



Asia-Pacific Linguistics

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Studies in the Languages of Island Melanesia

College of Asia and the Pacific
The Australian National University

XXX dictionary Document-title

subtitle

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Acknowledgements

I'd like to thank.....

About this dictionary

This is a dictionary of the XXX language.

Here are some background explanations....

1 Introduction to the dictionary Header 1

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1.1 The language Header 2

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1.2 About the XXX language

XXX is spoken in... See Map 1.

MAP

Map 1: Area map of XXX languages

1.3 Word class labels used in this dictionary

Word classes.

Verbs (vi.) (vt.)	the types of verbs...
Nouns (n.)	the types of nouns...

1.4 Orthography

The orthography used in this dictionary ...

Table 3.13: Graphemes in the current XX orthography

Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Vowels	Diphthongs
/β/ <v>	...			/i/ <i>	/oi/ <oi>
	/l/ <l>				
	/r/ <r>				

...

1.5 Structure of the entries

Sample entries from the dictionary are presented here.

avēchit¹ *dem.*² that large one⁴ *Gram Note:* Extended singular distal demonstrative.⁶ **Amēngia avēchit ba ngo iva ngu thal ngiat sēva bang.**⁷ Bring that tall tree to me so that I can carry it home.⁸ *Variant:* **vēchit.**¹²

diski¹ *n.*² dish;⁴ Usage: often refers to a large aluminium dish.⁵ **Duraik angēthama sliik ngē muk mēt kama disk.**⁷ The chicken's meat is in the dish.⁸ *Plural:* **dis**¹¹ *Borrowing from English, Tok Pisin:* dish, dis.¹³

tu avē snēng¹ *vt.*² think⁴ **Ngua tu gu snēng ia sik ngian.**⁷ I thought you would come.⁸ **Ngēn du angēn snēng sēvētha cha.**⁷ You all think of him.⁸ *Variant:* **thu avē snēng**¹² *Variant:* **du avē snēng**¹² *Variant:* **mu avē snēng**¹² *Variant:* **tu at snēng**¹² *See also:* **snēngacha** idea.¹⁴

vaidebunggi¹ *n.*² 1³ tree sp.⁴ Usage: also known as wild orange tree.⁵ 2³ wild orange⁴ **Vaidebunggi dē ngēbes thi na mēski.**⁷ They don't eat the wild orange.⁸

3³ ball; refers to something the size of a volleyball.⁴ **Vaidebunggi vaivaik ma thoes tha tugas thēmgi.**⁷ That ball that the kids are playing with.⁸ *Pl:* **vaidebung**¹¹ *Infl Note:* only v.¹⁵

vaki¹ *subord.*² until. **Kule cha va lat dē chē tēk vaki banganggi dē cha dēn.** *He stays at the garden and he works until night, then he returns.* *Morph:* **va=koki.**⁹ *Lit:* purposive= also.¹⁰ *Note:* only v.¹⁵

Entries within the dictionary are organised as follows:

1. Headword: The Mali word at the head of the entry. Where there are different inflectional possibilities, this is typically the singular form of a noun or the present tense form of a verb.
2. Part of speech: The part of speech label, selected from the list presented above. Where the same word occurs as different parts of speech, these are included as separate entries. For example, the word *tnen* appears twice because there are two ways in which it is used. As a transitive verb it means 'ask' and as an active intransitive verb it means 'pray'.
3. Sense number: If a word has multiple senses, a number is assigned to each sense.

4. English Gloss: Possible translations of the Mali word into English are provided.
5. Usage note: Any additional information that may assist the reader's understanding of the word is included here.
6. Grammar note: Where a grammatical word that is not readily translated into English occurs, it may have a description included here.
7. Example sentence: An example sentence in Mali has been included wherever possible for illustrative purposes.
8. Translation of sentence: An English translation of the sentence is also provided.
9. Morphological analysis: For some more complex Mali words, a morphological analysis is provided.
10. English Gloss: English glosses are provided for the morphological analyses.
11. Plural form: The plural forms of nouns are generally listed here.
12. Variant form: As described above, there are alternate forms. Verbs vary to reflect tense and nouns vary depending on the presence of the specifier article. These alternate forms are included here. Variant forms for other words, for example, phonologically reduced forms, are also presented here.
13. Borrowing: If the word has been identified as a borrowing, the source, form, and language are included here.
14. See also: If another Mali word is very similar to the headword, it is mentioned here. The English gloss is also provided.
15. Inflectional note: Other inflectional information is provided here.

XXX - English dictionary

A - a

- a** his; its. *Usage:* Abilta dialect.
- a** *interj.* Oh!; well; um; expression of surprise or hesitation. **A! Asingalka cha mēk pētkā un'gi.** *Oh! The snake is in the dark.* *Variant:* **au.**
- a** *spec art. the.* *Gram:* Specifier article. **Inos ka met naimuani mēmēni a renggi.** *Inos came over from the river.*
- abaringgi** *n.* water that falls down a waterfall. **Kama abaringgi chi donanas vēt kama chēsēpka.** *The waterfall pours down the stony cliff.* *Pl:* **abaraing.**
- abēmka** *n.* large forest rat; brown; can be caught for food; lives in a hole in the ground with two entrances. **Kama vaim ngē nes kama abēmka dē ngē mēska.** *The dogs bit the large forest rat and ate it.* *Pl:* **abēm.**
- abilēm** *n.* old place; a place where there used to be a village. **Kama abilēm pe ma Angini da sa choiku nanga rutha ve.** *The old place for the village of Angini, now nobody lives there.* *Pl:* **abilvap.**
- Abilta** *n.* coastal people; people from the villages of Gar, Merai, Urai, Ili, and Karong. **Arura ma tha nēva garēs dē tha tes ta Bilta.** *People who live on the coast are called Bilta.* *Morph:* **a=bil-ka.** *Lit:* SPEC=old.place-M.SG. *Variant:* **Bilta.**
- abilta athēva methamēn** *n.* coastal dialect of Mali. **Kama arutha nave ma Karong dai tha tamēn nēchama bilta athēva methamēn.** *The people from Karong speak the dialect of the beach people.* *Morph:* **a=bil-ta athēva methamēn.** *Lit:* SPEC=old.place-H.PL 3H.PL.POSS language.
- abiulgi** *n.* conch shell. **Ngua nari ma Peter chē pes mēt kama abiulki.** *I heard Peter blow the conch shell.* *Pl:* **abiul.** *See:* **tavurki** 'conch shell'.
- achabap** *adj.* white. **Baul avang ma achabap inamuk.** *Bring that white piece of material (laplap) over here.* *Variant:* **chambap.**
- achabapka** *n.* white man. **Chabapta tha mēn diva thi thēp manga thētēk.** *The white people arrived in order to do some work.* *Morph:* **a=chabap-ka.** *Lit:* SPEC=white-F.SG. *Pl:* **achabapta.** *See:* **chulumga** 'white man'.
- achabapki** *n.* white woman.
- achabapta athēva methamēn** *n.* English. **Augustine sok kia tamēn nēchama chabapta athēva methamēn mamēr.** *Augustine really speaks English well.* *Morph:* **a=chabap-ta athēva methamēn.** *Lit:* SPEC=white-H.PL 3H.PL.POSS language.
- achabavēs vēt** *vi-so.* be white. **Gubarka ama chabapves vēt pēchēn.** *The pigeon, he is white around his neck.*
- achais** *n.* left side of something. **Cha ve cha mair snania chais.** *He was standing on the left.* *Morph:* **a=chais.** *Lit:* SPEC=left. *Variant:* **chais.** *From:* Tok Pisin: kais 'the left; the left side'.
- achamēmga** *n.* scabies. **Athoemini ngēthi tnaik sēmēt angēt chamēmga.** *The child drank something for their scabies.* *Pl:* **achamēm.**
- achapdetham** *n.* fish sp.; plentiful at the river mouth; silver in colour; have thick lips and a stout shape; length up to 50 cm. *Pl:* **achapdangetham.**
- achēchēm** that particular short one.
- achēchēs** that particular flat one.
- achēchit** that particular large one.
- achēgēlem** those particular two pieces.
- acheglem** those particular two short ones.

achēgleng those particular pieces.

achēk that particular one.

achēkachēk *dem.* 1 • another. *Gram:*

Masculine singular contrastive demonstrative and count neutral singular contrastive demonstrative. **Lamēs avang da ungiom klan dak ngiat achēkachēk iva devaung.** *There are two coconuts there, so you get another to make three.*

2 • each. *Gram:* Masculine singular contrastive demonstrative and count neutral singular contrastive demonstrative. *Variant:* **chēkachēk.**

achēkrang just those two particular ones.

achēlach soft.

achēlacha *n.* reef fish sp.; small parrotfish; green with soft slippery skin and scales. *Morph:* **a=chēla-ka.** *Lit:* SPEC=soft-M. SG. *Pl:* **achēlak.** *Morph:* **a=chēlak.** *Lit:* SPEC=soft.

achēlach mēt *vi-so.* be soft. **Ngua mēs adigl taitihēgēl da achelach mēt ngigl.** *I ate this piece of taro and it was soft inside.*

achēlachuas *n.* 1 • grass sp.; tends to grow in old gardens; the seeds stick to your legs. *Morph:* **a=chēlachuas.** *Lit:* SPEC=grass.sp.

2 • seaweed; seagrass; plants that usually grow in shallow water; up to 20 cm in length; fish use it to hide in. *Variant:* **chēlachuas.**

achēlachuasini *n.* small area of grass sp. *Variant:* **chēlachuasini.**

achēlachuaska *n.* area of grass sp.; tends to grow in old gardens; seeds stick to your legs. *Variant:* **chēlachuaska.**

achēlachuaski *n.* large area of grass sp. **Kama chēlachuaski avaik sa ngave chia dēn da ulul chi.** *That particular area of grass is growing long.* *Variant:* **chēlachuaski.**

achelak *adj.* soft. **Guiaik ka tēs kama mēsmēs ma chēlak.** *My grandfather eats soft food.* *Morph:* **a=chelak.** *Lit:* SPEC=soft. *Variant:* **achēlach.**

achēlel *n.* urine. **Ka vias mēt ka chēlel.** *He stepped in the urine.* *Morph:* **a=chēlel.** *Lit:* SPEC=urine. *Variant:* **chēlel.**

achēlel angētha iska *n.* 1 • urinary

system. **Chi nari aruan mēt kama chēlel angētha iska.** *She feels pain in her urinary system.*

2 • urethra. *Morph:* **a=chēlel angēt=a is-ka.** *Lit:* SPEC=urine 3CN.POSS=SPEC path-M.SG. *Variant:* **chēlel angētha iska.**

achēlēmga seed pod.

achēlēsacha *n.* alert person; a person who has been trained to be habitually alert. **Joachim sok koi guangini ngēna ngaip nēmētkā i sok ama achēlēska mamēr.** *Nothing can hide from Joachim, for he is always alert.* *Pl:* **achēlēsatha.** *Variant:* **chēlēsacha.**

achēlol *adj.* clean. **Aut snēng ia chēlol ngēt sa ngia thēn ngia thas vēm ngēt.** *Our hearts are clean so you can come and sleep in them.* *Variant:* **chēlol.**

achēluangga *n.* tree sp.; is up to 20 cm in diameter; light brown; the bark is slippery inside; is especially found in old gardens. *Pl:* **achēluang.**

achēluing black.

achēluingbēs vēt be blackish.

achēluinggi *n.* cloud. **Kama chluing dē gisnia ngave sainggi.** *There are clouds as if it is about to rain.* **Milani da ngēmbēs nanga chēluing.** *There were no clouds yesterday.* *Pl:* **achēluing.** *Variant:* **chēluinggi; cheluing; chluing.**

achēluingini *n.* small cloud. *Variant:* **chēluingini.**

achelungurka *n.* tree sp.; tall with large buttress roots and very hard wood; bark is used as a purgative for treating poisoning, it is grated and washed in water and then the water is drunk. *Usage:* An alternate name for *achesinbemga.*

achēmabarka *n.* mushroom sp.; edible; grows profusely after rain; is brown on top and white underneath; found on softwood trees. *Pl:* **achēmabar.**

achēmēlēm just those particular two flat ones.

achēnanggolka *n.* tree sp.; grows in the mountains; has very dense wood and is hard to cut; grubs kill the tree; people like to eat the grubs that live in this tree. *Pl:* **achēnanggol.** *Variant:* **chēnanggolka.**

achēndichēn *quant.* many. **Arura athē ma chēndichēn natha da chaista.** *Many people are left-handed.* *Morph:* a=chēndichēn. *Lit:* SPEC=many. *Variant:* chēndichēn; chēdichēn. *Note:* only ch.

achēnēk those particular large ones.

achēnēm those particular two large ones.

achēni that particular small one.

achēngēt those particular ones; that particular one.

achēngl that particular piece.

achepki *n.* spear. **Ka chut kē plēmga nēcha chepki.** *He shot the pig with the spear.* *Morph:* a=chep-ki. *Lit:* SPEC=spear-F.SG. *Pl:* achep. *Variant:* chepki.

achep pēt *vi-so.* be thorny. **Ta mat ka chenget ma achep pēt ngē mon pētha ngo.** *The rope that was thorny stuck into me.* *Variant:* chep pēt.

achērarēk *adj.* dry. **Ta thēn kama baul diva achērarēk ngēt.** *They hung out the pieces of material (laplaps) in order to dry them.*

achērirka *n.* stream of falling drops. **Venansius kē tor mēt kama chērirka.** *Venansius is washing in the stream of drops.* *Variant:* chērirka.

achernas hot.

achērnas hot.

achērot *adj.* 1 • strong. **Kēvicha da chērot ka dē cha savuit.** *That one, he is strong and he was victorious.* **Ta lu da achērot.** *They saw that it was strong.*

2 • tough. **Achērot kama plēmga ava churnaing.** *The meat of the pig was tough.*

3 • hard; difficult. *Variant:* chērot.

achērotka *n.* strong person.

achērotki *n.* 1 • strength. **Kēvicha ma Paulus dē ava chērotki mamor.** *He, Paul has great strength.*

2 • power. **Dagu da ava chērotki ma che tēk nēchama singal.** *Dagu chases [Lit: works on] the evil spirits with his magic power.* *Pl:* chērot.

acheruacha side branch of river.

acheruacha Milky Way.

achēruacha *n.* side branch of river; dries up during the dry season.

Mēndai atha chēruacha da sok kē mbang mamor. *The branch of the Mendai River flows really fast.* *Pl:* achērau. *Variant:* acheruacha.

achēruacha *n.* Milky Way. *Pl:* achērau. *Variant:* acheruacha.

achēsasek *adj.* dry. **Pepavēs ngē ve mēt kama botolka da sok achēsasek ngas.** *There is paper in the bottle and it is really dry.* **Ngia tet save ia chēsasek pe.** *You go to where it is dry.* *Variant:* chēsasek. *Note:* only ch.

achēsasēkmētki *n.* bread. **Tha naik thēmna nēchama achēsasēkmētki.** *They drank with the bread.* *Pl:* achēsasēkmēt.

achēsem those particular two long ones.

achēseng those particular long ones.

achesin *adj.* 1 • rotten; festering. **Kama lalum da cha tēs kama quangithong ma achesin.** *The brown and white hawk eats rotten things.*

2 • stinking. **Sus dēma Robin aves da chesin.** *Robin farted silently and it stank.*

achesinbemga *n.* tree sp.; tall with large buttress roots and very hard wood; bark is used as a purgative for treating poisoning, it is grated and washed in water and then the water is drunk. *Usage:* An alternate name for *achelungurka*.

achēthiavēs *adj.* bluish. **Ngua naingēm saimui da achēthiavēs.** *I can see something bluish in the distance.* *Variant:* chēthiavēs; kēthiavēs.

achēthom those particular two small ones.

achēthong those particular small ones.

achēthoska *n.* coals of a fire. **Kama mundēm angētha chēthoska da chok kave cha dang.** *The coals of the fire are still burning.* *Pl:* achēthos.

achēthoski *n.* charcoal. **Ka chut vēt kama mēngga nēchama chēthotki.** *He wrote on a tree with a (piece of) charcoal.* *Pl:* achēthos.

achēvaik just that particular one.

achēvak just that particular one.

achēvam those particular two short

ones.

achevap those particular short ones.

achêvêcha *n.* 1 • inside corner; e.g. the inside of an elbow or the corner in a room. **Ka mu chama vethepki met kama bangga ava achêvêcha.** *He put the axe in the corner of the house.* *Pl:* **achêvêk.**

2 • name of *Mēndas* mask; concave in shape; similar to an upside-down canoe; has designs painted inside; supported by a stick.

achêvem those particular two.

achêvês that particular flat one.

achêvet that particular long one.

achevoracha betel pepper (daka) plant.

achêvoracha *n.* mustard plant. **Andrew cha vêt kama achêvoracha dē cha ve cha dēn.** *Andrew planted the mustard plant and it is growing.* *Pl:* **achêvor.** *Variant:* **achuvoracha.**

achêvor angêthoes *n.* betel pepper (daka); betelnut mustard. **Arura nathē da thi plêk chama chêvor angêthoes.** *People from here like betel pepper (daka).*

achêvorves betel pepper (daka) leaves; mustard leaves.

achêvuêlki *n.* testicle. **Vis tēchama vaimga va chêvuêlki.** *The dog's testicle was swollen.* *Pl:* **achêvuêl.** *Variant:* **chêvuêlki.**

achêvu mêt *vi-so.* be overcooked; especially when referring to greens that have gone brown from cooking too long. **Kama auravu tha ithang ma tha vês ngêt da achêvu mêt ngêt.** *The native spinach (aibika) that they cooked is overdone.*

achevungga *n.* bamboo sp.; grows on high ridges; grows when the *achultēngga* species is dying off. **Kama chevungga klan kama aio.** *The chevungga is like bamboo.* *Pl:* **achevung.**

achikachik *dem.* 1 • another. *Gram:* Feminine singular contrastive demonstrative. **Cha vlēng marupki achikachik.** *He killed another cassowary.*

2 • each. *Gram:* Feminine singular contrastive demonstrative. **Lêvopkta tha tain dē**

chikachik kia thêk atha viringgi. *The women dance and each one wears her apron.* *Variant:* **chikachik.**

achilaigêl *n.* fish sp.; lives on the reef; whitish with black vertical stripes; is up to 15 cm long; does not have scales. *Pl:* **achila.**

achilotki *n.* window. **Kule chama chilotki dē chia nathar diva chama aisiska cha thon.** *Leave the window open for the cold (air) to come in.* *Pl:* **achilot.** *See:* **manaingiēmgi** 'window'.

achinggoinggi *n.* butterfly. **Kama achinggoinggi chia munggun vêt kama dradrachi.** *The butterfly sat on the hibiscus flower.* *Pl:* **achinggoing.**

achinggoingigêl *n.* fish sp.; lives on the reef; multi-coloured butterfly fish: white, yellow, black; up to 20 cm long; similar to angelfish. *Pl:* **achinggoing.**

achiragareska *n.* paddle. **Tha thêpmês vêt ka chiragareska vak kinas.** *They have just sharpened that paddle.* *Pl:* **achiragares.**

achirap *n.* salt. **Angabas nanga chirap mêtka gunan.** *There is no salt at the store.* *Variant:* **chirap.**

achirka *n.* shellfish sp.; clam shell from the sea; is purple and white; up to 8 cm across. *Pl:* **achir.**

achirkēsengga *n.* comb. **Nēmava achirkēsengga vak?** *Whose comb is that? Ava achirkēsengga da airiarka.* *His comb is green.* *Pl:* **achirkēseng.**

achivulucha *n.* grasshopper sp.; grey-brown colour; wings have a yellow stripe at the tip; bores holes in soft wood. *Pl:* **achivulu.**

achlacholachi *n.* grub sp.; edible; white; up to 4 cm long and very fat (like the top of a person's thumb); eats the wood at the top of the coconut palm and areca palm. *Pl:* **achlachol.**

achlelachi *n.* large intestine. **Ta chut kama vlēmga da vê sêchama chusemgi ama chlelachi.** *They speared the pig in its large intestine.* *Pl:* **achêlel.** *Variant:* **chlelachi.**

achluing *adj.* black. **Rura avathê tha**

mu baul ma chluing. *Those people wore black clothes. Variant: chluing; achluing; achêluing.*

achluingbēs vêt *vi-so.* be blackish. **At baulgi ma chêluingbēs vêthachi.** *Her wraparound skirt (laplap) is a shade of black. Variant: achêluingbēs vêt.*

achmêlêk those particular flat ones.

achrathe those particular people.

achrika *n.* lizard sp.; green back and brown body; up to 8 cm long. *Pl: achirk.*

achririaski *n.* poisonous centipede. **Chririaska cha vlêng kama vlêmga ma morka.** *The centipede killed the big pig. Pl: achririas. Variant: chririas-ka.*

achrnas *adj.* hot. **Kama chunêngga cha naingêm snania ngo da chêrnas.** *The sun shone on me and it was hot. Variant: achernas; achêrnas.*

achrnas mêt *vi-so.* **1 •** be brave. **Chrnas mêtngê.** *You are brave.*

2 • be hard; be difficult. **Chrnas mêtngêt.** *They are difficult.*

3 • be salty. **Chinap avang dē achêrnas mêt ngêt.** *Those ashes are salty. Variant: chrnas mêt.*

achrnasmêtka *n.* brave man. *Pl: achrnasmêtta.*

achrnasmêtki *n.* brave woman. **Achrnasmêtki dē chia vlê chama marupini.** *The brave woman killed a small cassowary.*

achrnas pêt *vi-so.* try hard. **Toes achrnas pêthatha mêt sunaski.** *The children try hard in school.*

achrnas tēm *vi-so.* be hot. **Amêsmês da achrnas tēmngêt.** *The food is hot. Variant: chêrnas tēm.*

achuan *n.* rice. **Ma Bruno cha svao thêchama chuan nêvêt gua lat.** *Bruno stole rice from my garden. Variant: chuan. See: achun'ga 'sand'. Note: only ch.*

achuêtgielmêtmon'ga *n.* deep sea fish sp.; has a long, protruding, sharp upper jaw, and a short lower jaw. *Pl: achuêtgielmêtmon.*

achuithêm *n.* earth oven (mumu). **Kia mu mrang dêm atha achuithêm nê-**

chama thêlêng. *She covered her earth oven (mumu) with leaves. See: avithêm 'earth oven (mumu)'.*

achulbingga *n.* tongue. **Mamga dē chuvêt ava chulbingga.** *Dad has a short tongue. Pl: achulubaing. Variant: kulbingga; chulibingga.*

achulit *vi-so.* be wet. **Tha mē va vêt dē achulit tha mo nēmêt kê sainggi.** *They arrived home and all of them were wet from the rain.*

achultêngga *n.* bamboo sp.; grows on high ridges; grows when the *achevungga* species is dying off. **Achultêngga dē chama changanga avama changgat ma ngêthik klan kama kaivovo.** *The achultêngga species grows on high ridges, its stem and leaves are like the kaivovo species. Pl: achultêng.*

achuluing black.

achumer *adj.* clean. **Achumer nge, arêktêm nge ama muthêmês pêthange.** *You are clean, you are holy, you are glorious.*

achumerkumer *adj.* very clean. **Athama sospen ma chia thor ngêt sok achumerkumer ngêt.** *Her saucepans that she washed are very clean.*

achumês *adj.* male. **Vaim daithang da achumês.** *Those dogs are male.*

achumêska *n.* male. **Nanais thoemga ma chumêska.** *Nanais's child is a boy. Pl: achumêsta (human plural). Pl: achumês (non-human plural). Variant: umask (Abilta dialect); chumêska.*

achumgi *n.* cough; cold. **Sameng da chumgi mêt ka.** *Sameng has a cough. Pl: chum. Variant: chumgi.*

achunêm *n.* packet of rice; especially a 1 kg bag of rice. **In vondêm mêt aina chunêm.** *Those two bought a packet of rice. See: chuan 'rice'; raisêm 'packet of rice'.*

achun'ga *n.* sand. **Nave sêng arenggi da chun'ga ma mërka.** *Along the river the sand is nice. Pl: achuan. Variant: chun'ga.*

achun'ga voes *n.* sandflies. *Note: no endings.*

achun'gi *n.* large area of sand. *Pl: achuan.*

achuravesik *n.* revelation.

achurepki *n.* dolphin. **Churepki chi don nanas mēt kama garēski.** *The dolphin jumped in the sea.* *Pl:* **achurep.** *Variant:* **churepki.**

achurnaing *n.* meat; flesh; especially of pigs, chickens or coconuts. **Duraik angētha churnaing da mēr mēt ngēt.** *Chicken meat tastes good.* *Note:* no endings.

achurningim *n.* muscle. **Ngua met vētka aiska maululcha da aruan gua churningvap.** *I went a long way on the road and my muscles hurt.* *Pl:* **achurningbap.** *Pl:* **achurniang.**

achururka *n.* reef fish sp.; pink with stout body; smaller than the *gēmēlcha* species; easy to find on the reef at night. *Pl:* **achurchur.**

achurvuchuvacha *n.* lungs. **Tha tēs kama vēmēnga avama churvuchuvacha.** *They ate the lungs of the pig.* *Pl:* **achurvuchuva.**

achuskuska *n.* hissing noise; e.g. the noise of pressurised air. *Pl:* **achuskus.**

achuskuska mēt *vi-so.* make a hissing sound; e.g. by shushing a child or the sound made by a jet plane. **Kama vēmēnga chē bang da chuskuska mētka.** *The pig runs and hisses.* **Purēk mēni chama karki athama taiachi da kosa achuskuska mētki.** *The tyre of the car punctured and a hissing noise came out.*

achutathinēnga *n.* seahawk. **Chutathinēnga chē prap savama thinēnga.** *The seahawk flew with his fish.* *Morph:* **achut-thinēm-ka.** *Lit:* spear-fish-M.SG. *Pl:* **achutathinēm.**

achutdrir *n.* respect. **Veā ngiaet da giama chutdrir da ngi kur angēt sēvēt atha.** *When you go, show your respect for others.* *Note:* no endings.

achutkut *n.* writing. **Ngū suchup sēchama chutkut.** *I erase the writing.* *Variant:* **chutkut.**

achutkutki *n.* drawing. **Kama achutkut avang da ngēt naingim mamēr.** *That drawing looks beautiful.* *Variant:* **chutkutki.** *See:* **ailachi** 'picture; image'.

achut ngēthathengbēt *n.* chair. **Ava**

vētka da thēchēp nēchama achut ngēthathengngimēlēk. *His house is full of chairs.* *Variant:* **achut ngēthathengēt** (Abilta dialect).

achut ngēthathengēt chair. *Usage:* Abilta dialect.

achuvel *n.* greens. *Usage:* Also known as 'aupa' in Tolai. **Ngua mēs kama chuvel da amēr mēt ngēt.** *I ate the soft greens and they tasted nice.*

achuvelithachēn'ga *n.* reef fish sp.; red and light brown colour; red inside its mouth; up to 50 cm long. *Pl:* **achuvelithachēn.**

achuvēt *adj.* short. **Lamēsavap ta ithēvap da achuvēt ngavap.** *These coconuts are short.* **Giama angēthika achēk da achuvētka.** *One of your fingers is short.* *Variant:* **chuvēt.**

achuvoracha *n.* betel pepper (daka) plant. **Andrew cha vēt kama achuvoracha dē chave cha dēn.** *Andrew planted the betel pepper (daka) and it is growing.* *Pl:* **achuvor.** *Variant:* **achevoracha; chevorachi.**

achuvoracha mustard plant.

achuvorves *n.* betel pepper (daka) leaves; mustard leaves. **Kama amues dē ngē tēs kama achuvor.** *Grasshoppers eat mustard leaves.* *Variant:* **achēvorves.** *Pl:* **achuvor.** *See:* **ludēngbēs** 'betel pepper (daka) leaves; mustard leaves'.

adamga *n.* name of *Mēndas* mask; tall and rounded; carried by the dancer and supported by another man; has a pointed top with feathers extending up and a thick strong stem at the bottom; designs on the front.

adēdēn *adj.* 1 • odd; strange. **Daniel dava musnēng da dēdēn diva chē tēk samuk.** *Daniel had the strange idea to say bad words.*

2 • confused; delirious; crazy; insane; altered psychological states in general. **Kama chumēska avik sok ka naik da dēdēn'ga mamēr.** *That man there was really drunk and really insane.*

adedēr *adj.* tight; e.g. fishing line that has a large fish pulling on it. **Adedēr kama seska sēchama baul.** *The rope is tight because of the clothes (hanging*

off of it). *Variant: dedēr.*

adeguanēk *num.* three large ones. *Gram:* Extended plural. **Kama karki chital kama mēnginēk ama adeguanēk.** *The truck carried three large logs. Variant: andeguanēk.*

adēvaung *num.* three. *Gram:* Human plural and count neutral. **Cha ngip nēmēt ki china thoes ma dēvaung.** *He died and left her with three children. Variant: duvaung; andēvaung.*

adichi *n.* taro. **Nēma cha mēn kama dichī avaik?** *Who pulled out that taro? Variant: ndichi. See: anot 'taro'.*

adigl *n.* 1 • piece of taro. **Ka mēs kama digl ma ngia von ngo.** *He ate the piece of taro that you gave me.*

2 • palm of hand. *Pl: adigleng.*

adildil *adj.* dried up. **Da sa uthi sēp kalan a tlēng ama dildil.** *And we fall like dried leaves. Variant: dildil.*

adini *n.* small taro. *Variant: taro. See: adichi 'taro'.*

aduguagleng *num.* three pieces. *Gram:* Excised plural. **Ngiat kama duligleng ma aduguagleng sagēlēm ngo.** *You get three flat stones for me.*

adugamēlēk *num.* three flat ones. *Gram:* Flat plural. **Thēlēngimēlēk ma adugamēlēk ba ngo.** *There are three leaves for me.*

aduguaseng *num.* three long ones. *Gram:* Long plural. **Angama mēngiseng ma aduguaseng ba cha.** *There are three poles for him.*

aduguathong *num.* three small ones. *Gram:* Diminutive plural. **Duraiki chia bēkpēt da thoes ngēmo. Ngēmo ngē ngip dak nēvēt kama aduguathong.** *The chicken hatched her chicks. They all died except three.*

aduguavap *num.* three short ones. *Gram:* Reduced plural. **Kama vlembap ma aduguavap ngē ve mēt kama ichethachi.** *There are three piglets inside the fenced area. Ut von cha nēchama singapo ma aduguavap.* *We gave him three singapores. Variant: anduguavap.*

adulemga *n.* elbow. **Glenda chinatha lugutka ini benmēna da chia vai mēthaca dulemga nēchama amēngēm.**

Glenda and her husband were fighting and she hit his elbow with a piece of wood. Pl: adulam. Variant: dulemga.

adungdung *adj.* empty. **Sa cha thechem nēmēthava ingipki ava ven'gi a dungdunggi chēlan.** *He arose from his death so the grave is empty. Ta thēn kama urat ama dungdung ve mēt chama bangga avē chulem.* *They hung the empty baskets in the corners of the house. Variant: dungdung.*

aduvanguik *num.* three. *Gram:* Feminine plural. **Lēvop ma aduvanguik.** *Three women.*

ae *interj.* Oh!; expression of shock. **Ae! Sa ngua lu nge ma ngia sēvau thēguama sen'gi.** *Oh! I saw you, you were stealing my knife.*

aenēm *n.* short iron spear for husking coconuts. *Variant: enēm. From: English, Tok Pisin: iron, ain.*

aenilk tree sp. *Usage: Abilta dialect.*

aen'ga *n.* iron spear. **Ka chut kama vlēmga nēchama en'ga dē chama plēmga cha ngip.** *He speared the pig with the iron spear and the pig died. Pl: aen. Variant: en'ga. From: English, Tok Pisin: iron, ain.*

aer *adj.* clear; light; especially of the sky. **Sa erki.** *It is clear.*

areaer *n.* dawn. **Mērmēr duraik ngēthi tnok peia areaer.** *Roosters always crow at dawn.*

aerki *n.* light; brightness. **Aer ama chēndichēn.** *Lots of light(s). Sa ngave aerki.* *It is clearing up [Lit: becoming brighter]. Pl: aer.*

againi *pro.* some small thing. *Gram:* Diminutive singular indefinite pronoun. **Ngī bon dēchama anggini avēni ma gaini dē koi mamēr ia ngi ni von sēchama morini?** *Instead of giving a little, why don't you give something big? Variant: anggini; gaini.*

...

ayauski *n.* shadow. **Mamēr ia ngi tlu gia yauski vea ngua mair mēt kama chunēngga.** *You can see your shadow if you stand in the sun. Pl: ayaus. See: ailachi 'shadow'.*

B - b

ba at; on; over.

bachēvang that particular one; those

particular ones; those particular flat ones.

Y - y

yamechi *n.* crocodile. **Pius ka chut kama yamechi nave sēng arenggi.** *Pius speared the crocodile at the mouth of the river. Pl: yame. See: basiochi* 'crocodile'.

yaungga *n.* tree sp.; used in the cleansing ceremony that follows a raid on another village; becomes a

dangerous tree after the ceremony and must not be touched. *Pl: yaung.*

yavacha *n.* banana sp.; ladyfinger banana. **Tēchēp nēchama yava ithē mailu ia aung cha vêt ngēt.** *There are a lot of ladyfinger bananas here, maybe someone planted them. Pl: yava.*

English–Mali finderlist

A - a

abalone **thēvēlka**. *n.* shellfish sp.; small abalone; shell is brown outside and mother-of-pearl inside; is flat; up to 6 cm long; shell covers its entire back; can stick strongly to the reef; lives out on the reef where the sea breaks. *Pl:* **thēvēl**. *Variant:* **tēvēlka**.

abandon **don ma**. *sa-vi.* 1 • clear land for a new garden. – 2 • throw away; abandon. *Variant:* **thon ma**.

abandoned house **urumbucha**. *n.*

abandoned house. *Pl:* **urumbu**.

abandoned house or village **ambilki**. *n.* abandoned house or village. *Pl:* **ambil**.

able to, be ~ **mamēr na**. *vi-so.* be possible for; be able to.

...

axe **thepka**. *n.* axe. *Usage:* Abilta dialect. *Pl:* **athap**. *See:* **avēthapki** 'axe'. *Note:* only th.

B - b

baby **athoemini**. *n.* baby.

back **buthicha**. *n.* spine; back. *Pl:* **buthi**.

back **thēng**. *n.* 1 • back. – 2 • top. – 3 • behalf. *Note:* only th. *Note:* no endings.

...

worried face **sachongachi**. *n.* 1 • gaze. – 2 • worried face. – 3 • depths of a pool. *Variant:* **sachong**.

worried, look ~ **ngiem sravo**. *adv.* look worried; look surprised; look shocked; people look like this, e.g. if there is a fight happening but no-one knows what is going on.

worry **irēs**. *vi-so.* 1 • be sad. – 2 • worry.

worship **lotu**. *sa-vi.* worship.

worship **lotu sēvēt**. *vt.* worship; adore; praise.

worship **tares pēt**. *vt.* praise; worship. *Variant:* **rares pēt; thares pēt**.

Wow! **vavu**. *interj.* Wow!

wrap up **bēng bēt**. *vt.* 1 • wrap up. – 2 • cover. *Variant:* **vēng bēt**.

wriggle around **tusachus**. *sa-vi.* wriggle around because of irritation; toss and turn e.g. while trying to sleep. *Variant:* **thusachus; dusachus; musachus; thusavus; tusavus; dusavus; musavus**.

wrist **sengangēthaik angēt vus**. *n.* wrist.

write **kut pēt**. *vt.* write. *Variant:* **chuēt pēt; chut pēt; kuēt pēt**.

writhe **bēnmalivi**. *sa-vi.* writhe; thrash around; especially something thrashing around in death throws. *Variant:* **vēnmalivi; bēnmaliwi; vēnmaliwi**.

writhe **piru**. *sa-vi.* writhe. *Variant:* **viru**.

writing **achutkut**. *n.* writing. *Variant:* **chutkut**.

wrong, be ~ **surnanas**. *sa-vi.* be wrong.

Y - y

yam **narichi**. *n.* yam. *Pl:* **narēk**. *Variant:* **narchi**.

yawn **asechaski**. *n.* yawn. *Pl:* **asechas**.

yaws **mamuaing**. *n.* yaws.

yaws, crab ~ **aisoska**. *n.* crab yaws. *Pl:* **aisos**. *Variant:* **isoska**.

year **amundika**. *n.* year. *Pl:* **amundik**. *Variant:* **mundik**.

yeast **isis**. *n.* 1 • baking powder. - 2 • yeast.

yell **pērēk mēt**. *vi-so.* 1 • be torn; be ripped. - 2 • shout; yell. *Variant:* **vērēk mēt**.

yellow **agethon**. *adj.* yellow. *Variant:* **agēthon**.

yellow, be ~ **agethonas vēt**. *vi-so.* be yellow. *Variant:* **gethon**.

yellowfin tuna **atun'gi**. *n.* fish sp.; yellowfin tuna. *Pl:* **atun**.

yes **ia**. *interj.* yes.

yes **kinak**. *interj.* yes; all right. *Variant:* **chinak**.

yesterday **milani**. *adv.* yesterday.

yet **as**. *disc.* 1 • still. - 2 • yet. - 3 • just.

yet **askok**. *disc.* 1 • still. *Gram:* Atelic realis. - 2 • yet. *Gram:* Atelic realis. - 3 • just. *Gram:* Atelic realis. *Morph:* **as=kok**. *Gloss:* still=just.

yet, and ~ **das**. *coord.* 1 • and still. - 2 • and yet. - 3 • and just. *Morph:* **da=as**. *Gloss:* and=yet.

you **nge**. *pro.* you. *Gram:* Second person singular class three pronoun.

you **ngi**. *pro.* you. *Gram:* Second person singular class two pronoun. *Variant:* **nge**.

you **ngia**. *pro.* 1 • you. *Gram:* Second person singular class one pronoun. - 2 • your. *Gram:* Second person singular possessive pronoun.

you all **ngēn**. *pro.* you all. *Gram:* Second person class one pronoun and second person class three pronoun.

you all **ngēni**. *pro.* you all. *Gram:* Second person plural class two pronoun.

you all and **ngēnē**. *pro.* you all and. *Morph:* **ngēn=nē**. *Gloss:* 2PL.III=and. *Variant:* **ngēna**.

you and **nginē**. *pro.* you and. *Morph:* **ngi=nē**. *Gloss:* 2SG.III=and. *Variant:* **ngina**.

you two **en**. *pro.* you two. *Gram:* Second person dual class three pronoun.

you two **in**. *pro.* 1 • you two. *Gram:* Second person dual class one pronoun. - 2 • those two, they. *Gram:* Third person dual class one pronoun.

you two **ini**. *pro.* 1 • you two. *Gram:* Second person dual class two pronoun. - 2 • those two, they. *Gram:* Second person dual class two pronoun.

you two and **inē**. *pro.* 1 • you two and. - 2 • those two and. *Morph:* **in=nē**. *Gloss:* 2/3DL.III=and. *Variant:* **ina**.

you two, some of your **ainanga**. *pro.* 1 • you two, some of your. *Gram:* Second person dual possessive pronoun and non-specific possessive pronoun. - 2 • those two, some of their. *Gram:* Third person dual possessive pronoun and non-specific possessive pronoun. *Morph:* **ain=anga**. *Gloss:* 2/3DL.POSS=NSPEC.

you two, some of your **ainangama**. *pro.* 1 • you two, some of your. *Gram:* Second person dual possessive pronoun and indefinite possessive pronoun. - 2 • those two, some of their. *Gram:* Third person dual possessive pronoun and indefinite possessive pronoun. *Morph:* **ain=angama**. *Gloss:* 2/3DL.POSS=INDEF.

you two, your **ain**. *pro.* 1 • you two, your. *Gram:* Second person dual possessive pronoun. - 2 • those two, their. *Gram:* Third person dual possessive pronoun.

you two, your **aina**. *pro.* 1 • you two, your. *Gram:* Second person dual possessive pronoun and possessive pronoun and specific

article. – 2 • those two, their. *Gram*: Third person dual possessive pronoun and possessive pronoun and specific article. *Morph*: **ain=a**. *Gloss*: 2/3DL.POSS=SPEC.

you two, your **ainama**. *pro.* 1 • you two, your. *Gram*: Second person dual possessive pronoun and emphatic possessive pronoun. – 2 • those two, their. *Gram*: Third person dual possessive pronoun and emphatic possessive pronoun.

young **athuares**. *adj.* young person.

young animal **thaembēm**. *n.* 1 • child. *Morph*: **at=oem-vēm**. *Gloss*: 3F.SG.POSS child-reduced.SG. – 2 • young animal; especially puppies or piglets. *Pl*: **thaembap**. *Variant*: **taembem**. *See*: **thoemga** ‘child; son; student; assistant’.

young man **thuareska**. *n.* young man. *Pl*: **thuaresta**. *Note*: only th.

young woman **thuareski**. *n.* young woman.

younger sister **aliki**. *n.* younger sister.

your **angan**. *pro.* your. *Gram*: Second person plural possessive pronoun.

your **angana**. *pro.* your. *Gram*: Second person plural possessive pronoun and possessive pronoun and specific article. *Morph*: **angan=a**. *Gloss*: 2PL.POSS=SPEC.

your **gi**. *pro.* your. *Gram*: Second person singular possessive pronoun.

your **gia**. *pro.* your. *Gram*: Second person singular possessive pronoun and possessive pronoun and specific article. *Morph*: **gi=a**. *Gloss*: 2SG.POSS=SPEC.

your **giana**. *pro.* your. *Gram*: Second person singular possessive pronoun and emphatic possessive pronoun.

your **giangama**. *pro.* your. *Gram*: Second person singular possessive pronoun and indefinite possessive pronoun. *Morph*: **gi=**

angama. *Gloss*: 2SG.POSS=INDEF.

your **ngia**. *pro.* 1 • you. *Gram*: Second person singular class one pronoun. – 2 • your. *Gram*: Second person singular possessive pronoun.

your, any of ~ **angenangama**. *pro.* any of your. *Gram*: Second person singular possessive pronoun and indefinite possessive pronoun. *Morph*: **angen=angama**. *Gloss*: 2PL.POSS= INDEF.

your, some of ~ **anganama**. *pro.* some of your. *Gram*: Second person plural possessive pronoun and non-specific possessive pronoun. *Morph*: **angan=ma**. *Gloss*: 2PL.POSS= EMPH.

your, some of ~ **angēnanga**. *pro.* some of your. *Gram*: Second person plural possessive pronoun and non-specific possessive pronoun. *Morph*: **angēn=anga**. *Gloss*: 2PL.POSS= NSPEC.

your, some of ~ **gianga**. *pro.* some of your. *Gram*: Second person singular possessive pronoun and non-specific possessive pronoun. *Morph*: **gi=anga**. *Gloss*: 2SG.POSS= NSPEC.

your; you two, ~ **ain**. *pro.* 1 • you two, your. *Gram*: Second person dual possessive pronoun. – 2 • those two, their. *Gram*: Third person dual possessive pronoun.

your; you two, ~ **aina**. *pro.* 1 • you two, your. *Gram*: Second person dual possessive pronoun and possessive pronoun and specific article. – 2 • those two, their. *Gram*: Third person dual possessive pronoun and possessive pronoun and specific article. *Morph*: **ain=a**. *Gloss*: 2/3DL.POSS=SPEC.

your; you two, ~ **ainama**. *pro.* 1 • you two, your. *Gram*: Second person dual possessive pronoun and emphatic possessive pronoun. – 2 • those two, their. *Gram*: Third person dual possessive pronoun and emphatic possessive pronoun.

Z - z

Zion **Sion**. *n.* Zion.

Organisation of the thesaurus

The thesaurus is organised into the following categories:

THE NATURAL WORLD

A Landscape, country and water

- A0 General
- A1 Topographical features (valley, hill, river, road)
- A2 Celestial features (moon, stars, northern lights)
- A3 Water
 - A3.0 General (drown, splash, wet)
 - A3.1 Precipitation (hail, mist, dew)
 - A3.2 Water sources (springs, puddles, lakes)
 - A3.3 The ocean (waves, tides)
- A4 Geological, other substances (sand, plastic, charcoal)

B Weather and cyclic time

- B1 Meteorological conditions (wind, cloud, thunder)
- B2 Cyclical time
 - B2.1 Diurnal cycle (early morning, evening)
 - B2.2 Lunar cycle (new moon, high moon)
 - B2.3 Seasonal cycle (seasons, months, holidays)
 - B2.4 Weekly cycle (names of days)
- B3 Geological events (volcanic eruption, earthquake)

C Location and direction

- C1 Relative location and direction (from the top, middle)
- C2 Absolute direction (north, south, from the west)
- C3 Nominal demonstratives (these two, that flat one)
- C4 Distance and proximity (nearby, towards)
- C5 Pronouns (him, who, my, yours, herself)
- C6 Adverbial demonstratives (this, here, this far)
- C7 Interrogatives (where, when)

D Plants

- D0 General (thorn, twig, leaf, bark)
- D1 Trees and palms (rosewood, bush palm, orange tree)
- D2 Shrubs and vines
- D3 Smaller plants (vegetable plants, herbs)
- D4 Grasses and bamboo
- D5 Tubers and roots
- D6 Water plants (seaweed, algae)
- D7 Fungi and truffles (mushrooms)
- D8 Mosses and lichens

E Fauna

- E0 General (categories of animals)
- E1 Animals that go on land (pigs, wallaby)
- E2 Animals that fly (parrots, seagulls, bats)
- E3 Reptiles
 - E3.0 Other reptiles
 - E3.1 Snakes
 - E3.2 Lizards
- E4 Water creatures
 - E4.0 Large sea creatures (sharks, dolphins)
 - E4.1 Fish
 - E4.2 Eels
 - E4.3 Prawns and crayfish
 - E4.4 Shell fish (oysters, shells)
 - E4.5 All other sea and shore life (sea cucumber, jellyfish)
- E5 Crabs (hermit crabs)
- E6 Amphibians (frogs, toads)
- E7 Insects, other land arthropods, grubs
 - E7.0 General
 - E7.1 Flies
 - E7.2 Spiders
 - E7.3 Ants
 - E7.4 Grasshoppers

F Physical properties

- F0 General
- F1 Appearance
 - F1.1 Visibility and colour (clear, bright, invisible)
 - F1.2 Size, shape, arrangement, pattern (cracked)
- F2 Temperature, weight, texture (hard, spongy, oily)
- F3 Sounds - their types and qualities (loud, crackle)
- F4 Tastes and smells (sour, bitter, sweet, stink)
- F5 Value (precious, worthless)

G Quantification

- G1 Quantity (lots, another of the same type, nothing)
- G2 Numerals

HUMANS, HUMAN QUALITIES

H Human classification

- H0 General (names, to name someone)
- H1 Spirits and devils (ghosts, witches, monsters)
- H2 Peoples and language groups (Mali, Europeans)
- H3 People by age, development, life cycle
 - H3.0 General (adolescent, infant)
 - H3.1 Male (young boy, adolescent male)
 - H3.2 Female (young girl, adolescent female)
- H4 Roles and status terms (shaman, jack of all trades)
- H5 Types of people not related to status/profession

- H6 Address terms
- I *Human qualities and emotions*
 - I1 Personality and moral evaluations (funny, talkative)
 - I2 Skill, ability, power (strong, courageous, skilled)
 - I3 Feelings, and emotions (homesickness, jealous)
- J *Body parts and products (animal and human)*
 - J0 General (egg)
 - J1 Non-localised parts (fur, body hair, fat, wart, scar)
 - J2 Head (brain, eyeball, tears, earwax, clean shaven)
 - J3 Torso (intestines, tail, stomach, throat, neck, genitals)
 - J4 Limbs (wing, thigh, fingernail, footprint)
- K *Body states and functions*
 - K1 Physiological reactions (breath, suck, cry, lay eggs)
 - K2 Body states
 - K2.1 Temporary (sleep, tired, thirsty, pregnant, bleed)
 - K2.2 Permanent (blind, deaf)
 - K3 Sickness, death, disease, injury (unconscious, vomit)
 - K4 Other things done with the body (blow, chew, cry)
- L *Stance and motion*
 - L1 Stance, position
 - L1.0 Stance, position - general (rest, crouch, wait)
 - L1.1 Stance, position - vertical axis (stand)
 - L1.2 Stance, position - horizontal axis (sit, lie down)
 - L2 Movement
 - L2.0 Movement - general (arrive, fly, paddle, chase)
 - L2.1 Movement - vertical axis (walk, up, climb, dive)
 - L2.2 Movement - horizontal axis (roll, go across)
 - L3 Open and close
 - L3.1 Open (hole, gap, orifice, expose, empty)
 - L3.2 Close (block, obstruct, finish, switch off, fill)
 - L4 Exist (be, be lost)
 - L5 Do (attempt, succeed, make)
 - L6 Change of state (become)
- M *Artefacts, material culture and manufactured things*
 - M0 General (to fix, mend, wash clothes)
 - M1 Tools, weapons, belongings
 - M2 Built environment
 - M2.0 General (build a house, housework, fence)
 - M2.1 Parts of a building (house posts, doorway)
 - M2.2 Furniture
 - M3 Clothes, materials and decorations (coat, headdress)
 - M4 Nautical (canoe, paddle, sail, anchor)
 - M5 Transfer of goods (sell, trade, steal)
 - M6 Vehicles (car, truck, motorcycle, aeroplane)

HUMAN INTER-RELATING, HUMANS SOCIALLY

N Kinship

N1 Kin terms

O Marriage, sex, nurturing

O1 Marriage and sexual relations

O2 Pregnancy and childbirth (birth, stages of pregnancy)

O3 Rearing babies and children (adoption, look after)

P Speaking, communication and sounds

P1 Speaking (call out, ask, stutter, explain)

P2 Interjections, imperatives, function words

P2.1 Functional affixes and particles

P2.2 Interjections

P2.3 Conjunctions

P2.4 Subordinators

P2.5 Articles

P2.6 Discourse markers

P3 Negations, assertions, possibility (perhaps, true, no)

P4 Non-verbal communication (write, sign language)

P5 Sounds (dog growl, whistle, clapping, onomatopoeia)

Q Social interaction, relationships and behaviour

Q0 General (behave, warn someone of trouble)

Q1 Fighting (enemy, get revenge)

Q2 Verbal quarrelling (provoke, ridicule, tease, annoy)

Q3 Making peace, maintaining social harmony

Q4 Games, entertainment, laughter, joking (play)

Q5 Being affected (being helped)

Q6 Permission and prohibition

Q7 Community

HUMAN INTERACTION WITH THE NATURAL WORLD

R Religion, ceremony, law and the supernatural

R0 General

R1 Law, sacred places, legends

R2 Ceremony and rituals

R2.1 Ceremonial objects

R2.2 Symbols

R3 Death and mourning

R4 Taboos, strictures and secret knowledge

R5 Healing and medicine

R5.1 Traditional and ritual healing

R5.2 Modern medicine (injection)

R6 Singing and dancing

R7 Feasting

R8 Christianity

- S *Gathering, farming, hunting, tracking*
 - S1 Gathering (collection, pick up, sort out)
 - S2 Hunting
 - S3 Fishing
 - S4 Farming and propagation (clearing land, planting)
- T *Fire and cooking*
 - T1 Fire (cooking fire, matches, burn, smoke)
 - T2 Food preparation, cooking, distribution (ripe)
- U *Human uses of natural resources*
 - U1 Food (meat, berries, bread)
 - U2 Narcotics (alcohol, tobacco)
 - U3 Medicines
 - U4 Building materials, weaving, basket materials
 - U5 Things that are bad for you (poisons, stings)
- V *Thinking, perception and attention*
 - V1 Sense and perception
 - V1.1 Seeing (look out, inspect, search)
 - V1.2 Hearing (listen)
 - V1.3 Tasting (try, taste)
 - V1.4 Smell (sniff)
 - V1.5 Physical sensations (feel)
 - V2 Cognition
 - V2.1 Mental states (be calm, be delirious)
 - V2.2 Mental processes and experiences (think, dream)
 - V2.3 Knowledge and learning (try, graduate)
- W *Handling and physical transfer*
 - W0 General
 - W1 Taking, touching, obtaining (snatch, receive, put on)
 - W2 Holding, carrying, moving something around (lead)
 - W3 Letting go, giving, leave be (pour, transfer, spread)
- X *Impact and surface contact*
 - X0 General (split apart, throw, rip, break, dismantle)
 - X1 With an instrument (spear, mark, chop)
 - X2 Due to pressure (grind, snap, twist, burst)
 - X3 Sticking, tying, untying (tie up, cover)
 - X4 Surface contact (rub, peel, scrape, wipe)
- Y *Speed, manner and relative time*
 - Y0 General (how, like this, manner)
 - Y1 Speed and manner (fast, carefully, fiercely)
 - Y2 Relative time and duration (when, previously, new)
 - Y3 Serialisation (before doing something else, last)
 - Y4 Degree

Thesaurus

A LANDSCAPE, COUNTRY AND WATER

A0 General

ivētki *n.* 1 • earth; soil; dirt. – 2 • land. – 3 • world; planet earth.

luchupki *n.* space; e.g. the space of a playground or dancing ground.

luchuvini *n.* small space.

A1 Topographical features

abilēm *n.* old place; a place where there used to be a village.

avram *n.* garden plot; specifically a plot within a larger section of garden that has been assigned to a particular person; the section is divided into plots for different crops.

awal *n.* track; specifically the direction of the undergrowth, like grasses, which shows the direction a person has gone.

basis *n.* passage between reef.

braingia *n.* small creek.

vuētkā *n.* village.

A2 Celestial features

usupki *n.* sky.

A3 Water

A3.0 General

abaringgi *n.* water that falls down a waterfall.

vingloinggi *n.* whirlpool.

A3.1 Precipitation

airvēthaualki *n.* sunshower.

athēvuiki *n.* rain cloud.

auvērēngachi *n.* fog.

avolam *n.* rainy season.

saengbap *n.* storm; heavy rain.

saenggi *n.* rain.

A3.2 Water sources

achēruacha *n.* side branch of river; dries up during the dry season.

vanakdēmga *n.* first flood; makes plants bend over.

A3.3 The ocean

agarēski *n.* sea.

vanim *vt.* roll around; turn over; e.g. movements of waves and fabric.

A4 Geological, other substances

achēthoska *n.* coals of a fire.

thabucha *n.* dust; ash; specifically white ash from a fire.

unēpka *n.* dust.

vēthen *n.* lime powder.

B WEATHER AND CYCLIC TIME

B1 Meteorological conditions

achēluinggi *n.* cloud.

achēluingini *n.* small cloud.

umēngachi *n.* flash flood.

vilēcha *n.* crack of lightning; the sound of lightning, rather than the flash of light.

vinggulini *n.* bolt of lightning.

vunakdēmga *n.* first flood; makes plants bend over.

B2 Cyclical time

B2.1 Diurnal cycle

areaer *n.* dawn.

athēchasēp *n.* morning.

mathēchasepka *n.* morning.

B2.2 Lunar cycle

ayachun'gi *n.* month.

B2.3 Seasonal cycle

amunam *n.* holiday.

vunakdēmga *n.* first flood; makes plants bend over.

B2.4 Weekly cycle

maila chuvēsnia *disc.* 1 • the other day. - 2 • last time.

mubang *adv.* 1 • tomorrow. - 2 • next day.

B3 Geological events

chēn'gēn *n.* tremor.

chēn'gēn'gi *n.* earthquake.

puk tēm *sa-vi.* erupt.

pus pēm *vi-so.* erupt; burst out.

puspēmgi *n.* eruption.

C LOCATION AND DIRECTION

C1 Relative location and direction

achais *n.* left side of something.

...

vatkivatki na *vi-so.* walk clumsily; especially to describe a person walking along and looking down as they walk.

Y2 Relative time and duration

as *disc.* 1 • still. - 2 • yet.

asik *disc.* future; when. *Gram:* Irrealis marker.

asip *disc.* later.

...

uer *adv.* before.

Y4 Degree

kinak *disc.* just.

machēlak *adv.* little bit.

mamor *adv.* excessively; very much; terribly.

masa *disc.* 1 • certainly. - 2 • very much; a lot. *Gram:* In clause final position only.

mo *adv.* all.

sangel kuvēt *adv.* almost.