatch.*

wongeti *Variant of wongoti.*

wongorás (or *ongoras*) *n.* *Sp. of turtle with razor-like bumps on the back of the shell and along the edges of the flippers, similar to hawksbill turtle. Related woong.*

wongoti WONGO, -TI, -A³ (or *wongeti, ongoti*) *vt.* *To express, squeeze out, wring out liquids using the hands, as of coconut cream from grated coconut, moisture from a cloth, or juice from a fruit. Inflected wongetiiló, wongetiilong, wongowong. —wongowong WONGOWONGO vi.* *The process of wringing or squeezing with the hands.*

woori *vt.* *To look at, observe something; to admire oneself in a mirror. Related woo-.*

woseey WOSO, -I-, -A³ *vt.* 1. *To cut and gather firewood. Synonym úrúúr.* 2. *To crack a coconut shell into halves. Synonym tilibwu. TAN: ohey. —wos vi.* 1. *To cut, break up firewood; to gather firewood from the ground.* 2. *To break coconuts in half.*

wosommwóng *vi.* *To engage in big talk, to brag, to show off. Compare léúlap, óngol.*

woosch WOSCHO [PMC oca] *n.* *Reef, esp. fringing barrier reef. E.g. Lughul woosch – outside of or over the reef. Related Paghúlú-wosch. TAN: oorh. —woschopagh WOSCHO, PAGHÚ n.* *Stretches of fringing reef, cut into valleys or channels. TAN: orhopag.*

woot OTO [POC *oso] *n.* *Colocasia esculenta, true taro. Compare bwula. TAN: oot. —wotobwesch n.* *White taro. —wotoghaagha n.* *Sp. of taro. Synonym wotopar. —wotoghús n.* *Sp. of taro with white dots on the leaves. TAN: otogúúh. —wotol Sepaan n.* *Sp. of taro from Japan. —wotopar n.* *Red taro. —wotoschall n.* *Sp. of taro with a smooth skin. TAN: otorhall. —wotoschól n.* *Dark variety of taro. —wototcha n.* *Red variety of taro. Synonym wotopar.*

-wow -WOWU [POC **watu, potu*] *dir suf.* Directional suffix on verbs of motion. Outward, westward, leeward. E.g. *Toowow* – come out. *Peighiwow* – west. Antonym **-long**.

wwow (TAN) *vt.* To take something, to bring it. Inflected *wwouto*.

woow WOWU [POC **topu*] *n.* Sugar cane.

wooy Variant of **weet**³.

wóó- [POC **papo*] *rel n.* On, above (touching the surface). E.g. *Wóól ppal* – on the hill. Inflected *wóóy, wóómw, wóól, wóór*.

wóófirh (TAN) *vi.* To pretend to be innocent. See **wóófisch**.

wóófisch WÓÓ, FISCHI *vi.* To pretend to be innocent. Related **awóófisch**. TAN: **wóófirh**.

wóógh WÓGHU *n.* Traditional weaponry, esp. spear. E.g. *Wóghul móówul* – weapons for war. Synonym **silás**. TAN: **óóg**.

wóóghatch Variant of **wooghatch**.

wóónngaw Variant of **woonngaw**.

wórhuulap (TAN) *vi caus.* To crowd together in order to make room for everyone, as in a crowded car. See **óschuulap**.

wós WÓSO *vi.* 1. To die. (usage: respect) Inflected *wósoló*. Compare **má**. 2. To be badly injured in an accident.

wów WÓWU *n.* Crevices and channels in the reef. Inflected *wówul*.

wugh Variant of **ugh**.

wughesch *n.* Large black ant with a painful stinging bite which makes its nest near rotting trees. TAN: **ugerrh**.

wul Variant of **ul**.

wuleey Variant of **uleey**.

wulool Variant of **uloul**.

wuloul Variant of **uloul**.

wuluwoosch WULU, WOSCHO *n.* Area on and beyond the reef. TAN:
weneyorh.

-wumw Variant of **-umw**.

wuumw Variant of **uumw**.

Wuun *n.* 1. The star Aldebaran. 2. Month in the traditional sidereal calendar, approximately July-August.

wuung Variant of **uung**.

wuuschigh *n.* Small sp. of goatfish.

wutt Variant of **utt**.

wúlúw Variant of **úlúw**.

Y

yii *n.* Name of the thirty-second letter of the Carolinian alphabet (y).

-y¹ -YI [POC *-*ngku*] *poss suf.* Suffixed to inalienably possessed nouns and possessive classifiers. First person singular possessive suffix: my. E.g. *Imwey* - my house. *Meefiyey* - my feelings. *Bwootúy* - my nose. *Ngiiy* - my tooth. *Wááy* - my canoe. *Yááy* - my object. *Leiy* - my child. Compare **-mw, l, sch, mám, mi, r**.

-y² (or **-w**) *suf.* Stem-final glide on transitive verbs; historically preceded third person singular object suffix, which was lost word-finally. E.g. *Liiy* - beat him. *Ghuleey* - know it. Compare **-a³**.

yaa- Variant of **aa-**.

yaa Variant of **iya²**.

yaal¹ Variant of **aal¹**.

yaal² Variant of **aal²**.

yaamw Variant of **aamw¹**.

yaan Variant of **aan**.

-yang -ANGA [POC *-*nsanga*] *num cl.* Counting classifier for hand spans (distance from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the little finger of an outstretched hand). E.g. *Eyang* - one handspan. *Rúúyang* - two handspans. *Éléyang* - three handspans. Inflected *faayang*, *limayang*, *oléyang*, *fisiyang*, *walayang*, *tiwayang*.

Yaap *n.* The island of Yap. TAN: **Aap**.

yaar Variant of **aar**.

yaarh Variant of **aarh**.

yaasch Variant of **aasch**.

yaaw Variant of **aaw**¹.

-yáf Variant of **-áf**.

yáf Variant of **áf**.

yáff Variant of **áff**.

yáfeeti Variant of **áfeeti**.

-yál YÁLI *num cl.* Counting classifier for thin leaves and certain long thin objects, such as string, hair or vines. E.g. *Eyál* – one leaf. *Ruweál, ruwáál* – two leaves. *Eleyál* – three leaves. Inflected *faayál, limeyál, oleyál, fisiyál, waleyál, tiweyál, seigh yálil*. Compare **-schéé, pa**.

yál YÁLI (or *ál*) *vi.* To fly. E.g. *Yálingeli* to fly to, towards it. **—yáliyál** YÁLIYÁLI *vi.* To be flying. E.g. *Malúyáliyál* – flying creatures (birds or insects).

yáál¹ *vi.* (Of a cup or glass) to have a fault or incipient crack.

yáál² (or *áál*) *n.* Finger coral, from which lime can be made.

yáál³ Variant of **áál**¹.

yááli- YÁALI *n.* 1. Boundary of (a farm or house), waterway, riverway. E.g. *Yáálil schaal* – waterway. 2. Measurement of the depth of liquid, for example, on a water tank or from a gasoline gauge in an automobile. Inflected *yáálil*. Synonym **tool**.

yááli AA, -LI, -A³ (or *ááli*) *vt.* To own something, to use it. Related **aa-**, **yááyá**. TAN: **ááni**.

yáliyál Variant of **aliyal**.

yáámem Variant of **áámem**.

yáámi Variant of **áámi**.

yááng Variant of **ááng**.

yángi- ÁNGI (or *ángi-*) [POC **angi*] *vt.* To blow (of wind or breeze). Inflected *yángiló*, *yángitiw*, *yángitá*, *yángiwow*, *yángilong*. Related **ááng**.

yángiyáng ÁNGIÁNGI [POC **angi*] *vi.* To be windy. Related **ááng**.

yár *vi.* 1. To spread out, infest, be widespread. 2. To run in large schools (of fish). Compare **téég****hi**.

yáár Variant of **áár**.

yásch ÁSCHI (or *ásch*) *vi.* To argue. E.g. *Raa yásch fengáll*. They argued with each other. *Yásch ngáli* – to argue with him. Related **áschitá**². TAN: **arh**.

yáschitá Variant of **áschitá**².

yáát Variant of **áát**.

-yáy -YÁYI (or *-yey*, *wey*) [POC **au*] *obj suf.* Suffixed to transitive verbs. First person singular object suffix: me. E.g. *Uriyáy* – see me. *Ghut-táyáy* – look for me. *Liiyáy* – hit me. *Amwongoowáy* – feed me. Compare **-gh**, **a**³, **ghisch**, **ghámem**, **ghemi**, **r**².

yááy Variant of **ááy**.

yááyá¹ YÁÁYÁÁ *vi.* To use (something); to borrow. E.g. *Ibwe yááyá yóómw ghareeta*. I will use your car. Related **aa-**, **yááli**. TAN: **ááyá**.

yááyá² YÁÁYÁÁ *vi.* To eat. (usage: respect)

ye *dem.* This (close to speaker). Related **yeel**¹.

yeel¹ *dem.* This (close to speaker). Related **ye**.

yeel² Variant of **eel**.

-yey Variant of **-yáy**.

yék Variant of **yok**.

yéélágh 1. *vi (pass)*. To assemble, to come together, to have a meeting.
2. *n*. Assembly, meeting. (usage: respect) Related **yéélú**. TAN: **úyénég**.

yééli Variant of **yéélú**.

yéélú (or *yééli*) *vt*. To gather or collect things together, esp. fruit that falls on the ground; to pile things up. TAN: **yéénú**.

yéllúw Variant of **éllúw**.

yéénú (TAN) *vt*. To gather or collect things together, esp. fruit. See **yéélú**.

yéér Variant of **éér**.

yiilów (or *iilów*) *vi*. To eat the morning meal, breakfast.

-yis ISI *num cl*. Counting classifier for hands of bananas. E.g. *Eyis* – one hand of bananas. *Ruwayis* – two hands of bananas. *Eleyis* – three hands of bananas. Inflected *faayis*, *limayis*, *oleyis*, *fisayis*, *walayis*, *tiwayis*.

yo Variant of **yok**.

yoofi YOOFI, -A³ *vt*. To grab or catch a person or animal. E.g. *Yoofiito ghóóghó we*. Grab the baby and bring him here. TAN: **yóófi**.

yok (or *yék*, *yo*) *intj*. Expression of mild surprise, especially at a change of topic.

yoong YONGO [POC **tongo*] *n*. Generic term for mangrove.

yoor YOORA *vi*. Obligatorily takes third person singular subject pronoun. To be, to have, to exist. E.g. *Eyoor suubwa?* – Are there any cigarettes? *Eyoor yááy selaapi*. I have money. *Eyoor eghit me faangaras aramas wóól Seipél*. There are fourteen thousand people on Saipan. Related **ayoora**. Antonym **sóór**.

yóó¹ Variant of **óó**.

yóó² YÓÓ [POC **yapo*] *n*. Fishing line.

yóbw Variant of **óbw**.

yóófi (TAN) *vt.* To sneak up and grab something. See **yoofi**.

yóleggh Variant of **alegh**.

yóleyól *n.* Light color such as cream, yellow, or tan. Compare **óngeyóng**.

yóómw Variant of **óómw**.

yóngeyóng Variant of **óngeyóng**.

yóór Variant of **óór**.

yóós Variant of **óós**.

yóтч¹ *vi.* To be noisy, esp. of voices, as when children are playing.
Synonym **mwetángitáng**.

yóтч² *vi.* To clean oneself after a bowel movement. Related **yóтчangi**.

yóтчangi *vt.* To clean oneself. Related **yóтч²**.

yuumi *n.* Bow and arrow. —**yuumi** *vt.* To shoot an arrow at someone or something.

yúgh ÚGHÚ (or *úgh*) *vi.* To stop, end. E.g. *Aa yúgh uschow*. The rain stopped. Synonym **úúló**. TAN: **úg**. —**yúghúló** ÚGHÚ, -LÓÓ (or *úghúló*) *vi.* To have finished, to have ended.

yúghú Variant of **úghúw**.

yúkk Variant of **úkk**.

yúkkú Variant of **kkú**. Inflected *yúkkúy*, *yúkkúmw*, *yúkkúl*.

yúl Variant of **úl**.

yúli- Variant of **úli-**.

yúlúl Variant of **úlúl**.

yúlúmi Variant of **úlúmi**.

yúreli Variant of **úráli**.

yúróghúw Variant of **úróghú**.

-yút ÚTTÚ (or *-út*) *num cl.* Counting classifier for fingers. E.g. *Eyút* - one finger. *Rúwayút* - two fingers. Related **ayút**.

yút (or *it*) *vi.* To run out, to be exhausted (of food or supplies); to have no more.

yútch Variant of **útch**.

yúúw Variant of **úúw**².

Z

zii *n.* Name of the thirty-third letter of the Carolinian alphabet (z); not found in native words.

zaam [ENG *jam*] *n.* Jam, fruit preserves.

zambara [JPN] *v, n.* (Of children) to play at sword fighting with sticks; general term for swords.

zampang [JPN] *n.* Left-over food for pigs, slop.

zippa [ENG] *n.* Zipper.

zoori [JPN] *n.* Japanese slippers, zoris.

zungwa [JPN] *v, n.* To draw, paint pictures; a drawing or painting.

zuri [JPN] *v.* To cheat, to be a cheater.

zuus [ENG] *n.* Juice, esp. orange juice.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

abbreviate

weeimwoscheey to make a story or report shorter, to summarize; to abbreviate.

abdomen

bwulóóló to have a flat abdomen.

pah (TAN) to have a flat abdomen.

uubw abdomen, stomach.

abdominal muscles

tchong to push with the abdominal muscles, as when defecating or delivering a child.

able

*emmwel*¹ to be able, capable; to be possible.

kkáng to be talented, capable, able, gifted.

kkeng (TAN) to be talented, capable, able, gifted.

*mmwel*¹ to be able, capable.

rhúmmáng (TAN) to be smart, capable, clever, talented, able.

schúmmáng to be intelligent, smart, capable, able, skilled, talented.

tapélégh to be able to do a job despite outside distractions; to be able to concentrate on a task.

teefúrh (TAN) to be able, capable.

about

aro- about, around, along, near, next to.

about to

-bwele imminent future, indicates action is just about to begin; about to.

far about to, right now.

lee

above

wei⁻¹ above, on top, the surface of something.

weiláng up high, on top, above.

wóó- on, above (touching the surface).

absent-minded

malleg (TAN) to be forgetful, absent-minded; to habitually forget.

mallégh to be forgetful, absent-minded; to habitually forget.

absorb

otcholó (TAN) to concentrate, be absorbed.

absorbed

etcheló to be concentrating, preoccupied, absorbed, not paying attention to distractions.

abstain

sóngosóng (of a male) to fast and abstain from sexual intercourse.

accelerate

assiti to speed something up, make it faster, accelerate it; to increase the rate or vigor of the performance of a task, to use greater strength and energy in performing something.

accent

ghoogho intonation, accent, speech pattern.

ngiingi to speak with a nasal accent.

acceptable

wetig (TAN) to be good, acceptable, proper, correct.

wetigh to be good, acceptable, proper, correct.

accident

filiwóh (TAN) to crash, have an accident.

filiwós to crash, have an accident.

kkuraas crash or accident, to crash, have an accident (esp. of vehicles).

accompany

amalamal to accompany someone who is afraid to go out; to soothe someone by accompanying him.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

amalamalúw to accompany someone who is afraid to venture forth.

amanaman (TAN) to accompany someone who is afraid.

amanamanú (TAN) to accompany someone who is afraid.

*fiti*¹ to accompany someone, to go with someone.

tabw to accompany, to follow.

tabwescheey to habitually follow or accompany someone, often without really knowing him (of children or animals).

tabweey to accompany or follow someone or something.

accomplish

tam to have space, room, time to accomplish a task.

accumulate

sass to be piled up, accumulated in piles or mounds (of soil for the cultivation of rootcrops, or of one's workload).

accuracy

welewel truth, correctness, accuracy.

wenewen (TAN) truth, correctness, accuracy.

accurate

awela to correct something, straighten it, adjust it, make it accurate.

accuse

mááitip to be blamed, accused of doing something bad.

tipiingáli to blame, accuse someone.

tipiingeni (TAN) to blame or accuse someone.

wááitip (TAN) to be blamed, accused of doing something.

ache

metághetágh to ache all over one's body.

mwááng to be physically strained and aching.

acquaint

guleey (TAN) to know someone, be acquainted with him; to know something.

ghuleey to know someone, be acquainted with him; to know something.

acquire

gul (TAN) to try frantically to acquire as much as possible.

*ghul*³ to try frantically to acquire as much as possible (as at a bargain sale or swapmeet).

act

awóófirh (TAN) to feign innocence, to act indifferent.

awóófisch to act innocent, to pretend that one has not done something (e.g., as when one has tickled or poked someone or has done something naughty); to act humble when one has done something to be proud of; to appear indifferent, even though bad things are happening.

ppwomwoli to act out, make believe, as in a dance or a children's game.

rugupaat (TAN) to act sick so that one does not have to work; to tell a lie so as to avoid an undesired experience.

rughupaat to act sick so that one does not have to work; to tell a lie so as to avoid an undesired experience.

active

*ruuru*¹ to be agile, brisk, nimble, spry, light-footed, active, hard-working.

Adam's apple

fayúl orong

fayúl úwal

fayúnoor (TAN)

add

akkiilong to add liquid to something, to pour liquid into something.

hóbweeytá (TAN) to add onto, to continue, to extend something.

óura- to fill up a container, plate, glass, ship; to add more; to fill to overflowing.

ráará to add details to a story as it is passed on.

sóbweeytá to add onto, to continue, as when making a mat; to extend something.

addition

*fiti*² in addition to, besides, together with.

adhere

parh (TAN) to stick to things, to adhere.

*pasch*¹ to adhere, stick to things.

adjust

awela to correct something, straighten it, adjust it, make it accurate.

weliló to have been straightened out, corrected, adjusted, repaired.

weneló (TAN) to have been straightened out, corrected, adjusted, repaired.

administrator

móóghas administrator, governor, mayor.

admire

woori to look at, observe something; to admire oneself in a mirror.

admit

abwáári to admit it when one has done something wrong.

adolescent

gáraára (TAN) to be an adolescent, a teen-ager (between puberty and adulthood).

adolescents

*olighát*¹ group of children or adolescents; may occasionally be used for a single child.

adopt

limweimwey adopted child, person who often adopts other people's children.

mwei- root form for adopt and adoption.

mweimwey adopted children.

mweiti to adopt a child.

adorn

féuta to adorn, dress up, decorate (as in a traditional costume).

fouta (TAN) to adorn, dress up, decorate.

advice

ffél to give advice or instruction; to lecture or preach.

houffén (TAN) priest, one who gives advice or counsel.

souffél priest, one who gives advice or counsel.

advise

*afafalafal*¹ to advise, direct, teach, instruct.

afafafala to teach someone, advise someone.

félééw to advise, instruct, counsel someone.

ffén (TAN, LN) to advise, instruct, counsel, lecture, preach.

fénééy (TAN) to advise, instruct, counsel someone.

advisor

malereepi knowledgeable person, wise person, advisor.

adze

hele (TAN)

sele

affection

ákkáfisch to love, to like very much; to have affection for (someone).

afraid

laang to be afraid, scared (of a ghost, that someone or something might be behind one).

lúw to be afraid, frightened.

lúweeti to be scared, afraid of someone or something.

mahag (TAN) to be afraid, scared.

mesagh to have fear, be afraid.

mesaghú to fear something, be afraid of something.

núw (TAN) to be afraid, frightened.

núweeti (TAN) to be frightened, afraid of someone or something.

parang to be afraid, worried, apprehensive.

after

mwiir behind, after, at the back, stern (of a boat).

mwiril after, behind something.

mwirimwiril afterward, after it.

pasaw past, after (in telling time).

afternoon

leealowah (TAN) noon to mid afternoon; when the sun is overhead.

leealowaheey (TAN) this afternoon.

leealawas high noon and early to mid afternoon; when the sun is overhead.

leólowaseey this afternoon.

leepal mid afternoon, about two or three o'clock.

leepaliy this afternoon.

luugholapal alawas middle of the afternoon.

afterward

mwirimwiril afterward, after it.

mwúrilóól afterwards, as a result.

again

bwal also, too, again, more, and, either.

against

kontura to contradict someone; to go against his wishes.

age

haran (TAN) one who is the same age or level as another person; peer.

lapalap appearance, age (of a person).

libwal time of, age of, stage of life of (referring to periods in the life of a person).

libwan (TAN) time of, age of, stage of life of (referring to periods in the life of a person).

rág (TAN) year, age in years.

rággh year, age in years.

ssáfengel to be of the same age or level.

sárel one who is the same age or level as another person; peer.

tappal size, age, or kind (of a person or thing).

tappan (TAN) size, age, or kind (of person or thing).

aged

mwug (TAN) old, ancient, aged (of people).

agentive prefix

male- one who is, one who does.

mane- (TAN) one who is, one who does.

sóu -

aggravate

abweebwe to aggravate, irritate, dare someone.

agile

*ruuru*¹ to be agile, brisk, nimble, spry, light-footed, active, hard-working.

Agingan

Ghafeetiya traditional name for the area of Agingan on Saipan, including San Antonio village.

agree

abwung to agree on plans.

bwung to be right, correct, good (of knowledge of how to do things: games, dance, etc.); to be mutually agreed on.

bwunguló to be agreed.

*ppwol*¹ to promise, agree.

tipeew (TAN) to be decided, of one mind, to agree.

tipiyew to be decided, of one mind, to agree.

agreement

abwungobwung covenant, agreement.

apilúgúlúgú (TAN) to secure an agreement, make it binding.

awuufat to raise the eyebrow in greeting or as a sign of agreement.

*ppwol*¹ contract, promise, agreement, covenant.

werefat (TAN) to raise the eyebrows in agreement or greeting.

Agrihan

Ageriigan (TAN) the island of Agrihan.

Aghériighan the island of Agrihan.

aground

got (TAN) to run aground, of a boat or canoe.

ghot to run aground, of a boat or canoe.

aid

*tapatap*² to help, aid, assist, provide assistance.

túmúlú to help, aid, assist someone.

túmúnú (TAN, LN) to help, assist, aid, support someone.

aim

amwáángeli to aim at something; to make something face toward it; to point something at it.

amwáángeni (TAN) to aim at something, point at it.

aimless

-paat to be inconsistent, unsteady, aimless.

airplane

pileen airplane, plane.

sikooki

waa húúhú (TAN)

air-raid shelter

bwokongo cave, air-raid shelter.

ajinomoto

azinomoto ajinomoto, a kind of Japanese seasoning; monosodium glutamate.

Alamagan

Lalamwáágin (TAN) the island of Alamagan.

Lólomwáághil the island of Alamagan.

alarm

*arong*² alarm, warning.

*ssigh*³ expression of surprise or alarm: “gee whiz”, “nuts”.

alcoholic beverages

áschi generic term for alcoholic beverages.

Aldebaran

Wuun the star Aldebaran.

alert

faffalló to be alert, to pay attention.

húlluló (TAN) to look out for something, to be on the alert.

metaffaló to have a clear head, to be awake, alert, able to understand.

sassaghurúúló to look outwards, to be alert.

sússúlluló to look out for something, to be on the alert.

Alexandrian laurel

rághisch *Calophyllum inophyllum*, Alexandrian laurel; large tree with fragrant blossoms.

regirh (TAN) *Calophyllum inophyllum*, Alexandrian laurel; large tree with fragrant blossoms.

safang flower of the Alexandrian laurel; small, yellow in the middle, white on the edges.

alien

schóól lughul alien, stranger, outsider; lit.: person from the outside; someone who is not a member of a specified group (of any size).

alight¹

bwuppwurat to be smoking, alight.

gú (TAN) to be alight, to smolder, to be burning.

ghú¹ to be alight, to smolder, to be burning.

ttil to shine, be alight.

ttin (TAN) to shine, be alight.

alight²

hóó- (TAN) to alight, to land, of flying things.

hóóló (TAN) to land, alight.

sóó- to alight, to land, of flying things (animate and inanimate).

sóóló to land, alight.

alive

malaw to be alive, to live.

manaw (TAN) to live, be alive.

all

alonga- all, every one.

allergic reaction

bwárich to have an itchy irritation in the mouth from allergy to taro.

ttiyaw to have an itchy tongue as an allergic reaction to eating fish or meat that is slightly spoiled, esp. canned fish.

uró allergic reaction of the skin, goose pimples.

alligator

aligitór (TAN) crocodile or alligator.

all the way

-ffósch all the way to a destination.

ally

kuumi peer group, class, classmates, friends, allies.

almond

taliisay Terminalia catappa, Indian almond; the bark and leaves are used in traditional medicine.

tiliisey (TAN) *Terminalia catappa*, Indian almond; the bark and leaves are used in traditional medicine.

almost

*bwetá*²

alone

áláá- single, alone (used with counting classifier).

along

aro- about, around, along, near, next to.

also

bwal also, too, again, more, and, either.

*ppal*³ also, too.

ppwal also, too, later.

*ppwan*² (TAN) also, too, later.

Altair

Mááilap the star Altair.

alternate

siiweli to change, alternate something or someone.

although

bwete although, despite.

ambivalent

tiperáára to be indecisive, ambivalent, undecided, to be in disagreement.

American

libwerh (TAN) white people, Americans, Westerners.

libwesch white people, Americans, Westerners.

among

fengáll together, among each other.

leyi- among, between.

amount

egúh (TAN) a little bit, a small amount.

eghus a little bit, a small amount.

gúfiti- (TAN) small amount.

ghufiti- small amount.

-ghus counting classifier for small amounts.

llapa- size, amount.

-metch (TAN) counting classifier for little bits, small amounts.

amputate

paghúw to cut something, sever, prune, amputate, split it in half.

amuse

appwó to be fun, amusing, entertaining.

appwóóy to entertain someone, to amuse him.

amusement

abwaabwa to do something for pleasure or amusement, to celebrate, have fun, rejoice together.

amusing

ághekkáy to be funny, amusing.

Anatahan

Lataal the island of Anatahan.

Lataan (TAN) the island of Anatahan.

ancestor

remweiwe ancestors, people of ancient times.

rhepin ainang (TAN) founders or original ancestors of a clan.

schepil ailang founders or original ancestors of a clan.

ancestral home

bwughos property; ancestral home; place of origin.

anchor

féétág (TAN) to set an anchor, to tie a boat up.

féétágh to set an anchor, to tie a boat up.

féétághi to anchor it, tie it up (of a boat).

anchovy

tiil sp. of small ocean fish; anchovy.

ancient

*lóómw*¹ old times, ancient times.

mwug (TAN) old, ancient, aged (of people).

and

bwal also, too, again, more, and, either.

*iwe*¹ then, next, and then.

*me*² and, or, with.

*nge*¹ but, and.

and then

bwughiischagh next, and then.

angel

anghit (TAN)

angit

anger

*abweschikkara*¹ to anger someone, make him very angry.

ahoonga (TAN) to anger someone, to make him angry.

ahunguhung (TAN) to show one's anger or displeasure.

asoonga to tease someone, to make him angry, to anger him.

asúngúsúng to show anger, as by one's expression or gestures,
or by walking around angrily, etc.; to grumble when an-
noyed, to show displeasure.

álingáringár (TAN) to be fond of provoking people to anger.

hee (TAN) expression of anger for men.

liyálingáringár person who frequently provokes people to anger, to be fond of provoking people to anger.

see expression of anger for men.

soongommang to be hot-tempered, to anger easily.

utiyóólómw expression of warning or anger: "Just you wait!" Implies the threat of upcoming punishment.

wetiyaanómw (TAN) expression of warning or anger: "Just you wait!" Implies threat of upcoming punishment.

angle

gháásch

angry

*abweschikkara*¹ to anger someone, make him very angry.

ahoonga (TAN) to anger someone, to make him angry.

amwááng to keep something away from someone so as to make him angry.

asoonga to tease someone, to make him angry, to anger him.

bway to be angry or jealous because some distributed good is not shared with one.

bwárich to be mad or angry.

hohhoong (TAN) to become angry frequently, to be jealous.

hoong (TAN) to be angry, irritated.

hoongoló (TAN) to become angry because of someone's actions or words.

lihoongofay (TAN) person who seems angry most of the time; person who is short-tempered.

lingár to be quietly furious, extremely angry, but to keep one's anger to oneself.

lingárengár to be extremely furious or angry.

lisoongofay person who seems angry most of the time; a person who is short-tempered.

masanngaw to stare with great anger or annoyance, to have an annoyed or angry look.

ngetetá (TAN) to be enraged, furious, berserk with anger, angry to the point of fighting.

sanngaw to be very angry, enraged, fighting-mad, very embarrassed, esp. as a result of a personal and public insult.

soong to be angry, mad.

soongoló to become angry because of someone's actions or words.

soongoschééy to be irritable, frequently angry.

sossoong to become angry frequently, to be jealous.

anguish

lirhippúng (TAN) to be disgusted, anguished, in despair.

lischippúng to be disgusted, anguished, in despair, the feeling resulting from being robbed or from the death of a loved one.

animal

alifanti elephant.

aligitór (TAN) crocodile or alligator.

arhegerh (TAN) rat.

bwari sp. of small green lizard.

bwáábwá (TAN) turtle.

bwuliiko donkey.

denden sp. of snail used as a source of food by the Japanese and now infesting the island of Saipan.

galuuf (TAN) sp. of lizard: gecko.

gattu (TAN) cat.

geerh (TAN) rat.

gulaag (TAN) dog.

gúyél (TAN) small green lizard.

ghaluuf black and green forest lizard; gecko.

gharibwów carabao, water buffalo.

ghattu cat, house cat.

gheesch rat.

gheesch ghikkit mouse.

ghubwaayo horse.

ghulóógh dog.

*ghúúw*³ porpoise.

kaimaan crocodile.

kkairo frog.

kameezo camel.

kkaribwów (TAN) carabao, water buffalo.

kkiniilo sheep.

kunneeyo rabbit.

layú- possessive classifier for children or offspring, domesticated animals that are owned and treasured, tools, toys, and other cherished personal objects.

liamwút silverfish,

lipeipaay small house lizard.

lituung monkey.

-mal counting classifier for people and animals.

*maal*¹ animal, bird; generic term for any living creature except humans.

malefighir domestic animal.

malemwóscho wild and untamed creature; undomesticated animal.

*maan*¹ (TAN, LN) animal, bird, fish, insect.

melóósch wild deer, found in the mountains of Saipan and the northern islands.

*mwéél*¹ sp. of turtle with a thin shell, used for eating.

mwunyeeka doll, stuffed animal.

ooso bear.

paischééy bat, flying fox.

-rhay (TAN) counting classifier for one, two, or three humans or higher animals.

saaru monkey.

siibwa goat.

siilo pig.

-scháy counting classifier for one, two, or three people, pigs, goats, dogs, cattle, horses, cats, rats, and fish; used for first three numbers only; for four and up *-mal* is used.

tiigiri (TAN) tiger.

tighiri tiger.

wakke cow, cattle.

woong turtle.

wongomaaw turtle with hard shell, which is often used for making jewelry.

wongorás sp. of turtle with razor-like bumps on the back of the shell and along the edges of the flippers, similar to hawksbill turtle.

ankle

*gurubw*¹ (TAN) ankle joint; ankle bone.

*ghurubw*¹ ankle joint; ankle bone.

announcement

arongorong news, information, announcement.

annoy

abwayi to annoy someone, to make him feel resentful.

abwayú (TAN) to make someone annoyed or resentful.

abwurhubwurh (TAN) to be distracting, annoying.

abwuschubwusch to be distracting, annoying, bothersome.

agu (TAN) to annoy or irritate someone.

aghuuw to annoy or irritate someone.

ahoong (TAN) to be irritating, annoying.

amwáángi to annoy someone; to make him impatient; to give him a hard time.

asoong to act in an annoying, irritating, or teasing way; to be irritating, annoying.

asúngúsung to show anger, as by one's expression or gestures, or by walking around angrily, etc.; to grumble when annoyed, to show displeasure.

filimwáang to do things intentionally so as to create a disturbance, to be annoying (esp. of small children).

gu (TAN) to be fed up, annoyed, as a result of excessive teasing or mocking.

ghu to be fed up, annoyed, as a result of excessive teasing or mocking.

masannkaw to stare with great anger or annoyance, to have an annoyed or angry look.

mwáang to be annoyed, impatient, especially from waiting.

mwáángiló to be annoyed, frustrated, fed up.

stotba to bother or annoy someone, to be a nuisance.

annoyance

aisus exclamation of surprise, concern, annoyance; roughly equivalent to "Oh, God!".

anoint

ammihi (TAN) to anoint someone with oil.

ammisi to anoint someone with oil.

ákkápit to anoint the hair or body with oil.

another

bwaleew another one.

answer

appaliyen (TAN) to answer, reply.

appalúwal to respond, call back, answer, reply.

appalúweli to answer, reply to someone.

*palúwal*¹ to answer a question; answer.

palúweli to answer someone, to answer a question.

ant

lééng

ugerh (TAN) large black ant with a painful stinging bite.

wughesch large black ant with a painful stinging bite which makes its nest near rotting trees.

antagonist

malenngaw bad person; antagonist or villain in a story; enemy.

manebwutag (TAN) bad person; antagonist or villain in a story; enemy.

Antares

Tumwur the star Antares.

anticipate

*apúngúpúng*¹ to anticipate the arrival of a welcome visitor or of some favorable news.

áirághiiy to be sullenly or unwillingly anticipating an unpleasant task (hard work, getting up in the morning, etc.).

antler

falú- thorns (of a plant, such as a rose), horns or antlers (of a cow or deer).

anus

liiwet anus, anal area.

anxious

ailangiiy to feel anxious or concerned about an unpleasant future task that cannot be avoided.

ailengiiy (TAN) to feel anxious, concerned about the future.

mesaghasagh to have reservations, to be a little worried or anxious about doing something.

peiriir to be anxious, worried.

rúúrú to be worried, anxious.

aphrodisiac

ilimás traditional love medicine or aphrodisiac; to use such medicine.

inemes (TAN) traditional love medicine or aphrodisiac; to use such medicine.

ommwung traditional aphrodisiac perfume which is applied to the body of a woman so that she may fall in love with the applier.

apologize

amwohomwoh (TAN) to apologize, to beg forgiveness.

amwosomwos to apologize, to beg forgiveness or pardon.

*fayúsko*¹ the first or last thing said in a formal request or oration (to apologize for speaking out).

appear

bwá to be or become visible, to appear, to show oneself.

bwááwow to appear and become visible, as the stars.

fih (TAN) to happen, to occur, to appear, to come about.

lla (of vessels or other objects) to have just appeared on the horizon; to appear in the distance.

nna (TAN) (of vessels, etc.) to have just appeared on the horizon; to appear in the distance.

ppwá to appear suddenly (as from under water), to emerge into view.

appearance

lapalap appearance, age (of a person).

appease

áschipaschip to act in an appeasing fashion.

áschipaschipa to appease, to try to please someone with gifts or apologies.

appetite

paaschugh to have a big appetite, to eat a lot.

ssomw (TAN) to eat a lot, to have a good appetite.

*ssumw*¹ to eat a lot, to have a good appetite.

applaud

pighipigh to clap the hands, to applaud.

apple

anoonas *Annona reticulata*, custard apple; the leaves of this plant are also used in medicine for child-bearing.

aatis *Annona squamosa*, sweetsop, sugar apple.

fááliyáp mountain apple.

fáániyáp (TAN) mountain apple.

apportion

aineti (TAN, LN) to share, distribute, apportion food.

*inet*² (TAN, LN) to divide, share, apportion.

patti to distribute, to serve, to apportion, to pass out food or belongings.

apprehensive

parang to be afraid, worried, apprehensive.

approach

akkarap to become closer, to approach.

arapeto to approach close to the speaker.

mescherágh to be easy, simple, light (of a task); to be approachable, easy to deal with (of people).

mweteto to come toward the speaker, to approach.

appropriate

fil to be appropriate, proper, correct (of dress, actions, words, etc.).

ghatch good, well-done, proper, appropriate.

kkofirh (TAN) to be appropriate, suited, proper, fitting; to meet the requirements of something; to fit into a restricted space.

tamafisch to be appropriate, suited, proper, fitting; to meet the requirements of something; to fit into a restricted space.

April

Abrid the month of April.

Aquila

Paay Efeng northern wing of the constellation Aquila.

Paay Yéér southern wing of the constellation Aquila.

arbitrator

schóól aweewe judge, lecturer, mediator, arbitrator.

schóól aweeweel kkapas arbitrator, mediator, one who finds the solution to a problem.

Arcturus

Aremwoy the star Arcturus.

argue

arh (TAN) to argue.

ángiingi to argue about something.

yásch to argue.

argument

fitighoogho confusion, dispute, argument.

Aries

Ghúúw the constellation of Aries.

arise

*áschitá*² (of an argument or dispute) to arise suddenly and violently in an otherwise peaceful meeting; to speak up in disagreement.

arithmetic

kuentas

arm

gúrúfááfá (TAN) to fling up one's arms in surprise, to struggle in the water when afraid of drowning by throwing one's arms around.

*paay*¹ arm and hand, wing.

paay má paralyzed arms.

aroma

bwoo- smell, odor, aroma.

ngaas aroma or scent of perfume or fragrant flowers.

uwah (TAN) aroma, smell in the air (pleasant or unpleasant).

uwas aroma or smell in the air (pleasant or unpleasant).

aromatic

-ngas to be fragrant, sweet-smelling, aromatic.

around

aro- about, around, along, near, next to.

bwáliiy to go around something (all the way) and come back to the point of origin – as when walking around a house to inspect the eaves, or as a fish that hides from a fisherman by circling a rock.

fetál around, somewhere, randomly.

arrange

limeti to beautify, arrange, straighten up, tidy (one's person or personal belongings).

arrive

*atol*³ to arrive at the time when something is supposed to happen.

ffééto to be newly arrived; to have just arrived.

ghola to reach it, to reach and touch something; to arrive at a place.

too- to come, reach, arrive.

tooló to come to, reach, arrive at.

toori to reach a certain time or place, arrive at it.

tooto to be coming, to be arriving.

war to arrive.

wareto to come, arrive.

arrogant

mwáálesol to be a show-off, to be arrogant, proud, haughty.

ráág to be excessively proud, arrogant.

arrow

yuumi bow and arrow.

yuumiy to shoot an arrow at someone or something.

arrowroot

mógomóg (TAN) *Tacca leontopetaloides*. arrowroot.

móghomógh *Tacca leontopetaloides*, arrowroot.

artery

*waa*² veins, arteries.

as

*bwe*² as, to be.

*bwe*³ because, so that, as.

*igha*¹ when, as.

ashamed

hááw (TAN) to be embarrassed, ashamed (esp. when others know of something bad that one has done).

lingingaw person who is ashamed or embarrassed because he has done something bad or has lied, to be ashamed or embarrassed because one has been discovered to have lied or to have done something bad.

sááw to be embarrassed, shy, ashamed (esp. when others know of something bad that one has done).

ashes

ammwoorh (TAN) cigarette ashes, to flick ashes from a cigarette.

ammwoorhalong (TAN) to put ashes into something.

ammwóósch ashes from cigarettes, to flick ashes from a cigarette.

ammwóóschalong to put ashes into something.

falang ashes, charcoal, charred wood.

mwóósch ashes, as from a cigarette.

mwuli ashes, charcoal, remains of a fire.

ashtray

aizira

haizira (TAN)

ask

aiyeg (TAN) to ask, make a request.

aiyegi (TAN) to ask someone a question.

aiyegh to ask, make a request.

aiyeghi to ask someone a question.

aúné (TAN, LN) to ask a question, to question.

aúnééy (TAN) to ask someone.

ayúlé to ask a question, to question.

ayúlééw to ask someone.

lugun perhe (TAN) to search, look for, to ask for information.

lughul pesche to search, look for, to ask for information.

tingór to ask for, request.

tingóreey to request, ask for something.

tingóromaaw to constantly or habitually ask or beg for something, to nag.

asleep

asseiparh (TAN) to sleep, fall asleep.

asseipasch to fall asleep, go to sleep, sleep.

malúúlú to be numb, asleep (of the extremities) because the blood has been cut off.

mayúr to be asleep, to sleep.

nenne to sleep, to be asleep; in reference to children or when talking to children.

As Perdido

Asughunnu As Perdido area at the south tip of Saipan.

aspirin

aspiriina

assault

móówula to attack someone, to battle him, to assault him with a weapon.

assemble

arhúúy (TAN) to group together, to assemble something, to join together.

aschuuw to put together, join something together (as two pipes, sticks, or ropes that must be joined); to group together; to assemble a piece of equipment or a toy model.

úyénég (TAN) to assemble, to come together, to have a meeting.

yéélágh to assemble, to come together, to have a meeting.

assembly

rhuu (TAN) meeting, assembly, joining, joint.

rhuulap (TAN) large assembly or meeting, group of people who have come together for some common purpose.

schuu meeting, assembly, joining, joint.

schuulap large assembly or meeting, group of people who have come together for some common purpose or problem.

toulap assembly, crowd of people.

úyénég (TAN) assembly, meeting.

yéélágh assembly, meeting.

assist

alillih (TAN) to help, assist someone.

llih (TAN) to have been helped, assisted by someone.

llis to have been helped, assisted in a task.

*tapatap*² to help, aid, assist, provide assistance.

teping to request or beg for support, assistance, food.

tepángi to provide support for someone, to help, to take care of one's family, to assist someone.

túmúlú to help, aid, assist someone.

túmúnú (TAN, LN) to help, assist, aid, support someone.

asthma

guuha (TAN) to wheeze, as with asthma; asthma.

ghuuwa to wheeze, as with asthma; asthma.

Asuncion

Sangórhól (TAN) the island of Asuncion in the Northern Mariana Islands.

Songoschól the island of Asuncion in the Northern Mariana Islands.

at

lee- at the place or time of.

*me*¹ from, at.

ree⁻¹ at, for, with, by, because of.

at last

ottimwool finally, at last.

atoll

Fánaápi (TAN) group of atolls, esp. the low islands of the Caroline Islands.

Feláápi group of atolls, esp. the low islands of the Caroline Islands (e.g., Satawal, Pullap, Woleai).

tée small atolls, low islands; often used generally to mean outlying island, in which case it may include volcanic islands as well as atolls.

attach

ppaschangáli to be attached, stuck to something.

pascheey to stick or attach something to something.

attack

móówul to attack, have battle with; war.

móówula to attack someone, to battle him, to assault him with a weapon.

rupeeti (of chickens and birds) to attack.

attempt

*mil*² to try, attempt to accomplish something, with or without success.

satoni (TAN) to try to do something, to attempt something, to try something out.

sótol to try, attempt.

*sótol*i to try to do something, to attempt something, to try something out.

attention

faffalló to be alert, to pay attention.

lúghútchów to not care, fail to pay attention to, or not believe what is said (used in the context of a situation where there is much going on); to distrust or disbelieve what is said.

attentive

rongáagh to be attentive, understanding, a good listener.

rongoschigh to be obedient, attentive, to listen carefully.

attitude

fээрúl manner of, attitude of, composition of.

attorney

difensoot defense attorney, lawyer.

attractive

amweschiya to make something beautiful, attractive, pretty (esp. of bead decorations).

mwaamwaay to be beautiful, pretty, handsome, good, healthy, successful; beauty, attractiveness.

wooghatch to be handsome, attractive.

attributive prefix

li- attributive prefix which nominalizes verbs or changes the class of a noun; it adds the meaning "person with the characteristics of".

attributive suffix

*-l*² of, for (attributive suffix).

August

Agosto the month of August.

aunt

tiiya

Australian pine

weegu (TAN) *Casuarina equisetifolia*, ironwood tree, Australian pine tree.

weighu *Casuarina equisetifolia*, ironwood tree, Australian pine tree; bark is used in traditional medicine.

authority

lemelem to be in authority, be responsible, have power or control.

nemenem (LN) to be in authority, be responsible, have power or control.

automobile

gareeta (TAN) automobile, truck, cart.

ghareeta automobile, truck, cart.

móókkinaal ghareeta automobile engine.

tomwoobid

avaricious

heriyo (TAN) greedy, avaricious, gluttonous.

awake

lifang to awaken, wake up.

mmah (TAN) to be awake.

mmas to be awake.

mmasaffat to stay awake for no reason.

metaffaló to have a clear head, to be awake, alert, able to understand.

miyááf to be awake, to wake up.

miyááfeló to awaken, be awake after sleeping; to return to consciousness after fainting, to revive.

miyááfetá to wake up, awaken.

rhimwetá (TAN) to awaken, get up, wake up.

schimwetá to awaken, get up, wake up.

aware

apareli to be aware of something.

apareni (TAN) to be aware of something.

away

*hengi*¹ (TAN) from, past, away from.

*-ló*³

*sángi*¹ from, past, away from.

axe

asóópal (TAN) large, two-handed axe.

sóópel large axe.

axle

*ehe*¹ axle of a bull cart.

baby

góógó (TAN) baby, infant.

ghóóghó baby, infant.

schopungi to carry a baby or other object in the arms, in front of the body.

baby-sit

leghelegh to take care of, baby-sit, guard, keep watch over.

negeneg (TAN) to take care of, baby-sit, guard, keep watch over.

neghenegh (LN) to take care of, baby-sit, guard, keep watch over.

piighát to baby-sit, to care for a child or pet.

piighátiiy to baby-sit a child, to care for a child.

bachelor

aleweisch bachelor, unmarried male.

aliyal young unmarried male, bachelor.

back

hagúr (TAN) back, backbone.

mwiir behind, after, at the back, stern (of a boat).

saghúr back, backbone.

back and forth

sápeló-sápeto to be constantly going and coming, back and forth, to and fro.

backbone

hagúr (TAN) back, backbone.

saghúr back, backbone.

schúúlap

backwards

woghetágh to turn and face in the opposite direction, to face backwards.

bad

-*bwut* to be bad, undesirable, improper.

bwuutag (TAN) bad, improper, rude, ugly.

hoo-² (TAN) bad, unfair.

malennkaw bad person; antagonist or villain in a story; enemy.

manebwutag (TAN) bad person; antagonist or villain in a story; enemy.

nngaw to be bad.

nngawa- badness, evil, sickness.

nngawaló to become bad, worse, broken, spoiled, rotted away, without further use.

soo- bad, unfair.

bad luck

dimóólas bad luck; to be unlucky or unfortunate.

waihet (TAN) bad omen, misfortune, bad luck, evil tidings.

weisát bad omen, misfortune, bad luck, evil tidings.

bad omen

waihet (TAN) bad omen, misfortune, bad luck, evil tidings.

weisát bad omen, misfortune, bad luck, evil tidings.

bad-tempered

súngúnngów to be bad-tempered, fierce, mean.

bad weather

lángiláng to have bad weather.

lengileng (TAN) to have bad weather.

bag

fuuto paper bag or sack.

tugh bag, sack.

baggy

bwóhalihal (TAN) to be baggy, loose (of clothes).

*bwósééliyél*² to be baggy, loose (of clothes).

bail

ammat to bail.

ammata to bail it (of a boat or canoe).

bailer

ammat

bait

amón (TAN) fish bait; to bait a hook.

amwal bait (for fish); to bait (a hook).

*kkóbw*² to ignore bait (of fish).

bald

bwoozu to be bald, to have very close-cropped hair.

dangas to be bald, to have a shaven head.

ghúrúffasch to shave the head bald.

ghúrúffascha to shave the head bald.

limagúreffarh (TAN) bald person.

lischimwéffasch person who is bald.

schimwoffasch to be bald.

ball

bwoola

lippé (TAN) ball, esp. one filled with air.

pééli to play basketball or with any kind of ball that one bounces.

balloon

ligabwoobwo (TAN) balloonfish, balloon.

lighabwoobwo balloonfish, balloon.

balloonfish

ligabwoobwo (TAN) balloonfish, balloon.

lighabwoobwo balloonfish, balloon.

wáát sp. of balloonfish.

bamboo

bwaay ¹

ligippwaay (TAN) sp. of bamboo.

lighippwáy sp. of bamboo.

banana

soghosogh to get a bunch of bananas from the tree, to lop off a bunch of bananas from a tree.

tigéér (TAN) ripe banana mixed with coconut milk.

túghéér ripe banana mixed with coconut milk.

uurh (TAN)

uurh mwodatchór (TAN) long green variety of banana with soft meat.

wiisch generic term for banana.

wiisch addiin long, plump banana variety, usually cooked and eaten with pork stew.

wiisch bwungurh (TAN) long, slender banana variety with firm meat.

wiisch bwungusch long, slender banana variety with firm meat, used for cooking or eaten raw when ripe.

wiisch dóóma short, square-shaped banana variety, which is often still green outside when ripe; used in cooking.

wiisch fayúmmwosch short, plump banana variety, best eaten when ripe.

wiisch looriya slow-growing banana variety, typically found in large bunches; similar in size and taste to *wiisch dóóma*.

wiisch mwéschétchar long, green banana variety with soft meat; similar to but softer than *wiisch bwungusch*.

wiisch taiwang small, sweet banana variety, said to come from Taiwan.

wischarung banana cooked in coconut cream.

wischewówu fragrant banana variety, said to come from Oahu, Hawaii.

wischiffay banana boiled in water without coconut cream.

-yis counting classifier for hands of bananas.

band

schóól atittigh band member, a band.

bandit

malemwóscho wild, rascally person, thief, robber, bandit.

bang

aléllérh (TAN) to make a pounding or banging noise.

aléllésch to make noise, be noisy, of a banging or explosive sound such as from a firecracker, bomb, loud knocking on the door, pounding, etc.

*llérh*² (TAN) to make a loud sudden noise, to bang on something.

llésch to make a sound, loud noise, bang.

bank

bwóngko

banyan

*aaw*² *Ficus virens*, banyan tree; said to be called *aaw* because the hollows in the many roots appear like mouths.

ghiliaw *Ficus virens*, banyan; the leaves and roots are used in traditional medicine; Carolinians are told not to go under these trees for fear of possession by spirits.

barbecue

abwerhi (TAN) to barbecue something.

abweschi to barbecue something.

appwesch to barbecue.

mayúl to barbecue fish or game immediately after fishing, hunting, or collecting (before returning home).

ubwuschól to barbecue breadfruit over an open fire and then break it open for eating; barbecued breadfruit.

bare

*ffasch*¹ to be bare, nude, shaven.

bark

ériyér to bark (of a dog); to growl.

giil (TAN) skin, bark.

*ghiil*¹ skin, bark.

barracuda

saraw

barrel

tiina barrel, cask, crock.

basalt

aschaw hard basaltic rock, rocky cliff.

porow basaltic rock.

base

rááp (TAN) base, trunk, source, core of something.

schááp base, trunk, source, core.

baseball

ampaiya umpire in a baseball game.

bwoolaal batta baseball, softball.

bwoolaal paanak softball, baseball.

diiyo base (in a game); to play a game involving the use of bases.

óut to be out (in baseball).

tughutugh base (as in baseball).

túgútúg (TAN) base (in baseball).

basil

taibwo *Ocimum americanum* and *Ocimum basilicum*; kinds of basil, plants with small sweet-smelling purple, green and other dark-colored flowers on a long stem; often used in leis and medicine.

warúg *Ocimum sanctum*, sacred basil.

wérúg (TAN) *Ocimum sanctum*, sacred basil.

basis

bweletáá- beginning, groundwork, preamble, introduction, origin, basis.

bwenetáá- (TAN, LN) beginning, origin, basis, introduction.

basket

bwaarh (TAN) kind of round basket.

bwaasch round basket used for delivering cooked food and eating utensils.

bwutow (TAN) kind of basket used to hold personal belongings.

bwutów basket made from coconut leaves used for carrying personal belongings; purse, pocketbook.

gháighesch purse, basket for personal belongings.

kkatuupat tiny woven diamond or square-shaped basket seen on feast and festival days; about the size of a large chicken egg and filled with rice and other food.

mwárigar basket, made of coconut leaves, used for cooking fish in the earth oven.

-rhúg (TAN) counting classifier for baskets.

rhúúg (TAN) general term for basket.

-schúgh counting classifier for baskets.

schúúgh general term for basket.

*tuugh*² kind of basket woven from coconut leaves.

basketball

pééli to play basketball or with any kind of ball that one bounces.

bass

malosolos (TAN) sp. of sea bass or grouper.

malúsúlus sp. of sea bass or grouper.

bat

ghaluuti stick, club, bat, cudgel.

paischééy bat, flying fox.

wirhiwirh (TAN) bat, club, whip, stick.

wischiwisch bat, club, whip, stick.

bathe

túútú to bathe, shower, swim; to be immersed or soaked in water.

bathroom

bwóónyo bathroom, shower-room (not toilet).

imwal bwuse bathroom, toilet.

imwal kklaisis (S) toilet, bathroom.

imwan tiweló (TAN) toilet, bathroom.

kkómmwun toilet, bathroom.

batter

wirhingeni (TAN) to beat someone up, batter him, spank him.

wischingeli to beat someone up, batter him, spank him.

battle

gheera battle, war, to do battle, go to war.

móówul to attack, have battle with; war.

móówula to attack someone, to battle him, to assault him with a weapon.

bay

*laam*³

be

oor (TAN) there is, there are; to have, to be.

eyoor to have, to be; there is, there are.

*lo*¹ to stay, be, remain, be left.

no (TAN, LN) to be, stay, remain, live.

yoor to be, to have, to exist.

beach

leppi at the beach.

*ppi*¹ sand, soil, beach.

bead

*ppwul*² (TAN) small colored beads, esp. those sewn into necklaces or head garlands.

usous small colored beads, which are sewn into complex necklaces or head garlands to be worn at a feast or party.

beam

*weey*³ supporting beam for the trusses or rafters on a house.

bean

fiyoolis string beans.

mwonggos variety of bean (chili beans, navy beans).

olu (TAN) *Vigna marina*, beach bean; used in traditional medicine.

oolu *Vigna marina*, beach bean; used in traditional medicine.

bear¹

ooso bear.

bear²

*uwa*² to be bearing and plentiful (of trees).

beard

alúh (TAN) beard, whiskers.

*alús*² beard, whiskers.

beat

amalaaló to beat off ants, flies, or other swarming insects.

aminaaló (TAN) to beat off insects.

ássááli to beat or punish an opponent savagely after he is already helpless and on the ground; may be used of animals as well as humans.

lli to hit, beat.

liiy to hit someone, to beat him.

nni (TAN, LN) to hit, beat, beat up, injure.

wirhingeni (TAN) to beat someone up, batter him, spank him.

wirhiwirh (TAN) spanking, beating, clubbing.

wischingeli to beat someone up, batter him, spank him.

wischiwisch spanking, beating, clubbing.

beautiful

amweschiya to make something beautiful, attractive, pretty (esp. of bead decorations).

limwaamwaay very beautiful woman; handsome man (in some dialects); beautiful child (of either sex), very beautiful woman; handsome man (in some dialects); beautiful child (of either sex).

lling to be beautiful, cute, pretty (of objects, such as a dress, movie, hairstyle).

liris man who is very handsome; beautiful woman or child.

malemwaamwaay pretty, beautiful person.

mwaamwaay to be beautiful, pretty, handsome, good, healthy, successful; beauty, attractiveness.

ris to be pretty, beautiful, cute, handsome (of people or things).

beautify

limeti to beautify, arrange, straighten up, tidy (one's person or personal belongings).

beauty

mwaamwaay to be beautiful, pretty, handsome, good, healthy, successful; beauty, attractiveness.

beauty mark

rumwurumw mole on the skin, beauty mark.

because

*bwe*³ because, so that, as.

bwe igha because of that.

bwe ighiwe because of that time.

bwe ilaal because of that (specified recent action).

bwe imwu because of that (very recent action).

bwe iwe because of that (distant or past action).

ree⁻¹ at, for, with, by, because of.

beckon

faingi to call to or beckon towards someone or something.

ffay to call, beckon.

tchimwetiw to bow or beckon towards someone; to nod the head when sleepy or tired.

become

*-ló*¹ verb suffix indicating incipience, becoming, or change of state.

bed

kaatiri bed, cot.

bee

abeeha (TAN) bee, bees.

abeeya bee, bees which produce honey.

beer

biiru

beetle

lighaawong sand beetle.

before

mmwa⁻¹ to be in front; before.

taftaf to be early, before a set time (as for an appointment).

beg

mwescheleyá to be curious about other people's possessions and beg for them, to be greedy, covetous, to request other people's belongings, or to beg goods in a store.

teping to request or beg for support, assistance, food.

tingóromaaw to constantly or habitually ask or beg for something, to nag.

beg forgiveness

amwohomwoh (TAN) to apologize, to beg forgiveness.

amwosomwos to apologize, to beg forgiveness or pardon.

begin

bwel to begin.

lál to have just begun, just occurred.

lán (TAN) to have just begun, just occurred.

-tá to show improvement; to begin something.

beginning

bweletáá- beginning, groundwork, preamble, introduction, origin, basis.

bwenetáá- (TAN, LN) beginning, origin, basis, introduction.

behalf

kkapaháágini (TAN) to intercede for someone, to speak to someone on behalf of someone.

kkapasáághili to intercede on behalf of someone, to speak to an authority on behalf of someone.

behave

*fang*³ (TAN) to be proper, well-behaved, well-liked (of people).

selingááfisch well behaved, obedient.

behind

lu to be last, behind (in races, learning or other situations where competition may be present or implied).

mwiir behind, after, at the back, stern (of a boat).

mwiril after, behind something.

belch

gérér (TAN) to belch, burp.

ghérér to belch, burp.

belief

houlang (TAN)

*meefi*¹ to feel something (through touching); to have a belief or feeling about something.

soulang

beliefs

afféér to make an incantation or spell for purposes of magic or medicine.

agheta to put a curse on an infant whose parents are believed to have resumed intimate relations too soon after the child's birth.

ahoomá (TAN) offering for spirits.

*akkaghil*² to try to identify a spirit by a spell that involves eating special things; to attempt to get the spirit that is causing problems to reveal itself.

alolomwaay the process of finding out the nature of the ghost that is making one sick.

alú spirit, ghost; may be evil or helpful.

alúúl falúw spirits of the land.

alúúl leeimw spirits of the house.

alúúl leeyil walúwal spirits of the forest.

alúúl sáát spirits of the sea.

amet perfume or scented oil containing herbs, used to protect infants or pregnant women from spirits or disease.

amwoongél traditional medicine used to assist a person whose spirit is believed to have been separated from his body.

anú (TAN, LN) spirit, ghost.

aseeyal day of ritual preparation and feasting at the end of the period of mourning over a death, or when construction of a canoe has been completed. On the canoe's first voyage, all the fish caught by the crew are cooked for the *aseeyal*. This is said to bring good luck to the canoe.

asoomá to set aside fish from the catch as an offering to the spirits. Fishermen usually hang a portion of their catch from trees as *asoomá*.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

asootubw to prepare and give a gift to the spirit of a respected dead person.

atughutugh to give money or material goods to the relatives of a deceased person to be included in the coffin, to put valued objects (cloth, money) in the coffin with the deceased person for them to use in the next world.

atúgútúg (TAN) to give money or goods to the family of the deceased so that it may be placed in the coffin.

awaratá to show signs of being possessed by a spirit.

awarawar to be possessed by a spirit which speaks through one in a different voice from one's own; to hallucinate; to mutter as if possessed; to have convulsions.

awárátá (TAN) to appear to be possessed by a spirit.

bwalabwal object or chant believed to provide protection from evil spirits or black magic. Each clan has its own form of *bwalabwal*.

bwalúw to cover or protect something with medicine or magic.

bwee the act of predicting where fish or game animals may be caught.

*bweey*¹ to test for spirits (*alú*); to foretell a future occurrence.

faabwong four nights, esp. the four taboo nights of a funeral wake.

fayúpar bracelet worn on the ankle made from red coral and strings, used to keep the spirit within the body.

filiiti magic wand; decorated stick used in traditional stick dance, never used by anyone except its owner, and said to have magic power.

firourow the practice of having the family of a deceased person go to the beach and burn the personal belongings of the deceased that were not given away before death, conducted at low tide so that the rising tide washes the ashes away.

*ffirh*² (TAN) to tap the fingers on wood.

*ffisch*² to tap the fingers on wood; it is said that when this sound is heard it is a sign that a family member has died.

gát (TAN) to be under a curse (of a baby whose parents are believed to have resumed sexual relations too soon after the child's birth).

*giin*¹ (TAN) round bead decoration worn tied around the body of a sick person as a charm to make him well.

goh (TAN) to be under a curse (of a child).

*gooh*² (TAN) kinds of childhood diseases believed to be transmitted by the mother.

ghát (of an infant) to be weak, poorly developed; thought to be a result of the parents' having resumed intimate relations too soon after the child's birth.

gháát infant's disease thought to be due to the parents' having resumed intimate relations too soon after the child's birth.

ghos to be under a curse (of a child).

*ghoos*² kinds of childhood diseases believed to be transmitted by the mother; these diseases are characterized by loss of appetite, loud snoring, fever, indigestion, and diarrhea, and must be treated by traditional medicine.

ghoow payment or reward presented to a *malerong* so that he may give it to a spirit for appeasement.

hafey (TAN) traditional Carolinian medicine.

imwalighet purifying house, where women traditionally spent several weeks after giving birth.

kaaka evil spirit, bogey man, ghost.

*leg**h* to reveal an evil spirit or ghost in order to exorcise it.

ligirhól (TAN) white and black string used for wrapping medicine.

Luugh God, name of the main traditional god, master of the universe.

luus traditional annual ceremony or festival attended only by married adults.

malebwut evil spirit or ghost.

maram uschóósch eclipse of the full moon, which is considered a dangerous time, especially for pregnant women.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

miláfféér medicine prepared with a magic spell on it; may be for good or evil purposes.

neg (TAN) to reveal an evil spirit or ghost in order to exorcise it.

negh (LN) to exorcise an evil spirit.

ngéél disembodied ghost or spirit.

ommwung traditional aphrodisiac perfume which is applied to the body of a woman so that she may fall in love with the applier.

paitingáli to put a magic spell on someone or something, to hex someone.

pil to be sacred, taboo, forbidden; usually with respect to clan totems and personal restrictions.

piil forbidden things or actions, taboos.

pilil ighapar taboo against eating red fish, which is a totem for one clan.

pilil málebwiibwi taboos or restrictions on behavior between brothers and sisters.

pilil róghumw taboo against eating a certain kind of crab, because it is a clan totem.

pilil woong taboo against eating turtle meat, because turtles are a clan totem.

rongol uschow knowledge about the rain, traditional knowledge of how to control the rain.

róóng place in the rafters of a house where *ghurughur*, *mwáár*, perfumes and other things are kept for spirits that come to the house.

rhóóngi (TAN) (of a spirit) to attempt to possess a person by entering his body when he is asleep or in bed.

sáfey traditional Carolinian medicine.

sáágghi to lift or remove a magic spell.

soope ghost, spirit.

*sousow*¹ curse, black magic spell, person who has the knowledge of how to use medicine to make others ill.

sóusáfey doctor of traditional Carolinian medicine; one who is knowledgeable in the preparation, use, and administration of such medicine.

*sóusów*² evil magician, who is thought to cast spells on others in order to make them ill.

schóól awarawar person possessed by a spirit.

schóóngi (of a spirit) to attempt to possess a person by entering his body when he is asleep or in bed.

táreyágh cloth, perfume, coconuts, and garlands set aside as an offering to spirits to ask them to spare the life of a sick person.

teriyeg (TAN) cloth, perfume, coconuts, and garlands set aside as an offering to spirits to ask them to spare the life of a sick person.

ttorofágh (of a woman) to clean oneself, esp. the hair, after the four days of a funeral wake, during which cleaning is taboo.

ungupat generic term for a type of traditional medicine for the exorcism of evil spirits.

walapil plants that are reserved only for use in traditional medicine, taboo plants; each clan has its own taboo plants.

wiíyáng to change the direction of the wind through the use of magic chants.

believe

alughulugha to make someone believe.

alúgúlúgú (TAN) to make someone believe.

alúghúúw to make someone believe something; to persuade or convince someone of something.

lúgú (TAN) to believe someone or something, to trust someone.

lúgúlúg (TAN) to believe, think.

lúghúlúgh to believe, think.

lúghúúw to believe someone or something, to trust someone.

bell

paarang

belongings

pisegh belongings, valuable personal possessions.

rhawar (TAN) personal belongings, possessions.

schowar personal belongings, possessions.

belt

*ghiil*³ belt made of round colored beads and worn as decoration or as a charm against illness.

loulow switch, whip, belt, or other device used for corporal punishment.

senturoon

bench

bwóngko chair, bench.

bend

apilipil to bow, bend down in respect (esp. of women to their brothers).

apinipin (TAN, LN) to bow or bend down in respect.

atiga (TAN) to bend the head closer in order to listen.

bwór to be bent over.

bwórotiw to bend down; to bend the head down.

óbwuráátiw to bend something down, as a branch of a tree, or as when flipping someone in a fight or wrestling match.

ppwór to be crooked, bent; bending over and ready to fall.

bent

bwór to be bent over.

gé (TAN) (of the joints of the body) to be locked in a bent position.

ghé (of one of the joints in the body) to be locked in a bent position.

berserk

ngetetá (TAN) to be enraged, furious, berserk with anger, angry to the point of fighting.

beside

olopeigh at the side, next to, beside.

besides

*fiti*² in addition to, besides, together with.

bet

auruw to gamble, play a game for money, wager, bet.

betel nut

lihounǵúungúúppwu (TAN) betel nut chewer.

lisounǵúungúúppwu betel nut chewer.

ppwu Areca cathecu, betel nut.

ppwu mangúsch soft green betel nut.

ppwu tchamaaw hard dried betel nut.

waluwal pepper leaf chewed together with betel nut.

better

únngúló to be faster, greater, better; to worsen, to increase.

bettor

rhóón apósta (TAN) gambler, bettor.

between

áleepat to insert things, put things in between; to sit in between.

leepat

leyi- among, between.

beverage

úlúma- possessive classifier for beverages, drinks.

beyond

aluu- to go beyond, to pass by.

aluuy (TAN) to pass by, go beyond.

bicycle

biskileeta

bid farewell

ahoow (TAN) to bid farewell to someone.

*akkabwung*² (TAN) to bid farewell, say goodbye.

houló (TAN) to bid farewell to one who is departing; to see someone off.

ókkóbwong to say good-bye, bid farewell.

big

atomwóghaaló to make something bigger.

daibang to be big, large, huge.

daiwatte to be big, large, huge.

lap to be large, big, older, more senior.

lapaló to become bigger, to increase in size or amount.

likkáp (TAN) to be big, large.

tomwógh to be big, large, huge.

bile

*áát*² gall bladder, bile.

bind

allégh something that binds people together or unites people; for example, the law, a statement by a clan leader, a proverb.

alléghú to tie something well, tighten it, bind it.

annég (TAN) any unifying or binding factor in a community.

annégú (TAN) to tighten or bind something.

apilúgúlúgú (TAN) to secure an agreement, make it binding.

apilúghúlúghúúw to secure or make binding (e.g., the constitution).

bird

*agila*² eagle.

ahaf (TAN) frigate bird.

araar sp. of small black bird.

asaf frigate bird, *Fregata magnificens*.

bwáá flock (of birds), school (of fish).

*bwóó*² tail feathers of a bird.

fappi white sea bird with short legs and a long tail (which the bird uses to attract fish; lives on the cliffs in small holes, especially common in the northern islands).

giyegi (TAN) sp. of white bird.

guliing (TAN) sp. of coastal bird: plover or sandpiper.

gurugaag (TAN) large black shore bird.

ghilalamá small night bird, rarely seen, the call of which is considered an omen of death or other ill fortune.

*ghiyeghi*² sp. of white bird.

ghuliing sp. of coastal bird; plover or sandpiper.

ghurughaagh large black shore bird.

húúg (TAN) white shore bird with a long tail.

lifóro sp. of land bird that obtains food from the sea.

lighakkayang small black birds that live in the mountains.

lighischawur dark colored bird, perhaps the American plover (*Pluvialis dominica*).

lissiyobw chicks, baby chickens.

lituughupar small red and black bird with a small beak.

litichog (TAN) sp. of bird.

litichogh sp. of bird.

*maal*¹ animal, bird; generic term for any living creature except humans.

malúgh chicken.

*maan*¹ (TAN, LN) animal, bird, fish, insect.

manuwó (TAN) eagle, hawk.

mweimwey sp. of bird.

mwii sp. of black bird, resembling a crow or raven but smaller.

mwuluwa eagle, hawk.

ngaanga duck.

paire rooster.

póóbwu turkey.

-*pów* counting classifier for birds.

séffó black sea bird with white under its wings.

súúgh white shore bird with a long tail.

waaw Micronesian blue jay: sp. of bird with a blue head and white chest.

birth

layúlay to bear a child.

layúlayúmescherágh to give birth without complications, to give birth easily.

layúlayúnngaw to have complications when giving birth to a child.

layúli to give birth to a child.

*makk*² to deliver a child.

makkéli to give birth to a child.

malawaaló to assist someone to give birth.

nayúnay (TAN) to bear a child.

nayúnayubwutag (TAN) to have complications when giving birth to a child.

nayúnayúmerherág (TAN) to give birth easily, without complications.

nayúni (TAN) to give birth to a child.

ráálil ubwutiw date of birth.

ráánin obwutiw (TAN) date of birth.

ubwutuwa- date or time of birth.

birthday

ráálil makk day of birth, birthday.

birthmark

*hóór*¹ (TAN)

*sóór*¹

bishop

obisbwo

bit

egúh (TAN) a little bit, a small amount.

eghus a little bit, a small amount.

–*metch* (TAN) counting classifier for little bits, small amounts.

bite

gúkú (TAN) to bite, as a characteristic or habit.

ghúúghú to bite repeatedly, to be biting.

*ghúúw*¹ to bite someone or something.

kkáng (of fish) to bite greedily and in large quantities.

kkeng (TAN) (of fish) to bite greedily and in large quantities.

*kkú*² (TAN) to bite someone or something.

kkúúghú to bite, as a characteristic or habit.

bitter

marah (TAN) bitter tasting.

maras bitter tasting.

bitter melon

atmagoso

blabbermouth

abwulallal to talk a lot, talk too much, be a blabbermouth; to speak loudly (esp. in an argument).

lall to be very talkative, a blabbermouth.

ssil (TAN) to talk a lot, to be a blabbermouth.

black

dótchól (TAN)

roschoppwung to be very dark, pitch black.

rhól (TAN) to be dark, black.

rhólippwung (TAN) dark black, pitch black.

schól to be dark, black all over.

schóleppwung dark black, pitch black.

schótchól

blade

bileet blade of a knife, razor.

*maas*² blade, as of a knife, machete, or axe.

schée

blame

mááitip to be blamed, accused of doing something bad.

tipiingáli to blame, accuse someone.

tipiingeni (TAN) to blame or accuse someone.

wááitip (TAN) to be blamed, accused of doing something.

bland

pat (of food) to be tasteless, bland, unsalted.

blanket

óus blanket, sheet, anything used as a cover for sleeping.

bleached

schimwéghót to have blond or bleached hair.

bleed

tcha to bleed, to be bleeding.

blind

limahaparh (TAN) blind person.

limasapasch blind person.

masapasch blind person, to be blind.

*pasch*² to be blind.

blink

aluppwa (TAN) to make lights flicker or blink.

aluppwuluppwa to make light flicker or blink (as when sending signals with a mirror).

arhigimah (TAN) to wink the eye, to blink.

aschighimas to blink, to wink the eye (as a greeting, to show approval, or when flirting).

mórup to blink (the eyes or a light).

mórupurup to blink the eyes rapidly, as when dust gets into them.

mwórup to blink (the eyes or a light).

blister

ppwey burn on the skin, blister caused by burning, bad case of heat rash, to be blistered by a burn, heat rash, bed sore.

ppwey schaal blister with liquid inside.

block

atippa to block a passage (e.g., a road, door) so as to prevent a person from passing.

*pasch*² to be blocked by a substance, to be covered over.

pilesagh to become blocked, clogged (without an intentional agent); to be patched, stopped from leaking.

pileey to close, cover up, put the lid on something; to turn off a faucet, block, secure, defend, protect, stop (a leak).

póghuuw to block something off so as to catch someone; to surround and capture fish by working in a line with other fishermen; also used generically to refer to surrounding chickens and other things that run away.

taggama to block someone from getting somewhere.

tip to be blocked, closed (of a road, door, way).

blond

schimwéghót to have blond or bleached hair.

blood

tcha

tchaaló to be bloody.

blood brothers

abwiibwi to be close friends, blood brothers (of both related and unrelated people).

abwiibwiifengáll to be very close friends (of unrelated people), to be as brothers, to be blood brothers.

bwiili to treat a friend as if he is one's brother, to accept another person as a blood-brother or blood-sister.

ppwiifengán (TAN) to be very close friends, to be blood brothers (of unrelated people).

blossom

atillúú blossoms of the coconut tree which are cut off to make tuba.

-*pé* counting classifier for containers; also used to count flower blossoms and mats.

pée flower, blossom.

blotch

henihen (TAN) pale or whitish blotches on the skin; may be treated with traditional medicine.

selesel pale or whitish blotches on the skin; may be treated with traditional medicines.

blouse

siliila dress, shirt or blouse with a collar.

blow

filifil to be breezy, as when the tradewinds are blowing comfortably.

filighatch to be blowing pleasantly (of the wind).

*fliti*² to blow towards someone or something (of the wind).

filiwetig (TAN) to be blowing pleasantly (of the wind).

funguri to blow the nose.

guhuufi (TAN) to blow chewed up medicine onto an affected area.

ghusufi to blow chewed up medicine onto an affected area.

ngusuri to blow the nose.

ófongofong to blow the nose.

ughuuw to blow air (of a person or of the wind).

uhi (TAN) to blow air (of a person or of the wind).

weiyáng (of a fire) to be blown by the wind, so that it does not heat properly.

yángi- to blow (of wind or breeze).

blue

araw dark blue, like the deep ocean; to be completely blue; the name of the color blue.

arawaraw blue; to be colored blue; to be partly colored blue; also used to refer to the color of the hair of Islanders.

blue jay

waaw Micronesian blue jay: sp. of bird with a blue head and white chest.

blunt

kkobw (TAN) to be blunt, dull.

*kkóbw*¹ to be blunt, dull.

ókkóbwu to make something dull, to blunt it.

board

*állif*¹ pounding board, used to pound breadfruit or taro.

paap lumber, board, plywood.

boat

bwoot ²

temma Japanese and Korean style plywood boat with a flat bottom.

bob

rhimw (TAN) to nod or raise the head; (of a boat) to rock up and down on the waves, to bob.

tchimw to nod or raise the head, to nod the head up and down; (of a boat) to rock up and down on the waves, to bob.

body

aibweibw (TAN) foot, footprint.

aibwiibw foot, footprint.

*aifar*¹ shoulder.

*alús*² beard, whiskers.

apilipilil pesche heel of the foot.

apilipilin perhe (TAN) heel of the foot.

apilúgh nape of the neck.

apinúg (TAN) nape of the neck.

appwal eyelid.

auhap (TAN) cheeks, jowls.

ausap cheeks or jowls of the face.

*aaw*¹ mouth.

ayúng breast, chest.

ayútt finger, digits of hand or foot.

ayúttúl pesche toe (lit.: finger of the feet/leg).

ayúttúlap thumb.

ayúttúluugh middle finger.

ayúttúsobwáágh ring finger.

ayúttúschigh smallest finger, little finger.

ayúttútiit index finger, pointing finger.

*áál*² strand of hair of the head.

álishiimw hair of the head.

ááp buttocks, hip.

áse- liver.

*áát*¹ chin.

*áát*² gall bladder, bile.

bwaar pubic area, pubic triangle (of men or women); traditionally a triangle-shaped tattoo in the pubic area.

bwararhug (TAN) pubic mound, mons veneris.

bwaraschugh pubic mound, mons veneris.

bweschebweschel fayúl maas the white of the eye.

bworóus ear.

*bwoot*¹ nose.

bwóselisel (TAN) to have very large male organs.

*bwósééliyél*¹ exceptionally large male organs (of animals or humans).

bwuug (TAN) navel.

bwugúyan paay (TAN) protruding bone of the elbow.

bwuugh navel.

bwughúwal paay protruding bone of the elbow.

bwughúwal pesche kneecap.

bwulóóló to have a flat abdomen.

*bwúll*¹ the heart.

faitúttúl tip of the clitoris.

faal aibwiibw sole of the foot.

faat eyebrow.

*faay*¹ tooth, teeth.

fayúl maas pupil of the eye.

fayúl orong Adam's apple, uvula.

fayúl pesche testicles, lit.: "rocks of the legs".

fayúl sabweil pupil of the eye (of people).

fayúl úwal Adam's apple, uvula.

fayún maah (TAN) pupil of the eye.

fayúnoor (TAN) Adam's apple, uvula.

fayúschimw head, skull.

- fáálimwar* Solar plexus.
fáályáp posterior, buttocks.
fáánemwar (TAN) solar plexus.
fárewa lung.
fíir clitoris.
ffo- female genitals.
fóóbwiyóbw brain.
giil (TAN) skin, bark.
goor (TAN) pubic hair.
gumwurh (TAN) wrist and hand.
*gurubw*¹ (TAN) ankle joint; ankle bone.
gháyi- penis.
*ghiil*¹ skin, bark.
ghoor pubic hair.
ghumwusch wrist and hand.
ghumwuschúl paay wrist joint.
*ghurubw*¹ ankle joint; ankle bone.
habweil (TAN) eye.
hagún magúr (TAN) head, skull.
hagúr (TAN) back, backbone.
hee (TAN) penis.
heling (TAN) ear.
*hóór*¹ (TAN) birthmark.
hórof (TAN) neck.
ileila- feathers, fur, body hair.
ilias head hair.
ilighi- body (of a person, animal, or vehicle).
inigi- (TAN) body (of a person, animal, or vehicle).

korasoon the heart.

kkú¹ fingernails of humans, claws of birds and animals.

kkúl paay fingernails.

kkúl pische toenails.

léél sabweil tear ducts, the corners of the eye.

lifaimókk collarbone.

lifaimwóg (TAN) collarbone.

liiwet anus, anal area.

lugun úú (TAN) back of the neck, nape of the neck.

luugholap center, middle of an object; waist (of a person).

lughul ghumwúsch back of the hand.

lughul úúw back of the neck, nape of the neck.

lúghúmwoúl pesche shin; the part of the leg from the foot to the knee.

magúr (TAN) head and skull.

maah (TAN) eye, face.

maas¹ eye, face.

masattáf eyelid which is damaged so that it is curled up and always stays open; to be afflicted by such.

mesal túút nipple (lit.: eye-of-breast).

meseppel sabweil lower eyelid.

metetteril faat strands of hair in the eyebrows.

metetteril maas eyelashes.

metetteril schiimw strands of head hair.

móghur head.

móghur sóbwulal fontanel, soft spot on a baby's skull.

mwálú inside of the knee or elbow joint.

mwáálil penis; manliness, maturity (of males).

mwóóng forehead.

ngaat vagina; rectum.

*ngáásch*¹ lips, mouth.

ngii tooth, teeth.

orong throat.

oscha- gums of the mouth.

*oschááp*¹ pupil of the eye.

ófong nose.

óubw breast, teat.

pah (TAN) to have a flat abdomen.

paigér (TAN) shoulder.

paapa female genitals.

*parúng*² foreskin of the penis.

*paay*¹ arm and hand, wing.

paay mwáál right hand.

paay schóóbwut left hand.

paayghéré left hand.

perhe (TAN) foot, leg and foot.

pesche leg and foot; hindquarters of quadrupeds.

pilipilil paay elbow.

pongóósch roof of the mouth, hard palate.

púúr lymph nodes.

*raara*¹ ribs.

rhaamw (TAN) forehead; house gable.

rhepin perhe (TAN) thigh (lit.: base of the leg).

rhepin úú (TAN) base of the neck.

rhólon fayún maah (TAN) pupil of the eye.

rhúú (TAN) bone.

rhúúmworh (TAN) small ribs at the bottom of the rib cage.

rhúún aaw (TAN) jawbone.

sabweil eye.

saghúr back, backbone.

sáling ear.

see penis.

*sóór*¹ birthmark.

*sórof*¹ neck.

súlú- penis.

schepil pesche thigh (lit.: base of the leg).

schepil úúw base of the neck.

schééghéla- tongue.

schéél aaw tongue (lit.: blade of the mouth).

schéélúwa- tongue.

schii mw head (by extension, hair on the head).

schólol fayúl maas pupil of the eye.

schúú bone.

schúúl aaw jawbone.

schúúl móghur skull.

schúúl pesche femur; thigh bone, upper leg bone.

schúúl wóórol the two lower leg bones (together): tibia and fibula.

schúúl yáát jawbone.

schúúlap backbone.

schúúlapal pesche tibia; the inner and larger of the two lower leg bones.

schúúm wosch small ribs at the bottom of the rib cage.

schúúschighil pesche fibula; the outer and smaller of the two lower leg bones.

*taa*¹ intestines, gut.

*taa*² penis (esp. of small boys, but also used of older males by peers).

tafa- general term for parts of the body.

taang upper inner part of the thigh.

tingi general term for female genitals.

tiitanus brain.

tour (TAN) mouth and gullet.

tóusa- face.

tówur mouth and gullet.

tuubwuwal schiimw brain, skull.

tubwúyan magúr (TAN) brain, skull.

*tuugh*¹ closed fist.

tuumw lips of the mouth.

túúg (TAN) closed fist.

túlaaw lips.

túlungasch lips.

tcha blood.

uubw abdomen, stomach.

ubwal pesche calf of the leg.

úkk fingernail, claw.

úli- head.

úna- (TAN) feathers, fur, body hair.

útt breast, teat.

*úúw*¹ jaw and jowls, neck.

*waa*² veins, arteries.

weet sperm.

body part

lipag (TAN) person with a broken arm or leg; person who is missing an external body part (e.g., arm, leg, hand, ear).

lipagh person with a broken arm or leg; person who is missing an external body part (e.g., arm, leg, hand, ear).

body surfing

taaló body surfing; to ride the waves.

bogey man

kaaka evil spirit, bogey man, ghost.

boil¹

awatcha (TAN) to boil something.

awetcha to boil something.

uuló (TAN) (of liquid that is cooking) to boil up and overflow, to boil over.

watch (TAN) to boil, to bubble up.

wétch to boil, as water, to bubble up, as the head on carbonated beverages.

boil²

loo skin eruption, boil on the skin containing pus or smegma.

bolt

tunniizu bolt, screw.

bone

rhúú (TAN)

schúú

bonito

angaraap bonito tuna.

arangaap bonito tuna.

bony

ghul² to be skinny, bony, very thin (of people or animals).

rhúúrhú (TAN) to be skinny, thinner than is usually thought attractive, bony.

schúúgheráng skinny, bony, undernourished.

schúúschú to be skinny, thinner than usually thought attractive, bony.

book

tiliig (TAN) book, notebook, pamphlet, pad of paper.

tiliighi book, notebook, pamphlet, pad of paper.

border

ngasche– side, edge, border, boundary.

bore

*bwura*³ to bore holes in wood (esp. of insects); to make holes in the ground, as when planting.

ngatáli to bore a hole, drill a hole, make a hole in something.

bored

akkaschigh to be tired, bored, exhausted.

asaamwosch to be bored, tired, restless; to be reclusive, to keep to oneself.

*áiláng*² to be tired of something, bored with it, unwilling to do or see something.

áirágh to be tired of something, bored with it, fed up; to be unwilling to do something (whether or not one actually does it).

ngusch to be bored, tired, without a focus to one's life, ineffectual, at a loss.

onuppag (TAN) to be tired or bored of doing the same thing all the time.

*ul*¹ to be bored, tired of doing the same thing or eating the same food.

un (TAN) to be bored, tired of doing the same thing or eating the same food.

boring

angúrhúngúrh (TAN) to be boring, irritating.

angúschúngúsch to be boring, irritating.

born

ubwutiw to be born.

borrow

aazaw (TAN) to borrow.

ááyá (TAN) to use (something); to borrow.

layúli to borrow or use a tool, toy, or other piece of equipment.

nayúni (TAN) to borrow or use a tool, toy, or other piece of equipment.

wááli to use, borrow a vehicle.

wááni (TAN) to use, borrow a vehicle.

*yááyá*¹ to use (something); to borrow.

boss

hamwooliyóng (TAN) boss, big cheese (in a sarcastic sense).

óómwo boss, landlord, employer.

bother

abwuschubwusch to be distracting, annoying, bothersome.

*ppett*¹ to be unhappy, bothered, upset because of another person, who is unable to take advantage of an opportunity that one would have liked to have for oneself.

stotba to bother or annoy someone, to be a nuisance.

bottle

-lé counting classifier for bottles.

léé

bottom

ááp keel or bottom of a canoe.

tópol bottom of something (pot, box, canoe, etc.); reference is to underneath.

bounce

ppé to bounce (of a ball).

boundary

máásch tip, point, boundary, edge (of something, e.g., tip of mast, pencil point, boundary of land).

ngasche- side, edge, border, boundary.

yááli- boundary of (a farm or house), waterway, riverway.

bow

apilipil to bow, bend down in respect (esp. of women to their brothers).

apinipin (TAN, LN) to bow or bend down in respect.

bwór to bow.

tchimwetiw to bow or beckon towards someone; to nod the head when sleepy or tired.

bow and arrow

yuumi

bowel movement

alloow feces, excrement; to move the bowels, defecate.

fallighet to defecate, to move the bowels, to have a bowel movement.

féll to defecate, to move the bowels.

*rhigar*² (TAN) to defecate, move the bowels, esp. after a period of constipation.

*schighar*² to move the bowels, esp. after a period of constipation; to defecate.

*wáási*³ to have a normal bowel movement.

bowl

hepi (TAN) plate, bowl (for food or medicine).

sápi plate, bowl (for food).

taasa cup, mug, small bowl.

tósoon bowl, made of china, porcelain, or other fragile material.

ubwong sturdy ceramic bowl used for food.

box

apúng box for fishing tackle.

*bwooró*¹ carton, box.

bwoór wooden box for storing personal possessions.

kahita (TAN) cardboard box, carton.

kkaita cardboard box, carton.

kkaun wooden box or case.

kees box, case.

kóhun (TAN) wooden box or case.

boxing

kkento the sport of boxing; to box.

boy

atte mwáál boy, youth, male who has not reached puberty.

oliye male, son, boy, brother, etc., in discourse, or as a term of address.

ruwey leetip young boy.

ugaaw (TAN) young boys.

brace

*lóóng*¹ prop, brace, support, platform, e.g., stones for a pot on a fire, or a canoe roller.

*tchep*⁵ splint, brace, to make a splint or brace.

brag

wosommwóng to engage in big talk, to brag, to show off.

braid

áfitti to braid something, coil it, entwine it.

*ppil*² to be braided, plaited (of the hair).

pili to string a garland or lei; to braid or plait hair.

brain

fóóbwiyóbw

tiitanus

tuubwuwal schiimw brain, skull.

tubwúyan magúr (TAN) brain, skull.

branch

ráá- branches (of a tree).

ráará to be full of branches.

téél branches or communities of people.

téen (TAN) branch or community of people.

brass

bworoonsi bronze, brass.

brave

*abwura*² to encourage someone, make him brave.

*bwura*² to be fearless, heroic, courageous, brave.

melat to be brave.

bravery

apagarho (TAN) courage, bravery, mettle.

melat bravery, courage.

bread

póón

breadfruit

bwáyú- portions of prepared breadfruit or taro in coconut cream.

bweiti to divide breadfruit (*mááy* or *kkól*) into small portions for serving; to take a portion of breadfruit.

*bwuubwu*¹ to have water flow through the fermented breadfruit (*maar*) in order to rinse out the sour taste.

bwugil (TAN) edible seeds in one variety of breadfruit.

bwughil the edible seeds from *mááyyas* (a breadfruit variety); sp. of breadfruit containing edible seeds.

daangis candle, wax; breadfruit gum.

faral mááy heart or core of breadfruit fruit.

iyey to pick breadfruit using a pole.

kkól pounded breadfruit pudding with coconut milk.

kkóleey to make *kkól* out of breadfruit.

kkón (TAN, LN) pounded breadfruit pudding.

kkóney (TAN) to make pounded breadfruit pudding.

lifééféél mááy stamen of the breadfruit blossom; when dry it is used to clean the hands.

maar preserved fermented breadfruit, prepared by placing peeled breadfruit underground for several weeks, then removing it and rinsing it with fresh water.

máiyas variety of small round breadfruit with edible seeds.

mááy *Artocarpus altilis*, generic term for breadfruit tree and fruit.

mááy arúng breadfruit cooked with coconut milk.

mááy dél variety of breadfruit with a smooth skin, said to come from Truk.

mááy ffay whole uncut breadfruit.

mááy rúng breadfruit that has the white sap on the outside and is ready for picking.

tittil mááy tied pile of breadfruit.

tittin mááy (TAN) pile of breadfruit.

ubwuschól to barbecue breadfruit over an open fire and then break it open for eating; barbecued breadfruit.

wili to use a forked stick to twist breadfruit loose from a tree.

breadfruit season

leerágh

leereg (TAN)

maramal mááy

break

asettila to break off portions (as of betel nut or coconut) in order to share, to divide something into small portions.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

ataraabwesch to break (of waves or swells in the ocean); whitecaps, breakers.

bwiliiló to force or pry something open; to snap or break something (as a stick).

bwull¹ to be broken or fractured (of long things: bones, sticks, pencils, etc.).

bwullúúw to break something.

eyi (TAN) to cut off or break off fruit that grows in bunches.

ffeir to tear, break, destroy; to be torn, broken, destroyed.

feereey to tear, shred, rip, break small things.

gop (TAN) to be cut down, broken off.

ghop to be cut down, broken off.

ghupikkitiy to cut or break something into smaller pieces.

isiy to cut off or break off fruit that grows in bunches (esp. bananas, betelnut, coconuts).

maripúulé pieces of broken glass.

márip broken pieces of shattered objects, to break into pieces, shatter.

máripirip to be broken into pieces.

mwasching to snap off easily, break off easily (of plants).

mwaschingasching to be easily broken off.

mwákk to break off, as a cliff in a landslide.

mweisefáng to be frayed, parted, broken (of a rope, esp. one with many strands).

mweiti to break something, part it, snap it (of rope, string, cable, etc.).

mmwey to be broken, snapped, parted (of thread, rope, string, cable, fishline, rubber band).

mwurhing (TAN) to snap or break off easily (of plants).

mwurhingurhing (TAN) to be easily broken off.

nngawaló to become bad, worse, broken, spoiled, rotted away, without further use.

paghúló to be cut off completely, broken off; to be burnt up (of a cigarette).

ppisch to snap or break, as a string or rubber band when too much tension is applied to it.

rip to be cracked, broken.

ripingágh to be broken, shattered.

ripirip to be cracking objects into many pieces, to be breaking objects (as glass, metal, plastic).

ripiságh to be broken into pieces, shattered.

ripti to shatter something, to break it.

ssawa (TAN) to break, break open (of waves on the reef, or of a sore on the skin).

ssowa to break, break open (of waves on the reef, or of a sore on the skin).

tarey (TAN) to disobey a doctor's instructions; to break a taboo.

taroppw to be broken, damaged, demolished (of wood, metal, concrete or other strong material), to be spilled and scattered (of small things such as marbles).

ttór (of a taboo or rule) to be broken, to be disregarded.

*tóreey*² to disobey a doctor's instructions; to break a taboo.

wetil to break, crack.

witil (TAN) to break, crack.

wos to break coconuts in half, to cut, break up firewood; to gather firewood from the ground.

breaker

lóó wave, breaker, swell.

nóó (TAN, LN) wave, breaker.

breakers

ataraabwesch to break (of waves or swells in the ocean); whitecaps, breakers.

breakfast

bwokka breakfast, to eat breakfast.

yiilów to eat the morning meal, breakfast.

breast

ayúng breast, chest.

óubw breast, teat.

útt breast, teat.

breast-feed

atú to breast-feed or suckle (a child).

atút to suckle, to do breast-feeding.

atúúw to breast-feed or suckle someone.

breath

maleppeigh diver who is good at holding his breath; person who has great endurance in holding breath.

mwi to be panting, out of breath, from strenuous work or running.

*mwoor*² to be out of breath, breathing hard, as a result of exertion or an attack of asthma.

nngas to breathe; breath.

nngasappwo to breathe heavily, to pant, be out of breath.

patch (of the breath) to be loud, thunderous (from exertion).

ppeigh to be able to hold one's breath underwater for a long time, to have endurance.

breathe

nganngas to breathe in and out.

nngas to breathe; breath.

ngasangas to breathe deeply, to sigh (esp. in the lyrics of songs).

nngasappwo to breathe heavily, to pant, be out of breath.

breeze

ááng wind, breeze.

breezy

filifl to be breezy, as when the tradewinds are blowing comfortably.

bribe

áschipaschipa to bribe someone, to give a gift in expectation of getting a favor in return.

brick

ládriizu

bridesmaid

dama bridesmaid in a wedding.

bridge

tolláy

bright

aharama (TAN) to make something bright, to illuminate it.

asarama to make something bright, to illuminate it.

asaramaaló to make something bright(er).

bwulubwul to be shiny, bright, illuminated.

ligi- (TAN) (of a color) intense, bright, deeply colored.

lighi- (of a color) intense, bright, deeply colored.

lighiyaraw to be brightly colored, colorful.

marúfúfú very bright, sparkling, shining (of stars, sequined clothes).

merúfiifi (TAN) very bright, sparkling, shining.

parangarang to be very bright, to flame high (of a fire).

saram brightness, light, illumination, to be bright, to shine.

brighten

asaramaalong to brighten a room, cave, etc., by e.g., using a light, opening windows.

bring

ahafááli (TAN) to bring back, return something.

asefááli to bring something back, return it.

bweibwogh to bring, take, carry.

bwogobwog (TAN) to bring, take, carry.

bwugi (TAN) to carry, get, take, bring, transport.

bwughi to carry, get, take, bring, transport something.

bwughiito to bring something towards the speaker.

giri (TAN) to bring and give a quantity of something to the speaker.

ghiriyy to bring and give a quantity of something to someond.

rosoto to have brought everything, to leave nothing behind.

waa- to carry, transport, bring.

wwow (TAN) to take something, to bring it.

bring up

ffóól to raise, care for, bring up, nurture (of children or animals, but not plants).

brisk

*ruuru*¹ to be agile, brisk, nimble, spry, light-footed, active, hard-working.

bristles

mwétetteril bróós bristles of a brush.

broad

rhéélap (TAN) to be wide, broad.

schéélap to be wide, broad.

broaden

*alapa*¹ to widen, broaden, enlarge.

arhéélapay (TAN) to broaden, widen, expand something, as a road or a plot of land.

aschéélapay to broaden, expand, widen something, as of a road or plot of land.

broken

*bwull*¹ to be broken or fractured (of long things: bones, sticks, pencils, etc.).

ffeir to tear, break, destroy; to be torn, broken, destroyed.

gop (TAN) to be cut down, broken off.

ghop to be cut down, broken off.

maripúúlé pieces of broken glass.

masapagh to have a broken or chipped face or blade, of a cutting instrument.

márip broken pieces of shattered objects.

máripirip to be broken into pieces.

mwaschingasching to be easily broken off.

mweisefáng to be frayed, parted, broken (of a rope, esp. one with many strands).

mwurhingurhing (TAN) to be easily broken off.

nngawaló to become bad, worse, broken, spoiled, rotted away, without further use.

paghúló to be cut off completely, broken off; to be burnt up (of a cigarette).

rip to be cracked, broken.

ripingágh to be broken, shattered.

ripiságh to be broken into pieces, shattered.

ttór (of a taboo or rule) to be broken, to be disregarded.

broken-hearted

ereeramwey to miss home, parents, children; to be broken-hearted from missing someone; to mope, languish in someone's absence.

órof to feel sad, forlorn, lonesome, deserted, broken-hearted at the loss of a loved one.

bronze

bworoonsi bronze, brass.

broom

péépé

brother

abwiibwiifengáll to be very close friends (of unrelated people), to be as brothers, to be blood brothers.

bwii sibling of either sex, sister or brother; traditionally this term was used only of siblings of the same sex, but it is now a general term.

bwiili to treat a friend as if he is one's brother; to accept another person as a blood-brother or blood-sister.

bwiimwáál brother (to a male or female).

ipigin bwii (TAN) full blood sibling.

ipighil bwii full blood sibling (i.e., having the same father and mother).

mwengeya- sibling or cousin of the opposite sex; for a man, his *mwengeyal* would be female, for a woman the *mwengeyal* would be male.

olebwi brother of a male.

oliye male, son, boy, brother, etc., in discourse, or as a term of address.

peghil bwii persons who have the same mother and father; full (blood) siblings, to have the same mother and father; to be full (blood) siblings.

brown

tchókolóóti dark brown color.

bruise

angúhú (TAN) to bruise someone.

angúsa to bruise someone by hitting or pinching.

bwatabwat to be bruised, scarred from being beaten.

fall to be bruised, hurt, as from a fall.

faal ²

ngus ² to be bruised.

nguus

brush

bwuraasi

bwurasiy to brush something.

kkéréél schiimw comb, hairbrush.

lúwetaaló to shake off, brush, whisk.

lúyetaaló (TAN) to shake off, brush, whisk.

mwétetteril bróós bristles of a brush.

bubble

*bwurubwur*¹ general term for froth, foam, suds, bubbles (soap suds, beer suds, froth in the sea from waves, bubbling blood at the nose of a dying pig, etc.), to froth, foam, bubble.

watch (TAN) bubbles, to boil, to bubble up.

wétch bubbles, as in carbonated beverages, to boil, as water, to bubble up, as the head on carbonated beverages.

buck teeth

*ffasch*² to have buck teeth, protruding teeth.

lingiffarh (TAN) person with protruding teeth, person with buck teeth.

lingiffasch person with protruding teeth, person with buck teeth.

mmár (TAN) to have buck teeth.

build

akkayú to build.

ayúúw to build something up (cause to stand), to make it stand up; to make it stand still.

building

*kkayú*¹ construction, building.

laalaso farm or ranch building, farmhouse.

laanaso (TAN) farm or ranch building, farmhouse.

bully

ilumaaw to be a pest or a bully, to be out-of-control in one's behavior, to be rude and unruly (of adults or children).

namaiki ruffian, bully.

bump

parengi to intentionally bump into something or someone, to encounter misfortune.

ppwos to accidentally bump into or hit something or someone accidentally.

ppwosengi to bump into something or someone, to hit it by mistake.

úni (TAN) to accidentally bump someone or something.

bunch

-*umw* counting classifier for bunches or stalks of fruit.

umwu- bunch, cluster (of fruit).

bundle

ateeyi to tie up bundles of copra.

pélégh bundle, as of firewood, coconuts, onions.

pilúghúw to make a bundle (as of firewood).

tughumi to wrap something into a bundle.

tughutugh any tightly wrapped bundle, to wrap things into bundles.

túgúmi (TAN) to wrap something into a bundle.

túgútúg (TAN) any tightly wrapped bundle.

-*túgh* counting classifier for packages or bundles.

buoy

bwáliisa buoy, channel marker.

bur

*toutow*¹ thorns, stickers, burs.

burglar

lipúraf thief, burglar.

burn

agú (TAN) to light or burn something.

aghúúw to light something, to burn it.

bwerhikkar (TAN) to be hot, burning, sweltering.

bweschikkar to be sweltering, hot, burning.

bwoomwusch to smell burned (of food that is overcooked, esp. rice); burning smell.

bwuppwul to be burning, in flames.

fiifi to burn something; to do burning.

fiigi (TAN) to burn something, to set fire to something.

fiighi to burn something, to set fire to something.

fiighiiló to have burned something up, to be burned up.

gú (TAN) to be alight, to smolder, to be burning.

*ghú*¹ to be alight, to smolder, to be burning.

kkimoson to be on fire, to burn.

mwusch to be burnt, dried from overcooking.

paghúló to be cut off completely, broken off; to be burnt up (of a cigarette).

ppwey burn on the skin, blister caused by burning, bad case of heat rash, to have sores or burns in the mouth (esp. of infants).

*ppwul*¹ to burn, be burning.

tarabwulubwul (TAN) to be burning, in flames.

burp

gérér (TAN) to belch, burp.

ghérér to belch, burp.

magú (TAN) (of a baby) to burp up milk after eating.

maghú (of a baby) to burp up milk after eating.

bury

libwálibw to bury, to be buried.

libweliiló to bury it (as of a coffin or other matter that is to be buried).

ráselaaló to bury a large object, such as a corpse.

bush

áfischi Liyoos large bush whose flowers are used for leis or garlands, and whose bark and flowers are used in medicine.

bushy

ppwóóppwó to grow luxuriantly; to be bushy (of plants), to grow thick and bushy (of hair).

business

kaisa business company.

kompaniia company, business.

busy

mwasch to be busy, detained.

but

*nge*¹ but, and.

butt

-pagh counting classifier for stumps (as trees) or butts of cigarettes.

paghúl half, broken part of something; stump, butt.

butterfly

libweibwogh

libwogobwog (TAN)

buttocks

ááp buttocks, hip.

fáályáp posterior, buttocks.

button

appascha to stick or glue something (together or to something); to post, to nail or tack up; to button; to caulk.

bwóttuunis

buy

akkamé to buy things, to do buying, to engage in buying and selling.

améémé to sell things, to buy things.

amééw to buy something.

kkamé to be buying.

mééli to buy something.

mééni (TAN) to buy something.

by

ree⁻¹ at, for, with, by, because of.

cabbage

nappa Chinese cabbage.

cage

gollet (TAN) fence, cage, jail.

ghollal fence, cage, jail.

tangkad cage for birds or animals.

cake

keek

calendar

Alimaté month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about June.

Apey ninth or tenth night of the moon.

Araar approximately the seventeenth night of the moon.

Aremwoy month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about November.

Áfenágh approximately the nineteenth night of the moon.

Efán twenty-ninth night of the moon.

Eling second night of the moon.

Elúwel month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about August.

Emmasch thirteenth night of the moon.

Emetan eighth night of the moon.

Esewal approximately the twenty-sixth night of the moon.

Escháf thirtieth night of the moon.

Eyú approximately the twenty-eighth night of the moon.

Ghiney sixteenth night of the moon.

Ghúúw month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about May.

Kkineiyan Omwalé approximately the twenty-fifth night of the moon.

Maan month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about September.

Mááilap month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about March.

Mááischigh month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about February.

Mesafúú fifth night of the moon.

Meseling third night of the moon.

Mesetúw seventh night of the moon.

Mesewal sixth night of the moon.

Mesóón fourth night of the moon.

Néétiw fifteenth night of the moon.

Olobwuwe approximately the eleventh night of the moon.

Olomwaay twelfth night of the moon.

Omwalé approximately the twenty-third night of the moon.

Osáláng approximately the twenty-second night of the moon.

Órosan Efelágh approximately the twentieth night of the moon.

Óróghúw approximately the twenty-seventh night of the moon.

Sarobwél month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about October.

Sééta month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about April.

Sighaurú first night of the moon.

Sóópasch approximately the eighteenth night of the moon.

Sóópasch Lemmwir approximately the twenty-first night of the moon.

Schoománifál approximately the twenty-fourth night of the moon.

Schoow month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about January.

Schúúwabwong ninth or tenth night of the moon.

Tumwur month in the traditional sidereal calendar, approximately December-January.

Úúr fourteenth night of the moon.

Wuun month in the traditional sidereal calendar, approximately July-August.

calf

ubwal pesche calf of the leg.

call

abwah (TAN) to shout, call.

abwas to shout, call loudly.

abwasáágháli to call loudly to someone, to call over to someone.

abwasáághini (LN) to call loudly to someone, to call over to someone.

akkabwah (TAN) to shout, to call.

akkabwas to shout loudly, to call.

akkabwasághiliy to call or shout for or to someone.

appalúwal to respond, call back, answer, reply.

faingi to call to or beckon towards someone or something.

ffay to call, beckon.

calligraphy

iirh (TAN) writings, script, calligraphy.

iisch writings, script, calligraphy.

callus

kkóózus, to be callused.

calm

amwaamwaay leetipomw to be patient, to cool yourself down, to calm yourself.

*hooni*² (TAN) to use traditional medicine to calm a person who is frightened, distraught, or hurt.

mmalú (TAN) to be calm, of the sea or weather.

malúw to be calm, of the sea or weather.

ppwóss to be calm, stable, steady; to sit still.

rhóórág (TAN) (of the ocean) to be calm, (of the night) to be peaceful.

sééló to be resting, calm, relaxed, to calm down.

sooni to use traditional medicine to calm a person who is frightened, distraught, or hurt.

schóórágh to be calm (of the ocean), to be peaceful (of the night).

camel

kameezo

camera

literóoto picture, photograph; camera.

camouflage-net

tóulómw mosquito-net for sleeping; camouflage-net used by the army.

can

laata can, container.

lóóta (TAN) can, container.

candle

daangis candle, wax; breadfruit gum.

candy

kandi

canned goods

látáriiya

cannon

kanyoon military cannon.

canoe

aharegi (TAN) to sail a canoe.

aserághi to sail a canoe.

falawa to join together in order to build a canoe.

falawaa carver and builder of canoes, esp. model canoes.

seeyil waa large ship, fleet of sailing canoes or ships.

*waa*¹ traditional outrigger canoe.

waa fatúl paddling canoe.

waa hareg (TAN) sailing canoe, esp. the deep sea canoe.

waa rhoul (TAN) sunken canoe.

waa serágh sailing canoe, especially the deep sea canoe.

waa schóuwul sunken canoe.

waa taroppw wrecked ship or canoe; canoe or ship that is disintegrating.

waal mwoota canoe or boat with an outboard motor.

*waawa*¹ to use a canoe.

canoe-builder

hallap (TAN) expert canoe-builder; to be an expert at building canoes.

sellap to be an expert canoe-builder; craftsman at building canoes.

canoe house

utt men's house, canoe house, community house. During the Japanese occupation, there were five community houses, one in Tanapag and the other four in Garapan: *Luughal*, *Falatóghuu*, *Falawel*, *Falamóghut*, *Falasow*.

canoe part

aimweimw sleeping hut used by the navigator of a canoe, located on the lee platform (*epeep*) of the canoe.

alap main line leading from the mast to the outrigger on a canoe.

amara canoe sail.

ammat bailer.

*aamw*¹ the two vertical supports connecting the outrigger float to the outward ends of the outrigger booms.

ayú canoe mast.

álángelap place at the tip of the outrigger platform where the main line leading to the mast (*alap*) is attached.

áleh (TAN) pushing pole for boats and canoes.

áles pushing pole for boats and canoes.

ááp keel or bottom of a canoe.

áyil fore and aft gunwhales on a canoe, close to the tips of the canoe (*mesal waa*).

*bwull*² the central section (lit.: 'heart') of the canoe hull, to which the bow and stern sections are attached.

epeep lee platform on a canoe.

fatúl paddle for a boat or canoe.

fááng outer section of the platform covering the outrigger booms on a sailing canoe.

fángilimwár small, sacred platform near the outrigger where offerings to the gods and spirits are placed.

fáár carved lines extending the length of a sailing canoe, just above the water line.

féélágh raised seat on lee platform of a sailing canoe.

foo pole for pushing boats and canoes.

foonákk (TAN) seat on top of the lee platform on a sailing canoe.

fótófót the sockets on a canoe that hold the mast and vertical boom; any socket that holds and supports an object, such as a candle-holder or mosquito-coil support.

ghiyó outrigger boom: the two long poles connecting the outrigger float to the canoe and supporting the outrigger platform.

helingan (TAN) holes in the outrigger float through which ropes are passed to secure the float to the outrigger frame.

ilal ffót intersection of the vertical and horizontal booms on a sailing canoe.

ilighi- hull (of a canoe or ship).

inigi- (TAN) hull (of a canoe or boat).

leekkeyángil mesal waa forked decoration extending upwards from the bow and stern of a sailing canoe.

leeparasal waa sideboards on a canoe.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

leepatchúl waa place where the hull and the bow pieces of a canoe are joined.

leepatchún (TAN, LN) place where the hull and the bow pieces of a canoe are joined.

leesóbw bow and stern sections of the hull of a canoe.

lééfo open area between the cross-seats in the hull of a canoe, located fore and aft of the outrigger booms.

lééfool patch open area in the forward or aft hull of the canoe.

lééfoolap open area in the hull between the outrigger booms.

lóóbwu socket in the outrigger platform close to the hull (*peraf*) where the mast is inserted.

lóngol úúw sticks extending from lee platform on a canoe.

mesal fááng angled platforms extending from the canoe gunwhales to the outrigger platform on a canoe.

mesal waa base of the two flaring tips at the bow and stern of a canoe hull.

mesap top of the gunwhale of the canoe.

meschemesch angled tip of the mast on a sailing canoe, above where the *alap* and *sálisóbw* are attached.

metóngar space between the prow of the canoe and the first cross-seat, where the anchor is kept.

mweel line leading to pulley attached to lower boom on a sailing canoe; used to adjust the set of the sail.

mwóngoresch bow or stern of a sailing canoe, immediately under the *leekkeyángil mesal waa*.

órol waa curves carved into the lower part of the canoe hull to increase stability; the curve on the outrigger side is higher on the hull and less pronounced than on the lee side.

papal waa top plank on either side of a canoe.

payúl fatúl steering paddle on a sailing canoe.

peraf section close to the hull of the outrigger platform on a canoe.

pélógh pulley.

*raara*² supports connecting the hull of the canoe to the outrigger booms, which control the fore and aft adjustments to the outrigger.

rasiim carved decorations on both sides of the bow and stern sections of the canoe hull.

salangal holes in the outrigger float through which ropes are passed to secure the float to the outrigger frame.

sálil amara canoe line that raises and lowers the sail.

sálil mweel line that runs to the main pulley on the lower boom of a sailing canoe.

sálil úrúúr line that runs from the top of the mast to the outrigger beams on a canoe, to keep the mast in its socket.

sálisóbw the two lines that go from the top of the mast to the two ends of the canoe, to control the fore-aft tilt of the mast.

*sooso*² line which secures the outrigger float to the outrigger boom.

*ssó*² canoe thwart, seat in a canoe.

sóól ffót socket in the foremost cross-seat in a sailing canoe, where the lower end of the vertical boom is inserted.

ssólemmwál first cross-thwart back from the prow of a canoe.

ssólemwir aft cross-thwarts in a canoe.

suwa braces which support the lee platform (*epeep*) on a canoe.

schúúl ghááp keel of a canoe.

schúúschúúmwáál topmost section of vertical boom on a sailing canoe, above the intersection with the mast.

schúúschúúschóóbwut uppermost section of horizontal boom on a sailing canoe, beyond the intersection with the mast.

taam outrigger float on a canoe.

tolol ayú tip of a canoe mast.

uwalalap upper of the two pieces that connect the two outrigger supports together.

uwaliyal large pole fastened to and connecting the outrigger booms in the center of a canoe hull.

úraámwáál vertical boom on a sailing canoe.

úraáschóóbwt lower (horizontal) boom on a sailing canoe.

*úruúr*¹ line extending up the mast and through the tip of the mast on a sailing canoe (*tolol ayú*) to the upper part of the vertical boom (*schúúschúúmzáál*).

*úúw*² canoe sail.

waisché interlaced sticks that connect and brace the outrigger supports on a canoe.

wálemwel large brace connecting the outrigger booms in the center of the canoe hull.

wááliyáng cross-beam connecting the two outrigger booms on a canoe, to which is tied the outrigger supports (*aamw*) and the outrigger (*taam*).

canoe repair

faisal method of repairing a broken outrigger on a canoe.

leelúl ghotchow method of repairing the outrigger boom on a canoe.

loghuloghul ráápi method of repairing a canoe mast, using four splints with rope woven over and above to tie them on.

orongol ghaliitá to put lashings under the canoe outrigger and over the brace to secure the outrigger before retying the lashings connecting the outrigger to the boom.

orongol ghaliitiw method of canoe repair similar to *orongol ghaliitá*.

ppilifelepi method of repairing or splinting the outrigger boom or mast.

ppinifenepi (TAN, LN) method of repairing or splinting the outrigger boom or mast.

schúlimangarow method of straightening the angle of the outrigger float in relation to the outrigger boom.

schúnimangarow (TAN, LN) method of straightening the angle of the outrigger float in relation to the outrigger boom.

ubwal úr a method of splinting the outrigger boom.

uruurel mwar method of splinting the outrigger boom on a canoe.

canoe roller

*lóong*¹ prop, brace, support, platform, e.g., stones for a pot on a fire, or a canoe roller.

canvas

biriin

kkaaba canvas, oilcloth, raincoat.

cap

akkaw hat, cap.

allur hat, cap, umbrella.

annúr (TAN) hat, cap, umbrella.

*iimw*² hat, cap.

*par*² (TAN) hat, cap.

*parúng*¹ hat, cap.

capable

bwágh to be strong, to be physically capable; to be free from heavy burden, sickness, or danger.

*emmwel*¹ to be able, capable; to be possible.

kkáng to be talented, capable, able, gifted.

kkeng (TAN) to be talented, capable, able, gifted.

*mmwel*¹ to be able, capable.

rhúmmáng (TAN) to be smart, capable, clever, talented, able.

schúmmáng to be intelligent, smart, capable, able, skilled, talented.

teefúrh (TAN) to be able, capable.

Capitol Hill

Asúngúl Capitol Hill area of Saipan.

capsize

atighaaló to tip something over, capsize it.

rhapp (TAN) to capsize, to lie face down.

rhifetá (TAN) to capsize, of boats and canoes.

schapp to capsize.

schifátá to capsize, of boats and canoes.

tigh to tip over, capsize (of a drinking glass, container, or boat).

captain

palúw navigator of a deep water canoe, captain of a deep water canoe; respected and knowledgeable leader of a group.

*ppwo*³ navigator, captain (of a ship), to be a navigator or captain of a ship.

tóómw captain, leader, as of a fishing group; one who is very knowledgeable about fishing and how to find and catch fish.

carabao

gharibwów carabao, water buffalo.

kkaribwów (TAN) carabao, water buffalo.

carapace

parúl carapace, hard body shell covering the back of crabs, lobsters, or turtles; not used to refer to shrimp, insects, clams, or to the shells covering the meaty legs or claws of crabs or lobsters.

card

katta letter, card.

care

afalli (TAN) to watch, guard, take care of something or someone, including oneself.

akkáfálli to watch out for oneself, to take care of oneself.

áfálli to watch out for, be careful of, guard, take care of someone or something.

ffóól to raise, care for, bring up, nurture (of children or animals, but not plants).

leghelegh to take care of, baby-sit, guard, keep watch over.

lemeli to take charge of, take care of, take responsibility for, to be in charge of something or someone.

lúghútchów to not care, fail to pay attention to, or not believe what is said (used in the context of a situation where there is much going on); to distrust or disbelieve what is said.

negeneg (TAN) to take care of, baby-sit, guard, keep watch over.

neghenegh (LN) to take care of, baby-sit, guard, keep watch over.

nemeni (LN) to take charge of, take care of, take responsibility for, to be in charge of something or someone.

piighát to baby-sit, to care for a child or pet.

piighátiy to baby-sit a child, to care for a child.

tengágh to wish, hope for, care about.

careful

áfállí to watch out for, be careful of, guard, take care of someone or something.

-firh (TAN) to do something well, carefully.

-fisch to do something well, carefully.

-mmwaay to act slowly, carefully, without rushing.

careless

bwaasaas careless, clumsy, ignorant; a person who is unable to do things well.

caress

tóofi to pet, rub, stroke, caress a person or an animal.

tóótó to stroke, caress, or rub gently (as someone's back, the fur of a cat).

caretaker

rhóón appwóg (TAN) watchman, guard, caretaker.

cargo

kkaaraga (TAN)

kkaaraigha

Caroline Islands

Paghúluwosch the Caroline Islands, lit.: the broken reef.

carpenter

hallap (TAN)

kapinteero

carrot

kiyáárots

carry

*aifar*² to carry on the shoulder.

aifara to carry something on the shoulders.

ailimmwara to carry an object, such as a sack, over one shoulder.

aimóng to carry an object on top of the head, as a basket or a bundle of firewood.

alimwaar (TAN) to carry on the shoulder or back.

alimmwar to carry an object on the shoulder.

alimmwara (TAN) to carry an object on the shoulder or back.

ambwooli to carry things on the back.

*ammwar*¹ to carry on the shoulder or back.

*ammwar*² pole carried across the shoulder, used by two or more people to transport heavy objects.

ammwara (of two or more men) to carry on the shoulders a heavy object hung on a pole.

atawala to carry, transport.

atché to carry someone on one's back.

atchéy (TAN) to carry someone or something on one's back.

*áfiti*¹ to carry an object or baby on the side, on the hip, or under the arm.

bwángiitá to try to lift, carry, or hoist heavy things.

bweibwogh to bring, take, carry.

bwogobwog (TAN) to bring, take, carry.

bwugi (TAN) to carry, get, take, bring, transport.

bwughi to carry, get, take, bring, transport something.

isal to carry objects, to place objects in a location.

rooghi to carry something in the arms.

rooro to carry something in the arms, as a child or a bundle.

rhopongi (TAN) to carry something in the arms, in front of the body.

schopungi to carry a baby or other object in the arms, in front of the body.

tchop to carry things in the arms, such as an infant.

waa- to carry, transport, bring.

cart

gareeta (TAN) automobile, truck, cart.

ghareeta automobile, truck, cart.

carton

*bwooró*¹ carton, box.

kahita (TAN) cardboard box, carton.

kkaita cardboard box, carton.

carve

*falafal*¹ to carve, do adze work, do cutting on a large object such as a branch or tree trunk.

*falafal*² notches or carved steps cut in a coconut tree; adze work; cutting.

falawaa carver and builder of canoes, esp. model canoes.

párepár to do intricate carving, as on the prow of a canoe; to carve a small statue or figurine; to do hand-carving.

páriy to carve a piece of wood or design on wood.

case

kkaun wooden box or case.

kees box, case.

kóhun (TAN) wooden box or case.

cask

tiina barrel, cask, crock.

Cassiopeia

Úkkúniigh a star or group of stars in the constellation of Cassiopeia (lit.: fish tail).

cast

bwów to fish by casting with a pole.

castaway

schóól pasaló castaways, people adrift in canoes.

castrate

áttiséél to castrate, of animals or humans (lit.: to remove the penis).

cat

gattu (TAN)

ghattu cat, house cat.

catch

forouli to catch liquid in a container.

forouni (TAN) to catch liquid in a container.

forow device used for water catchment, including troughs and tanks.

ghola to catch a sickness or disease.

hubwuri (TAN) to catch something, esp. with the hands.

liyap to catch more fish than usual.

liyapeli to catch a fish.

liyapeni (TAN) to catch a fish.

*ppwil*² to catch a wild bird with the hands.

ppwili to catch a wild bird with the hands.

solomi to catch water, as fresh water from the roof.

subwuri to catch something (esp. with the hands).

ssussubw (TAN) to catch things.

sussubw to catch things.

scheeri to chase, pursue and catch someone or something.

tangki general term for water catchment.

torofi to catch something (either the catcher or the prey or both must be moving).

*ttubw*¹ prey that has been caught in a trap.

tur to catch small bait fish with a screen or seine net.

yoofi to grab or catch a person or animal.

Catholic

Katolikko, to be Catholic.

cattle

wakke cow, cattle.

caulk

*appasch*² glue, sap, or other sticky substance that can be used as glue; caulking material, putty; to caulk.

appascha to stick or glue something (together or to something); to post, to nail or tack up; to button; to caulk.

causative prefix

a-¹ causative prefix: to make something happen; to cause an action to occur.

akka-² causative prefix: to cause something to occur.

cause

a-¹ causative prefix: to make something happen; to cause an action to occur.

akka-² causative prefix: to cause something to occur.

cave

bwokongo cave, air-raid shelter.

iimw bwéél man-made cave, reinforced shelter (used during war or storms).

liisang mountain cave.

ppwóówu cave or hollow area under the water.

cease

ámmwel to cease, to stop doing something.

úg (TAN) to stop, cease (of dripping liquids or rain).

wes to stop, cease, reach the end; sometimes used to signal the end of a story.

ceiling

faal uung ceiling, area under the roof.

kiisami ceiling of a house.

celebrate

abwaabwa to do something for pleasure or amusement, to celebrate, have fun, rejoice together.

cellar

fáálipó area under the house; cellar.

fáánipó (TAN) area under the house; cellar.

cemetery

welepéy cemetery, graveyard.

cent

seen cent, penny.

center

luugh middle, center, midpoint.

luugholap center, middle of an object; waist (of a person).

luugholapal iimw center of the house.

centipede

limállibwong sp. of large centipede, 6 to 8 inches long, with poisonous pincers, said to be dangerous enough to kill small pigs.

maniibwong (TAN) sp. of large centipede.

central

*bwúll*¹ central part or structure (e.g., of government).

ceremony

luus traditional annual ceremony or festival attended only by married adults.

certainly

mal certainly, definitely, positively (referring to a past action).

man (TAN) certainly, definitely, positively (referring to a past action).

chain

kadeena

chair

bwóngko chair, bench.

Chalan Kanoa

Alal Ghaloowa village of Chalan Kanoa on Saipan.

Chalan Kiya

Falúghúló area of Chalan Kiya on Saipan.

Chalan Laulau

Lemááyól eastern area of Chalan Laulau on Saipan.

Welebwughúw southwestern area of Chalan Laulau on Saipan.

Chalan Piao

Alal Bwaay Chalan Piao area of Saipan.

chalk board

pisóóra

challenge

*agila*¹ (TAN) to challenge, dare someone.

aghila to challenge someone, as to a fight or contest; to dare him.

amwáál to utter a challenge, to challenge someone to fight.

amwáán (TAN) to challenge someone.

chamber

tibwas room, chamber, partitions for rooms.

change

kootay to switch, replace, change; to take turns (in a game).

liiwel change, exchange (as money), trade.

liiweli to change clothes, to change or take the place of someone (of people, as when taking turns working on something); to exchange one thing for another.

siiwel to exchange objects; change places; change players in a game.

siiweli to change, alternate something or someone.

change of condition

*-a*¹ perfective aspect marker: indicates completed action, realized state, change of condition.

-lo

-no (TAN)

change of state

*-ló*¹ verb suffix indicating incipience, becoming, or change of state.

channel

tour (TAN) channel in the reef, into the lagoon.

tówur channel in the reef, into the lagoon.

wów crevices and channels in the reef.

channel marker

bwáliisa buoy, channel marker.

chant

ammair (TAN) death chant.

ammayúr death chant, uttered when the coffin is being closed; to perform a death chant.

arhuurhu (TAN) mourning chant, ritualized wailing.

aschúwschúw traditional mourning chant, ritualized wailing, esp. for the dead at a funeral wake.

chapter

táttálil verse or chapter in a book.

tettelin (TAN) verse or chapter in a book.

characteristic

*uluul*² shape, nature, characteristics of something; to take the shape of something.

charcoal

falang ashes, charcoal, charred wood.

kkadbwun coal, charcoal.

mwuli ashes, charcoal, remains of a fire.

charge

lemeli to take charge of, take care of, take responsibility for, to be in charge of something or someone.

nemeni (LN) to take charge of, take care of, take responsibility for, to be in charge of something or someone.

chase

asúúw to chase or drive someone or something away.

asúúy (TAN) to chase or drive someone or something away.

faarheey (TAN) to chase, pursue, hunt.

faascheey to give chase, pursue, hunt after (animals or, colloquially, members of the opposite sex).

fattabweey to run after or chase something.

rheey (TAN) to chase, pursue, run after someone or something.

scheeri to chase, pursue and catch someone or something.

scheey to chase, pursue, run after someone or something.

tche to run after, chase something.

tcheey to chase, pursue someone or something.

chatter

tittig (TAN) song of birds, high-pitched chatter of small birds or insects; automobile horn; to make such sounds.

tittigh song of birds, high-pitched chatter of small birds or insects; automobile horn; to make such sounds.

cheap

ppel to be low in price, cheap.

cheat

digero to cheat, swindle; to be a cheater.

*tubw*² to be deceived, cheated, fooled.

zuri to cheat, to be a cheater.

cheater

digero to cheat, swindle; to be a cheater.

check

tchekkiiy to check something, to check someone's opinion about a matter, to see whether someone is at home or in his office.

checkers

dama checkers, to play checkers.

cheek

auhap (TAN) cheeks, jowls.

ausap cheeks or jowls of the face.

cheerful

meseigh to be happy, cheerful, excited.

cheese

keesu cheese.

chest

ayúng breast, chest.

chew

améémééy to chew up food and feed it to an infant.

lúúlú to chew on something.

lúúlúúw to chew on something.

*mall*² to have been ground or chewed into a powder or paste; to have been made into a flour (of grains).

ngúung to chew (as betel nut, sugar cane, and other fibrous substances that are chewed and then discarded).

ngúti to chew on a fibrous substance (e.g., betel nut, sugarcane).

chewing gum

tching gam

chick

lissiyobw chicks, baby chickens.

chicken

lissiyobw chicks, baby chickens.

malú gh

chicken pox

gilibwutag (TAN) skin disease or infected cut; chicken pox.

ghilinngaw skin disease or infection; chicken pox.

ghilipaarang chicken pox, smallpox.

chief

Áiláng Samwool the highest clan; the clan of the chief.

hamwooliyóng (TAN) high chief, chief of highest rank.

sómwool chief, king.

sómwoolighit son or daughter of the chief.

child

ategit (TAN) small child.

atteghit small child (male or female).

áát ³

layú- possessive classifier for children or offspring, domesticated animals that are owned and treasured, tools, toys, and other cherished personal objects.

layúlay to bear a child.

layúlipisch child of an unwed mother; child born out of marriage.

nayúlipirh (TAN) child of an unwed mother; child born out of marriage.

nayúnay (TAN) to bear a child.

sáár

child of a mixed marriage

afaghúr child of a mixed marriage, especially when the father is not Carolinian.

children

*olighát*¹ group of children or adolescents; may occasionally be used for a single child.

chili pepper

amweigh

amwiig (TAN)

lolli hot spice, chili peppers.

lolliyaay to spice food with chili pepper; to make it hot.

lonni (TAN) hot spice, chili peppers.

mwiigh *Capsicum annuum*, chili pepper.

chill

ffooy to feel cold, chilled.

chin

*áát*¹

China

Siila China (the country).

chip

–*hatta* (TAN) chip, piece, portion, esp. of food, betel nut, or tobacco, counting classifier for chips, pieces, portions (of, e.g., betel nut).

masapagh to have a broken or chipped face or blade, of a cutting instrument.

mwákk to be chipped, cracked, split, dented, marked up, defaced.

sátil chip, piece, portion, counting classifier for chips, pieces, portions (of, e.g., betel nuts).

chocolate

tchókolóóti

choice

áfili to make a selection or choice; to choose, select something or someone.

áffilighatch to make a good choice; to choose wisely.

choke

*áschitá*¹ to regurgitate, cough or choke up food or drink; characterized by liquid emerging from nose as well as mouth.

laaw to choke on a bone caught in the throat.

lééhég (TAN) to choke on food or liquid which enters the windpipe.

lééságh to choke on food or liquid which enters the windpipe.

rhiyor (TAN) to choke.

schiyor to choke (as on a bone or some other food caught in the throat).

choose

áffil to choose, select.

áfili to make a selection or choice; to choose, select something or someone.

áffilighatch to make a good choice; to choose wisely.

*ffil*¹ to choose, select.

fili to choose, select, elect someone or something.

wiliwil to choose, select fruit for picking.

choosy

*lifilifil*² to be choosy, picky.

chop

fala to chop, split, cut wood or other relatively large objects, with a machete, axe, or hand; to split coconuts to get at the juice.

gopiiy (TAN) to cut, chop something.

ghupiiy to cut, chop something.

hapigi (TAN) to chop with a machete.

pikka to cut, chop something.

sápeghi to chop with a machete.

tiwey to cut down, chop down (e.g., sugarcane, bamboo).

choppy

lóóló to be wavy, choppy (of the sea).

nóónó (TAN) to be wavy, choppy (of the sea).

schew (of the sea) to be stirred up, choppy, wavy.

chortle

ammel to smile, grin, chortle or laugh over something; to sneer.

chorus

schóól kkéél singer, chorus.

Christmas

Krisimas

chrysanthemum

liarabwal sp. of plant: Indian chrysanthemum.

mansaniiza chrysanthemum; used in traditional medicine.

chub

réél rudderfish or chub.

chuckle

gekkey (TAN) to laugh, giggle, chuckle.

ghekkáy to laugh, giggle, chuckle.

chunk

-*tip* counting classifier for pieces, chunks.

*tiip*¹ piece, slice, chunk.

church

imwal Liyoos

imwan Liyoos (TAN)

cigar

éllú (TAN) cigar, hand-rolled cigarette.

éllúw cigar, hand-rolled cigarette (lit.: wrapped object).

siganné (TAN) cigar, pipe.

sighallé cigar, pipe.

cigarette

ammwoorh (TAN) cigarette ashes, to flick ashes from a cigarette.

ammwóósch ashes from cigarettes, to flick ashes from a cigarette.

éllú (TAN) cigar, hand-rolled cigarette.

éllúw cigar, hand-rolled cigarette (lit.: wrapped object).

lihousuubwa (TAN) smoker, one who smokes cigarettes.

lisousuubwa smoker, one who smokes cigarettes.

-ppwaay counting classifier for hand-rolled cigarettes.

suubwa cigarette, tobacco.

cigarette case

g húú war

circle

bwáliiy to go around something (all the way) and come back to the point of origin – as when walking around a house to inspect the eaves, or as a fish that hides from a fisherman by circling a rock.

bwááliyál to move in a circle, as an airplane preparing to land, a boat that is looking for fish, people wandering around casually.

circular

fááliyel (TAN) round, circular, spherical.

circumcise

kkúr to be pulled back (of the foreskin of the penis); to be circumcised.

citation

tekkít ticket, traffic citation.

citizen

schóól falúw citizen, local person, islander; human being (person of the earth).

civilized

malefighir civilized, polite person.

clam

aimet medium-sized edible clam.

amwe medium-sized sp. of *Tridachna* clam.

*amwey*² (TAN) giant clam.

ghaatil very small clams (thumb-size) used in soups; esp. recommended as food for nursing mothers.

pinig (TAN) small clam, with its shell, often used in soups.

siim giant clam.

ttó general term for a sea clam, *Tridachna*.

clan

afagúr (TAN) paternal clan lineage of a Carolinian male child.

afaghúr paternal clan lineage of a Carolinian male child (traditional clan inheritance is matrilineal).

ailang general term for clan or ancestral lineage, traditionally inherited through one's mother.

ainang (TAN) clan, lineage.

Áiláng Samwool the highest clan; the clan of the chief.

rhepin ainang (TAN) founders or original ancestors of a clan.

rhóó (TAN) person, member of a clan, inhabitants of a community, work force or team; member of such a larger group.

schepil ailang founders or original ancestors of a clan.

schóó clan, inhabitants of a community, work force or team;
member of such a larger group.

clan name

Alengeitaw

Aschaw ²

Bwaragha

Bweel

Faalimáy

Fesilim

Ghatoliyól

Ghéfalúw

Habwonoppi (TAN) clan name from Pulusuk.

hou- (TAN) prefix to clan names.

Itaw

Kkatamaam

Kkemwóósch

Maasalé

Mwongoulufasch

Mwongounufarh (TAN)

Piigh

Ppwél

Ráágh

Re-Mwóórh (TAN)

Re-Mwóósch

Rongowow

Sabwoloppi clan name from Pulusuk.

Soupeley

Sóór

Sóu- prefix to clan names.

Sóubwolowat

Sóufáng

Sóufelááschigh

Sóufenaarhig (TAN)

Sóusát

Sóuwaley

Sóuwel

Schetchiya

Schoofar

Tilipóghu

Umwó

Uung

Wwaleghár

Weliirá

Wisusu

Wiité name of a clan found mainly in Tanapag.

clap

ápighipigh to clap the hands.

lobw to clap the hands with cupped palms to make a louder sound, as when dancing.

pighipigh to clap the hands, to applaud.

clarify

affata to make something clear, to clarify a problem, to speak the truth, to explain.

attafa to solve a problem, explain the meaning of something that is not understood, clarify an issue.

*aweewe*¹ to clarify something, to resolve it, to solve it; to make it straight.

kkapasal aweewe clarifying or explanatory statement that helps lead toward a satisfactory agreement.

clasp

bwugheey to embrace, hug, clasp someone or something in both arms.

class

kuumi peer group, class, classmates, friends, allies.

classmate

kuumi peer group, class, classmates, friends, allies.

claw

kkú¹ fingernails of humans, claws of birds and animals.

úkk fingernail, claw.

clean

afaff to clean out the insides of the intestines of a pig or other slaughtered animal, to gut or clean fish or animals.

afaaló to gut, clean it (of fish).

affááni (TAN, LN) to gut or clean fish.

ammwel¹ to clean things up, put things into order, straighten things, make things tidy.

amwelaaló¹ to clean something up, straighten it up, put it in order.

áffááli to gut or clean fish.

álimelim to get dressed up, decorated, cleaned up.

ghasaghas to be clean, tidy, neat (of a person or place).

limálim to clean, tidy, straighten up a place or area.

sog (TAN) to clear or clean an area of brush or small trees.

sousow² to dust or clean.

sógh to clear or clean an area of brush or small trees.

talú to wash something off, clean it (of dishes and eating utensils, the kitchen table, the hands, a car, a window, etc.), to rinse it (e.g., of rice).

ttorofágh (of a woman) to clean oneself, esp. the hair, after the four days of a funeral wake, during which cleaning is taboo.

úrúgífirhi (TAN) to be careful to pick up or clean up everything (as of broken glass).

úrúghifischiiy to pick out the best objects, to separate the good from the bad, to select things carefully; to be careful to pick up or clean up everything (as of broken glass).

*yótch*² to clean oneself after a bowel movement.

yótchangi to clean oneself.

clear

affata to make something clear, to clarify a problem, to speak the truth, to explain.

ammataff to be clear, easily understood (of, e.g., an explanation).

amataffa to make something clear, to explain it.

asaramaaló to clear an area so as to make it more open and light.

bwáálong to be clear to the view from inside (e.g., a room), as of someone standing in the doorway.

*ffat*² to be clear, transparent (of water, air, sky).

figáh (TAN) to clear land with fire.

fighas to clear land with fire; to be cleared by fire (of land or trash).

*gill*¹ (TAN) to be clear, to be understandable.

llaw to cough, to clear the throat.

málimál to clear brush.

málitágh to be cleared (of land for cultivation or construction).

málití to clear brush from or weed an area, to straighten up a yard, to clear the way, to show respect for important people by moving aside as they pass.

metaffaló to have a clear head, to be awake, alert, able to understand.

nnaw (TAN) to cough, to clear the throat.

sog (TAN) to clear or clean an area of brush or small trees.

sogu (TAN) cut a trail through undergrowth, to clear one's way through the forest.

sógh to clear or clean an area of brush or small trees.

sóghuuw to cut a trail through undergrowth, to clear one's way through the forest.

ttaf to understand, to be clear about a problem.

clever

lischow smart, clever person.

malóóti intelligent, clever, smart.

mwááliyah (TAN) to be notorious for doing clever or mischievous things; to be a troublemaker.

mwááliyas to be notorious for the clever or mischievous things one does; to be a troublemaker.

*reepi*¹ to be intelligent, smart, knowledgeable, wise, clever.

rhúmmáng (TAN) to be smart, capable, clever, talented, able.

cliff

alúgúppag (TAN) cliff, precipice.

alúghúppagh cliff, precipice.

arhaw (TAN) hard basaltic rock, rocky cliff.

aschaw hard basaltic rock, rocky cliff.

ingiing top of a gorge, a precipice; sharp slope or cliff on a mountain.

pareingiing (TAN) precipice, sharp slope or cliff.

climate

kliimaa- climate (of a place).

climb

mwata (TAN) to be a good climber, able to work on heights.

mwota expert climber of trees, to climb trees well.

téégi (TAN) to climb up something, go up on it.

téégghi to climb up something, go up it.

téékkáng to be a good climber, able to work in heights.

téétá to climb up, go up stairs; to rise in the sky (of stars, sun, moon).

téété to climb a tree (e.g., to pick coconuts).

téétiw to go or climb down, to come down.

clip

suluuw to clip or cut (hair, wire, string, fingernails).

clitoris

faitúttúl tip of the clitoris.

fíir

clock

riloos watch, clock.

clog

pascheló to be clogged (of a pipe or drain).

pilesagh to become blocked, clogged (without an intentional agent); to be patched, stopped from leaking.

close

akkarap to become closer, to approach.

apúngú² to close or secure something.

arap to be near, close.

arapeto to approach close to the speaker.

áfitipasch to stay close to someone because of love or respect.

ppaschangáli to be close, touching, hugging (of people).

pileey to close, cover up, put the lid on something; to turn off a faucet, block, secure, defend, protect, stop (a leak).

táári to pass very close by a specific point, as a canoe sailing close to the reef, or an airplane passing close to a mountain.

titi to close, shut, or secure something, such as a door or closet.

tiibwalabwal to be closed up, as a house with all the windows and doors shut; tightly secured.

ttibwonobwon (TAN) to be closed up, tightly secured.

tiimwólómwól to be well-covered, almost completely closed, but with some small areas that are not covered.

tip to be blocked, closed (of a road, door, way).

ttit to be closed, shut.

tiiy to close, shut something.

close-cropped

bwoozu to be bald, to have very close-cropped hair.

closing

tarameyey traditional final closing of a story.

cloth

aap small soft mat or cloth used for babies; baby diaper.

áfetágh cloth used to tie men's feet together for climbing trees.

móngóógh cloth, yard goods; things made out of cloth, clothes, things that one wears.

mwongaag (TAN) cloth, yard goods; clothes, things made of cloth.

tээр¹ loom; cloth woven on a loom.

úúf cloth, clothing made from cloth, clothes.

clothes

ifaif (TAN) to put on or wear clothes.

ifeif to put on or wear clothes.

móngóógh cloth, yard goods; things made out of cloth, clothes, things that one wears.

mwongaag (TAN) cloth, yard goods; clothes, things made of cloth.

úúf cloth, clothing made from cloth, clothes.

clothing

úúf cloth, clothing made from cloth, clothes.

cloud

maalúúláng clouds.

cloudy

lángimmóbw to be cloudy, overcast, about to rain.

club

ghaluuti stick, club, bat, cudgel.

ghaluuti to hit someone or something with a stick or club.

ghaluutiyangeli to hit at someone or something with a club.

wirhi (TAN) to club, strike, whip a person or an animal.

wirhiwirh (TAN) bat, club, whip, stick, spanking, beating, clubbing.

wischiwisch bat, club, whip, stick, spanking, beating, clubbing.

wischiiy to club, strike, whip a person or an animal.

cluck

tchor to cluck the tongue against the teeth.

clue

*gill*² (TAN) mark for recognition, landmark, clue, symbol, sign.

ghikkill mark for recognition, landmark, clue, symbol, sign.

clumsy

bwaasaas careless, clumsy, ignorant; a person who is unable to do things well.

cluster

umwu- bunch, cluster (of fruit).

coal

kkadbwun coal, charcoal.

coast

ngaschel falúw shoreline, coast.

coat

sóókko coat, jacket (esp. an army jacket).

cock-fighting

gazera cock-fighting pit; to fight cocks.

coconut

afalúútá to attach a container to coconut spathe for the catchment of drippings used to make tuba.

appél young coconut containing liquid and soft meat; the meat from such a young coconut.

appén (TAN, LN) soft meat of the young coconut.

arúng coconut cream.

asakk slices of copra.

asakka to slice copra.

atikkaay to cut out a piece of copra from the coconut shell.

atillúú blossoms of the coconut tree which are cut off to make tuba.

atool small coconut with green, very sweet meat; often used for medicine, very tall coconut palm from which these small green coconuts are obtained.

-áf counting classifier for bundles or piles of about ten coconuts; formerly used to count groups of shells or coins.

áfi pile of ten coconuts, bundle of coconuts tied together.

átikk copra, coconut meat.

átikka to remove coconut meat from the shell, to make copra.

goorh (TAN) fiber from coconut husk.

*gurubw*² (TAN) small young coconut.

ghosch to cut coconut spathe to use in making coconut toddy (tuba).

ghoosch fiber from coconut husk that is used in making rope.

ghoscheey to cut coconut spathe to use in making coconut toddy (tuba).

ghoot coconut husking stick; other implement used to husk coconuts.

ghoteey to husk a coconut.

ghotoot the act of husking coconuts; to be in the act of husking coconuts.

*ghurubw*² small young coconut.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

ghuwáischoo coconut gratings from which the juice has been expressed.

haag (TAN) coconut shell.

hoow (TAN) spine of the coconut leaf (used in weaving, making brooms).

lúú Cocos nucifera, generic term for coconut tree and nut.

lúúllang sp. of coconut tree that grows very tall.

lúú mwommwosch short sp. of coconut with very small nuts.

lúú ppar sp. of coconut with reddish fronds and nuts.

lúú sóssól sp. of short coconut tree with small nuts.

lúú tcha sp. of coconut with reddish fronds and nuts.

lúú wawwal short sp. of coconut with very small nuts.

lúúl Yaap sp. of coconut, said to come from Yap.

mworologhoosch small bunches of coconut husk fiber.

mwósooso dried copra.

ohey (TAN) to crack a coconut shell into halves.

olofa one side of a coconut frond, which has been stripped away from the spine of the frond for use in basket making.

orh (TAN) to cut coconut spathe for use in making toddy (tuba).

oteey (TAN) to husk coconuts.

otomarh (TAN) coconut husking stick or other implement used to husk coconuts.

peilú coconut frond.

pélúúlú soft white coconut meat.

rongol tikka traditional knowledge of how to make good coconut oil, knowledge of how to destroy other people's coconut oil by magic.

rhoo (TAN) hard brown coconut with oily meat, the meat of these coconuts, copra.

rhoofar (TAN) sprouting coconut, copra sponge.

rhoolomwolomw (TAN) ripe coconut that contains some liquid.

rhoonééné (TAN) ripe coconut that still has some liquid in it.

saagh coconut shell.

*soow*² spine of the coconut leaf (used in weaving, making brooms).

schoo hard brown coconut with oily meat, the meat of these coconuts, copra.

schoofar coconut that is sprouting, with the white spongy material (coconut apple) inside; copra sponge.

schooghérégghér grated coconut.

schooléélé ripe coconut that still has some liquid in it.

schoolomwolomw ripe coconut that contains some liquid.

*tikka*² to remove meat from a coconut.

tilibwu to split a whole coconut into halves, as when preparing to feed animals.

tughumayúl brown skin of the sprouting coconut leaf, used as a strainer and as a container for medicine.

túgumaún (TAN) brown skin of the sprouting coconut leaf, used as a strainer and as a container for medicine.

ubwut shoot of a coconut frond.

wos to break coconuts in half.

woseey to crack a coconut shell into halves.

coconut toddy

afalúútá to attach a container to coconut spathe for the catchment of drippings used to make tuba.

arhi (TAN) tuba, coconut toddy, liquor.

atillúú blossoms of the coconut tree which are cut off to make tuba.

áschi tuba, coconut toddy.

ghosch to cut coconut spathe to use in making coconut toddy (tuba).

ghoscheey to cut coconut spathe to use in making coconut toddy (tuba).

orh (TAN) to cut coconut spathe for use in making toddy (tuba).

coffee

koof

coffin

bwóór

coil

afitti to twist, coil (as hair, rope, string, or cloth).

áfitti to braid something, coil it, entwine it.

heli (TAN) to play out or play in rope or line; to coil a rope neatly for storage.

llofit (TAN) to wrap something around oneself; to tie a rope around the neck of a cow; to coil up (as a snake).

lofitiló (TAN) to be coiled up.

lufit to wrap something around oneself; to tie a rope around the neck of a cow; to coil up (as a snake).

lufitiló to be coiled up (of rope, string, cloth, snakes).

sáli to play out or play in rope or line; to coil a rope neatly for storage.

coin

*faay*² (TAN) money, coins.

cold

ffooy to feel cold, chilled.

ffooy lap person who becomes cold easily.

ghúliffyoy to have goose pimples from the cold.

mesenipig (TAN) to have a bad cold, to have the flu.

patapat to be cold (of things or weather); to feel cold (of people).

patapata- coldness, coolness.

collar

kueezu shirt collar.

collarbone

lifaimókk

lifaimwóg (TAN)

collect

úrúgi (TAN) to pick up, gather, collect.

úrúghú to pick up, gather, collect.

yéélú to gather or collect things together, esp. fruit that falls on the ground; to pile things up.

yéénú (TAN) to gather or collect things together, esp. fruit.

color

alúl generic term for color; color of something.

anún (TAN) general term for color; color of something.

araw dark blue, like the deep ocean; to be completely blue; the name of the color blue.

arawaraw blue; to be colored blue; to be partly colored blue; also used to refer to the color of the hair of Islanders.

bwerh (TAN) white.

bwerhebwerh (TAN) white, pale.

*bwesch*¹ white.

bweschebwesch white, pale.

dórchól (TAN) black.

kkulood color, hue.

ligi- (TAN) (of a color) intense, bright, deeply colored.

lighi- (of a color) intense, bright, deeply colored.

lighiyaraw to be brightly colored, colorful.

*ngus*² to be purple or violet colored.

nguus purple or violet color.

óngeyóng yellow; to be colored yellow.

pappar to be reddish, pink.

*par*¹ red.

parapar red, to be predominately red.

penta to paint, to color a picture.

rangarang orange, yellow.

rhól (TAN) to be dark, black.

rhólippwung (TAN) dark black, pitch black.

schóleppwung dark black, pitch black.

schótchól black.

tchókolóóti dark brown color.

yóleyól light color such as cream, yellow, or tan.

coma

átchilimá to be in a coma, close to death; to be in the convulsions leading to death, in one's death throes.

comatose

átch to be dying, comatose, unmoving.

comb

kkéréél schiimw comb, hairbrush.

mwétetteril pááni teeth of a comb.

olal malúgh comb of the rooster.

pááni comb for the hair, esp. the kind made from turtle shell.

peeini to comb the hair.

come

bwalesefáálito to come back again, return again.

hafáál (TAN) to return, come back.

hap (TAN) to come, to go; lit.: to come from a place, to go to a place.

mweteto to come toward the speaker, to approach.

sáp to come, to go; lit.: to come from a place, to go to a place.

sápeló-sápeto to be constantly going and coming, back and forth, to and fro.

sápeto to return to a place, to come back.

sefáál to return, come back.

too- to come, reach, arrive.

tooló to come to, reach, arrive at.

tooto to be coming, to be arriving.

wareto to come, arrive.

comfort

rhipeeey (TAN) to comfort or console someone.

schipeey to comfort or console someone (as a baby).

command

afala to guide, direct someone; to give commands or orders.

akkúnéey (TAN) to direct or command someone, to request a favor of someone.

comment

fóóh (TAN) to talk, make comments.

fóós to talk, make comments.

community

schóo clan, inhabitants of a community, work force or team; member of such a larger group.

téél branches or communities of people.

téen (TAN) branch or community of people.

community house

Falamóghut name of one of the traditional community houses in Garapan.

Falasow name of one of the traditional community houses in Garapan.

Falatóghuu name of one of the traditional community houses in Garapan; located in the same place where a new men's house was built in 1977.

Falawel name of the traditional community house, now rebuilt, that was located in Tanapag village; original name in German times was *Libwórotiw*.

Ligh'ar name of a traditional community house in Garapan.

Luughal name of a community house from earlier times; such houses were named after their locations and this one was in the center of the five.

utt men's house, canoe house, community house. During the Japanese occupation, there were five community houses, one in Tanapag and the other four in Garapan: *Luughal*, *Falatóghuu*, *Falawel*, *Falamóghut*, *Falasow*.

companion

kompaniia

mwin (TAN) to be together, to be companions, to work together.

rheena- (TAN) companion, partner, company, follower, helpmate.

rhóónuwa (TAN) companion, friend, lover, to be together, as companions.

scheela- companion, partner, company, follower, helpmate.

schóóluwa companion, friend, lover, to be together, as companions.

company

kaisa business company.

kompaniia company, business.

rheena- (TAN) companion, partner, company, follower, helpmate.

scheela- companion, partner, company, follower, helpmate.

comparative

*sángi*² less than, fewer than.

comparative suffix

*-ló*² comparative suffix, indicating greater than, more than.

compass d

peighilong east.

compass direction

peighitá north.

peighitiw south.

peighúwow west.

compete

aluule to race, compete to see who is the fastest, esp. in footraces.

áingiing contest, race, game; to compete for a prize, to compete with someone (whether or not he knows it) in acquiring things; to try to stay ahead of someone (e.g., a neighbor) in standard of living.

ássáág (TAN) to race, compete for speed.

tilikkáng to enjoy competing against others and being regarded as the best; to be very competitive.

tilikkeng (TAN) to be very competitive.

competition

lighákkirim competition of any sort (esp. wrestling, fighting, or other sport involving physical contact), relay race.

complement

áffetágh to be very similar, to match together well, to complement each other.

fischingeli to suit, be a good match for someone, to complement someone.

complementizer

aa-

*bwe*¹ complementizer; used after verbs of speaking, thinking, knowing, etc.

le complementizer used with some verbs; that, to.

complete

abwung (of plans) to be completed, finished in an acceptable or agreeable way.

amwúтчúw to complete something, finish it (of a story that is read, told, or listened to); to complete a task (esp. of office work).

atakkaaló to finish something, complete it (as a task or job that has been assigned).

ghów to be complete, done, sufficient, enough.

takk to finish, be finished, complete work.

ulus to be complete, whole, as a full moon.

unuh (TAN) to be whole, complete (of fruit, pie, other foods).

completed action

*-a*¹ perfective aspect marker: indicates completed action, realized state, change of condition.

*-ló*⁴ verb suffix indicating completed or finished action, or action that has been thoroughly performed.

complexion

ghilifaitcha (of infants) to have rosy complexions, to have healthy pink skin, without blemishes.

composition

fээрúl manner of, attitude of, composition of.

conceal

*léghélég*¹ to keep something of value in a well-concealed or secret location.

mólóló to be covered from the elements, concealed from sight, hidden away.

négénég (TAN) to keep something of value in a well-concealed or secret location.

conceited

alángeláng to meddle, show off, be conceited, be a wise guy.

concentrate

etchéló to be concentrating, preoccupied, absorbed, not paying attention to distractions.

obra to be free from distractions and other obligations and thus able to concentrate on one's work.

otcholó (TAN) to concentrate, be absorbed.

tapélégh to be able to do a job despite outside distractions; to be able to concentrate on a task.

concern

ailangiyy to feel anxious or concerned about an unpleasant future task that cannot be avoided.

ailengiyy (TAN) to feel anxious, concerned about the future.

aisus exclamation of surprise, concern, annoyance; roughly equivalent to “Oh, God!”.

tipeetchow (TAN) to be undecided; to feel heavy-hearted, concerned, worried, often because of an inability to make a decision.

tipetchów to be undecided; to feel heavy-hearted, concerned, worried, often because of an inability to make a decision.

conch

hawi (TAN) conch shell trumpet.

sawi conch shell trumpet.

conference

mwiisch meeting, conference.

confuse

arughuló to be misplaced, mistaken, wrong; to be confused; to lose one's place.

arughuuló to distort something, confuse it, put it in disorder.

atóghuluuw to say something that confuses another person, to confuse him.

fitighoogho to be confused.

fitiráára to be confused, to be thinking of many things at once.

mwááliyál to be dizzy, light-headed; (figuratively) to be confused.

rug (TAN) to make a mistake, fail to remember; to be confused, disoriented, lost.

ruguppin (TAN) to be confused.

rugh to make a mistake, fail to remember; to be confused, disoriented, lost.

rughuppil to be confused.

tafaráára (TAN) to be confused, thinking of many things at once.

congested

ngút to be congested (of the nose).

Congress

konggreeso Congress, legislature, congressional representative.

conjunction

*bwe*² conjunction; used between two nouns.

*bwe*³ subordinating conjunction.

*nge*¹ but, and, clause conjunction.

*nge*² conjunction used to relate nouns in equational sentences, is, am, are.

conjunctivitis

ligáng (TAN) person with a rash, esp. in the eye or other moist areas of the body; person with conjunctivitis.

ligháng person with a rash, esp. in the eye or other moist areas of the body; person with conjunctivitis.

conquer

liyapeli to defeat someone in a fight or physical contest, to conquer, to dominate.

liyapeni (TAN) to defeat someone in a fight or physical contest, to conquer, to dominate.

consider

rághiiy to think things over, debate, consider a problem.

regi (TAN) to think things over, debate, consider a problem.

consideration

ammóoy to do something even though one doesn't really want to, so as to show consideration, respect, or thoughtfulness.

console

ripeeey (TAN) to comfort or console someone.

schipeey to comfort or console someone (as a baby).

constellation

Bwuubw the Southern Cross.

Elúwel the three stars that make up the belt in the constellation of Orion.

Ghúúw the constellation of Aries.

Maserúw two stars in the constellation of Scorpio.

Mwáárigvár a constellation: the Pleiades.

Paay Efeng northern wing of the constellation Aquila.

Paay Yéér southern wing of the constellation Aquila.

Sápi constellation of stars approximately equivalent to Delphinus.

Schoow constellation of stars approximately equivalent to Corona Borealis.

Úkkúniigh a star or group of stars in the constellation of Cassiopeia (lit.: fish tail).

Wenewenuubw the star constellation of the Southern Cross when it is in an upright position.

construct

*feta*¹ to construct a thatch or tin house (not cement); primary reference is to attaching walls or roof to a frame.

construction

*kkayú*¹ construction, building.

construct suffix

-*l*¹ construct suffix: of, for.

-*l*² construct suffix. In general, this form has merged with -*l*¹. It is retained in only a few lexicalized compounds.

consume

arosa to finish something, consume all of it, use it all up.

doflogui to consume a large amount of food or drink.

mammáali to eat something, consume it.

tátchú to drink something, to eat it, to consume it.

úl to drink, smoke tobacco, consume medicine.

ún (TAN) to drink, to smoke tobacco, to consume medicine.

contain

léélé to contain liquid, e.g., of coconuts.

container

ataw container for water.

laata can, container.

leeliy container, place where things are kept.

lóóta (TAN) can, container.

-pé counting classifier for containers; also used to count flower blossoms and mats.

péér container, usually made from the shell of a coconut, but also from crab shell, turtle shell, or abalone shell; used to catch or contain liquid, esp. tuba.

ttuubwu round glass container, as the glass covering a lantern.

content

gúnammwey (TAN) to be at peace, at rest, free; to be warm-hearted and content.

contents

auto- insides, contents.

contest

áingiing contest, race, game; to compete for a prize.

continue

hóbweey (TAN) to continue doing something that was started before.

hóbweeytá (TAN) to add onto, to continue, to extend something.

sóbweey to continue doing something that was started before.

sóbweeytá to add onto, to continue, as when making a mat; to extend something.

continuous

kke denotes repeated or continuous action.

contract

*ppwol*¹ contract, promise, agreement, covenant.

contradict

kontura to contradict someone; to go against his wishes.

contribution

*ttubw*² contribution of food or money to a special occasion (a funeral, wedding, feast for visitors, farewell feast, christening feast, etc.); contribution to a pot-luck gathering.

control

gééli (TAN) to control one's emotions, put oneself under control.

ghééli to control one's emotions, put oneself under control.

lemelem to be in authority, be responsible, have power or control.

nemenem (LN) to be in authority, be responsible, have power or control.

conversation

*alo*² talk, words, conversation, speech.

mwáliya- words, conversation, speech.

rholl (TAN) conversation, typically among members of the same sex about persons of the opposite sex who are liked or looked upon affectionately.

school conversation, typically among members of the same sex about persons of the other sex who are liked or looked upon affectionately.

converse

mwáliili to speak, say, converse in a quiet, respectful fashion, as at a funeral or sickbed, in church.

convict

schóól kalabwos prisoner, convict.

convict tang

limáll Acanthurus triostegus; convict tang fish.

convince

alúghúúw to make someone believe something; to persuade or convince someone of something.

convolvulus

arabwal Ipomea tuba, goat's foot convolvulus: vine-like plant with round leaves found growing along all the beaches, the dying leaves of which are used to clear diving masks; also used in medicine, esp. to clear mucus from the eyes.

convulsion

alitchinemá (TAN) convulsions, esp. those preceding death.

awarawar to be possessed by a spirit which speaks through one in a different voice from one's own; to hallucinate; to mutter as if possessed; to have convulsions.

detcheló (TAN) to shake violently, to have severe convulsions.

látchilemá convulsions, esp. those preceding death.

látchinemá (LN) convulsions, esp. those preceding death.

schetcheló to shake violently, to have severe convulsions (as with sickness, electric shock, great anger, when very cold, etc.).

cook

amwoot to cook food.

amwoota to cook something.

áibwet to be cooked, ready for eating.

mwoot to be cooked, of food that is ready for eating.

mwoottiw to be finished cooking (of food).

*rawa*¹ to cook something in a pot.

tughúyáf to wrap food in breadfruit leaves and cook it on a fire.

túgúyef (TAN) to wrap food in breadfruit leaves and cook it on a fire.

umwuli to cook something in an earth oven.

cooking

abwerhi (TAN) to barbecue something.

abweschi to barbecue something.

amwoot method of cooking (kinds of food).

appwesch to barbecue.

arú¹ (TAN) to stir soup or stew to keep it from burning.

arúw to stir it (of soup or stew) so as to keep it from burning.

árengiyy to put leaves near a fire so as to soften them in food preparation.

áriti to stir from the bottom up to the top, as when cooking; to scoop up from the bottom of the pot; to clean the pot (with the finger) when almost everything has been eaten.

falang wood-burning stove, cooking fire, hibachi.

schúúrú to prick food in order to test whether it is cooked.

tchibw poker, animal-prod, tongs; stick used for cooking.

woghowogh to turn food when cooking.

cool

apata to cool something, make it cool(er).

apatapat to cool oneself, to become cooler.

apatapata to cool something.

metch to be cool, unpalatable (of food or drink that is supposed to be served warm).

pat to be cooled off (of food that is supposed to be served hot), to be warm (of food that is supposed to be served cold).

patakkisch cool to the touch, especially of food.

patapata- coldness, coolness.

rhigar¹ (TAN) to be cool after a hot day.

schighar¹ to be cool after a hot day.

copra

ahakk (TAN) slices of copra.

ahakka (TAN) to slice copra.

asakk slices of copra.

asakka to slice copra.

ateeyi to tie up bundles of copra.

atikkaay to cut out a piece of copra from the coconut shell.

átikk copra, coconut meat.

átikka to remove coconut meat from the shell, to make copra.

mwasooso dried copra, ready to be marketed, to be making copra.

mwósooso dried copra.

rhoo (TAN) hard brown coconut with oily meat, the meat of these coconuts, copra.

rhoofar (TAN) sprouting coconut, copra sponge.

schoo hard brown coconut with oily meat, the meat of these coconuts, copra.

schoofar coconut that is sprouting, with the white spongy material (coconut apple) inside; copra sponge.

-tikk counting classifier for pieces of copra.

copulate

hoolá (TAN) to copulate, to have sexual intercourse (of a man and woman who are not married).

meleeya to have sexual intercourse, to copulate, to make love.

soolá to copulate, to have sexual intercourse (of a man and woman who are not married).

copy

apúrumaaw (TAN) to imitate, copy another's actions.

awoowo to mock, make fun by imitating someone, to copy someone's behavior.

awoowoongi to imitate someone; to make fun of someone by copying his behavior.

tabwemaaw to follow leaders, to be a follower; to imitate or copy what others do; to follow adults (of children, puppies, etc.), often without being invited and without really knowing the leader.

coral

*eengi*¹ branching deep water coral which moves in the water and becomes stiff when touched; includes black, red, green varieties, has a skin which hides the color; used for decoration in homes.

fayúpar small stone of red coral used in medicine.

*yáál*² finger coral, from which lime can be made.

core

faar core, heart, pit of a fruit.

faral mangga seed, pit, core of the mango.

faral mááy heart or core of breadfruit fruit.

rhááp (TAN) base, trunk, source, core of something.

rhépin fanú (TAN) core of the earth.

schááp base, trunk, source, core.

schepil falúw core of the earth.

schúúlap central framework, core.

corn

meis

cornet

kunneeta trumpet, cornet, horn.

Corona Borealis

Schoow constellation of stars approximately equivalent to Corona Borealis.

corporal punishment

loulow switch, whip, belt, or other device used for corporal punishment.

corpse

malemá dead person or creature, corpse.

correct

awela to correct something, straighten it, adjust it, make it accurate.

awelawela to straighten, correct something.

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awena (TAN) to correct, straighten something.

awenewena (TAN) to straighten, correct something.

bwung to be right, correct, good (of knowledge of how to do things: games, dance, etc.); to be mutually agreed on.

ellet to be true, correct, honest.

elleta- the truth, correctness.

fil to be appropriate, proper, correct (of dress, actions, words, etc.).

mila to do something to correct a problem.

mólló to be fixed, corrected.

wel to be correct, good, straight.

weliló to have been straightened out, corrected, adjusted, repaired.

wen (TAN) to be correct, good, straight.

weneló (TAN) to have been straightened out, corrected, adjusted, repaired.

wenewen (TAN) truth, correctness, accuracy.

wetig (TAN) to be good, acceptable, proper, correct.

wetigh to be good, acceptable, proper, correct.

correctness

welewel truth, correctness, accuracy.

Corvus

Sarobwél the star Corvus.

cost

mée- price, cost.

cot

kaatiri bed, cot.

cough

*áschitá*¹ to regurgitate, cough or choke up food or drink; characterized by liquid emerging from nose as well as mouth.

llaw to cough, to clear the throat.

nnaw (TAN) to cough, to clear the throat.

counsel

félééw to advise, instruct, counsel someone.

ffén (TAN, LN) to advise, instruct, counsel, lecture, preach.

fénééy (TAN) to advise, instruct, counsel someone.

houffén (TAN) priest, one who gives advice or counsel.

souffél priest, one who gives advice or counsel.

count

páángi to count.

páápá to count.

counting

*eel*² the number three in abstract or serial counting: “number three”.

eet the number one, in abstract or serial counting: “number one”.

eew one general thing; used for counting most objects.

*fáál*¹ the number four, in abstract or serial counting: “number four”.

fáán (TAN, LN) the number four in abstract or serial counting: “number four”.

fis the number seven in abstract or serial counting: “number seven”.

heig (TAN) ten, as an abstract number and in serial counting: “number ten”.

liim the number five in abstract or serial counting: “number five”.

ool the number six in abstract or serial counting: “number six”.

oon (TAN, LN) the number six in abstract or serial counting: “number six”.

rúúw the number two in abstract or serial counting: “number two”.

seigh ten, as an abstract number and in serial counting: “number ten”.

*tiw*¹ the number nine in abstract or serial counting: “number nine”.

waal the number eight in abstract or serial counting: “number eight”.

counting classifier

-*áf* counting classifier for bundles or piles of about ten coconuts; formerly used to count groups of shells or coins.

-*bwi* counting classifier for schools of fish.

-*bwong* counting classifier for nights.

-*bwúgú* (TAN) counting classifier for units of hundreds.

-*bwúghúw* counting classifier for units of hundreds.

-*ffa* counting classifier for strings of fish.

-*fay* counting classifier for round objects such as balls, fruit, etc.

-*fórh* (TAN) counting classifier for long or cylindrical objects.

-*fósch* counting classifier for long or cylindrical objects (as pens, trees, canoes).

-*gumw* (TAN) counting classifier for handfuls, as of rice or grain.

-*gumwurh* (TAN) counting classifier for measurements from the tip of the finger to the wrist (for measuring rice or liquids).

-*ghat* counting classifier for fingers and parts thereof, used to measure, e.g., depth by widths of fingers.

-*ghit* counting classifier for units of ten thousand.

-*ghumw* counting classifier for handfuls, as of rice or grain.

-*ghumwusch* counting classifier for measurement from the tip of the finger to the wrist for measuring depth of rice or liquids.

-*ghup* counting classifier for pieces broken off of a long hard object (as a stick, crayon, pencil, piece of chalk).

-*ghus* counting classifier for small amounts.

-*hatta* (TAN) counting classifier for chips, pieces, portions (of, e.g., betel nut).

- hóbw*² (TAN) counting classifier for halves.
- ig* (TAN) counting classifier for units of tens.
- igh* counting classifier for units of tens.
- l*⁴ counting classifier for high exponent of ten, perhaps millions.
- lé* counting classifier for bottles.
- mal* counting classifier for people and animals.
- metch* (TAN) counting classifier for little bits, small amounts.
- mwalú* counting classifier for the measurement corresponding to the distance from the inside of the elbow to the fingertip; cubit.
- mwu* counting classifier for pieces of rope or string.
- mwusch* counting classifier for pieces of firewood.
- ngaf* counting classifier for fathoms.
- ngaras* counting classifier for units of thousands.
- ngéréw* counting classifier for units of thousands.
- osálil* (TAN) counting classifier for a high number, perhaps million.
- pa* counting classifier for flower leis and compound leaves (such as coconut fronds).
- pagh* counting classifier for stumps (as trees) or butts of cigarettes.
- pay* counting classifier for the distance from the armpit to the tip of the fingers.
- peigh* counting classifier for halves.
- pé* counting classifier for containers; also used to count flower blossoms and mats.
- pélégh* counting classifier for bundles of firewood.
- pów* counting classifier for birds.
- púngút* counting classifier for units of a large power of ten, perhaps hundred thousands or millions.
- ppwaay* counting classifier for hand-rolled cigarettes.

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- rál* counting classifier for days.
- rhay* (TAN) counting classifier for one, two, or three humans or higher animals.
- rhé* (TAN) counting classifier for flat objects.
- rhúg* (TAN) counting classifier for baskets.
- sátil* counting classifier for chips, pieces, portions (of, e.g., betel nuts).
- sset* counting classifier for small pieces or slices (as of betel nut).
- sóbw*¹ counting classifier for halves.
- scháy* counting classifier for one, two, or three people, pigs, goats, dogs, cattle, horses, cats, rats, and fish; used for first three numbers only; for four and up -*mal* is used.
- sché* counting classifier for flat objects such as paper or broad leaves.
- schúgh* counting classifier for baskets.
- tikk* counting classifier for pieces of copra.
- tiloubw* counting classifier for yards (i.e., the distance from the tips of the fingers to the center of the breast plate).
- tip* counting classifier for pieces, chunks.
- túgh* counting classifier for packages or bundles.
- umw* counting classifier for bunches or stalks of fruit.
- yang* counting classifier for hand spans (distance from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the little finger of an outstretched hand).
- yál* counting classifier for thin leaves and certain long thin objects, such as string, hair or vines.
- yis* counting classifier for hands of bananas.
- yút* counting classifier for fingers.

country

falúw land, island, nation, country, world.

courage

apagarho (TAN) courage, bravery, mettle.

*bwura*² to be fearless, heroic, courageous, brave.

melat bravery, courage.

court

kotti court, courthouse.

courthouse

kotti court, courthouse.

cousin

mwengeya– sibling or cousin of the opposite sex; for a man, his *mwengeyal* would be female, for a woman the *mwengeyal* would be male.

priima female cousin.

priimo male cousin.

covenant

abwungobwung covenant, agreement.

*ppwol*¹ contract, promise, agreement, covenant.

cover

amwóláátá to cover or shade something, as a baby or plants.

arhap (TAN) to turn an object upside down, esp. to use it as a cover.

aschap to turn an object upside down, esp. to serve as a cover or protection; to be covered by an object that has been turned upside down.

auhuupwal (TAN) to be completely covered by a blanket or cloth.

bwalabwal cover, lid, top for something; to be covered.

bwalú (TAN) to cover something.

bwalúw to cover or protect something with medicine or magic, to cover something.

ireey to fill up a hole or grave with dirt, to cover an object with dirt.

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lufitippwaliló to be completely covered by a blanket or cloth, esp. from the cold.

mólóló to be covered from the elements, concealed from sight, hidden away.

óus blanket, sheet, anything used as a cover for sleeping.

óusey to cover someone, wrap someone (used only with living creatures).

papparúng to cover the head, to wear a hat; to use something as a hat.

*pasch*² to be blocked by a substance, to be covered over.

pileey to close, cover up, put the lid on something; to turn off a faucet, block, secure, defend, protect, stop (a leak).

*pilipil*² cover or stopper.

pilipilil tiliighi cover of a book.

tiimwólómwól to be well-covered, almost completely closed, but with some small areas that are not covered.

covet

mwescheleeti to want, desire, covet a thing or person.

mwescheleyá to be greedy, covetous, to request other people's belongings, or to beg goods in a store.

cow

wakke cow, cattle.

coward

liweeta coward, person who is timid.

mesaghata, to be a coward, be cowardly.

niweeta (TAN)

cowardly

danngi to be timid, cowardly.

lúwta to be timid, cowardly, scared.

cowlick

*mwuliino*² cowlick, whirlwind, swirl.

cowry

*bwiil*¹ cowry shell.

crab

alimong large sea crab with red-orange shell.

arig (TAN) beach crab, ghost crab.

arigh sand crab, beach crab, ghost crab.

áff large land crab, coconut crab.

ápára medium-size edible sea crab that lives among rocks or in submerged objects.

lighámiiyásch sp. of small crab with a stinging bite.

róghumw sp. of land crab with a flat body.

umwál hermit crab.

crab-hunting

aro nighttime trolling or crab-hunting.

crack

asangúrr cracking sound, as when eating cartilage or bone.

fónso to crack small nuts (not coconuts) so as to get at the meat.

fónsooli to crack it (of a nut).

mwákk to be chipped, cracked, split, dented, marked up, defaced.

ohey (TAN) to crack a coconut shell into halves.

rip to be cracked, broken.

ripirip to be cracking objects into many pieces, to be breaking objects (as glass, metal, plastic).

serághékkiló to peel, come off, crack (as of old paint, or a mirror).

tching snapping, cracking, or squeaking noise as when weight is applied to the branch of a tree, or when someone sits in a chair with rusty springs.

wetil to break, crack.

witil (TAN) to break, crack.

woseey to crack a coconut shell into halves.

*yáál*¹ (of a cup or glass) to have a fault or incipient crack.

cradle

kuuna baby's crib, cradle.

cramp

téréghé to have a cramp.

crash

filiwóh (TAN) to crash, have an accident.

filiwós to crash, have an accident.

kkuraas crash or accident, to crash, have an accident (esp. of vehicles).

magalagal (TAN) (of metal) to be smashed up, crashed, crumpled.

maghalaghal (of metal) to be smashed up, crashed, crumpled.

crawl

tangúrúlong to crawl or drag oneself into something (a hole, a building, a group).

tellów to crawl on hands and knees; to move (of crawling creatures such as lizards, turtles, alligators, centipedes).

té to crawl.

tégérég (TAN) to wriggle on the elbows or on the back, as when crawling under barbed wire.

téghéréégh to wriggle on the elbows or on the back, as when crawling under barbed wire.

tééllaw (TAN) to crawl on hands and knees; to move (of crawling creatures).

crawling creature

malúté crawling creature (lizards, crabs, insects, turtles); not used of dogs, cats, or cattle.

crayon

kkureeyong

crazy

hókkobwurh (TAN) to be crazy, stupid, incompetent.

malammang crazy person.

mmang to be crazy, foolhardy, foolish, silly, neurotic, insane, mad.

memmanga– stupidity, craziness.

cream

yóleyól light color such as cream, yellow, or tan.

creamy

*ppwíl*¹ to be creamy, smooth, delicious (of foods cooked with coconut milk).

crease

limág (TAN) to be folded, creased, pressed.

create

ayorátá to make up, to create, to form (a club or organization).

ayoráátá to create, make something, to bring it into existence.

féérú to make something, do it, create it.

creature

*maal*¹ animal, bird; generic term for any living creature except humans.

malúl falúw land creature.

malúl sáát sea creature (fish, crab, octopus, squid, whale).

maluté crawling creature (lizards, crabs, insects, turtles); not used of dogs, cats, or cattle.

malúyáliyál flying creature (birds, bats, flying insects).

creek

saschúgh river, stream, creek.

crest

weirhug (TAN) crest or peak or a hill or mountain.

weischugh crest or peak of a hill or mountain.

crevalle

bweyah (TAN) jack crevalle.

crevice

wów crevices and channels in the reef.

crew

*fta*² crew of a ship, group of men working together, as on board a ship or canoe or on a fishing or hunting expedition.

crib

kuuna baby's crib, cradle.

crisis

*schighar*¹ to have passed the crisis of a serious illness.

crock

tiina barrel, cask, crock.

crocodile

aligitór (TAN) crocodile or alligator.

kaimaan

crooked

ppwór to be crooked, bent; bending over and ready to fall.

tawiliwil to wobble, as a bent wheel; to walk crookedly, as someone who has drunk too much.

cross

kkuruus cross (such as the Christian symbol), to be in the shape of a cross.

crouch

llofit (TAN) to crouch or huddle oneself; to fold one's arms.

lufit to crouch or huddle oneself, as from cold or fear, often with a blanket or cloth around oneself; to fold one's arms.

crow

gékké (TAN) crow of a rooster.

ghékké crow of a rooster.

kkékké to crow (of a rooster).

crowbar

bwaaru

bwérúbwér

crowd

óschuulap to crowd together so that there is enough room for everyone, as in a crowded car.

toulap assembly, crowd of people.

wórhuulap (TAN) to crowd together in order to make room for everyone, as in a crowded car.

crowded

tamannkaw to fail to fit into a restricted space, to be crowded.

crucial

debi to be essential, necessary, crucial, very important.

crumble

bwotobwot to leak out (of the contents of a sack), to crumble down over a period of time.

crumple

magalagal (TAN) (of metal) to be smashed up, crashed, crumpled.

maghalaghal (of metal) to be smashed up, crashed, crumpled.

crunch

assangér (TAN) to crunch with the teeth.

assangúr to make a crunching noise with the teeth.

crunchy

sangurungur crunchy foods (roasted cartilage, potato chips, etc.); to be crunchy (of food).

cry

heng (TAN) to cry, weep; crying, weeping.

hengiheng (TAN) to cry habitually.

hengiiti (TAN) to cry for someone (who is sick, leaving, getting married).

nngáá- to cry out suddenly.

ngánngá to cry out (of a human, animal, or machine).

nginngi to cry out, squeal (of animals or machinery).

sáng to cry, weep; crying, weeping.

sángisáng to cry habitually.

sángiiti to cry for someone (who is sick, leaving, getting married).

cubit

-mwalú counting classifier for the measurement corresponding to the distance from the inside of the elbow to the fingertip; cubit.

cucumber

gúúngár (TAN)

ghúúngar

cudgel

ghaluuti stick, club, bat, cudgel.

cup

taasa cup, mug, small bowl.

cure

amalawa to save, cure, rescue, spare someone.

*rhigar*¹ (TAN) to be cured of sickness; to recover from a difficult pregnancy.

curious

mwescheleyá to be curious about other people's possessions and beg for them.

curly

schimwérúúru to have curly or kinky hair.

schimmwulóótu to have curly hair.

curse

affayil to curse at someone, to swear at someone.

agheta to put a curse on an infant whose parents are believed to have resumed intimate relations too soon after the child's birth.

gát (TAN) to be under a curse (of a baby whose parents are believed to have resumed sexual relations too soon after the child's birth).

goh (TAN) to be under a curse (of a child).

ghos to be under a curse (of a child).

houngeni (TAN) to use rough talk, to curse at someone.

soungeli to use rough talk, to curse at someone.

*sousow*¹ curse, black magic spell.

curtain

kuttiina

custard apple

anoonas *Annona reticulata*, custard apple; the leaves of this plant are also used in medicine for child-bearing.

customs

aweeweel set of beliefs, doctrine, religion, customs.

aweeween (TAN, LN) set of beliefs, doctrine, customs.

gokk (TAN) customs, tradition.

kko customs, tradition.

cut

*afalafal*² to cut and use steps for climbing a coconut tree.

afalúw to try to seriously wound or cut an opponent or animal as when fighting someone, or when spearing fish.

aginaha (TAN) to wound, cut someone.

aghilasa to wound or cut someone.

alááh (TAN) to cut wood, as for poles.

atikkaay to cut out a piece of copra from the coconut shell.

áláás to go out and cut wood, e.g., for poles.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

ásáttipa to split an object, cut it in half with a machete, hatchet, or saw.

eyi (TAN) to cut off or break off fruit that grows in bunches.

fala to chop, split, cut wood or other relatively large objects, with a machete, axe, or hand; to split coconuts to get at the juice.

*falafal*¹ to carve, do adze work, do cutting on a large object such as a branch or tree trunk.

*falafal*² notches or carved steps cut in a coconut tree; adze work; cutting.

*ffirh*³ (TAN) to cut.

*ffisch*⁴ to cut.

*fischi*¹ to cut something.

ginah (TAN) wound, cut.

gop (TAN) to be cut down, broken off.

gopiiy (TAN) to cut, chop something.

gopogop (TAN) cutting instrument (knife, machete, adze, etc.).

ghilas wound, cut.

ghop to be cut down, broken off.

ghopoghop something used in cutting, as a knife, machete, adze.

ghosch to cut coconut spathe to use in making coconut toddy (tuba).

ghoscheey to cut coconut spathe to use in making coconut toddy (tuba).

ghupikkitiiy to cut or break something into smaller pieces.

ghupiiy to cut, chop something.

*ghúru*¹ to cut the hair, to shave.

húgu (TAN) to cut down fruit that are ready to be eaten (e.g., bananas).

isiy to cut off or break off fruit that grows in bunches (esp. bananas, betelnut, coconuts).

ohey (TAN) to cut and gather firewood.

orh (TAN) to cut coconut spathe for use in making toddy (tuba).

pagh to be cut, split.

paghúló to be cut off completely, broken off; to be burnt up (of a cigarette).

*paghúpagh*¹ to be doing cutting.

*paghúpagh*² cutting tool: nutcracker, tool to slice betel nut, scissors, machete.

paghúúto to cut and fetch something.

paghúw to cut something, sever, prune, amputate, split it in half.

pikka to cut, chop something.

pikkakkiti to cut something into small slices.

reikkiti (TAN) to slice the surface of meat or fish so that it can be well marinated and easily heated; to slice a cake; to cut or slice all over the surface of something.

reirey (TAN) slice, cutting.

*reey*¹ to cut an object with a saw.

suluuw to clip or cut (hair, wire, string, fingernails).

súghúw to cut down fruit that are ready to be eaten (e.g., of bananas).

tilingi to split or separate an object into halves (generally referring to food: coconuts, breadfruit, taro, etc.); to cut open (as in surgery).

tilúw to pull out or extract teeth; to pull out coconuts, bananas, or breadfruit from clusters on a tree; to cut off small branches (e.g., to be used as switches).

*tiw*² to cut off or pull out brush or small trees, sugarcane, coral, etc.

tiwey to cut down, chop down (e.g., sugarcane, bamboo).

túlú (TAN) to cut off small branches.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

ulekkiti to slice the surface of meat or fish so that it can be well marinated and easily heated; to slice a cake; to cut or slice all over the surface of something.

uleey to cut something, to slice it.

uloul slice, cutting.

wos to cut, break up firewood; to gather firewood from the ground.

woseey to cut and gather firewood.

cut a trail

sogu (TAN) cut a trail through undergrowth, to clear one's way through the forest.

sóghuuw to cut a trail through undergrowth, to clear one's way through the forest.

cute

lling to be beautiful, cute, pretty (of objects, such as a dress, movie, hairstyle).

ris to be pretty, beautiful, cute, handsome (of people or things).

cuttlefish

ngúút generic term for squid or cuttlefish.

roongaf small variety of cuttlefish.

cycad

faadang *Cycas circinalis*, cycad; sp. of small palm whose fronds are used as decorations.

d

peighilong east.

daikon

daikon turnip, daikon.

damage

abwutaga (TAN) to hurt or damage something.

anngawa to harm, damage, hurt something.

átchigha to waste an opportunity; to damage one's reputation.

taroppw to be broken, damaged, demolished (of wood, metal, concrete or other strong material), to be spilled and scattered (of small things such as marbles).

dampen

atchúghú to wet or dampen something.

dance

appéngágh traditional male dance, which involves slapping the body with the hands and leaping into the air.

bwaaila generic term for dance, to dance.

bwarúg (TAN) general term for dance.

bwarúgh general term for dance.

*bwaay*² generic term for traditional dances and dancing, to perform traditional dances.

ellegh to dance, to shake the hips.

*gurugur*³ (TAN) carved and decorated stick used in traditional stick dances.

*maal*³ to dance, to sway the hips rhythmically.

*maas*³ men's marching dance; to perform such a dance.

mwoo⁻² to sway the hips with the knees bent in dancing.

paito to move the hands, palm up, toward the self in a dance (esp. of women's gesture).

ppwó to be in the mood to join in a dance or song session; to jump up and start dancing.

til to weave down a row of people in the stick dance.

ur traditional means of recreation, including dances and games.

werhúúra (TAN) stick dance.

wischiirá stick dance.

dancer

soubweila

dangle

ahailúúy (TAN) to make something dangle, swing.

assayúlúw to make something hang down, dangle, swing.

sayúlúúl to dangle, hang down.

dare

abweebwe to aggravate, irritate, dare someone.

*agila*¹ (TAN) to challenge, dare someone.

aghila to challenge someone, as to a fight or contest; to dare him.

tatsiiy to tell someone something bad about himself so as to embarrass him; to call someone's bluff, to dare someone to do what they have been bragging about, to dare someone to "put up or shut up".

daring

masatchemaaw to be daring, hard-headed, shameless, willing to try anything.

dark

lirhól (TAN) person with dark skin.

lischól person with dark skin.

rorh (TAN) to be dark, unilluminated.

rosch to be dark, unilluminated.

roschoppwung to be very dark, pitch black.

rhól (TAN) to be dark, black.

rhóletá (TAN) to be overcast, to darken.

rhólippwung (TAN) dark black, pitch black.

schól to be dark, black all over.

schóletá to be overcast, to darken.

darling

korasoon darling, sweetheart.

mwoowesch dear one, sweet one, darling; term of endearment which may be used both seriously and when teasing or mocking.

date of birth

ráálil ubwutiw

ráánin obwutiw (TAN)

ubwutuwa- date or time of birth.

daughter

liye- woman, girl, daughter, sister, etc., in discourse or as a term of address.

*welemas*¹ foster son or daughter.

*wenemas*¹ (TAN) foster son or daughter.

dawn

winimmweiráán (TAN) early morning, just before dawn.

day

leeráál daytime.

leeráán (TAN) daytime.

-rál counting classifier for days.

ráál day, to be daytime.

ráálil makk day of birth, birthday.

ráálil maram day of the month.

ráálitá to be morning, to be day.

ráán (TAN, LN) day; to be daytime.

day after tomorrow

sópúlaan

daydream

*áliyal*¹ to wish for, daydream about something.

harappwang (TAN) daydreamer, procrastinator, non-worker, to daydream, procrastinate, to be lazy.

hóróhór (TAN) to stare blankly, to daydream, to be lost in one's thoughts.

sóroppwang daydreamer, procrastinator, a non-worker, to daydream, to procrastinate, to be lazy, to be a slow worker.

sórósór to stare blankly, to daydream, to be lost in one's thoughts, to the extent of being completely inattentive to one's surroundings.

*welemas*² daydream; vision, to daydream; to think so deeply of a person or place that one can almost see it in one's mind.

*wenemas*² (TAN) daydream, vision, to daydream; to think so deeply of a person or place that one can almost see it in one's mind.

day of the week

Bennis Friday.

Guubwul (TAN) Sunday.

Ghuubwul Sunday.

Luunis Monday.

Metkulis Wednesday.

Mwattis Tuesday.

Sóóbwal Saturday.

Weipis Thursday.

daytime

leeráál

leeráán (TAN)

ráál day, to be daytime.

ráán (TAN, LN) day; to be daytime.

dead

amáámááy to wish someone dead, to think evil thoughts about someone.

hootubw (TAN) expression of respect and reverence for one who is dead.

malemá dead person or creature, corpse.

*má*¹ to die, be dead.

ppwunguló to be dead.

sootubw expression of respect and reverence for one who is dead.

deaf

ppwung to be deaf.

rongotchów to be hard of hearing.

sálingappwúng to be deaf.

selingapasch to be deaf, unable to hear.

tannga to be deaf.

dear

mwoowesch dear one, sweet one, darling; term of endearment which may be used both seriously and when teasing or mocking.

death

amááy to be present and assist someone who is dying; to assist in the performance of the dying ceremonies or dying ritual.

átchilimá to be in a coma, close to death; to be in the convulsions leading to death, in one's death throes.

máá

peighimá to be in a life-or-death situation, close to death (of someone who is very ill, also traditionally of an expectant mother).

death chant

ammair (TAN)

ammayúr death chant, uttered when the coffin is being closed;
to perform a death chant.

death throes

átchilimá to be in a coma, close to death; to be in the convulsions leading to death, in one's death throes.

debate

rághiiy to think things over, debate, consider a problem.

regi (TAN) to think things over, debate, consider a problem.

debt

diibi debt, financial obligation; to owe someone, to be in debt.

mwolofit sin, wrong-doing, debt.

decay

bwey to be old and decayed, rusted, frayed, etc. (of things, not people).

bwoomarh (TAN) to stink, to smell rotten or decayed.

bwoomasch to stink, to smell rotten, decayed, infected.

*mar*¹ to be rotten, decayed, moldy (of fruits and vegetables); to smell rotten.

paw to be decayed, rotten, hollow (of wood); to be infested with termites or other wood-eating creatures.

deceased

soomá respectful term for deceased person.

deceive

abwuschuw to fool or deceive someone, as to keep a child occupied while its parents are leaving.

*tubw*² to be deceived, cheated, fooled.

December

Disembre the month of December.

decide

tipeew (TAN) to be decided, of one mind, to agree.

tipiyew to be decided, of one mind, to agree.

decorate

álimelim to get dressed up, decorated, cleaned up.

féuta to adorn, dress up, decorate (as in a traditional costume).

fouta (TAN) to adorn, dress up, decorate.

dedication

óssootubw to present an offering or dedication.

deep

amwo to be immersed in deep liquid or mud.

amwooy to be very deep (of a wound), to step into deep water or mud.

ligi- (TAN) (of a color) intense, bright, deeply colored.

lighi- (of a color) intense, bright, deeply colored.

lóllóól to be deep, very deep (of holes, caves, wounds, containers, or the sea).

mangútchaw to have a very deep, low-pitched voice.

deer

melóósch wild deer, found in the mountains of Saipan and the northern islands.

deface

mwákk to be chipped, cracked, split, dented, marked up, defaced.

defeat

ganna to win, to defeat someone in a competition.

kkuf to be defeated, to lose, to have lost in a competition.

liyapeli to defeat someone in a fight or physical contest, to conquer, to dominate.

liyapeni (TAN) to defeat someone in a fight or physical contest, to conquer, to dominate.

defecate

alloow feces, excrement; to move the bowels, defecate.

appelló to defecate or urinate.

bwot to defecate accidentally (in one's pants).

fallighet to defecate, to move the bowels, to have a bowel movement.

féll to defecate, to move the bowels.

kkus to feel like defecating; to have the need to defecate.

*lipaapa*¹ person who defecates frequently.

pa to defecate.

pááti to defecate on something.

*rhigar*² (TAN) to defecate, move the bowels, esp. after a period of constipation.

*schighar*² to move the bowels, esp. after a period of constipation; to defecate.

tiwáágh to defecate.

*wáási*³ to have a normal bowel movement.

defend

pileey to close, cover up, put the lid on something; to turn off a faucet, block, secure, defend, protect, stop (a leak).

deference

awóóy to show respect or deference to someone.

definitely

mal certainly, definitely, positively (referring to a past action).

man (TAN) certainly, definitely, positively (referring to a past action).

delicious

llé to be delicious (of food); to be enjoyable or pleasant (of an experience).

nné (TAN) to be delicious (of food); to be enjoyable or pleasant (of an experience).

*ppwil*¹ to be creamy, smooth, delicious (of foods cooked with coconut milk).

deliver

amakkúúw to help deliver a child.

*makk*² to deliver a child.

malawaló to have delivered a baby (lit.: to still be living).

Delphinus

Sápi constellation of stars approximately equivalent to Delphinus.

demolish

taroppw to be broken, damaged, demolished (of wood, metal, concrete or other strong material), to be spilled and scattered (of small things such as marbles).

demonstrate

abwáári to show, reveal, expose, demonstrate something to someone.

demonstrative

-fa which?

ifa where? which one? (of things, creatures, and humans; not of places).

*igha*² here.

ighaal here (emphatic form).

igheey over here (in reference to a general area).

*ighila*¹ there (away from speaker and hearer).

ighilaal over there, away from speaker and hearer (emphatic form).

ighimwu then (anticipated future time), there (near hearer).

ighimwuul then (immediate future).

ighiwe then, in that time (past), there (out of sight but known).

ikkaal these ones (emphatic).

ikkááy these ones, near speaker.

ikkefa which ones?

ikkela those ones, away from speaker and hearer but in sight.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

ikkelaal those ones, away from speaker and hearer but in sight (emphatic).

ikkemwu those ones near hearer.

ikkemwuul those ones, near hearer (emphatic).

ikkewe those ones, out of sight or past.

*ila*² that one (close to hearer), that one (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer).

ilaal that one (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer); emphatic.

imwu that one (close to hearer).

imwuul that one (close to hearer); emphatic.

imwuun (TAN) that one (close to hearer); emphatic.

ina (TAN) that one (close to hearer), that one (in sight, but far away from both speaker and hearer).

inaan (TAN) that one (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer); emphatic.

*iwe*¹ then, next, and then.

*iye*¹ this one.

iyeel this one (emphatic).

iyeen (TAN) this one (emphatic).

iyeey this one (very close to speaker).

kka- plural prefix on demonstratives.

kkaal these (close to speaker); emphatic.

kkaan (TAN) these (close to speaker); emphatic.

kkana (TAN) those (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer).

kkanaan (TAN) those (in sight, but away from speaker and hearer); emphatic.

kkela those (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer).

kkelaal those (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer); emphatic.

kkemwu those (close to hearer).

kkemwuul those (close to hearer); emphatic.

kkewe those (out of sight, but known to both speaker and hearer).

kkeey these (close to speaker).

-l³ suffixed to demonstratives as emphasis marker.

la that (referring to something away from the speaker, in view of both the speaker and the listener, and indeterminate in relation to the location of the listener).

laal² that over there (something within view of both the speaker and listener but remote from both).

mwu that: near the listener, closely associated with the listener.

mwuul¹ that (close to hearer); emphatic.

na (TAN, LN) that.

naan² that over there.

we that (out of sight of both speaker and hearer).

ye this (close to speaker).

yeel¹ this (close to speaker).

dent

mwákk to be chipped, cracked, split, dented, marked up, defaced.

depart

ló to go, depart, to leave, to go some place.

mweteló to go, leave, depart.

righiló to have left, departed.

souló to leave, depart, go.

súúsefáng to separate, depart in opposite directions.

departure

mweteló departure, leaving.

depend

lúgú (TAN) to depend on someone.

lúghúúw to depend on someone.

deplete

ros to be finished, used up, depleted, gone.

depth

yááli- measurement of the depth of liquid, for example, on a water tank or from a gasoline gauge in an automobile.

descend

ubwutiw to descend to earth (of gods, saints).

deserted

órof to feel sad, forlorn, lonesome, deserted, broken-hearted at the loss of a loved one.

desiccate

ppwas to be dried up, desiccated, withered.

desire

amwólla to tempt someone, to make someone desire something that he cannot have.

mweschel to want, wish, hope for, desire, be willing.

mwescheleti to want, desire, covet a thing or person.

mwóll to desire a certain kind of food, to desire a woman.

mwólleeti to desire a certain kind of food, to desire a woman.

mwónn (TAN) to desire a certain kind of food, to desire a woman.

*tiip*² wish, desire, preference.

tipáli to like something, want it, desire it, prefer it.

tipeni (TAN) to like something, want it, desire it, prefer it.

despair

lirhippúng (TAN) to be disgusted, anguished, in despair.

lischippúng to be disgusted, anguished, in despair, the feeling resulting from being robbed or from the death of a loved one.

despite

bwete although, despite.

dessert

likkamwurhumwurh (TAN) dessert made from ground roasted corn mixed with sugar.

likkamwuschumwusch dessert made from ground roasted corn mixed with sugar.

scheel dessert pudding made of starch, sugar, and coconut milk.

destination

*tool*² destination, distance from present location to destination.

destroy

ailas to experience famine; to be starving and without supplies (of people); to be devastated, destroyed (of an area).

ataay to destroy, devastate, smash.

ffeir to tear, break, destroy; to be torn, broken, destroyed.

detain

mwasch to be busy, detained.

devastate

ailas to experience famine; to be starving and without supplies (of people); to be devastated, destroyed (of an area).

ataay to destroy, devastate, smash.

diabetes

*mám*² to have diabetes.

diagnose

aghila to attempt to diagnose an ailment so as to determine a possible cure.

akkagil (TAN) to try, to diagnose.

bweeli to diagnose the nature of an illness, to foretell the future.

diagnosis

akkaghil to perform a diagnosis.

bwee the act of foretelling, fortune-telling, medical diagnosis.

dialect

Elle Carolinian name for the Carolinian dialect spoken in Garapan, Oleai (San Jose), and Chalan Kanoa; characterized by the merger of /n/ with /l/, except in a few borrowed words. The original settlers came from Satawal and Lamotrek in the Central Caroline Islands, probably in the early 1800's.

Elle-Enne one Carolinian name for the Carolinian dialect spoken in Oleai and Chalan Kanoa; characterized by the contrast between /n/ and /l/, but otherwise now very similar to the *Elle* dialect. Most of the original settlers apparently came from the Mortlock and Hall Islands in the Eastern Carolines in the early part of this century.

Enne Carolinian name for the Carolinian dialect spoken in Tanapag; characterized by the contrast of /n/ and /l/, and by the replacement of single /s/ with /h/. The original settlers came from Pisarach and Unoun in the Eastern Central Caroline Islands., one Carolinian name for the southern Carolinian dialect which retains the distinction between /l/ and /n/.

ngiingi sound, pronunciation, dialect.

diaper

aap small soft mat or cloth used for babies; baby diaper.

panyóolis

tuppw baby diaper.

*úúp*² diaper, baby cloth.

diarrhea

sitch watery feces; to have diarrhea.

*ssúg*¹ (TAN) to have diarrhea.

ssúgh to have diarrhea.

ssúghúparas to have a bad case of diarrhea, to have watery stool.

dice

dais dice; to play dice games.

dictionary

diksionariyo

ókkóttong term to be used for a Carolinian dictionary.

die

átch to be dying, comatose, unmoving.

má¹ to die, be dead.

máá unuh (TAN) to die accidentally when young and in full health.

rhif (TAN) to die, pass away.

schif to die, pass away.

wós to die.

diesel

diiso diesel engine.

difficult

appett to have difficulty, a hard time; to be labored.

awweireh (TAN) to make something difficult, to cause hardship.

awweires to cause suffering, to give someone a hard time, to make something difficult.

aweirisi to tease someone by keeping something from him, to give someone a hard time, to make things difficult for someone, to play hard-to-get when flirting.

áppetti to make difficulties for someone, to cause hardship for him.

wáires difficulty, hardship, suffering, to be hard to finish or to do, to be difficult, to suffer from trying to do a difficult task.

weireh (TAN) difficulty, hardship, suffering, to be hard to finish or to do, to be difficult.

difficulty

allew to have trouble, problems, disagreement, difficulty; normally used in a negative context: “there isn’t any trouble”.

dig

ghelingi to dig something.

kkel to dig a hole, using a digging implement.

kkelingi to dig a hole using a digging implement.

digit

ayútt finger, digits of hand or foot.

dim

ppwóól to be dim (of failing eyesight).

dinner

áfááf to eat dinner.

fááf evening meal; dinner.

seena dinner, the evening meal; to eat the evening meal.

dip

arhiirhi (TAN) to dip food in a sauce before eating.

*aschiischi*¹ to dip food in liquid or sauce before eating.

ághikk to pour, of liquids; to dip liquid from a container.

ífi to pull up or dip water.

ífiy to pull up or dip water.

schooghi to dip up small fish with a seine net.

direct

afal to guide, direct, lead the way, show the way.

afala to guide, direct someone; to give commands or orders.

*afalafal*¹ to advise, direct, teach, instruct, to direct a dance group.

akkulééw to give orders, to direct (someone), to request someone to do a favor or an errand.

akkúnéy (TAN) to direct or command someone, to request a favor of someone.

direction

efáng north.

ээр south.

hoo⁻¹ (TAN)

peigh side, half, direction.

peighitá north.

peighitiw south.

peighúwow west.

directional suffix

-*lo* change of condition, directional suffix on verbs, usually occurs with a negative marker.

-*long* directional suffix on verbs, inward, eastward, inside.

-*ló*³ away.

-*tá* directional suffix on verbs of motion, upward, northward, upwind.

-*tiw* directional suffix on verbs of motion, downwards, downwind, southwards.

-*to* directional suffix on verbs, hither, towards speaker.

-*wow* directional suffix on verbs of motion, outward, westward, leeward.

dirt

ppwel dirt, soil, to be dirty.

dirty

appwelú to make someone or something dirty.

appwúlúúpaay to dirty one's hands.

limbwutag (TAN) to be messy, dirty, untidy, unclean (of people).

limenngaw to be messy, dirty, untidy, unclean (of people).

lippwel person who is dirty, soiled (esp. of children).

disagree

allew to have trouble, problems, disagreement, difficulty; normally used in a negative context: "there isn't any trouble".

*áschitá*² (of an argument or dispute) to arise suddenly and violently in an otherwise peaceful meeting; to speak up in disagreement.

tiperáará to be indecisive, ambivalent, undecided, to be in disagreement.

disappear

mwólóló to disappear in the distance, as boats going over the horizon.

mwónóló (TAN) to disappear in the distance, as boats going over the horizon.

tilimwóluul to appear very small in the distance, as a distant plane or canoe on the horizon; to be far away; to be disappearing in the distance.

tol to disappear from sight, esp. over the horizon, or behind a cloud.

tololó (of the pupils of the eyes) to roll back and disappear, as when a person is dying or in a coma, to disappear below the horizon (of a ship, plane, mountain peak).

disapproval

álfesch to shake one's head in disapproval.

disbelieve

lúghútchów to not care, fail to pay attention to, or not believe what is said (used in the context of a situation where there is much going on); to distrust or disbelieve what is said.

discard

ghitaló to be void of juices and ready for discarding, to be used up.

milákkáscheló something that has been discarded or thrown away.

discharge

alipalip to be discharging blood or body fluid, to be menstruating.

ataaló to be discharged from the hospital after an illness.

fallaló to be very swollen with discharge; severely infected, so that pus is discharged.

guh (TAN) to discharge, drain out, leak out.

ghus to suddenly discharge; to drain out, to leak out (as a spigot that is left open).

discover

rhuungi (TAN) to meet, encounter, find, discover someone (or something?).

schuungi to meet, encounter, find, discover.

disease

*gooh*² (TAN) kinds of childhood diseases believed to be transmitted by the mother.

disguise

welegghi to disguise oneself (often used of ghosts in stories).

disgust

lirh (TAN) to be disgusted.

lirhippúng (TAN) to be disgusted, anguished, in despair.

lisch to be disgusted.

lischippúng to be disgusted, anguished, in despair, the feeling resulting from being robbed or from the death of a loved one.

lloow to be revolted or disgusted by something, such as spoiled food or by someone that is unclean or unsanitary.

dish

platiito small dish, saucer.

pulóto plate, dish.

disjointed

bwulihág (TAN) to be dislocated, disjointed (of bones, branches, etc.).

bwuliságh to become disjointed, separated, dislocated (of bones, branches, and other things that are connected together).

dislike

abwuta to dislike someone or something, to hate him or it.

afaiyabwut to dislike someone, hate someone.

affeiyabwut (TAN) to dislike, hate someone.

akkabwut to dislike.

kkóbwut to dislike; distaste.

dislocate

bwulihág (TAN) to be dislocated, disjointed (of bones, branches, etc.).

bwuliságh to become disjointed, separated, dislocated (of bones, branches, and other things that are connected together).

dismay

wet expression of dismay, surprise, puzzlement.

disobedient

tchúgúl (TAN) stubborn, hard-headed, naughty, disobedient.

tchúghúl stubborn, hard-headed, naughty, disobedient.

disobey

sálingammasch to ignore what is said to one, to disobey.

tarey (TAN) to disobey a doctor's instructions; to break a taboo.

*tóreey*² to disobey a doctor's instructions; to break a taboo.

tchemaaw to be stubborn, hard; to be naughty or disobedient.

disorder

arughuuló to distort something, confuse it, put it in disorder.

disorderly

tarabwuka to be disorderly, noisy, messy.

disoriented

bwulaas to be disoriented, tipsy, dizzy, frustrated.

*righ*² to be disoriented when underwater, rapture of the deep.

rug (TAN) to make a mistake, fail to remember; to be confused, disoriented, lost.

rugh to make a mistake, fail to remember; to be confused, disoriented, lost.

disparage

ngúhúri (TAN) to scold, rebuke, reprimand, disparage, reproach in very strong terms.

disperse

maghal to scatter in different directions, to disperse.

display

bwáári to expose something, show it, display it; to tell about something, to let the truth be known.

displeasure

ahunguhung (TAN) to show one's anger or displeasure.

asúngúsúng to show anger, as by one's expression or gestures, or by walking around angrily, etc.; to grumble when annoyed, to show displeasure.

dispute

fitighoogho confusion, dispute, argument.

disregard

atara to disregard something, give up on it.

atolleyinúlúnnat (TAN) to disregard family connections, to be so infatuated or angry that one does not take into account family connections and feelings; if this is said of anyone, it is instant grounds for a savage fight.

lúgúhoolapey (TAN) to ignore something, to not pay attention, to disregard.

rongoiyá person who disregards or ignores what is said.

ttór (of a taboo or rule) to be broken, to be disregarded.

disrespectful

aalleew to use rough, impolite talk; to speak disrespectfully or improperly.

atchofáhá (TAN) to be inconsiderate, rude, disrespectful.

atchofesá to be inconsiderate, disrespectful; to take something without asking permission; to ignore or pay no attention to what someone is saying; to appear to listen to instructions and then intentionally fail to carry them out.

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faihoolap (TAN) to speak disrespectfully, to fail to use respect language when it is appropriate.

faisoolap to speak disrespectfully, to speak in a stuck-up, superior fashion, to fail to use respect language when it is appropriate.

soolap to act disrespectfully, to be stuck up; to act in a superior fashion toward someone that one doesn't know well.

distance

taawal distance from one place to another.

taawan (TAN) distance from one place to another.

*tool*² destination, distance from present location to destination.

distant

taaw to be far, distant.

tilimwóluul to appear very small in the distance, as a distant plane or canoe on the horizon; to be far away; to be disappearing in the distance.

tolomarhúghúgh (TAN) to appear very small in the distance; to be far away; to be on the point of disappearing in the distance.

distaste

kkóbwut to dislike; distaste.

distend

tiyakk to have a swollen and distended stomach from being sick or from overeating.

distort

arughuuló to distort something, confuse it, put it in disorder.

weleghi to distort the true meaning of something that was said.

distract

abwurha (TAN) to distract or fool someone, to keep someone occupied.

abwurhubwurh (TAN) to be distracting, annoying.

abwuschubwusch to be distracting, annoying, bothersome.

abwuschuw to distract someone or keep him busy.

distribute

aineti (TAN, LN) to share, distribute, apportion food.

áilet to divide, share, portion, distribute, esp. with respect to food.

áileti to divide, share, portion, distribute food.

ileti to divide into portions, to distribute (esp. of food).

ineti (TAN) to divide into portions, to distribute (esp. of food).

patti to distribute, to serve, to apportion, to pass out food or belongings.

distrust

lúghútchów to not care, fail to pay attention to, or not believe what is said (used in the context of a situation where there is much going on); to distrust or disbelieve what is said.

disturb

filimwááng to do things intentionally so as to create a disturbance, to be annoying (esp. of small children).

dive

tu to submerge, dive from the surface of the water.

túúfi to dive for coral or shells that are found on the bottom of the sea or lagoon.

diver

maleppeigh diver who is good at holding his breath; person who has great endurance in holding breath.

divide

ahattaló (TAN) to divide something into small portions.

ainet (TAN) to divide, portion out.

asettila to break off portions (as of betel nut or coconut) in order to share, to divide something into small portions.

asettileló to divide something into small portions.

áilet to divide, share, portion, distribute, esp. with respect to food.

áileti to divide, share, portion, distribute food.

*bweibwey*² to divide breadfruit pudding into portions.

bweiti to divide breadfruit (*mááy* or *kkól*) into small portions for serving; to take a portion of breadfruit, to divide breadfruit pudding into portions.

ilet portion, share, division.

ileti to divide into portions, to distribute (esp. of food).

*inet*¹ (TAN) portion, share, division.

*inet*² (TAN, LN) to divide, share, apportion.

ineti (TAN) to divide into portions, to distribute (esp. of food).

divine

*bweey*¹ to see or divine the success of a fishing trip.

division

ilet portion, share, division.

*inet*¹ (TAN) portion, share, division.

divorce

ákkáscheló to be separated or divorced.

dibwusiya to divorce, become divorced; divorce.

dizzy

bwulaas to be disoriented, tipsy, dizzy, frustrated.

mwááliyál to be dizzy, light-headed; (figuratively) to be confused.

*mwólughulugh*¹ to be dizzy, esp. from thinking too much.

do

amina (TAN) to do something, make it, fix it.

ammóoy to do something even though one doesn't really want to, so as to show consideration, respect, or thoughtfulness.

fféér to do, make.

féérú to make something, do it, create it.

féérúsefááliy to do something again, repeat it.

mila to do something to correct a problem.

milifengel to do something together (e.g., fight, argue, make love).

dock

pantalaan dock, wharf.

doctor

dokto

houhafey (TAN) doctor of traditional Carolinian medicine; one who is knowledgeable in the preparation, use, and administration of such medicine.

sóusáfey doctor of traditional Carolinian medicine; one who is knowledgeable in the preparation, use, and administration of such medicine.

doctrine

aweeweel set of beliefs, doctrine, religion, customs.

aweeween (TAN, LN) set of beliefs, doctrine, customs.

dodder

tiigh Cassytha filiformis, false dodder; long yellow vine with no leaves and very small flowers; used in traditional medicine.

doesn't it

óóbwo isn't it? doesn't it? isn't that right?

dog

gulaag (TAN)

ghulóógh

doll

liyoos (TAN) doll, any statue.

mwunyeeka doll, stuffed animal.

dollar

dóóla

dolphin

sapór

domestic animal

malefighir

dominant

scho to be very strong, powerful, tough, physically dominant.

dominate

liyapeli to defeat someone in a fight or physical contest, to conquer, to dominate.

liyapeni (TAN) to defeat someone in a fight or physical contest, to conquer, to dominate.

done

ghów to be complete, done, sufficient, enough.

Don Juan

*fang*² to be very popular with members of the opposite sex; to be a Don Juan; to be sexually promiscuous (of women).

mwáálesol to be a Don Juan, to be sexually successful with many women and proud of it.

donkey

bwuliiko

don't

-te not, lest, don't.

door

aham (TAN) door, doorway.

asam door, doorway.

pilipilil asam door or other covering for a doorway.

doorway

aham (TAN) door, doorway.

asam door, doorway.

dot

pwunto spot, dot.

double

doble to be doubled, a double layer (of clothes, cushions).

doubt

duuda to doubt, be in doubt about something.

rúarú to be undecided, in doubt, unable to make up one's mind,
of two minds.

doughnut

doonats doughnut.

down

áirúútiw to take down, lower a mast, flag, full clothes line, etc.

mwoo⁻¹ to sink, lower oneself, go down.

téétiw to go or climb down, to come down.

-tiw downwards, downwind, southwards.

*tubw*¹ to sink, go down; to set (of sun, moon, stars).

downwind

lóóbwut to sail too much downwind.

-tiw downwards, downwind, southwards.

drag

sefángi to drag, pull on something.

tangúr to drag oneself across a surface on one's belly or one's
back.

tangúrú to drag an object across the ground.

tangúrúlong to crawl or drag oneself into something (a hole, a
building, a group).

túrúpa to drag, pull a heavy object.

úrú to drag something, pull it.

úrútúpa to pull or drag an object.

dragonfly

*oschááp*²

drain

guh (TAN) to discharge, drain out, leak out.

ghus to suddenly discharge; to drain out, to leak out (as a spigot that is left open).

draw

*mákk*¹ tattoo, mark, drawing, writing.

mákkeey to tattoo someone or something, mark it, draw on it, write on it, embroider it.

zungwa to draw, paint pictures; a drawing or painting.

drawing

penta paint, drawing, painting.

zungwa to draw, paint pictures; a drawing or painting.

dream

ttal to dream; dream.

dregs

gitan (TAN) remnants, dregs, sediment, remains.

ghital dregs, sediment, remnants, e.g., coffee grounds, grated coconut which have been wrung out.

dress

aiféifa to dress someone, to change someone's clothes.

álimelim to get dressed up, decorated, cleaned up.

féuta to adorn, dress up, decorate (as in a traditional costume).

fouta (TAN) to adorn, dress up, decorate.

mómmóngóógh to get dressed, to dress oneself.

siliila dress, shirt or blouse with a collar.

dribble

ssúr to dribble (of liquids); slow flow of droplets.

drift

*maal*² to drift.

*maan*² (TAN, LN) to drift.

pass to drift in the water.

driftwood

*apeipey*¹

*peipecy*¹ flotsam, driftwood, things floating on the surface of the ocean.

drill

bwisighi to drill, to make holes.

bwuraaló to go through something, as when drilling a hole.

ngatangat to drill or make holes.

ngatáli to bore a hole, drill a hole, make a hole in something.

drink

appal to tip a container of liquid up in order to drink from it.

appala to tip a glass or bottle up in order to drink from it.

*apeew*² to empty a container, to drink from a container until the contents are gone.

apééwló to empty a container; to finish drinking something.

doflogui to consume a large amount of food or drink.

mwalú- possessive classifier for food or drink for personal consumption.

mwour drinking straw.

tátchú to drink something, to eat it, to consume it.

úl to drink, smoke tobacco, consume medicine.

úlúma- possessive classifier for beverages, drinks.

úlúmi to drink something.

ún (TAN) to drink, to smoke tobacco, to consume medicine.

únúmi (TAN) to drink something.

drip

ssubw drop of liquid; to drip (of liquid).

sussubwtiw water dripping from trees or roof in slow regular drops.

ssúrútiw to drip down, run down, as mucus when one has a bad cold or allergy.

sússúrútiw to be dripping down continuously.

tchi to drip down (of liquid).

drive

draiba to drive.

drive away

asúúw to chase or drive someone or something away.

asúúy (TAN) to chase or drive someone or something away.

drool

rhelirhel (TAN) to drool.

schelischel to drool.

droop

*bwis*² to droop (of the lip).

drop

atchiilong to put drops of liquid (e.g., of medicine) into an appropriate place.

ligitaaló (TAN) to leave someone or something alone, to drop something.

lighitaaló to leave someone or something alone, to drop something.

ssubw drop of liquid; to drip (of liquid).

sussubwtiw water dripping from trees or roof in slow regular drops.

droplet

assur to cause liquid to come out of a faucet slowly, as in a stream of droplets.

drown

mwóbw to drown.

rhoul (TAN) to sink, drown, submerge.

schóuwul to sink, drown, submerge.

drowse

*ssumw*² to drowse off unintentionally and then jerk the head awake.

drum

tómbwut

drunk

bwulaas to be drunk.

*ffirh*¹ (TAN) to be slightly drunk or inebriated, but not so much as to act unpleasantly.

*ffisch*¹ (S) to be inebriated, slightly drunk.

sakaw to be drunk, intoxicated.

watch (TAN) to be drunk or intoxicated.

wétch to be drunk or intoxicated.

drunkard

bwulatseera drunkard (female).

bwulatseero drunkard (male).

dry

abwaha (TAN) to dry something.

amwóraaló to dry something up.

apala to dry it (as of clothes, fish).

appúngú to dry very wet cloth or hair by shaking it vigorously.

appwasa to dry something; to make it withered (of plants).

mmat to be dry, low (of water); to be low tide.

mwór to be dry, dried up (as rice cooked until all water has been absorbed, or as a puddle dried in the sun).

mwusch to be burnt, dried from overcooking.

ómwora to let something dry, to dry it.

pel to become dry (of clothes that have been washed, or food that has been put in the sun to dry, etc.).

ppwas to be dried up, desiccated, withered.

tóbw to be dry, to be unclean, not well cared for (especially of hair).

dry season

leeyefáng dry season, with wind from the north.

duck

ngaanga

dull

akkóbwuw to make something dull, to dull it.

kkobw (TAN) to be blunt, dull.

kkobwumagúran (TAN) to be dull, stupid (of people).

*kkóbw*¹ to be blunt, dull.

kkóbwuschimwal to be dull, stupid (of people).

masakkóbw dull face or edge, as of a machete or knife.

ókkóbwu to make something dull, to blunt it.

durian

rawel large foul-smelling but delicious fruit, probably the durian.

during

leelibwal ever since; during the time; when.

dusk

leefááf evening, dusk.

leehóbwoniyól (TAN) dusk, evening.

dust

*ppwot*¹

*ppwot*² to be dusty.

ppwotoppwot to be dusty (of people or things).

*sousow*² to dust or clean.

dwarf

duwendis little people, dwarf (found in traditional stories and similar to the Hawaiian *menehune* or Irish leprechaun); used figuratively of people of small stature.

nóónu dwarf, elf.

dwel

ahóóy (TAN) to live in a place, dwell in it.

dye

atiw to dye cloth, to make dye.

atúúy (TAN) to dye cloth, to make dye.

lighitcha red dye for coloring traditional cloth made of hibiscus fiber or other cloth; very deep red.

tuumwu locally made dye of any color, used to color cloth.

dyer's fig

awal *Ficus tinctoria*, dyer's fig; the inner skin is used to make a type of cloth, and the leaves are used in traditional medicine.

dynamite

danamita

dysentery

iráágh to have dysentery, to be very ill with dysentery.

tiwáág (TAN) to be ill with dysentery.

úraág (TAN) to have dysentery, to be very ill with dysentery.

eagle

agila ²

manuwó (TAN) eagle, hawk.

mwuluwa eagle, hawk.

ear

bworóus

heling (TAN)

lihilingamarh (TAN) to have an infected ear that gives off a putrid odor.

sáling

sálingabwwuubwu to have an ear infection that is draining pus.

sálingamasch to have an infected ear that gives off a putrid odor.

early

óugha to send someone away early in the morning, to take someone somewhere early in the morning; esp. to take infants to the shore to bathe them as part of their traditional training.

óughuugh to do something early in the morning, esp. of taking a baby to the shore at that time as part of his traditional training.

taftaf to be early, before a set time (as for an appointment).

ugh to be early in the morning, before dawn; to come or go early in the morning.

earn

manaw (TAN) way of earning a living, work.

earrings

aliitos

earthquake

selep to have an earthquake.

east

hoolong (TAN)

-long inward, eastward, inside.

peighilong

Easter Sunday

Looria

easy

ameschereghi to be patient, to take it easy, to make things easy for oneself.

mescherágh to be easy, simple, light (of a task); to be approachable, easy to deal with (of people).

eat

afúúlé to take time for food in the middle of work, esp. used of a crew on a canoe or of a group of fishermen who stop fishing to barbecue fresh-caught fish on the shore both for food and to appease sea ghosts.

ammata to eat everything, to eat the plate clean.

amworosa afternoon meal, lunch; to eat lunch.

angi to eat something.

*apeipey*² to scatter food around while eating, to be a sloppy eater (esp. of children).

aresaaló to finish a meal, finish eating.

arhiirhi (TAN) to dip food in a sauce before eating.

*aschiischi*¹ to dip food in liquid or sauce before eating.

attour (TAN) to eat.

ayúlów to eat the afternoon meal (*alowas*).

áfááf to eat dinner.

áfááfengel to eat the evening meal together.

áschiyów to eat meat or fish without staple or starch.

bwokka breakfast, to eat breakfast.

da to eat.

daari to eat something.

doflogui to consume a large amount of food or drink.

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ekketá to be overly, uncomfortably full after eating.

fayemwaay (of people) to be full of food; to have eaten enough.

ghú² to eat together from the same dish (of people).

iliti to eat.

ilitúgh to come and eat (imperative form only).

kkétá to have overeaten, to be overly and uncomfortably full, perhaps to the point of nausea.

mamma to eat, to engage in eating.

mammáli to eat something, consume it.

mmarh (TAN) to be very ripe, soft, ready to eat.

mwerá to habitually eat at other people's houses, to be a moocher (this is said to be an insult when said seriously about adults, but is not considered a particularly bad thing for children to do around the village).

mwerákkesch person who habitually eats at the homes of others; a moocher.

mwongo to eat (staple foods).

mwongoolap to be a glutton, to frequently eat too much.

paaschugh to have a big appetite, to eat a lot.

sáliyáli to use a certain food as a sauce or relish to eat with a staple.

seena dinner, the evening meal; to eat the evening meal.

ssomw (TAN) to eat a lot, to have a good appetite.

ssumw¹ to eat a lot, to have a good appetite.

tátchú to drink something, to eat it, to consume it.

urubwullúw to gobble something, eat it without chewing properly.

urheey (TAN) to eat raw or uncooked food.

urhóórh (TAN) to eat raw or uncooked food; to eat cooked fresh red meat, poultry, or eggs (but not cooked fish or canned meats).

uscheey to eat raw or uncooked food (e.g., fruit, raw vegetables, raw fish, and cooked or uncooked eggs, poultry, and red meats); also used of animals (or spirits) that catch and eat their prey.

uschóósch to eat raw or uncooked food, to eat cooked fresh red meat, poultry, or eggs (but not cooked fish or canned meats).

úlútúgh to eat (as an invitation to someone respected).

*yááyá*² to eat.

yiilów to eat the morning meal, breakfast.

eclipse

maram uschóósch eclipse of the full moon, which is considered a dangerous time, especially for pregnant women.

edge

máásch tip, point, boundary, edge (of something, e.g., tip of mast, pencil point, boundary of land).

ngasche- side, edge, border, boundary.

ngaschel ppal side or edge of a hill.

edible

mwommwongo to be edible.

educated

rongofel to be well-educated, to have been brought up properly by one's parents.

eel

higiliyaw (TAN)

liheninganing (TAN) sp. of eel.

limwaremwar white or yellow eel with black banded stripes.

liselingáling sp. of eel with ear-like appendages beside the head.

soufáng

tigittol (TAN) freshwater eel.

tighittol freshwater eel.

effeminate

florita effeminate-looking and -acting male.

limwar (TAN) effeminate male.

limwár effeminate male (may refer to humans and animals).

effort

angúúw to increase effort in performing a task, to perform it harder, faster, with more vigor and energy (of, e.g., giving a massage, beating a child, doing physical labor).

anngúy (TAN) to employ increased effort, speed, or volume.

egg

*bwula*² yolk of an egg.

hugull (TAN) egg and eggshell.

*luga*n* iig* (TAN) eggs or egg sack of fish.

lughol iigh eggs or egg sack of fish.

pélúúlúúl sóghul egg white.

sóghull egg and eggshell.

sóghullutiw to lay an egg.

egg sack

*luga*n* iig* (TAN) eggs or egg sack of fish.

lughol iigh eggs or egg sack of fish.

eight

awalimanún (TAN, LN) the eighth in a series of people or animals.

awaluuwal the eighth general object in a series.

awaluuwan (TAN, LN) the eighth general object in a series.

awalúmalúl the eighth in a series of people or animals.

waal the number eight in abstract or serial counting: "number eight".

walabwúghúw eight hundred.

walafósch eight long objects (canoes, trees, pens).

walaghit eighty thousand.

walasché eight flat objects (pages, pieces of paper, leaves).

walengaf eight fathoms.

walengaras eight thousand.

waliigh eighty.

waluuw eight general objects.

walú- eight, as a combining form.

walúmal eight people or animals.

eighth

awalimanún (TAN, LN) the eighth in a series of people or animals.

awaluuwal the eighth general object in a series.

awaluuwan (TAN, LN) the eighth general object in a series.

awalúmalúl the eighth in a series of people or animals.

eight hundred

walabwúghúw

eight óclock

alas otso

eight thousand

walengaras

eighty

waliigh

eighty thousand

walaghit

either

bwal also, too, again, more, and, either.

ejaculate

kkus to ejaculate.

elbow

bwugúyan paay (TAN) protruding bone of the elbow.

bwughúwal paay protruding bone of the elbow.

fótchugh to hit, strike someone with the elbow, to elbow someone.

mwalú inside of the knee or elbow joint.

pilipilil paay

elder

tuufay elders, senior generation, normally referring to people over the age of about fifty; occasionally used in reference to objects (e.g., a car or house), to be old, elderly (of people).

tchinnap (TAN) old man, old woman, elder.

elect

fili to choose, select, elect someone or something.

elephant

alifanti

eleven

seigh me eew

eleven óclock

alas onse

elf

nóónu dwarf, elf.

siyori small person, elf.

embarrass

ássááw to shame, embarrass.

hááw (TAN) to be embarrassed, ashamed (esp. when others know of something bad that one has done).

linginngaw person who is ashamed or embarrassed because he has done something bad or has lied, to be ashamed or embarrassed because one has been discovered to have lied or to have done something bad.

ma to be embarrassed.

sannngaw to be very angry, enraged, fighting-mad, very embarrassed, esp. as a result of a personal and public insult.

tatsiiy to tell someone something bad about himself so as to embarrass him; to call someone's bluff, to dare someone to do what they have been bragging about, to dare someone to "put up or shut up".

embarrassed

sááw to be embarrassed, shy, ashamed (esp. when others know of something bad that one has done).

embarrassment

ássááw shame, embarrassment.

embodiment

schúúlap in the Marianas Constitution: "the embodiment".

embrace

bwugeey (TAN) to embrace, hug.

bwugheey to embrace, hug, clasp someone or something in both arms.

róómi to embrace someone.

embroider

mákkeey to tattoo someone or something, mark it, draw on it, write on it, embroider it.

emerge

ppwá to appear suddenly (as from under water), to emerge into view.

ppwár to emerge, sprout.

emotion

*wáási*¹ to let one's emotions and feelings be shown; to vividly demonstrate one's anger, sadness, or happiness.

emotions

léérhú (TAN) inner feelings or emotions.

lééschú inner feelings or emotions.

emperor

mahamah (TAN) sp. of emperor.

*uluul*¹ *Lethrinus miniatus*, long-nosed emperor snapper.

emphasis

pwunto point, emphasis (as in a speech).

emphasis marker

-l³ suffixed to demonstratives as emphasis marker.

employer

óómwo boss, landlord, employer.

empty

alipa to pour something, pour it out; to empty it (of a container filled with liquid, trash, or any substance that pours easily).

*apeew*² to empty a container, to drink from a container until the contents are gone.

apééwló to empty a container; to finish drinking something.

apééy (TAN) to empty a container.

pé to be empty.

péél empty container, something that has been emptied.

emulate

mwuriiy to resemble someone (in actions, habits, behavior, but not necessarily appearance); to emulate someone.

encounter

parengi to intentionally bump into something or someone, to encounter misfortune.

rhuungi (TAN) to meet, encounter, find, discover someone (or something?).

rhuurhu (TAN) to find, encounter, meet.

schuungi to meet, encounter, find, discover.

schuuschu to find, encounter, meet.

encourage

*abwura*² to encourage someone, make him brave.

end

aúgúúló (TAN) to finish something, stop it, end it.

ayúghúúló to finish something, stop it, end it, turn it off.

har (TAN) end (of a gathering, meeting, performance), to end, be finished, be over.

mwútch, to be ended.

mwútchu schagh me esóbw traditional ending of a story (lit.: it has ended and it's finished).

póós to come to an end (of a battle, war, fight); to give up in a fight; term used when giving up a fight.

sár end (of a gathering, meeting, performance), to end, be finished, be over.

wes to stop, cease, reach the end; sometimes used to signal the end of a story.

yúgh to stop, end.

yúghúló to have finished, to have ended.

endearment

mwoowesch dear one, sweet one, darling; term of endearment which may be used both seriously and when teasing or mocking.

endure

aghoscha to draw on will-power and special powers of endurance so as to survive or continue on under adverse conditions such as severe illness, disaster, or shipwreck.

ppeigh to be able to hold one's breath underwater for a long time, to have endurance.

suungun to endure, wait for success.

enemy

malennkaw bad person; antagonist or villain in a story; enemy.

manebwutag (TAN) bad person; antagonist or villain in a story; enemy.

energetic

*ngús*² to be exuberant, lively, energetic, as in a rapid dance.

engine

diiso diesel engine.

móókkina engine, motor, machine.

móókkinaal ghareeta automobile engine.

móókkinaal waa ship's engine.

English

Inglis English language.

enjoy

amwosoreey to be fun, enjoyable.

llé to be delicious (of food); to be enjoyable or pleasant (of an experience).

meseighiiti to enjoy something.

nné (TAN) to be delicious (of food); to be enjoyable or pleasant (of an experience).

enlarge

*alapa*¹ to widen, broaden, enlarge.

enough

gow (TAN) to be or have enough.

ghów to be complete, done, sufficient, enough.

iweemwo enough, that's all for now.

lap to be sufficient, enough.

mmwál to be enough, sufficient, more than enough; said of food or drink that is being served, or of irritating behavior, or of work.

tow to have enough.

enrage

sannkaw to be very angry, enraged, fighting-mad, very embarrassed, esp. as a result of a personal and public insult.

enraged

ngetetá (TAN) to be enraged, furious, berserk with anger, angry to the point of fighting.

ensnare

atubwutubw to trap, ensnare.

enter

sápelong to go in, to enter.

tééfál to enter a girl's home and have sexual intercourse with her without the consent of her parents.

toolong to go in, enter.

entertain

appwó to be fun, amusing, entertaining.

appwóóy to entertain someone, to amuse him.

entwine

áfitti to braid something, coil it, entwine it.

envious

abwaibway to be jealous, envious, resentful of unfair treatment.

epidemic

téégghi (of sickness) to spread widely and become epidemic, affecting a large population.

equipment

kosasal ukkur sports equipment (e.g., bat, ball, fishing equipment); toys.

layúlayúl proper use of tools or sports equipment.

limal hand tools, hand equipment that makes work easier.

liman (TAN) hand tools, hand equipment.

nayúnayún (TAN) proper use of tools or sports equipment.

óóg (TAN) hand tools and equipment, such as a speargun, cane, hammer.

equivalence

weewe equivalence, interpretation, explanation, meaning.

equivalent

weewe to be the same, similar, identical, equivalent.

erection

tchif erection of the penis; to have an erection.

escort

umwuuw to take, get, fetch, escort someone or something, to serve as a guide, as for a child or livestock.

especially

spesiatmente

essential

debi to be essential, necessary, crucial, very important.

ethics

*lamalam*² beliefs, morals, ethics.

aweeweey to make things the same; to straighten something, to make it even.

*mwo*³

evening

fááf evening time.

leefááf evening, dusk.

leefááfiiy this evening.

leehóbwoniyól (TAN) dusk, evening.

seena dinner, the evening meal; to eat the evening meal.

seenaal leefááf evening meal.

even-tempered

*reepi*¹ to be even-tempered.

every

alonga- all, every one.

evil

nngawa- badness, evil, sickness.

rorh (TAN) to act in an evil way (through loss of control).

rosch to act in an evil way (through loss of control).

evil tidings

waihet (TAN) bad omen, misfortune, bad luck, evil tidings.

weisát bad omen, misfortune, bad luck, evil tidings.

examine

piipiïy to look for something, watch it, examine it, observe it.

exchange

liiwel change, exchange (as money), trade.

liiweli to change or take the place of someone (of people, as when taking turns working on something); to exchange one thing for another.

siiwel to exchange objects; change places; change players in a game.

excited

meseigh to be happy, cheerful, excited.

mwááng to be upset or impatient; to be excited from hearing of important news or events.

exclamation

daalay exclamation of displeasure: "That's too much!" "Enough!".

eey hey!; exclamation used to call for attention.

excrement

alloow feces, excrement; to move the bowels, defecate.

paa feces, waste material, excrement.

exhaust

amwoor to be tiring, fatiguing, exhausting.

*amwoora*¹ to exhaust someone; to tire someone; tired, fatigued.

aschigha to tire oneself, exhaust oneself.

yút to run out, to be exhausted (of food or supplies); to have no more.

exhausted

akkaschigh to be tired, bored, exhausted.

arhigirhig (TAN) to be tired, exhausted.

aschighischigh to be tired, exhausted (from strenuous effort or lack of sleep).

áschighischigh to be fatigued, very tired, exhausted.

gár (TAN) to be very tired, exhausted.

ghár to be very tired, exhausted, as from carrying a heavy load or from strenuous exercise.

*kkif*¹ to be tired, exhausted, fed up (as of work).

exist

yoór to be, to have, to exist.

existential

ehóór (TAN) there isn't, there aren't.

oor (TAN) there is, there are; to have, to be.

esóór there isn't, there aren't.

eyoor to have, to be; there is, there are.

*hóór*² (TAN) negative existential verb: to be finished, gone; to be nothing, to have nothing.

manoor (TAN) there is, there are (lit.: one exists).

*sóór*² negative existential verb: to be finished, gone; to be nothing, to have nothing.

yoór to be, to have, to exist.

exorcise

leggh to reveal an evil spirit or ghost in order to exorcise it.

neg (TAN) to reveal an evil spirit or ghost in order to exorcise it.

negh (LN) to exorcise an evil spirit.

expand

arhéélapay (TAN) to broaden, widen, expand something, as a road or a plot of land.

aschéélapay to broaden, expand, widen something, as of a road or plot of land.

expect

houni (TAN) to expect or wait for someone.

sóuli to be expecting someone, to wait for someone's arrival.

expert

hou- (TAN) expert, one who is skilled at something.

limeghatch to be tidy, neat, well-groomed; to be expert.

limewetig (TAN) to be tidy, neat, well-groomed; to be expert.

sóu- one who performs an action, esp. one who is skilled or expert, or who does the action repeatedly.

explain

affata to make something clear, to clarify a problem, to speak the truth, to explain.

amataffa to make something clear, to explain it.

attafa to solve a problem, explain the meaning of something that is not understood, clarify an issue.

kkapasal aweewe clarifying or explanatory statement that helps lead toward a satisfactory agreement.

explanation

weewe equivalence, interpretation, explanation, meaning.

explode

aléllésch to make noise, be noisy, of a banging or explosive sound such as from a firecracker, bomb, loud knocking on the door, pounding, etc.

*ssigh*¹ sound of a hiccough; sound of an explosion of air or liquid.

*ssúg*² (TAN) sound of a hiccough; sound of an explosion of air or liquid.

expose

abwáári to show, reveal, expose, demonstrate something to someone.

bwáári to expose something, show it, display it; to tell about something, to let the truth be known.

ffaschawow to be exposed to view (of women's sexual organs).

haleeng (TAN) to be open, exposed, to be served in open containers (of food).

kkúr to be exposed (of the head of the penis).

seleeng to be open, exposed, to be served in open containers (of food).

express

wongoti to express, squeeze out, wring out liquids using the hands, as of coconut cream from grated coconut, moisture from a cloth, or juice from a fruit.

extend

ammeya to stretch something, extend it to its full extent.

hóbweeytá (TAN) to add onto, to continue, to extend something.

sóbweeytá to add onto, to continue, as when making a mat; to extend something.

*tápir*¹ to extend strands of hair; for example, so as to remove lice and louse eggs.

tipir (TAN) to extend strands of hair; for example, so as to remove lice and louse eggs.

extent

*tool*² the extent of one's knowledge.

extinguish

gun (TAN) to go out, be extinguished (of fire or electricity).

gunu (TAN) to put out, extinguish a fire; to turn off an electric light.

gunugun (TAN) something or someone that extinguishes a fire.

*ghul*¹ to go out, to be extinguished (of fire or electricity).

ghulughul something or someone that extinguishes fire.

ghuluuw to put out, extinguish a fire; to turn off an electric light.

extract

ttél to have been extracted, pulled out (of teeth or fruit that grows in bunches).

téttél to extract or pull down coconuts or bananas, to have something extracted (usually teeth), to pull out fruit from a bunch (as coconuts or bananas), to have one's teeth extracted.

tilúw to pull out or extract teeth; to pull out coconuts, bananas, or breadfruit from clusters on a tree; to cut off small branches (e.g., to be used as switches).

túlú (TAN) to pull out or extract teeth.

extremely

gi (TAN) really, very, extremely.

ghi really, very, extremely.

exuberant

*ngús*² to be exuberant, lively, energetic, as in a rapid dance.

ppwó to be happy, exuberant, in a good mood.

eye

bweschebweschel fayúl maas the white of the eye.

bwol to have something in the eye.

bwon (TAN, LN) to have something in the eye.

bwutig (TAN) dried secretions in the eyes, sleeper.

bwutigh sticky substance in the eyes upon awakening; dried secretion in the eyes; sleeper.

fayúl maas pupil of the eye.

fayúl sabweil pupil of the eye (of people).

fayún maah (TAN) pupil of the eye.

gáng (TAN) to be infected and give off secretions (of the eyes).

gháng (of the eyes) to be infected and give off secretions.

habweil (TAN)

léél sabweil tear ducts, the corners of the eye.

limasappwul to have large, bright, glowing eyes.

lipasch person who cannot see from one or both eyes, a person who has lost one or both eyes.

maah (TAN) eye, face.

*maas*¹ eye, face.

masagháng to have discharge coming from infected eyes.

masanngit to have slanted, Oriental-looking eyes.

*oschááp*¹ pupil of the eye.

rhólon fayún maah (TAN) pupil of the eye.

sabweil

schólol fayúl maas pupil of the eye.

eyebrow

aschighimas (for some speakers) to raise the eyebrows in greeting.

awuufat to raise the eyebrow in greeting or as a sign of agreement.

ámelif to raise the eyebrows in greeting or recognition of someone.

faat

fatiyaraw (to have) thick, black, bushy eyebrows.

metetteril faat strands of hair in the eyebrows.

werefat (TAN) to raise the eyebrows in agreement or greeting.

eyeglasses

antiyos eyeglasses, sunglasses; goggles or face-mask for diving.

eyelashes

metetteril maas

eyelid

appwal

littáf person with an eyelid that has rolled back and cannot be closed.

masattáf eyelid which is damaged so that it is curled up and always stays open; to be afflicted by such.

meseppel sabweil lower eyelid.

ttáf eyelid that is rolled back and that cannot be closed.

wailú infection of the eyelid, sty.

wáánú (TAN) infection of the eyelid, sty.

eyesight

masaffat to have very good eyesight, to see clearly.

face

abwuting to wince or make a face because one's feelings are hurt, because of being physically hurt, or in anticipation of something bad occurring.

*aamw*² to look or face in a certain direction or at something.

amwáángeli to aim at something; to make something face toward it; to point something at it.

appwuting (TAN) to wince or make a face.

*bwur*² to fall and hit one's face on the ground, to fall forward head-first.

fala- to look, observe, face toward.

faleto to turn and face the speaker, to face, look here.

fana- (TAN, LN) to look, observe, face toward.

maah (TAN) eye, face.

*maas*¹ eye, face.

sápeló to leave, go out; to face away.

súllúnngaw to have a mean or ugly look on the face, especially when very angry.

súllúngáli to look at someone, face someone.

tóusa-

woghetágh to turn and face in the opposite direction, to face backwards.

face down

rhapp (TAN) to capsize, to lie face down.

rhappeti (TAN) to be turned face down.

schappeti to be turned face down.

woloschapp to lie face down.

facemask

antiyos eyeglasses, sunglasses; goggles or face-mask for diving.

face up

haleeng (TAN) to lie face up, face exposed; to be upright (of a boat).

seleeng to lie face up, face exposed; to be upright (of a boat).

schappetá to be turned face up.

woleseláang to lie face up.

factory

faktoriya

fail

apagapag (TAN) to intentionally fail to comply with a request.

faint

laalangu to faint.

faith

apilúgúlúgú (TAN) to have faith, trust in someone or something.

apilúghúlúghúúw to have faith, trust in someone or something).

fall

amworomwor things that fall and spatter or scatter (rain, seeds, leaves).

bwot to fall in large quantities, e.g., of a landslide, the contents of a large sack through a tear in the bottom, or fruit from a tree.

*bwur*² to fall and hit one's face on the ground, to fall forward head-first.

*meschemesch*¹ to be ready to fall or tip over because of being close to the edge of something.

mmwor to fall out or down, to shed (of leaves, seeds, hair, teeth and other things that become loose).

mworol falling of (objects).

mworomwor to fall, as of rain or of fruit from a tree.

mwótch to fall down, topple (of trees, people, animals, anything that was previously standing).

púng to trip, fall, be tripped or fallen.

rhifetá (TAN) to tip up at one end, to fall off a seat that is unstable, to tumble head over heels.

schifátá to tip up at one end, to fall off a seat that is unstable, to tumble head over heels.

toroppúng to stumble and fall.

fall asleep

asseipasch to fall asleep, go to sleep, sleep.

false dodder

tiigh Cassytha filiformis, false dodder; long yellow vine with no leaves and very small flowers; used in traditional medicine.

falsehood

mis to lie, tell lies or falsehoods.

false alto

léeyúrhig (TAN) to have a very high-pitched voice, esp. falsetto voice in singing.

ttighifelááng to have a very high-pitched voice, esp. falsetto voice in singing.

family

atolleyinúlúnnat (TAN) to disregard family connections, to be so infatuated or angry that one does not take into account family connections and feelings; if this is said of anyone, it is instant grounds for a savage fight.

familiya

hamalap (TAN) patriarch or head of the extended family, oldest male in the family; grandfather.

samalap patriarch or head of the extended family, oldest male in the family; grandfather.

schepil familiya strongest person in the family, person who is responsible for taking care of the rest of the family, head of the family.

táttálil generation within a family.

tettelin (TAN) generation within a family.

famine

ailas, to experience famine; to be starving and without supplies (of people); to be devastated, destroyed (of an area).

langata famine, severe hardship from lack of food.

lengeta (TAN)

famished

kkiif to be very hungry, to be famished.

fan

abaniiko folding hand-fan, esp. one from Japan.

álipeew to fan someone.

álipé hand fan, traditionally woven out of coconut leaves.

háánú pé (TAN) hand fan.

far

taaw to be far, distant.

taawuló to be very far away.

tilimwóluul to appear very small in the distance, as a distant plane or canoe on the horizon; to be far away; to be disappearing in the distance.

tolomarhúgúrhúg (TAN) to appear very small in the distance; to be far away; to be on the point of disappearing in the distance.

Farallon de Pajaros

Lóngeiraw the islands of Farallon de Pajaros.

farewell

ahoow (TAN) to bid farewell to someone.

*akkabwung*² (TAN) to bid farewell, say goodbye.

houló (TAN) to bid farewell to one who is departing; to see someone off.

ókkóbwong to say good-bye, bid farewell.

souló to bid farewell to one who is departing, to see someone off.

ulee lo expression of farewell or parting, used when the speaker is departing and the hearer is remaining behind.

ulee ló expression of farewell or parting, used when the speaker is remaining behind (at least briefly) and the hearer is leaving.

farm

leemaat at the farm.

maat

farmhouse

laalaso farm or ranch building, farmhouse.

laanaso (TAN) farm or ranch building, farmhouse.

fart

bwir (TAN) to pass wind, fart.

bwiribwir to fart or pass wind noisily.

ppwir to pass wind, to fart.

sing to pass wind, fart.

singising to pass wind, fart.

fast

akkáyi to hurry someone, make him go faster.

alangalangúw to hurry someone, to make him run or work faster.

amwetekkáya to do something quickly, to fix it fast, to hurry it up.

angúúw to increase effort in performing a task, to perform it harder, faster, with more vigor and energy (of, e.g., giving a massage, beating a child, doing physical labor).

apakka to hurry someone up, make him move faster when going somewhere.

assiti to speed something up, make it faster, accelerate it; to increase the rate or vigor of the performance of a task, to use greater strength and energy in performing something.

aschúll to fast oneself, to train oneself to go without food.

gutch (TAN) to hurry, to be fast, rapid, quick.

kkay (TAN) to be prompt, fast, quick, rapid.

kkáy to be prompt, fast, quick, rapid.

*langalang*¹ to be fast at running, to run fast.

légh to walk fast.

mwetekkáy to go fast, to hurry up.

mwetemwet to be fast, to hurry up.

nég (TAN) to walk fast.

nngú to go fast (in a car).

rhingirhing (TAN) to be exceptionally fast, quick, rapid.

ssit to be fast, rapid, quick.

sóngosóng (of a male) to fast and abstain from sexual intercourse.

schingesching to be exceptionally fast, quick, rapid (in doing work with the hands, in talking, in playing an instrument, in hopping, in paddling, or in shooting a weapon).

únnágúló to be faster, greater, better; to worsen, to increase.

fasten

tchúfal to hammer down, to nail tight; to fasten with a sharp stick.

fat

bwutááy to be fat, obese (of a person, animal or fish).

deebwu

*ligauluul*¹ (TAN) to be extremely obese, to have creases in the skin from fat.

mwatiigha fat, grease, fatty parts of meat, shortening used in cooking, to be fatty, greasy (of meat).

*wi*² to be fat, of animals and fish.

wii

father

haam (TAN)

hamaham (TAN) (of siblings) to have the same father, to have been fathered by the same man.

hemeni (TAN) to treat an older man as if he is one's father; to respect a man in the same way as one respects one's father.

saam

samali to respect a man in the same way as one's own father (often of an uncle, but also of another man who deserves respect).

samasam (of siblings) to have the same father, to be fathered by the same man.

Taang informal term of address for father or any older male.

taata father, father-in-law, uncle.

father-in-law

taata father, father-in-law, uncle.

fathom

-ngaf counting classifier for fathoms.

ngaaf fathom; distance from the tip of one hand to the tip of the other when the arms are outspread.

fatigue

amwoor to be tiring, fatiguing, exhausting.

*amwoora*¹ to exhaust someone; to tire someone; tired, fatigued.

áschighischigh to be fatigued, very tired, exhausted.

fault

ruugh fault, mistake.

*yáál*¹ (of a cup or glass) to have a fault or incipient crack.

favor

akkúnéy (TAN) to direct or command someone, to request a favor of someone.

a'áya'ángáli to favor someone, to be on someone's side in a dispute.

ppáli to favor one person in preference to another.

Fayu

Faiyééw West Fayu, a small uninhabited island in Yap State, where Central Carolinians often catch turtles; used as an important landmark for voyages between Satawal or Puluwat and Saipan.

fear

mesagh to have fear, be afraid.

mesaghú to fear something, be afraid of something.

fearless

*bwura*² to be fearless, heroic, courageous, brave.

feast

ailów (TAN) to greet visitors with food, to have a welcoming feast.

asóow a large feast for visitors; to feast visitors, to have a farewell feast for someone who is leaving.

guubwul (TAN) party, feast, festival.

ghuubwul party, feast, festival.

feather

*bwóó*² tail feathers of a bird.

ileila- feathers, fur, body hair.

úna- (TAN) feathers, fur, body hair.

February

Febreero the month of February.

feces

alloow feces, excrement; to move the bowels, defecate.

bwoopa smell of feces.

bwuhe (TAN)

bwuse

paa feces, waste material, excrement.

sitch watery feces; to have diarrhea.

fed up

áirágh to be tired of something, bored with it, fed up; to be unwilling to do something (whether or not one actually does it).

gu (TAN) to be fed up, annoyed, as a result of excessive teasing or mocking.

ghu to be fed up, annoyed, as a result of excessive teasing or mocking.

*kkif*¹ to be tired, exhausted, fed up (as of work).

mwáángiló to be annoyed, frustrated, fed up.

feed

amatúw to fill someone with food, to make him full by feeding.

améémééy to chew up food and feed it to an infant.

amwongo to feed, give food.

amwongoow to feed someone, as an infant, an invalid, or animals.

amwongooy (TAN) to feed someone, as an infant, invalid, or animals.

*ghú*² to feed together at the surface (of fish).

feel

*meefi*¹ to feel something (through touching); to have a belief or feeling about something.

feeling

attong (TAN) to inspire deep feelings.

*meefi*¹ to feel something (through touching); to have a belief or feeling about something.

*wáási*¹ to let one's emotions and feelings be shown; to vividly demonstrate one's anger, sadness, or happiness.

feelings

*laam*² one's feelings towards a proposed action or activity.

léérhú (TAN) inner feelings or emotions.

lééschú inner feelings or emotions.

*meefi*¹ feelings, state of health.

feign

awóófirh (TAN) to feign innocence, to act indifferent.

ligihoolap (TAN) to feign attentiveness with no intention of taking advice or instructions to heart.

ppwomwoli to feign aggression, to raise one's hand as if to strike someone.

rongosoolap to feign attentiveness with no intention of taking advice or instructions to heart/-ligihoolap.

fellow

olowe that fellow, that guy (who has been referred to in conversation, or is otherwise known).

female

maleschóóbwt female creature or plant (e.g., of papaya).

rhóóbwt (TAN) female, woman, women (lit.: bad person, but not taken as derogatory in its modern use).

schóóbwt female, woman, women; lit.: bad person, but not taken as a derogatory term in its modern use.

feminine napkin

áfetágh

femur

schúúl pesche femur; thigh bone, upper leg bone.

fence

gollel (TAN) fence, cage, jail.

ghollal fence, cage, jail.

fern

ámááre Nephrolepis exaltata, sp. of fern often used in medicine.

rhéyúllug (TAN) *Asplenidium nidus*, bird's nest fern; has several uses in traditional medicine.

rhiirhi (TAN) *Polypodium scolopendria*, oak leaf fern.

schééllugh *Asplenidium nidus*, bird's nest fern; has several uses in traditional medicine.

schiiſchi Polypodium scolopendria, oak leaf fern; small fern with pored leaves; leaves and roots are used in traditional medicine.

ſchiwel aifar sp. of fern.

walúbwong Ceratopteris thalictroides or *Ceratopteris siliquosa*, sp. of swamp fern.

fertilizer

abwoono

festival

guubwul (TAN) party, feast, festival.

ghuubwul party, feast, festival.

luus traditional annual ceremony or festival attended only by married adults.

fetch

itifi to fetch water.

umwuuw to take, get, fetch, escort someone or something, to serve as a guide, as for a child or livestock.

feverish

kkar to be very warm, hot, feverish (referring to things or people).

few

akkaafósch a few, several long objects (trees, canoes, pencils, etc.).

akkááfórh (TAN) a few, several long objects.

akkáámwéit a few, several people or animals.

akkáápila (TAN) a few, several animals or people.

akkáárhay (TAN) a few, several people or animals.

akkááschay a few, several people or animals.

ákkááw some, several, a few (general objects).

fewer

*hengi*² (TAN) less than, fewer than.

*sángi*² less than, fewer than.

fiance

faiiáá- sweetheart, fiancé(e) (of either sex), lover.

fayúnaa- (TAN) sweetheart, lover, fiancée.

maariara- (TAN) friend, sweetheart, lover, fiancé.

fiber

ghoosch fiber from coconut husk that is used in making rope.

meteri- individual strands or fibers.

fibula

schúúl wóórol the two lower leg bones (together): tibia and fibula.

schúúschighil pesche fibula; the outer and smaller of the two lower leg bones.

fierce

súngúnngów to be bad-tempered, fierce, mean.

fifth

alimmalul fifth in a series of people or animals.

alimmanún (TAN) fifth in a series of people or animals.

alimoowal the fifth general object in a series.

alimoowan (TAN) the fifth general object in a series.

álimoowal the fifth general object in a series.

fifty

limeig (TAN)

lime ig h

fifty thousand

limeghit

fig

awal Ficus tinctoria, dyer's fig; the inner skin is used to make a type of cloth, and the leaves are used in traditional medicine.

fight

amwáál to utter a challenge, to challenge someone to fight.

arupa to fight a fighting cock, to make it fight.

fiiyoow to fight someone.

gazera cock-fighting pit; to fight cocks.

lihoufiiyow (TAN) person who often gets into fights.

likkairas type of fighting game, wrestling, self-defense.

likkaires (TAN) type of fighting game, wrestling, self-defense.

lisóufiiyow person who often gets into fights.

rup to fight (of chickens and birds).

fighter

soufiiyow warrior, fighter.

schóól fiiyow soldier, fighter, warrior.

file

fáili to file something, sharpen it with a file.

ffáyi file (tool), to file something (sharpen it with a file).

Filipina

Filipina Filipina, woman from the Philippine Islands.

Filipino

Filipino Filipino, man from the Philippine Islands.

fill

amatúw to fill someone with food, to make him full by feeding.

assoga (TAN) to fill a container.

assúghúúw to fill a container.

ireey to fill up a hole or grave with dirt, to cover an object with dirt.

óura- to fill up a container, plate, glass, ship; to add more; to fill to overflowing.

uu- to be filled, to be full (of liquid or pourable grains).

uroló to be filled to the brim, filled to overflowing.

urotá to be filled up to the top.

fin

iing dorsal fin of fish or porpoise.

*ppwan*¹ (TAN) pectoral fin and attached bone of a fish.

final

amwirimwiril to be the last, final.

ninisin (TAN) to be the last, final one to do something.

finally

ottimwool finally, at last.

find

*faal pescheemw*¹ to look for, find (literally: “under your feet”).

gutta (TAN) to search for someone or something, to find him or it.

ghutta to search for someone or something, to find him or it.

rhuungi (TAN) to find someone or something that was lost, to meet, encounter, find, discover someone (or something?).

rhuurhu (TAN) to find, encounter, meet.

schuungi to find someone or something that was lost, to meet, encounter, find, discover.

schuuschu to find, encounter, meet.

tilikkáng to be talented at finding the best way through a crowd or other obstacles, to be graceful and swift at finding one’s way through obstacles.

tilikkeng (TAN) to be skilled at finding one’s way through a crowd or other obstacles.

fine

mallughatch to be finely ground, ground into a fine powder, as lime for betelnut.

mallúfirh (TAN) to be finely ground, ground into a fine powder.

finger

ayútt finger, digits of hand or foot.

ayúttúluugh middle finger.

ayúttúsobwáágh ring finger.

ayúttúschigh smallest finger, little finger.

ayúttútiit index finger, pointing finger.

-*ghat* counting classifier for fingers and parts thereof, used to measure, e.g., depth by widths of fingers.

-*yút* counting classifier for fingers.

fingernail

kkú¹ fingernails of humans, claws of birds and animals.

kkúl paay fingernails.

úkk fingernail, claw.

finish

abwung (of plans) to be completed, finished in an acceptable or agreeable way.

amwútchúw to complete something, finish it (of a story that is read, told, or listened to); to complete a task (esp. of office work).

apééwló to empty a container; to finish drinking something.

arahaaló (TAN) to finish eating; to finish gathering up small objects (as off the ground).

aresaaló to finish a meal, finish eating, to finish gathering small objects, e.g., off the ground.

arosa to finish something, consume all of it, use it all up.

asooschigh to use up everything, including small pieces; to finish food by eating all of it, leaving no crumbs; to use up every piece of cloth or lumber.

atakkaaló to finish something, complete it (as a task or job that has been assigned).

aúgúúló (TAN) to finish something, stop it, end it.

ayúghúúló to finish something, stop it, end it, turn it off.

ásáriiló to finish something; to stay until the end (of ceremonies, performances, other public occasions attended by audiences).

har (TAN) to end, be finished, be over.

*hóór*² (TAN) negative existential verb: to be finished, gone; to be nothing, to have nothing.

ros to be finished, used up, depleted, gone.

rosoló to be completely finished, used up, to have used the last.

sár to end, be finished, be over.

*sóór*² negative existential verb: to be finished, gone; to be nothing, to have nothing.

takk to finish, be finished, complete work.

yúghúló to have finished, to have ended.

finished action

*-ló*⁴ verb suffix indicating completed or finished action, or action that has been thoroughly performed.

fire

agúúáf (TAN) to light a signal fire.

aghúúanget to tend a fire, keep it burning properly once it has been started.

aghúúáf to light a signal fire: in earlier days such fires were used to signal from Tinian to Saipan.

aghúúwlong to add wood to a fire; to put wood into a fire.

aghúúwtá to build up a fire, make a fire burn higher.

akkato kindling, sawdust, or dried leaves used to start a fire.

anget

atóy to light a fire with burning paper or a burning stick which is held in the hand.

árengiyy to quickly warm or heat something with a fire.

*bwurubwur*² to make a fire by generating friction with a traditional drill.

falang wood-burning stove, cooking fire, hibachi.

fiigáh (TAN) to clear land with fire.

fiigi (TAN) to burn something, to set fire to something.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

fiighas to clear land with fire; to be cleared by fire (of land or trash).

fiighi to burn something, to set fire to something.

gun (TAN) to go out, be extinguished (of fire or electricity).

gunu (TAN) to put out, extinguish a fire; to turn off an electric light.

gunugun (TAN) something or someone that extinguishes a fire.

*ghul*¹ to go out, to be extinguished (of fire or electricity).

ghulughul something or someone that extinguishes fire.

ghuluuw to put out, extinguish a fire; to turn off an electric light.

harow (TAN)

kkimoson to be on fire, to burn.

mwuli ashes, charcoal, remains of a fire.

ngeteri (TAN) to set something on fire accidentally.

úrakinilong (TAN) to push wood farther into the fire.

wei-² to place firewood on a fire; to remove wood from a fire.

weiyáng (of a fire) to be blown by the wind, so that it does not heat properly.

firewood

amwurh (TAN)

amwusch

-*mwusch* counting classifier for pieces of firewood.

ohey (TAN) to cut and gather firewood.

-*pélégh* counting classifier for bundles of firewood.

sátipal amwusch piece of firewood.

wei-² to place firewood on a fire; to remove wood from a fire.

wos to cut, break up firewood; to gather firewood from the ground.

woseey to cut and gather firewood.

firm

kkúrh (TAN) to be tough and overly firm (as of uncooked sweet potato, defective taro).

kkúsch to be tough and overly firm (as of uncooked sweet potatoes, defective taro).

llégh to be firmly-muscled (of men).

nnég (TAN) to be firmly-muscled (of men).

nngút to be tight; to be tough (of meat); to be firm (of, e.g., a person's grip); to be lean, slender, firmly-built (esp. of women).

tchúgúl (TAN) hard, solid, firm.

tchúghúl hard, solid, firm.

first

aeschayúl the first in a series of people or animals.

aeuwal the first general object in a series.

gomw (TAN) to be first, to lead.

ghommw to be first, to lead.

ghommw memmwal to be first, in front.

ghommwal to be first in something.

ghommweeti to go first, to precede someone or something.

ókkóómw to be first, to lead.

fish

abway fish similar in appearance to the barracuda, but smaller, perhaps the pompano.

aghúng sp. of round deep sea trepang or sea cucumber.

aitamw jack fish; *Caranx sexfasciatus*.

aiwe sp. of edible white fish, similar to snapper.

ali (TAN) sp. of grouper.

angaraap bonito tuna.

apeschóóyi sp. of edible lagoon fish.

araf mullet.

arangaap bonito tuna.

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*arong*¹ fourth of five growth stages of the skipjack.

asulléy (TAN) sp. of tuna.

asúllé small sp. of tuna.

attaw to fish or hunt.

ayútamw (TAN) jack fish.

ayútor (TAN) mullet.

áfl sp. of black and white deep water fish.

áli small sp. of grouper, *Epinephelus Merra*.

ámescheyor sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

*áár*¹ sp. of yellow parrotfish.

átigh sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

bwáá flock (of birds), school (of fish).

bwáliifaay sp. of edible rock fish.

bwele sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

bweyah (TAN) jack crevalle.

-bwi counting classifier for schools of fish.

*bwíil*² school (of fish).

bwóuriyáp red fish with large eyes, which is the totem for a Carolinian clan; similar to the snapper.

bwuubw triggerfish.

bwula (TAN) sp. of surgeonfish.

bwulááláy black reef fish with a colored spot and poisonous spike on the tail; similar to unicorn fish.

etam sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

fana (TAN) halfbeak.

-ffaat counting classifier for strings of fish.

fatoru- fish gills.

fáilighi sp. of bottom-dwelling fish with whiskers on its chin and black spots on its tail, which stirs up the sand; taboo for some clans.

*feilighi*¹ sp. of goatfish.

feinisi (TAN) sp. of bottom-dwelling fish, perhaps goatfish.

fela *Hemiramphus guoyi*, halfbeak.

*feyi*¹ ray, skate.

flááng *Acanthurus lineatus*, striped surgeonfish.

fúúleset starfish.

goonaf fish scales.

gúúh (TAN) octopus.

gúnúfey (TAN) sp. of grouper.

gútch (TAN) sp. of small lagoon fish.

ghúús octopus.

ghútch sp. of small lagoon fish with hard red scales.

*ghúúw*³ porpoise.

haiyaw (TAN) large sp. of grouper.

hara (TAN) sp. of squirrelfish.

heliyeli (TAN) meat or fish, eaten together with rice or other staples, relish.

higiliyaw (TAN) eel.

iig (TAN) generic term for fish.

igeingúng (TAN) sp. of surgeonfish.

iginorh (TAN) sp. of parrotfish.

iigh generic term for fish.

ighafalafal *Naso unicornis*, unicorn fish.

ighangúng fish sp.; perhaps a sp. of surgeonfish.

ighasiigha salted fish.

ighepál dried fish.

ighisché sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

katso tuna.

langú third of five growth stages of the skipjack.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

laar sea urchin.

lleg sp. of edible fish with poisonous spines.

lemesáápili sp. of inedible lagoon fish.

leet sp. of red fish with a silver-colored belly, six to eight inches long, similar to *sara*.

libwootmerhá (TAN) *Naso unicornis*, unicorn fish.

ligabwoobwo (TAN) balloonfish, balloon.

ligaifar (TAN) sp. of bottom fish, not usually eaten.

ligáregár (TAN) generic term for rock-feeding fish.

lighabwoobwo balloonfish, balloon.

lighaifar sp. of bottom fish, not usually eaten.

lighaasserágh sp. of edible rock fish, taboo for some clans.

ligháreghár generic term for fish that are rock-feeders.

liheninganing (TAN) sp. of eel.

limaataat small black sp. of unicorn fish.

limáll *Acanthurus triostegus*; convict tang fish.

limilimitóulómw giant ray which is said to be large enough to kill and devour humans.

limilimitóunómw (TAN) giant ray.

limwaremwar white or yellow eel with black banded stripes.

liimwáy small sp. of shark.

limwotong jellyfish, man-of-war.

lipaikkar (TAN) sp. of mullet.

*lipaapa*² sp. of long fish with a pointed snout.

lipileengi *Siganus Corallinus*, sp. of rabbitfish.

liselingáling sp. of eel with ear-like appendages beside the head.

liyamwit sp. of edible lagoon fish.

liyamwit rhéélap (TAN) silverfish.

liyaawkkeng small sp. of needlefish.

loot sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

loow stonefish, reef fish with highly poisonous spines on its back.

*luga*n* iig* (TAN) eggs or egg sack of fish.

lughol iigh eggs or egg sack of fish.

lusufat sp. of inedible rock fish.

lúkkúschél small sea organism that is said to have a painful bite or sting; perhaps a sp. of crab.

mahamah (TAN) sp. of emperor.

mahaatcha (TAN) sp. of snapper.

makkarow generic term for mackerel.

malosolos (TAN) sp. of sea bass or grouper.

malúsúlús sp. of sea bass or grouper.

*maan*¹ (TAN, LN) animal, bird, fish, insect.

mangar flying fish.

mangaro yellowfin tuna.

mapúng sp. of edible reef fish.

marep (TAN) sp. of goatfish.

masamas sp. of edible red fish.

masewar small stage of the mackerel, larger than *páti*.

máám *Cheilinus undulatus*, sp. of wrasse.

márebw sp. of edible lagoon fish.

mesetcha sp. of snapper; perhaps *Lutjanus Gibbus*.

meteeyil sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

meew (TAN) sp. of snapper.

mméél iigh school of fish.

mwarefarh (TAN) sp. of surgeonfish.

mwarep sp. of goatfish.

mwámweschigh sp. of edible bottom-dwelling fish.

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*mwéél*² sp. of fish, similar to the snapper.

mwéen (TAN) sp. of squirrelfish.

*mwoos*¹ sp. of edible fish, similar to snapper, but occasionally may be poisonous.

mwotch *Acanthurus aliala*, small sp. of surgeonfish, often cooked in soups; may occasionally be poisonous.

mwotchelegey (TAN) surgeonfish.

mwotchol mwórefasch sp. of edible reef fish.

mwóógh sp. of edible fish, similar to but smaller than *mwotch*.

mwósoos large sp. of porpoise.

noot (TAN) sp. of snapper.

nuunuupi (TAN) stonefish.

*ngáál*¹ sp. of fish.

ngúút generic term for squid or cuttlefish.

omey sp. of reef fish, mature *tóbwotóbw*.

oscha large sp. of parrotfish.

ópp fifth and largest growth stage of the skipjack, up to one fathom in length.

óuta sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

palameeta sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.

palawa *Siganus Canaliculatus*, sp. of rabbitfish.

parapar sp. of edible fish found outside the reef, taboo for some clans.

parhaw (TAN) shark.

patú (TAN) pompano.

payúl álet starfish.

ppáleppál general term for sea cucumber or trepang.

páti smallest growth stage of the mackerel.

pááw shark.

pelebwesch whitish sp. of trepang or sea cucumber.

- peleschól* black sp. of trepang or sea cucumber.
- peleyaw* sp. of edible freshwater fish.
- peligh* sp. of trepang or sea cucumber.
- penepen* (TAN) sea cucumber, trepang.
- penewa* (TAN) sp. of rabbitfish.
- poro* (TAN) wrasse.
- ppoto* sp. of inedible fish with black spots.
- ppwol*² sp. of fish.
- ppwotto* sp. of fish.
- ppwów*² (TAN) sp. of snapper.
- raaw*² whale.
- rescheng* sp. of edible fish found outside the reef.
- réel* rudderfish or chub.
- réén* (TAN) rudderfish.
- roongaf* small variety of cuttlefish.
- róós* whale.
- saghúruwasch* sp. of edible rock fish.
- saiyaw* large sp. of grouper.
- sapór* dolphin.
- sara* sp. of edible reef fish.
- saraw* barracuda.
- saas* sp. of yellow snapper; perhaps *Lutjanus Malabaricus*.
- sasimi* sashimi, fresh raw fish that has been sliced thin for eating, marinated in lemon juice and soy sauce.
- sálif* sp. of small fish.
- sáresch* second of five growth stages of the skipjack.
- songoongo* sp. of edible reef fish.
- soufáng* eel.
- soow*¹ sp. of lagoon fish, perhaps a goatfish.

taag (TAN) needlefish.

taagh needlefish.

taghalaar Makaira Nigricans, Pacific blue marlin; swordfish.

tais porcupine-fish.

*tápir*² sp. of small inedible fish.

táttál sp. of edible deep-sea fish.

tigittol (TAN) freshwater eel.

tighittol freshwater eel.

tiil sp. of small ocean fish; anchovy.

tilimwéél sp. of edible deep-sea fish.

togu (TAN) sp. of tuna.

tóbwotóbw sp. of reef fish that go in schools and have whiskers on their chins, called *omey* or *soow* when mature.

tóghu sp. of tuna.

tcháliyá sp. of fish.

*tchep*¹ smallest of five growth stages of the skipjack, approximately finger length.

tcho- group, herd, flock, school (of fish).

*uluul*¹ *Lethrinus miniatus*, long-nosed emperor snapper.

umwaiyé (TAN) sp. of rabbitfish.

umwulé sp. of edible lagoon fish.

urha (TAN) sp. of parrotfish.

uwey (TAN) goatfish.

wáát sp. of balloonfish.

weiyaw sp. of snapper; perhaps emperor.

wuuschigh small sp. of goatfish.

fisherman

schóól leeset fisherman, fishing group.

fish hook

gée (TAN)

ghée

fishing

akkayúr ghúús to prod squid or octopus in order to capture them; to make them roll over or come out of their hole so as to stab them with a spear.

amón (TAN) fish bait; to bait a hook.

amwal bait (for fish); to bait (a hook).

apúng box for fishing tackle.

appúng to slap the water with the hands in order to drive fish into a net.

aro nighttime trolling or crab-hunting.

asoomá to set aside fish from the catch as an offering to the spirits. Fishermen usually hang a portion of their catch from trees as *asoomá*.

aurhap (TAN) to slap the water in order to drive fish into a net.

auschap to slap the water when net fishing so as to drive fish into the net.

áfiiy to pull it in, of a line of fish when trolling.

*áfíyáf*² to fish with line, hook, and weight.

álighi to let it out, of a line, rope, or net in fishing.

álighiligh to let out a line or net to catch fish.

*áriyár*² to fish for schools of fish such as mackerel by scooping them up in nets.

áschiyó to fish with a line, to cast for fish.

áting kind of fishing net, to do net fishing.

bwee the act of predicting where fish or game animals may be caught.

*bweey*¹ to see or divine the success of a fishing trip.

bwów to fish by casting with a pole.

bwóów fishing pole.

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deres plant whose roots are used in poisoning fish; probably *Derris elliptica*.

-*ffa* counting classifier for strings of fish.

ffa stringer of fish.

fiisigha fishing spear.

gée (TAN) fish hook.

ghée fish hook.

ghéey to hook it (of a fish).

*hooni*¹ (TAN) to trap a small animal or fish.

kkáng (of fish) to bite greedily and in large quantities.

kkeng (TAN) (of fish) to bite greedily and in large quantities.

*kkóbw*² to ignore bait (of fish).

lehet (TAN) to go fishing.

leeset to go fishing.

lighappisch speargun.

liyap to catch more fish than usual.

liyapeli to catch a fish.

liyapeni (TAN) to catch a fish.

lug (TAN) to troll for fish.

lugh to troll for fish.

nngir to nibble on bait (of fish).

patsingko speargun with stretching rubber for propelling the spear.

póghuuw to block something off so as to catch someone; to surround and capture fish by working in a line with other fishermen; also used generically to refer to surrounding chickens and other things that run away.

rooppw method of fishing outside the reef, by which fish are driven into a net held by swimmers.

rheuni (TAN) to dip up small fish with a seine net.

rheew (TAN) dipping net, seine net, fine mesh net.

sooli to trap a fish or small animal.

*sooso*¹ to place a fish trap in the water, trap, especially for fish or rats.

sóólól type of fishing where one lightly attaches a rock to the line to carry the hook to the bottom and then pulls the line to loosen the rock.

schééw dipping net, seine net, fine mesh net.

schooghi to dip up small fish with a seine net.

schóól leeset fisherman, fishing group.

taiyaf to fish with a line while swimming or floating in deep water.

teegus nylon fishing line or string; nylon guitar or ukulele strings.

tekking nylon net or mesh.

telaiya (TAN) throw net.

télóóya throw net.

tóómw captain, leader, as of a fishing group; one who is very knowledgeable about fishing and how to find and catch fish.

tur to catch small bait fish with a screen or seine net.

uu fish trap, lobster or crab trap.

*úúp*¹ fish poison made from the *Derris* vine.

wáirágh to troll in the daytime, as for large fish.

wáireg (TAN) to troll in the daytime, as for large fish.

wáit to do fishing from an anchored canoe with a line hanging over the edge of the canoe.

*yóó*² fishing line.

fishing line

*yóó*² fishing line.

fishing pole

bwóów fishing pole.

fish poison

deres plant whose roots are used in poisoning fish; probably *Derris elliptica*.

*úúp*¹ fish poison made from the *Derris* vine.

fish trap

*sooso*¹ to place a fish trap in the water, trap, especially for fish or rats.

uu fish trap, lobster or crab trap.

fishy

bwoowatch (TAN) smell of fish; to smell fishy.

bwooyatch smell that is left (on hands, clothes, face, etc.) from having eaten fish or meat; to smell fishy, to smell of the ocean.

fist

*tuugh*¹ closed fist.

tughuuw to punch, hit, or sock someone or something with the fist.

túúg (TAN) closed fist.

fit

*fár*² to fit.

kkofirh (TAN) to be appropriate, suited, proper, fitting; to meet the requirements of something; to fit into a restricted space.

llégh to be tight-fitting (of clothes).

olupággh to fit together tightly, so that no space is left (of joints, fittings).

tamafisch to be appropriate, suited, proper, fitting; to meet the requirements of something; to fit into a restricted space.

five

alimmalul fifth in a series of people or animals.

alimmanún (TAN) fifth in a series of people or animals.

alimoowal the fifth general object in a series.

alimoowan (TAN) the fifth general object in a series.

álimoowal the fifth general object in a series.

liffay five round objects (as rocks, oranges, balls, marbles).

liffósch five long objects (canoes, trees, pens).

liim the number five in abstract or serial counting: “number five”.

lima- the number five, as a combining form.

limabwúgú (TAN) five hundred.

limabwúghúw five hundred.

limmal five living things or people.

limangaf five fathoms.

limangaras five thousand.

limarhé (TAN) five pages or leaves (flat things).

limasché five pages or leaves (flat things).

limeghit fifty thousand.

limeig (TAN) fifty.

limeigh fifty.

limouw five general objects.

limoow (TAN) five general objects.

five hundred

limabwúgú (TAN)

limabwúghúw

five óclock

alas singko

five thousand

limangaras

fix

aghatchúw to make something good, to fix it, to repair it, to improve it.

amala to fix something or repair it; to make something; to try it out (in order to find out what will happen).

amina (TAN) to do something, make it, fix it.

awetiga (TAN) to fix something, repair it, make it good.

mólló to be fixed, corrected.

flag

galleera (TAN)

ghalleera

flamboyant

holokkirh (TAN) to show off, to be very flamboyant.

sulukkesch to show off, to be very flamboyant.

flame

bwuppwul to be burning, in flames.

parangarang to be very bright, to flame high (of a fire).

tarabwulubwul (TAN) to be burning, in flames.

flame tree

fayérabwaw flame tree, poinciana.

flap

appow to flap it in the hands (of a cloth, flag, sheet, etc.).

asepow to shake or flap a cloth, sheet, mat, net, etc. in order to remove dust, sand, water, etc.

sapoupow to flap (e.g., in the wind), of a flag or of cloth hanging from a line.

flash

ataraabwesch to be completely white; a flash of something white, like birds flying up, a flash of light off a white cliff, or plants covered with white blossoms.

fúúwer lightning flash, sudden spark; to flash, sparkle, spark.

flashlight

dengki electric light, flashlight, headlight.

flat

bwulóóló to have a flat abdomen.

pah (TAN) to have a flat abdomen.

rhaapeap (TAN) to be very flat.

schaapaap to be very flat (as a board, land).

flatten

apetti to run over someone, flatten him.

flatulence

bwiribwir noisy flatulence.

flavor

lallal to have a certain flavor or taste.

nanna (TAN) to have a certain flavor or taste.

fleet

seeyil waa large ship, fleet of sailing canoes or ships.

flesh

fitúgh meat, flesh (esp. very lean meat).

futug (TAN) meat, flesh.

flexible

málifilif thin, flimsy, flexible.

flick

ammwoorh (TAN) to flick ashes from a cigarette.

ammwóósch to flick ashes from a cigarette.

deska to flick someone with the finger.

flicker

aluppwa (TAN) to make lights flicker or blink.

aluppwuluppwa to make light flicker or blink (as when sending signals with a mirror).

luppwuluppw to flicker, shimmer, as light reflecting off glass or off a glossy smooth liquid; to twinkle (of the stars).

mórupurup to flicker (of light).

flimsy

málifilif thin, flimsy, flexible.

fling

gúrúfááfá (TAN) to fling up one's arms in surprise.

ghúrúfaafa to fling up one's arms in surprise.

flip

aweliya (TAN) to flip something over.

wegheti to flip something over.

flirt

angol to flirt.

ngol to flirt, show off.

float

maalappey to float on the surface of the water.

maaneppey (TAN) to float.

*peipey*¹ flotsam, driftwood, things floating on the surface of the ocean.

flock

bwáá flock (of birds), school (of fish).

tcho- group, herd, flock, school (of fish).

floor

póó floor.

flotsam

*peipey*¹ flotsam, driftwood, things floating on the surface of the ocean.

flour

amallaay to grind a substance into a powder or paste; to make it into a flour.

arina

*mall*² to have been ground or chewed into a powder or paste; to have been made into a flour (of grains).

flourish

afasetá (of plants) to grow, to flourish.

*bwóó*¹ to be healthy, flourishing (of plants); to be very green and luxuriant, taller than other plants.

máár to sprout healthily (as young grass, or a beard), to flourish, to be lush, luxuriant (of plant life).

flow

*bwu*¹ to flow (of liquid).

*bwuubwu*¹ to be running, flowing (of water).

*gurugur*² (TAN) to be running, flowing (of water).

ghurughur to be running, flowing, moving (of liquids, as a stream or tap water).

ssúr to dribble (of liquids); slow flow of droplets.

flower

ahúg (TAN) white flowers of the pandanus tree.

*alús*¹ flower with small white blossoms.

asmin *Jasminum grandiflorum*, jasmine.

flooris

hasmin (TAN) jasmine.

kunneeta yellow flower, similar to a lily, that is shaped like a trumpet.

mootú flower, similar to spider lily, which is often used in garlands for chiefs.

paraisu *Melia azedarach*, variety of flower.

pée flower, blossom.

pééláng variety of blue flower.

safang flower of the Alexandrian laurel; small, yellow in the middle, white on the edges.

séyúr plumeria, frangipani.

sinser white ginger flower, used to make fragrant garlands.

*uwa*¹ fruit, flower.

warápigh generic name for flowers, Poinciana flower.

flu

mesenipig (TAN) to have a bad cold, to have the flu.

flush

parakkis to be flushed, sunburned, pink-complexioned.

fly¹

hú (TAN) to fly away (of birds or, e.g., a kite); to get away, run away.

sú to fly, to get away, to run away.

yál to fly.

yáliyál to be flying.

fly²

llóng to be swarming with flies.

lóóng samwool large variety of fly.

flying creature

malúyáliyál flying creature (birds, bats, flying insects).

flying fish

mangar

flying fox

paischééy bat, flying fox.

foam

bwurubwur¹ general term for froth, foam, suds, bubbles (soap suds, beer suds, froth in the sea from waves, bubbling blood at the nose of a dying pig, etc.), to froth, foam, bubble.

focus marker

ila¹ predicate focus marker, focusses on and emphasizes the action performed.

nge³ noun phrase focus marker, used to focus on the subject or, occasionally, the object of a sentence.

fog

tóbw to be murky, unclear (of water); foggy, misty.

fold

allú to fold something, roll it up (of cloth, mats, clothes, flags).

allúl to be folded over.

dobla to fold something over, as a cloth, flag, sheet.

limág (TAN) to be folded, creased, pressed.

limi to fold something, roll it up.

llofit (TAN) to crouch or huddle oneself; to fold one's arms.

lufit to crouch or huddle oneself, as from cold or fear, often with a blanket or cloth around oneself; to fold one's arms.

follow

*amwirimwir*² to follow, to go or do things later than others, to be last.

attabweey to mimic, follow what someone does; to imitate someone (so as to learn how to do something).

áfááliiti to follow or pursue someone for revenge, love, or infatuation; to follow someone in order to pick on him; to try to get even with someone.

áfitipaschay to follow someone closely because of love or respect.

tabw to accompany, to follow.

tabwemaaw to follow leaders, to be a follower, to imitate or copy what others do; to follow adults (of children, puppies, etc.), often without being invited and without really knowing the leader.

tabwescheey to habitually follow or accompany someone, often without really knowing him (of children or animals).

tabweey to accompany or follow someone or something.

follower

rheena- (TAN) companion, partner, company, follower, helpmate.

scheela- companion, partner, company, follower, helpmate.

fondle

angattar to habitually engage in surreptitious fondling of members of the opposite sex.

fontanel

móghur sóbwulal fontanel, soft spot on a baby's skull.

food

afaayúl to preserve cooked fish by wrapping it in leaves and placing it in underground pits.

aikkyu rations of food, distributed regularly by the government to poorer families, and to everyone in times of emergency.

ala- possessive classifier for cooked food.

*alléew*¹ to make food taste better, to season it, make it spicy.

améémée- pre-masticated food for an infant.

amwoot to cook food.

ana- (TAN) possessive classifier for cooked food.

annéey (TAN) to season food, make it spicy.

arikków to play with one's hands in food.

arúng coconut cream, general name for sauce, soup, or gravy to go with rice.

arúngúw to add *arúng* to rice or other food.

arhiirhi (TAN) to dip food in a sauce before eating.

asuumwól pickled or salted fish.

*aschiischi*¹ to dip food in liquid or sauce before eating.

attiga (TAN) to spice food with pepper or hot sauce.

attigha to spice food with pepper or hot sauce; to make food spicy or hot.

áschiyów to eat meat or fish without staple or starch.

bwáyú- portions of prepared breadfruit or taro in coconut cream.

doonats doughnut.

heliyeli (TAN) meat or fish, eaten together with rice or other staples, relish.

ighasiigha salted fish.

ighepál dried fish.

iilas food prepared after the completion of treatment with traditional medicine by the family of the treated person, whether or not the treatment is successful.

iliti-

ineksa cooked rice.

ineti- (TAN)

keesu cheese.

kkól pounded breadfruit pudding with coconut milk.

kkón (TAN, LN) pounded breadfruit pudding.

likkamwurhumwurh (TAN) dessert made from ground roasted corn mixed with sugar.

likkamwuschumwusch dessert made from ground roasted corn mixed with sugar.

lollilól to be very hot, too hot or spicy (of food).

lollyaay to spice food with chili pepper; to make it hot.

maar preserved fermented breadfruit, prepared by placing peeled breadfruit underground for several weeks, then removing it and rinsing it with fresh water.

mááy arúng breadfruit cooked with coconut milk.

*mindiyooka*¹ tapioca.

mwalú- possessive classifier for food or drink for personal consumption.

mwongo staple foods (including starches and meat cooked in a sauce).

mwoot to be cooked, of food that is ready for eating.

mwuungi cream of wheat, porridge.

pangkek pancake (may be eaten at any time of the day, with or without syrup).

pat (of food) to be tasteless, bland, unsalted, to be cooled off (of food that is supposed to be served hot), to be warm (of food that is supposed to be served cold).

patakkisch cool to the touch, especially of food, to be tasteless, unsalted (of food).

*paay*² food or other important supplies that are carried along to be used on a trip or excursion.

*paay*³ pie.

*peipty*³ scraps of food discarded from the mouth (bones, shells, etc.), scraps from a child that has made a mess of its food.

póón bread.

ppwooto steamed rice cake, shaped like a star, made from ground rice and sugar.

ppwósuuli soup made from cow or pig feet and corn hominy.

ppwuding pudding.

ppwuughas uncooked rice; rice grains.

sangurungur crunchy foods (roasted cartilage, potato chips, etc.); to be crunchy (of food).

sasimi sashimi, fresh raw fish that has been sliced thin for eating, marinated in lemon juice and soy sauce.

sawasu (TAN) shredded banana, sweet potatoes, or tapioca baked in banana leaves.

sáliya- sauce, meat, relish which is eaten with a staple food.

sáliyáli meat or sauce that is eaten together with rice, taro, or other staple food; relish, to use a certain food as a sauce or relish to eat with a staple.

sángkwits sandwich.

suumwól salted or pickled foods.

suwósu shredded banana, sweet potatoes or tapioca baked in banana leaves.

scheel dessert pudding made of starch, sugar, and coconut milk.

tempura tempura (vegetables and seafood dipped in a light batter and then fried in deep fat).

*ttig*¹ (TAN) (of food) to be hot, spicy in taste; to be overly seasoned, whether with salt, pepper, or lemon.

tigéér (TAN) ripe banana mixed with coconut milk.

*ttigh*² (of food) to be hot, spicy in taste (e.g., from chili peppers); to be overly seasoned, whether with salt, pepper, or lemon.

tughúyáf food wrapped in breadfruit leaves and cooked over a fire, to wrap food in breadfruit leaves and cook it on a fire.

túgúyef (TAN) food wrapped in breadfruit leaves and cooked over a fire, to wrap food in breadfruit leaves and cook it on a fire.

túghéér ripe banana mixed with coconut milk.

ubwuschól to barbecue breadfruit over an open fire and then break it open for eating; barbecued breadfruit.

urhaa- (TAN) possessive classifier for raw or uncooked food, or for cooked unprocessed meats.

urheey (TAN) to eat raw or uncooked food.

urhóórh (TAN) to eat raw or uncooked food; to eat cooked fresh red meat, poultry, or eggs (but not cooked fish or canned meats).

uschaa- possessive classifier for raw or uncooked food, or for cooked unprocessed meats.

uscheey to eat raw or uncooked food (e.g., fruit, raw vegetables, raw fish, and cooked or uncooked eggs, poultry, and red meats); also used of animals (or spirits) that catch and eat their prey.

uschóósch to eat raw or uncooked food, to eat cooked fresh red meat, poultry, or eggs (but not cooked fish or canned meats).

wischarung banana cooked in coconut cream.

wischiffay banana boiled in water without coconut cream.

zampang left-over food for pigs, slop.

fool

abwurha (TAN) to distract or fool someone, to keep someone occupied.

abwuschuw to fool or deceive someone, as to keep a child occupied while its parents are leaving.

*tubw*² to be deceived, cheated, fooled.

foolhardy

mmang to be crazy, foolhardy, foolish, silly, neurotic, insane, mad.

foolish

bwurh (TAN) naive, senile, foolish, ignorant.

bwusch to be naive, innocent, ignorant; to be reckless or foolish; to be senile; to be very preoccupied in a task or other activity and pay no attention to what else is happening.

mmang to be crazy, foolhardy, foolish, silly, neurotic, insane, mad.

foot

aibweibw (TAN) foot, footprint.

aibwiibw foot, footprint.

faal aibwiibw sole of the foot.

perhe (TAN) foot, leg and foot.

pesche leg and foot; hindquarters of quadrupeds.

footprint

aibweibw (TAN) foot, footprint.

aibwiibw foot, footprint.

ghuubw

ghubwal pesche

iibw (TAN)

footwear

lokka footwear, shoes, slippers.

for

-l¹ construct suffix: of, for.

-l² of, for (attributive suffix).

ree-l¹ at, for, with, by, because of.

forbidden

abwaayi to be forbidden, sacred, taboo (of a place).

kkapasapil forbidden or taboo words.

pil to be sacred, taboo, forbidden; usually with respect to clan totems and personal restrictions.

piil forbidden things or actions, taboos.

force

bwiliiló to force or pry something open; to snap or break something (as a stick).

forecast

palúw someone who is able to forecast the weather.

forehead

mwóóng

rhaamw (TAN) forehead; house gable.

foresee

soubwe fortune-teller, one who is able to foresee the future.

foreskin

*parúng*² foreskin of the penis.

forest

wallap dense forest, thickly forested area.

walúwal forest, jungle, plants in or from the forest.

foretell

bwee the act of foretelling, fortune-telling, medical diagnosis.

bweeli to diagnose the nature of an illness, to foretell the future.

*bweey*¹ to test for spirits (*alú*); to foretell a future occurrence.

forget

inaamwo never mind, it doesn't matter, forget it, nevertheless.

malleg (TAN) to be forgetful, absent-minded; to habitually forget.

mallegiiy (TAN) to forget.

mallégh to be forgetful, absent-minded; to habitually forget.

malléghúúw to forget.

forgiveness

amwohomwoh (TAN) to apologize, to beg forgiveness.

amwosomwos to apologize, to beg forgiveness or pardon.

*fayúsho*¹ respectful expression of humility, request for pardon or forgiveness for addressing a superior or an audience.

fork

iyah (TAN) fork of a tree.

iyas forked or hook-shaped stick used for plucking breadfruit or other fruit, fork of a tree.

kkeyáng fork in a stick, branch, or tree.

mesaliyas fork at the tip of a breadfruit picking pole.

tenidut fork (eating utensil).

forlorn

órof to feel sad, forlorn, lonesome, deserted, broken-hearted at the loss of a loved one.

form

ayorátá to make up, to create, to form (a club or organization).

former

fasúl something used before and saved; old, previous, former one.

fortunate

*lamalam*¹ to have value, to be valuable or useful; to be fortunate.

welebwu to be lucky, fortunate.

fortune

welebwu to be lucky, fortunate.

fortune-teller

soubwe fortune-teller, one who is able to foresee the future.

fortune-telling

bwee the act of foretelling, fortune-telling, medical diagnosis.

forty

faig (TAN)

fááigh

forty thousand

fáághit

foster

mweimwey to temporarily foster a child.

*welemas*¹ foster son or daughter.

*wenemas*¹ (TAN) foster son or daughter.

foundation pole

pischeeliimw foundation poles of traditional raised houses.

founder

rhepin ainang (TAN) founders or original ancestors of a clan.

schepil ailang founders or original ancestors of a clan.

four

afaamalúl the fourth in a series of humans or animals.

afaamanún (TAN) the fourth person or animal in a series.

afaauwal the fourth in a series of general objects.

faa⁻¹ four, as a combining form.

faabwong four nights, esp. the four taboo

nights of a funeral wake.

faabwúghúw four hundred.

faafay four round objects.

faafósch four long objects.

faig (TAN) forty.

faamal four humans or higher animals.

faangaras four thousand.

faasché four flat objects.

faaw four general objects.

fáághit forty thousand.

fááigh forty.

*fáál*¹ the number four, in abstract or serial counting: “number four”.

fáán (TAN, LN) the number four in abstract or serial counting: “number four”.

four hundred

faabwúghúw

four óclock

alas kuwóturo

fourth

afaamalúl the fourth in a series of humans or animals.

afaamanún (TAN) the fourth person or animal in a series.

afaauwal the fourth in a series of general objects.

four thousand

faangaras

fracture

*bwull*¹ to be broken or fractured (of long things: bones, sticks, pencils, etc.).

fragment

mwétetteril small pieces, fragments (of cloth, paper); small pieces or sections.

fragrant

bwoongah (TAN) to have a fragrant odor, perfume.

–*ngas* to be fragrant, sweet-smelling, aromatic.

ngaas aroma or scent of perfume or fragrant flowers.

framework

schúúlap central framework, core.

frangipani

séyúr plumeria, frangipani.

fray

bwey to be old and decayed, rusted, frayed, etc. (of things, not people).

mweisefáng to be frayed, parted, broken (of a rope, esp. one with many strands).

free

assáali to release something, let it go, set it free (esp. of a bird or animal).

ássáani (TAN, LN) to release or free a bird or animal.

bwágh to be strong, to be physically capable; to be free from heavy burden, sickness, or danger.

gúnammwey (TAN) to be at peace, at rest, free; to be warm-hearted and content.

ghúlammmwey to be at peace, be warm-hearted, at rest, free.

tap to be free to do a task without outside interference.

*tapatap*³ to be free from responsibilities, able to come and go as one pleases.

tawe to be free to do something, to be free from interference in one's work.

freedom

gúnammwey (TAN) peacefulness, warm-heartedness, restfulness, freedom.

gúnómw (TAN) deep sleep; freedom, quiet, peace.

ghilómw deep sleep; freedom, quiet, peace.

ghúlammmwey peacefulness, warm-heartedness, restfulness, freedom.

Friday

Bennis

friend

abwiibwi to be close friends, blood brothers (of both related and unrelated people), to make friends.

abwiibwiifengáll to be very close friends (of unrelated people), to be as brothers, to be blood brothers.

amiiga friend (female).

amiigo friend (male).

bwiibwi sibling, as a term of address; close friend.

bwiili to treat a friend as if he is one's brother, to accept another person as a blood-brother or blood-sister.

*bwis*¹ sibling or close friend; said to be the Chamorro pronunciation of Carolinian *bwiisch* 'our siblings'.

kuumi peer group, class, classmates, friends, allies.

maariara- (TAN) friend, sweetheart, lover, fiancé.

ppwiifengán (TAN) to be very close friends, to be blood brothers (of unrelated people).

rhóónuwa (TAN) companion, friend, lover.

schóóluwa companion, friend, lover.

frigate bird

ahaf (TAN)

asaf frigate bird, *Fregata magnificens*.

frighten

ammahagú (TAN) to frighten, scare someone.

ammesaghú to frighten someone, scare him.

amwóra to raise the hand and pretend to strike someone; to frighten someone by making a threatening gesture; to physically threaten someone.

aparannga to shock, frighten, scare, worry someone.

lúw to be afraid, frightened.

núw (TAN) to be afraid, frightened.

núweeti (TAN) to be frightened, afraid of someone or something.

rúto to be startled, scared, frightened, shocked.

sefengágh to be startled, shocked, frightened.

frightening

allaang to be scary, frightening, terrifying.

alúwlúw to be frightening, scary, terrifying.

ammahag (TAN) to be frightening, scary.

ammesagh to be frightening, scary.

frog

kkairo

from

*hengi*¹ (TAN) from, past, away from.

*me*¹ from, at.

meiya from where?

*sángi*¹ from, past, away from.

frond

peilú coconut frond.

front

ghommw memmwal to be first, in front.

mmwa⁻¹ to be in front; before.

ulummwa- to be in front, to precede.

welemmwa- directly in front, under the eyes.

wenemmwa- (TAN, LN) in front, under one's eyes.

froth

*bwurubwur*¹ general term for froth, foam, suds, bubbles (soap suds, beer suds, froth in the sea from waves, bubbling blood at the nose of a dying pig, etc.), to froth, foam, bubble.

bwurutá to froth up, be frothy (of the sea).

frugal

ahoorhig (TAN) to be frugal, thrifty; to use up all of one's supplies.

asooschigh to be frugal, thrifty.

fruit

aabwas Psidium guajava, guava tree and fruit.

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anoonas *Annona reticulata*, custard apple; the leaves of this plant are also used in medicine for child-bearing.

aatis *Annona squamosa*, sweetsop, sugar apple.

bilimbiilis star fruit.

bweibwaay papaya, papaya tree.

-*fay* counting classifier for round objects such as balls, fruit, etc.

fááliyáp mountain apple.

fáániyáp (TAN) mountain apple.

fruta

garanaada pomegranate.

*gurugur*¹ (TAN) orange fruit and tree.

ghaayil orange fruit and tree.

kkalamenduk tamarind.

kkóómiyas variety of fruit with a very sour taste.

laguanaa (TAN) soursop.

langgunaa soursop.

loomwul lemon tree and fruit.

loomwulúl *Tchiina* Chinese lemon.

manisanita (TAN) parsma berry, strawberry tree.

mansaniita parsma berry, strawberry tree; the fruit has many seeds, but is very sweet.

mangga mango fruit and tree.

máiyas variety of small round breadfruit with edible seeds.

mááy *Artocarpus altilis*, generic term for breadfruit tree and fruit.

mááy dél variety of breadfruit with a smooth skin, said to come from Truk.

mááy ffay whole uncut breadfruit.

mááy rúng breadfruit that has the white sap on the outside and is ready for picking.

peeras pear (the fruit).

piinga pineapple.

ppwu Areca cathecu, betel nut.

ppwu mangúsch soft green betel nut.

ppwu tchamaaw hard dried betel nut.

rawel large foul-smelling but delicious fruit, probably the durian.

saliya Citrullus lanatus, watermelon.

tomwatis (TAN) tomato.

tumóotis tomato.

tumóotis tsóoka sp. of tomato, used for medicine.

tumóotis ubas cherry tomato.

uubas grape.

-*umw* counting classifier for bunches or stalks of fruit.

umwu- bunch, cluster (of fruit).

uurh (TAN) banana.

uurh mwodatchór (TAN) long green variety of banana with soft meat.

*uwa*¹ fruit, flower.

wiisch generic term for banana.

wiisch addiin long, plump banana variety, usually cooked and eaten with pork stew.

wiisch bwungurh (TAN) long, slender banana variety with firm meat.

wiisch bwungusch long, slender banana variety with firm meat, used for cooking or eaten raw when ripe.

wiisch dóóma short, square-shaped banana variety, which is often still green outside when ripe; used in cooking.

wiisch fayúmmwosch short, plump banana variety, best eaten when ripe.

wiisch looriya slow-growing banana variety, typically found in large bunches; similar in size and taste to *wiisch dóóma*.

wiisch mwéschétchar long, green banana variety with soft meat; similar to but softer than *wiisch bwungusch*.

wiisch taiwang small, sweet banana variety, said to come from Taiwan.

wischewówu fragrant banana variety, said to come from Oahu, Hawaii.

fruitful

aumwuumw to be plentiful (of fruit); to bear fruitfully (of a tree).

ólong (of plants like taro or banana) to produce sprouts from the mature plant; (of people) to be fruitful over several generations.

frustrate

bwulaas to be disoriented, tipsy, dizzy, frustrated.

riyá to be frustrated, especially from wanting something very much but not being able to obtain it.

frustrated

mwáángiló to be annoyed, frustrated, fed up.

full

amatúw to fill someone with food, to make him full by feeding.

ekketá to be overly, uncomfortably full after eating.

fayemwaay (of people) to be full of food; to have eaten enough.

kkétá to have overeaten, to be overly and uncomfortably full, perhaps to the point of nausea.

mat to be full from eating, sated, satisfied.

ppwóóppwó to be full and wide (of women's skirts).

ssog (TAN) to be full, to have plenty, a lot.

ssogh to be full, to have plenty, a lot.

uu- to be filled, to be full (of liquid or pourable grains).

full moon

bwongil mmasch to be nearly full moon; to be full moon.

llingetéál maram rising of the full moon.

ulusul maram

unuh (TAN) to be full (of the moon).

fun

abwaabwa to do something for pleasure or amusement, to celebrate, have fun, rejoice together.

affah (TAN) to joke, make fun.

affas to joke, make fun, be funny.

amwosoreey to be fun, enjoyable.

appwó to be fun, amusing, entertaining.

awoowo to mock, make fun by imitating someone, to copy someone's behavior.

awoowoongi to imitate someone; to make fun of someone by copying his behavior.

fasáágháli to laugh at, make fun of someone, to mock.

mwááliyah (TAN) to tell mocking jokes, make fun; to tell jokes over the head of an innocent listener; to play practical jokes; to do nasty tricks.

mwááliyas to tell mocking jokes, make fun; to tell jokes over the head of an innocent listener, to play practical jokes; to do nasty tricks.

funeral

faabwong four nights, esp. the four taboo nights of a funeral wake.

funeral wake

máá

funnel

imbwudu

funny

affas to joke, make fun, be funny.

ághekkáy to be funny, amusing.

mangaraay to tell jokes, perform practical jokes to make people laugh; to be funny.

fur

ileila- feathers, fur, body hair.

úna- (TAN) feathers, fur, body hair.

furious

allingariiy to infuriate someone, make him furious, to tease him.

llingár to be quietly furious, extremely angry, but to keep one's anger to oneself.

llingárengár to be extremely furious or angry.

ngetetá (TAN) to be enraged, furious, berserk with anger, angry to the point of fighting.

furniture

peiráágh things one uses for any particular purpose: tools, furniture, weapons.

future

-bwaabw indefinitely in the future, at some unspecified time in the future, later on.

-bwe future, irrealis aspect marker, indicating uninitiated action; will.

-bwele imminent future, indicates action is just about to begin; about to.

future aspect

-bwaabw future aspect marker.

-bwele future aspect marker.

gable

rhaamw (TAN) forehead; house gable.

gag

rhúyér (TAN) to gag on food, to need a drink in order to swallow.

tor to gag on food, to need a drink in order to swallow.

torotá to have spasms in the throat from food that is lodged there, to gag.

gale

malúmal typhoon or gale, major windstorm.

mwoor1 strong wind, gale, usually accompanied by a small craft warning.

gall bladder

áát² gall bladder, bile.

gallop

lighatottor to gallop (of a horse, or of a person characterized by galloping movements).

gamble

auruw to gamble, play a game for money, wager, bet.

gambler

rhóón apósta (TAN) gambler, bettor.

game

áingíing contest, race, game; to compete for a prize.

bwóótu popular game played with metal discs which are thrown at a stick placed in the ground, reportedly played originally with silver dollars.

dais dice; to play dice games.

dama checkers, to play checkers.

diiyo base (in a game); to play a game involving the use of bases.

likka- prefix for games and sports.

likkairas type of fighting game, wrestling, self-defense.

likkaires (TAN) type of fighting game, wrestling, self-defense.

likkaanú children's game where the players pretend to be ghosts.

likkóópiyop game of tag, often similar to hide-and-seek.

limmeisch children's game, involving jumping in the air so that the heels come close to or touch the buttocks.

lisso (TAN) children's game, involving jumping in the air so that the heels come close to or touch the buttocks.

*soopáy*² (TAN) to be skilled in playing the jumping game where each player tries to touch his buttocks with the heels.

ukkur

ur traditional means of recreation, including dances and games.

Garapan

Arabwal the village of Garapan on Saipan.

garbage

bwasuula trash, garbage.

gita- (TAN) refuse or garbage associated with food or edibles.

ghita- refuse or garbage associated with food or edibles, including what has been chewed up and spit out.

garland

amwara to place a lei or garland on someone.

amwaremwar to put a head garland or lei (*mwaremwar*) on someone or on a cross or statue, as during a religious celebration.

amwaremwara to place a lei or garland on someone; to garland him.

limwómw lei or head garland made of beads.

mware- possessive classifier for garlands, leis, necklaces and other things worn around the head or neck.

mwaremwar to be wearing a lei or garland.

mwáár lei, typically the traditional Micronesian head garland; more generally, anything worn around the head or neck.

úlúw lei, head garland.

úlúwalúúw to wear a lei or garland.

garment

apelipel red wrap-around skirt-like garment, traditionally worn as underclothing by women.

*téér*² sarong-like garment made of banana fiber and hibiscus fiber.

gasoline

gaas

gate

asamal ghollal gate, gateway.

gateway

asamal ghollal gate, gateway.

gather

amweya to gather and pile things up (as coconuts).

amweyú (TAN) to gather and pile up objects.

aresaaló to finish gathering small objects, e.g., off the ground.

ohey (TAN) to cut and gather firewood.

rhóng (TAN) to be piled up, gathered in piles.

schóng to be piled up, gathered in piles.

schuufengáll to join together, meet together, gather.

ttar to search for and gather special plants that are needed for medicine.

*tári*² to invite someone to come and work, to gather workers; to gather a group together to do something, to invite someone to come and work, to gather workers; to gather a group together to do something.

tóraay (TAN) to pick leaves or flowers from a tree; to gather objects.

*tóreey*¹ to pick leaves or flowers from a tree; to gather objects.

úrúgi (TAN) to pick up, gather, collect.

úrúghú to pick up, gather, collect.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

*úruúr*² to engage in picking things up, to gather things from the ground (esp.. of fruit).

wos to cut, break up firewood; to gather firewood from the ground.

woseey to cut and gather firewood.

yéélú to gather or collect things together, esp. fruit that falls on the ground; to pile things up.

yéénú (TAN) to gather or collect things together, esp. fruit.

gaze

*afota*³ to stare at someone, to gaze steadily at someone, to regard someone intently.

woo- to look at, to regard, to gaze.

gecko

galuuf (TAN) sp. of lizard: gecko.

ghaluuf black and green forest lizard; gecko.

generation

táttálil generation within a family.

tettelin (TAN) generation within a family.

generous

mwool to be very kind, generous.

genitals

bwoomwas smell of unclean female genitals.

ffo- female genitals.

mwáá expression referring to female genitals.

paapa female genitals.

tingi general term for female genitals.

gentleman

soumwár sir, gentleman, term of respect when addressing a group or assembly; used of both men and women in TAN.

gentlemen

mwáál kkemwuul gentlemen (as a term of address).

geographical term

alúgúppag (TAN) cliff, precipice.

alúghúppagh cliff, precipice.

arhaw (TAN) hard basaltic rock, rocky cliff.

aschaw hard basaltic rock, rocky cliff. *ayúlúúl*² tip or point of land, narrow peninsula.

fááliilól deep sea, ocean.

fáániilól (TAN) deep sea, ocean.

ingiing top of a gorge, a precipice; sharp slope or cliff on a mountain.

*laam*³ bay.

leelómw lagoon inside the reef.

leenómw (TAN) lagoon, area inside the reef.

léélé puddle, lake, pond; general term for small bodies of water.

liisang mountain cave.

*lóómw*³ enclosed body of water, esp. the lagoon inside the reef, but also a lake or pond.

lugunoorh (TAN) the sea outside and beyond the bordering reef.

lughuluwosch the sea outside and beyond the bordering reef.

máásch point of land, small peninsula.

metaw open ocean, deep sea.

mwóschongeiset area close to the shore, the seashore.

*nóómw*² (TAN, LN) lagoon; enclosed body of water, as a lake or pond.

ngaschel falúw shoreline, coast.

ngaschel ppal side or edge of a hill.

ngaschel sáát seashore.

oorh (TAN) reef.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

orhopay (TAN) stretches of fringing reef, cut into valleys or channels.

*ppal*¹ hill.

pareingiing (TAN) precipice, sharp slope or cliff.

*ppi*¹ sand, soil, beach.

ppwesch sandy sea bottom.

rhanubwuubwu (TAN) waterfall, river, stream; any flowing or running water.

rhuug (TAN) high hill or mountain.

rhugullang (TAN) high mountain, peak.

sarhúg (TAN) river, stream.

saschúgh river, stream, creek.

schalúbwuubwu waterfall, river, stream: any flowing or running water.

scháp falúw reef which extends out from the land.

schuugh high hill or mountain.

schughullang high mountain, peak.

tée small atolls, low islands; often used generally to mean outlying island, in which case it may include volcanic islands as well as atolls.

*tool*¹ mountain peak.

tour (TAN) channel in the reef, into the lagoon.

tówur channel in the reef, into the lagoon.

weirhug (TAN) crest or peak or a hill or mountain.

weischugh crest or peak of a hill or mountain.

weneyorh (TAN) area on and beyond the reef.

woosch reef, esp. fringing barrier reef.

woschopagh stretches of fringing reef, cut into valleys or channels.

wów crevices and channels in the reef.

wuluwoosch area on and beyond the reef.

Germany

Alimaan

gesture

paito to move the hands, palm up, toward the self in a dance (esp. of women's gesture).

get

bwugi (TAN) to carry, get, take, bring, transport.

bwughi to carry, get, take, bring, transport something.

guluuti (TAN) to try to get as much of something as possible.

ghuluuti to try to get as much of something as possible.

mweteri to grab something, take it, get it, take a nip out of it.

umwuuw to take, get, fetch, escort someone or something, to serve as a guide, as for a child or livestock.

get away

hú (TAN) to fly away (of birds or, e.g., a kite); to get away, run away.

mwet to go away, to get away.

sú to fly, to get away, to run away.

get up

rhimwetá (TAN) to awaken, get up, wake up.

schimwetá to awaken, get up, wake up.

ugutá (TAN) to get up early in the morning.

ughutá to get up early in the morning.

get well

haráág (TAN) to feel better after being sick, to get well, recover from illness.

seráágh to feel better after being sick, to get well, recover from illness.

ghost

alú spirit, ghost; may be evil or helpful.

anú (TAN, LN) spirit, ghost.

bwuruuha (TAN) ghost, witch.

bwuruuwa ghost, witch.

kaaka evil spirit, bogey man, ghost.

malebwut evil spirit or ghost.

ngéél disembodied ghost or spirit.

soope ghost, spirit.

giant

higanti (TAN) giant; very large.

iganti giant; extremely large.

gift

afangafang gift; anything that is given or sent (including to oneself).

asootubw to prepare and give a gift to the spirit of a respected dead person.

liffang gift, present.

gifted

kkáng to be talented, capable, able, gifted.

kkeng (TAN) to be talented, capable, able, gifted.

giggle

gekkey (TAN) to laugh, giggle, chuckle.

ghekkáy to laugh, giggle, chuckle.

gills

fatoru- fish gills.

ginger

gúrhúl (TAN) root of the ginger plant.

ghuschél root of the ginger plant, which is used to dye food and as an ingredient in traditional medicine.

óngoschigh leaves and flowers of the ginger plant; used to make sweet-smelling garlands and also for medicine.

raang yellow ginger.

sinser white ginger flower, used to make fragrant garlands.

girl

atte schóóbwut girl, female who has not reached puberty.

faabwul small girls, young girls (before puberty); occasionally also used for teen-aged girls.

ligaaw (TAN) young girls, before puberty.

liye- woman, girl, daughter, sister, etc., in discourse or as a term of address.

pwóssoy leetip young girl.

give

apaghapagh to angrily give too much of something that is requested in order to shame the person who requested it; to respond to a request by doing much more than requested.

*fang*¹ to give, send.

fanga to give something, send something.

giri (TAN) to bring and give a quantity of something to the speaker.

ghiriiy to bring and give a quantity of something to someone.

ngalleey to give something to someone, to pass something to someone.

give birth

layúlay to bear a child.

layúlayúmescherágh to give birth without complications, to give birth easily.

layúlayúnngaw to have complications when giving birth to a child.

layúli to give birth to a child.

*makk*² to deliver a child.

makkéli to give birth to a child.

malawaaló to assist someone to give birth.

nayúnay (TAN) to bear a child.

nayúnayubwutag (TAN) to have complications when giving birth to a child.

nayúnayúmerherág (TAN) to give birth easily, without complications.

nayúni (TAN) to give birth to a child.

give in

kkár to give up, surrender, give in, as when tired of arguing or when fed up, frustrated.

give up

atara to disregard something, give up on it.

fangetá to surrender, give up.

kkár to give up, surrender, give in, as when tired of arguing or when fed up, frustrated.

póós to come to an end (of a battle, war, fight); to give up in a fight; term used when giving up a fight.

glass

bwóósu drinking glass.

speeyos mirror, glass.

glassy-eyed

*amálimál*¹ to stare into space, to be glassy-eyed, as when thinking deeply, in a state of shock, daydreaming.

globe

amaley (TAN) the world, the globe, all over the world.

glove

guroobwu gloves.

tebwukuro work gloves.

glue

*apparh*² (TAN) glue, sap, putty, or other sticky substance.

*appasch*² glue, sap, or other sticky substance that can be used as glue; caulking material, putty; to caulk.

apposcha to stick or glue something (together or to something);
to post, to nail or tack up; to button; to caulk.

glutton

mwongoolap to be a glutton, to frequently eat too much.

gluttonous

heriyo (TAN) greedy, avaricious, gluttonous.

gnaw

ngár¹ to have been gnawed or nibbled on.

ngáriiy to gnaw on something hard; to nibble on the outside
surface of something (of, e.g., a rat).

go

bwáliiy to go around something (all the way) and come back to
the point of origin – as when walking around a house to in-
spect the eaves, or as a fish that hides from a fisherman by
circling a rock.

hap (TAN) to come, to go; lit.: to come from a place, to go to a
place.

lító go, depart, to leave, to go some place.

mwet to go away, to get away.

mweteló to go, leave, depart.

mwetesáangi to go away from a person or place, to leave.

sáp to come, to go; lit.: to come from a place, to go to a place.

sápelong to go in, to enter.

sápeló to leave, go out; to face away.

sápeló-sápeto to be constantly going and coming, back and
forth, to and fro.

sápetá to go up.

sápewow to go out.

souló to leave, depart, go.

súúló to move, go away.

schée- to go, to move in a certain direction.

téétiw to go or climb down, to come down.

toolong to go in, enter.

toowow to leave, go out.

*tubw*¹ to sink, go down; to set (of sun, moon, stars).

goat

siibwa

goatfish

*feilighi*¹ sp. of goatfish.

marep (TAN) sp. of goatfish.

mwarep sp. of goatfish.

uwey (TAN)

wuuschigh small sp. of goatfish.

Goat Island

Iwal

gobble

urubwullúw to gobble something, eat it without chewing properly.

god

Luugh name of the main traditional god, master of the universe.

God

Liyoos

Luugh

Samalap God (lit.: great father).

Sarawi

goggles

antiyos eyeglasses, sunglasses; goggles or facemask for diving.

Golden Shower

kana festúla *Cassia fistula*, Golden Shower tree.

gone

*hóór*² (TAN) negative existential verb: to be finished, gone; to be nothing, to have nothing.

ros to be finished, used up, depleted, gone.

*sóór*² negative existential verb: to be finished, gone; to be nothing, to have nothing.

good

aghatchúw to make something good, to fix it, to repair it, to improve it.

bwung to be right, correct, good (of knowledge of how to do things: games, dance, etc.); to be mutually agreed on.

ghatch good, well-done, proper, appropriate.

*lamalam*³ religion, good deeds.

maleghatch good person; protagonist or hero in a story.

manewetig (TAN) good person; protagonist or hero in a story.

mwaamwaay to be beautiful, pretty, handsome, good, healthy, successful; beauty, attractiveness.

wel to be correct, good, straight.

wen (TAN) to be correct, good, straight.

wetig (TAN) to be good, acceptable, proper, correct.

wetigh to be good, acceptable, proper, correct.

good-bye

*akkabwung*² (TAN) to bid farewell, say goodbye.

ókkóbwong to say good-bye, bid farewell.

goose pimples

ghúlifoooy to have goose pimples from the cold.

mwurang to get goose pimples from excitement or embarrassment.

uró allergic reaction of the skin, goose pimples.

go out

gun (TAN) to go out, be extinguished (of fire or electricity).

*ghul*¹ to go out, to be extinguished (of fire or electricity).

gore

falúúw to gore, spear (of animals that have horns).

gorge

ingiing top of a gorge, a precipice; sharp slope or cliff on a mountain.

gossip

*alo*¹ hives or rash thought to be caused by people gossiping about the person (can be either good or bad gossip).

apasa to say something, talk about someone or something, to gossip about someone.

bworóus news, information, gossip.

kkes to be talkative, gossipy.

riyá to have a skin rash from people gossiping about one, especially bad gossip.

seschóowul to feel uncomfortable, weak, unhappy because of other people's gossip about one, or because of one's bad reputation; to feel ridiculed, as if one is the butt of jokes.

gourd

tókkuuwa large gourd plant similar in appearance to the pumpkin, with some medicinal uses, also used for carrying water.

governor

magalaay (TAN) governor, magistrate, mayor.

maghalaay governor, magistrate, mayor.

móóghas administrator, governor, mayor.

grab

kkamwarh (TAN) to grab and hold on; tight grasp or hold, esp. in wrestling or fighting.

kkamwasch to grab and hold on (as to a disobedient child); tight grasp or hold, esp. in wrestling or fighting.

mweteri to grab something, take it, get it, take a nip out of it.

yooḡi to grab or catch a person or animal.

yóóḡi (TAN) to sneak up and grab something.

grade

guróódo grade, level, rank.

gradual

ssór little by little, gradually.

grammatical particle

a⁻¹ causative prefix: to make something happen; to cause an action to occur.

a⁻² ordinal prefix: forms ordinal numbers.

*-a*¹ perfective aspect marker: indicates completed action, realized state, change of condition.

*-a*² hortative aspect marker.

*-a*³ object pronoun: him, her, it as suffix on transitive verbs.

aa- complementizer.

akka⁻² causative prefix: to cause something to occur.

-bwaabw future aspect marker.

bwal also, too, again, more, and, either, preverbal adverb.

-bwe future, irrealis aspect marker, indicating uninitiated action; will.

*bwe*¹ complementizer; used after verbs of speaking, thinking, knowing, etc., that.

*bwe*² as, to be, conjunction; used between two nouns.

*bwe*³ because, so that, as, subordinating conjunction.

-bwele future aspect marker, imminent future, indicates action is just about to begin; about to.

fan please.

far about to, right now, somewhat, rather.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

- gem* (TAN) first person plural exclusive object suffix: us; excludes hearer.
- gemi* (TAN) second person plural object suffix: you.
- girh* (TAN) first person plural inclusive object suffix: us; includes hearer.
- gh* second person singular object suffix: you.
- ghal* preverbal adverb, usually, regularly, habitually, progressive (at this time).
- ghámém* first person plural exclusive object suffix: us; excludes hearer.
- ghemi* second person plural object suffix: you.
- ghisch* first person plural inclusive object suffix: us; includes hearer.
- i-* prefix for locative, temporal, and interrogative pronouns.
- ila*¹ predicate focus marker, focusses on and emphasizes the action performed.
- iti* in the direction of, towards, up to; often occurs with motion or surface verbs, indicating that the object has been touched or affected, transitivizing suffix, no longer productive.
- kka-* plural prefix on demonstratives.
- kke* denotes repeated or continuous action, preverbal adverb.
- l*¹ construct suffix: of, for, third person singular possessive suffix: his, her, its.
- l*² construct suffix. In general, this form has merged with -*l*¹. It is retained in only a few lexicalized compounds., suffix on ordinal numbers.
- ll* third person plural inanimate object suffix: them.
- le* complementizer used with some verbs; that, to.
- li-* attributive prefix which nominalizes verbs or changes the class of a noun; it adds the meaning "person with the characteristics of".

-*li* to treat or use something or someone in a particular way, transivitizing suffix that may be suffixed to nouns or intransitive verbs.

liga- (TAN) prefix of uncertain function; appears in names of games, toys, fish, insects.

ligha- prefix of uncertain function; appears in names of games, toys, fish, insects.

-*lo* change of condition, directional suffix on verbs, usually occurs with a negative marker.

-*long* directional suffix on verbs, inward, eastward, inside.

-*ló*¹ verb suffix indicating incipience, becoming, or change of state.

-*ló*² comparative suffix, indicating greater than, more than.

-*ló*³ away.

-*ló*⁴ verb suffix indicating completed or finished action, or action that has been thoroughly performed.

-*m* (TAN) first person plural exclusive possessive suffix: our.

ma- non-productive verb prefix occurring on stative verbs, adjectives, and nouns.

-*mám* (s) first person plural exclusive possessive suffix: our; excludes hearer.

*me*¹ from, at, noun preclitic.

*me*² and, or, with, noun phrase conjunction.

-*mi* second person plural possessive suffix: your.

-*mw* second person singular possessive suffix: your.

*mwo*² postverbal adverb used with negative statements when there is expectation of completion, still, yet.

-*n* (TAN, LN) third person singular possessive suffix: his, her, its.

-*nn* (TAN, LN) third person plural inanimate object suffix: them.

-*ni* (TAN, LN) to treat or use someone or something in a particular way, transivitizing suffix.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

-no (TAN) change of condition.

*nge*¹ but, and, clause conjunction.

*nge*² conjunction used to relate nouns in equational sentences, is, am, are.

*nge*³ noun phrase focus marker, used to focus on the subject or, occasionally, the object of a sentence.

*-r*¹ third person plural possessive suffix: their; of humans and higher animals.

*-r*² third person plural animate object suffix: them; of humans and higher animals.

-rh (TAN) first person plural inclusive possessive suffix: our; includes hearer.

rhag (TAN) only, just, merely, postverbal adverb.

*sa-*¹ fossilized prefix of uncertain function.

-saa negative aspect marker, no longer, not any more, not.

-sáál negative aspect marker, not yet, of an act that is incomplete or unfinished but expected to be completed.

-se negative aspect marker, attached to subject pronoun, not.

-ssóbw future negative aspect marker, will not.

-sch first person plural inclusive possessive suffix: our, includes hearer.

schagh just, only, merely, postverbal adverb.

-tá directional suffix on verbs of motion, upward, northward, upwind.

-te not, lest, don't, subjunctive and imperative negative aspect marker.

-tiw directional suffix on verbs of motion, downwards, downwind, southwards.

-to directional suffix on verbs, hither, towards speaker.

wo used after interrogatives; commands attention from the listener and requests a response.

-wow directional suffix on verbs of motion, outward, westward, leeward.

-y¹ first person singular possessive suffix: my.

-yáy first person singular object suffix: me.

grandfather

hamalap (TAN) patriarch or head of the extended family, oldest male in the family; grandfather.

samal iil maternal grandfather (father of one's mother).

samal saam paternal grandfather (father of one's father).

samalap patriarch or head of the extended family, oldest male in the family; grandfather.

Taata Bio

grandmother

ilelap

inelap (TAN)

Naang term of address for mother or grandmother; often also used for mother's sisters.

grape

uubas

grasp

amwurhú (TAN) to grasp something, seize it in the hands, hold it.

amwuschú to take something in the hand, to hold it in the hand, to grasp it.

anngeli to reach for something and grasp it (in order to obtain it).

kkamwarh (TAN) to grab and hold on; tight grasp or hold, esp. in wrestling or fighting.

kkamwasch to grab and hold on (as to a disobedient child); tight grasp or hold, esp. in wrestling or fighting.

grass

asang Miscanthus floridulus; sharp-leaved clumpy grass with shallow roots that grows on the edge of ravines.

bwuger (TAN) sp. of grass.

bwughárimwáál sp. of grass with wide bladed leaves.

bwughárinngas Fimbristylis atollensis, sp. of grass with white perfumed flowers.

bwughárischóóbwut sp. of grass with thin bladed leaves.

bwugher Fimbristylis cymosa, sp. of grass, short with heavy roots, whose seeds are cooked and made into perfume; roots are also used in the traditional treatment of mouth sores and stomach disorders.

fitil general term for grass.

liarabwas Santa Maria Artemisia vulgaris, sp. of grass.

liarabwas siilo sp. of grass.

lighauluul sharp-edged sp. of grass.

maigo lóólo Phyllanthus amarus, sp. of grass used for medicine.

grasshopper

bwaaga (TAN)

taagha

grate

ageriger (TAN) to scratch, grate.

amaat to scrape, grate or mash something, esp. sweet potato, banana, taro, or tapioca (for example, so as to make *suwósu*).

bwáighar grater for coconuts.

bweigár (TAN) coconut grater.

gheri to scratch something, to grate it.

gherigher to scratch; to grate.

ghúrú² to scrape or grate.

ghúrúghúr to scrape or grate.

grave

liibw

naah (TAN)

peiah (TAN)

peey ¹

peyas

gravel

faay mó

faay móg (TAN)

tarafaifay to be very rocky, covered with stones or gravel.

graveyard

welepéy cemetery, graveyard.

gravy

arúng general name for sauce, soup, or gravy to go with rice.

grease

mwatiigha fat, grease, fatty parts of meat, shortening used in cooking.

greasy

mmis to be shiny, greasy, oily.

mwatiigha to be fatty, greasy (of meat).

greater

*-ló*² comparative suffix, indicating greater than, more than.

mmwa-² more than, greater than.

únngúló to be faster, greater, better; to worsen, to increase.

greedy

gaaki

heriyo (TAN) greedy, avaricious, gluttonous.

mwescheleyá to be greedy, covetous, to request other people's belongings, or to beg goods in a store.

greet

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

ailów (TAN) to greet visitors with food, to have a welcoming feast.

rhimweri (TAN) to greet or signal someone by nodding or raising the head.

schimweri to greet or signal someone by nodding or raising the head.

tirowa to salute, greet someone.

greeting

aschighimas (for some speakers) to raise the eyebrows in greeting.

awuufal to raise the eyebrow in greeting or as a sign of agreement.

ámelif to raise the eyebrows in greeting or recognition of someone.

tirow greeting, salutation.

werefat (TAN) to raise the eyebrows in agreement or greeting.

grieve

hengiiti (TAN) to mourn, grieve for someone who has died.

lirh (TAN) to miss or long for someone or something; to be sad, to grieve.

lisch to miss or long for someone or something, such as someone who has recently died; to be sad, to grieve.

sángiiti to mourn, grieve for someone who has died.

grimace

angóóngó to grimace, to squinch up one's face in disagreement or disapproval.

grin

ammel to smile, grin, chortle or laugh over something; to sneer.

grind

ahangúru (TAN) to grind something with the teeth.

amall to grind substances into a powder, to do grinding.

amallaay to grind a substance into a powder or paste; to make it into a flour.

amallú to grind something up, as of grain.

asangúru to grind something loudly with the teeth.

*mall*² to have been ground or chewed into a powder or paste; to have been made into a flour (of grains).

mallughatch to be finely ground, ground into a fine powder, as lime for betelnut.

mallúfirh (TAN) to be finely ground, ground into a fine powder.

*mwuliino*¹ food grinder, to grind food (meat or grain).

ground

leppwel on the ground.

groundwork

bweleláá- beginning, groundwork, preamble, introduction, origin, basis.

group

ammaat to join together in a group for any specific purpose or task.

arhúúy (TAN) to group together, to assemble something, to join together.

aschuw to put together, join something together (as two pipes, sticks, or ropes that must be joined); to group together; to assemble a piece of equipment or a toy model.

*fita*² crew of a ship, group of men working together, as on board a ship or canoe or on a fishing or hunting expedition.

mweifeng' *all* to put things together, to come together in a group.

*mweey*¹ group of people, animals, or things.

*olighát*¹ group of children or adolescents; may occasionally be used for a single child.

rhóó (TAN) person, member of a clan, inhabitants of a community, work force or team; member of such a larger group.

rhuulap (TAN) large assembly or meeting, group of people who have come together for some common purpose.

schóó clan, inhabitants of a community, work force or team; member of such a larger group.

schuulap large assembly or meeting, group of people who have come together for some common purpose or problem.

tcho- group, herd, flock, school (of fish).

tcholap large group of fish or animals.

grouper

ali (TAN) sp. of grouper.

áli small sp. of grouper, *Epinephelus Merra*.

gúnúfey (TAN) sp. of grouper.

haiyaw (TAN) large sp. of grouper.

malosolos (TAN) sp. of sea bass or grouper.

malúsúlús sp. of sea bass or grouper.

saiyaw large sp. of grouper.

grow

afasetá (of plants) to grow, to flourish.

limwug (TAN) person who does not grow normally (sometimes used of short people).

limwugh person who does not grow normally (sometimes used of short people).

máár to grow up strong and healthy (of plants, animals, or people).

mwugh to grow unusually slowly, of plants or children.

ppwóóppwó to grow luxuriantly; to be bushy (of plants), to grow thick and bushy (of hair).

growl

ériyér to bark (of a dog); to growl.

grumble

asúngúsúng to show anger, as by one's expression or gestures, or by walking around angrily, etc.; to grumble when annoyed, to show displeasure.

Guam

Kkuwam the island of Guam.

guard

afalli (TAN) to watch, guard, take care of something or someone, including oneself.

áfállli to watch out for, be careful of, guard, take care of someone or something.

gwóóddiya

leghelegh to take care of, baby-sit, guard, keep watch over.

leghileghiiy to watch over, to guard, to protect from harm.

negeneg (TAN) to take care of, baby-sit, guard, keep watch over.

neghenegh (LN) to take care of, baby-sit, guard, keep watch over.

neghineghiiy (LN) to watch over, to guard, to protect from harm.

rhóón appwóg (TAN) watchman, guard, caretaker.

guava

aabwas Psidium guajava, guava tree and fruit.

guest

schóól waaseela guests, outsiders, strangers.

guide

afal to guide, direct, lead the way, show the way.

afala to guide, direct someone; to give commands or orders.

aiti to guide someone, point out the way; to show someone how to do something.

apayú to lead the way, to show the way to someone who is unfamiliar with it, to guide.

umwuuw to take, get, fetch, escort someone or something, to serve as a guide, as for a child or livestock.

gullet

tour (TAN) mouth and gullet.

tówur mouth and gullet.

gum

daangis candle, wax; breadfruit gum.

tching gam chewing gum.

gums

oscha- gums of the mouth.

gun

pákk gun; to shoot.

gut

affa to remove the intestine or gut of an animal or fish.

afaff to gut or clean fish or animals.

afaaló to gut, clean it (of fish).

affááni (TAN, LN) to gut or clean fish.

áffááli to gut or clean fish.

*taa*¹ intestines, gut.

guy

ollaal that guy, over there.

olo-² man, male, guy.

olomwuul you, you guy, you there (in addressing males); also, that guy near you.

olowe that fellow, that guy (who has been referred to in conversation, or is otherwise known).

h

*lóóng*² h usefly.

habitually

gan (TAN) usually, regularly, habitually, progressive (at this time).

ghal usually, regularly, habitually, progressive (at this time).

hair

*áál*² strand of hair of the head.

álishiimw hair of the head.

bwoozu to be bald, to have very close-cropped hair.

gót (TAN) to have light colored or sun-bleached hair.

ghót to be light colored or sun-bleached (of hair).

*ileil*¹ to be hairy.

ileila- feathers, fur, body hair.

ilias head hair.

kkor to be especially hairy in the pubic area.

metetteril schiimw strands of head hair.

mwous white hair (as a result of age).

paróngaróng (of hair) to be untidy or tangled (e.g., because of the wind or because of lack of care).

schiimw head (by extension, hair on the head).

schimwelaar to have hair that stands straight up (lit.: hair like a sea urchin).

schimwéghót to have blond or bleached hair.

schimwérúúru to have curly or kinky hair.

schimwittiw to have straight hair.

schimmwosch to have short hair.

schimmwow to have wavy hair.

schimmwówoowo to have wavy hair.

schimmwulóótu to have curly hair.

úlúyaraw (to have) thick, black, shiny hair.

úna- (TAN) feathers, fur, body hair.

únaúna (TAN) hairy.

-yál counting classifier for thin leaves and certain long thin objects, such as string, hair or vines.

hairbrush

kkéréél schiimw comb, hairbrush.

haircut

dóósay to give someone a haircut; haircut, hairstyle.

hairstyle

dóósay to give someone a haircut; haircut, hairstyle.

half

ehóbw (TAN) one half, partly.

esóbw one half, partly.

*-hóbw*² (TAN) counting classifier for halves.

*hóóbw*¹ (TAN) half, piece.

paghúl half, broken part of something; stump, butt.

-peigh counting classifier for halves.

peigh side, half, direction.

*-sóbw*¹ counting classifier for halves.

*sóóbw*¹ half, piece.

halfbeak

fana (TAN)

fela Hemiramphus guoyi, halfbeak.

half past

metiya thirty minutes past the hour, half past.

hallucinate

awarawar to be possessed by a spirit which speaks through one in a different voice from one's own; to hallucinate; to mutter as if possessed; to have convulsions.

*werewer*² to have visions, hallucinations.

hammer

abwappw hammer; to hammer.

átingi to hammer something, to pound it.

tchúfal to hammer down, to nail tight; to fasten with a sharp stick.

úghúw to pound food into paste or poi (taro, bananas, yam, sweet potato); to pound on something, to hammer in a nail.

hammock

*ayúlúúl*¹ swing, hammock.

ligailúúl (TAN) swing, hammock; to swing, ride in a hammock.

hand

aiti to hand something (to someone), to pass it.

gumwurh (TAN) wrist and hand.

ghumwusch wrist and hand.

limal hand tools, hand equipment that makes work easier.

lughul *ghumwúsch* back of the hand.

*paay*¹ arm and hand, wing.

paay mwáál right hand.

paay schóóbwut left hand.

paayghéré left hand.

handful

-gumw (TAN) counting classifier for handfuls, as of rice or grain.

-ghumw counting classifier for handfuls, as of rice or grain.

handicap

málesemwaay sick person, handicapped person.

handkerchief

bwaayo handkerchief, veil, scarf.

handle

arhan (TAN) handle, stem.

bwúúng

eschal handle (of a pot or pan), stem (of a fruit).

paasch ¹

handsome

limwaamwaay very beautiful woman; handsome man (in some dialects); beautiful child (of either sex).

liris man who is very handsome; beautiful woman or child.

mwaamwaay to be beautiful, pretty, handsome, good, healthy, successful; beauty, attractiveness.

ris to be pretty, beautiful, cute, handsome (of people or things).

wooghatch to be handsome, attractive.

hang

assayúluw to make something hang down, dangle, swing.

ffórey (TAN) to hang oneself.

lomwa to hang oneself by the neck.

núma (TAN) to hang oneself by the neck.

sayúluúl to dangle, hang down.

schéngágh to be hanging from above, to hang from a hook or rope.

schéngághili to hang something up (as a shirt on a wall nail).

tchengágh to hang from something (as baskets on wall hooks, etc.).

tchéngég (TAN) to be hanging from above, to hang from a hook or rope.

tchéngéini (TAN) to hang something up.

tchéérágh to hang onto someone or something, especially of children holding an adult around the neck and hanging down the back.

tchéérághili to hang on to someone or something.

happen

fih (TAN) to happen, to occur, to appear, to come about.

*fis*¹ to happen, to occur, to take place, to come about.

happy

maagof (TAN) to be happy.

meseigh to be happy, cheerful, excited.

meseigháágháli to be pleased by something, happy about it.

móóghuf to be happy, pleased.

ppwó to be happy, exuberant, in a good mood.

hard

appett to have difficulty, a hard time; to be labored.

awweireh (TAN) to make something difficult, to cause hardship.

awweires to cause suffering, to give someone a hard time, to make something difficult.

aweirisi to tease someone by keeping something from him, to give someone a hard time, to make things difficult for someone, to play hard-to-get when flirting.

tchemaaw to be stubborn, hard; to be naughty or disobedient.

tchúgúl (TAN) hard, solid, firm.

tchúghúl hard, solid, firm.

wáires difficulty, hardship, suffering, to be hard to finish or to do, to be difficult.

weireh (TAN) difficulty, hardship, suffering, to be hard to finish or to do, to be difficult.

hard-headed

masatchemaaw to be daring, hard-headed, shameless, willing to try anything.

tchúgúl (TAN) stubborn, hard-headed, naughty, disobedient.

tchúghúl stubborn, hard-headed, naughty, disobedient.

hard of hearing

rongotchów to be hard of hearing.

hardship

awweireh (TAN) to make something difficult, to cause hardship.

áppetti to make difficulties for someone, to cause hardship for him.

wáires difficulty, hardship, suffering.

weireh (TAN) difficulty, hardship, suffering.

hard-to-get

aweirehi (TAN) to tease someone by withholding something that is needed, to play hard-to-get.

aweirisi to tease someone by keeping something from him, to give someone a hard time, to make things difficult for someone, to play hard-to-get when flirting.

hard-working

*ruuru*¹ to be agile, brisk, nimble, spry, light-footed, active, hard-working.

harm

anngawa to harm, damage, hurt something.

harvest

*ghili*¹ to harvest or pick fruit or leaves from a tree.

iyasa to harvest fruit (esp. breadfruit) with a forked stick.

haste

pakk to make haste, to be in a hurry to get somewhere.

hat

akkaw hat, cap.

allur hat, cap, umbrella.

annúr (TAN) hat, cap, umbrella.

aparaparú (TAN) to put a hat on someone.

aparúngúrunga to put a hat on someone.

*iimw*² hat, cap.

papparúng to cover the head, to wear a hat; to use something as a hat.

*par*² (TAN) hat, cap.

*parúng*¹ hat, cap.

parúngúrúng to use something as a hat.

hatch¹

assowa to hatch (of a chicken hatching eggs or of the eggs themselves).

ssawa (TAN) to hatch (of an egg).

ssowa to hatch (of an egg).

hatch²

dómbwulo hatch of a ship.

hatchet

átsiita

hate

abwuta to dislike someone or something, to hate him or it.

afaiyabwut to dislike someone, hate someone.

affeiyabwut (TAN) to dislike, hate someone.

haughty

mwáálesol to be a show-off, to be arrogant, proud, haughty.

have

oor (TAN) there is, there are; to have, to be.

eyoor to have, to be; there is, there are.

layúlay to raise as a pet; to have in one's possession (of, e.g., a pet or toy).

nayúnay (TAN) to raise as a pet; to have in one's possession (of, e.g., a pet or toy).

oor to be, to have, to exist.

hawk

manuwó (TAN) eagle, hawk.

mwuluwa eagle, hawk.

hazy

póól to be hazy, murky, unclear (of sea water, also of glass that needs to be cleaned); to be obscured, unclear (of vision).

he

e third person singular subject pronoun: he, she, it.

head

*fayúschii*mw head, skull.

hagún magúr (TAN) head, skull.

magúr (TAN) head and skull.

móghur

*schii*mw head (by extension, hair on the head).

úli-

headlight

dengki electric light, flashlight, headlight.

headquarters

bwulasio office, headquarters.

headstrong

-maaw headstrong, unruly, strong.

heal

mó to have healed.

health

*meefi*¹ feelings, state of health.

healthy

*bwóó*¹ to be healthy, flourishing (of plants); to be very green and luxuriant, taller than other plants.

ghilifaitcha (of infants) to have rosy complexions, to have healthy pink skin, without blemishes.

máár to grow up strong and healthy (of plants, animals, or people).

mwaamwaay to be beautiful, pretty, handsome, good, healthy, successful; beauty, attractiveness.

heap

tchóng pile, heap.

hear

bwoppworó to hear, understand.

helingááfi (TAN) to hear well, to have an acute sense of hearing.

rong to hear, listen, obey.

rongorong to hear.

selingááfi to hear well, to have an extremely acute sense of hearing.

hearing

rongotchów to be hard of hearing.

heart

*bwúll*¹ the heart.

faar core, heart, pit of a fruit.

korasoon the heart.

heartburn

gérérébwérh (TAN) to have heartburn, severe indigestion.

heat

abwerhikkara (TAN) to heat something, warm it up.

*abweschikkara*¹ to heat something, to warm it up.

árengiyy to quickly warm or heat something with a fire.

heat rash

ppwey burn on the skin, blister caused by burning, bad case of heat rash.

heaven

lááng sky, heaven.

Heaven

luugeiláng (TAN) Heaven, the center of the universe.

luugheiláng Heaven, the center of the universe.

heavy

tchów to be heavy in weight.

heavy-hearted

tipectchow (TAN) to be undecided; to feel heavy-hearted, concerned, worried, often because of an inability to make a decision.

tipetchów to be undecided; to feel heavy-hearted, concerned, worried, often because of an inability to make a decision.

heel

apilipilil pesche heel of the foot.

apilipilin perhe (TAN) heel of the foot.

helm

timwoon rudder or helm of a Western boat or ship, not of traditional canoes.

help

alillih (TAN) to help, assist someone.

*aschiischi*² to help one another.

lilh (TAN) to have been helped, assisted by someone.

llis to have been helped, assisted in a task.

rheeni (TAN) to help someone.

scheeli to help someone.

*tapatap*² to help, aid, assist, provide assistance.

tepángi to provide support for someone, to help, to take care of one's family, to assist someone.

túmúlú to help, aid, assist someone.

túmúnú (TAN, LN) to help, assist, aid, support someone.

helpmate

rheena- (TAN) companion, partner, company, follower, helpmate.

scheela- companion, partner, company, follower, helpmate.

hemorrhoids

sughuruwa protruding hemorrhoids.

her

-a³ object pronoun: him, her, it as suffix on transitive verbs.

*aal*² third person singular possessive pronoun: his, her(s), its.

aan (TAN, LN) third person singular possessive pronoun: his, her, hers.

ii third person singular emphatic pronoun: him, her.

-l¹ third person singular possessive suffix: his, her, its.

-n (TAN, LN) third person singular possessive suffix: his, her, its.

herb

golondriina (TAN) sp. of herb used as medicine after child-bearing.

kolonggorina Euphorbia hirta, herb with small flowers, used as medicine after giving birth.

herd

tcho- group, herd, flock, school (of fish).

here

*igha*² here.

ighaal here (emphatic form).

igheey over here (in reference to a general area).

*iyē*² here, this place; there, that place.

here they are'

eyoor igha 'here they are', when pointing out objects to someone who has been looking for them.

hero

limmaamaaw hero, heroine, star (of, e.g., a movie).

maleghatch good person; protagonist or hero in a story.

manewetig (TAN) good person; protagonist or hero in a story.

heroes

Lipéépéelimóng name of a magical skull that is the hero of a traditional story.

Mwaarap character in a traditional story, father of *Rongolap* and *Rongoschigh*; the story has to do with the raising of *Fais* out of the water.

Rongolap villain in a traditional legend, brother of *Rongoschigh*.

Rongoschigh hero in a traditional legend, brother of *Rongolap*.

heroic

*bwura*² to be fearless, heroic, courageous, brave.

heroine

limmaamaaw hero, heroine, star (of, e.g., a movie).

hers

aan (TAN, LN) third person singular possessive pronoun: his, her, hers.

hesitate

amwaramwar to hesitate, think again before doing something.

hex

paitingáli to put a magic spell on someone or something, to hex someone.

hey!

eey hey!; exclamation used to call for attention.

hibachi

falang wood-burning stove, cooking fire, hibachi.

hibiscus

ghúlúfé *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, sea hibiscus tree; bark is used for rope and in medicine.

kkamang type of hibiscus plant.

melew hibiscus tree.

hiccough

matér to hiccough.

*ssigh*¹ sound of a hiccough; sound of an explosion of air or liquid.

*ssúg*² (TAN) sound of a hiccough; sound of an explosion of air or liquid.

hide

mólóló to be covered from the elements, concealed from sight, hidden away.

ókkóóp to hide something in order to reserve it for oneself.

óp to hide oneself from people, bad weather, etc.

ópaaló to hide something, put it in a safe place.

óperi to hide behind someone; to hide from someone.

hide-and-seek

likkóópiyop game of tag, often similar to hide-and-seek, to play tag, hide-and-seek.

high

-as high, on top.

llang to be high, to be tall.

tágheyas to be very high (in the air), to be extremely tall, to tower above.

tegiyah (TAN) to be very high (in the air), to be extremely tall, to tower above.

weiláng up high, on top, above.

high-pitched

lééyúrhig (TAN) to have a very high-pitched voice, esp. falsetto voice in singing.

*ttigh*³ to be high-pitched, squeaky (of a noise, esp. of a voice or the sound of birds).

ttighifelááng to have a very high-pitched voice, esp. falsetto voice in singing.

high tide

*bwur*¹ to be high tide.

bwurulong to become high tide; to come in (of the tide).

gún (TAN) to be high tide.

highway

asaarito highway, main road, paved road.

hill

ngaschel ppal side or edge of a hill.

ppal ¹

rhuug (TAN) high hill or mountain.

schuugh high hill or mountain.

weirhug (TAN) crest or peak or a hill or mountain.

weischugh crest or peak of a hill or mountain.

him

-a³ object pronoun: him, her, it as suffix on transitive verbs.

ii third person singular emphatic pronoun: him, her.

hindquarters

pesche leg and foot; hindquarters of quadrupeds.

hinge

*pisóóghara*¹ hinges.

hip

ááp buttocks, hip.

his

*aal*² third person singular possessive pronoun: his, her(s), its.

aan (TAN, LN) third person singular possessive pronoun: his, her, hers.

-l¹ third person singular possessive suffix: his, her, its.

-n (TAN, LN) third person singular possessive suffix: his, her, its.

history

uruwow legend, history (esp. clan history).

hit

átingi to hit someone on the head with a heavy object.

fóтчugh to hit, strike someone with the elbow, to elbow someone.

ghaluuti to hit someone or something with a stick or club.

ghaluutiyangeli to hit an object towards someone (as a baseball), to hit at someone or something with a club.

*llérh*² (TAN) to spank, hit, strike.

llésch to spank, hit, strike.

lli to hit, beat.

liiy to hit someone, to beat him.

nni (TAN, LN) to hit, beat, beat up, injure.

*pe**li* to kick or hit something on the ground.

ppwos to accidentally bump into or hit something or someone accidentally.

ppwosengi to bump into something or someone, to hit it by mistake.

senta to be able to hit a ball far.

*tughu**uw* to punch, hit, or sock someone or something with the fist.

hither

-to hither, towards speaker.

hives

*alo*¹ hives or rash thought to be caused by people gossiping about the person (can be either good or bad gossip).

hoarse

pilaar to be hoarse, to have a husky voice (as from shouting, or as the result of a cold or cough).

hoist

áirúútá to hoist, raise a mast, flag, full clothes line, etc.

bwángiitá to try to lift, carry, or hoist heavy things.

hold

afalakké to hold tightly by the fingers to someone or something.

akkamwarh (TAN) to hold on to an object with the hands.

akkamwarhú (TAN) to hold on to something.

akkamwasch to hold on to an object with one or both hands; not used of things that are alive.

akkamwaschú to hold on to something; to hold an object for someone.

amwaschúútiw to hold something down (as paper to keep it from blowing away).

ammwórhúútiw (TAN) to hold back or retain someone, to hold something down.

amwurhú (TAN) to grasp something, seize it in the hands, hold it.

amwuschú to take something in the hand, to hold it in the hand, to grasp it.

kkamwarh (TAN) to grab and hold on; tight grasp or hold, esp. in wrestling or fighting.

kkamwasch to grab and hold on (as to a disobedient child); tight grasp or hold, esp. in wrestling or fighting.

maleppeigh diver who is good at holding his breath; person who has great endurance in holding breath.

ppeigh to be able to hold one's breath underwater for a long time, to have endurance.

úrhúpay (TAN) to shake hands, to hold hands.

úschúpay to shake hands, to hold hands.

hole

bwisighi to drill, to make holes.

*bwura*³ to bore holes in wood (esp. of insects); to make holes in the ground, as when planting, to bore holes in wood (esp. of insects); to make holes in the ground, as when planting.

bwuraaló to go through something, as when drilling a hole.

bwurutii- to insert an object (in, up, down); to make a hole.

laas hole, pit that was dug for trash or to use in preserving food.

liibw hole, particularly one dug by man or animal.

ngaat generic term for hole.

ngatangat to drill or make holes.

ngatáli to bore a hole, drill a hole, make a hole in something.

ngatéwow (of a hole) to open outward, e.g., toward the ocean.

raah (TAN) hole for preserved food such as breadfruit or taro.

ráás hole for preserved food such as breadfruit or taro.

hollow

paw to be decayed, rotten, hollow (of wood); to be infested with termites or other wood-eating creatures.

*ppwów*¹ to be hollow, hollowed out, as a board eaten out by termites, or as a hollow tree.

home

bwughos property; ancestral home; place of origin.

*iimw*¹ house, home.

lugóót office, place, home, residence, land used for a given purpose.

homesick

bwos (TAN) to be homesick, lonesome, lonely.

bwoseeti (TAN) to yearn for a person or place, to be homesick.

bwós to yearn, to be homesick, to be lonesome, lonely, to be tired of where one is (e.g., jail, away from home).

bwósooti to yearn for someone, be homesick for a particular place.

honest

ellet to be true, correct, honest.

Honest!

diberas Honest! I swear it's true!

honor

mwareiti to honor, respect, worship (esp. God).

hook

gée (TAN) fish hook.

ghée fish hook.

ghéey to hook it (of a fish).

iyas forked or hook-shaped stick used for plucking breadfruit or other fruit.

hope

mweschel to want, wish, hope for, desire, be willing.

tengágh to wish, hope for, care about.

tettengágh to need, wish, hope, want (normally used only in negative sentences).

tettengeg (TAN) to need, wish, hope, want.

horn

falú- thorns (of a plant, such as a rose), horns or antlers (of a cow or deer).

kunneeta trumpet, cornet, horn.

tittig (TAN) song of birds, high-pitched chatter of small birds or insects; automobile horn; to make such sounds.

tittigh song of birds, high-pitched chatter of small birds or insects; automobile horn; to make such sounds.

horny

heenngan (TAN) (of males) to be lustful, sexually aroused, horny (lit.: erect penis).

seenngal (of males) to be lustful, sexually aroused, horny (lit.: erect penis).

horse

ghubwaayo

hortative

saa first person plural inclusive pronoun plus the completive aspect marker; “we have” when referring to past action or hortative “let’s” when referring to the immediate future.

hortative aspect

-a² hortative aspect marker.

hospital

ataaló to be discharged from the hospital after an illness.

spit óód

hot

bwerhikkar (TAN) to be hot, burning, sweltering.

bweschikkar to be sweltering, hot, burning.

kkar to be very warm, hot, feverish (referring to things or people).

lolliló to be very hot, too hot or spicy (of food).

lolliyaay to spice food with chili pepper; to make it hot.

*ttig*¹ (TAN) (of food) to be hot, spicy in taste; to be overly seasoned, whether with salt, pepper, or lemon.

*ttigh*² (of food) to be hot, spicy in taste (e.g., from chili peppers); to be overly seasoned, whether with salt, pepper, or lemon.

hotel

otel

hot-tempered

soongommang to be hot-tempered, to anger easily.

hour

ala hour, time of day.

*atol*² time of day; hour.

*aton*² (TAN) time of day; hour.

oora time, hour, o'clock, to be a certain time, hour, o'clock.

house

*feta*¹ to construct a thatch or tin house (not cement); primary reference is to attaching walls or roof to a frame.

*iimw*¹ house, home.

imwalighet purifying house, where women traditionally spent several weeks after giving birth.

imwapaap wooden house.

imwarorh (TAN) dark house, without lights.

imwarosch dark house, without lights.

imweyós house or shelter made out of thatch.

imwóóh (TAN) house or shelter made of thatch.

imwóppwut menstrual house.

leeimw at the house.

luugholapal iimw center of the house.

utt men's house, canoe house, community house. During the Japanese occupation, there were five community houses, one in Tanapag and the other four in Garapan: *Luughal*, *Falatóghuu*, *Falawel*, *Falamóghut*, *Falasow*.

house part

aham (TAN) door, doorway.

ahammwórho (TAN) window.

asam door, doorway.

asamal ghollal gate, gateway.

asammwóscho window.

faal uung ceiling, area under the roof.

fatafatal iimw corner of a traditional house where the roof meets the wall.

fáálipó area under the house; cellar.

fáánipó (TAN) area under the house; cellar.

forowul schaal trough used to catch water and take it to the water tank.

forowun rhaan (TAN) trough used to catch water and take it to the water tank.

ingiing rafters supporting the ridgepole in a house.

kkát stringers used to tie coconut shingles onto traditional houses.

kiisami ceiling of a house.

ligaléétá (TAN) stairs, stairway.

mwóluumw kitchen.

óóh (TAN) thatch, thatch roof.

óós thatch, thatch roof.

pareingiing (TAN) rafters which support a house ridgepole.

piing lattice on the end of traditional houses.

pischeeliimw foundation poles of traditional raised houses.

póó floor.

róóng place in the rafters of a house where *ghurughur*, *mwáár*, perfumes and other things are kept for spirits that come to the house.

rhaamw (TAN) forehead; house gable.

*teeras*² ribs of a house roof, which connect to the ridge pole.

tibwas room, chamber, partitions for rooms.

uung ridge-pole of a traditional house.

*úúr*² main house posts.

*weey*³ supporting beam for the trusses or rafters on a house.

how

efaihún (TAN) how? in what way?

efaisúl How? In what way? How did it happen?

ekkaisúl how something is to be done.

howl

affool to howl (of a dog).

how many

fita- how many? how much?

fitalé how many bottles?

fitasché how many pages? how many leaves?, how many pages?
how many leaves?

fitebwúghúw how many hundreds?

fitefósch how many long objects?

fitengaras how many thousands?

fitifay how many round objects?

fitimal how many people or animals? (expected answer is more than three).

fitischay how many people or animals? (expected answer is less than four).

fitoow how many (general) objects?

how much

fita- how many? how much?

fitifay méél how much money? (lit.: how many coins, its cost).

huddle

llofit (TAN) to crouch or huddle oneself; to fold one's arms.

lufit to crouch or huddle oneself, as from cold or fear, often with a blanket or cloth around oneself; to fold one's arms.

hue

kkulood color, hue.

hug

bwugeey (TAN) to embrace, hug.

bwugheey to embrace, hug, clasp someone or something in both arms.

ppaschangáli to be close, touching, hugging (of people).

huge

daibang to be big, large, huge.

daiwatte to be big, large, huge.

tomwógh to be big, large, huge.

hull

ilighi- hull (of a canoe or ship).

inigi- (TAN) hull (of a canoe or boat).

human

-*rhay* (TAN) counting classifier for one, two, or three humans or higher animals.

human being

schóól falúw citizen, local person, islander; human being (person of the earth).

humble

awóófisch to act innocent, to pretend that one has not done something (e.g., as when one has tickled or poked someone or has done something naughty); to act humble when one has done something to be proud of; to appear indifferent, even though bad things are happening.

humility

fayúrho (TAN) respectful expression of humility.

*fayúsho*¹ respectful expression of humility, request for pardon or forgiveness for addressing a superior or an audience.

hundred

-*bwúgú* (TAN) counting classifier for units of hundreds.

-*bwúghúw* counting classifier for units of hundreds.

ebwúghúw one hundred.

elébwúghúw three hundred.

faabwúghúw four hundred.

fisabwúghúw seven hundred.

limabwúgú (TAN) five hundred.

limabwúghúw five hundred.

olobwúghúw six hundred.

ruwabwúghúw two hundred.

tiwabwúghúw nine hundred.

walabwúghúw eight hundred.

hundred thousand

-*púngút* counting classifier for units of a large power of ten, perhaps hundred thousands or millions.

hungry

fiyol to be hungry.

kkiif to be very hungry, to be famished.

petchaay to be hungry.

hunt

*arhep*¹ (TAN) to hunt.

arhepa (TAN) to hunt with an animal, such as a hound; to free an animal to hunt.

*asclep*¹ to hunt, to go hunting.

aschepa to cause an animal to hunt; to free an animal, such as a hound, to hunt; to hunt with a trained animal.

attaw to fish or hunt.

faarheey (TAN) to chase, pursue, hunt.

faascheey to give chase, pursue, hunt after (animals or, colloquially, members of the opposite sex).

sariiri to hunt or search for someone or something that is lost.

*tilift*¹ to search for something, hunt for it.

hunter

soupekk sharpshooter, skilled hunter.

hunting

aro nighttime trolling or crab-hunting.

*asclep*¹ to hunt, to go hunting.

aschepa to cause an animal to hunt; to free an animal, such as a hound, to hunt; to hunt with a trained animal.

bwee the act of predicting where fish or game animals may be caught.

*hooni*¹ (TAN) to trap a small animal or fish.

sooli to trap a fish or small animal.

soolifischiiy to trap an animal carefully; to be careful in setting a trap.

*sooso*¹ trap, especially for fish or rats.

hurry

akkáyi to hurry someone, make him go faster.

alangalangúw to hurry someone, to make him run or work faster.

amwetekkáya to do something quickly, to fix it fast, to hurry it up, to make someone hurry up.

apakka to hurry someone up, make him move faster when going somewhere.

gutch (TAN) to hurry, to be fast, rapid, quick.

gutchu (TAN) to do something in a hurry, very quickly.

ghutch to hurry.

ghutchuuw to do something in a hurry, very quickly.

mwetekkáy to go fast, to hurry up.

mwetekkáyeti to hurry to a place.

mwetemwet to be fast, to hurry up.

pakk to make haste, to be in a hurry to get somewhere.

rheg (TAN) to rush, hurry in a specific direction.

hurt

abwutaga (TAN) to hurt or damage something.

ametághi to hurt someone.

ametegi (TAN) to hurt someone.

anngawa to harm, damage, hurt something.

fall to be bruised, hurt, as from a fall.

fayenngaw to be physically hurt, as a result of an accident or an intentional act by someone.

metágh to hurt, to be painful.

ppisch to hurt, of a broken bone that has been set but not healed.

waamwey to strain oneself, to hurt oneself by excessive physical effort.

husband

bwúlúwa- spouse (wife or husband).

familiya spouse (wife or husband).

rhóóniimw (TAN) spouse, wife, husband (lit.: person of the house).

schóóliimw spouse, wife, husband (lit.: person of the house).

husk

ahey (TAN) to husk with the teeth.

ammworomwor to husk (esp. corn).

goorh (TAN) fiber from coconut husk.

gheingi to husk with the teeth (of, e.g., young coconuts or sugarcane).

ghey to tear off the husk of sugarcane or young coconut with the teeth.

ghoot coconut husking stick; other implement used to husk coconuts.

ghoteey to husk a coconut.

ghotoot the act of husking coconuts; to be in the act of husking coconuts.

oteey (TAN) to husk coconuts.

otomarth (TAN) coconut husking stick or other implement used to husk coconuts.

peiyel husk of, e.g., a coconut, dried betel nut.

husking stick

ghoot coconut husking stick; other implement used to husk coconuts.

otomarth (TAN) coconut husking stick or other implement used to husk coconuts.

husky

pilaar to be hoarse, to have a husky voice (as from shouting, or as the result of a cold or cough).

hut

peles temporary shelter, hut, or shack at a farm.

I

i first person singular subject pronoun: I.

ngaang first person singular emphatic pronoun: I, me.

ice

ais ¹

koori ice, shaved ice.

idea

mángimáng to be thinking; thought, idea.

identical

weewe to be the same, similar, identical, equivalent.

idle

arúgúrúg (TAN) to idle about, procrastinate.

arúghúrúgh to idle about, procrastinate.

looffat to stay home and do nothing, to be idle.

if

bwetáámwo if only; used when wishing for something that cannot be obtained.

ngare if, whether.

ignorant

bwaasaas careless, clumsy, ignorant; a person who is unable to do things well.

bwurh (TAN) naive, senile, foolish, ignorant.

bwusch to be naive, innocent, ignorant; to be reckless or foolish; to be senile; to be very preoccupied in a task or other activity and pay no attention to what else is happening.

ignore

atchofesá to be inconsiderate, disrespectful; to take something without asking permission; to ignore or pay no attention to what someone is saying; to appear to listen to instructions and then intentionally fail to carry them out.

*kkóbw*² to ignore bait (of fish).

lúgúhoolapey (TAN) to ignore something, to not pay attention, to disregard.

rongoiyá person who disregards or ignores what is said.

rongommarh (TAN) to ignore instructions that one has heard.

rongommasch to ignore instructions that one has heard.

rugupaat (TAN) to be sly, underhanded, untrustworthy, unscrupulous; to ignore moral and legal codes.

sálingammasch to ignore what is said to one, to disobey.

ill

sóóghu to be sick, ill (esp. with the flu).

illness

*schighar*¹ to have passed the crisis of a serious illness.

illuminate

aharama (TAN) to make something bright, to illuminate it.

asarama to make something bright, to illuminate it.

awereey to turn on a light, illuminate an area.

bwulubwul to be shiny, bright, illuminated.

saram brightness, light, illumination.

*wer*² to be illuminated, lit up, lighted; to be turned on (of a light).

image

liyoos religious image or statue.

imitate

apúrémaaw (TAN) to imitate, copy another's actions.

attabweey to mimic, follow what someone does; to imitate someone (so as to learn how to do something).

awoowo to mock, make fun by imitating someone, to copy someone's behavior.

awoowoongi to imitate someone; to make fun of someone by copying his behavior.

áppey to imitate or mock someone.

tabwemaaw to follow leaders, to be a follower, to imitate or copy what others do; to follow adults (of children, puppies, etc.), often without being invited and without really knowing the leader.

immature

lissil to be small, immature (of mammals).

lissin (TAN) small, immature, not full-grown.

mangurh (TAN) to be immature, unripe (of fruit); first stage in the ripening of fruit, to be young, immature (of people).

mangúsch to be immature, unripe (of fruit); first stage in the ripening of fruit, to be young, immature (of people).

immerse

amwo to be immersed in deep liquid or mud.

amwooy to immerse someone or something in water or mud.

túútú to bathe, shower, swim; to be immersed or soaked in water.

imminent

-bwele imminent future, indicates action is just about to begin; about to.

impatient

amwáangi to annoy someone; to make him impatient; to give him a hard time.

mwáang to be annoyed, impatient, especially from waiting, to be upset or impatient; to be excited from hearing of important news or events.

impolite

aalleew to use rough, impolite talk; to speak disrespectfully or improperly.

important

debi to be essential, necessary, crucial, very important.

impotanti to be important.

impregnate

abwoobwoow to impregnate someone, make her pregnant.

improper

aalleew to use rough, impolite talk; to speak disrespectfully or improperly.

-*bwut* to be bad, undesirable, improper.

bwuutag (TAN) bad, improper, rude, ugly.

improve

aghatchúw to make something good, to fix it, to repair it, to improve it.

-*tá* to show improvement; to begin something.

in

-*long* inward, eastward, inside.

inappropriate

ehefil (TAN) to be inappropriate, incorrect, unsuitable.

eseffil to be inappropriate, incorrect, unsuitable.

tamannkaw to be inappropriate, unsuited; to fail to meet requirements.

inattentive

rongobwaas inattentive person, as one who is asked to go for something but brings back the wrong thing.

rongosáling to be inattentive, a poor listener.

sórósór to stare blankly, to daydream, to be lost in one's thoughts, to the extent of being completely inattentive to one's surroundings.

incantation

afféér to make an incantation or spell for purposes of magic or medicine.

in charge

amwurhú (TAN) to be responsible for someone, to be in charge.

incipience

-*ló*¹ verb suffix indicating incipience, becoming, or change of state.

incompetent

hókkobwurh (TAN) to be crazy, stupid, incompetent.

inconsiderate

atchofáhá (TAN) to be inconsiderate, rude, disrespectful.

atchofesá to be inconsiderate, disrespectful; to take something without asking permission; to ignore or pay no attention to what someone is saying; to appear to listen to instructions and then intentionally fail to carry them out.

inconsistent

-paat to be inconsistent, unsteady, aimless.

incorrect

ehetil (TAN) to be inappropriate, incorrect, unsuitable.

eseffil to be inappropriate, incorrect, unsuitable.

increase

angúúw to increase effort in performing a task, to perform it harder, faster, with more vigor and energy (of, e.g., giving a massage, beating a child, doing physical labor), to increase the speed of a vehicle, to increase volume or loudness (e.g., when speaking, of a radio, etc.).

anngúy (TAN) to employ increased effort, speed, or volume.

lapaló to become bigger, to increase in size or amount.

únnbóló to be faster, greater, better; to worsen, to increase.

indecision

tipeetchow (TAN) to be undecided; to feel heavy-hearted, concerned, worried, often because of an inability to make a decision.

indecisive

tiperáára to be indecisive, ambivalent, undecided, to be in disagreement.

indefinite future

-bwaabw indefinitely in the future, at some unspecified time in the future, later on.

Indian almond

asass Terminalia catappa Indian almond, sp. of nut-bearing tree.

taliisay Terminalia catappa, Indian almond; the bark and leaves are used in traditional medicine.

tiliisey (TAN) *Terminalia catappa*, Indian almond; the bark and leaves are used in traditional medicine.

Indian chrysanthemum

liarabwal sp. of plant: Indian chrysanthemum.

Indian mulberry

leel Morinda citrifolia, Indian mulberry: sp. of tree with white flowers and large leaves, which are used for medicine; older people eat the very ripe nuts.

neen (TAN) *Morinda citrifolia*, Indian mulberry tree.

indifferent

awóófirh (TAN) to feign innocence, to act indifferent.

awóófisch to act innocent, to pretend that one has not done something (e.g., as when one has tickled or poked someone or has done something naughty); to act humble when one has done something to be proud of; to appear indifferent, even though bad things are happening.

indigestion

gérérébwérh (TAN) to have heartburn, severe indigestion.

inebriated

*ffirh*¹ (TAN) to be slightly drunk or inebriated, but not so much as to act unpleasantly.

*ffisch*¹ (S) to be inebriated, slightly drunk.

ineffectual

ngusch to be bored, tired, without a focus to one's life, ineffectual, at a loss.

infant

góógó (TAN) baby, infant.

ghóóghó baby, infant.

maleghól

infected

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

bwoomasch to stink, to smell rotten, decayed, infected.

fallaló to be very swollen with discharge; severely infected, so that pus is discharged.

gáng (TAN) to be infected and give off secretions (of the eyes).

gilibwutag (TAN) skin disease or infected cut; chicken pox.

gháng (of the eyes) to be infected and give off secretions.

lihilingamarh (TAN) to have an infected ear that gives off a putrid odor.

loor infected swelling on the surface of the skin, such as a pimple.

mwolaala to be badly infected (of a wound).

sálingamasch to have an infected ear that gives off a putrid odor.

infection

aimwulál infection or sore that is gathering or collecting pus.

lorommarh (TAN) pimples, whiteheads, small infections on the surface of the skin.

lorommasch pimples, whiteheads, small infections on the surface of the skin.

sálingabwwuubwu to have an ear infection that is draining pus.

wailú infection of the eyelid, sty.

wáánú (TAN) infection of the eyelid, sty.

infest

anay to be infested with termites.

yár to spread out, infest, be widespread.

infested

mesenipig (TAN) to be infested with insects.

mmwul to be infested with maggots.

inform

aronga to inform someone, to let someone know.

information

arongorong news, information, announcement.

bworóus news, information, gossip.

infuriate

allingariiy to infuriate someone, make him furious, to tease him.

allingáringáriiy (TAN) to infuriate someone.

inhabitant

rhóó (TAN) person, member of a clan, inhabitants of a community, work force or team; member of such a larger group.

schóó clan, inhabitants of a community, work force or team; member of such a larger group.

inject

ttow to give an injection to someone.

injure

nni (TAN, LN) to hit, beat, beat up, injure.

wós to be badly injured in an accident.

ink

ingki

tinta

innocent

bwusch to be naive, innocent, ignorant; to be reckless or foolish; to be senile; to be very preoccupied in a task or other activity and pay no attention to what else is happening.

wóófirh (TAN) to pretend to be innocent.

wóófisch to pretend to be innocent.

insane

mmang to be crazy, foolhardy, foolish, silly, neurotic, insane, mad.

insect

abeeha (TAN) bee, bees.

abeeya bee, bees which produce honey.

anay termite.

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bwaaga (TAN) grasshopper.

*gooh*¹ (TAN) sp. of large gray moth.

gúú (TAN) head lice.

*ghoos*¹ sp. of large gray moth. It is believed that this insect is a harbinger of bad luck or serious illness.

*ghúúw*² head lice, louse.

lééng ant.

liamwút silverfish,

libweibwogh butterfly.

libwogobwog (TAN) butterfly.

ligiliig (TAN) very small black mosquito.

lighaawong sand beetle.

lighiliigh very small black mosquito.

lighúnngár nits, baby lice.

lihááháánibwong (TAN) generic term for moths.

likken (TAN) mosquito.

limállibwong sp. of large centipede, 6 to 8 inches long, with poisonous pincers, said to be dangerous enough to kill small pigs.

lisáásá generic term for moths and other night-flying insects (not mosquitoes).

littubwuláár (TAN) general term for spider.

littubwuráára general term for spider.

liwaffirh (TAN) millipede.

liwannéét (TAN) louse eggs.

*lóómw*² mosquito.

*lóóng*² h usefly.

lóóng samwool large variety of fly.

*maan*¹ (TAN, LN) animal, bird, fish, insect.

maniibwong (TAN) sp. of large centipede.

mesenipig (TAN) to be infested with insects.

*nóómw*¹ (LN) mosquito.

*oschááp*² dragonfly.

sasaata small stinging wasp that lives in flat nests which are attached to walls, branches, or under the eaves of building.

seschól millipede.

taagha grasshopper.

tereen millipede.

ugerh (TAN) large black ant with a painful stinging bite.

wughesch large black ant with a painful stinging bite which makes its nest near rotting trees.

insert

áleepat to insert things, put things in between; to sit in between.

bwurutii- to insert an object (in, up, down); to make a hole.

inside

auto- insides, contents.

awut to have something inside.

leeyut

-long inward, eastward, inside.

llól inside of something, its insides.

llón (TAN) inside of something, its insides.

instruct

abwúngúw to teach, instruct someone.

*afalafal*¹ to advise, direct, teach, instruct.

aguleey (TAN) to teach, instruct someone.

aghuleey to teach someone, instruct him.

aruruurúy (TAN) to teach, instruct someone; to make someone watch something.

auruuruw to teach, instruct someone.

félééw to advise, instruct, counsel someone.

ffén (TAN, LN) to advise, instruct, counsel, lecture, preach.

fénééy (TAN) to advise, instruct, counsel someone.

instruction

ffél to give advice or instruction; to lecture or preach.

intelligence

*reepi*² intelligence, wisdom, knowledge.

intelligent

malóóti intelligent, clever, smart.

*reepi*¹ to be intelligent, smart, knowledgeable, wise, clever.

schúmmáng to be intelligent, smart, capable, able, skilled, talented.

intense

ligi- (TAN) (of a color) intense, bright, deeply colored.

lighi- (of a color) intense, bright, deeply colored.

intercede

kkapaháágini (TAN) to intercede for someone, to speak to someone on behalf of someone.

kkapasáághili to intercede on behalf of someone, to speak to an authority on behalf of someone.

interloper

lituung mischievous or playful person, troublemaker, interloper (may be said affectionately or scoldingly).

interpret

seleti to translate, interpret.

interpretation

*faal*¹ meaning, interpretation.

weewe equivalence, interpretation, explanation, meaning.

interpreter

schóól atéétéél kkapas translator, interpreter.

interrogative

bwe feita why? (indicates disagreement with an action or statement); what happened?

bwoobwat why?

efaihún (TAN) how? in what way?

efaisúl How? In what way? How did it happen?

-fa which?

fita- how many? how much?

fitalé how many bottles?

fitasché how many pages? how many leaves?

fitebwúghúw how many hundreds?

fitefósch how many long objects?

fitengaras how many thousands?

fitifay how many round objects?

fitifay méél how much money? (lit.: how many coins, its cost).

fitimal how many people or animals? (expected answer is more than three).

fitischay how many people or animals? (expected answer is less than four).

fitoow how many (general) objects?

ifa where? which one? (of things, creatures, and humans; not of places).

ikkefa which ones?

ileeta when (as an interrogative form).

ineeta (TAN, LN) when?

iya where?

iyo who?

meiya from where?

meeta what?

meetaawe what was it?

meetaawo what's next? what's happening?

neisn't it? isn't that right?

olofa which fellow? which man?

óóbwo isn't it? doesn't it? isn't that right?

intestines

*taa*¹ intestines, gut.

intonation

ghoogho intonation, accent, speech pattern.

intoxicate

sakaw to be drunk, intoxicated.

watch (TAN) to be drunk or intoxicated.

wétch to be drunk or intoxicated.

introduction

bweletáá- beginning, groundwork, preamble, introduction, origin, basis.

bwenetáá- (TAN, LN) beginning, origin, basis, introduction.

investigate

aalleta to investigate the truth of a bad rumor; to verify the truth of bad rumors or gossip.

invitation

tókkótoomwo leeimw invitation to stop and rest at one's house.

invite

*tári*² to invite someone to come and work, to gather workers; to gather a group together to do something.

iron

mesche steel, iron, scrap metal.

paarang steel, iron, hard metal.

teppang thick pieces of cast iron, steel or other heavy metal, often in flat sheets.

ironwood

laasch ironwood tree.

weegu (TAN) *Casuarina equisetifolia*, ironwood tree, Australian pine tree.

weighu *Casuarina equisetifolia*, ironwood tree, Australian pine tree; bark is used in traditional medicine.

irrealis

-*bwe* future, irrealis aspect marker, indicating uninitiated action; will.

irritable

soongoschééy to be irritable, frequently angry.

irritate

abweebwe to aggravate, irritate, dare someone.

agu (TAN) to annoy or irritate someone.

aghuuw to annoy or irritate someone.

ahoong (TAN) to be irritating, annoying.

angúrhúngúrh (TAN) to be boring, irritating.

angúschúngúsch to be boring, irritating.

aremet to sting, pain, irritate (esp. of a cut or wound).

asoong to act in an annoying, irritating, or teasing way; to be irritating, annoying.

hoong (TAN) to be angry, irritated.

island

falúw land, island, nation, country, world.

fanú (TAN, LN) land, island, nation, world.

Fánáápi (TAN) group of atolls, esp. the low islands of the Caroline Islands.

Feláápi group of atolls, esp. the low islands of the Caroline Islands (e.g., Satawal, Pullap, Woleai).

Paghúluwosch the Caroline Islands, lit.: the broken reef.

tée small atolls, low islands; often used generally to mean outlying island, in which case it may include volcanic islands as well as atolls.

islander

schóól falúw citizen, local person, islander, human being (person of the earth).

isn't it

ne isn't it? isn't that right?

óóbwo isn't it? doesn't it? isn't that right?

isn't that right

óóbwo isn't it? doesn't it? isn't that right?

it

-a³ object pronoun: him, her, it as suffix on transitive verbs.

e third person singular subject pronoun: he, she, it.

itch

bwárig to be itchy, to have an itchy irritation in the mouth from allergy to taro.

kkéét to be scratchy, itchy.

tti yaw to have an itchy tongue as an allergic reaction to eating fish or meat that is slightly spoiled, esp. canned fish.

I told you so

*iwe*² resultative: "See?" "I told you so.", etc., as when someone ignores a warning with unfortunate results.

its

*aal*² third person singular possessive pronoun: his, her(s), its.

-l¹ third person singular possessive suffix: his, her, its.

-n (TAN, LN) third person singular possessive suffix: his, her, its.

jack

aitamw jack fish; *Caranx sexfasciatus*.

ayútamw (TAN) jack fish.

jack crevalle

bweyah (TAN)

jacket

sóókko coat, jacket (esp. an army jacket).

jail

gollel (TAN) fence, cage, jail.

ghollal fence, cage, jail.

imwarorh (TAN)

imwarosch

kkalabwoos

leeliyál áppet jail; place of suffering.

jam

zaam jam, fruit preserves.

January

Eneero the month of January.

jasmine

asmin *Jasminum grandiflorum*, jasmine.

hasmin (TAN)

jaw

*úúw*¹ jaw and jowls.

jawbone

rhúún aaw (TAN)

schúúl aaw

schúúl yáát

jealous

abwaibway to be jealous, envious, resentful of unfair treatment.

bwaibway to feel jealous, resentful.

bway to be angry or jealous because some distributed good is not shared with one.

hohhoong (TAN) to become angry frequently, to be jealous.

libwaibway selfish or jealous person (usually a child).

sossoong to become angry frequently, to be jealous.

jellyfish

limwotong jellyfish, man-of-war.

jerk

wiïy to jerk or pull on something.

join

ammaat to join together in a group for any specific purpose or task, to join together to work on the farm.

arhuufengenni (TAN) to mix or join together two or more people or objects.

arhúúy (TAN) to group together, to assemble something, to join together.

aschuufengáli to mix or join together two or more people or objects.

aschuuw to put together, join something together (as two pipes, sticks, or ropes that must be joined); to group together; to assemble a piece of equipment or a toy model.

ppasch to be joined together, stuck together.

ppel to be willing to join in a proposed activity, such as fishing.

rhuu (TAN) meeting, assembly, joining, joint.

schuu meeting, assembly, joining, joint.

schuufengáli to join together, meet together, gather.

joint

bwughúwa- node, protruding joint, protuberance.

rhuu (TAN) meeting, assembly, joining, joint.

rhuurhu (TAN)

schuu meeting, assembly, joining, joint.

schuuschu

schuutá

joke

affah (TAN) to joke, make fun.

affas to joke, make fun, be funny.

mangaraay to tell jokes, perform practical jokes to make people laugh; to be funny.

mwááliyah (TAN) to tell mocking jokes, make fun; to tell jokes over the head of an innocent listener; to play practical jokes; to do nasty tricks.

mwááliyas to tell mocking jokes, make fun; to tell jokes over the head of an innocent listener, to play practical jokes; to do nasty tricks.

journey

fatal (TAN) to walk, to journey, to take a walk.

fáárágh (S) to walk, to travel, to journey, to take a walk.

piyaay to take a journey, trip, to travel.

jowl

auhap (TAN) cheeks, jowls.

ausap cheeks or jowls of the face.

jowls

*úúw*¹ jaw and jowls.

judge

schóól aweewe judge, lecturer, mediator, arbitrator.

juice

zuus juice, esp. orange juice.

jukebox

densuku phonograph, jukebox.

July

Ullyo the month of July.

jump

ligalullah (TAN) to skip or jump rapidly over a period of time.

lighalullus to skip or jump rapidly over a period of time.

lluh (TAN) to jump.

lullus to be jumping repeatedly.

llus to jump.

llusutá to jump up.

llusutááy to jump up at someone or something.

llusutiw to jump down.

llusutiwey to jump down and grab something.

ttor to jump, to leap off of something.

tchéétá to jump up on someone's back (as a child who wishes to be carried).

June

Unnyo the month of June.

jungle

walúwal forest, jungle.

just

lál to have just begun, just occurred.

lán (TAN) to have just begun, just occurred.

rhag (TAN) only, just, merely.

schagh just, only, merely.

kava

sakaw Piper methysticum, kava; not commonly grown on Saipan.

keel

ááp keel or bottom of a canoe.

schúúl ghááp keel of a canoe.

keep

aihih (TAN) to save, keep ready for the future.

iheih (TAN) to save or keep something for future use.

isiis to save or keep something for future use.

layúli to take a child or animal and keep it as one's own; to raise a child or pet.

*léghélégh*¹ to keep something of value in a well-concealed or secret location.

nayúni (TAN) to take a child or animal and keep it as one's own; to raise a child or pet.

négénég (TAN) to keep something of value in a well-concealed or secret location.

kettle

takuri

kick

*arhep*² (TAN) to kick the feet in water, paddle the feet.

*aschep*² to paddle the feet, kick the feet in water.

ffa to kick.

ffaafetál to be kicking around, as when angry.

ffá (TAN) to kick.

fááti to kick something or someone.

pehi to kick or hit something on the ground.

rhip (TAN) to kick with the foot.

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rhipitiitá (TAN) to kick something over, to use a stick to turn something over.

schep to kick with the foot.

schepeti to kick or nudge something with the foot.

schepetiitá to kick something over; to use a stick to turn something over (esp. of a heated rock).

*tchep*⁴ to kick the feet while swimming, to swim using the feet.

kill

liilóto to kill someone or something.

kind

mwool to be very kind, generous.

tappal size, age, or kind (of a person or thing).

tappan (TAN) size, age, or kind (of person or thing).

kindling

akkato kindling, sawdust, or dried leaves used to start a fire.

úrá stick, piece of wood or lumber, kindling.

king

*reey*²

sómwool chief, king.

kinky

schimwérúúru to have curly or kinky hair.

kiss

fáisong to kiss; to rub noses.

feisongoow to kiss someone.

nyora to pay respect to an elder female by kissing the hand.

nyot to pay respect to an elder male by kissing the hand.

kitchen

ghasiila

mwóluumw

knead

angúti to knead pounded breadfruit or bread dough so as to make it firm and tight.

knee

mwalú inside of the knee or elbow joint.

kneecap

bwughúwal pesche

kneel

*afota*¹ to force someone to kneel down, for example, as a form of punishment for naughty children.

fót to kneel down, lower oneself to one's knees, as during worship in church.

knife

saar

knock

aléllésch to make noise, be noisy, of a banging or explosive sound such as from a firecracker, bomb, loud knocking on the door, pounding, etc.

dókkut to knock on the door; to strike someone on the head with one's closed fist.

peli to knock something over accidentally.

knot

*átáli*² to tie a special knot by weaving the end of the rope in and out of loops; the act of tying such a knot.

bwugey (TAN) to tie a knot.

bwughééy to tie a knot.

bwughobwugh, to tie knots.

schápii a kind of knot.

know

aghuleey to let someone know something.

gule (TAN) to know, to learn.

guleey (TAN) to know someone, be acquainted with him; to know something.

ghule to know, to learn.

ghuleey to know someone, be acquainted with him; to know something.

knowledge

bwááng various kinds of special knowledge having to do with house building, repair, and the general protection of constructed objects.

itang term used of knowledge that is superior to that of the ordinary Carolinian (e.g., of fishing, navigation, medicine, etc.).

*reepi*² intelligence, wisdom, knowledge.

roong knowledge, specialty, medicine, lore, learning.

knowledgeable

awut to be smart, knowledgeable.

malereepi knowledgeable person, wise person, advisor.

*reepi*¹ to be intelligent, smart, knowledgeable, wise, clever.

Kosrae

*Aschaw*¹ traditional name for the island of Kosrae (Kusaie).

Kusaie

*Aschaw*¹ traditional name for the island of Kosrae (Kusaie).

labor

anga- to work, labor.

angaang work, occupation, labor.

tarabwaagho work, labor, occupation.

labored

appett to have difficulty, a hard time; to be labored.

laborer

schóól angaang laborer, work force.

lace

amwanger (TAN) lace; to have lace on it.

amwénger lace; to have lace (on it), to be lacy.

ladder

atéété

ligatéété (TAN)

ladies

ilimwár (s) ladies (as a respectful term of reference and address, as when speaking to an assembly).

lagoon

leelómw lagoon inside the reef.

leenómw (TAN) lagoon, area inside the reef.

*lóómw*³ enclosed body of water, esp. the lagoon inside the reef, but also a lake or pond.

*nóómw*² (TAN, LN) lagoon; enclosed body of water, as a lake or pond.

lake

léélé puddle, lake, pond; general term for small bodies of water.

*lóómw*³ enclosed body of water, esp. the lagoon inside the reef, but also a lake or pond.

*nóómw*² (TAN, LN) lagoon; enclosed body of water, as a lake or pond.

Lamotrek

Lamwotchegh the island of Lamotrek in the central Caroline Islands.

Namwotcheg (TAN) the island of Lamotrek in the Central Carolines.

lamp

fóllút lantern, kerosene lamp.

land

bwelelap swampy land that belongs to a clan or other large group, as a large taro patch.

Faluwasch the land, Saipan (literally: "our land").

falúw land, island, nation, country, world.

fanú (TAN, LN) land, island, nation, world.

Fanúyarh (TAN) the land, our land, Saipan.

hóó- (TAN) to alight, to land, of flying things.

hóób^{w2} (TAN) village, town, land section.

hóóló (TAN) to land, alight.

lugóót office, place, home, residence, land used for a given purpose.

sóó- to alight, to land, of flying things (animate and inanimate).

sóób^{w2} land belonging to a family, village, town, land section.

sóólóto land, alight.

land creature

malúl falúw

landlord

óómwo boss, landlord, employer.

landmark

gill² (TAN) mark for recognition, landmark, clue, symbol, sign.

ghikkill mark for recognition, landmark, clue, symbol, sign.

language

kkapah (TAN) to speak; word, speech, talk, language.

kkapas word, speech, talk, language.

kkas language, speech.

languid

rhúbwang (TAN) to be lazy, tired, languid, lacking energy.

schibwang to be lazy, tired, languid, lacking energy.

languish

ereeramwey to miss home, parents, children; to be broken-hearted from missing someone; to mope, languish in someone's absence.

mweniló (TAN) to languish, mope because of someone's absence.

lantern

fóllút lantern, kerosene lamp.

large

daibang to be big, large, huge.

daiwatte to be big, large, huge.

higanti (TAN) giant; very large.

iganti giant; extremely large.

lap to be large, big, older, more senior.

likkáp (TAN) to be big, large.

*schóóschó*² to be numerous (of people in a certain group such as a race or clan); to be large (of a family).

tár to be large for one's age or peer group, to be overgrown.

tomwógh to be big, large, huge.

larva

*mwuul*² generic term for maggots, larvae, or small worms.

last

*amwirimwir*² to follow, to go or do things later than others, to be last.

amwirimwiril to be the last, final.

arorrosal remains; the last bit of something.

lu to be last, behind (in races, learning or other situations where competition may be present or implied).

ninisin (TAN) to be the last, final one to do something.

ottimwool finally, at last.

last year

ráágh we last year, any particular year in the past.

late

ammwaay to be late, slow, tardy.

ataresaw to be late.

limwetemwaay slow poke; one who is regularly late.

limwetetchów (TAN) slow poke; one who is regularly late.

pasaw to be late for an appointment.

later

-bwaabw indefinitely in the future, at some unspecified time in the future, later on.

fáighus after a while, later, soon.

habwetchaw (TAN) after a while, later, soon.

pappal later, later on.

ppwal also, too, later.

*ppwan*² (TAN) also, too, later.

ppwappwal later, soon.

laugh

ammel to smile, grin, chortle or laugh over something; to sneer.

ághekkáy to make someone laugh.

ffas to laugh.

fasáágháli to laugh at, make fun of someone, to mock.

gekkey (TAN) to laugh, giggle, chuckle.

ghekkáy to laugh, giggle, chuckle.

ghekkeyághili to laugh at someone.

hougekkey (TAN) person who laughs a lot, to laugh a lot.

rirriyáágh to laugh (with amusement).

rirriyáágháli to laugh at someone or something.

sóughekkáy person who laughs a lot, to laugh a lot.

laurel

rághisch *Calophyllum inophyllum*, Alexandrian laurel; large tree with fragrant blossoms.

regirh (TAN) *Calophyllum inophyllum*, Alexandrian laurel; large tree with fragrant blossoms.

safang flower of the Alexandrian laurel; small, yellow in the middle, white on the edges.

lava-lava

tughuma- long loincloth, lava-lava, occasionally worn by men when they go fishing.

lawyer

difensoot defense attorney, lawyer.

lay

sóghullutiw to lay an egg.

lazy

alimet to be a slow poke, to be a slow or lazy worker.

állimet to be slow in doing something, to be lazy.

ghaaghu to be lazy.

harappwang (TAN) to daydream, procrastinate, to be lazy.

liyomá (TAN) lazy or weak person.

rhúbwang (TAN) to be lazy, tired, languid, lacking energy.

silááng lazy or weak person.

sóroppwang to daydream, to procrastinate, to be lazy, to be a slow worker.

schibwang to be lazy, tired, languid, lacking energy.

lead

afal to guide, direct, lead the way, show the way.

apayú to lead the way, to show the way to someone who is unfamiliar with it, to guide.

gomw (TAN) to be first, to lead.

ghommw to be first, to lead.

ókkóómw to be first, to lead.

paire male lead or star in a performance or show.

leader

palúw navigator of a deep water canoe, captain of a deep water canoe; respected and knowledgeable leader of a group.

schóól afal leader of a dance, song, or parade.

tóómw captain, leader, as of a fishing group; one who is very knowledgeable about fishing and how to find and catch fish.

leaf

-pa counting classifier for flower leis and compound leaves (such as coconut fronds).

pááley center rib of large leaves (e.g., coconut, taro, or pandanus leaf).

rhéé (TAN) leaf with a broad surface, as a banana or taro leaf.

-sché counting classifier for flat objects such as paper or broad leaves.

schéé leaf with a broad surface, as a banana or taro leaf.

úlúl

-yál counting classifier for thin leaves and certain long thin objects, such as string, hair or vines.

leak

bwotobwot to leak out (of the contents of a sack), to crumble down over a period of time.

guh (TAN) to discharge, drain out, leak out.

ghus to suddenly discharge; to drain out, to leak out (as a spigot that is left open).

*llesch*¹ to leak.

*llérh*¹ (TAN) to leak.

lean

abwalágh to lean.

abwalághi to cause something to lean against something else; to lean an object against something, to cause something to lean against something else; to lean an object against something.

apengághi to lean an object against something, such as a wall.

apengegi (TAN) to lean an object against something.

nngút to be tight; to be tough (of meat); to be firm (of, e.g., a person's grip); to be lean, slender, firmly-built (esp. of women).

leap

ttor to jump, to leap off of something.

learn

*akkabwung*¹ to learn, be learning (school or traditional knowledge).

gukkule (TAN) to learn how, to be in the process of acquiring knowledge.

gule (TAN) to know, to learn.

ghukkule to learn how, to be in the process of acquiring knowledge.

ghule to know, to learn.

learning

roong knowledge, specialty, medicine, lore, learning.

leave

ligitaaló (TAN) to leave someone or something alone, to drop something.

ligiti (TAN) to leave something behind, to stop using it, to leave it for someone else.

lighitaaló to leave someone or something alone, to drop something.

lighiti to leave something behind, to stop using it, to leave it for someone else.

*lo*¹ to stay, be, remain, be left.

ló to go, depart, to leave, to go some place.

mweteló departure, leaving, to go, leave, depart.

mwetesáangi to go away from a person or place, to leave.

righiló to have left, departed.

sápe- to leave a place, to return to the place that one left from;
lit.: to face in a certain direction.

sápeló to leave, go out; to face away.

souló to leave, depart, go.

toowow to leave, go out.

lecture

ffél to give advice or instruction; to lecture or preach.

ffén (TAN, LN) to advise, instruct, counsel, lecture, preach.

lecturer

schóól aweewe judge, lecturer, mediator, arbitrator.

leeward

-wow outward, westward, leeward.

left

paay schóóbwut left hand.

paayghéré left hand.

peighischóóbwut left side.

left-over

léélap to have left-over or more than enough of some useful
liquid, such as a magic potion, a medicine, or coconut oil.

luss left-overs (as of food), remnants, to be left over (as food,
when one has finished eating).

zampang left-over food for pigs, slop.

leg

perhe (TAN) foot, leg and foot.

pesche leg and foot; hindquarters of quadrupeds.

schúúl pesche femur; thigh bone, upper leg bone.

schúúl wóórol the two lower leg bones (together): tibia and fibula.

schúúlapal pesche tibia; the inner and larger of the two lower leg bones.

schúúschighil pesche fibula; the outer and smaller of the two lower leg bones.

ubwal pesche calf of the leg.

legend

tittillap story, legend, tale, narration.

túttúllap (TAN) story, legend, tale, narration, to tell a story, legend, tale.

uruwow legend, history (esp. clan history).

legislature

konggreeso Congress, legislature, congressional representative.

lei

amwara to place a lei or garland on someone.

amwaremwara to place a lei or garland on someone; to garland him.

limwómw lei or head garland made of beads.

mware- possessive classifier for garlands, leis, necklaces and other things worn around the head or neck.

mwareli to wear a lei (*mwáár*), towel, chain, purse, necklace around the neck or head.

mwaremwar to be wearing a lei or garland.

mwáár lei, typically the traditional Micronesian head garland; more generally, anything worn around the head or neck.

-pa counting classifier for flower leis and compound leaves (such as coconut fronds).

úlúw lei, head garland.

úlúwalúúw to wear a lei or garland.

lemon

loomwul lemon tree and fruit.

loomwula to put lemon or lemon juice on food.

loomwulúl Tchiina Chinese lemon.

lengthen

áláálááyi to make something long, to lengthen it.

leprosy

gilihawow (TAN)

ppwatúr

less

*hengi*² (TAN) less than, fewer than.

*sángi*² less than, fewer than.

lest

-*le* not, lest, don't.

let down

*apúngú*¹ to put down a mosquito-net, let down the hair.

lighitáátiw to put something down, to let it down.

let go

alóóy to let someone go, release him.

assáali to release something, let it go, set it free (esp. of a bird or animal).

let out

sálitiló to let out rope.

let's

saa first person plural inclusive pronoun plus the completive aspect marker; "we have" when referring to past action or hortative "let's" when referring to the immediate future.

letter

katta letter, card.

letter of the alphabet

aa name of the first letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*a*).

áá name of the second letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*á*).

bii name of the third letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*b*); not found in native words.

bwii name of the fourth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*bw*).

dii name of the fifth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*d*); not found in native words except in Tanapag.

ee name of the sixth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*e*).

ée name of the seventh letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*é*).

fii name of the eighth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*f*).

gii name of the ninth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*g*); used in writing the Tanapag (Enne) dialect and in borrowed words.

ghii name of the tenth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*gh*).

hii name of the eleventh letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*h*); used in writing the Tanapag (Enne) dialect.

ii name of the twelfth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*i*).

kii name of the thirteenth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*k*); not found singly in native words.

lii name of the fourteenth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*l*).

mii name of the fifteenth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*m*).

mwii name of the sixteenth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*mw*).

nii name of the seventeenth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*n*).

ngii name of the eighteenth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*ng*).

oo name of the nineteenth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*o*).

óó¹ name of the twentieth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*ó*).

pii name of the twenty-first letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*p*).

ppwii name of the twenty-second letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*ppw*); represents doubled /*bw*/.

rii name of the twenty-third letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*r*).

rhii name of the twenty-fourth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*rh*); used only in writing the Tanapag (*Enne*) dialect.

sii name of the twenty-fifth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*s*).

schii name of the twenty-sixth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*sch*); used only in writing the southern (*Elle* and *Elle-Enne*) dialects.

tii name of the twenty-seventh letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*t*).

tchii name of the twenty-eighth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*tch*); represents doubled /sch/.

uu name of the twenty-ninth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*u*).

úú name of the thirtieth letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*ú*).

wii name of the thirty-first letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*w*).

yii name of the thirty-second letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*y*).

zii name of the thirty-third letter of the Carolinian alphabet (*z*); not found in native words.

level

assássár to be at the same rank or level (e.g., in school or work).

guróodo grade, level, rank.

haran (TAN) one who is the same age or level as another person; peer.

ssáfengel to be of the same age or level.

sárel one who is the same age or level as another person; peer.

liar

dakkun to tell lies, prevaricate; to be a liar; liar.

limisimis chronic liar.

misimis lie, liar.

rut to tell lies, to be a liar.

rutukkisch liar, being a liar.

lice

gúú (TAN) head lice.

ghúúw² head lice, louse.

ligúnnger (TAN) nits, immature lice.

lighúnngár nits, baby lice.

liwannéét (TAN) louse eggs.

lick

tumwuri to lick something with the tongue.

lid

bwalabwal cover, lid, top for something; to be covered.

lie¹

dakkun to tell lies, prevaricate; to be a liar; liar.

mis to lie, tell lies or falsehoods.

misimis lie, liar, to be lying.

misiy to lie to someone.

mwagel (TAN) to tell lies, to lie.

mwaghel to tell lies, to pretend.

rugupaat (TAN) to act sick so that one does not have to work; to tell a lie so as to avoid an undesired experience.

rughupaat to act sick so that one does not have to work; to tell a lie so as to avoid an undesired experience.

rut to tell lies, to be a liar.

rutukkisch liar, being a liar.

lie²

on (TAN) to lie down.

onoheleeng (TAN) to lie face up.

onorhapp (TAN) to lie face down.

rhapp (TAN) to capsize, to lie face down.

ssów to lie in wait for prey (as a hunter), to wait patiently to catch a desired variety of fish.

wol to lie down.

woleselááng to lie face up.

woletá to lie down on a high place, such as a bed or bunk.

woletiw to lie down.

woloschapp to lie face down.

life

malaw life, way of life.

manaw (TAN) life, way of life.

life-or-death

peighimá to be in a life-or-death situation, close to death (of someone who is very ill, also traditionally of an expectant mother).

lift

bwángiitá to try to lift, carry, or hoist heavy things.

bwángiyy to try to take apart, lift or remove heavy things that are stuck, or to move things that are heavy; to pry apart.

dokko to lift something heavy using the arms.

dokkooli to lift a heavy object with the arms.

harigi (TAN) to lift something up, to raise something.

peli to move, nudge, lift something from underneath with the foot or hand; to remove something from its place to see what is underneath.

sáághi to lift, move, or remove an object, esp. one that is screwed or nailed down.

sárághiitá to put something up; to raise it up; to lift it.

sáregghi to lift something, often in order to give it to someone or to place it somewhere new.

light

agú (TAN) to light or burn something.

agúúáf (TAN) to light a signal fire.

aghúúáf to light a signal fire: in earlier days such fires were used to signal from Tinian to Saipan.

aghúúw to light something, to burn it.

appelló to make lighter, as by reducing a burden.

appwul things that give light (lamps, candles, torches).

appwula to turn on something (e.g., a light), to light up something (e.g., a lamp).

asaramaaló to clear an area so as to make it more open and light.

atóy to light a fire with burning paper or a burning stick which is held in the hand.

awereey to turn on a light, illuminate an area.

dengki electric light, flashlight, headlight.

ffigh to be lit (of lamps, fires, lights).

*firhi*¹ (TAN) to strike a light.

*fischi*² to strike a light (as matches, lighter, lamp).

*mall*¹ morning twilight; to become light (in the morning).

óurey to light up a place (e.g., with a flashlight or torch); to turn on a light.

saram brightness, light, illumination.

tililálet sunlight.

tilil dengki electric light.

tilil fúú starlight.

tilil maram moonlight.

ttinin álet (TAN) sunlight.

*wer*² to be illuminated, lit up, lighted; to be turned on (of a light).

lightbulb

tóóma

light colored

gót (TAN) to have light colored or sun-bleached hair.

ghót to be light colored or sun-bleached (of hair).

light-fingered

angattar to be light-fingered, a petty thief, to steal, to be a sly or clever thief.

light-footed

*ruuru*¹ to be agile, brisk, nimble, spry, light-footed, active, hard-working.

light-headed

mwááliyál to be dizzy, light-headed; (figuratively) to be confused.

light in weight

ppel to be light in weight.

lightning

fiwer (TAN)

fiwerewer lightning flash.

fúúwer lightning flash, sudden spark; to flash, sparkle, spark.

*werewer*¹

like

áfirhi (TAN) to like, love someone or something.

áfischi to like, love someone or something.

ákkáfisch to love, to like very much; to have affection for (someone).

tipáli to like something, want it, desire it, prefer it.

tipeni (TAN) to like something, want it, desire it, prefer it.

liked

*fang*³ (TAN) to be proper, well-behaved, well-liked (of people).

lily

ghiyobw Hymenocallis littoralis, spider lily; leaves are used in the traditional treatment for body sores.

ghiyobw bwesch spider lily variety, with white flowers that have a yellow center.

ghiyobw row spider lily variety with white and red striped flowers.

liiriyo spider lily.

mwootú variety of spider lily with red flowers.

lime

bweerh (TAN)

*bwesch*² to have lime on it (of betel nut).

bweesch lime (from coral).

bweschee to put lime on a betel nut.

limp

dassing to limp, to have a bad leg or foot due to an injury.

line

áfiláy to make a line (as when planting rows of seed), to put things in a row.

*átáli*¹ to put things in a row, line them up.

fila to get in line, line up; a line (of people), queue.

fitáttál (TAN) to get in line, line up; a line (of people), queue.

tál to make rows or lines.

táli- row, line, queue.

teli- (TAN) row, line, queue.

*yóó*² fishing line.

lineage

afagúr (TAN) paternal clan lineage of a Carolinian male child.

afaghúr paternal clan lineage of a Carolinian male child (traditional clan inheritance is matrilineal).

ailang general term for clan or ancestral lineage, traditionally inherited through one's mother.

ainang (TAN) clan, lineage.

lips

*ngáásch*¹ lips, mouth.

tuumw lips of the mouth.

tumwukkáng sharply protruding lips, as with certain fish; to have such lips.

túlaaw

túlungasch

liquid

lomwolomw to have liquid inside that can be shaken.

rhaan (TAN) water, clear liquid; used primarily of fresh water.

schaal water, clear liquid; used primarily of fresh water.

liquor

arhi (TAN) tuba, coconut toddy, liquor.

listen

ayúúsáling to prick up the ears and listen, as of a deer or dog (lit.: stand the ears up).

ássáling to listen.

rong to hear, listen, obey.

rongáágh to be attentive, understanding, a good listener.

rongofisch person who obeys and listens well to elders.

rongohoorhig (TAN) to listen well to the elders.

rongosáling to be inattentive, a poor listener.

rongosooschigh to listen well to the elders.

rongoschigh to be obedient, attentive, to listen carefully.

lit

ffigh to be lit (of lamps, fires, lights).

little

duwendis little people, dwarf (found in traditional stories and similar to the Hawaiian *menehune* or Irish leprechaun); used figuratively of people of small stature.

egúh (TAN) a little bit, a small amount.

eghus a little bit, a small amount.

git (TAN) small, little.

gitigiit (TAN) small, little, tiny.

ghikkit little, small, tiny.

ghit small, little.

ghitighiit to be small, little, tiny.

-metch (TAN) counting classifier for little bits, small amounts.

-schigh small, little, weak (in cmpds only).

little by little

ssór little by little, gradually.

live

ahóoy (TAN) to live in a place, dwell in it.

asóoy to live in it, stay in it, esp. of a house that has been left empty.

lollo to reside, to live.

malaw to be alive, to live.

manaw (TAN) to live, be alive.

no (TAN, LN) to be, stay, remain, live.

lively

*ngús*² to be exuberant, lively, energetic, as in a rapid dance.

liver

áse-

living

malaw way of earning a living, work.

manaw (TAN) way of earning a living, work.

lizard

bwari sp. of small green lizard.

galuuf (TAN) sp. of lizard: gecko.

gúyél (TAN) small green lizard.

ghaluuf black and green forest lizard; gecko.

lipeipaay small house lizard.

loaded

awut to be loaded (of a gun).

lobster

ayúútá (TAN) lobster, large shrimp.

*úúr*¹ lobster, large shrimp.

local

schóól falúw citizen, local person, islander; human being (person of the earth).

location

bwuléy place, location, spot (narrowly specified).

leeliy place, location.

ulú- place, location.

lock

kkandóólu

logic

alléghúl kkapas the logic or reasons for a statement, which, when expressed, make the statement believable.

loincloth

findosi loincloth, *thu*, of the type worn by Japanese.

tughuma- long loincloth, lava-lava, occasionally worn by men when they go fishing.

ttughumagh traditional loincloth or *thu* worn by outer islanders and some older Carolinian males.

ttúgúmag (TAN) traditional loincloth or *thu* worn by outer islanders and some older Carolinian males.

túttughumagh to wear a loincloth or *thu*.

lonely

bwos (TAN) to be homesick, lonesome, lonely.

bwós to yearn, to be homesick, to be lonesome, lonely, to be tired of where one is (e.g., jail, away from home).

pááy to be lonely, sad, nostalgic.

pááyeti to be lonely for someone, to miss someone.

lonesome

bwos (TAN) to be homesick, lonesome, lonely.

bwós to yearn, to be homesick, to be lonesome, lonely, to be tired of where one is (e.g., jail, away from home).

mátibw to feel lonesome.

órof to feel sad, forlorn, lonesome, deserted, broken-hearted at the loss of a loved one.

long

aláálááy to be very long (of rope, arms, legs, tables, or stories or tales, but not of roads).

áláálááy to make something long, to lengthen it.

álláy to be long (of lumber, sheets of tin, etc.).

bwungi to take a long time; to have been in a place for a long time; to be sedentary.

lálálááy to be long, tall.

long for

lirh (TAN) to miss or long for someone or something; to be sad, to grieve.

lisch to miss or long for someone or something, such as someone who has recently died; to be sad, to grieve.

longing

affaiyé to look sad, longing(ly).

look

ahúllú (TAN) to make someone look in a certain direction.

allaamwa to observe, to look at someone in a secret or sneaky way.

*aamw*² to look or face in a certain direction or at something.

amwuri to look for someone or something, look at him or it.

asúllú to make someone look (in a certain direction).

álángi to look sideways at someone, to observe someone without facing him directly; to observe in a non-obvious way. Often implies distrust or the making of evil plans, but may also be used when the looker is attracted to a person but does not wish to show it.

*faal pescheemw*¹ to look for, find (literally: “under your feet”).

fala- to look, observe, face toward.

falangáli to look at someone or something, to observe.

falawow to be looking outward (from a building or place).

faleto to turn and face the speaker, to face, look here.

fallong to look into something, as a house from outside.

falló to look outwards, open the eyes, watch where one is going.

fana- (TAN, LN) to look, observe, face toward.

gútt (TAN) search; to search, to look for.

ghutt to search, to look for.

hagúru (TAN) to look for something.

húlluto (TAN) to turn to face the speaker, to look hither.

húllú- (TAN) to look, regard, watch.

húlluló (TAN) to look out for something, to be on the alert.

húllúngen (TAN) to look at someone.

lugun perhe (TAN) to search, look for, to ask for information.

lughul pesche to search, look for, to ask for information.

mmah (TAN) to watch, wait and look.

mmas to watch, wait and look.

paghúúw to resemble or look like something else.

piipi to look, watch, search.

piipiiy to look for something, watch it, examine it, observe it.

saghúruw to look for something.

sassaghurúuló to look outwards, to be alert.

sáscheey to look for something or someone, to look at or observe something.

súlluto to turn to face the speaker; to look hither.

súllú- to look, regard, watch.

súllúnnaw to have a mean or ugly look on the face, especially when very angry.

súllúngáli to look at someone, face someone.

sússúlluló to look out for something, to be on the alert.

*weey*¹ to resemble, look like, have the character or nature of (someone).

woo- to look at, to regard, to gaze.

woori to look at, observe something; to admire oneself in a mirror, to look at something, observe it.

loom

*apúngúpúng*² wooden comb used for tightening each additional woven strand when weaving on the traditional loom.

fafa part of the traditional loom.

piisól vertical brace on a traditional loom.

ttér to weave cloth on a loom.

*tээр*¹ loom; cloth woven on a loom.

úraál apúng stick for tightening the woven threads on a loom.

loose

bwaléghélégh to be wobbly, loose (e.g., of teeth, table legs).

*bwis*² to slide down (of trousers with no belt); to be loose (of trousers).

bwóhalihal (TAN) to be baggy, loose (of clothes).

*bwósééliyél*² to be baggy, loose (of clothes).

mwóléghúlégh to be loose, wobbly, tight.

tiflúllúr to be loose, wrinkled, not tight.

loosen

*bweibwey*¹ to untie, loosen, undo.

heletág (TAN) to be loosened, untied.

sálitágh to be loosened, untied.

lop

hégéhég (TAN) to get a bunch of bananas from a tree, to lop off a bunch of bananas from a tree.

soghosogh to get a bunch of bananas from the tree, to lop off a bunch of bananas from a tree.

lore

roong knowledge, specialty, medicine, lore, learning.

lose

arughuló to be misplaced, mistaken, wrong; to be confused; to lose one's place.

kkuf to be defeated, to lose, to have lost in a competition.

urotá to lose one's temper.

loss

átchigh to be a waste, to be a loss.

átchigha waste, loss, ruin.

fayengaw to meet with a loss or misfortune (in a game or competition).

ngusch to be bored, tired, without a focus to one's life, ineffectual, at a loss.

lost

maliingu to be lost (of people or things).

*mwáál*² to be lost (on land, as opposed to being lost at sea).

ppwunguló to be lost.

rug (TAN) to make a mistake, fail to remember; to be confused, disoriented, lost.

rugh to make a mistake, fail to remember; to be confused, disoriented, lost.

lot

ssog (TAN) to be full, to have plenty, a lot.

ssogh to be full, to have plenty, a lot.

loud

*agurang*² (TAN) loud disturbing noise, as of noisy children or machinery.

aléllésch to make noise, be noisy, of a banging or explosive sound such as from a firecracker, bomb, loud knocking on the door, pounding, etc.

angúúw to increase volume or loudness (e.g., when speaking, of a radio, etc.).

léllésch noise which is loud and repeated, such as pounding on a tin roof; the loud noise resulting from something being struck, e.g., when a balloon breaks, or when something is hit by a car.

nngú to speak loudly or be loud.

patch (of the breath) to be loud, thunderous (from exertion).

tchorong loud music, loud noise, to speak loudly.

louse

*ghúúw*² head lice, louse.

liwannéét (TAN) louse eggs.

love

áfirhi (TAN) to like, love someone or something.

áfischi to like, love someone or something.

ákkáfisch, to love, to like very much; to have affection for (someone).

ilimás traditional love medicine or aphrodisiac; to use such medicine.

ilimási to use love medicine on someone.

inemes (TAN) traditional love medicine or aphrodisiac; to use such medicine.

kkiriida especially loved and pampered female child; “teacher’s pet”.

kkiriido especially loved and pampered male child, “teacher’s pet”.

meleeya to have sexual intercourse, to copulate, to make love.

love-in-a-mist

dossi Passiflora foetida, love-in-a-mist: wild passion fruit with small red or orange fruit, which are used in a traditional treatment for asthma.

lover

amware- (TAN) sweetheart, lover (esp. of a mistress).

faiiáá- sweetheart, fiancé(e) (of either sex), lover.

fayúnaa- (TAN) sweetheart, lover, fiancée.

maariara- (TAN) friend, sweetheart, lover, fiancé.

rhóónuwa (TAN) companion, friend, lover.

schóóluwa companion, friend, lover.

low

fáályáp to be low class.

mmat to be dry, low (of water); to be low tide.

ppel to be low in price, cheap.

sóssól to be low in rank or grade, to be low, near the ground.

lower

áirúútiw to take down, lower a mast, flag, full clothes line, etc.

mwoo⁻¹ to sink, lower oneself, go down.

ósóssóla to lower something down.

Lower Base

Bwughuwal Arabwal the Lower Base area in the west of Saipan.

low-pitched

mangúтчaw to have a very deep, low-pitched voice.

low tide

mmat to be dry, low (of water); to be low tide.

mmatató to be low tide, so that the reef is dry.

lubrication

*abwura*¹ oil or lubrication for cars or machinery.

luck

dimóólas bad luck; to be unlucky or unfortunate.

waihet (TAN) bad omen, misfortune, bad luck, evil tidings.

weisát bad omen, misfortune, bad luck, evil tidings.

welebwu to be lucky, fortunate.

lullabye

ammair (TAN)

ammayúr lullabye, to sing a lullabye.

lumber

paap lumber, board, plywood.

úra stick, piece of wood or lumber, kindling.

lump

hónáwaawa (TAN) to be lumpy.

*waawa*³ to be lumpy, as when there are rocks and sticks under a sleeping mat.

lunch

amworosa afternoon meal, lunch; to eat lunch.

lung

fárewa

lush

máár to sprout healthily (as young grass, or a beard), to flourish, to be lush, luxuriant (of plant life).

lust

heenngan (TAN) (of males) to be lustful, sexually aroused, horny (lit.: erect penis).

seenngal (of males) to be lustful, sexually aroused, horny (lit.: erect penis).

luxuriant

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bwóó¹ to be healthy, flourishing (of plants); to be very green and luxuriant, taller than other plants.

máár to sprout healthily (as young grass, or a beard), to flourish, to be lush, luxuriant (of plant life).

ppwóóppwó to grow luxuriantly; to be bushy (of plants).

lymph node

púúr lymph nodes.

machete

paderaw type of machete with a long thin blade.

*paghúpagh*² cutting tool: nutcracker, tool to slice betel nut, scissors, machete.

sapasap machete with a wide curved blade.

machine

móókkina engine, motor, machine.

mackerel

makkarow generic term for mackerel.

masewar small stage of the mackerel, larger than *páti*.

páti smallest growth stage of the mackerel.

mad

bwárig to be mad or angry.

mmang to be crazy, foolhardy, foolish, silly, neurotic, insane, mad.

soong to be angry, mad.

maggot

mmwul to be infested with maggots.

*mwuul*² generic term for maggots, larvae, or small worms.

magic

afféér to make an incantation or spell for purposes of magic or medicine.

*sousow*¹ curse, black magic spell.

magician

atti (TAN) magician, wizard.

*sóusow*² evil magician, who is thought to cast spells on others in order to make them ill.

magic wand

filiiti magic wand; decorated stick used in traditional stick dance, never used by anyone except its owner, and said to have magic power.

magistrate

magalaay (TAN) governor, magistrate, mayor.

maghalaay governor, magistrate, mayor.

make

amala to fix something or repair it; to make something; to try it out (in order to find out what will happen).

amina (TAN) to do something, make it, fix it.

ayorátá to make up, to create, to form (a club or organization).

ayoráátá to create, make something, to bring it into existence.

fféér to do, make.

fféérú to make something, do it, create it.

make a face

abwuting to wince or make a face because one's feelings are hurt, because of being physically hurt, or in anticipation of something bad occurring.

appwuting (TAN) to wince or make a face.

make believe

ppwomwoli to act out, make believe, as in a dance or a children's game.

make fun

affah (TAN) to joke, make fun.

affas to joke, make fun, be funny.

awoowo to mock, make fun by imitating someone, to copy someone's behavior.

awoowoongi to imitate someone; to make fun of someone by copying his behavior.

fasáágháli to laugh at, make fun of someone, to mock.

mwááliyah (TAN) to tell mocking jokes, make fun; to tell jokes over the head of an innocent listener; to play practical jokes; to do nasty tricks.

mwááliyas to tell mocking jokes, make fun; to tell jokes over the head of an innocent listener, to play practical jokes; to do nasty tricks.

make love

meleeya to have sexual intercourse, to copulate, to make love.

make room

wááhi (TAN) to open the way, make room for more people.

*wáási*² to open the way, make room for more people.

make way

ataweey to turn aside to avoid hitting something; to move an obstruction out of the way; to make way for someone to pass.

male

malemwáál male creature or plant (e.g., of papaya).

*mwáál*¹ man, male.

mwáán (TAN, LN) man, male.

oliye male, son, boy, brother, etc., in discourse, or as a term of address.

olo-² man, male, guy.

male organ

bwóselisel (TAN) to have very large male organs.

*bwósééliyél*¹ exceptionally large male organs (of animals or humans).

man

*mindiyooka*² young able-bodied men who do not do any work.

*mwáál*¹ man, male.

mwáán (TAN, LN) man, male.

olo-² man, male, guy.

olofáát man referred to or known, but not present (esp. of someone who is very individualistic in his behavior); may be an expression of dislike.

tchinnap (TAN) old man, old woman, elder.

Managaha Island

Giligaal (TAN) Managaha Island inside the reef of Saipan.

Ghalaghaal Managaha Island inside the reef of Saipan.

mangle

bwitighalleló to be mangled, torn, smashed, shredded (of flesh or meat of humans, animals, vegetables, or ripe fruit).

mango

faral mangga seed, pit, core of the mango.

mangga mango fruit and tree.

mangrove

áppááw small sp. of mangrove with long leaves.

rhiiya (TAN) variety of mangrove.

schiiya variety of mangrove that grows well in the water, now rather rare on Saipan.

yoong generic term for mangrove.

manliness

mwáálil penis; manliness, maturity (of males).

manner

ekkaisúl manner or method of doing something.

féérúl manner of, attitude of, composition of.

man-of-war

limwotong jellyfish, man-of-war.

map

móópa

marble

tóóma marble (child's toy).

March

Mótso the month of March.

Mariana Islands

Marianas the Mariana Islands.

Meráális the Mariana Islands.

mark

agikkill (TAN) to mark, write, tattoo.

agikkill (TAN) to mark something, tattoo someone.

aghikkill to mark, write, tattoo.

aghikkill to mark something for recognition.

*gill*² (TAN) mark for recognition, landmark, clue, symbol, sign, to mark (for recognition).

ghikkill mark for recognition, landmark, clue, symbol, sign, to mark (for recognition).

*ghilighil*² to be marked for later use or for recognition.

*mákk*¹ tattoo, mark, drawing, writing.

*mákk*² to tattoo, write, mark up.

mákkeey to tattoo someone or something, mark it, draw on it, write on it, embroider it.

mwákk to be chipped, cracked, split, dented, marked up, defaced.

marker

gillan worhommat (TAN) rocks on the reef that break the surface and are used as markers.

ghikkillal woschommat man-made or natural rocks on the reef that break the surface and that are used as markers.

marlin

taghalaar Makaira Nigricans, Pacific blue marlin; swordfish.

Marpi Point

Máschápi Marpi Point in the north of Saipan.

marry

appwúlúúpaay to get married.

bwuppwúlúw to marry; to become married.

bwúlúweli to marry someone.

ngáál² to marry a close relative.

rhóóniimw (TAN) to marry, to be married.

schééfé to be a stranger, new-comer; to be newly married.

schóóliimw to marry, to be married.

mash

amaat to scrape, grate or mash something, esp. sweet potato, banana, taro, or tapioca (for example, so as to make *suwósu*).

massage

rawa² (TAN) massage; to perform massage.

rawa³ (TAN) to massage someone.

rawammwaay (TAN) to give a slow gentle massage.

rawan waa (TAN) massage to improve blood circulation.

rawááni (TAN) to massage someone.

schéégghi to massage.

schéésché massage, to perform massage.

schééschéél waa massage to improve blood circulation.

schééschéémmwaay to give a gentle massage.

téréleiwa to massage inside the rectum for treatment of hemorrhoids or backache.

toreleiwa (TAN) to massage inside the rectum for treatment of hemorrhoids or backache.

mast

ayú canoe mast.

masturbate

ir to masturbate.

iri to masturbate someone.

wetiwet to masturbate.

mat

aap small soft mat or cloth used for babies; baby diaper.

gini (TAN) type of mat used in walls of traditional houses and to cover canoes.

giya- (TAN) pandanus mat.

giyeni (TAN) to own a mat.

*ghili*² type of woven coconut leaf mat, wider than a thatch mat; used in the walls of traditional houses and to cover canoes.

ghiye- mat made from pandanus.

*ghiyeghi*¹ mat made from pandanus.

ghiyeli to own a mat.

hegi (TAN) small mat (usually made of pandanus).

ngaasan mats made of straw in the Japanese fashion.

-pé counting classifier for containers; also used to count flower blossoms and mats.

sághi small mat (usually made of pandanus).

match

*aweewe*² to match things together, to make them the same.

áffetágh to be very similar, to match together well, to complement each other.

fischingeli to suit, be a good match for someone, to complement someone.

matter

*liflifil*¹ to matter.

maturity

mwáálil penis; manliness, maturity (of males).

Maug

Mwóugh Maug Island.

mauna loa

walúmwó Canavalia cathartica, mauna loa; tree-climbing vine
with yellow pea-like flowers.

May

Móozo the month of May.

maybe

máli maybe, perhaps, possibly.

téeschigha maybe, perhaps.

mayor

magalaay (TAN) governor, magistrate, mayor.

maghalaay governor, magistrate, mayor.

móóghas administrator, governor, mayor.

me

ngaang first person singular emphatic pronoun: I, me.

-*yáy* first person singular object suffix: me.

meal

amworosa afternoon meal, lunch; to eat lunch.

áfááf meal (usually the evening meal).

fááf evening meal; dinner.

seena dinner, the evening meal; to eat the evening meal.

seenaal leefááf evening meal.

yiilów to eat the morning meal, breakfast.

mean

hoongofay (TAN) to be quarrelsome, mean tempered.

soongofay to be quarrelsome, mean-tempered.

súllúnnaw to have a mean or ugly look on the face, especially
when very angry.

súngúnnógów to be bad-tempered, fierce, mean.

meaning

*faal*¹ meaning, interpretation.

weewe equivalence, interpretation, explanation, meaning.

measles

sarampiyon German measles.

measure

akkapé the act of measuring things, to measure things.

*apeew*¹ to measure something.

measurement

eghumw one handful (as of rice or grain).

eghumwusch one hand-length, from the tip of the finger to the wrist.

eghus a little bit, a small amount.

-*gumw* (TAN) counting classifier for handfuls, as of rice or grain.

-*gumwurh* (TAN) counting classifier for measurements from the tip of the finger to the wrist (for measuring rice or liquids).

-*ghat* counting classifier for fingers and parts thereof, used to measure, e.g., depth by widths of fingers.

-*ghumw* counting classifier for handfuls, as of rice or grain.

-*ghumwusch* counting classifier for measurement from the tip of the finger to the wrist for measuring depth of rice or liquids.

-*mwálú* counting classifier for the measurement corresponding to the distance from the inside of the elbow to the fingertip; cubit.

mwówolap length of two finger joints (about two inches).

mwówochigh length of one finger joint (about one inch).

-*ngaf* counting classifier for fathoms.

ngaaf fathom; distance from the tip of one hand to the tip of the other when the arms are outspread.

-*pay* counting classifier for the distance from the armpit to the tip of the fingers.

-*tiloubw* counting classifier for yards (i.e., the distance from the tips of the fingers to the center of the breast plate).

tiloubw distance from the tip of the fingers to the center of the breast plate.

-*yang* counting classifier for hand spans (distance from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the little finger of an outstretched hand).

yááli- measurement of the depth of liquid, for example, on a water tank or from a gasoline gauge in an automobile.

measuring device

kkapé measuring device, such as a ruler, string, or tape.

meat

fitúgh meat, flesh (esp. very lean meat).

futug (TAN) meat, flesh.

heliyeli (TAN) meat or fish, eaten together with rice or other staples, relish.

sáliya- sauce, meat, relish which is eaten with a staple food.

sáliyáli meat or sauce that is eaten together with rice, taro, or other staple food; relish.

meddle

alángeláng to meddle, show off, be conceited, be a wise guy.

mediator

schóól aweewe judge, lecturer, mediator, arbitrator.

schóól aweeweel kkapas arbitrator, mediator, one who finds the solution to a problem.

medicine

abwaat traditional medicine treatment that involves making smoke by inserting a hot stone into red coconut juice.

afféér to make an incantation or spell for purposes of magic or medicine.

afooschól white and black string used for wrapping medicine.

amwoongél traditional medicine used to assist a person whose spirit is believed to have been separated from his body.

apútchú (TAN) last few drops of medicine remaining in the bowl where it was prepared.

fayúpar small stone of red coral used in medicine.

hafeini (TAN) to take and use something as medicine for oneself, to treat someone with medicine, to administer medicine.

hafey (TAN) traditional Carolinian medicine.

háfeyá (TAN) to treat with medicine.

*hooni*² (TAN) to use traditional medicine to calm a person who is frightened, distraught, or hurt.

houhafey (TAN) doctor of traditional Carolinian medicine; one who is knowledgeable in the preparation, use, and administration of such medicine.

iilas food prepared after the completion of treatment with traditional medicine by the family of the treated person, whether or not the treatment is successful.

ilimás traditional love medicine or aphrodisiac; to use such medicine.

ilimási to use love medicine on someone.

inemes (TAN) traditional love medicine or aphrodisiac; to use such medicine.

ligirhól (TAN) white and black string used for wrapping medicine.

malarong person with knowledge of a particular traditional medicine.

miláfféer medicine prepared with a magic spell on it; may be for good or evil purposes.

ófooschól kind of string made up of white and black strands woven together, used for medicine.

óólop traditional medicine made from burnt leaves which is used by both men and women for personal hygiene.

roong knowledge, specialty, medicine, lore, learning.

rongol metághil schiimw traditional knowledge of methods of curing headaches.

rongol ppwul traditional knowledge of methods of healing burned skin.

sáfey traditional Carolinian medicine.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

sáfeyá to treat with medicine.

sáfeyáli to take and use something as one's own medicine.

sooni to use traditional medicine to calm a person who is frightened, distraught, or hurt.

*sousow*¹ person who has the knowledge of how to use medicine to make others ill.

sóusáfey doctor of traditional Carolinian medicine; one who is knowledgeable in the preparation, use, and administration of such medicine.

ttar to search for and gather special plants that are needed for medicine.

*tári*¹ to pick leaves for medicine.

tteri (TAN) to pick leaves for medicine.

ungupat generic term for a type of traditional medicine for the exorcism of evil spirits.

meet

rhuungi (TAN) to meet, encounter, find, discover someone (or something?).

rhuurhu (TAN) to find, encounter, meet.

schuufengáll to join together, meet together, gather.

schuungi to meet, encounter, find, discover.

schuuschu to find, encounter, meet.

taggama to wait to meet someone.

meeting

mwiisch meeting, conference, person present at a meeting, witness.

rhuu (TAN) meeting, assembly, joining, joint.

rhuulap (TAN) large assembly or meeting, group of people who have come together for some common purpose.

schuu meeting, assembly, joining, joint.

schuulap large assembly or meeting, group of people who have come together for some common purpose or problem.

úyénég (TAN) assembly, meeting, to assemble, to come together, to have a meeting.

yéélágh assembly, meeting, to assemble, to come together, to have a meeting.

melancholy

attong to be sorrowful, sad, pitiable, melancholy.

schúúmwuróurów to feel sad, melancholy because of a past or upcoming event.

melody

*laam*¹ (TAN) tune, melody of a song.

melt

rhanúló (TAN) to melt, to become watery.

schalló to melt, become watery.

member

rhóó (TAN) person, member of a clan, inhabitants of a community, work force or team; member of such a larger group.

memento

ókkóttong an object that is treasured for its memories or associations, as a relic or memento of one who has died.

mend

limenda to mend something, to patch it.

*patsi*¹ to patch cloth or clothes, to mend clothes, to repair a tire or hose.

teeyi to sew something, stitch it, mend it with needle and thread.

men's house

utt men's house, canoe house, community house. During the Japanese occupation, there were five community houses, one in Tanapag and the other four in Garapan: *Luughal*, *Falatóghuu*, *Falawel*, *Falamóghut*, *Falasow*.

menstruate

alipalip to be discharging blood or body fluid, to be menstruating.

sééreng to menstruate, to have one's menstrual period.

tééhengi iimw (TAN) to menstruate, have one's menstrual period (lit.: crawl from the house).

merely

rhag (TAN) only, just, merely.

schagh just, only, merely.

mesh

tekking nylon net or mesh.

messy

áliminngaw messy, sloppy; sloppily dressed; untidy.

limbwutag (TAN) to be messy, dirty, untidy, unclean (of people).

limenngaw to be messy, dirty, untidy, unclean (of people).

tarabwuka to be disorderly, noisy, messy.

metal

mesche steel, iron, scrap metal.

paarang steel, iron, hard metal.

teppang thick pieces of cast iron, steel or other heavy metal, often in flat sheets.

method

ekkaisúl manner or method of doing something.

mettle

apagarho (TAN) courage, bravery, mettle.

Micro Beach

Ppiyal Ooláng Micro Beach area on the western shore of Saipan.

microscopic

pááschigh to be very tiny, microscopic in size.

middle

luugh middle, center, midpoint.

luugholap center, middle of an object; waist (of a person).

luugholapal alowas middle of the afternoon.

middle-aged

éélah (TAN) to be middle-aged.

midnight

luughalibwong midnight, middle of the night.

midpoint

luugh middle, center, midpoint.

midwife

schóól alayúlay midwife, one who assists at a birth.

schóól amakk midwife; person who assists in the delivery of a baby.

mildew

mwóghu mold, mildew; smell of mildew, to be moldy, to be mildewed.

mile

miizas

milk

letsí

milkweed

asemsiyén Asclepias curassavica, milkweed.

Milky Way

Mesal Fúú region in the heavens which is full of stars, the Milky Way; lit.: face of stars.

million

-*l*⁴ counting classifier for high exponent of ten, perhaps millions.

-*osálil* (TAN) counting classifier for a high number, perhaps million.

-*púngút* counting classifier for units of a large power of ten, perhaps hundred thousands or millions.

ssel very high number, perhaps one million.

millionaire

malebwó millionaire, very rich person; person with many possessions.

maneway (TAN) millionaire, very rich person; person with many possessions.

millipede

liwaffirh (TAN)

seschól

tereen

mimic

attabweey to mimic, follow what someone does; to imitate someone (so as to learn how to do something).

mine

ááy first person singular possessive pronoun: my, mine.

minute

minuutu

mirror

speeyos mirror, glass.

mischievous

lituung mischievous or playful person, trouble-maker, interloper (may be said affectionately or scoldingly).

mwááliyah (TAN) to be notorious for doing clever or mischievous things; to be a trouble-maker.

mwááliyas to be notorious for the clever or mischievous things one does; to be a trouble-maker.

mwóscho to be wild, rascally, untamed (of animals), mischievous (of children).

rughurugh to be mischievous, fond of playing tricks.

misfortune

fayenngaw to meet with a loss or misfortune (in a game or competition).

feiyabwut to have a misfortune, esp. when one is caught doing something improper, or when a secret is revealed.

waihet (TAN) bad omen, misfortune, bad luck, evil tidings.

weisát bad omen, misfortune, bad luck, evil tidings.

misplace

arughuló to be misplaced, mistaken, wrong; to be confused; to lose one's place.

miss

ereeramwey to miss home, parents, children; to be broken-hearted from missing someone; to mope, languish in someone's absence.

lirh (TAN) to miss or long for someone or something; to be sad, to grieve.

lisch to miss or long for someone or something, such as someone who has recently died; to be sad, to grieve.

pááyeti to be lonely for someone, to miss someone.

mist

tóbw to be murky, unclear (of water); foggy, misty.

mistake

arughuló to be misplaced, mistaken, wrong; to be confused; to lose one's place.

iweele expression used after making a mistake (e.g., dropping something); expression of surprise or shock.

iweene (TAN) expression used after making a mistake; expression of surprise or shock.

rug (TAN) to make a mistake, fail to remember, to be confused, disoriented, lost.

rugh to make a mistake, fail to remember; to be confused, disoriented, lost.

ruugh fault, mistake.

mix

arhuufengenni (TAN) to mix or join together two or more people or objects.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

aschuufengáli to mix or join together two or more people or objects.

atolafengáli to mix things together.

*áfiti*² to mix ingredients together.

fit to mix together (esp. of food).

fitiló to mix together, put things together, as when making a *mwáár*.

pila to mix together with the hands.

*pilipil*¹ to mix ingredients together with the hands.

mixed marriage

afaghúr child of a mixed marriage, especially when the father is not Carolinian.

moan

ngúungú to moan (of a person in pain; of a distant car or plane).

mock

awoowo to mock, make fun by imitating someone, to copy someone's behavior.

áppey to imitate or mock someone.

fasáágháli to laugh at, make fun of someone, to mock.

mwááliyah (TAN) to tell mocking jokes, make fun; to tell jokes over the head of an innocent listener; to play practical jokes; to do nasty tricks.

mwááliyas to tell mocking jokes, make fun; to tell jokes over the head of an innocent listener, to play practical jokes; to do nasty tricks.

mold

mwóghu mold, mildew; smell of mildew.

moldy

bwooheling (TAN) to smell musty or moldy.

bwoosáling to smell musty or moldy from long storage, as rice or other grains.

*mar*¹ to be rotten, decayed, moldy (of fruits and vegetables); to smell rotten.

mwóghu to be moldy, to be mildewed.

mole

rumwurumw mole on the skin, beauty mark.

Monday

Luunis

money

*faay*² (TAN) money, coins.

lippár

paapi

selaapi

monkey

lituung

saaru

mons veneris

bwararhug (TAN) pubic mound, mons veneris.

bwaraschugh pubic mound, mons veneris.

month

Abrid the month of April.

Agosto the month of August.

Alimaté month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about June.

Aremwoy month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about November.

Disembre the month of December.

Elúwel month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about August.

Eneero the month of January.

Febreero the month of February.

Ghúúw month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about May.

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Maan month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about September.

maram moon, month.

Mááilap month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about March.

Mááischigh month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about February.

Mótso the month of March.

Móózo the month of May.

Nobembre the month of November.

Ottuubre the month of October.

Sarobwél month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about October.

Settembre the month of September.

Sééta month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about April.

Schoow month in the traditional sidereal calendar, about January.

Tumwur month in the traditional sidereal calendar, approximately December-January.

Ullyo the month of July.

Unnyo the month of June.

Wuun month in the traditional sidereal calendar, approximately July-August.

moocher

limwará (TAN) person who eats at other people's houses all the time; moocher.

limwurá person who eats at other people's houses all the time; moocher.

mwera to habitually eat at other people's houses, to be a moocher (this is said to be an insult when said seriously about adults, but is not considered a particularly bad thing for children to do around the village).

mwerákkesch person who habitually eats at the homes of others; a moocher.

moon

Apey ninth or tenth night of the moon.

Araar approximately the seventeenth night of the moon.

Áfenágh approximately the nineteenth night of the moon.

bwongil mmasch to be nearly full moon; to be full moon.

Efán twenty-ninth night of the moon.

Eling second night of the moon.

Emmasch thirteenth night of the moon.

Emetan eighth night of the moon.

Esewal approximately the twenty-sixth night of the moon.

Escháf thirtieth night of the moon.

Eyú approximately the twenty-eighth night of the moon.

Ghiney sixteenth night of the moon.

Kkineiyan Omwalé approximately the twenty-fifth night of the moon.

llingetáál maram rising of the full moon.

maram moon, month.

maram uschóósch eclipse of the full moon, which is considered a dangerous time, especially for pregnant women.

marama- one's moons, in reference to pregnancy.

Mesafúú fifth night of the moon.

Meseling third night of the moon.

Mesetúw seventh night of the moon.

Mesewal sixth night of the moon.

Mesóón fourth night of the moon.

Néétiw fifteenth night of the moon.

Olobwuwe approximately the eleventh night of the moon.

Olomwaay twelfth night of the moon.

Omwalé approximately the twenty-third night of the moon.

Osáláng approximately the twenty-second night of the moon.

Órosan Efelágh approximately the twentieth night of the moon.

Óróghúw approximately the twenty-seventh night of the moon.

Sighaurú first night of the moon.

Sóópasch approximately the eighteenth night of the moon.

Sóópasch Lemmwir approximately the twenty-first night of the moon.

Schoománifál approximately the twenty-fourth night of the moon.

Schúúwabwong ninth or tenth night of the moon.

ulusul maram full moon.

unuh (TAN) to be full (of the moon).

Úúr fourteenth night of the moon.

moonlight

tilil maram

mope

ereeramwey to miss home, parents, children; to be broken-hearted from missing someone; to mope, languish in someone's absence.

mweniló (TAN) to languish, mope because of someone's absence.

morals

*lamalam*² beliefs, morals, ethics.

more

bwal also, too, again, more, and, either.

*-ló*² comparative suffix, indicating greater than, more than.

mmwa-² more than, greater than.

morning

leehor (TAN)

leehor mwouguug (TAN) early morning, just before sunrise.

leehorallowah (TAN) mid morning.

leehoreey (TAN) this morning.

leesor

leesor móughuugh early morning, just before sunrise.

leesoreey this morning.

leesorólowas mid morning.

leesossor early morning, just after sunrise.

*mall*¹ morning twilight; to become light (in the morning).

mwóughuugh early in the morning.

óugha to send someone away early in the morning, to take someone somewhere early in the morning; esp. to take infants to the shore to bathe them as part of their traditional training.

óughuugh to do something early in the morning, esp. of taking a baby to the shore at that time as part of his traditional training.

ráálitá to be morning, to be day.

ug (TAN) very early in the morning, before dawn.

ugh to be early in the morning, before dawn; to come or go early in the morning.

ulummwairáál early morning between three and five o'clock when the first stars begin to disappear.

winimmweiráán (TAN) early morning, just before dawn.

yiilów to eat the morning meal, breakfast.

mortar

allif mortar used for pounding food or medicine.

nnif (TAN) mortar, pounding stone.

mosquito

ligiliig (TAN) very small black mosquito.

lighiliigh very small black mosquito.

likken (TAN)

*lóómw*²

*nóómw*¹ (LN)

mosquito-net

tóulómw mosquito-net for sleeping; camouflage-net used by the army.

moss

luumw moss; seaweed variety that grows luxuriantly on rocks and sunken vessels and that breaks off and washes onto the shore.

moth

*gooh*¹ (TAN) sp. of large gray moth.

*ghoos*¹ sp. of large gray moth. It is believed that this insect is a harbinger of bad luck or serious illness.

lihááháánibwong (TAN) generic term for moths.

lisáásá generic term for moths and other night-flying insects (not mosquitoes).

mother

hagú- (TAN)

hagúhag (TAN)

iil

iin (TAN)

lipirh (TAN) unmarried mother; single, divorced, or widowed woman with children.

lipisch unmarried mother, single, divorced, or widowed woman with children.

naana

Naang term of address for mother or grandmother; often also used for mother's sisters.

náánááli to treat another person in the same way as one's mother.

motor

moota motor, esp. outboard motor on a boat.

móókkina engine, motor, machine.

motorbike

otobay scooter, motorcycle, motorbike.

motorcycle

otobay scooter, motorcycle, motorbike.

mound

sass to be piled up, accumulated in piles or mounds (of soil for the cultivation of rootcrops, or of one's workload).

mountain

rhuug (TAN) high hill or mountain.

rhugullang (TAN) high mountain, peak.

schuugh high hill or mountain.

schughullang high mountain, peak.

*tool*¹ mountain peak.

weirhug (TAN) crest or peak or a hill or mountain.

weischugh crest or peak of a hill or mountain.

mountain apple

fááliyáp

fáániyáp (TAN)

mountain people

schóól schuugh mountain people, person from a high island.

mourn

hengiiti (TAN) to mourn, grieve for someone who has died.

sángiiti to mourn, grieve for someone who has died.

mourning chant

arhuurhu (TAN) mourning chant, ritualized wailing.

aschúwschúw traditional mourning chant, ritualized wailing, esp. for the dead at a funeral wake.

mouse

gheesch ghikkit

mouth

aaw ¹

mmaw to open the mouth, as in a sigh or to stretch the muscles of the mouth.

ngáásch ¹ lips, mouth.

oscha- gums of the mouth.

pongóósch roof of the mouth, hard palate.

ppwey to have sores or burns in the mouth (esp. of infants).

tour (TAN) mouth and gullet.

tówur mouth and gullet.

tuumw lips of the mouth.

move

amareey to move something from one place to another.

amwóghuta to move something, make it move; to start it (of, e.g., an engine).

ataweey to turn aside to avoid hitting something; to move an obstruction out of the way; to make way for someone to pass.

awaagini (TAN) to move something to another location.

awaaghili to move something from one place to another, transport it to another location.

ásáágháli to move someone or something from one place to another.

bwángiyy to try to take apart, lift or remove heavy things that are stuck, or to move things that are heavy; to pry apart.

daasu to move an object from one place to another, esp. as in a game of marbles.

ghurughur to be running, flowing, moving (of liquids, as a stream or tap water).

ghúrús to sit up or straighten up; to adjust oneself to be more comfortable; to move over so another person can sit.

heigi (TAN) to push something, to move it by pushing or pulling.

*mar*² (TAN) to move from one place to another.

mer to move or be moved from one place to another.

mereey to move something.

mwógghut to move, get out of the way.

mwógghutughut to be moving, be in motion.

onofatal (TAN) to sleep in different places, to move about to find a place to sleep.

onorhibw (TAN) to move about while sleeping, to roll around, to toss and turn.

pele to move, nudge, lift something from underneath with the foot or hand; to remove something from its place to see what is underneath.

peleingáli to move an object with something.

rihiiti to walk or move toward someone or something.

sariiri to move about, twist about, toss and turn in discomfort.

sáághi to lift, move, or remove an object, esp. one that is screwed or nailed down.

sáálo to move to another place (of people).

seighi to push something, move it by pushing or pulling.

súúlo to move, go away.

schée- to go, to move in a certain direction.

ttellów to crawl on hands and knees; to move (of crawling creatures such as lizards, turtles, alligators, centipedes).

tééllaw (TAN) to crawl on hands and knees; to move (of crawling creatures).

wolofetál to sleep in different places, to move about to find a place to sleep.

woloschibw to move about while sleeping, to roll around, to toss and turn.

movie

katsido movies, movie theater.

movie theater

katsido movies, movie theater.

mud

mmeschar swamp, mud, sticky mud on lake bottom.

muddy

faatsi to be muddy.

mmeschar to be muddy, swampy.

mug

taasa cup, mug, small bowl.

mulberry

leel Morinda citrifolia, Indian mulberry: sp. of tree with white flowers and large leaves, which are used for medicine; older people eat the very ripe nuts.

neen (TAN) *Morinda citrifolia*, Indian mulberry tree.

mullet

araf

ayútor (TAN)

lipaikkar (TAN) sp. of mullet.

mumps

bwutsi, to come down with or have the mumps.

municipal center

apilómw municipal center, village.

apinómw (TAN, LN) municipal center, village.

murky

póól to be hazy, murky, unclear (of sea water, also of glass that needs to be cleaned); to be obscured, unclear (of vision).

ppwotoppwot to be murky (as sea water that has been stirred up).

ppwóól to be murky, unclear (of seawater that has been stirred up).

tóbw to be murky, unclear (of water); foggy, misty.

muscular

*fayúsko*² to be muscular, strong.

mushy

bwutattal to be very soft or mushy (e.g., of smashed papaya or mango, gelatin, mud).

bwutattan (TAN, LN) to be soft, mushy.

musical instrument

átittigh phonograph, tape recorder, radio; generic term for musical instrument.

kunneeta trumpet, cornet, horn.

musician

dandeero musician, one who plays a musical instrument.

musty

bwooheling (TAN) to smell musty or moldy.

bwoosáling to smell musty or moldy from long storage, as rice or other grains.

my

ááy first person singular possessive pronoun: my, mine.

*-y*¹ first person singular possessive suffix: my.

nag

aschúghóógh to continuously warn or remind someone about something, which they continuously ignore; to nag someone about something with no results.

tingóromaaw to constantly or habitually ask or beg for something, to nag.

nail

appascha to stick or glue something (together or to something); to post, to nail or tack up; to button; to caulk.

luulug (TAN) building nail, metal nail.

luulugh building nail, metal nail.

tchúfal to hammer down, to nail tight; to fasten with a sharp stick.

tchúfalúw to nail something.

naive

bwurh (TAN) naive, senile, foolish, ignorant.

bwusch to be naive, innocent, ignorant; to be reckless or foolish; to be senile; to be very preoccupied in a task or other activity and pay no attention to what else is happening.

naked

ásááwwasch to be naked.

háwarhawarh (TAN) to be naked, unclothed.

waschawasch to be naked, unclothed.

name

aita to name someone; to give him a name.

iit

kkóózu persons who have the same Christian name; term of address for a person who has the same first name as oneself.

Namonuito

Nómwonwiité the atoll of Namonuito in the eastern Caroline Islands, northwest of Truk lagoon.

Nan Madol

Naanmatów the ruined stone city of Nan Madol on Ponape.

nap

aséésé to rest, take it easy, relax, nap, sleep.

nape

apilúgh nape of the neck.

apinúg (TAN) nape of the neck.

lugun úú (TAN) back of the neck, nape of the neck.

lughul úúw back of the neck, nape of the neck.

napkin

áfetágh feminine napkin.

narration

tittillap story, legend, tale, narration.

túttúllap (TAN) story, legend, tale, narration.

narrow

rhéégit (TAN) to be narrow.

schééghit to be narrow.

nasal

ngiingi to speak with a nasal accent.

nation

falúw land, island, nation, country, world.

fanú (TAN, LN) land, island, nation, world.

nature

uluul² shape, nature, characteristics of something; to take the shape of something.

naughty

tchemaaw to be stubborn, hard; to be naughty or disobedient.

tchúgúl (TAN) stubborn, hard-headed, naughty, disobedient.

tchúghúl stubborn, hard-headed, naughty, disobedient.

nausea

liyengéng to be nauseated, sick to one's stomach.

liyóbwut to be nauseated, sick to the stomach.

nniyebwut (TAN) to be nauseated, sick to one's stomach.

navel

bwuug (TAN)

bwuugh

navigation

sarawi branch of navigation; a member of that branch.

navigator

palúw navigator of a deep water canoe, captain of a deep water canoe; respected and knowledgeable leader of a group.

*ppwo*³ navigator, captain (of a ship), to be a navigator or captain of a ship.

near

arap to be near, close.

aro- about, around, along, near, next to.

faatattar to be near the house.

neat

álimighatch tidy, neat, appropriately dressed.

ghasaghas to be clean, tidy, neat (of a person or place).

limefirh (TAN) to be tidy, neat, well-groomed.

limefishch to be tidy, neat, well-groomed.

limeghatch to be tidy, neat, well-groomed; to be expert.

limewetig (TAN) to be tidy, neat, well-groomed; to be expert.

necessary

debi to be essential, necessary, crucial, very important.

neck

apilúgh nape of the neck.

apinúg (TAN) nape of the neck.

hórof (TAN)

lugunúú (TAN) back of the neck, nape of the neck.

lughul úúw back of the neck, nape of the neck.

rhepin úú (TAN) base of the neck.

*sórof*¹

schepil úúw base of the neck.

*úúw*¹

necklace

amwoosch thin necklace made of colored beads, worn around the throat.

lighatúttúr wide necklace made of colored beads, worn across the chest.

mware- possessive classifier for garlands, leis, necklaces and other things worn around the head or neck.

mwareli to wear a lei (*mwáár*), towel, chain, purse, necklace around the neck or head.

need

tettengágh to need, wish, hope, want (normally used only in negative sentences).

tettengeg (TAN) to need, wish, hope, want.

needle

aguuwa (TAN)

aghuuwa needle, usually made of bone, used for knitting or weaving.

tigeg (TAN)

tchú needle made of bone (e.g., for knitting, weaving).

needlefish

liyaawkkeng small sp. of needlefish.

taag (TAN)

taagh

negative

-kkesch verbal suffix which emphasizes a negative quality.

- kkirh* (TAN) verb suffix which emphasizes a negative quality.
- saa* negative aspect marker, no longer, not any more, not.
- sáál* negative aspect marker, not yet, of an act that is incomplete or unfinished but expected to be completed.
- se* negative aspect marker, attached to subject pronoun, not.
- ssóbw* future negative aspect marker, will not.
- te* not, lest, don't, subjunctive and imperative negative aspect marker.

negative existential

ehóór (TAN) there isn't, there aren't.

esóór there isn't, there aren't.

*hóór*² (TAN) negative existential verb: to be finished, gone; to be nothing, to have nothing.

*sóór*² negative existential verb: to be finished, gone; to be nothing, to have nothing.

neighbor

faatattar neighbors; people whose house is nearby.

neither

ni neither, none, nor, not.

nest

afasafas nest, home of birds or insects.

fahafah (TAN)

net

áting kind of fishing net.

rheew (TAN) dipping net, seine net, fine mesh net.

schééw dipping net, seine net, fine mesh net.

tekking nylon net or mesh.

telaiya (TAN) throw net.

télóóya throw net.

tóulómw mosquito-net for sleeping; camouflage-net used by the army.

neurotic

mmang to be crazy, foolhardy, foolish, silly, neurotic, insane, mad.

never mind

inaamwo never mind, it doesn't matter, forget it, nevertheless.

ligitaaló (TAN)

lighitaaló

nevertheless

inaamwo never mind, it doesn't matter, forget it, nevertheless.

new

ffé to be new.

fféétá to be newly composed, created, constructed (of songs, stories, buildings).

fféeto to be newly arrived; to have just arrived.

hééfé (TAN)

new-comer

schééfé to be a stranger, new-comer; to be newly married.

newly married

schééfé to be a stranger, new-comer; to be newly married.

news

arongorong news, information, announcement.

bworóus news, information, gossip.

newspaper

simbwung

next

bwughiischagh next, and then.

*iwe*¹ then, next, and then.

next to

aro- about, around, along, near, next to.

faatattar immediately next to a house (lit.: “under the eaves”).

olopeigh at the side, next to, beside.

nibble

*ngár*¹ to have been gnawed or nibbled on.

ngáriiy to gnaw on something hard; to nibble on the outside surface of something (of, e.g., a rat).

nngir to nibble on bait (of fish).

nice

fírh (TAN) to be nice, pleasant.

fisch to be nice, pleasant.

night

-bwong counting classifier for nights.

bwong to be night-time.

bwoong night.

bwongiiti to stay until night (e.g., in order to finish work, or at a party).

bwongitiw to become night-time.

leebwong night-time.

leebwongiyy tonight.

luughalibwong midnight, middle of the night.

nightmare

bwuschubwusch to have nightmares, to thrash about in one’s sleep.

nimble

*ruuru*¹ to be agile, brisk, nimble, spry, light-footed, active, hard-working.

nine

atiwamalúl ninth in a series of people or animals.

atiwmanún (TAN, LN) ninth in a series of people or animals.

atiwouwan (TAN, LN) ninth general object in a series.

atiwoowal ninth general object in a series.

*tiw*¹ the number nine in abstract or serial counting: “number nine”.

tiwa- nine, as a combining form.

tiwabwúghúw nine hundred.

tiwafósch nine long objects (canoes, trees, pens, etc.).

tiwangaf nine fathoms.

tiwangaras nine thousand.

tiwasché nine flat objects (pages, leaves, pieces of paper).

tiweghit ninety thousand.

tiweigh ninety.

tiwmal nine people or animals.

tiwoow nine general objects.

nine hundred

tiwabwúghúw

nine óclock

alas nuwebi

nine thousand

tiwangaras

ninety

tiweigh

ninety thousand

tiweghit

ninth

atiwamalúl ninth in a series of people or animals.

atiwmanún (TAN, LN) ninth in a series of people or animals.

atiwouwan (TAN, LN) ninth general object in a series.

atiwoowal ninth general object in a series.

nipple

mesal túút nipple (lit.: eye-of-breast).

nit

ligúnnger (TAN) nits, immature lice.

lighúnngár nits, baby lice.

no

eghe no, that isn't correct.

*ehe*² no, that is not correct.

enngaw no (lit.: that's bad).

haabw (TAN) no, I won't.

saabw

nod

rimw (TAN) to nod or raise the head; (of a boat) to rock up and down on the waves, to bob.

rimweri (TAN) to greet or signal someone by nodding or raising the head.

schimweri to greet or signal someone by nodding or raising the head.

tchimw to nod or raise the head, to nod the head up and down; (of a boat) to rock up and down on the waves, to bob.

tchimweti to bow or beckon towards someone; to nod the head when sleepy or tired.

node

bwugúya- (TAN) node, protuberance.

bwughúwa- node, protruding joint, protuberance.

noise

*agurang*² (TAN) loud disturbing noise, as of noisy children or machinery.

aléllérh (TAN) to make a pounding or banging noise.

aléllésch to make noise, be noisy, of a banging or explosive sound such as from a firecracker, bomb, loud knocking on the door, pounding, etc.

arhóngóóg (TAN) to be noisy, to make a lot of noise.

assangúr to make a crunching noise with the teeth.

aschingóógh to make a lot of noise, be noisy, esp. of people's voices in argument, singing, laughter.

atchorong the noise of one or two people talking loudly, either in argument or when happy and exuberant.

léllérh (TAN) loud or repeated noise.

léllésch noise which is loud and repeated, such as pounding on a tin roof; the loud noise resulting from something being struck, e.g., when a balloon breaks, or when something is hit by a car.

*llérh*² (TAN) to make a loud sudden noise, to bang on something.

lésch to make a sound, loud noise, bang.

mmisch noise made when smacking the lips or tongue to show dissatisfaction or annoyance; to make such a noise.

*mmit*² (TAN) noise made when smacking the lips or tongue to show dissatisfaction or annoyance; to make such a noise.

ppwunguppwung to make a thudding or pattering noise such as rain, ship's motors, etc.; the noise made by such events.

tching snapping, cracking, or squeaking noise as when weight is applied to the branch of a tree, or when someone sits in a chair with rusty springs.

tchorong loud music, loud noise.

wasughuwugh noise of a crowd.

noisy

aléllésch to make noise, be noisy, of a banging or explosive sound such as from a firecracker, bomb, loud knocking on the door, pounding, etc.

arhóngóóg (TAN) to be noisy, to make a lot of noise.

aschingóógh to make a lot of noise, be noisy, esp. of people's voices in argument, singing, laughter.

mwetángitáng to be noisy, to create a racket (from cans, machinery, cars).

tarabwuka to be disorderly, noisy, messy.

wasughuwugh to be noisy.

*yótch*¹ to be noisy, esp. of voices, as when children are playing.

no longer

-*saa* no longer, not any more, not.

nominate

layúli to use a person for a certain position on a team; to nominate a person to do a specified task (such as to act as bait or as a decoy).

nayúni (TAN) to use a person for a certain position on a team; to nominate a person to do a specific task.

none

ni neither, none, nor, not.

non-worker

harappwang (TAN) daydreamer, procrastinator, non-worker.

sóroppwang daydreamer, procrastinator, a non-worker.

noon

leedlowah (TAN) noon to mid afternoon; when the sun is overhead.

leedlowas high noon and early to mid afternoon; when the sun is overhead.

nor

ni neither, none, nor, not.

no reason

*ffat*¹ for nothing, for no reason; without results.

north

efáng

hootá (TAN)

peighitá

-*tá* upward, northward, upwind.

North Star

Fúúsemwóghut North Star, Polaris (lit.: star that never moves).

nose

*bwoot*¹

funguri to blow the nose.

ngusuri to blow the nose.

ófong

ófongofong to blow the nose.

tchimwelabwoot to wrinkle the nose.

nostalgic

ápááyitá to do something to make someone feel sad or nostalgic.

pááy to be lonely, sad, nostalgic.

not

-*he* (TAN)

-*hóbw*¹ (TAN) will not.

ni neither, none, nor, not.

rese they do not, they are not, they did not.

ressóbw they will not.

-*saa* no longer, not any more, not.

-*se*

-*ssóbw* will not.

-*te* not, lest, don't.

notch

*falafal*² notches or carved steps cut in a coconut tree; adze work; cutting.

notebook

tiliig (TAN) book, notebook, pamphlet, pad of paper.

tiliighi book, notebook, pamphlet, pad of paper.

nothing

*ffat*¹ for nothing, for no reason; without results.

*hóór*² (TAN) negative existential verb: to be finished, gone; to be nothing, to have nothing.

*sóór*² negative existential verb: to be finished, gone; to be nothing, to have nothing.

notice

weri to see something, perceive it, notice it.

notify

*arong*² to notify or warn.

not yet

-*háál* (TAN) not yet, of an act that is incomplete or unfinished but expected to be completed.

-*sáál* not yet, of an act that is incomplete or unfinished but expected to be completed.

November

Nobembre the month of November.

now

far about to, right now.

nowadays

*ighila*² today, nowadays.

nude

*ffasch*¹ to be bare, nude, shaven.

nudge

dekka to poke, nudge, pick at.

pele to move, nudge, lift something from underneath with the foot or hand; to remove something from its place to see what is underneath.

hipiti (TAN) to nudge something (esp. with the foot); to prod or poke something.

schepeti to kick or nudge something with the foot.

tchibweey to nudge something, e.g. the breadfruit when on a fire in order to roll it over; to prod or poke something.

nuisance

stotba to bother or annoy someone, to be a nuisance.

numb

malúúlú to be numb, asleep (of the extremities) because the blood has been cut off, to be tired and numb.

number

a⁻² ordinal prefix: forms ordinal numbers.

a⁻³ (TAN) the number one, as a combining form.

aeschayúl the first in a series of people or animals.

aeuwal the first general object in a series.

afaamalúl the fourth in a series of humans or animals.

afaamanún (TAN) the fourth person or animal in a series.

afauwal the fourth in a series of general objects.

afisimalúl the seventh in a series of humans or animals.

afisimanún (TAN) the seventh in a series of humans or animals.

afisuuwal the seventh general object in a series.

afisuuwan (TAN) the seventh general object in a series.

aileschayúl the third in a series of humans or animals.

ailirhayún (TAN) the third in a series of humans or animals.

ailuuwal the third general object in a series.

ailuuwan (TAN) the third general object in a series.

akka⁻¹ some, several.

akkaafósch a few, several long objects (trees, canoes, pencils, etc.).

akkááfórh (TAN) a few, several long objects.

akkáámwéit a few, several people or animals.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

- akkáápila* (TAN) a few, several animals or people.
- akkáárhay* (TAN) a few, several people or animals.
- akkááschay* a few, several people or animals.
- alimmalul* fifth in a series of people or animals.
- alimmanún* (TAN) fifth in a series of people or animals.
- alimoowal* the fifth general object in a series.
- alimoowan* (TAN) the fifth general object in a series.
- aolomalúl* sixth in a series of people or animals.
- aoloowal* sixth general object in a series.
- aonomanún* (TAN, LN) sixth in a series of people or animals.
- aruurhayún* (TAN) second in a series of people or animals.
- aruweighal* twentieth.
- aruwoowal* second in a series of general objects.
- arúúschayúl* second in a series of people or animals.
- atiwamalúl* ninth in a series of people or animals.
- atiwmanún* (TAN, LN) ninth in a series of people or animals.
- atiwouwan* (TAN, LN) ninth general object in a series.
- atiwoowal* ninth general object in a series.
- awalimanún* (TAN, LN) the eighth in a series of people or animals.
- awaluuwal* the eighth general object in a series.
- awaluuwan* (TAN, LN) the eighth general object in a series.
- awalúmalúl* the eighth in a series of people or animals.
- ákkááw* some, several, a few (general objects).
- áláá-* single, alone (used with counting classifier).
- álááfay* one single round object (e.g., fruit, rock, ball, etc.).
- álááfósch* one single tree, canoe, or other long object.
- álááschay* one single person or animal.
- áleyeew* one single general object.
- álimoowal* the fifth general object in a series.

bwaleew another one.

-bwúgú (TAN) counting classifier for units of hundreds.

-bwúghúw counting classifier for units of hundreds.

e- the number one, as a combining form.

ebwúghúw one hundred.

efay one round object (e.g., breadfruit, ball, coconut, eye).

egumw (TAN) one handful (as of rice or grain).

egumwurh (TAN) one hand-length.

egúh (TAN) a little bit, a small amount.

eghit ten thousand.

eghumw one handful (as of rice or grain).

eghumwusch one hand-length, from the tip of the finger to the wrist.

eghus a little bit, a small amount.

ehat (TAN) one portion or piece.

ehóbw (TAN) one half, partly.

*eel*² the number three in abstract or serial counting: "number three".

ele- three, as a combining form.

elefay three round objects.

eleghit thirty thousand.

elengaras three thousand.

elescháy three people or animals.

elébúghúw three hundred.

eléfósch three long objects.

elésché three flat objects.

eliigh thirty.

eluw three general objects.

erhé (TAN) one flat thin object.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

esetil one portion or piece of something (e.g., betel nut supplies or candy, but not meat, rice, or taro).

esóbw one half, partly.

esché one flat thin object, as a leaf or piece of paper; one page (of a book).

eet the number one, in abstract or serial counting: “number one”.

eew one general thing; used for counting most objects.

eyáf one bundle or pile of about ten coconuts.

faa-¹ four, as a combining form.

faabwúghúw four hundred.

faafay four round objects.

faafósch four long objects.

faig (TAN) forty.

faamal four humans or higher animals.

faangaras four thousand.

faasché four flat objects.

faaw four general objects.

faýúlippi uncountable, too numerous to count (lit.: grains of sand).

fáághit forty thousand.

fááiigh forty.

*fáál*¹ the number four, in abstract or serial counting: “number four”.

fáán (TAN, LN) the number four in abstract or serial counting: “number four”.

fis the number seven in abstract or serial counting: “number seven”.

fisabwúghúw seven hundred.

fisangaras seven thousand.

fisasché seven pages or flat leaves.

fisifay seven round objects (balls, fruit, etc.).

fisiigh seventy.

fisighit seventy thousand.

fisimal seven humans or animals.

fisufósch seven long objects (such as canoes, trees, pens).

fisuuw seven general objects.

fisú- the number seven, as a combining form.

fita- how many? how much?

fitalé how many bottles?

fitasché how many pages? how many leaves?

fitewúghúw how many hundreds?

fitefósch how many long objects?

fitengaras how many thousands?

fitifay how many round objects?

fitifay méél how much money? (lit.: how many coins, its cost).

fitimal how many people or animals? (expected answer is more than three).

fitischay how many people or animals? (expected answer is less than four).

fitoow how many (general) objects?

-ghit counting classifier for units of ten thousand.

heig (TAN) ten, as an abstract number and in serial counting: "number ten".

-ig (TAN) counting classifier for units of tens.

-igh counting classifier for units of tens.

ili- (TAN) the number three, as a combining form.

-l² suffix on ordinal numbers.

-l⁴ counting classifier for high exponent of ten, perhaps millions.

liffay five round objects (as rocks, oranges, balls, marbles).

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

liffósch five long objects (canoes, trees, pens).

liim the number five in abstract or serial counting: “number five”.

lima- the number five, as a combining form.

limabwúgú (TAN) five hundred.

limabwúghúw five hundred.

limmal five living things or people.

limangaf five fathoms.

limangaras five thousand.

limarhé (TAN) five pages or leaves (flat things).

limasché five pages or leaves (flat things).

limeghit fifty thousand.

limeig (TAN) fifty.

limeigh fifty.

limouw five general objects.

limoow (TAN) five general objects.

numuro

-ngaras counting classifier for units of thousands.

-ngéréw counting classifier for units of thousands.

ool the number six in abstract or serial counting: “number six”.

oleghit sixty thousand.

oleigh sixty.

olo-¹ the number six, as a combining form.

olobwúghúw six hundred.

olofay six round objects.

olofósch six long objects.

olomal six humans or higher animals.

olongaras six thousand.

olosché six flat objects.

oloow six general objects.

oon (TAN, LN) the number six in abstract or serial counting: "number six".

-osálil (TAN) counting classifier for a high number, perhaps million.

-púngút counting classifier for units of a large power of ten, perhaps hundred thousands or millions.

ruufósch two long objects, as trees, canoes, pens.

ruwa- the number two, as a combining form.

ruwabwúghúw two hundred.

ruwaghit twenty thousand.

ruwangaras two thousand.

ruwasché two pages, flat leaves, pieces of paper.

ruweigh twenty.

ruwoow two general objects.

rúúfay two round objects.

rúúschay two people or animals.

rúúw the number two in abstract or serial counting: "number two".

rúwááf two bundles or piles, each of about ten coconuts.

sangaras one thousand.

se- the number one, as a combining form.

seigh ten, as an abstract number and in serial counting: "number ten".

seigh me eew eleven.

seigh me ruwoow twelve.

ssel very high number, perhaps one million.

*tiw*¹ the number nine in abstract or serial counting: "number nine".

tiwa- nine, as a combining form.

tiwabwúghúw nine hundred.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

tiwafósch nine long objects (canoes, trees, pens, etc.).

tiwangaf nine fathoms.

tiwangaras nine thousand.

tiwasché nine flat objects (pages, leaves, pieces of paper).

tiweghit ninety thousand.

tiweigh ninety.

tiwmal nine people or animals.

tiwoow nine general objects.

waal the number eight in abstract or serial counting: “number eight”.

walabwúghúw eight hundred.

walafósch eight long objects (canoes, trees, pens).

walaghit eighty thousand.

walasché eight flat objects (pages, pieces of paper, leaves).

walengaf eight fathoms.

walengaras eight thousand.

waliigh eighty.

waluuw eight general objects.

walú- eight, as a combining form.

walúmal eight people or animals.

numerous

fayúlippi uncountable, too numerous to count (lit.: grains of sand).

*schóóschó*² to be numerous (of people in a certain group such as a race or clan); to be large (of a family).

nurse

finmeera

túút to suckle, to nurse from a breast.

nurture

ffóól to raise, care for, bring up, nurture (of children or animals, but not plants).

nutcracker

*paghúpagh*² cutting tool: nutcracker, tool to slice betel nut, scissors, machete.

obedient

rongoschigh to be obedient, attentive, to listen carefully.

obese

bwutááy to be fat, obese (of a person, animal or fish).

*ligauluul*¹ (TAN) to be extremely obese, to have creases in the skin from fat.

obey

rong to hear, listen, obey.

rongofisch person who obeys and listens well to elders.

rongohoorhig (TAN) to obey meticulously.

selingááfisch well behaved, obedient.

object

kosas thing, object.

miil (s) thing, object.

object pronoun

-*a*³ object pronoun: him, her, it as suffix on transitive verbs.

object suffix

-*g* (TAN) second person singular object suffix: you.

-*gem* (TAN) first person plural exclusive object suffix: us; excludes hearer.

-*gemi* (TAN) second person plural object suffix: you.

-*girh* (TAN) first person plural inclusive object suffix: us; includes hearer.

-*gh* second person singular object suffix: you.

-*ghámem* first person plural exclusive object suffix: us; excludes hearer.

-*ghemi* second person plural object suffix: you.

-*ghisch* first person plural inclusive object suffix: us; includes hearer.

-*ll* third person plural inanimate object suffix: them.

-*nn* (TAN, LN) third person plural inanimate object suffix: them.

-*r*² third person plural animate object suffix: them; of humans and higher animals.

-*yáy* first person singular object suffix: me.

obscure

póól to be hazy, murky, unclear (of sea water, also of glass that needs to be cleaned); to be obscured, unclear (of vision).

observe

alama (TAN) to observe with the purpose of evaluating; to watch carefully; to study.

allaamwa to observe, to look at someone in a secret or sneaky way.

auluuluuw to observe, to study, esp. in an evaluative manner.

auruur to watch, observe.

áláng to stare or observe secretly (from the corner of the eyes, or with lowered eyelids).

álángi to look sideways at someone, to observe someone without facing him directly; to observe in a non-obvious way. Often implies distrust or the making of evil plans, but may also be used when the looker is attracted to a person but does not wish to show it.

állewa to observe someone secretly, from the corners of the eyes.

fala- to look, observe, face toward.

falangáli to look at someone or something, to observe.

fana- (TAN, LN) to look, observe, face toward.

*lamalam*² to observe an action or event (that people are doing) and have an opinion about the activity, for or against.

piipi to look for something, watch it, examine it, observe it.

sáscheey to look for something or someone, to look at or observe something.

woori to look at, observe something; to admire oneself in a mirror, to look at something, observe it.

obvious

bwááto to come into the full view of the speaker, to be completely visible or obvious.

faatattaral sabweil under the eyes; easily seen; obvious.

occasion

*fáál*² time, occasion.

occupation

angaang work, occupation, labor.

tarabwaagho work, labor, occupation.

occupy

abwurha (TAN) to distract or fool someone, to keep someone occupied.

occur

fih (TAN) to happen, to occur, to appear, to come about.

*fis*¹ to happen, to occur, to take place, to come about.

láál to have just begun, just occurred.

láán (TAN) to have just begun, just occurred.

ocean

bwool sáát smell of the ocean or sea, especially strong at low tide.

bwoon háát (TAN) smell of the ocean.

bwooset to smell of the ocean or sea.

fááliilól deep sea, ocean.

fáániilól (TAN) deep sea, ocean.

lehet (TAN) at the ocean, at sea.

leeset at the ocean, at sea.

metaw open ocean, deep sea.

o'clock

oora time, hour, o'clock, to be a certain time, hour, o'clock.

October

Ottuubre the month of October.

octopus

gúúh (TAN)

ghúús

odor

bwoo- smell, odor, aroma.

bwoongah (TAN) to have a fragrant odor, perfume.

bwoonngaw bad smell or odor, stench.

bwoppwool to begin to permeate (of pleasant or bad odors).

bwoottig (TAN) to have a strong unpleasant odor.

bwoottigh to have a strong unpleasant odor.

bwootighar very strong odor that stays with one, gives one a headache; burning smell, as of ammonia or urine.

limasch person with an unpleasant odor.

uwah (TAN) (of an odor) to be in the air, to be detectable.

uwas (of an odor) to be in the air, to be detectable.

of

-l¹ construct suffix: of, for.

-l² of, for (attributive suffix).

offend

ngáásch² to be in danger of saying too much (i.e., of offending others); used as a warning.

offering

ahoomá (TAN) offering for spirits.

ahóra (TAN) to prepare offerings for a deity; to worship.

asóra to worship (a god); to prepare offerings or sacrifice for a deity.

óssootubw to present an offering or dedication.

office

bwulasio office, headquarters.

lugóót office, place, home, residence, land used for a given purpose.

ofisiina

offspring

layú- possessive classifier for children or offspring, domesticated animals that are owned and treasured, tools, toys, and other cherished personal objects.

nayú- (TAN, LN) possessive classifier for offspring, pets, toys.

oil

*abwura*¹ oil or lubrication for cars or machinery.

ammihi (TAN) to anoint someone with oil.

ammisi to anoint someone with oil.

ákkápit oil for anointing the body or hair.

*tikka*¹ general term for body or hair oil, esp. coconut oil.

oilcloth

kkaaba canvas, oilcloth, raincoat.

oily

mmis to be shiny, greasy, oily.

okay

iweewo okay, I've got it; also used when observing someone's mistake.

iweeyo (TAN) okay, I've got it; also used when observing someone's mistake.

old

bwey to be old and decayed, rusted, frayed, etc. (of things, not people).

fasúl something used before and saved; old, previous, former one.

lap to be large, big, older, more senior.

lapasengi to be older than someone.

lapehengi (TAN) to be older than someone.

lippwarh (TAN) to be old and wrinkled (of people).

lippwasch to be old and wrinkled (of people).

*lóómw*¹ old times, ancient times.

mwug (TAN) old, ancient, aged (of people).

ppwasch to be old and wrinkled (of people).

schillap senior generations, old people.

tuufay to be old, elderly (of people).

tchinnap (TAN) old man, old woman, elder.

Oleai

Léélugh area in Oleai village near the shore.

Tammwoora northern area of the village of Oleai (San Jose) on Saipan.

oleander

odetfa

omen

waihet (TAN) bad omen, misfortune, bad luck, evil tidings.

weisát bad omen, misfortune, bad luck, evil tidings.

on

schúúl on (in reference to sea-going craft); lit.: bones of.

wei-¹ above, on top, the surface of something.

wel- on, on top of something; in compounds.

wóó- on, above (touching the surface).

once in a while

eyoor igha sometimes, once in a while (lit.: there are times that...).

Once upon a time

leeweina (TAN) "Once upon a time"; conventional beginning of stories.

léaweeiló "Once upon a time"; conventional beginning of stories. Listeners respond by saying "*yei-yei*", after which the story begins.

mwoiwe "Once upon a time..."; formal beginning for stories.

oloweiló "Once upon a time..."; conventional beginning of a story.

one

a-³ (TAN) the number one, as a combining form.

aeschayúl the first in a series of people or animals.

aeuwal the first general object in a series.

áláá- single, alone (used with counting classifier).

álááfay one single round object (e.g., fruit, rock, ball, etc.).

álááfósch one single tree, canoe, or other long object.

álááschay one single person or animal.

áleyeew one single general object.

bwaleew another one.

e- the number one, as a combining form.

ebwúghúw one hundred.

efay one round object (e.g., breadfruit, ball, coconut, eye).

egumw (TAN) one handful (as of rice or grain).

egumwurh (TAN) one hand-length.

egúh (TAN) a little bit, a small amount.

eghit ten thousand.

eghumw one handful (as of rice or grain).

eghumwusch one hand-length, from the tip of the finger to the wrist.

eghus a little bit, a small amount.

ehat (TAN) one portion or piece.

ehóbw (TAN) one half, partly.

erhé (TAN) one flat thin object.

esetil one portion or piece of something (e.g., betel nut supplies or candy, but not meat, rice, or taro).

esóbw one half, partly.

esché one flat thin object, as a leaf or piece of paper; one page (of a book).

eet the number one, in abstract or serial counting: “number one”.

eew one general thing; used for counting most objects.

eyáf one bundle or pile of about ten coconuts.

mili- the one (human or animal).

sangaras one thousand.

se- the number one, as a combining form.

one hundred

ebwúghúw

one óclock

ala una

one thousand

sangaras

one who

li- one who (has a certain characteristic).

male- one who is, one who does.

mane- (TAN) one who is, one who does.

onion

subwuyas

only

rhag (TAN) only, just, merely.

schagh just, only, merely.

open

ammahaaw (TAN) to open one’s mouth wide.

ammasaaw to open one’s mouth wide.

bwiliiló to force or pry something open; to snap or break something (as a stick).

falló to look outwards, open the eyes, watch where one is going.

haleeng (TAN) to be open, exposed, to be served in open containers (of food).

huug (TAN) to be open.

huugey (TAN) to be opened.

huugi (TAN) to open something.

huuhu (TAN) to be open, to be opening something.

mmaw to open the mouth, as in a sigh or to stretch the muscles of the mouth.

seleeng to be open, exposed, to be served in open containers (of food).

suugh to be open.

suughágh to be opened, to be opened, already open.

suughi to open something.

suusu to be open, to be opening something.

ttáf to be wide open, spread (of a wound, of the vagina).

táfi to open wide an orifice of the body (as the mouth, eyelid, nostril, etc.).

tefi (TAN) to open wide an orifice of the body (as the mouth, eyelid, nostril, etc.).

wááhi (TAN) to open the way, make room for more people.

*wáási*² to open the way, make room for more people.

or

*me*² and, or, with.

ngare

orange

*gurugur*¹ (TAN) orange fruit and tree.

ghaayil orange fruit and tree.

rangarang orange, yellow.

oration

fayúrho (TAN) the first or last thing said in a formal request or oration.

*fayúscho*¹ the first or last thing said in a formal request or oration (to apologize for speaking out).

order

afala to guide, direct someone; to give commands or orders.

akkuléew to give orders, to direct (someone), to request someone to do a favor or an errand.

*ammwel*¹ to clean things up, put things into order, straighten things, make things tidy.

*amwelaaló*¹ to clean something up, straighten it up, put it in order.

ordinal prefix

a-² ordinal prefix: forms ordinal numbers.

ordinal suffix

-*l*² suffix on ordinal numbers.

origin

bweletáá- beginning, groundwork, preamble, introduction, origin, basis.

bwenetáá- (TAN, LN) beginning, origin, basis, introduction.

bwughos property; ancestral home; place of origin.

Orion

Elúwel the three stars that make up the belt in the constellation of Orion.

our

aarh (TAN) first person plural inclusive possessive pronoun: our, ours.

aasch first person plural inclusive possessive pronoun: our, ours.

*áám*¹ (TAN) first person plural exclusive possessive pronoun:
our, ours.

*áámem*¹ (S) first person plural exclusive possessive pronoun:
our, ours.

-*m* (TAN) first person plural exclusive possessive suffix: our.

-*mám* (S) first person plural exclusive possessive suffix: our; excludes hearer.

-*rh* (TAN) first person plural inclusive possessive suffix: our; includes hearer.

-*sch* first person plural inclusive possessive suffix: our, includes hearer.

out

óut to be out (in baseball).

-*wow* outward, westward, leeward.

out-islanders

aifal people who live on outlying islands.

outlying island

tée small atolls, low islands; often used generally to mean outlying island, in which case it may include volcanic islands as well as atolls.

out of breath

*mwoor*² to be out of breath, breathing hard, as a result of exertion or an attack of asthma.

nngasappwo to breathe heavily, to pant, be out of breath.

out-of-control

ilumaaw to be a pest or a bully, to be out-of-control in one's behavior, to be rude and unruly (of adults or children).

out of joint

ppisch to snap or pop out of joint, as one's back when lifting a heavy weight.

out of marriage

layúlipisch child of an unwed mother; child born out of marriage.

nayúlipirh (TAN) child of an unwed mother; child born out of marriage.

out of season

mweeiló to be out of season (of fruit).

out of shape

táy to be out-of-square (of poles that aren't straight, walls that aren't square with each other, things that don't have parallel sides or supports); to be out of shape, shrunken (of cloth).

out-of-square

táy to be out-of-square (of poles that aren't straight, walls that aren't square with each other, things that don't have parallel sides or supports); to be out of shape, shrunken (of cloth).

outrigger boom

ghiyó outrigger boom: the two long poles connecting the outrigger float to the canoe and supporting the outrigger platform.

outrigger float

taam outrigger float on a canoe.

outside

lugun (TAN) outside of something.

lughul outside of something.

outsider

schóól lughul alien, stranger, outsider; lit.: person from the outside; someone who is not a member of a specified group (of any size).

schóól waaseela guests, outsiders, strangers.

waahééló (TAN) people who have come from other places, visitors, outsiders, strangers.

waaseela people who have come from other places, visitors, outsiders, strangers.

outward

ngatéwow (of a hole) to open outward, e.g., toward the ocean.

oven

onnul mwongo oven in a stove.

uumw earth oven.

overcast

lángimmóbw to be cloudy, overcast, about to rain.

rhóletá (TAN) to be overcast, to darken.

schóleppwung to be heavily overcast (of the sky).

schóletá to be overcast, to darken.

overcook

bwoomwusch to smell burned (of food that is overcooked, esp. rice); burning smell.

mwusch to be burnt, dried from overcooking.

overeat

kkétá to have overeaten, to be overly and uncomfortably full, perhaps to the point of nausea.

overflow

lip to be overflowing (with liquid or grain).

óura- to fill up a container, plate, glass, ship; to add more; to fill to overflowing.

uuló (TAN) (of liquid that is cooking) to boil up and overflow, to boil over.

uroló to be filled to the brim, filled to overflowing.

overgrown

tár to be large for one's age or peer group, to be overgrown.

over here

igheey over here (in reference to a general area).

overpower

bwángiyy to try to overpower someone in a wrestling match.

oversleep

masóól to sleep until late, oversleep.

over there

ighilaal over there, away from speaker and hearer (emphatic form).

owe

diibi debt, financial obligation; to owe someone, to be in debt.

own

ááni (TAN) to own something, to use it.

giyeni (TAN) to own a mat.

ghiyeli to own a mat.

yááli to own something, to use it.

pack

awuta to pack something, put something in it.

package

-*túgh* counting classifier for packages or bundles.

pad

tiliig (TAN) book, notebook, pamphlet, pad of paper.

tiliighi book, notebook, pamphlet, pad of paper.

paddle

fatúl paddle for a boat or canoe, to paddle a boat or canoe.

fatúla to paddle it (of a canoe or boat).

payúl fatúl steering paddle on a sailing canoe.

*ssó*¹ to sit on a seat for paddling.

Pagan

Paagang (TAN) the island of Pagan.

Paaghang the island of Pagan.

pain

aremet to sting, pain, irritate (esp. of a cut or wound).

*ffisch*³ to have a sudden sharp pain.

lifólo to have a throbbing pain, as with an infected swollen wound or sore feet.

metágh pain (as the result of injury or sickness).

oghakk to throb, as the pain of a wound or injury.

werewerilúút stinging pain of the finger that typically arises in rainy weather and that may result in a badly stiffened joint; it is said that this ailment requires treatment by traditional medicine.

painful

metágh to hurt, to be painful.

paint

amihi (TAN) to paint something.

amis

amisi to paint something.

penta paint, drawing, painting, to paint, to color a picture.

zungwa to draw, paint pictures; a drawing or painting.

paintbrush

pinseet

painting

penta paint, drawing, painting.

zungwa to draw, paint pictures; a drawing or painting.

pair

appalúwáli to pair someone, to make someone partners.

apappa to pair someone, to make a pair.

palúwa- partner, member of a pair.

*palúwal*² to be a pair, to be paired.

papp to be a pair, to be paired.

pappa- member of a pair, partner.

pappfengáll to be a pair, to be partners together.

palate

pongóósch roof of the mouth, hard palate.

Palau

Palley

pale

bwerhebwerh (TAN) white, pale.

bweschebwesch white, pale.

palm

atool very tall coconut palm from which these small green coconuts are obtained.

faadang *Cycas circinalis*, cycad; sp. of small palm whose fronds are used as decorations.

rebwung sp. of palm whose fronds are used in making traditional roofs.

pamper

arheng (TAN) to be pampered, spoiled.

arhengi (TAN) to spoil or pamper a child; to treasure a child or possession excessively.

ascheng (of a child) to be pampered, spoiled by parents; to be the pet of the family.

aschengi to spoil or pamper a child; to treasure a child, animal, or possession.

kkiriida especially loved and pampered female child; “teacher’s pet”.

kkiriido especially loved and pampered male child, “teacher’s pet”.

layúlayúscheng to spoil or excessively pamper a child when raising it.

nayúnayúrheng (TAN) to spoil or excessively pamper a child.

pamphlet

tiliig (TAN) book, notebook, pamphlet, pad of paper.

tiliighi book, notebook, pamphlet, pad of paper.

pan

paan large flat pan; container for food and sometimes clothes.

pancake

pangkek pancake (may be eaten at any time of the day, with or without syrup).

pandanus

ahúg (TAN) white flowers of the pandanus tree.

faarh (TAN)

faasch generic term for pandanus, screwpine.

faasch uschóósch pandanus variety with edible fruit.

faschal Luuta pandanus variety which is said to be the best for making baskets; lit.: “pandanus of Rota”.

faschal wwal pandanus variety that grows wild in the forest.

póghu plant similar to pandanus, with small edible nuts.

pant

mwi to be panting, out of breath, from strenuous work or running.

nngasappwo to breathe heavily, to pant, be out of breath.

pants

anzibwong short pants (for men or women), shorts.

ghassuulis pants, trousers.

hanzibwong (TAN) shorts, short pants.

papaya

bweibwaay papaya, papaya tree.

bweibwaay mwáál male papaya, which bears flowers that are used in garlands.

bweibwaay schóóbwut female papaya, which bears fruit for eating.

paper

pappid

tiliig (TAN) book, notebook, pamphlet, pad of paper.

tiliighi book, notebook, pamphlet, pad of paper.

paralyzed

inuutit to be paralyzed, unable to move (as the result of an accident).

ligiimw (TAN) to be paralyzed, unable to move, paraplegic (usually the affliction is innate).

lighiimw to be paralyzed, unable to move, paraplegic (usually the affliction is innate).

má² (of arms or legs) to be paralyzed, unable to support one's weight; may be a temporary or permanent condition.

paay má paralyzed arms.

paraplegic

ligiimw (TAN) to be paralyzed, unable to move, paraplegic (usually the affliction is innate).

lighiimw to be paralyzed, unable to move, paraplegic (usually the affliction is innate).

pardon

amwosomwos to apologize, to beg forgiveness or pardon.

*fayúsho*¹ respectful expression of humility, request for pardon or forgiveness for addressing a superior or an audience.

parrotfish

*áár*¹ sp. of yellow parrotfish.

iginorh (TAN) sp. of parrotfish.

oscha large sp. of parrotfish.

urha (TAN) sp. of parrotfish.

parsma berry

manisanita (TAN) parsma berry, strawberry tree.

mansaniita parsma berry, strawberry tree; the fruit has many seeds, but is very sweet.

part

mweisefáng to be frayed, parted, broken (of a rope, esp. one with many strands).

mweiti to break something, part it, snap it (of rope, string, cable, etc.).

mmwey to be broken, snapped, parted (of thread, rope, string, cable, fishline, rubber band).

paghúl half, broken part of something; stump, butt.

peiráágh spare parts, e.g., wood taken on a voyage for emergency canoe repairs.

parting

ulee lo expression of farewell or parting, used when the speaker is departing and the hearer is remaining behind.

ulee ló expression of farewell or parting, used when the speaker is remaining behind (at least briefly) and the hearer is leaving.

partition

átippw partition, as of a room.

tibwas room, chamber, partitions for rooms.

partly

ehóbw (TAN) one half, partly.

esóbw one half, partly.

partner

apalúwal to be partners in doing a task, such as lifting a heavy object.

appalúwáli to pair someone, to make someone partners, to partner someone in doing a task.

palúwa- partner, member of a pair.

pappa- member of a pair, partner.

pappeli to become or be partners with someone.

pappfengáll to be a pair, to be partners together.

rheena- (TAN) companion, partner, company, follower, helpmate.

scheela- companion, partner, company, follower, helpmate.

party

guubwul (TAN) party, feast, festival.

ghuubwul party, feast, festival.

pass

aiti to hand something (to someone), to pass it.

aitingáli to pass something to someone.

aluu- to go beyond, to pass by.

aluuy (TAN) to pass by, go beyond.

áffángár to pass an acquaintance on the road while travelling in opposite directions.

áffáyil to pass an acquaintance on the road while going in opposite directions.

ffangeerhefáng (TAN) to pass one another from opposite directions (on a road or walkway).

ffengeersefáng to pass each other from opposite directions (on a road or walkway).

marew (TAN) to pass by very quickly.

marúng to pass by very quickly (of moving objects or creatures).

milaato to pass, push an object towards the speaker.

ngal- to pass an object to someone, to put an object somewhere.

ngalleey to give something to someone, to pass something to someone.

patti to distribute, to serve, to apportion, to pass out food or belongings.

táári to pass very close by a specific point, as a canoe sailing close to the reef, or an airplane passing close to a mountain.

passion fruit

dossi Passiflora foetida, love-in-a-mist: wild passion fruit with small red or orange fruit, which are used in a traditional treatment for asthma.

pass wind

bwir (TAN) to pass wind, fart.

bwiribwir to fart or pass wind noisily.

ppwir to pass wind, to fart.

sing to pass wind, fart.

singising to pass wind, fart.

past

*hengi*¹ (TAN) from, past, away from.

mwoiwe the past, at least two or three generations ago, in the olden days.

pasaw past, after (in telling time).

*sángi*¹ from, past, away from.

paste

amallaay to grind a substance into a powder or paste; to make it into a flour.

*apparh*¹ (TAN) to be pasted up, posted up.

*appasch*¹ to be posted or pasted up, as of theater advertisements.

*mall*² to have been ground or chewed into a powder or paste; to have been made into a flour (of grains).

pat

apisipis to pat a young child or baby so as to put him to sleep.

pighiri to slap, pat, tap someone (may be a soft or hard blow); to slap someone on the back to help remove food stuck in the throat.

*pisipis*² to pat a baby or young child so as to soothe him.

patch

apilasa to patch a leak; stop up a leak.

apinaha (TAN) to patch a leak.

limenda to mend something, to patch it.

*patsi*¹ to patch cloth or clothes, to mend clothes, to repair a tire or hose.

*patsi*² patch for clothes or for a tire.

pilesagh to become blocked, clogged (without an intentional agent); to be patched, stopped from leaking.

path

*aal*¹ path, road.

patient

ameschereghi to be patient, to take it easy, to make things easy for oneself.

amwaamwaay leetipomw to be patient, to cool yourself down, to calm yourself.

patriarch

hamalap (TAN) patriarch or head of the extended family, oldest male in the family; grandfather.

samalap patriarch or head of the extended family, oldest male in the family; grandfather.

patter

ppwunguppwung to make a thudding or pattering noise such as rain, ship's motors, etc.; the noise made by such events.

pattern

áriiri to sort objects into a pattern, esp. of beads when making a bead necklace.

paw through

kkop to search for something by pawing through things with the hands or paws; to paw through something.

pay

óbwóssuuló to pay for something (completely), to pay it off.

óbwóssuw to pay someone for something.

peace

gúnammwey (TAN) peacefulness, warm-heartedness, restfulness, freedom, to be at peace, at rest, free; to be warm-hearted and content.

gúnómw (TAN) deep sleep; freedom, quiet, peace.

ghilómw deep sleep; freedom, quiet, peace.

ghúlammmwey peacefulness, warm-heartedness, restfulness, freedom, to be at peace, be warmhearted, at rest, free.

sálit to make peace, as by separating two fighters.

peaceful

rhóórág (TAN) (of the ocean) to be calm, (of the night) to be peaceful.

*schóórág*h to be calm (of the ocean), to be peaceful (of the night).

peak

rhugullang (TAN) high mountain, peak.

schughullang high mountain, peak.

*tool*¹ mountain peak.

weirhug (TAN) crest or peak or a hill or mountain.

weischugh crest or peak of a hill or mountain.

pear

peeras pear (the fruit).

peck

ffel to peck (of hens).

feleey to peck someone or something (of chickens).

pectoral fin

*ppwan*¹ (TAN) pectoral fin and attached bone of a fish.

peel

bwurungágh to be scraped, scratched (of things or people), to be peeled.

bwurungi to peel it or skin it (of breadfruit, bananas, other foods and non-food items that need to be peeled before use); to skin an animal or fish.

bwurungiiló to completely skin an animal, to peel a fruit or vegetable.

ffet to peel (lift off) the charred skin on roasted breadfruit.

fetti to peel it (of breadfruit).

ppwur to be peeled, skinned (of fruits, vegetables, or animals).

serághékkiló to peel, come off, crack (as of old paint, or a mirror).

sigát (TAN) to peel (lift off) the charred skin on roasted breadfruit.

sigáti (TAN) to peel it (of breadfruit).

peer

haran (TAN) one who is the same age or level as another person; peer.

kuumi peer group, class, classmates, friends, allies.

sárel one who is the same age or level as another person; peer.

pen

peen writing pen.

pluuma writing pen, fountain pen.

úraál makk pen or pencil.

pencil

lóóp is

úraál makk pen or pencil.

peninsula

*ayúlúúl*² tip or point of land, narrow peninsula.

máásch point of land, small peninsula.

penis

gháyi-

hee (TAN)

kkúr to be exposed (of the head of the penis), to be pulled back (of the foreskin of the penis); to be circumcised.

mwáálil penis; manliness, maturity (of males).

*parúng*² foreskin of the penis.

see

súlú-

*taa*² penis (esp. of small boys, but also used of older males by peers).

penny

seen cent, penny.

people

aramah (TAN) person, persons, people.

aramas person, persons, people.

-mal counting classifier for people and animals.

re—

Repaghuluwósch people of the central Caroline Islands; people of the reef.

-*scháy* counting classifier for one, two, or three people, pigs, goats, dogs, cattle, horses, cats, rats, and fish; used for first three numbers only; for four and up -*mal* is used.

schóól schuugh mountain people, person from a high island.

pepper

amweigh chili pepper.

amwiig (TAN) chili pepper.

attiga (TAN) to spice food with pepper or hot sauce.

attigha to spice food with pepper or hot sauce; to make food spicy or hot.

lolli hot spice, chili peppers.

lolliyaay to spice food with chili pepper; to make it hot.

lonni (TAN) hot spice, chili peppers.

mwiigh *Capsicum annum*, chili pepper.

walangung sp. of pepper.

waluwal pepper leaf chewed together with betel nut.

waluté type of pepper leaf.

perceive

*werewer*² to see, perceive.

weri to see something, perceive it, notice it.

perfective aspect

-*a*¹ perfective aspect marker: indicates completed action, realized state, change of condition.

perform

sóu- one who performs an action, esp. one who is skilled or expert, or who does the action repeatedly.

perfume

amet perfume or scented oil containing herbs, used to protect infants or pregnant women from spirits or disease.

bwoongah (TAN) to have a fragrant odor, perfume.

bwoongas perfume from fragrant flowers, leaves, grasses or bottled perfume or scent; to have a pleasant scent.

bwoongasa to apply perfume to someone.

ommwung traditional aphrodisiac perfume which is applied to the body of a woman so that she may fall in love with the applier.

perhaps

máli maybe, perhaps, possibly.

téeschigha maybe, perhaps.

period

tempo time, period, reign.

permeate

bwoppwool to begin to permeate (of pleasant or bad odors).

person

aramah (TAN) person, persons, people.

aramas person, persons, people.

miil person (known but not specified).

miin (TAN) person (known but not specified).

rhóó (TAN) person, member of a clan, inhabitants of a community, work force or team; member of such a larger group.

perspiration

mwóóliyol

perspire

mwóóliyol to perspire, sweat.

witch to perspire, sweat.

persuade

alúghúúw to make someone believe something; to persuade or convince someone of something.

pest

ilumaaw to be a pest or a bully, to be out-of-control in one's behavior, to be rude and unruly (of adults or children).

pestle

fayúlippwo pestle for pounding food and medicine.

*ppwo*² pestle for pounding food.

pet

nayú- (TAN, LN) possessive classifier for offspring, pets, toys.

tóófi to pet, rub, stroke, caress a person or an animal.

petroleum

pwótorooliyo

Philippine

Filipino Filipino, man from the Philippine Islands.

phonograph

átittigh phonograph, tape recorder, radio; generic term for musical instrument.

densuku phonograph, jukebox.

photograph

literóoto picture, photograph; camera.

ngééni (TAN) to photograph someone.

púghúse photograph, picture.

saasing to take a photograph.

sassingi to photograph someone.

pick

dekka to poke, nudge, pick at.

dekkááli to pick at something, poke someone.

fátighi to pinch something, to pick it up (of small things).

*firhi*² (TAN) to play a stringed instrument by plucking the strings; to pick flowers or leaves by hand.

firhifirh (TAN) to pluck or pick with the fingers.

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*fischi*³ to play a stringed instrument by plucking the strings with the fingers; to pick flowers or leaves by hand, one by one.

fischifisch to pluck or pick with the fingers (of, e.g., flowers or the strings of a musical instrument).

fitigi (TAN) to pinch something, to pick it up (of small things).

gin (TAN) to pick fruit from a tree.

girigir (TAN) to pick things up.

*ghiil*² to pick fruit from a tree.

*ghili*¹ to harvest or pick fruit or leaves from a tree.

ghirighir to pick things up.

iyeri (TAN) to pick fruit with a pole or forked stick.

iyey to pick breadfruit using a pole.

rooghiitá to pick up something (e.g., infants and other things carried in the arms).

*tafataf*¹ to pick leaves from branches (to use in medicine).

tafengi to pick leaves (to use in medicine).

*tári*¹ to pick leaves for medicine.

tteri (TAN) to pick leaves for medicine.

tóraay (TAN) to pick leaves or flowers from a tree; to gather objects.

*tóreey*¹ to pick leaves or flowers from a tree; to gather objects.

úrúgi (TAN) to pick up, gather, collect.

úrúgifirhi (TAN) to be careful to pick up or clean up everything (as of broken glass), to pick out the best objects, to separate the good from the bad, to select things carefully.

úrúghifischiiy to pick out the best objects, to separate the good from the bad, to select things carefully; to be careful to pick up or clean up everything (as of broken glass).

úrúghú to pick up, gather, collect.

*úrúúr*² to engage in picking things up, to gather things from the ground (esp.. of fruit).

pickle

asuumwól to salt, pickle, or otherwise preserve fish, shellfish, or fruit.

suumwól salted or pickled foods.

pickpocket

lighottap sneak thief, pickpocket.

picky

*liflifil*² to be choosy, picky.

picnic

pinnik

picture

literóoto picture, photograph; camera, to take pictures.

literóotoow to take a picture of someone or something.

púghúse photograph, picture.

zungwa to draw, paint pictures; a drawing or painting.

*paay*³

piece

–*ghup* counting classifier for pieces broken off of a long hard object (as a stick, crayon, pencil, piece of chalk).

–*hatta* (TAN) chip, piece, portion, esp. of food, betel nut, or tobacco, counting classifier for chips, pieces, portions (of, e.g., betel nut).

hetip (TAN) slice, piece (of, e.g., firewood, banana, breadfruit).

*hóóbw*¹ (TAN) half, piece.

maripúúlé pieces of broken glass.

márip broken pieces of shattered objects, to break into pieces, shatter.

máripirip to be broken into pieces.

mwéter piece, sheet (of cloth or paper).

mwétetteril small pieces, fragments (of cloth, paper); small pieces or sections.

ripiságh piece of a shattered object, to be broken into pieces, shattered.

sátil chip, piece, portion, counting classifier for chips, pieces, portions (of, e.g., betel nuts).

sátip slice, piece (e.g., of firewood, banana, breadfruit).

sátipal amwusch piece of firewood.

-sset counting classifier for small pieces or slices (as of betel nut).

*sóóbw*¹ half, piece.

-tip counting classifier for pieces, chunks.

*tiip*¹ piece, slice, chunk.

pierce

bwár to go all the way through (e.g., a tunnel); to pierce something and protrude or emerge from the other side.

pig

siilo

pile

*amwey*¹ to pile things up, to separate things into piles.

amweya to gather and pile things up (as coconuts).

amweyal pile of (objects).

amweyú (TAN) to gather and pile up objects.

arhóngá (TAN) to make piles, to place things in piles.

atchóngá to make piles, to place things in piles.

rhóng (TAN) to be piled up, gathered in piles.

rhóóng (TAN)

sass to be piled up, accumulated in piles or mounds (of soil for the cultivation of rootcrops, or of one's workload).

schóng to be piled up, gathered in piles.

schóngoschóng

tittil mááy tied pile of breadfruit.

tittin mááy (TAN) pile of breadfruit.

tchóng pile, heap.

yéélú to gather or collect things together, esp. fruit that falls on the ground; to pile things up.

pillow

úlúúl to use a pillow.

úlúúlútá to prop up the head while sleeping by using a pillow or head rest.

úlún g

pimple

loor infected swelling on the surface of the skin, such as a pimple.

lorommarh (TAN) pimples, whiteheads, small infections on the surface of the skin.

lorommasch pimples, whiteheads, small infections on the surface of the skin.

pincers

ghaaghos pincers, tongs.

pinch

afalla to pinch a boil or pimple so as to remove pus or other fluid.

afalakké to pinch or scratch using the fingernails.

afitikka to pinch someone.

áfitikk to pinch.

áfitikka to pinch someone.

fátighi to pinch something, to pick it up (of small things).

fitigi (TAN) to pinch something, to pick it up (of small things).

pine

weegu (TAN) *Casuarina equisetifolia*, ironwood tree, Australian pine tree.

weighu *Casuarina equisetifolia*, ironwood tree, Australian pine tree; bark is used in traditional medicine.

pineapple

piinga

pink

pappar to be reddish, pink.

parakkis to be flushed, sunburned, pink-complexioned.

pink-eye

bwutor

pipe

paip pipe (as for water).

siganné (TAN) cigar, pipe.

sighallé cigar, pipe.

Pisarach

Pihirarh (TAN) the atoll of Pisarach, northwest of Truk.

Pisarasch the atoll of Pisarach, northwest of Truk.

pit

faar core, heart, pit of a fruit.

faral mangga seed, pit, core of the mango.

gazera cock-fighting pit; to fight cocks.

laas hole, pit that was dug for trash or to use in preserving food.

naah (TAN) pit that has been dug to hold objects such as trash or preserved food.

pitcher

óóra pitcher for pouring liquids.

pitiable

affaiyé to be pitiful, pitiable.

attong to be sorrowful, sad, pitiable, melancholy.

pitiful

affaiyé to be pitiful, pitiable.

pity

faiyé to feel sympathetic, to feel pity.

liyamaam to have pity for someone, to feel sorry for someone.

ttong sorrow, pity.

place

bwughos property; ancestral home; place of origin.

bwuléy place, location, spot (narrowly specified).

isal to carry objects, to place objects in a location.

isálii- to place an object in a location.

lee- at the place or time of.

leeliy place, location.

lóngey (TAN) to place something on a raised support.

lóngooy to place something on a raised support.

lugóót office, place, home, residence, land used for a given purpose.

ulú- place, location.

wei⁻² to place firewood on a fire; to remove wood from a fire.

wey to take, put, place.

*wi*¹ to pull up or uproot (e.g., plants, trees, poles, nails); to place an object, to remove an object from where it was placed.

place name

Ageriigan (TAN) the island of Agrihan.

Aghériighan the island of Agrihan.

Alal Bwaay Chalan Piao area of Saipan.

Alal Ghaloowa village of Chalan Kanoa on Saipan.

Alal Márebw Quartermaster Road on Saipan.

Aláy Liibw area south of Oleai village on Saipan.

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Alimaan Germany.

Aap (TAN) the island of Yap.

Arabwal the village of Garapan on Saipan.

Asughunnu As Perdido area at the south tip of Saipan.

Asúngúl Capitol Hill area of Saipan.

Aschaubwesch white limestone cliff in the hills near Garapan on Saipan.

*Aschaw*¹ traditional name for the island of Kosrae (Kusaie).

Atoobwey the island of Tobi, located south of Palau in the western Caroline Islands.

Ayúlúúl point of land at the south of the island of Saipan where tuna are frequently caught.

Áláilis area near Quartermaster Road (*Alal Márebw*) on Saipan.

Áschátá traditional name for an area in the north of Oleai village.

Bwollap the island of Pullap in the eastern Caroline Islands.

Bwolowat the island of Puluwat in the eastern Caroline Islands.

Bwughuwal Arabwal the Lower Base area in the west of Saipan.

Bwulubwuul low area near Quartermaster Road (between *Arabwal* and *Oleai* villages).

Espaiyol Spain.

Faiyééw West Fayu, a small uninhabited island in Yap State, where Central Carolinians often catch turtles; used as an important landmark for voyages between Satawal or Puluwat and Saipan.

Faalepi area toward the hills near Garapan on Saipan, where sugar cane used to be planted.

Faluwasch the land, Saipan (literally: “our land”).

Falúghúló area of Chalan Kiya on Saipan.

Fanúyarh (TAN) the land, our land, Saipan.

Fayúlap name of an excellent fishing area located in the lagoon above Tanapag.

Fánáápi (TAN) group of atolls, esp. the low islands of the Caroline Islands.

Feláápi group of atolls, esp. the low islands of the Caroline Islands (e.g., Satawal, Pullap, Woleai).

Fóólopey the island of Ponape in the eastern Caroline Islands.

Gatogobwey (TAN) the island of Tobi in the western Caroline Islands.

Giligaal (TAN) Managaha Island inside the reef of Saipan.

Ghafeetiya traditional name for the area of Agingan on Saipan, including San Antonio village.

Ghalaghaal Managaha Island inside the reef of Saipan.

Ghooposal beach area along the south coast of Saipan.

Houg (TAN) the island of Pulusuk in the eastern Caroline Islands.

Hóbweihow (TAN) Mt. Tapochau, the highest mountain on Saipan.

Imwefay area in Garapan named after a rock cave that was destroyed during World War II.

Iwal Goat Island.

Kkuwam the island of Guam.

Lalamwáágin (TAN) the island of Alamagan.

Lamwotchegh the island of Lamotrek in the central Caroline Islands.

Lataal the island of Anatahan.

Lataan (TAN) the island of Anatahan.

Leelómw Lake Susupe on Saipan (lit.: lagoon).

Lemááyól eastern area of Chalan Laulau on Saipan.

Léélééwong original Carolinian name for the area where Tanapag is now located (lit.: turtle pond).

Léélugh area in Oleai village near the shore.

Lisangal Malúgh south-east peninsula of the island of Saipan.

Lólomwáághil the island of Alamagan.

Lóngeiraw the islands of Farallon de Pajaros.

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Luugholap the center of the island of Saipan, where the mountains and jungle are located.

Luuta the island of Rota.

Marianas the Mariana Islands.

Mataalasa San Roque village on Saipan.

Máschápi Marpi Point in the north of Saipan.

Meráális the Mariana Islands.

Mwóugh Maug Island.

Namwotcheg (TAN) the island of Lamotrek in the Cental Carolines.

Naanmatów the ruined stone city of Nan Madol on Ponape.

Nómwonwiité the atoll of Namonuito in the eastern Caroline Islands, northwest of Truk lagoon.

Onoun (TAN) the island of Uluul to the west of Truk lagoon in Namonuito.

Paagang (TAN) the island of Pagan.

Paaghang the island of Pagan.

Paghúluwosch the Caroline Islands, lit.: the broken reef.

Palley Palau.

Pihirarh (TAN) the atoll of Pisarach, northwest of Truk.

Pisarasch the atoll of Pisarach, northwest of Truk.

Ppiyal Ooláng Micro Beach area on the western shore of Saipan.

Piyapi Ghitighiit cove and beach area at the western end of the south coast of Saipan (lit.: small beach).

Piyapi Tomwógh beach area along the south coast of Saipan (lit.: large beach).

Ppwul the island of Pulu Ana in the state of Palau in the western Caroline Islands.

Rhuug (TAN) Truk, the high islands of Truk lagoon.

Sangórhól (TAN) the island of Asuncion in the Northern Mariana Islands, the island of Sonsorol, located to the south of Palau.

Saramal area of south-central Saipan northeast of Torres Hospital.

Sarigwan the island of Sariguan in the Northern Marianas.

Satawal the island of Satawal in the central Caroline Islands.

Satawan (TAN) the island of Satawal in the central Caroline Islands.

Seipél the island of Saipan.

Seipén (TAN, LN) the island of Saipan.

Sepeet area south of Quartermaster Road (*Alal Márebw*) on Saipan.

Siila China (the country).

Songoschól the island of Asuncion in the Northern Mariana Islands, the island of Sonsorol, located to the south of Palau.

Sough the island of Pulusuk in the eastern Caroline Islands.

Sóbweisow Mt. Tapochau, the highest mountain on Saipan.

Suupi Susupe area on Saipan.

Schuugh Truk, the high islands of Truk lagoon.

Schughul Ghúús high hill in the south central area of Saipan.

Tailaghé area in north Garapan on Saipan.

Taipúngút traditional name of a mountain on Rota.

Taiwang Taiwan.

Talaabwogh village of Tanapag in the north of Saipan.

Tammwoora northern area of the village of Oleai (San Jose) on Saipan.

Tarafóófó (TAN) Talafofo beach and stream on the northeast of Saipan, "the Old Man and the Sea".

Tálliiras point on the island of Tinian, now called *Móppwo*, or *Máschebwo*.

Tool highest island in Truk lagoon; Tol island.

Tourulap (TAN) Tanapag Channel, the main channel through the reef on Saipan.

Tourun Hootiw (TAN) south channel through the reef on Saipan.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

Tórófóófó Talafofo stream and beach area in the north of Saipan.

Tóurul Yéér south channel through the reef on Saipan.

Tóurulap Tanapag Channel, the main channel through the reef on Saipan.

Tuutuuram traditional name for the village of San Vicente on Saipan.

Tchiliyól the island of Tinian; said to mean “sunset”.

Tchiniyól (TAN) the island of Tinian.

Umwul Bweesch area near the mountains north of Garapan where lime used to be produced.

Unoun the island of Uluul to the west of Truk lagoon in Namonuito.

Úlútiw the island of Ulithi in the western Caroline Islands.

Welebwughúw southwestern area of Chalan Laulau on Saipan.

Weniya (TAN) the island of Woleai in the western Caroline Islands.

Woleyaay Carolinian name for San Jose village on Saipan, also called *Tamwoora*, the island of Woleai in the western Caroline Islands.

Yaap the island of Yap.

plait

assey to strip pandanus or coconut leaves for use in plaiting.

fayú to weave or plait it (of cloth).

*ppil*² to be braided, plaited (of the hair).

pili to string a garland or lei; to braid or plait hair.

plane

pileen airplane, plane.

plant

aabwas *Psidium guajava*, guava tree and fruit.

afaamarh (TAN) sp. of vine.

afaamasch sp. of vine with round leaves, which are used in medicine.

afuurh (TAN) *Crataeva speciosa*, sp. of fruit-bearing tree.

afuusch *Crataeva speciosa*, sp. of tree with white and yellow flowers and oval, pale green fruit.

*agurang*¹ (TAN) *Morinda olefeira*, sp. of tree.

aghul *Sesuvium portulacastrum*, sea purslane; low-lying beach or shore plant with white or pink flowers.

aghurang *Morinda olefeira*, sp. of tree.

alóót long and grassy variety of seaweed.

*alús*¹ flower with small white blossoms.

alúw *Cordia subcordata*, sp. of tree with orange flowers.

amaleeset sp. of tall tree found on sandy beaches.

amweigh chili pepper.

amwiig (TAN) chili pepper.

amwot tumaaga *Cassia sophora* and *Cassia occidentalis*; sp. of beach plant used in medicine.

anné (TAN) sp. of tree with small edible nuts and orange flowers.

anoonas *Annona reticulata*, custard apple; the leaves of this plant are also used in medicine for child-bearing.

angomaras sp. of plant with bitter-tasting leaves.

angoschigh sp. of plant with sweet-smelling leaves, which are rubbed to release their scent and used in garlands.

apar *Erythriana variegata - orientalis*, a tree with large red flowers, bean pods and thorns; used in traditional medicine.

appiliischimw sp. of plant used in traditional medicine.

appwulis sp. of tree with poisonous sap, found on Tinian.

ara *Triumfetta procumbens*, small trailing shrub; used in traditional medicine.

arabwal *Ipomea tuba*, goat's foot convolvulus: vine-like plant with round leaves found growing along all the beaches, the dying leaves of which are used to clear diving masks; also used in medicine, esp. to clear mucus from the eyes.

aragakk (TAN) *Cassia alata*, sp. of plant used in medicine.

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araghakk *Cassia alata*, sp. of plant used in medicine.

arama large variety of tree.

arooma *Acacia farneciana*, flowering tree with thorns and small yellow round perfumed flowers.

aromw large variety of tree.

aróóma (TAN) *Acacia farneciana*, flowering tree with thorns and small yellow round perfumed flowers.

aruuru *Maranta arundinacea*, sp. of plant.

asang *Miscanthus floridulus*; sharp-leaved clumpy grass with shallow roots that grows on the edge of ravines.

asass *Terminalia catappa* Indian almond, sp. of nut-bearing tree.

asemsiyén *Asclepias curassavica*, milkweed.

asmin *Jasminum grandiflorum*, jasmine.

aatis *Annona squamosa*, sweetsop, sugar apple.

atmagoso bitter melon.

atool small coconut with green, very sweet meat; often used for medicine, very tall coconut palm from which these small green coconuts are obtained.

*aaw*² *Ficus virens*, banyan tree; said to be called *aaw* because the hollows in the many roots appear like mouths.

awal *Ficus tinctoria*, dyer's fig; the inner skin is used to make a type of cloth, and the leaves are used in traditional medicine.

áfischi *Liyoos* large bush whose flowers are used for leis or garlands, and whose bark and flowers are used in medicine.

áághul *Portulaca oleracea*, sp. of vine used in medicine.

ámááre *Nephrolepis exaltata*, sp. of fern often used in medicine.

áppááw small sp. of mangrove with long leaves.

*áár*² sp. of vine.

*átiyát*² *Wedelia biflora*, low ground-plant, found near the beach, that is used for medicinal purposes.

bilimbiilis star fruit.

bwatch shoot, young plant or tree.

*bwaay*¹ bamboo.

bweibwaay papaya, papaya tree.

bweibwaay mwáál male papaya, which bears flowers that are used in garlands.

bweibwaay schóóbwut female papaya, which bears fruit for eating.

bweenguwa Melanolepsis multiglandulosa, a tall tree, used for medicinal purposes.

bwotaatas potato.

bwuger (TAN) sp. of grass.

bwughárimwáál sp. of grass with wide bladed leaves.

bwughárinngas Fimbristylis atollensis, sp. of grass with white perfumed flowers.

bwughárischóóbwut sp. of grass with thin bladed leaves.

bwugher Fimbristylis cymosa, sp. of grass, short with heavy roots, whose seeds are cooked and made into perfume; roots are also used in the traditional treatment of mouth sores and stomach disorders.

bwughil the edible seeds from *mááyyas* (a breadfruit variety); sp. of breadfruit containing edible seeds.

*bwula*¹ *Cyrtosperma chamissonis*, true giant taro.

dadangsi Urena lobata - sinuota, sp. of plant.

daikon turnip, daikon.

deres plant whose roots are used in poisoning fish; probably *Derris elliptica*.

dossi Passiflora foetida, love-in-a-mist: wild passion fruit with small red or orange fruit, which are used in a traditional treatment for asthma.

*eengi*² *Pemphis acidula*, low branching beach shrub with small round leaves.

faadang Cycas circinalis, cycad; sp. of small palm whose fronds are used as decorations.

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faarh (TAN) pandanus.

faasch generic term for pandanus, screwpine.

faasch uschóósch pandanus variety with edible fruit.

faschal Luuta pandanus variety which is said to be the best for making baskets; lit.: “pandanus of Rota”.

faschal wwál pandanus variety that grows wild in the forest.

fayérabwaw flame tree, poinciana.

fááliyáp mountain apple.

fáániyáp (TAN) mountain apple.

feta- possessive classifier for plants.

filé Alocasia macrorrhiza, false giant taro, a variety of wild taro with large leaves which grows both in swamp and on dry land; the leaves are used to make medicine.

filooris rosa Hibiscus rosa - sinensis.

fine (TAN) variety of wild taro.

fitau (TAN) sp. of vine.

fitau ppar (TAN) sp. of plant.

fitaw sp. of vine that may be used as a source of water.

fitaw ppar sp. of plant.

fitil general term for grass.

fiyoolis string beans.

fofogo sp. of crawling vine, considered good feed for cattle.

fóót generic term for plants.

galamasa (TAN) pumpkin.

gamasúúlúg (TAN) *Pithecellobium dulce*, medium-sized tree with fragrant white flowers and fruit similar to the tamarind.

gamwuuti (TAN) *Ipomoea batatas*, sweet potato.

garanaada pomegranate.

garhú (TAN) sp. of root and vine plant.

gasoooso (TAN) sp. of shrub.

gaturay sp. of plant.

golondriina (TAN) sp. of herb used as medicine after child-bearing.

guul (TAN) large sp. of tree.

guun (TAN) *Barringtonia asiatica*, sp. of tree.

*gurugur*¹ (TAN) orange fruit and tree.

gúúngár (TAN) cucumber.

ghalabwaasa *Cucurbita maxima*, long squash.

ghalamaasa pumpkin.

ghamasiiligh *Pithecellobium dulce*, medium-sized tree with fragrant white flowers and fruit similar to the tamarind.

ghariisu plant pragmetes, tall swamp plants that grow in clusters.

ghasooso *Columbrina asiatica*, small shrub whose leaves are used traditionally as shampoo; bark is also used in traditional medicine.

ghasuutil *Bixa orellana*, annatto; sp. of tree with thorny fruit which is used for coloring food (esp. rice, *ineksa parapar*) and clothes with yellow, orange and red hues.

ghaschú root and vine plant whose thorns are used in *mwáár*; edible root similar to yam.

ghaayil orange fruit and tree.

ghiliaw *Ficus virens*, banyan; the leaves and roots are used in traditional medicine; Carolinians are told not to go under these trees for fear of possession by spirits.

ghiyobw *Hymenocallis littoralis*, spider lily; leaves are used in the traditional treatment for body sores.

ghiyobw bwesch spider lily variety, with white flowers that have a yellow center.

ghiyobw row spider lily variety with white and red striped flowers.

ghómwuuti *Ipomoea batatas*, sweet potato (reportedly introduced into the Central Carolines from the Philippines).

ghuul *Barringtonia asiatica*, sp. of large tree, found along the beach as well as in the forest.

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ghúlúfé Hibiscus tiliaceus, sea hibiscus tree; bark is used for rope and in medicine.

ghúúngar cucumber.

hasmin (TAN) jasmine.

iiba plant similar to the tamarind.

iifil sp. of forest tree whose wood is used in construction.

kkalamenduk tamarind.

kkamang type of hibiscus plant.

kana festúla Cassia fistula, Golden Shower tree.

kkangkukung watercress.

katdes Moringa oleifera, sp. of plant.

kiyáárots carrot.

kolonggorina Euphorbia hirta, herb with small flowers, used as medicine after giving birth.

kkóómiyas variety of fruit with a very sour taste.

kunneeta yellow flower, similar to a lily, that is shaped like a trumpet.

laguanaa (TAN) soursop.

langgunaa soursop.

lasaaga Lepturus repens, sp. of creeping beach vine.

laasch ironwood tree.

llat flowering beach shrub with white seeds that are used in medicine for pinkeye and other illnesses.

lángiiláng Cananga odorata, ylangylang, “perfume tree”; tree with very sweet-smelling leafy blossoms which turn from pale green to yellow as they ripen and become fragrant.

lángit Bleekeria mariannensis, sp. of tree; the wood is used for poles.

leel Morinda citrifolia, Indian mulberry: sp. of tree with white flowers and large leaves, which are used for medicine; older people eat the very ripe nuts.

léélugh tree whose leaves are used for medicine.

liarabwal sp. of plant: Indian chrysanthemum.

liarabwas Santa Maria *Artemisia vulgaris*, sp. of grass.

liarabwas siilo sp. of grass.

ligippwaay (TAN) sp. of bamboo.

lighauluul sharp-edged sp. of grass.

lighippwáy sp. of bamboo.

lighitar sp. of tree; said to be abundant in the northern islands.

lighitar schóóbwut sp. of plant.

likka sp. of edible yam that is red or white inside.

likka mwongo sp. of yam that is eaten after the yam is cooked.

likka urhóórh (TAN) sp. of yam that is peeled and eaten uncooked.

likka uschóósch sp. of yam that is peeled and eaten uncooked.

liiriyo spider lily.

liyar sp. of plant, *Premna obtusifolia*.

liyóór (TAN) sp. of plant, *Premna obtusifolia*.

loomwul lemon tree and fruit.

loomwulúl Tchiina Chinese lemon.

lóóghu generic term for yam.

lóóghu ppar sp. of yam with red skin.

luumw moss; seaweed variety that grows luxuriantly on rocks and sunken vessels and that breaks off and washes onto the shore.

lúú Cocos nucifera, generic term for coconut tree and nut.

lúú llang sp. of coconut tree that grows very tall.

lúú mwommwosch short sp. of coconut with very small nuts.

lúú ppar sp. of coconut with reddish fronds and nuts.

lúú sóssól sp. of short coconut tree with small nuts.

lúú tcha sp. of coconut with reddish fronds and nuts.

lúú wawwal short sp. of coconut with very small nuts.

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lúféeyús tree with blossoms used in leis or garlands; also used for medicine.

lúúl Yaap sp. of coconut, said to come from Yap.

maigo lóólo Phyllanthus amarus, sp. of grass used for medicine.

manisanita (TAN) parsma berry, strawberry tree.

mansaniita parsma berry, strawberry tree; the fruit has many seeds, but is very sweet.

mansaniiza chrysanthemum; used in traditional medicine.

mangga mango fruit and tree.

matseela sp. of tree.

máiyas variety of small round breadfruit with edible seeds.

mááy Artocarpus altilis, generic term for breadfruit tree and fruit.

mááy dél variety of breadfruit with a smooth skin, said to come from Truk.

meis corn.

melew hibiscus tree.

*meschemesch*² *Ipomea littoralis*, sp. of plant.

mootú flower, similar to spider lily, which is often used in garlands for chiefs.

mógomóg (TAN) *Tacca leontopetaloides*, arrowroot.

móghomógh *Tacca leontopetaloides*, arrowroot.

mwalel Sophora tomentosa, tall shrub with silvery gray leaves and long thin seed pods; the seeds are used in traditional medicine.

mwaronggay Morinda ulefeira, sp. of tree; the seeds are used in games played by children and, when larger, as pendants.

mweesor Guettarda speciosa, sp. of small tree with sweet-smelling blossoms that bloom in the morning.

mwéégh Pisonia grandis, a medium-sized coastal tree.

mwiigh Capsicum annuum, chili pepper.

mwonggos variety of bean (chili beans, navy beans).

mwootiw red variety of elephant leaf taro.

mwootú variety of spider lily with red flowers.

mwough sp. of tree with a wide trunk and drooping branches.

nappa Chinese cabbage.

nnat (TAN, LN) flowering beach plant, the seeds of which are used for medicine.

neen (TAN) *Morinda citrifolia*, Indian mulberry tree.

nikka (TAN, LN) sp. of edible yam.

odetfa oleander.

olu (TAN) *Vigna marina*, beach bean; used in traditional medicine.

oolu *Vigna marina*, beach bean; used in traditional medicine.

oot (TAN) *Colocasia esculenta*, true taro.

otogúúh (TAN) taro species with white dots on the leaves.

otorhall (TAN) taro species with a smooth skin.

ógátooleng (TAN) *Eugenia palumbis*, large sp. of hardwood tree.

óghótooláng *Eugenia p2lumbis*, large sp. of hardwood tree.

ólóót variety of tall seaweed.

óór *Premna obtusifolia*, sp. of medicinal plant.

óroma *Pipturus argenteus*, small tree with small flowers and fleshy fruit; the flowers are used in a traditional aphrodisiac perfume.

paodedu (TAN) sp. of plant, the leaves of which have a strong unpleasant odor.

paodoodu sp. of plant, the leaves of which have a strong unpleasant odor.

paar (TAN) sp. of thorned tree with large red flowers and beanpods; used in traditional medicine.

paraisu *Melia azedarach*, variety of flower.

*peipey*² small tree whose branches are traditionally used as decorations at Christmas.

pééláng variety of blue flower.

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pélé *Thespesia populnea*, Portia tree; has large heart-shaped leaves and yellow flowers that become purple as they fade. The bark is used in traditional medicine.

péné (TAN) *Thespesia populnea*, Portia tree.

piinga pineapple.

platiitos *Polyscias scutellaria*, plant with leaves shaped like small saucers.

poupoul leeyil asang *Waltheria americana*, sp. of plant.

poupoun lein asang (TAN) *Waltheria americana*, sp. of plant.

poupow *Malpighia glabra*, sp. of plant.

póghu plant similar to pandanus, with small edible nuts.

ppwu *Areca cathecu*, betel nut.

raang yellow ginger.

rawel large foul-smelling but delicious fruit, probably the durian.

rághisch *Calophyllum inophyllum*, Alexandrian laurel; large tree with fragrant blossoms.

rebwung sp. of palm whose fronds are used in making traditional roofs.

regirh (TAN) *Calophyllum inophyllum*, Alexandrian laurel; large tree with fragrant blossoms.

róschey sp. of taro.

rheiwai (TAN) *Ipomoea littoralis*, variety of creeping vine, the leaves of which are used in medicine.

rhéiro (TAN) sp. of plant.

rhéyúllug (TAN) *Asplenidium nidus*, bird's nest fern; has several uses in traditional medicine.

rhiirhi (TAN) *Polypodium scolopendria*, oak leaf fern.

rhiiya (TAN) variety of mangrove.

sakaw *Piper methysticum*, kava; not commonly grown on Saipan.

saliiya *Citrullus lanalus*, watermelon.

séyúr plumeria, frangipani.

sinamwoomwo *Lawsonia indermis*, sp. of flowering plant.

subwuyas onion.

súbwukaaw sp. of plant used in traditional medicine.

scheiwal *Ipomoea littoralis*, variety of creeping vine, the leaves of which are used in medicine.

schéiro sp. of plant.

schééllugh *Asplenidium nidus*, bird's nest fern; has several uses in traditional medicine.

schischi *Polypodium scolopendria*, oak leaf fern; small fern with pored leaves; leaves and roots are used in traditional medicine.

schiwel aifar sp. of fern.

schiiya variety of mangrove that grows well in the water, now rather rare on Saipan.

taguwa (TAN) sp. of plant used in medicine.

taibwo *Ocimum americanum* and *Ocimum basilicum*; kinds of basil, plants with small sweet-smelling purple, green and other dark-colored flowers on a long stem; often used in leis and medicine.

takkuwa sp. of plant used in medicine.

taliisay *Terminalia catappa*, Indian almond; the bark and leaves are used in traditional medicine.

tamantiigit sp. of plant used in medicine.

tayóroma sp. of tree, used for making fishing line.

teibwo (TAN) *Ocimum americanum* and *Ocimum basilicum*; plants with small sweet-smelling purple, green, and other dark-colored flowers on a long stem; often used in leis and medicine.

tiigh *Cassytha filiformis*, false dodder, long yellow vine with no leaves and very small flowers; used in traditional medicine.

tiliisey (TAN) *Terminalia catappa*, Indian almond; the bark and leaves are used in traditional medicine.

total variety of plant similar to the ginger, with fragrant blossoms.

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tolan (TAN, LN) variety of plant, similar to ginger, with fragrant blossoms.

tomwatis (TAN) tomato.

tókkuuwa large gourd plant similar in appearance to the pumpkin, with some medicinal uses, also used for carrying water.

tóngantóngan *Leucaena leucocephala*, a large variety of scrub brush that grows wild over most of Saipan. Used for cattle feed and fuel. Reportedly introduced at the end of World War II.

tubwatubwa sp. of plant with small black poisonous fruits.

tumóótis tomato.

tumóótis tsóóka sp. of tomato, used for medicine.

tumóótis ubas cherry tomato.

tuppwun azuuzu sp. of plant.

tchel *Messerschmidia argentea*, sp. of small beach tree, the branches of which were used to make swimming goggles, and the bark of which is used in the preparation of medicine for skin disease and certain wounds.

tchen (TAN) *Messerschmidia argentea*, sp. of small tree.

uló sp. of plant with small bitter-tasting leaves, which may be prepared as tea to cure fever.

umwó *Neiosperma oppositifolia*; a medium-sized tree with small white fragrant flowers; the bark is used in traditional medicine.

uurh (TAN) banana.

uurh mwodatchór (TAN) long green variety of banana with soft meat.

*úúp*¹ *Derris (elliptica?)*, sp. of vine used to make fish poison.

útch sp. of tree, probably related to bamboo.

walamwerhing (TAN) *Psychotria mariana*, sp. of plant.

walamwesching *Psychotria mariana*, sp. of plant.

walangung sp. of pepper.

walapil plants that are reserved only for use in traditional medicine, taboo plants; each clan has its own taboo plants.

walepaarang hardwood tree, used in building.

walúbwong *Ceratopteris thalictroides* or *Ceratopteris siliquosa*, sp. of swamp fern.

walúgé (TAN) sp. of plant.

walúghé sp. of plant.

walúmwó *Canavalia cathartica*, mauna loa; tree-climbing vine with yellow pea-like flowers.

walúwal plants in or from the forest.

warúng *Ocimum sanctum*, sacred basil.

weegu (TAN) *Casuarina equisetifolia*, ironwood tree, Australian pine tree.

weighu *Casuarina equisetifolia*, ironwood tree, Australian pine tree; bark is used in traditional medicine.

*weey*⁴ sp. of plant.

wérúng (TAN) *Ocimum sanctum*, sacred basil.

wiisch generic term for banana.

wiisch addiin long, plump banana variety, usually cooked and eaten with pork stew.

wiisch bwungurh (TAN) long, slender banana variety with firm meat.

wiisch bwungusch long, slender banana variety with firm meat, used for cooking or eaten raw when ripe.

wiisch dóóma short, square-shaped banana variety, which is often still green outside when ripe; used in cooking.

wiisch fayúmmwosch short, plump banana variety, best eaten when ripe.

wiisch looriya slow-growing banana variety, typically found in large bunches; similar in size and taste to *wiisch dóóma*.

wiisch mwéschétchar long, green banana variety with soft meat; similar to but softer than *wiisch bwungusch*.

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wiisch taiwang small, sweet banana variety, said to come from Taiwan.

wischewówu fragrant banana variety, said to come from Oahu, Hawaii.

woot Colocasia esculenta, true taro.

wotobwesch white taro.

wotoghaagha sp. of taro.

wotoghús sp. of taro with white dots on the leaves.

wotol Sepaan sp. of taro from Japan.

wotopar red taro.

wotoschall sp. of taro with a smooth skin.

wotoschól dark variety of taro.

wototcha red variety of taro.

woow sugar cane.

yoong generic term for mangrove.

planting

ayúwew piled up grass and leaves surrounding a cleared patch for the planting of tapioca, yams, or sweet potatoes.

bwéll to be completely planted (of a field).

bwonn (TAN) to be completely planted (of a field).

bwuráátiw to plant or stick something in the ground, e.g., to insert the stem of a sweet potato in the ground when planting or to put a post in the ground when building a fence.

bwurutiitiw to plant seeds in the ground.

fatogi (TAN) to plant something.

ffót to plant (poke holes in the ground and plant); to do planting.

fótoghi to plant something.

ssas to loosen the earth and push it into small mounds before planting, e.g., sweet potato plants.

sseli to prepare mounds of soil for the cultivation of root crops such as yams.

sseni (TAN) to prepare mounds of soil for the cultivation of root crops such as yams.

táli to plant in rows.

weligi (TAN) to till the ground.

welighi to till the ground.

plant part

faar core, heart, pit of a fruit.

filooris flower.

fruta fruit.

mescheng unopened top or head sprout of a tree.

ppas sections of such plants as sugarcane, bamboo, etc.

pááley center rib of large leaves (e.g., coconut, taro, or pandanus leaf).

pée flower, blossom.

rhepin walawal (TAN) trunk of a tree.

rhée (TAN) leaf with a broad surface, as a banana or taro leaf.

schepil walúwal trunk of a tree.

schée leaf with a broad surface, as a banana or taro leaf.

*toutow*¹ thorns, stickers, burs.

trongko trunk of a tree, tree.

ubwut shoot of a coconut frond.

*uwa*¹ fruit, flower.

uwabwon (TAN) unopened top sprout of leaves, blossoms.

uwóbwol unopened top sprout of leaves, blossoms.

úlúl leaf.

waar roots of a tree or plant.

warápigh Poinciana flower.

plate

hepi (TAN) plate, bowl (for food or medicine).

pulóto plate, dish.

sápi plate, bowl (for food).

uul large plate or platter.

platform

*lóong*¹ prop, brace, support, platform, e.g., stones for a pot on a fire, or a canoe roller.

platter

uul large plate or platter.

play

arikków to play with one's hands in food.

áttighi to play a musical instrument or the radio.

átittigh to play a musical instrument.

heli (TAN) to play out or play in rope or line; to coil a rope neatly for storage.

likkamwéy to play in the house.

likkóópiyop to play tag, hide-and-seek.

sáli to play out or play in rope or line; to coil a rope neatly for storage.

ukkur to play (a game).

zambara (of children) to play at swordfighting with sticks; general term for swords.

playful

lituung mischievous or playful person, troublemaker, interloper (may be said affectionately or scoldingly).

pleasant

firh (TAN) to be nice, pleasant.

fisch to be nice, pleasant.

llé to be delicious (of food); to be enjoyable or pleasant (of an experience).

nné (TAN) to be delicious (of food); to be enjoyable or pleasant (of an experience).

please

fan please.

*mwo*¹ marker for a polite request: please.

pleased

meseigháágháli to be pleased by something, happy about it.

móóghuf to be happy, pleased.

pleasure

abwaabwa to do something for pleasure or amusement, to celebrate, have fun, rejoice together.

*alléew*² to bring pleasure to someone, make an experience more pleasurable (used of sexual technique as well as other types of pleasure).

mwaginigin (TAN) to feel pleasure from sexual intercourse.

Pleiades

Mwáárigvár a constellation: the Pleiades.

plentiful

aumwuumw to be plentiful (of fruit); to bear fruitfully (of a tree).

*ssow*¹ to be plentiful, to have a lot.

*uwa*² to be bearing and plentiful (of trees).

plenty

ssog (TAN) to be full, to have plenty, a lot.

ssogh to be full, to have plenty, a lot.

pliers

aghúúghú to use biting or grasping tools such as pliers.

plover

guliing (TAN) sp. of coastal bird: plover or sandpiper.

ghuliing sp. of coastal bird; plover or sandpiper.

pluck

*firhi*² (TAN) to play a stringed instrument by plucking the strings; to pick flowers or leaves by hand.

firhifirh (TAN) to pluck or pick with the fingers.

*fisch*³ to play a stringed instrument by plucking the strings with the fingers; to pick flowers or leaves by hand, one by one.

fischifisch to pluck or pick with the fingers (of, e.g., flowers or the strings of a musical instrument).

teraili to scale fish, to pluck feathers of birds, ducks, chickens; to remove leaves or small fruit from a plant by wrapping one's hand around a branch and pulling it along the length of the branch.

plumeria

séyúr plumeria, frangipani.

plural prefix

kka- plural prefix on demonstratives.

plywood

paap lumber, board, plywood.

pocket

bwoorosa pocket, purse.

pocketbook *bwutów* basket made from coconut leaves used for carrying personal belongings; purse, pocketbook.

pod

aih (TAN) seedpod of unidentified beach tree, dried and used for medicine.

*ais*² seedpod of unidentified beach tree, dried and used for medicine.

poinciana

fayérabwaw flame tree, poinciana.

point

aiti to guide someone, point out the way; to show someone how to do something.

amwáángeli to aim at something; to make something face toward it; to point something at it.

amwáángeni (TAN) to aim at something, point at it.

*ayúlúúl*² tip or point of an object, tip or point of land, narrow peninsula.

itiit point, pointing projection.

kkáng to be very sharp or pointed.

kkeng (TAN) very sharp or pointed.

máásch point of land, small peninsula, tip, point, boundary, edge (of something, e.g., tip of mast, pencil point, boundary of land).

pwunto point, emphasis (as in a speech).

tchif to stick out, protrude; to be sharply pointed.

poison

*úúp*¹ fish poison made from the *Derris* vine.

poke

dekka to poke, nudge, pick at.

dekkááli to pick at something, poke someone.

rihipiti (TAN) to nudge something (esp. with the foot); to prod or poke something.

schibwey to poke something, prod it.

tigi (TAN) to poke or prod someone.

tighi to poke or prod someone (esp. in order to startle him).

tchibw poker, animal-prod, tongs; stick used for cooking, to poke, spear, prod.

tchibweey to nudge something, e.g. the breadfruit when on a fire in order to roll it over; to prod or poke something.

Polaris

Fúúsemwóghut North Star, Polaris (lit.: star that never moves).

pole

*ammwar*² pole carried across the shoulder, used by two or more people to transport heavy objects.

áleh (TAN) pushing pole for boats and canoes.

áles pushing pole for boats and canoes, to pole a boat or canoe.

bwóów fishing pole.

foo pole for pushing boats and canoes.

uung ridge-pole of a traditional house.

policeman

ppwulisiman

polish

alamalama to shine something, polish it, wax it.

lamlam to be shiny, polished (esp. of waxed surfaces).

polite

malefighir civilized, polite person.

*mwo*¹ marker for a polite request: please.

pomegranate

garanaada

pompano

patú (TAN)

Ponape

Fóólopey the island of Ponape in the eastern Caroline Islands.

pond

léélé puddle, lake, pond; general term for small bodies of water.

*lóómw*³ enclosed body of water, esp. the lagoon inside the reef, but also a lake or pond.

*nóómw*² (TAN, LN) lagoon; enclosed body of water, as a lake or pond.

paat (TAN) pond, puddle.

ponder

schesschemeli to think, ponder, remember.

poor

mwoowesch poor guy or girl! (used of a person who is dejected, sad, gloomy, subject to bad luck, without money).

popular

*fang*² to be very popular with members of the opposite sex; to be a Don Juan; to be sexually promiscuous (of women).

porcupine-fish

tais

porpoise

*ghúúw*³

mwósoos large sp. of porpoise.

porridge

mwuungi cream of wheat, porridge.

Portia tree

pélé *Thespesia populnea*, Portia tree; has large heart-shaped leaves and yellow flowers that become purple as they fade. The bark is used in traditional medicine.

péné (TAN) *Thespesia populnea*, Portia tree.

portion

ahattaló (TAN) to divide something into small portions.

ainet (TAN) to divide, portion out.

asettila to break off portions (as of betel nut or coconut) in order to share, to divide something into small portions.

asettileló to divide something into small portions.

áilet to divide, share, portion, distribute, esp. with respect to food.

áileti to divide, share, portion, distribute food.

bweiti to divide breadfruit (*mááy* or *kkól*) into small portions for serving; to take a portion of breadfruit, to divide breadfruit pudding into portions.

-*hatta* (TAN) chip, piece, portion, esp. of food, betel nut, or tobacco, counting classifier for chips, pieces, portions (of, e.g., betel nut).

īlet portion, share, division.

ileti to divide into portions, to distribute (esp. of food).

*inet*¹ (TAN) portion, share, division.

*inet*² (TAN, LN) to divide, share, apportion.

ineti (TAN) to divide into portions, to distribute (esp. of food).

patti to distribute, to serve, to apportion, to pass out food or belongings.

pattii- share, portion, serving (esp. of food).

sátil chip, piece, portion, counting classifier for chips, pieces, portions (of, e.g., betel nuts).

positively

mal certainly, definitely, positively (referring to a past action).

man (TAN) certainly, definitely, positively (referring to a past action).

possess

layúlay to raise as a pet; to have in one's possession (of, e.g., a pet or toy).

rhóóngi (TAN) (of a spirit) to attempt to possess a person by entering his body when he is asleep or in bed.

schóóngi (of a spirit) to attempt to possess a person by entering his body when he is asleep or in bed.

possessed

awaratá to show signs of being possessed by a spirit.

awarawar to be possessed by a spirit which speaks through one in a different voice from one's own; to hallucinate; to mutter as if possessed; to have convulsions.

awárátá (TAN) to appear to be possessed by a spirit.

schóól awarawar person possessed by a spirit.

possession

*aal*² possession of (someone).

possessions

pisegh belongings, valuable personal possessions.

rhawar (TAN) personal belongings, possessions.

schowar personal belongings, possessions.

possessive classifier

aa- general possessive classifier.

ala- possessive classifier for cooked food.

ana- (TAN) possessive classifier for cooked food.

feta- possessive classifier for plants.

layú- possessive classifier for children or offspring, domesticated animals that are owned and treasured, tools, toys, and other cherished personal objects.

mwálú- possessive classifier for food or drink for personal consumption.

mware- possessive classifier for garlands, leis, necklaces and other things worn around the head or neck.

mayú- (TAN, LN) possessive classifier for offspring, pets, toys.

nguta- possessive classifier for objects which are chewed and then discarded (betel nut, sugarcane, chewing tobacco).

urhaa- (TAN) possessive classifier for raw or uncooked food, or for cooked unprocessed meats.

uschaa- possessive classifier for raw or uncooked food, or for cooked unprocessed meats.

úlúma- possessive classifier for beverages, drinks.

waa- possessive classifier for vehicles and vessels.

possessive pronoun

*aal*² third person singular possessive pronoun: his, her(s), its.

aan (TAN, LN) third person singular possessive pronoun: his, her, hers.

aar third person plural possessive pronoun: their, theirs.

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aarh (TAN) first person plural inclusive possessive pronoun: our, ours.

aasch first person plural inclusive possessive pronoun: our, ours.

áám¹ (TAN) first person plural exclusive possessive pronoun: our, ours.

áámem¹ (s) first person plural exclusive possessive pronoun: our, ours.

áámi¹ second person plural possessive pronoun: your, yours.

ááy first person singular possessive pronoun: my, mine.

óómw second person singular possessive pronoun: your, yours.

possessive suffix

-l¹ third person singular possessive suffix: his, her, its.

-m (TAN) first person plural exclusive possessive suffix: our.

-mám (s) first person plural exclusive possessive suffix: our; excludes hearer.

-mi second person plural possessive suffix: your.

-mw second person singular possessive suffix: your.

-n (TAN, LN) third person singular possessive suffix: his, her, its.

-r¹ third person plural possessive suffix: their, of humans and higher animals.

-rh (TAN) first person plural inclusive possessive suffix: our; includes hearer.

-sch first person plural inclusive possessive suffix: our, includes hearer.

-y¹ first person singular possessive suffix: my.

possible

emmwel¹ to be able, capable; to be possible.

possibly

máli maybe, perhaps, possibly.

post

*apparh*¹ (TAN) to be pasted up, posted up.

*appasch*¹ to be posted or pasted up, as of theater advertisements.

appascha to stick or glue something (together or to something); to post, to nail or tack up; to button; to caulk.

*úúr*² main house posts.

úráli to use or set something up on posts.

posterior

fáályáp posterior, buttocks.

pot

*raaw*¹ cooking pot.

potato

bwotaatas

gamwuuti (TAN) *Ipomoea batatas*, sweet potato.

pound

aléllérh (TAN) to make a pounding or banging noise.

aléllésch to make noise, be noisy, of a banging or explosive sound such as from a firecracker, bomb, loud knocking on the door, pounding, etc.

appwa to pound quickly and lightly, as when mashing food or starting to drive a nail.

*állif*¹ pounding board, used to pound breadfruit or taro.

átingi to hammer something, to pound it.

liisung round hollow rock used to pound medicine or betel nuts.

nnif (TAN) mortar, pounding stone.

*ppwo*¹ to pound with a pestle and mortar, as breadfruit, taro, etc.

ppwooli to pound food with a mortar and pestle.

tapúngúpúng heavy sound of thunder, big guns, bass drums, stomping on the floor, pounding of waves.

úghúúgh to do pounding.

úghúw to pound food into paste or poi (taro, bananas, yam, sweet potato); to pound on something, to hammer in a nail.

pour

abwota to pour grainy solids, such as rice, sand, salt, etc. into a container.

akki to pour it, of liquids.

akkiilong to add liquid to something, to pour liquid into something.

alipa to pour something, pour it out; to empty it (of a container filled with liquid, trash, or any substance that pours easily).

alipaaló to pour something out.

ághikk to pour, of liquids; to dip liquid from a container.

álipa to pour liquids or grain; to spread gravel.

uuti to pour water, sprinkle water.

pout

attumw to purse the lips in thought or when angry, to pout.

atumwutumw to pout, stick out the lower lip in annoyance or irritation.

libwis person with a pouting (protruding) lower lip.

liyaubwilih (TAN) person with a pouting (protruding) lower lip.

powder

amallaay to grind a substance into a powder or paste; to make it into a flour.

*mall*² to have been ground or chewed into a powder or paste; to have been made into a flour (of grains).

mallughatch to be finely ground, ground into a fine powder, as lime for betelnut.

mallúfirh (TAN) to be finely ground, ground into a fine powder.

potbwus powder or talc for use on the face or body.

raang yellow powder used on the face in traditional dance and mourning (prepared from the portion of the yellow ginger called *ghuschél*).

power

lemelem to be in authority, be responsible, have power or control.

nemenem (LN) to be in authority, be responsible, have power or control.

powerful

maamaaw to be strong, powerful.

mwáálescho a man who is very strong, powerful.

scho to be very strong, powerful, tough, physically dominant.

practical joke

mwááliyah (TAN) to tell mocking jokes, make fun; to tell jokes over the head of an innocent listener; to play practical jokes; to do nasty tricks.

mwááliyas to tell mocking jokes, make fun; to tell jokes over the head of an innocent listener, to play practical jokes; to do nasty tricks.

pray

meleitey to pray (from a book), to read, to study.

prayer group

schóól meleitey student, pupil, member of a prayer group.

preach

ffél to give advice or instruction; to lecture or preach.

ffén (TAN, LN) to advise, instruct, counsel, lecture, preach.

preamble

bweletáá- beginning, groundwork, preamble, introduction, origin, basis.

precede

ghommweeti to go first, to precede someone or something.

ulummwa- to be in front, to precede.

precipice

alúgúppag (TAN) cliff, precipice.

alúghúppagh cliff, precipice.

ingiing top of a gorge, a precipice; sharp slope or cliff on a mountain.

pareingiing (TAN) precipice, sharp slope or cliff.

predict

atubwúsé to predict weather conditions through traditional knowledge.

bwee the act of predicting where fish or game animals may be caught.

prefer

ppáli to favor one person in preference to another.

*tiip*² wish, desire, preference.

tipáli to like something, want it, desire it, prefer it.

tipeni (TAN) to like something, want it, desire it, prefer it.

pregnancy

marama- one's moons, in reference to pregnancy.

pregnant

abwoobwoow to impregnate someone, make her pregnant.

bwoobwo to be pregnant; to be swollen.

libwoobwo pregnant woman, a woman who is frequently pregnant; a person who has a large stomach.

lifeefe (TAN) woman who is often pregnant.

ubwelól to be several months pregnant, but not showing the pregnancy, not swollen by the fetus.

preoccupied

bwusch to be naive, innocent, ignorant; to be reckless or foolish; to be senile; to be very preoccupied in a task or other activity and pay no attention to what else is happening.

etcheló to be concentrating, preoccupied, absorbed, not paying attention to distractions.

prepare

amwal to prepare equipment for a task.

amwala to prepare or tidy up a place; to make it ready.

atapénégú (TAN) to prepare, get ready for an event.

tapélégh to be ready, prepared (of people, esp. for a trip).

tapénég (TAN) to be ready, prepared (of people, esp. for a trip).

present

liffang gift, present.

óssootubw to present an offering or dedication.

preserve

afaayúl to preserve cooked fish by wrapping it in leaves and placing it in underground pits.

asuumwól to salt, pickle, or otherwise preserve fish, shellfish, or fruit.

zaam jam, fruit preserves.

press

feingegh to be squeezed, pressed.

*feingi*² to press, push hard on something (e.g., when giving a massage).

limág (TAN) to be folded, creased, pressed.

pretend

awóófirhi (TAN) to pretend innocence, pretend that nothing is wrong.

awóófisch to act innocent, to pretend that one has not done something (e.g., as when one has tickled or poked someone or has done something naughty); to act humble when one has done something to be proud of; to appear indifferent, even though bad things are happening.

awóófischi to pretend that nothing is wrong, pretend happiness when a problem is apparent; to pretend to be innocent when really guilty.

fééri bwe to act as if something is true, to pretend.

mwaghel to tell lies, to pretend.

rutuffээр to pretend to have done something when one actually hasn't done it, to pretend to like someone when one really dislikes him, to pretend innocence.

wóófirh (TAN) to pretend to be innocent.

wóófisch to pretend to be innocent.

pretty

amweschiya to make something beautiful, attractive, pretty (esp. of bead decorations).

lling to be beautiful, cute, pretty (of objects, such as a dress, movie, hairstyle).

malemwaamwaay pretty, beautiful person.

mwaamwaay to be beautiful, pretty, handsome, good, healthy, successful; beauty, attractiveness.

ris to be pretty, beautiful, cute, handsome (of people or things).

prevaricate

dakkun to tell lies, prevaricate; to be a liar; liar.

prevent

atippa to block a passage (e.g., a road, door) so as to prevent a person from passing.

previous

fasúl something used before and saved; old, previous, former one.

prey

*ttubw*¹ prey that has been caught in a trap.

price

mée- price, cost.

óbwóss money paid to someone for something, the price of something.

prick

schúúru to prick food in order to test whether it is cooked.

prickly

*toutow*¹ to be prickly, covered with thorns (of a plant).

priest

houffén (TAN) priest, one who gives advice or counsel.

paali

souffél priest, one who gives advice or counsel.

prince

prinsipi

princess

prinseesa

printing press

móókkinaal féérúl simbong

prisoner

schóól kalabwos prisoner, convict.

problem

allew to have trouble, problems, disagreement, difficulty; normally used in a negative context: “there isn’t any trouble”.

procrastinate

arúgúrúg (TAN) to idle about, procrastinate.

arúghúrúgh to idle about, procrastinate.

harappwang (TAN) daydreamer, procrastinator, non-worker, to daydream, procrastinate, to be lazy.

sóroppwang daydreamer, procrastinator, a non-worker, to daydream, to procrastinate, to be lazy, to be a slow worker.

prod

rihipiti (TAN) to nudge something (esp. with the foot); to prod or poke something.

schibwey to poke something, prod it.

tigi (TAN) to poke or prod someone.

tighi to poke or prod someone (esp. in order to startle him).

tchibw poker, animal-prod, tongs; stick used for cooking, to poke, spear, prod.

tchibweey to nudge something, e.g, the breadfruit when on a fire in order to roll it over; to prod or poke something.

progression

táttálil progressions or stages.

tettelin (TAN) progressions or stages.

progressive

gan (TAN) usually, regularly, habitually, progressive (at this time).

ghal usually, regularly, habitually, progressive (at this time).

project

itiit point, pointing projection.

promiscuous

*fang*² to be very popular with members of the opposite sex; to be a Don Juan; to be sexually promiscuous (of women).

lifeefe person who is very promiscuous (male or female).

lipirh (TAN) to be promiscuous, to sleep around.

lipisch to be promiscuous, to sleep around.

promise

akkapall to promise, to swear to tell the truth.

*ppwol*¹ contract, promise, agreement, covenant, to promise, agree.

prompt

kkay (TAN) to be prompt, fast, quick, rapid.

kkáy to be prompt, fast, quick, rapid.

pronoun

-a³ object pronoun: him, her, it as suffix on transitive verbs.

*aal*² third person singular possessive pronoun: his, her(s), its.

aan (TAN, LN) third person singular possessive pronoun: his, her, hers.

aar third person plural possessive pronoun: their, theirs.

aarh (TAN) first person plural inclusive possessive pronoun: our, ours.

aasch first person plural inclusive possessive pronoun: our, ours.

augiirh (TAN) first person plural inclusive emphatic pronoun: all of us (lit.: you pl. and us).

aughiisch first person plural inclusive emphatic pronoun: all of us (lit.: you pl. and us).

ausi first person plural inclusive subject pronoun: we all (lit.: you pl. and us).

aw second person plural subject pronoun: you.

ay first person exclusive subject pronoun: we.

*áám*¹ (TAN) first person plural exclusive possessive pronoun: our, ours.

*áám*² (TAN) first person plural exclusive emphatic pronoun: we.

*áámem*¹ (S) first person plural exclusive possessive pronoun: our, ours.

*áámem*² (S) first person plural exclusive emphatic pronoun: we.

*áámi*¹ second person plural possessive pronoun: your, yours.

*áámi*² second person plural emphatic pronoun: you.

ááy first person singular possessive pronoun: my, mine.

e third person singular subject pronoun: he, she, it.

*eel*¹ second person singular emphatic pronoun: you.

een (TAN, LN) second person singular emphatic pronoun: you.

-g (TAN) second person singular object suffix: you.

-gem (TAN) first person plural exclusive object suffix: us; excludes hearer.

-gemi (TAN) second person plural object suffix: you.

-girh (TAN) first person plural inclusive object suffix: us; includes hearer.

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giirh (TAN) first person plural inclusive emphatic pronoun: us; includes hearer.

-*gh* second person singular object suffix: you.

-*ghámem* first person plural exclusive object suffix: us; excludes hearer.

-*ghemi* second person plural object suffix: you.

-*ghisch* first person plural inclusive object suffix: us; includes hearer.

ghiisch first person plural inclusive emphatic pronoun: we, us; includes hearer.

hi (TAN) first person plural inclusive subject pronoun: we.

i- prefix for locative, temporal, and interrogative pronouns.

i first person singular subject pronoun: I.

ii third person singular emphatic pronoun: him, her.

ifa where? which one? (of things, creatures, and humans; not of places).

*igha*² here.

ighaal here (emphatic form).

igheey over here (in reference to a general area).

*ighila*¹ there (away from speaker and hearer).

ighilaal over there, away from speaker and hearer (emphatic form).

ighimwu then (anticipated future time), there (near hearer).

ighimwuul then (immediate future).

ighiwe then, in that time (past), there (out of sight but known).

ikkaal these ones (emphatic).

ikkááy these ones, near speaker.

ikkefa which ones?

ikkela those ones, away from speaker and hearer but in sight.

ikkelaal those ones, away from speaker and hearer but in sight (emphatic).

ikkemwu those ones near hearer.

ikkemwuul those ones, near hearer (emphatic).

ikkewe those ones, out of sight or past.

*ila*² that one (close to hearer), that one (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer).

ilaal that one (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer); emphatic.

ileeta when (as an interrogative form).

imwu that one (close to hearer).

imwuul that one (close to hearer); emphatic.

imwuun (TAN) that one (close to hearer); emphatic.

ina (TAN) that one (close to hearer), that one (in sight, but far away from both speaker and hearer).

inaan (TAN) that one (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer); emphatic.

ineeta (TAN, LN) when?

iir third person plural emphatic pronoun: them.

*iwe*¹ then, next, and then.

iya where?

*iye*¹ this one.

*iye*² here, this place; there, that place, locative trace pronoun in relative clauses or interrogative constructions.

iyeel this one (emphatic).

iyeen (TAN) this one (emphatic).

iyeey this one (very close to speaker).

ioy who?

-*l*¹ third person singular possessive suffix: his, her, its.

-*ll* third person plural inanimate object suffix: them.

-*mi* second person plural possessive suffix: your.

-*mw* second person singular possessive suffix: your.

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-*n* (TAN, LN) third person singular possessive suffix: his, her, its.

-*nn* (TAN, LN) third person plural inanimate object suffix: them.

ngaang first person singular emphatic pronoun: I, me.

óómw second person singular possessive pronoun: your, yours.

-*r*¹ third person plural possessive suffix: their, of humans and higher animals.

-*r*² third person plural animate object suffix: them; of humans and higher animals.

re third person plural subject pronoun: they; of humans and higher animals.

-*rh* (TAN) first person plural inclusive possessive suffix: our; includes hearer.

si first person plural inclusive subject pronoun: we.

-*sch* first person plural inclusive possessive suffix: our, includes hearer.

u second person singular subject pronoun: you.

-*y*¹ first person singular possessive suffix: my.

-*yáy* first person singular object suffix: me.

pronunciation

ngiingi sound, pronunciation, dialect.

prop

arhifáátá perhe (TAN) to prop up the legs.

aschifáátá pesche to prop up the legs, raise up the legs for rest.

*lóóng*¹ prop, brace, support, platform, e.g., stones for a pot on a fire, or a canoe roller.

úlúúlútá to prop up the head while sleeping by using a pillow or head rest.

proper

*fang*³ (TAN) to be proper, well-behaved, well-liked (of people).

fil to be appropriate, proper, correct (of dress, actions, words, etc.).

ghatch good, well-done, proper, appropriate.

kkofirh (TAN) to be appropriate, suited, proper, fitting; to meet the requirements of something; to fit into a restricted space.

tamafisch to be appropriate, suited, proper, fitting; to meet the requirements of something; to fit into a restricted space.

wetig (TAN) to be good, acceptable, proper, correct.

wetigh to be good, acceptable, proper, correct.

property

bwughos property; ancestral home; place of origin.

protagonist

maleghatch good person; protagonist or hero in a story.

manewetig (TAN) good person; protagonist or hero in a story.

protect

bwalúw to cover or protect something with medicine or magic.

leghileghiiy to watch over, to guard, to protect from harm.

neghineghiiy (LN) to watch over, to guard, to protect from harm.

pileey to close, cover up, put the lid on something; to turn off a faucet, block, secure, defend, protect, stop (a leak).

protection

bwááng Carolinian system of self-defense or self protection, the knowledge of which is passed from one generation to another, various kinds of special knowledge having to do with house building, repair, and the general protection of constructed objects.

protrude

tafaráará to have objects protruding sloppily all over, as firewood that is covered with small twigs, or a sloppily made thatch roof.

tchif to stick out, protrude; to be sharply pointed.

protuberance

bwugúya- (TAN) node, protuberance.

bwughúwa- node, protruding joint, protuberance.

proud

amwaaraar to be proud, to show off, to be stuck up, as demonstrated by one's speech and actions.

angolongol to show off, act in a proud way, be proud (esp. of one's possessions).

mwáálesol to be a show-off, to be arrogant, proud, haughty.

nngol to be proud.

ngolooti to be proud of someone.

ppwó to be proud (of a child who has done well at school, of a house that one has just finished building, etc.).

rááng to be excessively proud, arrogant.

provoke

álingáringár (TAN) to be fond of provoking people to anger.

liyálingáringár person who frequently provokes people to anger, to be fond of provoking people to anger.

prune

paghúw to cut something, sever, prune, amputate, split it in half.

pry

bwángiyy to try to take apart, lift or remove heavy things that are stuck, or to move things that are heavy; to pry apart.

bwiliiló to force or pry something open; to snap or break something (as a stick).

háági (TAN) to remove things that have been nailed down or well secured; to pry things off, to pull out nails, etc.

puberty

mwááleló to reach puberty (of males).

pubic

bwaar pubic area, pubic triangle (of men or women); traditionally a triangle-shaped tattoo in the pubic area.

bwararhug (TAN) pubic mound, mons veneris.

bwaraschugh pubic mound, mons veneris.

goor (TAN) pubic hair.

ghoor pubic hair.

pudding

ppwuding

scheel dessert pudding made of starch, sugar, and coconut milk.

puddle

faatsi

léélé puddle, lake, pond; general term for small bodies of water.

paat (TAN) pond, puddle.

pull

áfiiy to pull it in, of a line of fish when trolling.

áttiíló to pull an object out or off; to remove it (of an automobile tire, of nails, etc.).

*feingi*¹ to pull the hair or whiskers in anger, to yank the hair.

háági (TAN) to remove things that have been nailed down or well secured; to pry things off, to pull out nails, etc.

heigi (TAN) to push something, to move it by pushing or pulling.

ifi to pull up or dip water.

ifiy to pull up or dip water.

kkúr to be pulled back (of the foreskin of the penis); to be circumcised.

sáliitá to pull up on a rope.

sefángi to drag, pull on something.

seighi to push something, move it by pushing or pulling.

tay to pull.

tayú to pull something.

ttél to have been extracted, pulled out (of teeth or fruit that grows in bunches).

téttél to extract or pull down coconuts or bananas, to pull out fruit from a bunch (as coconuts or bananas), to have one's teeth extracted.

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tilúw to pull out or extract teeth; to pull out coconuts, bananas, or breadfruit from clusters on a tree; to cut off small branches (e.g., to be used as switches).

*tiw*² to cut off or pull out brush or small trees, sugarcane, coral, etc.

túlú (TAN) to pull out coconuts, bananas, or breadfruit from clusters on a tree, to pull out or extract teeth.

túrúpa to drag, pull a heavy object.

úrú to drag something, pull it.

úrútúpa to pull or drag an object.

*weiti*¹ to pull gently on an object.

weitiito to pull down a hanging object.

*wi*¹ to pull up or uproot (e.g., plants, trees, poles, nails); to place an object, to remove an object from where it was placed.

wiiheg (TAN) to be uprooted, pulled up.

wiiló to pull out, uproot, as of hair or weeds.

wiiságh to be uprooted, pulled up.

wiyy to jerk or pull on something.

Pullap

Bwollap the island of Pullap in the eastern Caroline Islands.

pulley

pélógh

pulp

ghoschoosch stringy pulp that develops in old yams and sweet potatoes.

orhoorh (TAN) stringy pulp that develops in old yams and sweet potatoes.

Pulu Ana

Ppwul the island of Pulu Ana in the state of Palau in the western Caroline Islands.

Pulusuk

Houg (TAN) the island of Pulusuk in the eastern Caroline Islands.

Sough the island of Pulusuk in the eastern Caroline Islands.

Puluwat

Bwolowat the island of Puluwat in the eastern Caroline Islands.

pumice

wáál pumice stone.

pumpkin

galamasa (TAN)

ghalamaasa

punch

marúngáángáni (TAN) to strike or punch someone hard and quickly.

marúngúúngáli to strike someone hard and quickly, to give him a quick, sharp punch.

tughuuw to punch, hit, or sock someone or something with the fist.

punish

ássááli to beat or punish an opponent savagely after he is already helpless and on the ground; may be used of animals as well as humans.

punishment

*afota*¹ to force someone to kneel down, for example, as a form of punishment for naughty children.

pupil

fayúl maas pupil of the eye.

fayúl sabweil pupil of the eye (of people).

fayún maah (TAN) pupil of the eye.

*oschááp*¹ pupil of the eye.

rhólon fayún maah (TAN) pupil of the eye.

schóól meleitey student, pupil, member of a prayer group.

schólol fayúl maas pupil of the eye.

puppy

ghalaghiito

purple

*ngus*² to be purple or violet colored.

nguus purple or violet color.

purse

bwoorosa pocket, purse.

bwutów basket made from coconut leaves used for carrying personal belongings; purse, pocketbook.

gháighesch purse, basket for personal belongings.

purse the lips

attumw to purse the lips in thought or when angry, to pout.

pursue

áfááliiti to follow or pursue someone for revenge, love, or infatuation; to follow someone in order to pick on him; to try to get even with someone.

faarheey (TAN) to chase, pursue, hunt.

faascheey to give chase, pursue, hunt after (animals or, colloquially, members of the opposite sex).

rheey (TAN) to chase, pursue, run after someone or something.

scheeri to chase, pursue and catch someone or something.

scheey to chase, pursue, run after someone or something.

tcheey to chase, pursue someone or something.

pus

*lal*² to have pus coming out of a sore.

*laal*¹ pus or smegma from an infected sore.

*naan*¹ (TAN, LN) pus or smegma.

push

abwuráátá to push something up, as when using a pole to lift an object up to a hook on the wall; to push up forcefully.

*feingi*² to press, push hard on something (e.g., when giving a massage).

heigi (TAN) to push something, to move it by pushing or pulling.

milaato to pass, push an object towards the speaker.

seighi to push something, move it by pushing or pulling.

til to push brush, grass, or other obstructions out of one's way when travelling in the forest.

tiingi to push something (e.g., someone on a swing, a cart, a box).

tchong to push with the abdominal muscles, as when defecating or delivering a child.

pushcart

riyaaka one-or two-wheeled pushcart, wheelbarrow.

put

*apúngú*¹ to put down a mosquito-net, let down the hair.

awuta to pack something, put something in it.

ifaif (TAN) to put on or wear clothes.

ifeif to put on or wear clothes.

lighitáátiw to put something down, to let it down.

milaalong to put something in.

miláátiw to put an object down.

ngal- to pass an object to someone, to put an object somewhere.

sáraghiitá to put something up; to raise it up; to lift it.

wey to take, put, place.

put aside

*ammwel*² something put aside for future use, as food or savings.

*amwelaaló*² to put aside food or money for future use.

put out

gunu (TAN) to put out, extinguish a fire; to turn off an electric light.

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ghuluuw to put out, extinguish a fire; to turn off an electric light.

putty

*apparh*² (TAN) glue, sap, putty, or other sticky substance.

*appasch*² glue, sap, or other sticky substance that can be used as glue; caulking material, putty; to caulk.

puzzlement

wet expression of dismay, surprise, puzzlement.

quarrelsome

hoongofay (TAN) to be quarrelsome, mean tempered.

soongofay to be quarrelsome, mean-tempered.

Quartermaster Road

Alal Márebw Quartermaster Road on Saipan.

queen

laraina

question

aiyegi (TAN) to ask someone a question.

aiyeghi to ask someone a question.

áuné (TAN, LN) to ask a question, to question.

ayúlé to ask a question, to question.

question tag

ne isn't it? isn't that right?

óóbwo question tag which requests confirmation of the statement.

queue

fila to get in line, line up; a line (of people), queue.

fiitáttál (TAN) to get in line, line up; a line (of people), queue.

táli- row, line, queue.

tehi- (TAN) row, line, queue.

quick

amwetekkáya to do something quickly, to fix it fast, to hurry it up.

gutch (TAN) to hurry, to be fast, rapid, quick.

gutchu (TAN) to do something in a hurry, very quickly.

ghutchuuw to do something in a hurry, very quickly.

kkay (TAN) to be prompt, fast, quick, rapid.

kkáy to be prompt, fast, quick, rapid.

rhingirhing (TAN) to be exceptionally fast, quick, rapid.

ssit to be fast, rapid, quick.

schingesching to be exceptionally fast, quick, rapid (in doing work with the hands, in talking, in playing an instrument, in hopping, in paddling, or in shooting a weapon).

quiet

alúghúpaschaay to make someone be quiet, to shut him up; to do, say something that makes the other person stop talking.

gúnómw (TAN) deep sleep; freedom, quiet, peace.

ghilómw deep sleep; freedom, quiet, peace.

quite

faragi (TAN) really, very much, quite.

faraghi really, very much, quite.

quiver

*tchep*³ (of the sea) to be slightly turbulent, stirred up, quivering.

rabbit

kunneeyo

rabbitfish

lipileengi Siganus Corallinus, sp. of rabbitfish.

palawa Siganus Canaliculatus, sp. of rabbitfish.

penewa (TAN) sp. of rabbitfish.

umwaiyé (TAN) sp. of rabbitfish.

race

aluule to race, compete to see who is the fastest, esp. in footraces.

áingiing contest, race, game; to compete for a prize.

ássáág (TAN) to race, compete for speed.

kkiyooso

lighákkirim competition of any sort (esp. wrestling, fighting, or other sport involving physical contact), relay race.

radio

átittigh phonograph, tape recorder, radio; generic term for musical instrument.

reedio

rafter

ingiing rafters supporting the ridgepole in a house.

pareingiing (TAN) rafters which support a house ridgepole.

rag

*bwooró*² wash towel, rag.

*sousow*² rag for cleaning, dusting, or wiping.

rain

lángimmóbw to be cloudy, overcast, about to rain.

mworotchigh small drops of rain that fall before a storm arrives.

rongol uschow knowledge about the rain, traditional knowledge of how to control the rain.

rhanún néé (TAN) rain water.

schalúl lé rain water.

uschow

úút

rainbow

anúúmwarahi (TAN)

rásiim

rehiim (TAN)

raincoat

kkaaba canvas, oilcloth, raincoat.

raise

aschifáátá pesche to prop up the legs, raise up the legs for rest.

aschighimas (for some speakers) to raise the eyebrows in greeting.

awuufat to raise the eyebrow in greeting or as a sign of agreement.

áirúútá to hoist, raise a mast, flag, full clothes line, etc.

ámelif to raise the eyebrows in greeting or recognition of someone.

ffóól to raise, care for, bring up, nurture (of children or animals, but not plants).

fóólaay to raise a person or animal from birth.

fóólááli to raise a child or animal.

harigi (TAN) to lift something up, to raise something.

layúlay to raise as a pet; to have in one's possession (of, e.g., a pet or toy).

layúli to take a child or animal and keep it as one's own; to raise a child or pet.

miláátá to raise an object up.

nayúnay (TAN) to raise as a pet; to have in one's possession (of, e.g., a pet or toy).

nayúni (TAN) to take a child or animal and keep it as one's own;
to raise a child or pet.

ppwomwoli to feign aggression, to raise one's hand as if to
strike someone.

rhimw (TAN) to nod or raise the head; (of a boat) to rock up and
down on the waves, to bob.

sárághiitá to put something up; to raise it up; to lift it.

tchimw to nod or raise the head, to nod the head up and down;
(of a boat) to rock up and down on the waves, to bob.

werefat (TAN) to raise the eyebrows in agreement or greeting.

rake

rekki

randomly

fetál around, somewhere, randomly.

rank

assássár to be at the same rank or level (e.g., in school or work).

guróodo grade, level, rank.

rape

rughurugh to force someone who is unwilling to have sexual re-
lations, to rape.

rapid

gutch (TAN) to hurry, to be fast, rapid, quick.

kkay (TAN) to be prompt, fast, quick, rapid.

kkáy to be prompt, fast, quick, rapid.

rhingirhing (TAN) to be exceptionally fast, quick, rapid.

ssit to be fast, rapid, quick.

schingesching to be exceptionally fast, quick, rapid (in doing
work with the hands, in talking, in playing an instrument, in
hopping, in paddling, or in shooting a weapon).

rapture of the deep

*righ*² to be disoriented when underwater, rapture of the deep.

rascal

malemwóscho wild, rascally person, thief, robber, bandit.

mwóscho to be wild, rascally, untamed (of animals), mischievous (of children).

rash

*alo*¹ hives or rash thought to be caused by people gossiping about the person (can be either good or bad gossip).

giligil (TAN) generic term for skin disorders or diseases; rash.

*ghilighil*¹ generic term for skin disorders or diseases; rash.

ligáng (TAN) person with a rash, esp. in the eye or other moist areas of the body; person with conjunctivitis.

ligháng person with a rash, esp. in the eye or other moist areas of the body; person with conjunctivitis.

limwey person with a skin rash.

masarubw rash or sores on the cheeks or face, to have rash or sores on the cheeks or face.

*mweey*² form of skin rash, a variety of *ghilighil*, e.g., diaper rash.

riyá to have a skin rash from people gossiping about one, especially bad gossip.

ruubw rash, skin sores, yaws.

rasp

-ngerenger to be rough, raspy.

rat

arhegerh (TAN)

geerh (TAN)

gheesch

rather

far somewhat, rather.

rations

aikkyu rations of food, distributed regularly by the government to poorer families, and to everyone in times of emergency.

raw

urhaa- (TAN) possessive classifier for raw or uncooked food, or for cooked unprocessed meats.

urheey (TAN) to eat raw or uncooked food.

urhóórh (TAN) to eat raw or uncooked food; to eat cooked fresh red meat, poultry, or eggs (but not cooked fish or canned meats).

uscha- possessive classifier for raw or uncooked food, or for cooked unprocessed meats.

uscheey to eat raw or uncooked food (e.g., fruit, raw vegetables, raw fish, and cooked or uncooked eggs, poultry, and red meats); also used of animals (or spirits) that catch and eat their prey.

uschóósch to eat raw or uncooked food, to eat cooked fresh red meat, poultry, or eggs (but not cooked fish or canned meats).

ray

*feyi*¹ ray, skate.

limilimitóulómw giant ray which is said to be large enough to kill and devour humans.

limilimitóunómw (TAN) giant ray.

rays

bwatch (poetic) the rays of the sun at sunrise.

razor

bileet blade of a knife, razor.

reach

anngeli to reach for something and grasp it (in order to obtain it).

ghola to reach it, to reach and touch something; to arrive at a place.

too- to come, reach, arrive.

tooló to come to, reach, arrive at.

toori to reach a certain time or place, arrive at it.

tchang to reach for something and obtain it.

tchangelóóy to reach for something close by, as when transferring things from a boat to the dock.

read

arágharágh to be reading.

*arághi*¹ to read something.

meleitey to pray (from a book), to read, to study.

teitey to read.

teiteyi to read something.

ready

amwala to prepare or tidy up a place; to make it ready.

atapénégú (TAN) to prepare, get ready for an event.

mmarh (TAN) to be very ripe, soft, ready to eat.

tapélégh to be ready, prepared (of people, esp. for a trip).

tapénég (TAN) to be ready, prepared (of people, esp. for a trip).

realized state

–*a*¹ perfective aspect marker: indicates completed action, realized state, change of condition.

really

faragi (TAN) really, very much, quite.

faraghi really, very much, quite.

gi (TAN) really, very, extremely.

*giin*² (TAN) really, very much.

ghi really, very, extremely.

ghiil really, very much.

rebuke

ngúhúri (TAN) to scold, rebuke, reprimand, disparage, reproach in very strong terms.

recall

mángiyy to remember, recall, reminisce, think about someone or something.

reepiya to recall memories from the past.

recede

mmateló to recede (of the tide).

reciprocal

fe- non-productive reciprocal prefix.

reciprocate

ttabw to reciprocate favors, esp. in relation to work or chores, as a group of people who work together to build a house for one of the group and then later assist another member to harvest his crops.

reckless

bwusch to be naive, innocent, ignorant; to be reckless or foolish; to be senile; to be very preoccupied in a task or other activity and pay no attention to what else is happening.

reclusive

asaamwosch to be bored, tired, restless; to be reclusive, to keep to oneself.

record

tepele to tape something, record it on tape.

recover

haráág (TAN) to feel better after being sick, to get well, recover from illness.

*rhigar*¹ (TAN) to be cured of sickness; to recover from a difficult pregnancy.

seráágh to feel better after being sick, to get well, recover from illness.

*schighar*¹ to recover from a difficult pregnancy.

recreation

ur traditional means of recreation, including dances and games.

rectum

ngaat vagina; rectum.

recuperate

bwágh to recuperate.

red

lighitcha red dye for coloring traditional cloth made of hibiscus fiber or other cloth; very deep red.

pappar to be reddish, pink.

*par*¹

parapar red, to be predominately red.

reduce

appelló to make lighter, as by reducing a burden.

ghitighiitiló to shrink, become small, reduce in size.

teihengi (TAN) to snatch or take something away from someone; to reduce someone in rank, to take away someone's job or position.

teisángi to snatch or take something away from someone; to reduce someone in rank, to take away someone's job or position.

reef

oorh (TAN)

orhopay (TAN) stretches of fringing reef, cut into valleys or channels.

scháp falúw reef which extends out from the land.

weneyorh (TAN) area on and beyond the reef.

woosch reef, esp. fringing barrier reef.

woschopagh stretches of fringing reef, cut into valleys or channels.

wów crevices and channels in the reef.

wuluwoosch area on and beyond the reef.

reflection

ngéél shadow (of animate things), reflection.

ngéen (TAN, LN) shadow, reflection.

refuse

gita- (TAN) refuse or garbage associated with food or edibles.

ghita- refuse or garbage associated with food or edibles, including what has been chewed up and spit out.

regard

*afota*³ to stare at someone, to gaze steadily at someone, to regard someone intently.

húllú- (TAN) to look, regard, watch.

súllú- to look, regard, watch.

woo- to look at, to regard, to gaze.

regret

manotsut to regret, repent of past actions.

mánghafáál (TAN) to regret, repent of past actions.

regularly

gan (TAN) usually, regularly, habitually, progressive (at this time).

ghal usually, regularly, habitually, progressive (at this time).

regurgitate

ammwusa to make someone vomit, regurgitate.

*áschitá*¹ to regurgitate, cough or choke up food or drink; characterized by liquid emerging from nose as well as mouth.

mmwus to vomit, throw up, regurgitate.

reign

tempo time, period, reign.

reinforcement

tekking reinforcement rods and screen for concrete, used in construction.

rejoice

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abwaabwa to do something for pleasure or amusement, to celebrate, have fun, rejoice together.

related

atafataf to be related (of people).

*tafataf*² to be related.

relative

tafa-

relatives

afagúr (TAN) paternal clan lineage of a Carolinian male child.

afaghúr child of a mixed marriage, especially when the father is not Carolinian, paternal clan lineage of a Carolinian male child (traditional clan inheritance is matrilineal).

ailang general term for clan or ancestral lineage, traditionally inherited through one's mother.

ainang (TAN) clan, lineage.

atafataf to be related (of people).

bwii sibling of either sex, sister or brother; traditionally this term was used only of siblings of the same sex, but it is now a general term.

*bwii**bw**i* sibling, as a term of address; close friend.

*bwii**m**wáál* brother (to a male or female).

*bwis*¹ sibling or close friend; said to be the Chamorro pronunciation of Carolinian *bwisch* 'our siblings'.

*bwischóó**w**ut* sister (to a male or female).

bwughusa- sibling with the same mother; thus of the same clan lineage.

familiya family.

hagú- (TAN) mother.

*hagú**h**ag* (TAN) mother.

haam (TAN) father.

hamaham (TAN) (of siblings) to have the same father, to have been fathered by the same man.

hamalap (TAN) patriarch or head of the extended family, oldest male in the family; grandfather.

iil mother.

ilelap grandmother.

iin (TAN) mother.

inelap (TAN) grandmother.

ipigin bwii (TAN) full blood sibling.

ipighil bwii full blood sibling (i.e., having the same father and mother).

layú- possessive classifier for children or offspring, domesticated animals that are owned and treasured, tools, toys, and other cherished personal objects.

lippwey twins, of the same sex.

lippweyaalú twins, of the opposite sex (lit.: ghost twins).

lippweyaanú (TAN) twins, of the opposite sex.

liyeelabwi female sibling of a female.

liyeenabwi (LN) female sibling of a female.

malalap oldest of siblings.

maleghit youngest of siblings.

mwáálellap uncle (mother's oldest brother or father's oldest brother), oldest son.

mwengeya- sibling or cousin of the opposite sex; for a man, his *mwengeyal* would be female, for a woman the *mwengeyal* would be male.

naana mother.

Naang term of address for mother or grandmother; often also used for mother's sisters.

olebwi brother of a male.

peghil bwii to have the same mother and father, to be full (blood) siblings.

priima female cousin.

priimo male cousin.

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saam father.

samal iil maternal grandfather (father of one's mother).

samal saam paternal grandfather (father of one's father).

samalap patriarch or head of the extended family, oldest male in the family; grandfather.

samasam (of siblings) to have the same father, to be fathered by the same man.

tafa- relative.

Taang informal term of address for father or any older male.

taata father, father-in-law, uncle.

Taata Bio grandfather.

táttálil generation within a family.

tettelin (TAN) generation within a family.

tiiya aunt.

tiiyo uncle.

*welemas*¹ foster son or daughter.

*wenemas*¹ (TAN) foster son or daughter.

relax

ahééy (TAN) to relax, rest oneself.

aséésé to rest, take it easy, relax, nap, sleep.

asééw to rest oneself, take it easy, relax.

sálití to relax, reduce tension, seek relief.

sééló to be resting, calm, relaxed, to calm down.

relay race

lighákkirim competition of any sort (esp. wrestling, fighting, or other sport involving physical contact), relay race.

release

alóóy to let someone go, release him.

assáali to release something, let it go, set it free (esp. of a bird or animal).

álegghi to release it (of a coil of rope), untangle, unravel it (e.g., rope).

ássááni (TAN, LN) to release or free a bird or animal.

relic

ókkóttong an object that is treasured for its memories or associations, as a relic or memento of one who has died.

relief

sálití to relax, reduce tension, seek relief.

relieve

sálitíiwow to feel better, relieved, as a result of expressing the reasons for one's anger.

religion

aweeweel set of beliefs, doctrine, religion, customs.

*lamalam*³ religion, good deeds.

relish

heliyeli (TAN) meat or fish, eaten together with rice or other staples, relish.

sáliya- sauce, meat, relish which is eaten with a staple food.

sáliyáli meat or sauce that is eaten together with rice, taro, or other staple food; relish, to use a certain food as a sauce or relish to eat with a staple.

remain

apútchú (TAN) last few drops of medicine remaining in the bowl where it was prepared.

*lo*¹ to stay, be, remain, be left.

lootiw to remain, as when others leave.

no (TAN, LN) to be, stay, remain, live.

nootiw (TAN) to remain.

remains

arorrosal remains; the last bit of something.

gitan (TAN) remnants, dregs, sediment, remains.

remarkable

affaiyágh to be remarkable.

remember

mángiyy to remember, recall, reminisce, think about someone or something.

rághirágh to be thinking about, remembering.

rug (TAN) to make a mistake, fail to remember, to be confused, disoriented, lost.

rugh to make a mistake, fail to remember; to be confused, disoriented, lost.

schesschemeli to think, ponder, remember.

remind

amángiingáli to remind someone.

aschúghóógh to continuously warn or remind someone about something, which they continuously ignore; to nag someone about something with no results.

mánngáli to remind one of something.

reminisce

mángiyy to remember, recall, reminisce, think about someone or something.

remnant

gitan (TAN) remnants, dregs, sediment, remains.

ghital dregs, sediment, remnants, e.g., coffee grounds, grated coconut which have been wrung out, remnant of material that has been chewed and then discarded, as betel nut, sugarcane, soft bones chewed for the marrow.

luss left-overs (as of food), remnants.

remove

affa to remove the intestine or gut of an animal or fish.

atawa to undress oneself, remove one's clothes.

*atiwa*² (TAN) to undress oneself, remove one's clothes.

áttiló to pull an object out or off; to remove it (of an automobile tire, of nails, etc.).

bwángiyy to try to take apart, lift or remove heavy things that are stuck, or to move things that are heavy; to pry apart.

bwiliti to remove one's hat or head garland; to take off, take down, remove the leaf wrappings and containers used in the catchment of sap in the making of tuba.

fááili to remove skin, as of a banana, a peeling sunburn, skin from a sore, to remove thorns, sticking seeds, etc., from clothing; to remove dried secretion from the eye, to remove thorns, sticking seeds, etc., from clothing; to remove dried secretion from the eye.

fááni (TAN) to remove skin, as of a banana, a peeling sunburn, skin from a sore, to remove thorns, sticking seeds, etc., from clothing; to remove dried secretion from the eye.

ffet to remove a sea anemone from its hiding place in a rock.

háági (TAN) to remove things that have been nailed down or well secured; to pry things off, to pull out nails, etc.

milaaló to remove something, take it away.

pele to move, nudge, lift something from underneath with the foot or hand; to remove something from its place to see what is underneath.

sáághi to lift, move, or remove an object, esp. one that is screwed or nailed down.

sigát (TAN) to remove a sea anemone from its hiding place in a rock.

taraún (TAN) to scale fish, remove feathers from fowl.

*taraay*² to scale fish, to remove feathers from fowl.

teraili to scale fish, to pluck feathers of birds, ducks, chickens; to remove leaves or small fruit from a plant by wrapping one's hand around a branch and pulling it along the length of the branch.

*tikka*² to remove meat from a coconut.

wei⁻² to place firewood on a fire; to remove wood from a fire.

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*wi*¹ to pull up or uproot (e.g., plants, trees, poles, nails); to place an object, to remove an object from where it was placed.

repair

aghatchúw to make something good, to fix it, to repair it, to improve it.

amala to fix something or repair it; to make something; to try it out (in order to find out what will happen).

awetiga (TAN) to fix something, repair it, make it good.

malawaaló to repair an engine or damaged machinery.

*patsi*¹ to patch cloth or clothes, to mend clothes, to repair a tire or hose.

weliló to have been straightened out, corrected, adjusted, repaired.

weneló (TAN) to have been straightened out, corrected, adjusted, repaired.

repeat

féérúsefááliy to do something again, repeat it.

repeated action

kke denotes repeated or continuous action.

repent

manotsut to regret, repent of past actions.

mánghafáál (TAN) to regret, repent of past actions.

replace

kootay to switch, replace, change; to take turns (in a game).

reply

appaliyen (TAN) to answer, reply.

appalúwal to respond, call back, answer, reply.

appalúweli to answer, reply to someone.

representative

konggreeso Congress, legislature, congressional representative.

reprimand

ngúhúri (TAN) to scold, rebuke, reprimand, disparage, reproach in very strong terms.

reproach

ngúhúri (TAN) to scold, rebuke, reprimand, disparage, reproach in very strong terms.

request

aiyeg (TAN) to ask, make a request.

aiyegh to ask, make a request.

akkuléew to give orders, to direct (someone), to request someone to do a favor or an errand.

akkúnéey (TAN) to direct or command someone, to request a favor of someone.

fayúrho (TAN) the first or last thing said in a formal request or oration.

*fayúscho*¹ the first or last thing said in a formal request or oration (to apologize for speaking out).

mwescheleyá to be greedy, covetous, to request other people's belongings, or to beg goods in a store.

teping to request or beg for support, assistance, food.

tingór to ask for, request.

tingóreey to request, ask for something.

rescue

ammalaw to rescue people or equipment.

amalawa to save, cure, rescue, spare someone.

ammanaw (TAN) to rescue people or equipment.

amanawa (TAN) to save, rescue someone.

resemble

mwuriiy to resemble someone (in actions, habits, behavior, but not necessarily appearance); to emulate someone.

paghúúw to resemble or look like something else.

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*weey*¹ to resemble, look like, have the character or nature of (someone).

resentful

abwaibway to be jealous, envious, resentful of unfair treatment.

abwayi to annoy someone, to make him feel resentful.

abwayú (TAN) to make someone annoyed or resentful.

bwaibway to feel jealous, resentful.

reserve

ahaiha (TAN) to save or reserve something for someone.

aisiisa something that is reserved or set aside for another person's use, to save, set aside, reserve something for another person's use.

reside

lollo to reside, to live.

residence

lugóót office, place, home, residence, land used for a given purpose.

resolve

*aweewe*¹ to clarify something, to resolve it, to solve it; to make it straight.

respect

*abweschikkara*² to show respect to a sibling or older family member, especially so that other people will also respect that person.

ammóoy to do something even though one doesn't really want to, so as to show consideration, respect, or thoughtfulness.

apilipil to bow, bend down in respect (esp. of women to their brothers).

awóówó to speak respectfully, to show respect in actions and/or words; respectful speech or behavior, respect.

awóoy to show respect or deference to someone.

kkapasal awóówó words used to express the respect of the speaker toward the listener, as among male and female siblings, in a public meeting, or to clan leaders.

málití to clear the way, to show respect for important people by moving aside as they pass.

mwareiti to honor, respect, worship (esp. God).

nyora to pay respect to an elder female by kissing the hand.

nyot to pay respect to an elder male by kissing the hand.

samali to respect a man in the same way as one's own father (often of an uncle, but also of another man who deserves respect).

ttong to show respect to elders (interpreted according to clan generations) by raising the elder's hand to one's lowered mouth.

respond

apaghapagh to angrily give too much of something that is requested in order to shame the person who requested it; to respond to a request by doing much more than requested, to respond to a request by doing the opposite of what is asked, to respond to nagging by refusing to do anything at all.

appalúwal to respond, call back, answer, reply.

responsibility

lemeli to take charge of, take care of, take responsibility for, to be in charge of something or someone.

nemeni (LN) to take charge of, take care of, take responsibility for, to be in charge of something or someone.

responsible

amwurhú (TAN) to be responsible for someone, to be in charge.

lemelem to be in authority, be responsible, have power or control.

nemenem (LN) to be in authority, be responsible, have power or control.

rest

ahééhé (TAN) to rest.

ahééy (TAN) to relax, rest oneself.

arhifa (TAN) to rest, take it easy.

asééló to have rested.

aséésé to rest, take it easy, relax, nap, sleep.

asééw to rest oneself, take it easy, relax.

aschifa to rest, take it easy.

aschifáátá pesche to prop up the legs, raise up the legs for rest.

gúnammwey (TAN) peacefulness, warm-heartedness, restfulness, freedom, to be at peace, at rest, free; to be warm-hearted and content.

ghúlammmwey peacefulness, warm-heartedness, restfulness, freedom, to be at peace, be warmhearted, at rest, free.

paisap to put one's cheek on one's hand, to rest the chin on the hand.

sééló to be resting, calm, relaxed, to calm down.

tókkótoomwo leeimw invitation to stop and rest at one's house.

restless

asaamwosch to be bored, tired, restless; to be reclusive, to keep to oneself.

restriction

pilil málebwiibwi taboos or restrictions on behavior between brothers and sisters.

result

mwúrilóól afterwards, as a result.

resultative

*iwe*² resultative: "See?" "I told you so.", etc., as when someone ignores a warning with unfortunate results.

resurrect

bwalemawusefáálitá to come back to life; to be resurrected.

bwalemanawahefáál (TAN) to revive, come back to life, be resurrected.

resuscitate

amalawasefááliitá to bring someone back to life, revive him, resuscitate him.

angaha (TAN) to resuscitate someone.

angasa to resuscitate someone who is unconscious; lit.: to cause someone to breathe.

retain

amwaschúútiw to stall, to retain someone.

ammwórhúútiw (TAN) to hold back or retain someone.

return

ahafááli (TAN) to bring back, return something.

asefááli to bring something back, return it.

bwalesefáálito to come back again, return again.

hafáál (TAN) to return, come back.

sápe- to leave a place, to return to the place that one left from; lit.: to face in a certain direction.

sápeto to return to a place, to come back.

sefáál to return, come back.

reveal

abwáári to show, reveal, expose, demonstrate something to someone.

revive

amalawasefááliitá to bring someone back to life, revive him, resuscitate him.

bwalemanawahefáál (TAN) to revive, come back to life, be resurrected.

bwalemelawutá to revive, come back to life.

malawasefáálitá to revive, come back to life.

malawatá to revive, regain consciousness, to come back to life.

malawáátá to bring someone back to consciousness, to revive someone.

miyááfeló to awaken, be awake after sleeping; to return to consciousness after fainting, to revive.

revolt

lloow to be revolted or disgusted by something, such as spoiled food or by someone that is unclean or unsanitary.

rib

pááley center rib of large leaves (e.g., coconut, taro, or pandanus leaf).

ribs

*raara*¹

rhúúmworh (TAN) small ribs at the bottom of the rib cage.

schúúmwosch small ribs at the bottom of the rib cage.

*teeras*² ribs of a house roof, which connect to the ridge pole.

rice

ineksa cooked rice.

ppwuughas uncooked rice; rice grains.

rice cake

ppwooto steamed rice cake, shaped like a star, made from ground rice and sugar.

rich

malebwó millionaire, very rich person; person with many possessions.

maneway (TAN) millionaire, very rich person; person with many possessions.

piseghisegh to be rich, have many personal belongings.

rikku to be rich, wealthy.

rid

atara to get rid of something.

riddle

dubina riddle; to tell riddles.

ride

atatta to give someone a ride on a vehicle.

tatta to ride in a vehicle, on the back of an animal, or in a canoe.

taay means of transportation, ride; vehicle that provides transportation.

tááy (TAN) means of transportation, ride, vehicle that provides transportation.

ridge-pole

uung ridge-pole of a traditional house.

ridicule

seschóowul to feel uncomfortable, weak, unhappy because of other people's gossip about one, or because of one's bad reputation; to feel ridiculed, as if one is the butt of jokes.

rig

ásálúúw to rig a canoe to run fast.

right

aseláángáátá to right a capsized boat or canoe.

aawer yes, that's right, agreed.

bwongil waa schóowul method of righting a capsized canoe by bringing the outrigger under the bottom of the canoe.

bwung to be right, correct, good (of knowledge of how to do things: games, dance, etc.); to be mutually agreed on.

ewer yes, that's right, agreed.

paay mwáál right hand.

peighimwáál right side.

ring

*ttig*² (TAN) to ring (of a bell).

*ttigh*¹ to ring (of a bell).

ringworm

ghilisibwów

tamwosi

rinse

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*bwuubwu*¹ to have water flow through the fermented breadfruit (*maar*) in order to rinse out the sour taste.

ghomwuuw to swish water around in the mouth to rinse it.

talú to wash something off, clean it (of dishes and eating utensils, the kitchen table, the hands, a car, a window, etc.), to rinse it (e.g., of rice).

rip

feereey to tear, shred, rip, break small things.

kkamw to be ripped, torn, split (of cloth).

ttááring to be torn, ripped (of paper or cloth); to be scraped (of the skin).

tááringegh to be torn rip.

tááringiyy to tear, rip something.

ripe

llobw to be almost ripe, nearly ripe.

mmarh (TAN) to be very ripe, soft, ready to eat.

mmasch (of fruit) to be very ripe, soft, ready to eat; third stage in the ripening of fruit.

mmaschéló to have become very ripe, soft (of fruit).

maaw to be ripe, but not yet soft and sweet; second stage of ripening of fruit, when the fruit is still firm and somewhat tart, but may be eaten or cooked for eating.

nnobw (TAN) to be almost ripe, nearly ripe.

ramaram to be just ripe, on the point of ripeness.

rise

attilitá álet to rise (of the sun).

bwuruto to rise (of the tide).

llingetáál maram rising of the full moon.

schúl (of the outrigger on a canoe) to rise into the air.

táán (TAN, LN) rising (esp. of heavenly bodies).

téétá to climb up, go up stairs; to rise in the sky (of stars, sun, moon).

river

rhanubwuubwu (TAN) waterfall, river, stream; any flowing or running water.

sarhúg (TAN) river, stream.

saschúgh river, stream, creek.

schalúbwuubwu waterfall, river, stream: any flowing or running water.

riverway

yááli- boundary of (a farm or house), waterway, riverway.

road

*aal*¹ path, road.

asaarito highway, main road, paved road.

robber

malemwóscho wild, rascally person, thief, robber, bandit.

rock

arhaw (TAN) hard basaltic rock, rocky cliff.

aschaw hard basaltic rock, rocky cliff.

*faay*² stone, rock, seed, testicles.

*fayfay*² to be rocky, covered with stones and rocks (of an area).

fayúrhon (TAN) hard, black rock.

fayúschól hard, black, volcanic rock, used in medicine (lit.: "black rock").

gillan worhommat (TAN) rocks on the reef that break the surface and are used as markers.

ghikkilal woschommat man-made or natural rocks on the reef that break the surface and that are used as markers.

liisung round hollow rock used to pound medicine or betel nuts.

lupulup to rock back and forth (of a canoe or boat).

porow basaltic rock.

rhimw (TAN) to nod or raise the head; (of a boat) to rock up and down on the waves, to bob.

tururuuw to rock a baby to sleep in one's arms.

tchimw to nod or raise the head, to nod the head up and down; (of a boat) to rock up and down on the waves, to bob.

rocky

aschaw to be rocky.

*fayfay*² to be rocky, covered with stones and rocks (of an area).

tarafaifay to be very rocky, covered with stones or gravel.

roll

allú to fold something, roll it up (of cloth, mats, clothes, flags).

ataghula to roll a round object in a specified direction (e.g., of a ball, barrel, can).

atugula (TAN) to roll a round object like a ball or can in a specific direction; to spin an object.

*arághi*² to roll something, to spin it.

limi to fold something, roll it up.

mwuliti to rub back and forth, so as to crumple leaves with the fingers, to roll two pieces of rope together, to rub the eyes, to rub under the nose, to rub in dirt or ashes.

onorhibw (TAN) to move about while sleeping, to roll around, to toss and turn.

ppwaaili to roll something up, as a cigarette.

ppwaayi to roll paper into a cylinder, as when making a cigarette.

*rih*¹ to roll fast (of wheels or any other round object).

rihirigh to turn quickly, to roll quickly and continuously, as a wheeled vehicle (but without the use of the engine).

rhuupelipel (TAN) to roll or tip, as a heavily-laden canoe on the waves.

schuwelewel to roll or tip, as a heavily-laden canoe on the waves.

woloschibw to move about while sleeping, to roll around, to toss and turn.

roof

óóh (TAN) thatch, thatch roof.

óós thatch, thatch roof.

room

asááng (TAN)

katto

tibwas room, chamber, partitions for rooms.

rooster

paire

root

*bwura*¹ to root in the ground (as pigs).

bwuráátá to root up (plants or soil), as of pigs or a bulldozer.

bwuroti to root in the ground (as pigs).

waar roots of a tree or plant.

rope

ghoosch fiber from coconut husk that is used in making rope.

-*mwu* counting classifier for pieces of rope or string.

sáál sennit, rope.

rot

maraló to be rotted away.

nngawaló to become bad, worse, broken, spoiled, rotted away, without further use.

úleppisch to be badly spoiled or rotted and covered with fly droppings or maggots (usually of food).

Rota

Luuta the island of Rota.

rotate

tóghul to rotate on an axis, turn all the way around.

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tugul (TAN) to rotate on an axis, turn all the way around.

rotten

bwa fruit or solid vegetable that is rotten on one side, to be rotten on one side.

bwoomarh (TAN) to stink, to smell rotten or decayed.

bwoomasch to stink, to smell rotten, decayed, infected.

*mar*¹ to be rotten, decayed, moldy (of fruits and vegetables); to smell rotten.

maasch to be wilted, rotten (of leaves and flowers).

paw to be decayed, rotten, hollow (of wood); to be infested with termites or other wood-eating creatures.

rough

mwengerenger to have a rough surface, as sandpaper or the bark of a tree.

-ngerenger to be rough, raspy.

round

fauluul to be round (as a plate), to be spherical (as a ball).

fááliyel (TAN) round, circular, spherical.

ttuubwu round glass container, as the glass covering a lantern.

row

*átáli*¹ to put things in a row, line them up.

schepingi to row about.

tál to make rows or lines.

táli- row, line, queue.

táli to plant in rows.

táttáílil row of objects.

teli- (TAN) row, line, queue.

tettelin (TAN) row of objects.

rub

faiger (TAN) to rub or scrub.

fáighas to rub or scrub (e.g., with a washcloth or brush), to rub together (noses, rocks, a back against a tree, etc.).

mwuliti to rub back and forth, so as to crumple leaves with the fingers, to roll two pieces of rope together, to rub the eyes, to rub under the nose, to rub in dirt or ashes.

tóófi to pet, rub, stroke, caress a person or an animal.

tóótó to stroke, caress, or rub gently (as someone's back, the fur of a cat).

rubber

ghooma rubber band; rubber.

rubber band

ghooma rubber band; rubber.

rub noses

fáisong to kiss; to rub noses.

rudder

timwoon rudder or helm of a Western boat or ship, not of traditional canoes.

rudderfish

réél rudderfish or chub.

réén (TAN)

rude

atchofáhá (TAN) to be inconsiderate, rude, disrespectful.

bwuutag (TAN) bad, improper, rude, ugly.

ilumaaw to be a pest or a bully, to be out-of-control in one's behavior, to be rude and unruly (of adults or children).

ruffian

namaiki ruffian, bully.

ruin

átchigha waste, loss, ruin.

run

*bwuubwu*¹ to be running, flowing (of water).

fattabw to run.

fattabweey to run after or chase something.

*gurugur*² (TAN) to be running, flowing (of water).

ghurughur to be running, flowing, moving (of liquids, as a stream or tap water).

*langalang*¹ to be fast at running, to run fast.

rheey (TAN) to chase, pursue, run after someone or something.

*ssá*² to have run off, run away (as of livestock); also said informally of young people, especially when there is work to be done.

sú to fly, to get away, to run away.

ssú to run away, usually used as an order: “scram”, “beat it”, “scat”.

scheeri to run away with or steal something.

scheey to chase, pursue, run after someone or something.

run after

tche to run after, chase something.

run away

hú (TAN) to fly away (of birds or, e.g., a kite); to get away, run away.

run out

yút to run out, to be exhausted (of food or supplies); to have no more.

run over

apetti to run over someone, flatten him.

bwuuri (of a car or other vehicle) to run over someone or something.

pett to be run over (by a car which remains on top of one), to have been hit and pinned by a falling object.

runt

ligoh (TAN) runt, as in a litter of pigs or other animals.

lighos runt, as in a litter of pigs or other animals.

rush

rheg (TAN) to rush, hurry in a specific direction.

rust

bwey to be old and decayed, rusted, frayed, etc. (of things, not people).

sack

fuuto paper bag or sack.

gostel (TAN) large cloth sack.

ghottel large sack, made out of cloth.

tugh bag, sack.

sacred

abwaayi to be forbidden, sacred, taboo (of a place).

pil to be sacred, taboo, forbidden; usually with respect to clan totems and personal restrictions.

sacrifice

asóra to worship (a god); to prepare offerings or sacrifice for a deity.

sad

affaiyé to look sad, longing(ly).

attong to be sorrowful, sad, pitiable, melancholy.

ápááyitá to do something to make someone feel sad or nostalgic.

lirh (TAN) to miss or long for someone or something; to be sad, to grieve.

lisch to miss or long for someone or something, such as someone who has recently died; to be sad, to grieve.

órof to feel sad, forlorn, lonesome, deserted, broken-hearted at the loss of a loved one.

pááy to be lonely, sad, nostalgic.

schúúmwuróurów to feel sad, melancholy because of a past or upcoming event.

saellfish

pinig (TAN) small clam, with its shell, often used in soups.

sail

aharegi (TAN) to sail a canoe.

amara canoe sail.

asserágh to go sailing, to sail.

aserághi to sail a canoe.

ásá to sail a canoe, to make a voyage in a canoe.

ásáágheli to sail a canoe toward someplace.

*feta*² to go for a sail; to sail around.

heeiti (TAN) to sail, voyage to a place.

heey (TAN) to sail, make a voyage (in a sailing canoe, steamship, airplane).

lóóbwut to sail too much downwind.

sááiti to sail, voyage to a place.

sááy to sail, make a voyage (in a sailing canoe, steamship, airplane).

serágh to sail in a canoe.

serághaffat to sail without purpose, to sail about for pleasure, to sail without cargo, in an empty canoe.

serághifengáll to sail together (i.e., in two or more canoes).

serághili to sail a canoe in a specified direction.

*úúw*² canoe sail.

sailing

aharegi (TAN) to sail a canoe.

*amwirimwir*¹ to go to the back of a boat and steer.

aseláángáátá to right a capsized boat or canoe.

asserágh to go sailing, to sail.

aserághi to sail a canoe.

ásá to sail a canoe, to make a voyage in a canoe.

ásáágheli to sail a canoe toward someplace.

ásálúúw to rig a canoe to run fast.

bwongil waa schówul method of righting a capsized canoe by bringing the outrigger under the bottom of the canoe.

bwuruló to nose under the lip or edge of a wave (of a boat or canoe).

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fatúl to paddle a boat or canoe.

fatúla to paddle it (of a canoe or boat).

féétág (TAN) to set an anchor, to tie a boat up.

féétágh to set an anchor, to tie a boat up.

féétághi to anchor it, tie it up (of a boat).

got (TAN) to run aground, of a boat or canoe.

ghot to run aground, of a boat or canoe.

lóóbwut to sail too much downwind.

lupulup to rock back and forth (of a canoe or boat).

palúw navigator of a deep water canoe, captain of a deep water canoe; respected and knowledgeable leader of a group.

*ppwo*³ to be a navigator or captain of a ship.

rúgh to go underwater (of the canoe outrigger).

rhifetá (TAN) to capsize, of boats and canoes.

sarawi branch of navigation; a member of that branch.

sáli waa to secure a rope on a canoe.

*ssó*¹ to sit on a seat for paddling.

schapp to capsize.

schifátá to capsize, of boats and canoes.

schúl (of the outrigger on a canoe) to rise into the air.

schúúl on (in reference to sea-going craft); lit.: bones of.

tibwusar method of righting a capsized small canoe by bringing the outrigger over the top of the canoe.

saint

San male saint.

San Isidro Saint Isidro, patron saint of the Carolinian people.

Santa female saint.

Saint Isidro

San Isidro Saint Isidro, patron saint of the Carolinian people.

Saipan

Faluwasch the land, Saipan (literally: “our land”).

Fanúyarh (TAN) the land, our land, Saipan.

Seipél the island of Saipan.

Seipén (TAN, LN) the island of Saipan.

saliva

óttuf

rhelirhel (TAN) saliva, bodily secretions (not perspiration).

schelischel saliva, bodily secretions (not perspiration).

salt

asetiiló to make food salty, to add salt to it.

asiig (TAN)

asiigha

asuumwól to salt, pickle, or otherwise preserve fish, shellfish, or fruit.

ásetiiy to put salt on food, to salt it.

het (TAN) to be salty.

sset to be salty.

suumwól salted or pickled foods.

salutation

tirow greeting, salutation.

salute

tirow greeting, salutation.

tirowa to salute, greet someone.

same

assássár to be at the same rank or level (e.g., in school or work).

*aweewe*² to match things together, to make them the same.

aweeweey to make things the same; to straighten something, to make it even.

bwal ii rhag (TAN) the same one.

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bwal ii schagh the same one.

haran (TAN) one who is the same age or level as another person; peer.

ssáfengel to be of the same age or level.

sárel one who is the same age or level as another person; peer.

*tapatap*¹ to be the same age, to be at the same level or rank, to be similar in actions or behavior.

weewe to be the same, similar, identical, equivalent.

sample

*mil*¹ to sample, try food or drink.

San Antonio

Ghafeetiya traditional name for the area of Agingan on Saipan, including San Antonio village.

sand

*ppi*¹ sand, soil, beach.

sand beetle

lighaawong

sandpiper

guliing (TAN) sp. of coastal bird: plover or sandpiper.

ghuliing sp. of coastal bird; plover or sandpiper.

sandwich

sángkwits

sandy

*ppi*² to be sandy.

San Jose

Tammwoora northern area of the village of Oleai (San Jose) on Saipan.

Woleyaay Carolinian name for San Jose village on Saipan, also called *Tamwoora*.

San Roque

Mataalasa San Roque village on Saipan.

San Vicente

Tuutuuram traditional name for the village of San Vicente on Saipan.

sap

*apparh*² (TAN) glue, sap, putty, or other sticky substance.

*appasch*² glue, sap, or other sticky substance that can be used as glue; caulking material, putty; to caulk.

Sariguan

Sarigwan the island of Sariguan in the Northern Marianas.

sashimi

sasimi sashimi, fresh raw fish that has been sliced thin for eating, marinated in lemon juice and soy sauce.

Satawal

Satawal the island of Satawal in the central Caroline Islands.

Satawan (TAN) the island of Satawal in the central Caroline Islands.

sated

mat to be full from eating, sated, satisfied.

satisfied

mat to be full from eating, sated, satisfied.

saturate

datchan (TAN) to be soaked, saturated, wet.

tchogh to be saturated, soaked, wet.

Saturday

Sóóbwal

sauce

arúng general name for sauce, soup, or gravy to go with rice.

sáliya- sauce, meat, relish which is eaten with a staple food.

sáliyáli meat or sauce that is eaten together with rice, taro, or other staple food; relish, to use a certain food as a sauce or relish to eat with a staple.

saucer

platiito small dish, saucer.

save

aheiha (TAN) to save or reserve something for someone.

aihihih (TAN) to save, keep ready for the future.

aisiis to save things, keep things ready for future use.

aisiisa to save, set aside, reserve something for another person's use.

amalawa to save, cure, rescue, spare someone.

amanawa (TAN) to save, rescue someone.

iheih (TAN) to save or keep something for future use.

isiis to save or keep something for future use.

saw

reere saw (for cutting wood), to saw wood.

*reey*¹ to cut an object with a saw.

say

apaha (TAN) to say something, talk about someone or something.

apaháátá (TAN) to speak up, to say something.

apasa to say something, talk about someone or something, to gossip about someone.

apesáátá to speak up, to say something.

awannkaw to say bad things, speak improperly, to fail to use respect terminology when it would be appropriate.

á- to say, speak.

bwuschubwusch to sleep walk or talk in one's sleep; to say something suddenly that is unrelated to what is going on around; to perform a sudden and unexpected action because of being deeply engrossed in one's own thoughts.

ira to say something (through speaking or writing).

mwáliili to speak, say, converse in a quiet, respectful fashion, as at a funeral or sickbed, in church.

*ngáásch*² to be in danger of saying too much (i.e., of offending others); used as a warning.

óólegh to say, tell.

óleghi to say something.

óóneg (TAN) to say, tell.

scale

goonaf fish scales.

goonafa to scale a fish.

taraún (TAN) to scale fish, remove feathers from fowl.

*taraay*² to scale fish, to remove feathers from fowl.

teraili to scale fish, to pluck feathers of birds, ducks, chickens; to remove leaves or small fruit from a plant by wrapping one's hand around a branch and pulling it along the length of the branch.

scar

*bwaat*² scar; welt on the skin.

bwatabwat to be bruised, scarred from being beaten.

libwat person that is scarred.

scare

ammahagú (TAN) to frighten, scare someone.

ammesaghú to frighten someone, scare him.

aparangga to shock, frighten, scare, worry someone.

arúúw to scare, shock, or surprise someone.

scared

laang to be afraid, scared (of a ghost, that someone or something might be behind one).

lúweeti to be scared, afraid of someone or something.

lúwta to be timid, cowardly, scared.

mahag (TAN) to be afraid, scared.

rú to be startled, scared, frightened, shocked.

scarf

bwaayo handkerchief, veil, scarf.

scary

allaang to be scary, frightening, terrifying.

alúwlúw to be frightening, scary, terrifying.

ammahag (TAN) to be frightening, scary.

ammesagh to be frightening, scary.

scatter

amworomwor things that fall and spatter or scatter (rain, seeds, leaves).

*apeipey*² to scatter food around while eating, to be a sloppy eater (esp. of children).

maghal to scatter in different directions, to disperse.

tarapaas to be scattered about (as spilled grains of rice, clothes, small belongings).

taroppw to be broken, damaged, demolished (of wood, metal, concrete or other strong material), to be spilled and scattered (of small things such as marbles).

scent

bwoongas perfume from fragrant flowers, leaves, grasses or bottled perfume or scent; to have a pleasant scent.

ngaas aroma or scent of perfume or fragrant flowers.

school

bwáá flock (of birds), school (of fish).

-*bwi* counting classifier for schools of fish.

*bwiił*² school (of fish).

gakko, to attend school.

imwal rághefish traditional term for school.

meleitey

mmééliigh school of fish.

tcho- group, herd, flock, school (of fish).

yár to run in large schools (of fish).

scissors

*ffirh*³ (TAN)

*ffisch*⁴

*paghúpagh*² cutting tool: nutcracker, tool to slice betel nut, scissors, machete.

*teeras*¹

scold

hoongeti (TAN) to scold someone so as to correct him.

ngúhúri (TAN) to scold, rebuke, reprimand, disparage, reproach in very strong terms.

sanngaweeti to swear at someone, to scold someone.

soongoti to scold someone so as to correct him.

scoop

áriti to stir from the bottom up to the top, as when cooking; to scoop up from the bottom of the pot; to clean the pot (with the finger) when almost everything has been eaten.

ragarag (TAN) to scoop something up; to help oneself to or serve oneself food.

raghúragh to scoop something up; to help oneself to or serve oneself food.

raghúúw to scoop, to scoop up and serve (of food).

tugey (TAN) to scoop up or shovel rice, sand, dirt, etc.

tugheey to scoop up or shovel rice, sand, dirt, etc.

scooter

otobay scooter, motorcycle, motorbike.

scrap

*peipey*³ scraps of food discarded from the mouth (bones, shells, etc.), scraps from a child that has made a mess of its food.

scrape

amaat to scrape, grate or mash something, esp. sweet potato, banana, taro, or tapioca (for example, so as to make *suwósu*).

bwuroti to scrape the ground (as a bulldozer).

bwurungágh to be scraped, scratched (of things or people), to be peeled.

ghérééti to scrape the skin off a breadfruit, to scrape old paint off walls, to scrub.

*ghúru*² to scrape or grate.

*ghúru**ghúr* to scrape or grate.

kkéré to scrape something, shred it.

ttááring to be torn, ripped (of paper or cloth); to be scraped (of the skin).

scratch

afalakké to pinch or scratch using the fingernails.

ageriger (TAN) to scratch, grate.

bwakkér a scratch on the skin (from an animal or human).

bwakkurew (of people or animals such as the cat) to scratch someone and tear the skin.

bwakkuréfengál to scratch one another (of fighting people or cats).

bwurungágh to be scraped, scratched (of things or people), to be peeled.

gheri to scratch something, to grate it.

gherigher to scratch; to grate.

kkéét to be scratchy, itchy.

*ngár*² to be scratched.

scream

éreló (TAN) to scream from pain or fright.

éruló to scream from pain or fright.

screw

tunniizu bolt, screw.

screwpine

faasch generic term for pandanus, screwpine.

script

iirh (TAN) writings, script, calligraphy.

iisch writings, script, calligraphy.

scrub

abweschebweschiiló to make something white, to scrub it thoroughly.

faiger (TAN) to rub or scrub.

fáighas to rub or scrub (e.g., with a washcloth or brush).

feighásiiy to scrub (a pot or one's body).

ghérééti to scrape the skin off a breadfruit, to scrape old paint off walls, to scrub.

*sóusów*¹ to scrub all over with a cloth, to dry with a towel, to wipe thoroughly.

sea

bwool sáát smell of the ocean or sea, especially strong at low tide.

bwooset to smell of the ocean or sea.

fááliilól deep sea, ocean.

fáániilól (TAN) deep sea, ocean.

háát (TAN) sea, seawater.

lehet (TAN) at the ocean, at sea.

leeset at the ocean, at sea.

lugunoorh (TAN) the sea outside and beyond the bordering reef.

lughuluwosch the sea outside and beyond the bordering reef.

metaw open ocean, deep sea.

sáát sea, seawater.

wááihet (TAN) on the surface of the sea.

weiset on the surface of the sea.

sea anemone

ruumesch

sea bass

malosolos (TAN) sp. of sea bass or grouper.

malúsúlús sp. of sea bass or grouper.

sea bottom

ppwesch sandy sea bottom.

sea creature

malúl sáát sea creature (fish, crab, octopus, squid, whale).

sea cucumber

aghúng sp. of round deep sea trepang or sea cucumber.

ppáleppál general term for sea cucumber or trepang.

pelebwesch whitish sp. of trepang or sea cucumber.

peleschól black sp. of trepang or sea cucumber.

peligh sp. of trepang or sea cucumber.

penepen (TAN) sea cucumber, trepang.

sea purslane

aghul Sesuvium portulacastrum, sea purslane; low-lying beach or shore plant with white or pink flowers.

search

gutta (TAN) to search for someone or something, to find him or it.

gútt (TAN) search; to search, to look for.

ghutt, to search, to look for.

ghutta to search for someone or something, to find him or it.

kkop to search for something by pawing through things with the hands or paws; to paw through something.

lugun perhe (TAN) to search, look for, to ask for information.

lughul pesche to search, look for; to ask for information.

piipi to look, watch, search.

sariiri to hunt or search for someone or something that is lost.

*tilif*¹ to search for something, hunt for it.

seashore

mwóschongeiset area close to the shore, the seashore.

ngaschel sáát

season

*alléew*¹ to make food taste better, to season it, make it spicy.

annéey (TAN) to season food, make it spicy.

leerágh breadfruit season.

leereg (TAN) breadfruit season.

leeyefáng dry season, with wind from the north.

maramal mááy breadfruit season.

mweeiló to be out of season (of fruit).

seasoned

*ttig*¹ (TAN) (of food) to be hot, spicy in taste; to be overly seasoned, whether with salt, pepper, or lemon.

*ttigh*² (of food) to be hot, spicy in taste (e.g., from chili peppers); to be overly seasoned, whether with salt, pepper, or lemon.

seasoning

azinomoto ajinomoto, a kind of Japanese seasoning; monosodium glutamate.

sea urchin

laar

seawater

háát (TAN) sea, seawater.

sáát sea, seawater.

seaweed

alóót long and grassy variety of seaweed.

luumw moss; seaweed variety that grows luxuriantly on rocks and sunken vessels and that breaks off and washes onto the shore.

ólóót variety of tall seaweed.

second

aruurhayún (TAN) second in a series of people or animals.

aruwoowal second in a series of general objects.

arúúschayúl second in a series of people or animals.

secret

*léghélégh*¹ to keep something of value in a well-concealed or secret location.

négénég (TAN) to keep something of value in a well-concealed or secret location.

secretion

bwutig (TAN) dried secretions in the eyes, sleeper.

bwutigh sticky substance in the eyes upon awakening; dried secretion in the eyes; sleeper.

gháng (of the eyes) to be infected and give off secretions.

rhelirhel (TAN) saliva, bodily secretions (not perspiration).

schelischel saliva, bodily secretions (not perspiration).

section

mwétetteril small pieces, fragments (of cloth, paper); small pieces or sections.

ppas sections of such plants as sugarcane, bamboo, etc.

secure

apilúgúlúgú (TAN) to secure an agreement, make it binding.

apilúghúlúghúúw to secure or make binding (e.g., the constitution).

apúngú² to close or secure something.

pileey to close, cover up, put the lid on something; to turn off a faucet, block, secure, defend, protect, stop (a leak).

sáli waa to secure a rope on a canoe.

titi to close, shut, or secure something, such as a door or closet.

tiibwalabwal to be closed up, as a house with all the windows and doors shut; tightly secured.

ttibwonobwon (TAN) to be closed up, tightly secured.

sedentary

bwungi to take a long time; to have been in a place for a long time; to be sedentary.

sediment

gitan (TAN) remnants, dregs, sediment, remains.

ghital dregs, sediment, remnants, e.g., coffee grounds, grated coconut which have been wrung out.

see

auruuruw to make someone watch something, make him see.

aweringeli to show something to someone, have him see it.

liparh (TAN) person who cannot see from one or both eyes, a person who has lost one or both eyes.

lipasch person who cannot see from one or both eyes, a person who has lost one or both eyes.

masaffat to have very good eyesight, to see clearly.

werewer² to have sight after a period of blindness, to see, perceive.

weri to see something, perceive it, notice it.

seed

faral mangga seed, pit, core of the mango.

faay² stone, rock, seed, testicles.

seedpod

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aih (TAN) seedpod of unidentified beach tree, dried and used for medicine.

*ais*² seedpod of unidentified beach tree, dried and used for medicine.

seeds

bwugil (TAN) edible seeds in one variety of breadfruit.

see off

houló (TAN) to bid farewell to one who is departing; to see someone off.

souló to bid farewell to one who is departing, to see someone off.

seesaw

siisó seesaw, teeter-totter, to play on a seesaw.

seine

rheew (TAN) dipping net, seine net, fine mesh net.

schéew dipping net, seine net, fine mesh net.

seize

amwurhú (TAN) to grasp something, seize it in the hands, hold it.

*ileil*² to seize something and run off with it in the mouth (of, e.g., a dog).

select

áffil to choose, select.

áfili to make a selection or choice; to choose, select something or someone.

*ffil*¹ to choose, select.

fili to choose, select, elect someone or something.

úrúgífirhi (TAN) to pick out the best objects, to separate the good from the bad, to select things carefully.

úrúghifischiiy to pick out the best objects, to separate the good from the bad, to select things carefully; to be careful to pick up or clean up everything (as of broken glass).

wiliwil to choose, select fruit for picking.

self-defense

bwááng Carolinian system of self-defense or self protection, the knowledge of which is passed from one generation to another.

likkairas type of fighting game, wrestling, self-defense.

likkaires (TAN) type of fighting game, wrestling, self-defense.

selfish

libwaibway selfish or jealous person (usually a child).

mmweigh to be stingy, to be notorious for lacking generosity, selfish.

sell

akkamééló to sell things, to do selling.

ameewló to sell something.

améémé to sell things, to buy things.

mééló (of a commodity) to be sold out.

send

*fang*¹ to give, send.

fanga to give something, send something.

fangáángeli to send something to someone.

óugha to send someone away early in the morning.

senile

bwurh (TAN) naive, senile, foolish, ignorant.

bwusch to be naive, innocent, ignorant; to be reckless or foolish; to be senile; to be very preoccupied in a task or other activity and pay no attention to what else is happening.

senior

lap to be large, big, older, more senior.

schillap senior generations, old people.

tuufay elders, senior generation, normally referring to people over the age of about fifty; occasionally used in reference to objects (e.g., a car or house).

sennit

sáál sennit, rope.

separate

*amwey*¹ to pile things up, to separate things into piles.

ákkáscheló to be separated or divorced.

álámwáya to separate out one animal or thing (not used of people).

bwuliságh to become disjointed, separated, dislocated (of bones, branches, and other things that are connected together).

hefáng (TAN) separate, separately.

mweisefáng to separate (as with married people); to separate different types of objects from one another.

sefánng to separate, to act separately.

selitágh untangled, spread out, separated.

súúsefáng to separate, depart in opposite directions.

tilingi to split or separate an object into halves (generally referring to food: coconuts, breadfruit, taro, etc.); to cut open (as in surgery).

úrugifirhi (TAN) to pick out the best objects, to separate the good from the bad, to select things carefully.

úrughifischiy to pick out the best objects, to separate the good from the bad, to select things carefully; to be careful to pick up or clean up everything (as of broken glass).

September

Settembre the month of September.

serve

patti to distribute, to serve, to apportion, to pass out food or belongings.

ragarag (TAN) to scoop something up; to help oneself to or serve oneself food.

raghúragh to scoop something up; to help oneself to or serve oneself food.

Serves you right!

alómw You see? Serves you right! What do you think of that? (as when angry with someone who has lost because of his own foolishness).

anómw (TAN, LN) You see? Serves you right!

serving

pattii- share, portion, serving (esp. of food).

set

mwólóló to set (of the sun).

mwónóló (TAN) to set (of the sun).

*tubw*¹ to sink, go down; to set (of sun, moon, stars).

tubwul setting, setting position (of stars, the moon).

set aside

aisiisa something that is reserved or set aside for another person's use, to save, set aside, reserve something for another person's use.

seven

afisimalúl the seventh in a series of humans or animals.

afisimanún (TAN) the seventh in a series of humans or animals.

afisuuwal the seventh general object in a series.

afisuuwan (TAN) the seventh general object in a series.

fis the number seven in abstract or serial counting: "number seven".

fisabwúghúw seven hundred.

fisangaras seven thousand.

fisasché seven pages or flat leaves.

fisifay seven round objects (balls, fruit, etc.).

fisiigh seventy.

fisighit seventy thousand.

fisimal seven humans or animals.

fisufósch seven long objects (such as canoes, trees, pens).

fisuuw seven general objects.

fisú- the number seven, as a combining form.

seven hundred

fisabwúghúw

seven óclock

alas sette

seventh

afisimalúl the seventh in a series of humans or animals.

afisimanún (TAN) the seventh in a series of humans or animals.

afisuuwal the seventh general object in a series.

afisuuwan (TAN) the seventh general object in a series.

seven thousand

fisangaras

seventy

fisiigh

seventy thousand

fisighit

sever

paghúw to cut something, sever, prune, amputate, split it in half.

several

akka-¹ some, several.

akkaafósch a few, several long objects (trees, canoes, pencils, etc.).

akkááfórh (TAN) a few, several long objects.

akkáámwéit a few, several people or animals.

akkáápila (TAN) a few, several animals or people.

akkáárhay (TAN) a few, several people or animals.

akkááschay a few, several people or animals.

ákkááw some, several, a few (general objects).

sew

hóbweey (TAN) to splice together fishing line or rope, to sew one piece of cloth to another.

sóbweey to splice fishing line or rope together, to sew one piece of cloth to another.

teete to do sewing or stitching.

teeteeti to mend by sewing all that needs to be mended; to sew into clothes all the cloth that is available.

teeyi to sew something, stitch it, mend it with needle and thread.

sewing machine

móókkinaal teete

sexual desire

nngaleeti to sexually desire someone.

sexual excitement

anngala to sexually excite or stimulate someone (either male or female) by use of words or physical actions.

nngal to be sexually aroused, to have an erection.

seenngal (of males) to be lustful, sexually aroused, horny (lit.: erect penis).

sexual intercourse

amala to have sexual intercourse with someone.

ameleeya to have sexual intercourse with someone.

fe to have sexual intercourse.

feey to have sexual intercourse with someone.

hoolá (TAN) to copulate, to have sexual intercourse (of a man and woman who are not married).

hóómaley (TAN) to have sexual relations, to have sexual intercourse; the act of sexual intercourse.

lellep back-and-forth or up-and-down motions associated with sexual intercourse, to have sexual intercourse.

liyeppasch women who have had sexual intercourse with the same man.

meleeya to have sexual intercourse, to copulate, to make love.

*mil*³ to have sexual intercourse.

mwaginigin (TAN) to feel pleasure from sexual intercourse.

oloppasch men who have had sexual intercourse with the same woman.

soolá to copulate, to have sexual intercourse (of a man and woman who are not married).

tééfál to enter a girl's home and have sexual intercourse with her without the consent of her parents.

sexually aroused

heenngan (TAN) (of males) to be lustful, sexually aroused, horny (lit: erect penis).

shack

ghasiiyas shack or shed; "summer house".

peles temporary shelter, hut, or shack at a farm.

shade

allur to provide shade, as of a tree.

amwólaayló to place something (such as a baby) in the shade.

amwóláátá to cover or shade something, as a baby or plants.

*llur*¹ to be shady, shaded.

mwól shade (from a tree or other object); to be shady, to shade oneself.

mwólóló (of shade) to spread until an area is completely shaded.

mwón (TAN) shade; to be shady, to shade oneself.

mwónóló (TAN) (of shade) to spread until an area is completely shaded.

nnúr (TAN) to be shady, shaded.

shadow

ngéél shadow (of animate things), reflection.

ngéen (TAN, LN) shadow, reflection.

shady

*llur*¹ to be shady, shaded.

mwón (TAN) shade; to be shady, to shade oneself.

nnúr (TAN) to be shady, shaded.

shake

aitchú to shake something (of solid things, esp. trees).

alomwa to shake up liquid so as to mix it up, or in order to wash out the container.

appúngú to dry very wet cloth or hair by shaking it vigorously.

asepow to shake or flap a cloth, sheet, mat, net, etc. in order to remove dust, sand, water, etc.

álfesch to shake one's head in disapproval.

ássipow (TAN) to shake out a cloth or net in order to remove water, dust, sand.

detch (TAN) to shake, tremble (with fear, shock, anger).

detcheló (TAN) to shake violently, to have severe convulsions.

elleggh to dance, to shake the hips.

liwiti to shake something (as water out of wet clothes).

llomw to be badly shaken.

lomwolomw to have liquid inside that can be shaken.

lúwetaaló to shake off, brush, whisk.

lúweti to shake the head back and forth.

lúyetaaló (TAN) to shake off, brush, whisk.

lúyeti (TAN) to shake the head back and forth.

mwaischúúsch to sway or shake, as a tree in the wind; to shake with laughter.

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mwayútch to shake from a major event (as the earth in a quake or buildings near an explosion).

nngong to shake, shiver.

schetch to be shaking, trembling (with fear, shock, anger).

schetcheló to shake violently, to have severe convulsions (as with sickness, electric shock, great anger, when very cold, etc.).

úrhúgi (TAN) to shake something or someone.

úrhúpay (TAN) to shake hands, to hold hands.

úschúghégh to be shaken (as in a strong wind).

úschúghú to shake something, as a tree branch or a container; to grab someone in fighting and physically shake him.

úschúpay to shake hands, to hold hands.

shallow

*ppett*² to be shallow (of water, a bowl, a pan, etc.).

shame

ássááw shame, embarrassment, to shame, embarrass.

shameless

masatchemaaw to be daring, hard-headed, shameless, willing to try anything.

shampoo

sampwuuli to shampoo oieself.

shape

*uluul*² shape, nature, characteristics of something; to take the shape of something.

share

aineti (TAN, LN) to share, distribute, apportion food.

asettila to break off portions (as of betel nut or coconut) in order to share, to divide something into small portions.

áilet to divide, share, portion, distribute, esp. with respect to food.

áileti to divide, share, portion, distribute food.

ilet portion, share, division.

*inet*¹ (TAN) portion, share, division.

*inet*² (TAN, LN) to divide, share, apportion.

pattii- share, portion, serving (esp. of food).

shark

liimwáy small sp. of shark.

parhaw (TAN)

pááw

sharp

*ffisch*³ to have a sudden sharp pain.

kkáng to be very sharp or pointed.

kkeng (TAN) very sharp or pointed.

masakkáng to be sharp, to have a sharp edge (of a knife or other blade).

sharpen

fáili to file something, sharpen it with a file.

ffáyí to file something (sharpen it with a file).

iyuw whetstone, sharpening stone.

sseim (TAN) whetstone, sharpening stone.

seimi to sharpen a blade or other object.

seisey to be sharpening, whetstone, sharpening stone.

sharpshooter

soupekk sharpshooter, skilled hunter.

shatter

márip broken pieces of shattered objects, to break into pieces, shatter.

ripingágh to be broken, shattered.

ripiságh to be broken into pieces, shattered.

ripiiy to shatter something, to break it.

shattered

ripiságh piece of a shattered object.

shave

*ffasch*¹ to be bare, nude, shaven.

*ghúrú*¹ to cut the hair, to shave.

ghúrúffasch to shave the head bald.

ghúrúffascha to shave the head bald.

she

e third person singular subject pronoun: he, she, it.

sheath

bwáila sheath for knife or sword.

shed¹

ghasiiyas shack or shed; “summer house”.

harakk (TAN) to shed (of the skin or bark).

shed²

mmwor to fall out or down, to shed (of leaves, seeds, hair, teeth and other things that become loose).

sheep

kkiniilo

sheet

mwéter piece, sheet (of cloth or paper).

óus blanket, sheet, anything used as a cover for sleeping.

tento tent; large canvas sheet that may be used as a shelter.

shell

bwááy kind of shiny shell used for shredding hibiscus cloth.

*bwiiil*¹ cowry shell.

bwoorh (TAN) shell used in the making of jewelry, bowls, utensils.

bwoosch kind of shell (turtle or coconut) used to make jewelry, bowls, utensils.

hawí (TAN) conch shell trumpet.

liyang kind of sea shell with protruding sharp points, spider shell; the meat is considered good to eat.

parúl carapace, hard body shell covering the back of crabs, lobsters, or turtles; not used to refer to shrimp, insects, clams, or to the shells covering the meaty legs or claws of crabs or lobsters.

piligh small mollusc shells, often found on the beach.

sawí conch shell trumpet.

shellfish

aimet medium-sized edible clam.

alimong large sea crab with red-orange shell.

amwe medium-sized sp. of *Tridachna* clam.

*amwey*² (TAN) giant clam.

arig (TAN) beach crab, ghost crab.

arigh sand crab, beach crab, ghost crab.

ayúútá (TAN) lobster, large shrimp.

ápára medium-size edible sea crab that lives among rocks or in submerged objects.

ghaatil very small clams (thumb-size) used in soups; esp. recommended as food for nursing mothers.

ligayúúúr (TAN) shrimp.

lighairúúr shrimp.

lighámiiyásch sp. of small crab with a stinging bite.

liyang kind of sea shell with protruding sharp points, spider shell; the meat is considered good to eat.

róghumw sp. of land crab with a flat body.

siim giant clam.

ttó general term for a sea clam, *Tridachna*.

umwál hermit crab.

*úúr*¹ lobster, large shrimp.

shelter

bwokongo cave, air-raid shelter.

iimw bwéél man-made cave, reinforced shelter (used during war or storms).

imweyós house or shelter made out of thatch.

imwóóh (TAN) house or shelter made of thatch.

peles temporary shelter, hut, or shack at a farm.

shift

kootay work shift.

shimmer

luppwuluppw to flicker, shimmer, as light reflecting off glass or off a glossy smooth liquid; to twinkle (of the stars).

shin

lúghúmwoúl pesche shin; the part of the leg from the foot to the knee.

shine

alamalama to shine something, polish it, wax it.

mariwriw to be shiny, sparkling (of jewelry or the ocean).

marúfúfúfú very bright, sparkling, shining (of stars, sequined clothes).

merúfifi (TAN) very bright, sparkling, shining.

mmis to be shiny, greasy, oily.

móluppwuluppw shiny, sparkling, twinkling.

ngeliwliw to be shiny.

saram to be bright, to shine.

ttil to shine, be alight.

ttin (TAN) to shine, be alight.

shiny

bwulubwul to be shiny, bright, illuminated.

lamlam to be shiny, polished (esp. of waxed surfaces).

mmis to be shiny, greasy, oily.

ngeliwliw to be shiny.

ship

móókkinaal waa ship's engine.

pobwóór ship, large ocean vessel.

seeyil waa large ship, fleet of sailing canoes or ships.

waa falúw large ship, such as a field-trip vessel or ocean liner.

waa taroppw wrecked ship or canoe; canoe or ship that is disintegrating.

shirt

faraneela T-shirt, collarless shirt, undershirt.

siliila dress, shirt or blouse with a collar.

siliilaal mwáál man's shirt.

shiver

detch (TAN) to shiver when cold and wet.

gilól (TAN) to shiver from cold.

ghilól to be shivering from cold.

nngong to shake, shiver.

schetch to be shivering when cold and wet.

shock

aparangga to shock, frighten, scare, worry someone.

arú² (TAN) to surprise or shock someone.

arúúw to scare, shock, or surprise someone.

iweele expression used after making a mistake (e.g., dropping something); expression of surprise or shock.

iweene (TAN) expression used after making a mistake; expression of surprise or shock.

malúúlú to be shocked, stunned, as a result of a terrible event or by someone's insinuating remark.

rú to be startled, scared, frightened, shocked.

rúútá to be surprised (as when someone sneaks up and grabs one from behind), shocked, startled.

sefengágh to be startled, shocked, frightened.

*weiti*² to receive an electric shock.

shoe

lokka footwear, shoes, slippers.

tubwóótus shoes.

shoelace

géégé (TAN) string, shoelaces.

ghééghé string, shoelaces.

shoot

bwatch shoot, young plant or tree.

bwatchetá to sprout, shoot up (of plants).

*firhi*¹ (TAN) to shoot a weapon at someone.

*fischi*² to shoot a weapon (speargun, gun, slingshot) at someone or something.

pákk gun; to shoot.

pákkiiy to shoot something or someone.

ubwut shoot of a coconut frond.

yuumiiy to shoot an arrow at someone or something.

shop

tenda store, shop.

shore

mwóschongeiset area close to the shore, the seashore.

shoreline

ngaschel falúw shoreline, coast.

short

*langalang*² to be cut short (of trousers or skirts).

mwoschomwoosch to be short.

schimmwosch to have short hair.

weeimwoscheey to make a story or report shorter, to summarize; to abbreviate.

shortening

mwatiigha fat, grease, fatty parts of meat,

shortening used in cooking.

shorts

anzibwong short pants (for men or women), shorts.

hanzibwong (TAN) shorts, short pants.

short-tempered

lihoongofay (TAN) person who seems angry most of the time; person who is short-tempered.

lisoongofay person who seems angry most of the time; a person who is short-tempered.

shoulder

*aifar*¹

paigér (TAN)

shout

abwah (TAN) to shout, call.

abwas to shout, call loudly.

akkabwah (TAN) to shout, to call.

akkabwas to shout loudly, to call.

akkabwasághiliy to call or shout for or to someone.

shove

tilifágheli to shove or wedge something into a space for storage.

shovel

ppwóóla

tugey (TAN) to scoop up or shovel rice, sand, dirt, etc.

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tugheey to scoop up or shovel rice, sand, dirt, etc.

show

abwáári to show, reveal, expose, demonstrate something to someone.

afal to guide, direct, lead the way, show the way.

aiti to guide someone, point out the way; to show someone how to do something.

apayá to lead the way, to show the way to someone who is unfamiliar with it, to guide.

aweríngeli to show something to someone, have him see it.

bwá to be or become visible, to appear, to show oneself.

bwáári to expose something, show it, display it; to tell about something, to let the truth be known.

shower

túútú to bathe, shower, swim; to be immersed or soaked in water.

shower-room

bwóónyo bathroom, shower-room (not toilet).

show off

alángeláng to meddle, show off, be conceited, be a wise guy.

amwaaraar to be proud, to show off, to be stuck up, as demonstrated by one's speech and actions.

angol to show off, indicate that one thinks oneself superior.

angolongol to show off, act in a proud way, be proud (esp. of one's possessions).

holl (TAN) to show off.

holokkirh (TAN) to show off, to be very flamboyant.

mwáálesol to be a show-off, to be arrogant, proud, haughty.

ngol to flirt, show off.

sul to show off.

sulukkesch to show off, to be very flamboyant.

wosommwóng to engage in big talk, to brag, to show off.

shred

bwáy to shred (as when preparing hibiscus cloth).

bwááy kind of shiny shell used for shredding hibiscus cloth.

bwitighalleló to be mangled, torn, smashed, shredded (of flesh or meat of humans, animals, vegetables, or ripe fruit).

feereey to tear, shred, rip, break small things.

kkéré to scrape something, shred it.

shrimp

ayúútá (TAN) lobster, large shrimp.

ligayúúúr (TAN)

lighairúúr

*úúr*¹ lobster, large shrimp.

shrink

ghitighiitiló to shrink, become small, reduce in size.

táy to be out-of-square (of poles that aren't straight, walls that aren't square with each other, things that don't have parallel sides or supports); to be out of shape, shrunken (of cloth).

shrub

ara Triumfetta procumbens, small trailing shrub; used in traditional medicine.

*eengi*² *Pemphis acidula*, low branching beach shrub with small round leaves.

gasoo (TAN) sp. of shrub.

ghasoo *Columbrina asiatica*, small shrub whose leaves are used traditionally as shampoo; bark is also used in traditional medicine.

llat flowering beach shrub with white seeds that are used in medicine for pinkeye and other illnesses.

mwalel Sophora tomentosa, tall shrub with silvery gray leaves and long thin seed pods; the seeds are used in traditional medicine.

shut

tti to close, shut, or secure something, such as a door or closet.

ttit to be closed, shut.

tiiy to close, shut something.

shy

sáaw to be embarrassed, shy, ashamed (esp. when others know of something bad that one has done).

sibling

bwii sibling of either sex, sister or brother; traditionally this term was used only of siblings of the same sex, but it is now a general term.

bwiiibwi sibling, as a term of address; close friend.

*bwis*¹ sibling or close friend; said to be the Chamorro pronunciation of Carolinian *bwisch* 'our siblings'.

bwughusa- sibling with the same mother; thus of the same clan lineage.

hamaham (TAN) (of siblings) to have the same father, to have been fathered by the same man.

ipigin bwii (TAN) full blood sibling.

ipighil bwii full blood sibling (i.e., having the same father and mother).

liyeelabwi female sibling of a female.

liyeenabwi (LN) female sibling of a female.

malalap oldest of siblings.

maleghit youngest of siblings.

mwengeya- sibling or cousin of the opposite sex; for a man, his *mwengeyal* would be female, for a woman the *mwengeyal* would be male.

peghil bwii persons who have the same mother and father; full (blood) siblings, to have the same mother and father; to be full (blood) siblings.

samasam (of siblings) to have the same father, to be fathered by the same man.

sic

agúkkú (TAN) to sic an animal on someone.

aghúghú to sic an animal on someone.

sick

hamwaay (TAN) to be sick or very tired; sickness (lit.: not good).

liyengéng to be nauseated, sick to one's stomach.

liyóbwut to be nauseated, sick to the stomach.

málesemwaay sick person, handicapped person.

nniyebwut (TAN) to be nauseated, sick to one's stomach.

rugupaat (TAN) to act sick so that one does not have to work; to tell a lie so as to avoid an undesired experience.

rughupaat to act sick so that one does not have to work; to tell a lie so as to avoid an undesired experience.

semwaay to be sick or very tired; sickness.

sóóghu to be sick, ill (esp. with the flu).

sickle

kkamma hand sickle for weeding.

sickness

*alo*¹ hives or rash thought to be caused by people gossiping about the person (can be either good or bad gossip).

alolomwaay the process of finding out the nature of the ghost that is making one sick.

bwutor pink-eye.

bwutsi mumps.

*ffisch*³ to have a sudden sharp pain.

gilibwutag (TAN) skin disease or infected cut; chicken pox.

giligil (TAN) generic term for skin disorders or diseases; rash, to have some sort of skin disorder.

gilibabwow (TAN) leprosy.

*gooh*² (TAN) kinds of childhood diseases believed to be transmitted by the mother.

guuha (TAN) to wheeze, as with asthma; asthma.

gháát infant's disease thought to be due to the parents' having resumed intimate relations too soon after the child's birth.

*ghilighil*¹ generic term for skin disorders or diseases; rash, to have some sort of skin disorder.

ghilinngaw skin disease or infection; chicken pox.

ghilipaarang chicken pox, smallpox.

ghilisibwów ringworm.

ghola to catch a sickness or disease.

*ghoos*² kinds of childhood diseases believed to be transmitted by the mother; these diseases are characterized by loss of appetite, loud snoring, fever, indigestion, and diarrhea, and must be treated by traditional medicine.

ghuuwa to wheeze, as with asthma; asthma.

hamwaay (TAN) to be sick or very tired; sickness (lit.: not good).

iráágh to have dysentery, to be very ill with dysentery.

*lal*² to have pus coming out of a sore.

*laal*¹ pus or smegma from an infected sore.

lifólo to have a throbbing pain, as with an infected swollen wound or sore feet, to have swollen lymph glands from infection.

ligáng (TAN) person with a rash, esp. in the eye or other moist areas of the body; person with conjunctivitis.

ligiligil (TAN) person with easily irritated skin; person with a skin disease.

ligoh (TAN) child afflicted with a genetic ailment, to be afflicted with a genetic ailment.

ligháng person with a rash, esp. in the eye or other moist areas of the body; person with conjunctivitis.

lighilighil person with easily irritated skin, person with a skin disease.

lighos child afflicted by a genetic ailment, to be afflicted with a genetic ailment.

limwey person with a skin rash.

linnger illness from having eaten poisoned fish, characterized by sore and aching joints.

liyengéng to be nauseated, sick to one's stomach.

liyóbwut to be nauseated, sick to the stomach.

loo skin eruption, boil on the skin containing pus or smegma.

masagháng to have discharge coming from infected eyes.

masarubw rash or sores on the cheeks or face.

*mám*² to have diabetes.

mesenipig (TAN) to have a bad cold, to have the flu.

*mweey*² form of skin rash, a variety of *ghilighil*, e.g., diaper rash.

nniyebwut (TAN) to be nauseated, sick to one's stomach.

nngawa- badness, evil, sickness.

oromá illness from having eaten poisoned fish.

ppwatúr leprosy.

rubw to have skin sores, yaws.

ruubw rash, skin sores, yaws.

sarampiyon German measles.

semwaay to be sick or very tired; sickness.

seráágh to feel better after being sick, to get well, recover from illness.

sitch watery feces; to have diarrhea.

sóóghu to be sick, ill (esp. with the flu).

*ssúg*¹ (TAN) to have diarrhea.

ssúgh to have diarrhea.

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ssúghúparas to have a bad case of diarrhea, to have watery stool.

*schighar*¹ to have passed the crisis of a serious illness.

téréghé to have a cramp.

tiwáág (TAN) to be ill with dysentery.

*ul*² illness from having eaten poisoned tapioca.

úraág (TAN) to have dysentery, to be very ill with dysentery.

side

ngasche– side, edge, border, boundary.

ngaschel ppal side or edge of a hill.

olopeigh at the side, next to, beside.

paliya– side (e.g., of a hill).

peigh side, half, direction.

peighimwáál right side.

peighischóóbwut left side.

sieve

úún (TAN)

sift

únni (TAN) to sift.

sigh

ngasangas to breathe deeply, to sigh (esp. in the lyrics of songs).

sign

*gill*² (TAN) mark for recognition, landmark, clue, symbol, sign.

ghikkill mark for recognition, landmark, clue, symbol, sign.

signal

agúúáf (TAN) to light a signal fire.

aghuúáf to light a signal fire: in earlier days such fires were used to signal from Tinian to Saipan.

rhimweri (TAN) to greet or signal someone by nodding or raising the head.

schimweri to greet or signal someone by nodding or raising the head.

silent

alúgúparh (TAN) to be silent, unexpressive.

alúghúpasch to be very silent, to keep one's feelings to oneself, to have difficulty expressing oneself.

*állif*² to sneak, be silent; to walk or crawl silently, as when hunting.

silly

mmang to be crazy, foolhardy, foolish, silly, neurotic, insane, mad.

silver

selaapi

silverfish

liamwút silverfish,

liyamwit rhéélap (TAN)

similar

áffetágh to be very similar, to match together well, to complement each other.

*tapatap*¹ to be the same age, to be at the same level or rank, to be similar in actions or behavior.

weewe to be the same, similar, identical, equivalent.

simple

mescherágh to be easy, simple, light (of a task); to be approachable, easy to deal with (of people).

simultaneously

féérippaghúw to do things together, simultaneously.

-ppagh simultaneously, together, at the same time.

sin

mwolofit sin, wrong-doing, debt.

since

leelibwal ever since; during the time; when.

sing

ammayúr lullabye, to sing a lullabye.

kkéél to sing.

kkéélú to sing (a song).

ppwó to be in the mood to join in a dance or song session; to jump up and start dancing.

schóól kkéél singer, chorus.

singer

sóukkéél singer, person who is often singing.

single

áláá- single, alone (used with counting classifier).

álááfay one single round object (e.g., fruit, rock, ball, etc.).

álááfósch one single tree, canoe, or other long object.

álááschay one single person or animal.

áleyeew one single general object.

sink

*mwoo*¹ to sink, lower oneself, go down.

mwois to sink.

mwoisiló to have sunk in water. *nangasi* a sink.

rhoul (TAN) to sink, drown, submerge.

schóuwul to sink, drown, submerge.

*tubw*¹ to sink, go down; to set (of sun, moon, stars).

waa rhoul (TAN) sunken canoe.

waa schóuwul sunken canoe.

sip

horomi (TAN) to sip liquid through a straw, to siphon liquid.

mmwour to sip.

soromi to sip liquid through a straw, to siphon liquid.

siphon

*amwoora*² to siphon liquid from one container into another, to suck liquid through a straw.

horomi (TAN) to sip liquid through a straw, to siphon liquid.

soromi to sip liquid through a straw, to siphon liquid.

sir

soumwár sir, gentleman, term of respect when addressing a group or assembly; used of both men and women in TAN.

Sirius

Maan the star Sirius.

sister

bwii sibling of either sex, sister or brother; traditionally this term was used only of siblings of the same sex, but it is now a general term.

bwiischóóbwut sister (to a male or female).

ipigin bwii (TAN) full blood sibling.

ipighil bwii full blood sibling (i.e., having the same father and mother).

liye- woman, girl, daughter, sister, etc., in discourse or as a term of address.

liyeelabwi female sibling of a female.

liyeenabwi (LN) female sibling of a female.

mwengeya- sibling or cousin of the opposite sex; for a man, his *mwengeyal* would be female, for a woman the *mwengeyal* would be male.

peghil bwii persons who have the same mother and father; full (blood) siblings, to have the same mother and father; to be full (blood) siblings.

sit

ghúrús to sit up or straighten up; to adjust oneself to be more comfortable; to move over so another person can sit.

móót to sit.

móótetá to sit up.

móótetiw to sit down.

*ssó*¹ to sit on a seat for paddling.

six

aolomalúl sixth in a series of people or animals.

aoloowal sixth general object in a series.

aonomanún (TAN, LN) sixth in a series of people or animals.

ool the number six in abstract or serial counting: "number six".

oleghit sixty thousand.

oleigh sixty.

olo-¹ the number six, as a combining form.

olobwúghúw six hundred.

olofay six round objects.

olofósch six long objects.

olomal six humans or higher animals.

olongaras six thousand.

olosché six flat objects.

oloow six general objects.

oon (TAN, LN) the number six in abstract or serial counting:
"number six".

six hundred

olobwúghúw

six óclock

alas sais

sixth

aolomalúl sixth in a series of people or animals.

aoloowal sixth general object in a series.

aonomanún (TAN, LN) sixth in a series of people or animals.

six thousand

olongaras

sixty

oleigh

sixty thousand

oleghit

size

llapa- size, amount.

tappal size, age, or kind (of a person or thing).

tappan (TAN) size, age, or kind (of person or thing).

skate

*feyi*¹ ray, skate.

skill

sóu- one who performs an action, esp. one who is skilled or expert, or who does the action repeatedly.

skilled

schúmmáng to be intelligent, smart, capable, able, skilled, talented.

skin

bwurungi to peel it or skin it (of breadfruit, bananas, other foods and non-food items that need to be peeled before use); to skin an animal or fish.

bwurungiiló to completely skin an animal, to peel a fruit or vegetable.

giil (TAN) skin, bark.

gilibwutag (TAN) skin disease or infected cut; chicken pox.

giligil (TAN) generic term for skin disorders or diseases; rash, to have some sort of skin disorder.

*ghiil*¹ skin, bark.

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ghilifaitcha (of infants) to have rosy complexions, to have healthy pink skin, without blemishes.

*ghilighil*¹ generic term for skin disorders or diseases; rash, to have some sort of skin disorder.

ghilinnaw skin disease or infection; chicken pox.

henihen (TAN) pale or whitish blotches on the skin; may be treated with traditional medicine.

ligiligil (TAN) person with easily irritated skin; person with a skin disease.

lighilighil person with easily irritated skin, person with a skin disease.

limwey person with a skin rash.

loo skin eruption, boil on the skin containing pus or smegma.

loor infected swelling on the surface of the skin, such as a pimple.

lorommarh (TAN) pimples, whiteheads, small infections on the surface of the skin.

lorommasch pimples, whiteheads, small infections on the surface of the skin.

*mweey*² form of skin rash, a variety of *ghilighil*, e.g., diaper rash.

ppwur to be peeled, skinned (of fruits, vegetables, or animals).

riyá to have a skin rash from people gossiping about one, especially bad gossip.

rubw to have skin sores, yaws.

ruubw rash, skin sores, yaws.

selesel pale or whitish blotches on the skin; may be treated with traditional medicines.

uró allergic reaction of the skin, goose pimples.

skinny

airhig (TAN) to be thin, skinny, slender.

aischigh to be thin (of a branch, tree, person, etc.); to be skinny, slender.

*ghul*² to be skinny, bony, very thin (of people or animals).

paayghuré to be very skinny (lit.: arms like a heron).

rhúúrhú (TAN) to be skinny, thinner than is usually thought attractive, bony.

schúúgheráng skinny, bony, undernourished.

schúúschú to be skinny, thinner than usually thought attractive, bony.

skip

ligalulluh (TAN) to skip or jump rapidly over a period of time.

lighalullus to skip or jump rapidly over a period of time.

skipjack

*arong*¹ fourth of five growth stages of the skipjack.

langú third of five growth stages of the skipjack.

ópp fifth and largest growth stage of the skipjack, up to one fathom in length.

sáresch second of five growth stages of the skipjack.

*tchep*¹ smallest of five growth stages of the skipjack, approximately finger length.

skirt

lighow traditional skirt of grass or leaves.

lissif (TAN) traditional skirt made out of coconut fronds.

sissif traditional skirt made out of coconut fronds.

skull

fayúschiiw head, skull.

hagún magúr (TAN) head, skull.

magúr (TAN) head and skull.

móghur sóbwulal fontanel, soft spot on a baby's skull.

schúúl móghur

tuubwuwal schiiw brain, skull.

tubwúyan magúr (TAN) brain, skull.

sky

lááng sky, heaven.

slack

sáliiwow to give slack to a rope, to let it out.

slap

pééhap (TAN) to slap the face.

péésap to slap the face.

pighiri to slap, pat, tap someone (may be a soft or hard blow); to slap someone on the back to help remove food stuck in the throat.

sleep

asseiparh (TAN) to sleep, fall asleep.

asseipasch to fall asleep, go to sleep, sleep.

aséésé to rest, take it easy, relax, nap, sleep.

bwuschubwusch to have nightmares, to thrash about in one's sleep.

diskansa to sleep, go to bed.

gúnammwey (TAN) to sleep deeply.

gúnómw (TAN) deep sleep; freedom, quiet, peace.

ghilómw deep sleep; freedom, quiet, peace.

ghúlammmwey to be sleeping deeply.

masóól to sleep until late, oversleep.

mayúr to be asleep, to sleep.

mayúrubwutag (TAN) to have a bad sleep, to be restless and sleep only intermittently.

mayúróló to be going to sleep.

mayúrumah (TAN) to sleep lightly, to be disturbed easily.

mayúrúnnaw to have a bad sleep, to be restless and sleep only intermittently.

mayúróppel to sleep lightly, to be disturbed easily.

mayúrutchów to sleep deeply, without moving, without hearing anything.

nenne to sleep, to be asleep; in reference to children or when talking to children.

onofatal (TAN) to sleep in different places, to move about to find a place to sleep.

onorhibw (TAN) to move about while sleeping, to roll around, to toss and turn.

óus blanket, sheet, anything used as a cover for sleeping.

wolofetál to sleep in different places, to move about to find a place to sleep.

woloschibw to move about while sleeping, to roll around, to toss and turn.

sleeper

bwutig (TAN) dried secretions in the eyes, sleeper.

bwutigh sticky substance in the eyes upon awakening; dried secretion in the eyes; sleeper.

sleep walk

bwurhubwurh (TAN) to sleep walk, talk in one's sleep.

bwuschubwusch to sleep walk or talk in one's sleep; to say something suddenly that is unrelated to what is going on around; to perform a sudden and unexpected action because of being deeply engrossed in one's own thoughts.

sleepy

atéł to be sleepy.

tchów to be tired, sleepy, to lack energy.

slender

airhig (TAN) to be thin, skinny, slender.

aischigh to be thin (of a branch, tree, person, etc.); to be skinny, slender.

nngút to be tight; to be tough (of meat); to be firm (of, e.g., a person's grip); to be lean, slender, firmly-built (esp. of women).

slice

ahakk (TAN) slices of copra.

ahakka (TAN) to slice copra.

asakk slices of copra.

asakka to slice copra.

hetip (TAN) slice, piece (of, e.g., firewood, banana, breadfruit).

pikkakkiti to cut something into small slices.

reikkiti (TAN) to slice the surface of meat or fish so that it can be well marinated and easily heated; to slice a cake; to cut or slice all over the surface of something.

reirey (TAN) slice, cutting, to slice.

sátip slice, piece (e.g., of firewood, banana, breadfruit).

-*sset* counting classifier for small pieces or slices (as of betel nut).

*tiip*¹ piece, slice, chunk.

ulekkiti to slice the surface of meat or fish so that it can be well marinated and easily heated; to slice a cake; to cut or slice all over the surface of something.

uleey to cut something, to slice it.

uloul slice, cutting, to slice.

slide

ammiti to make a person, an object, or oneself slip or slide.

*bwis*² to slide down (of trousers with no belt); to be loose (of trousers).

*mmit*¹ to slip, to slide (e.g., down a hill).

tangúrúngúr to slide downhill on one's buttocks, or to slide down a coconut tree with one's face and chest against the tree.

slimy

mascheischey slimy, slippery substance, such as mucus.

slip

ammiti to make a person, an object, or oneself slip or slide.

*mmit*¹ to slip, to slide (e.g., down a hill).

slipper

lokka footwear, shoes, slippers.

zoori Japanese slippers, zoris.

slippery

mascheischey slimy, slippery substance, such as mucus.

mitimit to be slippery.

slither

tófolofol to slither, as a snake or eel.

slop

zampang left-over food for pigs, slop.

slope

ingiing top of a gorge, a precipice; sharp slope or cliff on a mountain.

pareingiing (TAN) precipice, sharp slope or cliff.

sloppy

*apeipey*² to scatter food around while eating, to be a sloppy eater (esp. of children).

áliminngaw messy, sloppy; sloppily dressed; untidy.

slow

alimet to be a slow poke, to be a slow or lazy worker.

ammwaay to be late, slow, tardy.

ammwaayú to slow something up, make it slow.

állimet to be slow in doing something, to be lazy.

limwetemwaay slow poke; one who is regularly late.

limwetetchów (TAN) slow poke; one who is regularly late.

-mmwaay to act slowly, carefully, without rushing.

mwetemmwaay to be slow (in walking, learning, doing).

sóroppwang to daydream, to procrastinate, to be lazy, to be a slow worker.

slow poke

alimet to be a slow poke, to be a slow or lazy worker.

sly

rugupaat (TAN) to be sly, underhanded, untrustworthy, unscrupulous; to ignore moral and legal codes.

rughupaat to be sly, underhanded, untrustworthy, unscrupulous, to ignore moral and legal codes.

smack

mmisch noise made when smacking the lips or tongue to show dissatisfaction or annoyance; to make such a noise.

*mmit*² (TAN) noise made when smacking the lips or tongue to show dissatisfaction or annoyance; to make such a noise.

small

egúh (TAN) a little bit, a small amount.

eghus a little bit, a small amount.

git (TAN) small, little.

gitigiit (TAN) small, little, tiny.

gúfiti- (TAN) small amount.

ghikkit little, small, tiny.

ghit small, little.

ghitighiit to be small, little, tiny.

ghitighiitoló to shrink, become small, reduce in size.

ghufiti- small amount.

-ghus counting classifier for small amounts.

lissil to be small, immature (of mammals).

lissin (TAN) small, immature, not full-grown.

-metch (TAN) counting classifier for little bits, small amounts.

mwugh to be small in size (of growing or grown things).

*olighát*² to be smaller, younger.

siyori small person, elf.

-schigh small, little, weak (in cmpds only).

smallpox

ghilipaarang chicken pox, smallpox.

smart

awut to be smart, knowledgeable.

lischow smart, clever person.

malóóti intelligent, clever, smart.

*reepi*¹ to be intelligent, smart, knowledgeable, wise, clever.

rhúmmáng (TAN) to be smart, capable, clever, talented, able.

schúmmáng to be intelligent, smart, capable, able, skilled, talented.

smash

ataay to destroy, devastate, smash.

bwitighalleló to be mangled, torn, smashed, shredded (of flesh or meat of humans, animals, vegetables, or ripe fruit).

magalagal (TAN) (of metal) to be smashed up, crashed, crumpled.

maghalaghal (of metal) to be smashed up, crashed, crumpled.

smegma

*laal*¹ pus or smegma from an infected sore.

*naan*¹ (TAN, LN) pus or smegma.

smell

araalúút to smell of smoke.

bwoo- smell, odor, aroma.

bwooheling (TAN) to smell musty or moldy.

bwookkarh (TAN) smell of urine.

bwookkasch smell of urine (esp. after a long time); to smell of urine.

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bwool araalúút smell remaining from smoke (of barbecue, cigarette, etc.).

bwool móóliyól smell of sweat, as when one has been working hard or exercising.

bwool sáát smell of the ocean or sea, especially strong at low tide.

bwoomarh (TAN) to stink, to smell rotten or decayed.

bwoomasch to stink, to smell rotten, decayed, infected.

bwoomwas smell of unclean female genitals, to smell bad (of unclean female genitals).

bwoomwusch to smell burned (of food that is overcooked, esp. rice); burning smell.

bwoon háát (TAN) smell of the ocean.

bwoongas perfume from fragrant flowers, leaves, grasses or bottled perfume or scent; to have a pleasant scent.

bwoonngaw bad smell or odor, stench, to smell bad, to stink.

bwoopa smell of feces.

bwoosáling to smell musty or moldy from long storage, as rice or other grains.

bwooset to smell of the ocean or sea.

bwoottig (TAN) to have a strong unpleasant odor.

bwoottigh to have a strong unpleasant odor.

bwootighar to smell strongly, to give off a strong smell that stays with a person and gives him a headache, to give off a burning smell; esp. as soiled diapers, very strong odor that stays with one, gives one a headache; burning smell, as of ammonia or urine.

bwoottongotong to smell sweaty, unclean, unwashed.

bwoousuus to smell strongly, as fish or excessive perfume.

bwoowatch (TAN) smell of fish; to smell fishy.

bwooyatch smell that is left (on hands, clothes, face, etc.) from having eaten fish or meat; to smell fishy, to smell of the ocean.

limwah (TAN) woman with bad smelling genitals.

limwas woman with bad smelling genitals.

*mar*¹ to be rotten, decayed, moldy (of fruits and vegetables); to smell rotten.

masch to stink, smell bad.

máágh to smell, to give off an odor.

mwaas stink, unpleasant smell, esp. in reference to female genitals.

mwóghu mold, mildew; smell of mildew.

-ngas to be fragrant, sweet-smelling, aromatic.

ngaas aroma or scent of perfume or fragrant flowers.

ngúúru to smell something, sniff something.

uwah (TAN) aroma, smell in the air (pleasant or unpleasant).

uwas aroma or smell in the air (pleasant or unpleasant).

smile

ammel to smile, grin, chortle or laugh over something; to sneer.

*amelimel*¹ to smile off-and-on, either to oneself for a secret reason or to a friend.

mmál to smile.

smoke

araalúút to smell of smoke.

asubwaay to let someone smoke tobacco (esp. cigarettes); to give someone a smoke.

*bwaat*¹ light smoke, as of cigarettes or mosquito coils.

bwaatiyát to be smoking lightly (of small things, cigarettes, a mosquito coil).

bwool araalúút smell remaining from smoke (of barbecue, cigarette, etc.).

bwuppwurat to be smoking, alight.

bwurat thick, heavy smoke, to be smoky.

bwurókk to be extremely smoky, very heavy smoke.

lihousuubwa (TAN) smoker, one who smokes cigarettes.

lisousuubwa smoker, one who smokes cigarettes.

ppwóós to have smoke in one's eyes.

suubwa to smoke (e.g., a cigarette).

subwááli to smoke a cigarette, etc.

suubwááni (TAN) to smoke a cigarette, etc.

úl to drink, smoke tobacco, consume medicine.

ún (TAN) to drink, to smoke tobacco, to consume medicine.

smolder

gú (TAN) to be alight, to smolder, to be burning.

*ghú*¹ to be alight, to smolder, to be burning.

smooth

arhallú (TAN) to make something smooth.

aschallú to make something very smooth (e.g., by sanding, ironing, folding neatly).

*ppwil*¹ to be creamy, smooth, delicious (of foods cooked with coconut milk).

rhall (TAN) to be smooth.

schall to be smooth (e.g., of freshly oiled skin, clothes that have been ironed, sanded wood).

snail

denden sp. of snail used as a source of food by the Japanese and now infesting the island of Saipan.

snap

bwiliiló to force or pry something open; to snap or break something (as a stick).

mwasching to snap off easily, break off easily (of plants).

mweiti to break something, part it, snap it (of rope, string, cable, etc.).

mmwey to be broken, snapped, parted (of thread, rope, string, cable, fishline, rubber band).

mwurhing (TAN) to snap or break off easily (of plants).

ppisch to snap or break, as a string or rubber band when too much tension is applied to it.

ppischiló to become unfastened, as a shirt; to snap off, as buttons from a shirt.

tching snapping, cracking, or squeaking noise as when weight is applied to the branch of a tree, or when someone sits in a chair with rusty springs.

snapper

mahaatcha (TAN) sp. of snapper.

mesetcha sp. of snapper; perhaps *Lutjanus Gibbus*.

meew (TAN) sp. of snapper.

noot (TAN) sp. of snapper.

*ppwów*² (TAN) sp. of snapper.

saas sp. of yellow snapper; perhaps *Lutjanus Malabaricus*.

weiyaw sp. of snapper; perhaps emperor.

snare

atubwutubw trap, snare, trick (for the purpose of deceiving).

snatch

atittimaaw (TAN) to habitually snatch or take things away from others in one's group.

állifa to snatch, sneak, steal something away.

teihengi (TAN) to snatch or take something away from someone; to reduce someone in rank, to take away someone's job or position.

teisángi to snatch or take something away from someone; to reduce someone in rank, to take away someone's job or position.

teiteimaaw to habitually snatch or take things away from others in one's group.

sneak

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*állif*² to sneak, be silent; to walk or crawl silently, as when hunting.

állifa to snatch, sneak, steal something away.

ánnif (TAN) to sneak, to tread softly.

yóófi (TAN) to sneak up and grab something.

sneak thief

lighottap sneak thief, pickpocket.

sneaky

alángeláng to appear very sneaky or untrustworthy, to have shifty eyes.

sneer

ammel to smile, grin, chortle or laugh over something; to sneer.

sneeze

mmwusi to sneeze.

sniff

angúsúngús to snort or sniff angrily.

*ngus*¹ to sniff, snort through the nose (so as to clear it).

ngúúrú to smell something, sniff something.

snort

angúsúngús to snort or sniff angrily.

*ngus*¹ to sniff, snort through the nose (so as to clear it).

so

*bwe*⁴ then? so? what next?

soak

datchan (TAN) to be soaked, saturated, wet.

rhiri (TAN) to soak something in liquid.

schiri to soak something in liquid.

túútú to bathe, shower, swim; to be immersed or soaked in water.

tchogh to be saturated, soaked, wet.

soap

aabwil

hóóbwun (TAN)

sob

mesighisigh to sob jerkily and in spasms (when deeply upset).

sober up

appelló to sober up after a bout of drinking.

socket

fótófót the sockets on a canoe that hold the mast and vertical boom; any socket that holds and supports an object, such as a candle-holder or mosquito-coil support.

socks

mezas socks, stockings.

soft

bwutattal to be very soft or mushy (e.g., of smashed papaya or mango, gelatin, mud).

bwutattan (TAN, LN) to be soft, mushy.

mmarh (TAN) to be very ripe, soft, ready to eat.

mmasch (of fruit) to be very ripe, soft, ready to eat; third stage in the ripening of fruit.

mmaschéló to have become very ripe, soft (of fruit).

meschótchór to be soft (of bread, ripe fruit, cloth, baby's skin, etc.).

softball

bwoolaal batta baseball, softball.

bwoolaal paanak softball, baseball.

soil

lippwel person who is dirty, soiled (esp. of children).

*ppi*¹ sand, soil, beach.

ppwel dirt, soil.

solar plexus

fáálimwar

fáánemwar (TAN)

soldier

seló ólu

schóól fiyyow soldier, fighter, warrior.

schóól móówul soldier, warrior.

sole

faal aibwiibw sole of the foot.

solid

tchúgúl (TAN) hard, solid, firm.

tchúghúl hard, solid, firm.

solve

attafa to solve a problem, explain the meaning of something that is not understood, clarify an issue.

*aweewe*¹ to clarify something, to resolve it, to solve it; to make it straight.

some

akka-¹ some, several.

ákkááw some, several, a few (general objects).

sometimes

eyoor igha sometimes, once in a while (lit: there are times that...).

somewhat

far somewhat, rather.

somewhere

fetál around, somewhere, randomly.

son

mwáálellap uncle (mother's oldest brother or father's oldest brother), oldest son.

oliye male, son, boy, brother, etc., in discourse, or as a term of address.

*welemas*¹ foster son or daughter.

*wenemas*¹ (TAN) foster son or daughter.

song

gúna (TAN) words or verse of a song.

kkéél song, singing.

kkéélúl falúw song of the land, community song, island song.

*laam*¹ (TAN) tune, melody of a song.

tittig (TAN) song of birds, high-pitched chatter of small birds or insects; automobile horn; to make such sounds.

tittigh song of birds, high-pitched chatter of small birds or insects; automobile horn; to make such sounds.

Sonsorol

Sangórhól (TAN) the island of Sonsorol, located to the south of Palau.

Songoschól the island of Sonsorol, located to the south of Palau.

soon

fáighus after a while, later, soon.

habwetchaw (TAN) after a while, later, soon.

ppwappwal later, soon.

soothe

*pisipis*² to pat a baby or young child so as to soothe him.

sore

aimwulál infection or sore that is gathering or collecting pus.

masarubw rash or sores on the cheeks or face, to have rash or sores on the cheeks or face.

ppwey to have sores or burns in the mouth (esp. of infants).

rubw to have skin sores, yaws.

ruubw rash, skin sores, yaws.

sorrow

faiyééti to feel sympathy or sorrow for someone, as a person who is in trouble far from home.

ttong sorrow, pity, to be sorrowful.

sorrowful

attong to be sorrowful, sad, pitiable, melancholy.

sorry

faiyééw to feel sympathetic towards someone, to feel sorry for him.

liyamaam to have pity for someone, to feel sorry for someone.

mitiyy to feel sorry, feel sympathetic for someone.

tongeey to have sympathy for someone, feel sorry for him.

sort

áriiri to sort objects into a pattern, esp. of beads when making a bead necklace.

so that

*bwe*³ because, so that, as.

sound

aléllésch to make noise, be noisy, of a banging or explosive sound such as from a firecracker, bomb, loud knocking on the door, pounding, etc.

asangúrr cracking sound, as when eating cartilage or bone.

gurur (TAN) to make the sound of an engine turning over, esp. when it doesn't start easily.

llésch to make a sound, loud noise, bang.

malúngúng type of thunder; sharp sound like a gun.

manúúng (TAN) type of thunder; sharp sound like a gun.

ngenng sound of animals (such as cat, cow, goat), twitter of birds.

ngiingi sound, pronunciation, dialect.

*ssigh*¹ sound of a hiccough; sound of an explosion of air or liquid.

*ssúg*² (TAN) sound of a hiccough; sound of an explosion of air or liquid.

tapúngúpúng heavy sound of thunder, big guns, bass drums, stomping on the floor, pounding of waves.

tittig (TAN) song of birds, high-pitched chatter of small birds or insects; automobile horn; to make such sounds.

tittigh song of birds, high-pitched chatter of small birds or insects; automobile horn; to make such sounds.

soup

arúng general name for sauce, soup, or gravy to go with rice.

kóddu thick soup.

ppwósuuli soup made from cow or pig feet and corn hominy.

sour

meleis tingling reaction of the gums and teeth to a very sour taste.

mwáll to be sour, tart.

mwállettigh to be extremely sour (so much so that it burns the mouth).

source

rhááp (TAN) base, trunk, source, core of something.

schááp base, trunk, source, core.

soursop

laguanaa (TAN)

langgunaa

south

éér

hootiw (TAN)

peighitiw

-tiw downwards, downwind, southwards.

Southern Cross

Bwuubw the Southern Cross.

Wenewenuubw the star constellation of the Southern Cross when it is in an upright position.

Spain

Espaiyol

span

-*yang* counting classifier for hand spans (distance from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the little finger of an outstretched hand).

spank

laulaw to spank, whip.

lauti to spank someone; to whip something.

*llérh*² (TAN) to spank, hit, strike.

llésch to spank, hit, strike.

wirhingeni (TAN) to beat someone up, batter him, spank him.

wirhiwirh (TAN) spanking, beating, clubbing.

wischingeli to beat someone up, batter him, spank him.

wischiwisch spanking, beating, clubbing.

spare

amalawa to save, cure, rescue, spare someone.

peiráágh spare parts, e.g., wood taken on a voyage for emergency canoe repairs.

spark

fúúwer lightning flash, sudden spark; to flash, sparkle, spark.

sparkle

fúúwer lightning flash, sudden spark; to flash, sparkle, spark.

mariwriw to be shiny, sparkling (of jewelry or the ocean).

marúfúúfú very bright, sparkling, shining (of stars, sequined clothes).

merúfifi (TAN) very bright, sparkling, shining.

móluppwuluppw shiny, sparkling, twinkling.

spasms

torotá to have spasms in the throat from food that is lodged there, to gag.

spatter

amworomwor things that fall and spatter or scatter (rain, seeds, leaves).

speak

abwulallal to talk a lot, talk too much, be a blabbermouth; to speak loudly (esp. in an argument).

affata to make something clear, to clarify a problem, to speak the truth, to explain.

aalleew to use rough, impolite talk; to speak disrespectfully or improperly.

amwáliiliya to let him speak, make him speak.

apaháátá (TAN) to speak up, to say something.

apesáátá to speak up, to say something.

awannaw to say bad things, speak improperly, to fail to use respect terminology when it would be appropriate.

awóówó to speak respectfully, to show respect in actions and/or words; respectful speech or behavior, respect.

á- to say, speak.

*áschitá*² (of an argument or dispute) to arise suddenly and violently in an otherwise peaceful meeting; to speak up in disagreement.

faihoolap (TAN) to speak disrespectfully, to fail to use respect language when it is appropriate.

faisoolap to speak disrespectfully, to speak in a stuck-up, superior fashion, to fail to use respect language when it is appropriate.

kkapah (TAN) to speak; word, speech, talk, language.

kkapaháágini (TAN) to intercede for someone, to speak to someone on behalf of someone.

kkapas to speak.

kkapasapil to speak taboo words.

kkapasáaghili to intercede on behalf of someone, to speak to an authority on behalf of someone.

móngúnúngún (TAN) to whisper, speak softly.

mwáliili to speak, say, converse in a quiet, respectful fashion, as at a funeral or sickbed, in church.

mwóngúlúngúl to whisper, speak softly.

ngiingi to speak with a nasal accent.

nngú to speak loudly or be loud.

spear

falúúw to gore, spear (of animals that have horns).

ffaatili to spear two targets at the same time (when spearfishing or in a battle).

fiisigha fishing spear.

óóg (TAN) traditional weaponry, esp. spear.

*toutow*² to repeatedly spear (as into a large school of fish).

ttow to spear something, stab it.

tchibw to poke, spear, prod.

wóógh traditional weaponry, esp. spear.

speargun

lighappisch

patsingko speargun with stretching rubber for propelling the spear.

specialty

roong knowledge, specialty, medicine, lore, learning.

speech

*alo*² talk, words, conversation, speech.

ghoogho intonation, accent, speech pattern.

kkapah (TAN) to speak; word, speech, talk, language.

kkapas word, speech, talk, language.

kkas language, speech.

mwáliya- words, conversation, speech.

speed

angúw to increase the speed of a vehicle.

anngúy (TAN) to employ increased effort, speed, or volume.

assiti to speed something up, make it faster, accelerate it; to increase the rate or vigor of the performance of a task, to use greater strength and energy in performing something.

ásááli to increase speed, to speed up (not used of vehicles).

spell

qfféér to make an incantation or spell for purposes of magic or medicine.

paitingáli to put a magic spell on someone or something, to hex someone.

*sousow*¹ curse, black magic spell.

spend

akkesch to spend money.

sperm

weet

spherical

fauluul to be round (as a plate), to be spherical (as a ball).

fááliyel (TAN) round, circular, spherical.

spice

attiga (TAN) to spice food with pepper or hot sauce.

attigha to spice food with pepper or hot sauce; to make food spicy or hot.

lolli hot spice, chili peppers.

lollyaay to spice food with chili pepper; to make it hot.

lonni (TAN) hot spice, chili peppers.

spicy

*alléew*¹ to make food taste better, to season it, make it spicy.

annéey (TAN) to season food, make it spicy.

lolliló to be very hot, too hot or spicy (of food).

*ttig*¹ (TAN) (of food) to be hot, spicy in taste; to be overly seasoned, whether with salt, pepper, or lemon.

*ttigh*² (of food) to be hot, spicy in taste (e.g., from chili peppers); to be overly seasoned, whether with salt, pepper, or lemon.

spider

littubwuláár (TAN) general term for spider.

littubwuráará general term for spider.

spider lily

ghiyobw Hymenocallis littoralis, spider lily; leaves are used in the traditional treatment for body sores.

ghiyobw bwesch spider lily variety, with white flowers that have a yellow center.

ghiyobw row spider lily variety with white and red striped flowers.

liiriyo

mwootú variety of spider lily with red flowers.

spider shell

liyang kind of sea shell with protruding sharp points, spider shell; the meat is considered good to eat.

spill

taroppw to be broken, damaged, demolished (of wood, metal, concrete or other strong material), to be spilled and scattered (of small things such as marbles).

spin

atóghuluuw to spin something, make it spin, turn it all the way around (as the hands of a clock).

atugula (TAN) to roll a round object like a ball or can in a specific direction; to spin an object.

*arághi*² to roll something, to spin it.

tilimwóluul to whirl or spin around.

tóghulughul to spin rapidly around an axis.

tugulugul (TAN) to spin rapidly around an axis.

spirit

alú spirit, ghost; may be evil or helpful.

alúúl falúw spirits of the land.

alúúl leeimw spirits of the house.

alúúl leeyil walúwal spirits of the forest.

alúúl sáát spirits of the sea.

anú (TAN, LN) spirit, ghost.

kaaka evil spirit, bogey man, ghost.

malebwut evil spirit or ghost.

ngéél disembodied ghost or spirit.

soope ghost, spirit.

spit

guhuufi (TAN) to spit out fluids from the mouth.

ghiteiló to spit out something when finished (of gum, used up betel nut, etc.).

ghusufi to spit out fluids from the mouth.

óttuf to spit.

splash

tápis to splash in liquid, as a car going through a puddle or when an object hits water; to spurt out suddenly, as blood from a deep wound.

*tchep*² (of fish) to splash the tail above water.

urás to wash one's face, splash one's face.

splice

hóbweey (TAN) to splice together fishing line or rope, to sew one piece of cloth to another.

sóbweey to splice fishing line or rope together, to sew one piece of cloth to another.

splint

*tchep*⁵ splint, brace, to make a splint or brace.

tchepeey to mend something with a splint.

split

attipa to split a piece of wood with an axe, as to make firewood.

ásáttipa to split an object, cut it in half with a machete, hatchet, or saw.

fala to chop, split, cut wood or other relatively large objects, with a machete, axe, or hand; to split coconuts to get at the juice.

kkamw to be ripped, torn, split (of cloth).

*ligauluul*² (TAN) to split fish open so that they may be hung and dried.

mwákk to be chipped, cracked, split, dented, marked up, defaced.

pagh to be cut, split.

paghúw to cut something, sever, prune, amputate, split it in half.

safauluul to split fish open so that they may be hung and dried.

tilibwu to split a whole coconut into halves, as when preparing to feed animals.

tilingi to split or separate an object into halves (generally referring to food: coconuts, breadfruit, taro, etc.); to cut open (as in surgery).

spoil

arheng (TAN) to be pampered, spoiled.

arhengi (TAN) to spoil or pamper a child; to treasure a child or possession excessively.

ascheng (of a child) to be pampered, spoiled by parents; to be the pet of the family.

aschengi to spoil or pamper a child; to treasure a child, animal, or possession.

ileppirh (TAN) to be badly spoiled, covered with fly droppings or maggots (usually of food).

layúlayúscheng to spoil or excessively pamper a child when raising it.

mwángil to spoil, become bad (of food).

nayúnayúrheng (TAN) to spoil or excessively pamper a child.

nngawaló to become bad, worse, broken, spoiled, rotted away, without further use.

soolapeló to be wasted, spoiled (as when too much food has been prepared).

úleppisch to be badly spoiled or rotted and covered with fly droppings or maggots (usually of food).

spoon

átiyát ¹

sports

kosasal ukkur sports equipment (e.g., bat, ball, fishing equipment); toys.

likka- prefix for games and sports.

spot

bwuléy place, location, spot (narrowly specified).

pwunto spot, dot.

spouse

bwúlúwa- spouse (wife or husband).

familiya spouse (wife or husband).

rhóóniimw (TAN) spouse, wife, husband (lit.: person of the house).

schóóliimw spouse, wife, husband (lit.: person of the house).

spread

álipa to pour liquids or grain; to spread gravel.

áttefi to spread the eyelids open, to spread the labia of the vagina for penetration.

ferágh to be spread out (of mats or cloth).

fferágh to spread out flat things (cloth, mats, etc.).

ferágháli to spread it out (of mats, cloth).

márágháli to unfold or unfurl a cloth, to spread it out (of, e.g., a mat, tent, tablecloth, sheet, flag).

merágh to be spread out (of mats, cloth).

mwólóló (of shade) to spread until an area is completely shaded.

mwónóló (TAN) (of shade) to spread until an area is completely shaded.

selitágh untangled, spread out, separated.

ttáf to be wide open, spread (of a wound, of the vagina).

téégi (TAN) (of sickness) to spread widely and become epidemic.

téégghi (of sickness) to spread widely and become epidemic, affecting a large population.

*tilifí*² to spread throughout the body (esp. of the effects of medicine, but also of feelings or emotions).

yár to spread out, infest, be widespread.

spring

bwatch spring or other place where fresh water surfaces.

sprinkle

aschawet to sprinkle water.

uti to pour water, sprinkle water.

sprout

bwatchetá to sprout, shoot up (of plants).

fah (TAN) to sprout (of plants).

fas to sprout (of plants).

ilil young taro sprouts which develop from the mature taro root.

máár to sprout healthily (as young grass, or a beard), to flourish, to be lush, luxuriant (of plant life).

mescheng unopened top or head sprout of a tree.

ólong (of plants like taro or banana) to produce sprouts from the mature plant; (of people) to be fruitful over several generations.

ppwár, to emerge, sprout.

ppwug (TAN) to sprout.

ppwugh to sprout, to be just sprouting (of seedlings).

uwabwon (TAN) unopened top sprout of leaves, blossoms.

uwóbwol unopened top sprout of leaves, blossoms.

spry

*ruuru*¹ to be agile, brisk, nimble, spry, light-footed, active, hard-working.

spurt

pússúg (TAN) to spurt out, especially of blood.

*ssigh*² to spurt out, especially of blood.

tápis to splash in liquid, as a car going through a puddle or when an object hits water; to spurt out suddenly, as blood from a deep wound.

squander

ahoolap (TAN) to waste or squander money, food, or other supplies.

asoolap to waste, squander, esp. when one doesn't have enough.
May be used of money, food, cloth, lumber, etc.

óssoolapaaló to waste something, squander it.

soolap to squander, waste (food, drink, money).

squash

ghalabwaasa *Cucurbita maxima*, long squash.

squat

móótaisúús to squat on one's haunches.

squeak

*ttigh*³ to be high-pitched, squeaky (of a noise, esp. of a voice or the sound of birds).

tching snapping, cracking, or squeaking noise as when weight is applied to the branch of a tree, or when someone sits in a chair with rusty springs.

squeal

nginngi to cry out, squeal (of animals or machinery).

squeeze

feingegh to be squeezed, pressed.

*feingi*² to squeeze with the hand (e.g., fruit, a pimple).

wongoti to express, squeeze out, wring out liquids using the hands, as of coconut cream from grated coconut, moisture from a cloth, or juice from a fruit.

wongowong the process of wringing or squeezing with the hands.

squid

ngúút generic term for squid or cuttlefish.

squirm

tófolofol to squirm or writhe in pain or discomfort.

squirrelfish

hara (TAN) sp. of squirrelfish.

mwéén (TAN) sp. of squirrelfish.

stab

fatogi (TAN) to stab a sharp implement into a target.

fótoghi to stab a sharp implement into a target.

ttow to spear something, stab it.

stable

ppwóss to be calm, stable, steady; to sit still.

stage

libwal time of, age of, stage of life of (referring to periods in the life of a person).

libwan (TAN) time of, age of, stage of life of (referring to periods in the life of a person).

táttálil progressions or stages.

tettelin (TAN) progressions or stages.

stagger

hokk (TAN) to stagger and almost fall (of someone who is drunk or very ill).

mwoghékk to stagger back and forth (as when drunk).

ssukk to stagger and almost fall (of someone who is drunk, or of someone who is very ill).

stairs

ligatéétá (TAN) stairs, stairway.

téétá to climb up, go up stairs; to rise in the sky (of stars, sun, moon).

stairway

ligatéétá (TAN) stairs, stairway.

stalk

-*umw* counting classifier for bunches or stalks of fruit.

stall

amwaschúútiw to stall, to retain someone.

stamen

lifééféél mááy stamen of the breadfruit blossom; when dry it is used to clean the hands.

stamp

stamp postage stamp.

stampu rubber stamp.

stand

*afota*² to cause an object to stand upright, as of a pole or container with a flat, smooth base.

affota to stand a pole or other object with a sharp, pointed base upright in the ground; to drive a stake or pole into the ground.

ayúúw to build something up (cause to stand), to make it stand up; to make it stand still.

*bwu*² to step, stand on.

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*bwuubwu*² to step on something, to be standing on something.
úú- to stand.

staple foods

mwongo staple foods (including starches and meat cooked in a sauce).

star

Aremwoy the star Arcturus.

Bwuubw the Southern Cross.

Elúwel the three stars that make up the belt in the constellation of Orion.

fúú general term for star.

Fúúsemwóghut North Star, Polaris (lit.: star that never moves).

Ghúúw the constellation of Aries.

limmaamaaw hero, heroine, star (of, e.g., a movie).

Mailapan Efeng the star B. Ursae Minoris in the Little Dipper.

Maan the star Sirius.

Maserúw two stars in the constellation of Scorpio.

Mááilap the star Altair.

Mátchemeyá name of a star, perhaps Alpha Centauri.

Mesal Fúú region in the heavens which is full of stars, the Milky Way; lit.: face of stars.

Méél the star Vega.

Mwáárigvár a constellation: the Pleiades.

paire male lead or star in a performance or show.

Paay Efeng northern wing of the constellation Aquila.

Paay Yéér southern wing of the constellation Aquila.

Sarobwél the star Corvus.

Sápi constellation of stars approximately equivalent to Delphinus.

Schoow constellation of stars approximately equivalent to Corona Borealis.

táán (TAN, LN) rising (esp. of heavenly bodies).

Tumwur the star Antares.

Úkkúniigh a star or group of stars in the constellation of Cassiopeia (lit.: fish tail).

Wenewenuubw the star constellation of the Southern Cross when it is in an upright position.

Wolé the star A. Ursae Minoris in the Little Dipper.

Wuun the star Aldebaran.

starch

mógomóg (TAN) generic term for starch.

móghomógh generic term for starch.

stare

*afota*³ to stare at someone, to gaze steadily at someone, to regard someone intently.

*amálimál*¹ to stare into space, to be glassy-eyed, as when thinking deeply, in a state of shock, daydreaming.

áláng to stare or observe secretly (from the corner of the eyes, or with lowered eyelids).

hóróhór (TAN) to stare blankly, to daydream, to be lost in one's thoughts.

limasappwul to stare at someone without blinking, esp. when irritated.

masannkaw to stare with great anger or annoyance, to have an annoyed or angry look.

masannkawangeli to stare at someone angrily and with exaggerated disapproval.

sórósór to stare blankly, to daydream, to be lost in one's thoughts, to the extent of being completely inattentive to one's surroundings.

starfish

f úúlesset

payúl álet

star fruit

bilimbiilis

starlight

tilil fúú

start

amwóghuta to move something, make it move; to start it (of, e.g., an engine).

bwelúw to start something.

startle

rú to be startled, scared, frightened, shocked.

rúútá to be surprised (as when someone sneaks up and grabs one from behind), shocked, startled.

sefengágh to be startled, shocked, frightened.

starve

ailas to experience famine; to be starving and without supplies (of people); to be devastated, destroyed (of an area).

aschúll to starve as the result of famine.

statement

alléghúl kkapas a statement by an important and respected leader that has the purpose of keeping a community, clan, or family united.

kkapasal aweewe clarifying or explanatory statement that helps lead toward a satisfactory agreement.

statue

bwutto

liyoos (TAN) doll, any statue.

liyoos religious image or statue.

stay

asóóy to live in it, stay in it, esp. of a house that has been left empty.

bwongiiti to stay until night (e.g., in order to finish work, or at a party).

*lo*¹ to stay, be, remain, be left.

no (TAN, LN) to be, stay, remain, live.

stay home

looffat to stay home and do nothing, to be idle.

steady

ppwóss to be calm, stable, steady; to sit still.

steal

angattar to be light-fingered, a petty thief, to steal, to be a sly or clever thief.

állifa to snatch, sneak, steal something away.

houmaah (TAN) person who makes his living by stealing money and valuables, thief.

mwóscho to steal.

mwóschooli to steal something.

púraf to steal, take by stealth.

púrafa to steal something, take it.

soumáás person who makes his living by stealing money and valuables, thief.

scheeri to run away with or steal something.

scheesche to steal (lit.: to chase after and catch something, but in context the thing obtained always belongs to someone else).

steel

mesche steel, iron, scrap metal.

paarang steel, iron, hard metal.

teppang thick pieces of cast iron, steel or other heavy metal, often in flat sheets.

steep

*ppal*² to be steep.

steer

*amwirimwir*¹ to go to the back of a boat and steer.

horeey (TAN) to turn a vehicle or other object, to steer it.

soreey to turn a vehicle or other object, to steer it.

stem

arhan (TAN) handle, stem.

eschal handle (of a pot or pan), stem (of a fruit).

stench

bwoonngaw bad smell or odor, stench.

step

amwooy to step into deep water or mud.

*bwu*² to step, stand on.

*bwuubwu*² to step on something, to be standing on something.

bwuuri to step, stomp, tread on something.

bwuutiw to step down.

lééyú (S) to step over a person lying on the ground; doing this is considered disrespectful.

wiilang (TAN) to step over a person lying on the ground; to do this is considered disrespectful.

steps

*afalafal*² to cut and use steps for climbing a coconut tree.

stern

mwiir behind, after, at the back, stern (of a boat).

stick

appascha to stick or glue something (together or to something); to post, to nail or tack up; to button; to caulk.

bwuráátiw to plant or stick something in the ground, e.g., to insert the stem of a sweet potato in the ground when planting or to put a post in the ground when building a fence.

filiiti magic wand; decorated stick used in traditional stick dance, never used by anyone except its owner, and said to have magic power.

ffót to throw an object (e.g., a knife or dart) so that it sticks into the target and remains there.

*gurugur*³ (TAN) carved and decorated stick used in traditional stick dances.

ghaluuti stick, club, bat, cudgel.

*ghaluuti*y to hit someone or something with a stick or club.

iyas forked or hook-shaped stick used for plucking breadfruit or other fruit.

parh (TAN) to stick to things, to adhere.

*pasch*¹ to adhere, stick to things.

ppasch to be joined together, stuck together.

ppaschangáli to be attached, stuck to something.

pascheey to stick or attach something to something.

reschey to stick a sharp object upright in the ground.

tepeli to stick something to a surface by means of tape.

tchibw poker, animal-prod, tongs; stick used for cooking.

tchú pointed stick that is tied to the hand and used to harvest corn.

úra stick, piece of wood or lumber, kindling.

úraál apúng stick for tightening the woven threads on a loom.

úraál makk stick for tattooing.

wirhiwih (TAN) bat, club, whip, stick.

wischiwisch bat, club, whip, stick.

stick dance

til to weave down a row of people in the stick dance.

werhúúra (TAN)

wischiirá

sticker

*toutow*¹ thorns, stickers, burs.

stick out

aitúúle to stick out one's tongue at someone.

atéélaw (TAN) to stick out one's tongue.

tchif to stick out, protrude; to be sharply pointed.

sticky

*apparh*² (TAN) glue, sap, putty, or other sticky substance.

*appasch*² glue, sap, or other sticky substance that can be used as glue; caulking material, putty; to caulk.

paschapasch to be sticky (as sap, glue).

still

*mwo*² still, yet.

ppwóss to be calm, stable, steady; to sit still.

stimulate

anngala to sexually excite or stimulate someone (either male or female) by use of words or physical actions.

sting

aremet to sting, pain, irritate (esp. of a cut or wound).

stingy

mmweigh to be stingy, to be notorious for lacking generosity, selfish.

stink

bwoomarh (TAN) to stink, to smell rotten or decayed.

bwoomasch to stink, to smell rotten, decayed, infected.

bwoonngaw to smell bad, to stink.

masch to stink, smell bad.

mwas to stink, esp. in reference to female genitals.

mwaas stink, unpleasant smell, esp. in reference to female genitals.

stir

*arú*¹ (TAN) to stir soup or stew to keep it from burning.

arúw to stir it (of soup or stew) so as to keep it from burning.

áriti to stir from the bottom up to the top, as when cooking; to scoop up from the bottom of the pot; to clean the pot (with the finger) when almost everything has been eaten.

*áriyár*¹ to stir things, utensils used for stirring.

stirred up

schew (of the sea) to be stirred up, choppy, wavy.

*tchep*³ (of the sea) to be slightly turbulent, stirred up, quivering.

stitch

teete to do sewing or stitching.

teeyi to sew something, stitch it, mend it with needle and thread.

stockings

mezas socks, stockings.

stomach

tiyakk to have a swollen and distended stomach from being sick or from overeating.

uubw abdomen, stomach.

stomp

bwuurágh to stomp the feet (as when throwing a tantrum).

bwuurágherágh to make a thumping sound, as when stomping a wooden floor.

bwuuri to step, stomp, tread on something.

tapúngúpúng heavy sound of thunder, big guns, bass drums, stomping on the floor, pounding of waves.

stone

*faay*² stone, rock, seed, testicles.

*fayfay*² to be rocky, covered with stones and rocks (of an area).

tarafaifay to be very rocky, covered with stones or gravel.

stonefish

loow stonefish, reef fish with highly poisonous spines on its back.

nuunuupi (TAN)

stop

aúgú (TAN) to stop someone or something.

aúgúúló (TAN) to finish something, stop it, end it.

ayúghú to stop something or someone; to turn something off.

ayúghúúló to finish something, stop it, end it, turn it off.

ayúúló to stop something, to make it come to a stop.

ámmwel to cease, to stop doing something.

ligiti (TAN) to leave something behind, to stop using it, to leave it for someone else.

lighiti to leave something behind, to stop using it, to leave it for someone else.

pilesagh to become blocked, clogged (without an intentional agent); to be patched, stopped from leaking.

pileey to close, cover up, put the lid on something; to turn off a faucet, block, secure, defend, protect, stop (a leak).

tókkótóomwo leeimw invitation to stop and rest at one's house.

úg (TAN) to stop, cease (of dripping liquids or rain).

úúló² to stop.

wes to stop, cease, reach the end; sometimes used to signal the end of a story.

yúgh to stop, end.

stopper

pilipil² cover or stopper.

pilipilil lé stopper for a bottle.

stop up

apilasa to patch a leak; stop up a leak.

store

tenda store, shop.

storm

bwichilittey severe windstorm, with high winds.

malúmal typhoon or gale, major windstorm.

story

bworóus to tell a story or tale.

leeweina (TAN) "Once upon a time"; conventional beginning of stories.

léaweeiló "Once upon a time"; conventional beginning of stories. Listeners respond by saying "yei-yei", after which the story begins.

mwoiwe "Once upon a time..."; formal beginning for stories.

mwútchu schagh me esóbw traditional ending of a story (lit.: it has ended and it's finished).

oloweiló "Once upon a time...": conventional beginning of a story.

tarameyey traditional final closing of a story.

tittillap story, legend, tale, narration, to tell a story, legend, tale.

túttúllap (TAN) story, legend, tale, narration, to tell a story, legend, tale.

stove

falang wood-burning stove, cooking fire, hibachi.

falangal dengki electric stove.

straight

*aweewe*¹ to clarify something, to resolve it, to solve it; to make it straight.

lúghútchar to be tight, taut, straight.

núghútchar (TAN) to be tight, taut, straight.

schimwittiw to have straight hair.

wel to be correct, good, straight.

wwel to be straight (of a line or object).

welewelítá to be straight, straight up, upright.

wen (TAN) to be correct, good, straight.

wenewenetá (TAN) to be very straight, straight up, upright.

straighten

aghatchúúsefááli to straighten something, to tidy it up, make it good again.

*ammwel*¹ to clean things up, put things into order, straighten things, make things tidy.

*amwelaaló*¹ to clean something up, straighten it up, put it in order.

awela to correct something, straighten it, adjust it, make it accurate.

awelawela to straighten, correct something.

awena (TAN) to correct, straighten something.

awenewena (TAN) to straighten, correct something.

aweeweey to make things the same; to straighten something, to make it even.

ghúrús to sit up or straighten up; to adjust oneself to be more comfortable; to move over so another person can sit.

weliló to have been straightened out, corrected, adjusted, repaired.

weneló (TAN) to have been straightened out, corrected, adjusted, repaired.

straighten up

limálim to clean, tidy, straighten up a place or area.

limeti to beautify, arrange, straighten up, tidy (one's person or personal belongings).

málití to clear brush from or weed an area, to straighten up a yard.

strain

mwááng to be physically strained and aching.

waamwey to strain oneself, to hurt oneself by excessive physical effort.

strand

áál² strand of hair of the head.

meteri- individual strands or fibers.

stranger

schééfé to be a stranger, new-comer; to be newly married.

schóól lughul alien, stranger, outsider; lit.: person from the outside; someone who is not a member of a specified group (of any size).

schóól waaseela guests, outsiders, strangers.

waahééló (TAN) people who have come from other places, visitors, outsiders, strangers.

waaseela people who have come from other places, visitors, outsiders, strangers.

straw

mwour drinking straw.

strawberry tree

manisanita (TAN) parsma berry, strawberry tree.

mansaniita parsma berry, strawberry tree; the fruit has many seeds, but is very sweet.

stream

paat running water, stream, flowing water.

rhanubwuubwu (TAN) waterfall, river, stream; any flowing or running water.

sarhúg (TAN) river, stream.

saschúgh river, stream, creek.

schalúbwuubwu waterfall, river, stream: any flowing or running water.

stretch

ammey to stretch something, as rubber, rope, or one's body.

ammeya to stretch something, extend it to its full extent.

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ammeyaaló to stretch something.

mmey to be stretched (as cloth, elastic, or rubber).

strike

dekkis to strike something so that it hits something else, as a pool ball or marble.

dókkut to knock on the door; to strike someone on the head with one's closed fist.

fótchugh to hit, strike someone with the elbow, to elbow someone.

*llérh*² (TAN) to spank, hit, strike.

llésch to spank, hit, strike.

marúngáángáni (TAN) to strike or punch someone hard and quickly.

marúngúúngáli to strike someone hard and quickly, to give him a quick, sharp punch.

ppwomwoli to feign aggression, to raise one's hand as if to strike someone.

úru to strike a match.

wirhi (TAN) to club, strike, whip a person or an animal.

wischiiy to club, strike, whip a person or an animal.

string

afooschól white and black string used for wrapping medicine.

-ffa counting classifier for strings of fish.

ffa to string something, e.g., a *mwáár* or a string of fish.

géégé (TAN) string, shoelaces.

ghééghe string, shoelaces.

hiilo (TAN) thread, string.

iilo thread, string.

kka waist string (used as a belt by older women).

kkanég (TAN) waist string.

ligirhól (TAN) white and black string used for wrapping medicine.

-*mwu* counting classifier for pieces of rope or string.

ófooschól kind of string made up of white and black strands woven together, used for medicine.

pili to string a garland or lei; to braid or plait hair.

teegus nylon fishing line or string; nylon guitar or ukulele strings.

-*yál* counting classifier for thin leaves and certain long thin objects, such as string, hair or vines.

stringer

ffaaf stringer of fish.

strip

assey to strip pandanus or coconut leaves for use in plaiting.

stroke

tóófi to pet, rub, stroke, caress a person or an animal.

tóótó to stroke, caress, or rub gently (as someone's back, the fur of a cat).

stroll

súúfetál to wander around, go for a stroll.

strong

bwágh to be strong, to be physically capable; to be free from heavy burden, sickness, or danger.

bwághitá to be the one still standing after a fight; to be the strongest.

bwogitá (TAN) to be the strongest in a fight or contest.

*fayúscho*² to be muscular, strong.

*léghélégh*² strongly built, well constructed, able to withstand winds (of buildings, canoes).

limaamaaw strong person.

maamaaw to be strong, powerful.

-*maaw* headstrong, unruly, strong.

máár to grow up strong and healthy (of plants, animals, or people).

mwáálescho a man who is very strong, powerful.

scho to be very strong, powerful, tough, physically dominant.

struggle

ghúrúfaafa to struggle in the water when afraid of drowning by throwing one's arms around.

stubborn

tchemaaw to be stubborn, hard; to be naughty or disobedient.

tchúgúl (TAN) stubborn, hard-headed, naughty, disobedient.

tchúghúl stubborn, hard-headed, naughty, disobedient.

stuck

mmwasch to be stuck and unable to move.

ppasch to be joined together, stuck together.

ppaschangáli to be attached, stuck to something.

stuck up

amwaaraar to be proud, to show off, to be stuck up, as demonstrated by one's speech and actions.

soolap to act disrespectfully, to be stuck up; to act in a superior fashion toward someone that one doesn't know well.

student

schóól meleitey student, pupil, member of a prayer group.

study

akkúlégh to study hard.

alama (TAN) to observe with the purpose of evaluating; to watch carefully; to study.

uluuluuw to observe, to study, esp. in an evaluative manner.

meleitey to pray (from a book), to read, to study.

stuffed animal

mwunyeeka doll, stuffed animal.

stumble

bwuruwow to stumble, walk unsteadily or clumsily.

toroppúng to stumble and fall.

stump

-pagh counting classifier for stumps (as trees) or butts of cigarettes.

paghúl half, broken part of something; stump, butt.

paghúlúfal tree stump.

stun

malúúlú to be shocked, stunned, as a result of a terrible event or by someone's insinuating remark.

stunted

málemwugh stunted, undergrown person.

stupid

hókkobwurh (TAN) to be crazy, stupid, incompetent.

kkobwumagúran (TAN) to be dull, stupid (of people).

kkóbwuschimwal to be dull, stupid (of people).

memmanga- stupidity, craziness.

sty

wailú infection of the eyelid, sty.

wáánú (TAN) infection of the eyelid, sty.

subject pronoun

ausi first person plural inclusive subject pronoun: we all (lit.: you pl. and us).

aw second person plural subject pronoun: you.

ay first person exclusive subject pronoun: we.

e third person singular subject pronoun: he, she, it.

hi (TAN) first person plural inclusive subject pronoun: we.

i first person singular subject pronoun: I.

re third person plural subject pronoun: they; of humans and higher animals.

si first person plural inclusive subject pronoun: we.

u second person singular subject pronoun: you.

submarine

waa rhoul (TAN)

waa schóuwul

submerge

rhoul (TAN) to sink, drown, submerge.

schóuwul to sink, drown, submerge.

tu to submerge, dive from the surface of the water.

subordinating conjunction

*bwe*³

successful

mwaamwaay to be beautiful, pretty, handsome, good, healthy, successful; beauty, attractiveness.

suck

*amwoora*² to siphon liquid from one container into another; to suck liquid through a straw.

suckle

atú to breast-feed or suckle (a child).

atút to suckle, to do breast-feeding.

atúúw to breast-feed or suckle someone.

lúút to suckle, to nurse from a breast.

sudden

*ffisch*³ to arise suddenly and without warning (esp. of feelings).

suds

*bwurubwur*¹ general term for froth, foam, suds, bubbles (soap suds, beer suds, froth in the sea from waves, bubbling blood at the nose of a dying pig, etc.).

suffer

awweires to cause suffering, to give someone a hard time, to make something difficult.

leeliyál áppet jail; place of suffering.

wáires difficulty, hardship, suffering, to suffer from trying to do a difficult task.

weireh (TAN) difficulty, hardship, suffering.

sufficient

ghów to be complete, done, sufficient, enough.

lap to be sufficient, enough.

mmwál to be enough, sufficient, more than enough; said of food or drink that is being served, or of irritating behavior, or of work.

sugar apple

aatis Annona squamosa, sweetsop, sugar apple.

sugar cane

woow

suit

fischingeli to suit, be a good match for someone, to complement someone.

kkofirh (TAN) to be appropriate, suited, proper, fitting; to meet the requirements of something; to fit into a restricted space.

tamafisch to be appropriate, suited, proper, fitting; to meet the requirements of something; to fit into a restricted space.

sullen

áirághiiy to be sullenly or unwillingly anticipating an unpleasant task (hard work, getting up in the morning, etc.).

summarize

weeimwoscheey to make a story or report shorter, to summarize; to abbreviate.

sun

alo-

álet

bwatch (poetic) the rays of the sun at sunrise.

sunburn

parakkis to be flushed, sunburned, pink-complexioned.

Sunday

Guubwul (TAN)

Ghuubwul

sunglasses

antiyos eyeglasses, sunglasses; goggles or facemask for diving.

sunlight

tilil álet

ttinin álet (TAN)

supplies

*paay*² food or other important supplies that are carried along to be used on a trip or excursion.

support

*lóong*¹ prop, brace, support, platform, e.g., stones for a pot on a fire, or a canoe roller.

lóngey (TAN) to place something on a raised support.

lóngooy to place something on a raised support.

tepan to request or beg for support, assistance, food.

tepángi to provide support for someone, to help, to take care of one's family, to assist someone.

túmúnú (TAN, LN) to help, assist, aid, support someone.

suppose

*bwetá*¹ why, suppose, what if.

surface

bwáátá to come to light or to the surface, as a well-kept secret or conspiracy.

wei⁻¹ above, on top, the surface of something.

weiset on the surface of the sea.

surfing

taaló body surfing; to ride the waves.

surgeonfish

bwula (TAN) sp. of surgeonfish.

filááng *Acanthurus lineatus*, striped surgeonfish.

igeingúg (TAN) sp. of surgeonfish.

mwarefarh (TAN) sp. of surgeonfish.

mwotch *Acanthurus aliala*, small sp. of surgeonfish, often cooked in soups; may occasionally be poisonous.

mwotchelegey (TAN)

surprise

aisus exclamation of surprise, concern, annoyance; roughly equivalent to “Oh, God!”.

*arú*² (TAN) to surprise or shock someone.

arúúw to scare, shock, or surprise someone.

iweele expression used after making a mistake (e.g., dropping something); expression of surprise or shock.

iweene (TAN) expression used after making a mistake; expression of surprise or shock.

laanya expression of surprise, either positive or negative.

rúútá to be surprised (as when someone sneaks up and grabs one from behind), shocked, startled.

*ssigh*³ expression of surprise or alarm: “gee whiz”, “nuts”.

soosoonngaw to take unfair advantage, to be unsportsman-like in fighting, to attack by surprise.

wet expression of dismay, surprise, puzzlement.

yok expression of mild surprise, especially at a change of topic.

surrender

fangetá to surrender, give up.

kkár to give up, surrender, give in, as when tired of arguing or when fed up, frustrated.

surround

bwáliiy to surround something or someone.

póghuww to block something off so as to catch someone; to surround and capture fish by working in a line with other fishermen; also used generically to refer to surrounding chickens and other things that run away.

survive

aghoscha to draw on will-power and special powers of endurance so as to survive or continue on under adverse conditions such as severe illness, disaster, or shipwreck.

suspect

kkil to suspect, to be suspicious.

kkili to suspect something.

kkín (TAN) to suspect, to be suspicious.

kkini (TAN) to suspect something.

suspicious

kkil to suspect, to be suspicious.

kkín (TAN) to suspect, to be suspicious.

sustain

ppeighil kkéél to be able to sustain a single note for a long time without breathing (of singers).

Susupe

Leelómw Lake Susupe on Saipan (lit.: lagoon).

Suupi Susupe area on Saipan.

swallow

urumi to swallow something.

swamp

bweel swampy area where taro or rice may be grown; taro patch.

bwelelap swampy land that belongs to a clan or other large group, as a large taro patch.

leebwel swampy area where taro can be or has been grown, taro patch.

mmeschar swamp, mud, sticky mud on lake bottom, to be muddy, swampy.

swarm

mórang to swarm out (esp. of insects whose nest has been disturbed).

rang to swarm out (of insects disturbed in their nest).

sway

*maal*³ to dance, to sway the hips rhythmically.

mwaischúúsch to sway or shake, as a tree in the wind; to shake with laughter.

mwoo⁻² to sway the hips with the knees bent in dancing.

mwórooro to sway back and forth (as a tree in the wind, dancers when bending their knees, a drunk person when walking, an old person with an irregular gait).

swear

affayil to curse at someone, to swear at someone.

akkapall to promise, to swear to tell the truth.

akkapalla to swear something.

sanngaweeti to swear at someone, to scold someone.

sweat

bwool móóliyól smell of sweat, as when one has been working hard or exercising.

bwoottongotong to smell sweaty, unclean, unwashed.

mwóóliyol to perspire, sweat.

witch to perspire, sweat.

sweep

pééli to sweep something; to make a sweeping motion at a wound (used in traditional healing procedures).

péépé to sweep.

sweet

amámi to make food sweeter, to sweeten it, to add sugar to it.

*mám*¹ to be sweet (of someone's words: usually describing an insincere utterance), to sweet-talk, to be sweet tasting.

mwoowesch dear one, sweet one, darling; term of endearment which may be used both seriously and when teasing or mocking.

-ngas to be fragrant, sweet-smelling, aromatic.

sweeten

amemú (TAN) to sweeten food.

sweetheart

amware- (TAN) sweetheart, lover (esp. of a mistress).

failiáá- sweetheart, fiancé(e) (of either sex), lover.

fayúnáa- (TAN) sweetheart, lover, fiancée.

korasoon darling, sweetheart.

maariara- (TAN) friend, sweetheart, lover, fiancé.

mware- sweetheart (in old songs).

sweet potato

gamwuuti (TAN) *Ipomoea batatas*, sweet potato.

ghoschoosch stringy pulp that develops in old yams and sweet potatoes.

ghómwuuti *Ipomoea batatas*, sweet potato (reportedly introduced into the Central Carolines from the Philippines).

orhoorh (TAN) stringy pulp that develops in old yams and sweet potatoes.

sweetsop

aatis *Annona squamosa*, sweetsop, sugar apple.

sweet-talk

*mám*¹ to be sweet (of someone's words: usually describing an insincere utterance), to sweet-talk.

swell

bwo to be swollen.

bwoo swelling.

bwoobwo to be pregnant; to be swollen.

fallaló to be very swollen with discharge; severely infected, so that pus is discharged.

lóó wave, breaker, swell.

lóóbwoobwo big sea swells that do not crest or break.

nóóbwoobwo (TAN) big sea swells that do not crest or break.

óbw to swell and collect pus, of a wound or sore.

tiyakk to have a swollen and distended stomach from being sick or from overeating.

swelter

bwerhikkar (TAN) to be hot, burning, sweltering.

bweschikkar to be sweltering, hot, burning.

swim

áf to swim.

áfeeti to swim toward something or some place.

*áfíyáf*¹ to swim about without purpose.

túútú to bathe, shower, swim; to be immersed or soaked in water.

*tchep*⁴ to kick the feet while swimming, to swim using the feet.

swindle

digero to cheat, swindle; to be a cheater.

swing

ahailúúlú (TAN) to swing something, to make it swing.

ahailúúy (TAN) to make something dangle, swing.

asayúlúúlú to swing something, to make it swing.

assayúlúw to make something hang down, dangle, swing.

*ayúlúúl*¹ swing, hammock, to swing, ride on a swing or hammock.

há (TAN) to swing the arms quickly, when walking or running.

hááti (TAN) to throw something underhanded, as a softball; to swing the arms in a dance.

ligailúúl (TAN) swing, hammock; to swing, ride in a hammock.

sayúl to swing, as on a vine or rope.

*ssá*¹ to swing the arms quickly, when walking or running.

sááti to swing the arms in a dance.

swirl

*mwuliino*² cowlick, whirlwind, swirl.

switch

kootay to switch, replace, change; to take turns (in a game).

loulow switch, whip, belt, or other device used for corporal punishment.

swollen

bwo to be swollen.

bwoobwo to be pregnant; to be swollen.

fallaló to be very swollen with discharge; severely infected, so that pus is discharged.

sword

kkatana long sword, esp. Japanese sword.

zambara (of children) to play at swordfighting with sticks; general term for swords.

swordfighting

zambara (of children) to play at swordfighting with sticks; general term for swords.

swordfish

taghalaar Makaira Nigricans, Pacific blue marlin; swordfish.

symbol

*gill*² (TAN) mark for recognition, landmark, clue, symbol, sign.

ghikkill mark for recognition, landmark, clue, symbol, sign.

sympathetic

faiyé to feel sympathetic, to feel pity.

faiyééw to feel sympathetic towards someone, to feel sorry for him.

mitiyy to feel sorry, feel sympathetic for someone.

sympathy

faiyééti to feel sympathy or sorrow for someone, as a person who is in trouble far from home.

tongeey to have sympathy for someone, feel sorry for him.

taboo

abwaayi to be forbidden, sacred, taboo (of a place).

kkapasapil forbidden or taboo words, to speak taboo words.

pil to be sacred, taboo, forbidden; usually with respect to clan totems and personal restrictions.

piil forbidden things or actions, taboos.

pilil ighapar taboo against eating red fish, which is a totem for one clan.

pilil málebwiibwi taboos or restrictions on behavior between brothers and sisters.

pilil róghumw taboo against eating a certain kind of crab, because it is a clan totem.

pilil woong taboo against eating turtle meat, because turtles are a clan totem.

tarey (TAN) to disobey a doctor's instructions; to break a taboo.

*tóreey*² to disobey a doctor's instructions; to break a taboo.

tack

appascha to stick or glue something (together or to something); to post, to nail or tack up; to button; to caulk.

tag

likkóópiyop game of tag, often similar to hide-and-seek, to play tag, hide-and-seek.

tatsiiy to tag or touch someone in a game.

tail

arhapa- (TAN)

aschepe- tail (of animals, fish, birds).

*paasch*² tail (as of a fish).

Taiwan

Taiwang

take

afitikka to take a small amount of food.

amwuschú to take something in the hand, to hold it in the hand, to grasp it.

atittimaaw (TAN) to habitually snatch or take things away from others in one's group.

atchofesá to be inconsiderate, disrespectful; to take something without asking permission; to ignore or pay no attention to what someone is saying; to appear to listen to instructions and then intentionally fail to carry them out.

áirúútiw to take down, lower a mast, flag, full clothes line, etc.

bweibwogh to bring, take, carry.

bweiti to divide breadfruit (*mááy* or *kkól*) into small portions for serving; to take a portion of breadfruit.

bwogobwog (TAN) to bring, take, carry.

bwugi (TAN) to carry, get, take, bring, transport.

bwughi to carry, get, take, bring, transport something.

bwughiiló to take something away (from the speaker).

bwughiiwow to take something over to another place.

layúli to take a child or animal and keep it as one's own; to raise a child or pet.

milaaló to remove something, take it away.

mweteri to grab something, take it, get it, take a nip out of it.

nayúni (TAN) to take a child or animal and keep it as one's own; to raise a child or pet.

óugha to take someone somewhere early in the morning; esp. to take infants to the shore to bathe them as part of their traditional training.

púraf to steal, take by stealth.

púrafa to steal something, take it.

teihengi (TAN) to snatch or take something away from someone; to reduce someone in rank, to take away someone's job or position.

teisáangi to snatch or take something away from someone; to reduce someone in rank, to take away someone's job or position.

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teiteimaaw to habitually snatch or take things away from others in one's group.

umwuuw to take, get, fetch, escort someone or something, to serve as a guide, as for a child or livestock.

wey to take, put, place.

wwow (TAN) to take something, to bring it.

take apart

bwángiyy to try to take apart, lift or remove heavy things that are stuck, or to move things that are heavy; to pry apart.

take care

afalli (TAN) to watch, guard, take care of something or someone, including oneself.

akkáfálli to watch out for oneself, to take care of oneself.

áfálli to watch out for, be careful of, guard, take care of someone or something.

tepángi to provide support for someone, to help, to take care of one's family, to assist someone.

take down

bwiliti to remove one's hat or head garland; to take off, take down, remove the leaf wrappings and containers used in the catchment of sap in the making of tuba.

take it easy

ameschereghi to be patient, to take it easy, to make things easy for oneself.

arhifa (TAN) to rest, take it easy.

aséésé to rest, take it easy, relax, nap, sleep.

asééw to rest oneself, take it easy, relax.

aschifa to rest, take it easy.

take off

bwiliti to remove one's hat or head garland; to take off, take down, remove the leaf wrappings and containers used in the catchment of sap in the making of tuba.

take turns

kootay to switch, replace, change; to take turns (in a game).

Talafofo

Tarafóófó (TAN) Talafofo beach and stream on the northeast of Saipan, “the Old Man and the Sea”.

Tórófóófó Talafofo stream and beach area in the north of Saipan.

talc

potbwus powder or talc for use on the face or body.

tale

bworóus to tell a story or tale.

tittillap story, legend, tale, narration.

túttúllap (TAN) story, legend, tale, narration, to tell a story, legend, tale.

talent

rhúmmáng (TAN) to be smart, capable, clever, talented, able.

talented

kkáng to be talented, capable, able, gifted.

kkeng (TAN) to be talented, capable, able, gifted.

schúmmáng to be intelligent, smart, capable, able, skilled, talented.

talk

abwulallal to talk a lot, talk too much, be a blabbermouth; to speak loudly (esp. in an argument).

aalleew to use rough, impolite talk; to speak disrespectfully or improperly.

*alo*² talk, words, conversation, speech.

apaha (TAN) to say something, talk about someone or something.

apasa to say something, talk about someone or something, to gossip about someone.

atchorong the noise of one or two people talking loudly, either in argument or when happy and exuberant.

bwurhubwurh (TAN) to sleep walk, talk in one’s sleep.

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bwuschubwusch to sleep walk or talk in one's sleep; to say something suddenly that is unrelated to what is going on around; to perform a sudden and unexpected action because of being deeply engrossed in one's own thoughts.

fóóh (TAN) to talk, make comments.

fóós to talk, make comments.

houngeni (TAN) to use rough talk, to curse at someone.

kkapah (TAN) to speak; word, speech, talk, language.

kkapas word, speech, talk, language.

kkes to be talkative, gossipy.

lall to be very talkative, a blabbermouth.

léúlap to talk excitedly and loudly, esp. with a high, strained voice.

léyélap (TAN) to talk excitedly and loudly.

*mám*¹ to be sweet (of someone's words: usually describing an insincere utterance), to sweet-talk.

ssil (TAN) to talk a lot, to be a blabbermouth.

soungeli to use rough talk, to curse at someone.

wosommwóng to engage in big talk, to brag, to show off.

tall

llang to be high, to be tall.

lálálááy to be long, tall.

tágheyas to be very high (in the air), to be extremely tall, to tower above.

tegiyah (TAN) to be very high (in the air), to be extremely tall, to tower above.

tamarind

kkalamenduk

tame

figir (TAN) to be tame, as a pet or domesticated animal.

fighir to be tame, as a pet or domesticated animal.

*reepi*¹ to be tame (of animals).

tan

yóleyól light color such as cream, yellow, or tan.

Tanapag

Léélééwong original Carolinian name for the area where Tanapag is now located (lit.: turtle pond).

Talaabwogh village of Tanapag in the north of Saipan.

Tanapag Channel

Tourulap (TAN) Tanapag Channel, the main channel through the reef on Saipan.

Tóurulap Tanapag Channel, the main channel through the reef on Saipan.

tang

limáll *Acanthurus triostegus*; convict tang fish.

tangle

*lo*² to become tangled in something (of, e.g., a fishing line or net).

paróngaróng (of hair) to be untidy or tangled (e.g., because of the wind or because of lack of care).

*ppil*² to be tangled (of string, vines in the forest, etc.), to be tangled (of the feet).

tank

tangki water tank.

tóngku military tank.

tap

pighiri to slap, pat, tap someone (may be a soft or hard blow); to slap someone on the back to help remove food stuck in the throat.

tape

teep generic term for tape: recording tape, friction tape, adhesive tape, masking tape.

tepeli to tape something, record it on tape.

tape recorder

átittigh phonograph, tape recorder, radio; generic term for musical instrument.

tapioca

*mindiyooka*¹

Tapochau

Hóbweihow (TAN) Mt. Tapochau, the highest mountain on Saipan.

Sóbweisow Mt. Tapochau, the highest mountain on Saipan.

tardy

ammwaay to be late, slow, tardy.

taro

bwáyú- portions of prepared breadfruit or taro in coconut cream.

*bwula*¹ *Cyrtosperma chamissonis*, true giant taro.

filé *Alocasia macrorrhiza*, false giant taro, a variety of wild taro with large leaves which grows both in swamp and on dry land; the leaves are used to make medicine.

fine (TAN) variety of wild taro.

ilil young taro sprouts which develop from the mature taro root.

mwootiw red variety of elephant leaf taro.

oot (TAN) *Colocasia esculenta*, true taro.

otogúuh (TAN) taro species with white dots on the leaves.

otorhall (TAN) taro species with a smooth skin.

róschey sp. of taro.

woot *Colocasia esculenta*, true taro.

wotobwesch white taro.

wotoghaagha sp. of taro.

wotoghús sp. of taro with white dots on the leaves.

wotol Sepaan sp. of taro from Japan.

wotopar red taro.

wotoschall sp. of taro with a smooth skin.

wotoschól dark variety of taro.

wototcha red variety of taro.

taro patch

bweel swampy area where taro or rice may be grown; taro patch.

leebwel swampy area where taro can be or has been grown, taro patch.

tart

mwáll to be sour, tart.

taste

*agila*¹ (TAN) to try something, to taste something.

aghila to try something, to taste it, to try it on (of clothes).

*akkaghil*¹ to try, taste food that has been prepared.

*alléew*¹ to make food taste better, to season it, make it spicy.

lallal to have a certain flavor or taste.

llári to taste something.

lleriingáli to let someone taste something.

nanna (TAN) to have a certain flavor or taste.

nneri (TAN) to taste something.

nneriingáni (TAN) to let someone taste something.

*ttig*¹ (TAN) (of food) to be hot, spicy in taste; to be overly seasoned, whether with salt, pepper, or lemon.

*ttigh*² (of food) to be hot, spicy in taste (e.g., from chili peppers); to be overly seasoned, whether with salt, pepper, or lemon.

tasteless

pat (of food) to be tasteless, bland, unsalted.

patakkisch to be tasteless, unsalted (of food).

tattoo

agikkill (TAN) to mark, write, tattoo.

agikkill (TAN) to mark something, tattoo someone.

aghikkill to mark, write, tattoo.

aghikkill to tattoo someone.

*mákk*¹ tattoo, mark, drawing, writing.

*mákk*² to tattoo, write, mark up.

mákkeey to tattoo someone or something, mark it, draw on it,
write on it, embroider it.

úráál makk stick for tattooing.

taut

lúghútchar to be tight, taut, straight.

núgútchar (TAN) to be tight, taut, straight.

teach

abwúngúw to teach, instruct someone.

*afalafal*¹ to advise, direct, teach, instruct.

afalafala to teach someone, advise someone.

aguleey (TAN) to teach, instruct someone.

aghuleey to teach someone, instruct him.

aruruurúy (TAN) to teach, instruct someone; to make someone
watch something.

attighi to teach someone a lesson by giving him what he has
been asking for, even though one knows he will suffer as a
result.

auruuruw to teach, instruct someone.

teacher's pet

kkiriida especially loved and pampered female child; "teacher's
pet".

kkiriido especially loved and pampered male child, “teacher’s pet”.

team

rhóó (TAN) person, member of a clan, inhabitants of a community, work force or team; member of such a larger group.

schóó clan, inhabitants of a community, work force or team; member of such a larger group.

tear¹

aheey (TAN) to tear off strips (of flesh or meat, or of pandanus or coconut leaves for weaving).

assey to tear strips or chunks off, as flesh or meat (for example, said of a shark that tears meat from a body, or of dogs fighting over a piece of meat).

bwakkurew (of people or animals such as the cat) to scratch someone and tear the skin.

ffeir to tear, break, destroy; to be torn, broken, destroyed.

feereey to tear, shred, rip, break small things.

ghey to tear off the husk of sugarcane or young coconut with the teeth.

kkamw to be ripped, torn, split (of cloth).

mwetereirey to be torn (of cloth, paper, a book).

rásiiy to tear things made of wood.

ttááring to be torn, ripped (of paper or cloth); to be scraped (of the skin).

tááringegh to be torn.

tááringiyy to tear, rip something.

tear²

léél sabweil tear ducts, the corners of the eye.

rhanún maah (TAN) tear (lit: water of the eye).

schalúl maas tear (water of the eye).

tease

allingariiy to infuriate someone, make him furious, to tease him.

asoong to act in an annoying, irritating, or teasing way; to be irritating, annoying.

asoonga to tease someone, to make him angry, to anger him.

aweirehi (TAN) to tease someone by withholding something that is needed, to play hard-to-get.

aweirisi to tease someone by keeping something from him, to give someone a hard time, to make things difficult for someone, to play hard-to-get when flirting.

teat

óubw breast, teat.

útt breast, teat.

teen-ager

gáráará (TAN) to be an adolescent, a teen-ager (between puberty and adulthood).

teeter-totter

siisó seesaw, teeter-totter, to play on a seesaw.

teeth

*ffasch*² to have buck teeth, protruding teeth.

*faay*¹ tooth, teeth.

lingiffarh (TAN) person with protruding teeth, person with buck teeth.

lingiffasch person with protruding teeth, person with buck teeth.

lingiikkar person born with stained, decayed teeth.

lingiinngaw person with decayed or crooked teeth.

lingiipagh person who has short teeth which are broken or worn down.

lingiiwar to have teeth that are separated; to have large gaps between the teeth.

mmár (TAN) to have buck teeth.

mwétetteril pááni teeth of a comb.

ngii tooth, teeth.

telegram

dempwo telegram; to telegraph, send a telegram.

telegraph

dempwo telegram; to telegraph, send a telegram.

telephone

dengwa telephone; to telephone, call someone on the telephone.

tell

ángeli to tell someone something.

bwáári to expose something, show it, display it; to tell about something, to let the truth be known.

bworóus to tell a story or tale.

óólegh to say, tell.

óóneg (TAN) to say, tell.

tittillap to tell a story, legend, tale.

túttúllap (TAN) to tell a story, legend, tale.

úreli to tell someone something.

temper

urotá to lose one's temper.

tempt

amwólla to tempt someone, to make someone desire something that he cannot have.

tempura

tempura tempura (vegetables and seafood dipped in a light batter and then fried in deep fat).

ten

aruweighal twentieth.

eliigh thirty.

faig (TAN) forty.

fááiigh forty.

fisiigh seventy.

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

heig (TAN) ten, as an abstract number and in serial counting:
“number ten”.

-*ig* (TAN) counting classifier for units of tens.

-*igh* counting classifier for units of tens.

limeig (TAN) fifty.

limeigh fifty.

oleigh sixty.

ruweigh twenty.

seigh ten, as an abstract number and in serial counting:
“number ten”.

tiweigh ninety.

waliigh eighty.

tend

aghúúanget to tend a fire, keep it burning properly once it has
been started.

ten o'clock

alas dies

tent

tento tent; large canvas sheet that may be used as a shelter.

tentacle

ghóó-

ten thousand

eghit

-*ghit* counting classifier for units of ten thousand.

termite

anay, to be infested with termites.

paw to be decayed, rotten, hollow (of wood); to be infested with
termites or other wood-eating creatures.

term of address

*faal pescheemw*² term of address to a Carolinian superior, esp. a chief or clan leader (lit.: the speaker is addressing the “soles of the feet” of the addressee).

mwáá term of address, usually for a woman.

tungaaf profane term of address for an enemy or someone who has behaved badly.

terrifying

allaang to be scary, frightening, terrifying,

testicle

*faay*² stone, rock, seed, testicles.

fayúl pesche testicles, lit.: “rocks of the legs”.

thank you

ghilissow

olomwaay

that

*bwe*¹

*ila*² that one (close to hearer), that one (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer).

ilaal that one (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer); emphatic.

imwu that one (close to hearer).

imwuul that one (close to hearer); emphatic.

imwuun (TAN) that one (close to hearer); emphatic.

ina (TAN) that one (close to hearer), that one (in sight, but far away from both speaker and hearer).

inaan (TAN) that one (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer); emphatic.

la that (referring to something away from the speaker, in view of both the speaker and the listener, and indeterminate in relation to the location of the listener).

*laal*² that over there (something within view of both the speaker and listener but remote from both).

le complementizer used with some verbs; that, to.

mwu that: near the listener, closely associated with the listener.

*mwuul*¹ that (close to hearer); emphatic.

na (TAN, LN)

*naan*² that over there.

we that (out of sight of both speaker and hearer).

thatch

fatafat to tie the thatch for the roof to the house frame.

óóh (TAN) thatch, thatch roof.

óós thatch, thatch roof.

that fellow

olowe that fellow, that guy (who has been referred to in conversation, or is otherwise known).

that guy

ollaal that guy, over there.

olomwuul you, you guy, you there (in addressing males); also, that guy near you.

olowe that fellow, that guy (who has been referred to in conversation, or is otherwise known).

the

we the (reference in a narrative or past-time description).

theater

katsido movies, movie theater.

their

aar third person plural possessive pronoun: their, theirs.

*-r*¹ third person plural possessive suffix: their; of humans and higher animals.

them

iir third person plural emphatic pronoun: them.

-ll third person plural inanimate object suffix: them.

-nn (TAN, LN) third person plural inanimate object suffix: them.

-r² third person plural animate object suffix: them; of humans and higher animals.

then

bwe⁴ then? so? what next?

bwughiischagh next, and then.

ighimwu then (anticipated future time).

ighimwuul then (immediate future).

ighiwe then, in that time (past).

iwe¹ then, next, and then.

there

ighila¹ there (away from speaker and hearer).

ighilaal over there, away from speaker and hearer (emphatic form).

ighimwu there (near hearer).

ighiwe there (out of sight but known).

iy² here, this place; there, that place.

there are

oor (TAN) there is, there are; to have, to be.

eyoor to have, to be; there is, there are.

manoor (TAN) there is, there are (lit.: one exists).

there aren't

ehóór (TAN) there isn't, there aren't.

esóór there isn't, there aren't.

there is

oor (TAN) there is, there are; to have, to be.

eyoor to have, to be; there is, there are.

manoor (TAN) there is, there are (lit.: one exists).

there isn't

ehóór (TAN) there isn't, there aren't.

esóór there isn't, there aren't.

these

ikkaal these ones (emphatic).

ikkááy these ones, near speaker.

kkaal these (close to speaker); emphatic.

kkaan (TAN) these (close to speaker); emphatic.

kkeey these (close to speaker).

they

re third person plural subject pronoun: they; of humans and higher animals.

thick

maaliyéł to be thick (of objects: as books, boards, trees, etc.).

maalúyel (TAN) to be thick.

potpot to be thick (of objects).

ppwóóppwó to grow thick and bushy (of hair).

thief

ammwórhooy (TAN) to accuse someone of being a thief.

amwóschoow to accuse someone of being a thief.

angattar to be light-fingered, a petty thief, to steal, to be a sly or clever thief.

hoolá (TAN) to be an occasional thief.

houmaah (TAN) person who makes his living by stealing money and valuables, thief.

lighottap sneak thief, pickpocket.

limwórho (TAN)

limwóscho

lipúraf thief, burglar.

malemwóscho wild, rascally person, thief, robber, bandit.

soolá to be an occasional thief.

soumáás person who makes his living by stealing money and valuables, thief.

thigh

rhepin perhe (TAN) thigh (lit.: base of the leg).

schepil pesche thigh (lit.: base of the leg).

schúúl pesche femur; thigh bone, upper leg bone.

taang upper inner part of the thigh.

thin

airhig (TAN) to be thin, skinny, slender.

aischigh to be thin (of a branch, tree, person, etc.); to be skinny, slender.

aitchigh to be thin (of things).

detcháág (TAN) to be thin, thinly sliced (of paper, cloth, sliced meat).

*ghul*² to be skinny, bony, very thin (of people or animals).

málifilif thin, flimsy, flexible.

máling to be thin, thinly sliced (e.g., of paper, cloth, slices of meat or other food).

rhúúrhú (TAN) to be skinny, thinner than is usually thought attractive, bony.

schúúschú to be skinny, thinner than usually thought attractive, bony.

thing

kosas thing, object.

miil (s) thing, object.

think

amáámááy to wish someone dead, to think evil thoughts about someone.

ághiyágh to wish for food, goods, cars; to think.

árághárágh to be thinking.

lúgúlúg (TAN) to believe, think.

lúghúlúgh to believe, think.

mángimáng to be thinking; thought, idea.

mángiyy to remember, recall, reminisce, think about someone or something.

rághirágh to be thinking about, remembering.

rághiiy to think things over, debate, consider a problem.

ráará to think of many things at the same time.

regi (TAN) to think things over, debate, consider a problem.

schesschemeli to think, ponder, remember.

third

aileschayúl the third in a series of humans or animals.

ailirhayún (TAN) the third in a series of humans or animals.

ailuuwal the third general object in a series.

ailuuwan (TAN) the third general object in a series.

thirsty

mwóór to be thirsty.

thirty

eliigh

thirty thousand

eleghit

this

*iye*¹ this one.

iyeel this one (emphatic).

iyeen (TAN) this one (emphatic).

iyeey this one (very close to speaker).

ye this (close to speaker).

*yeel*¹ this (close to speaker).

thorn

falú- thorns (of a plant, such as a rose), horns or antlers (of a cow or deer).

mwolaala to be thorny (of leaves or the trunks of some trees).

*toutow*¹ thorns, stickers, burs.

those

ikkela those ones, away from speaker and hearer but in sight.

ikkelaal those ones, away from speaker and hearer but in sight (emphatic).

ikkemwu those ones near hearer.

ikkemwuul those ones, near hearer (emphatic).

ikkewe those ones, out of sight or past.

kkana (TAN) those (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer).

kkanaan (TAN) those (in sight, but away from speaker and hearer); emphatic.

kkela those (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer).

kkelaal those (in sight, but away from both speaker and hearer); emphatic.

kkemwu those (close to hearer).

kkemwuul those (close to hearer); emphatic.

kkewe those (out of sight, but known to both speaker and hearer).

thought

mángimáng to be thinking; thought, idea.

thoughtfulness

ammóoy to do something even though one doesn't really want to, so as to show consideration, respect, or thoughtfulness.

thousand

eghit ten thousand.

eleghit thirty thousand.

elengaras three thousand.

faangaras four thousand.

fáághit forty thousand.

fisangaras seven thousand.

fisighit seventy thousand.

-ghit counting classifier for units of ten thousand.

limangaras five thousand.

limeghit fifty thousand.

-ngaras counting classifier for units of thousands.

-ngéréw counting classifier for units of thousands.

oleghit sixty thousand.

olongaras six thousand.

-púngút counting classifier for units of a large power of ten,
perhaps hundred thousands or millions.

ruwaghit twenty thousand.

ruwangaras two thousand.

sangaras one thousand.

tiwangaras nine thousand.

tiweghit ninety thousand.

walaghit eighty thousand.

walengaras eight thousand.

thrash

bwuschubwusch to have nightmares, to thrash about in one's
sleep.

thread

hiilo (TAN) thread, string.

iilo thread, string.

threaten

amwóra to raise the hand and pretend to strike someone; to frighten someone by making a threatening gesture; to physically threaten someone.

three

aileschayúl the third in a series of humans or animals.

ailirhayún (TAN) the third in a series of humans or animals.

ailuuwal the third general object in a series.

ailuuwan (TAN) the third general object in a series.

*eel*² the number three in abstract or serial counting: “number three”.

ele- three, as a combining form.

elefay three round objects.

eleghit thirty thousand.

elengaras three thousand.

elescháy three people or animals.

elébwúghúw three hundred.

eléfósch three long objects.

elésché three flat objects.

eliigh thirty.

eluuw three general objects.

ili- (TAN) the number three, as a combining form.

three hundred

elébwúghúw

three óclock

alas trees

three thousand

elengaras

thrifty

ahoorhig (TAN) to be frugal, thrifty; to use up all of one’s supplies.

asooschigh to be frugal, thrifty.

throat

llaw to cough, to clear the throat.

nnaw (TAN) to cough, to clear the throat.

orong

throb

oghakk to throb, as the pain of a wound or injury.

through

bwár to go all the way through (e.g., a tunnel); to pierce something and protrude or emerge from the other side.

bwuraaló to go through something, as when drilling a hole.

ppwár to go all the way through a hole or tunnel.

throw

akkesch to throw.

arhey (TAN) to throw an object.

aschey to throw an object.

atara to throw something.

atattar to be throwing (repeatedly); to throw (in terms of ability).

ffót to throw an object (e.g., a knife or dart) so that it sticks into the target and remains there.

gúrúfááfá (TAN) to struggle in the water when afraid of drowning by throwing one's arms around.

ghúrúfaafa to struggle in the water when afraid of drowning by throwing one's arms around.

hááti (TAN) to throw something underhanded, as a softball; to swing the arms in a dance.

sááti to throw something underhanded, as a softball.

throw away

ákkáscheló to throw away something.

milákkáscheló something that has been discarded or thrown away.

throw out

alipaaló to throw out trash.

throw up

mmwus to vomit, throw up, regurgitate.

thud

ppwunguppwung to make a thudding or pattering noise such as rain, ship's motors, etc.; the noise made by such events.

thumb

ayúttúlap

thump

bwuurágherágh to make a thumping sound, as when stomping a wooden floor.

thunder

malúngúng type of thunder; sharp sound like a gun.

manúng (TAN) thunder, to thunder.

manúúng (TAN) type of thunder, sharp sound like a gun.

patch

ppatch to be thundering.

tapúngúpúng heavy sound of thunder, big guns, bass drums, stomping on the floor, pounding of waves.

thunderous

patch (of the breath) to be loud, thunderous (from exertion).

Thursday

Weipis

tibia

schúúl wóórol the two lower leg bones (together): tibia and fibula.

schúúlapal pesche tibia; the inner and larger of the two lower leg bones.

ticket

tekkit ticket, traffic citation.

tickle

amwaghilighila to tickle someone, esp. with the fingers.

amwaghilighili to tickle someone by using an object such as a feather or small stick.

amwatágheli to tickle someone with the hands and fingers.

atigibwoy (TAN) to tickle someone.

mwaghilighil to be ticklish, to react when tickled; to tickle (of an action).

se mwaghilighil to be excessively ticklish, to not enjoy being tickled, to fail to react to being tickled, to not be tickled.

tide

*bwur*¹ to be high tide.

bwurulong to become high tide; to come in (of the tide).

bwuruto to rise (of the tide).

gún (TAN) to be high tide.

mmat to be dry, low (of water); to be low tide.

mmatatá to be low tide, so that the reef is dry.

mmateló to recede (of the tide).

tidy

aghatchúusefááli to straighten something, to tidy it up, make it good again.

amwala to prepare or tidy up a place; to make it ready.

*ammwel*¹ to clean things up, put things into order, straighten things, make things tidy.

álimighatch tidy, neat, appropriately dressed.

ghasaghas to be clean, tidy, neat (of a person or place).

limálim to clean, tidy, straighten up a place or area.

limefirh (TAN) to be tidy, neat, well-groomed.

limefish to be tidy, neat, well-groomed.

limeghatch to be tidy, neat, well-groomed; to be expert.

limeti to beautify, arrange, straighten up, tidy (one's person or personal belongings).

limewetig (TAN) to be tidy, neat, well-groomed; to be expert.

tie

alléghú to tie something well, tighten it, bind it.

ateeyi to tie up bundles of copra.

*átáli*² to tie a special knot by weaving the end of the rope in and out of loops; the act of tying such a knot.

bwugey (TAN) to tie a knot.

bwughéiló to tie something up.

bwughééy to tie a knot.

bwughobwugh to tie knots.

fatafat to tie the thatch for the roof to the house frame.

féétág (TAN) to set an anchor, to tie a boat up.

féétágh to set an anchor, to tie a boat up.

féétághi to anchor it, tie it up (of a boat).

géégé (TAN) to tie.

gééli (TAN) to tie something tightly.

ghééghé to tie.

ghééli to tie something tightly.

ghééli angútiw to tie something tight.

llofit (TAN) to wrap something around oneself; to tie a rope around the neck of a cow; to coil up (as a snake).

lofiti (TAN) to tie a rope around an animal.

lufit to wrap something around oneself; to tie a rope around the neck of a cow; to coil up (as a snake).

lufiti to tie a rope around an animal.

tiger

tiigiri (TAN)

tighiri

tighen

anngútúw to tighen something (as a knot or screw).

tight

llégh to be tight-fitting (of clothes), to be tight (of a knot or screw).

lúghútchar to be tight, taut, straight.

mwóléghúlégh to be loose, wobbly, tight.

nnég (TAN) to be tight-fitting (of clothes), to be tight (of a knot or screw).

núgútchar (TAN) to be tight, taut, straight.

nnút to be tight; to be tough (of meat); to be firm (of, e.g., a person's grip); to be lean, slender, firmly-built (esp. of women).

ngútúw to tighten something, make it tight.

olupágh to fit together tightly, so that no space is left (of joints, fittings).

tighten

alléghú to tie something well, tighten it, bind it.

alléghúúló to tighten something.

annégú (TAN) to tighten or bind something.

till

weligi (TAN) to till the ground.

welighi to till the ground.

time

*fáál*² time, occasion.

lee- at the place or time of.

libwal time of, age of, stage of life of (referring to periods in the life of a person).

libwan (TAN) time of, age of, stage of life of (referring to periods in the life of a person).

oora time, hour, o'clock, to be a certain time, hour, o'clock.

tempo time, period, reign.

ubwutuwa- date or time of birth.

time of day

ala hour, time of day.

ala una one o'clock.

alas dies ten o'clock.

alas doos two o'clock.

alas dose twelve o'clock.

alas kuwóturo four o'clock.

alas nuwebi nine o'clock.

alas onse eleven o'clock.

alas otso eight o'clock.

alas sais six o'clock.

alas sette seven o'clock.

alas singko five o'clock.

alas trees three o'clock.

*atol*² time of day; hour.

*aton*² (TAN) time of day; hour.

bwoong night.

fááf evening time.

leealowah (TAN) noon to mid afternoon; when the sun is overhead.

leealowaheey (TAN) this afternoon.

leealowas high noon and early to mid afternoon; when the sun is overhead.

leebwong night-time.

*leebwongi*y tonight.

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leefááf evening, dusk.

leefááfiiy this evening.

leehor (TAN) morning.

leehor mwouguug (TAN) early morning, just before sunrise.

leehoralowah (TAN) mid morning.

leehoreey (TAN) this morning.

leehóbwoniyól (TAN) dusk, evening.

leólowaseey this afternoon.

leepal mid afternoon, about two or three o'clock.

leepaliiy this afternoon.

leeráál daytime.

leeráán (TAN) daytime.

leesor morning.

leesor móughuugh early morning, just before sunrise.

leesoreey this morning.

leesorólowas mid morning.

leesossor early morning, just after sunrise.

luughalibwong midnight, middle of the night.

luugholapal alowas middle of the afternoon.

*mall*¹ morning twilight; to become light (in the morning).

mwóughuugh early in the morning.

ráál day, to be daytime.

ráán (TAN, LN) day; to be daytime.

ug (TAN) very early in the morning, before dawn.

ugh to be early in the morning, before dawn; to come or go early in the morning.

ulummwairáál early morning between three and five o'clock when the first stars begin to disappear.

winimmweiráán (TAN) early morning, just before dawn.

timid

danngi to be timid, cowardly.

liweeta coward, person who is timid.

lúwta to be timid, cowardly, scared.

tin

siin corrugated tin used for the roofs or walls of buildings.

tingle

meleis tingling reaction of the gums and teeth to a very sour taste.

Tinian

Tchiliyól the island of Tinian; said to mean “sunset”.

Tchiniyól (TAN) the island of Tinian.

tiny

gitigiit (TAN) small, little, tiny.

ghikkit little, small, tiny.

ghitighiit to be small, little, tiny.

pááschigh to be very tiny, microscopic in size.

tip

appal to tip a container of liquid up in order to drink from it.

appala to tip a glass or bottle up in order to drink from it.

atighaaló to tip something over, capsize it.

*ayúlúúl*² tip or point of an object, tip or point of land, narrow peninsula.

máásch tip, point, boundary, edge (of something, e.g., tip of mast, pencil point, boundary of land).

*meschemesch*¹ to be ready to fall or tip over because of being close to the edge of something.

rhifetá (TAN) to tip up at one end, to fall off a seat that is unstable, to tumble head over heels.

rhuupelipel (TAN) to roll or tip, as a heavily-laden canoe on the waves.

schifátá to tip up at one end, to fall off a seat that is unstable, to tumble head over heels.

schuwelewel to roll or tip, as a heavily-laden canoe on the waves.

tigh to tip over, capsize (of a drinking glass, container, or boat).

tipsy

bwulaas to be disoriented, tipsy, dizzy, frustrated.

tire

amwoor to be tiring, fatiguing, exhausting.

*amwoora*¹ to exhaust someone; to tire someone; tired, fatigued.

arhiga (TAN) to tire oneself out.

aschigha to tire oneself, exhaust oneself.

taiya automobile tire.

tired

akkaschigh to be tired, bored, exhausted.

*amwoora*¹ to exhaust someone; to tire someone; tired, fatigued.

arhigirhig (TAN) to be tired, exhausted.

asaamwosch to be bored, tired, restless; to be reclusive, to keep to oneself.

aschighischigh to be tired, exhausted (from strenuous effort or lack of sleep).

*áiláng*² to be tired of something, bored with it, unwilling to do or see something.

áirágh to be tired of something, bored with it, fed up; to be unwilling to do something (whether or not one actually does it).

áschigh to be tired, to be weak from hunger.

áschighischigh to be fatigued, very tired, exhausted.

gár (TAN) to be very tired, exhausted.

ghár to be very tired, exhausted, as from carrying a heavy load or from strenuous exercise.

hamwaay (TAN) to be sick or very tired; sickness (lit.: not good).

*kkif*¹ to be tired, exhausted, fed up (as of work).

malúúlú to be tired and numb.

ngusch to be bored, tired, without a focus to one's life, ineffectual, at a loss.

onuppag (TAN) to be tired or bored of doing the same thing all the time.

rhúbwang (TAN) to be lazy, tired, languid, lacking energy.

semwaay to be sick or very tired; sickness.

schibwang to be lazy, tired, languid, lacking energy.

tchów to be tired, sleepy, to lack energy.

*ul*¹ to be bored, tired of doing the same thing or eating the same food.

un (TAN) to be bored, tired of doing the same thing or eating the same food.

to

le complementizer used with some verbs; that, to.

ngáli toward, to.

to and fro

sápeló-sápeto to be constantly going and coming, back and forth, to and fro.

tobacco

amwasagha tobacco; to chew tobacco.

mikki brand of twisted chewing tobacco, often used as a common noun when requesting or looking for tobacco to chew with betel nut.

suubwa cigarette, tobacco.

to be

*bwe*² as, to be.

Tobi

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

Atoobwey the island of Tobi, located south of Palau in the western Caroline Islands.

Gatogobwey (TAN) the island of Tobi in the western Caroline Islands.

today

*ighila*² today, nowadays.

toddy

afalúútá to attach a container to coconut spathe for the catchment of drippings used to make tuba.

arhi (TAN) tuba, coconut toddy, liquor.

atillúú blossoms of the coconut tree which are cut off to make tuba.

áschi tuba, coconut toddy.

ghosch to cut coconut spathe to use in making coconut toddy (tuba).

ghoscheey to cut coconut spathe to use in making coconut toddy (tuba).

orh (TAN) to cut coconut spathe for use in making toddy (tuba), to cut coconut spathe for use in making toddy (tuba).

toe

ayúttúl pesche toe (lit.: finger of the feet/leg).

toenail

kkúl pische toenails.

together

aschuuw to put together, join something together (as two pipes, sticks, or ropes that must be joined); to group together; to assemble a piece of equipment or a toy model.

fengáll together, among each other.

féérippaghúw to do things together, simultaneously.

*fiti*² in addition to, besides, together with.

fitiiló to mix together, put things together, as when making a *mwáár*.

milifengel to do something together (e.g., fight, argue, make love).

mweifeng'all to put things together, to come together in a group.

mweito to come together.

mwin (TAN) to be together, to be companions, to work together.

-ppagh simultaneously, together, at the same time.

pungul together, all together.

rhóónuwa (TAN) to be together, as companions.

schóóluwa to be together, as companions.

toilet

imwal bwuse bathroom, toilet.

imwal kklaisis (S) toilet, bathroom.

imwan tiweló (TAN) toilet, bathroom.

kkómmwun toilet, bathroom.

Tol

Tool highest island in Truk lagoon; Tol island.

tomato

tomwatis (TAN)

tumóótis

tumóótis tsóóka sp. of tomato, used for medicine.

tumóótis ubas cherry tomato.

tomorrow

laay ú

laayú leesor tomorrow morning.

tongs

ghaaghos pincers, tongs.

tchibw poker, animal-prod, tongs; stick used for cooking.

tongue

aitúúle to stick out one's tongue at someone.

atéélaw (TAN) to stick out one's tongue.

schééghéla-

schéél aaw tongue (lit.: blade of the mouth).

schéél úwa-

tchor to cluck the tongue against the teeth.

tonight

leebwongiiy

too

bwal also, too, again, more, and, either.

*ppal*³ also, too.

ppwal also, too, later.

*ppwan*² (TAN) also, too, later.

tool

aghúúghú to use biting or grasping tools such as pliers.

ffáyi file (tool).

layú- possessive classifier for children or offspring, domesticated animals that are owned and treasured, tools, toys, and other cherished personal objects.

layúlayúl proper use of tools or sports equipment.

limal hand tools, hand equipment that makes work easier.

liman (TAN) hand tools, hand equipment.

nayúnayún (TAN) proper use of tools or sports equipment.

óóg (TAN) hand tools and equipment, such as a speargun, cane, hammer.

*paghúpagh*² cutting tool: nutcracker, tool to slice betel nut, scissors, machete.

peiráágh things one uses for any particular purpose: tools, furniture, weapons.

tooth

*faay*¹ tooth, teeth.

ngii tooth, teeth.

top

-as high, on top.

bwalabwal cover, lid, top for something; to be covered.

*soopáy*¹ toy top.

tilimpo toy top.

tolompo (TAN) toy top.

wei-¹ above, on top, the surface of something.

weiláng up high, on top, above.

wel- on, on top of something; in compounds.

topple

mwóтч to fall down, topple (of trees, people, animals, anything that was previously standing).

torch

túul torch made from the long hard outer husk of young coconuts.

torn

bwitighalleló to be mangled, torn, smashed, shredded (of flesh or meat of humans, animals, vegetables, or ripe fruit).

ffeir to tear, break, destroy; to be torn, broken, destroyed.

kkamw to be ripped, torn, split (of cloth).

mwetereirey to be torn (of cloth, paper, a book).

ttááring to be torn, ripped (of paper or cloth); to be scraped (of the skin).

tááringegh to be torn rip.

tornado

layúliyár tornado, whirlwind; sometimes also used for a waterspout.

nayúniyar (TAN, LN) tornado, whirlwind.

tilimpo waterspout, tornado.

tolompo (TAN) waterspout, tornado.

toss and turn

onorhibw (TAN) to move about while sleeping, to roll around, to toss and turn.

sariiri to move about, twist about, toss and turn in discomfort.

woloschibw to move about while sleeping, to roll around, to toss and turn.

touch

angeeti to touch someone or something.

ghola to reach it, to reach and touch something; to arrive at a place.

limmwóghut to touch things without permission, to touch everything in sight.

ppaschangáli to be close, touching, hugging (of people).

rhipiti (TAN) to touch someone (to get his attention).

tatsiiy to tag or touch someone in a game.

tchibweey to touch someone (to get his attention).

tough

kkúrh (TAN) to be tough and overly firm (as of uncooked sweet potato, defective taro).

kkúsch to be tough and overly firm (as of uncooked sweet potatoes, defective taro).

nngút to be tight; to be tough (of meat); to be firm (of, e.g., a person's grip); to be lean, slender, firmly-built (esp. of women).

scho to be very strong, powerful, tough, physically dominant.

tow

lugheey to tow a boat, car, wagon.

toward

ngáli toward, to.

towards

-*iti* in the direction of, towards, up to; often occurs with motion or surface verbs, indicating that the object has been touched or affected.

towards speaker

-*to* hither, towards speaker.

towel

bwooró² wash towel, rag.

tuwaaza

tower

tágheyas to be very high (in the air), to be extremely tall, to tower above.

tegiyah (TAN) to be very high (in the air), to be extremely tall, to tower above.

town

hóóbw² (TAN) village, town, land section.

sóóbw² village, town, land section.

toy

kosasal ukkur sports equipment (e.g., bat, ball, fishing equipment); toys.

layú- possessive classifier for children or offspring, domesticated animals that are owned and treasured, tools, toys, and other cherished personal objects.

nayú- (TAN, LN) possessive classifier for offspring, pets, toys.

trade

liiwel change, exchange (as money), trade.

tradewinds

filifil to be breezy, as when the tradewinds are blowing comfortably.

tradition

gokk (TAN) customs, tradition.

kko customs, tradition.

traffic citation

tekkit ticket, traffic citation.

trail

sogu (TAN) cut a trail through undergrowth, to clear one's way through the forest.

sóghuuw to cut a trail through undergrowth, to clear one's way through the forest.

train

tereen

transitivizing suffix

-*iti* in the direction of, towards, up to; often occurs with motion or surface verbs, indicating that the object has been touched or affected, transitivizing suffix, no longer productive.

-*ni* (TAN, LN), to treat or use someone or something in a particular way.

transivitizing suffix

-*li* transivitizing suffix that may be suffixed to nouns or intransitive verbs.

translate

seleti to translate, interpret.

translator

schóol atéétéél kkapas translator, interpreter.

transparent

*ffat*² to be clear, transparent (of water, air, sky).

transport

atawala to carry, transport.

awaaghili to move something from one place to another, transport it to another location.

bwugi (TAN) to carry, get, take, bring, transport.

bwughi to carry, get, take, bring, transport something.

taay means of transportation, ride; vehicle that provides transportation.

tááy (TAN) means of transportation, ride, vehicle that provides transportation.

waa- to carry, transport, bring.

trap

atubwutubw to trap, ensnare, trap, snare, trick (for the purpose of deceiving).

*hooni*¹ (TAN) to trap a small animal or fish.

sooli to trap a fish or small animal.

soolifischiiy to trap an animal carefully; to be careful in setting a trap.

*sooso*¹ trap, especially for fish or rats.

*ttubw*¹ prey that has been caught in a trap.

uu fish trap, lobster or crab trap.

trash

bwasuula trash, garbage.

*peey*²

travel

fáárágh (s) to walk, to travel, to journey, to take a walk.

piyaay to take a journey, trip, to travel.

santa to travel from one end of the village to another.

*weey*² to travel.

tray

ubwoong serving tray, of the type often found in a cafeteria.

tread

bwuuri to step, stomp, tread on something.

treasure

arhengi (TAN) to spoil or pamper a child; to treasure a child or possession excessively.

aschengi to spoil or pamper a child; to treasure a child, animal, or possession.

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ókkóttong an object that is treasured for its memories or associations, as a relic or memento of one who has died.

treat

hafeini (TAN) to treat someone with medicine, to administer medicine.

háfeyá (TAN) to treat with medicine.

-li to treat or use something or someone in a particular way.

-ni (TAN, LN) to treat or use someone or something in a particular way.

sáfeyá to treat with medicine.

tree

afuurh (TAN) *Crataeva speciosa*, sp. of fruit-bearing tree.

afuusch *Crataeva speciosa*, sp. of tree with white and yellow flowers and oval, pale green fruit.

*agurang*¹ (TAN) *Morinda olefeira*, sp. of tree.

aghurang *Morinda olefeira*, sp. of tree.

alúw *Cordia subcordata*, sp. of tree with orange flowers.

amaleeset sp. of tall tree found on sandy beaches.

anné (TAN) sp. of tree with small edible nuts and orange flowers.

apar *Erythriana variegata - orientalis*, a tree with large red flowers, bean pods and thorns; used in traditional medicine.

appwulis sp. of tree with poisonous sap, found on Tinian.

arama large variety of tree.

arooma *Acacia farneciana*, flowering tree with thorns and small yellow round perfumed flowers.

aromw large variety of tree.

aróóma (TAN) *Acacia farneciana*, flowering tree with thorns and small yellow round perfumed flowers.

asass *Terminalia catappa* Indian almond, sp. of nut-bearing tree.

bweenguwa *Melanolepsis multiglandulosa*, a tall tree, used for medicinal purposes.

gamasúúlúg (TAN) *Pithecellobium dulce*, medium-sized tree with fragrant white flowers and fruit similar to the tamarind.

guul (TAN) large sp. of tree.

guun (TAN) *Barringtonia asiatica*, sp. of tree.

*gurugur*¹ (TAN) orange fruit and tree.

ghamasiiligh *Pithecellobium dulce*, medium-sized tree with fragrant white flowers and fruit similar to the tamarind.

ghasuutil *Bixa orellana*, anatto; sp. of tree with thorny fruit which is used for coloring food (esp. rice, *ineksa parapar*) and clothes with yellow, orange and red hues.

ghaayil orange fruit and tree.

ghuul *Barringtonia asiatica*, sp. of large tree, found along the beach as well as in the forest.

ghúlúfé *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, sea hibiscus tree; bark is used for rope and in medicine.

iifl sp. of forest tree whose wood is used in construction.

iyas fork of a tree.

kana festúla *Cassia fistula*, Golden Shower tree.

laasch ironwood tree.

lángiiláng *Cananga odorata*, ylangylang, "perfume tree"; tree with very sweet-smelling leafy blossoms which turn from pale green to yellow as they ripen and become fragrant.

lángit *Bleekeria mariannensis*, sp. of tree; the wood is used for poles.

leel *Morinda citrifolia*, Indian mulberry: sp. of tree with white flowers and large leaves, which are used for medicine; older people eat the very ripe nuts.

léélugh tree whose leaves are used for medicine.

lighitar sp. of tree; said to be abundant in the northern islands.

loomwul lemon tree and fruit.

lúu *Cocos nucifera*, generic term for coconut tree and nut.

lúfééyús tree with blossoms used in leis or garlands; also used for medicine.

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mangga mango fruit and tree.

matseela sp. of tree.

mwaronggay Morinda ulefeira, sp. of tree; the seeds are used in games played by children and, when larger, as pendants.

mweesor Guettarda speciosa, sp. of small tree with sweet-smelling blossoms that bloom in the morning.

mwéégh Pisonia grandis, a medium-sized coastal tree.

mwough sp. of tree with a wide trunk and drooping branches.

neen (TAN) *Morinda citrifolia*, Indian mulberry tree.

ógátooleng (TAN) *Eugenia palumbis*, large sp. of hardwood tree.

óghótooláng Eugenia p2lumbis, large sp. of hardwood tree.

óroma Pipturus argenteus, small tree with small flowers and fleshy fruit; the flowers are used in a traditional aphrodisiac perfume.

paghúlúfal tree stump.

paar (TAN) sp. of thorned tree with large red flowers and beanpods; used in traditional medicine.

*peipey*² small tree whose branches are traditionally used as decorations at Christmas.

pélé Thespesia populnea, Portia tree; has large heart-shaped leaves and yellow flowers that become purple as they fade. The bark is used in traditional medicine.

péné (TAN) *Thespesia populnea*, Portia tree.

rághisch Calophyllum inophyllum, Alexandrian laurel; large tree with fragrant blossoms.

regirh (TAN) *Calophyllum inophyllum*, Alexandrian laurel; large tree with fragrant blossoms.

tayóroma sp. of tree, used for making fishing line.

trongko trunk of a tree, tree.

tchel Messerschmidia argentea, sp. of small beach tree, the branches of which were used to make swimming goggles, and the bark of which is used in the preparation of medicine for skin disease and certain wounds.

tchen (TAN) *Messerschmidia argentea*, sp. of small tree.

umwó *Neiosperma oppositifolia*; a medium-sized tree with small white fragrant flowers; the bark is used in traditional medicine.

útch sp. of tree, probably related to bamboo.

walepaarang hardwood tree, used in building.

walúwal

weegu (TAN) *Casuarina equisetifolia*, ironwood tree, Australian pine tree.

weighu *Casuarina equisetifolia*, ironwood tree, Australian pine tree; bark is used in traditional medicine.

tremble

detch (TAN) to shake, tremble (with fear, shock, anger).

detchen (TAN) to tremble as a result of fear, anger, shock.

schetch to be shaking, trembling (with fear, shock, anger).

schetchel to tremble as a result of fear, anger, or shock.

trepang

aghúng sp. of round deep sea trepang or sea cucumber.

ppáleppál general term for sea cucumber or trepang.

pelebwesch whitish sp. of trepang or sea cucumber.

peleschól black sp. of trepang or sea cucumber.

peligh sp. of trepang or sea cucumber.

penepen (TAN) sea cucumber, trepang.

trial

kotti to have a trial.

trick

atubwutubw trap, snare, trick (for the purpose of deceiving).

mwááliyah (TAN) to tell mocking jokes, make fun; to tell jokes over the head of an innocent listener; to play practical jokes; to do nasty tricks.

mwááliyas to tell mocking jokes, make fun; to tell jokes over the head of an innocent listener; to play practical jokes; to do nasty tricks.

rughurugh to be mischievous, fond of playing tricks.

triggerfish

bwuubw

trip

piyaay to take a journey, trip, to travel.

púng to trip, fall, be tripped or fallen.

troll

aro nighttime trolling or crab-hunting.

lug (TAN) to troll for fish.

lugh to troll for fish.

wáirágh to troll in the daytime, as for large fish.

wáireg (TAN) to troll in the daytime, as for large fish.

trouble

allew to have trouble, problems, disagreement, difficulty; normally used in a negative context: "there isn't any trouble".

trouble-maker

lituung mischievous or playful person, trouble-maker, interloper (may be said affectionately or scoldingly).

mwááliyah (TAN) to be notorious for doing clever or mischievous things; to be a trouble-maker.

mwááliyas to be notorious for the clever or mischievous things one does; to be a trouble-maker.

trough

forowul schaal trough used to catch water and take it to the water tank.

forowun rhaan (TAN) trough used to catch water and take it to the water tank.

trousers

*bwis*² to slide down (of trousers with no belt); to be loose (of trousers).

ghassuulis pants, trousers.

libwilih (TAN) person whose trousers fall down frequently.

libwis person whose trousers fall down frequently.

truck

gareeta (TAN) automobile, truck, cart.

ghareeta automobile, truck, cart.

tarakk

true

ellet to be true, correct, honest.

Truk

Rhuug (TAN) Truk, the high islands of Truk lagoon.

Schuugh Truk, the high islands of Truk lagoon.

Trukese

schóól Schuugh Trukese, a person from Truk.

trumpet

kunneeta trumpet, cornet, horn.

trunk

rhááp (TAN) base, trunk, source, core of something.

rhepin walawal (TAN) trunk of a tree.

schááp base, trunk, source, core.

schepil walúwal trunk of a tree.

trongko trunk of a tree, tree.

trust

apilúgúlúgú (TAN) to have faith, trust in someone or something.

apilúghúlúghúúw to have faith, trust in someone or something).

lúgú (TAN) to believe someone or something, to trust someone.

lúghúúw to believe someone or something, to trust someone.

truth

affata to make something clear, to clarify a problem, to speak the truth, to explain.

elleta- the truth, correctness.

welewel truth, correctness, accuracy.

wenewen (TAN) truth, correctness, accuracy.

try

*agila*¹ (TAN) to try something, to taste something.

aghila to try something, to taste it, to try it on (of clothes).

akkagil (TAN) to try, to diagnose.

akkaghil to try.

*akkaghil*¹ to try, taste food that has been prepared, to try to do an action (such as fishing, hunting, gambling) where one hopes to gain something, but is not sure whether or not one will be successful.

amala to fix something or repair it; to make something; to try it out (in order to find out what will happen).

bwalágh to try in vain to lift something, or to escape from someone when fighting.

*mil*¹ to sample, try food or drink.

*mil*² to try, attempt to accomplish something, with or without success.

ppwomwoli to try to do something for the first time, when not sure of success (as a dance or work that one has been observing).

satoni (TAN) to try to do something, to attempt something, to try something out.

sótol to try, attempt.

*sótol*i to try to do something, to attempt something, to try something out.

T-shirt

faraneela T-shirt, collarless shirt, undershirt.

tub

*taraay*¹ large round tub with handles on the sides, used to wash clothes or bathe children.

uulong large tub used for the washing of dishes or clothes.

tuba

afalúútá to attach a container to coconut spathe for the catchment of drippings used to make tuba.

arhi (TAN) tuba, coconut toddy, liquor.

atillúú blossoms of the coconut tree which are cut off to make tuba.

áschi tuba, coconut toddy.

orh (TAN) to cut coconut spathe for use in making toddy (tuba).

Tuesday

Mwattis

tumble

rhifetá (TAN) to tip up at one end, to fall off a seat that is unstable, to tumble head over heels.

schifátá to tip up at one end, to fall off a seat that is unstable, to tumble head over heels.

tuna

angaraap bonito tuna.

arangaap bonito tuna.

asulléy (TAN) sp. of tuna.

asúllé small sp. of tuna.

katso

mangaro yellowfin tuna.

togu (TAN) sp. of tuna.

tóghu sp. of tuna.

tune

*laam*¹ (TAN) tune, melody of a song.

turbulent

*tchep*³ (of the sea) to be slightly turbulent, stirred up, quivering.

turkey

póóbwu

turn

ahálengi (TAN) to turn something over, to turn it upside down.

arhap (TAN) to turn an object upside down, esp. to use it as a cover.

arhappa (TAN) to turn something over.

asáláánga to turn something over, upside down.

aschap to turn an object upside down, esp. to serve as a cover or protection; to be covered by an object that has been turned upside down.

aschappa to turn something over.

aschappaaló to turn something upside down.

atóghuluuw to spin something, make it spin, turn it all the way around (as the hands of a clock).

faleto to turn and face the speaker, to face, look here.

*filiti*¹ to turn it, as of a crank.

harof (TAN) to turn one's head in a direction that has been pointed out; in dance, to turn one's head to follow the gestures of the hands.

hor (TAN) to turn and face in a different direction.

hor hefáng (TAN) to turn and face in opposite directions.

horeey (TAN) to turn a vehicle or other object, to steer it, to turn to face the opposite direction.

horofirh (TAN) to turn slowly and gracefully into a straight or forward-looking position, to turn to stand at attention.

horohor (TAN) to turn repeatedly, continuously.

horotá (TAN) to turn and face northwards, upwards.

horoto (TAN) to turn and face the speaker.

húlluto (TAN) to turn to face the speaker; to look hither.

kootay to switch, replace, change; to take turns (in a game).

pelengiyy to turn something over (of a round object like a can).

*righ*¹ to be turning (of wheels or any other round object).

righirigh to turn quickly, to roll quickly and continuously, as a wheeled vehicle (but without the use of the engine).

rhappetiw (TAN) to be turned face down.

rhipitiitá (TAN) to kick something over; to use a stick to turn something over.

ssor to turn and face in a different direction.

soreey to turn a vehicle or other object, to steer it, to turn to face the opposite direction.

sorofisch to turn slowly and gracefully into a straight or forward-looking position, to turn to stand at attention.

sorosefáng to turn and face in opposite directions.

sorotá to turn and face northwards, upwards.

soroto to turn and face the speaker.

ssossor to turn repeatedly, continuously.

*sórof*² to turn one's head in a direction that has been pointed out.

súlluto to turn to face the speaker; to look hither.

schappetá to be turned face up.

schappetiw to be turned face down.

schepetiitá to kick something over; to use a stick to turn something over (esp. of a heated rock).

tóghul to rotate on an axis, turn all the way around.

tugul (TAN) to rotate on an axis, turn all the way around.

weligi (TAN) to turn something over.

welighi to turn something over.

woghetágh to turn and face in the opposite direction, to face backwards.

woghowogh to turn food when cooking.

turn aside

ataweey to turn aside to avoid hitting something; to move an obstruction out of the way; to make way for someone to pass.

turnip

daikon turnip, daikon.

turn off

ayúghú to stop something or someone; to turn something off.

ayúghúúló to finish something, stop it, end it, turn it off.

gunu (TAN) to put out, extinguish a fire; to turn off an electric light.

ghuluuw to put out, extinguish a fire; to turn off an electric light.

pileey to close, cover up, put the lid on something; to turn off a faucet, block, secure, defend, protect, stop (a leak).

turn on

appwula to turn on something (e.g., a light), to light up something (e.g., a lamp).

awereey to turn on a light, illuminate an area.

*wer*² to be illuminated, lit up, lighted; to be turned on (of a light).

turtle

bwáábwá (TAN)

*mwéél*¹ sp. of turtle with a thin shell, used for eating.

woong

wongomaaw turtle with hard shell, which is often used for making jewelry.

wongorás sp. of turtle with razor-like bumps on the back of the shell and along the edges of the flippers, similar to hawksbill turtle.

tweezers

tinaasa

twelve

seigh me ruwoow

twelve óclock

alas dose

twentieth

aruweighal

twenty

aruweighal twentieth.

ruweigh

twenty thousand

ruwaghit

twin

lippwey twins, of the same sex.

lippweyaalú twins, of the opposite sex (lit.: ghost twins).

lippweyaanú (TAN) twins, of the opposite sex.

twinkle

luppwuluppw to flicker, shimmer, as light reflecting off glass or off a glossy smooth liquid; to twinkle (of the stars).

móluppwuluppw shiny, sparkling, twinkling.

twist

afitti to twist, coil (as hair, rope, string, or cloth).

sariiri to move about, twist about, toss and turn in discomfort.

wili to use a forked stick to twist breadfruit loose from a tree.

twitter

ngenng sound of animals (such as cat, cow, goat), twitter of birds.

two

aruurhayún (TAN) second in a series of people or animals.

aruweighal twentieth.

aruwoowal second in a series of general objects.

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arúúschayúl second in a series of people or animals.

ruufósch two long objects, as trees, canoes, pens.

ruwa- the number two, as a combining form.

ruwabwúghúw two hundred.

ruwaghit twenty thousand.

ruwangaras two thousand.

ruwasché two pages, flat leaves, pieces of paper.

ruweigh twenty.

ruwoow two general objects.

rúúfay two round objects.

rúúschay two people or animals.

rúúw the number two in abstract or serial counting: "number two".

rúwááf two bundles or piles, each of about ten coconuts.

two hundred

ruwabwúghúw

two óclock

alas doos

two thousand

ruwangaras

typhoon

malúmal typhoon or gale, major windstorm.

ugly

bwuutag (TAN) bad, improper, rude, ugly.

súllúnngaw to have a mean or ugly look on the face, especially when very angry.

woonngaw to be ugly, unattractive.

Ulithi

Úlútiw the island of Ulithi in the western Caroline Islands.

Uluul

Onoun (TAN) the island of Uluul to the west of Truk lagoon in Namonuito.

Unoun the island of Uluul to the west of Truk lagoon in Namonuito.

umbrella

allur hat, cap, umbrella.

annúr (TAN) hat, cap, umbrella.

ppwóózu

umpire

ampaiya umpire in a baseball game.

unable to move

mmwasch to be stuck and unable to move.

unattractive

woonngaw to be ugly, unattractive.

uncle

mwáálellap uncle (mother's oldest brother or father's oldest brother), oldest son.

taata father, father-in-law, uncle.

tiiyo

unclean

bwootngotong to smell sweaty, unclean, unwashed.

limbwutag (TAN) to be messy, dirty, untidy, unclean (of people).

limenngaw to be messy, dirty, untidy, unclean (of people).

tóbw to be dry, to be unclean, not well cared for (especially of hair).

unclear

póól to be hazy, murky, unclear (of sea water, also of glass that needs to be cleaned); to be obscured, unclear (of vision), to be hazy, murky, unclear (of sea water, also of glass that needs to be cleaned); to be obscured, unclear (of vision).

ppwóól to be murky, unclear (of seawater that has been stirred up).

tóbw to be murky, unclear (of water); foggy, misty.

unclothed

háwarhawarh (TAN) to be naked, unclothed.

waschawasch to be naked, unclothed.

uncomfortable

seschóowul to feel uncomfortable, weak, unhappy because of other people's gossip about one, or because of one's bad reputation; to feel ridiculed, as if one is the butt of jokes.

uncooked

urhaa- (TAN) possessive classifier for raw or uncooked food, or for cooked unprocessed meats.

urheey (TAN) to eat raw or uncooked food.

urhóórh (TAN) to eat raw or uncooked food; to eat cooked fresh red meat, poultry, or eggs (but not cooked fish or canned meats).

uscha- possessive classifier for raw or uncooked food, or for cooked unprocessed meats.

uscheey to eat raw or uncooked food (e.g., fruit, raw vegetables, raw fish, and cooked or uncooked eggs, poultry, and red meats); also used of animals (or spirits) that catch and eat their prey.

uschóósch to eat raw or uncooked food, to eat cooked fresh red meat, poultry, or eggs (but not cooked fish or canned meats).

uncountable

fayúlippi uncountable, too numerous to count (lit.: grains of sand).

undecided

rúarú to be undecided, in doubt, unable to make up one's mind, of two minds.

tiperáará to be indecisive, ambivalent, undecided, to be in disagreement.

tipeetchow (TAN) to be undecided; to feel heavy-hearted, concerned, worried, often because of an inability to make a decision.

tipetchów to be undecided; to feel heavy-hearted, concerned, worried, often because of an inability to make a decision.

under

faa⁻²

underclothing

apelipel red wrap-around skirt-like garment, traditionally worn as underclothing by women.

underground

fáálippwel

fáánippwel (TAN)

undergrown

málemwugh stunted, undergrown person.

underhanded

rugupaat (TAN) to be sly, underhanded, untrustworthy, unscrupulous; to ignore moral and legal codes.

rughupaat to be sly, underhanded, untrustworthy, unscrupulous, to ignore moral and legal codes.

underneath

tópol bottom of something (pot, box, canoe, etc.); reference is to underneath.

undernourished

schúúgheráng skinny, bony, undernourished.

undershirt

faraneela T-shirt, collarless shirt, undershirt.

understand

ammataff to be clear, easily understood (of, e.g., an explanation).

*aweewe*² to come to an understanding.

bwoppworó to hear, understand.

*gill*¹ (TAN) to be clear, to be understandable.

metaff to understand clearly.

metaffaló to have a clear head, to be awake, alert, able to understand.

rongáágh to be attentive, understanding, a good listener.

ttaf to understand, to be clear about a problem.

understood

*ffat*² to be understood, to be clear.

underwater

fááiset under water, under the sea.

fááy háát (TAN)

rúgh to go underwater (of the canoe outrigger).

undesirable

-*bwut* to be bad, undesirable, improper.

undo

*bweibwey*¹ to untie, loosen, undo.

undomesticated animal

malemwócho wild and untamed creature; undomesticated animal.

undress

atawa to undress oneself, remove one's clothes.

*atiwa*² (TAN) to undress oneself, remove one's clothes.

unexpressive

alúgúparh (TAN) to be silent, unexpressive.

unfair

hoo–² (TAN) bad, unfair.

soo– bad, unfair.

soosoonngaw to take unfair advantage, to be unsportsman-like in fighting, to attack by surprise.

unfasten

ppischiló to become unfastened, as a shirt; to snap off, as buttons from a shirt.

unfold

márágháli to unfold or unfurl a cloth, to spread it out (of, e.g., a mat, tent, tablecloth, sheet, flag).

unfortunate

dimóólas bad luck; to be unlucky or unfortunate.

unfurl

márágháli to unfold or unfurl a cloth, to spread it out (of, e.g., a mat, tent, tablecloth, sheet, flag).

unhappy

*ppett*¹ to be unhappy, bothered, upset because of another person, who is unable to take advantage of an opportunity that one would have liked to have for oneself.

seschóówul to feel uncomfortable, weak, unhappy because of other people's gossip about one, or because of one's bad reputation; to feel ridiculed, as if one is the butt of jokes.

unicorn fish

ighafalafal *Naso unicornis*, unicorn fish.

libwootmerhá (TAN) *Naso unicornis*, unicorn fish.

limaataat small black sp. of unicorn fish.

unify

annég (TAN) any unifying or binding factor in a community.

unilluminated

rorh (TAN) to be dark, unilluminated.

rosch to be dark, unilluminated.

uninitiated action

-*bwe* future, irrealis aspect marker, indicating uninitiated action; will.

unite

allégh any of the important factors that combine to keep a group of people united, something that binds people together or unites people; for example, the law, a statement by a clan leader, a proverb.

unload

autáá- to unload a car, truck, canoe.

óótáá- (TAN) to unload a car, truck, canoe.

unlucky

dimóólas bad luck; to be unlucky or unfortunate.

unmarried

aleweisch bachelor, unmarried male.

aliyal young unmarried male, bachelor.

lipirh (TAN) unmarried mother; single, divorced, or widowed woman with children.

lipisch unmarried mother; single, divorced, or widowed woman with children.

sáreweisch unmarried woman.

unpalatable

metch to be cool, unpalatable (of food or drink that is supposed to be served warm).

unravel

álegghi to release it (of a coil of rope), untangle, unravel it (e.g., rope).

unripe

mangurh (TAN) to be immature, unripe (of fruit); first stage in the ripening of fruit.

mangúsch to be immature, unripe (of fruit); first stage in the ripening of fruit.

unruly

ilumaaw to be a pest or a bully, to be out-of-control in one's behavior, to be rude and unruly (of adults or children).

-*maaw* headstrong, unruly, strong.

unsalted

pat (of food) to be tasteless, bland, unsalted.

patakkisch to be tasteless, unsalted (of food).

unscrupulous

rugupaat (TAN) to be sly, underhanded, untrustworthy, unscrupulous; to ignore moral and legal codes.

rughupaat to be sly, underhanded, untrustworthy, unscrupulous, to ignore moral and legal codes.

unsportsman-like

soosoonngaw to take unfair advantage, to be unsportsman-like in fighting, to attack by surprise.

unsteady

-*paat* to be inconsistent, unsteady, aimless.

unsuitable

ehefil (TAN) to be inappropriate, incorrect, unsuitable.

eseffil to be inappropriate, incorrect, unsuitable.

unsuited

tamannngaw to be inappropriate, unsuited; to fail to meet requirements.

untamed

malemwóscho wild and untamed creature; undomesticated animal.

mwóscho to be wild, rascally, untamed (of animals), mischievous (of children).

untangle

attafa to untangle rope, hair, string, etc.

álegghi to release it (of a coil of rope), untangle, unravel it (e.g., rope).

selitágh untangled, spread out, separated.

untidy

áliminnagaw messy, sloppy; sloppily dressed; untidy.

limbwutag (TAN) to be messy, dirty, untidy, unclean (of people).

limennagaw to be messy, dirty, untidy, unclean (of people).

paróngaróng (of hair) to be untidy or tangled (e.g., because of the wind or because of lack of care).

untie

bwáiságh to be untied.

bwáisi to untie something.

*bweibwey*¹ to untie, loosen, undo.

heletág (TAN) to be loosened, untied.

sálitágh to be loosened, untied.

sálitiló to untie someone or something.

until

*atol*¹ until (lit.: the time that).

*aton*¹ (TAN) until (lit.: the time that).

untrustworthy

alángeláng to appear very sneaky or untrustworthy, to have shifty eyes.

rugupaat (TAN) to be sly, underhanded, untrustworthy, unscrupulous; to ignore moral and legal codes.

rughupaat to be sly, underhanded, untrustworthy, unscrupulous, to ignore moral and legal codes.

unwashed

bwoottongotong to smell sweaty, unclean, unwashed.

unwilling

*áiláng*² to be tired of something, bored with it, unwilling to do or see something.

áirágh to be tired of something, bored with it, fed up; to be unwilling to do something (whether or not one actually does it).

áirághiiy to be sullenly or unwillingly anticipating an unpleasant task (hard work, getting up in the morning, etc.).

up

-iti in the direction of, towards, up to; often occurs with motion or surface verbs, indicating that the object has been touched or affected.

-tá upward, northward, upwind.

téégi (TAN) to climb up something, go up on it.

tééghi to climb up something, go up it.

upright

*afota*² to cause an object to stand upright, as of a pole or container with a flat, smooth base.

affota to stand a pole or other object with a sharp, pointed base upright in the ground; to drive a stake or pole into the ground.

haleeng (TAN) to lie face up, face exposed; to be upright (of a boat).

reschey to stick a sharp object upright in the ground.

seleeng to lie face up, face exposed; to be upright (of a boat).

welewelitá to be straight, straight up, upright.

wenewenetá (TAN) to be very straight, straight up, upright.

uproot

akkabwá to uproot a tree or large plant by using a pointed steel bar or pick.

bwáriiy to uproot it (of things with roots).

*wi*¹ to pull up or uproot (e.g., plants, trees, poles, nails); to place an object, to remove an object from where it was placed.

wiiheg (TAN) to be uprooted, pulled up.

wiiló to pull out, uproot, as of hair or weeds.

wiiságh to be uprooted, pulled up.

upset

mwááng to be upset or impatient; to be excited from hearing of important news or events.

*ppett*¹ to be unhappy, bothered, upset because of another person, who is unable to take advantage of an opportunity that one would have liked to have for oneself.

upside down

ahálengi (TAN) to turn something over, to turn it upside down.

arhap (TAN) to turn an object upside down, esp. to use it as a cover.

asáláánga to turn something over, upside down.

aschap to turn an object upside down, esp. to serve as a cover or protection; to be covered by an object that has been turned upside down.

aschappaaló to turn something upside down.

upwind

-*tá* upward, northward, upwind.

urinate

abwubw (TAN) to urinate.

*alé*² to urinate.

appelló to defecate or urinate.

ópóbw to urinate.

*pisipis*¹ to urinate.

sir to urinate.

*úúló*¹ to urinate (of men) (lit.: to stand still).

urine

abwubw (TAN)

al é ¹

amiaw

bwookkarh (TAN) smell of urine.

bwookkasch smell of urine (esp. after a long time); to smell of urine.

siir

siisi

us

augiirh (TAN) first person plural inclusive emphatic pronoun: all of us (lit.: you pl. and us).

aughiisch first person plural inclusive emphatic pronoun: all of us (lit.: you pl. and us).

-gem (TAN) first person plural exclusive object suffix: us; excludes hearer.

-girh (TAN) first person plural inclusive object suffix: us; includes hearer.

giirh (TAN) first person plural inclusive emphatic pronoun: us; includes hearer.

-ghámem first person plural exclusive object suffix: us; excludes hearer.

-ghisch first person plural inclusive object suffix: us; includes hearer.

ghiisch first person plural inclusive emphatic pronoun: we, us; includes hearer.

use

ahoorhig (TAN) to be frugal, thrifty; to use up all of one's supplies.

arosa to finish something, consume all of it, use it all up.

asooschigh to use up everything, including small pieces; to finish food by eating all of it, leaving no crumbs; to use up every piece of cloth or lumber.

ááni (TAN) to own something, to use it.

ááyá (TAN) to use (something); to borrow.

ghitaló to be void of juices and ready for discarding, to be used up.

layúlayúl proper use of tools or sports equipment.

layúli to borrow or use a tool, toy, or other piece of equipment, to use a person for a certain position on a team; to nominate a person to do a specified task (such as to act as bait or as a decoy).

-li to treat or use something or someone in a particular way.

*lomwot*² (TAN) to be used up completely, to not be wasted or squandered; to be used profitably.

nayúnayún (TAN) proper use of tools or sports equipment.

nayúni (TAN) to borrow or use a tool, toy, or other piece of equipment, to use a person for a certain position on a team; to nominate a person to do a specific task.

-ni (TAN, LN) to treat or use someone or something in a particular way.

ros to be finished, used up, depleted, gone.

rosoló to be completely finished, used up, to have used the last.

wááli to use, borrow a vehicle.

wááni (TAN) to use, borrow a vehicle.

yááli to own something, to use it.

*yááyá*¹ to use (something); to borrow.

used to

fasúl to have been or to have done something for a while; to have done (something) previously; used to.

fasún (TAN, LN) to have been or to have done something previously; used to.

useful

*lamalam*¹ to have value, to be valuable or useful; to be fortunate.

usefulness

mwotal usefulness, value of something.

usually

gan (TAN) usually, regularly, habitually, progressive (at this time).

ghal usually, regularly, habitually, progressive (at this time).

utensil

*áriyár*¹ utensils used for stirring.

uvula

fayúl orong

fayúl úwal

fayúnoor (TAN)

vagina

ngaat vagina; rectum.

valuable

*lamalam*¹ to have value, to be valuable or useful; to be fortunate.

value

ipita- value, worth.

*lomwot*¹ value, worth.

mwotal usefulness, value of something.

varicose

*waawa*² to have varicose or badly swollen veins.

Vega

Méél the star Vega.

vegetable

golay (TAN) general term for vegetable.

ghooláy general term for vegetable.

vehicle

taay means of transportation, ride; vehicle that provides transportation.

tááy (TAN) means of transportation, ride, vehicle that provides transportation.

waa- possessive classifier for vehicles and vessels.

*waa*¹ general term for vehicle.

wááli to use, borrow a vehicle.

wááni (TAN) to use, borrow a vehicle.

veil

bwaayo handkerchief, veil, scarf.

vein

*waa*² veins, arteries.

*waawa*² to have varicose or badly swollen veins.

verify

aalleta to investigate the truth of a bad rumor, to verify the truth of bad rumors or gossip.

verse

gúna (TAN) words or verse of a song.

táttálil verse or chapter in a book.

tettelin (TAN) verse or chapter in a book.

very

faragi (TAN) really, very much, quite.

faraghi really, very much, quite.

gi (TAN) really, very, extremely.

*giin*² (TAN) really, very much.

ghi really, very, extremely.

ghiil really, very much.

vessel

pobwóór ship, large ocean vessel.

waa- possessive classifier for vehicles and vessels.

vest

peris vest, waistcoat.

view

bwáálong to be clear to the view from inside (e.g., a room), as of someone standing in the doorway.

bwááto to come into the full view of the speaker, to be completely visible or obvious.

village

apilómw municipal center, village.

apinómw (TAN, LN) municipal center, village.

*hóóbw*² (TAN) village, town, land section.

*sóóbw*² village, town, land section.

villain

malenngaw bad person; antagonist or villain in a story; enemy.

manebwutag (TAN) bad person; antagonist or villain in a story; enemy.

vine

afaamarh (TAN) sp. of vine.

afaamasch sp. of vine with round leaves, which are used in medicine.

áághul *Portulaca oleracea*, sp. of vine used in medicine.

*áár*² sp. of vine.

fitau (TAN) sp. of vine.

fitaw sp. of vine that may be used as a source of water.

fofogo sp. of crawling vine, considered good feed for cattle.

lasaaga *Lepturus repens*, sp. of creeping beach vine.

rheiwal (TAN) *Ipomoea littoralis*, variety of creeping vine, the leaves of which are used in medicine.

scheiwal *Ipomoea littoralis*, variety of creeping vine, the leaves of which are used in medicine.

tiigh *Cassytha filiformis*, false dodder; long yellow vine with no leaves and very small flowers; used in traditional medicine.

*úúp*¹ *Derris (elliptica?)*, sp. of vine used to make fish poison.

walúmwó *Canavalia cathartica*, mauna loa; tree-climbing vine with yellow pea-like flowers.

-*yál* counting classifier for thin leaves and certain long thin objects, such as string, hair or vines.

violent

*ngús*² to be violent, as of a severe storm.

violet

*ngus*² to be purple or violet colored.

nguus purple or violet color.

visible

bwá to be or become visible, to appear, to show oneself.

bwááto to come into the full view of the speaker, to be completely visible or obvious.

bwááwow to appear and become visible, as the stars.

vision

*welemas*² daydream; vision.

*wenemas*² (TAN) daydream, vision.

*werewer*² to have visions, hallucinations.

visit

bisita to visit someone.

tókk to walk to, visit a place, to stop off and visit a friend.

visitor

waahééló (TAN) people who have come from other places, visitors, outsiders, strangers.

waaseela people who have come from other places, visitors, outsiders, strangers.

voice

leefálú- speaking voice, the sound of a voice.

leiwa- voice, the sound of the voice.

leúya- (TAN) voice, the sound of the voice.

lééyúrhig (TAN) to have a very high-pitched voice, esp. falsetto voice in singing.

mangútchaw to have a very deep, low-pitched voice.

pilaar to be hoarse, to have a husky voice (as from shouting, or as the result of a cold or cough).

ttighifelááng to have a very high-pitched voice, esp. falsetto voice in singing.

volume

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angúúw to increase volume or loudness (e.g., when speaking, of a radio, etc.).

anngúy (TAN) to employ increased effort, speed, or volume.

vomit

ammwuha (TAN) to make someone vomit.

ammwusa to make someone vomit, regurgitate.

mmwus to vomit, throw up, regurgitate.

voyage

ásá to sail a canoe, to make a voyage in a canoe, voyage by canoe.

heeiti (TAN) to sail, voyage to a place.

heey (TAN) to sail, make a voyage (in a sailing canoe, steamship, airplane).

sááiti to sail, voyage to a place.

sááy to sail, make a voyage (in a sailing canoe, steamship, airplane).

wager

auruw to gamble, play a game for money, wager, bet.

wail

arhuurhu (TAN) mourning chant, ritualized wailing.

aschúwschúw traditional mourning chant, ritualized wailing,
esp. for the dead at a funeral wake.

waist

luugholap center, middle of an object; waist (of a person).

waistband

apilekket wide waistband, such as that for the traditional men's
loincloth or *thu*.

waistcoat

peris vest, waistcoat.

waist string

kkaalúgh waist string (used as a belt by older women).

kkanég (TAN)

wait

houni (TAN) to expect or wait for someone.

sóuli to be expecting someone, to wait for someone's arrival.

ssów to lie in wait for prey (as a hunter), to wait patiently to
catch a desired variety of fish.

suungun to endure, wait for success.

taggama to wait to meet someone.

wwet to wait.

weti to wait, wait for someone or something.

wake

faabwong four nights, esp. the four taboo nights of a funeral
wake.

lifang to awaken, wake up.

mmahatá (TAN) to wake up.

mmasatá to wake up.

máá funeral wake.

miyááf to be awake, to wake up.

miyááfetá to wake up, awaken.

olol máá death wake.

rhimwetá (TAN) to awaken, get up, wake up.

schimwetá to awaken, get up, wake up.

walk

bwál to walk around.

bwuruwow to stumble, walk unsteadily or clumsily.

fatal (TAN) to walk, to journey, to take a walk.

fáárágh (S) to walk, to travel, to journey, to take a walk.

légh to walk fast.

ligitaiwang (TAN) to walk with the legs apart so as to avoid irritation or pain, esp. when one has a sore or injury.

lighásáásá person who walks rapidly.

lighitaiwang to walk with the legs apart so as to avoid irritation or pain, esp. when one has a sore or injury.

nég (TAN) to walk fast.

righiiti to walk or move toward someone or something.

tilikkaw to walk among brush, trees, or grass in the forest (where there is no path).

tókk to walk to, visit a place, to stop off and visit a friend.

wall

apengágh

ápéngég (TAN)

*ghili*² type of woven coconut leaf mat, wider than a thatch mat; used in the walls of traditional houses and to cover canoes.

wand

filiiti magic wand; decorated stick used in traditional stick dance, never used by anyone except its owner, and said to have magic power.

wander

mweterheey (TAN) to wander aimlessly, without purpose.

righischéey to wander aimlessly, without purpose.

súúfetál to wander around, go for a stroll.

tilifatal (TAN) to wander between and among objects or people.

tilifetál to wander between and among objects or people.

want

mweschel to want, wish, hope for, desire, be willing.

mwescheleeti to want, desire, covet a thing or person.

tettengágh to need, wish, hope, want (normally used only in negative sentences).

tettengeg (TAN) to need, wish, hope, want.

tipáli to like something, want it, desire it, prefer it.

tipeni (TAN) to like something, want it, desire it, prefer it.

war

gheera battle, war, to do battle, go to war.

móówul to attack, have battle with; war.

ward off

pééli to ward off a punch or blow by knocking it aside (in self defense).

warm

abwerhikkara (TAN) to heat something, warm it up.

*abweschikkara*¹ to heat something, to warm it up.

árengiyy to quickly warm or heat something with a fire.

kkar to be very warm, hot, feverish (referring to things or people).

pat to be cooled off (of food that is supposed to be served hot), to be warm (of food that is supposed to be served cold).

warm-hearted

gúnammwey (TAN) peacefulness, warm-heartedness, restfulness, freedom, to be at peace, at rest, free; to be warm-hearted and content.

ghúłammwey peacefulness, warm-heartedness, restfulness, freedom, to be at peace, be warm-hearted, at rest, free.

warn

*arong*² to notify or warn.

aschúghóógh to continuously warn or remind someone about something, which they continuously ignore; to nag someone about something with no results.

warning

*arong*² alarm, warning.

utiyóólómw expression of warning or anger: "Just you wait!" Implies the threat of upcoming punishment.

wetiyaanómw (TAN) expression of warning or anger: "Just you wait!" Implies threat of upcoming punishment.

warrior

soufiyow warrior, fighter.

schóól fiyow soldier, fighter, warrior.

schóól móówul soldier, warrior.

wash

aurási to wash someone's face, to wash one's face.

kkéré to wash clothes by hand.

óurásiiy to wash someone, as a child in the morning.

rhanún ubwuubw (TAN) water for washing clothes.

schalúl ubwuubw water for washing clothes.

talú to wash something off, clean it (of dishes and eating utensils, the kitchen table, the hands, a car, a window, etc.), to rinse it (e.g., of rice).

ubwu (TAN) to wash cloth or clothes.

ubwuubw to wash clothes.

ubwuuw to wash cloth or clothes.

urás to wash one's face, splash one's face.

wasp

sasaata small stinging wasp that lives in flat nests which are attached to walls, branches, or under the eaves of building.

waste

ahoolap (TAN) to waste or squander money, food, or other supplies.

alipalip to waste liquid, as the result of a hole in a pipe or of a faucet that is not completely turned off.

asoolap to waste, squander, esp. when one doesn't have enough. May be used of money, food, cloth, lumber, etc.

átchigh to be a waste, to be a loss.

átchigha to waste an opportunity; to damage one's reputation, waste, loss, ruin.

óssoolapaaló to waste something, squander it.

paa feces, waste material, excrement.

soolap to squander, waste (food, drink, money).

soolapeló to be wasted, spoiled (as when too much food has been prepared).

watch

afalli (TAN) to watch, guard, take care of something or someone, including oneself.

akkáfálli to watch out for oneself, to take care of oneself.

alama (TAN) to observe with the purpose of evaluating; to watch carefully; to study.

aruruurúy (TAN) to teach, instruct someone; to make someone watch something.

auruur to watch, observe.

auruuruw to make someone watch something, make him see.

áfálli to watch out for, be careful of, guard, take care of someone or something.

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falló to look outwards, open the eyes, watch where one is going.

húllú- (TAN) to look, regard, watch.

leghelegh to take care of, baby-sit, guard, keep watch over.

leghileghiiy to watch over, to guard, to protect from harm.

mmah (TAN) to watch, wait and look.

mmaha (TAN) to stand watch, watch out for something.

mmas to watch, wait and look.

mmas to stand watch, watch out for something.

negeneg (TAN) to take care of, baby-sit, guard, keep watch over.

neghenegh (LN) to take care of, baby-sit, guard, keep watch over.

neghineghiiy (LN) to watch over, to guard, to protect from harm.

piipi to look, watch, search.

piipiiy to look for something, watch it, examine it, observe it.

riloos watch, clock.

súllú- to look, regard, watch.

watchman

rhóón appwóg (TAN) watchman, guard, caretaker.

water

aschawet to sprinkle water.

bwatch spring or other place where fresh water surfaces.

forow device used for water catchment, including troughs and tanks.

giriifu water from the faucet, tap water.

ifiif to get water (from a tank or well).

itifi to fetch water.

*lóómw*³ enclosed body of water, esp. the lagoon inside the reef, but also a lake or pond.

paat running water, stream, flowing water.

rhaan (TAN) water, clear liquid; used primarily of fresh water.

rhanubwuubwu (TAN) waterfall, river, stream; any flowing or running water.

rhanú (TAN) to put water in or on something, to water it.

rhanúkkel (TAN) water from a well.

rhanún née (TAN) rain water.

rhanún tattal (TAN) dishwater.

rhanún ubwuubw (TAN) water for washing clothes.

sáát sea, seawater.

sussubwtiw water dripping from trees or roof in slow regular drops.

schaal water, clear liquid; used primarily of fresh water.

schalúbwuubwu waterfall, river, stream: any flowing or running water.

schalúgriifu tap water, faucet water.

schalúkkel water from a well.

schalúl lé rain water.

schalúl tattal dishwater.

schalúl ubwuubw water for washing clothes.

schalúúw to put water in or on something, to water it.

uuti to pour water, sprinkle water.

water buffalo

gharibwów carabao, water buffalo.

kkaribwów (TAN) carabao, water buffalo.

watercress

kkangkkung

waterfall

rhanubwuubwu (TAN) waterfall, river, stream; any flowing or running water.

schalúbwuubwu waterfall, river, stream: any flowing or running water.

watermelon

saliya Citrullus lanatus, watermelon.

waterspout

layúliyár tornado, whirlwind; sometimes also used for a waterspout.

tilimpo waterspout, tornado.

tolompo (TAN) waterspout, tornado.

water tank

tangki

waterway

yááli- boundary of (a farm or house), waterway, riverway.

watery

rhan (TAN) to be watery.

rhanúló (TAN) to melt, to become watery.

*schal*¹ to be watery.

schalló to melt, become watery.

wave

lóówave, breaker, swell.

nóó (TAN, LN) wave, breaker.

wavy

lóólóto be wavy, choppy (of the sea).

nóónó (TAN) to be wavy, choppy (of the sea).

schew (of the sea) to be stirred up, choppy, wavy.

schimmwow to have wavy hair.

schimmwówoowo to have wavy hair.

wax

alamalama to shine something, polish it, wax it.

daangis candle, wax; breadfruit gum.

way of life

malaw life, way of life.

manaw (TAN) life, way of life.

we

ausi first person plural inclusive subject pronoun: we all (lit.: you pl. and us).

ay first person exclusive subject pronoun: we.

*áám*² (TAN) first person plural exclusive emphatic pronoun: we.

*áámem*² (s) first person plural exclusive emphatic pronoun: we.

ghiisch first person plural inclusive emphatic pronoun: we, us; includes hearer.

hi (TAN) first person plural inclusive subject pronoun: we.

si first person plural inclusive subject pronoun: we.

weak

áschigh to be tired, to be weak from hunger.

ghát (of an infant) to be weak, poorly developed; thought to be a result of the parents' having resumed intimate relations too soon after the child's birth.

liyomá (TAN) lazy or weak person.

seschóowul to feel uncomfortable, weak, unhappy because of other people's gossip about one, or because of one's bad reputation; to feel ridiculed, as if one is the butt of jokes.

siláng lazy or weak person.

-schigh small, little, weak (in cmpds only).

weakling

lingá weakling, butt of jokes and teasing, one who is picked on by others.

wealthy

móluwó to be wealthy.

mónuway (TAN) to be wealthy.

rikku to be rich, wealthy.

weapon

óóg (TAN) traditional weaponry, esp. spear.

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ógun móóun (TAN) weapons for war.

peiráágh things one uses for any particular purpose: tools, furniture, weapons.

wóógh traditional weaponry, esp. spear.

wear

ifaif (TAN) to put on or wear clothes.

ifeif to put on or wear clothes.

mwareli to wear a lei (*mwáár*), towel, chain, purse, necklace around the neck or head.

mwaremwar to be wearing a lei or garland.

túttughumagh to wear a loincloth or *thu*.

weather

anúúmwarahi (TAN) rainbow.

asoppwáál wind.

atubwúsé to predict weather conditions through traditional knowledge.

ááng wind, breeze.

bwighilittey severe windstorm, with high winds.

filifl to be breezy, as when the tradewinds are blowing comfortably.

flighatch to be blowing pleasantly (of the wind).

filiwetig (TAN) to be blowing pleasantly (of the wind).

fiiwer (TAN) lightning.

fiiwerewer lightning flash.

fúúwer lightning flash, sudden spark; to flash, sparkle, spark.

layúliyár tornado, whirlwind; sometimes also used for a water-spout.

lááng sky, heaven.

lángiláng to have bad weather.

lángimmóbw to be cloudy, overcast, about to rain.

lengileng (TAN) to have bad weather.

mmalú (TAN) to be calm, of the sea or weather.

maalúúláng clouds.

malúmal typhoon or gale, major windstorm.

malúngúng type of thunder; sharp sound like a gun.

malúw to be calm, of the sea or weather.

manúng (TAN) thunder, to thunder.

manúúng (TAN) type of thunder, sharp sound like a gun.

*mwoor*¹ strong wind, gale, usually accompanied by a small craft warning.

mworotchigh small drops of rain that fall before a storm arrives.

nayúniyar (TAN, LN) tornado, whirlwind.

palúw someone who is able to forecast the weather.

patch thunder.

ppatch to be thundering. *rásiim* rainbow.

rehiim (TAN) rainbow.

rhóletá (TAN) to be overcast, to darken.

rhóórág (TAN) (of the ocean) to be calm, (of the night) to be peaceful.

schóleppwung to be heavily overcast (of the sky).

schóletá to be overcast, to darken.

schóórágh to be calm (of the ocean), to be peaceful (of the night).

tilimpo waterspout, tornado.

tolompo (TAN) waterspout, tornado.

tóbw to be murky, unclear (of water); foggy, misty.

uschow rain.

úút rain.

*werewer*¹ lightning.

yángi- to blow (of wind or breeze).

yángiyáng to be windy.

weave

*apúngúpúng*² wooden comb used for tightening each additional woven strand when weaving on the traditional loom.

*fayfay*¹ to weave, to do weaving.

fayú to weave or plait it (of cloth).

ttér to weave cloth on a loom.

til to weave down a row of people in the stick dance, to weave in and out between obstructions, as to weave in and out between houses, buildings, cars, etc.

wedge

tilifágh to wedge an object into a crack or space between objects for safekeeping or storage.

tilifágheli to shove or wedge something into a space for storage.

Wednesday

Metkulis

weed

máliti to clear brush from or weed an area, to straighten up a yard.

week

sumwóóla

weep

heng (TAN) to cry, weep; crying, weeping.

sáng to cry, weep; crying, weeping.

weigh

atchow to weigh things, determine how heavy they are.

atchowa to weigh someone or something.

rhóóngi (TAN) to weigh something down so as to keep it from being lost or scattered.

schóóngi to weigh something down so as to keep it from being lost or scattered.

schóóngiitá to weigh something down by placing a weight on top of it.

weight

rhóórhó (TAN) weight that is placed on paper or other light materials to keep them from blowing away or becoming lost.

*schóóschó*¹ weight that is placed on paper or other light materials to keep them from blowing away or becoming lost.

welcome

ailów (TAN) to greet visitors with food, to have a welcoming feast.

*atiwa*¹ to welcome someone, esp. when returning from a trip.

waahééló (TAN) to have festivities to welcome visitors from other places.

waaseela to have festivities to welcome people who come from other places, esp. for *Repaghúlúwósch* who come in sailing canoes.

well

-firh (TAN) to do something well, carefully.

-fisch to do something well, carefully.

haráág (TAN) to feel better after being sick, to get well, recover from illness.

seráágh to feel better after being sick, to get well, recover from illness.

well-behaved

*fang*³ (TAN) to be proper, well-behaved, well-liked (of people).

well constructed

*léghélegh*² strongly built, well constructed, able to withstand winds (of buildings, canoes).

well-done

ghatch good, well-done, proper, appropriate.

well-groomed

limefirh (TAN) to be tidy, neat, well-groomed.

limefish to be tidy, neat, well-groomed.

limeghatch to be tidy, neat, well-groomed; to be expert.

limewetig (TAN) to be tidy, neat, well-groomed; to be expert.

well-liked

*fang*³ (TAN) to be proper, well-behaved, well-liked (of people).

welt

*bwaat*² scar; welt on the skin.

west

hoowow (TAN)

peighúwow

-wow outward, westward, leeward.

Westerner

libwerh (TAN) white people, Americans, Westerners.

libwesch white people, Americans, Westerners.

wet

atchúghú to wet or dampen something.

datchan (TAN) to be soaked, saturated, wet.

tchogh to be saturated, soaked, wet.

whale

*raaw*²

róós

wharf

pantalaan dock, wharf.

what

bwe feita why? (indicates disagreement with an action or statement); what happened?

meeta what?

meetaawe what was it?

meetaawo what's next? what's happening?

what if

*bwetá*¹ why, suppose, what if.

what next

*bwe*⁴ then? so? what next?

wheel

ruweeda

wheelbarrow

riyaaka one-or two-wheeled pushcart, wheelbarrow.

wheeze

guuha (TAN) to wheeze, as with asthma; asthma.

ghuuwa to wheeze, as with asthma; asthma.

when

*igha*¹ when, as.

ileeta when (as an interrogative form).

ineeta (TAN, LN) when?

leelibwal ever since; during the time; when.

where

ifa where? which one? (of things, creatures, and humans; not of places).

iya where?

meiya from where?

whether

ngare if, whether.

whetstone

iyuw whetstone, sharpening stone.

sseim (TAN) whetstone, sharpening stone.

seisey whetstone, sharpening stone.

which

-fa which?

ifa where? which one? (of things, creatures, and humans; not of places).

ikkefa which ones?

olofa which fellow? which man?

whip

laulaw to spank, whip.

lauti to spank someone; to whip something.

loulow switch, whip, belt, or other device used for corporal punishment.

wirhi (TAN) to club, strike, whip a person or an animal.

wirhiwirh (TAN) bat, club, whip, stick.

wischiwisch bat, club, whip, stick.

wischiiy to club, strike, whip a person or an animal.

whirl

tilimwóluul to whirl or spin around.

whirlwind

layúliyár tornado, whirlwind; sometimes also used for a water-spout.

*mwuliino*² cowlick, whirlwind, swirl.

nayúniyar (TAN, LN) tornado, whirlwind.

whisk

lúwetaaló to shake off, brush, whisk.

lúyetaaló (TAN) to shake off, brush, whisk.

whiskers

alúh (TAN) beard, whiskers.

*alús*² beard, whiskers.

whisper

móngúnúngún (TAN) to whisper, speak softly.

mwóngúlúngúl to whisper, speak softly.

whistle

auwa to whistle tunefully or melodically.

auwá (TAN) to whistle tunefully.

áttigh to whistle shrilly, as when signaling.

óuwááli to whistle a song; to whistle for someone (or for an animal).

white

abweschebweschiiló to make something white, to scrub it thoroughly.

ataraabwesch to be completely white; a flash of something white, like birds flying up, a flash of light off a white cliff, or plants covered with white blossoms.

bwerh (TAN)

bwerhebwerh (TAN) white, pale.

*bwesch*¹ *bweschebwesch* white, pale.

bweschebweschel fayúl maas the white of the eye.

libwerh (TAN) white people, Americans, Westerners.

libwesch white people, Americans, Westerners.

mwous to become white (of hair), white hair (as a result of age).

pélúúlúúl sóghul egg white.

whitecaps

ataraabwesch to break (of waves or swells in the ocean); whitecaps, breakers.

whitehead

lorommarh (TAN) pimples, whiteheads, small infections on the surface of the skin.

lorommasch pimples, whiteheads, small infections on the surface of the skin.

white spots

*ppwot*² to have white spots on the skin, often from bathing and then failing to apply oil.

who

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iyo who?

whole

ulus to be complete, whole, as a full moon.

unuh (TAN) to be whole, complete (of fruit, pie, other foods).

why

bwe feita why? (indicates disagreement with an action or statement); what happened?

*bwetá*¹ why, suppose, what if.

bwoobwat why?

wide

ppwóóppwó to be full and wide (of women's skirts).

rhéélap (TAN) to be wide, broad.

schéélap to be wide, broad.

widen

*alapa*¹ to widen, broaden, enlarge.

arhéélapay (TAN) to broaden, widen, expand something, as a road or a plot of land.

aschéélapay to broaden, expand, widen something, as of a road or plot of land.

widespread

yár to spread out, infest, be widespread.

wife

bwúlúwa- spouse (wife or husband).

familiya spouse (wife or husband).

rhóóniimw (TAN) spouse, wife, husband (lit.: person of the house).

schóóliimw spouse, wife, husband (lit.: person of the house).

wild

malemwóscho wild and untamed creature; undomesticated animal, wild, rascally person, thief, robber, bandit.

mwóscho to be wild, rascally, untamed (of animals), mischievous (of children).

will

-bwe future, irrealis aspect marker, indicating uninitiated action; will.

willing

mweschel to want, wish, hope for, desire, be willing.

ppel to be willing to join in a proposed activity, such as fishing.

will not

*-hóbw*¹ (TAN)

- ssóbw

wilt

maasch to be wilted, rotten (of leaves and flowers).

win

ganna to win, to defeat someone in a competition.

gannáali to win a race or other competition.

wince

abwuting to wince or make a face because one's feelings are hurt, because of being physically hurt, or in anticipation of something bad occurring.

appwuting (TAN) to wince or make a face.

*llur*² to wince in fear of being hit.

nnur (TAN) to wince in fear of being hit.

wind

asoppwáál wind.

ááng wind, breeze.

filifl to be breezy, as when the tradewinds are blowing comfortably.

flighatch to be blowing pleasantly (of the wind).

*filiti*² to blow towards someone or something (of the wind).

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filiwetig (TAN) to be blowing pleasantly (of the wind).

fitti to wrap rope, string, or a garland around something, to wind something up.

*mwoor*¹ strong wind, gale, usually accompanied by a small craft warning.

wiiyáng to change the direction of the wind through the use of magic chants.

wind instrument

bilimbów traditional wind instrument made of bamboo, similar in principle to a kazoo.

window

ahammwórho (TAN)

asammwóscho

windstorm

bwighilittey severe windstorm, with high winds.

malúmal typhoon or gale, major windstorm.

windy

yángiyáng to be windy.

wing

pappa wing (of a bird or plane).

*paay*¹ arm and hand, wing.

paay áliyál wings (of a bird or airplane).

wink

arhigimah (TAN) to wink the eye, to blink.

aschighimas to blink, to wink the eye (as a greeting, to show approval, or when flirting).

wipe

*sóusów*¹ to scrub all over with a cloth, to dry with a towel, to wipe thoroughly.

wisdom

*reepi*² intelligence, wisdom, knowledge.

wise

malereepi knowledgeable person, wise person, advisor.

*reepi*¹ to be intelligent, smart, knowledgeable, wise, clever.

wise guy

alángeláng to meddle, show off, be conceited, be a wise guy.

wish

amáámááy to wish someone dead, to think evil thoughts about someone.

ághiyágh to wish for food, goods, cars; to think.

*áliyál*¹ to wish for, daydream about something.

bwetáámwo if only; used when wishing for something that cannot be obtained.

mweschel to want, wish, hope for, desire, be willing.

tengágh to wish, hope for, care about.

tettengágh to need, wish, hope, want (normally used only in negative sentences).

tettengeg (TAN) to need, wish, hope, want.

*tiip*² wish, desire, preference.

witch

bwuruuha (TAN) ghost, witch.

bwuruuwa ghost, witch.

with

*me*² and, or, with.

ree⁻¹ at, for, with, by, because of.

wither

appwasa to dry something; to make it withered (of plants).

ppwas to be dried up, desiccated, withered.

without result

*ffat*¹ for nothing, for no reason; without results.

witness

mwiisch person present at a meeting, witness.

wizard

atti (TAN) magician, wizard.

wobble

tawiliwil to wobble, as a bent wheel; to walk crookedly, as someone who has drunk too much.

wobbly

bwaléghélég to be wobbly, loose (e.g., of teeth, table legs).

mwóléghúlég to be loose, wobbly, tight.

Woleai

Weniya (TAN) the island of Woleai in the western Caroline Islands.

Woleyaay the island of Woleai in the western Caroline Islands.

woman

liye- woman, girl, daughter, sister, etc., in discourse or as a term of address.

rhóóbwut (TAN) female, woman, women (lit.: bad person, but not taken as derogatory in its modern use).

sáreweisch unmarried woman.

schóóbwut female, woman, women; lit.: bad person, but not taken as a derogatory term in its modern use.

tchinnap (TAN) old man, old woman, elder.

wood

amwurah (TAN) firewood.

amwusch firewood.

*apeipey*¹ driftwood.

falang ashes, charcoal, charred wood.

úra stick, piece of wood or lumber, kindling.

word

kkapah (TAN) to speak; word, speech, talk, language.

kkapas word, speech, talk, language.

kkapasal awóówó words used to express the respect of the speaker toward the listener, as among male and female siblings, in a public meeting, or to clan leaders.

kkapasapil forbidden or taboo words, to speak taboo words.

mwáliya- words, conversation, speech.

words

*alo*² talk, words, conversation, speech.

work

anga- to work, labor.

angaang to work, work, occupation, labor.

ligaafirh (TAN) person who works willingly, a good worker.

lighaafisch person who works willingly, a good worker.

malaw way of earning a living, work.

manaw (TAN) way of earning a living, work.

tarabwaagho to work, work, labor, occupation.

*tári*² to invite someone to come and work, to gather workers; to gather a group together to do something.

work force

rhóó (TAN) person, member of a clan, inhabitants of a community, work force or team; member of such a larger group.

schóó clan, inhabitants of a community, work force or team; member of such a larger group.

schóól angaang laborer, work force.

world

amaley (TAN) the world, the globe, all over the world.

falúw land, island, nation, country, world.

fanú (TAN, LN) land, island, nation, world.

worm

mwaat worm, earthworm.

*mwuul*² generic term for maggots, larvae, or small worms.

mwusó intestinal worm.

worry

aparannga to shock, frighten, scare, worry someone.

mesaghasagh to have reservations, to be a little worried or anxious about doing something.

parang to be afraid, worried, apprehensive.

peiriir to be anxious, worried.

rúúrú to be worried, anxious.

tipeetchow (TAN) to be undecided; to feel heavy-hearted, concerned, worried, often because of an inability to make a decision.

tipetchów to be undecided; to feel heavy-hearted, concerned, worried, often because of an inability to make a decision.

worse

ngawaló to become bad, worse, broken, spoiled, rotted away, without further use.

worsen

únngúló to be faster, greater, better; to worsen, to increase.

worship

ahóra (TAN) to prepare offerings for a deity; to worship.

asóra to worship (a god); to prepare offerings or sacrifice for a deity.

awóóy to worship.

mwareiti to honor, respect, worship (esp. God).

worth

ipita- value, worth.

*lomwot*¹ value, worth.

wound

afalúw to try to seriously wound or cut an opponent or animal as when fighting someone, or when spearing fish.

aginaha (TAN) to wound, cut someone.

aghilasa to wound or cut someone.

ginah (TAN) wound, cut.

ghilas wound, cut.

wrap

bwugheey to wrap pandanus leaves around a coconut tree to keep rats from climbing it.

fitti to wrap rope, string, or a garland around something, to wind something up.

llofit (TAN) to wrap something around oneself; to tie a rope around the neck of a cow; to coil up (as a snake).

lofiti (TAN) to wrap up something or someone.

lufit to wrap something around oneself; to tie a rope around the neck of a cow; to coil up (as a snake).

lufiti to wrap something or someone up.

óusey to cover someone, wrap someone (used only with living creatures).

tughumi to wrap something into a bundle.

tughutugh any tightly wrapped bundle, to wrap things into bundles.

tughúyáf to wrap food in breadfruit leaves and cook it on a fire.

túgúmi (TAN) to wrap something into a bundle.

túgútúg (TAN) to wrap things into bundles.

túgúyef (TAN) to wrap food in breadfruit leaves and cook it on a fire.

wrasse

máám *Cheilinus undulatus*, sp. of wrasse.

poro (TAN)

wreck

ENGLISH-CAROLINIAN FINDER LIST

waa taroppw wrecked ship or canoe; canoe or ship that is disintegrating.

wrestle

abwángibw'ang to wrestle with someone and try to throw him off balance.

abwengibweng (TAN) to wrestle.

wrestling

likkairas type of fighting game, wrestling, self-defense.

likkaires (TAN) type of fighting game, wrestling, self-defense.

wriggle

tégérég (TAN) to wriggle on the elbows or on the back, as when crawling under barbed wire.

téghéréégh to wriggle on the elbows or on the back, as when crawling under barbed wire.

wring

wongoti to express, squeeze out, wring out liquids using the hands, as of coconut cream from grated coconut, moisture from a cloth, or juice from a fruit.

wongowong the process of wringing or squeezing with the hands.

wrinkle

filúllúr to be wrinkled (of sails, clothes, mats, etc.).

tifilúllúr to be loose, wrinkled, not tight.

tchimwelabwoot to wrinkle the nose.

wrist

gumwurh (TAN) wrist and hand.

ghumwusch wrist and hand.

ghumwuschúl paay wrist joint.

write

agikkill (TAN) to mark, write, tattoo.

aghikkill to mark, write, tattoo.

irh (TAN) to write, to write letters.

irhi (TAN) to write something.

isch to write, to write letters.

ischi to write something.

*mákk*¹ tattoo, mark, drawing, writing.

*mákk*² to tattoo, write, mark up.

mákkeey to tattoo someone or something, mark it, draw on it,
write on it, embroider it.

writhe

tófolofol to squirm or writhe in pain or discomfort.

writing

iirh (TAN) writings, script, calligraphy.

iisch writings, script, calligraphy.

wrong

arughuló to be misplaced, mistaken, wrong; to be confused; to
lose one's place.

wrong-doing

mwolofit sin, wrong-doing, debt.

yam

ghoschoosch stringy pulp that develops in old yams and sweet potatoes.

likka sp. of edible yam that is red or white inside.

likka mwongo sp. of yam that is eaten after the yam is cooked.

likka urhóórh (TAN) sp. of yam that is peeled and eaten uncooked.

likka uschóósch sp. of yam that is peeled and eaten uncooked.

lóóghu generic term for yam.

lóóghu ppar sp. of yam with red skin.

nikka (TAN, LN) sp. of edible yam.

orhoorh (TAN) stringy pulp that develops in old yams and sweet potatoes.

yank

*feingi*¹ to pull the hair or whiskers in anger, to yank the hair.

Yap

Aap (TAN) the island of Yap.

Yaap the island of Yap.

yard

-tiloubw counting classifier for yards (i.e., the distance from the tips of the fingers to the center of the breast plate).

yard goods

mwongaag (TAN) cloth, yard goods; clothes, things made of cloth.

yawn

amóól to yawn.

móólatél to yawn.

yaws

rubw to have skin sores, yaws.

ruubw rash, skin sores, yaws.

year

ráág (TAN) year, age in years.

ráágh year, age in years.

ráágh kkewe any particular past years.

ráágh mwu this coming year.

ráágh we last year, any particular year in the past.

ráágh yeey this year.

yearn

bwoseeti (TAN) to yearn for a person or place, to be homesick.

bwós to yearn, to be homesick, to be lonesome, lonely, to be tired of where one is (e.g., jail, away from home).

bwósooti to yearn for someone, be homesick for a particular place.

yellow

óngeyóng yellow; to be colored yellow.

rangarang orange, yellow.

yóleyól light color such as cream, yellow, or tan.

yellowfin tuna

mangaro

yes

aawer yes, that's right, agreed.

ewer yes, that's right, agreed.

óó²

yesterday

lalew

nanew (TAN, LN)

yet

mwo² still, yet.

ylangylang

lángiiláng Cananga odorata, ylangylang, “perfume tree”; tree with very sweet-smelling leafy blossoms which turn from pale green to yellow as they ripen and become fragrant.

yolk

*bwula*² yolk of an egg.

you

aw second person plural subject pronoun: you.

*áámi*² second person plural emphatic pronoun: you.

*eel*¹ second person singular emphatic pronoun: you.

een (TAN, LN) second person singular emphatic pronoun: you.

-g (TAN) second person singular object suffix: you.

-gemi (TAN) second person plural object suffix: you.

-gh second person singular object suffix: you.

-ghemi second person plural object suffix: you.

olomwuul you, you guy, you there (in addressing males); also, that guy near you.

u second person singular subject pronoun: you.

young

ghititiw to be younger (usually in the sense of generational standing).

mangurh (TAN) to be young, immature (of people).

mangúsch to be young, immature (of people).

mmwól to be young.

*olighát*² to be smaller, younger.

your

*áámi*¹ second person plural possessive pronoun: your, yours.

-mi second person plural possessive suffix: your.

-mw second person singular possessive suffix: your.

óómw second person singular possessive pronoun: your, yours.

You see

alómw You see? Serves you right! What do you think of that? (as when angry with someone who has lost because of his own foolishness).

anómw (TAN, LN) You see? Serves you right!

youth

atte mwáál boy, youth, male who has not reached puberty.

zipper

zippa

zori

zoori Japanese slippers, zoris.