Asilulu–English Dictionary
NUSA

Linguistic Studies of Indonesian and Other Languages in Indonesia

VOLUMES 51 & 52, 2003

EDITORS:

Soenjono Dardjowidjojo, Jakarta
Bambang Kaswanti Purwo, Jakarta
Anton M. Moeliono, Jakarta
Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo, Yogyakarta

ASSISTANT EDITOR:

Yassir Nasanius

ADDRESS:

NUSA
Pusat Kajian Bahasa dan Budaya
Jalan Jenderal Sudirman 51
Jakarta 12930, Indonesia
Fax: (6221) 571-9560
E-mail: nusa@atmajaya.ac.id

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ISSN 0126 – 2874
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Asilulu's Mosque (1978)
PREFACE

About thirty-five years ago I began to study the language of Asilulu, a village on the island of Ambon in eastern Indonesia. At first, it was a hobby: a language to learn while I taught English at Universitas Pattimura in the provincial capital, Ambon city. After several months of sessions with an Asilulu speaker in the city, I visited Asilulu for the first time in November 1972 and decided to return there later to devote a few solid months to the project. So a year later in January 1974, for about two months I studied Asilulu in Asilulu, making notes and learning to speak. Between 1976 and 1981 I visited Asilulu frequently; indeed, between 1977 and 1979, I used Asilulu as my base of operations and residence while I undertook extensive field trips to other areas of Maluku, collecting data for my doctoral dissertation (Collins 1983a) and, later, The Linguistic Atlas of the Pacific (Wurm and Hattori 1982, 1983). During that time of intensive research, the language of Asilulu had become for me a touchstone for the dozens of other languages I explored. Understanding the morphology of Asilulu provided insights into other related language systems; knowing semantic sets in Asilulu facilitated data collection in other languages. Likewise, my growing familiarity with the concepts, cognates, and structures in other languages of Maluku pushed me to inquire in greater detail about Asilulu. Consequently, I began a file of lexical terms for comparative purposes which superseded my earlier learner's wordlists of Asilulu.

In 1981, when I began to teach in Malaysia at Universiti Kebangsaaan Malaysia (1981-1983), this lexical file was reorganized and typed into a basic dictionary format. That year I took it to Asilulu for proofreading and expansion in the field. In 1983 I consulted with colleagues in the Netherlands about improving the format. In 1984, when I began teaching at the University of Hawaii, I planned a general upgrading and revision of the Asilulu dictionary. All the materials were computerized and repeatedly edited. Moreover, on consecutive trips to Asilulu (June-July 1986, December 1986-January 1987, May-July 1987) the dictionary was revised, expanded and refined. This interplay of data collection in the field with data input and editing in Hawaii greatly improved the scope and depth of the original manuscript. But, of course, this dictionary, like all dictionaries, is not complete.

Although its original comparativist's bias has been somewhat balanced by more thorough attempts at data collection, and although recorded and transcribed texts now form a part of the corpus, too little attention has been paid to sociolinguistic variation within Asilulu village itself and with respect to the two other Asilulu variants spoken in the neighboring villages of Uren (or Ureng) and Hena Lima (or Negeri Lima). Furthermore, too few texts have been adequately analyzed. The identifications of plants, animals, insects, and fishes have been done merely on the basis of informant recognition of illustrations in books, not by rigorous scientific classification. Kinship and ritual terminology have not benefitted from an anthropologist's insights. Boat-builders, navigators, agriculturalists, and others should have been consulted too.

In short, the dictionary is an early attempt at providing lexicographic information about an almost unknown language in an equally obscure linguistics subgroup. The information presented is based solely on the variant of Asilulu spoken in Asilulu village itself, although two other dialects (Uren and Hena Lima) are spoken along the same coast. Precisely, because there is so little known, even this preliminary, circumscribed dictionary may already be of some value to comparativists, syntacticians, sociolinguists, anthropologists, and students of Maluku and Austronesian studies. Its numerous errors and inconsistencies are partly an artifact of the dictionary's layered history—first as a language learner's handbook, later a comparativist's fact-sheet, then a transcriber's summary notes, and finally an apprentice lexicographer's systemization —and partly a result of the sporadic bursts of study which

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alternated with long months of neglect. Its shortcomings are my responsibility; they remain all too apparent despite the generous help of scores of people.

I acknowledge here the financial assistance extended to me by the Volunteers in Asia (Stanford, California), the organization which, in January, 1972, brought me to Ambon for the first time, to the U.S. Department of Education, which allocated a Fulbright-Hays doctoral research fellowship in 1977 and, later, Fulbright research grants in 1986-1987 and 1987-1988, to conduct research in Maluku, and to the University of Hawaii for funding the computerization and the editing of the materials, first through a Revolving Research grant (1984-1985) and, then, through student assistance funding (1986-1987).

The dictionary was completed in 1988 and was accepted for publication at Cornell University's Southeast Asia Program (SEAP) Publications series. There followed some lengthy negotiations, in-depth copy-editing at Cornell and a drawn out re-editing in Honolulu. I am grateful to A. Kahin, then managing editor of SEAP Publications, and her staff for their encouragement and advice. I am even more grateful to G. Holton, who at my request undertook the final editing and computer formating of the dictionary text, a task he completed at the University of Hawaii in late 1994. Unfortunately, my decision in 1995 to accept a position at the Institute of the Malay World and Civilization, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, apparently coincided with some structural and management changes at SEAP. This left the Asilulu dictionary manuscript in a publisher's limbo for a decade. In early 2006, with the encouragement of A. Cohn (Cornell University) and the help of D. Homsher (SEAP, Cornell University), the manuscript emerged from that limbo and now appears in public. I express my sincere thanks to Bambang Kaswanti Purwo (Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya), who enthusiastically took on the task of publishing this dictionary.

I am grateful to the late D.J. Prentice, to J.U. Wolff, A.J. Schütz and J. Grimes, for providing solid advice about dictionary-making, to R. Hsu and J. Wang, for making the computerization of the materials possible both by providing and managing the program and by tolerating my inability to appreciate its arcane intricacies, to M. Florey, for painstakingly editing various early versions of the manuscript, to X. Wolff, for checking and verifying the zoological and botanical nomenclature as well as general editing, to Abdullah Saad, Darus Tharim and M. Maduell for typing manuscripts and entering data; and to A. Holle-Loppies and A. Sol, for encouraging and supporting this research from the beginning. I am grateful as well to D. van Minde, who secured Ambon’s population figures for me; and to Abd. Rabab Johari, who suggested some South Sulawesi sources for loanwords.

Of course, I am especially thankful to the people of Asilulu, who for thirty-five years have welcomed my presence in their village, and to the many speakers of speakers of Asilulu in Asilulu, Uren, and Hena Lima who have answered my questions and patiently helped me to learn their language. I mention here especially Tjon, Hidayat, Jeng, Tete, Muis, Atu, Kadir, Harun, Kata Usa, Leman, Salleh, Amin, Aman, Upi, Rabab, Nene Sata, Tete Ba, and Mama Jama. But mostly I am indebted to Bapak Achmad Mahulette and to his wife, the late Ibu Fatma Elly, and their children, Bilal, Sipa, and Tete, who have taught and nurtured me all these long years. They are my Asilulu family and teachers; to them this dictionary is affectionately dedicated.

James T. Collins
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INTRODUCTION

By one estimate there are 40-50 autochthonous languages spoken in Central Maluku (Collins 1983a). This means that in and around the islands of Seram and Buru about 5% of the world’s Austronesian languages are spoken by the indigenous population. These Austronesian languages of Maluku, diverse and numerous, are strikingly different from their cousin Austronesian languages in most parts of the Malay World, namely the languages of western Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore and southern Thailand. Indeed, comparative historical linguistics allocates these Maluku languages to a branch of Austronesian that includes the Austronesian languages of Oceania (Blust 1982, 1993), but not the languages of Borneo, Java or Sumatra. Likewise, a typology of grammars indicates that the languages of Central Maluku display complicated grammatical systems based (or formerly based) on verbal and nominal inflectional (conjugalational) paradigms, not the voice-marking affixational systems of the Philippine and western Austronesian languages (Haaksma 1933).

Yet these complex and very different Maluku languages have rarely been studied in any detail. It is true that a few languages, such as Alune spoken in western Seram, have been studied almost continuously from the early twentieth century; see, for example, Niggemeyer (1951-1952) and most recently Florey (1990, 1991, 1993, 2001). But, on the whole, the languages of Maluku, especially those of Central Maluku, have seldom been the focus of intense, contemporary linguistic research and description. Simply to complete our understanding of the Austronesian language family we should strive to study these languages occupying the geographic spaces between Asia and Oceania. Empiricism demands that we explore this poorly studied group of languages.

Moreover, these are fragile languages, struggling to survive in an increasingly difficult social environment. As Collins (2003) noted:

Maluku is a region of enormous language complexity, both historic and contemporary. The large number of languages spoken by small communities in an area with a long history of colonial exploitation and contemporary turmoil, combined with an epidemiological profile of typically low life expectancy and poor health care services increase the chances of a researcher witnessing the death of a language she or he has worked on within her or his lifetime. Language death and language attrition are facts of a researcher's life in Maluku; even mere historical linguists cannot be unconcerned with or unaware of the fact of the relentless decline and loss of indigenous languages.

Certainly, the task of documenting threatened languages is one that cannot be delayed, especially now when regional social unrest and discord is having an uncharted impact on them.

From another perspective, the fact that these languages have survived at all is a subject demanding research. This is a geopolitical area where we know that numerous languages have become extinct in the last 300 years; see Collins (1980a, 2003) among others for a sketch of the history of the languages and societies of the area. How, then, is it possible that so many languages still remain, admittedly some only poorly remembered but others still spoken across generational lines even in the face of serious competition from a powerful local vehicular language, Amboinese Malay (Collins 2003). How have speakers of these languages negotiated survival? Certain scholars would claim that some of these Central Maluku languages, for example Laha spoken on Ambon island (Collins 1980b), are now “mixed languages” that “have lost their original grammars by replacement” (Thomson 2001:233-234). Surely, language convergence is a process that can be demonstrated to have taken place for some time in Central Maluku, most convincingly when one examines the grammar of Amboinese Malay (Collins 1981b, 1983b) that has shifted perceptibly in the direction of the indigenous languages of Central Maluku.
This modest dictionary of Asilulu, then, is a small step towards providing a lexical description of a language of Central Maluku. Moreover, Asilulu, spoken by more than 10,000 people (Kantor Statistik Maluku 1987) across generational lines in three distinct dialects (Collins 1982a), is a language that has survived, though it seems—as we shall see below—to be under even greater stress now than twenty years ago. In contrast to Laha (Collins 1980b), Asilulu's grammar still rests solidly on a complex inflectional system. Asilulu has acquired numerous loanwords but apparently has not “lost [its] original grammar[ ]” (as Thomason (2001) assessed Laha).

In this introduction only a few topics are discussed. First, some topics in the social history of Ambon and Asilulu and on previous scholarship about the Asilulu language are set forth. Second, an outline of the geographic and sociolinguistic setting is presented. The third part is a discussion about the genetic relationship of Asilulu to other languages in the area (Central Maluku). Notes on loanwords in Asilulu are presented in the fourth part and on phonology and orthography in the fifth part. In Part 6, Asilulu grammar, noted above, is sketched out briefly and in a piecemeal way; only some aspects of the morphology that can be seen in sentence and phrase examples of the dictionary are summarized. Finally (Part 7), the format and abbreviations of the dictionary are explained to assist the reader.

1. THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CONTACT AND RESEARCH
The island of Ambon was from an early era a favored entrepot of the ancient international trade in Banda’s nutmeg and mace as well as in Ternate’s and Bacan’s clove.1 (See Map 1.)
Schrieke (1960:124, 33) reports that as early as the sixteenth century, in Hitu, Ternate’s major vassal on Ambon’s north shore, there was a Javanese colony using Ambon as a supply station for its larger colony of 1500 traders in the Banda Islands to the southeast. In 1512, the first Europeans, nine Portuguese shipwrecked on their return from Banda to Malacca, landed on the Nusa Telu Islands (Jacobs 1971:195-97), part of the territories of Asilulu (Rumphius 1910:8), a village on Ambon’s northwest cape. (See Map 2.)

Map 2: Islands and Villages of Central Maluku

That was the beginning of decades of political intrigue and mercantile competition among the Portuguese, Dutch, English, Ternatans and Makassarese (Nanulaitta 1966, Leirissa 1975). By the end of the sixteenth century, Asilulu, a Muslim village and ally of Ternate, was drawn into this conflict as an opponent of Portuguese domination. Indeed, in 1599, a Portuguese fleet besieged Asilulu and in 1602 the village was abandoned when its inhabitants withdrew to defensive fortifications in the interior. The subsequent centuries of misery and deprivation of Maluku under the control of the Dutch East Indies Company (VOC) beginning in 1605 and, later, under the Dutch colonial government were characterized by regional economic decline and bloody reprisals against sporadic rebellions and protests against the Dutch spice monopoly (Rumphius 1910, Keuning 1956, Wright 1958, Beekman 1981). Liberation, after the Japanese occupation, brought a return to political intrigue and a violent civil war, culminating in the full integration of Ambon into the Republic of Indonesia (van Kaam 1977, Leirissa et al. 1982-1983, Chauvel 1985a, 1985b).

Almost five hundred years have passed since Europeans first encountered Asilulu. Those centuries of contact have not yielded much information about the village, its customs, or its language. At an early period, Asilulu fell under the direct control of VOC in Ambon city (Knaap 1987, 1992). Indeed, in one of
the earliest cadastral documents of the era we learn that in 1607 in “Aserorou” there were 100 men over the age of 17 in that Muslim village (Commelin 1646:60). However, on the whole, colonial records tell us little more about Asilulu than the quantity of clove it produced and the number of men it provided for the VOC punitive, clove-extirpation fleets (hongi).\(^5\) We read passing comments about its watch tower and redoubt (van de Wall 1928:190-192), its seventeenth century politics (Rumphius 1910:64; 68) and the sense of humor of its ruler’s wives (Bickmore 1868:159-60). There are some notes on clans and land usage (Volker 1925:359-63), inter-village alliances (pela, see Bartels 1977:355) and the ritual structure of its society (Jansen 1933:451-55). However, with the exception of a few words scattered in those comments and reports, the only attempts at describing the language of Asilulu were the vocabularies of Ludeking (1868)\(^3\) and van Hoëvell (1877).\(^4\)

Drawing on van Hoëvell’s material, Stresemann (1918) first used Asilulu data in his book on Paulohi,\(^5\) then a moribund language of Seram’s Elpaputi Bay. In his later comparative work (Stresemann 1927), Asilulu was one of the many languages used to reconstruct "Ur-Ambon", a hypothetical language group with descendant languages in Ambon and western Seram. Similarly, Dyen’s (1965, 1978) classification was based on standardized lexicostatistical wordlists extracted from older wordlists; in the case of Asilulu the source was again van Hoëvell (1877).

Some mention is made of Asilulu in Collins (1982a), but more attention is given to the classification of Asilulu and some problems of morphosyntax in Collins (1983a).\(^8\) The data used in these studies were collected in the field by the author, not culled from van Hoëvell’s work. Similarly, Travis’s classification (1986) is based on a 198-word vocabulary collected by J. Hughes in December, 1984, during a Summer Institute of Linguistics (Maluku) training survey.

2. A GEOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOLINGUISTIC OVERVIEW

The village of Asilulu stretches for about one kilometer along a crescent of the northwest shore of Ambon island. Immediately behind the beach, the land begins to rise steeply, and the village merges with the great java-almond stands, scrub forests, mango groves, and the large clove orchards that clothe the hills behind it. Near the mouth of the Sula River, a small stream on the east side of the village, the land is flatter and it is there that the schools, teachers’ quarters, soccer field, health center, and a few private homes blend with the nutmeg, coffee, and guava groves behind them.\(^7\) The rest of the village is a densely packed cluster of white-washed cement-wattle houses or dark, weathered houses of sago palm stems or faded planks, ranged in uneven rows with glimmering zinc roofs like irregular serrations at the foot of the hills. This Mediterranean clutter of house-against-house is riddled by a maze of stairways, gangways, paths, and lanes, which connects the seaside road with the upper road running parallel to it along a steep coral outcrop some 10 meters above sea level. In the center of the village is a broad grassy plaza shaded by breadfruit trees; and above it perched high on a sheer coral rock is the mosque, a landfall of shining dome, arches, porticoes, verandahs, and tall green and white pillars and shutters.\(^8\)

Between the plaza and a rocky beach shelf is the site of the village ceremonial house,\(^9\) now partially built over with a "modern" meeting house. Below that is Asilulu’s chief harbor. Occasionally, a few Sulawesi cargo boats, a lumbering Bugis lambo’ or a Wanci b’angka, will rest in the anchorage, evoking the era when scores of Asilulu boats crisscrossed the Siai Straits trading in western and northern Seram as well as Buru and the islands between.\(^10\) Now, there is sometimes a bobbing interisland motor boat anchored in the harbor with several fishing boats, small outriggers and dug-outs around it.

In this narrow, crowded village live more than 4,000 people, 50% of whom are less than 15 years old.\(^11\) With the exception of some newcomers—that is, usually people who have married into the village or who were raised elsewhere—the residents of Asilulu village use Asilulu as their home language and the
most commonly used daily language for interaction outside the home. Within Asilulu's extended territory, (about 19 km² in area according to Kantor Statistik Maluku (1987)), there are four or five small hamlets on Ambon Island itself, on two nearby islands (Nusa Lain and Nusa Hatala), and across the straits on the tip of Seram's Hoamoal peninsula. In these hamlets, most residents are third- or fourth-generation descendants of emigrants from the Tukangbesi Islands in Southeast Sulawesi. They speak one of two or three Southeast Sulawesi languages as their home language, Ambonese Malay and, usually, Asilulu. The total number of these trilingual citizens of Asilulu in the 1990's was probably less than two hundred: although no separate figures were available.\textsuperscript{12}

The Asilulu language, with slight dialectal variation, is also spoken as the home language of Uren and Hena Lima, two coastal villages northeast of Asilulu.\textsuperscript{13} Twenty years ago the total population of these three Asilulu-speaking villages and a few hamlets in their territories was 10,123 (Kantor Statistik Maluku 1987). Although some villagers in Larike and Wakasihu to the south of Asilulu and even fewer in Seit (northeast of Hena Lima) speak Asilulu, it is for them a language usually learned later in life and often only imperfectly spoken and understood.\textsuperscript{14} In addition, in the 1970’s Asilulu’s trading and sailing prowess resulted in the spread of Asilulu as a second or third language on Seram’s north coast—in particular, in Lisabata Barat, Kasi’e and Sawai; some people who know Asilulu could then also be found on the islands of Kelang, Boano and Manipa. In all the cases above, though, the number of speakers was restricted mostly to men who had traded or worked with Asilulu captains and crew. It was a language of camaraderie and fellowship, sometimes used for petty trade. Today, the decline in Asilulu’s role in interisland trade (see below), as well as recent sectarian unrest in Maluku, seems to have led to a parallel decline in the use of Asilulu as a minor trade language.

In all these places, and even in Asilulu itself, the Asilulu language competes with Ambonese Malay, that ancient, resilient regional dialect of Malay spoken as a home language by more than 200,000 people on Ambon Island alone, and as the chief interethnic language throughout the central part of the Maluku province.\textsuperscript{15} At an early period, probably in the late 18\textsuperscript{th} and early 19\textsuperscript{th} centuries (Collins 2003), this regional dialect replaced the indigenous languages of almost all the Christian villages of Ambon and the Uliase islands. However, with only one exception Batumerah, a suburb of Ambon city—no autochthonous Muslim village has shifted to Ambonese Malay as a home language.\textsuperscript{16} This Malay dialect is probably universally known in all Muslim villages, but it remains a second language.\textsuperscript{17}

In Asilulu, Ambonese Malay is used with visitors or residents who do not speak Asilulu. Moreover, a formalized, Indonesianized style of the dialect is used in mosque sermons and often in school instruction. Announcements at wedding receptions, youth club dances, and in village video "theaters" are in Ambonese Malay as well. Increasingly, one hears parents address their preschool children in Ambonese Malay, purportedly in order to prepare them for school; indeed, some preschoolers seem to be more fluent in Ambonese Malay than in Asilulu. In general, though, Asilulu villagers from a very early age are completely bilingual in Asilulu and Ambonese Malay. Although the latter was once reserved for formal occasions or intervillage encounters in which Asilulu was not understood, increasingly Ambonese Malay has become more widely used, even among Asilulu villagers.

For at least twenty years, a number of changes that may significantly alter this persistent language loyalty have been occurring at an accelerating pace. In the 1980’s Asilulu was for about ten years the terminus of a rough road connecting the north shore of the island to the provincial capital, Ambon, approximately 60 km away. At that time, each day, a few vehicles entered the village linking it to the commercial center of region. The road has since been extended behind Asilulu and over the hills to Larike and Wakasihu. Furthermore, at about the same time, a new secondary school built in Asilulu had attracted
a number of youths from Larike and Wakasihu; these boys and girls boarded with Asilulu families; yet surprisingly few of them had become Asilulu speakers.\[^{18}\]

Moreover, several economic changes have taken place. Competition with larger, faster passenger boats owned by merchants in Ambon City has sharply reduced the number of Asilulu-owned passenger motor boats. Although thirty years ago, Asilulu was a major center for constructing boat hulls and motorboat bodies, fewer and fewer boats are now built in the village. Furthermore, due to the proliferation of outboard motors, the Asilulu fishermen must now compete in the Ambon market with the daily catch from places as distant as western Seram. Since 1980, the market value of clove, still Asilulu's main cash crop, has declined, and the future of that commodity is not good.\[^{19}\] The cumulative effect of the economic changes has been an increase in the number of Asilulu men who leave the village to work as the captains, crew members, or makers of boats elsewhere. In this way, more and more non-Asilulu wives eventually take up residence in the village. Whereas in the past the "outsider" wives would learn to speak Asilulu, no matter how imperfectly, the latest generation has not followed that pattern. Ambonese Malay is often their choice for day-to-day communication. Similarly, some Asilulu children who were raised and educated elsewhere, in particular Ambon City, often return to Asilulu but are unable to speak Asilulu, even though both parents are speakers of Asilulu. These returning offspring persist in speaking Ambonese Malay.\[^{20}\]

Moreover, the fact that another dialect of Malay, standard Indonesian, is the national language of Indonesia is another factor that continues to have an impact on language use in Asilulu. Virtually all speakers of Asilulu under fifty are literate or semi-literate in Indonesian, although, with the exception of a few Islamic tracts, popular comic books and school text books, very little published material is available in Asilulu. However, Indonesia's national television studio (TVRI) broadcasts nightly from Jakarta throughout the archipelago via a communications satellite. In the past, there were very few television in Asilulu and reception was not very clear, but even then the broadcasts commanded audiences of considerable size as did two video "theaters", that featured Indonesian language video-taped films each night. Today, with a marked increase in televisions, the use of CD players and improved communication links, the in-roads made by Indonesian, and even other Malay variants such as Jakarta Malay and Javanese-accented Malay, are significant. Instruction in all schools in Asilulu is conducted in a range of Malay dialects from Ambonese Malay to standard Indonesian. In particular, in secondary schools Indonesian is more frequently heard. But the point is not the actual amount of usage of standard Indonesian. The mere fact that Indonesian is the formal, national language greatly enhances the value of Ambonese Malay, which is perceived as the local form of Indonesian. It is because of this underlying pull of Indonesian, coupled with the numerous important societal and economic changes cited above, that the use of Ambonese Malay in Asilulu has greatly increased in the last twenty years.

The communal, sectarian unrest that erupted in the late 1990's in Maluku may have had considerable impact on language use in Asilulu. Although Asilulu was not directly involved in this violence, it is not unlikely that social boundaries between Muslim and Christian villages have been strengthened. This may mean that now Muslim Asilulu has fewer contacts with nearby Christian Ambonese Malay-speaking villages, such as Allang. However, it may also mean that Asilulu has drawn closer to other Muslim villages, such as Seit or Hitu whose languages differ from Asilulu's; thus, the use of Ambonese Malay may have increased. Furthermore, Indonesian now may be perceived even more as the common language of the Muslim majority of Indonesia, and, so, the use of Indonesian may be expanding in Muslim villages as an emblem of Islam. At this point, it is too early to predict the effect, if any, of the prolonged social unrest in Central Maluku on language choice and language use; only extensive sociolinguistic research can yield a credible assessment. Nonetheless, the disruption and realignment of social links caused by this unrest is a factor that deserves to be mentioned and monitored.
3. THE CLASSIFICATION OF ASILULU AND THE LANGUAGES OF CENTRAL MALUKU

Asilulu is an Austronesian language—as are all the languages of Central Maluku. Indeed, these languages form a distinct subgroup descended from a single protolanguage, Proto-Central Maluku (Collins 1982a). Most early authors, including van Hoëvell and, more clearly, Stresemann recognized the essential unity of this subgroup, although some details regarding membership differ from the classification set forth in Collins (1981a, 1983a) and elaborated in Collins (1986). Modern authors, in particular Dyen (1965, 1978) and Chlenov (1969, 1976), have proposed lexicostatistical classifications which reflect a recognition of the validity of this subgroup under terms such as "Ambic Subfamily" (Dyen 1965:27) and "Central Moluccan Languages (Branch)" (Chlenov 1976:243). Again, theories regarding the closest relatives of Asilulu, that is, theories about branching within the Central Maluku subgroups, are frequently at variance.

Following Collins (1983a), Asilulu is considered a descendant of Proto-West Piru Bay, a branch of Nunusaku which is in turn a descendant of Proto-East Central Maluku. Refer to Figure 1.
Figure 1: West Piru Bay and its descendants

This classification means that Asilulu is most closely related to Luhu (in westernmost Seram), Boano and Manipa (spoken on islands off Seram's west coast), as well as Wakasihu (spoken in three villages, Wakasihu, Larike and formerly in Allang, on Ambon's west shore). (See Map 3.)
Other languages spoken on Ambon Island (for example, Sei-Kaitetu, Laha, and Hitu) and on Seram's shores are only more distantly related to Asilulu, although close economic and cultural links have often obscured this genetic history. The massive social upheavals of the seventeenth century have also obfuscated the older patterns of linguistic relationship. However, close attention to the qualitative evidence will yield a classification similar to the one reiterated here. (See Collins 1981a, 1982a, 1983a.)

While there is a general consensus regarding the existence of the Central Maluku subgroup and, moreover, a richly detailed theory of internal subgrouping which can be tested and evaluated, there remains considerable disagreement about the classification of the Central Maluku subgroup itself within the Austronesian family of languages. While some, notably Dyen (1965), would allocate this group to the "Malayopolynesian Linkage" or to a non-Oceanic branch of Austronesian (Dyen 1978); others, notably Blust (1979, 1982, 1993), consider the languages of Central Maluku more closely related to Oceanic languages than to other Austronesian languages spoken in the western parts of Indonesia. The arguments adduced so far as evidence supporting these mutually exclusive positions seem inconclusive. The one relies largely on lexicostatistical calculations of data in a handful of outdated, unreliable dictionaries; the other cites a few lexical or semantic innovations as its chief proof. Neither of these positions, then, rests on a solid body of phonological and morphological comparisons which one would assume prerequisite for language classification. Nonetheless, certainly in the last twenty years Blust's classification system has become the one most generally accepted by linguists and non-linguists, although it can still be tested and adjusted. Perhaps, the information contained in this modest field dictionary will provide the impetus for strengthening the positions of one or the other of these rival classification theories. Certainly basic lexicography in the languages of Central Maluku is a sine qua non for comparative linguistic research on languages. Furthermore, reconstruction and classification can only proceed successfully after intermediate proto-languages such as Proto-Central Maluku have been described adequately.
4. LOANWORDS IN ASILULU

At an early stage in the organization of this dictionary, it was decided not to cite Proto-Austronesian
cognate forms. As inferred above, without a reliable reconstruction of a later (that is, intermediate)
ancestral language, preferably Proto-Central Maluku, reference to Proto-Austronesian forms would be
premature and, in some cases, probably mistaken. Nonetheless, as a very preliminary step towards
developing an etymology of Asilulu, loanword sources have been identified whenever possible. As it
stands, there have been two strategies for recognizing loanwords: recognition on the basis of phonology
and recognition and subsequent scrutiny of non-autochthonous technological and cultural vocabulary.

Any words of Asilulu containing a voiced stop (b, d, g), a palatal affricate (c, j), a velar nasal (/ŋ/,
spelled ng here), a consonant cluster of any kind, or final consonants other than n, l, r, rr, k, or t are most
likely loanwords. So, even when the lending language has not yet been identified, one can be fairly
certain that such words have indeed been borrowed and then try to identify the source of the loanword.

With respect to technological and cultural clues, we know, for example, that the botanical homeland of
clove is not Central Maluku, but North Maluku (Burkill 1966:976). Indeed, clove was only introduced to
Ambon during the expansion of the Ternate sultante in the late fifteenth century and especially in the mid-
sixteenth century. Because it is a borrowed, relatively recent cultural artifact, then, it is not surprising that
the word for clove is a loanword. In Asilulu pukalawan 'clove' derives from the Malay word [buŋa] 'flower'
and [lawan] 'star anise', which is a loanword from Sanskrit. Apparently in Sanskrit (from about 600AD)
clove was referred to as lavanga and in some Malay variants (?) clove is known as bunga lawang (Burkill
1966:977). Although pukalawan is phonetically integrated into the Asilulu sound system, Collins (1983c)
discussed this loanword and the sound changes it displays in several languages of Central Maluku.

Islam, too, was introduced to Central Maluku probably no earlier than the fourteenth century
(Schrieke et al. 1960:33). Thus, any words dealing with Islamic beliefs and rituals may very well be
loanwords. Words like haji 'o. who has made the hajj', of course, are already clearly loanwords on
phonetic grounds, that is the occurrence of j, as noted above, and the channel of borrowing is Malay haji.
But an Asilulu word like puka 'the holiday marking the end of fasting month' is well-integrated
phonetically. Nonetheless, its Islamic semantics suggests a relationship to Malay buka 'to open' and 'to
break one's fast'.

Technological terminology is a semantic field that can be explored as well. For example, although
pottery-making seems indigenous to Maluku (Ellen and Glover 1974), the Asilulu term specifically for 'a
center-bucket' suggests a foreign provenance; so, very likely kana is
related to Dutch kan 'jar, jug'. Again, although the coastal people of Maluku have considerable knowledge
of sailing techniques, it is probably only in more recent times that sloops and pinnaces were built and
sailed by the people of Asilulu. A word like lete-lete 'a single-masted sloop', then, requires further
investigation. In this case, it seems related to Mandarese [lete?], which may be from Madurese (Horridge
1981:46).

This leads to another issue that should be clarified here. In this dictionary, efforts have been made to
identify the source of a loanword, that is the language from which the word originated, as evidenced by the
word's relationship to the total lexicon, cultural matrix, and morphology of that source language. It is fairly
certain that, with only few exceptions, Malay has been the medium through which most of these loanwords
entered Asilulu. The ancient and persistent role of Malay in Maluku (Collins 1992) and in Asilulu has
already been discussed. (See Section 2 of this Introduction.) Moreover, although some lexical items may
have entered directly from, for example, Ternatan, Javanese, or Mandarese, it is very likely that even in
those cases Malay was involved in the process as well. That is, these non-Malay terms were imbedded in
Malay discourse and thus entered Asilulu's lexicon. So, when Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Dutch, French or
Portuguese are designated as the source language, Malay has almost always been the vehicle of transmission. Often the phonetic shape of the loanword points to the Malay medium of transmission. See, for example, haji above.

There are, however, some exceptions to this generalization. For example, wiwo ‘shark’ is clearly borrowed directly from the language of the neighboring villages of Larike, Wakasihu and Allang; Malay seems an unlikely intermediate source. Furthermore, the number of Asilulu speakers fluent in Wakasilu or Larike seems to be very small indeed. However, that wiwo is restricted semantically; it is a whimsical term for shark. And this suggests that it belongs to a collection of words from that source language (named here Wakasihu), which, for Asilulu people, is emblematic of the speech of Larike or Wakasihu villagers. That is, these words belong to a repertory of commonly known ‘foreign’ words. If more traditional songs and recitations had contributed to the data base of this dictionary, presumably more words borrowed for literary or stylistic purposes would also have been included. However, at this point in Maluku cross-language comparisons, a shortage of information about the full range of vocabulary in likely source languages inhibits one’s ability to perceive, let alone identify, many of the sources of such intra-Maluku loanwords. Only when we have a more thorough knowledge of the lexicons of Sei, Hitu, and Luhu, in particular, as well as Ternatan, will we be able to pursue the issue of Maluku loanword identification with more confidence.

Another issue that should be addressed here, because it is linked with the notion of a repertory of ‘foreign’ words used in the registers of humor as well as literature and ritual or in socializing (with those ‘foreigners’), is the fact that Malay, both Ambonese Malay and standard Indonesian, acts as a vast reservoir of additional vocabulary that can be tapped, apparently for stylistic purposes, to enhance and enrich Asilulu discourse. So the problem is that in a village like Asilulu, which is essentially bilingual, it is often difficult to decide which loanwords to include in the dictionary. Malay is always there as a lexical resource to supplement one’s narrative, to underline one’s anger, to epitomize one’s urbanity. In general, three guidelines have been applied towards the question of selecting loanwords for inclusion in the dictionary.

First, loanwords that are highly integrated phonetically, such as puka ‘the holiday marking the end of fasting month’, sopahia ‘to perform the Islamic prayer ritual’, or mama ‘mother, aunt’, are included.

Second, loanwords that are partially integrated—that is, those words that interact with morphophonological rules (although still perceived as borrowed terms)—are cited in the dictionary. So, for example, tulis ‘to write’, a loanword from Malay, is included because it undergoes regular verbal inflectional change: tulis ‘write’ → arulis ‘you write’ and irulis ‘she writes’. Asilulu’s verbal conjugations are discussed briefly in Section 6 of this Introduction. Another example is tada ‘to hold one’s hands out’ (<Malay tadah); not only does it undergo verbal inflection (arada ‘you hold out your hands’) but productive reduplication in Asilulu’s morphology yields tatadat ‘receptacle for catching water’.

Third, if a loanword conveys a meaning not otherwise found in Asilulu or covers a semantic range apparently different in Asilulu from that of the lending language, that word is included in the dictionary as well. So, for example, in Asilulu mandarat ‘to make a military landing, esp. in wartime’ is a loanword from Malay mendarat ‘to land’, and it is included here, first, because it covers a specialized meaning (wartime landings) not otherwise found in Asilulu and, second, because it conveys a nuance of meaning (restricted to military landings) different from the source language, in this case probably standard Indonesian. Similarly, the Asilulu particle disitu ‘at that very moment’ (from the Malay deictic di situ ‘there’) is likewise included because it too bears a meaning not common in the lending language.

A word like Malay tabang ‘to cut down’ is not included in the dictionary. First, it has a foreign phonetic elements (b, y). Second, it does not undergo verbal inflection (rabang does not exist in Asilulu).
Third, it competes with a rich, existing Asilulu vocabulary for ‘to cut down’ (in particular tala). So, in the case of tabang all three guidelines compel us to exclude it from the dictionary.

In the category of loanwords in Asilulu, we note numerous compounds and collocations involving either: an Asilulu lexeme and a loanword, or two loanword sources for a single lexical item in Asilulu. Any compounds, such as lumasikit ‘mosque’ or lumasakit ‘hospital’, where luma ‘house’ is an Asilulu word but mesegit ‘mosque’ or sakt ‘ill’ are Malay words, are included. Just as collocations, such as lai biji kaluar ‘cashew tree’ or kula kasumba ‘k.o. banana with a reddish peel’, where lai ‘k.o. tree, the Malay apple’ and kula ‘banana’ are Asilulu words but biji kaluar ‘protruding seed’ and kasumba ‘red’ (from Sanskrit) are Malay, are also included with reference to the loanword source in the appropriate place. In cases in which a word has been borrowed from a source language (for example, Sanskrit) via an intermediate language (usually Malay) with an affix of the intermediate language or as part of a two-language compound, both sources are indicated; for example, barasa ‘to feel’, from an affixed form (Malay ber-) of the Sanskrit loanword rasa is cited as “From: Mly, Skt”. In those cases, in which there is some doubt about the source of a loanword or even that a specific lexical item is a loanword, alternative interpretations are cited. For example, pela ‘intervillage bond of alliance’ may derive from Sanskrit bila (Collins 1981b:37) or Malay pelak ‘evil spirits associated with an unfortunate event’. Here the loanword source is cautiously marked as “From: (Mly? Skt?).

Etymology is a complicated endeavor, all the more so for a language or language subgroup with virtually no written records, a weak documentation of its cultural history and only a poorly described grammar or lexicon. Even this initial step of merely identifying likely loanword sources, and, at that, mostly only non-Maluku sources, has been undertaken with more than a little reluctance. Perhaps a future edition of this dictionary will incorporate the advice and suggestions of other scholars.

5. THE PHONOLOGY AND ORTHOGRAPHY OF ASILULU

As was noted above, most speakers of Asilulu are literate, but the language of literacy is Indonesian. Asilulu is not a language usually committed to writing. Except for materials transcribed by van Hoëvell (1877), there is no known literature written in Asilulu. Even letters sent between family members are almost always written in standard Indonesian or Ambonese Malay. The orthography used in this dictionary was selected by the author bearing in mind Indonesian spelling conventions. The twenty-five letter symbols arranged in alphabetical order in which they appear in this dictionary are: a b c d e g h i j k ‘ l m n ng ny o p r rr s t u w y. Note that ‘ represents the glottal stop, ng the velar nasal, ny the palatal nasal.

In this dictionary, the letter r is used to represent the alveolar trill [r], the voiced velar fricative [ʁ] and the voiced uvular fricative [ʁ]. In the words in which r is written, these sounds do not contrast in Asilulu. In words which are not loanwords, the pronunciation of r varies from speaker to speaker; in fact, some speakers use all pronunciations. The alveolar trill variant seems to be considered the formal, acceptable one. But some speakers insist that a fricative is the indigenous and, therefore, appropriate one. The diagraph rr, on the other hand, is always pronounced as an alveolar trill; this sound occurs mostly in expressives, such as corr ‘sound of spattering’ or tarruk ‘sound of two or more blows on a hard part of the body’. Refer to Chart 1.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stop Fricative</td>
<td>p b</td>
<td>t d</td>
<td></td>
<td>k g h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affricate</td>
<td></td>
<td>s c j</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral</td>
<td></td>
<td>l rr r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trill Nasal</td>
<td>m w</td>
<td>n ny</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semivowel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 1: The consonants of Asilulu

It should be noted that, although both t and d are alveolar, sometimes t is fronted to just above the base of the teeth. This occurs especially in final position or sometimes in emphatic or careful pronunciations. There are two additional symbols. The colon (:) marks long vowels, which contrast phonemically with short vowels.\(^\text{28}\) The stress mark (\(\sim\)) is used to mark words in which stress does not fall on the penultimate syllable. In the alphabetization used in this dictionary, those sounds which are marked neither by the colon nor the stress mark appear before those which are so marked. The distribution of the vowels of Asilulu is noted in Chart 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Mid Low</td>
<td>i i:</td>
<td>e e:</td>
<td>u u: o o:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a a:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 2: The vowels of Asilulu

In rapid speech unstressed /a/ may be raised and pronounced as \([\lambda]\). However, usually vowels are given their full phonetic value. The only exceptions seem to occur when pronominal clitics are added to nouns or verbs. In these cases, such clitics ending in high vowels (-ni, -mu, -si, -ru) are in free variation with vowel-less forms (namely, -n, -m, -s, -r). Again, emphatic or careful speech is more likely to contain the full, vocalized clitics.

The vowels combine with each other in the following vowel sequences: ie, ia, iu, ei, ea, eu, ai, ae, au, ui, ue, ua, oi, oe, oa, and ou. These sequences do not constitute diphthongs, of which there are none in Asilulu. Consequently, when such a sequence occurs at the end of a word, unless otherwise marked, stress always falls on the penultimate syllable, that is the first vowel of the sequence. Similarly, when long vowels (i:, e:, a:, u:, o:) appear at the end of a word, stress falls on that vowel.\(^\text{29}\)

All vowels which appear in the initial position of a word are preceded by a glottal stop. This predictable feature of the pronunciation of initial vowels is not indicated in the orthography of this dictionary. However, when clitics are attached to the front of such vowel-initial words, the glottal stop is indicated in order to distinguish the resulting vowel-glottal stop-vowel configuration from the many vowel
sequences of Asilulu. For example, *mu-* ‘second person singular genitive marker’ and *ala* ‘rice’ become [mu’ala] ‘your rice’.

Although some consonant clusters occur in Asilulu words, these are almost all loanwords. This constraint on consonantal clusters seems to motivate the occurrence of the epenthetic vowel, e, in words to which a clitic pronominal marker has been added to a word ending in consonant. To repair this resulting consonant cluster e is inserted between the two consonants. For example, we note *ratak* ‘to be full-blown (of hair styles)’ and *-ru* ‘they’ (third person plural non-human experiencer pronoun) yield not the predicted *ratakru*, but the phonologically acceptable *ratakeru* ‘They (his hairs) are full-blown (as in an Afro hair style)’. Similarly, *pa’isak* ‘to isolate, to leave alone’ and *-n* ‘her, him, it’ (third person singular experiencer pronoun) yield *pa’isaken* ‘Leave her alone!’ It should be noted here that the addition of clitic pronominal markers does not affect the original stress of the cliticized word. In the above examples, the stress pattern of [ratakeru] reflects the original stress of *ratak*.

6. SUMMARY OF THE MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX OF ASILULU

Despite the dearth of syntactic analyses of Central Maluku languages, a dictionary introduction is not an appropriate forum for a detailed discussion of grammar. In the following paragraphs, only those few morphological and syntactic issues which might affect the reader’s ability to interpret and use the dictionary entries are taken into consideration. In order to compensate for the absence of syntactic information about Asilulu, whenever possible, entries have been enriched with examples drawn from collected texts. In this introduction, however, special attention is paid only to the explanation of genitive paradigms, verbal inflection, and affixation.

As observed in Collins (1983a:27), the languages of Central Maluku distinguish two categories of nouns: alienable and inalienable. In Asilulu, these two categories are marked by two different genitive constructions. While these construction might mark the same possessor, that is they may bear the same meaning with regard to possession, the structure of the paradigms and the form of the pronominal marking differ. Those nouns within the category of inalienable nouns include most body parts (but not head-hair, blood, and fingernails or toenails), most parts of plants (such as leaves or branches) most kinship terms (but not borrowed terms nor terms of spousal relationship), as well as certain other words such as *nala-* ‘name’, *lale-* ‘interior, innards’ and *hau-* ‘odor’. These nouns are labeled inalienable because conceptually they have an irrevocable relationship to the possessor. Other nouns fall into the category of alienable nouns, a category of concepts, the relationship of which to the possessor is tenuous and transitory, apparently, in Asilulu epistemology. Most loanwords also fall into this category.

These two epistemological categories are reflected in two different genitive systems. In both systems, the possessor noun precedes the possessed noun, and possession is indicated by the occurrence of cliticized pronominal markers which indicate (or ‘copy’) the person, gender (human vs. non-human), and number features of the possessor noun. The phonetic shapes of these pronominal markers often differ depending on the category of the noun. Furthermore, alienable nouns are always precliticized, whereas inalienable nouns are postcliticized (except in the plural). Note the examples in Chart 3, drawn from Collins (1983b:34).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alienable</th>
<th>Inalienable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a’u kuhaku ‘my boat’</td>
<td>a’u uluku ‘my head’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ale mubuku ‘your book’</td>
<td>ale walimu ‘your younger sibling’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ali naluma ‘his house’</td>
<td>ali nalani ‘his name’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ami matipil ‘our (ex.) basket’</td>
<td>ami matuku ‘our (ex.) knees’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ite rapikal ‘our (in.) plate’</td>
<td>ite mata ‘our (in.) eyes’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imi milapun ‘your shirt’</td>
<td>imi mimeme ‘your uncle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sini rikata ‘their trousers’</td>
<td>sini rilima ‘their arms’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 3: Some alienable and inalienable nouns in Asilulu

This essential difference between alienable and inalienable nouns and their respective pronominal markers is indicated in this dictionary. Inalienable nouns are followed by a dash, whereas alienable nouns are not so marked. For example, mata- ‘eye’ contrasts with mata ‘source’; ai- ‘leg, foot’ differs from ai ‘tree, wood’; and lima- ‘arm, hand’ is marked with a dash, but lima ‘five’ is not. Furthermore, preposed pronominal markers are followed by a dash but postposed markers are preceded by a dash. For example, na- ‘her, his, its’ (third person singular pronoun of alienable possession) differs from -ni ‘her, his’ (third person singular (human) pronoun of inalienable possession).

Note that the occurrence of the full, emphatic pronoun in genitive constructions is optional. Chart 3 suggests a grammatical paradigm but pragmatics and stylistics determine its implementation. Thus, in emphatic speech, phrases such as ale walimu ‘your younger brother’ occur; but in rapid, informal speech, walimu, or indeed walim, are more likely to be heard with no difference in meaning. For example, usam anasak ‘Your skin becomes rough’ occurs beside an emphatic ale usamu anasak. Furthermore, in rapid speech, the first and second person singular alienable markers have an additional variant pronunciation: amu ‘your’ and aku ‘my’. For example, we find amutanei mamatakeru ‘Your work is still amateurish’, rather than the variant ale mutanei ‘your work’; or, instead of a’u kulapun ‘my shirt’ a speaker might say: inanuli akulapun ‘She’s heating my shirt (to make it dry fast).’

In Asilulu there are also two categories of verbals. In one category, the features of person, gender, and number of the agent are marked by pronominal markers which are precliticized to the verb. In the other, these same grammatical features of the experiencer or patient, not the agent, are indicated by postcliticized markers. The one category might be labelled agentive and the other agentless. However, unlike the nominal categories of alienable and inalienable, the verbal categories allow for some crossover. The kinds of verbals which allow “crossover” and the conditions involved are not discussed here. In this dictionary, agentless (experiential) verbals are marked by a final dash; agentive verbals are not marked in this way. For example, in the entry lata- ‘to snap’ the dash marks its class as an agentless verb, as in latane ‘It snapped’, but the verb lihi ‘to snap apart, pull’ does not appear with a dash, and it is an agentive verb, as in leke silihi motor nda: ‘They wanted to pull the motorboat ashore’.

Another striking difference between agentive and agentless verbals in Asilulu is that agentive verbals are further distinguished by verbal conjugation. The origin of conjugations in the languages of Central Maluku and the geographic distribution of this grammatical strategy has been summarized in Collins (1983a). For the purposes of this dictionary, suffice it to say that in Asilulu there today are three productive verbal conjugations. Verbal inflection involves phonetic modification of the initial sound of the verb, except in the neutral conjugation which does not undergo any initial changes. Examples of these three conjugational paradigms, named here the s/-t-, k-, and neutral conjugations, are given in Chart 4.
Note that while the use of the emphatic full pronoun cited in the second column is stylistically determined, but that the initial, precliticized pronominal marker at the beginning of the verb is obligatory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Emphatic Pronoun</strong></th>
<th>‘ascend’ s-/t-</th>
<th>‘stand’ k-</th>
<th>‘swim’ Neutral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 sg</td>
<td>a’u</td>
<td>usa’a</td>
<td>wele</td>
<td>unanu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 sg</td>
<td>ale</td>
<td>ara’a</td>
<td>akele</td>
<td>ananu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 sg</td>
<td>ali</td>
<td>ira’a</td>
<td>ikele</td>
<td>inanu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pl (ex.)</td>
<td>ami</td>
<td>masa’a</td>
<td>ma’ele</td>
<td>mananu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pl (in.)</td>
<td>ite</td>
<td>sa’a</td>
<td>ele</td>
<td>nanu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pl</td>
<td>imi</td>
<td>(i)ra’a</td>
<td>(i)kele</td>
<td>(i)nanu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pl</td>
<td>sini</td>
<td>sisa’a</td>
<td>si’ele</td>
<td>sinanu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 4: Examples of three verbal conjugations in Asilulu

With few exceptions all agentive verbs with an initial t- or s- undergo conjugational inflection. However, only certain verbs with initial k- undergo this inflectional change; such verbs are marked in the dictionary with a parenthesized k-, for example (k)eu ‘to go’, as in weu ‘I go’, akeu ‘She goes’. But kapa ‘to fasten s.t. so that it is slightly open’ does not appear with parentheses because it is not conjugated, as in the sentence *matanulu sikapan ha lale* ‘Someone has fastened the door from the inside’; if it were a conjugated verb, it would appear as *si’apan*.

A final grammatical topic relevant to the users of this dictionary is nonconjugational affixation. A large number of apparent affixes occur in Asilulu. But for the purposes of this dictionary these have been divided into two rough classifications: productive and nonproductive affixes. The affixed forms derived from affixes considered productive have been entered under the relevant headword. Reduplicated forms also appear under the root headword. Words perhaps derived from historic affixational process which are apparently no longer productive have been entered as independent headwords. Some errors in determining productive and non-productive affixation may have been made, perhaps by underestimating the number of productive affixes. In this dictionary, the affixes considered productive are: -k, a suffix yielding transitive verbs, and *maka*-, a prefix yielding actor nominalizations. The nonproductive affixes include -an-, ha-, ka-, kai-, kala-, kapa-, la-, ma-, mala-, pa-, pai-, paka-, pala-, para-, paso-, pata-, pau-, sa-, sama-, ta-, wahaa-, wai-, waka-, wara- or wasa- and wata-. In most cases, the functions of these fossilized and nonproductive affixes in Asilulu is difficult to ascertain.

In addition to the two productive affixes mentioned above, there remains a suffix, -t, which yields nominalizations and which also often appears with reduplicated forms to yield instrumental and locative nouns. For example, *kulul ‘to remove something with a crook’ becomes kakulut* ‘a staff with a curved end, a crook, esp. for a pail’. This suffix also appears on sententially embedded verbalbs, that is to mark subordinate, relative clauses, including adjectival phrases. For example, *lia kota taha luma letet ‘In Ambon there are no high buildings’ derives from letet ‘to be tall, to be high’. This syntactic construction and other details regarding -t in Asilulu and other related languages are discussed in Collins (1983a:30-33).

7. THE FORMAT AND ABBREVIATIONS OF THE DICTIONARY

The main body of the dictionary is divided into two parts: The Asilulu-English Dictionary and The English-Asilulu Index. There follows a brief appendix of toponyms. The Asilulu-English dictionary
contains most high-frequency lexical items, many other terms and some specialist and ritual vocabulary, as well as numerous sentence and phrase illustrations. The English-Asilulu index, on the other hand, simply lists those key English words which occur in the Asilulu-English dictionary. The index is not meant to serve as a dictionary of English but rather as a supplement that may be useful to the readers of the Asilulu-English dictionary.

Similarly, the toponym appendix is not a comprehensive list of place names in the Asilulu language. First, very few toponyms or places not on Ambon island or its nearby islands are included. These extra-Maluku toponyms are mostly relatively recent loanwords from Malay. Those which have been cited usually appear because they are used in phrases or idiomatic collocations. Second, although almost three hundred place names have been entered in this appendix, this represents only a fraction of the total number of Asilulu toponyms. Each ravine, java-almond stand, river bend, spring, large rock, cape, beach, clove grove, hill, and ridge has a name. Some of these names are known only by the family or clan which owns it or is historically, indeed often mythologically, associated with it.

In the Asilulu-English dictionary, each entry is arranged in the following order. When available, the headword is followed by a suggested loanword source. This is followed by an abbreviation indicating the headword’s part of speech. Each subsequent definition, which in some cases is preceded by a grammatical description of the function of the headword, may be elaborated with illustrations or accompanied by related idiomatic collocations. The illustrations are translated freely and the idioms defined and often illustrated as well. Affixed forms, while subsumed under headword lemmata are presented in a format similar to a headword. There are indications of part of speech, definitions and illustrations. Sometimes cross-referencing for the whole entry directs the reader to words which may be historically related to the main entry, to collocations, idioms, and compound phrases using the headword as well as to entries with similar meanings or alternate spellings. Headwords, which are spelled the same way but bear different meanings, appear with a superscript numeral. The details of the alphabetization adopted here as well as other orthographic conventions have been set forth in Section 5 of this introduction.

In addition to assigning a part of speech label to each headword, an effort has been made to provide the reader with information about usage. Those terms which are marked for restricted sociolinguistic circumstances are indicated by a usage label which appears after the definition. Words or phrases are labelled archaic if they are only remembered by the oldest informants or seldom used. Slang is the label given to words which are not regarded as “standard” by most speakers; these are usually ephemeral and often part of youth speech. Vulgar and derogatory labels accompany words which in any setting would be considered rude. Most terms related to parts of the body and bodily functions are not so labelled. Only those terms which are impolite or marked for insults and derision are indicated. This practice seem to provide useful information for the readers, especially those who would learn to speak the language. The abbreviations for the usage labels above, as well as all other abbreviations used in the dictionary, are found on page xv.

Notes

1. For a summary of the history of the region, see Collins (1980a:6-11) and Collins (1992). The choice of Ambon Island, in particular the principality of Hitu, seems to have been related to its geographic position between Ternate and Banda and between Maluku and Java, the effect of the annual monsoons on the timing of the spice voyages, and its Islamic affiliation both with Ternate and the trading states of Java's north coast. Ambon, then, played a role parallel to the great entrepot, Malacca, for many of
the same geographic, climatological and political reasons, albeit on a regional, not global, stage. However, unlike Malacca that sprang without precedent in a swampy estuary, there may have been even older, underlying trade patterns (not related to the spices) as well; see Ellen and Glover's (1974) hypothesis about the pottery trade.

2. A professionally trained historian would be able to recover more information about Asilulu in the colonial period. For example, K. Anderson (p.c., April, 1993), exploring the Tamilnadu Archives (Madras, India), discovered that, according to Dutch records transferred there from Bengal, in 1736 the orangkaya of “Assalulu” signed a contract to build a Malay church. This suggests the economic network that Asilulu was sited in, although it is unclear where the church was built. More details about Asilulu are cited in passing in Knaap (1987).

3. E.W.A. Ludeking worked as a medical doctor in Ambon from 1861 to 1864 (Polman 1983:100-101). Throughout his book is scattered information about the languages, cultures, and economies of the residency. The last section of the report contains a vocabulary of more than 600 words in Ambonese Malay and nineteen indigenous languages of Ambon, Uliase, Seram, and Buru. Among these languages is Asilulu (“Assiloeoe”), the eighth column in the list. The vocabulary begins as a list of medical terms, including body parts and pathological terms, but it is followed by a "naturalist's wordlist" with plant, mollusc, fish, and animal vocabulary, as well as the terms for various foods, drinks, and sweetmeats. The quality of the data is very uneven and, by itself, quite unreliable. Ludeking himself (1868:193) was aware of its deficiencies. Furthermore, we note that there are numerous apparent printing errors: for example, "borst... ites-a" for hesa ‘chest, breast’, where the printer has read h- as it-, "dorst hebben... letasekoe" for letaseleku ‘I am thirsty’ (literally), or "hard... manana" for makana ‘hard’. There are also many entries which suggest mistakes in elicitation. We note the entry "droog... pana atoeoe"; the Dutch gloss means ‘dry’ but pana’atu means ‘send’. Apparently the Ambonese Malay word used to elicit ‘dry’ was kiring (see the Ambonese Malay column), which is homonymous with the word ‘to send’, resulting in this error. Similarly, for "beenen", in English ‘bones’, we read ajihoeva, presumably the Asilulu compound noun ai hua, that actually means ‘calf of the leg’. Again we refer to the Ambonese Malay entry, which is "toelang kaky", presumably tulang kaki ‘leg bone, bone of the leg’. One can imagine an elicitation session in which the shin was pointed to or touched to illustrate ‘bone’. Using this elicitation method, in Ambonese Malay the ‘shin’ or ‘leg bone’ was collected; in Asilulu the ‘calf’ was elicited. In other places, there apparently have been errors in copying from the fieldnotes. For example, on p. 225, the animal names are incorrect; they appear with the Saparua-specific article -lo and they display the diagnostic East Piru Bay shift of **γ to k (Collins 1983a:65)—neither of which occurs in Asilulu, a West Piru Bay language.

4. Long before he became the Resident of Ambon (1891-96), in 1870, when he was only twenty-two years old Gerrit W.W.C. van Hoëvell began a five-year tour of duty as a controleur in the Ambon residency (s.n. 1922:101-103). It was then that he collected materials for both his sketch of the residency (van Hoëvell 1875) and his comparative study of five languages of Central Maluku (van Hoëvell 1877). One of the languages included in this latter study was Asilulu. Although his study included a twenty-five page outline of the grammar of these languages, a few sentence examples, and some stanzas of poetry, the greater part (pp. 38-126) was a wordlist arranged alphabetically by Dutch headword. The wordlist included more than one thousand entries of Asilulu. In 1986 these data were computerized so that the Asilulu entries could be separated and extracted to serve as a checklist for use with Asilulu speakers. The list displays apparent overdifferentiation of the vowel system, but on the whole it reflects careful elicitation and printing. This is a fairly reliable list and it assisted in the collection of a few archaic terms. One should be wary, though, because while van
Hoëvell correctly explained Asilulu's s-/t-conjugation (p. 24), the entries do not always match the correct form. For example, 'koopen' (to buy) is "sahe, 2de person kahe (Sap: N: Har: Asil;)". In fact, Asilulu displays a regular inflectional change in the second person of s to r, not k; so rahe is the correct form. Is this a copying error? If so, there are others of that type. Occasionally medial glottal stops are not marked. For example, "akea" ("koken" to boil) should have been written "ake'a" (akeya).

5. For example, we read his speculations on the reconstruction of verbal morphology (Stresemann 1918:20):

   Für die erstere Annahme spricht der Umstand, dass altes k sich im Dialekt von Asilulu vielfach erhalten hat, in den meisten anderen ambonischen Sprachen dagegen sehr häufig verloren gegangen ist ...

6. Data from Asilulu play a role in various other papers as well; see Collins (1980a, 1980b, 1981a, 1981b, 1982b, 1983b).

7. As recently as thirty years ago, only the village elementary school (founded about 1938) stood there. Since 1980, a lower secondary school and teachers' quarters were built there as well. Somewhat further east, a second elementary school (sekolah Inpres) was also built.

8. In van de Wall (1928:191) we read:

   Assioeloë is een van de fraaiste dorpen dezer kust en zeer schilderachtig. Zijn wit gepleisterde huisjes en de moskee met haar drieeilig dak weerspiegelen zich in de kristalheldere vischrijke wateren, waar heel diep op den bodem zich de fabelachtige pracht der Moluksche zee ontvouwt.

The three-tiered roof of the mosque and the massive masonry walls which supported it were severely damaged in an earthquake about ten years after the publication of van de Wall's book. The mosque was rebuilt then in the present "Arabesque" style.

Note that Travis's (1986:36) chart which implies that Asilulu has three mosques is mistaken. In Asilulu, like most Islamic villages, there is only one mosque and one jemaat (congregation). There are, however, two prayer-houses, one on each side of the village. Friday prayer is never held at these places of devotion; only the five daily prayers and some optional devotions are conducted there. Most of the devout at these two prayer-houses are women, and these places are often referred to as lumasket mahina literally 'women's mosque'. Is this colloquial term the source of Travis's mistake?

9. Cooley (1962) and others have discussed the function of the ceremonial (adat) house in Central Maluku; see also Collins (1996).

10. As early as the late seventeenth century, Asilulu and Uren were well-known as major players in the trade between Ambon Island and northern Seram and the islands west of Seram (Knaap 2004:275). In the recent past, Asilulu's sailboats undertook more distant journeys. As late as 1966, Asilulu's boats sailed to Obi Island in North Maluku to trade and to transport passengers (A. Mahulette, personal communication, June, 1987). During the 1950 rebellion, the Republik Maluku Selatan (secessionist) government ordered a fleet of Asilulu boats to bring cargo of agricultural products to Sorong, a city in western New Guinea, at that time still held by the Dutch.

11. These and the following figures are about twenty years old; they were taken from or based on schedules published by Kantor Statistik Maluku (1987). In 1986 there were 3,769 people living in Asilulu.

12. According to reports I heard in March 2004, the number of speakers of Southeast Sulawesi languages in Asilulu may have declined as a result of security issues during the recent sectarian violence; this appears to be especially true of the unprotected settlements on Asilulu's two islands.
13. While the 2605 speakers of Uren, also known as Ureng, and the 3689 speakers in Hena Lima, also known as Negri Lima, (see Kantor Statistik Maluku (1987) for population figures) would be the first to acknowledge mutual intelligibility, they would not say they spoke Asilulu. The term “Asilulu” is a cover term used here to name the language that these three villages share in common. They refer to it as sou ‘language’; or, that term may be qualified by the name of one’s village Sou Uren, (Uren language), Sou Hena Lima (Hena Lima language), Sou Asilulu (Asilulu language) or, for that matter, [sou walanta] ‘Dutch’. The lack of generally accepted terms for languages or even ethnonyms is widespread in Maluku; see, for example, Collins (1983a:34).

14. This partially explains Travis’s (1986:17) report that Allang, Wakasihu, and Larike speakers claimed mutual intelligibility with Asilulu. But Travis’s Asilulu informant said he could not understand Allang, Wakasihu, or Larike. Travis failed to observe that the average age of his Allang, Wakasihu, and Allang informants in the Summer Institute of Linguistics survey was 53 years, whereas his Asilulu informant was 25. The additional 28 years of social interactions and life experience had provided many more learning opportunities for the older speakers. In fact, the Larike, Wakasihu and Allang speakers had learned Asilulu later in their lives; that is why they claimed they could understand it. Furthermore, Asilulu’s more active role in trading has made that language most dominant along the west coast of Ambon Island. In the past, a significant portion of the foodstuffs used in Ambon’s west littoral strip, where Allang, Wakasihu and Larike are located, were traded through Asilulu (F. Elly, personal communication, January, 1987).

Van Hoëvell (1877) considered Seit a member of the Asilulu language group. On the basis of a few 200 word vocabularies, Travis (1986:19) claimed that Seit, Kaitetu and Asilulu “are in the same subfamily” and may not even be distinct languages. This contradicts the thesis set forth in Collins (1983a). On the basis of qualitative evidence, it is clear that whatever similarities exist, Seit and Asilulu are in separate branches of the Piru Bay family. Furthermore, these two languages are not mutually intelligible.

15. Refer to Collins (1980a, 1981b) for a discussion of these facts.

16. Already eighty years ago Kraemer (1927:79) observed:

   De oorspronkelijke sociale structuur van de Ambonneezen is daarom onder de Mohammedanen nog veel duidelijker te herkennen dan onder de Christenen. Evenzo zijn onder de Mohammedanen de eigen dialecten, de bahasa tanah nog algemeen in gebruik, terwijl die onder de Christenen alleen nog werkelijk levend zijn in twee kampongs, Allang en Lilibooi, en voor de rest practisch dood zijn.

Today, in Lilibooi, the indigenous language is no longer spoken. Moreover, even in Allang in the 1970’s, only members of the oldest generation remembered their language in detail; other “speakers” used the language only as a reduced code when outsiders were present or sometimes in mantra fragments. (See Collins 1983a:146, note 122.) Those persons fifty years old and younger were semi-speakers who no longer understood the inflectional verbal morphology of their language. Now that thirty years have passed, it is unlikely that any “speakers” of Allang can remember the details of verbal conjugations, a keystone in the grammatical system of Allang, as it is still reflected in the neighboring Wakasihu variant of the same language.

17. Much has been said about the role of Malay in the Catholic, then Protestant, proselytization of Maluku (Collins 1980a, 1981b, 1992, 2004). But Malay was probably central to the Islamization of Maluku as well. In the early 18th century, F. Valentijn (1726:26) noted that Ambon’s Muslims in general spoke much better Malay than Christians and this was especially true of Muslim religious leaders. Moreover,
he listed a number of Arabic-script, Malay-language Islamic books, including *Nur Muhammad* and *Ma‘rifat Islam*, widely circulated among Ambon’s Muslims at that time; see too Kraemer (1927:79). In the Asilulu language, many apparently quite old Islamic terms can be traced to Malay; for example, we note:

- **sopahia** < Malay *sembahyang* ‘to perform the Islamic prayer ritual’
- **puka** < Malay *buka* ‘to break the fast; fasting month’
- **lumasikit** < *luma* (Asilulu ‘house’) + *mesegit* (Colloquial Malay ‘mosque’)

18. This is not what some authors would claim; *pace* Travis (1986:17).

19. Although Bickmore (1868:153) wrote that Asilulu “was the only place where I saw the fruit [clove] in all the Moluccas”, the history of steady declines and sharp peaks in clove production and demand suggests that it has never been a reliable crop in Asilulu. See Wright (1958).

20. Over and over again, I have observed this decline in the use of Asilulu. One of my best language assistants, who in the 1980’s transcribed complicated Asilulu recordings with great accuracy, now has two children who do not speak or understand Asilulu; both parents are fluent, witty speakers of Asilulu but their children were initially raised in Ambon City. Another one of my language assistants, who has for twenty years been helpfully critical of my Asilulu language errors and inconsistencies, introduced me in 2004 to his younger brother; this man, only seven years younger than my assistant, was raised in Ambon and speaks no Asilulu.

21. Van Hoëvell’s speculations are mostly found in the introduction to his 1877 monograph; they were interpreted and diagrammed in Collins (1983a:10-12). Stresemann (1927), summarized in part in Collins (1983a:12-15), is essentially an elaboration and justification of his classification theories.

22. By deciding to conduct a linguistic (lexicostatistical) survey based on an arbitrary geographic and political unit, namely the island of Ambon, Travis (1986) could offer no opinion regarding Asilulu’s membership in a subgroup larger than one comprised of languages spoken in other villages on Ambon Island. His statements strictly pertain to Asilulu’s purported relationships to languages spoken on the same island. Thus, his term “Ambonese Languages” is merely a geographic cover term rather than a language subgroup name; it simply means “languages spoken on Ambon Island”. Travis’s project was an effort to chart “contemporary lexical similarity” (Travis 1986:16), to delineate “dialect” from “language” and to draw conclusions about mutual intelligibility. It is not surprising that such a project, essentially uninterested in genetic classification, should yield a so-called “classification”, both less comprehensive than and also at odds with the theory of genetic subgrouping sketched here.

23. The considerations and arguments which support these conclusions can be studied in Collins (1983a). Note, however, that forms like *ndau* ‘seaward’, and *ndete* ‘upward’, are exceptions; they seem to be recent contracted forms which allow initial consonant sequences. In these sequences, however, [n] is a separate syllable, for example [ndau]; they are not true clusters.

24. Note that **puka** also refers to the meal which ends each day’s fasting. This should be compared with the Malay idiom *buka* ‘to consume food or drink to conclude one’s fasting’ that is, to open (*buka*) or break a fast.

25. Nonetheless, in the past thirty years I have received many letters written in Asilulu, probably because of my efforts to learn the language. However, in the past five years I have also received e-mail and text messages in the Asilulu language. It may be that writing is still the preserve of Indonesian and Ambonese Malay, but that these new technologies have encouraged Asilulu literacy in these media. In western Borneo (Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia), I also have observed that young people frequently exchange among themselves text messages wholly or partly in their local, unwritten languages, such as
Sekujam or Suhaid, although they do not write letters in these languages. Has this new technology opened a new domain for the use of minority languages?

26. Only a few speakers have been heard pronouncing initial and intervocalic r as a voiced uvular fricative, [ʁ].

27. Thirty years ago, some speakers in Asilulu village, even young men about twenty years old, were very insistent about this emblematic issue and largely consistent in their pronunciation as a velar fricative. Indeed, the fricative pronunciation is often singled out by speakers of other languages or other variants of Asilulu (in Uren or Hena Lima) as a humorous characteristic of Asilulu speech, just as speakers of those subdialects of Ambonese Malay which include this fricative in their phonetic inventories are often ridiculed by other speakers of Ambonese Malay. The claim that this fricative variant in Asilulu is an older, indigenous pronunciation is probably correct. In Collins (1983a:64-65) **γ was reconstructed for Proto-Piru Bay and Asilulu’s [γ] may be considered a retention of that proto-sound. Presumably, the influence of standard Indonesian (and “standard” Ambonese Malay) has influenced the pronunciation of r.

28. Rarely, the colon is used to indicate geminate consonants, such as elːe ‘fish trap’, which are usually infrequent variants for monoconsonantal pronunciations.

29. In view of this stress rule, perhaps a more consistent orthography would have represented these long vowels as double vowels (aa, ii, and so forth). The decision to write aː, iː was taken in order to avoid confusion with the Indonesian spelling convention in which double vowels (aa, ii and so forth) represent vowel-glottal stop-vowel sequences (Indonesian saaat is pronounced [saʔat]).

30. Refer to Note 23.

31. Without the occurrence of this epenthetic vowel, one might consider an orthography which did not combine these particles with their respective headwords. In that way stress would be more clearly predictable.

32. There has been no modern comprehensive syntactic analysis of any language of Central Maluku. Streefkerk’s (1917) remarks regarding Pauloii, written on the model of a classical grammar, represent little improvement in explanation over van Hoëvell’s (1877) or Hendriks’ (1897) grammatical introductions, although Streefkerk was certainly more comprehensive. Niggemeyer’s (1951-52) brief sketch of Alune grammar mostly deals with morphology. The monograph published by Kakerissa et al. (1984) also about Alune provides somewhat more information but little analysis. Some cursory, incidental analysis is provided in Collins (1983a, 1983b).

33. The term category is used, while gender is reserved for the distinction between human and nonhuman classes of nouns. The history of the development of the terms alienable and inalienable is discussed in Collins (1983a).

34. It is precisely this difference in marking which leads to the conclusion that these are two separate categories, however opaque the semantics of each category may be. In general, there is no crossover from one category to another. A few exceptions to this generalization include loanword kinship terms, usually classed in the alienable category, but occasionally appearing with inalienable marking. See, for example, the teknonymous use of the loanword papa ‘father’ (Du). Furthermore, younger speakers sometimes use alienable pronominal markers with any noun, regardless of the two categories described here. This simplification almost certainly represents syntactic influence from Ambonese Malay (with no apparent categorization of nouns as alienable or inalienable). It does not seem to be a case of mixing the markers, because the opposite shift of inalienable markers to any noun does not occur. The data from the language of Laha suggest the possible direction of such syntactic influence (Collins 1980b); see also Thomason (2001). The preposed (precliticized) marker of the alienable
category is being treated as the general marker for possessive forms, in a way that parallels the use of a preposed marker (punya or pung) in Ambonese Malay (Collins 1983b).

35. Many Malay loanwords which in Malay itself are adjectives are treated as nouns in Asilulu. For example, Malay kuat ‘strong’ is borrowed as kuat ‘strength’, and ale mukuat means ‘your strength’ or, with different, rising intonation ‘Your strength!’(i.e. ‘You’re strong’). This tendency to borrow adjectives as nouns is probably related to the verbal category system in Asilulu which does not parallel Malay adjective constructions.

36. These markers are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Agentive</th>
<th>Agentless</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 sg</td>
<td>u-</td>
<td>'u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 sg</td>
<td>a-</td>
<td>'a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 sg (human)</td>
<td>i-</td>
<td>-ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 sg (nonhuman)</td>
<td>a-</td>
<td>-ne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pl (exclusive)</td>
<td>ma-</td>
<td>-ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pl (inclusive)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-ra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pl</td>
<td>i-</td>
<td>-mi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pl (human)</td>
<td>si-</td>
<td>-si</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pl (nonhuman)</td>
<td>ru-</td>
<td>-ru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37. These labels may not be accurate because the agentive category includes not only transitive but non-transitive, intentional verbals as well, for example matulu ‘to sleep’, as in a sentence like leke umatulu ‘I want to sleep’. However, only statives belong to the agentless category, for example rehek- ‘to be sound asleep’, in rehek’u ‘I was sound asleep’.

38. The term crossover is meant to explain pairs like lota- ‘to stretch (o.’s limbs upon awaking)’, with a dash, and lota ‘to truss up (prey), to treat a broken limb by straightening it with a splint’. Clearly, these are related semantically and historically, but they have been listed separately in this dictionary because of the syntactic category difference between them.

39. Apparently only quite recently did Asilulu lose a fourth conjugation, the p- conjugation. In fact, Asilulu as it is spoken in Hena Lima retains the p- conjugation; for example, in that variant panene ‘to hear’ is inflected as in wanene ‘I hear’ but apanene ‘You hear’. Refer to Collins (1983a:83-84) for a fuller explanation and paradigm. Because the data of this dictionary were drawn exclusively from the variant spoken and recorded in Asilulu, this conjugation has not been marked here as a productive conjugation.

40. In some cases, though, the function of the affix seems clear, but not productive. For example, p- sometimes seems to be a causative prefix, as in the patent derivation of pamanu ‘to set adrift, to cause to drift’ from manu ‘to float (in the current)’. Other cases seem to involve sequential affixation, as in the case of sahe ‘to buy’ and pasanahe ‘to be engaged in making numerous purchases’, in which pa-, perhaps marking intentionality or intensiveness, interacts with the infix -an-. The large number of fossilized affixes in Asilulu may suggest that at some earlier stage of Asilulu (or even the entire Central Maluku branch), the grammar of the language was perhaps at one time more similar to that of Philippine languages with extensive use of affixation to mark agent and patient relationships. The conjugational system of Asilulu may reflect a shift in grammatical orientation from
affixational to conjugalional. We know that verbal inflection is widespread in eastern Indonesia (see Haaksma 1933, Jonker 1911), both in Austronesian and non-Austronesian languages.

41. In fact, -\(l\) and -\(k\) have functions similar to those of -\(t\), but for a more limited number of verbals. For example, a reduplicated instrumental nominal \(tato'\al\) ‘k.o. prop or brace’ is related to \(to'a\) ‘to prop up’; and a subordinate verbal in the phrase \(luma elak\) ‘a big house’ derives from \(ela\) ‘to be big’. See Collins (1983a:139, note 34) for some further examples.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Fish traps (*huhu*) being cleaned on Nusa Lain, off the coast, of Asilulu
a art. 1) plural noun marker, especially in lists atu a the shipments 2) plural noun marker added to place names to indicate the people who originate from those places hitu a pi awa a pi Be they Hituities or Wakalese. makasar a lia kota silepu, sumatra a hu silepu The Macassarese, there are plenty of them in Ambon and a lot of Sumatrans, too. 3) ordinal marker for numerals nale a ata four years

a-1 vm. third-person singular, nonhuman, verbal marker motor akeu The boat left.

a-2 vm. second-person singular, familiar, verbal marker akeu pa? Where are you going?

-a pn. second-person singular, familiar, experiencer pronoun sipa ikeu hele'a! Sipa has run away from you!

a'a n. term of reference and address for elder sibling of the same sex

a'a pakamena; eldest sibling of the same sex 2) term of address and reference for an older cousin of the same sex

a'at n. k.o. mollusk shaped like a hollow stem, apparently a k.o. tooth shell [Scaphopoda]

abang From: Mly. n. 1) term of address for young men, especially outsiders who visit or reside in Asilulu 2) term of reference when used with a personal male name abang
dayat irue lete makasar Dayat lives in Macassar.

abis From: Mly. adv. completely sianu ritatolan abis They ate every bit of their ritual food. — conj. then

abis-abis, abi-abis adv. 1) completely, to the last bit 2) everyone, all included

acarr From: Persian. n. k.o. salad of pickled vegetables

ada harus From: Mly. part. no wonder, it makes sense that

adas manis From: Mly. n. k. o. spice, the anise

adat From: Ar. n. 1) the collection of traditions (and superstitions) related to ritual and beliefs 2) habit na'adat ininu wael ta pake nasu It's his habit to drink (tea) without sugar.

ado From: Mly. excl. exclamation uttered in pain or bereavement

ado mama ado pap exclamation uttered in pain or bereavement

a'era n. 1) food supplies for a journey, rations 2) packed lunch

agama From: Skt. n. religion

aha, n. fresh palm frond, especially the petiole

aha, n. thread, twine

aha jantara'; k.o. light-gauge rope used to make giop nets

aha tukal; cotton fiber used to make light gauge rope and twine for fish nets

aha, v. to row siaha skuci ndau They rowed the rowboat seaward.

ahat n. oar

ahat ali n. the place for the oar, thole

ahat isi; k.o. pattern in batik borders

aha wala n. the topmost piece of the outrigger boat's stern and prow, hewn from a single piece of wood and pegged into place on each end of the tina-

ahil See: (k)ahi

ahit See: (k)ahi

ahuhu See: huhu

ahuku See: huku

ahun n. k.o. bird, forest dove [Columbidae]

ahu tiwel n. k.o. green dove species

ahu tuni n. k.o. white dove species

ahád See: ahát

ahát From: Ar. n. Sunday

ai n. 1) wood ai isel timber of the isel tree

ai ala a forked post

ai heket a bundle of wood

ai hika a plank

ai hua 1) a tree suitable for timber 2) a piece of wood

ai mamuhu bits of wood

ai mandar firewood cut into short lengths

ai siha wood shavings

ai tala tree trunk

ai talubul one heap of wood

ai tatunu; firewood

2) tree. isel ai the isel tree

ai hatu'a- the soft part of the tree near the
xylem, the phloem
ai lari  the buttress root of certain large trees
ai- sasua-  stump, especially of saplings and small trees
ai- ta'ue-  stump, especially of large trees
ai- tue  stump
3) num. con. a numerical connector for trees and bolts of cloth. saliha putit airu telu three bolts of white cloth
The following tree names are entered under the first word of the compound.
kalakalan ai          meun ai
kalumbang ai           nakil ai
kan ai                 nala ai
kamoni ai              nane ai
kapus ai               nenu ai
karanjang ai           nini ai
karansuli ai           nunu ai
kayarang ai            ola ai
kelan ai               palara ai
kerol ai               pasal ai
lahat ai               rental ai
laharong ai            salahalo ai
lama ai                salamuli ai
lasi ai                salipopol ai
laweul ai              samal ai
lenat ai               samama ai
lisa lisa ai           sambi ai
lite ai                sea ai
lolan ai               siri ai
luria: ai              sopa nyia ai
maka ai                tanjong ai
makila ai              tawan ai
mala ai                tehu miten ai
malama'u ai            tesi ai
mamusu ai              tetau ai
manggustang ai         titi ai
marela ai              tui ai
matahuli ai            wa'at ai
mekut ai

ai-  n. leg, foot
ai- ha lale  n. sole of the foot
ai- hatu alawa  v. to suffer from a serious leg cramp in which the pain rises upward from the lower leg to the upper leg (said to be a fatal sign in cases of cholera)
ai- hua  n. calf
ai- ina nea  n. footprint

ai keme  n. k.o. foot disease causing a ridged pattern on the skin
ai koko  n. bowlegged leg
ai kokohatu  n. toe
ai kori  n. leg with large, often festering, wounds
ai koton  n. 1) broken leg 2) a cripple
ai lau  n. foot
ai mantelu  n. anklebone, the talus
ai mata  n. sores on the foot
ai noto  n. severed leg
ai nyia ulu  n. subcutaneous infection of the big toe, especially due to ingrown toe nails
ai sele  n. ankle
ai toka  n. heel
ai tula  n. shin
ai burung  See: ai burung ai
ai burung ai  From: Mly. n. k.o. tree yielding timber suitable for home construction
ai i'a  See: i'a
ai jawa  See: ai jawa ai
ai jawa ai  From: Mly. n. k.o. shade tree
ai juba  See: ai juba ai
ai juba ai  n. k.o. small tree yielding timber for building
ai kelan  See: kelan
ai kuku  See: ai kuku ai
ai kuku ai  n. k.o. large tree yielding a valuable export timber
ai lau  n. 1) leaf 2) plant
ai lau hau etut  n. k.o. plant bearing malodorous leaves that are used for children's tonics
ai lau hitu  n. 1) k.o. shrub with a fragrant leaf used in medicines and ceremonial nosegays 2) the leaves of this shrub
ai lau hitu apal  n. k.o. medicinal plant [Ageratum conyzoides L.]
ai lau hoen  n. k.o. bush with upright yellow spikes, ringworm cassia or empress candle plant [Cassia alata L.], the leaves of which are used to treat ringworm and diarrhea
ai lau kaki kuda  n. k.o. plant with bifurcating leaves used as a medicinal ingredient
ai lau kalahulut  n. k.o. small, yellow-flowering plant, the leaves of which have fine hairs, used to make poultices for cuts
ai lau kambang puri  n. k.o. flowering shrub, the leaves of which are used for children's
ai lau rili
poulitics
ai lau lian mata  n. k.o. large-leaved plant used for poulitics
ai lau liling  n. k.o. plant, the leaves of which are used to treat boils
ai lau mahetat  n. k.o. plant used for poulitics, especially on bloody machete wounds
ai lau makaleka pikal  n. a wide range of shrubs, the small red flowers of which bloom in large, upright blossoms, including [Ixora macrothyrsa Sensu Neal], [Clerodendron speciosissimum Van Geert], and perhaps other Clerodendrons as well. (Children who have handled this flower will cause plates to break should they touch them.) These plants can be used medicinally.
ai lau makaleka pikal mahina  n. k.o. plant [Clerodendron spp.]
ai lau makulinu hukul  n. a wild plant that clings to damp rocks in shady places, the leaves of which can be used as a souring agent in sauces
ai lau muli putit  n. k.o. plant with leaves that are white on the bottom, used for poulitics to treat festering foot wounds
ai lau parosa  n. k.o. small herb used to treat boils
ai lau sikolin  n. k.o. creeper, the leaves of which are used to make poulitics for boils
ai lau tahu titit  n. k.o. plant, the leaves of which are used for children’s tonics
ai lau tapako apal  n. k.o. plant, the leaves of which are similar to tobacco, used as an ingredient for medicinal potions
ai lau tatala  n. k.o. herb the leaves of which are serrated; the pounded leaves are a very bitter medicine for backaches
ai lau tetu opit  n. k.o. waxy decorative plant (with long, narrow, yellow-striped leaves)
ai lau tilit tahu  See: ai lau tahu tilit
ai lau waisaki heha  n. k.o. plant, the leaves of which are split at the ends
ai lau rili  See: ai lau rili ai
ai lau rili ai  n. k.o. tree with bright red leaves yielding a timber suitable for planks
ai mahu  See: ai mahu ai
ai mahu ai  n. k.o. large shade tree
ai manu ala na kamanan  See: ai manu ala na kamanan ai
kamanan ai
ai manu ala na kamanan ai  n. k.o. tree yielding timber suitable for planks; its yellow fruit is favored by the hornbill
ai miten  See: ai miten ai
ai miten ai  n. k.o. tree with blackish bark yielding a light-colored multipurpose timber
ai mite belo  n. k.o. tree yielding piles for fish trap fences
ai mite lau katu  n. k.o. tree yielding a light-colored house timber
ai mite lau katu isi poro  n. k.o. large tree yielding a yellow-colored timber used for house building
ai puti  See: ai puti ai
ai puti ai  n. k.o. decorative shade tree with light green and whitish leaves used for a vegetable dish
ai rau  See: ai rau ai
ai rau ai  n. k.o. tree yielding timber suitable for house building
ai rau kuli bawang  n. k.o. huge tree with a thin bark yielding timber
ai rau luria:  n. k.o. tree yielding timber suitable for boat planks
ai rau tala: kelan  n. k.o. tree yielding multipurpose timber
ai sa: numeral. one
ai sa: ai sa: adv. one by one
ai tehu miten  See: tehu miten ai
ai tesı: See: tesı ai
airoı: See: aroi
aiwaka- n. medicine (both Western and traditional) naaiwakaru lepu She has many medicines.
aiwaka niri  n. toothpaste
ajan  From: Ar. n. the call to prayer — v. to utter the call to prayer
ajang  From: Jv. n. a title of nobility for women (in archaic legends only) ajang aisa a female relative of the mahulete and mahulaup clan founder, Usman
ajar  From: Mly. (Jv.) v. 1) to teach iajar hukum lia kota He teaches law in Ambon. 2) to study
akal  From: Ar. n. mind, attitude taha akal thoughtless, stupid
akal kahian; evil, thoughtless, conniving
akal baharu

ale muakal kahian you're inconsiderate
akal ta ala'i: 1) not smart enough, stupid, of insufficient intelligence 2) deceptiveness, chicanery e akal e Hey! You're just pretending. You're deceiving (us).
akal baharu From: Mly. n. k.o. black coral used for magical and medicinal bracelets

akela
i' a akela n. k.o. fish, including trevally, especially Caranx melampygus Cuvier, C. sexfasciatus Quoy and Gaimard, and Pantolabus parasiticus Garman
i' a akela hata marolo; n.k.o. fish, including fringe-finned trevally [Abalamo radiatus Maclay], and herring trevally [Alepes kalla Cuvier]
i' a akela mahu; k.o. very large trevally fish
aku1, numeral. seven.. Usage: Game language
aku2, pn. contracted emphatic, first-person singular, genitive marker akuluma my house
akun See: malinu akun

ala1 n. rice, paddy ala goreng fried rice ala segon rice from Vietnam ala siam rice from Thailand
ala hatu n. mouth cankers
ala kakuhu n. hulls of milled rice, often found in uncooked rice
ala kakutu n. unhulled rice, often found in uncooked rice
ala lalahu; chaff, found in uncooked rice
ala pulut n. kind of glutinous rice
ala2 From: Ar. n. God
ala3 v. 1) to overcome, to defeat sika ta bisa a'ala malaha The cat is no match for the rats. 2) to outsmart a' u ta bisa u'al a ale I cannot get the best of you.
ala4 See: panene ala
ala- n. chin, jaw
ala-lehu n. the area just below the chin
alamana v. 1) to kidnap 2) to kill secretly (in a remote place, under the cover of night, etc.)
leke ilemanani He plans to murder him.
alan n. 1) a village southeast of Asilulu, Allang 2) a cape near Allang village, dangerous in the east monsoon
alan e excl. an exclamation of one's disapproval of bad manners or poor grooming

alo'ot

alan mata n. star See: matawa
alan mata hahu n. a star that sets in the west; as long as this star is visible, wild pigs will approach Asilulu'
alan mata raha tain n. shooting star
alan mata ruitu a n. the seven-star constellation
alat n. any large fish that attacks other fish already caught in a net (before the fishermen have time to draw the net in). See: kualat
ale pn. emphatic, second-person singular, familiar, pronoun you ale muakal kahian You are wicked (Your mind is ruined). ale akeu pa? Where are you going?
ale'il n. 1) souvenir given (to friends and family) by a male family member returning from a trip to a distant place 2) goods as a source of one's livelihood
alelen n. the cord used to establish a line (in construction work) is straight
alhamdulila From: Ar. excl. exclamation uttered upon the conclusion of a meal or after belching

ali1
i' a ali n. k.o. fish, ray fish [Elasmo branchii]
i' a ali bisa n. k.o. fish, blue-spotted stingray [Amphistius kuhlii Muller and Henle]
i' a ali bunga bunga n. k.o. fish, blue-spotted fantail ray [Taeniura lymna Forskal]
i' a ali kalu nalut n. k.o. fish, including brown stingray [Dasyatis fluviorum Ogilby], and long-tailed ray [Himantura unuarias Forskal]
i' a ali ralun n. k.o. fish, spotted eagle ray [Aetobatus narinari Euphrasen]
i' a ali sailain isi n. k.o. fish, stingaree [Urolophus testaceus Muller and Henle]
ali2 pn. emphatic, third-person singular, human pronoun he, she ali ipahunik ye nalapun tahu He hid it in his shirt tail. ali te'a tukang hatu He is a bricklayer.

alionda n. k.o. children's game in which the players form a conga line, then a circle; a song and pinching accompany the actions
almanak From: Du. n. calendar
alo'ot
i' a alo'ot (lau hahu) n. k.o. fish, tarwhine [Rhabdosargus sarba Forskal]
i' a alo'ot kalu porot n. k.o. fish, southern
alu hua
fusilier [Caesio xanthurus Bleeker]
i'á alo'ot la: muli n. k.o. fish found near the shore
alu hua n. pestle, especially rice pestle
alus From: Mly. v. fine, tiny
alut₁ n. plaited palm leaves, formerly used for sails or sacks
alut₂ n. 1) internal body cavity alu kamanan stomach 2) womb alu lalei ana womb
ama n. 1) father Usage: arch. 2) a rank in the village hierarchy related to adat
ama₁ vm. contracted, emphatic, first-person plural exclusive verbal marker amapatia
We left.
amam₁ pn. contracted, emphatic, first-person plural exclusive genitive marker, our.
amalapun kahiaru Our shirts are ruined.
amet See: lawa amet
ami pn. emphatic, first-person plural, exclusive pronoun 2) we ami ye ta malepa una mani
We here don't speak like that.
ampaoras From: Mly.; Po
amplóp From: Fr. n. envelope
ampong From: Mly. n. forgiveness — excl. Forgive me, I'm sorry.
ampun See: ampong
amuₘpn. second-person singular, genitive pronoun for alienable possession, your
amutanei mamatakeru Your work is still amuseless.
-anₘaf. a nominalizing infix sanaut stitch
tanapil patch Usage: apparently no longer productive See: sau; tapi,
ana 1) n. child amuana sini ila How many children do you have?
ana dati; those persons entitled to a share in the clan property either by birth or by adoption
ana kaum; descendants of the Kalau clan
ana ko'ii; younger, unmarried teenager of either sex
ana ko'ii ana; a small child (below the age of puberty)
ana ko'ii arina; girlfriend, lover Usage: Sl.
ana kopol; infant (less than one month old)
ana lera; twins
ana lera a telu; triplets See: palera
ana mantu son-in-law, daughter-in-law
2) v. small i'an ana a small fish pukalawan
ana a clove seedling taha kalulan ana hu
There was not even a small wave.
3) — part. an affectionate diminutive kalun
ana mani amoso That cute little sarong is beautiful (said of a very large sarong).
4) — num con. a numerical connector a piece. anan pise ila? How much is one (piece)? rinat a anaru small shafts of light
anai n. bait
anako'il See: ana ko'ii
anana- n. body kamamulek ananaku I feel like
I'm about to come down with a fever. Usage: arch.
anayei n. sideburns
ang-ang exp. the sound of a motorcycle warming up
ani ai. a large tree, the fruit of which is used as a spice similar to candlenut
anin n. wind. ani halat the west wind ani halat akeu The west wind is blowing.
anii laponet gusts of whirlwinds (common in the west wind season)
anin uti whirlwind, waterspout
anin ua; the full force of the wind
antawali From: Jv. n. k.o. bitter medicinal herb
[Tinospora tuberculata Beumee]
antawala n. uncouth person Usage: derog
anting-anting From: Mly. n. ear ring, especially pendulous ornaments
a'oli n. 1) an animal or plant that causes extreme toxic reaction for members of certain clans
kalau a ria'oli te'a ai malama'u The Kalau clan has a toxic reaction to the malama'u tree. 2) hereditary allergy
apa ai n. k.o. seaside tree with white, five-petaled blossoms and egg-shaped fruits
apal v. 1) wild, undomesticated (of plants)
mangustan apal wild mangosteen
2) stupid, impolite, uncivilized apal e! You idiot!
apat n. the not quite healed wound of the recently circumcised penis See: hala'apa
ape- v. 1) ripened (by having been kept in dark places) 2) to be not fully recovered from a long illness ale ape'a You look terrible.
apu
i'a apu; n. k.o. fish, groper [Epinephelidae]
i'a apu lau haha; n. k.o. fish, groper
[Promicrops lanceolatus Bloch]
i'a apu rasteri: n. k.o. fish, flowery cod
[Epinephelus fuscoguttatus] Forskal
i'a apu wael tahu: n. k.o. fish, long-finned rock
cod [E. megachir] Richardson, honeycomb
rock cod [E. merra. Bloch]
apu- n. displaced internal organ (of women
suffering postnatal disorders)
ara See: pa'ara
ara a 1) phosphorescence on the sea
2) luminescence
arap1 From: Mly. (Ar.) n. Arab, Arabic, Arabia
arap2 From: Mly. (Ar.) n. heads, the side of the
Rp25 coin with the image of a crested New
Guinea pigeon (in colonial times, Arabic
writing was on this side). Usage: Game
language
arasa See: sasa
arlosi From: Po. n. clock, time piece Usage: arch.
aroha From: Ar. See: hula aroha.
aroi n. shelf above the hearth, especially for
smoking foodstuffs, etc.
arui n. grated cassava with spices cooked in a
bamboo tube
arumbai From: Mly. n. 1) k.o. long, narrow boat
with no outriggers used especially for
fishing and racing 2) k.o. sailboat used
especially for trading
arumbai muli salabai; k.o. narrow boat with a
box-shaped stern
arwa From: Ar. n. soul of the departed
asa1 n. rafter
asa hua n. the wooden laths running parallel
to the rafters; thatch is affixed to these laths
asa ina n. the four main rafters of the roof
asa2 n. 1) gills (of fish) 2) gullet (of people,
animals)
asal1 From: Mly. n. origin ale muasal pa? Where
are you from?
asal2 From: Mly. conj. 1) as long as. bisa ikana
kula asal kula kopon He can eat bananas as
long as they aren’t ripe yet 2) however,
whereas amalawa asal au’ tiaka aela-ela
We fled even though I was pregnant.
asal3 From: Persian n. market
asam jawa From: Mly.
asam jawa ai From: Mly. n. the tamarind tree
[Tamarindus indica] Linn.
asam v. very hot (from heat, not sunlight) See:
masa-; pasa; asat
asar From: Ar. n. the time and ritual of the
Muslim prayer about 4:00 p.m. taha asar
sala silai pe’a It wasn’t even 4:00 p.m.
when they arrived.
asaase i’a asaase n. k.o. pale red or pink fish, highly
valued for its flesh
asat n. drought See: asan
ase n. ceremonial name for the Nurlili clan
asel See: wael asel
asil n. a ceremonial name for the Nurlili clan
astagpirula From: Ar. excl. pious ejaculation
uttered upon hearing something horrifying,
very wicked, pitiable, or mistaken
aster From: Du. See: bunga aster.
asu n. dog
asu malapal; undomesticated dog, roaming in the
scrub
asu poria; the tutelary dog of the kalau clan,
a principal figure in the legend of the
founding of Asilulu
2) common term of abuse asu te’a heham Let a
dog get your mouth! asu! You dog!
asu uti i’a asu uti n. k.o. fish, including painted
grinner [Trachinocephalus myops
Schneider], large-scaled grinner [Saurida
undosquamis] Richardson, and long-tailed
dragonfish [Parapegasus natans L.]
asual i’a asual n. k.o. fish, Moses perch [Lutjanus
russelli] Bleeker
i’a asual hata tohol n. k.o. fish, sweetlip
[Lethrinus chrysostomus] Richardson
i’a asual hihi nalut n. k.o. fish with a
protruding mouth
i’a asual hihi tohol n. k.o. fish, hussar
[Lutjanus amabilis] De Vis
i’a asual hihi ulu malat n. k.o. fish, long-
nosed emperor [Lethrinella miniata] Bloch
and Schneider
i’a asual ulu elak n. k.o. fish, grass sweetlip
[Lethrinus fletus] Whitley
ata1 numeral four hutu ata forty sini ata There
were four of them.
ata2 n. slave Usage: arch.
ata- n. spleen manu a ataru chicken spleens
ata- mamitet; See: ata- mitet
atan

ata-mitet  n. bile, especially of animals manu
atan mitet  chicken bile
atan  n. k.o. long pincer-like utensil made of
bamboo, sago porridge servers
ata au  n. pincers for moving burning coals
ata lakatua  n. pincers, tongs
ata tatihit  n. bamboo clamps used in
circumcisions
ata'upal  n. lungs akuata'upal  my lungs
ati-atin  n. large stones used as weights to sink
objects in water (e.g., nets, corpses)
atu  n. something sent, shipment See: pana'atu
atuta-  n. the gums
atuen  n. hip, hip bone and small of the back
au 1  n. fire
   au hala  n. ember
   au hala matat  n. charcoal
   au latu  n. fragments of live embers that scatter
upward when the embers are blown on
   au luten  n. faggots of wood with burnt or
burning ends
au 2  pn. emphatic, first-person singular pronoun
   in quick speech, I
au 3  pn. 1) one (person) 2) third-person singular
human pronoun (which appears with a
postposed demonstrative)
au le  pn. this one au le liakota taha sito'ok
sala A guy like this the city hasn't seen.
malana au le nasuka iralaka  This man is a
notorious molester of women.

baca

au mani  pn. that one
au wise  pn. that one over there
a'u  pn. emphatic, first-person singular
pronoun, I, sei leke ikeu? a'u hu  Who
wants to go? Me! a'u uluku ketan  I have a
headache. a'u ta weu pa-pa  I'm not going
anywhere. leke ahunu a'u? Are you trying
to kill me?
aujubila  From: Ar. excl. 1) exclamation of
surprise and disapproval 2) exclamation
uttered after yawning
a'ulat  n. souvenir given to the host by guests
when they arrive Usage: arch.
aule  See: au le.
aumani  See: au mani
aurumbai  From: Mly. n. k.o. gondola-like boat
auwise  See: au wise
awal  From: Ar. v. early (in the season, the day,
for an appointment, etc.)
awan  n. a clan name
awang  From: Mly. n. cloud
awaral ai  n. k.o. tree, similar to ironwood
awen  n. 1) shield  2) the four main rafters forming
the frame of a thatch roof
a:  part. hesitation word, umm, uh. a: mani
mani amasai nda: makastau la: luhu  Uh,
that, er, we will paddle to the shore to let
them know in Luhu.

B - b

ba  From: Mly. n. term of address for respected
male the same generation as one's father,
used with the personal name ba made
Uncle Made
baba  From: Mly. (?) n. 1) term of address and
reference for one's father 2) term of address
and reference for one's paternal uncles
baba elak; father's eldest brother
3) honorific title for older men, often with a
personal name baba mat  Mr. Ahmad
babang  From: Mly. n. 1) term of address for one's
elder brother 2) personal name
babangka  From: Po. n. k.o. cake made with flour
and coconut cream baked in a mold
baboco  v. 1) raw in the center (of cakes) mulin
arau tapi halalen ababoco  The exterior's a
nice brown, but the inside is raw. 2) healed
on the sides but still festering in the center
(of wounds)
baboso  n. great dislike (amounting to a taboo)
akubaboso elak ta bole kame'e sika ina
nde  I have a strong antipathy (for it). I can't
even look at that cat.
babunga  From: Mly. v. 1) flower-bearing Usage:
especially in plant nomenclature 2) spotted,
variegated Usage: (in plant and fish
nomenclature)
baca  From: Mly. v. 1) to read ibaca nabuku petu
maket tapi taha pe'an sala  He read his book
day long, but he's not finished yet. 2) to
utter a verse from the Q'uran leke a kanu
abaca salé  When you're about to eat, what
badagang

(verse) do you utter?

badagang From: Mly. v. to engage in trading
kamena akupapa sibadagang lau seran In the past, my father traded in Seram.
badan From: Ar. n. body
badang See: badan
badoda From: Tern? v. to fish with a line and
bait (but no sinker) in a fast-moving current
badá From: Mly. n. cosmetic powder
bae From: Mly. conj. whether bae asilulu a pi
hitu a pi whether they be Asilulians or
Hituans bae barét a bae mansia laeng a
whether RMS soldiers or other persons
bagalale n. small vegetable garden near one's
house
bage From: Mly. v. to divide, to give out shares
amabage nike maoutan a se We divided up our vegetables.
bagea From: Mly. n. k.o. crisp sago and kanari
cake
bagemana From: Mly. conj. as if, like, in the same
degree as iela bagemana balamu hata He's
big like a mango tree trunk'
bahageang From: Mly. n. 1) share, allotted
portion
bahageang lupuk; the majority, the greater part
2) territory, geographic area mansia lau
bahageang maluku utara people from the
area of North Maluku
bahala: From: Ar. n. just deserts, indirect
punishment for wrongdoing. amanahu ale
mubahala: You fell! That's what you
deserve!
bahodi n. chicken gizzard
baikole See: manu baikole
baji From: Mly. n. wedge
bak From: Du. n. basin, pool, cistern
baki From: Du. n. tray
bakudapa From: Mly. v. to meet someone, to
come across someone pananuhu ami
mabakudapa lia kota By chance we met
each other in Ambon.
bakusoso From: Mly. n. to sit very close to each
other
bal From: Du. n. ball
bala From: Mly.
i'a bala katupa n. k.o. fish, diamond fish
[Monodactylus argenteus L.]
i'a bala katupa sisi ela n. k.o. fish, butter fish

bala

[Selenotoca multifasciata Richardson]
balamu From: Mly (Tamil). n. mango [Mangifera
sp.]
balamu momon n. not fully opened *mango
blossom
— n. not fully opened mango blossom
balamu pau n. k.o. small mango
balamu wawai esisi n. k.o. elongated, large
mango that tastes somewhat resinous
balamu wawai lapia mutin n. k.o. very long
mango
balamu wawai manesat n. k.o. Javanese
mango
balamu wawai mangga pau n. k.o. thin but
tasty mango [Mangifera indica L.]
balamu wawai miten n. k.o. rather elongated,
slim-skinned mango
balamu wawai puti n. k.o. very sour mango
balanse From: Du.? Po.? n. 1) fish intestine
2) chicken crop 3) a sack for marbles
balas From: Mly. v. to repay (a debt of gratitude, a
grudge.)
balau From: Du. n. bleach
balisa See: lisa
balo From: Mly. n. widow, widower, divorced
person yang ada harun iuna balo Harun is
now a divorced man.
balobo From: Mly.
i'a balobo n. k.o. fish, river garfish
[Hyporhamphus ardelio Whitley]
baluntas From: Mly. n. k.o. medicinal plant
[Pluchea indica Less.]
balek From: Du. n. tin can, metallic container
balók From: Du. n. the blocks connecting the sail
lines to the mast
bandan See: makea bandan
bandera From: Po. n. flag, pennant
— v. colorful Usage: (in fish nomenclature)
bangka From: Mly. v. to be swollen ain abangka
tapi se ku'un His foot is swollen, but it has
gone down.
bangku From: Po. n. bench
bangsa From: Skt. n. ethnic group, national origin,
type
bantal nananut From: Mly. n. life jacket
bapa From: Mly. n. 1) father
bapa mantu; term of reference for one's father-
in-law
2) respectful term of address and reference
bara

for one's paternal uncle

bapa bonso father's youngest brother
bapa tua; father's eldest brother
3) respectful term of address for males roughly as old as one's father, often used with a personal name bapa mat Mat bapa guru
term of address for a male teacher
bapa enci term of address for a Chinese man
bapa haji; term of address for one who has made the haj Usage: colloquial
bapa kamahu; stepfather, especially through remarriage after divorce
bara, From: Skt. v. to tip to one side (of boats)
kakai, kula anin unaye, haka abara Be careful! With a wind like this, the boat might tip.
bara, See: pukalawa bara
bara, See: barat

barakát From: Ar. n. blessing

barakat e latu a; the ritual gift of money paid to the village head by the groom
barang From: Mly. adv. 1) extremely iela barang
He's very big. 2) roughly, approximately
barang hatur a telu about three
— conj. because nike ta ikeu barang
namama ketan She didn't go just now because her mother is sick.
barangkali See: mangkali

barani From: Mly. n. courage au mani taha

nabarani That one has no courage.

barasa From: Mly. Skt. v. 1) to taste of, to taste like te nde abarasa kalakalan This tea tastes like kalakalan 2) to sense something
a'u barasa lia luma muli mansia sirona
ndau nda: I sensed that behind the house people were walking back and forth.

barat From: Mly. n. the west compass point

barat bardaya the west southwest compass point

barat barlau; the west northwest compass point

bardaya From: Mly. n. the southwest compass point

barenti From: Mly. excl. 1) Stop! Quit it!
bareri v. to have sexual intercourse Usage: sl.
baring From: Mly. See: kunipa baring

barjanji From: Ar. n. religious chants narrating the life of the prophet Mohammed

barlau From: Mly. n. the northwest compass point

point.

baroba From: Mly. v. to receive medical treatment
makabaroba n. traditional medical practitioner, herbalist
baru From: Mly. adv. only. baru siwa ta akona
sala That's only nine; it's not enough yet.
— conj. only then, whereupon. sikakai tete
silai baru siuna tanei They are waiting for Tete to arrive; only then will they get to work.
baru-baru adv. recently baru-baru ijadi
nahunan sa ata pi She'd only recently been born, maybe four months or so ago.

barudel From: Du. n. k.o. pound cake

barét From: Fr. n. soldiers and officials of the RMS, the secessionist movement of the 1950s. kalu barét a sila'i if the RMS soldiers arrive

bas From: Du. n. foreman, the one in charge, especially at a work site

basá From: Mly. v. excl Gotcha! Right on target!

iheta t'eani ikolok basa He struck her and shouted, "Gotcha!"

bastél From: Po? See: kasibi bastél
basudara From: Mly. Skt. n. relatives, persons related by blood or marriage
batai From: Mly. v. rusty. ekit numani abatai The machete's rusty.

batandudu From: Mly. n. sailor's term for an island at the first sighting Usage: euphemism

batang See: batandudu

batu From: Mly. v. made of cement
— n. 1) rock (in toponyms and zoological nomenclature) 2) weight

bawang From: Mly. n. shallot

bawang puti garlic

bawang timor k.o. red or white, somewhat large shallot said to come from Timor

bebek From: Mly. n. duck

beden From: Du. n. plant nursery, especially of clove

belang v. big, large, especially in exaggerated statements turen hua belong an enormous durian

belo From: Tern. n. fence used for fish trap corrals

ben From: Du. (?) conj. 1) like, similar to ale

bena sika You're like a cat. 2) as if a'u
berang

barasa bena mansia sirona ndau nda: I felt as if people were walking back and forth.

berang From: Mly. (?) n. 1) k.o. very bright red cloth 2) bright red

besi numeral. ten Usage: game language

bia tomi From: Mly. n. k.o. small, wild fruit sometimes used as a souring agent

bia tomi manis; k.o. fruit resembling bia tomi but much sweeter

biang See: mama biang From: Mly.

biasa From: Mly. n. 1) ordinary behavior, usual custom 2) sense of being accustomed to something

ale taha mubiasa ye sala You are not used to this place yet.
— adv. usually

bicara From: Skt. v. to engage in legal disputes

sibicara hali upus They are having a litigation at the village headman's house.

bico From: Makassar n. effeminate male, transvestite

bidadarı From: Skt. See: loi bidadarı

biji kaluar From: Mly. See: lai biji kaluar

bilangang From: Mly. n. arrogance, standoffishness, pride. ale mubilangang You're arrogant. Usage: sl.

bilesi From: Ar. (?) n. stubbornness, insubordinateness, especially of children

ana mani nablesi That child is stubborn.

biloro From: Po. n. bullet

biludu From: Po. n. k.o. cloth, felt

bima See: kuda bima. From: Mly.

binatan See: binatang

binatang From: Mly. n. 1) animal 2) common term of abuse

binongko See: binungkur

binungku See: binungkur

binungkur From: Mly. n. 1) the Butonese, those various ethnic groups originating from Southeast Sulawesi and the nearby islands 2) a term of disapproval for bad manners Usage: derog.

biola From: Po. n. violin

bira See: uhi bira. From: Mly.

bisa1 From: Mly. n. poison

bisa2 From: Mly. part. can. taha bisa silepa sou They can't speak Asilulu.

bisma From: Ar. excl. pious ejaculation uttered before undertaking some task (e.g., taking a trip, eating a meal)

bistungkil See: kasibi bistungkil

bobar From: Po. (?) n. k.o. creeping vine bearing fruit suitable for vegetable dishes

bodo From: Mly. n. stupidity. ale mubodo! Your stupidity! (You're stupid!)

bodobodo From: Mly. v. to deceive, to make a fool of oli bodobodo a'u Don't lie to me

bohor See: bor

bokbok See: manu bokbok

boki1 From: Tern. n. princess (used in traditional songs) 2) a diminutive for female children

boki2 From: Tern. n. measles, pox. Usage: euphemism

bol

ia bol n. k.o. fish, milkfish [Chanos chanos Forskal]

bola From: Po. ball

bole From: Mly. part. may, be allowed, should ite lua taha bole tue ye tena lohor The two of us shouldn't stay here till lunch time.

bom1 From: Du. n. boom of a sailboat

bom alan n. the bifurcation of the boom that attaches to the mast

bom2 From: Du. n. bomb

— v. to bomb something. sakutu sibom hali uren The Allies bombed Ureng. ana ko'il sibom i'an leke haranat The children bombed fish with a grenade.

boncis From: Du. n. k.o. legume, green beans [Phaseolus vulgaris L.]

bone From: Mly. n. gunnysack

bongkar From: Mly. v. 1) to unload cargo 2) to take apart, to disassemble. sibongkar motor leke sipakanalukken They took the motorboat apart, intending to lengthen it.

bongko From: Mly. hunchbacked Usage: especially in fish nomenclature From: Mly.

bonso From: Mly. v. youngest, among one's parent's siblings bapa bonso youngest paternal uncle

bor From: Du. n. drill

— v. 1) to drill something, to bore through 2) to have sexual intercourse Usage: sl.

bordi From: Du. n. 1) edge 2) uppermost part of an outrigger's gunwales

bot From: Du See: la: bot

Asilulu — English Dictionary
botol  *From:* Du. *n.* bottle
   **botol manci** 1) k.o. short evil spirit 2) an epithet for a short person

bo:  *See:* mbo:

brudel  *See:* barudel

bua nyonya  *From:* Mly. (Po.) *n.* k.o. fruit-bearing tree, custard apple or sweetsop [Annona squamosa L.]

bua rau
   **bua rau ai** *n.* large tree bearing edible yellow fruit; the timber may be used for construction

buakartu  *From:* Mly. Po. *n.* k.o. shrub with edible leaves and fruits [Sauropus androgynus Merr.]

buakeke *n.* k.o. large, biting blue fly [Diptera]

buang  *From:* Mly. *n.* a nickname for children prone to diseases in infancy

buanís  *From:* Mly. Du. *n.* k.o. spice, the star anise

buaya  *From:* Mly. *See:* gargarji buaya...

bubor  *From:* Mly. *n.* porridge

budel  *From:* Du. *n.* inherited property not yet divided among several claimants

budi  *From:* Skt. *n.* proper behavior

buete  *From:* Du. (Fr.)? *n.* wooden chest, footlocker
   **buete tang-tang; See:** buete ting-ting
   **buete ting-ting** 1) k.o. old-fashioned chest featuring a lock that tinkles on opening 2) careful guardianship *Usage:* metaphor, arch.

bui  *From:* Du. *n.* jail, prison

buku  *From:* Du. *n.* book

bulai  *See:* kaladi bulai

bunga  *From:* Mly. *n.* flower, especially decorative flowers of European origin
   **bungaampaoras** k.o. flowering plant, apparently *Mirabilis jalapa*

bunga aster various k.o. flowering plants including the aster

bunga biludu k.o. flowering shrub [Celosia argenta]

bunga gambir k.o. flowering plant, perhaps a tropical gardenia

bunga manteza k.o. flowering plant, apparently the marigold [Tagetes patula]

bunga matahari k.o. flowering plant, the sunflower [Helianthus annus]

bunga rampe a mixture or nosegay of several flowers and fragrant leaves distributed at ceremonial meals

bunga rosi k.o. flowering plant, the rose [Rosa spp.]

bunga sarune k.o. flowering plant

See: ʻi'a ali bunga bunga; ʻi'a lalusi bunga bunga

burung,  *From:* Mly. *n.* bird *Usage:* generic

burungz,  *See:* ai burung

busu  *From:* Mly. *n.* a nickname for children prone to disease in infancy

bu’u  *v.* to defecate *Usage:* children’s language

caca  *From:* Mly. *n.* term of address for one’s elder sister

cacupu  *From:* Mly. *n.* 1) k.o. handleless sugar bowl 2) k.o. round container for storing incense

camara  *From:* Skt. *n.* a swatch of human hair to add to one’s hair bun

cangkol  *From:* Mly. *n.* a hoelike tool for breaking earth

capatu  *From:* Po. *n.* shoes
   **capatu waka; sole of a shoe**
   **capatu toka; heel of a shoe**

caretau  *See:* cartau

**carr**  *exp.* sound of underbrush or gravel

disturbed by footsteps

**carr-carr**  *exp.* sound of a rustling plastic bag, thatch being roughly parted
   — *n.* plastic bag of cheap quality *Usage:* sl.

cartau  *From:* Mly. *v.* to investigate, to try to find out

**cartau-cartau**  *v.* to make repeated inquiries.

**amata’u imi ila’i ndete pa sicartau-cartau**
We are afraid that when you get there they will start inquiring.

**cat**  *From:* Mly. (Ch) *n.* paint
   — *v.* to paint

**ceh**  *excl.* exclamation uttered in admiration or
ciki

mild disapproval ceh haka ana se alawa
Say! That little sailboat sure can move!

coeh a’u se umatalinun Heck! I forgot it.
ciki, n. a method of fishing with usually more
than one hook on a single line
cacikit n. a hooklike tool used to snag squid
ciki, From: Mly. v. to jerk at, to yank at
ciki dayan-dayan; to jerk a kite
ciki garis; 1) to strike a match 2) to fish by
jerkmg on a line that usually has several
hooks, to snag loke iciki sontong He’s
going to snag squid (by jerkmg on the
line) 3) to have sexual intercourse Usage:
vulg.
cilaka From: Mly. n. trouble, misfortune ali
iheta malana masti nacilaka He hacked
up a man; he’s bound to get in trouble.
cina From: Mly. n. China
cinta From: Skt. v. to love, to cherish icinta’u
tapi rakalele’u te’an He loves me, but I’m
tired of him.
cirr exp. sound of oil spattering at high
temperature (food being fried, etc.)
daya

coba From: Mly. part. please coba akeu ma’a
Please come here. coba irusu akumani
wala le Please interpret my dream.
— v. to try, to attempt. acobane Try it.
cobang From: Mly. n. a broad, needlelike
bamboo tool for making and repairing
nets
cobe From: Mly. See: hatu cobe
coe From: Mly. v. to steam something
corr exp. sound of spattering, frying food
corr-corr exp. sound of water being poured
cuka-caka-cuka-caka exp. sound of continual
bantering and blathering
cuk-cak-cuk-cak exp. sound of a rat’s squeal
cuko-cuka exp. sound of the Japanese
language
culan From: Mly. (Ch.)
culan ai n. k.o. flowering decorative shrub,
possibly Aglaia odorata
cupa From: Mly. n. a unit of volume
measurement

d - d

dagang From: Mly. n. 1) business 2) merchandise
daging From: Mly. n. 1) beef 2) flesh, contents
dako See: manu waka dako
dalima From: Skt. n. pomegranate tree and its
fruit [Punica granatum L.]
dam From: Du. n. checkers
dana-dana From: Mly. (Ar.?) n. k.o. dance
accompanied by the gambus
dane See: hula dane a.
dapat From: Mly. v. 1) to meet udapat ali lia
kota I met Ali in Ambon 2) to find nakonci
se ilangen tapi nike sidapaten pe’a His key
was lost, but they just found it.
dapat ujur; to menstruate
3) to catch up with ilawa tena ta sidapaten He
ran, and they didn’t get him.
dapur From: Mly. n. kitchen
darail From: Ar.? v. to carve or to incise (wood)
kas nde sidarail amoso They carved this
cupboard beautifully.
daribisa From: Mly.? n. k.o. lizard [Sauria]
daribisa hihi raut n. k.o. red-mouthed lizard
of the deep forest
daribisa keke porot n. k.o. yellow-flanked
black lizard
daribisa malat n. k.o. small green lizard
daribisa manesat n. k.o. gray lizard
daribisa tualan n. k.o. large black lizard
darém From: Eng. n. metal storage drum
dati From: Mly. n. the land and property
belonging to a clan
daun mayana From: Mly. n. k.o. plant, the leaves
of which are used for eyedrops or as an
ingredient in medicinal potions
daung burung From: Mly.
daung burung ai n. k.o. small tree, the roots of
which are pounded and used in emulsions
to treat skin diseases
daung kikir From: Mly.
daung kikir ai n. k.o. tree, the leaves of which
are used to roll cigarettes
daya, From: Skt. (?) n. ability, competence
daya

*daya-daya* v. to undertake something, to make efforts

daya, See: *bardaya*

dayan-dayan From: Mly. n. kite

dek From: Du. n. 1) a boat’s deck
dek ha tala: middle deck
dek mena forward deck
2) second story of a house 3) floor in a house built on posts

denda From: Skt. n. fine, punishment

diri From: Mly. n. self *iuna nadiri bena*
*manuwai* He made himself into an old man.
(He acted like an old man.)

disitu From: Mly. adv. at that very moment,
precisely then *leke disitu simasu-masu*
*ma’a* And just then they came closer and
closer to us. *manuwai disitu irana nehe*
At that moment, the old man gazed toward
the cape.

do’a From: Ar. n. devotional prayer (not part of a
prescribed ritual)

dongen From: Mly. n. false story, made-up tale

donga-donga n. light conversation

dosa From: Skt. n. sin

doti From: Mly. v. to cast spells with nefarious
intent *sidotini pa imanahu* They cast spells
on him, so he fell.

doti au; very powerful spells

dudang v. metallic (of plates, basins)
due n. k.o. compote of fruit and coconut cream.
due lapu squash compote

duka numeral. eight Usage: game language
duku From: Mly. n. k.o. lansa tree [Lansium
domesticus], the fruit of which is sweet
and firm

dulkaida From: Ar. See: *hula dulkaida*
dunia: From: Skt. n. 1) world 2) worldly matters,
reality *ta irewa dunia* He doesn't know
how things are. 3) cooperative work *ikeu*
iuna dunia: She went to help.
dururat From: Ar. n. severe conditions, stressful
circumstances

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e 1  art. singular noun marker *atan e* the pincers
*hulan e*! The moon!
e 2  part. emphatic particle *sipa e*! Hey, Sipa!
*akal e*! How deceptive!
e hu  part. too, also *a’u weu e hu* I will go too.
e’e excl. yes
'e’e na excl. Yes, certainly!
e’e na pi excl. Definitely!, especially in
repeating or affirming
'e’e pi excl. 1) Indeed? Oh, is that so?

ehu  See: *taha ehu*
ehut n. young coconut leaf (especially used to
wrap items for roasting or steaming)

ekit n. machete
*ekit kolok*; a long, heavy, bladed instrument
with a long hilt used to hew and shape
*ekit lamae*; machete hilt

ela  n. sago meal
*ela lapia* n. unfiltered sago meal
*ela mau* n. filtered sago meal

ela 2  num con. numeral connector for tens
*hutu
lau ela lu* twenty-two *hutulua elua*
twenty-two *Usage: emphatic

ela 3  v. 1) large *iela bena a’an* She’s big like her
sister. 2) extreme, excessive *lete ulat lirin*
aela in the mountains the cold is severe
*ulan aela* It was a heavy rain.
— adv. extremely, a great deal *tas waihikan*
ela The bag is badly torn. *ikanu ala ela* He
eats rice a lot.

elak v. big. *wael elak* river
— adv. extremely *tas waihikan elak* The
badly torn bag.

elan n. stairs, ladder

elan huan; step of a stair

eli n. a clan name
*eli henualu* n. a branch of the Eli clan
*eli kibas* n. a branch of the Eli clan
*eli lumahika* n. a branch of the Eli clan
*eli lumakapul* n. a branch of the Eli clan
*eli ralalatu* n. a branch of the Eli clan
*eli talanggera* n. a branch of the Eli clan

eli an n. a clan name

elit n. a weight connected by a line to a
submerged fish trap

el: See: *ela 2*

el:e n. floating or stationary fish trap or fish
enan

corrail

el-e: gantong n. k.o. floating fish trap on which the fisherman waits
ele: kalotol n. k.o. fixed fish trap built near the shore so that at low tide it can be reached on foot
ele: lau haha n. k.o. fixed fish trap in deep water

enan adv. permanently ikeu enan He's gone for good. ihalan enan He carried it away for good. aloko enan? Are you just going to sit there permanently?

enci From: Mly. n. respectful term of address for Chinese

epen n. 1) a hole in a pot or pan a'u una naepen I'm fixing the hole. 2) a scar

epo n. tobacco pouch made of pandanus

er'emes From: Mly. n. RMS, (Republik Maluku Selatan), the South Moluccan secessionist movement of the 1950s

esa See: hau esa

eses v. to be lost, to disappear sali se eseru The paddles are gone sale esen What's missing?
esen; adv. absolutely nike papei hele natamba pe'a esen waiting because one has to thoroughly complete the additions Usage: sl.
eses-ese v. 1) to be absolutely lost 2) to laugh excessively, to lose a grip on one's self. a'u loke ese-es'e'u I was about to laugh myself silly.

esi n. k.o. resin, dammar

esi ial n. kanari resin, mixed and pounded with coconut milk, used for caulking boats

esi miten n. k.o. resin

esi puti n. k.o. commercial resin product

esi tolaru itu a 1) the required number of dammar tapers to be burned at hatu maloun 2) a child with a runny nose Usage: metaphor

eta n. needle

eta bone n. needle used to sew sacks

eta maroto; eye of a needle

etan n. 1) mnemonic, system with which to remember dates and events 2) portent, indication, sign

etat See: mata etat

ete- n. one's child's spouse, i.e. son-in-law or daughter-in-law Usage: arch.

etet n. pus mixed with blood

etut n. flatulence See: netu

e: part. discourse particle hesitation marker, error marker ahmat bahasoan e: ali bahasoan Ahmad Bahasoan, no! It was Ali Bahasoan.

G - g

gading From: Mly. n. the lowermost horizontal timbers, spaced 50 cm apart, which form the base of the vertical framework of a boat's hull

gae From: Mly. v. 1) to hook something, to draw something near with a tool ugaene leke sali I'll draw it near with a paddle. 2) to grab. Usage: sl.

gaga From: Mly. n. handsomeness nagaga e He's handsome, isn't he!

gagodo From: Mly. (?) n. fritters, usually with bits of banana or coconut

galei n. spear

galinggi From: Mly. n. k.o. plant that bears pods used as markers for jongka plant

galang From: Mly. n. the coils of plaited vine around the mast to which the sail fasteners are attached

galás From: Du. n. glass, mug

gambir From: Mly. n. a commercial stimulant decocted from Uncaria gambir and used with the betel leaf

gambus From: Ar. n. k.o. stringed instrument, a lute

gampang From: Mly. v. 1) easy 2) ready-made, already set up, already at hand

gandarusa From: Mly. n. k.o. medicinal plant [Andrographis sp.]

gandarusa puti n. k.o. plant

gandarusa raut n. k.o. plant [Andrographis paniculata Nees]

gangu From: Mly. n. k.o. vegetable, swamp cabbage or ong choy [Ipomoea aquatica Forsk.]

gansa From: Skt.. n. goose

ganti From: Mly. v. to take the place of, to
gardús

substitute for
— n. replacement, substitute

gardús  From: Du. n. cardboard, cardboard box
gareja  From: Po. n. church
gargaji  From: Mly. n. saw

gargaji buaya  n. k.o. large trapezoidal saw
with two handles used to saw planks from
trunks
gargaji potong  n. k.o. large saw with two
handles used to saw planks from trunks
gargaji tongka  n. k.o. large saw with two
handles and a three-sided wooden frame
used to saw planks from trunks
gargaji waja  n. hacksaw
gargantang  From: Po. n. 1) throat 2) Adam's apple
garis  From: Mly. n. matches
garí hatu au  n. cigarette lighter
garpu  From: Po. n. fork
garu-garu  From: Mly. n. razor, shaving equipment
gará  From: Du. n. ditch, gutter, drain
gate  From: Mly. n. live bait (when it is affixed to
a hook)
ge-ge  From: Mly. v. to tickle
gepe  From: Mly. v. to squeeze. igepe a'u tena ta
kunapas  He squeezed me till I became
breathless.
geta  From: Jp. n. thongs, k.o. sandal
getá  From: Mly. n. rubber, rubber band

ha  loc. directional marker

ha hali  loc. on the side away from the cape
ha la:; on the side farthest from the sea,
landward

ha la: hulun  loc. the farthest landward
extreme

ha lale  loc. 1) interior, in ye luma ha lale in
the house 2) (within a certain period of
time) puasa ha lale during fasting month
See: palale

ha lau; on the side nearest the sea, seaward
ha lau hulun  loc. the farthest seaward extreme

ha lia  loc. on the side toward the cape

ha muli  loc. behind

ha tala: loc. in the middle, between. lau mat
loke duka ha tala: seaward between Mat
and Duka ta lâ'i ha tala:n sala  It was not yet
the middle (of the school term)
hahei
leaves is dripped into five-day-old infants' eyes to clean them
hahei n. fish line (often made with arenga palm fiber)
habik v. 1) to tear in half (of certain fruit) 2) to rip the husk from a coconut, to rip apart durian carpels hahiken no apatahaka Rip it apart so it splits open. 3) to snatch something siahik akupise ye sak They snatched the money from my pocket.
ahoul See: houk
hahu n. 1) pig [Suidae] 2) a term of abuse
hahu nabawang From: Mly. n. k.o. plant with leaves similar to those of chives; in the west monsoon it bears small pink flowers
hahue n. various k.o. small legumes
hahue elak n. k.o. legume [Vigna sinensis Endl.]

hahue ela raut n. k.o. legume, the common bean [Phaseolus vulgaris L.]

hahue maun n. k.o. legume, the rice bean [Azukia umbellata Ohwi]

habulan
i'a hahulan n. k.o. fish, red bullseye [Priacanthus macracanthus Cuvier]

hahu'u n. k.o. medium-sized gong
hahu'u banggai n. k.o. large gong
hai part. namely, was (in genealogies only)
onco mani na'ana hai tete The aforesaid Onco's offspring was Tete. Usage: arch.

hait n. shore, beach hait ulu the very edge of the beach where the surf bounds the shore

haiti'e v. to sneeze liirin una ye a'u uhaite'e When it's cold like this, I sneeze.

haij From: Ar. n. a title and term of reference for one who has made the haji

haka n. small sailboat with outriggers
haka huhu; k.o. outrigger boat fitted with grooves to drag up fish traps

haka kota k.o. small outrigger boat, usually decorated and used for pleasure trips

haka pahetti k.o. outrigger boat holding up to seven people, used to fish with lines, especially for the tola fish; its prow is high and the floats are not quite parallel to each other

haka panahu k.o. small outrigger boat usually holding only one person

haka sei'a k.o. large outrigger boat

haka tila huhu k.o. outrigger boat fitted with grooves to drag up fish traps

haka tola k.o. outrigger boat holding up to seven people, used to fish with lines, especially for the tola fish; its prow is high and the floats are not quite parallel to each other

hakea v. far apart (of bifurcations) aini ruhakea His legs were far apart jangle ahaakea The window (corners) are askew.

hal From: Ar. n. litigation, legal matter
hala, n. charcoal, ember
hala; n. shoulder
— v. 1) to carry (a general term not specific for posture) ahalo eki nda: no anakeni Carry Eki over there and put him to sleep.

hala habar; to announce, to bear news, to inform
hala hih; to announce, to bear news siihala rihih a sihatu. They carried news saying.

hala hongi; to collect people into a belligerent crowd. uhala hongi ndete te'a harun si I gathered a destructive gang to attack Harun and his friends.

hala kamanan pethalia; a ceremony, part of the wedding ritual, during which the bride's family carries breakfast foods to the house of the groom on the morning following the nika ceremony

hala kamanan liamata retu; a ceremony, part of the wedding ritual, during which the bride's family carries food for the noon meal to the house of the groom on the day following the nika ceremony; this is usually accompanied by ritual battle between the women of each side and the exchange of ritual verses

ahala male tai; to be astringent (of bananas)

hala oto; to drive a motorized vehicle

hala sou; to announce, to bear news
hala ua; to ignore, to give someone the cold shoulder a'u hala uaku te'asi I'm ignoring them.

2) to drive a vehicle ihala oto; He drives a bus. 3) to bear a hereditary resemblance to.

ihala nabapa She resembles her father. She takes after her father. 4) to contain (a certain measurement) partén nde ahala ala
cupa a lua This basin holds two cupa of
hala'apa

rice. poci mani ahala That teapot can hold a lot. 5) to bring along ihala nalalahon ma'a He brought his friend here.
hala lalan; to show the way 5) to deceive leke ihala ite He wants to string us along.
hahala n. carrying pole
makahala n. 1) bearer 2) driver (of vehicles)
hala'apa v. wounded and dangerous (of wild pigs)
ahu ina ahala'apa, kakai! There's a wounded boar, be careful!
halabiru From: Mly. v. to be disruptive, to be wantonly wasteful. ale ahalabiru sailia ta apalaleleku muhu sa You're wasteful with your things; you don't try to extend their usefulness, even a little.

halakul

halakul ai n. k.o. large tree
halakul isi porot ai n. k.o. tree yielding a yellowish timber suitable for building
halakul lau nangga ai n. k.o. tree yielding a timber suitable for building
halakul isi puti ai n. k.o. tree yielding a whitish timber
halale See: ha lale.
halaleat v. 1) careless, especially of persons who dress carelessly or improperly 2) irregular, unsteady (of one's work) waliku irake tanei halaleat My sister works carelessly.
halalen See: wale halalen
halat n. 1) west 2) west wind halat akeu The west wind is blowing, 3) west monsoon kalu halat ala'i, ite taha bisa lea ta When the west monsoon comes, we can't load (boats).
ahalauhulun See: ha lau hulun
halawan n. gold, golden ornament
halawan niwel kulu n. k.o gold ornament shaped like coconut blossoms
halawan ina n. k.o red, gold-spotted beetle [Coleoptera]
halaa- n. voice. bapa dula taha halaa:n Bapa Dula was speechless.
halaa:- ela n. loud voice. a'u ulepa halaa:ku taha ela When I talk, my voice is not loud.
ahala:hulun See: ha lau hulun
halae v. 1) to shout and converse at great distances (e.g., from one side of a ravine to another) sihale luma lete kailupa They called to each other up near Kailupa. 2) to be exchanging rhymes, part of the marriage negotiating silepa sihale luma tapi ta silata sou sala They exchanged pantoums, but they have not reached a decision yet.
haalet n. pantoumlike verbal exchanges
halelek v. to slam down. pamaneka kane:
uhalelek'a Shut up or I'll slam you to the ground.

haleri

haleri ai n. k.o. small tree, the leaves of which are used in medicinal potions for women and in other medicines
hali_1 loc. the direction away from the cape (up to a certain distance) sieu na hali ure The went to Ureng. irue hali sala tetu He lives at sala tetu.

hali hikan loc. the side toward the east (in Asilulu, the portion of the village east of the mosque)

hali muli loc. behind — part. afterward, later ale keu kamena amaleka hali muli You go ahead; we will follow later murit hali muli silepu The students in later classes were numerous.

hali_2 v. to turn something around jaga sihali rioto lete luma letemena They are used to turning their vehicles around there in front of the house.

hali sisa:uan; to turn to give a facial profile ihali sisan uan He turned his face, giving a clear profile.

halia See: ha lia.
halimuli See: hali muli
halo

halo ai n. k.o. yellow-flowering shore tree with large, round leaves, the beach hibiscus [Hibiscus tiliaceus L.]
halolin n. a collection of flat things rolled together. tawal halolin a roll of several mats kartás halolin a roll of paper
haluva From: Mly. n. k.o. taffy made of sugar and certain fruits or nuts
halál From: Ar. n. permitted in the Islamic religion kamanan nde halál This food is permitted.
— v. to give something without expectation of repayment or reward. uhalálne waku imi I give it to you with no strings attached.
hamis

**hamis**  *From: Ar. n.* Thursday.

**hamuli**  *See: ha muli.*

**hana**  *n.* a segment of a root spice (e.g., ginger or galangal).

**hani’e**  *v.* 1) to sniff, to sniff at something.  
**uhani’en pe’a, akapel** I smelled it already; it's spoiled. 2) to kiss

**hantu**  *See: kata hantu*

**hanu**  *v.* to wake up.  
**orasnde ta ihanu sala** Look what time it is and he hasn't gotten up yet.  
*See: pahanu; pahanul*

**hanuk**  *v.* to awaken someone.  
**hanuken** Wake her up.

**haram koa**  *n.* a skin disease causing numerous incisionlike wounds on the sole or palm

**haranát**  *From: Du. n.* grenade

**harap**  *From: Mly. v.* to hope, to expect.  
**ta uharap mansia sibalas akubudi** I don’t expect people to repay me for my proper behavior.

**harapan**  *From: Mly. n.* expectation, prediction, assumption.  
**mansia riharapan kutika numani sihatu pe’a japang sipakahunu we hait** It was everyone's assumption at that time that the Japanese were massacring the people on the shore.

**harapang**  *See: harapan*

**harela**  *adv.* for a few minutes already.  
**ipapei harela** She's waited a while already.

**harta**  *From: Skt. n.* 1) property, belongings.  
**Usage:** especially as a legal term. 2) the sum of money given to the parents of one's bride, bride price.

**háram**  *From: Ar. v.* 1) forbidden by the Islamic religion.  
**kamanan nde háram** This food is forbidden. 2) to treat something as if forbidden, to consider something forbidden.

**siri uharáme uanu ukahuse** I avoid chile pepper; if I eat it, I cough.

—*v.* to treat something as if forbidden, to consider something forbidden.

**siri uhamanne uanu ukahuse** I avoid chile pepper; if I eat it, I cough.

**hasa₁**  *v.* to sharpen by continuously rubbing one side of the blade on a whetstone

**hasa₂**  *v.* 1) to sail parallel to the shore. 2) to walk parallel to a mountain slope.  
**akeu ahasa ulat ha tala:** Walk parallel to the mountain face.

**hasa-hasa**  *v.* to continually sail or walk in such a manner.

**hasale**  *v.* to stop temporarily at some place.  
**akeu ma’a ahasale hali kata usa si** When you were on your way back here, did you stop at Kata Usa's place?

**hasalek**  *v.* to lean backward.  
**ahasalek nda: turen tala:** Lean against the durian trunk!

**hasat**  *n.* k.o. vine often used for lashing things together, especially for fish traps.

**haselan**  *See: tama ela haselan*

**hási**  *v.* to spread apart body crevices (especially sexual organs) with both hands.  
**dokter ihasik wakamu ulu** The doctor spread open your buttocks (for a rectal examination)

**hási mata** pull apart the eyelids

**hási bo:**  *v.* to have sexual intercourse  
**Usage:** sl.

**hasida**  *From: Ar. n.* k.o. sweet made of raw dough, sugar, and spices

**hasida kentáng:** k.o. sweet made with potatoes

**hási’u**  *v.* to elbow someone

**hasuluk**  *v.* to pour water  
*See: patasulu*

**hasút**  *From: Ar. v.* to form a conspiracy, to stir up violent plotting

**hata**  *n.* 1) trunk, stick, piece of timber  
**ial hatan aela** The trunk of a kanari tree is large body.  
**hatan aela** His body is large.  
**i’a asual hata tohol k.o. asual fish** with a short body  
**i’a puti hata marolo** k.o. puti fish with a round body

**hatak**  *v.* to be angry  
**ihatak te’a ami** He's mad at us.

**hatala**  *See: ha tala:*

**hataul**

**hatala ai**  *n.* k.o. large shore tree that yields an orangish wood suitable for boat building

**hataul iwan ai**  *n.* k.o. tree of the deep forest that yields an inferior timber

**hatelu**  *v.* thick lete rilapun ruhatelu  
Their shirts are thick there.

**hateta**  *v.* to shake something to dry it, remove dust, etc.  
**uhateta kulapun no sahut a posiru** I shook my shirt so the dust would come off.

**hatete**  *n.* k.o. chisel

—*v.* to chisel (wood)

**hatike**  *v.* 1) to strike suddenly and cruelly 2) to
hatu

eat Usage: vulg.
hatu, n. 1) stone, rock certain corals
hatu ai; anchor made of wood with a rock
fastened to it
hatu au; battery, flint
hatu au taha rukese taha; Your vision is quite
poor, that is, the battery is not throwing out
a beam of light.
hatu cobe; stone for braying spices, pestle,
mortar
hatu hui; the earthenware mold used to bake
sago bread
hatu kaliki; sharp coral, especially found
inland
hatu lalelet; 1) mortar 2) pestle
hatu maun salalulu; fine stones tossed up by
heavy surf.
hatu panahul; sinker (of a hook).
hatu pole; buoyant volcanic cinder (used to
clean pots).
hatu putu; dead coral
hatu rain; k.o. thin round coral
hatu raja; dark, smooth river stone
hatu tema; cornerstone
hatu tuni; porous stone, often used for scraping
one’s skin while bathing.
hatu wale rock wall, stone fence. n. rock,
promontory
2) seed, kernel, pit
hatu koin the pit or seed (of durian, mango,
etc.) after the flesh has been eaten. nangga
walanta hatun rulepu A sour sop has a lot
of seeds.
3) n. anchor.
— num con. a numerical connector for
lumps, or wads. lapia hatu ruata four
servings of sago porridge
hatu, v. to say, to tell ihatu loke ikeu She said she
wanted to go keu ma’a uhatu nde Come
here, I’ve something to say.
— part. (say) that, namely mansia
riharapan sihatu Everyone’s assumption
was that.
makahatut n. the one who said (it)
hatu, See: ulu hatu
hatu lisa n. a large flat rock in the forest upon
which the ancestors of Asilulu held a parley
hatu’a- n. 1) liver
hatu’a walet; 1) guts intestines

2) seat of the emotions pamai hatu’aku I’m
amused.
hatu’a- amahe; to be strongly moved, to pity
hatu’a- elak; to be difficult to please, to be
fussy
hatu’a- ketan; to be disgusted hatu’aku ketan
I’m disgusted.
hatu’a- painosok; to be spiteful (especially of
those who snub others) hatu’an painosok
He’s spiteful.
hatu’a- putu; to be furious or enraged hatu’aku
putu I’m furious.
hatu’a- ta matele; to be disgusted. a’u ta
kusuka te’a upanene alepa hatu’aku taha
matele I don’t like listening to what you say;
I feel revolted.
3) an interior part (core, filling) ai hatu’an
the soft part of the tree near the xylem, the
phloem kue hatu’an the frosting that lies
between layers of a cake See:
wainahu-nahu hatu’a-
hatuai See: hatu ai
hatuhui See: hatu hui
hatu’u v. to kneel
hatip From: Ar. n. the mosque functionary (of the
Mahulate clan) responsible for delivering
the Friday sermon, preacher.
hau- n. smell hau’n! It stinks!
hatu-esaka n. very fishy smell (typical of i’a
miten)
hau- lasi oso n. scorched smell of drippings
remaining in a cooking utensil left on a fire
hau- mahahani; 1) smell of freshly cleaned and
pressed clothes 2) smell of infants
hau- mahulu; 1) rotten smell, especially that of
an animal carcass 2) stale, spoiled ala mani
haun mahulu That rice smells spoiled.
hau- makola; 1) rotten coconut smell 2) rotten
fish smell
hau- masakeli; smell of urine
hau- mina; delicious oily smell of roasting fish,
especially with juices dripping on the
embers
hau- mutu; scorched smell, especially of burnt
flesh, hair, clothes lapun a pekuru hauru
mutu The shirts burned emitting a scorched
smell.
hau- papaka; smell of excrement
hau- puka-puka; a very disgusting, rotten
ha'u

smell

hau-re'a re'a; pungent, unpleasant smell, especially of certain plants

ha'u v. 1) to hit, strike uha'ua I'll strike you. ha'u tia mau to strike a gong nike la: wasi manu wala aha'u Just now in the forest, a hornbill was flapping (noisily).

ha'u kiho; to flap (of bird wings)

3) to eat. Usage: sl. 4) to beat (eggs, batter)

sipa iha'u mantelu ra'a-ra'ani
Sipa beat the eggs carelessly. 4) to snap a photograph ha'u ma'a Take a photograph of us. (Take a photograph in this direction.)

ha'u ha'u v. to strike repeatedly. kalulan aha'u ha'u posin The waves struck again and again until it broke off.

haha'ut n. a beating tool haha'ut kue cake mixer

haha'ut n. a blow haha'ut ta te'an The blow didn't hit him.

makaha'uk; See: manu makaha'uk uman

haukutu n. k.o. blood-sucking tick [Acari]

haulisin n. ashes

ha'un n. k.o. very tall pandanus with large, inedible fruits [Pandanus sp.]

ha'u tawal lau n. k.o. pandanus, the leaves of which may be used to plait mats

he1 excl. hey, an exclamation of disapproval

he2 See: hele

heha v. 1) to call out to someone, to call after 2) to invite. siheha'u tapi uwe'u ta They invited me but I refused. See: palahahe

hahehat n. 1) summons 2) a ceremony in the wedding ritual in which the bride is summoned and accompanied to the groom's house (after the sailiha haha ceremony)

heha- v. 1) the interior of the mouth ukanahuk sailain ta'a heham I'll stuff sand in your mouth.

2) animal's mouth

— v. 1) to call out to someone, to call after 2) to invite siheha'u tapi uwe'u ta They invited me but I refused See: palahahe

hahehat n. 1) summons 2) a ceremony in the wedding ritual in which the bride is summoned and accompanied to the groom's house (after the sailiha haha ceremony)

hehe adv. low iuna naluma ahehe He made his house low.

hehe-hehe v. 1) to hang low (of fruits)

2) to fly low (of bird flocks). manu ruhehe-hehe The birds are flying low.

hehek v. 1) to pound something down 2) to make something flat or level

hehel n. the lower rope that controls the sail, the mainsheet

hehu v. to pull out (hair, nails)

hehuk v. to dip something into a liquid and immediately extract it ahehuk i'an nehe wae ma'asin Dip the fish into the sauce.

See: waihehu

hei prep. from. hei puasa from the start of fasting

he'i v. 1) to push aside tall weeds and shrubs with extended hands 2) to part crowds

he'i el n. the point where two fences come together

he'ik v. to lift by a wedge and lever in one move ihe'ik hatu te'a iuna luna He extracted rocks to build a house.

heke v. 1) to tie heke walet kala-kalan Tie that rope tightly! 2) to tie up, to fetter. sihekesi wehe ai nakil ai They tied them to a tropical coral tree over there. iheke ulun lete ma'a leke saliha sinan He adorned his head with a strip of cloth. 3) to deceive, to trick iheke'u nala a'u ta bisa uweu wakasa: He tricked me to the point that I was unable to go anywhere.

haheket n. fastening

heket;

heke soun n. k.o. loop knot

heke wale cacikit n. slip knot

heke wale i'an n. a knot used to join ropes

heke wale jarin n. a knot used to fasten nets

heke wale malaha n. a knot used to fasten ropes together

heke wale mati n. multiple clove hitch knot

heke wale sasolet n. a knot tied to a post

heke wale tui n. clove hitch knot

hela v. to shift a bit, to move over ahela muhu
hele

sa: Move over a bit!

helak v. 1) to move something kubur kamenat a sihelakeru They moved the old graves. 2) to expel someone sihelaken hele hena They drove him from the village. nde taha bisa helaken e You can’t remove this (ballpoint filler), huh?

hele₁ prep. 1) from ilawa hele’a He’s running away from you 2) in comparison to iela hele ma’il muhu sa He’s a little bigger than Mail. 3) because of nike mapapei hele natamba pe’a We were waiting because of the completion of the additions. Usage: sl.

hele₂ v. 1) to wipe oil or butter on a cake mold 2) to spread a filling or topping on a cake

heli₄ n. price See: palaheli

helin Its price!

helin we lehu below price

helu₂ v. to hoist or draw something from the sea (e.g., fish traps, anchors, drowning people) sihelu huhu ye haka haha They yanked the fish trap up onto the outrigger.

helu₂ v. new

helu-helu adv. again

heluk e adv. again, in addition See: pakahelu; kaheluk

heluk v. to be displaced, to be dislocated

imanahu nala aini lua ruheluk He fell and both his legs were dislocated.

hena n. 1) village

hena haha; site of an old village in the hills

hena haha rumahela; The upper village is heavy (said when there is an outbreak of disease in the village).

hena tau; the whole village

2) one’s own village eu nahali hena Let’s go to Asilulu.

3) a nest, a cocoon toke hena a nest of small insects

4) a receptacle in the jongka game

hena hukken; an empty receptacle in that game (which is, therefore, passed over in the play)

henapetu adv. yesterday

henaulu n. a family name, a branch of the Eli clan

henel n. flood See: pahene

hera v. to be open matanulu ahera The door is open.

herak v. to open. heraken Open it.

heu

herang From: Mly. (Ar.) v. to be amazed

here From: Du. n. sir, title for certain Dutch officials Usage: arch.

hesa₁ v. to make a single leap (of fish from water)

hesa₂ v. to remove durian segments by pulling apart the carpels. ahesan no akanahuk te’a muparatêng Remove the durian segments so that you can put them in your basin.

hesa₄ n. 1) chest

hesa- ahuku to be roiling with emotions

hesaku ahuku My breast is full of emotions.

hesa- riken 1) to have a constriction in the chest 2) to be full of angry feelings hesaku riken My breast is tight with unspoken feelings.

hesi v. to split bamboo or the exterior sago petioles from the internal pith

heta v. 1) to chop down 2) to strike downward with a weapon iheta nalalahat leke sali He struck at his friend with a paddle See: mahetat; paheta; pakaheta

makaheta ai a n. wood choppers (usually a group)

hete v. to guess, to estimate, especially age

hetek v. to guess at

hete-hete n. riddle

hetek v. to claim (another’s goods) ihetek akulapun He claimed my shirt.

heten n. 1) millet [Panicum sp.] 2) porridge made from millet

heti v. 1) to kick (with a jerk of one’s knee)

heti bal; play soccer

2) to jerk something upward

heti tola; to fish with a rod for the tola fish See: paheti

hetu₁ v. to get up

hetuk v. to wake someone up hetukeni Wake her up.

hetu₂ v. to plait lau nusa biasa sihetu tawal On the islands they are accustomed to plaiting mats.

hetu ulu; to treat the hair with coconut cream

heu v. 1) to use levers and wedges to raise a boat for dry docking; this is a process that involves several people and continual rocking. See: watuheu 2) to weigh something siheu niwel kalotol They weighed copra.

haheul n. the levers used in the above process;
he:h
usually a single coconut trunk is used for a large boat.
he:h part. sentence final discourse particle,
2) Right? Okay? ite lua eu rawa he:h The two of us are going tomorrow, right?
hi prep. a directional marker
hia v. 1) to unfold or fold limbs unconsciously while asleep, to toss arms in one's sleep. a'u hia limaku I tossed my arm 2) to extend one's arms. ahia limamu ma'a te'a halaku
Extend your arm to touch my shoulder.
hiak v. 1) to cut wood (for kindling) sihiak ai
They were cutting wood 2) to come down forcefully. kalulan ahiahi The wave crashed down. ahia limam te'a uaku You brought your hand down (and struck) my face.
makahiak; See: mano makahiak
hihi- n. 1) mouth
hihi katiloti; garrulous, talkative
hihi kobe; scars at the corners of the mouth
hihi komo; split and scabby mouth
hihi malahi; harelip
hihi paraci; sharp-tongued
2) orifice botol hihi mouth of a bottle 3) lip
hihi ulu; lip
hihil
i'a hihil n. 1) k.o. fish, slingjaw [Epibulus insidiator Pallas] 2) a nickname for children who pout and cry
hika v. to split
hika- n. 1) side. pala hikaru split nutmeg fruits
hikaru; the other side, i.e., Seram. See:
waihika
2) area, geographical part hali hikan in the part (of the village) east of the mosque — num con. a numerical connector for flat objects (e.g., planks, sago bread molds).
talinan hika aisa: maroton One of his ears had a hole in it.
hiki v. to crush (lice) with both thumb nails
hiki ulu; to crush lice in the hair
hiku v. to adze wood, to hew and shape wood
ihiku wakan iunan amaniwa He scraped the hull to make it thin.
— n. adze
hila n. k.o. tuber, the giant taro [Alocasia macrorrhiza L.]
hila kumen n. 1) k.o. plant with a violet flower. 2) a bract heated and used as a poultice for wounds and boils [Anthurium andraeanum Lind.]
hilaa 2) news, information
hila 3) v. to look for (head lice)
hiláp From: Ar. v. uncertain
-hina See: mahina
hinan
i'a hinan n. k.o. fish, Blue-lined seabream [Symphoricthys spilurus Gunther], or perhaps Barramundi [Lates calcarifer Bloch]
hindo From: Mly. (Persian) n. animist, one without a recognized religion
hini n. planting seeds
hisa See: masa hisa
hisa-hisa n. lemon grass [Cymbopogon citratus Stapf]
hisi v. 1) to peel (with the hands, e.g., bananas)
2) to rip open durian carpels to extract the fruit segments 3) to open (draperies) slightly, to part (curtains)
makahisi; See: mano makahisi kunipa
hiti v. to lift something held close to the body
hiti elek; to jump up from a seated position
mapanene lumber ro'on ami mahiti elek
malawa matulungsi When we heard the house collapse, we leaped up and ran to help them.
hiti haka; to beach a sailboat
hiti hala; to engage in cooperative work, to undertake a joint expense, such as a wedding or circumcision feast
2) to hold an infant in one's lap
hiti hua ula; to bear an illegitimate child 2) to take up (sing) a traditional song
hiti liak; to shout in glee
4) to install or officially appoint (a high-ranking official) hiti imam install the imam
See: panahiti; wahitik
hitik v. 1) to lift something hitiken ma'a Lift it up toward me.
hitik mata; to raise one's eyes, to glance a'u
hitik mataku ndete leke utanala nda: I shifted my view and gazed toward the to shore.
2) to jump up and gesticulate in glee
hahitin n. 1) gleeful leaps 2) joyful commotion frangko inanahulu hahitina Franco was knocked out, and there was a gleeful commotion. 3) cloth used for lifting
hitiliak
  hot pans
hitiliak See: hiti liak
hitu See: ai lau hitu
hoen n. k.o. skin disease, ringworm
hohal n. bangle made of [Conus sp.] shell
  hohal salaka; silver bangle
hohok v. 1) to jump (from a height downward)
  2) to leap through. silawa sihokok jangela
  They ran for it jumping out the windows.
hokak v. 1) to flatter excessively, to pander to
  auna una mani te’a mansia sihokak You're doing it that way so people will pander to
  you. sei hokak’a? Who needs you? (a
  common angry retort) 2) to praise, to take
delight in someone iuna natanei amoso
  nala inani ihokaken He did his tasks well,
  so his mother praised him.
hokal n. the distance encompassed by a two-armed
  embrace ai hata mani tamata a lua
  rihokai That tree trunk is the circumference
  of two brawny men's arm lengths.
hoko See: patahoko
  hoko luluk- n. in complete disarray, especially
  of poor housekeeping
hoko See: lawa tia hokol
hokololuk See: hoko
hola n. rifle
  hola waka; 1) rifle butt 2) children's rifelflike
  toys (e.g., bamboo tubes, cap games)
hola v. to split (down the middle) with a
  downward stroke
hola ina n. cockroach [Blattidae]
holi v. to chase after, to pursue siholi
  manjangan la: wasi They are chasing after
  (hunting) deer in the forest.
holi-holi v. to persist in following after. a'u ta
  kusuka tapi iholi-holi a'u I don't like him,
  but he keeps following me around.
holo
  i’a holo n. k.o. fish, including Sea mullet
    [Mugil cephalus L.] and flat-tailed mullet
    [Liza dussumieri Valenciennes]
  i’a holo kapal rhut n. diamond-scaled mullet
    [Liza vaigiensis Quoy and Gaimard]
honal n. 1) callous 2) blisters (from heat or
  rubbing) See: pahanann
honda From: Jp. n. motorcycle
hong exp. sound of a snore
hongi, From: Mly. n. a crowd of belligerents
  collected for some destructive intention,
  enemy. sieu ma’a siuna hongi They came
  here to fight and destroy.
hongi₂ n. a strip of bamboo fastened on top of
  thatch to hold it down in strong winds
hora v. to go out loke sihora They are about to go
  out. See: pahorak
horas See: oras
hormat From: Ar. n. respect
  — v. to respect someone See: horomate
horo-horo From: Mly. v. to talk or to act
  inappropriately or incorrectly, to behave
  boisterously
horomate From: Ar. v. to respect sihoromateni
  They showed him respect. Usage: arch.
hoso, v. 1) to bubble up (of springs) 2) to lather (of
  soap) 3) to be swollen (of stomachs that
  have taken in sea water)
hosol n. bubble
hosol hena-; welts
hahosol n. 1) bubble 2) sap
hoso₂ v. 1) to pant, to gasp uleka manjangan tena
  a'u hoso I chased after a deer until I was
  gasping for air. 2) to be asthmatic
hahosot; See: maketa hahosot, pel hahosot
houk v. to bend (e.g., a tree to take fruit) houk
  pukalawan sanan ma’a Bend the clove
  branch toward me.
hahoul n. spring trap
hahoul mata n. pit trap
hu adv. too, also desi ikeu hu Desi went too.
  See: ehu; wehu
hua n. areca nut [Areca catechu L.]
hua iwan n. k.o. palm found in the forest, the
  sap of which can be used for caulking boats;
  its young shoots can be eaten.
hua niwel n. k.o. palm with arecalike fruit in
  large clusters; its fine fernlike fronds can be
  eaten as a vegetable
hua₁ n. 1) fruit niwel hua rulepu There are a lot
  of coconuts. See: pahua
huα ula; illegitimate child
  2) protrusions num con. a numeral connector
  for small objects. silope roko huan mate:
  They gave me only one cigarette.
hua₂ v. 1) to swell 2) to be pregnant ale apahuni
  tapi huan pe’a You're trying to hide it, but
  you're pregnant. Usage: sl.
hu’a₁ n. head hair
hu'a kakoko  n. curly hair
hu'a masalut  n. straight hair
hu'a masilahu  n. unkempt hair
hu'a₂  v. to perch, to alight (of birds, mosquitoes, insects). manu a ruhu'a lete luma haha The birds perched on the top of the house.

hu'a₃  See:  hu'al
hu'ak  v. 1) to extract, to pry up, or to dig up objects implanted in the earth (e.g., half-buried stones) abu'ak hatu ina mani ndete Pry that rock upward. 2) to force open a jammed door (with some tool) ami mamatalinu makonci mahu'ak matanulu akolo katák-katák We forgot the key so we forced open the door with splintering noises. 3) to paddle with a firm, deep stroke ending in a quick upward flip ara'ahu'ak ma'a sini siholi ami Paddle hard this way; they're chasing after us.

hu'al  n. a land mass, an island
hu'al amiri; Land ho!

hua:  n. salt water crocodile [Crocodilus porosus L.]

hue  See:  manisi hue; hahue

huke  v. 1) to plant something in a hole (e.g., a banana tree) ahuek kula huta nehe nakane: akaloto Plant the banana sucker; otherwise it might dry up 2) to bury the dead sihuék sini lua te'a kubur kisal They buried them both in the same grave. 3) to inlay wood.

See:  waikalahu; huel

huel  n. hole. See: huke, Appendix

huhu₁  n. a curving, four-cornered fish trap of plaited bamboo

huhu kamu hua; k.o. very fine-meshed fish trap

huhu katihu; k.o. shrimp trap made of a single piece of bamboo, slatted and tapering on both ends, used in streams

huhu lau haha; k.o. large-meshed fish trap

huhu puli; 1) a plaited cone-shaped entrance on each end of the fish trap 2) k.o. fish trap characterized by such an entrance

huhu puli; k.o. medium-sized fish trap

huhu wala hutu lima; k.o. fish trap with fifty horizontal slats, suitable for huhu lau haha or huhu puli

huhu wala hutu lua ela itu; k.o. fish trap with twenty-seven horizontal slats (somewhat uncommon)

huhu wala hutu telu ela nena; k.o. fish trap with thirty-six horizontal slats

huhu₂  v. to be full of wood mites ai hikaru mani ruhuhu, oli pakeru Those planks are infested with wood mites, don't use them.

huhul  n. small bits of rotten wood

huhu-  n. tip. lumasikiti huhun the tip of the mosque dome

huhumata

i'a huhumata  n. k.o. small fish

hui-  n. food remnants, grease on plate pikal hui an empty, just used, still dirty plate

huke  n. empty plate or cake mold

huke-  v. empty luma hukun an empty house

amplóp alua hukera Both envelopes were empty.
— num con. counter for furniture, mats, crockery, pots, and pans sisapa makadera hukera lima ta sipanulikeru sala They asked for five of our chairs but they haven't returned them yet.

huku  n. a bump
— v.1) to bulge (something hidden in clothes, something deep inside) kula pa musak ruhuku Why are your pockets bulging? hesaku ahuku My breast was bursting with angry feelings. 2) to become swollen, swell utin ahuku His penis stiffened.

makahuku  n. one who goes about with a stiff posture and often a forceful bearing

hukul  n. 1) primitive peoples, hill people 2) head hunters, wicked people 3) a term of insult; boorish or rude person, fool

hukum  From: Ar. n. law, a branch of study

hulamelen  v. dark

hulamelen laka-laka; extremely dark luma hale hulamelen The inside of the house is dark.

hula-hulamelen  in the dark

hulamite  n. night

hulamite lawata; day and night, unceasingly, incessant

hulamitek-  v. to be caught up with by nightfall au'lena wehe rarieke wehe ma'a hulamitek'u wehe lai I was walking here from Larike, but nightfall overtook me at Lai.
**hulan**

* hulan  n. moon
  * hulan akoho; lunar eclipse
  * hula puti; bright moon
  2) month

* hula aroha; the third month of the Islamic calendar, during which ceremonial meals are held in memory of the dead

* hula aroha wali; the fourth month of the Islamic calendar

* hula dane a; the third month of the Islamic calendar, during which ceremonial meals are held

* hula dulkaida; the eleventh month of the Islamic calendar

* hula haji; the twelfth month of the Islamic calendar, on the tenth day of which goats are sacrificed and ceremonial meals are held

* hula muharam; the first month of the Islamic calendar, on the first day of which a ceremonial meal is held at the mosque

* hula panuki kubur; the eighth month of the Islamic calendar, during which graves are repaired and weeded

* hula patima kaum; the fifth month of the Islamic calendar, on the fifteenth day of which the Kalau clan holds ceremonial meals

* hula patima kaum wali; the sixth month of the Islamic calendar

* hula puasa; the ninth month of the Islamic calendar, fasting month

* hula puka; the tenth month of the Islamic calendar, the first day of which marks the end of the fasting month

* hula rajap; the seventh month of the Islamic calendar

* hula sahaban; the eighth month of the Islamic calendar, during which graves are repaired and weeded

* hula sapar; the second month of the Islamic calendar; on the fourth Wednesday of this month ritual bathing at rivers is followed by a ceremonial meal

**husa**

* hulanit  See: ute hulanit

* hulasi  v. to spray out saliva mixed with chewed areca on some diseased body part (a medical treatment for all kinds of external and internal disorders, especially those caused by unfriendly spirits) uluku ketan

* nene ihulasine  I had a headache and Grandmother treated it with areca spray.

* hule  v. to hiss, to crackle au ahule  The fire is hissing (an indication that guests will soon arrive).

* huli  v. 1) to scatter ihuli jagon waku manu a  He scattered corn for the chickens 2) to broadcast (seed)  ahuli hini nehe  Broadcast the seeds! 3) to toss (water)

* huli-  n. stalk (of bananas) kula hulin  a stalk of bananas

* huloa  n. crown of the head, fontanel

* hulu- 1) n. 1) body hair See: kahulu; kalahulu.

* 2) feather, fur, insect setae

* hulu- 2) n. end. hena hulu the far end of the village lo'i hulun  Lift up the end silin hulu aisa: at one end of the veranda

* hulu pana  n. k.o. black, spiked sea urchin [Echinoderm]

**humawal**

* i'a humawal  n. 1) k.o. fish, ox-eye herring [Megalops cyprinoides Broussonet] 2) k.o. freshwater fish

* hunapetu  adv. yesterday

* hunapetu pethalia; yesterday morning

* hunen  n. the ridgepole that rests on the roof ridge cover

* hunu  v. 1) to kill. kalu bole sihuunu a'u no ganti amán  If possible, let them kill me in place of Aman. ipanohokeni lete loke ihunun pi sale  He hid her in the mountains. Maybe they planned to kill her 2) to extinguish (fire or lamp) 3) to block out (another player or token) from a game

* hup  exp. sensation of sudden and unexpected movement. amakaladi kamboti utun a telu hup pe'aru lain Our three hundred baskets of taro root were suddenly sold out.

* huretu  n. 1) ridgepole 2) roof Usage: colloquial

* hurr  exp. 1) sound of a snore 2) sound of a bird taking off in flight

* husa  v. 1) to penetrate iripa nalalahana nala naopit ahusa se kolini  He stabbed his friend; his knife penetrated his back. 2) to run (of colors in clothing) kalun ahusa  The sarong ran.

— part. perfective particle, especially with verbs of motion; finally, completely
huta, n. 1) grass, weeds 2) fallen leaves, rubbish (on the ground) 3) a sapling, a young sucker of a banana or palm tree
huti, n. shard botol huti a piece of broken bottle See: pahuti hutu
hutu, n. a group (e.g., clump, gang, flock) i'an
hutu, n. a school of fish manu hutu a flock of chickens welli hutu a clump of grass ana ko'il hutu maket a whole crowd of kids maeu ma'a leke mabasudara hutu le We came here with this small group of our relatives.
hutu, n. children's toy whistle See: kahuse
hutu biola; to play the violin (to bow the violin) See: pahutu
hutu, numeral. tens (in counting above nineteen)
hutu, n. twenty
hutu, v. to fasten (a hair bun or braid)

I - i

ia kanjulat, n. k.o. kanari yielding a smaller fruit
ia lora-; n. the whorled edible contents of the kanari nut

The following fish names are entered under the second word of the compound
ia akela  i'a matuhu
ia ali  i'a miten
ia alo'ot  i'a mulu tikus
ia apu  i'a neu
ia asase  i'a onat
ia asu uti  i'a osat
ia asual  i'a out
ia bala katupa  i'a paliwa
ia balobo  i'a patil
ia bol  i'a peka
ia gusau  i'a pele pele
ia hahulan  i'a pita pita
ia hihil  i'a pual
ia: excl. an exclamation of disagreement and dislike

ibilis See: iblis

iblis From: Ar. n. devil, evil spirit iblis wae ola an evil spirit associated with the wae ola area

iblis anepek; the devil presses, i.e. the sensation of strangulation in a dream that causes one to wake up and wave the arms to dispel the evil spirit iblis anepek en She woke from a nightmare with her arms waving.

ie part. a hesitation form, what do you call it

ta ie; no problem

2) concealment form, to avoid making a direct statement taha ien sala It's not you-know-what yet. pamuda sihatu ie la pa amalawa The youth guard, they say ie (i.e., was fighting), so we fled.

ihat n. dry coconut stem usually used for firewood

ihun See: lapia ihun

ikal

i'a ikal n. k.o. fish, blue-lined seabream [Symphoricthys spilurus Gunther]

ila pn. how many, how much petu ila When?

sini ila How many are they?

ilal n. piece of wood used to roll boats on beach, roller

ilang- From: Mly. v. to disappear sailiha ilangeru The goods disappeared. se ilangen He's disappeared.

ilei 1) i'a ile n. k.o. fish, low-finned drummer [Kyphosus vaigiensis Quoy and Gaimard]

ileo See: nile

ilu

ilu-mata n. center of body just below the sternum iluku mata the center of my body

ilu-ilu n. a shimmering on the surface of the sea, a patch of deep blue water surrounded by light blue water, a patch of light blue water surrounded by dark blue water

imam From: Ar. n. imam, the Muslim prayer leader and religious functionary

imi pn. 1) second-person plural, emphatic pronoun, you. imi ikeu pa Where are you (all) going? 2) second-person singular, honorific pronoun, you

ina n. insect, vermin. ina rulepu ananulin There are a lot of insects; pass a flame under it.
ina-

— num con. a numerical connector for insects, small animals, and certain tools asu inaru telu a three dogs See: pa'ina
ina- n. 1) mother ina- mantu mother-in-law 2) one's maternal aunt.
inaku excl. O, no! Exclamation of pain, strong disapproval or disappointment
ina mata'ena n. honorific title for the wife of the village head or of the imam Usage: ceremonial language
ina nalahat; the ritual gift of cash and white cloth from the groom to the bride's mother to honor her for bearing and rearing the bride
ina hu From: Ar. excl. exclamation of pain or expression of shocked disbelief upon hearing or seeing something unusual, or wicked
inan See: kaladi inan
ine: excl. cry of pain, disclaimer or rejection
insala See: ins'alala
ins'alala From: Ar. excl. pious ejaculation expressing the omnipotence of God to order everything; often this indicates uncertainty or unwillingness on the speaker's part, maybe
irus From: Mly. n. coconut shell ladle
is excl. exclamation uttered upon failure to catch, hit, hook or contact something
isa From: Ar. n. the time and ritual of the Muslim prayer about 8:00 p.m. isa pe'a ta simatulu sala It was already isa, but they were not sleeping yet.
is'alala See: insala.
ise excl. no need, never mind. isen! Never mind!

isen a excl. Enough! isen a a'u tanala mani Forget it, I needn't go stare at that.

isel
isel ai n. k.o. tree, ironwood [Intsia bijuga Kuntze]
isel malana ai n. k.o. tree yielding timber similar to ironwood
isen See: ise
isi- n. flesh
isi- akalale'i; to be rambunctious, to be fidgety and hyperactive (especially of children) 2) gaping wounds (exposing the flesh) aimu isiru lepu There are a lot of wounds on your leg. 3) contents. turen nde le isin taha amatele The contents of this durian are not delicious.
islam From: Ar. n. Muslim, Islamic lete halong mani islame a In Halong then (there were) Muslims.
islame See: islam
istarat From: Du. n. street, especially in a village or town
istarat lete haha; the upper lane of Asilulu istarat wehe lehu; the lower lane and main road of Asilulu
isul n. earthquake See: nisu
ita excl. Do as you like! exclamation of exasperation and anger
ite pn. emphatic, first-person plural inclusive pronoun
iti n. lightning See: pa'iiti
itu numeral. seven
iu la: See: nitu wae iu la:
iwan n. the very distant forest
i: excl. an expression of disgust and dislike

jadam From: Mly. n. k.o. commercial extract of aloes from which bitter concoctions are made, used to treat aches and other illnesses
jadai From: Mly. v. 1) to be born ijadi lete ulat She was born up in the mountains. 2) to become papau arue lau ajadi ta mateleru Sago bread that lays in the open air long becomes not very delicious. 3) to turn into yang sakarang nde le ajadi hatu which has now turned into a rock
jadi2 From: Mly. conj. therefore jadi loke numani portugis na'a taha Therefore, based on this (fact), it could not be of Portuguese origin.
jaga From: Skt. v. to watch over simatulu lete wasi sijaga ripukalawan They're sleeping in the woods to keep an eye on their clove trees.
jaga-jaga v. to pay persistent or repeated attention to something, to kibitz ajaga-jaga
jaga

kamanan tairu e What are you doing paying such close attention to women’s business?

makajaga n. watchman See: pakajaga

jaga₂ From: Mly. (Skt.) adv. often, frequently sika
ana mani jaga rupahutu Those kittens frequently fight.

jago From: Jv. n. champion

jagon From: Mly. n. corn [Zea mays L.]
jagon mutu n. corn that is old and dried-up
jagon pa’i n. young corn, often used as a vegetable

jahat From: Mly. n. wickedness, perversity
najahat tapi a’u pala’eken pa a’u mansia He was evil, but I felt sorry for him; after all, I’m only human.

jaji See: jadi₂

jam From: Mly. n. 1) hour alena jam a ila ala’i ye So you walked; how many hours was it before you arrived? 2) o’clock nde jam a ila pe’a What time is it now?

jamakat₁ n. melon [Citrullus vulgaris Schrad.]

jamakat₂ i’a jamakat n. k.o. fish, scarlet-banded rainbow fish [Stethojulis albovittata Bonnaterre]

jambatang From: Mly. n. boat pier, dock

jamjám See: wael jamjám

janaja See: jinaja

janasa See: jinaja

janasah See: jinaja

jangela From: Po. n. window
jangela lau shutter

jangkar From: Du. n. anchor, especially of iron

janji From: Mly. v. 1) to promise 2) to impose a pledge, to extract a promise pa tae ijanji Uncle Tahid made us promise.

jantara: From: Skt. See: aha jantara

japáng From: Du. n. Japan, Japanese

jara From: Ar. v. to visit someone to pay one’s respects, to visit someone of a higher social rank

jari manis From: Mly. n. ring finger

jaring From: Mly. n. fish net
jari bau-bau; k.o. large, Japanese-style fish net
jari bodo; k.o. small floating fish net without

juta weights
jari giope; k.o. weighted, encircling fish net, the bottom of which is drawn together after setting the net in place

jari momamut; k.o. large floating fish net without weights

jari paremang; k.o. fine mesh floating fish net without weights

jari selu; k.o. weighted, encircling fish net, especially for the selu fish

jari tohar; k.o. heavily weighted fish net

jari tutu; k.o. stationary fish net secured to promontories

jawap From: Ar. v. to answer

jeksi From: Du. v. to inject ajeksini pi taha Are you going to administer an injection or not? niwel wae ite bisa jeksi te’an We can give shots with coconut juice.

jiku From: Mly. n. corner

jiku ampa n. four-cornered intersection — v. quadrilateral, rectangular

jina From: Ar. n. adultery

jinaja From: Ar. n. corpse, especially of a Muslim

joget From: Mly. v. k.o. Malay dance in which the couples sashay back and forth but do not touch.

johor See: kaladi johor

jongka From: Mly. n. k.o. game with markers and two rows of six depressions

jongka hata; the game board for this game

jongson See: jonson

jonson From: Eng. n. 1) outboard motor 2) boat driven by such a motor

jormin From: Mly. n. a small white fruit, otaheite gooseberry [Phyllanthus acidus (L.) Skeels], which is often made into a slightly sour preserve

juba₁ From: Ar. n. k.o. Arabic cloak

juba₂ See: ai juba

juma’at From: Ar. n. Friday

jungku From: Mly. n. a large sailboat (without a deck or outrigger)

juragan From: Mly. n. captain (of a sailboat)

juta See: yuta
-k

-k  af. a transitivizing suffix ileli He came back.
    ilelik hatu numani He turned over that stone.
ka'an  See: kān
kabaekang  From: Mly. n. goodness, kindness
kabal  From: Mly. n. invulnerability manuwaiti
    mani nakabal sihetani etek ta akanu He's invulnerable; they slashed him, but their
    machetes did not cause wounds.
kabaling  From: Mly. (?) v. not quite ripe (of fruit)
kabesak  v. 1) to rip off, to tear violently kabesak
    kula hulin rip apart a banana stalk 2) to kill
    Usage: coarse, in exaggerated threats
kabilalu
    kobilalu ai  n. k.o. pod-bearing tree similar to
galinggi but red
kabul  From: Ar. v. grant (a wish or prayer) sukur
    lahatala sikabul a'u kudo'a Thank God,
    God has granted my prayer.
kabur  From: Mly. (?) adv. 1) a large quantity,
    very many 2) frequently iralei kabur He
    urinates frequently.
kaca  From: Skt. n. glass (for windows)
kacamata  From: Mly. (Skt.) n. 1) eyeglasses
    2) diving mask or goggles
kacang  From: Mly. n. peanuts [Arachis hypogaea
    L.]
    kacang cina  n. k.o. legume, Hindu cowpea
        [Vigna cylindrica Skeels]
kacang kadel  n. soybeans
kacang kayu  n. k.o. legume, pigeon pea
    [ Cajanus cajan Wilisp.]
kacang sabel  n. k.o. bean, jack bean
        [Canavalia ensiformis DC.]
kacang tumbu  n. bean sprouts
kadayo  See: tadayo
kadera  From: Po. n. chair
    kadera hahulet  n. lounge chair
kadera tatahit  n. 1) a sedan chair, formerly
    used for visiting colonial officials 2) a litter
kadondong  From: Mly. n. k.o. fibrous fruit,
    Otaheite apple [Spondias dulcis Forst.]
kadou  From: Fr. n. gift, especially wedding gift
kae-  n. 1) petal (especially of roses) 2) rays (of
    setting sun) 3) maxillipeds of prawn, claw
    of crabs 4) snail's cephalic tentacles
kaek  v. to swim in deep water
    kaek tahanuku; swim on one's back
kaha₁  n. thatch, especially of sago leaf
kahapa²  v. to row Usage: For some speakers this is
    (k)aha.
kahahutun  n. a group, a cluster Usage: arch. See:
hutu₁
kahai  v. 1) to gouge
    kahai talina; to poke in one's ears
    2) to pry something out
kahai sele-tala; to cough, to expectorate 3) to
    scratch
kahaka-han  n. k.o. orchid with long, slender
    leaves and inconspicuous flowers
kahaka-kahana babunga  n. k.o. ground orchid,
    including [Spathoglottis plicata Blume]
kahaniiri
    i'a kahaniiri  n. k.o. small, black fish
kaheluk  v. to do something again lai sa
ekaheluk e Let's do it one more time.
kahi  v. 1) to hook 2) to reach for akahi buku
    mani ma'a Reach for that book and draw it
    closer.
kahakhi  n. 1) a large hook 2) a fruit-plucking
    pole sitope balamu loke kahakhi They
    snagged mangoes with the hooking pole.
    (k)ahi v. to hook something underwater by
    dragging a forked, anchorlike device ana
    ko'1 siahi huu lau tetun The youngsters
    are dragging up fish traps over near the
    cape.
ahil  n. fishhook
ahit  n. a weighted, wooden gafflike tool
    attached to a line and drawn across a
    seabed to hook up fish traps, etc.
kahia  v. 1) to ruin sikahia rilapun They ruined
    their shirts 2) to misuse (funds)
kahia tia-  v. to have an abortion
kahian  n. tightfistedness ale mukahian You're
    stingy.
kahia-  v. 1) broken riluma kahiaaru Their houses
    are in disrepair. 2) rotten hua kahian
    The durian is rotten pukalawan kahiat bad
    (ruined) clove.
kahiihi  v. to twist (ears) a'u kahiihi talini I
    twisted his ear.
kahoto  v. 1) to spatter (i.e., water in hot oil) wakil
    akahoto te'a a'u The oil spattered on me.
    2) to be spewn out (of rocks in a volcanic
    eruption) ulat ri'ane, hatu a rukahoto The
    volcano erupted, rocks flew out in all
    directions.
kahuhu

kahuhu n. k.o. seldom-eaten wild tuber
kahula See: wae kahula
kahulu v. to become moldy. ama'ala lesi lau kas ha lale a'u matalinun pa akahulu I forgot our leftover rice in the cupboard so it became moldy.

kahunawa v. 1) to suffer a slight asthmatic attack 2) to pant See: pakahunawa
kahunawa wasi n. k.o. lizard (similar to the green anole) that pants steadily; it is dried, fried, pounded, and used in a potion for treating asthmatics.

kahunin n. 1) hiding place 2) secret place 3) secret See: pahuni
kahuru v. to cut off liman sikahurune They amputated his hand See: wakahuru
kahuse v. to cough See: husek
kahusel n. a cough
kahutu n. hairbun
kai₁ v. to wait kai muhu sa Wait a little while. See: kakai
kai₂ v. 1) to make minor sewing repairs (e.g., take in or patch clothes). ukai kulapun I'm sewing my shirt so it will fit tighter 2) to be wrinkled (from improper sewing) akukata akai My pants are poorly sewn; they bunch up in the wrong places.

ka'ika- n. cheek
kaikole v. every which way, erratic, skewed ilawa kaikole He ran erratically. He ran in a zigzag.

kailalu₁ n. piles
kailalu₂ n. k.o. tree, the seeds of which resemble piles [Abrus precatorius L.]

kailole n. a hanging rack
kailolit n. 1) the reel for winding up fish line 2) thread spool

kaipali v. 1) to wind rope or twine around the end of a rope or stick 2) to entwine, to encoil nunuakaipali turen ai The banyan tree has completely encircled the durian tree (with its aerial roots)

kairore n. 1) a traditional dance 2) joining the arms with someone to hoist another person

kairupang See: latu kairupang
kaisalun
kaisalun ai n. sandalwood [Santalum sp.]

kaitolok v. to move about (and return to some point of reference). a'u weu kaitolok hu'al a

kakoka-

I traveled all around the islands
kaitolok ua-; to feel dizzy, to feel faint
kaitolok sou; to speak untruthfully, to deceive
kaitolot n. child's windmill made of palm fronds.

caiwaka v. to have sexual intercourse. Usage: vulg. sl.

caiwel n. k.o. very large, edible wild tuber

caiwel putit; k.o. whitish tuber

caiwel raut; k.o. reddish tuber

kaiwela v. to throw at some target with long objects (knives, pieces of wood, etc.). a'u kaiwela asu ina loke ekit I threw a machete at a dog

cajahatang From: Mly. n. 1) wickedness 2) naughtiness

caka v. to slash open ukaka i'an hatu nala nabalanahs ahora I slashed open a fish until its innards spilled out tantara mani. sikaka tiha te'a opit hikaru ata a baru sipamanun ndau With a knife the soldiers slashed the drum four times and set it afloat on the sea.

caka- n. very young stems of the clove bud

kakai v. 1) to wait kakai mena Wait a bit (Wait till later). 2) to await someone or something sikakai tete sila'i baru siuna tanei They are waiting for Tete and the others to arrive, then they will get to work.

cakai'a v. to be careful kadera mani aunan kaka'ia Make that chair with care.

kakau n. a suckling infant

kake- n. molar

kakeme- n. 1) k.o. fish, short sucker fish [Remora remoral] 2) friend. weu loke kakemen rukapulu luna Those two are always together (like a shark and its sucker fish). Usage: arch.

kakesi- n. fatty parts of a fish, bits of fish fat.

kaki v. to scratch to relieve an itch. kaki koliku arene Scratch my back; it itches

kakakit n. grater, especially for vegetables and tubers

kaki ai n. title for a son of the village head. Usage: arch.

kakihan n. sacred place of Seram's mountain people

kakoka- v. 1) to be hollow (of a living tree the core of which has rotted, although outside it looks healthy) airu lua numani kakokar
kakoko

Those two trees are hollow inside.

Kakoko, see: koko

Kakosoan, n. the flaky skin on an infant's head.

Kakura, n. 1) stem 2) an inseparable association

Kakusang, From: Mly. n. strainer

Kakusang waka, k.o. conical cake of shredded cassava and palm sugar

Kakusang, From: Mly. n. k.o. lansa fruit, the contents of which must be sucked out (like a lawa kakusang)

Kakutu, see: ala kakutu

Kakala From: Mly. v. permanent

Kala, From: Mly. n. defeat prangko nakala

Kala, v. 1) to go aground meti arulu arumbai

Kalan The tide went out and the boat was stranded. 2) to become burnt (and adhere to some utensil)

Upunawau ala kalan I was cooking and the rice burnt (sticking to the bottom of the pot).

Kalat, n. the shore

Kalabasa, From: Po. n. k.o. gourd, the calabash

Kaladi, From: Mly. n. k.o. tuber, the taro

Kaladi bulai; k.o. taro yielding very large tubers, found on Obi Island

Kaladi, n. K.o. taro yielding a round tuber

Kaladi jahor; k.o. taro yielding long tubers

Kaladi kiha; k.o. taro yielding long, edible stems but no tubers, found on Obi Island

Kalahi, v. to pinch (a good deal of flesh)

Kalai, v. She pinched his cheek.

Kalalik, v. 1) to pinch viciously and very quickly 2) to rip off pieces of fish with the fingertips

Kalahu, v. 1) to be hairy 2) to be moldy (of food kept too long). See: Kahulu

Kalahulu; see: ai lau kalahulu

Kalak, n. stringy, whitish sputum

Kalaka, n. thigh

Kalaka, ta'ue; the fork of the body, the groin

Kalakaka, adv. with all one's might take

Kalakalan hold on with all one's might

Kalakalan

Kalakaloai, n. k.o. tree bearing fragrant flowers used in burial shrouds and for hair ornamentation and leaves used for poultices

Kalakala buton; n. k.o. flowering plant, perhaps Impatiens balsamina

Kalak, n. sea crab, including female sand crab [Portunus pelagicus L.], redspot crab [Porcellana monodon (Fabricius),] coral crab [Charybdis grinulata (Herbst),] mud crab [Scylla serrata (Forskal),] trowel crab [Thalamita sima (Edwards)]

Kalaku, n. 1) tray 2) a spread of food kalaku ararola The table is set (the food is laid out).

Kalaku, v. From: Mly. n. behavior

Kalal, n. the saliva from a two- or three-day-old infant

Kalala, v. 1) to shine (of lamps) palita lau motor

Akakala The lantern on the anchored boat shone. 2) to burn (of fires) 3) to glow (of attractive persons)

Kalalaek, v. 1) to muse 2) to daydream (due to loneliness)

Kalalanak, conj. 1) while ni nu te tau sa kalalanak

A'u upunawau Drink a cup of tea while I cook.

2) in the meantime, meanwhile imatu lye luma nde le kalalanak rawa nde pamuda si'ia husa baru siurus-urus te'a imi You sleep in this house in the meantime. Tomorrow the youth guard will arrive; then they'll make arrangements for you.

Kalale'i, v. 1) to move around amatu lye kalale'i elak You sleep, but you move all over. 2) to move at the wrong time or place, especially of inanimate objects that move unexpectedly maneka-maneka isul luma

Rukala, elak Suddenly there was an earthquake; the houses shuddered. 3) to twitch sporadically

Kalali, v. to compete sai kalali to paddle competitively, to race by paddling siawa

Kalali, te'a iat They are running races for
kalalua-

kanari nuts
kalaliut n. competition, race, contest
kalala- v. to feel nauseated
kalamalak v. to be very dry (in certain idioms)
kalamalak asa-; to have a parched, hoarse throat, a'u pehe' u nala a'u kalamalak asaku
I'm so tired that my throat is hoarse (of extreme weariness).
kalamalak hatu'a-; to be strained and exhausted due to excessive physical labor or mental stress See: pakamala
kalamalak oso- See: kalamalak hatu'a- See: pakamala
kalaneka adv. ahead of time, earlier utalu
kalaneka no ila'i ma'a iranane I put it here ahead of time so that when he gets here he can take it.
kalanekat n. something already at hand lope desi nalapun kalanekat mate: Just give them Desi's old clothes.
kalapata v. to squeeze ana ko'il sikalapata eki
nala irani The kids squeezed Eki until he cried.
kalapatat n. 1) scorpion [Scorpiones] 2) k.o. black earwig [Dermaptera]
kalapata- v. 1) to be hemmed in, constricted
naluma amau ite loko kalapatara His house is small; if we sit inside, we feel hemmed in. 2) to be pressed for time
imi keu e na a'u ta weu a'u kalapata'u You go ahead. I won't go, I have too many things to do.
kalapesi n. beard, whiskers
kalau n. a clan name
kale1 pn. for you
kale2 v. to wave one's arm to beckon someone a'akaleni ma'a Beckon him here.
kale haka; to paddle firmly from side to hull to change a boat's direction
kalek v. to close (of doors, shutters) but not completely
kalehet n. k.o. winged bean, four-angled bean [Psophocarpus tetragonolobus]
kale'i v. 1) to move, to shake, to twitch siha'uni
ela nala ta ikale'i taha They beat him severely till he didn't move at all. 2) to cause to quiver a little See: kalale'i
kaleke- n. 1) flank, the side of one's body a'u
matulu ye bapa talip kaleken I slept at
Uncle Talib's side. 2) side luma kaleken
beside the house
kalenci From: Du. n. rabbit
kaleri n. 1) bonfire, large camp fire 2) fire used for medicinal purposes, especially to warm
women who have just given birth
kalesang v. to take good care of ta ikalesang na
tanei He doesn't care about his work.
kalewer From: Du. n. front sail
kali1 From: Mly. 1) part 2) perhaps, maybe
baru-baru ijadi kali na hulan sa ata pi She
had just been born perhaps four months or so.
kali2 See: ulu kali
kalike v. to hit with a rod ale akalike ana
tena
hosol a henaru You whipped the child (so
severely) that welts appeared.
kalki See: hatu kali
kalili v. to go around akeu akalili mate: You're
just going around (purposelessly).
kalili hu'al v. 1) to circumnavigate Seram
2) to travel all about, here and there
kalili holik v. to completely encircle sikalili
holik dunia: They went around the world.
See: malili
kalima From: Ar. v. to utter the Islamic confession
of faith repeatedly (especially in times of
emotional stress) wahata a sikalima
waku-wakusi The women recited the confession of faith over and over (during
the earthquake).
kalipopok v. to search all around for someone or
something a'u kalipopok abang tapi ta
udapat'a I looked for you everywhere, but I
didn't find you.
kaliwen n. 1) k.o. land crab 2) spanner crab
[Raninina ranina L.]
kaliwe kalahulut n. k.o. crab with many
hairlike protrusions
kaliwe la: multi n. ghost crab [Ocyopode
ceratophthalimus Pallas]
kaliwe lau ha ha n. male sand crab [Portunus
pelagicus L.]
kalo See: kalu,
kalong From: Mly. (Jv.) n. handcuffs
kalor From: Mly. v. to be bald
kalore n. k.o. flowering cucumber [Cucumis sp.]
kolorol n. k.o. tree with medicinal fruit [Croton
tiglution L.], the seed of which causes severe
kaloto

diarrhea

kaloto  v. dry. akulapun ta kaloto sala alilan no
My shirt isn’t dry yet; hang it out, okay?
See: pakaloto

kalotol n. the shore ami la’i la: kalotol
We arrived at the shore.

kalu, v. to stir akalun oli akapulu Stir it so it
doesn’t stick.

kakalu n. stirring paddle, spatula, especially
for sago porridge

kalu, v. to hook akalun ma’a Hook it toward me.

kakalut n. a long pole (etc.) used to draw
branches (etc.) closer

kalu, From: Mly. conj. if kalu sitahalili sieletue If
they have ceremonial feasts, they help each
other.
— part. as for, with respect to kalu pelem
roi marten silihi sake mahina mate: As for
Roy Marten’s films, all they do is grab at
women.

kalu, See: kula kalu

kalu- n. tail. kalun arau Its tail is red

kaluan n. whale

kalulan n. wave kalulan alihi There is a strong
undertow. (The waves are pulling hard.)

kalula lalihit: 1) seiche wave, tsunami 2) wave
with a strong undertow

kalula lalolin heaving swell (but no
whitcaps)
— v. to be corrugated, to be ridged (of a flat
surface) ite eu mahela lalan akalulan We’re
going slowly because the road is bumpy.

kalumbang

kalumbang ai n. k.o. small tree

kalun n. sarong, batik wraparound

kalun kori; the decorated band of a sarong

kalun ulu; the decorative edge of a sarong or
batik wrapround

kalu laka n. k.o. cloth of a special, very old
weave

kalu sungkit; k.o. cloth with patterns of
metallic thread woven or embroidered in
kalupa v. wrinkled (skin) due to old age

kalám From: Mly. n. the bar or latch of a door
— v. to bar (a door)

kalár From: Du. v. finished, completed

kalér From: Du. n. color

kama See: tete kama

kamahu v. step-, related by marriage ana kamahu

child of one's spouse by a previous marriage
See: pakamahu

kamal

i’a kamai n. k.o. fish similar to yellowtail
[Trachurus novaezealandiae Richardson]
and horsemackerel [Trachurus declivis
Jenyns] but with no serration in the
posterior

kamamelek n. deep sea on the edge of shallow
water; underwater rocks are visible but
obfuscated

kamamulek v. 1) to chuckle leke irakaka tapi
ikamamulek mate: He wanted to laugh, but
he only chuckled slightly. 2) to laugh
silently 3) to smile

kamamulek- v. to feel as if one is about to have a
fever kamamulek ananaku I feel as though
I’m going to be sick.

kamanan n. food

kamanan tai; women’s business ajaga-jaga

kamanan tairu e What are you doing
paying attention to women’s (kitchen) tasks!
Usage: derog. toward men who intrude into
cooking

kamar From: Ar.? n. title of the village head of
Ureng Usage: arch.

kamasi n. a liquid condiment made of salt and
fish entrails used especially for flavoring
fruit salads

kambelu From: Mly. n. ship worm [Teredinidae]

kamboti From: Mly. n. k.o. roughly woven basket
for transporting fruit and tubers
— num con. a numerical connector for
commercial transactions involving fruits
and tubers, sack

kame’e v. 1) to see hulamelen laka-laka ta

ikame’e nalapun It was very dark and he
didn’t see his shirt. 2) to keep an eye on, to
watch over leke uweu ndia kota kame’e

akuana mahu sa I want to go to Ambon;
please keep an eye on my child.

kame’e kela v. to see for long distances

kame’e rinat a anaru v. to see the stars (to be
faint)

kameja From: Po. n. Western-style shirt

kamel v. to persist in living in a place not one’s
own. rarie irue lete kamel lain The
person from Larike is living there
permanently (although she has no right).
kamena adv. 1) in the fore. imi ikeu kamena pa
no a'u halimuli You go in front; I'll be in the
back. 2) first (in time), earlier (in a
sequence) imi ikanu kamena ma'anu halimuli You eat first; we'll eat afterward.
silawa kamena pe'a lesi rimahina riana a
They had fled previously; only their wives
and children remained.
kamenat; v. afore, past waktu kamenat long
ago, in earlier times tas kamenat an old bag
kamiri From: Mly. n. k.o. spice, candleanut
[Aleurites moluccana]
kamomo v. 1) thick and verdant, dense with
closely spaced branches ai numani
akamomo That tree is verdant.2) well
organized and effective pesta nurali
akamomo Last night's party was festive and
well organized.
kamoni
kamoni ai n. k.o. decorative flowering shrub
kamu n. betel plant [Piper betlel]
kamu apal n. k.o. wild, bitter, masticatory
betel leaf
kamu isi n. k.o. wild but masticatory betel
noted for its fruits
kamu nitu n. k.o. nonmasticatory wild betel,
the fruit of which is used for medicinal teas
and the leaves for poultices for broken
bones
kamu talang n. k.o. nonmasticatory wild
betel, the root of which is used as incense
kamu hatu n. pimple, acne
kamu hua
'i'a kamu hua n. k.o. very small fish
kamu-kamu From: Mly. n. fog, mist
kamulen n. k.o. seaside plant, the edible leaves of
which can also be used as medicine
kamulen apal n. k.o. forest plant with
inedible leaves similar to, but smaller than,
kamulen
kana, n. six. Usage: game language
kana, From: Du. n. k.o. sturdy imported
earthware bottle used for tapers
Usage: arch.
kanahuk v. to put inside ukanahuk sailain te'a
heham I'll stuff sand in your mouth
kanain n. storage container.
kanain i'an n. a floating bamboo fish cage to
keep fish alive while fishing continues
kanain balamu n. a bin built of coarse grass
and timber to store mangoes for ripening
kanakan n. k.o. jackfruit [Artocarpus polyphema
Pers.] See: naka-nakan
kanakan tapu n. the fibrous inner stem of the
kanakan fruit
kananihik adv. very close to an edge (so it is
likely to fall) amuana iloko kananihik
naka imanahu Your child is sitting at the
very edge; he's likely to fall.
kananina-1 v. to be tired and exhausted to the
point of listlessness
kananina-2 v. gleaming black (certain woods,
skin of Papuans, etc.)
kanare v. to clear one's throat, to expectorate.
kanarél n. sputum
kanasa v. to frolic and play, to roughhouse
sini sikanasa aisa: ilihi lapun aisa: ihahik hu'a
lau-lau-lau sitani They were roughhousing:
one yanked at the other's shirt; the other
snatched at his hair; and eventually they were
crying.
kanas From: Mly. (?) n. pineapple [Ananas
comosus L. (Merrill)]
kanas bogor; k.o. large pineapple
kanasi kurí; k.o. tapering pineapple
kanasi putit; k.o. pineapple with a whitish
peel
kanasi raut; k.o. pineapple with a reddish peel
kane: conj. lest. oli akeu ndete kane: amasa pela
Don't go up there lest you become hexed.
See: nakane; sakane:
kang From: Jp. n. a variable cubic measure,
especially for lumber ai kang dua pulu a
stack of lumber measuring 20 square cm
kanihak v. to tear apart roughly (a banana bunch,
a partially split piece of wood) sabentar
ukanihak'a In a minute, I'll rip you apart (a
kaniri v. to bite flesh that adheres to something
(coconut to its shell, mango to its pit, meat
to its bone)
kanjarar n. refusal to play according to the rules
ale mukanjarar You're out of order Usage:
game language.
kanjilu n. k.o. game similar to London Bridge
Usage: game language
kanjoli n. the seeds of the hataul tree; the flesh
can be ground and made into tapers
kanjulat

kanjulat See: i’a kanjulat

(k)anu  v. to eat akanu sale lete What did you eat there?

(k)anu hua; chew on betel and areca

(k)anu hulamite; have supper

(k)anu lohor; 1) have lunch See: na’anut. 2) to occupy space or time kas kamenat usa

akamu naneat That old beat-up armoire takes up a lot of space ite lena lete sei

akamu waktu Walking to Seit takes a lot of time.

kanóp  From: Du. n. 1) button 2) switch, knob.

kapa  v. 1) to fasten so that something is open a crack (not completely closed) matanulu

sikapan ha lale Someone has fastened the door from the inside. 2) to set up a padlock but not snap it closed. arukuleku matanulu

mani akapan nehe Close the door and set the lock on it. 3) to be accidentally hooked onto

kapa-  v. 1) to be closed, to be fastened or shut matanulu kapane The door is fastened shut. 2) to be accidentally hooked onto

sinahu jaring nehe jaring kapan They set the net in the water but it snagged.

kapakau n. k.o. wild tuber with edible stems, leaves, and roots

kapal  From: Mly. n. ship

kapal rihut  n. plane

kapal rarihut See: kapal rihut

kapalusuk-  v. very thin, skinny kapalusuken

He's skin and bones.

kapan  From: Ar. n. shroud, burial cloth

kapapuluk-  v. 1) to erupt the first buds (of fruit-bearing trees) pukalawan a ye

kapapulukeru The clove trees here have put out their buds. 2) to erupt the first set of teeth (of infants)

kapas  From: Mly. n. cotton

kapas-kapas  From: Mly.

i’a kapas-kapas  n. k.o. fish, bony bream [Nomatolosa come] Richardson

i’a kapas-kapas rinat n. black-banded pony fish [Equulites moretoniensis] Ogilby

kapat  n. sea eel, especially k.o. Gymno thorax sp. and, perhaps, Echidna nebulosa Ahl

kapata  n. k.o. poetry usually chanted on certain ritual occasions

kapatasi

karanjang

i’a kapatasi  n. k.o. meter-long fish

kapat’u’n

i’a kapatu’un  n. k.o. very large fish

kapei  n. k.o. fine vine, used to lash plaited goods (baskets)

kapelí  v. 1) spoiled (of rice) 2) smelling of mildew (of improperly dried clothes), fusty, musty

kapisat  See: hihi ulu kapisat

kapitan  From: Po. n. title of a warrior chief Usage: arch.

kapolat  n. k.o. shrub bearing very toxic leaves

kapul  From: Mly. (?) n. lime, calcium oxide

kapul kuku  n. k.o. large coral (used to make calcium oxide)

kapul mata  n. large criss-crossed bonfire for burning coral to yield lime

kapul ute  n. 1) k.o. bamboo container for storing chewing lime 2) any container for chewing lime 3) collarbone cavity taha isin

nala ipahoi wael aranana ye kapul a ute

He's so thin that when he bathes water lies in his collarbone cavities.

kapul wael  n. drooled saliva (especially of children)

kapulu  v. to stick, to be adhesive ala pulut mani

akapulu te’a limaku This glutinous rice is sticking to my fingers.

kapuluk  v. to cause to stick sikapulukkartás

leke lapia mutin They stuck the paper together with cold sago porridge.

kapus

kapus ai  n. k.o. tree yielding inferior timber but useful fiber, the kapok

kaputak-  v. 1) fallen apart (of overcooked fish) 2) accidentally crushed (e.g., kanari nut flesh)

kapák  exp. sound of two slaps (or more)

karai  n. k.o. white or striped cucumber [Cucumis sp.]

karalut

i’a karalut  n. k.o. fish, starry triggerfish [Abalistes stellarius] Bloch and Schneider

karamat  From: Ar. n. holiness (of graves) kubur

numani nakaramat That grave is holy.

karana  v. to fall but be lodged part of the way down (e.g., of fruit dropping and then snagging in a branch)

karanjang,  From: Mly.

karanjang ai  n. k.o. large tree yielding
karanj gang

firewood

karanjang, From: Mly. n. k.o. multicolored wild flower

karansuli

karansuli ai n. the frangipani tree and its odiferous flower [Plumeria obtusa L.]; its leaves are used for poultices to abate fevers

karanulu From: Mly. n. pillow

karanulu nalut bolster

karanulu nananut flotation devices in boats

kararu v. to be half awake and still confused and sleepy ihanu kararuan He woke up still groggy.

karbou From: Mly. n. 1) water buffalo 2) cow, cattle, bovine

kare, n. 1) joint (of finger or bamboo) 2) the length of a finger joint, a measurement of depth (especially for cooking rice)

kare2 From: Mly. (Hindi) v. to cook (fish) with coconut milk and spices

karerek v. 1) to cram or stuff something

akarereken nada Cram it in over there. 2) to eat akarereken nehe Stuff it down (your throat)! Usage: vulg.

kari-kari From: Mly.? n. k.o. crescent-shaped legume [Phaseolus lunatus L.]

kari-kari utang n. k.o. edible legume

karja From: Mly. (Skt.) n. ceremonial undertaking, communal endeavor (e.g., funeral)

karkupu From: Mly. n. long hairpins for a hair bun

karombong n. dregs that remain after rendering coconut oil

karopet n. k.o. small swiftlike bird

karoro v. 1) to rap sharply the tip of a kanari nut (which is held so the tip is straight up) after cracking the side of the shell by pounding 2) to rap or crack someone on the head

sabantar ukaroro ulum In a minute, I’ll rap your head.

karr exp. sound of falling trees and big branches

balamu ai ro’aken akolo karr The mango tree collapsed and made a tremendous noise.

karuk exp. sound of snapping wood

kartak From: Mly. n. paper

kartas lalolik; cigarette paper

karuku From: Mly. n. shrimp crackers

kasi

karam From: Du. n. 1) cramp 2) paralyis

karom chw. See: karong

karong From: Du. n. 1) tails, the side of the Rp25 coin with no image, only the numerical value (in colonial times, there was an image of a crown) 2) a game similar to heads or tails Usage: game language

karis From: Mly. n. kris, k.o. serpentine dagger

kas From: Du. n. cupboard, armoire

kasa v. to disturb the surface of the water (of big fish)

kasa-kasa v. 1) to scribble akasa-kasa mani te’a sale Why are you scribbling? 2) to paint one’s face

kasape’ek v. to be squeezed or constricted (e.g., in a tight canyon or narrow pass with steep defiles on each side) naluma taha sisin ite loko kasape’ekera His house isn’t wide. We sit in it, and we are cramped.

kasape’ek hatu’aka v. to feel trapped, to feel hedged in to the point of a near breakdown

kasape’ek hatu’aku I feel trapped and depressed

kasar From: Mly. n. 1) coarseness 2) rudeness

kasasahu n. very early dawn, when the first red streaks are visible but people are still unrecognizable a’u weu he kasasahu sala I went at the crack of dawn.

kasasenu v. 1) to cry until one gasps 2) to sniffle.

kasawali n. cassowary [Casuariidae]

kasawali sou v. to speak in languages unknown to others aule leke wahata binungkur sikasawali sou She and a Butonese woman were speaking Lord knows what to each other.

kaselak v. to slip something in between, to insert, to interleave a’u kaselak usat a lua ye buku ha lale I slipped Rp 2,000 into the book.

kasene v. to announce one’s presence or good intentions by coughing or clearing one’s throat (at night, especially so others will know it’s not a thief or a spirit)

kasetau See: kastau From: Mly.

kasi v. 1) to dig sikasi te’a siuna rolak They dug to make a foundation. 2) to dig up something taha i’an jadi sikasi lawa There was no fish so they dug up mollusks. 3) to peck and search for food (of chickens)
kasibi

kasi-kasi v. to repeatedly dig asu akasi-kasi
nehe la pa sini lua sihora The dog kept
digging down so both of them got out.
kasibi From: Mly. n. cassava [Manihot sp.]
kasibi bastel n. k.o. cassava
kasibi bistungkil n. k.o. cassava that can
cause a toxic reaction
kasibi bogor n. k.o. cassava
kasibi kapas n. k.o. cassava with small leaves
kasibi porot n. k.o. cassava with yellow
contents
kasibi putit n. k.o. whitish cassava
kasibi wolanta n. k.o. edible tuber, Bermuda
arrowroot [Maranta arundinacea L.]
kasida From: Ar. n. k.o. Arabic song
kasin See: lawa kasin
kasina n. window glass Usage: arch.
kasoma v. 1) hard (of something expected to be
easy to bend or easy to break) kalun helu
nde akasoma This new sarong is heaivi
starched silope papau a waku ami tapi
rukasoma. They gave us some sago bread,
but it was very hard. 2) hard to hew (of
certain woods) 3) stiff (of muscles and
joints)
kaspe'ek See: kasepe'ek
kaspoe't n. a very deceitful person
kasta From: Po. n. race, type
kasta tatolok n. tale-spinning race, a liar
kastau From: Mly. v. to inform, to announce dula
yang ikastau nana ilahe r se The Dullah
who announced (reported) that his child
had been born. amasai nda: makastau la:
lahu We'll paddle to the shore to inform
them at Lahu.
kastulu See: manu wael kastulu, Appendix
kasturi From: Mly. (Skt.) n. k.o. parrot
[Psittaciformes]
kasumba From: Skt. n. 1) k.o. flowering shrub
2) reddish color
kasusu v. straight ai mani akele akasusu That
tree is growing straight.
— adv. 1) along a straight course,
undeviating ireli kasusu He throws straight.
(k)ele kasusu; on tiptoes wele kasusu I'm
standing on my tiptoes.
2) swiftly and in large quantities (of water)
wael arala kasusu The water was flowing
freely.
kati lole

kata1 n. trousers
kata ai nalut; See: kata nalut
kata nalut n. long pants
kata nuru n. short pants
kata usa n. 1) old and worn trousers
2) common male nickname, given to infants
who repeatedly become sick.
kata2 v. to snatch with the talons (of birds of
prey) manei akata manu ana inan arala A
hawk swooped down on the chick and the
hen tried to attack it.
katame v. to be stuck (in mud or something
viscous, e.g., sago flour), therefore, difficult
to extract. uweu ndau ukatame I went
toward the sea and stuck in the mud.
katanak- v. to choke (on food, especially fish
bones)
katapali- v. 1) to be busy, frenetic and rushed.
ami katapalima We're busy 2) to run
frantically back and forth. i'an ana
katapaline The fish flipped about
frantically (in the net). 3) to be hasty. Usage:
derog.
katapi v. 1) viscous ale una bubor akatapi You
made porridge and it's viscous. 2) so dirty
one's clothes stick to the body ale ta apahoi
akatapi You haven't bathed; you're sticky
and grimy. Usage: Derog.
kataruang From: Mly. v. thoughtless
katatoto- v. 1) capable, able to handle a number
of tasks successfully 2) industrious
katatut n. k.o. large land crab that damages
coconuts
kate'i v. to notch something sikate'i meja ain
kahian They notched the table; the leg is
ruined.
kate-kate n. k.o. hook for dragging in sharks
katene v. tight (clothes)
katenek v. narrow, cramped (of rooms)
kater From: Tamil n. bed
kati v. to transfer (a liquid from one container to
another) ikati wakil nehe te'a botol numani
He poured oil from a container into that
bottle
kati lole v. to move upward or to hang by
grasping something above one's head inauk
nana ikati lole He ordered his child to hoist
herself up sieu ndete ile sikati lole te'a
walita They went to ile by grasping vines
katihoti

to pull themselves upward.

katihoti See: katiloti

katihu n. shrimp, crustacean [Decapoda]

katihu lauhaha n. k.o. saltwater shrimp
(including [Metapanaeus sp.], [Penaeus sp.],
and [Parapanaeopsis sp.])

katihu mahu n. k.o. very small freshwater shrimp that appears in the flooding season

katihu palaun; k.o. very small crustacean

katihu sokat n. 1) tropical rock lobster
[Panulirus longipes femoristriga von
Martens] 2) coral crayfish [P. ornatus
Fabricius]

katihu sokat malat; k.o. blueish, tropical rock lobster

katihu tua'an; k.o. large crustacean

katihu wael n. k.o. freshwater shrimp
(including Metapanaeus sp., Penaeus sp.,
and Parapanaeopsis sp.)

katiloti v. to squirm (when hugged)

hiihi-akatiloti; to speak rapidly

2) to struggle (like a trussed deer) 3) to leap about erratically (e.g., if a rat climbs into one's clothes). ihutu liman ikatiloti She cut her finger and began leaping about.

katiloti lalapat v. to speak erratically, i.e. to be inconsistent, not keep one's promises

akatiloti lalapat! You're lying!

katiloti sou See: katiloti lalapat

katimbur From: Mly. n. cucumber [Cucumis sp.]

katimeli- v. 1) to bite one's lower lip in anger

2) to rampage and flail in anger

katu v. a term used for certain nonbuoyant woods

katuan n. arrogance, evidenced by acting like an elder. aule nakatuan He's impertinent. See: matua; pakatua

katumbur From: Mly. n. k.o. spice [Eringium
foetidum L.], corriander

katunek- v. sleepy a'u katunek'u I'm sleepy.

katupu

i'a katupu n. k.o. fish, purple sailfinned tang [Zebrasoma veliferum Bloch] Usage: some disagree with identification

katák exp. sound of splintering or cracking

katák-katák exp. sound of repeated cracking

mahu'ak matanulu a'oko katák-katák The door made a splintering noise as we forced it open.

kela

katik exp. sound of a rap on a plate or a seashell

kau fn. for me

ka'u fn. for me mani ka'u That's for me.

kau kau v. 1) to emit erratic radiance lampu akau

kau The lamp is flickering (off and on).

2) to be blurred matani akau kau He is sleepy-eyed.

kaul n. k.o. vinelike bamboo for fastening thatch to the lath

kaum From: Ar. Ar. See: ana kaum, hula patima

kaum

kawasa

i'a kawasa n. k.o. fish identified by some as purple sailfinned tang [Zebrasoma veliferum Bloch]

kawat From: Mly. (Jv.)? fn. wire

kawen From: Mly. v. to wed, to marry

kawen See: kawen

kayarang

kayarang ai n. k.o. large tree, yielding black timber, possibly ebony

kayu manis From: Mly. n. cinnamon

ka'n

ka'an ai n. k.o. tree bearing edible fruit, otaheite chestnut [Inocarpus fagifer Fosb.]

ke'a v. 1) to disturb the surface of water considerably, especially of romu fish i'an

lau haka ruke'a The fish out there are roiling the water. 2) to come to a boil (water, rice) wael ake'a The water is boiling.

ke'a-ke'a v. to be aboil vigorously

ke'al n. a small child

kea: n. a game played with coins, similar to "heads or tails"

kei See: manu kei

kejadian From: Mly. n. circumstance, event

keke- n. 1) armpit 2) flank, especially in zoological nomenclature daribisa keke

porot k.o. yellow-flanked lizard See: sakeke

kekil n. k.o. skin disease, especially scabies and other scurfy skin diseases

keku v. 1) to rap sharply, especially on the head

2) to strike a gong, bell, etc.

kela n. a measurement of grains, sugar; ten kela are sufficient for one's annual rice tithe — adv. sufficiently, adequately am le

mabulas taha kela imi kabaekang We repay only inadequately your kindness.
kela

kela₂ adv. clearly (of one's vision) lamasak pe'a a’u to’ok lau buru kela In the afternoon, I could see Buru clearly — v. sharp (of vision). matam akela Your eyes are sharp
kela₃ See: ta kela
kela- v. to learn one's lesson, to repent and change one's ways uha’uni taha kelan I hit him, but he didn't learn his lesson.
kelan₁
kelan ai n. cayeput tree [Melaleuca leucadendron L.]
kelan₂ See: Appendix
kelat n. the saliva that slips from the mouths of sleeping children
(k)ele v. 1) to stand siele siuna huan They stood and formed a group to settle the issue. 2) to be erect, to rise upward amalo’a ndete ami matama kula ulat akele We climbed upward, struggling all the way because the hill rose steeply. ta sita’en sala tapi naluma akele pe’a Although they haven't roofed it yet, his house (frame) has been erected. See: pakelek
kakele v. to keep standing, to stand around.
iputu pe’a upakelek ta ikakele After the fever had passed, I stood him up, but he could not remain standing.
(k)elethe v. 1) to do collective work. kalu sitahalili sielethe If there are ceremonial feasts, they help each other out. 2) to help someone out during the preparation for a feast akeundete akeletu mubasudara Go over there and help out your relatives.
maka’eletuet n. workers and servers at a feast
keli v. 1) to scrape with a tool. ukeli lama leke ulema jaring I scraped some lama wood to dye my nets 2) to chafe (with a coin) 3) to wipe off (e.g., oil, frostings)
kakelit n. shaving tool or razor blade
keme₁ n. friend. Usage: arch. See: kakeme
keme₂ See: ai keme, weu keme
kengkil From: Du. See: mata kengkil
kentang From: Mly. n. potato
kepek v. 1) overcrowded lau pua rihena kepek lain On Boano their village is vastly overcrowded. 2) very dense ute ulu maket mani huaru kepek nala rumori That clump of bamboo is so dense that it can provide concealment.
kerko From: Du. n. Christian graveyard, cemetery
kerol From: Jv.
kerol ai n. k.o. tree with edible leaves, horseradish tree [Moringa oleifera Lam.]
kes From: Mly. n. monkey [Cercopithecidae]
kese v. to shave ta akese mukalapesi Aren't you going to shave?
ulu kese; shaved head, bald head
(k)ese v. 1) to throw away, to discard mama ima ikese huta patalau ndau muhu sa Aunt Ima! Please throw the sweepings a little farther toward the sea. 2) to throw off, to cast lampu arina akele lau The lamp shines and casts a strong light. ihusu akele lau He shot the fish spear, casting it a good distance. 3) to divorce one's spouse namahina ikeseni kula ta ilope napiarat a His wife divorced him because he did not provide for her. 4) to give one's child away at the very moment of birth (including placenta and blood) siesi bilal waku nene ima. They gave Bilal to Grandmother Ima Usage: (The child is then raised by the new parents or it is returned and raised by the real parents with the fiction that the real parents are foster parents. This practice takes place when a mother has had many short-lived children).
keta adv. extremely, a great deal mahina sini lua simoso keta Those two women are very beautiful.
keta- v. to hurt, to be in pain keta’u I'm sick uluku ketan My head hurts.
keta tia-; to defecate
keta hantu; convulsions, especially as a childhood disease See: luaketa; maketa
kete v. snug, tightly fastened (especially when closing doors, lids) arukuleku jangela no akete Close the window so that it is securely fastened.
ketek v. to fasten securely aketek matanulu nda: Shut the door there tightly.
ketek-ketek v. to close tightly repeatedly
ketek-ketek niri; to chomp repeatedly
(k)etek v. to visit briefly, especially of boats stopping at ports ma’etek lete makasar We stopped in Macassar.
(k)eu  v. to go. keu pa Where are you going?
  (k)eu loleng; to be idle, to hang around
  (k)eu liuk; 1) to pass up 2) to exceed and pass by
  (k)eu ma'a; 1) come here, go in the direction of the
  speaker 2) within the preceding period
  of time (i.e. year, month, etc.) nale nde
  akeu ma'a Within the last year or so.
  (k)eu nehe hait; to defecate Usage: euphemism
  (k)eu ndete maka; to make the hajj
  (k)eu saha hehe; to walk with a rising and
  falling gait
(k)eu ndia haha; to urinate Usage: euphemism
  (k)eu sili; to defecate, to move one's bowels
  (k)eu wael; to be circumcised
  2) to be working (of machinery), to be
  blowing (of wind) mesin akeu The engine is
  working. timul akeu The east wind is
  blowing. 3) to face, to aim in a certain
  direction okan akeu na hali The front (of
  the loudspeaker) is facing eastward.
(k)eu-(k)eu  v. to repeatedly go. ta'e leke umar
  sieu-eu ye nehe Tahir and Umar kept going
  there.
  akeu-keu ma'a; until now, up to this time he
  taong tuju pulo akeu-keu ma'a since 1970
  (from 1970 until now)
  kakeu  v. to walk about, to be walking
  imau-mau sala ta ikakeu sala She was still
  a baby and could not walk yet.
(k)e'u ta  v. 1) to not want to do something ike'u ta
  ininu wael He didn't want to drink. 2) to
  refuse ihatu waku aisa: ike'u ta He talked
  to one but he refused. a'u we'u ta lain I
  absolutely refused.
kewan  From: Mly. n. a village official responsible
  for collecting fees and tolls
  kiapa  n. k.o. large sea bird
  kiaul  n. the high rim around the upper edge of
  the s'et basket
  kiha  See: kaladi kiha
  kiha-  v. to be broken (of branches by wind). su'un
  sanan kihan The breadfruit branch broke
  off.
  kihak  v. to pull off (branches), to rip apart
  petalu se sikihak lapia aha hali Two days
  ago they ripped off sago fronds over there.
  kihe  v. to carry in one's hand
  kakahet  n. handle, place to grasp
kiho-  n. 1) wing manu kiho chicken wing 2) fin
kihu  v. to be happily excited and exult with
  erratic behavior. sila'i sikihu lai ndau They
  arrived, and they really jumped in glee over
  there.
(k)i'i  v. 1) to bite. ikeu ndia silale asu aki'i'i
  He went to Silalei and a dog bit him. See: sa'i'i
  2) to be biting, to have a cutting edge (of a
  blade) sini riopit ta ruki'i Their knives are
  not sharp. 3) to carry with the teeth (e.g., a
  cat carrying kittens) ikeu iki'i nalapun He
  walked, carrying his shirt with his teeth.
(k)i'i-ki'i  v. 1) to grumble, to mutter angrily
  tete ta ikanu nala iki'i-ki'i salalu Tete had
  not eaten; consequently, he grumbled
  continually. 2) to feel sharp, jabbing pains.
  nurali tiaku aki'i-ki'i Last night I had
  jabbing pains in my stomach.
ki'ik  v. to blink in surprise
  ki'ik halan  v. to shrug one's shoulders
  ki'ik mata  v. to wink one's eye
kika  n. scar on skull
kiki  v. 1) to collapse in an epileptic fit 2) to
  shudder (of animals) 3) to wrinkle up (of
  fish skin, if the fish is roasted immediately
  after catching it) i'an akiki The fish's skin is
  crinkling. See: makakiki.
kili  v. 1) to trim or to cut around a log too large
  to split 2) to scrape a hole in a flat surface
  kili-kili  v. 1) to gnaw, to nibble nurali
  malaha akili-kili sale lau kas a'u ta rehek'u
  Last night, a rat was gnawing at I don't
  know what in the food cabinet; I couldn't
  sleep 2) to snack
kili-kili  n. k.o. coral with sharp protrusions (that
  wears away anchor lines)
kima  See: lawa kima
kinawai-  v. to be dazzled kinawai ite ramata
  We're dazzled.
kini  n. five Usage: game language
kintal  From: Po. n. yard, house lot
kiol a kaol a  n. everybody, every relative imi kiol
  a kaol a sipusu ela All your kids and
  relatives are hyperactive. Usage: derog.
kira1  From: Mly. v. to reckon, to consider ukira ta
  irewa I thought he didn't know.
  kira2  v. to husk a coconut (to chop into the husk
  with the machete tip then pry the husk
  loose)
(k)iri

(k)iri v. to penetrate someone in sexual intercourse hahu akiri inan heluke! May a pig screw his mother again!
Usage: vulg., especially in strong curses

kisa- v. alone (only one). a’u kisa’a Just me.

motor kisal akeu Just one motorboat left.

kisa-kisa- v. absolutely alone, by oneself akeu

kisa-kisa’a ta amata’u You go by yourself. Aren’t you afraid?

kisa’uli See: pari: kisa’uli

kisiroha See: ulu kisiroha

kisu n. k.o. black or red malodorous beetle [Coleoptera]

kitu

i’a kitu n. k.o. eel, including long-tailed catfish eel [Eurysthmus lepturus Gunther] and catfish eel [Plotosus anguillaris Bloch]

kiwe- v. swollen from sickness. uamui kiwen Your face is all puffed up.

klas From: Du. n. a grade in school

ko part. 1) adversative subjunctive particle, lest

balamu ko kihan The mango tree may rip apart (in the wind, and crush you). oli keu

nda: ko asu aki’i’a Don’t go there lest a dog bite you. 2) perhaps, unfortunately it might happen imi ko kualat te’ai You’ll get sick because of your misbehavior.

koa See: ko’a

ko’a v. 1) to hem in, to constrict (by crowding around) amaeu na hali siko’ama We went there, and they hemmed us in. siko’asi lete

ulat They applied a pinchers movement, entrapping them in the mountains. 2) to narrow something amik siko’aa makintal

They narrowed our yard (by fencing off part of it). siuna got siko’aa lalan They narrowed the road when they put in ditches. 3) to squeeze with the palms of both hands


koha v. to spill. ukoha wael I spilled water.

kohai- v. spilt. wael kohan The water has spilled.

apana botol mani nakane: kohai wakil Plug that bottle or the kerosene will be spilled.

kohai- v. dull (of blades) ekit a kohiru The machete blades were dull.

kohai, v. to capsize kalulan tau ara’a pe’a motor

akohai After a wave rose, the motorboat capsized. See: akohai; pakohai

kohai kaha v. to tip and lunge erratically, especially of boats arai mahela-mahela

kula lepa-lepa akohai kaha Paddle slowly because the dugout is tipping erratically.

kohai See: rele kohai

kohai n. raw fish prepared in a souring agent, seviche

koi n. the innermost part of the tree, xylem

koin huke n. used leaf package for cold sago porridge

koi v. 1) to creep siko’i mani salalu baru oto

adapatsi They crept along; then, finally, a vehicle got them. 2) to spread out (of vines and creepers)

koin See: uti koin

kok kok exp. sound of a lizard, chicken

koki v. 1) to rub with a stone, especially when bathing, to remove body grime. arana hatu

tuni ma’a akoki’i’u Get a porous stone and scrape (my back) for me. 2) to scrape marine growth from a boat’s hull. sikoki motor

wakan te’a uhut They scraped the motorboat hull with coconut husk.

koko v. 1) to be gnarled (of hands and feet) 2) to be curled up because of disease or insect infestation (of leaves and flowers) 3) to curl (of hair). muhu’a rukoko Your hair is all curled (after a visit to a hairdresser).

kakoko v. curly nauha rukakoko Her hair is curly.

koko loc. in the direction of mena akeu ko-ko

ndau una ye The front part went in a seaward direction something like this.

Usage: sl.

kokohatu n. digit (of the hand or foot), finger toe.

koken n. grasshopper [Orthoptera]

koko hene; k.o. insect that swarms in the rainy season

koko mana’un; k.o. small insect that infests vegetables

koko malat; k.o. grasshopper

koko nang; firefly

koko porot; k.o. edible insect (locust?) that infests trees

kokoto’o, exp. sound of hens about to lay eggs

manu ina akokoto’o That hen is clucking.

kokoto’o

kokoto’o kamus susun n. a plant whose leaves are tightly arranged like betel leaves displayed for sale

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kol  From: Du. n. cabbage [Brassica oleracea]

kola  v. to bite into something hard and dry

ikola papau tena nirin koton  He bit into some sago bread, and his tooth broke.

kolahaha  v. to utter a sharp cry or a gruff shout
to startle someone makolahaha pa
nuhurali tetu malana sei situpu ami  Of course we shouted; last night some men, who knows who, were poking at us.

kolahaka

i’a kolahaka  n. k.o. fish, including coralfish, butterfly fish [Chaetodon sp.]
kolahaka bandera; k.o. multicolored fish
i’a kolahaka matalan  n. k.o. fish, white-breasted surgeon fish [Acanthurus leucosternon Bennett]
i’a kolahaka sial  n. k.o. fish, Moorish idol [Zanclus canescens L.]

kolak  From: Mly. n. fruit compote

kolak-  v. 1) to be weak from work 2) to ache, especially due to mountain climbing aiku
kolakeru  My feet ache.

kole  v. to be gnarled (of limbs or wood) ai a
rukole  The wood is gnarled. See: kaikole
kolek  v. to deviate (on a path or during a journey) akolek mulalan! Divert your path!

coli-  n. the posterior of the torso, back
koli- bongko; 1) hunchbacked 2) a deformity of the back 3) poor posture

koliahun  See: nyaia koliahun.

kolo  v. to make a sound ninun akolo  snore (i.e., the nose makes a sound) sobo akolo uhanu
The call to dawn prayer sounded, and I woke up.

kolok  v. 1) to shout (something) ali kolok
bapa dula  He shouted, "Bapa Dula!" 2) to call, to summon akoloken  Call her See: paikolok

kakolot  n. a sound kakolot nike bena kulaul
That sound just now was like a frog.

kolopinen  See: lawa kolopinen

koman  See: pusu pusu koman

komanian  From: Mly. n. k.o. incense, perhaps benzoin

komi  v. to chew, shifting food around, with a closed mouth

komo  See: pakomok

komponia  From: Po. n. 1) Dutch Usage: arch.
2) mercenary or Dutch soldier 3) the VOC trading company

kona  v. 1) to be sufficient, to come up to the correct number baru siwa, ta akona sala
That's only nine; it's not enough yet.
2) precise, exact lesi hulan a telu konat
There are exactly three months left.

kona-kona  adv. exactly (of numbers quantities) See: pakonak

konci  See: kunci. From: Mly.

ko’ok  v. to bend. iko’ok pala-pala te’a iuna ta’ulu
He bent some wire to make a fastening for a fish hook.

ko’ok-  v. to sleep or lie curled up. imatulu ko’ok’i
You slept curled up.

kopa  v. to sit huddled because of cold nike
petalia liring ela a’u kopa  This morning it was quite cold so I sat all huddled up.

kakopat;  v. 2) something huddled up and cold
sika kakopat  a wet cat

kopi  From: Du (Ar). n. coffee

kopo-  v. not fully developed balamu lau nusa
koporu  The mangoes on the nearby islands are unripe. ana kopol; infant

kora-kora  From: Mly. n. k.o. very large gondolalike boat, especially used for punitive, piratical expeditions

kori1  n. 1) depression 2) cavity

kori2  n. dried palm stem.

korr karr korr karr  exp. 1) sound of a rat running through storage containers 2) sound of the Butonese language
Usage: derog.

kosta  From: Po. n. race, type. kula costa puti a
k.o. banana

kota  From: Skt. n. 1) city 2) Ambon city

kota-kota  From: Mly. n. small box that contains the areca chewing paraphernalia and fixings Usage: arch.

kote: adv. continually, incessantly imi mua kote:
You're chewing all the time.

koto-  v. broken. liman koton  His arm is broken

kotok  v. to break something brittle akeu ma’a
ukotok limamu  Come here so I can break your arm.

koyawas  From: Po. n. guava [Psidium guajava L.]

koyawas kasumba  n. k.o. guava with purplish flesh

koyawas putit  n. k.o. guava with whitish flesh

ku-  pn. first-person singular, genitive pronoun
-ku

for alienable possession, my nde a’u
kuhaka This is my outrigger

-ku
pn. first-person singular, genitive pronoun
for inalienable possession, my akame’e
waliku Look after my brother.

kualat n. 1) ancestors’ displeasure (signified by
some mishance or disease), especially due
to violations of in-law taboos 2) divine
punishment (for disobedience). imi ko
kualat tea’i You will incur divine
displeasure. You will get sick because of
your misbehavior. Usage: a common curse.

kuat From: Ar. n. strength ale ta mukuat You’re
not strong.

kubik From: Du. n. a variable measure of lumber

kubur From: Ar. n. 1) grave 2) cemetery,
graveyard

kucing See: kumis kucing ...

kuda, From: Mly. n. horse [Equidae]

— v. to carry on the back amanahu ukuda’a If
you fall, I’ll carry you on my back.

kude', From: Mly.

— i’a kuda n. seahorse [Hippocampus sp.]

kue From: Mly. n. cake, sweetmeats

kuha v. to wrap food in certain leaves for cooking

— kuha i’an Wrap fish with spices in leaves
and smoke it.

— n. sago wrapped in leaves and smoked
— n. a leaf package. ial kuha a package of
shelled kanari

kakuhua; See: ala kakuhua, lapia kakuhua

— v. to tear a little with two fingers (a strip of
roasted fish, a morsel of cake) ukahi i’an
waku eki I tore off some fish for Eki.

kuhi- v. 1) to be jagged and dull (of the edge of a
blade) 2) to be uneven and crooked (of a
harelip) hihini kuhine He has a harelip.

kui v. 1) to yodel, i.e. make high-pitched noises
to call people 2) to exchange poetry on
certain ritual occasions, e.g., as part of the
wedding ritual nike ependi leke patima
naina a sini sikui sihale luma nala nene
ima irani Earlier, Effendi’s and Fatimah’s
aunts and mothers exchanged affectionate
verses and rhymes so touching that
Grandmother Ima wept.

kakuit n. 1) a yodel 2) a rhyming verse sung in

kula

— marriage negotiations

kuil

— i’a kuil n. k.o. fish with an offensive odor

— i’a kuil kalu puti n. ring-tailed surgeon fish

[Acanthurus xanthopterus Valenciennes]

kuini From: Mly. n. k.o. tree and its fruit, related
to the mango [Mangifera odorata Griff.]

kuk kuk exp. sound of flatulence

kusis From: Du. n. fried bananas, banana fritters

kuku See: ai kuku, manu kuku, kapul kuku

kuluk n. thunder

— kukul hatu n. a fallen meteor

kukusan See: lawa kukusan

— kuku: exp.) sound made by the manu kuku

kula, n. banana, plantain [Musa sp.]

— kula ela; k.o. eating banana

— kula ela miten; k.o. sweet large banana

— kula ela puti; k.o. very large banana

— kula eta; k.o. small banana

— kula haruku; k.o. large cooking banana

— kula hulin; a stalk of bananas

— kula huta; a sucker or runner of a banana

— clump suitable for replanting

— kula kalu; edible apex of the banana

— inflorescence used for vegetable dishes

— kula kapal haha; k.o. banana that grows on a

— very short plant

— kula kasumba; k.o. banana with a reddish peel

— kula kosta puti; k.o. banana that cannot be

— fried

— kula kosta raut; k.o. banana with a reddish

— peel

— kula lau mana; k.o. medium-sized banana

— kula loin; k.o. banana

— kula makasar; k.o. very small banana

— kula masa bodo; k.o. greenish banana

— kula meti awal; k.o. small banana

— kula mual; k.o. sweet cooking banana

— kula mual obi; k.o. slightly sour banana said to

— have originated from Obi

— kula pei; k.o. wild banana with many seeds

— used as a vegetable

— kula rala; a bunch of bananas

— kula rerel; k.o. short, sweet banana about the

— same size as rerel fruits

— kula sinyo; k.o. rather sweet banana

— kula siwar; k.o. banana for cooking

— kula susu; k.o. sweet banana

— kula susu obi; k.o. slightly sweet banana said
kula to have originated from Obi
kula tando; k.o. very large plantain
kula tapu; banana sheath
kula tongka langit; k.o. banana
kula tujo bulang; k.o. banana that ripens in only seven months
kula upal; k.o. small banana for frying
kula₂ n. the cause, the reason
  kula pa because (i.e. the cause of which) — v. to be affected by some unknown circumstance, person or event mansur
ikula What has happened to Mansur? akula
  What has happened to it? What affected it?
kula-kula pn. why See: pakula
kulal pn. whatchamacallit, hesitation marker
kulare n. groin
kulaul n. 1) k.o. frog (often found in wells) [Calamita dolichopsis Cope] 2) k.o. insect, water strider, or water spider [Gerridae]
kulelu
  i‘a kulelu n. k.o. fish
  i‘a kulelu matahola n. k.o. fish, pearl perch [Glaucosoma scapulare Macleay]
  i‘a kulelu raut n. red squirrel fish [Adioryx ruber Forskal]
kuluhuhun See: kulu huhun
kuli From: Mly. n. belt, cinch of rope used as a belt
kulu v. to remove something with a crook ikulu
turen hali salatetu He dragged down durians with a crook at Salatetu.
kakulut n. a crook (especially for attaching a pail to)
kulu huhun
  i‘a kulu huhun n. k.o. fish, convict surgeon fish [Acanthurus triostegus L.]
kulut hatu n. a round, muscular protrusion between the scapulae
kumen From: Skt. (?) n. 1) ground, soil 2) land
  kumen nde a‘u sahene I bought this land.
kumis From: Mly. n. moustache
kumis kucing From: Mly. n. k.o. medicinal plant [Orthosiphon spicatus (Thunb.) B.B.S.]
kuna- n. the ear-shaped operculum of certain mollusks
kunapul n. an Alocasia-like plant the leaves of which are used to wrap cold sago porridge.
kunapul putit n. k.o. plant
kunapul raut n. k.o. plant with reddish leaves

kurr̄ing kurr̄áng kuncī From: Mly. n. key, lock
  — v. to lock something
kuni From: Mly. (?) n. turmeric [Curcuma longa L.]
  kuni pakai n. k.o. medicinal root [Zingiber cassumunar Roxb.]
kunipa n. k.o. plant [Languas speciosa Small]
kunipa baring n. k.o. cardamom [Amomum cardmommm L.]
kunipa baring mahina n. k.o. plant similar to cardamom
kunipa baring malana n. k.o. plant similar to cardamom; the leaves are used to wrap food
kunipa manesat n. k.o. plant [Languas speciosa Small]
kunipa turen mahina n. k.o. plant with purple fruit
kunipa turen malana n. k.o. plant [Amomum repens Sonn.]
kunipa turen raut n. k.o. cardamom bearing small edible fruits
kuniru v. to snort
kunjing From: Mly. n. key
kupan From: Mly. (?) n. 1) k.o. flower, especially decorative or nonindigenous 2) k.o. decorative shrub
kupa haji n. k.o. flower, the [Poinciana pulcherrima L.]
kupa porol n. k.o. tree bearing fragrant yellow flowers, the ylang-ylang [Canangium odoratum Safford]
kupa puti n. jasmine flower [Jasminum sambac Ait.]
kupa waktu; k.o. flower, apparently the morning glory
kupa weu-weu n. k.o. tree bearing fragrant yellow flowers, the ylang-ylang [Canangium odoratum Safford]
kupe v. to pluck fruit by twisting the stem
kupel n. title for the ama of the eli clan
kupiu n. vinegar, especially from palm sap
kura, n. k.o. plant with long leaves used to wrap cold sago porridge
kura₂ prep. with, by means of Usage: arch.
kurambas See: ma‘usi kurambas
kuri See: kanasi kuri
kurráng exp. the sound made by rapping something sharply
kurr̄ing kurr̄áng exp. sound of plates being ratted
la  numerical  numera la telu thirteen
la pa  conj. 1) because See: kula pa 2) thereupon, then la pa papa imanyimpang haka numani Then Father prepared the boat. ami matalu hatu lete atetu te'a pethalia pe'a la pa ami matulu nda: We anchored at Kaitetu in the morning; then we went ashore.
la'a  v. to move something ala'a kadera mani Move that chair.
labu  From: Mly. (Skt.) n. 1) melon  [Cucurbitaceae] 2) squash  [Cucurbitaceae] labu cina; k.o. melonlike bottle gourd  [Lagenaria siceraria Standl.]
labu siam; k.o. vegetable, the chayote  [Sechium edule Swartz]
labé  From: Mly. adv. more, excessive yang ada napari labé kahian Now his personality is more depraved.
— n. something more, extra nike useli pise waku au wise labé Just now I paid him extra.
ladi  n. k.o. sea worm, probably a k.o. echinoderm
laeng  From: Mly. v. 1) other, different mansia laeng a other persons 2) odd, abnormal
lagu  From: Mly. n. song, especially nontraditional compositions
laha,  numerical four Usage: game language
laha, v. to carry something in folds of cloth (i.e. in the folds of a sarong or shirt) silaha upus leke kalun kamenat They bore the village chief on an ancient cloth.
lahat  n. 1) the folds (of one's sarong), used to carry something 2) cloth used to carry children
laha, prep. with (accompaniment)
— part. also
lahak  v. to accompany lahakeni! Accompany him! Usage: arch. See: lalahän; lahan
lahaha  n. drawstring to fasten shorts
lahan  n. friend, especially as a vocative
laharela  n. rainbow
laharong
laharong ai  n. k.o. large tree yielding timber for boatbuilding
lahat
lahat ai  n. the lansa tree and its fruit  [Lansium domesticum Jack.]
lahap apal ai  n. k.o. tree yielding wood suitable for pegs
lahatala  From: Ar. n. God waraini lahatala taha sipanjang naumur What a pity! God did not grant him a longer life. Usage: arch.
lahatala sihika'a; May God cleave you in two! Usage: strong, angry curse
lahetek  v. 1) to leap. a'u lahaketek te'a hatu haha no usiha wael I jumped on the stones to get past the river. 2) to jump on a level place
lahetek gambus; to dance to the accompaniment of the gambus (with skipping leaps)
lahi  v. 1) to smoke (meat and fish) a'u ulahi i'an anaru ila lau I smoked I don't know how many fish over there 2) to dry something near a fire ulahi kulapun nike Just now, I dried my shirt by the fire.
lalahit  n. something smoked i'a lalahit
lahik
smoked fish

lahik  See: kalahik; waralahik

lahoto  n. k.o. crustacean found near the surf's edge

lahu-  n. 1) particle-bearing smoke, soot palita
lahu kerosene smoke or soot palita lahu
The lamp gives off a lot of soot. 2) the odor-bearing substance of smoke or steam. wakil
nde lahu haun ta matele This kerosene yields a malodorous soot. See: malalahu;
masilahu

lalahu; See: ala lalahu

lahu-lahu  adv. 1) only (part of an ensemble)
     ikanu i’an lahu-lahu He ate only fish
     (without the appropriate accompanying rice or sago bread). 2) very plainly ninu
lahu-lahu drink something (e.g., tea) with
no sugar or no cakes anu lahu-lahu eat with no fish.

lai,  n. 1) occurrence, times 2) (used only with numerals or numeral-like quantifiers). See:
     lain,
     lai gyisal  adv. just once
     lai lua  adv. twice, two times
     lai sa  adv. another time
     lai sa heluk e; once more
     lain  adv. 1) once 2) all at one time,
     simultaneous sieu wael lain At the same time, they will be circumcised.

lairu lairu  adv. sometimes, now and then

lai,  See: manu lai

la’i,  v. 1) to reach loke irana nalapun liman ta
     ala’i He wanted to take his shirt, but his arm didn’t reach. 2) to arrive at one’s
destination sila’i pe’a They’re already here. 3) to be enough, to have reached sufficiency
     la’i hu! That’s about enough!

la’i,  prep. until. sipahutu la’i oras a husa: They fought until ten o’clock.

lai-lai  n. mast

lai-lai  v. to tease (e.g., by overstating another’s abilities or circumstances), overstate
exaggerate

lain,  n. k.o. tree and its fruit, the Malay apple
     [Syzygium malaccensis Merr. and Perry]

lai biji kaluar  n. the cashew tree and its fruit
     [Anacardium occidentale L.]

lai kes  n. k.o. Malay apple tree yielding large,
     red fruit [Syzygium spp.]

lakapetu

lai kota  n. k.o. Malay apple [Syzygium malaccensis Merr. and Perry]

lai mahu  n. k.o. Malay apple tree yielding
     large, red fruit [Syzygium sp.]

lai sapika  n. k.o. Malay apple tree with green
     and fragrant fruit [Syzygium sp.]

lai tepet  n. k.o. Malay apple, the water apple
     [Syzygium aquum Alston]

lai wael  n. k.o. Malay apple tree yielding a
     small, red fruit [Syzygium sp.]

lain,  n. a clan name

lain,  adv. excessively, very much a’u ulelu lapia
     a’u maruku lain I ate sago porridge, and I
     became very fat huken lain absolutely
     empty.

lain,  See: laeng

laip laip  From: Ar.? v. to be on the verge of
     sleeping but awake on hearing someone’s
     voice

lair-lair  adv. now and then, rarely. lair-lairu

     uweu ndia kota Occasionally, I go to
     Ambon.

la’ise  v. to exist sila’ise pi taha? Are they there or
     not?

la’it  n. grime on one’s skin

laka,  n. 1) k.o. large green parrot 2) general term
     for parrots and cockatoos [Psittaciformes]

laka puti  n. the white cockatoo, including
     both the rose- and yellow-crested
     [Cacatuidae]

laka raut  n. k.o. red parrot [Psittaciformes]

laka toi  n. k.o. green parrot, smaller than the
     laka toke [Psittaciformes]

laka toke  n. k.o. large-headed green parrot,
     thought to have a poor sense of hearing
     [Psittaciformes]

laka tua  n. k.o. cockatoo

laka tua puti  n. k.o. white cockatoo, including
     both the rose- and yellow-crested
     [Cacatuidae]

laka,  v. 1) to touch, to handle. See: salaka 2) to
     grope, to fumble at, especially due to
     darkness

laka petu  v. to guess at

laka-la  v. to guess

laka,  See: luma laka, kalu laka, papau laka

laka,  See: kalu laka

laka,  See: papau laka

lakapetu  See: laka petu

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lakasi

lakasi v. to scratch with nails or claws. **manu a rulakasi kumen** The chickens are scratching in the dirt.

lakatan n. 1) racklike fences built near gardens to obstruct wild pigs 2) scaffolding built to fell large trees

lake v. 1) to ford (a river, flood) 2) to walk very quickly (to a specific destination) **silake ndau leke siha'uma** They're headed this way to beat us up.

lakisa

i'a lakisa n. 1) k.o. fish, estuary rock cod [Epinephelus tauvina Forskal] 2) k.o. fish, yellow-spotted rock cod [E. areolatus Forskal] 3) k.o. fish, white-lined rock cod [Anoplerodon leucogrammicus Valenciennes]

lakoko v. 1) to catch **pulisi silakoko mana'an se** The police caught the thief. 2) to grasp

lakuase From: Mly n. k.o. gingerlike spice, the greater galangal [Linguas galanga Stuntz]

lakuase raut; k.o. galangal yielding reddish spice

lakul n. grub, insect larvae

lakul lapia n. sago grub; larva of [Euchirus longimanus]

lakul lau haha n. k.o. marine annelid, the palolo [Palolo sp.]

lakul malohol n. spoiled spot on fruit, especially mangoes, from boring grubs

lakuli v. 1) to fend off a blow with a one-arm hold. 2) to knock down by an inverted arm hold

— n. the small, thin pieces of bamboo placed vertically on the fish press to clamp the two large pieces together

lakuti v. 1) to embrace **nurali silakuti luma** Last night they hugged each other. 2) to pinion in a firm two-armed hug

lala1 n. blood

lala maluti a contusion

— v. to bleed. **munu'a isi mani lala a** Your wound is bleeding.

lala2 v. 1) to dismantle a piece of cloth by removing the threads one by one; these threads are used for sewing **ilala aha hulu hele saliha** She is extracting a thread from some cloth. 2) to pull out thread from a spool

lala weti; to fish for the weti fish by pulling a baitless line parallel to the shore. **See: wahalalan**

lalah\_n. friend

lalaku v. to be naked **ikeu ilalaku** He's going about naked. **See: palaku**

lalakut n. the naked era (a time when people were naked)

lalali v. 1) to be confused, not knowing where to turn **au tue lau luma bena ulalali** If I sit at home, I become confused. 2) to do something sporadically or intermittently **irake tanei ilalali** He works off and on

lalali2 v. to lack proper viscosity (of rice that does not stick together)

lalan1 n. 1) road, path **lalan ha tala** in the middle of the road 2) street, one of Asilulu's two streets that are parallel to the coast

lalan lete haha; the upper street of Asilulu

lalan wehe lehu; the lower street and main road of Asilulu

lala ela; main road

lalan2 See: lawa lalan

lalanan n. 1) trellis for creeping plants 2) rack upon which an outrigger is sometimes beached

lalapa v. 1) spaced far apart. **imi loko ilalapa** You're sitting far apart. **saliha nde alalapa** This cloth is woven coarsely. 2) wide-eyed and blinking quickly (typical of a thief) **matan isi rulalapa** He was glancing around (like a thief).

lalar\_ v. to feed (a bride) by hand the first morsels of food she receives in the husband's clan house; this is a ceremony performed by the biang on the first night in her husband's clan house.

lalarit See: lari

lalawa n. See: lawa2

lale1 n. clay

lale2 n. a fly [Diptera]

lale miten; 1) common fly [Diptera] 2) k.o. large, black fly

lale- n. interior

— 2) one's feelings, emotions

lalelet See: hatu lalelet

laleu n. small infant

— v. to act like a small infant, to whine and whimper

lali v. 1) to unravel (a rope) 2) to pinch
lali
something off 3) to extract fibers from a plant (e.g., banana) 4) to split very finely (of bamboo) See: lalali; malali; pakalali
lalik v. to berate someone thoroughly ilepa te’an ilaliken She talked to him, berating him.
lalik-lalik v. thoroughly disassembled — adv. thoroughly irukin lalik lalik She pinched him thoroughly. ilepa lalik lalik She insulted him very thoroughly.
lali v. to add liquid (to a liquid), especially in cooking (e.g., to add cool water to a glass of hot water to cool it; to add more water to just-prepared sago porridge to soften it; to add water to spiced coconut cream to reduce its saltiness, etc.). alali no mutiken Add some water to cool it.
lalia See: lia
lalian n. centipede [Chilopoda]
lalia ara n. k.o. centipede that becomes luminescent when disturbed
laliku See: liku
lalolin See: loli
lalomat n. a sharp pain in the side
lalu v. to disembrace (a person) sabantar ulalu hatu’amu In a minute I’ll rip out your liver! Usage: (used in strong expressions of anger)
lalu v. to rinse (with fresh water) alalu pikal mani Rinse out that dish. See: pamalu
lalu See: manisi lalu
lalumu v. to become mossy (e.g., stagnant water, rocks) lia wael mo lo wael alalumu At the village well, the water has become mossy. See: palumu
lalus
i’a lalusi n. k.o. fish
i’a lalusi bandera n. k.o. fish with a multicolored tail
i’a lalusi bunga-bunga n. k.o. fish, big-spotted triggerfish [Balistoides conspicillum Bloch and Schneider]
i’a lalusi kaleke mitet n. k.o. fish, brush-sided leather jacket [Amanses scopus Cuvier]
i’a lalusi kalu wempel n. k.o. long-tailed fish
i’a lalusi malat n. k.o. fish, red-lined triggerfish [Balistapus undulatus Mungo Park]
i’a lalusi opas malat n. k.o. fish
langkang
i’a lalusi tulan n. k.o. fish
lama
lama ai n. k.o. tree, the bark of which is used to dye fish nets
lama v. to prepare and apply a poultice to a new boil so the skin will soften and the boil will burst
lamak v. to prepare seeds in a nursery until they are soft and about to sprout
lamee- n. hilt
lamala n. shallow edge of the sea (where the water is no longer a deep blue)
lamamat n. fragments of chewed food spat out, especially by pigs (e.g., sugarcane fibers)
lamasak n. afternoon, evening. hunapetu lamasak yesterday afternoon lamasak e keu pahoi It’s afternoon! Go take a bath!
lame v. to squeeze (sago pith) to extract flour
lamesek v. to squeeze (throat or body parts), to press downward See: pese
lametel n. 1) whirlwind 2) cyclone
lami-lami v. 1) to be confused and dull ilami-lami He’s confused. 2) to be senile
lamoko v. 1) to grasp (onto a shirt, hand, etc.). 2) to catch something ulamokon te’a topi I caught it with a hat.
lamokon n. fist
lampo, lampu From: Po. n. lamp, lantern
lamu v. to lick something (to extract edible parts) lamu balamu hatu lick at mango pits lamu pikal lick a plate clean
lamusik v. 1) to squeeze and twist 2) to knead
lamut n. k.o. yellow fruit
lana n. lake, pond Usage: (only in toponyms)
lanak v. to wedge something in, to hook something up high See: wakalanak; lanalan
lane n. ceiling (planks arranged across rafters)
langgar From: Mly. (Persian) n. a Muslim place of worship used for daily prayer rituals but not for the Friday ritual
langgar mahina; one of two prayer houses located in Asilulu, used chiefly by women
langgar From: Mly. v. to pass by, to pass in front of amasopa nda; malanggar sei tetu We sailed toward the shore, passing by Seit’s Cape.
langkang From: Ch. n. 1) boat railings 2) fence, especially around a house, not a garden
lani
v. to sing (only of traditional songs)
lanit n. sky
lante From: Mly. n. floor
la’o n. k.o. black jungle cat or civet cat [Viverridae]
la’o la’o adv. carelessly, indifferently (of one's work) sitake la’o-la’o They work any old way just to get it done.
lapa
I’a lapa n. k.o. small, brown fish with a white belly, anchovy [Engraulis australis Shaw] and Hamilton’s anchovy [Thrissa hamiltoni Gray]
lapali1 n. fever blister
lapali2 v. 1) to splice ulapali walet usambongen I’m splicing the rope, putting it together.
2) to join with ropes, to lash things together ilapali walet iheken He lashed rope to it, tying it up. jeng ilapali manu hulu te’a tu’il Jeng wrapped the lure feathers around the bamboo float. 3) to coil around something, to entwine (of snakes) a’u ulakoko nyia, hatan alapali seleku I grabbed the snake (near its head) and its body coiled round my neck See: alapali, lapala
lapi n. k.o. black beetle [Coleoptera]
lapia n. 1) sago tree [Metroxylon sp.]
  lapia ihus; k.o. sago tree with very red pith
  lapia inan; a wide variety of insects, especially beetles, found near sago stands, includes [Euchirus longimanus]
  lapia luli alus; k.o. sago with fine thorns and a bluish pith [Metroxylon sp.]
  lapia mara nalu; k.o. long-spined sago [Metroxylon sp.]
  lapia mata’u hahu; a deformed, diseased sago tree with narrow base and tall grown top
  lapia molat; k.o. thornless sago tree [Metroxylon sagu Rottb.]
  lapia tunu; k.o. sago
lapia wolanta; k.o. edible tuber, Bermuda arrowroot [Maranatha arundinacea L.]
  2) sago flour
lapia tuman; a package (made of sago leaves) containing sago meal
  2) sago porridge
lapia mutin; 1) cold sago porridge 2) portions of cold porridge wrapped in leaves
lapia mutin lau haha n. various k.o. jellyfish
[Scyphozoa]
lapole n. a piece of pandanus or pineapple leaf trimmed in the shape of a small fish, used as a fishing lure
laponet See: anin laponet
lapor From: Du. v. to report, to inform on mansia leli silapor ite Someone will get back at us and report us.
lapu From: Mly. (Skt.) n. squash [Cucurbitaceae]
lapu tatonet n. k.o. squash dish with a light, savory sauce
lapuka n. 1) earthworm [Oligochaeta] 2) k.o. sea worm
lapun n. shirt, blouse, dress
  lapun tahu n. shirt edge, shirttail
lara1 n. the crosspiece of an anchor
lara2 v. to move from an anchored position due to strong winds (of boats)
lara3 See: lalara
lari See: ai lari
lalarit n. k.o. temporary wedge used to splinter firewood
lasa v. 1) to level the top of a measurement alasane! Level it! 2) to chop off a banana trunk See: palasa
lasak v. to level the top of a measurement
lasakat n. k.o. brown, vicious, biting ant (typically encountered in coconut trees) [Oecophylla smaragdina F.]
lase1 n. scrotum
lase hatu n. testicle
lase2 v. to grunt and strain (while defecating)
lasi1 n. k.o. large tree yielding wood suitable for construction
lasi2 i’a lai n. k.o. fish, spotted mackerel [Sawara niphonia Cuvier]
lasi’oso See: hau lasi’oso.
lastari From: Mly. (Persian) n. a batik headcloth
lata- v. 1) to fall apart 2) to snap off. latane It snapped apart.
lata sou; 1) to reach a decision (at a meeting), to conclude something
lata-lata-; 2) to be irregularly torn or broken (e.g., fishnet mesh, a severely wounded body) 3) to skip (of ballpoint pens) isin
lata-latan The filler is skipping.
latal See: uta latal
late

late₁ n. k.o. nettle [Urtica sp.]

late₂ v. 1) to press between two pieces of bamboo
2) to affix something in a bamboo grill. See:
salatek

lalatel n. bamboo grill for fastening fish for
orasting

lalu₁ n. king, village chief

lalu kuirupang: the ancient ruler of Asilulu
before the descent to the coast and the spirit
that guards the site of the old village

lalu₂ See: au lalu

lauwase

lau₁ n. 1) leaf 2) cover (of apoture-matanulu lau
door jangela lau shutter.
3) page (of a book, letter)
— num con. a numerical connector for
sheets of paper, kartés lau ruitu seven
sheets of paper

lau₂ adv. a long time. taha lau taha not very
long at all ikeu lau He went away for a long
time.

lau-lau adv. at last, finally, eventually

lau-lau-lau; See: lau-lau

lau₃ loc. seaward side yang ada situe lau Now
they live there (in the direction of the sea).

buku numani asu lau That book is there
(toward the sea with respect to the speaker's
position). aralun lau meja haha Put it on
the table (which is seaward from here). See:

ndau

laulaha loc. 1) on the open sea 2) deep sea

laundau loc. there farther out (seaward)

lau₄ v. far, distant See: patalau, laut

lauhaha See: lau₃

la'ulu n. smallpox

laut n. the sea lau laut ha tala: in the middle of
the sea

lawa n. shellfish, mollusk, snail

lawa mata; the round operculum of certain
mollusks

lawa amel; k.o. clamlike mollusk found in
mangrove swamps

lawa asu; 1) k.o. white or spotted mollusk
2) k.o. cowry shell

lawa hola; k.o. mollusk with a spindle-shaped
shell, especially similar to Fusinus
maviensis, including augers [Terebrae sp.]

lawa huaila; k.o. thick-shelled abalone
[Haliotidae]

lawa kakisang

lawa kiris n. k.o. abalone [Haliotidae]

lawa kiris laole; 1) k.o. mollusk with a shell
characterized by fingerlike protrusions.
2) k.o. spider shell [Strombidae]

lawa kakisang; See: lawa kakusang

lawa kakisang n. k.o. mollusk with a brown-
spotted conical shell [Conus sp.]; its inner
section is used to make hohal

lawa kasin n. k.o. thin-shelled abalone
[Haliotidae]

lawa keke hulu n. k.o. mollusk, apparently
k.o. chiton with hairy protrusions

lawa kima n. k.o. large clam that can be
domesticated, especially Tridacna gigas

lawa kolopinen n. k.o. large clam (smaller
than lawa kima)

lawa lalan n. k.o. commercial mollusk with a
round shell

lawa lirul n. k.o. mollusk, apparently k.o.
scallop

lawa lirul malat n. k.o. small, rock-clinging
mollusk with a flat, smooth, fine-lined shell

lawa lirul porot n. k.o. small, rock-clinging
mollusk with rough, crenulated shell

lawa luli n. k.o. small freshwater mollusk
with thornlike protrusions

lawa mamanut n. k.o. mollusk, especially the
shell of the nautilus squid

lawa mamuli n. k.o. mollusk, the shell of
which has a spiral, bumpy surface
[Cymatium sp.] and [Purpura aperta
Blainville]

lawa mantai n. k.o. small cone-shaped
mollusk

lawa mantega n. k.o. mollusk [Siphonaria
normalis Gould] similar to lawa lirul

lawa matutu n. k.o. mollusk with a large,
white operculum; its bumpy-surfaced shell
is usually moss covered [Cymatium sp.]

lawa maatutu n. k.o. mollusk, especially
Tonna perditis L.

lawa meha n. k.o. mollusk with a white,
serrated shell

lawa meha puti n. k.o. mollusk possibly
[Coralliophila violacea Kiener] or [Polinices
pyriformis Recluz]

lawa mutel n. k.o. mollusk, the shell of which
spirals [Turbo intercostalis Menke]

lawa paharanul n. k.o. mollusk, the shell of

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lawa

which spirals but is flat with protrusions
lawa petur  n. k.o. mollusk [Conus sp.],
especially the colored variety
lawa pipi tai  n. k.o. small mollusk [Morula
sp.]
lawa pui-pui  n. k.o. mollusk that creeps
circularly; its shell is light violet with
purple spots
lawa racong  n. k.o. mollusk, thought to be
poisonous
lawa ralulun  n. k.o. mollusk, the shell of
which is small and conical with a serrated
edge on top (various [Conus sp.])
lawa sailain isi  n. k.o. mollusk [Oliva sp.]
lawa salekal  n. k.o. mollusk with a shell
characterized by rows of spots [Neritina
grana_Sowerby]
lawa sono  n. k.o. spoon-shaped mollusk,
apparently k.o. scallop [Pectinidae]
lawa taha lu'ul  n. k.o. plateless chiton
[Amphineura]
lawa takiko  n. k.o. commercial mollusk
(similar to lawa lalan but smaller)
lawa tapuai  n. k.o. mother of pearl oyster
[Ostreidae]
lawa tatala  n. k.o. mollusk with a black
serrated shell
lawa tia hoko  n. k.o. round and flat limpet
[Patella tacsosa Gould]
lawa tilen  n. oyster [Ostreidae]
lawa uhi ulu  n. chiton [Ischnochitonidae]
lawa wael  n. freshwater mollusks of several
kinds
lawa  v. to run silawa nehe wai molo They ran to
the wai molo well.
lawa hulsapar; the custom of picnicking or
sharing meals in another house on the
fourth Wednesday of the second month of
the Islamic calendar, sapar
lawa kilipopo; 1) k.o. game similar to hide
and seek
2) to run off with sika alawa i'an The cat
ran off with some fish. ana ko'il silawa
akugaris The children ran off with my
matches.
lawa pamahina; 1) to elope leke sikawen taha
pise jadi silawa pamahina They wanted to
get married, but they didn't have the
money, so they eloped.
lawa  See: i'a lawa

la:la

3) to sail swiftly ami lawa maeu ndete kasi'i
We sailed along to Kasi'i.
lawa-lawa  v. 1) to run continually 2) to sail
without interruption
lalawa  n. a device used to catch Long-tom
fish, involving a kite played off the stern of
the boat See: palawa
makalawat  n. refugee, those fleeing war
lawa, See: ai hatu alawan
lawa'a
i'a lawa'a  n. k.o. fish, giant herring [Elops
australis Regan]
lawa-lawa  n. spider [Arachnida]
lawa-lawa tai  n. spider web
lawan
i'a lawan  n. k.o. fish, k.o. red puli
lawangga  n. crowbar used to prise rocks, etc.
lawani  n. loincloth See: palawani
lawata  adv. daytime
lawata hulamite; day and night 2) noontime
lawe  v. to rub (hair troubled by lice) gently
laweli  v. 1) to rampage (of wild animals,
especially pigs) 2) to rage, to strike madly
laweul
laweul ai  n. k.o. casuarina tree yielding
firewood
da:  loc. landward side. sitake tanei da: They are
working there (in a landward direction) kas
arue da: The armoire is there (a bit
landward from the speaker).
da: hehe  loc. below, down low Usage: arch.
da: muli  loc. far inland
la1,  n. a sail
la1 ai  mast
la:  k.o. quadrangular sail peaking at a 45
degree angle
la: hatapelet; k.o. trapezoidal sail that runs
across the mast diagonally, formerly used
on fish-trap boats
la: total; k.o. triangular sail, usually for small
outriggers
la: tule; k.o. quadrangular sail similar to la: bot
but supported by a strut parallel to the top
of the sail rather than affixed by upper
rigging to the mast
la1,  n.
i'a la1  n. k.o. fish, Pacific sailfish [Istiophorus
orientalis Temminck and Schlegel]
la:la  See: la1 ai
la:muli See: la: muli, i’a masabane lamuli
le  n. this one ulan una ye le matele Rain like this one is pleasant
   — art. demonstrative article, this. ulawa
usalatek anani le I ran and strode over this kid of his See: nde
lea,  n. a fathom
   — v. to measure by the fathom
lea2  v. to load up si:le niw el te’a haka They loaded coconuts in their outrigger. See:
   malean; paleak
makaleat  n. crew members (loaders)
lea-lea1
   i’a lea-lea  n. k.o. fish, devil ray [Manta alfredi
   Krefft]
lea-lea2  v. to flop around (of very small infants)
   See: pahalea
lebae From: Mly. conj. preferably, it would be better if suda lebae bara haji oli aleli nda:
   In that case, it would be better if you didn't go back there.
le’e1
le’en  n. round stand for hot pots, trivet
le’ek  v. to coil (rope)
le’e2  v. 1) to maintain a fast sipu:sa si:le’e They maintained their fast. 2) to endure ketan
   tapi ile’e It hurt but he endured. See: pale’e
lehar From: Mly. (Ar.) n. folding bookstand for the Qur’an
lehe  v. to favor someone in a dispute, to lean in someone’s favor See: malehe
lehe-lehe  v. to lounge around in a sleeping position, to lean on one’s side
lehek  v. to bend back undergrowth with one's foot or hand to make a path through it See:
   palehek; pamalehek
lehe-  v. to be bent or stooped. alehe’a oli sikame’e’a Bend over so they don’t see you.
lehi  v. to cross a body of water, especially the sea silehi ndau sial They crossed over to
   Cape Sial See: palehi
lehit,  n. k.o. trough that forms part of the sago processing apparatus
lehit ana; the first trough of the apparatus
lehit elak; the second trough of the apparatus
lehit kalu; the final spout at the end of the sago trough
lehit2  n. 1) rudder. 2) nickname for very short persons
leku
lehu  loc. below, lower part, under meja lehu below the table lumasikit lehu the area below the mosque twa-tewa lehu the space at the base of a bamboo clump
lei  v. to pull out, to take out, to extract aleini Take it out (of a box). See: pasalei
lei ana  v. to give birth
lalei; See: alu lalei ana.
leik  v. 1) to coil and slither (of a snake) 2) to writhe (like a snake) 3) to change one’s story, especially when giving evidence ileik
   nalalepat He twisted his story and changed it.
leka  v. 1) to follow ileka a’u nala’i hali wael elak He followed me till I reached the river.
   2) to go along with something ite ta leka
   namau We didn't follow her wishes. 3) to imitate an action ale ara’a walim ira’ a leka
   You start climbing and your brother will copy you. 4) to take after some relative ilete
   ela ileka nababa She's quite tall; she takes after her father. 5) to bear the same name
   (as one's relative) nalan maimuna ileka
   napapa nanene Her is Maimunah after her father’s grandmother’s name.
leka-leka  v. to follow after someone persistently See: salekal
leka-  v. 1) to shatter pikal mani lekan That plate shattered. 2) to explode bom anahu nehe pa
   taha lekan What! A bomb fell and it didn't explode.bom anahu nehe leke arumbai a
   lua lekaru The bomb fell, and straight away, two sailboats exploded.
makaleka  n. something that breaks another thing.
leke1  prep. 1) with, by means of sihununi leke
   lawangga They killed him with a crowbar.
leke numani  precisely (for) that reason 2)
   with, accompanying tete ikeu ndia kota
leke sale si Tete went to Ambon with Salleh and the others.
   — conj. and sininu leke sianu They drank
   and ate.
   — conj. also akeu leke You go, too.
leke2  part. be about to, want to leke sikawen taha
   pise jadi silawa pamahina They wanted to marry, but they had no money, so they
   eloped.
leku  n. 1) sibling of the opposite sex ale muleku
lela

te'a sei Who is your sister? Who is your brother? 2) any relative with the rank of sibling of the opposite sex, cousin
leku renel n. a sibling with the same mother and same father
lela1 v. to oscillate (the dibble stick once it has already been plunged into the earth) See: halelak; nahulelak
lela2 From: Mly. n. ancient cannon
lele v. to crush by rolling over nike ilele tarasi'ial Just now she made a spicy condiment by braying kanari nuts. hatu lele ala a stone suitable for grinding rice See: lalel
lelet n. veins
lelet elak n. tendon
leli1 leli lau n. sago leaf when it is used to package sago meal
leli2 v. to return (often without reaching destination)
leli hata; to go back and forth repeatedly ileli hata kota He goes back and forth to Ambon See: uek
leli una; to change to kalu kartás heket nde aleli una pise If only this bundle of paper changed to money!
2) to do something in return, to repay mansia leli silapor ite People will get back at us and report us. See: paleli; pataleli
lelik v. to turn over ilelik hatu numani no lawa ruhoro He turned over that rock to make the mullusks come out alelik 'an! Flip over (that) fish! See: paleli
lelu v. to suck up (sago porridge)
lelun n. a distant rumble that precedes an earthquake
lema1 i'a lema: k.o. highly prized eating fish, apparently a bonito
i'a lema batu n. k.o. fish, Leaping bonito [Cybiosa da eleanor Whitley]
i'a lema tatari n. k.o. fish, Australian bonito [Sarda chilensis australis Macleay]
lema2 v. 1) to be deep wael kastulu ta alema taha The kastulu pool isn't deep. lau ndau muhu sa alema There, a bit farther seaward it's deep. 2) indirect, inferred (of speech) ahatu nehe manesa-manesa ale musou alema Speak to the point; your language is obscure. 3) to soak ilema papau te'a sop baru ikanu He soaked sago bread in soup, only then would he eat. See: wahalema
leman n. deep spot in a river
lena v. to walk a long distance along the seacoast silena la'i seit baru sisa' a oto They walked as far as Seait and finally rode a bus.
lenat lenat ai n. k.o. tree that causes a toxic reaction in certain people
lene v. to remove something secretly akuma'usi alenene You sneaked off with my lime See: malene
lenen n. pig's nest
lenggang From: Mly. n. 1) gait, posture while walking 2) undisclosed intention, hidden purpose
lepa1 n. coconut oil and fine lime powder pounded together and used to seal boat seams
— v. to smear such on caulking ilepa namotor He's smearing his motorboat with caulking.
lepa2 v. to speak alepa lo'iken Go ahead and talk with her.
lepa katabali; 1) to deceive 2) to lie repeatedly
lepa sou to speak the Asilulu language
lepa ta ala'i-la'i; to speak with an accent or speech defect
lepa ta manesa; to deceive, to prevaricate
lepak v. to speak about sini silepak ite They're talking about us.
lelapat n. conversation, speech
makalepa n. one designated to speak on another's behalf, spokesman
lepa-lepa, From: Makassar. n. dug out
lepa-lepa2 i'a lepa-lepa lusun n. k.o. fish, Pacific sailfish [Istiophorus orientalis Temminck and Schlegel]
lepe lepe, n. title of the three clan heads responsible for certain religious tasks, especially burying the dead, leading prayer in the absence of the imam or giving the sermon in the absence of the hatip
lepe eli; the official representing the eli clan
lepe kalau; the official representing the kalau clan
lepe mahu; the official representing the
lihi

lete haha; above

2) there (very far away) lete bogor in Bogor

lete hikan; there on the far side of the village (the easternmost side). See: ndete

lete-lete From: Mandar n. a single-masted Mandarese trading sloop

Lete mena adv. in front seman nahaheket lete mena posin The fastening on the front of the outrigger fell off.

— n. bow (of a boat)
See: ndete

lete-lete From: Mandar. n. a single-masted Mandarese trading sloop

letemena See:. lete mena

leti1 v. to intertwine (rope or wood) through rows (of sticks) with no cinching sileti walet te’a tapalan They intertwined cord in the split bamboo floor.

leti2 v. to persuade (someone to tell a secret)
uletini nala ihatu I persuaded him until he admitted (his purpose).

leti-leti v. to repeatedly coax someone (for information)

leuk v. 1) to arrange sago bread in a straight row for drying so that the loaves lean against each other at 45-degree angles 2) to arrange things in orderly fashion

le’ul n. a very tall bamboo basket (for carrying fruit)

lia1 loc. the direction of the cape. kamanan asu lia The food is there (toward the cape). sipa ipahoi lia wael molo Sipa is bathing at the well (which is in the direction of the cape).
See: ndia: halia.

lia kota adv. in Ambon (which is behind the cape from Asilulu)

lia2 v. to comb

lalia n. a comb

liak See: hiti liak

liamata n. sun

liamata ako ho n. solar eclipse

liamata retu: high noon

lian n. cave

li’an n. ceremonial name for the Elian clan

lihal n. 1) a fissure in the earth caused by an earthquake 2) a hole in a wall

lihi v. to pull leke silihi motor nda: tapi taha seket sala They wanted to pull the motorboat ashore, but it was not high tide
lihu

yet.
lihi asu; to hunt with dogs
lihi kamacata; to remove one's contact lenses
lihi sake; 1) to yank down. 2) to grab at, often for sexual purposes. kalu pelem roi marten
silihi sake mahina mate: As for Roy Marten's films, all they do is grab at women (in violent ways).
lihi salu; 1) to drag across the ground 2) to grab 3) to draw in silihi tikal lete ma'a They're bringing in reinforcements.
lihi napas; to breathe See: masalu
lihi susa; to sigh and be thoughtful
lalihi; See: kalula lalihi
lihu v. 1) to kick out something unwanted 2) to expel some person. a'u lihu silawa I expelled them; they ran away
lii See: patali'i
lali'i v. to examine something carefully while inclining one's head
like v. 1) to strip leaves (from a palm frond) 2) to lop off branches (all around the trunk of a tree) See: kalike
liki n. rattan coil rings that affix the sail to the mast coils
liki-liki v. 1) multicolored (of cloth), dappled (of animal skins, especially chickens), variegated 2) striped (like a young wild boar) 3) unreliable Usage: sl.
likit n. a bananarose plant with leaves suitable for wrapping food [Heliconia rostrata R. and P.]
liku v. 1) to shove with one's hips and side 2) to draw the paddle from the front to the rear and then push outward from the hull with a quick upward jerk, which turns the boat around See: saliku
laliku n. a boisterous game in which participants shove each other off (a bench, curb, log) with their hips Usage: game language
lila v. 1) to dry something in the sun lilane ndau Put it over there to dry. 2) to hang something to dry See: pakulila
lila2 v. 1) to smooth out something so that it is flat or even with respect to some point of reference 2) to trowel
lilahi ta'ala From: Ar. Excl. a pious expression sometimes expressing exasperation, God knows! lilahi ta'ala taha God knows I don't have it.
2) without initiative or strength. arake
tanei lilahi ta'ala You do things without planning or purpose.

lili1 n. post, pillar
lili tema n. the northernmost house post (which is considered sacred)
lili2 v. to shun. ale hatak rua siliili'a You're always angry so they shun you. See: kalili; ma'alili; pakulili; malili hu'al
liling From: Mly. n. 1) bees' wax. 2) candle.
lilipoe n. a village sou theast of Asilulu, Liliboi
lilipoe alan e excl. an exclamation of disapproval because of bad manners or careless grooming Usage: derog.
lilit From: Mly. n. the vertical, then curving bamboo frame of a fish trap
lima1 numeral. five
lima2 v. to bail water
lalima wael n. bailing well (in a boat)
limat n. scoop for bailing
lima- n. arm, hand
lima- lua te ulu tala; to put both hands on one's head (i.e., to feel totally helpless and discouraged)
lima- ha lale n. palm of the hand
lima- hatu alawa; to have a cramp in the arm, especially an ascending cramp moving up the arm
lima- hua n. muscle
lima- kokohatu n. finger
lima- kokohatu elak n. thumb
lima- kokohatu etan n. little finger
lima- kokohatu hatala: n. middle finger
lima- kokohatu sahadat n. index finger
lima- nito- n. severed fingers
lima- sele n. wrist
lima- tetu amiri v. light-fingered, prone to steal
lima- walar-walar n. lines in the palm
limu lomak v. 1) to shake (vegetables) in water repeatedly 2) to excessively rough up an infant in play See: lalomat
limuk v. to shake something in water limuk i'an mani ndau Shake that fish in the water over there.
лина v. calm, motionless, especially of the sea See: malalina; malina
lipa  From: Mly. v. to fold
lipan  From: Du. n. divan Usage: arch.
lira  v. to split pieces of wood from a large piece by wedging in the blade of the axe or machete and twisting it outward
lirang  From: Mly. n. seam (of a sarong)
liri  v. to wall up, to fence in siliri rimalinu te'a niwel a tetu ru They enclosed their garden with coconut fronds.
liri-  v. cold (of seasons) See: paliri
lirin  n. coldness lete ulat lilin ael In the mountains the cold is severe.
liring See: liri-
liru

laliru  v. to put something in (a bottle) and shake it vigorously to clean it ilaliru botol He is rinsing the bottle
liruk  v. to shake See: maliruk-liruk
liruk-liruk  v. to nod one's head repeatedly ulun aliruk-liruk He was nodding.
lirul  n. dry ear wax
lisa  v. 1) to pout by making oneself soft and weak 2) to be in a very weak condition, close to death, unconscious and maybe raving 3) to keen until one is very weak
lisa-lisa
lisa-lisa ai  n. k.o. tree, the Indian almond tree [Terminalia catappa L.]
lita  v. to spread quickly (of vines and earth-covering plants) lapu ulu mani alita ela That squash plant has spread a lot.
lita malinu; 1) to open a new field or garden in the forest 2) to clear the ground
lite
lite ai  n. k.o. large tree yielding multipurpose timber
liti,  n. copper alloy, brass Usage: arch.
liti,  v. to pour water from a container iliti wael nehe hele na poci leke iniyu She poured water from her teapot because she wanted to drink.
litok  v. to deceive by repeated delays ale litok a'u ela You've been putting me off a lot.
litok-litok  v. to put off and delay to avoid responsibility
liu  v. to exceed. najungku bisa aliu motor His sailboat can beat a motorboat.
liuk  v. to surpass, to pass by murali ale aliuk a'u Last night you surpassed me (in reading a number of pages, etc.). See: kalaliu
li'ui,  v. 1) to bend, to curve ili'ui ta'a te'a iuna kakulut He's curving the iron to make a crook. 2) to fold (of the limbs) ili'ui liman te'a keken He folded his arms under his armpits.
li'u salamahu; to sit with folded legs, especially when reciting the Qur'an See: samali'uk
li'u,  v. to encircle something, especially a spring with stones
li'u-  v. to sashay, to walk with a lilting sway and slightly bent arms, especially of a woman showing off ili'uni She's sashaying about making a spectacle of herself. Usage: derog.
liwan

i'a liwa bandera  n. k.o. fish, two-banded anemone fish [Amphiprion akindynos Allen]
i'a liwa kalu malat  n. k.o. fish, banded humbug [Dascyllus aruanus L.]
i'a liwa maminat  n. k.o. small multicolored fish
i'a liwa malat  n. k.o. fish, peacock damsel fish [Pomacentrus pavo Bloch]
i'a liwa miten  n. k.o. fish, black sergeant major [Abudefdful melas Cuvier]
i'a liwa porot sisi elak  n. k.o. fish, yellow damsel fish [Pomacentrus sufflavus Whitley]
i'a liwan  n. k.o. fish, black anemone fish [Amphiprion melanopus Bleeker]
loa

loak  v. 1) to boil 2) to come to boil (violent feelings), to seethe with emotions akulala aloak My blood was boiling (in anger).
loan  n. bubbles from a submerged mollusk
lo'a  v. to climb (mountains), to walk (on an ascending path) petalua se ami malo'a ndete kailupa Two days ago we climbed to kailupa.
lo'a-lo'a  v. to climb up repeatedly mansia silo'a-lo'a ye lete ile People are always climbing up there to ile.
loapon  n. title of the ama of the Awan, Madero, and Sanduan clans
loe  v. to smoke (cigarettes) iloe roko He smokes cigarettes.
loga-loga  From: Mly. n. k.o. float for nets
loha  v. to spill over (from an abundance of something) ihasuluk wael ye salau tena
lohi

aloha  n. to pour water into a vessel so that it spilled over.

lohi  v. to increase the capacity of a container by temporarily enlarging it (e.g., by adding a leaf to the top edge of a conical leaf container or by adding pieces of thatch to the gunnels of an outrigger sailboat) ilohi

nahaka te'a pulen  He added nipa palm fronds to the sides of his boat to increase its capacity.

loho  v. 1) to bore into, to cause a hole (of insects) 2) to remove bark to kill a tree

lohoro  From: Ar. n. the time and ritual of the Muslim noon prayer

loi  v. to dance (traditional dances)

loi bidadari  n. k.o. traditional dance (with scarves) danced by the Eli Hena Ulu clan

loi manu lana  n. k.o. traditional dance (with figures of the sacred ducks) danced by the Kalau and Awan clans

loi sawat;  k.o. traditional dance

loi tamel  n. k.o. traditional dance with fans

loi tiki taka  n. k.o. traditional dance (with spears and machetes)

loi tola kalu  n. k.o. traditional dance danced by the Lain clan

laloit  n. a traditional dance

lo'i  v. to lift upward

lo'ik  v. 1) to accompany ale lo'ikeni You accompany her. 2) to do something with another ilepa lo'iken He spoke to her.

loin  n. the lath of palm thatch, usually of split bamboo

loke  See: leke

loko  v. 1) to sit loko nehe Please sit down.

loko patak; to be seated with one's rump pressed flat to the surface (of a dugout hull) 2) to brood (of hens on their eggs)

laloko  v. to sit constantly

makaloko  n. loafers, loiterers, those who just sit around See: paloko

lola,  From: Mly. n. k.o. commercial seashell

lola,  v. 1) to make a line 2) to cut out clothes or sails from cloth lola lapun; cut out a blouse

lolak  v. 1) to cut or to slice in ordered sizes (e.g., slice a cake baked in a pan) 2) to scratch out or draw roughly a plan (for a boat, house, etc.) coba alolak skuci Please make a rough sketch of a lifeboat.

lolan,

lolan ai  n. k.o. tree, the wood of which reddens boiling water

lolan,  n. peg, especially in boat making and construction

lola huli  n. temporary pegs for measuring the proper position of the permanent pegs

lola tuni  n. permanent pegs used in construction

lole  v. 1) to hang, to be suspended alole It hung 2) to suspend something alolen Hang it!

lalole  v. to hang persistently or continuously alalole It just kept hanging

lalolet; See: luma lalolet

loleng  v. to be idle, to loaf

loli  v. to roll. iloli hatu He's rolling stones. See: kailoli; halolin

lolik  v. 1) to wind up (a skein, etc.) 2) to roll up ilolik roko He's rolling a cigarette. sini lua sieu se silolik makea hali hila The two of them went to Hila to roll up makea cakes (i.e. shape them into small balls). 3) to roll hatu numani silolikene They roll that stone around.

lalolin  n. 1) the rolling swell of the sea 2) something rolled up (e.g., a rolled up edge of a shirt used as a container) nus ikanahuk sinan aisa: heluk e tena nalapun ahala lalolin a lua Nus put another slice in his shirt so that he had two (pieces) rolled up in his shirttail.

loli-loli  v. to lie down, to lounge in a reclining position

lolok  v. 1) to take off in flight, especially of startled birds, fowl, or mosquitoes hola a rukolo manu a rulolok Guns went off and the birds flew up. 2) to spring up when startled or surprised (of people) 3) to blow away in the breeze (of paper, leaves) anin akeu kartás alolik With the wind blowing, the paper blew away.

lolu  v. to pat (a baby) to put it to sleep malolu eki tapi taha rehekun We lulled Eki, but he didn't fall asleep

lomak  See: lalomat

lomi  v. 1) to squeeze, especially wet sago flour 2) to toss about (of waves), to shudder and shake, to buckle (of earthquakes) kalulan alomi mahaka The waves tossed our
lo'ok

outrigger every which way. **isul alomi**

**mahela-mahela** The earthquake shook slowly.

**lo'ok** v. to hug with one arm See: **pasalo'ok**

**lopa** v. 1) to have an unwanted fold or crease from incorrect folding 2) to be sewn incorrectly so that a crease appears 3) to cook a fish with spices in a folded leaf package

**lalopa** n. small fish mixed with spices and folded up in a leaf, then steamed

**lopal** n. the dry spathe of areca flower stalks

**lope** v. 1) to give **lope waku a' u**! Give it to me!

**silope roko huan mate** They gave me only one cigarette. **ta ilope ma'ap wakuni** He didn't forgive her. 2) to permit something.

**akupapa ta ilope a' u weu ndia kota** My father didn't let me go to Ambon Usage: sl. 3) to cause **ilope nana ikanu** He fed his child. Usage: sl.

**lopo-** v. to be wet **loposi** They're wet. **lopon** It's wet.

**lopu** v. tapering (in plant names only)

**lora-** See: **turen lora wael, i'a loran**

**lore** See: **kalore**

**los** From: Du. v. to loosen, to slacken, especially sail riggings

**losa** v. to cry and pout to the point of rolling around and rubbing one's feet together, especially in keening

**loso** v. 1) to press hard, to be forceful. **uloso'a** I'll smash you **halat aloso puti** The west wind is blowing so hard whitecaps are appearing. 2) to press (clove on stem) against the palm until the bud separates from the stem See: **wahaloso; wailoso**

**lota** v. 1) to truss **alan a silota hahu** The Allang folk trussed a boar. 2) to dress a broken limb with splints

**lota-** v. to stretch oneself (after sleep) **umatulu pe'a ulotala'u** After I slept, I stretched.

**lotu** v. 1) to cut off tree branches 2) to plumb water depth with a rock

**lou** v. 1) to gather things together 2) to arrange by putting one on top of the other (e.g., leaves)

**louk** v. to reunite feuding factions of a clan

**lownasel** See: **tama ela lownasel**

**lua,** numeral. two **ite lua** the two of us **utun a**

**lua** two hundred

**lua-lua** numeral. both

**lua;** v. to vomit **anan ela pa sinilua** Well, the wind was strong, and they vomited. See: **kalalu**

**laluat** n. vomit

**lu'a** See: **lu'a-**

**lu'a-** n. a term of reference for one's paternal aunt

**luaketa-** v. to be hungry **a'u luaketa'a** I'm hungry.

**luaketa- tena luhaul a;** extremely hungry

**luha** v. to disassemble or to untie (knots, buttons) unfasten **ta iluha napake sala silai** He hadn't unfastened his clothes when they arrived.

**luhaul** n. bubbles that surface after a heavy object falls in the water

**lui** v. to coax (a pouting child or displeased person)

**luin** n. sea-cow [Dugong dugong Muller]

**luka luka** n. k.o. shrub, the anatto [Bixa orellana L.]; its hairy, round fruits are used to dye mats and certain cakes

**luki** v. to skin (animals) See: **waraluki**

**lalukiti; See: ma'usi lalukiti**

**luli** v. 1) to sew by hand, especially to sew together two pieces of cloth, to baste **iluli akukalun ulun** She sewed the edges of my sarong together. 2) to string together **luli tasbé** to string prayer beads **luli i'an** to string several fish through the gills

**lalulit** n. 1) k.o. fastener made of coconut palm fiber; it is pierced through the husk of several ripe coconuts 2) any string used to run through fish gills

— **num con.** a numerical connector for things strung together, (e.g., fish sold by the **lalulit**, ten coconuts, a string of something.

**luli-1** n. bone

**luli- elak** n. backbone

**luli heket;** bundle of bones, skin and bones (of thin persons)

**luli-2** n. 1) thorn 2) fish bones

**lulu** v. to scoop (rice or water) with the hand See: **salalulu**

**luluk** v. to roll up a mat **keu ma'a aluluk tawal mani** Come here and roll up that mat.

**luluk-** v. 1) to be cast ashore, especially of flotsam, wreckage, fish **i'an lulukeri** Fish
were cast ashore. 2) to be slammed against
the shore **lesi muhun luluksi** A little bit
more and they would have been slammed
against the shore.

**luma**

1. **pn.** each other **sipata’ena luma** They
know each other. **See:** saluma

2. **n.** house, building
   - **luma dek** k.o. house built on posts
   - **luma haha** main part of the exterior of the roof
   - **luma hatu** the ceremonial house in which the
     head of Asilulu village resides
   - **luma hutat** k.o. playhouse or temporary
     shelter for children
   - **luma karjá** the focus or main site of a
     ceremony (funeral meal, circumcision, etc.)
   - **luma laka** the site of an abandoned house
   - **luma lale** room
   - **luma lalolet** a house on stilts
   - **luma maraki** a house with a leaky roof
   - **luma maro’o** an old house about to collapse
   - **luma masawanan** one’s spouse’s ancestral
     house
   - **luma matat** the bereaved house
   - **luma tala** wall
   - **luma tital** the connecting passage way
     between the kitchen and main house.
     2) the center or site of extended family (clan)
     activities
   - **luma karjá** the focus or main site of a
     ceremony (funeral meal, circumcision)
   - **luma masawanan** one’s spouse’s ancestral
     house
   - **luma matat** the bereaved house
   - **luma uen** the focus (site) of a clan’s collective
     endeavor **See:** lumatau
   - **luma uen** the focus (site) of a clan’s
     collective endeavor
   - **luma upu** host, house owner
   - **lumaela** a clan name
   - **lumasakit** **From:** Mly. **n.** hospital
   - **lumasikit** **From:** Ar. **n.** mosque
     - **lumasikit huhun** the tip of the mosque
     - **lumasikit mahina** **See:** langgar mahina
   - **lumatau** a) an extended family, all of whom
     bear a single family name, passed on
     patrilineally b) a clan comprising a single
     family (in the above sense) and usually one
     or two smaller families that historically
     depend on that clan

**lumu** v. to rub off grease or food particles from a
plate with the forefinger

**lumu-lumu** See: i’a samandar lumu-lumu

**lumut** **n.** moss [Musci] **See:** lalumu; palumu

**lupuk** v. 1) to gather **ami malupuk ye** We are
gathering here. 2) to gather (fruit, stones,
seeds) into a pile, cluster **silupuk ial te’a
imi keu ma’a ihalar** They’re piling up
kenari nuts for you to come and get.

**luria:**

1. **luria:** ai k.o. tree furnishing red wood

**lurung** **From:** Mly. **n.** lane, especially those
running perpendicular to the shoreline

**lurung awan** one of the six major lanes of
Asilulu, between the mosque and lurung
kalau; the Awan clan is populous there.

**lurung hena hulu** one of the six major lanes of
Asilulu, the westernmost lane

**lurung kalau** one of the six major lanes of
Asilulu, between lurung awan and lurung
sakola; the Kalau clan is numerous there.

**lurung lala ela** one of the six major lanes of
Asilulu; it leads to the path to Larike.

**lurung sakola** one of the six major lanes of
Asilulu, the easternmost lane where the
school was formerly situated.

**lurung tetapa** one of the six major lanes of
Asilulu, between the mosque and lurung
lala ela

**lusi** v. to peel fruit, etc., without a blade (e.g.,
banana) **alusí kula nehe no agoreng** Peel
those bananas thoroughly and fry them.
**See:** alusí

**lusu** n. ribs, rib cage

**lusu- tetu** the tips of the ribs

**lusu-wala** 1) rib 2) k.o. fastening that fixes the
gunwales to the dugout base of an outrigger
sailboat; this fastening passes through
interfiting protrusions hewn into the
gunwales and the base. **See:** wahalusuk

**luta** v. to unfasten (knots)

**luten** **See:** au luten

**luti** v. 1) to block (especially water flow) **aluti
wael no taun ite patanoii amoso** Block the
water so it will get full. Then it will be easy
to wash clothes. 2) to button up (shirt), to
fasten (buttons) **aluti mulapun nakanóp**
luti-luti
nehe Fasten your shirt buttons carefully.
— excl. Blocked! (an exclamation uttered when a player moves out of turn or commits some other infraction, thereby losing the game) Usage: game language See: maluti; pakaluti; taluti
luti-luti n. measles
lutu v. 1) to arrange (stones) one on top of the other See: talutul 2) to press down with something (stones) a'u lutuni te'a karanulu I pressed her down with pillows (to relieve her chills).

lutuk; v. to collect, to gather ite lutuk hatu te'a una talanggera Let's collect stones to make a sea wall.
— pn. v. much, many, a large quantity asilulu

madero
a hu lutuk There were a lot of Asilulu folk, too henalima sinahu jaring lau buru
silutuk e The Henalima folk fishing with nets at Buru were numerous. See: palutuk
lu'u v. to lean forward
lu'u-lu'u v. to lean forward continually. ira'a oto ilu'u-lu'u lai lia kota He rode a bus, and he had to lean forward all the way to Ambon.
lu'u excl. Gotcha! (shouted after tagging someone, especially in the lawa kalipopo game) Usage: game language
lu'uk v. wrinkled, creased akulapun alu'uk My shirt is wrinkled.
lu'ul See: lawa taha lu'ul. Sampai Selesai.

M - m

-m pn. second-person singular, genitive pronoun for inalienable possession, your nalam sei? What is your name?

ma, loc. a locative particle used with directionals to indicate stationary positions, there asu ma ndau It's there, seaward irue ma ndia He lives there toward the cape.

ma From: Du. n. term of address for a respected female of the same generation as one's mother, used with the personal name. ma ima Aunt Ima
ma-1 first-person plural, exclusive genitive marker, our maluma asu la: Our house is over there on the side toward the interior.
ma-2 first-person plural, exclusive verbal marker loke maeu We're about to go.

-ma first-person plural, exclusive experiencer pronoun, us, we maneka-maneka siha'uma All of a sudden they hit us.
luaketana We're hungry.

ma'a, v. to move hither, to move toward the speaker keu ma'a Come here roko hata sa ma'a! Give me a cigarette! (Let a cigarette come toward me.)
— adv. hither ireli lete ma'a He threw toward here from above.
ma'a See: ma'at
ma'ai See: pamai; pama'ai
ma'a'i n. 1) a joke 2) an amusing story

ma'alili n. 1) a festive gathering of people for entertainment or relaxation 2) an outing
ma'ap From: Ar. v. to forgive ta ima'ap lo'iken She didn't forgive him.
— n. forgiveness ta silope ma'ap wakuni They didn't extend forgiveness to her.
ma'apurak v. partially dry (sago or clothes), requiring further sunning
ma'asin n. 1) the sea lete jawa saluma ta sitio'ok ma'asin. On Java some people have never seen the sea 2) sea water
ma'asin mata n. a sauce of vinegar or lemon juice with salt, spices, and shallots ma'asin mata nde amakasi The sauce is too salty.

ma'at
i' a ma'at n. k.o. fish, southern herring [Harengula abbreviata Valenciennes]
i' a ma'apiral n. k.o. fish, spotted herring [Harengula koningsbergeri Weber and de Beaufort]

macande From: Mly. adv. 1) in this fashion 2) in very large numbers (especially when accompanied by the gesture of placing the hands on top of each other) Usage: sl.
macang From: Mly. excl. That's it! Indeed! Now you said it!
madapahang From: Mly, Skt. n. k.o. stationary censer
madero n. a clan name
madu

* madu  From: Skt. n. honey

* madu hena  n. bee hive

* madu ina  n. 1) honey bee [Apidae] 2) honey impurities (dead bees, pieces of wax) in fresh honey

* ma’era  v. brackish, partly salty (water)

* magarib  See: magrib

* magaribu  See: magarib

* magrib  From: Ar. n. the time and ritual of the Muslim sunset prayer magrib pe’a ta ila’i sala It’s already magrib time, but he hasn’t arrived yet.

* magrip  See: magrib

* mahahani  See: hau mahahani

* mahai  v. alive. i’an amahai sala The fish is still alive.

* mahe  v. 1) soft, pliable tatipat mani amahe pa Hmp! That bucket is soft and pliable.

* 2) weak, not muscular 3) in a weak position japâng imahe Japan was weak (almost defeated) 4) effeminate (of men) Usage: derog.

* mahe-mahe  v. 1) graceful 2) weakened by some disease

* mahet  n. fresh fish

* mahela  v. 1) slow 2) heavy

* mahela-mahela  adv. quite slowly akeu mahela-mahela Go slowly.

* maheli1  v. attractive and well-groomed

* maheli2  See: nalan amaheli

* mahetat  n. dispute, war, armed struggle

* mahina  n. 1) woman oto amanahu mahina aisa: waitosikeni The bus crashed, and a woman was flung from it.

* mahina lala ela; main road woman (one who spends her time passing back and forth, parading about) Usage: derog.

* mahina wayang; frivolous woman who spends her time going back and forth (visiting) like a wayang figure Usage: derog.

* 2) female sika mahina a female cat. nana mahina his daughter (female child)

* 3) wife

* mahina helu; a newlywed (woman)

* mahina leke malana; husband and wife

* mahina pakamena first wife (among co-wives)

* mahina pakamuli youngest wife (among co-

* mahu1  n. co-wife. See: kamahu; pakamahu


* mahu3  n. a clan name, the ancestors of which purportedly originated from Java

* mahu lau  n. a branch of the Mahu clan

* mahu lete  n. a branch of the Mahu clan

* mahulau  See: mahu3

* mahulauw  See: mahu3

* mahulete  See: mahu3

* mahulette  See: mahu3

* mahulu  See: hau mahulu

* mai1  v. 1) to draw one’s self upward (in a chin-up) 2) to suck up (food) (of invalids and infants) wahata ketan imai nakamanan The woman is sick; she has to suck in her food slowly. 3) to attract (of magnets). 4) to draw in (a fish line)

* mai2  part. come hither, especially in ritual chants mai mai kuina kahahutun e Come, oh come, my mothers all of you Usage: arch.

* maise  v. 1) good-hearted. simaise te’a a’u They’re good to me. 2) healthy yang ada imaise Now he’s well.

* maise-maise  adv. well, carefully keu maise-maise Travel carefully

* ma’ise  See: maise

* majusi  From: Ar (Persian) n. unreliable, rude person. Usage: derog.
maka

**maka**

*From: Ar. n. the holy city of Islam,
  Mecca Sieu ndete maka They made the
  hajj. (They went to Mecca.)*

**maka**

**maka ai**

*n. arenga palm, sugar palm [Arenga
  pinnata Merr.]*

**maka**

*a prefix that yields actor or instrument
  nouns maka*tutu ekir machete maker,
  blacksmith maka’una huhi fish trap
  maker*

**makaaki**

*v. 1) to be precociously flirtatious
  (especially of women) au mani imakaaki
  maski naunur ta alai that one has been
  flaunting herself although she isn’t really
  old enough. akame’e te’a malana bena
  amakaaki You look at men as if you were
  boy crazy. 2) to be lusty, to seek sexual
  adventures*

**makakili**

*v. ticklish*

**makala**

*v. slippery Usage: arch.*

**makalaki**

*adv. hurriedly, quickly*

**makaleka pikal**

*See: leka*

**makan**

*v. 1) hard ai nane amakana lain The
  wood of the nane tree is very hard.
  2) sturdy, muscular. irepu lapia salalu
  imakanai He shoulders sago all the time so
  he’s muscular. 3) fixed, firm lola tuni
  anusu pe’a amakana After the permanent
  peg has been entered, it is solid. matanu
  se amakana The door is already firmly
  closed.*

**makaro’o**

*See: hahue makaro’o*

**makasi**

*v. very salty*

**makaatatiti**

*n. ceremony held the first time an
  infant treads the earth*

**makatehi**

*i’a makaitehi**

*n. k.o. fish, white trevally
  [Caranx nobilis Macleay]*

**makatetu**

*See: hua maka*tketu*

**makawa**

*v. 1) to be ashamed 2) to be
  scandalized, ashamed for someone,
  shocked. aruli lapun maniwat mani a’u
  matek e umakawa You’re wearing that
  revealing blouse; even I am scandalized.
  3) to be afraid of falling, to experience
  vertigo (of adults about to jump from a
  height, of infants being tossed roughly in
  air). alete a’u makawa It was high, and I
  felt nauseated.*

**makila**

**makila ai**

*n. k.o. large tree yielding
  yellowish timber suitable for house
  building*

**makilapa**

*v. wild, not domesticated manu ina*

**make**

*v. to be whole, to be in its entirety
  akulapun nde amake sala taha rakin
  muhun My shirt is still in one piece; it’s
  not even a little torn.*

**make-make**

*adv. entire, in one piece kula
  huli amanhu nehe make-make The stalk
  of bananas fell in one piece (it didn’t fall
  apart).*

**maket**

*n. the whole amount, entirety irahe
  tatihu ana maket She bought a whole
  tuna. hena tau maket sihiti liak te’ani The
  whole village whooped in glee about it.*

**makea**

*n. k.o. very hard, baked sago and kanari
  cake*

**makea bandan**

*k.o. finger-sized, crisp cake
  of sago flour, coconut, palm sugar, and
  cinnamon*

**makelan**

*i’a makelan n. k.o. fish, including wahoo
  [Acanthocybium solandri Cuvier] and
  narrow-barred Spanish mackerel [Cybium
  commersoni Lacepede]*

**maken**

*From: Mly. conj. all the more so,
  increasingly*

**maken . . . loke; the more . . . the more
  maken sini siwili loke sihu’ak salalu The
  more the others waved, the more they
  paddled with deep, hard strokes without
  stopping.*

**maketa**

*n. 1) disease
  maketa hahosot; asthma
  maketa hui-hui; the remnants of the disease,
  the state of partial recovery
  maketa lalomat; rheumatism
  maketa mamemat; epilepsy
  2) pain arahang maketa? Can you tolerate
  pain? 3) sick person maketa sihalan ndia
  luma sakit They brought the sick person
  to a hospital in Ambon.*

**make:**

*adv. only, exclusively sale make a’u?
  Why only me? Usage: sl.*

**makiha**

*v. to be broken. ale akeu ndete
  pukalawan makiha? Did you go to the
  broken clove trees?*

**makila**

**makila ai**

*n. k.o. large tree yielding
  yellowish timber suitable for house
  building*
makiri

manı amakilapa That chicken is wild.

makiri v. to have sexual intercourse Usage: arch.
used only in fixed curses, vulg.

makiri ina excl. Motherfuck! Usage: vulg.

makohaa See: wale makohaa

makoi v. 1) flawlessly smooth. iskap ai hikan

mani amakoi He planned that plank till it
was smooth. 2) hairless and bald
3) without food 4) without money,
peniless a’u umakoi lain I am absolutely
peniless.

makola See: hau makola

makosii

i’aa makosi n. k.o. fish, broad-barred Spanish
mackerel [Indocybium semifasciatum
Macleay], Queensland school mackerel
[cybium queenslandicus Munro], shark
mackerel [grammatorcynus bicarinatus
Quoy and Gaimard]
makoto v. to be broken, especially of bones

aiku makoto tawali ketan The site of the
old break in my foot is painful.
makulinia v. sour papau nde amakulinia This
sago bread is sour.

makulinut n. souring agent

makuwatin n. k.o. grain, possibly sorghum

mala

i’aa mala n. k.o. fish, perhaps moon wrasse
[thalassoma lunare L.]
mala2 v. green, blue, turquoise ana ko’il a
sipanula nala rihibi ulu rumala The
children played in the rain till their lips
were blue.
mala balau v. violet

mamalat n. a bruise

mala3 v. dry Usage: arch. See: kalamalak;
lamala: pakalamala

mala4

mala ai n. k.o. tree, the bark of which was
formerly used to make loincloths

malaha n. rodent, including [melomys sp.],
[Mus musculus L.], [rattus norvegicus
berkenhout], [R.rattus L.]

malaha rani n. k.o. forest rodent with an
elongated body and a rather long muzzle,
perhaps the shrew [suncus murinus L.]

malaha tai n. 1) mouse feces. 2) an early
stage in the growth of a clove bud

malaha wasi; k.o. forest rodent, a garden pest

malai From: Mly. n. Malay, especially the
Malay language sou malai the Malay
language

malaki v. to talk or walk in one’s sleep

malakohi

i’a malakohi; k.o. fish, including big-toothed
cardinal fish [cheilodipterus macronodon
lacepede], possibly Cook’s soldier fish
[apogon cooki macleay], and saddle-tailed
seaperch [lutjanus sanguineus Cuvier]

malalahu See: ula malalahu

malalerek- v. 1) to feel pity for malalerek

hatu’aku I felt very sorry (for someone)
2) to feel like weeping

malali adv. fast, quick keu malali! Go quickly!
Get going!

malaliha v. warm (of food and water)

malalina v. 1) to gaze steadily while rotating
one’s head 2) to search out a crowd for
someone. ikeu ndau asal imalalina
nalalahi he went to the market to look
for his friend in the crowd.

malalu v. 1) smooth, shiny (of wood) 2) clean
and well groomed

malamat n. 1) house lizard [geckonidae]
2) lizard, in general

malama’u

malama’u puti ai n. k.o. large tree, not
suitable for timber

malama’u rau ai n. k.o. large tree, not
suitable for timber; it bears a sweet red
fruit, edible but highly toxic to members
of some clans

malan ela n. the beginning of the deep sea just
beyond the edge of the tidal range

malana n. 1) man ali iheta malana he hacked
up a man. 2) male manu malana rooster
3) husband namalana te’a sei? Who is her
husband? namalana ima’u’u ela her
husband is inefficient and lazy.

malana helu; a newlywed (man)

4) a descriptive term in fish nomenclature,
that usually indicates a large size, e.g., i’a
mamin malana k.o. very large fish; or in
plant nomenclature to describe plants
bearing non-edible fruit, such as rasu
malana k.o. melastoma with large
blossoms but no edible fruit; or to describe
trees yielding nonbuoyant wood, e.g.,
salamuli malana ai  k.o. tree yielding nonbuoyant wood; in naming tools, knots and measurements, it indicates big size or protruding shape, such as tatout malana; a hand-span, from the tip of the thumb all the way to the tip of the middle finger

malapal  v. undomesticated (especially of dogs and water buffalo roaming in the forests)

malasi  v. 1) to admit defeat, to learn one's lesson. a'u malasi weu ndete sawai kula lau ela I learned my lesson about going to Sawai (and I won't go again); it's very far. 2) to be fed up with, exasperated with See: lase; palasi

malasi i See: malasi

malata  v. flat, level mise hait nde amalata In the past, this beach was flat and smooth See: pamalata; pasalata

malatou  v. to pay close attention utulu lia luma muli la: ma'a umalato un ilepa I came here from the back of the house to observe him speaking.

malawen  n. 1) muscle or protrusion between scapulae 2) any tumor or unexpected protrusion on the body

male  v. 1) to flame up, of fires, especially when blown with a bamboo tube au amale The fire has flared up. 2) to glitter (of gems and jewelry) 3) to well up, to reflect sheets of shimmering heat, especially off tin roof tops

male-  n. tongue

male- ana; uvula

malean  n. cargo

malehe  v. 1) to be bent over (trees felled or flattened by the wind) jagon malinun tau mani rumalehe The whole garden full of corn was flattened. 2) to fall over (after being bent sideways)

malene  v. 1) quiet, calm. ana ko'il reheksi amalene The children were sound asleep so it was quiet. 2) deserted, empty a'u nusu ndau imi pe'a malene I went into your house but no one was there.

malepak  adv. 1) a long time a'u papei sama'un malepak I waited for Sama'un a long time. 2) slowly irake tanei malepak tapi rumoso She works slowly, but the results are good

malapal

malasi

malata

malawen

male

malehe

malene

malepak

malapal

malasi

malata

malawen

male

malehe

malene

malepak
malu’a

tasks in gatherings of that clan malu’a rili awan a the daughters of the Awan clan

malu’a rili awan a n. the daughters of the Awan clan

malu’a sasenan n. the young folk of the village
2) girlfriend

malu’a₂

i’a malu’a n. k.o. fish, red and green dotty back [Pseudochromis novae hollandiae Steindachner]
i’a malu’a lauhaha n. k.o. fish, golden spot wrasse [Bodianus perditio Quoy and Gaimard]

malulu v. 1) to be wrinkled (of skin soaked in cold water) 2) to droop and wither (of vegetation)

maluti v. to be obstructed (of liquid flows) wael tahu amaluti stagnant stream mouth due to obstruction by the tide

malu’u n. freshwater eel [Anguilla reinhardtii Steindachner]

malu’ut n. the twelve ritual assistants to the tukan elak

mama₁ From: Du. n. 1) term of address for one’s mother 2) respectful term of address for one’s aunts 3) respectful term of address and reference for a middle-aged woman, often used with a personal name. mama onco isu pa Where is Mrs. Onco? manesa mama Yes, indeed, ma’am!
mama biang; midwife

mama₂ n. chew on amama koyawas lau muhu sa oli selem arene Chew on some guava leaves so your throat won’t bother you.

mamalat See: mala

maman n. a ceremonial name for the Mamang clan

mamang n. a clan name

mamanu v. insane imamanu! He’s (truly) crazy! dula mamanu Crazy Dullah See: pamanu huluk

mamanu- v. to act crazy mamanuni He’s acting crazy.

mamata v. raw uta mamata raw vegetables

mamatak- v. 1) to be a newcomer, to be unprepared akawen pe’a tapi ale

mamatak’a You’re married, but you’re not ready for it. 2) to be rough and raw, amateurish. amutanei mamatakeru Your work is still far from satisfactory (still

manahu

amateurish).

mamea v. slightly bitter and delicious (of cassava, bamboo sprouts, and certain fish)

mamerul n. the evil eye, said of someone who has inherited the (involuntary) ability to cause miscarriages, flat cakes, by a glance

a’u samua wakil inusu wakil kahian kula namamerul I was rendering oil when he entered; the oil was ruined by his evil eye.

mamin

i’a mamin n. k.o. fish, including tripetal Maori wrasse [Cheilinus trilobatus Lacepede] and violet-lined Maori wrasse [C. diagrammatus Lacepede]
i’a mamin malana n. k.o. very large fish

mamiri v. to float (for some time) a’u kaik ndau haha aiku ta ala’i a’u mamiri I swim seaward. My legs didn’t touch so I floated.

mamolin n. taboo, especially totemic taboos nurlili a rimamolin ta sianu weu; kalu sianu waraluki The nurlili clan has a taboo against eating shark. If they eat it, their skin peels off.

mamolot See: molo

mamou v. to be mute, to lack the power of speech

mamuhu See: mahu

mamuli v. to possess magical powers (for evil)
simamuli They have magical powers.
— n. a witch, sorcerer

mamusu

mamusu ai n. k.o. tree, the bark of which is used to dye fishing lines

mana₁

manat n. plain (food) sinoli manat k.o.
sinoli cooked without coconut kuha

manat smoked sago with no coconut or fish

mana-mana adv. 1) without trimmings, simple. taha mapise ma’anu mana-mana We did not have any money so we ate plainly (with no fish or vegetables).
2) without sugar

mana₂ See: kula lau mana

mana- n. greediness ale manamu You’re greedy.

mana’an n. thief See: pana’a

manahang From: Mly. v. to endure manahang luaketa endure hunger

manahu v. 1) to fall imanahu wehe latu halat
tena imata He fell (from a motorcycle) at Latuhalat and died. 2) to die naana
pakamena imanahu His firstborn passed away. Usage: euphemism 3) to reduce (in
weight or price) ketan petalua mate:
nabadan amanahu She was sick for only
two days, but she became quite thin.
pukalawan helin amanahu The price of
closet went down. 4) to lose, to suffer
defeat japang imanahu pe'a after Japan
was defeated
— adv. a little, slightly ikeu manahu lete
mena muhu sa He went a little ahead (of
them). siuna riluma manahau ndau hele
lalan They built their house slightly away
from the street. See: panahu
manako See: mangadu
mananulu v. to associate with, to mix with oli
mananulu ra'is ilepa ta manesa Don't
associate with Rais; he's a liar.
manara From: Mly. n. 1) the gear and riggings
of a boat, everything used on the boat, but
not its hull 2) a craftsman's tools, one's
professional equipment
manau n. 1) message, news 2) request Usage:
arch. See: nauk; panau
manawal n. bilge hole
mancari From: Mly. v. 1) to make a living kadi
imanari lau seran Kadi's making his
living in Seram 2) to trade, to barter ami
mamancari, masahe kopi, palu hatu, una
mani We went trading, we bought coffee,
nutmeg, you know.
mandarat From: Mly. v. to make a military
landing, especially in war time
mane ir k.o. hawk [Accipitridae]
maneka v. to be quiet, to be silent maneka Be
quiet. au mani maneka This person is
rather quiet.
maneka-maneka v. to be quiet consistently
maneka-maneka adv. unexpectedly, suddenly
ami maloko maneka-maneka udin ila'i
We were just sitting around when
suddenly Udin arrived.
manesa v. correct, true, especially of speech
events. lalapat ta manesa incorrect (or
false) narrative
— excl. indeed manesa mama Yes,
indeed, ma'am. See: pamanesak
— adv. correctly, truly ilepa ta manesa
He speaks untruthfully. (He lies.)
manesat v. true, original (especially in
plant and animal nomenclature) daribisa
manesat the true daribisa lizard pukalawa
manesat n. the traditional k.o. clove
— adv. extremely aku hu'a gondrong
manesat My hair was truly long.
manesa-manesa adv. clearly, patently,
precisely ahatu nehe manesa-manesa ale
musou alemna Speak to the point; your
language is obscure.
mangadu From: Mly. v. to make something a
legal issue, to bring up (a legal issue)
simangadu parkara hali upus They are
bringing up a legal matter at the village
head's house.
mangako From: Mly. v. to agree to, to promise
petalua se imangako tapi ta ila'i The day
before yesterday he had agreed, but he
didn't come.
mangarti From: Mly. (Skt.) v. to understand
— n. arrogance
mangga daging From: Mly. n. k.o. large mango
[Mangifera sp.]
manggi-manggi See: i'a pua manggi-manggi
From: Mly.
manggustang From: Mly.
manggustang ai n. mangosteen tree
[Garcinia mangostana L.] and its fruit
manggustang apal ai; k.o. tree with leaves
resembling those of the mangosteen; it
yields a useful timber.
mangkali From: Mly. adv. perhaps, maybe
mangko From: Mly. n. cup, small bowl
mangko te; teacup, mug
mangusi From: Mly. v. to seek refuge from a
war bapa haji haruna si sini asilulu yang
leke simangusi Haji Haruna and his
followers, those Asilulu folk who were
about to flee.
mani, pn. that one there (not far) mani e na
That's precisely it.
— art. demonstrative article, that ala pulut
mani akapulu That glutinous rice is
sticky.
mani helu k e; moreover, furthermore
mani pe'a; then, after that

Asilulu — English Dictionary 67
mani₂ v. to dream imani ihatu nirini hatu
kohine He dreamed (so he said) that he
had a toothache. (This is a sign that one's
relative will die.)

manikitel n. greed namanikitel te'a akulapun
He's greedy for my shirt.

makamanikitel n. greedy person.

makamanikitel Timor Timur those greedy
for East Timor

maniri, v. to inquire gently, to coax someone
(especially a sick or dying person) to do,
especially consume, something. nana
iputu pa ta ikanu la pa imaniri
His child had a fever and didn't eat, so he
coaxed him by asking him what he wanted
to eat amaniri nakane: ikanu bubor
muhu sa Coax her; maybe she will eat
some porridge

maniri. v. to laugh, showing one's teeth

manisi n. ant [Formicidae]

manisi alas; k.o. tiny brown ant
manisi lalu; k.o. large red ant
manisi maune; k.o. tiny brown ant
manisi miten; 1) common black ant. 2) k.o.
large, black stinging ant

manisi raut k.o. small, red ant that swarms
and bites.

— v. to tingle due to temporary blockage of
blood, to experience numbness. ain

amanisi His leg fell asleep

manisi hue n. black pepper

manisi See: manisi

maniti v. 1) to woo. imaniti leke namalu'a hali
hikan He was wooing his girlfriend in
the east end of the village 2) to look for a
sexual partner. 3) to be excessively happy
about. imaniti inan ila'i He was thrilled
about his mother's return

maniwa v. thin (of cloth or hair). saliha nde
amaniwa tapi amekeu This cloth is thin
but tightly woven

manjangan From: Jv. n. deer, Sunda sambar
[Cervus timorensis moluccensis Quoy and
Gaimard].

manjangan nakamanan n. k.o. flowering plant
[Acalypha hispida Burm.]

manjangan oso n. k.o. edible mushroom
[Eumycophyta]

manjong From: Mly. n. k.o. shrub with trumpet-

manu shaped flowers, the downy thornapple,
[Datura metel L.], the dried leaves of
which are smoked to treat asthma.

mansia From: Skt. n. 1) human being

mansia matat; corpse

2) person

mansia kora-kora; piratical plunderers of
the legendary past

mansia mamuli; evil sorcerer

mansia pahahai; k.o. spirit, sometimes
visible but then quickly disappears.

mansia pise; rich person

3) people, folk. mansia hitu a people of Hitu.

mansia hali hikan the folk living at the
east end of Asilulu. 4) someone mansia ta
sina'un hu No one even picks it up.

mansia sihatu; someone said, it has been
said.

mantega From: Po. n. butter, margarine

mantelu n. chicken egg

mantu From: Mly. (Jv.) n. in-law (not of the
same generation). inan mantu his mother-
in-law amat nana mantu Amat's son-in-

law

manu₁ n. 1) chicken [Gallus sp.] manu kiho

chicken wing

manu (waka) dako; chicken without tail
feathers.

manu segon; k.o. chicken [Gallus sp.] with
few feathers

manu tulal; rooster

manu tulan; cock's comb

2) bird (in avian nomenclature)

manu tana'et; a cluster of hovering birds that
attack schools of fish

manu ala k.o. bird, the Moluccan hornbill
[Bucerotidae]

manu baikole k.o. white-breasted, dark blue
bird that dances on roofs and is
distinguished by its song. tin tarin tin peo.

manu bok bok k.o. bird, the dove
[Columbiformes].

manu halat k.o. bird numerous in the west
monsoon, the northern phalarope
[Phalaropus lobatus L.]

manu kasawali k.o. bird, the cassowary
[Casuariidae].

manu kei 1) k.o. bird, the black swallow
[Hirundinidae]. 2) k.o. bird, the church
manu

swift [Apodidae].

manu kuku k.o. small bird with a distinctive 
kuku: call

manu lai k.o. large snipe similar to the manu 
samal

manu laka k.o. green parrot

manu lana 1) k.o. sacred duck [Anatidae] 
found only at Lana. 2) the name of a 
traditional dance of the Kalau clan

manu latu k.o. dove [Columbiformes]

manu latu wasa n. a dovelike bird 
[Columbiformes]

manu makaha’uk uman k.o. bird, the 
woodpecker [Piciformes] also known as 
makahia, makatutu.

manu makahiak k.o. bird, the woodpecker 
[Piciformes].

manu makahisi kunipa k.o. purple bird that 
eats kunipa fruits.

manu makatutu uman k.o. bird, the 
woodpecker [Piciformes]

manu mema k.o. mound bird, the maleo 
[Megapodiidae]

manu nusi k.o. bird, the black hawk 
[Accipitridae]

manu peka k.o. sea bird that feeds on peka 
fish.

manu samal k.o. long-beaked sea bird.

manu soe k.o. bird, the egret or the crane 
[Gruiformes].

manu soki k.o. bird, the song of which is 
heard just before dawn

manu talang k.o. bird, the seagull [Laridae]

manu ulun k.o. nocturnal bird

manu wael kastulu k.o. bird found near the 
river bend, wael kastulu.

manu2 v. 1) to float (in the current). botol hua 
amanu A bottle was floating 2) to drift.

jangkar nawalet latan lepa-lepa amanu 
The anchor line slipped, and the dugout 
drifted See: mamanu, pamanu

manu ai See: manuwait

manuhi n. 1) k.o. fine grass [Gramineae]. 2) all 
k.o. grasses and rock-clinging lichens

manuhiulu, n. chicken feathers or tattered 
plastic tassels made into fish lures.

manuhulu talent; the cinching that fastens 
the tassels to the bamboo float

manuhiulu2 n. k.o. very toxic jellyfish

manumata n. that part of the roof that slopes 
steeply upward on each side of the main 
roof.

manunggara From: Mly. See: salatang 
manunggara; timor manunggara.

manu'u v. to peek at. imanu'u ite la ma'a He 
peeked at us from over there

manuwai, n. outrigger fastening

manuwai, n. elder, old man. manuwai a sianu 
taha ruan Old men don’t eat much.
— v. 1) to become old (of men) imanuwai 
pe'a He’s already an old man. 2) full- 
grown, adult (of male animals and fruit- 
bearing trees)
— pn. emphatic, third-person singular, 
honorific pronoun, he. manuwai sikeu pa 
Where did he go?

manyimpang From: Mly. v. 1) to put in good 
order, to arrange properly la pa papa 
imanyimpang haka numani Then Father 
put the boat in good order. 2) to prepare (a 
corpse) for burial

manit From: Du. n. minute

mara From: Jv.? (Skt.) n. 1) race, descent, 
origin. 2) connector between paternal and 
maternal ceremonial clan names ma'u 
mara wane leke ikawin loke tomu mara 
tomu Mahulate-Tangke will marry Eli-Eli. 
Usage: in formal statements of genealogy, 
especially at weddings

marahina v. slippery. imanahu lau hatu 
marahinat He fell over there on the 
slippery rocks.

maraki n. something in disrepair luma maraki 
a house with a leaky roof songko maraki 
old, worn-out felt hat

maral n. sago thorns

marama- v. to be half full (of liquids or 
noncountables) ala balék marama The 
rice container is half full.

maramale n. the 305 degree wind

marasayoli See: tehu marasayoli

marawan n. the spouse of a sibling-in-law of 
the same sex There are many taboos 
stemming from this relationship ale 
mumara wan your in-law’s spouse (of the 
opposite sex). See: pamara wan

marea- n. cross-cousin, the child of one’s 
parent’s sibling of the opposite sex
marel

marea- renel  *n.* first cousin (in the above sense)
marel  *n.* phalanger, including [Phalanger orientalis orientalis Pallas], [Ph. maculatus chrysorhous Temmink] and [Ph. celebensis Gray]
marel hena  *n.* an epiphyte favored by phalangers as a resting place [Neopteris antiqua Masam.]
marel puti lota  *n.* k.o. white phalanger of Seram. *Usage:* arch.

marela

marela ai  *n.* k.o. tree yielding a yellow timber

marere  *v.* healthy and plump aini hua rumarere
Her calves were well shaped.
mari  *n.* k.o. breadfruit (the seeds of which are boiled and eaten) [Artocarpus sp.]

marinu  *From:* Po. *n.* village official (of the Lain clan) who makes official announcements, village crier apatawala bena marinu hu'al
You're screaming like a town crier.
marmoci  *From:* Du. *n.* rabbit *Usage:* arch.

marolo  *v.* round *See:* rolok; tolo

maroto-  *v.* perforated ana imanahu tena uani
maroton That child fell so badly that his face received a deep wound talinan hika
aisa: maroton One of his ears had a hole in it. waka maroto anus

maru  *v.* to dance a dance of the mountain peoples of Seram

marua1  *n.* an individual not fully grown, juvenile, only in fish nomenclature i'a puli
marua2  *n.* k.o. coverless box for washing fish

maruku  *v.* 1) to be fat and healthy imi se
imaruku muhu sa You've become robust and sturdy. 2) to be buxom

marwás  *From:* Ar. *n.* kind of two-sided tambourine

mas  *From:* Mly. *n.* gold

masa1  *From:* Skt. *n.* time, era, period

masa2

masa pela  *v.* to undergo fever and other illnesses caused by violation of taboos or inadvertently brushing against or annoying spirits. aumanı imasa pela lete ile hena. That person came down with a spirit-induced illness at the site of the old village.

masa-masa-  *v.* feverish
masa-  *v.* to be cooked i'an ta masan sala The fish isn't cooked yet. taha waktu te'a kamanan masaru There was no time for the food to be cooked. *See:* pakamasan; pamasar; pasa; asat

masa bodo  *From:* Mly. *See:* kula masa bodo
masa hisa  *v.* 1) not quite cooked kue hua mani amasa hisa That cake isn't quite done. 2) soft-boiled (of eggs)

masabane

i'a masabane  *n.* k.o. fish, saddle-tailed seaperch [Lutjanus sanguineus Cuvier]
i'a masabane lamuli  *n.* k.o. fish, yellow-tailed perch [Amphitherapon caudavittatus Richardson]
i'a masabane puti  *n.* k.o. fish, muloway [Johnius antarctica Castelnau]

masakeli  *See:* hau masakeli

mas'ala  *From:* Ar. excl. exclamation uttered upon hearing or seeing something unpleasant or improper, God forbid!

masalu  *v.* straight (of hair) ana nde nahu'a rumasalu This child's hair is straight.

masalu-masalu  *adv.* along straight lines

imatulu pakanaluni masalu-masalu She slept stretched out straight.

masana'it  *See:* masana'it

masani'el  *n.* 1) the small boils that linger around the site of a large healed boil 2) friend (especially of long-standing friends)

masasa  *v.* clean, well kept namalana ima'u'u ela nala rimalinu taha masasa. Her husband is inefficient and lazy, so their garden is not well kept sianu nala ripikal a rumasala. They ate until their plates were picked clean. *See:* pamasasak

masasisa  *v.* slightly sloping lalan numani amasasisa The path has a slight gradation. *See:* talasisa

masawan  *See:* luma masawan

maseli  *v.* intoxicated (from alcoholic beverages)
sininu lia kota nala simaseli They drank in Ambon and got drunk.

masena  *n.* 1) pain from being pricked 2) thorn or sliver lodged in the skin masena muhu
masenu

asu ye a'u aiku ha lale There's a small thorn in the sole of my foot.
masenu v. to hiccup imasenu tapi ike'u ta ta ininu wael He had hiccoughs, but he refused to drink some water. See: kasasenu; pasasenu
masihi v. 1) to be slippery (of very dry land) 2) to be dry (of sago flour)
masilahu See: hu'a masilahu
masiwe v. heavy Usage: arch.
maski From: Po. conj. although maski sei na'ana ta iliu ana numani No matter whose child he is, he can't beat that child.
masna'it n. crew member
masporol See: nyia masporol
masti From: Mly. adv. inevitably, it is only logical ali iheta malana masti nacilaka He hacked up a man; he's bound to get into trouble.
masu v. 1) to be near riluma masu ami maluma Their house is near ours. 2) to approach, to approximate yala: simasu ite My God! They're getting closer to us. — adv. almost naumur masu nale a hutu telu Her age is almost thirty years.
masu-masu adv. quite close
masuli See: nanamamasuli
masín From: Du. n. machine, engine, motor
mata, n. origin, source
mata, v. 1) to be dead, to die ca ida se imata se Ida had died (at that time) ite petu nike nde ite mata This very day we will die.
mata e! excl. Now we're in trouble! You're in for it!
mata hele; predecease, precede in death simata hele ami They have preceded us in death.
2) to lose consciousness, especially caused by strokes. See: pakamata; pamata
3) to end one's turn in a receptacle without markers (in the jongka game) Usage: game language
mamatat hulu; a place on the body that, if struck, will cause death (e.g., the temples, the solar plexus)
mata; See: mansia matat, petu matat
mata, num con. a numerical connector for some flat objects, including roads, currencies) rupia mata utun a lima
mata'ul

Rp 500
mata- n. eye
mata etat; k.o. eye infection
mata hatu; eyeball
mata hika; blind
mata isi; eyeball and related nerves and membranes
mata (k)anu luma; to be mutually attracted rimata rukanu luma Their eyes ate each other up. They had eyes only for each other.
mata kengkil; cross-eyed
mata nini; sty
mata pa'eta; an eye infection with a white sticky discharge
mata pele; cross-eyed
mata puti; blind, especially because of cataracts
mata sika; Caucasian (i.e., cat eyes) Usage: derog.
mata wae; a tear

mata'asat

i'a mata'asat n. k.o. fish, Sergeant Baker [Latropiscis purpurissatus Munro]
matadua From: Mly. n. the two lines that control the uppermost part of the sail
mata'ena See: ina mata'ena
matahari From: Mly. See: bunga matahari
matahola From: Mly. See: i'a kulelu matahola
matahuli
matahuli ai n. k.o. seaside tree with extremely toxic sap
matakeku a n. very early morning, dawn
matalan See: i'a kolahaka matalan
matalinu v. to forget imatalinu hikar-hikaru She's forgotten some parts (of a story, a recipe).
mataluma From: Mly. n. clan, subclan, extended family
matanulu n. entrance, portal, doorway
matanulu lau; door
matasili v. to cast a sideways glance (at someone) imatasili'ui He glanced at me out of the corner of his eye.
mata'u v. to fear, to be afraid. a'u mata'u kane:
riluma ro'on I am afraid that their house will collapse. akeu kisa-kisa'una mani ta amata'u? You go by yourself like that; aren't you afraid? loke sitiki kasibi lau la:
mata'ulu

wasi tapi simata'u hukul They want to go pick cassava leaves in the forest, but they are afraid of troublemakers. See: pamata'u; patata'uk; pata'u

mata'ulu See: matanulu

matawana n. the morning star

mate'e v. quiet and soft-spoken, not talkative

yamin imate'e pa imata'u napapa Yamin’s a quiet child because he’s afraid of his father. See: pamate'e; te'ee te'e

matek e adv. only apese halaku hikan matek e What! You're only going to massage one of my shoulders!

— part. even ami matek e amamata'ulu
Even we were afraid.

matele v. 1) to be tasty lau luhu sipunau utan a rumatele Over at Luhu they cook up delicious vegetable dishes. 2) to be pleasant ulan una ye le matele taha putu Rain like this is pleasant; it’s not so hot.

mate: adv. only siloko-loko mate: All they do is sit around. lesi rupia mata utun a lima mate: There's only Rp 500 left.

mati See: heke wale mati

matia See: niri amatia

matisisa From: Mly. v. 1) to appear dead but still be alive 2) to be near death sipolo bom nehe i'an hutu rumatisisa They dropped a bomb and the whole school of fish was half-dead, swimming sideways and zigzagging.

matola v. 1) good, appropriate naka manahu jaring barang wael a rumatola Just now we let down the net because the condition of the sea was just right. 2) beautiful, attractive

matua v. 1) very old, of huge trees, animals 2) too old, of tubers and fruits allowed to ripen too long kashbi isi a rumatua The cassava roots are too old (i.e., boiling will not soften them). 3) past one’s prime (of spinsters and old bachelors) jikeu ta ta ikawen nala imatua He refused and never married; now he is past his prime. See: katuan

matuhu

i'a matuhu n. k.o. fish, green jobfish [Aprion virescens Cuvier and Valenciennes]

matuku v. 1) fat and ugly 2) puffed up, swollen

maulut (of the face) 3) squat and ill-shapen (of a boat, car)

maulu, v. to have sediment (of certain liquids)

madu ina rumatulu The honey impurities have settled to the bottom. wakil amatulu The oil has partially clarified (i.e., the dregs have sunk to the bottom).

matulu, v. to sleep, to nap. ale amatulu pa Where did you spend the night? umatulu lau motor haha tapi ta rehek'u I slept on board the motorboat, but I didn’t sleep soundly.

matulu kaleri to sleep beside a fire, especially as a medical treatment for women who have just given birth

mau, n. cat. Usage: children’s language

mau, From: Mly. n. desire, expressed wish ta ileka namau He didn't go along with her wish.
— part. want to aisa: mau leke ikeu One of them wanted to go.

mau, v. small. imau sala He’s still small. irue wehe luma imau sala He lives over there in that small house.

mau-mau v. quite small ema imau-mau sala Ema was still very small.
— adv. a little after (in statements of time) te'a lohor pe'a mau-mau at just a little past noon prayer

mau mau muhu sa adv. in a little while

mau, See: ela mau

ma'u n. a ceremonial name for the Mahu clan, both the Mahulate and Mahulau branches

ma'u'a n. k.o. fish, ring-tailed surgeon fish [Acanthurus xanthopterus Valenciennes]

mauk v. shady itele loko la: tewa-tewa lehu no mauk Let's sit under the bamboo clump so it will be shady

mauk-mauk v. shady

maulopo v. 1) sick Usage: arch. 2) wet

ma'ulu v. 1) hard to hew (of wood) 2) not crisp enough to snap but not soft enough to chew (of cassava or sago cakes) kasibi nde ruma'ulu This cassava has the wrong texture.

maulut From: Ar. n. a Muslim holy day honoring the birth of the prophet Mohammed
maunini  
v. 1) to feel disgusted, to be repulsed 
   a'u kame'e sianu lakul lapia a'u maunini 
lain When I saw them eating sago grubs, I 
   was really disgusted. 2) hot and not sticky 
   (of a griddle, hot pan)
ma'upa  
v. soft (of something expected to be 
   crispy, like shrimp chips or crackers)
ma'usa  
v. tasteless and not delicious (of fish and 
   meat)
ma'usi  
*n. citrus fruit [Citrus sp.]
   ma'usi cina  k.o. lime
   ma'usi ela  k.o. large lime
   ma'usi halawan  k.o. sour citrus fruit with 
   bumpy skin.
   ma'usi kapal haha  k.o. oval citrus fruit 
   growing on a short tree
   ma'usi kurambas  k.o. large, sour citrus fruit
   ma'usi lalukit  orange [Citrus nobilis Lour.]
   ma'usi na'anut  pomelo [Citrus grandis 
   Osbeck]
   ma'usi nipsis  k.o. lime
   ma'usi olu  k.o. sour citrus fruit with bumpy 
   skin.
ma'u'u  
v. to work inefficiently and, therefore, 
   slowly kata usa namahina ima'u'u 
   Katausa's wife works ineffectively
ma'u'ut  
v. inefficient malana ma'u'ut an 
   inefficient man
mawa  
v. to yawn katuniken nala imawa 
   He was sleepy and yawned.
mawale  
*From: Mly. v. hard (of something 
   expected not to be)
mayat  
*From: Mly. (Ar.) n. corpse
ma:  
See: ma'aapurak
ma:  
See: ma'a,
man  
*n. coconut leaflets (not including the 
   rachis or petiole)
   man aha  n. a dry coconut frond, including 
   petiole and blade
ma:apurak  
See: ma'aapurak
mbo:  
v. 1) to have sexual intercourse 
   sini simbo: 
   salalu They are always having sex. Usage: 
   sl., vulg. 2) to penetrate someone in sexual 
   intercourse. nurali au wise imbo: 
   namalu'a Last night that guy gave it to his 
   girlfriend. Usage: sl., vulg.
mda:  
*excl. exclamation of surprise, 'Is that 
   possible?'
me  
*part. 1) Lo! behold me rusu ye Lo! They
   are here. 2) namely, that one you know.
sihora hele wael tahu ndau mani me 
tembo letet They left the river's edge over 
   there, you know, the high wall. me lia 
   lenet lia nalan lehit a kalur You know, 
   there near lenet, named lehit a kalur.
me'e  
v. to see. me'ene Look at that! Do you see 
   that? See: kame'e
meha  
See: lawa meha
meja  
*From: Po. n. table
meku  
v. tightly woven. saliba nde amaniwa tapi 
   ameku This cloth is thin but tightly 
   woven
mekut  
*mekut ai  n. k.o. large tree yielding timber 
   suitable for construction; its bark is used 
   for lashings
mela  
v. bitter kopi amela? Is the coffee bitter?
   mamelat n. bitter food or drink 
   sini risuka 
   sianu mamelat They prefer to eat bitter 
   foods.
melan  
ina n. a multilegged crustacean (?) found 
   in boats and in crevices near the shore.
melen  
See: hulamelen, kamamelek
meli  
v. to hate, to dislike very much, to abho 
   umelini kula ipalawa akuleku I hate him 
   because he ran off with my sister.

mena

mamamat  
n. epilepsy
memang  
*From: Mly. part. of course, naturally
meme-  
n. 1) term of address and reference for 
   one's mother's brother, maternal uncle 
   2) nephew, niece, the children of one's 
   sister
memi  
v. to taste, to sample cooking (by sipping) 
   memi pika sasi; to partake in a meal, to eat 
   ikeu ma'a imempi mapika sasi muhu sa 
   Please come this way and have something 
   to eat. Usage: said in deference to an 
   honored guest or elder
memi-memi  
v. to repeatedly savor
   something ami ma'anu leke
mamemi-memi ma'asin mata We ate 
   enjoying the sauce.
mena  
n. 1) forward part, frontmost place 
   akeu ndau The front goes that way 
   mena the forward deck. 2) direction (of a 
   boat), bearing 
   malawa lau ma'a salalu
   mena lete hena lima We sailed on,
mene
heading this way with Henalima for our landfall. See: kamenat; letemen; pakamena
mena-menan adj. 1) previous times, in the past mena-menan sini mani islam In the past, they were Muslim. 2) at first, in the beginning rikabar te'a mena-menan sila'i lau There was information about them when they first arrived there. yang mena-menan siskola those who first attended school
mene v. to be close together or closely spaced imi loko imene You’re sitting close together.
mengga From: Mly. n. cloud
meraji From: Ar. n. the celebration on the twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh day of hula rajáp, which commemorates the prophet Mohammed’s ascent to the heavens; the ceremonies include reading and explaining his history as well as participating in a ceremonial feast — v. to participate in such a celebration
mesan From: Mly. (Persian) n. gravestone
mesel From: Du. v. to trowel, to plaster with cement
mesun From: Mly. n. mortar, especially for pounding rice
meti n. low tide, ebb tide. meti anahu The tide is going out.
meti kala laut; the shallowest ebb tide (usually during the west monsoon)
meu v. to lose buoyancy in heavy seas and be about to sink motor ameu The motor boat was close to sinking (due to heavy waves).
me'u v. to do something extremely carefully, to work at something with great perspicacity usila uma'u baru udapat remu mani ai hata I searched very thoroughly and finally found a clump of remu fungus.
meu latu n. k.o. vine used for treating wounds
meun1
meun ai n. k.o. tree bearing medicinal leaves
meun2 n. medicine Usage: term used more frequently by younger speakers
mi- pn. 1) second-person plural, genitive marker, your 2) second-person singular, respectful genitive marker, your usila milapun harela tapi ta te'an I’ve been looking for your shirt for some time, but I haven’t found it.
mikul n. the tough sago pith that remains at the base of the sago tree after the trunk has been harvested; it can be dried, pounded, and made into sinoli.
mina v. 1) oily and delicious 2) to exude delicious oils ite tunu i'an nde, amina If we roast this fish, it will drip with juices.
maminha v. greasy and delicious
mir From: Du. n. wall, especially cement wallmirang n. k.o. herb, apparently parsley
miri v. light (in weight) nabadan amiri His body is light. See: mamiri
mise adv. before, previously mise uweu ma'a taha lalan sala When I came here before, there was no road yet
mise se adv. a while ago
mise-mise adv. quite some time ago
mite v. 1) black 2) dark blue 3) dusky (complexion) sipalime lau haha tena simite They played in the water until they were very dark. See: miten1; miten2; patamite
miten n. 1) fog 2) black storm clouds
miten1
i'a miten n. k.o. black coral fish
i'a mite (hata) kaloli n. k.o. small, black, roundish coral fish
i'a mite kalu porot n. k.o. black coral fish with a yellow stripe and tail
i'a mite manahu n. k.o. black, oval, coral fish sf fish
i'a mite sasahi n. k.o. large, black coral fish with a strong smell
i'a mite tatulal n. k.o. coral fish, brown unicorn fish [Naso unicorns Forskal]
miten2 See: mite
miten3 See: ai miten
miten ta'uli n. the deepest, unfathomable sea
modim See: motim
mohamat See: muhamae
mokit n. stinginess, selfishness ale mumokit You’re stingy.
molat See: lapia molat
mole v. to swallow mole ai waka take medicine
molo v. 1) to sink namotor amolo His motorboat sank. 2) to go under 3) to be absorbed (of
molon ela

property, blood lines) **naharta amolo**
**anusu waku hena** His property was absorbed into the village funds.

**mamolot** v. sunken, submerged, or absorbed. **motor mamolot** the motorboat that sank.

**molon ela** n. the beginning of the deep sea.

**molu** v. to precook (fish) by simmering in salt and souring agents until the water boils off

**momo** v. suck (especially fingers, sexual organs)
**momok** v. to stuff something into an orifice, especially the mouth **umomoken leke**
**umua-muan tena pe'an** I stuffed it all in my mouth, and gradually I munched at it until I finished it.

**momo-** n. 1) a half-opened bloom, bud **balamu**
**momon** not fully opened mango blossoms
2) bud of a new stem

**moni** n. a ceremonial name for the Lain clan

**mo'o-k-m-o'ok** v. cloudy

**mopa** n. k.o. large, dangerous sea eel **[Anguilliformes]**

**moral** n. the land breeze

**mori** v. 1) close-fitting, very dense, very snug
**huta rumori** The grass is very dense. utu
**ulmu maket mani huaru kepek nala rumori** That clump of bamboo is so dense that it is blocking the view. 2) interlacing (especially of trees and branches) **tetun amori ulan ta bisa arulu** The tree top is dense; rain can't penetrate.

**mori-mori** v. very snugly

**moro** v. 1) to trip, to step in a hole **imoro te'a huel tena imanahu** He stepped in a hole and fell. 2) to slide accidentally

**mosi** v. soft, yellow but not sweet of fruit artificially ripened

**moso** From: Po. v. pretty, good-looking **simaise tapi ta simiso** They're good-hearted but not good-looking. **mahina sinu lua simiso keta** Those two women are very beautiful.

**mosol** n. k.o. disease *Usage: arch. used in curses and angry threats*

**mote** n. squid *Usage: arch.*

**mote** v. 1) to cut along the length of something (thick) 2) to cut (fish) diagonally along the length

**motim** From: Ar. n. the mosque functionary (of the Kalau, Mahulau, or Mahulute clans)

**mulu** responsible for chanting the call to prayer and burying the dead

**motor** From: Eng. n. motorboat

**motor pok-pok:** k.o. small boat with a motor-driven blade on an extended iron axle

**mou-mou** v. to be mute **abus iuna mou-mou** Abas pretended to be mute.

**mu-** pn. second-person singular, genitive pronoun for alienable possession, your **ale mulapun asu pa** Where is your shirt?

**-mu** pn. second-person singular, genitive pronoun for inalienable possession, your **walimu te'a sei** Who is your younger brother?

**mual** See: **hu'a mual, kula mual**

**mua-mua** v. to eat something little by little until it is finished **ala goreng lesin mani a'u mua-muan tena pe'an** I nibbled and snacked at that leftover fried rice until it was gone. **umomoken leke umua-muan tena pe'an** I stuffed it all in my mouth and gradually munched at it until I finished it.

**mudel** From: Du. n. type

**muhama e** From: Ar. excl. a shout of surprise and consternation

**muharam** From: Ar. See: **hula muharam**

**muhu-** n. a bit, fragment **lesi muhun lulukun** A little more and it would have smashed. See: **pamamuhu**

**muhu sa:** n. 1) a small portion, a little bit
2) please **aramba a'ila mahu sa** Take some more rice, please.

**muhun-muhun** a little portion

**mamuhu:** bit, chip, dreg

**muku** v. 1) to defeat a'u mukuni I beat him.
2) to win a'u muku I won.

**mula** See: **niwel mula**

**mularat** From: Ar. n. 1) disease 2) bad habit

**muletu** v. to send out shoots (of perennial plants like ginger) **pusu ulu le amuletu** This clump of ginger is sending out shoots.

**muli, n. 1) rear **luna muli** behind the house
2) stern, the rear part of a boat See: **halimuli; pakamuli**

**muli** n. alcoholic drinks, especially distilled palm wine

**muli** v. to be tasteless

**muli-muli** v. tasteless
mulu
mamulit; See: wael mamulit

mulu v. 1) to drop, to fall off, especially because of ripeness lau nusa balamu a rumulu On the island the mangos are dropping.
siloliken nehe amulu wehe wae sime They roll it downward and it drops down to wae sime.

mulu kese kahiaru; to lose inferior fruits (said of trees when the first imperfect fruits of durian or mango drop off)
mulu ulu wathika; to lose inferior buds (said of clove trees when a first, imperfect flowering occurs)
2) to cause to drop off from something. a'u mulu haahu' kue mani I made (the dough) fall from the cake beater.

mulu tikus From: Mly. i'a mulu tikus n. k.o. fish, blue catfish [Neoarius australis Gunther]
mulu-mulu v. to coax, to persuade (by repeated queries, making promises) a'u ta kusuka ale tapi amulu-mulu a'u I don't like you, but you keep after me, trying to persuade me.
mumu See: palamumu

mundur From: Mly. v. 1) to go in reverse 2) to retreat, to recede. i'an amundur ami

manuli The fish tells back, and so we went home.
mura v. to drop off due to a diseased stem (of coconuts) niwel amura The coconut dropped off.
murit From: Ar. n. pupil, student

murul v. to slip and fall off (of one's clothes, certain foods) leke ipasaneli nakata amuru! He was about to change his clothes when his pants slipped off. See:

na

pamurul.
murung-murung From: Mly. v. sad and pensive
musim From: Mly. (Ar.) n. 1) monsoon season (based on the major direction of the wind)
musim halat the west wind season
2) season (with respect to the flowering and fruiting of certain plants). musim turen durian season

musi-musi adv. very much, considerably arolok

museri See: masti
museru From: Mly. n. enemy
museru v. 1) to wash something by rinsing it with water simusu kadera leke meja They washed the tables and chairs. 2) to purify See: ai mamusu

mutel n. marbles
muti- v. cold (of something that was once hot) lapia mutin cold sago pith porridge
mutik- v. 1) to become cool te mutiken The tea has become cold. 2) to have lost momentum, to have broken the tempo (especially in games) mutikene The tempo is broken (in the excitement of a round of cards). oli mutiken Don't ruin the pace (of children diving off a rock in close succession).

mutu1 v. dried out and old jagon mutu old corn
mutu2 See: pakamutu
mutu3 See: hau mutu
mu'u n. the three tokens in each receptacle of the jongka game board Usage: game language

mu'ut v. several, quite a few nike i'an mu'ut a sipaleakeru ndia kota Just now they loaded up a lot of fish in Ambon.

n-
See

-na2

-n pn. 1) third-person singular (human and nonhuman), genitive pronoun for inalienable possession, his, her, its ili'u

liman te'a keken She folded her arms under her armpits. umua-muan tena pe'an I nibbled at it till it was gone

2) third-person singular (human and nonhuman), experiencer pronoun, he she, it

wahata ketan imai nakamanan She is sick and must suck in her food slowly.

na1 part. a particle indicating finality weu na I'll be going then (upon rising to leave). See: enan

N - n
na

na₂  loc. a directional ligature, toward na hali toward the direction opposite the cape
na-  pn. third-person singular (human and nonhuman) genitive pronoun for alienable possession, his, her, its mat naluma Mat's house
na'a  n. possession (especially in genitive absolutes) ale muna'a yours sei rina'a Whose is it? See: pana'a
na'anut  n. food sini rina'anut a taha bena ite Their food is not the same as ours.
na'e-  v. to be slow moving na'eni He is slow moving.
na'e-na'e-  v. to be tardy and slow moving
na'e-  v. 1) to send off sina'e'ek rimeme sieu ndete jawa They sent off their maternal uncle and his family as they left for Java. 2) to accompany ina'e'ek nalalahana tena ila'i hali wael elak He accompanied his friend as far as the river.
nahu  v. 1) to throw down
nahu haka; to put a boat in the water. See: kanahuk
nahu hatu; to drop anchor
nahu jaring; to fish with a net
nahu mata; to cast disapproving glances, to look askance sini wise sinahu mata a'u Those men looked accusingly at me (waiting for me to provide an excuse). 2) to release downward
nahu haka; to put a boat in the water See: kanahuk
nahu hatu; to drop anchor
nahu jaring; to fish with a net
See: manahu; panahu; wainahu
3) to go out (of the tide) meti anahu The tide is going out. 4) to be afloat arumbai runahu ndau abis The boats were all afloat on the sea.
nahuk  v. to put something inside (a receptacle). anahuk papae nehe te'a tipil mani Put the papayas into that basket.
nahulelak  v. 1) to slam 2) to bring down hard See: halelak
nahutulek  v. to peek Usage: arch.

nai₁  v. 1) to pull (of a magnet) 2) to swallow slowly (of an invalid)
nai₂  v. to place something beneath another object (f, cloth on a table or a saucer
nalak  under a glass) See: kanain
nai-nai  v. to snack, to eat a little before a regular meal
naik  v. 1) to set aside fruit for the final stage of ripening 2) to store (mung beans overnight to make bean sprouts) unaiken leke uta paso I stored them between layers of fern.
nanai  n. tablecloth, cloth cover
naka  See: nakane:
nakan  n. 1) space for a plate on a crowded table 2) space to work in a small yard 3) space to establish one's foothold in life
naka-nakan  n. k.o. jackfruit [Artocarpus polyphema Pers.]
nakane:  conj. lest panusuk anani mani ma'a nakane: imanahu Bring that child of hers inside; otherwise he'll fall down.
nake  v. 1) to spread out (of mats) sinake tawal nehe no sitahali They spread mats so they could have a ceremonial meal. 2) to defeat in a fight, to floor someone pikal inake palangko ruan Pical really defeated Franco. 3) to put (an infant) to sleep ahala eki nda: no anakeni Carry Eki over there and put him to sleep.
nakil
nakil ai  n. k.o. tree, East Indian coral tree [Erythrina variegata L., var.orientalis Merr.]

nala₁  prep. until, to the point that See: tenala
nala laut  n. distance
nala rali  n. tomorrow Usage: arch.

nala₂
nala ai  n. k.o. large tree, bearing valuable reddish timber, the narra
nala batu ai  n. k.o. narra tree yielding hard, light red timber
nala kasturi ai  n. k.o. narra tree yielding very hard, red timber
nala pate ai  n. k.o. narra tree yielding a hard, somewhat pale timber
nala-  n. name. nalan sei What is her name?

nala- amaheli  v. to die and leave no trace (no descendants)

nala-amasuli  v. to die and leave no descendants

nalak  v. to snort (of water buffaloes and children's noises) dade ana irani inalak
nale

Little Dade wailed and snorted.
nale  n. year, especially when enumerating, not in citing a date nale a ata for four years
ale muumur nale a ila How old are you?
nale-nale a; for years
nale sa; tomorrow Usage: arch.
nalu  v. long, mucapatu analu Your shoe is long, kata nalut long pants
nama See: sinama
naman  n. harbor Usage: arch. See: tanama
namuk  v. 1) to be angry with someone for a long time a’u namukken I am angry with him.
2) to scold and exorcize repeatedly over the same offense
nana,  n. his or her child, its offspring
nana,  n. body See: anana
nana isi  v. naked to the waist
nanai  See: nai
nanako  From: Mly. v. 1) to recall in full detail a past event or place a’u unanako nale wise ila’i ulan elak I recall that the year he came it rained a lot. 2) to consider or treat something as a portent or important sign
— n. indication, sign, portent. manu a ruralakaka mani amananako seket a paleu The cackling of chickens is a sign for us that the tide has turned.
nanasa  n. a code word for Christian Ambonese nane
nane ai  n. k.o. tree yielding very hard wood
nanea-  n. impression or spot where something fell, rested, or was placed. hahu aki’i tena niri nanearu lema The pig bit, leaving deep bite marks. maneke-maneke arue lete nanean heluke Suddenly, it was sitting there in its place again.
— v. to leave a mark, to cause an impression
iha’uni tena limani nanearu She hit him till her hand left a mark.
naneat  n. place, site (but not a geographic place) naneat matulu sleeping place
naneli-  n. boar tusk
nang See: koko nang
nangga  From: Mly. n. jackfruit [Artocarpus sp.]
nangga bubor  k.o. jackfruit with very soft flesh
nangga salak  k.o. jackfruit [Artocarpus heterophylla Lam.]
nangga wolanta  k.o. fruit, the soursop [Annona muricata L.]
nanu  v. to swim and dive in fairly shallow water
nanu-nanu  v. to swim for some time
ananu-nanu nala rika’a You’ve been for swimming such a long time that you look puffy and exhausted.
nananu  v. to swim around
nananut; See: bantal nananut; karanulu nananut
nanuli  v. to heat something by passing fire under it, especially to exterminate unwanted insects and vermin sinanuli huhu They passed fire through the fish trap (to kill the crustaceans). inanuli akulapun She’s heating my shirt (to make it dry fast).
napas  From: Ar. n. breath
napu  v. to row with slow, firm, and very long strokes
nara  v. angry. inara’a He’s mad at you. Usage: arch.
naro  v. 1) to pull a boat toward an embedded anchor, especially in heavy currents when paddling or rowing makes no headway 2) to pull at a stationary rope to move a floating object (i.e., to haul a raft across a river by pulling at a suspended guideline hung across the river)
nasa  v. to sift (rice, flour, sand, sago meal)
nasak  n. to rub repeatedly walet anasak tena latan the rope rubbed till it snapped
nanasa  n. the sievelike basket for sifting
nasak,  v. 1) to paddle with slow, short strokes, not lifting the paddle from the water 2) to sit on the ground
nasak,  v. rough to the touch (e.g., of slightly rusty spoons, old scars) kula pa apalime lau ma’asin tena usam anasak Why fool around in the sea water until your skin gets rough?
nasaran  See: nasarani
nasarani  From: Ar. n. 1) Christian
2) Ambonese Christians
nase  v. 1) to grunt and strain when defecating 2) to strain and expel (feces) ikanu sale nala inase natai a What did she eat that made her strain to defecate?
nasu

nasu, n. sugar

nasu puti, nasu putiti n. white, refined sugar.

nasu raut n. palm sugar (from the arenga tree)

nasu d. v. to scoop water (from a basin or large pool) quickly

nasuputi v. to become white and pallid uan

anasuputi Her face is pallid (from disease).

natak v. to lay out something, to spread out something (on a low place) natak kalaku

put a tray down (on the ground) natak tawal unroll a mat (on the floor)

natin n. sweat

natin hati; rash, prickly heat

See: panati

natu n. palate

nau n. 1) star lore, astrology 2) fortune telling

na'i v. to pick up (stones, dirty clothes, fallen fruit) sina'i hatu loke silutu hatu wale

They collected stones to make a stone wall (for their garden). mansa ta sina'un hu

No one even picks it up.

nauk v. to order, to command inauk a'u weu

ndete atetu He told me to go to Kaitetu.

See: manaun; panau

nau-nau v. stupid

nawa, n. 1) arenga palm fiber 2) rope for sail fastenings made from such fiber

nawa d. n. breath Usage: arch. in fixed phrases

ndau loc. towards the sea, seaward

nda nda:; back and forth

nda: loc. landward

nde, part. a discourse particle, Is that so?

Really?

nde 2 pn. this, this one nde ta huha nde This isn't the cover for this.

nde le this one here, precisely this one here

uhatu nde le Let me say just this. malo

malo a'u una nde le o Take it easy, I'll do this one first.

— art. demonstrative article, this ite tunu

i'an nde amina If we roast this fish, it will drip with delicious juices.

ndete loc. 1) in an upward direction, mountainward pasa'a k sumbu ndete

muhu sa no akalala ela Raise the wick a bit upward so it will light effectively.

silo' a ndete rilu The are going up to their house. 2) in a distant direction a'u weu ndete atetu I went to Kaitetu (which is some distance along the coast).

— part. later, some later time than tanggal duapuli ndete some time after the twentieth

ndia loc. 1) in the direction of the cape and some distance beyond 2) to Ambon city keu ndia nehu nirim Go to Ambon and get your tooth extracted.

-ne pn. 1) third-person singular, nonhuman, experiencer pronoun, it apatahakane

Open it wide. 2) third-person singular, nonhuman, genitive pronoun for inalienable possession, its kalune arau Its tail is red.

ne'a- n. a piece, a chunk

ne'a elak; 1) a great deal, much ikeu inanu ne'a elak She goes swimming a lot. 2) a great part, the majority asilulu a ne'a elak sitake tanei lau haha A large number of Asilulans make their living on the sea.

ne'a maket; the majority

nehe loc. 1) toward the bottom, toward a lower place, downward galás amanahu nehe

nala apamamumulu lain The glass fell to the floor and shattered completely. laeng e irulu leke ikeu nehe haka Another one got off; he wanted to go down into the outrigger. 2) toward the cape, capeward — part. perfective particle, especially with transitive verbs, conclusively hununi nehe Kill her (for sure)! kanu nehe Eat up! ta ihatu nehe He didn't come right out and say it.

nehu v. 1) to pull out (hair), to extract (teeth)

keu ndia nehu nirim Go to Ambon to get your tooth extracted. 2) to sprout hahue se runehu The mung beans have sprouted.

nei v. 1) to hit in anger 2) to kill Usage: especially in exaggerated threats to children

nela v. 1) to grow up wahata inela ye hena

The woman grew up in Asilulu. 2) to mature

neli- n. tusk (of a boar) See: nelan- nena v. six

hutu nena; sixty

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nene  From: Mly. n. 1) grandmother or great aunt, especially with personal names
nene ima Grandmother Ima
nene okara:; the female ancestor, once banished by her kinsmen, who has now become a malevolent spirit 
2) child’s nickname when she bears the same name as her grandmother 3) a term of address for women the age of one’s grandmother
nene haji a term of address for elderly women who have made the hajj

nenu₁,  nenu ai  n. k.o. tree, Indian mulberry [Morinda citrifolia L.]
nenu ma’asi ai  n. k.o. small tree, the roots of which yield soda

nenu₂  v. to shake something in water (e.g., a fish in a basket trap)
nenuk  v. to shake another’s head in anger

nenupatu  See: ninu patu

nepe-  v. to be crushed nepesi They were crushed.
nanepet  n. bamboo cover placed on the sago mold during baking

nepek  v. to press anepexi Crush them. See: iblis anepeken

nera  v. 1) to eat raw vegetables amahala tolol a kacang cina ye rolutuk ma’a ite nera
We brought a lot of eggplant, cowpeas; let’s all just eat them raw. 2) to eat (someone) up alive Usage: in exaggerated threats, esp. to children

nesa  v. to pull out, to withdraw (sword from scabbard) anesa kunjing ma’a Pull out the key and bring it here.
nesa nyawa  v. to kill

nanesa  n. 1) pincers for extracting sago bread from molds 2) the lowermost of three ropes controlling the uppermost part of the sail

netu  v. to break wind, to cause flatulence. See: etut

neu
i’a neu  n. k.o. toxic fish, including stonefish, scorpion fish, stingfish, wasp fish [Cottoides]
i’a neu hatu ue  n. k.o. toxic fish that rests near rocks

nini
i’a neu kalapesi  n. k.o. fish, including redfire fish [Pterois volitans L.] and dwarf lion fish [Dendrochirus zebra Cuvier]
i’a neu kalun usa  n. painted stingfish [Parascorpaena picta Cuvier]
i’a neu ulu saun  n. estuarine stonefish [Synanceja trachynis Richardson]
nagi  From: Mly. v. 1) to recite the Qur’an 2) to learn how to recite the Qur’an keu ngaji Go to your Qur’anic lessons.

-ni  pn. 1) third-person singular, human, genitive pronoun for inalienable possession, his, her. walini ta ila’i sala His brother hasn’t arrived yet. 2) third-person singular, human, experiencer pronoun, he she iha’uni tena kelan He beat him till he learned his lesson.

nika  From: Ar. n. 1) marriage 2) the Islamic marriage ceremony, especially the solemn exchange between the groom and the bride’s father or guardian

nika-nika  v. to remove something from heat with tongs (e.g., embers from fire, fried food from oil)
nike  adv. 1) a few moments ago nike oras a ila What time is it? petu nike nde today, the day ahead of us

nike le: just this minute
nike nde: soon, in a few minutes
nike se: just now
nike-nike huti: just now

2) today nike tanggal ila What date is it today? — part. a discourse particle, the aforesaid, the one mentioned earlier nike wolanta ila’i pa sitahini ma’a The (previously mentioned) Dutchman arrived. Why not? They carried him here in a palanquin.
nile  v. 1) to carry a basket on the back with a supporting headband 2) to carry (someone) on one’s back.
nina  See: kananina

ninal  n. echo

nini₁,
nini ai  n. k.o. small straight tree, the wood of which is used for decorative canes

nini₂  v. 1) to disturb the water surface (of small fish) 2) to be very excited (of people), to be giddy memen ila’i inini Her maternal uncle arrived, and she became giddy with
nini

excitement.
nini, See: mata nini

ninu, v. to drink
    ninu te; to have tea, usually with snacks See:
    paninu
    naninu v. to drink constantly eki inaninu
    salalu Eki is constantly drinking
    naninut n. beverage

ninu, See: pakuninu

ninu- n. nose
    ninu- akolo; to snore (one’s nose makes a
    sound)
    ninu- apai; to have a drippy nose, to have a
    cold or sniffles
    ninu- katenek; to have a stuffy nose, to have a
    cold
    ninu- ko’an; collapse or loss of nose due to
    polyps in the nasal cartilage
    ninu- maroto; nostril and nasal passage
    ninu- mata; outer edge of the nostril
    ninu- oka; outer edge of the nostril
    ninu- taun; to have a stuffy nose
    ninut n. mucus, snot

ninupatu n. carambola or star fruit, the five-
    cornered, acidic fruit of the Averrhoa
    carambola L.

nipsis See: ma’usi nipsis

niri- n. tooth. gargaji niri teeth of a saw See:
    kaniri
    niri- amatia; swollen gums, pyorrhia
    niri- hesi; buckteeth
    niri- kohin; toothache
    niri- lakul; toothache
    niri- maroto; tooth cavity
    niri were a person with long teeth
    — num con. a numerical connector for pieces
    of that kaha niri one piece of thatch

niru v. to dispose of mucus, to blow one’s
    nose. See: kuniru

nisa v. 1) to rub dry inisa nanatin leke
    nalapun He wiped his sweat with his
    shirt. 2) to rub something with cloth inisa
    mejaha maka He wiped the table top.

nisik v. to move something away, to dislodge
    something anisik mejah na: muhu sa
    Move the table over there above a little.

nisu v. to shudder from fear. upanene walu
    unisu When I heard a ghost, I shuddered.

nitu n. the spirits of the ancestors, especially
    those associated with places in the forest
    behind the village

nu tu wae iu la; unfriendly spirits associated
    with the upper reaches of a small stream
    just east of Asilulu; children are
    frequently threatened with their
    inhospitable force. niti wae iu la: situki’a
    Let the wae iu la: spirit pinch you!

niwel n. coconut [Cocos nucifera L.]

niwel ai the stem of a clam-type mollusk
    that adheres to rocks

niwe bali k.o. palm, the oil palm [Elaeis
    guineensis Jacq.]

niwel ina coconut beetle [Coleoptera]

niwel kalotol copra

niwel kese coconut with outermost fibers
    removed

niwel kulu the flowering stem of the
    coconut

niwe latu malat k.o. coconut

niwe latu puti k.o. coconut

niwe lopu k.o. coconut (the fruits of which
    are more elongated in shape)

niwe malat k.o. coconut

niwel mula a very young coconut that falls
    before it is ripe

niwel mutu a coconut, the flesh of which
    has dried up

niwel oso innermost coconut leaves, palm
    heart

niwel pa’i young coconut that is at the stage
    of growth with much liquid and soft flesh,
    suitable for a refreshing drink and snack

niwe raut k.o. coconut with a reddish husk

niwel wae coconut water

no1 conj. so that, consequently arukuleku

jangela mani no akete Close the window
    so that it is closely fastened. alali no
    mutiken Add some water so it will cool.

no 1; lest

no2 part. particle added to requests and
    commands, please lilan no Hang it out,
    okay?

no’a v. 1) to steam 2) to incense, to fumigate
    with incense smoke

no’al n. 1) steam 2) steamy heat See:
    pano’ak

nohi v. 1) overcast (of clouds). miten a runohi
    The storm clouds are approaching

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nohok

2) thick and bushy (of eyebrows)

nohok v. to hide oneself to surprise another
unohok imi I hid to take you by surprise.
See: panohok

noit n. 1) cornerstone 2) the stone (often dead coral) upon which house pillars rest

nole-nole v. to grumble while bending and shaking one’s head nike ihatak tapi
inole-nole mate’e Just now she was angry, but she only muttered and grumbled to herself.

nona1 v. 1) to reroast or to rebake something until it is thoroughly cooked 2) to heat up

nona2 From: Po. pn. an address form for young female children
— n. unmarried woman

nomo v. 1) to suck nono wael hele botol suck water from a bottle 2) to smoke (a cigarette) inono salulu He’s always smoking. 3) to adhere to (of a starfish) 4) to attract (of magnets) 5) to cause disease and death by sucking (of a sorcerer (mamuli))
nanonot n. cigarette Usage: whimsical

notin n. clitoris
— excl. a common exclamation of anger or surprise. Usage: vulg.

noto- v. to be cut off (of appendages), to be amputated

nu pn. that one

nu ise pn. that one over there nu ise wise bena akuna’a hu That one there is just like mine.
nu mani pn. that one there
nu mani-mani; precisely that one there pet halia nu mani mani on that very morning

nu’a n. a festering wound
nu’a kahia leprosy
nu’a palan elak a very large, festering wound

nu’a uman a skin disease of the lower legs that spreads persistently

nuhurali adv. last night, the preceding night
nuhuralil See: nuhurali

nul1 v. to go home sieu nehe hatu maroto
harelta sinuli sala They went to hatu maroto some time ago, and they haven’t come home yet. imi leke inuli petu ila? When do you plan to return (to your hometown)?
nul2 v. about to become rotten, still salvageable, but nearly too late (of tubers)
kasibi a runuliki loakeru reku-reku The cassava is very old; if we cook it, it will be difficult to chew.
numan See: nu

nuna v. to scale (a fish) alanunan a’una au You scale it; I’ll make the fire.
nunua n. 1) fish scale 2) sea tortoise shell, a commercial product

nunu1 v. 1) to prop up with upright logs (of boat in dry dock). 2) to elevate by placing something under (e.g., place a book under a lamp)
nanunul n. the upright logs for dry docking boats

nunu2 nuna ai n. the banyan tree [Ficus sp.]
nunut n. bellows-like filter in the sago apparatus

nurali adv. last night, the preceding night
nurali-rali; all night long

nurlete n. a clan name

nurili n. a clan name

nuru1, n. 1) a part of 2) one-half

nuru2 n. an association of clans

nuru a lua: the association of the two clans, Kalau and Awan, but including the Sanduan clan as well

nusa1 n. island, especially in toponyms See: tanusan, Appendix

nusa2 n. eyebrow akunusa pu’aru The hair in my eyebrows is falling out.
nusi See: manu nusi

nusu v. 1) to enter anusu ma’a loko muhu sa Come in and sit a spell naharta amolo anusu waku hena His property was absorbed and went into the village (general funds).
nusu-hora; to go in and out, to frequent (a place)

2) to share in hereditary rights and property of a clan, by marriage or adoption sinusu maman e They acquired hereditary rights in the maman clan. 3) to convert to or to embrace (a religion). nusu agama; embrace a religion nusu islam; become a Muslim
nutuk  v. to groan. ama'ele loke bangku
amanahu anepek sika ina nehe hu
anutuk When we stood up, the bench fell over right on a cat; it groaned in pain
nu'un n. gnat, sandfly [Nematocera]
u'u-n'u  v. to grumble wahata mani
inu'u-n'u rua That woman grumbles excessively.
nyam nyam v. to eat Usage: baby talk
nyatang From: Mly. excl. Watch out! Beware! Be careful! nyatang oli rehek'a Remember! Don't fall asleep!
nyawa From: Mly. n. life, soul
nyia n. snake [Serpentes]
nyia koli ahun; k.o. large, black snake with a patterned back
nyia kumen; k.o. black snake 12-15 cm long
nyia masporol; k.o. large, yellow snake period)
ondo
nyia miten; k.o. large, black snake
nyia na kamanan; k.o. plant with deep green leaves of asymmetrical shape
nyia patola; python
nyia popowaka  n. 1) k.o. very small, black snake 2) penis. Usage: sl. vulg.
nyia sawa; 1) k.o. harmless sea snake found on coral reefs 2) k.o. very poisonous sea snake found in deep seas, includes [Hydrophis elegans]
nyia sawa lau haha; k.o. very poisonous deep-water sea snake, including [Hydrophis elegans].
nyi-nyi From: Jv. n. title for a daughter of the village head. Usage: arch.
nyonya From: Po. n. concubine (especially in the colonial O - o

0 part. emphatic particle, hey oli 0 Don't, hey!
oen From: Eng. n. k.o. firearm used by RMS soldiers
oh excl. exclamation of disapproval, dislike, or disbelief oh oli aha'u'u ma'a Hey, don't hit me oh oli ahatu una mani mani Hey, don't talk like that.
ohan n. the plank seat of a boat See: pa'ohak
ohi n. sacred objects, totems, especially ceremonial apparatus (e.g., a large censer used for Mauul)
oka- n. 1) topmost part of a fruit where stem is attached 2) the topmost or uppermost part of something okan akeu na hali The front (of the loudspeaker) faces eastward.
oken n. k.o. skin disease [Tinea imbricata] with characteristic vermication of the skin in late stages of the disease
okol n. 1) coconut shell
okol paleta; a coconut shell with perforations used to make paleta cakes
2) kneecap
ola- n. k.o. large tree with inferior timber
ola hau kuil ai n. k.o. tree bearing edible leaves but often with an unpleasant smell like the kuil fish
ola ma'asin ai n. k.o. tree bearing leaves used for medicine (to relieve constipation)
oala Seen: oli
olaraga From: Mly. Skt. n. sports, athletics
oli vetative. do not. oli akanu lawa mamatak kane: tiamu ketan Don't eat raw molluscs or you'll get a stomach ache.
— conj. lest alo'a ndete ulat kaiyiya oli amanahu Ascend the hill carefully lest you fall See: mamolin; a'oli
oli kane: conj. lest
olo v. to be in emotional turmoil due to an unexpected psychological blow. siti siolo risaliha sipana'an They were in a tremendous panic; someone had stolen their belongings.
olol n. 1) k.o. fever, usually malarial, with severe chills 2) shivering due to emotional turmoil
olu See: ma'usi olu
ombong From: Mly. n. dew
onat
i'a onat n. k.o. fish, striped sea pike
[Sphyraenaleta obtusata Cuvier] similar to ia were, smaller (.5 m) with yellowish mouth but black body
ondo From: Mly. n. k.o. vine bearing fruit suitable
opal

v. 1) to beat (to sail zigzag against the wind)
2) to tread erratically (to avoid mud, puddles)

opal

n. police (during the colonial era)

opas From: Du. n.

opit

n. knife

opi kakese ulu; a barber’s razor
opi lakatu; k.o. small shears for trimming the areca nut Usage: arch.
opi pena; pocket knife
opi tatahit; razor used for male circumcisions
opi isi; the blade of a knife
opi muli the dull edge of a knife
opi ua the cutting edge of a knife

oras From: Po. n.

1) o'clock. oras a ila? What time is it? 2) time (according to a clock).

oras nde at this time

ori

n. friend, crony Usage: derisive connotation

osat

i’a osat n. k.o. fish, gold-saddled goatfish [Parupeneus cyclostomus Lacepede]

osi-

n. 1) great-grandparent 2) great-grandchild

paha

3) nickname for children named after their great-grandparents

oso-

n. 1) heart 2) seat of emotions oson ake’a He’s furious. 3) innermost shoots, (palm) leaf, palm heart niwel oso the coconut palm heart (innermost shoots) 4) certain k.o. small plants

ostalia From: Eng. n.

Australia

oto From: Du. n.

motorized, four-wheeled vehicle

o’un

n. 1) friend ite telu te’a o’un We three are friends. 2) an assemblage of friends, a clique

out

i’a out n. k.o. fish, low-finned drummer [Kyphosus vaigiensis Quoy and Gaimard]

oyang From: Mly. n.

1) great-grandparent
2) great-grand child 3) nickname for children named after their great-grandparents

P

pa

1) where irue pa Where does he live?

arue sablá pa Where is it located?

pa-pa pn.

anywhere, everywhere ta uweu

pa-pa hu I didn’t go anywhere

2) which

pa kula; why, for what reason ale pa kula apanole-nolek’a? Why are you sulking?

pa sei; who, whoever

pa2 excl. exclamation expressing disagreement with the interlocutor’s opinion, hmpf, ha! ta irewa He doesn’t know. irewa pa Sure, he knows! a’u heha pa nurali ye I did so! I invited you here last night.

pa3 See: papa

pa-

af. causative prefix Usage: arch.

pa’a v. to feed, especially infants ike’uta ta ipa’a walin He refused to feed his brother.

pa’a-

v. to shatter

pa’ak; v. to encrust something heavily (of sea creatures, like mollusks or barnacles) tilen a rupa’aiken The oysters teemed on it.

pa’ak, v. to scratch (of sharp shells). Usage: only among young speakers

pa’ak- v. to be very fat and healthy (of infants)

pa’ara v. to emit a fluorescent glow (of luminescent centipedes, certain poisonous fungi, sea phosphorescence)

pa’atalu v. 1) to estimate 2) to wager

pa’awek v. 1) to put away, to store away (from others) pa’awek kula huli mani kane: sitanane Put away that stalk of bananas; otherwise, they will take it.

pa’awek ua-; to hide oneself

2) to separate, to isolate sipa’awek ena nala rawa numani They isolated her until the next day.

padapahang See: madapahang

paduli See: tapaduli

pa’ek v. to fish for tola fish with a hook (and a jerking action)

paen See: uta paen

pa’enak v. to score meat or fish diagonally (usually before smoking or salting) See: pata’ena

pa’eta See: mata pa’eta

pagar From: Mly. n.

fence, especially a decorative fence

paha See: pahu paha
pahahai  See: mansia pahahai
pahahia  n. right side  See: pahia
pahakeke  n. left side
pahakoli  v. to strive for something to make one's way in the world sipahakoli rikamanan lau buru They are trying to fend for themselves on Buru. Usage: arch.
pahalai, v. to find one's way in the world, to fend for one's self  Usage: arch.
pahalai, v. to look for something  Usage: arch.
pahalea, v. 1) to be stretched out loko pahalea sit with legs stretched out  See: lealea 2) to have many branches stretching out turen ai mani apahalea That durian tree has many branches stretching out.
pahalea, v. 1) to tear apart (of old cloth), to rip open 2) to force someone to have sex, to rape
pahaleke  v. to snatch up quickly in competition with others (e.g., fallen fruit, tossed money, peanuts) ana ko' il sipahalekeru The kids snatched them (coins tossed at ceremony)
pahanene  See: panene
pahanu  v. to angle (with a small fishing pole)
pahanul  n. 1) fishing pole 2) a prop that supports part of the sago apparatus
paharanu  v. 1) to fall and knock (into something) a'u paharanu ye matanulu I bumped into the door 2) to stub (one's toe)
paharanul; See: lawa paharanul
pahasike  v. 1) to make a lot of noise, especially to disturb conversations with loud talking 2) to be noisy
pahatesi  v. 1) to spray, to splash, to spatter 2) to be splashed with liquid oli aroha ela kane: upahatesi Don't pour the water so hard, or I will be splashed.
pahatike  v. to stretch a'u pahatike kubadan I stretched.
pahene  v. to flood wael apahene nala riso'o pirine The stream flooded so badly that their hut was covered with water.
paheta  v. 1) to war 2) to feud, to form factions and fight leke sihitik upus tapi sipaheta They wanted to install a village head, but (the two sides) feuded and fought each other.
paheti  v. to angle with a large fishing pole and live bait ipaheti tola He's fishing for tola fish.
pahia  n. right side  See: pahahia
pahoi  v. 1) to bathe sipa ipahoi lia wael molo Sipa is bathing at the well there. 2) to bathe someone sipahoini, sisopahianni baru sihuekeni They bathed him, prayed over him, and finally buried him. See: paloai
pahona-  v. to blister utake pakuél a'u limaku pahanaru I worked with a pickax till my hands blistered.
pahorak  v. to expel kalu taha nana upahoraken If she had no children, I would expel her.
pahoso nawa  v. to pant
pahua  v. 1) to bear fruit (of plants) mohamat napukalawan sitaharu nale a walu pe'a tapi ta rupahua hu Mohamed's clove trees were planted eight years ago, but they haven't borne fruit yet. 2) to sport jewelry, to wear decorations inuli lete jawa ma'a ipahua halawan He returned from Java sporting all kinds of gold trinkets.
pahunewa  v. to look for, to search out, especially in hunting hukul lau obi sipahunewa mansia wehe hait The murderers in Obi search out victims on the shore.
pahuni  v. to hide (oneself) ipahuni baru ipana'a malimat He hid, then he stole our bailing scoop. ite lua eu ndau no apahuni The two of us will go that way so you can hide. See: kahunin
pahunik  v. to hide something or someone a'u pahunik kula nike se hele tete I hid those bananas from Tete. sipahuniken They hid him. sipahunikesi ye They hid themselves here.
pahusak  v. to expel, to drive out a'u pahusaken loke anani I threw her and the child out. Usage: arch.
pahuti-huti  v. to have a bumpy surface (one's skin, the exterior of a cake) lawa usa pahuti-huti The shell is bumpy.
pahutu  v. 1) to fight each other kata usa leke dula sipahutu Kata Usa and Dula are fighting. 2) to rape someone, to assault someone sexually ipahutu ana ko'il He raped a young girl. keu nda: wasi sipahutu'a Go to the forest and they'll rape you.
apahuwele-  v. to lose one's way pahuvelisi lete ile hu simasa pela They got lost at Ile, and then they became feverish and began to
pake

rave.
pai v. 1) to leak haka nde apai The boat leaks. 2) to be pervious to water
pa'i n. 1) young, but already edible (only of corn and coconut) 2) young, but already masticable (of areca) See: sapa'il
pa'ik See: pa'ek
paikokolok v. to make a lot of noise, to be boisterous hula puti arina ana ko'il sipaikokolok When the moon shines brightly, the children make a lot of noise.
paiileli v. to sell sipaileli riluma leke rimalinu loke sipala'a ritatuet lau ternate They sold their house and gardens because they wanted to move their residence to Ternate.
paiina v. to be insect-ridden wael apa'ina The water is full of larvae.
painoso adv. in a dirty manner, filthy sinia sipunau painoso leke ma'anau a'u maunini They cook in a filthy way; we were about to eat, but I was disgusted.
painosok v. 1) to be dirty 2) to menstruate
pairoi v. to argue, to have a verbal quarrel nurali mahina leke malana sipairoi Last night they quarreled, husband and wife.
pairoik v. to argue with someone ipairoik a'u He's quarreling with me.
a'isak v. 1) to let or leave alone pa'isaken Leave her alone. Let it be. 2) to isolate, to avoid
pa'isal n. a toy boat made with thin, flat pieces of wood and a sail; they are set adrift on the sea's surface.
paisu'e n. 1) the smaller (i.e., younger) one of a pair of fruits (e.g., the younger of two coconuts on a tree) rana napaisu'e Take the younger one. See: su'ek 2) one of a pair of people (e.g., a couple, a pair of siblings) 3) that which follows, the following one
paisuli n. a clan name
pa'iti v. 1) to emit sparks, to spark (e.g., from a lighter) iheta ekit te'a hatu apa'iti He struck the machete on a stone, and it sparked. 2) to ignite a fire
pajurit From: Mly. n. mercenary, soldier in the colonial army Usage: arch.
pak exp. sound of a slap, a violent collision paka- af. verbal affix that detransitivizes transitive verbs and implies repetitivity or continuousness of an action time jaga to

pakalali

guard something pakajaga to be on the watch, to be on guard
paka'elak v. to aggrandize ale paka'elak mudiri You're proud. (You're aggrandizing yourself).
pakahale v. to exchange songs and pantouns (usually part of traditional marriage negotiations)
pakahau'u v. to be hitting repeatedly
pakaheli v. to breakfast apakaheli pi taha sala? Have you breakfasted already?
pakaheluk v. to repeat an action lai sa pakaheluk e! Once more!
pakaheta v. to engage in disputes while armed with machetes
pakaholi v. to be following someone sipakaholi leke ekit They chased after each other with machetes.
pakahunawa v. 1) to have a heavy feeling (e.g., after a full meal, due to disease) 2) to show signs of an incipient asthmatic attack
pakahusu v. to launch projectiles (arrows, stones fired from slingshots) at each other ana ko'il silawa sipakahusu The children are running around firing slingshots at each other.
pakai See: kuni pakai
pakaiak v. 1) to put in good order paka'iaik musailia rawa apatia e Straighten up your belongings; tomorrow you're setting off. 2) to repair 3) to take care of someone
pakajaga v. to be on guard, to maintain a watch
pakaka v. to exchange a few words with someone while passing by. pakamutuni ikeu ta ipakaka ite He's pouting. He passed by, but he didn't say a word to us. See: takaka
pakal_1 n. boil
pakal_2 From: Mly. v. to pound fiber into boat seams to seal them — n. fiber for sealing boat seams
pakalak v. 1) to stiffen, to strengthen (a vertical post or surface) ikeu nda: te'a ipakalak nahatu wale He went there to strengthen the garden wall. 2) to tauten (a fastening, a rigging)
pakalali v. 1) to repeat a statement 2) to repeat an invitation, especially to a ceremonial meal, to speed the arrival of invited guests See:
pakele'i

malali
pakele'i  v. to travel far and return (with provisions or gifts) apapei ye ami masai lau sial leke mapakele'i Wait here; we are paddling to Sial to bring back some provisions. See: ale'ila; kale'i
pakesi  v. to want something regardless of the consequences
pakeleta  v. 1) to be excessively slow 2) to try to do a number of things, especially household chores, all at once but never successfully complete any of them 3) to delay a departure because of bumbling loke ma'eu malali ale pakeleta ela We want to go quickly, but youumble and slow us up.
pakaloto  v. to dry out something
pakaluti  v. to leave a sign (usually a branch) at someone's door indicating that an inviter appeared to summon them but the people in the house were asleep or not at home when the inviter called
pakamahu  v. to cause the first wife of one's husband to be a co-wife (to marry a man, thereby making his wife one's co-wife) ipakamahu a'u She (the new wife) has caused me to become a co-wife; She's my co-wife.
pakamala  v. to wipe something dry (with a cloth) apahoin pakamalani You bathed her; dry her. See: kalamalak
pakamaso  v. to cook again until completely cooked pakamaso kue hua mani bena halalen ababcoco Recook that cake; the inside seems half-cooked.
pakamata  v. 1) to deliver the final blows, to administer a coup-de-grace akale'i sala apakamata It's still moving; finish it off. 2) to stop an activity by delivering the final blow irani sala apakamatani He's still crying; hit him till he stops. 3) to affix or attach permanently akale'i sala pakamatane It's still loose; give it a final hammer blow (of a boat plank peg).
pakamena  v. first of a series, especially of children and wives, oldest ana pakamena firstborn. mahina pakamena first wife (among co-wives)
pakamuli  v. last of a series, especially of children and wives, youngest, newest ana pakamuli the youngest child mahina pakamuli the latest wife (among co-wives) papan pakamuli his youngest paternal uncle
pakamuli,  v. to steer a boat, to hold the rudder a'u letemena ale pakamuli I'll sit in the prow, you steer.
pakamulit; See: sali pakamulit
makapakamuli  n. steersman
pakamutu-  v. to pout. pakamutuni ikeu ta ipakaka ite He is pouting, so he passed us without exchanging greetings.
pakanalu  v. to stretch out imatulu pakanalu He's sleeping stretched out (hands over head).
pakanaluk  v. to extend something, to make something longer sibongkar motor leke sipakanaluken They took apart the motorboat; they intend to lengthen it.
pakanama  v. to resolve disputes, to retract angry words formally, especially to deflect divine punishment nuhurai sipakanama luma Last night, they formally forgave each other (and ended their feud).
pakanama sou; to restore proper relationships, to retract harsh words.
pakanei  v. to carry away a corpse for burial, to complete the burial procedures
pakanitu  v. relating to the spirits of the dead ula pakanitu a rain replete with dangers from uneasy spirits Usage: arch.
pakapasa  v. to treat something with hot, dry compresses (i.e., a piece of cloth is heated over a fire and then applied to the affected area) imanahu pa sipakapasa kolin He fell so they treated his back with hot compresses.
pakapasa ana  v. to be engaged in applying such compresses to an infant within the first month of infancy
pakapata  v. 1) to sing traditional songs 2) to make up rhyming ditties and chant them in the traditional style
pakape'a  v. to completely finish off nike sipakape' a riluma loke sinusu One minute ago they completed their house; they are ready to move in.
pakaputak  v. to crush completely (something not brittle)
pakaputu  v. to reheat (food) apakaputu ala leke
pakara

ite anu Reheat the rice, and then we can eat.

pakara From: Skt. n. legal issue, legal complaint

pakarala v. to take an aggressive stance to protect one's young (of hens) manei akata manu ana, manu a rupakarala A hawk swooped down on a chick, and the hens became aggressive.

pakasa’a 1) to hitch a ride a’u pakasa’a loke jongson lia kota ta usa’a oto I hitched a ride on a motorboat in Ambon; I didn't take a bus. 2) to be a passenger

makapakase’a at n. passenger

pakasakeke v. to be arm in arm

pakasapa v. to be requesting or begging suma’il ipakasapa rua Smail is always asking for this and that.

pakase’a v. to be hunting, usually with dogs or in large groups

pakaseli v. to pay off one's debts

pakasilik v. to hold grudges

pakat n. a low sleeping platform that differs from the tapalan only in height

pakataha v. to be planting

pakatala v. to pout and repeatedly stamp the foot

pakatala v. to be cutting down

pakinata v. 1) to take (someone else's possessions) 2) to take repeatedly

pakatali v. to be throwing (especially at each other) sipakateli leke hatu belang They are throwing big stones at each other.

pakatitak v. to sell goods, especially food, door to door (usually from a tray)

makapakatitak n. those who sell door to door, vendor

pakatota v. to tease each other repeatedly ami mapakatota luma We tease each other all the time.

pakatua v. to act inappropriately like an elder

paka’ula v. to give presents to guests upon their departure

pakawala v. 1) to be tardy in honoring a promise 2) to postpone a responsibility 3) to replace another, especially in a children's game a’u pakawala ale I'll take your place. Usage: game language

pakawalu v. to be treating with hot stone compresses

pakuniak

pake, From: Mly. v. 1) to use ai hikaru mani ruhuhu oli pakeru Those planks are infested with wood mites, don't use them.

pake v. 1) wear (an article of clothing)

pakelek v. to cause something to stand iputu pe’a upakelek ta iakele After the fever had passed. I made him stand erect, but he could not remain standing.

pakenen See: taha pakenan

pako conj. because nike ta ikeu pako namama ketan He didn't go just now because his mother is sick.

pako’ak v. to make something narrower, to constrict something

pakoho v. 1) to turn something over sipakoho amalepa-lepa They turned our dugout over. 2) to cause something to sink, to capsize something 3) to spend excessively, to make more purchases than necessary

pakomok v. 1) to purse (one's lips), to tauten (one's lips) a’u pakomok hikuku leke ukese kukumis I stiffened my lips to shave my mustache. 2) to close body orifices (of the dead) sipakomok matan baru sipahoi najanasah They closed his eyes, then bathed his corpse.

pakonak v. to bring to a sufficient, proper amount ipakonak natanei She completed the task.

areli tena apakonak mutani’a! Pay up until you've settled your debt!

paku1 From: Mly. n. nail, peg

paku2 v. to whistle

pakuali v. to put in the sun to dry

pakuaru v. to perform servile functions (in lieu of a fine or as a slave) Usage: arch.

pakul From: Mly. n. basket

pakula See: pa

pakulila v. to dry something out in the sun

pakulili- v. 1) to rant, to stamp and to spin in frustration 2) to pace back and forth in great anger

pakuluhu v. to inform on, to tell on a’u pakuluhu ale I'll tell on you.

pakului v. to clean up (the dishes and cooking utensils)

pakuniak v. 1) to ask, to inquire ipakuniak
pakuninau

rabun nada rakalela'u He is always asking questions until I am annoyed. 2) to question someone pakuniaken te'a numani-mani Ask her about it.

pakuninau v. 1) to cast a shadow on oli pakuninau a'u; utulis Don't cast a shadow on me; I'm writing. 2) to cause a reflection

pakunulu v. to invite someone to undertake some joint venture or adventure yamin ipakunulu a'u te uweu panahu Yamin invited me to fish with him. See: mananulu

pakunyiak See: pakuniak

pakurak v. to decrease (something), to lessen (something) pakurak akulapun muhu sa Make my blouse a bit smaller.

pakuel From: Mly. n. 1) a mattock with a single broad blade 2) pickax

pala, From: Mly. (Skt.?.) n. nutmeg [Myristica fragrans Houtt.]

pala apal n. k.o. wild nutmeg

pala hatu n. nutmeg (i.e., the kernel of the seed, a commercial product)

pala nabunga n. mace

pala, v. to strike (in general)

pala, v. to fall (from a height) ana ko'il ipala lete ai tetu lete ma'a That child fell from the treetop.

pala- af. prefix denoting repeated activity

pala'a v. 1) to move something apala'a meja na'anut ndau kula malaha a rukasi ye meja lehu Move the dining table that way because the rats are digging under it. 2) to separate sipala'asi They separated them.

pala'eak v. 1) to remember upala'eak mise plangko leke pikal sipahutu plangko iala pikal I remember the other time when Franco and Pical fought; Franco beat Pical. 2) to hold in fond remembrance akeu pe'a upala'eak'a After you've gone, I'll fondly remember you. 3) to feel sorry for, to have affection for namama imanahu upala'eken His mother has passed away; I feel sorry for him. kalu imi ipala'eak a'u imi lope If you have any feeling for me, you'll give it (to me).

pala'etak v. to recall or remember something apala'etak nananeat mani Try to recall the site. Usage: arch.

palahaha v. to hold a child repeatedly (especially to soothe or comfort) leke ipunau tapi

palalahaha upuni She wanted to cook, but she had to carry her grandson around.

makapalahaha n. those whose task is to hold babies: nanny, babysitter

palaha v. to watch, to observe for a rather long time palaha pelem see a film leke sipalaha imi They want to gawk at you.

palahahe v. to invite or to call (a number of persons) sipalahaha mansia sitahalili They invited a lot of people to join the ceremonial meal.

palaheli v. to sell Usage: arch.

palaho i. to bathe (a corpse) before a Muslim burial la pa nike iman leke hatip mani si'ele la pa sipalahoin Then the prayer leader and preacher stood up and bathed (the corpse).

palai'ho v. 1) to make a festive excursion by sea, to travel by boat (for a picnic, wedding) 2) to go back and forth, to parade about

palaisi v. to spoil, to pamper (a child) ipalaisi nana He spoiled his child.

palak From: Du. v. to put (a broken limb) in a cast

palakoti v. to perform a vigorous war dance (usually of men) nike sihala kamanan liamata retu wahata a sipalakoti nala saluma watahakasi When they brought the newly wed's ritual dinner, the old women (dressed like men) danced the war-dance so vigorously that some of them fell down.

palaku v. to strip naked ipalaku eki baru ipahoini He took Eki's clothes off, then he bathed him.

palala'ek v. to remember continually

palale mau v. to be strained and pale (of facial features) uaku palale mau My face is quite strained (from illness, lack of sleep).

palalehe v. to be permissive with someone (especially one's child) inan ipalalehuni ipalalime mateke Her mother lets her play all the time.

palalelek v. to use something sparingly palalelek wakil mani muhu sa Use the oil sparingly, please.

palaleu v. to whine constantly

palalime v. to play continually

palamamak v. to cause something to bunch up (in sewing) or jam up (in machines) a'u sau
palamana

akulapun tapi masin apalamamak aha I
was sewing my blouse, but the sewing
machine was bunching up the thread.
palamana v. 1) to kidnap someone 2) to lay in
wait to kill someone
palamumu v. to gargle, to rinse one’s mouth
pala-pala n. wire
pala-pala siara; k.o. wire made of copper alloy
pala-pala waja; k.o. iron wire
palarai
palarai ai n. k.o. large tree with useful timber
palasa v. to whelm. wael apalasa leke amahesa
The flood waters reached up to our chests.
palasi v. to force someone to eat excessive
quantities
palasital See: parasatal
palat n. the leaf package for storing durian
carpels to transport them
palau- v. to be extremely exhausted and weak
from hunger
palauln See: kathul palaun
palawa v. to let play (of fish on a line)
palawa petu; postpone an event by one day
palawak v. to let loose animals ise oli aheke
sika mani palawaken Don’t tie up the cat;
let it roam freely.
palawani v. to fasten a sarong or other article of
clothing like a loincloth (draw the front
hem backward and upward between the
legs and cinch it in the rear of the waist)
pale See: pale lau
pale laun n. k.o. shoreside herbaceous vine related
to the morning glory [Ipomoea pes-caprae
Sweet]; the stem can be used for temporary
lashing or, when burned, as a dressing for
wounds
paleak v. to take on cargo or passengers
pale’e v. to cause someone to endure hunger
arani mani upale’e’a Keep crying like that
and I’ll starve you.
palehek v. to assist someone to cross a rushing
stream by grasping the person’s arm
palei v. 1) to spread (of a disease), to infect
maketa apalei a’u The disease has spread to
me (the disease has infected me). 2) to
cause a fire to start or spread. matakeku a
sala ipalei au Very early in the morning, he
started spreading the fire. 3) to run (of dyes)
palelek v. to use a cord to make a straight line

for construction or sawing

paleli

paleli uek v. 1) to arrange on top of each other,
base against top or base against base, but
with one facing up, the other down 2) to
divide (fruit, cakes) so that each party
receives an equal part of ripe and unripe,
good and bad, small and large
palelik v. to return something keu paleliklen
wakuni a’u ta utanen Go and return it to
him; I don’t want to take it. lapun numan
paleliklen na halı Return that blouse over
there.
palera v. to grow and adhere together (e.g.,
double fruit bananas) kula huar lua
rupalera Those two bananas have grown
together in one double fruit.
palere v. to feel sympathy, affection or pity for
someone ini loke inulı upalere’i You are
about to leave, and I feel sad about it. See:
malalerek
paleta n. k.o. fried, crispy rice-flour cake that
resembles bird nests
paleu v. 1) to repay a spell with a spell, to cause
the evil effects of a spell or hex to rebound
upon the original perpetrator of the spell 2) to
return something borrowed
— n. change (when making a purchase)
pise paleu; change
pali1 v. 1) to wind (rope, twine) on a spool 2) to
cinch consecutively each lath of a fish trap
with a single piece of rattan or rope 3) to
fasten something 4) to reel in (a fish, a
submerged trap) la’i hali masu wae peka
pale amapali paliwa ana As we
approached the mouth of Wae Peka, we
reeled in a pennant fish, See: lapali
pali2 n. k.o. cummerbund for children to
keep them warm
pali3 v. to fish with a pole
pali4 adv. cleaned up and in good order imusu
pikal taha pali pako itara lalapat leke cut
She didn’t wash the dishes well because she
spent her time gossiping with Cut. usalai
huta pali lain I swept up the leaves very
thoroughly. ipatano taha pali She did the
wash without getting it clean.

pali- v. to be tired, exhausted a’u pali’u I’m
exhausted
palikiloki- v. to be bumpy, to have protrusions
(of roughly planed surfaces, scarred skin)
palikuha v. to sew a knotting type of stitch
palime v. to play, to amuse oneself with games ta
arakete tanei muhun muhun apalime salalu
You don't do a bit of work; all you do is play
all the time.
palimek v. 1) to play something ipalimek dam
He's playing checkers. 2) to trick and
deceive someone sipalimek a'u They
tricked me. 3) to play with something, to
fiddle with something. sipalimek pa'isal
lau arumbai kaleken ndau They're playing
with toy sailboats there near the coastal
sailboat. apalimek lampu no akalala Fiddle
with the lamp so it will glow brightly.
palime-palime v. to go about without a special
purpose, to do nothing in particular, to
loiter about, to loaf eu palime-palime Let's
go and have a good time.
pali-pali n. k.o. boiled rice cake wrapped in
young coconut leaves
paliri v. 1) to feel cold to the touch lete lana wael
apaliri At Lana the water is cold. nike unu
kue sinan apaliri Just now I had a piece of
cake; it felt cool. 2) to be somewhat damp
garis apaliri The matches are somewhat
damp (and difficult to strike).
palirik- v. 1) to be cold henapetu lamasak
upahoi hali wael molo palirik'u Yesterday
afternoon I bathed at wael molo, I felt cold.
2) to have a fever ana nde ninun apai mani
ko paliriken This child's nose is running;
he probably has a fever.
palita From: Mly. (Persian) n. oil lamp, lantern
palita lahu n. kerosene lamp smoke or soot.
paliwi
i'a paliwi n. k.o. large fish
i'a paliwi mala n. k.o. fish, turrum
[Carangoides emburyi Whitley]
i'a paliwi malana n. k.o. fish, including
pennant fish [Alectis ciliaris Bloch] and
diamond trevally [A.indica Ruppell]
i'a paliwi miten n. k.o. fish, Papuan trevally
[Caranx sansun Forskal]
palo'i v. to make joint purchases mapalo'i lapia
tuman We purchased a package of sago
flour together.
paloko v. to cause someone to sit
pamaneke- pamaneka-
palolo v. to treat an infant affectionately by
offering food or gifts
palu From: Mly. v. to caulk
— n. caulking (for a boat)
palumu v. to become mossy hatu rupalumu nala
rumarahina The stones became moss-
covered to the point of being slippery.
palutuk au v. to start a fire
pam From: Du. n. family, family name
pama- of. verbal prefix
pama'ai v. to joke about someone or something
ipama'ai'u He made a laughing stock of me.
pama'ai sou; to joke, to banter sipama'ai sou
They were joking.
pamahina v. 1) to marry (to take a wife) 2) to
elope Usage: arch.
pamai hatu'a- v. to be amused pamai hatu'aku I
was amused. pamai hatu'aku loiken I was
amused by him. See: ma'ai; pama'ai.
pamake- v. to be quiet
pamalalu v. to wash one's face
pamalaluk v. to wash another's face desi
mani pamalulukeni As for Desi, wash her
face.
pamalas From: Mly. n. 1) laziness napalamas His
laziness! (He's lazy.) 2) reluctance a'u
kupamalas te'a ulena I am lazy (reluctant)
to go on foot.
pamalataku v. to level off something sipamalataku
pukalawan la: tawai haha They spread the
cloves evenly on the top of the mat over
there.
pamalehek v. to be bent severely huta
rupamalehek The grass was bent down
(from being trodden on).
pamalu'ak v. to act inappropriately like a young
woman of marrying age (of preadolescent
girls) Usage: derog.
pamamuhu v. to shatter completely galas
amanahu nehe nala apamamuhu lain The
glass fell to the floor and shattered
completely.
pamamuhuk v. 1) to crumble something 2) to
break something into small pieces ana ko'il
sikihi sipamamuhuk i'an The children
ripped the fish into small bits.
pamanakal From: Mly. v. 1) to cause another to
suffer disease or madness 2) to curse
pamaneka- v. to become quiet
pamanesak

**pamanesak** v. 1) to correct pamanesak sou correct one's language 2) to adjust (the position of something) pamanesak mulapun Straighten your blouse.

**pamanu** v. to cause to drift, to set adrift lau sei tetu wael apamanu lete ma'a At Seit’s Cape the current was forcing us to drift in this direction. tantara mani sikaka tihal te’a opit hikaru ata a baru sipamanun ndau With a knife the soldiers put four deep gashes in the drum top and then set it adrift in the sea.

**pamanuhuluk** v. half-crazy

**pamanuwai** v. to act inappropriately like an elder (of young men) Usage: derog.

**pamarawan** v. 1) to observe the marawan taboos 2) to live in the house of one’s betrothed (of a man)

**pamaririk** v. to strain pebbles and impurities from uncooked rice soaking in water by scooping out the rice with one’s hands

**pamas** v. to wrap an infected wound in a poultice

**pamas kalawai u** v. to perform the opening rites for a new stationary fish trap; this ceremony involves the ritual spearing of the first fish caught in the trap

**pamasasak** v. 1) to straighten, to clean 2) to smooth wooden planks with a plane

**pamata** v. to affix permanently pamata ai hulun nail down the end of a post pamata aha hulun; thread the needle

**pamata'u** v. to frighten someone apamata'un ko ipitu You're scaring him; he'll probably get a fever.

**pamate'e** v. to be silent pamate'e'a Quiet!

**pamatuluk** v. to put to sleep

**pama'u** v. lonely and silent (e.g., in a forest) wasi apama'u The forest is quiet and lonely.

**pamiri** v. to set something afloat pamiri haka ndau ite sai Get the outrigger into deeper water so it will float; then we can start paddling.

**pamolo** v. to sink something, to submerge something sipamolosi lau They sunk them (their bodies) in the sea.

**pamuda** *From: Mly.* n. the youth guard, loyal to the Republic of Indonesia during the RMS movement

**panatik-**

**panurul** v. 1) to let down 2) to toss down apamurul ai nuru ma'a Toss down that piece of wood to me.

**pama** v. 1) to plug up (e.g., a hole with a bung, an ear with cotton) apana botol mani nakane: koha wakil Plug up that bottle or the kerosene will be spilt. 2) to stuff or wedge something in a hole (in a wall or a pan)

**papanat** n. stopper, cork, bung

**pana** - *af. verbal prefix*

**p'ana'a** v. to steal akulapun sipana'ane They stole my shirt. See: mana'an

**p'ana atu** v. to send leke upana'atu pise lete jawa I'm going to send some money to Java.

**panahiti** v. 1) to be in debt 2) to borrow money or to borrow something and repay in cash upanahiti mipise rawa baru useli I'll borrow your money; tomorrow I'll pay you back.

**panahu** v. to fish with a sinker, hook, and line

**pananana** - v. 1) to be so startled that one is confused, especially on just being awakened. alakolahaha una mani pananana'u You shouted like that and startled me. 2) to be dazed

**pananu** v. to force someone to swim tantara sipanansusi te'a hulamite numani The soldiers forced them to swim that very night.

**pananahu** adv. 1) precisely at that moment. a'u uhora lau so'o ma'a pamanahu sini sila'i I stepped out of the living room at the moment they arrived 2) by coincidence — v. 1) to fit properly ushe lapun lia kota ta apananuh'u I bought a shirt in Ambon that didn't fit me. 2) to be on target, to be precisely appropriate for alarakaka pananuhu hatu'amu You're laughing; it must have suited your sense of humor.

**panapa** v. to extend (one's limbs) panapa ai to sit with stretched out legs

**panati samuak** - v. to be so weary or so hungry that fine sweat appears on the face ite luaketara ela nala panati samuakera We were so hungry that sweat began to appear on our faces.

**panatik-** v. to sweat ana ko'il nde paliriken nala panatiken This child has such a bad fever that he's broken into a sweat.
panau  v. to teach a'u panau ana nde te'a ingaji I'm teaching this child to recite the Qur'an.
panau  v. 1) to make a request. a'u panau tete inuli ma'a I told Tete to come home. 2) to send a message ipanau ma'a ihatu taha bisa inuli rawa She sent word to us that she couldn't return the following day. See: manau
panau-nau-  v. 1) to become senile 2) to be stupid
panaweli  v. to maintain a garden or grove by cutting down weeds (with a machete)
pandewar  From: Mly. n. k.o. sailboat from Mandar (South Sulawesi)
pandita mahu  From: Skt. n. a title of Usman, the ancient founder of the Mahulate and Mahaulu clans.
panelak  v. to bring up, to rear someone
panene  v. 1) to hear alepa mau-mau ta upanene taha You speak softly; I can't hear you. 2) to obey uhatu wakun pe'a tapi ta ipanene I told him already, but he didn't listen to me.
panene ala  v. to listen carefully, to be alert for certain noises
panene sou  v. to be obedient ta ipanene sou She's disobedient.
panesek  v. to regret. upaneseken ta ila'i sala I am sorry that he hasn't arrived yet
paneti  From: Po. n. pin, safety pin, brooch
panetu pese  v. to suffer from sore muscles, usually near the scapular region a'u halaku
panete pese My shoulders hurt.
pang,  From: Du. n. cooking pot, especially iron vessels
pang, exp. sound of a slap or a shot
pangkat  From: Mly. n. certain high-ranking village officials
panina  v. to be very hot but not yet boiling (of liquids)
panini  v. to pour very slowly so that dregs and impurities will remain precipitated, to decant apanini wael numani baru ahala ndete Get the impurities to stay on the bottom by pouring it slowly, then bring the water there.
paninureke-  v. to be stupid and listless akeu una mani ale paninureke'a You go around like that; you're stupid.
paninisok-  v. to be confused by a multitude of jobs to do a'u take tanei nala paninisok'u

panusuk  v. to bring something in, to cause to enter, to put inside panusuk anani mani ma'a nakane: imanahu Bring that child inside, lest she fall. sipanusuk rilima na hali te'a sikahi te'a nike mahina aisa: They put their hands in there to snatch at that woman I mentioned.

panjang  From: Mly. v. to lengthen lahatala ta sipanjang naumur God didn't lengthen his age.
pano'ak  v. to steam (food)
panohok  v. to conceal another person for evil purposes, to kidnap someone ipanohokeni lete loke sihunun pi He hid her in the mountains. Maybe they wanted to kill her.
panohok-  v. 1) to crouch and make oneself small 2) to hide behind something for nefarious purposes a'u upanene hala:n panohok'u I heard his voice and hid.
panole-nolek-  v. to be angry and pout, especially by turning one's head and muttering ale pa kula apanole-nolek'a? Why are you sulking?
panpanuhu  See: pananu
pantada  From: Mly. n. 1) lengthwise timbers extending perpendicular to and above the vertical framework of a boat's hull 2) any perpendicular strengthening timber
pantongka  From: Mly. n. 1) transverse struts at the top of a boat's hull 2) any transverse supporting strut
panuhu  See: pananu
panuki  v. to weed ipanuki namalinu lete lana He weeded his garden at Lana.
panula  v. to bathe in the rain ana ko'il a sipanula tena riihi ulu rumala The children played in the rain till their lips turned blue.
panulak  v. to rain on people till they are soaking wet ami masai lau nusa ma'a ulan ua mani apanulak ami ami lopoma We paddled from the islands here; when the storm front poured down on us, we all got wet.
panulik  v. to return something a'u usaha lapun lia kota taha pananu a'u upanuliken I bought a shirt in Ambon, but it didn't fit me, so I took it back.
panusuk  v. to bring something in, to cause to enter, to put inside panusuk anani mani ma'a nakane: imanahu Bring that child inside, lest she fall. sipanusuk rilima na hali te'a sikahi te'a nike mahina aisa: They put their hands in there to snatch at that woman I mentioned.
panu'u-nu'uk

**panu'u-nu'uk** v. to grumble and mutter angrily

**ipanu'u-nu'uk t'ea a'an** He was muttering under his breath about his sister.

**pa'o-** *n.* 1) great-great-grandparent 2) great-great-grandchild

**pa'ohak** v. to be arranged side by side (e.g., of a fruit bunch, of graves) *ma'a ite lua loco pa'ohak* Let's sit next to each other.

**pa'o-pa'o** *n.* moth, butterfly *[Lepidoptera]*

**pa'oto** v. excessive (of behavior) *ana numerani memang ipa'oto nauken ta ikeu ipalime* That kid is too much. If he's ordered to do something, he doesn't go to do it; he plays.

**papa** *From:* Du. *n.* father

**papan** *n.* 1) father of 2) the head of a tekenonymous collocation *beda papan* Beda's father (who is no longer referred to by his own name)

**papae** *From:* Po (Carib) *n.* papaya *[Carica papaya L.]*

**papaka** See: *hau papaka*

**papalele** *From:* Makassarese *v.* 1) to engage in petty trade 2) to sell something

**papang** *From:* Mly. *n.* 1) plank 2) plank seat in a boat

— *v.* flat (in fish nomenclature)

**papau** *n.* sago bread (baked in clay molds, then usually dried in the sun)

**papau laka** k.o. very thin, hard, and small sago bread, especially in East Seram

**papau mahet** sago bread before it is dried in the sun

**papau niwel** sago bread baked with coconut and palm sugar in it

**papau tatutu** k.o. sweet or candy made with sago bread pounded with palm sugar and kanari nuts

**papau tutupola** k.o. sago cake baked in bamboo tubes

**pape'a-** See: *pe'a-

**papei** *v.* 1) to wait *papei muhu sa* Wait a bit 2) to wait for *ale ta bisa apapei'u* Can't you wait for me?

**paporo** See: *tola paporo*

**paraci** *v.* to be quarrelsome, to be sharp tongued *ale aparaci* You're sharp tongued.

**paracit** *n.* a sharp-tongued person

**para'il** *From:* Ar. *n.* inherited property divided according to Islamic rules

**paraili** *v.* 1) to choose *siparaili riupus tapi ta siihi sala* They've selected their village head, but they haven't installed him yet. 2) to pick out *uparaili pukalawan kahiat uweser* I picked out the bad cloves and threw them away.

**parakiki** *v.* sharpen *ahat huar ila siparakikiru hu* I don't know how many oars they sharpened.

**paralei** *v.* to stab with a spear

**paramuli** *v.* to heat up, to recook *i'a lalabih mani akasoma pa maparamuline* The smoked fish is tough; we'll reheat it.

**paramuli sou** *v.* to remind others of past events by talking about them *petu mu'ut a ta ila'i ma'a tapi yang ada iparamuli sou* She hadn't been here for awhile, but now she's reminding us of what we used to do.

**paranggang** *From:* Po. *v.* juvenile, almost full-sized and mature (of people and animals).

**sasenan paranggang** a young man somewhat too young to marry

**pararala** *v.* 1) to neglect or to shirk one's responsibilities and proper tasks and leave them up to someone else *inaku pakamuli ipararala inaku te'a ikame'e a'an* My aunt shirked her duties and expected my mother to look after her sister. 2) to shift responsibility to someone else

**parasisa** *v.* to slide intentionally (as in a game or to avoid falling in a steep descent)

**marahina ela sini siperasisa lete ma'a It was very slippery so they slid down.

**paratukal** *n.* yam *[Dioscorea sp.]*

**paratukal bira** *n.* k.o. purplish yam *patatukal isi porot* *n.* k.o. yam with yellowish contents

**paratukal mantelu** *n.* k.o. round yam

**paraténg** *From:* Mly. *n.* a moveable metal or plastic basin

**parcai** *From:* Skt. *v.* believe, trust *mail oli parcaini* Mail! Don't trust him

**parcaya** See: *parcai*

**parempang** See: *jari parempang*

**parena husel** *n.* k.o. skin disease characterized by small pustules that reappear as itchy blotches

**parigi** *From:* Mly. *n.* a well

**parike** *v.* to tighten, to cinch *parike walet mani*
paru

kane: lepa-lepa amanu Tighten that rope so the dugout doesn't drift.

parike badan; to stretch and twist one's upper torso

pari From: Mly. n. cooking pot

pari From: Mly. n. disposition, character pari:
kahian bad personality

pari: kisa'uli; selfish, inconsiderate disposition

pari: sinaha; unpleasant disposition characterized by an unwillingness to associate with others

parkara See: pakara. From: Mly.

parkiki, n. k.o. bird, the small red lory [Charmosyna sp.]

parkiki, See: parakiki

parosa v. swollen, painful but not quite ready to burst (of boils)

parosi n. k.o. basket of plaided pandanus

parou-rou- v. to panic

partén See: paraténg

paru From: Mly. v. to rasp (coconut)

paruk v. to jam something against something else

iparuk nalepa-lepa te'a motor ha tala: He jammed his dugout against the motorboat's side. uparuk aiku I stubbed my toe.

paruk-paruk n. disturbance, irregularity

nurali taha paruk-paruk sa sa hu Last night there was not a single disturbance.

paruk- v. to be off-key, to be out of tempo ingaji

amoso halan taha parukhe He recites the Qur'an well; his voice is never off.

pasa v. to be hot and bright (of the sun)

pasa sisi; 1) to be bright and hot immediately after a rainstorm See: asat; masa; pakapasa

2) to warm something over a fire pasa lima warm one's hands over a fire

pasa-pasa; to warm up (a newborn infant) by passing it over a small fire

pasa- af. verbal prefix

pasa'ak v. to cause something to rise, to put something up high pasa'ak nasailia lete oto Put her things on top of the bus. pasa'ak
sumber ndete muhu sa no akalala ela Raise the wick so it will light effectively.

pasa'ala v. to sigh in regret

pasa'aila v. to brush one's teeth

pasa'ai v. to be sandy. ama'anu roti nike bena apasailai We ate bread a minute ago, but it seemed sandy.

pasaiwaruk v. to distribute something evenly (e.g., the fruits of two banana bunches are enumerated and divided evenly between two recipients, rather than simply distributing one bunch to each) kula huli a telu sipasiwarukeru They divided the three bunches of bananas among themselves.

pasakura v. to buy on credit upasakura tapako tuma sa I'll take a package of tobacco now and pay later.

pasal

pasal ai n. k.o. large tree, yielding timber

pasal malana ai n. k.o. large tree with bifurcating leaves

pasalai v. to clean, to remove (some filth or impurity), especially with tools (mop, brush, broom) wael ha lale taha sipasalai lumut a As for the inside of the well, they haven't cleaned the moss away.

pasalatak v. to spread evenly ipasalatak hatu maun a no oli rupatapuku Spread the gravel evenly so it won't be bumpy and uneven See: malata

pasalei v. 1) to move something from one place to another (e.g., food from one plate to another for serving) 2) to move from one branch to another (especially of a phalanger) marel apasalei hele su'un tetu ma' ye asam jawa tetu The phalanger moved from the breadfruit tree branch here to the tamarind tree.

pasalete v. to raise up clothing apasalete mukata ai ndete oli lopon Roll up your trousers leg so it won't get wet.

pasalihak v. to blanket something or someone

pasalo'ok v. 1) to treat with extreme kindness kalu ami tahama, imi ipasalo'ok luma When we are no longer alive, you should take care of each other. 2) to take pity on someone, especially stepchildren and outsiders, and be especially gracious and polite to them

pasama v. to divide, to distribute sipasama tupat wakusi They divided the rice cakes among them. See: sanama

pasamalu v. to be persuading and coaxing

henapetu natarei te'a ipasamalu matek e Yesterday her only task was to coax and
pasamua

pamper.

pasamaluk v. to calm someone, especially with rational arguments to weaken resistance leke ipasamaluk anani He wanted to calm and coax his child.

pasamua v. to be cooking alapasamua harela You’ve been cooking for quite a while.

pasamuhi v. to crumble, especially food (e.g., a rice cake) ipasamuhi tupat huan He broke the rice cake into pieces.

pasana v. to have many branches (of trees, rivers)

pasanahe v. to make purchases, to go shopping

pasanapi v. 1) to walk and keen to the point of rubbing one’s feet on the ground irani pasanapi He wept and rubbed his feet in the earth. 2) to pout in such a manner

pasanau v. to be sewing and repairing clothes

pasaneli v. to be changing clothes kakai upasaneli o Wait a minute, I’ll change first.

pasanelik v. to change someone’s clothes (of invalids, children) sipasanelikesi, sipasa, siuna te putu-putu te’a sininu They dressed them in warm clothes, dried them by a fire, made hot tea for them to drink.

pasanilik v. to curse someone Usage: especially in petrified phrases spoken in anger

pasanimu v. 1) to equip a bride with household furnishings, a task that is performed by her parents and her father’s clan 2) to provide a daughter who is already married with souvenirs and food to present to her husband when she returns from a visit to one’s home

pasanisa v. to notch a tree trunk to facilitate climbing

pasanopa v. to heap curses on someone

pasarili v. 1) to move out of joint, to walk with an oddly curved posture siteli te’a manu ina mani alawa pasarili They threw stones and hit that chicken; it ran off crookedly.

2) to be in a dither, to be excited akame’e te’a malu’a apasarili You look at a girl and fall over yourself with excitement.

pasasa v. to whisper, to whisper something sipasasa ite rakahunin They are whispering our secrets.

pasasenan v. to act inappropriately like a young man of marrying age (of a preadolescent boy) Usage: derog.

pasasenu v. hiccough

pasasi v. to form a crust of salt. ananu nike ta apahoi kolim apasasi You swam and didn’t bathe in fresh water, so your back has a fine crust of salt on it pariiu ha lale rupasasi There is a crust of salt on the inside of the pot

pasasomi v. to be very ashamed ihatak te’a a’u nala a’u pasasomi He was so angry with me, I was mortified.

pas’a’u v. to coax someone, especially by making plaintive murmurings

pasawala v. to wail eerily (of the unseen spirit of death); this is heard before the death of the person to whom this spirit adheres. uweu ndete wasi upanene ipasawala unuli lau hena sihaut wahata se imata I went to the forest, and I heard eerie murmurings. When I returned to the village, they said she had died.

pasawale v. to make solemn, ritual announcements, to extend or exchange formal greetings, especially in marriage arrangements. manuwai ipasawale pe’a baru sitahalili The elder made a ritual announcement; then they began the ceremonial meal.

pasehe v. 1) to surf the waves with a small board.

kalu halat akeu ana ko’il sipasehe lete wael tahu When the west wind blows, the children surf at Wael Tahu. 2) to body surf 3) to skim the surface of waves (of a boat).

anin akeu loke kalulan halimuli jadi haka apasehe The wind was blowing and there were waves from behind us, so the outrigger skimmed lightly.

paseli v. to put one’s belongings in good order upaseli pikal a hukuru I straightened up the dirty dishes

pasiahun v. not quite ripe (of durians and bia tomi)

pasike v. to be noisy and disruptive See: pahasike

pasira v. 1) to air out (clothes from a chest or clothes worn only a few hours) a’u pasira lapun nde I’m airing out this shirt 2) to sit outside and get some fresh air (of recuperating patients) a’u pasira’u I’m getting some air.
paso

paso  See: uta paso

pasomi  v. 1) to be ashamed, upalahe pelem roi marten a’u pasomi silihi sake mahina If I see Roy Martin’s films, I am ashamed; they just grab at women. 2) to be embarrassed in the presence of someone.  
    sini sipasomi’u kula mise siraru a’u sihatu a’u pana’a They are ashamed to face me because once they accused me of stealing. See: pasasomi

pasona  v. to wallow (of pigs)

pasopak  v. to set toy boats asail, to play with toy boats. sipasopak arumbai ana They’re sailing toy boats.

pastel  From: Du. n. k.o. fritter with a spicy filling

pasu’e  v. to loosen (of lines or ropes) apasu’e hehel mani kane: ite koho Loosen the mainsheet or we’ll capsize.

pasukak  v. to move something toward the rear. mapasukak maluma ndau We are moving our house back (from the road).

pata  From: Mly. n. k.o. mango [Mangifera foetida Lour.]

pata-  vm. verbal prefix

pata’ena  v. to be acquainted with ta upata’enani sala upanene na habár pe’a tapi ta ukame’eni I’m not acquainted with him; I’ve heard about him, but I’ve never seen him.

patahaka  v. 1) to open wide aholo ai nuru mani apatahakane Split that piece of wood in half! (so that both sides lie open) patahaka matanulu Open the door. 2) to be gaping (of wounds), to be wide open limaku isi rupatahaka The cuts on my arm are gaping badly. 3) to lie on one’s back fully stretched out. imanahu patahaka She fell flat on her back. See: watahaka; patahaha

patahoko  v. to be or lie face downward iko’i patahoko He creeps on his stomach. pikal amanahu patahoko The plate fell face downward.

patahula  v. to spit continually

patak  v. 1) to be flat, pressed to the surface loko patak to be seated with one’s rump flat to the surface (of the dugout hull) susun kaha mani rupatak nehe Arrange the thatch snugly. 2) less peaked (of roofs) Usage: arch. See: sapatan

patakahaha  v. to be wide open manuli hali hikan ma’a maluma patakahaha When we returned from the other side of the village, our house was wide open.

patak’a  v. to abuse and insult with sexual language

patakoho  See: patahoko

patakonorihu-  v. 1) to be afraid for no visible reason patakonorihu’u I’m afraid. 2) to experience extreme anxiety due to acrophobia

patalak wael  v. 1) to clean a stream 2) to cause water to flow or froth (by adding chemicals)

patalau  v. 1) to be distant nakuat ehu ilena patalau numani Of course he’s strong; he walked so far. 2) to be far (from each other).

obi leke buru patalau Obi and Buru are far apart.

patalelik  v. 1) to change a vehicle’s direction

patalelik mena muhu sa Shift the direction of the boat’s prow a bit. 2) to reverse (a direction or posture) to avoid someone or someone’s glance

patalelik lalan; to make an abrupt change in one’s direction to avoid someone

patalelik xisan; to turn one’s face to avoid another’s gaze

patali’i  v. 1) tilted, leaning at an incorrect angle

    ininu muli nala ikeu patali’i He drank distilled palm wine till he walked with a tilted shuffle. 2) to tilt something. apatali’i pikal mani no wael ruriti Put the dish on an angle so the water will drain off.

patali’i xisan  v. to glance the other way when asked to help See: watali’i

pataloto  v. to fasten two lengths (of rattan) together

patalu  v. to place bets cina lia kota sipatalu te’a pikal leke palangko sipahutu The Chinese in Ambon placed bets on the fight between Pical and Franco.

patamite  v. to be spotted (e.g., bananas, spotted clothes, oversoaked cassava) kula usar se patamite The bananas are spotted (due to long storage).

patanan  v. to be engaged in planting ami maeu mapatanane We went to do some planting.

patanapi  v. to be engaged in mending or patching (e.g., nets, clothes)

patanata  v. 1) to withheld or conserve water 2) to collect water
patanati

**patanati** v. to give one's contribution

**patanati wael** v. to draw water in large quantities

**patani'a** v. to be in debt ipatani'a te'a irahe luma numani He went into debt to buy that house.

**pataniihi** v. to make preparations and to take measures to kill someone

**pataniihik** v. 1) to plan a murder so that no one knows 2) to ambush secretly

**pataniti** v. to make requests of the ancestors sini leke sipatia ulan ela anin ela sipataniti no anin rehekene They were about to leave; there was a heavy rain with a strong wind; they prayed that the wind would die down.

**patanoi** v. to be washing clothes

**patanoit** n. the wash

**patanoka** v. to be preparing for the time when fish bite

**patanu** v. to grow verdantly, sending off new shoots (of vines and creeping plants, especially betel)

**patanulu** v. to fish from the shore

**patanusu** v. to sprout from a fallen trunk or broken branch pukalawan ai apatanusu That clove tree has sent out new sprouts.

**patapa** v. to teach (a child) to walk me'e desi ipatapa sika! Look at Desi teaching a cat to walk!

**pata-pata From:** Mly. v. 1) broken

**pata-pata ai tula;** play soccer, i.e., suffer abrasions of the shin Usage: younger speakers only

2) foldable payong pata-pata collapsible umbrella

**patapele** v. 1) to lie across something 2) to be criss-crossed ai hata manahu nehe patapele The trunk fell crossing over (an other).

**patapuku** v. to have bumps or protrusions on the surface

**patasulu** v. 1) to lean forward, to slant forward 2) to slope See: hasuluk; watasulu

**patata'u** v. to be anxious maeu ndau wasi malene a'u patata'u'ku hu We walked toward the coast through the silent, empty forest; even I was unaccountably frightened. See: mata'u; pamata'u; pata'u

**patatenuk** v. to tease by imitating another's voice

or by repeating another's words

**patati'ek** v. to isolate oneself, to place oneself far apart iloko patati'ek hele ami He sat isolated from us

**patatik** v. 1) to unload (a boat) 2) to cause something to go down, to put something down upatatik buku nehe lehu kula ami leke ma'amu I set down the book because we wanted to eat.

**pata'u** v. to startle or frighten someone (with beauty, ugliness, deathly silence) malene lain wasi apata'u It was deathly still! The forest was frightening me.

**pata'uli** v. 1) to isolate oneself (e.g., to travel together then insist on eating separately) 2) to distinguish one's dependents from one's natural children

**patawa** v. to look for mussels and sea creatures on coral reefs at low tide with torches

**sipatawa lawa lau meti** They collected mussels by torchlight on the reefs exposed by low tide.

**patawala** v. 1) to shout out masnia'it sipatawala i'an e The crew members shouted "Fish!!" 2) to summon someone by shouting

**ipatatawa nana nala waihitik'u** She shouted for her children and startled me. 3) to proclaim official announcements (of the village crier)

**patawala saur;** to announce the time of the predawn meal during fasting month, often accompanied by chanting religious songs

**pate:** See: ai nala pate

**patelu** v. to lay eggs

**pate:** From: Mly. n. k.o. fruit-bearing tree [Parkia speciosa Hort and Hassk.]

**pati** From: Skt. n. title of certain village heads Usage: arch.

**patia** v. 1) to let go, to release alapatian You let him go. 2) to set sail, to start a journey

ipatia lete tarnate ma'a peta telu pe'a baru ilai'ye He started from Ternate three days ago; then he arrived here.

**patil**

**i'a patil** n. k.o. fish, including bartaed flathead [Platycephalus indicus L.], long-nosed flathead [P.caeruleopunctatus McCulloch], and marbled flathead [P.marmoratus Stead.]
patima

i'a patil lalokon n. k.o. fish said to move infrequently

patima From: Ar. See: hula patima kaum

patina- v. to suffer a cut inadvertently patina

limaku My hand got cut.

patita au v. to arrange the coals of a fire (so fish can be roasted on them)

patola, 1 n. k.o. edible gourd eaten as a vegetable [Luffa cylindrica Roem.]

patola, 2 v. to spread, to pour apatola wael tatipat nehe Pour out the bucketful of water. See: tatolan

patoti v. to bring a bride to her husband’s clan home, a ceremony of the wedding rituals

patula v. to butt, to ram with horns pipi inaru lua rupatula luma Two goats were ramming each other with their horns.

patuluk v. 1) to set something or someone ashore sipatuluk a'u lau hait They set me ashore on the beach. 2) to set something down.

apatuluk ai sina mani Let down that piece of wood (from the storage area in the rafters).

patume v. to be extremely infected and swollen due to a wound or scratch (of hands or feet) aini apatume kula aripa te'a botol huti Her foot is puffed up because she cut it on a shard of broken glass.

patuse v. 1) to break out, to burst open 2) to spatter upward, to gush

pau See: balamu pau

pau- n. flower (blossom, especially of fruiting trees, not decorative plants) balamu a pauru lepu The mango trees have many blossoms.

pa'uek v. to do something in excess because of frustration with repeated requests (e.g., after repeated requests for rice, one becomes so upset with the person requesting it that one fills the person’s plate to excess) oli pa'uek waku a'u Don’t pout at me. See: take uek

pauhehe- v. 1) to bend oneself low out of respect 2) to humble oneself

pauhehe diri; to act humble despite one’s achievements or rank

pauhia v. 1) to use something completely 2) to sacrifice something valuable ipauhia napukalawan te'a ikeu ndete maka She sacrificed her clove (groves) to make the hajj.

pauhia- v. to have a miscarriage pauhias salalu They always have miscarriages.

pauk v. to scrape (bamboo, rattan) in order to smooth the exterior imi pauk hahu wala? Are you scraping the fish trap lathes smooth?

paukolog v. to be noisy See: paikolog

pa'ule v. to be maggot-ridden (of spoiled food)

pauleli v. to sell

paulisik v. dusty

paunosok- v. dirty malo'a ndete amapake a paunosokeru When we went up there, our clothes were dirty. mapake paunosok lutukere e There are many of our dirty clothes.

pa'uta-uta- v. to be messy, to be a poor housekeeper pa'uta-uta' a'ena wahata kahia You look a mess, like an old woman past caring.

pautolik v. to drive away, to expell Usage: derog.

pawa'e v. 1) to chuckle and gurgle (of sleeping infants) 2) to work slowly and inefficiently Usage: derog.

pawahata v. to act inappropriately like an elder (of a young woman)

pawal n. temporary washstrakes (usually of sago palm stem) attached to the gunwales of an outrigger (from fore to aft struts) to protect the cargo in heavy seas

pawala v. 1) to slice or divide lengthwise (e.g., tubers, bamboo) 2) to make a fish trap (comprising many lengthwise laths)

pawalu v. to temporarily haunt (but not usually with malign intentions), said of the spirits of recently dead relatives that return home; they speak or make bird noises and appear as faint images. ipawalu He has returned to haunt (us).

pawaluk- v. to be worn thin (of old cloth and clothes)

pawa'u v. 1) to divide something 2) to quarter a fish lengthwise 3) to pry out a portion of coconut flesh from the shell

payong From: Mly. n. umbrella

pe'a adv. marker of past events, already sikawin pe'a They’re (already) married. sipakelek naluma pe'a, sita'ene (After) they erected the framework of his house, they roofed it.
pe'a-  

pe'a pa certainly, already  
pe'a- v. to be finished kue sinar u ata a pe'aru  
Four slices of cake are finished. sipakelekel  
naluma hulan pe'a yang ada naluma  
pe'ane They erected the frame of his house  
two months ago; now it's finished. See:  
pakape'a  
pe'a-pe'a- v. all included, the complete  
amount ripukalawan lopo pe'a-pe'aru ta  
bisa siilaru All their clove is wet and they  
can't dry it in the sun.  
pape'a- v. to be inclusive, to be included meme  
ha: si imi pape'a'i Uncle Ha, you and your  
family, you, all of you.  
pehe- v. tired, exhausted pehe'u I'm tired  
pheetai- v. lazy, careless  
pehu v. 1) to smoke (of fires) sihutu unal nala au  
apehu They rubbed bamboo till the fire  
smoldered (began to ignite), 2) to blow hard  
(of winds). salatatang apezhu The south wind  
is really smoking, i.e., blowing so hard a  
constant haze arises from the whitecapped  
sea.  
pehu- n. smoke au pehun the fire's smoke  
pei v. to wait pei muhu sa Wait a little bit See:  
appei  
pei See: kula pei, wale pei  
peka  
i'a peka n. k.o. fish, tuna [Perciformes]  
peka-peka n. makeshift fence, ramshackle  
barrier  
peku- v. thoroughly burnt motor a lua pekuru  
Two motorboats were thoroughly burnt by  
fire.  
pel From: Du. n. pill. pel hahosot asthma pills  
pela, From: (Skt.? Mly.?) n. a traditional alliance  
between two villages (usually strengthened  
by constraints on intermarriage and semi-  
obligatory donations of produce)  
pela, See: masa pela  
pela- v. to suffer contusions and internal injuries.  
masakalat mani siha'uni tena pelan  
They beat that molester to a pulp.  
pele, n. a ceremonial mani for the Kalau clan  
pele, n. the timbers that support the attic storage  
space  
pele uku; the timbers that rest on the top of  
the frame of a wall to support roof rafters  
pele, v. 1) to obstruct ite loke take tanei risuka  

petu  
sipelera We want to work (but) they  
obstruct us. 2) to block (the path of). oli  
pele lahan oli Don't block the path.  
pele-ole v. to obstruct continually taha bole  
sipele-pelen They are not allowed to block  
it. See: patapele;watapele  
pelem From: Du. n. 1) film, movie 2) cinematic  
theater, movie house  
pel-ele, n. dragonfly [Odonata]  
pel-eole,  
i'a pel-e-ele n. k.o. fish, deep sea flute mouth  
[Fistularia villosa Klunzinger]  
penu v. to be at the peak (of the tide) seket masu  
apenu It's nearly the peak of high tide  
penu- v. to be almost completely full (of liquids  
or other noncountable materials) salau  
penu The jar is nearly full (of water).  
ilu- mata penune; to be depressed (i.e. have a  
whelming chest) iluku mata penune I'm  
depressed.  
pep From: Du. n. pipe (for plumbing) ipana'a  
pep hataru telu a He stole three lengths of  
pipe.  
percis From: Du. n. flashlight bulb  
pese v. 1) to rub, to massage. 2) to squeeze (to see  
if a fruit is ripe) See: lamesek  
pesi n. a title for the rank above ama or tamaela  
pesi hatu mena; the chief coordinator (from  
the Eli clan) for adat undertakings  
pesi nusa; the chief coordinator (from the Eli  
clan) of village administration, especially in  
the absence of the village head  
pesta From: Po. n. party, festive gathering  
— v. to participate in a party kalu upesta  
loiken if I partied with these (shoes). Usage:  
sl.  
pet halia See: petalip  
peta n. day (a contracted form of petu a) peta telu  
se ana ko'il ye hena ratakesi For three days  
now, the village children have had diarrhea.  
petalia n. morning  
petalia rela-rela; early in the morning (i.e.  
dawn)  
petalua n. the day after tomorrow  
petalua se; the day before yesterday  
petalia See: petalia  
petu n. day. See: henapetu  
petu ila pn. when  
petu ilas adv. then (in the past)
petur

petu mata t  n. death commemorations, including a meal observed on the 3rd, 7th (or 9th), 40th, 100th, and 365th day after a death

petu mu'ut a  adv. some time ago

petur See: lawa petur

pe'u  v. 1) to put down, to place. ape'un nehe Put it down. 2) to put ashore (cargo and passengers). ami mapē'u loke maeu ndete We unloaded our cargo and set off toward there.

pi 1  conj. or. akeu pi taha Are you going or not? bae asilulu a pi hitu a pi whether they are Asilulans or Hituans.

pi 2  part. 1) emphatic particle e'e pi Is that so? 2) particle indicating uncertainty, perhaps ipanohokeni lete loke sihunun pi He hid her in the mountains. Maybe they wanted to kill her.

pia  From: Mly (Hindi) n. rupiah. pia mata utun 100 rupiah

piara  From: Mly. (Skt.) v. 1) to take care of, to provide for 2) to foster (in kinship terms)

bapa piara  foster father

piarat  n. 1) provisions, food supplies 2) funds necessary to support another, maintenance costs (for one's wife and children)

pikal  From: Mly.? n. plate, crockery

pikal ana; saucer, cake plate

pika dudang  metallic plate.

pika sasi  salt-cellar

pikal hu'i  an empty, just used, still dirty plate

pikal huti 1) a shard of plate or crockery 2) k.o. insect, the cricket (said to have a small piece of wood between the body and the head) [Gryllidae]

pikal tanata  plate rack

pikir  From: Ar. v. to think, to consider

pila  v. to trim (areca) by slicing off slivers

piluk-  v. to be bent ihaha eki tena pilukeni She carried Eki till she was bent over.

piluk hihi-  v. to grimace (in anger or distaste) by extending the lips oli apiluk hihim te'a a'u sabentar uha'u'a Don't make faces at me or I'll hit you.

pilumahe  v. 1) to be weak and exhausted 2) to be bendable (of half-sliced bamboo)

piláng  From: Mly. v. to slap

pilár  From: Du. n. ornamental pillar, often marking village boundaries

pi'o-  n. 1) great-grandparent 2) great-grandchild

pi'o- pa'o-; descendants pi'o- pa'o- imanití He has children and grandchildren, but he still acts as immature as a lovesick teenager.

pipi  From: Makassarese. n. 1) goat [Capra sp.] 2) pig [Suidae], only in the taboo language used at the site of Asilulu's old village

piral  See: i'a ma'a piral

piri  v. to whelm wael apiri The water is rising (from heavy rain).

piri-  v. to be overwhelmed by flooding waters waisolek wael tena ami pirima The water poured in till we were overwhelmed.

pirkan  From: Du. v. quadrilateral, rectangular

piruk hihi  v. to frown, to distort the lips

pisal  See: kapisat; wakapisak-

pise  From: Po (?). n. money pise ila How much does it cost?

pita pita  i'a pita pita  n. k.o. fish, including toadfish [Spheroides sp.], toado [Arothron sp.], and toby [Canthigaster sp.]

po  part. emphatic particle taha po Certainly not! pe'a po certainly, already taha mahala sa-sa po We didn't bring anything at all.

poci  From: Du. n. teapot

podowakang  From: Makassarese n. a two-masted Mandarasee trading sloop.

po'e  v. 1) to lie, to deceive ipo'e'u He lied to me. 2) to joke See: kaspōet

po'e po'e  v. 1) to make jokes repeatedly 2) to fool around 3) to deceive someone

poi  v. to scatter live bait on the surface of the sea

pok pok  exp. sound of a boat engine

pola  v. to cause a violent toxic reaction, especially on the skin (of certain plants and animals) waen apola Its sap causes blistering. See: kapolat

pole 1  n. a long-leaved, short, pandanuslike plant with white flowers, planted near houses because its fragrance is said to discourage termites [Crinum asiaticum L.]

pole 2  See: hatu pole

polil  n. an empty, scraped-out sago trunk

polisi  See: pulisi

polo  v. to ring (make cuts around) the trunk of a tree (to kill it)
polo
v. 1) to lower (bombs, nets, weights) in water sipolo hatu nehe te'a atin-atin They let down stones as weights. 2) to sink something sihahan lau sipoloni They hauled him to the sea and drowned him (sunk him).

polon  n. tattoo

pompa  From: Po. n. pump
— v. to pump (a pressure lantern, a tire pump)

pondo  From: Mly. n. small shop or stand

popa  v. 1) to oscillate (with an implanted stick) sipopa huel no lili mani anusu They enlarged the hole (with a stick) so the post would go in. 2) to shake someone to awaken that person ipopa'u tapi a'u rehek'u salalu He shook me, but I continued to sleep soundly.

popo  v. to twist (a feather) in the nostril or ear canal

popok  v. to cause a hole sipopok motor waka tena amolo They put a hole in the boat's hull, and it sank.

papopol  n. pointed metal tool used to burn holes in wood

poporian  n. k.o. bitter gourd "Momordica charantia L."

popowaka  See: nyia popowaka

poriaka  See: asu poriaka

porna  From: Ar? Po? n. k.o. large oven, especially used for baking makea cakes.

poro  v. yellow

paporon  n. roe, fish eggs

porol  n. pus

poro wae  v. not viscous, watery uta nde aporo wae This vegetable dish has a thin sauce.

porok wakaru  n. an intermediate stage in the growth of the clove bud; the bud is yellowish and can be picked.

portugis  From: Du. Portugal, Portuguese

posi-  v. to slip inadvertently from a place walet posin The rope slipped. seman nahaheket letemena posin The fastening on the front of the outrigger fell off.

poso  From: Mly. n. 1) taboo, including totemic food taboos nurili a riposo weu The Nuriili clan's taboo food is shark. 2) a personal dislike

posok-  v. swollen due to a shortage of vitamins

potapotan  n. small but closely spaced waves See: tetepota

poto  From: Du. n. 1) photograph 2) camera

potong1  From: Mly. v. take a shortcut (through)

potong2  See: gargaji potong

potong-potong  From: Mly. n. cutting board

pou1  v. salted and dried (e.g., fish, meat) i'a pou salted fish

pou2  v. 1) to bark (of dogs) 2) to deny another's statements by making barking noise, to yap at someone in very heated quarrels imi ipou mibasudara pa kula Why did you yap at your relatives? 3) to be angry and shout at someone

pou  part. 1) yes, response to one's name, especially if called by an elder 2) What did you say? (a respectful response to a half-heard statement)

pua-1  n. the main stem that supports several stems of coconut or lansa fruits, the peduncle

pua-2  v. to fall out before its time (of people's hair, fruits)

pua-pua-  v. 1) to fall out repeatedly 2) to bald (rapidly)

puadi  From: Mly. (Tamil) n. the platform or dais upon which newlyweds sit in state

pual  i'a pual  n. k.o. small, white fish

i'a pua manggi-manggi  n. k.o. fish found near mangrove roots

puasa  From: Skt. n. the fast, fasting
— n. the Muslim fasting month
— v. to observe the fast, to fast sipuasa sile'e They maintained their fast. (They fasted; they endured.)

pu'e  n. monitor lizard "Varanus indicus Dand."

pu'e la'l  n. k.o. lizard with a crest on its back, perhaps "Lophura amboinensis L."

puh pah  exp. sound of repeated blowing (especially on a surface of water)

puhu  v. to defecate unexpectedly

puhu-puhu-  v. to suffer an intestinal disorder that causes repeated minor bowel movements

puhu-  v. worn so thin it is easily ripped (of cloth)

puhu paha  exp. sound of sandals shuffling on the ground

puin  See: wae puin
pui-pui

pui-pui, n. 1) harmonica 2) referee’s whistle
pui-pui; See: lawa pui-pui
puk exp. 1) sound of a punch on a soft part of the body 2) sound of a distant gunshot
puk pak exp. sound of fist fighting
puka; From: Mly. n. 1) the first day of the tenth month of the Islamic calendar (hula puka), marking the end of fasting month. 2) the meal that ends each day’s fast in ninth month (hula puasa)
puka ana; the seventh day of the ninth month celebrated in certain villages, especially Latu
papukat n. food (e.g., cakes, savories) prepared for the meal that ends the fast
puka;
  i’a puka n. k.o. fish, including blue-spotted trevally [Caranx bucculentus Alleyne and Macleay] and lowly trevally [C.ignobilis Forskal]
puka- v. rotten, decrepit
pukalawan From: Mly., Skt. n. the clove tree [Syzygium aromaticum Merr. and Perry] and its dried buds, commercial clove
pukalawa bara n. k.o. wild clove with very large buds
pukalawa gintang; k.o. clove with very small buds, the size of cumin
pukalawa manesat n. the traditional k.o. clove
pukalawa puti n. k.o. clove with whitish buds
pukalawa raja n. k.o. clove with rather large buds
pukalawa rau n. k.o. clove with reddish buds
pukalawa sansibár n. k.o. clove, purportedly from Zanzibar
pukanawa- v. 1) to die by suffocation ilamoko
  uan te’a karanulu nala pukanawan He pressed her face to a pillow till she suffocated. 2) to lose all of one’s breath
situhu tena pukanawasi They dived till they were completely out of breath. 3) to suffer a child’s disease characterized by suffocation
pukut n. 1) the roof ridgecover 2) a miniature, wall-less house used as receptacles for hex charms in groves and gardens
pula-pula
  i’a pula-pula n. k.o. very small blue and white fish
pul PUBLIC

pule See: hahu pule
pulek v. 1) to fasten and plait the basic laths and frame of a fish trap 2) to twist
pulek uen: to resume a topic of discussion or dispute sipulek uen te’a kumen They are resuming their quarrel about land
pulen n. the nipa palm [Nypa fructicans Burm.]
puli
  i’a puli n. k.o. fish, red and white with yellow tail
  i’a puli ai n. k.o. fish, black-banded kingfish [Seriolina nigrofasciata Ruppell]
  i’a puli ai lau ha ha n. k.o. fish, banded trumpeter [Euteropon theraps Cuvier]
  i’a puli asa n. k.o. small reddish fish
  i’a puli kalu porot n. k.o. yellow-tailed fish
  i’a puli lapale n. k.o. striped, red fish
  i’a puli puti n. k.o. large white fish, black-tipped fusilier [Caesio chryszozonus Cuvier]
  i’a puli talahul n. k.o. bluish fish
  i’a puli tuni n. k.o. pink fish with a blue back and yellow stripe halfway down the back
pulisi From: Du. n. police
pulut See: ala pulut
puna v. 1) to make 2) to do Usage: arch. See: punau, una
punau v. to cook
punu
  i’a punu n. k.o. fish, including parrotfish [Scarus sp.] and tuskfish [Choerodon sp.]
  i’a punu bandera n. k.o. fish, harlequin tuskfish [Lienardella fasciatus Gunther]
  i’a punu malat n. k.o. fish, Blue tuskfish [Choerodon albigena DeVis]
  i’a punu raat n. k.o. fish, venus tuskfish [Choerodon venustus Devis]
punun v. jagged and dull (of a blade)
pur From: Du. n. lining (of a skirt)
pura-pura n. k.o. sweet snack made of boiled, sliced tubers, mixed with palm sugar and grated coconut
pura-pura mari hatu; a similar sweet snack made of boiled mari seeds, not tubers
pure- v. 1) crispy (of chips or deep-fried fish) 2) crumbly and rotten (of the interior of wooden planks, beams)
pusi v. 1) to wring out. ipusi pake a He’s wringing out the clothes. See: ma’usi 2) to

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pusu
squeeze between the fingers (especially limes)
pusik v. to squeeze out the contents (of a lime, a tube, a boiled bean) amán ipusik odol te'a sikat Aman squeezed toothpaste onto a toothbrush. pusik siahu telu squeeze out the contents of a small tuber

pusu, n. ginger [Zingiber officinale Rosc.]
pusu putit; k.o. ginger [Z. officinale var. amarum]
pusu raut; k.o. ginger [Z. officinale var. rubens Makino]
pusu-pusu n. k.o. spice, sweet basil [Ocimum basilicum L.]
pusu-pusu koman n. k.o. plant, holy basil [Ocimum sanctum L.]
pusu, v. 1) to be spicy apunau tapi mukamanan ta rupusu You cook but your food isn’t spicy. 2) to be fidgety and restless, to be hyperactive, especially of children ana ko’il nde sipusu taha lau pikal mani lekan These children are restless; it won’t be long before the plate breaks.
papusut n. 1) spicy food, including peppermint candies as well as curries 2) an overactive child
puta-, v. 1) to be crushed thoroughly hatu inan mani anepek gardús tena putan That rock pressed against a cardboard box until it thoroughly crushed it. See: kaputak 2) to be berated thoroughly, to be reprimanded severely silepa te’a putani They reprimanded her severely. 3) to be rotten rimayat se puta pe’aru Their corpses had already become rotten.

puti,
i’a puti n. k.o. fish, black pomfret [Parastromateus niger Bloch]
i’a puti hata marolo k.o. fish, magpie morwong [Cheilodactylus gibbosus Richardson]
i’a puti hatu nalut k.o. fish, red morwong [Cheilodactylus fuscus Castelnau]

i’a puti kalu nalut k.o. fish, barred face spinecheek [Scolopsis temporalis Cuvier]
i’a puti koli bongko k.o. fish, snapper [Chrysophrys auratus Bloch and Schneider]
i’a puti lai k.o. fish, little tuna [Euthynnus alletteratus affinis Cantor]
i’a puti lauhaha k.o. fish, bream [Acanthopagrus australis Gunther]
i’a puti mata hatu elak k.o. fish, dotted rainbow fish [Stethojulis axillaris Quoy and Gaimard]
i’a puti momo k.o. fish, whiptail [Pentapodus setosus Valenciennes]
puti, v. 1) to be white. ai nala usan aputi The bark of the narra tree is whitish. 2) to be fair, pale
puti arita; n. (the time when) the morning star rises
puti a ulururo n. the edge of the sea, i.e., the farthest reach of low-tide — adv. very fast ilawa na hali puti She ran east very fast.
papustin n. roe, fish eggs
putit; See: tehut putit
puti; See: ai puti a
putu v. 1) to feel hot to the touch ala aputu sala The rice is still hot. 2) to have a fever ipitu pe’a upakeleken After the fever had passed, I stood him up.
— n. heat nike pasa elak jai ite rasa putu It was very sunny just now so we felt hot. See: pakaputu
putu- v. to sense heat putu aiku My foot feels warm (said when standing on hot metal sheets). a’u limaku putune My hand feels hot (near a fire).
putulata- v. to break into a sweat mani pe’a putulatani After that, he broke into a sweat.
pu’un n. an edible fungus [Eumycophyta] See: kapapu’uk

R - r

-r pn. third-person plural, nonhuman, genitive pronoun, their turen huar mani ta ramateie Those durian fruits are not tasty.
ra- pn. first-person plural, inclusive, genitive marker, our ite rapake a pekuru Our clothes were destroyed by fire.
-ra pn. first-person plural, inclusive, experiencer pronoun, us, we sihatak te’ara
ra'a-ra'a-

siha'ura They were mad at us and beat us.
ra'a-ra'a- v. to be in a hurry and, thus, to do the work carelessly and incorrectly iha'u mantleu ra'a-ra'ani tena kohan She beat the eggs carelessly, and they spilled out.
rabun adv. frequently. akeu ndia kota rabun You go to Ambon frequently.
racong From: Mly. n. poison
raden From: Jv. n. title of nobility for men (in archaic stories only) raden abdurahman a male relative of Usman, the legendary founder of the Mahutele-Mahulau clan in 1381
ra'e
i'a ra'e n. k.o. fish
i'a ra'e koli bongko n. k.o. fish, red emperor [Lutjanus sebae Cuvier]
ra'ek v. very luxuriant and verdant (of plants that are too young to bear fruit but are exceptionally strong and well leaved) pukalawan lete ulat rura'ek The clove trees in the mountains are very verdant.
rahahela- v. to be listless (due to pregnancy)
rahahuhu v. slippery (of very dry soil)
raharike- v. a little deaf raharike'u I'm a little deaf
rahiki n. throbbing pain of an infected wound See: sahiki
rahu v. 1) to be over and above the expected, extra alope pise ka'u rahu You gave me too much money 2) to be unexpectedly present (e.g., after one's absence has been marked on a roster) ale rahu e You've been marked absent but here you are 3) to be inappropriately unmarried (of old spinsters and old bachelors)
rain See: hatu rain
rai-rai See: sai2
raja1 From: Skt. n. 1) village head 2) a term used in plant and animal nomenclature, usually signifying big pukalawa raja k.o. clove with large buds
raja2 i' a raja bau n. k.o. fish, many-lined sweetlips [Plectorrhynchus goldmanni] Bleeker
rajing From: Mly. n. perseverance, industriousness, assiduity
rajap From: Ar. See: hula rajap
rakalela v. to cause dizziness and sickness by excessive indulgence (of food and masticatories) hua rakalela'u The areca made me dizzy.
rakalela- v. 1) to be fed up, bored, exasperated a'u rakalela'u I'm fed up. rakalelasa te'a riguru They're bored with their teacher.
2) to be exhausted raka-raka adv. hurriedly a'u raka-raka weu ma'a te'a utanan I rushed here to get it.
raki- v. to be torn lapun mani rakin The shirt's torn. See: maraki
raki-raki- v. to be torn up, to be shredded rikameja raki-rakiru Their shirts were ripped and ragged
rakiki v. sharp (of a blade) See: parakiki
ral n. the strut holding the upper edge of the sail to the mast
rala1 n. 1) an orderly linear arrangement. pake ralar lua two rows of clothes 2) bunch (of bananas) kula rala a bunch of bananas
rala2 v. to flow wael arala ye ami mapukalawan ueru nala rumanu Water flowed at the base of the clove trees till they drifted away.
rala3 v. to be aggressive, to fight (of hens)
rala4 See: rala
ralakaka v. to cackle (of hens after laying eggs)
ralalatu n. a clan name
rale See: sale2
ralei n. spear
ralek- v. to be hungry Usage: only in the taboo language used in the deep forest rale-rale- v. to display features, to have characteristic details uan rale-raleli bena onco Her facial features are like Onco's.
ralulin See: lawa ralulun
ralulun See: lawa ralulun
ralun n. k.o. large fruit bat [Chiroptera]
ram1 numeral. nine Usage: game language
ram2 v. to plait (rattan)
rama lua adv. very late at night, 2:00 or 3:00 a.m.
rambutang From: Mly. n. k.o. fruit-bearing sapindaceous tree, the rambutan [Nepheleum lappaceum]
rame From: Mly. v. to be lively a'u panene hahitin arame I heard the gleefulness becoming lively.
rame'i- v. to be splashed (by rain) akubuku a rame'iru My books were spattered.
rampa From: Mly. n. spices, seasoning
rampe

rampe From: Mly. n. variety bunga rampe a mixture of several flowers and fragrant leaves distributed at ceremonial meals

ranak v. 1) to cling persistently (e.g., fruit that does not fall although others have) balamu hua aranak sala letet tetun A mango still clung to the tip of the branch. 2) to be firmly stuck in a high place (e.g., kites in trees, stranded boats) haka sina aranak lau ele A piece of a sailboat was stuck on the fish trap there. See: katanak; sanak

rani See: malaha rani
rante From: Mly. n. 1) chain, necklace 2) convict, former convict Usage: arch.

rarala v. to attack (of a hen when protecting her chicks)

rarenet See: rene
rarerul See: reru

rari v. 1) to poke. sirari nyia te'a to'an They poked the snake with a cane. 2) to stab, especially underhand, to thrust with a weapon

raripat n. 1) spines. 2) thorns (the piercing parts of the plant)

rarola v. 1) to be in position kalaku ararola The tray (meal) is laid out. selen ararola His neck is properly stiff (of infants whose neck muscles can support the head). 2) to be left behind (of things) usa'a oto makalaki kusailiha a rurarola lia asal I was in a rush to ride the bus; my things were left behind at the market.

raru v. 1) to point out, to indicate with the forefinger iraru nalalahani lau arumbai He pointed out his friend at sea in the boat. 2) to appoint, to give a position to siraru a'u te'a juragan They made me captain.

rasi From: Skt. n. sensation akubadan narasa ta matele I don't feel well. kisa rasa numani See for yourself how it feels.

rasu n. various k.o. melastoma plants with violet flowers, [Melastoma sp.]

rasu mahina; k.o. melastoma with small blossoms and sweet, edible fruit

rasu malana; k.o. melastoma with large blossoms but no edible fruit

ratak- v. 1) to come undone, to fall apart (of fastenings). nakahutu rataken Her hair came undone 2) to lose control of the bladder or intestinal muscles, to be incontinent, to have diarrhea. ratak ritalei a They lost control of their bladders. peta telu se ana ko'il ye hena ratakesi For three days now, the village children have had diarrhea. 3) full-blown (of an Afro-hairstyle) rais nahu'a ratakeru Rais' hair is full-blown.

rawak

i'a rau n. k.o. fish including coral trout [Plectropoma maculatum Bloch], coral cod [Cephalopholis miniatus Forskal], tomato rock cod [Cephalopholis sonnerati Valenciennes]

i'a rau alan mata n. k.o. fish, coronation trout [Variola louti Forskal]

i'a rau hatu ue n. k.o. fish, red and green dottyback [Pseudochromis novae hollandiae Steindachner]

i'a rau kaleke miten n. k.o. fish, footballer trout [Plectropoma maculatum Bloch]

i'a rau kalu wempel n. k.o. fish (unidentified)

i'a rau koli bongko n. k.o. fish, barramundi cod [Cromileptes altivelis Valenciennes]

i'a rau lai kopo n. k.o. fish, estuary rock cod [Epinephelus tauvina Forskal]

i'a rau lau haha n. k.o. large red fish found in the deep sea

rau2 n. a term of address and reference for one's spouse's siblings or cousins

rau3 v. red, pink, light brown pastêl mulin arau pe'a The fritter's crust has turned a nice brown aruli mukata raut Put on your red pants.

rau rau v. very young (i.e., still reddish, of infants)

rau1 See: ai rau

rawa adv. tomorrow

rawa petu lua; tomorrow or the next day

rawa te'a rawa; indefinitely, day after day (e.g. put something off)

rawa'an

i'a rawa'an n. k.o. fish including narrow-banded sergeant major [Abudefduf bengalensis Bloch], six-banded sergeant major [A.coelentina Cuvier].

rawak v. clear and cloudless nike petalia se anin akeu ite taha kame'e sasa: ye lohor ulan re'eken ite kame'e rawak This morning it
raya'e-
was windy, and we couldn't see anything.
At noon the rain abated, and we could see clearly.
rawa-rawak  n. very early the next morning.
raya'e-  v. to be bored
re'a-  v. 1) dizzy and vomiting due to toxins.
   ikanu lawa mamatak lau sial tena re'ani
   She ate raw mollusks at the Sial Cape and
   became violently sick. 2) seasick
rebang  n. the rope along the edge of the sail to
   which the ring fasteners are attached
re'ek-  v. 1) to abate (of violent illnesses, temper
   tantrums, the wind, the rain) 2) to coagulate
   (of blood in severe wounds) nalala rukeu
   tapi se re'ekene  Her blood was pouring out,
   but it's coagulating now
re'e-re'e-  v. not crisp but not too soft (of cooked
   vegetables)
rehek-  v. to sleep soundly ipopa'u tapi rehek'u
   salalu  She shook me, but I continued to
   sleep soundly.
reka-reka  n. 1) k.o. fern [Filicinaceae] worn by
   outsiders to avoid the wrath of ancestral
   spirits 2) k.o. asparagus [Asparagus
   racemosus] Willd.
reka-reka malaha  n. k.o. very fine fern similar
   to reka-reka
rekeng  From: Du. v. to enumerate, to count
reketia-  n. satiation. a'u reketiaku  I'm full
reku-reku  v. hard and chewy (of overripe tubers)
rela-
   rela asa-  n. 1) to suffer an irritation in the
   throat (from too much salt) 2) to feel
   disgusted
   rela-rela-  v. to bear very fine lines or fissures.
   pikal huke le rela-relane  This plate has
   very fine flaws.
relet  n. wasp [Hymenoptera]
   rele koho  k.o. large, aggressive wasp
   rele kumen  k.o. wasp that nests on the ground
   rele miten  k.o. aggressive wasp ant
   rele porol  k.o. small, yellow wasp that nests in
   houses
rema-rema  adv. precisely (in the middle)
reme-reme-  v. to be confused or mentally
deficient
remu  n. k.o. small, edible ridge fungus
   [Eumycophyto] usually found on mango
   wood
renal
   ai renal  n. k.o. large tree yielding a
   lightweight timber suitable for household
   tools; the tree causes a toxic reaction in
   some persons
rene  v. 1) to itch. a'u koliku arene kakine  My
   back itches; scratch it. 2) to cause an itchy
   reaction i'an mani arene  That fish will
   make your throat itch.
rarenet  n. 1) an itchy blotch on the skin 2) an
   itchy spot 3) various k.o. jelly fish
   [Scyphozoa]
renel  v. of the first degree (in kin relationships)
   marea renel  first cousins leku renel  a
   sibling with the same mother and father
rera  n. dandruff
rerel  n. k.o. very fine pandanus that yields small,
   edible red fruits
rerel ma'asi  k.o. very fragrant pandanus with
   long, inedible fruits
reru  v. to carry on one's head
rarerul  n. a coiled piece of cloth placed on the
   head to support and underlay burdens
   borne on the head
resu-  v. to be dull (of a pointed instrument)
reta  n. a great commotion, a panicked shouting
   and wailing nike le barét ihunu le ite
   lumatau maket samata leke pe'a reta "It
   won't be much longer! The RMS soldiers
   will kill us all, the whole clan"; with that,
   a great commotion (broke out)
retak  v. to wake someone up
retak-  v. to arise, to awaken a'u retak'u  I woke up
rete  v. sharply inclined (of a canyon wall) loke
   malekasi tapi wae lale elak rete  We
   wanted to follow them, but there was a
   steep ravine.
retu  See: liamata retu
   retuk-  v. to have rammed into something
   kapal retuken  The ship went aground.
   uluku retuken  I hit my head (on a door
   frame). sihatu retuk barét a  They said the
   RMS soldiers had forced their way in.
reul  n. k.o. fish, great flying fish [Cypselurus
   melanocercus] Ogilby]
ri-  pn. third-person plural, human, genitive
   pronoun, their rihatua' kakokaru  Their
   hearts are hollow (they are hypocrites).
ria-
   v. to burst (of boils)
ri'a-  v. to split open ulat ri'ane The volcano erupted (split) ri'a kumen The earth fissured (due to an earthquake).

rialale-  v. 1) to examine very carefully 2) to pay close attention to, especially one's work or life goals 3) to be industrious rialaleni He's industrious.

ribu  From: Mly. adv. very many ana ko'il sila'i ribu Hoards of children arrived.

rika-  v. 1) to become swollen due to soaking in water (e.g., tea leaves, crackers) lema ial a isiru te'a wael putu-putu no rikaru Soak the kanari nuts in hot water so they'll soften and swell. 2) to be overexposed to water ananu-nanu nala rika'a You have been swimming around so much which you are really and exhausted that you are really and exhausted.

riketia-  n. satiation

rilit,  n. k.o. small, red parrot

rilit,  See: malu'a rilit

rimla:  adv. very late at night (2:00 or 3:00 a.m.)

rimula:  adv. very late at night (2:00 or 3:00 a.m.)

rina  v. to shine brightly See: sinat

arina-rina v. 1) to shine continually 2) to have a sheen, to glimmer, to be lustrous

rinat  n. shaft of light kame' e rinat a anaru to see stars (i.e., see small shafts of light because of a blow to the head)

ririmoni  n. k.o. fragrant pandanus used in cooking compotes, cakes, and other dishes

risal  See: sisal

risi-  v. 1) to be scratched a'u manahu te'a hatu

risiu I fell on a stone and was scratched. 2) to be peeling (skin) See: waaisisile

riti-riti  v. to drip repeatedly, to ooze with drops

balamu a aperu tena waeru riti-riti The mangoes were so ripe that their juices oozed out in droplets.

roak-  v. to collapse su'un ai roaken anepe te'a ami maluma The breadfruit tree collapsed and crushed our house.

ro'an  n. raft Usage: arch.

robo  From: Ar. n. Wednesday

roha  See: ulu kisi roha

rohu-  v. to be blocked, to be covered over lalan numani rohune te'a kamulen apal That path is choked up with kamulen apal shrubs.

roka  v. crammed every which way, packed haphazardly (e.g., clothes, cargo in shipholds) kanahuk pake kaka'iya oli roka Put the clothes in carefully; otherwise it will be crammed.

rokak-  v. fully packed kas ha lau rokaken That armoire is full.

roko  From: Mly. n. cigarette

roko taiti; cigarette ashes

rolak  n. house foundation

role-  v. to be confused and disoriented

rolok  v. 1) to spin something, to rotate something.

amalepa-lepa anusu sole mata aroloken Our dugout entered a whirlpool that spun it around. See: arolok 2) to tell a lie to someone nurai irolok a'u Last night he lied to me. See: kaitolok; marolo; waitolo

rolu  v. to claim something or someone in restitution for ridicule or killing (of the spirit of dead animals or persons) pipi aroluni The (spirit of the dead) goat claimed him as restitution (and so he died too).

roma  v. to feel the first twinges of an ache. sini

rikoli a uruma Their backs began to ache.

rompong  From: Mly. n. k.o. floating fish trap

romu

i'a romu  n. k.o. fish, small tuna [Scombridae]

ron  From: Du. v. to encircle

ronggeng  From: Mly. n. k.o. traditional dance, said to be of Javanese origin, danced by the Mahulate clan

—  v. to dance such a dance rawa

sironggeng They will dance the ronggeng tomorrow.

ronta  From: Po. v. to take a walk

ronta-ronta  v. to stroll aimlessly

ro'o-  v. to collapse (of things arranged by people).

akubuku ro'oru My books collapsed in a heap.

ropol  v. 1) to strike (especially in exaggerated threats) sabentar uropol ana mani In a minute, I'll beat that child. 2) to strike the time arlosi aropol The clock sounded its alarm (struck the hour).
roro
n. post (for fences)

rosi
From: Du. See: bunga rosi

roti
From: Hindi. n. bread, cakes, cookies, crackers

roti kalong
n. brass knuckles (usually of cast tin)

roti kua:
strips of plain crepes served with a
meat gravy, a favorite meal at wedding ceremonies

roto-
v. to be perforated

salau kamenat numani roton
That old vessel has a hole in it.

ru-
vm. third-person plural, nonhuman, verb marker

hahu rukanu la: wasi
The pigs are eating in the forest.

-ru
pn. 1) third-person plural, nonhuman, genitive marker, their anaru their offspring
2) third-person plural, nonhuman, experiencer pronoun, they, them

ite lusiru
We peel them.

rua
adv. 1) with vigor
rai ndau rua
Paddle seaward vigorously. 2) excessively

inu-u-nu`u ruia
He grumbles a lot

a siaru taha ruan
Old men don't eat much.

rugia
From: Skt. v. to suffer a financial loss

i'an mani upailelin leke helin we lehu jaji
urugi
I sold the fish below price, so I lost money.

ruhu-ruhu
adv. very deep and gleaming (of the colors black and red)
imite ruhu-ruhu
She had a gleaming, black complexion.

ru'i
v. 1) to leak (of clay vessels, pans, pails)
gindi helu nde le arui hu
Even this new water vessel leaks. 2) to seep or to drip in

wael aru'i
The water drips (into the cave).

ruja
From: Jv. n. a spicy fruit salad

rulu-
v. to suffer from leaking

nurali ami ruluma
Last night we had to put up with a leaky roof.

rumen
n. a planting mound, a heap of earth for planting tubers

rune
See: tawa rune

rupa
From: Skt. n. 1) appearance, visage

imite-mite narupa amoso
Although he's swarthy, he has a handsome face
2) shape, form

rura
n. a leaf package of conical shape, made hurriedly to contain small fruits, seeds, cakes, nails

rurenu-
v. to be excessive (of rude behavior)

rurenu'a
You've exceeded proper bounds.

rusu
See: susu

-s
pn. third-person plural, human, experiencer pronoun, them, they

uhau sini lua watali'is
I struck the two of them, and they fell sideward.

sa,
numeral
one
roko hua sa ma'a
Give me a cigarette.

sa-sa
n. something

It's nothing.

ami ta mahala sa-sa po
We didn't bring anything at all.

sa,
See: sala,

sa'a
v. 1) to ride or travel in a vehicle

masa'a
haka maeu ndau nusa
We took a sailboat to the islands. 2) to climb, ascend, go up

ira'a niwel ta irewa
He doesn't know how to climb a coconut palm.

sa'a lia; to rape

sa'a klas; to advance a grade in school.

3) to rise

hulan ara'a
The moon is rising. ira'

halimuli no letemena ara'a
He should ride in the stern so the bow will rise. See:

pakasa'a; pasa'ak

makasa'at
n. 1) one who climbs (clove trees, coconut palms)
2) passenger

sa'alu
n. a natural barrier just below the sea surface, especially of coral reefs

sabang
From: Mly. v. every

sabantar
From: Mly. adv. in a moment, shortly

sabar
From: Ar. v. to be patient

ite sabar kula
mau-mau muhu sa sila'i
Let's be patient because in a little while they'll get here.

sabel
From: Ar. See: kacang sabel

sabentar
See: sabantar

sablá
From: Mly. n. area, whereabouts
arue sablá pa
Where is it located?

sabong
From: Po. n. soap

sabua
From: Mly. n. a temporary shelter (e.g., for cooperative work, a party)

sabáp
From: Ar. conj. because

— n. cause, reason.

ilope nasabáp tapi a'u

ta parcai
He gave his reason, but I didn't
sadeká

believe it.
sadeká From: Ar. n. alms
— v. to give alms
sadía From: Skt. v. to prepare something alasadia
muhaka ite loke sai Get your outrigger ready; we want to start paddling.
sa'et n. k.o. fern [Gleichenia linearis]
sagu luhu From: Mly.
i'a sagu luhu n. k.o. fish, sharp-nosed wrasse
[Chelido inermis Forskal]
saguero From: Mly. n. palm wine, especially the
fermented sap of the arenga palm
sa'ah n. serving bowl
sa'ah puti n. k.o. large, white ceramic bowl,
especially that used in certain ceremonies
sa'ah v. to reply when called
sa'ah hehe v. to walk with a limp
sa'ah'an n. the sheath of the sago palm
sa'ah'aa nunut n. that part of the sago trough
comprised of the first trough and the
attached filter
sa'hábán From: Ar. See: hula sahábán
sa'hadat From: Ar. n. the Islamic confession of
faith acknowledging the unity and reality of
God and the prophethood of Mohammed.
sa'hahúut n. a cover
sa'haka v. to slap. hatu'ani aputu nala irahaka
hihin She was upset to the point that she
slapped him.
sa'haka-lima- v. to clap usahaka limaku te'a
nalagu I clapped my hands to her song.
sahane te v. 1) to be startled (so that the body
jerks involuntarily) 2) to flinch (from pain)
sahara n. wooden box for cargo
sahe v. to buy oli arapa-rapa arahe muna'a
kisa'a Don't beg all the time; go buy your
own. See: pasanahe; sanahel
sahi n. strake permanently fitted into each side
of a hewn dugout base to increase the
height of a boat
sahiki v. 1) to make a swift, pinching gesture
2) to snap one's fingers (often noislessly)
a'u sahiki limaku I snapped my fingers (to
indicate dislike or indifference). See:
wasahiki
sahole v. 1) to agree to ipasamaluk'u te'a usahe
na tapako tapi ta usahole He coaxed me to
buy his tobacco, but I didn't agree to do so.
2) to admit to

sahu v. 1) to go over a boundary 2) to cross water
a'u sahu (hele) wael elak I passed by
(crossed) the river. 3) to pass someone, to
pass by See: salahuk

sahukolan
i'a sahukolan n. k.o. fish, including six-banded
angelfish [Euphichis sempitrix Cuvier]
and blue angelfish [Pomacanthus
semicirculatus Cuvier]
sahu-sahu v. to splash a bit of water on (clothes)
by dipping from a basin.
sahut n. 1) dust 2) dusty cover on ground
sahu'u v. to cover up irahu'u dade nakamanan
te'a si'et She covered Dade's food with a flat
basket. sisahu'usi mani They covered
themselves then. See: sahahúut
sai, v. to paddle masai lau nusa We paddled
over to the islands.
sai, sai dati v. to become a member of a clan by
adoption (and, thereby, obtain rights to the
clan property)
rai-rai v. to move down a bit, to touch
downward. niwel unuru rai-rai te'a kumen
The coconut stems reached down to the
earth.
saik v. to move a little, to shift a little araik
nda: Move that way a little.
sa'í From: Ar. n. the duties to be performed
when making the hajj.
sa'íi See: walet sa'íi
saíkakul n. k.o. ginger [Zingiber aromaticum
Valeton], used for medicines and potions
sailain n. sand. See: pasalai

sailain isi
i'a sailain isi n. k.o. fish, including flounder
[Pseudorhombus sp.] and sole, especially
black sole [Achlyopa nigra Maclead]
i'a sailain isi hata nalut n. k.o. fish, tongue
sole [Cynoglossus sp.]
sailia n. 1) things, goods
sailia haka: a ceremony, part of the wedding
ritual during which the groom's family
gathers to contribute money toward the gifts
and cash given to the bride's family
2) cargo 3) possessions
sain pn. how much (of cost)
saiya From: Mly. excl. What? Usage: a respectful
answer upon hearing one's name called See:
sak

saya
sak From: Du. n. pocket
sakalate From: Du. (Nahuatl) n. k.o. tree, cacao [Theobroma cacao]
sakane: conj. lest
sake See: lihi sake
sakeke to carry something by pressing it between one's upper arm and ribs mahina helu
sisakekeni They walked with the bride arm in arm.
sakeke luma; to walk arm in arm.
saki v. to tear, to rip iraki nalapun te'a hahitin
She tore her blouse to use as hot pads. See: maraki; wasaki
sakiwen n. k.o. broom made from coconut frond stems
sakola See: skola
sakoli n. millipede [Diplopoda]
sakoli miten n. k.o. black millipede
sakoli raut n. k.o. reddish millipede
sakoli wael n. k.o. small millipede found near streams
saksi From: Skt. n witness
sakutu From: Mly. (Tamil) n. the Allied armed forces of the Pacific War
sala1 n. error ale musala You are wrong. See: watasala
sala-salan v. obscure, unclear (of vision)
sala2 n. k.o. shrub yielding a leaf that makes one itch [Fleurya interrupta (L.) Wight], used to invigorate one's skin
— v. to rub someone with the sala leaf
sala apal n. k.o. leaf used to invigorate infants who are late walkers
sala putit n. k.o. shrub with light green leaves
sala raut n. k.o. shrub with reddish leaves
sala3 n. k.o. palm and its fruit, salak [Zalacca edulis Reinw.]
sala4 v. to affix the bait to a hook
sasala hahu n. hook or crook used to draw fish out of a fish trap
sala5 adv. yet. motor nde nale husa: pe'a tapi
akeu sala The boat is ten years old, but it's still going. taha sala not yet. ta sieu sala
They haven't gone yet.
salabai See: arumbai muli salabai
salalahol
salalaho ai n. k.o. tree yielding a yellowish multipurpose timber

salatek
salahuk v. 1) to ford a river iralahuk wael He crossed the river 2) to cross over a rivulet or ditch 3) to step over an obstacle. 4) to skip a line (when reciting the Qur'an, a letter read aloud) ubaca amusurat usalahuk walan aisa I read your letter but I skipped a line.
salai n. broom
salai kori n. k.o. broom of split palm stem bound at one end
salai lapia; k.o. whiskbroom (of arenga palm fiber) used to clean the sago bread molds
salai nawa n. k.o. broom made of arenga palm fiber
— v. to sweep
salak From: Mly. See: nangga salak
salaka, n. silver Usage: arch.
salaka, v. 1) to grope, usually with sexual intentions iralaka te'a kalakaku He groped at my thigh. 2) to molest someone sexually
malana au le nasuka iralaka This man is a notorious molester of women.
salalen n. intestinal worm [Annelida]
salalolu hulan n. the first day of the third month of the Islamic calendar
salalu From: Mly. adv. 1) always, frequently 2) consistently petalia salalu every morning
salalulu See: hatu maun salalulu
salamahu See: li'u salamahu
salamaker From: Mly.? n. dried leaves sold commercially, the bitter decoctions of which are used to treat constipation
salamat From: Ar. n. sincere greetings, best wishes ami masapa salamat We expressed our warmest greetings.
— v. safe, free from troubles and danger
salamuli
salamuli ai n. k.o. tree yielding valuable buoyant reddish wood used for net floats
salamuli malana ai n. k.o. tree yielding nonbuoyant wood
salasa From: Ar. n. Tuesday
salatang From: Mly. n. the south compass point. salatang daya; the south southwest compass point
salatang manunggara; the south southeast compass point
salatek v. to stride over something, especially rivulets and ditches a'u lawa usalatek
anani le I ran over this child.
salau

salau  n. earthen jar (for storing water)
sale₁  pn. what nike akanu sale? What did you eat just now?
sale le; whatchamacallit
2) What! said in exasperation or anger sale a‘u heluke What? Me again? (Why me again?)
salele  pn. 1) what’s this 2) whatchamacallit

sale-sale

sale-sale pa; whatever kejadian sale-sale pa whatever circumstance

sale₂  v. to fall athwart something, to lean on something utala ai hua ma nehe arale te ai tehu miten ai la: I cut down a piece of timber, but it snagged on a tehu miten tree over there.
salekal  See: lawa salekal

salele  v. 1) to decorate a boat for festive occasions with coconut palm fronds placed all around it 2) to wear a scarf or a piece of cloth diagonally across the chest

salena  v. to render (oil)
sali  n. a paddle

sali hutun lau  k.o. paddle with a rhomboid-shaped blade
sali isi  the scapula bone
sali pakamulit  the steersman's paddle
sali sikota  k.o. paddle with a rectangular blade
sali tobelo  k.o. long-bladed, trapezoidal paddle
sali ulu  paddle handle

sali ehuk  v. to dress someone in coconut palm fronds and parade that person throughout the village, formerly a punishment for adultery Usage: arch. sisali ehuki nurali They paraded him around last night.
salihia  n. cloth. See: pasalihak

sali‘i  n. k.o. game in which kanari nuts are arranged on the ground and tossed for. Usage: arch.
saliku  v. to shoulder someone

salipopol

salipopol ai  n. k.o. tree, the leaves of which are used to wrap cold sago porridge
salipopo sulen ai  n. k.o. large tree yielding timber suitable for construction

salu  See: lihi salu

saluma  pn. some saluma sieu saluma situe Some went; others stayed.
sameru

sameru v. 1) to boil waha iramu a la malepak The old woman is slow to boil the rice. 2) to render (oil) See: pasameru See: panati samak

samumu v. 1) to cluster, to gather in crowds haji irulu leke nabasudara sisamumuni te'a sijarani The pilgrim returned (from Mecca), and his relatives gathered around him to pay their respects. 2) to swarm (of insects) lawa-lawa tai ruramu mangu jangeri mani Spider webs are swarming all over that window.

sana n. branch See: pasana

sanak v. 1) to lean one's folded arm on something 2) to place something up high usanak kukanjeng lete sanoli hada I put my key on the bed canopy. aranak sali lete hada Put the paddle up high. See: ranak

sanahel n. purchases See: pasanahel

sanama n. one's share See: pasama

sanapak n. one's stride — v. to stride aranapak malali-malali Stride quickly

sanasa n. a hand span — v. to measure with a hand span

sanaut n. 1) stitching 2) something stitched together (i.e., a wound)

sanduan n. a clan name

sane numeral. one, part of a purported old counting system but now used only in certain games and old poetry Usage: arch., children's language.

saneka n. the space between two people or objects sini lua risaneka between the two of them (i.e., in their intervening space)

sanelat n. 1) space between objects (e.g., gangway, the gap between books) 2) straits

sanepa n. a sling made with rope or the flexible outer skin of a coconut stem, especially used to knock down fruit — v. to use such a device to knock things down

sanepa n. the lower part of an outrigger's gunwales that rests on the strakes added to the dugout base of the boat

sangaja From: Mly. v. to joke, to play practical jokes

sanili n. 1) traditional meeting 2) the traditional governing body of the village comprising the ama, tamaela, and mosque functionaries

sanimu n. the household furnishings that a bride brings to her new residence (and that she takes back upon divorce)

sanisat n. a notch in a tree to facilitate climbing

sanohil n. state of unconsciousness (due to a fall, a fever) imanahu tarus sanohil te'an He fell and immediately lost consciousness.

sanolana hada n. bed canopy, a cloth covering erected about 1.5 m above a bed to keep off the dust and debris that fall from thatch Usage: arch.

sano't n. the timbers that form the top of a wall's wooden frame

sanopol n. matters dealing with sailing and trading for a living mansia sanopol person who makes his living by sailing and trading See: waktu sanopol

sanorol n. the plunger used in a bamboo pop-gun

sansibar See: pukalawa sansibar

santang From: Mly. n. coconut cream

santang muli n. coconut cream from the second straining

santang tema n. coconut cream made from the first straining

santá From: Mly. v. to jerk

sanusu n. one's fate, one's lot in life

sanusut n. 1) stake (for climbing plants) 2) skewer

sanang From: Mly. n. pleasure, preference ale musanang ye bena pi taha Are you glad to be in Asilulu or not?

sapa v. 1) to request, to ask for usapim asi muhu sa kula ami mana a pe'an I request some of your salt because ours is used up. gani irapani tapi papan ike'n ta Gani asked for her (as a wife) but her father refused. 2) to express something respectfully

sapa do'a; to say a prayer

sapa ma'ap; to ask for forgiveness, to apologize

sapa salamat; to extend one's greetings

sapa tarima kasi; to express gratitude See: pakasapa

sapa-sapa v. to solicit something repeatedly, to pester by begging over and over oli arapa-rapa arahe muna'a kisa'a Don't beg
sapa'il

all the time; buy your own.
sapa'il  n. rough spoon of coconut husk for scooping out soft coconut flesh

sapakuku  n. ring

sapalotu  n. k.o. children's game similar to jacks

sapar  From: Ar.  See: hula sapar

sapatan  n. 1) pandanus leaves sewn together into a small mat used as an umbrella 2) a sash of sewn pandanus arranged diagonally across the chest, purportedly worn by mountain people

sapelak  v. 1) to touch  oli rapelak'u akuwae

sopahian asu ye  Don't touch me; I've already performed the prayer ablutions.

2) to nudge gently

sapika  See: lai sapika

sapoi  v. to caress, to stroke another's skin or hair

anani irani la pa irapoini tena ipamalinani
His child was crying, so he caressed her until he succeeded in quieting her.

sapore  v. to twist sabentar usapore selem
In a minute I'll twist your neck. irapoke telepisi
lau baru bisa sipalahe He twisted the television (knobs) a long time before they could finally watch TV.

sapu  From: Ar. n. Saturday

sapuli  v. to twist something until it breaks off

sarane  See: sarani

sarani  From: Ar. n. 1) Christian, especially a Protestant

nusu sarani; become a Christian 2) Ambonese Christian

sarlinya  From: Mly.

i'a sarlinya  n. k.o. fish, pilchard [Sardinops neopilchardus Steindachner]

sarta  From: Skt. conj. at the same time, coinciding

— adv. exactly, precisely

sarune  From: Mly. (Persian)  See: bunga sarune

sasa  v. 1) to slice finely irasa utan te'a ipunau
She sliced the vegetables before cooking.

2) to rise partially (of the partially visible moon) hulan arasa The moon is about to rise.

sasate  n. k.o. fritter made of ground fish, coconut, and spices

sasawi  From: Mly. n. k.o. vegetable, the mustard green

sasenan  n. 1) male youths of marrying age

2) boyfriend

sasenan paranggang; a young man, somewhat too young to marry

sasenan matuan; a single man, past proper marrying age

sasenan a ribahageang; a gift of money paid by an outsider to the young men of a village when he marries a woman of that village

See: pasasenan

sasi  n. salt

sasi hatu  n. swollen glands below the jaw

sasi  From: Mly. v. to forbid the use or consumption of something for a certain period

— n. such a prohibition pala rumani sitalu

sasi te'aru They have placed a prohibition on the collection of fruits from those nutmeg trees.

sasila

i'a sasila  n. k.o. fish, including two-eyed cardinal fish [Gronovichtys atripes Ogilby], four-banded soldier fish [Apogon fasciatus Shaw] and [Rabora heteromorphia]

sasiri  From: Mly. n. k.o. very virulent and dangerous abscess

sasiri bara; k.o. abscess

sasiri kamu  n. temple (of the forehead)

sasiro  n. a fine sifter for sago (finer than the nanasa)

sasua  See: sua

satapik  n. title of the ama of the mamang and nurlli clans

satewen  From: Du. n. the vertical timber forming the framework of a boat's prow and stern

sau  v. to sew something, to stitch ta irau

akulapun sala She hasn't sewn my shirt yet. See: pasanau; sanaut

sau'u  v. to chop sago pith away from the trunk with a hoe-like tool kadirisi sisa'u lapia lete

taniwel Kadir and the others worked the sago at Taniwel.

sasa'ul n. hoe-like tool used for scraping sago

sahu'lu  v. to massage wahata ira'ulu namalana

halan The woman massaged her husband's shoulders.

saun  See: i'a neu ulu saun

sa'upad  n. box for hooks and other fishing gear

sa'upa  n. blue-spotted box fish [Ostracion
saur

*tuberculatus* L.

‘a sa’upa tulan *n.* longhorned cowfish

[Leuctria cornuta* L.*]
saur *From: Ar.* *n.* the predawn meal consumed during the Islamic fasting month

sawa *n.* the vast oceans, the deep sea

dawala, *v.* to clean a fish trap or ceiling with some long device (such as a broom)
sawalat *See: wala*
sawala, *See: sawawala hatu hui*
sawat *See: loi sawat*
sawelu *n.* termite [Isoptera]
saweta *v.* 1) to slap with the back of the hand
2) to strike, especially a child, with a brisk downward or sideward motion with a tool (a broom, towel)
saya *From: Mly.* *excl.* What? Yes, sir? *Usage:* a respectful answer upon hearing one’s name called

— *pn.* what. una saya What are you doing?

saya a; *What things?* (enumerate them)

se *part.* already, as a marker of past events. se ta amoso It is no longer beautiful. se ilageni He has disappeared. petalua se two days ago

sea

sea ai; k.o. very large tree yielding a lower-grade timber for house planks and sailboats

se’a *v.* 1) to corral fish in shallow water with palm fronds (in order to net them) 2) to hunt by surrounding prey (deer, boar), when hunting in a large group

sean *n.* k.o. white fungal skin disease, probably Tinea flava

sebi *v.* 1) to lever a boat in dry dock to raise it farther up the beach 2) to move something heavy with a lever

segon *From: Mly.* *n.* Vietnam. *Usage:* arch. in idioms only ala segon rice from Vietnam

sehal *n.* length or width (to be measured)

matanulu nasehal senti a ila? How many centimeters is the door’s height?

sei *pn.* 1) who sei si Who were they? nalam sei What’s your name? 2) whoever sei loke ikeu ndau nusa irila nahaka kisani Whoever wants to go to the islands must look for his own outrigger.

sei-sei *pn.* 1) whoever 2) who, which persons

seket *n.* 1) high tide seket ara’a The tide is coming in.

seket elak; the March high tide

seket apaleu; the tide is rising (returning)
2) period of prosperity and well-being ale museket the time when you were doing well *Usage:* metaphor

sela *n.* ceremonial name for the Awan clan

sela, *v.* to follow after (fish) on the sea

sela lau haha *v.* to follow a school of fish (by paddling after it) and then to fish with a hook

sela wael *v.* to follow a river upstream

selak *v.* to squeeze between au selak sini lua

risaneha 1 squeezed between the two of them. *See: sanelat; kaselak*

sele *v.* to move (a boat) sideways by paddling

rele ma’a Bring the side of your boat over here.

sele- *n.* 1) neck

sele- tatehu; nape of neck

sele- ai; the length of one’s neck

sele- hua; protrusions or folds of fat on the neck

2) bendable joint ai- sele ankle lima- sele wrist

seli *v.* 1) to pay off. irana roko ta ireli He took cigarettes but didn’t pay 2) to pay a certain sum. ireli utun a lima She paid Rp500.

3) to pay up (a debt) ireli nati’ia He paid his debt. *See: pasaneli*

selik *v.* 1) to brush off something, to skim off something (e.g., dust from the water surface) 2) to part a crowd ikeu ndia asal mansia lepu irelikesi He went to the market; there were a lot of people, so he parted (the crowd). 3) to scrape off excess sago meal from the top of the earthen sago mold

saseilik *n.* the piece of wood or palm rib used to remove excess sago flour from mold *See: paseli; wahaseilik*

selik- *v.* to be swept away, to be scraped off ‘a luli arelikene The fish bone was washed down (from the throat).

selu

‘a selu *n.* k.o. fish, longtom
seman

i’a selu apal n. k.o. fish, stout longtom
[Tylosurus macleayanus] Ogilby

i’a selu apal lauhaha n. k.o. fish

i’a selu kunjing n. k.o. fish with a key-shaped
snout

i’a selu tuni n. k.o. fish, barred longtom
[Ablennes hians] Valenciennes

i’a selu walu n. k.o. fish, including blue
marlin [Makaira ampla] Poey and black
marlin [Istiompax marlina] Jordan and Hill

seman n. outrigger float, usually of a k.o. balsa

sena n. fine rattan fastening used for utensils and
boat lashings See: masena

sena v. to lower a fish trap into the sea

senet n. gnat Usage: arch.

sensos From: Eng. n. chain saw

senta From: Mly. n. lengthwise braces affixed
about every 12 cm across the ribs of the
boat hull

senter From: Du. n. flashlight

senti From: Du. n. centimeter

senu See: kasasenu; masenu; pasasenu

sepa v. to plait See: sanepa

sepe-sepe adv. over and over
au mani irapa pise
sepe-sepe That guy is always asking for
money.

sesa v. to chop (wood)

sese v. to press down in order to fill completely

arese parosi mani nehe no taune Press (the
contents of) that basket down so it can be
filled completely.

sesu

i’a sesu n. k.o. fish, oyster blenny [Petroscirtes
anolius] Cuvier and Valenciennes

sesu v. 1) to stop briefly (of a boat). Usage: arch.
2) to bring something in close contact to,
especially, a fire aresu mugaris ma’a te’a
kupalita Bring your match over here for my
lantern. alepa una mani usesu hihim te’a
au luten Keep talking like that and I’ll snub
a burning faggot to your lips. Usage:
exaggerated threat

setan From: Ar. n. 1) devil 2) common term of
abuse

seul n. a ceremonial name for the Sunet clan

sewa From: Mly. v. to rent irewa riluma lìa kota
He rents their house in Ambon.

sasewat; luma sasewat; rented house

siku-

si- vm. 1) third-person plural, human, verbal
marker nike sisoa ripikal They rinsed off
their dishes a little while ago. 2) third-
person singular, human, respectful verbal
marker manuwa sikeu He left.

-si pn. third-person plural, human, experiencer
marker, them, they. ha’usis! Strike them!
kalu sianu weu waralukisi If they eat shark
meat, their skin peels.

si’a v. to flatten out (rough or bumpy ground)

siahu n. k.o. tuber, country potato [Coleus
parviflorus] Benth.

siahu kohu: such tubers that reappear in
deserted gardens

siahu malaha; k.o. tuber with a stem that
tapers upward

si’al

i’a si’al n. k.o. small fish, perhaps related to
the tuna

siam From: Mly. n. Thailand Usage: arch. in
idioms only ala siam rice from Thailand
siara See: pala-pala siara

sii’et n. k.o. large, round, flat basket usually
used to wash rice

sii’et kialu n. k.o. large, flat basket with a high
bamboo rim used especially for sunning
and pressing sago meal

siha v. 1) to pass by another to come out ahead
See: wakasihak- 2) to cross some obstacle.
usiha wael elak pe’a uweu salalu After I
had crossed the river, I went on.

sihu-sihu See: ula sihu-sihu

sika From: Skt. (?) n. cat [Felidae]

sika wasi n. k.o. insect

sikat From: Mly. n. brush

sike v. to pound caulking compound or fibers
into the space between the planks of a boat
haka apai ite siken The boat is leaking; we
will put some caulking in.

sasiket1 n. a wedgelike tool to stuff caulking
and fibers between boat planks.

sike v. to hop on one foot on a grid, similar to
hopscotch

sike-sike v. to be playing this game

sasiket2 n. this child’s game

sikota See: sali sikota

siku- n. 1) elbow 2) corner luma sikun the corner
of the house See: saliku
sikáp

sikáp  From: Du. v. to plane (wood)
silā n. corrosion

sila akunu; corrosion eats into something (e.g.,
aluminum pots used for cooking sour
saucers, knives buried in earth). sila akunu
opit The knife edge is corroded (i.e.,
corrosion has eaten up the knife).
sila v. to look for usilane tapi ta te’an I looked
for it but didn’t find it.
sasila; See: i’a sasila

silapa

i’a silapa  n. k.o. fish, rosy jobfish [Aprion
microlepis Bleeker]
i’a silapa tetu  n. k.o. fish, whiptail [Pentapodus
setosus Valenciennes]
sili v. to insert between, to wedge in
sili luma  to patch a leaky roof (by shifting
pieces of thatch)
— n. k.o. dance in which a man is in the center
of a circle of women
sili See: pakasilik; silik, eu sili
silk v. 1) to hate excessively 2) to hold a grudge
silin n. veranda
silu v. 1) to scoop out water 2) to push one’s foot
in the sand (near the surf’s edge) and look
for crustaceans just below the surface. 3) to
fish by scooping up (small fish) near the
water surface
— n. k.o. hand net for scooping small fish
sime n. k.o. fine, white lice [Phthiraptera] of fowl
simu v. 1) to level (a piece of wood) by shaving or
chopping 2) to cut off excess wood (when
trimming a post) 3) to move slightly
(because something is not quite in the proper
position) See: sanimu
}sina

sina  See: arina; kasina
sinat n. a ray of light
sina- n. a piece, slice kue sinan a slice of (that)
cake kue sina a cake slice
sinaha; See: pari; sinaha:

sinama From: Mly. n. 1) one whose name is the
same, namesake amusinama ila’i Your
namesake is coming 2) a term of address for
a namesake.
sini pn. third-person plural, human, emphatic
pronoun, they sini sipasomi a’u They are
ashamed to be in my presence.
sinoli n. k.o. crepe made of sago flour stirred with
coconut slices in a heated, greaseless pan

sinoli nasu; such a crepe made with palm
sugar mixed in

sintotil

i’a sintotil n. k.o. fish, including blenny
[Blenniidae] and mud hopper
[Periophthalmus koelreuteri Pallas]
sinyo From: Po See: kula sinyo
sinén From: Ar. n. Monday
sio From: Mly. excl. What a pity!
sio kona; More’s the pity!
sipa v. to stab (with a weapon or tool) sihatak
te’an nala sisipani They were so angry with
him that they stabbed him. See: raripat

sipat, From: Mly. n. boundary

sipat From: Ar. n. attitude, characteristic bearing
sibi v. 1) to slice, especially vegetables iripi
papa pe’a igorenguru After she’d sliced the
papaya, she fried it. 2) to peel by slicing off
small pieces
sasipit n. a slice, a sliver (of food)
sipi-sipi v. to whittle at something
sirewa excl. Who knows?, I dunno

sirewa ale; It’s up to you. (You alone know).
siri, From: PO (Nahuatl) n. chili
siri boki n. k.o. small chili pepper [Capsicum
frutescens L.]
siri elak n. k.o. large chili
siri kanóp n. k.o. round, yellow chili
siri walet n. k.o. chili with long fruit, cayenne
pepper, [Capsicum annuum L.]
siri,
siri ai n. k.o. large tree with useful timber
siri apal ai n. k.o. tree with edible leaves.
siro n. head lice and nits Usage: arch.
sisa v. to cut chips from wood (with a machete)
See: pasanisa; sanisat
sisa- n. 1) side of the face 2) side of the body
Usage: younger speakers only
sisa- ta’ue n. the area around the ear,
including the base of the jaw
sisa- uan; profile (of the face).
sisal v. to slip sabántar arisal In a moment it
will slip! See: talasisak
sisi v. to scrape up (sago) to put it into packages
sisisi lapia la: lehit They are scraping up
sago pulp at the sago trough there. See:
waisisik
sasisi n. 1) spatula, frying pan flipper 2) k.o.
metal tool used to scrape the pulp that still
adheres to the sago bark after it has been
copped with a sasa’ul
sasisi niwel; coconut scraper (used to extract
the flesh for copra)
sisi- v. wide, broad. naluma taha sisi ite loko
kasepe’ek His house isn’t wide. We sit in it
and are cramped.
sisi tamoso; bad luck
sisin n. width, its wideness
sisi nahe v. to inquire of someone subtly, to pose
polite questions to someone to uncover
secrets arisi naheni no ihatu naluma tatuet
asu pa Ask him some carefully phrased
questions so he will say where his
residence is.
sisil n. mosquito [Culicidae]
sisir From: Mly. See: wenu sisir
si’u See: taha si’u
siwa numeral. nine
siwalete n. a clan in Allang, purportedly related
to Mahulate
siwar See: kula siwar
skap See: sikap
skilmir From: Du. n. hinge
skola From: Po. n. school
— v. to attend school
skosten From: Du. n. chimney (of lanterns)
skuci From: Du. n. ship’s rowboat or lifeboat
soak v. to prop something to straighten it luma
patali’i sisoaiken They propped up the
house, which was leaning precariously.
soakel See: tama ela soakel
soambi See: soami
soami From: Buton n. grated and pressed cassava
steamed in leaves, a traditional food of the
Buton people
sobo From: Ar. n. the time and ritual of the
Muslim prayer at dawn. sobo akolo a’u
uhanu The call to dawn prayer sounded,
and I woke up.
soe1 From: Mly. n. bearer of bad luck
soe2 See: manu soe
soha v. 1) to spray, to rinse nike sisosa ripikal
Just now they rinsed their plates. 2) to pour
water over something soha au pour water
on a fire iroha natananen halis wael He
watered his trees near the river.
soha lapia; pour boiling water over sago flour
(the first step in preparing sago porridge)
solu

sohu v. 1) to obstruct. ai elak mani arohu pala
That big tree is blocking the nutmeg
(diminishing the amount of sunlight). i’an
mau arohu hali naman lepu nala sitipa
leke silu A school of small fish swarmed
into the harbor (clogging it) in such great
numbers that they scooped them up with
handnets. 2) to fill up (a hole), to close off (a
path). sisohu lalan numani no
ripukalawan a oli kihar They closed off the
path lest their clove trees be damaged. 3) to
set (of the moon) hulan arohu The moon
has set.
sohu lalan; to block one’s social interaction.
a’u ta bisa uweu pako sipa irohu akulalan
a I cannot go because Sipa has cut me off
(due to family quarrels).
soi1 v. to place something high above a fire for
slow drying aroi ai leta haha no akoloto
Put the wood above (the fire) so it will dry
out thoroughly.
soi2 v. 1) to comb one’s hair forward usoi uluku
I’m combing the hair on my head forward.
2) to comb hair with a lice comb
sasoi n. lice comb
soka n. vertical space between the planks of a
boat, box, plank wall
sokat n. a chest or box
soka puam n. a box made of sago stem, rattan,
and pandanus leaf decorated and used for
storing clothes
soke-soke adv. almost dawn
soki See: manu soki
sola v. to come in tactile contact with, to touch
oli rola aiku pa ketan Don’t touch my leg; it
hurts.
solak v. 1) to roll between palms (e.g., sago
flour, fruit taffy) 2) to rub or roll out
(clothes) against a flat rock for washing
sole1 n. whirlpool
sole mata; 1) the center of a whirlpool 2) whorl
of hair
sole2
sole walet v. to run a rope behind an object
and then pull on both ends a’u sole walet
te’a selem I’ll strangle you.
sasoi n. snare trap iuna sasoi te’an He
made a snare and trapped it.
soli1 v. 1) to lean or tilt oddly isul pe’a maluma
aro\li\ After the earthquake, our house tilted. 2) to sway from sleepiness. **ale aro\li\** You’re sleepy.

soli\, v. to heap up earth, sand or small stones to level some surface (the floor of a new house, pot holes in a road) **aro\li\ hatu lau** Spread the stones on the northwest side (so the surface will become even). **kutika mani siso\li\ lalan te'a sailain** At that time they would level the street with sand.

solil

i’a solil n. k.o. fish, red with a black back (similar to i’a puli)

solo\, v. to trim, to prune, especially the banana plant, so it will send out new shoots

solo2\, v. 1) to suck up noisily 2) to sip at (tea and other beverages)

solopi\i\ n. the bone at the lower extremity of the spinal column, tailbone, coccyx.

soma See: kasoma

somin n. 1) source of embarrassment. **oli alepa una mani musomin** Don’t talk like that; you’ll just be embarrassed. 2) genitals (of either sex) **aren\u2013 mukak\u2013 kaka\u2013 ko musomin ahora** Fasten your trousers carefully, otherwise your genitals will show. See: pasomi

sona\- n. pig wallow

sondo From: Mly. n. table spoon, tea spoon

songko From: Mly. n. the rimless hat of felt or some other cloth, especially worn by men at prayer or at other religious ceremonies

sontong From: Mly. n. squid, cuttlefish \[Cephalopoda\]

sontong batu n. k.o. very large cephalopod

sontong gurita n. octopus

sontong na’awen n. a calcium growth on the back of squids, which is grated and used in polituces

sontong namote; See: suntong na’awen

so’o\, n. 1) the living room, the room for receiving guests 2) a temporary, typically one-room, house especially in groves or gardens, hut **so’o turen** a hut in a durian grove — v. to cover something

so’ot n. a dining area attached to the kitchen (this is usually a separate building)

saso’ot n. 1) a cover, especially if plaited in a cone shape, used to cover food 2) an inverted cone, consisting of an erect piece of bamboo, the upper end of which is a plaited cone that serves as a nesting place for hens

so’ok v. 1) to cover something with a lid or somewhat hard cover 2) to roof (a house or other building) **henapetu siso’o luma lete** Yesterday they roofed a house in the upper part of the village

so’o2\, v. to cause to fall down. **luma kahan pa ko siso’one** The house is ruined so they pulled it down. See: ro’o-

sop From: Du. n. soup, broth

sopa\, v. to curse someone a’u sopa’a I curse you.

sopa2\, v. to sail **sisopa ndau obi sitana kula anaru lau** They sailed to Obi and took some banana shoots from there.

sopa nyaia

sopa nyaia ai n. k.o. tree yielding yellow timber

sopahian From: Mly. v. 1) to perform the Muslim prayer ritual, including the five daily prayer rituals Friday prayer and other specific rituals. **sisopahian ta situlu sala** They haven’t returned from praying (at the mosque) yet. 2) to conduct a funeral service over a deceased Muslim **sipahoini, sisopahianni baru sihuekeni** They bathed him, prayed over him, and finally buried him.

sopamen\a\ n. title of the ama of the Mahalau clan.

sopi-sopi From: Mandarese n. k.o. wide gondolalike boat from North Maluku

sora n. the space between joints of the body (between the wrist and the elbow, between the knuckles)

sorita From: Skt. n. story, history **sisui sorita** They are telling stories.

sorita hahetet n. riddle

sorok From: Mly. v. to push See: sanorol

sosa v. 1) to rub **alope aiwaka ma’a te’a usosa usaku** Give me some medicine so I can rub (it into) my skin. 2) to grind down (file) the teeth (with a stone), a former custom in Asilulu

sosak v. to rub something

sosak ala; to rub rice between the palms in water to clean it

sosal n. 1) storing frame of plaited bamboo placed
sosi
above hearth 2) walls made of a bamboo wattle frame 3) the filter used in the sago trough
sosi  From: Mly. n. construction timbers, roughly planed wood
sosiri  From: Mly. n. arthritis, rheumatism
sosiri luli  n. arthritic pain
soso  v. 1) to suck at something waktu imau-mau
sala iroso liman When he was just a child, he sucked his fingers. soso lawa suck at mollusks (to extract the flesh) 2) to suck (of leeches)
sou1  n. 1) language ilepa risou He speaks their language.
sou ahautu; purportedly, so they say
sou kota: Ambonese Malay (language)
sou tai; gossip, slander
sou walanta; Dutch
sou yang ada; as they say, as the saying goes 2) the Asilulu language 3) word
sou aisa: alaise There's a word for it.
4) proverb.
sou tetu; adage, bon mot 5) proper behavior, etiquette ta irewa sou He doesn't know how to behave.
sou2  v. to lengthen a fishing line by splicing or tying another line to it irou tasi no analu He spliced the line to make it long.
sou nucleated fishing line
sou mata  n. 1) k.o. conical, plaited sun hat 2) k.o. ceremonial hat made of sago sheath with seven feathery peaks worn by the Kalau clan representative on certain occasions
so'ul  n. k.o. medicinal root, galangal [Kaempferia galanga L.]
spang  From: Du. n. lintel
speko  From: Du. n. k.o. colorful layer cake
speko coe; k.o. steamed layer cake
stinja  From: Ar. v. to perform ritual cleansing of the lower parts of the body, required by the Islamic religion
su  v. to exist isu lete He's far away. asu ye It's here. isu pa Where are they?
sua  v. 1) to pry out a thorn with a knife point, needle, pin 2) to prick (a boil) 3) to pick at one's teeth (with a toothpick)
sasua  n. a strong (indirect) curse against women
sasua niri; toothpick
su'a  n. k.o. wild plant
su'a puti; k.o. creeper with pale blossoms; its leaves are used to treat split lips
su'a rau; k.o. creeper with light red blossoms; its leaves are used to treat split lips
See: uta su'a
suda  From: Mly. conj. in that case; however; in any case; when all is considered suda lebæ
bapa haji oli aleli nda: When all is said and done, it would be better for you not to go back there.
su'i  v. 1) to narrate sisu'i waktu sisopa lau
jawa They narrated the story about the time they sailed to Java. 2) to talk about iru'i
mumalana She's talking about your husband.
su'i-su'i  v. to talk about something continually
su'ik  v. to follow after taha ritanei jadi sisu'ik ite
They don't have any work so they follow after us. See: paisu'e
sujud  See: sujút
sujút  From: Ar. n. the most profound bow of the Muslim prayer ritual
suka,  From: Skt. n. 1) pleasure, desire nasuka
irona salalu He likes to stroll around (his pleasure is to stroll around continually). ta
kusuka I don't like it (it's not my desire) 2) tendency, customary behavior ite loke
take tanei risuka sipelera When we want to get some work done, they always hinder us (their tendency is to hinder us).
suka2  v. 1) to move back, to fall back in retreat
loke amanahu jaring i'an aruka We were about to set the nets when the fish fell back. 2) to turn back, to head back ala'i lia alan
rimotor aruka They reached Allang Cape, but their motorboat turned back japáng
ipanene numani mani iruka ilawa ndau When the Japanese (soldier) heard that, he turned completely around and fled inland.
suku  v. to do the fringe plaiting of a basket or tray, to close off the edges. See: sukuleli.
sukuleli  v. to turn something right side out (of clothing, animal inwards) ale ruli lapun
arukuleli You're wearing your shirt inside out.
sukur  From: Ar. excl. pious ejaculation uttered to express gratitude to God, especially upon
sukur alhamdulilala  
 receiving some gift or favor, Thank God!

sukur alhamdulilala  See: sukur

sula  
1) traps that catch prey on sharpened stakes  
2) stakes at the base of garden fence posts

sule  
1) to knock into  
2) to roll over

sasulen  
bad luck (e.g., failing to meet someone although one has repeatedly looked for that person)

sulen  See: ai salipopo sulen

suli  
1) to wear (clothing and jewelry)  
2) to go through a hole

pa ite ta tetwa lalan  
How can we get through (the tunnel)? We don’t know the way.  
3) to go under a fallen log, a table, a low passageway

iki irila sika mani nala iruli meja lehun  
Eki was looking for that cat so he went under the table.  
4) to push aside and go through high grass, especially erratically in search of a path

ile taha dapat nalalan masuli huta lehuru  
We went to ile but lost the path; we had to find our way through the high grass.

suling  
From: Mly.  
flute, fife

sumasi  
From: Mly.  
k.o. fish, rock flagtail [Kuhlia rupestris Lacepede]

sambu  
From: Mly.  
lamp wick

suset  
From: Mly.  
a clan name

sungkit  
From: Mly.  
See: kalu sungkit

suntal  
From: Mly.  
(Skt.?).  
n.  
prostitute

supa  See: ua supa

supit  
n.  
a very small quantity

supu  
v.  
to meet  
Usage: arch.

supu luma  
v.  
to meet each other

sasupu  
n.  
cakes prepared to accompany one’s daughter when she returns to her husband’s house (after giving birth in her father’s house or after visiting there)

supugei  
v.  
to tickle

supuleke  
v.  
to push

a’u supuleke matanulu nda:  
I pushed the door shut and Ali fell over backward.

i’a supuleke  
From: Mly.  
a playful name for i’a tola

Based on a translation of the Ambonese Malay word tola ‘push’.

supu-supu  
v.  
to jab with one’s finger

surat  
From: Ar.  
1) letter  
2) document

surkaya  
From: Mly.  
k.o. fruit, the soursop  
[Annona muricata L.]  
k.o. jam or pudding made with eggs, flour, and coconut cream

susa  
From: Mly.  
1) difficulty  
2) sadness

taha nasusa  
There’s no trouble trimming that wood.  
2) sadness

susu  
1) breast

susu hatu;  
nipple, teat

susu wae  
mother’s milk

2) tinned or powdered milk

—  
v.  
suckle

susu  
v.  
to stab

irusu kaleken te’a opit  
She stabbed his side with a knife.  
2) to perforate

akujongka ina rurusune  
My jongka gameboard was perforated by an infestation of insects.  
See: sanusut; waisusu

susu kaha  
v.  
to perforate leaves to make thatch

susuk  
v.  
to punch, to strike with a fist

susu  
v.  
to interpret (dreams)

coba irusu akumani wala le  
Please interpret this dream of mine.

susun  
From: Mly.  
v.  
to arrange something

su’un  
n.  
breadfruit  
[Artocarpus sp.]

su’un kakuha  
n.  
the sheath of the breadfruit

su’un miten  
n.  
k.o. breadfruit bearing fruit with dark green skin

su’un tapu  
n.  
premature fruits of the breadfruit that do not ripen and remain long and narrow

suwa’in  
v.  
to cause to revolve or to turn in a semicircle

suwasat  
adv.  
yany old way  
ale arake tanei

suwasat  
You do your tasks any old way.
alena suwasat  
You’ll say anything.

T - t

ta  
neg. not  
ta  
We can’t load it (at all).

upaneseken ta ila’i sala  
I’m sorry he hasn’t arrived yet.  
Usage: especially in fast speech or as an emphatic sentence final

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ta'a

particle

ta ien excl. no problem

ta mameli v. not tired of yet (especially in sarcastic questions) ale ta mameli sala? Aren't you fed up with it yet?

ta paduli v. to neglect, to treat someone or something as inconsequential

ta'a n. iron, steel

ta'a tai; rust

paque From: Mly. n. greetings Usage: arch.

tada From: Mly. v. 1) to hold one's hands out, palms upward (in Islamic prayer, to catch something) 2) to carry in outstretched arms 3) to store (water)
	
tatadat n. 1) receptacle for catching water 2) spout in the sago trough

tadayo v. to dance a lively dance, similar to the joget, in which the partners do not touch
	Usage: sl.

ta'e v. to roof a house See: manu tana'et

tagal From: Mly. conj. precisely because of tagal mani because of that

taha Neg. no, not  
tahana bima lea ta We can't load. akeu pi taha? Are you going or not?

taha No! Usage: especially for emphasis, as a one-word answer and in contrastive questions.taha jadi; it didn't occur. loke irapani te ikawan; taha jadi He wanted to ask for her in marriage; but it didn't happen.

taha lai sa; not even once

taha pake; without

taha una; useless, ineffective haka mani taha una That outrigger is worthless. pasa una ye jadi malinu ta ru:na With hot weather like this, the vegetable gardens are worthless.

2 v. 1) to plant (especially with a dibble stick) 2) to implant something taha lili embed a post 3) to jab, to poke

taha si'u; to elbow someone

taha-taha v. 1) to masturbate 2) to jab with the finger repeatedly

tahatatah n. k.o. cassava cake mashed as with a mortar

tahatatah n. whimsical metaphor for fork Usage: arch.

taha- v. to not exist, to be absent kalu ami

tahama . . . When we have died . . . usila

tapi tahan I looked for her, but she was not there. taha pise There's no money. a'u taha kulapun I don't have a shirt.

taha ehu; 1) to have no offspring, to be barren 2) a coarse insult for childless women Usage: derog.

taha ishi; skinny

taha pakena; - not pretty (not to one's tastes)

taha sa sa; 1) nothing 2) think nothing of it, it's no trouble

taha ukul hana; be without blemish or scar

nana simoso taha riukul hana Her children are beautiful; their skin is flawless.

taha walu v. to curse with the most serious curse

irahe walu te'an She cursed him

tahakuku v. to float or swim on one's back

tahalela v. to strike with something

tahali, n. placenta

tahali, v. to take sides in an argument (to the advantage of one party) sitota sou ale rahali se kadiri They were teasing each other and you took Kadiri's side.

tahali su'e; to come to another's aid in an argument

tahalikil, n. k.o. vicious, biting ant [Formicidae] that nests in the earth in forests

tahalikil miten n. k.o. black ant

tahalikil raut n. k.o. red ant

tahalikil, n. 1) k.o. blue and white sea crustacean found in coral, including [Squilla raphidea Fabricius] and [Squilla laevis Hess] 2) prawn killer [Squilla granti Stephenson], mantis shrimp [Squilla sp.]

tahalili From: Ar. n. an Islamic ceremonial meal - v. to participate in such a ceremony imi irahalili lete pi taha? Are you going to the ceremony there or not?

tahasi'u v. to elbow

tahatu'u v. to kneel in an upright position

tahi v. to carry or to move something that contains or holds something (e.g., tray, palanquin) nike wolanta ila'i pa sitahini

ma'a That Dutchman arrived because they carried him here (in a sedan chair).

tahatit; See: kadera tahatit

tahu, n. edge (of cloth, clothes) lapun tahu shirt edge

tahu tilit n. house roof eaves

tahu, v. 1) to splash at 2) to clean by
tahu laki
splashing water out of (a well or large tank)
tahu laki See: tahu laki ai hika

tahu laki ai hika n. the malevolent spirit that
takes the form of half a man (split
vertically)

tahuat n. a large number surat tahuat a lot of letters

tahula v. 1) to spit 2) to spit on someone for
curative purposes ahala anani mani no
sitahulani muhu sa: Bring that child (to a
shaman) so he can treat him with curative
spittle.

tahulal n. saliva, spittle

tahuli n. 1) conch shell [Strombus sp.] 2) conch
shell trumpet

tai n. 1) feces, excreta 2) filth roko tais cigarette
ashes

kamanan tais; 1) fragments and scraps of food
2) women's (kitchen) tasks (said to be
inappropriate for men)
3) innermost (and usually worthless) part of
certain plants ua tain rattan pith

ta'ilan n. a village ceremonial hall used for rituals
and meetings

'aina- n. ear, including the internal ear
'taina lau; the external ear

vaisoal n. title of the ama of the Lain clan

Taji  See: tajus

tajus From: Mly. n. vertical timbers forming the
framework of a boat's hull

tajus From: Mly. n. spur (on a rooster's leg)

Tak  exp. 1) sound of a knock on the door
2) sound of a rap on the head

taka v. 1) to follow along (bodies of water,
mountain ridges) taka wael follow the river
2) to aim for a certain time. ite eu ite taka
jam satu Let's go and plan to arrive by one
o'clock.

taka-taka adv. hastily (to meet some time
constraint)

Takaj o From: Mly. adv. rather, somewhat e'e bena
nike se tapi takaj o amau Yes, like the one
we just talked about but a bit small.

Takaka v. 1) to laugh

takaka kiha-kihan; to laugh very heartily

takaka kihan; See: takaka kiha-kihan

Takaka lehe-lehe; to laugh until one is bent to
one side
2) to laugh at, to deride irakaka ale She's

laughing at you.

Takal From: Du. n. boat's tackle

Takalasi n. box for provisions (with a cover)

Takalekel n. behavior indicating one doesn't care
or hear, arrogant indifference natakalekel
He's arrogant.

Takalikil n. 1) fingernail, toenail 2) talon, claw

Takaran From: Mly. n. 1) a measurement of
volume 2) mold (for casting lead)

Takbir From: Ar. n. the religious chant in praise of
God that especially marks the first day of
the tenth month of the Islamic calendar, i.e.
the end of fasting month

Take v. to hold onto, to grasp. take kala-kalan
Grap it firmly.

Take lehit; steer a boat (control the rudder)

Take uek to do something excessively out of
frustration or anger, although one doesn't
agree with or approve of the action arake
uek a'u You're pouting at me (e.g., by
pouring out all the cansa fruits at me
because I repeatedly asked for some). See:
pau'uek

Take ulu; to touch the head, a ceremony in the
wedding ritual during which the groom
affectionately caresses the bride's forehead;
this occurs after the tapalak e kawen and
includes the presentation of a sum of
money and several gifts to the bride and her
family.

Take waal; to eat imi ikeunda: irake wael
Please go there and have something to eat.
Usage: said in deference to an elder
2) to work take ai to work wood, i.e. to be a
carpenter, to do carpentry

Take tanei; to work (at something)

Take wali; to function as the official guardian
of the bride at the wedding ceremonies
3) to operate something 4) to be
maintained, to take hold, to stick to ilope
nalan porkas la pa araken She gave the
name "Porkas" (to the cat), and it stuck to
him. 5) safe, tag (in games)

Makatake n. worker, craftsman

Tatake n. 1) worker 2) place to hold on, bus
strap, handhold 3) base (in rounders and
other games)

Takel i'a takeli n. k.o. fish, including clouded
takiko
rainbow fish [Halichoeres nebulosus Cuvier and Valenciennes], Gunther's rainbow fish [Pseudolabrus guntheri Bleeker], and dotted rainbow fish [Stethojulus axillaris Quoy and Gaimard]
i'a takeli lauhaha n. k.o. fish, six-barred wrasse [Thalassoma hardwicki Bennett]
takiko See: lawa takiko
takime n. the sheath around the stem of a coconut cluster
takulela n. small elongated fruits used as a souring agent in sauces and relishes, bilimbi [Averrhoa bilimbi L.]
takuselat n. narrow lanes, gangways, backway passages (especially leading towards the coast between houses and through yards)
takórr From: Du. v. to fall short isiru takórr lima a Their contents were short five (pieces).
tala, v. 1) to cut down tala kula ai to slash down a banana plant
tala lii; steep, slanted
2) to scrape, to rasp tala niwel to rasp coconut See: pakatala
tatala n. coconut rasp
tala, See: tou tala, rala, pakarala
talaga From: Skt. n. lake, pond, mere
talahatu n. title of the ama of the mahulete and sunet clans
talahul i'a talahul n. k.o. fish similar to i'a puli
talang See: kamu talang, manu talang
talanggera From: Mly. n. sea wall (to protect houses from waves)
talasisak v. slippery
tala-tala uet: n. grooves on the sides of boats to facilitate hauling fish traps
tala: n. wall (of a house)
tala:- n. 1) middle 2) waist See: hatala:; lumatala:
tale n. scheduled time taha pise hu ma'anu tale a telu rukona salalu Though we don't have any money, we always eat a proper meal three times a day.
tale mularat n. epidemic
taleha v. to cover something with cloth or other k.o. cover, especially to reserve it for someone Usage: arch.
talehan n. k.o. convex earthenware cover for a wok used when steaming certain cakes
talun

talei v. to urinate
taleil n. urine
talenet See: manuhulu talenet
taleyue See: hait taleyue
tali From: Mly. n. k.o. children's game in which the players proceed through grids etched in the earth
2) v. to hack something on an angled to obtain liquid (e.g., to chop a coconut diagonally to get the inner water, to nick or tap a dammar tree so the resin oozes out)
talikika n. scar natalikika a rulupu His scars are numerous
talina lau babar; long ear (as if elongated by heavy earrings like those worn in southeast Maluku) Usage: arch. derog.
talina maroto; ear canal
talina- ta'ue; 1) the part of the jaw closest to the ear 2) the area around the ear.
talkin From: Ar. n. exhortation consisting of words of advice (from the Qur'an) recited to the spirit of the recent dead, part of the burial ritual
taloto n. the fastening used to connect two lengths of rattan
taloto mahina; the loop made at the end of one length of rattan to form part of a taloto
taloto malana; the base of the other length of rattan which is passed through and fastened to the taloto mahina
talu v. 1) to place, to put 2) to set (stones in rings) See: pa'atalu; patalu
talu etan; 1) to pay close attention 2) to treat as a potent or important indication
talu nau v. to consult seers (e.g., to find lost belongings)
makatalu n. seer, fortune teller, astrologer
talubul n. a heap, a collection of something ai talubul one heap of wood hatu talubul a pile of stones
taluti a move that blocks another player's move in the jongka game Usage: game language
talutul n. 1) a heap, a pile 2) a large amount of items
talutun i'a talutun n. k.o. fish, including diagonal-banded toado [Arothron aerostaticus Jenyns], Myers' porcupine fish [Dicotylichthys myersi Ogilby], and three-
tama ela

bar porcupine fish [D. punctulatus Kaup]

**tama ela** *n.* title of clan head, responsible for governmental administration

**tama ela haselan**; title of the head of the Awan, Sanduan, and Madero clans

**tama ela lowasel**; title of the head of the Mahaulu clan

**tama ela mahu**; title of the head of the Mahulate clan

**tama ela moni**; title of the head of the Lain clan

**tama ela soakel**; title of the head of the Kalau clan

**tama ela tita lou**; title of the head of the Nurlili, Mamang, and Lumaela clans

**tamakili** *adv.* all of a sudden, unexpectedly *oli alawa kane: tamakili amanahu* Don't run or you might unexpectedly fall.

**tamata** *n.* an exceptionally brawny, powerful man. *ai hata mani tamata a lua rihokal* That tree trunk has the circumference of two brawny men's armholds.

**tamba** *From:* Mly. *v.* to add. *aramba ala muhu sa akanu reketaumu* Take some more rice please; eat heartily.

**tambaga** *From:* Skt. *n.* copper and its alloys

**tambur** *From:* Mly. (Po.?) *n.* k.o. drum

**tamel** *n.* k.o. small shield *Usage:* arch.

**tamuel** *n.* the outward current

**tamula** *n.* lead, tin

**tamu'u** *n.* hair over eyes, bangs

**tana** *v.* 1) to take *sieu ndia kota sitana riala* They went to Ambon to get their rice. *tana jagon tema* to take the first ear of corn from a newly opened field

**tana hu'a**; to cut an infant's hair for the first time, a traditional ceremony *See:* pakatana

  2) to grasp, take in or comprehend an issue

**baba, iranane** Uncle, you've hit it right on the head. (You've understood it.)

**tana'it** *n.* the vertical brace lashing the topmost transverse bar of a sailboat to the lower one

**tanaala** *v.* 1) to gaze in amazement 2) to stare for a long time

**tanaala roto husa tiha** *v.* to see right through a drum (to have clear vision over long distances)

**tanalele**

  *ia tanalele* *n.* k.o. fish, red bass [Lutjanus bohar Forskal]

**tanama** *v.* 1) to be anchored *tirta lana aranama lau haria* Tirtalana is anchored at Manipa.

  2) to well up (of liquids, i.e. to collect but not flow) *mataku wael aranama* My tears welled up. 3) to sediment (e.g., of tea dregs)

**tanalen** *n.* perennial crops (clove, fruit trees) *See:* patanane

**tanapil** *n.* patch (on clothes)

**tanasi** *n.* 1) the person who sits in the stern and looks for schools of fish 2) the person who is the first to break soil and plant in a garden, especially in famine

**tanata** *n.* 1) a gondola-like boat 2) a container to collect water (e.g., a pan below a leak) *See:* patanata; tapanata

**tanatii** *n.* 1) one's allotted contribution to a collection 2) one's responsibility 3) circumstances, condition *Usage:* arch.

**tanatul** *n.* 1) k.o. splice 2) interleaves in books, extensions to a sheet of paper

**tando** *From:* Mly. *See:* kula tando

**taneha** *n.* allotted place

**tanei** *n.* 1) work, chores, responsibilities

  2) possessions, gear

**tane'it** *n.* 1) a notch 2) a notched sign on a tree

**tang** *exp.* sound of a metallic crash or a gunshot

**tang-tang** *exp.* sound of metal striking metal

**tanggal** *From:* Mly. *n.* calendar date *nike tanggal ila* What date is it?

**tangjong** *See:* tanjong

**tangke** *n.* a clan name

**tani** *v.* to cry, weep, wail

**tani pakanitu** *v.* to wail and keen (on the death of a loved one)

**tatani** *v.* to weep continuously

**tani'a** *n.* debt

**tanila** *n.* the hoisting of fish traps and the days appointed for it (by custom, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday)

**tanita** *n.* mountain ridge

**tanjong**

**tanjong ai** *n.* k.o. uncommon, large tree yielding timber suitable for pegs

**tano'al** *n.* a prop (for a leaning banana plant, a weak wall)

**tanokal** *adv.* the time the fish bite or run (generally at 6:00 a.m. or 6:00 p.m.) *See:* patanoka

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tanota  
*n. friend, acquaintance, especially persons from outside the village, with whom there is a certain social distance

tantara  *From: Skt. 1) the Indonesian military, soldier (of the Republic) 2) soldiers, especially in legends

tanu  *n. a betel slip suitable for planting that originates from the layering of a betel branch (a branch that has bent back to the earth and rooted)

tanuman  *n. 1) package 2) patch

tanusah  *n. a small patch of land rising just above the water level (sandbars in a river, coral and sandy reefs)

tanun  *From: Mly. v. to weave

taong  *From: Mly. *n. in the year Usage: in citing dates, not in enumerating

tapako,  *From: Po (Arawak) n. tobacco [Nicotiana tabacum L.]

tapako apal  *n. k.o. nondomesticated plant [Blumea balsamifera D.C.]

tapako2  
*i'a tapako  n. k.o. fish, including blue-banded Angelfish [Pygopistes diacanthus Boddaert] and convict surgeonfish [Acanthurus triostegus L.]

tapalak  *From: Du. *n. tablecloth Usage: arch.

tapalak e kawen; the *nika ceremony, part of the marriage ritual, characterized by the spreading of mats and carpets in a public place

tapalan  *n. 1) a raised platform with a floor of split bamboo 2) a sleeping platform 3) a floor in a house on posts

tapanat  *n. the perpendicular laths connecting the main rafters of a roof

tapat  *n. split bamboo lengths used to fasten thatch to its lath

tapepa  *v. 1) to slap with the back of the hand 2) to slap at something to knock it down

tapi1  *v. to patch  *ta irapi akulapun sala He hasn't patched my shirt yet. See: patanapi; tanapil

makatapi  *n. net mender

tapi2  *From: Mly. (Skt.) conj. but, however amin eli tahani tapi a'ani me'en Amin Ely is not here, but this is his brother.

tapila  *v. to make something level by pressing down with one's hand

tapolon  *n. clove fruit suitable for planting
tarupa

A few moments ago I hit him with some resounding blows.

**tarupa** From: Mly. n. pattens or clogs of sago sheath or wood

taruri

i'a taruri n. k.o. fish, mackerel [Scombridae]

tarus

From: Mly. conj. then, thereupon sisopa

ndau pe'a tarus barat silai They had no sooner sailed out than the RMS soldiers arrived.

tas

From: Du. n. bag

tasbehe See: tasbe

tasbe

From: Ar. n. 1) prayer beads 2) k.o. plant [Heliconia humilis Aubl.]

tasi

From: Mly. n. store-bought fishline

tasi lalolin n. the reel for fish lines

tasi sou n. spliced or lengthened fish line

tasibehe See: tasbeh

tata n. father Usage: arch.

tatak v. 1) to spread open (cloth) 2) to unfold something, to open up something aratak

payong Open up the umbrella. 3) to become unfolded, to open up amala: aratak Our sail billowed (in the wind). halat akeu

turen pau ruratak During the west monsoon the durian flowers blossomed forth. See: patanata; tanata

tatani See: tani

tatari See: i'a lema tatari

tatehu See: sele tatehu

tati v. to put down (food on a table, passengers on the shore, books on the floor). sitati

malea lete ta'ilan muli They unloaded the cargo behind the village meeting hall. sitati

uhí a ma'a They set some tubers in front of me.

tati hahei; to fish by towlng a fishline, to trawl with a hook

2) to set down (an infant), a ceremony during which an infant treads the earth for the first time ipahoini pe'a, mama biang iratini After bathing her, the midwife set the infant down on the ground for the first time. See: matatit; patanati; patatik; tanati; waitatiti-

tatatil n. basket or bag in which clove is collected and then let down on a rope

tati ua n. the vertical overlap between two planks of wood used in boat building

tatihu

i'a tatihu n. k.o. fish, including northern blue-fin tuna [Kishinoella tonggol Bleeker] and big-eyed tuna [Parathunnus mebachii Kishinouye]

i'a tatihu palaun n. k.o. fish, yellowfin tuna [Neothunnus macropterus Temminck and Schlegel]

i'a tatihu porol n. k.o. fish, yellowfin tuna [Neothunnus macropterus Temminck and Schlegel]

i'a tatihu puti n. k.o. tuna about 1 m long

i'a tatihu tua' an n. k.o. very large tuna

tatola v. to sit Usage: arch.

tatolan n. 1) a portion of food sent from a ceremonial feast 2) food presented to guests upon their departure

tatu1 n. hearth (usually a stand of iron or clay)

**tatu kakelet** n. a hearth made on a waist-high platform

tatu ue n. the hearth

tatu2 v. 1) to put together, to join ratu walet ma'a te'a tatipat Join the rope to the bucket here. 2) to splice

tatuli excl. Of course! Indeed!

tau num con. a numerical connector for quantities of liquid kalulan tau ara'a pe'a loke motor akoho A wave rose, and the motorboat capsized.

tau sa; one more helping, an additional serving or portion aripa wael tatipat tau sa ma'a Draw another bucket of water for me. arita te tau sa ma'a Pour another serving of tea for me.

tau- v. full sitehu ala te'a pikal a tauru They ladled out rice and filled each plate.

mahaka taun te'a lapia Our boat was full to the brim with sago flour.

tau' u n. earthenware sago porridge bowl

tau' bongko n. k.o. sago bowl that curves inward

tau' makuluit n. k.o. earthenware basin for washing dishes

tau' pisa l n. k.o. flat earthenware plate that coconut is scraped into

tau' ou n. k.o. straight-sided sago bowl

tau'ue n. base (of certain body parts or plants) tewa-tewa tau'ue the base of the stems of a tewa-tewa bamboo clump
tauk

v. 1) to pull (with a rope) when felling a tree to control the direction of the tree's fall 2) to fasten (a rope) to assist in climbing trees
ta'uletn. 1) backbone 2) keel (of a boat)
ta'ulin. 1) one's maternal relatives who bear various responsibilities, especially at marriage and death 2) the offerings made by the wife's maternal relatives at weddings and death and the ceremonies in which their offerings are presented

ta'ulu₁n. k.o. sea eel, pike eel [Muraenesox cinereus Forskal]
ta'ulu₂n. fastening that attaches a fish hook to the line
tawa v. to cast light on, illuminate. sitawa lulan no oli imananu They cast light on the lane so he wouldn't fall. See: patawa
tawatn. torch
tawaln. mat, usually of plaited pandanus leaves
tawa ha'un n. k.o. large mat made from the ha'un pandanus, manufactured in Sawai
tawa maun; k.o. finely woven mat used especially for prayer and ceremonial meals
tawa run; k.o. coarse mat
tawal tupu; a coil of processed (dried, bleached, smoothed) pandanus leaf, suitable for plaiting mats
tawalatn. announcement, proclamation See: patawala
tawali adv. a long time — v. 1) to be old (of things) lapun tawali old shirt 2) former hena tawali the site of the old village
tawan
tawan ai n. k.o. large tree, the timber of which is suitable for boat planks
te₁From: Du (Ch). n. 1) a beverage, tea te putu-putu hot tea te tau sa a cup of tea 2) sweet (sugared) tea te ta pake nasu tea without sugar
te₂conj. in order to loke iruma soami te ilope waku a'u He was going to wrap up some soami and give it to me. — prep at, against, with respect to iretu wael putu-putu te'a ihasuluk te botol She put some water on the fire to transfer it into bottles. See: te'a
tea₁conj. in order to a'u raka-raka weu ma'a
te'a₂v. 1) to be on target sitelinia tapi taha te'an They threw stones at him but didn't hit him. hahu te'ani pe'a Did you hit the pig? 2) to affect adversely nurali olol te'ani Last night chills and fever attacked her
te'e-te'el n. stuttering ite panene ilepa tapi nate'e-te'el tena loke lata nanapas We listened to him speak, but he stuttered so severely he almost lost his breath.
teha v. 1) to plow up, to hoe up 2) to turn over earth hahu areha malinu The pig dug up the garden. See: taneha
tehan n. threshold
tehan hata n. threshold timber
tehe v. to rap (kanari nuts) to crack them open
tehet n. an obstacle siuna tehet a'u They are impeding me (creating an obstacle) — v. to forbid, to prevent uteheti oli sis'a ial mani I forbade them to climb that kanari tree.
tehetehelein. a cord tied around the waist (and not removed) to which clothing (shorts, sarongs, loincloths) is fastened
tehi v. to pinch off a small piece (of sago porridge)

tehu₁n. sugarcane [Saccharum officinarum L.]
tehu kaul n. k.o. sugarcane with internodes spaced far apart
tehu lopu n. k.o. forest sugarcane, the leaves of which are used as a vegetable [Costus
tenu  \(\text{From: Du. n.} \) rounds, a ball, similar to a softball  \(\text{Usage: sl.} \)

tenti  \(\text{n.} \) waist-cloth, cummerbund

tenuk  \(\text{v.} \) to test something, to try something  \(\text{coba} \)

tenuka tihun muni akolo cuka  \(\text{pa} \) Try testing the drum; how does it sound?

tepa  \(\text{n.} \) the name of a stupid character in a story  \(\text{See: waitepa} \)

tepet  \(\text{See: lai tepet} \)

tepu  \(\text{v.} \) to carry on one's shoulders  \(\text{hamat loke} \)

tesi  \(\text{ai} \) \(\text{n.} \) k.o. large tree, the timber of which is used for boat rollers; the shavings of this wood are boiled and used in poultices

teta  \(\text{v.} \) 1) to shake, to shudder \(\text{a'u teta} \) I'm shuddering  \(\text{2) to shake something} \) \(\text{olol} \)

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tete

born soon after the death of their grandparents often bear the names of the deceased.)

tete₂ v. to cut something that is not very thick until it is severed jadī sitete uluní; sitalen lete ile hena So, they cut off his head and placed it there at the Ile village. See: hatete

tete₃ v. to decide upon an exact date, to fix a date or appointment with great certainty sitete petu te'a sinahu tirta lana They determined a day to set Tirtalana afloat.

tete kama n. the mosque official responsible for the day-to-day maintenance of the mosque (e.g., cutting the grass, directing those who cook food for those in the mosque)

tetepota lalepāt v. to speak untruthfully, to prevaricate

tetu₁ v. to place something on a fire iretu wael putu-patu te'a ihasuluk te botol She put some water on the fire to transfer it into bottles.

tatu₁ n. k.o. tool used to free snagged hooks, a piece of split bamboo weighted with rocks that is slid down the snagged line to jar the hook free

tetuk v. to slam something down to smash it See: retuk-

tetu₂ part. who knows pa nuhurali tetu malana sei sieu sitipu ami Well, last night some men, who knows who, came and poked at us.

tetu₃ n. extreme tip lusu-tetu the tips of the ribs pala tetu the tip of the nutmeg tree

tatetu See: i'a silapa tatetu

makatetu See: hua makatetu

tetun n. 1) cape, promontory 2) the cape immediately west of Asilulu

tetupan

tetupan ai n. k.o. seaside tree with fine leaves and purple flowers used to smoke flying fish in quantity (This treatment kills the vermin of this fish.)

teu₁ v. to play marbles

teu₂ See: uta teu

teun n. a traditional association of two or more clans

teun a ata; the association of the four clans Eli, Lain, Maman, and Ralalatu

teun a telu; the association of the three clans

Mahulau, Mahulete, and Sunet, but including the Elian and Paisuli families as well

tewa v. to know ilepa sou ta irewa She doesn't know how to speak the Asilulu language.

ukira ta irewa I thought he didn't know.

See: sirewa

tewa-tewa n. k.o. bamboo with many thorns

tia-₁ n. belly See: matia

tia- sina n. kidney

tia- tahu n. the fold of the belly

tia-₂ v. to be pregnant iuna namalua tian pe'a baru ilawa He made his girlfriend pregnant; then he ran away. namahina sini lua ritia Both his wives are pregnant.

tia- ela; to be in the advanced stages of pregnancy

tia mahu n. 1) a small gong 2) a set of twelve small gongs arranged vertically on lengths of twine, metallophone

ti'el n. dust and scraps

tihal n. drum, especially the large drum used to summon people to prayer in the mosque

tiha gring-gring; k.o. small tambourine

tiha kasida; k.o. tambourine, especially used to accompany gambus performances

tihi v. 1) to slit an animal's throat in proper ritual fashion sitihi pipi te'a sitana hu'a They slaughtered a goat for the hair-cutting ceremony. 2) to circumcise 3) to make long slashes (with wicked intentions) sitihi liman tena imata They slashed his arm, and he died.

tihu v. to fly sitihi ndete maka They are flying to Mecca. See: kapal rihut, tatihu

tihuk v. to cause to fly anin arihukeni The wind set the paper flying (blew it upward).

tikal n. a large amount of antipathic or averse persons or substances silihiti tikal They're bringing in reinforcements (additional large numbers of people who are enemies). See: wae tikal

tikalun From: Mly. n. k.o. large forest feline, the civet cat [Viverididae]

tike v. 1) to stretch out ahusek no la: arike Blow so that the sail billows out. 2) to hold out full length See: pahatike

tiki v. to pluck, to snap off (especially clove) sieu nda: wasi loke sitiki utan a sitiki
tiki taka

kamu a They went to the woods to pick vegetables and betel.

**tiki taka** *See: loi tikitaka*

**tikoang** From: Mly. (Ch.) n. teapot *Usage: arch.*

**tila** v. 1) to search out and hoist a fish trap 2) to stab *Usage: arch.* *See: tanila*

**tila-** n. 1) fully blossomed flower, especially of fruit-bearing trees and plants 2) stands (of mushrooms)

**tilen** n. oyster [Pelecyphoda]

**tilit** *See: tahu tilit*

**timbang** From: Mly. v. 1) to swing 2) to weigh

**timik** v. to lift up with both hands (in order to estimate the weight)

**timor** From: Mly. n. the east compass point

**timor lau**; the northeast compass point

**timor manunggara**; the east southeast compass point

**timor timor lau**; the east northeast compass point

**timul** n. 1) east wind *timul akeu* The east wind is blowing. 2) east monsoon season

**tin tarin tin peo** exp. call of the *boikole* bird

**tina-** n. the base of the hull of an outrigger boat; this base is hewn from a single piece of wood. *haka tinan* the base of an outrigger hull

**tinat** n. a blade of sago petiole bark formerly used to cut the umbilical cord or to circumcise *See: patina*

**tinggopi** n. top [children’s toy]

**tinggopi ai tula**; k.o. top with a nail affixed to the end

**tingkai** From: Mly. n. arrogance *ale mutingkai*

You're arrogant

**ting-ting** exp. sound of tinkling

**tipa** v. to draw (water) *keu nehe aripa wael tau* sa ma’a Go over there and draw a bucket of water for me.

**tatipat** n. bucke

**tipil** n. basket

**tipil manu** n. a basketlike nest in which chickens can brood or nest, often tied to the house

**tipopo** n. k.o. smooth-backed land turtle [Cheloniidae]

**tita** v. 1) to walk on a branch (to collect fruit) 2) to cross a bridge *arita ma’a ite eu nda: wasi* Cross over (that bridge), and we’ll go to the woods together.

**tita haham** a serious curse that implies using the other's body as if it were a bridge

*Usage: arch.*

3) to sell goods (usually foodstuffs) from door to door

**makatitak** n. those who sell from door to door, vendor

**tital** n. bridge, especially a footbridge

**titalou** *See: tama ela titalou*

**titi**

**titi ai** n. k.o. tree yielding buoyant wood

**titi molo ai** n. k.o. tree

**titi** v. to beat a drum to signal a meeting *See: pataniti*

**titil** n. the mosque drum or the village drum

**titi** v. 1) to flow (a little) *simata pe’a tapi lala ruriti salalu* They were already dead, but the blood flowed continuously. 2) to drip *matan wael ariti* His tears flowed. *ulan ariti* It's drizzling. *apatali’i pikal mani no wael ruriti* Put the dish on an angle so the water will drain off. 3) to drip into *siti* *mataku te’a daun mayana* They treated my eyes with drops of crushed *mayana* leaves. *See: riti-riti*

**tiwel** *See: ahu tiwel*

to From: Du. part. as you know, right? *ite una unaye, to* We do it this way, don't we?

to’a v. 1) to poke with a cane 2) to prop up 3) to lean on an outstretched arm *See: tanokal; waka ulu hato’at*

**tato’al** n. a prop (including braces across the width of a sago trough)

to’an n. a cane

tobe From: Mly. n. 1) floats used to indicate the location of fish traps in water up to 30 m. deep 2) a nickname for someone saved from drowning

tobelon From: Mly. n. an ethnic group of North Maluku, the Tobelo

tobu ikang From: Mly. n. k.o. reed with edible flowers

toe n. 1) the foul-smelling liquid that drains from infected eardrums 2) deafness. *ale muto’e* You are deaf.

**tohar** From: Mly. v. to agitate the surface of the sea (with stones or poles) to drive fish toward a net
tohi

v. to strain and filter (in making coconut cream, sago flour)  
loke irohi lapia tapi

tatohi rakin She wanted to strain the sago flour, but the strainer was broken.

tatohi  
n. a strainer (especially a coconut strainer)

Toho

v. short (in height or length) ai nuru mani

Atoho That piece of wood is short. mahina

Tohol irota’u A short woman has been teasing me.

toi₁

v. to wash clothes iroi nalapun taha pali la

Pa taha sabong He washed his shirt, but it didn’t get very clean; he didn’t have any soap. See: patanoi

toi₂  
See: laka toi

tok

exp. sound of a stone striking ground

toka

n. heel (of the foot)

toke₁

n. 1) k.o. very tiny insect that makes its nest in narrow interspaces of wood and exudes a very sticky, black, sweet, resinlike substance used to patch cracked crockery and to seal homemade diving goggles 2) the resin exuded by such insects.

toke₂

n. deafness  
ale mutoke You are deaf.

toki

v. to rap sharply, especially with the knuckles

tola₁

n. a lump of dammar, wrapped in leaves, used for a taper

tola₂

i’a tola  
n. k.o. fish similar to a barracuda

tola paporo; juvenile tola fish

tola kalu  
See: loi tola kalu

tolabalanga  
From: Mly.  
See: lapun tolabalanga

tole-

n. shrill, loud voice  
ale tolemu You have a piercing voice!

tolik  
See: pautolik

tolok

v. 1) to turn, to twist utolok liman tena

Koton I twisted his arm till it broke. 2) to misinform, to deceive utana kutani’a heleni

Irolok a’u I went to collect my debt, but he just made excuses to trick me. See:

Kaitolok; waitolo

tatolok; See: kasta tatolok

tolok- v. to go around (e.g., out the back door and in the front), to travel extensively a’u

tolok’u lia kota usila imi I went all over Ambon looking for you.

tolon

n. k.o. long eggplant [Solanum melongena L.]

tolo cina  

tolo raripat  
n. k.o. small, round eggplant [Solanum torvum Swartz.]

tolu  
See: rolu

toma₁

v. 1) to sail against the current 2) to go farther despite being tired or facing obstacles amalo’a ndete ami matoma kula

Ulat akele We climbed, struggling all the way because the mountain rose steeply.

Toma₂

v. to squeeze by hand, especially in making coconut cream

tomalasel  
n. glands in the groin that become swollen when other parts of the body are infected

tomat  
From: Du. n. tomato [Lycopersicon esculentum L.]

tomi  
See: bia tomi

tomu

n. ceremonial name for the Eli clan, including all the branches

tonan  
n. mud, muddy patch of earth tonan a

Ruela ite ta bisa lake na hali The stretches of mud are vast; we can’t walk to the east side.

tonda  
From: Mly. v. to tow (a boat, a net)

tone₁

n. k.o. seviche, raw fish mixed with a souring agent and spices

tone₂  
v. 1) to crumble (cooked food) arone ana

Na kula nehe no ikanune Mash the child’s banana thoroughly so he can eat it. 2) to mix and knead (dough)

tongka  
From: Mly. See: gargaji tongka

tongkalangit  
From: Mly. See: kula tongkalangit

toni  
From: Mly. (Eng.? n. hair bangs

to’o  
v. to sit Usage: children’s language

to’o tala  
v. 1) to kick, to push with the sole of one’s foot 2) to stamp one’s feet

to’ok  
v. to see nike a’u to’ok alaranan pa

Certainly not! Just now, I saw it was you who took it.

top  
From: Mly. (Du.? n. k.o. game of chance

topa  
n. a light curse, Good riddance, Who needs ‘em? topa te’aken Curses to him. topa

Te’ak’a Who needs you?

— v. to curse in a light way

tope  
v. to pluck (fruit) lete niwél taha rumutu

Sala sitoperu pe’a There, when the coconuts are not quite ripe, they pluck them.
topi  From: Mly. n. hat

topuk  v. to measure (a volume)

topukelan n. the name of a traditional song narrating the history of the Mahulate clan

tota  v. to tease (usually in a friendly way)

mahina tohol irot'a A short woman has been teasing me.

tota-tota  v. to tease continually

tota sou  v. to tease  See: pakatota

totala  See: to'o tala:

tote  v. 1) to step on, to tread on  aiku ha lale ketaru utote kumen taha ia  The soles of my feet hurt so I can't tread the earth well. 2) to travel on foot  Usage: arch.

totia  n. the stick used to measure the distance between two pieces of thatch

See: tote

totib  See: tote

toto  v. to perforate aroto luma tala: apanusuk walet ma'a Put a hole in the wall; then push that line in here. See: roto-

totol  See: ia: totol

hou  v. to measure by the hand-span utou meja

hahan sisin tatout a ila I measured the table top to see how many hand-spans it is.

tatout  n. a hand-span

tatout mahina; a hand-span, from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the index finger

tatout malana; a hand-span, from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the middle finger

tou  v. to see iro'ou kula matani He saw with his own eyes  Usage: arch. See: malato'ou

tou tala  See: to'o tala

trek  From: Eng. n. truck

tua, From: Mly. v. eldest among one's parent's siblings  mama tua father's eldest sister

tua, See: katuan; matua; pakatua

tua'an  See: katihu tua'an i'atahi tua'an

tualan  See: dari bisa tualan

Tuan  From: Mly. n. title and term of reference for westerners, army officers, teachers and other men perceived as high-ranking or well-educated

tubu tubu  n. k.o. gondolalike boat with a high prow formerly used in Luhu to catch peka fish

tue, v. 1) to reside  2) to populate, to live at amimatuwe we hai atapi paukolog We live by the beach, but it's noisy. 3) to stay (in some position) arue lete ulu hahan It stays high above her head. arue ye a'u It stays with me.

tauet  n. 1) a short stool in the kitchen  2) place of residence

tue, See: ai tue

tuha  n. k.o. vine  [Derris elliptica Benth.] the root of which is used as a medicine and fish poison

— v. 1) to poison with such a vine  2) to poison sabentar utuh'a Keep it up and I'll poison you.

tuhel  n. 1) the steep drop-off that separates the shallow from deep water  2) the perimeter of the island shelf

tuhu' tahuh  exp. sound of rapid gunfire or artillery barrage

tuhat  v. 1) to dive alaruhu taha rua barang aloe roko You're not good at diving because you smoke cigarettes. 2) to swim underwater

3) to dive for something situhu lawa lalan lau nusa They dive for lalan mollusks on the islands.

tuhukuku  v. to swim or float on one's back

tui

tui ai  n. k.o. fairly large shrub with large, trumpetlike, white flowers  [Datura candida (Pers.) Pasq.]

tu'il  n. a small bamboo float around which feathers or plastic strips of the lure are wrapped and within which the hook rests

tuo bulan  From: Mly. See: kula tujo bulan

tuk  exp. sound of a rap on a hard part of the body. See: tarruk; tuk tak; tuta:tuták

tuk tak  exp. sound of typing

tukal  See: aha tukal

tukan  From: Mly. n. ritual title for clans performing traditional tasks related to religion

Tukan basunat; the clan (Eli Kibas) ritually responsible for circumcisions

Tukan elak; the clan (Mahulate or Mahulau) ritually responsible for mosque repairs or construction

Tukan hena; the clan (Kalu) ritually responsible for the construction or repair of the village meeting hall

Tukan muli; the clan (Kalu or Ralalatu) ritually responsible for mosque repairs or construction if no tukan elak is available
tukang

tukan nahusahua: the twelve men (from six or twelve clans or subclans) who follow the tukan elak or tukan muli in performing the repair or construction ritual

tukang From: Mly. n. 1) craftsman tukang hatu bricklayer tukang ai carpenter tukang ta'a blacksmith 2) one who does something often (especially in nicknames) tukang top one who plays top (a game of chance) often tukang nananaut a regular swimmer See: tukan

tukar From: Mly. v. to exchange. leke utukar i'a pou te'a i'a mahet I would like to exchange salted fish for fresh fish.
tuki v. to pinch (a small amount of flesh)
tuku n. knee
tuku taka exp. sound of footsteps
tukuleku v. 1) to shut, to close rukuleku matanulu ma'a kula ulan arame'i Shut the door or the rain will spatter in. 2) to close down something tukuleku dagang end a business
tula- n. horn or hornlike appendage
tatula; See: patula
tulal; See: manu tulal
tule See: la: tule
tuletu v. to strike, especially children
tulis From: Mly. v. 1) to write irulis samata All she does is write. situlis surat waku upus They wrote a letter to the village chief. 2) to write something down irulisene He wrote it down.

tulu1 v. 1) to go down situlu lete ile ma'a ulan ela They came down from Ile; it was raining hard. utulu lete oto ile ma'a a'u wahatu'u'u I got off the bus and my knees bent under me and I fell. 2) to move from a respected place to an ordinary place haji a situlu nike The pilgrims just arrived (from Mecca).
tulu juma'at; come out from Friday prayers at the mosque 3) to go ashore leke irulu lau motor ma'a tapi kalulan aela sikoho He wanted to go ashore from the motorboat, but the waves were big and it capsized. See: patanulu; patulu
tatulu v. to descend in large numbers or repeatedly sitatulu nda: ye airu rote

rulaloto A number of them went ashore, their feet treading the beach.

tuluk v. to bring downward, to cause to descend ruluk enhe pompa mahu sa Take it (a hanging pressure lantern) down and pump it a bit.
tulut n. a drop tulut pe'a tulut drop after drop
tulu

nu

tulu helu a adv. bedtime (approximately 10:00 p.m.)
tulul n. slumber mansia ritulul people's sleep
tulu bara From: Skt. n. ballast
tulung From: Mly. v. to help, to come to the assistance of a'u loke manahu irulung a'u When I was about to fall, he came to my assistance.
tuma v. to wrap loke iruma soami te ilope waku a'u He was going to wrap up some soami and give it to me.
tuman n. 1) wrapper 2) leaf container for sago flour — num con. a numerical connector for packages of sago flour, package irahe
tuman husa: He bought ten packs (of sago). See: tanuman
tuman hua; k.o. boiled or steamed cake made with cassava and coconut
tumaleu n. k.o. very fine black louse found in and associated with the mudhen [Molopagha]
tumbulawa From: Mly. n. k.o. medicinal root [Curcuma xanthorrhiza Roxb.]
tumekul n. stubbornness ale mutumekul aela You're very stubborn.
tumpul From: Mly. n. caulking compound
tung exp. sound of a gun
tunggara From: Mly. n. the southeast compass point or wind
tuni1 n. ceremonial name for the Sanduan and Lumaela clans
tuni2 v. 1) original, authentic 2) indigenous, autochthonous

tunu v. 1) to burn ta irunu huta iksesen ye lalan ha tala: She doesn't burn her rubbish; she just throws it into the middle of the street. 2) to roast or bake tunu kue bake a cake 3) to shoot er'em es situunu bapa is halai wael tahu uren RMS soldiers shot Uncle Is near Umeng's river estuary. 4) to pass from one receptacle to the parallel receptacle and
tupā

take the markers (in the jongka game)

tatunu  n. something roasted or burned  ai

tatunu firewood  kathiu tatunu roasted

shrimp
tatunut  n. a shot, a barrage of gunfire sidapat

tatunut lete kasi'i They got a hail of gunfire

at Kasi'i.
tupa, n. 1) the transverse bar that internally

braces for the sailboat hull  2) the internal

lugs at the interior base of the hull
tupa ana  n. the transverse bar lashed to the

internal lugs at the base of the hull
tupa elak  n. the two transverse bars at the top

of the gunwales lashed to the tupa ana; to

these upper bars the outrigger booms are

lashed

tupa, n. a spear

— v. to pole (a raft, a boat in shallow water)
tatupal  n. pole, (especially for punting boats)
tupak  v. 1) to provide a supporting prop.

irupak lane ndete no oli ro'oken He

propped up the ceiling so it wouldn’t
collapse. 2) to poke at something to knock it
down. arupak niwel ndete no amulu ma'a
Poke up at the coconut so it will fall down
over here.
tupat  From: Jv. n. k.o. rice cake cooked in a
rhomboid container made of coconut leaf

tupat piarat a  n. such rice cakes sent to the
mosque for those who recite the Qur’an
during fasting month
tupi  n. beads
tupi-tupi  n. beaded necklace
tupu  v. 1) to jab at, to poke. kakai utupu matam

Watch out or I’ll poke out your eyes. 2) to
probe (a wound, hole, perforation) irupu ye
hesan mani tena abora hali muli He

probed in his chest until it (the swab) came
out his back.
tupu aha;  to thread (a needle)
tupu kei;  1) to jab someone with one’s finger
and rub hard  2) to tickle  3) to irritate with

gibbs and innuendoes in one’s conversation
turati  From: Mly. n. lotus flower [Nelumbo

nucifera Gaertn.]
turen  From: Jv. n. durian [Durio zibethinus L.]
ture ape pese n. a durian, some of the contents

of which are ripe (soft to the touch)
ture ha' un  n. k.o. durian with very large fruits
turen lera  n. a durian carpel; each fruit

usually has five
turen lora wael  n. the tasteless contents of an

unripe durian
turen pasiaahun  n. a nearly ripe durian (edible,

but not soft)
turen walaru  n. the sutures of the durian

carpets
turrak  exp. sound made by rapping the head
tus tus  exp. the sound of oil spattering
tusi  n. k.o. animal, perhaps the monkey

[Cercopithecidae] uam bena tusi Your face

is like a monkey! Usage: arch. in cliché

insults
tusu  From: Mly. v. to cast a vote

tuta-  See: atuta-
tuta-tutak  exp. sound of running
tutu  v. 1) to pound, to bray (spices, shallots)

irutu ial te'a iuna tarasi She’s pounding

kanari nuts to make a sauce. 2) to strike

with a stone or fist  See: waitutu

makatutu  n. blacksmith
tatutu  n. pestle
tutuk  v. to suspect, to accuse  irutuk te'a hamat

He accuses Hamat.
tutukku  exp. sound of a cock’s crow
tutumoko  n. 1) tailbone, coccyx  2) small of the

back
tutunoh  v. to squat and bend the head forward
to one’s knees
tutupola  See: papau tutupola
tu'u,  v. to sleep  Usage: children’s language
tu'ui  v. to notch a tree or shrub to bring it lower

See: hatu'u; wahatu'u

tu'uk  v. to fold  kakai utu'uk pake a Wait a

minute, I’ll fold the clothes.

tu'u-  See: tuku-
tuwa'an  See: tua'an

U - u

u-  vm. first-person singular, verbal marker
utipa wael harela I drew water some time

-u  pn. first-person singular, experiencer

ago. See: aku; ku

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pronoun, me, I mise sili li'u In the past, they shunned me. See: aku; ku

ua, n. a term of address for one's paternal aunt See: lu'a

ua, n. rattan [Lepidocaryaeae]

ua ela n. k.o. stout rattan of a large diameter

ua kawat n. k.o. fine but strong rattan

ua lamut n. k.o. rattan, similar to the sa'i'i vine

ua porot n. k.o. yellowish rattan

ua tain n. the pith, innermost part of rattan

ua tuni n. k.o. very strong rattan

ua tuni lau kahan n. k.o. rattan, the leaves of which are similar to the ground orchid

ua wael n. k.o. large but easily snapped rattan

ua- n. 1) face

ua-lale; facial expression

ua-lale la'o; the face of a civet cat; a term of insult

ua- lale salakat; the look of a sexual molester

ua-makana; expressionless face

ua-amakalinu; a frowning face with a grimace of silent disapproval and disagreement

ua-ra'a-ra'ane; the look of someone considering a sexual assault (e.g., darting glances in every direction)

ua-supua; forehead

ua te'a ua; face to face

2) front lau skola uan There in front of the school. sial ua the southernmost point of Sial Cape facing Asilulu telepisi uan TV screen 3) blade, cutting edge ekit ua machete blade

ual n. orchard, a large planting or stand of a single k.o. plant or tree ual lapia a large stand of sago palms

udang From: Mly. See: kari-kari udang

ue- n. 1) tree base turen uen the base of the durian 2) base hatu ue cornerstone 3) basic issue

uen: See: pulek uen

uek See: pa'uek, take uek

u'el n. shavings, chip remnants of sharpening (bamboo)

u'et n. a round weighted fish net that is cast on the water's surface

u'e lalihi n. k.o. drag net Usage: arch.

u'et mata n. the mesh of a net

uhi n. k.o. tuber, yam [Dioscorea sp.]

uhi apal n. k.o. inedible wild tuber used to wash clothes

uhi bira n. k.o. purplish tuber

uhi ulu See: lawa ulu ulu

uhut n. coconut husk

u'i- n. 1) female genitals (in general) 2) vulva 3) a common term of abuse

uji From: Mly. v. 1) to test something 2) to compete ite lua uji sei liu Let the two of us compete; let's see who wins.

uji napas; to compete in the ability to hold one's breath

ujur From: Ar. See: dapat ujur

ukul hana See: taha ukul hana

ula See: pakaa'ula

ulan n. rain. ulan ariti The rain's coming down very fine (It's drizzling).

ula ai n. cyclone

ula malalahu n. a very fine drizzle

ula pakanitu n. a rain replete with danger from the uneasy dead

ula pasa n. sun shower

ula sihu-sihu n. a light shower

v. to rain loke ulan It's going to rain See: panula

ulat n. mountain, hill

ulat kori n. valley, mountain slope

ule1 n. cooking pot

ule hua n. k.o. round clay vessel with a small opening used to brew medicines

ule lale n. clay cooking pot

ule liti n. wok, especially of brass

ule taaju n. k.o. iron cauldron for simmering palm sap to make sugar

ule2 n. grub, worm, caterpillar, maggot See: pa'ule

ule rarenet n. a caterpillar with venomous itchy setae on its back

uli1 n. the part of the tree immediately beneath the bark Usage: arch.

uli2 n. k.o. smoked cake made of cassava or yam, coconut, and palm sugar

uli3 n. supra-alliance, purportedly related to the Ternate-Tidore struggle for hegemony Usage: arch.

ulit n. k.o. wild, edible yellow fruit

ulu1 n. 1) edge, extremity hiki ulu lips hait ulu edge of shore puti a ulu boundary of shallow water 2) topmost part, extreme tip
ulu

ulu tatan; a final stage in the growth of the clove bud in which the bud has begun to open slightly.  *pukalawan ai arau tena ulu tatan* The clove has ripened to the point that the buds are about to burst open.

*ulu*  
1. n. swelling  *ai nyia ulu* infection of the big toenail
2. n. 1) clump, stand (of some plants) *tewa-tewa ulu maket* bamboo stand *lapia ulu maket* clump of sago *kula ulu maket* banana clump  2) the main receptacle that lies at each end of the parallel rows of the *jongka* game (board) *Usage: game language*

*i'a ulu kalin*  
n. k.o. fish, dolphin fish  
*Coryphaena hippurus L.*

*ulu*  
1. n. 1) head
2. n. 1) skull *ulu hatu aela*; to be afraid (the situation in which one's head feels swollen from the blood rushing to it) *ulu hatu aliruk*; to be mad, neurotic (one's brains rattle) *ulu hatu ta manesa*; a bit crazy, neurotic *ulu hatu sa'upa*; (child's) head somewhat elongated toward the back
3. n. 1) bald head, shaved head
4. n. 1) sores on the scalp (usually from louse bites)
5. n. 1) bald head
6. n. 1) nodding head
7. n. 1) a boil on the head  2) k.o. big coral
8. n. 1) handle, hilt *sali ulu* handle of a paddle
9. n. 1) k.o. lobster, including slipper lobster  
*Scyllarides squamosus* Edwards, bay lobster  
*Thenus orientalis* Lund, and possibly k.o. fish  
*Ichthyoscoptes lebeck* Schneider
10. n. k.o. wild breadfruit  
*Artocarpus sp.*
11. See: *manu ulun*
12. n. 1) birdlime, usually made from *kerol* sap  
*See: kapulu*
13. n. 1) sap from a jungle breadfruit  
2) person who sits in one place for a long time *Usage: metaphor*
14. n. 1) k.o. small land crab, the hermit crab  
[Decapoda], used for bait  2) person who wears borrowed clothes  
*ale bena ulum*

You're like a hermit crab. (You're wearing borrowed clothes.) *Usage: metaphor*

*i'a umel*  
n. k.o. fish, perhaps purple rock cod  
*[Epinephelus flavocaeruleus* Lacepede]*

*umu*  
From: Mly. v. violet

*umur*  
From: Ar. n. age. *ale muumur nale a ila*  
How old are you?

*umur letehaha;* advanced age

*umur nale sa;* tomorrow *Usage: a circumlocution, arch.*

*una*  
v. 1) to make, to do  *iuna meja ka' u* He made a table for me.  *una numani* Do it.

*una dunia;;* to do cooperative work

*una hua;* to gather to settle a dispute

*una suwasat;* to do something any old way, to do any old thing  
2) to pretend. to act as if  *una tahane* Act as if it didn't happen.  *iuna ta ipanene* She pretended not to hear.  *abas iuna mou-mou* Abas acted as if he were mute.

*una wayang;* to go back and forth repeatedly and frivolously (acting like a wayang figure)  
3) to become, to hold a position as.  *iuna pulisi lete masohi* He is a policeman in Masohi.  *yang ada harun iuna balo* Harun has now become a divorced man.  4) to cause.  *imi una a'u pasasomi* You've made me very embarrassed.  *una manu pahutu* to pit roosters against each other.  *una tahane* Make it disappear.  *iuna namalul a' tan pe'a baru ilawa* He made his girlfriend pregnant; then he ran away. *See: puna*

*una mani*  
adv. that way, thus  *oli una mani o*  
Don't be like that!  *una mani hu* Just like that.

*una numani*  
See: *una mani*

*una pa pn.*  
1) how, in what manner, by what means  
*a keu ndia kota una pa, taha motor*  
How did you go to Ambon? There were no boats  
2) how are you? greetings  
*baba, una pa* Uncle, how are you? (How are things?)

*una ye adv.* this way, thus  *una ye ite sai ndau nusa lain pe'a sai ndau nusa hatala;* It'll be like this: first we'll paddle to Nusa Lain, then to Nusa Hatala:.

*unal*  
n. bamboo fire-making tool

*unin*  
n. turmeric  
*Curcuma longa* L.  *unin ina*  
the main root of the turmeric plant
untung

uni rita; turmeric that has gone wild in abandoned gardens and is no longer tasty

untung From: Mly. n. profit—v. to defeat au mani bisa untung imi
That one can beat you.

unu n. the stem of certain k.o. multiple-bearing fruits, e.g., coconut, lanasa, clove

upal n. sago palm midribs or petiole, especially when dried

upa walet n. twine made from the bark of sago stem

upas n. deep scratches and abrasions caused by chafing

upu- n. 1) village head

upu si; 1) the village head (respectful) 2) the village head (and his close family or associates)
2) king 3) grandfather, grandmother

upu ala; God

upu osi; ancestors

upu meme ribahageang; the ritual gift of money paid by the groom to the maternal uncles and grandfather of his bride
4) grandchild 5) owner

luma upu- 1) house owner 2) host

upus See: upu si

urus From: Mly. v. to arrange some problem, to handle an issue

urus-urus v. to make arrangements

usa1 i'a usa n. dolphin [Delphinidae]

usa2 v. used, old (of clothing) pake usa old clothes

usa- n. 1) skin usaku waralukin My skin is peeling. 2) bark ai nala usan aputi The bark of the narra tree is whitish.

use- n. navel

use- hata n. navel cord

ustat From: Ar. n. 1) title and term of reference for an Islamic teacher 2) title for Arab men

uta miten n. freckle

utan n. vegetable, plant

uta ai puti; a vegetable dish made of the leaves of the ai puti tree

uta kokoto'o 1) k.o. riverine, edible plant
2) several k.o. trailing plants

uta latal k.o. fern [Pteropsida]

uta lau meti edible seaweed, collected at low tide

uta paen; k.o. spinach [Amaranthus sp.]

uta paen lau elak; k.o. large-leaved spinach

uta paen lau maut; k.o. small-leaved spinach

uta paen luhu; k.o. spinach, similar to uta paen tahu tilit

uta paen raut; k.o. spinach with small, reddish leaves

uta paen tahu tilit; k.o. small-leaved spinach

uta paso; fern shoot vegetable, fiddlehead

uta paso apal; 1) k.o. tree fern [Cytheae centanimaus] 2) a wide variety of ferns, both edible and inedible

uta paso kahutu; k.o. fern, the young sprouts of which are always tightly curled

uta paso lapia ue; k.o. fern found near sago stands [Nephrolepis exaltata]

uta patola nyia n. k.o. plant bearing long, round fruit

uta patola raja; k.o. plant yielding somewhat rectangular fruits

uta patola uhut k.o. vegetable [Luffa cylindrica Roem]

uta pu'u ela k.o. edible, phosphorescent mushroom [Eumycophyta] that grows on discarded sago pith

uta pu'u ihat k.o. poisonous phosphorescent toadstool [Eumycophyta] that grows on coconut trees; it is used as a poultice for leg wounds.

uta pu' u kula k.o. round fungus [Eumycophyta] that grows near bananas

uta pu'u kula rala k.o. fungus [Eumycophyta] that grows in a cluster like a banana bunch

uta su'a the edible leaves, stems, and young fruits of a k.o. tree, the gnetum [Gnetum gnemon L.]

uta su'a iwan; k.o. wild vegetable

uta teu; k.o. forest vegetable

utan mata n. k.o. edible sea anemone [Anthozoa]

utan mata balamu pau k.o. yellow sea anemone with clusters at the top resembling mango blossoms

utan mata i'an k.o. pale but violet-tipped sea anemone

utan mata surkaya k.o. red sea anemone, similar to the sour sop fruit

utara From: Mly. n. the north compass point.

utara barlau; the north northwest compass point
ute

utara timor lau; the north northeast compass point

ute n. bamboo [Bambuseae]

ute hulanit n. k.o. small, fine bamboo

ute telin n. k.o. small, thornless bamboo

ute tewa tewa n. thorns of certain species of bamboo

ute tomol n. k.o. medium-sized thornless bamboo

ute tomol malat n. k.o. greenish bamboo

ute tomol porot n. k.o. yellowish bamboo

ute wanat n. k.o. bamboo

uti- n. penis

uti-alan n. the uppermost part of the ridge of the circumcised penis

wahalesu-

uti- hahun n. foreskin

uti- koin n. ridge of the circumcised penis.

uti- tain n. smegma

uti- wae n. semen

utu n. head louse [Phthiraptera]

utun numeral. one hundred utun a lima five hundred

utut

i'a utut; n. k.o. fish, bone fish [Albula vulpes L.]

i'a utut mahina; k.o. fish

i'a utut malana; k.o. fish similar to utut mahina but longer

u: part. a high-pitched call used to hail people from afar bapa mat u: O, Bapa Mat!

W - w

wa- af. See: wai-, waka-, wana-, wasa-, wata- wawa-

wa'at ai n. the mangrove tree [Rhizophora mangle L.]

wae v. to dissolve. nasu awae pe'a The sugar has dissolved.

wael n. 1) water, sap, liquid

wael hua n. 1) amniotic fluid, a water-filled substance that a newborn or unborne infant is said to imbibe 2) a flask or water container Usage: arch.

wael jamjam n. water from the sacred well in Mecca

wae mamulit n. fresh water

wael mutiken; boiled, then cooled, drinking water

wael putu-putu n. 1) boiled water 2) hot beverages (tea or coffee)

waen ariti-riti n. overflowing waters

wae naninut n. drinking water

wae pep; piped water

wae sopahian n. water used for the ritual ablutions that precede Islamic prayer

2) river, especially in place names

wae asel n. fresh, but usually brackish, spring on the beach below tide level

wael elak n. river

wael hata; river

wael hahohok; See: wae hohok

wae hohok n. 1) waterfall 2) certain waterfalls in the hills above Asilulu and

Uren

wael kalu n. the mouth of small streams

wael lale n. ditch, ravine, gully

wael mata n. spring

wae mata hosol n. spring that gushes water upwards, especially after rain

wael teha; river side wael teha ha lia the side of the river in the direction of the cape wael teha ha hali the side of the river in the direction opposite the cape

wael tahu n. 1) river estuary, river mouth 2) the estuary of Asilulu's river

wael tahu amaluti n. stagnant stream mouth due to obstruction by the spring tides

wael tai n. waves caused by an opposing current

wae tikal n. flood water that exceeds the usual banks of a river; it is said to be dangerous, disease-ridden, and impotable

wael ina n. a crustacean, the yabby [Callianassa australiensis Dana]

wahalala- v. undone or unwound from a spool or piece of cloth (said of thread) akulapun wahalala aha The thread has unraveled from my shirt.

wahalema- v. to be dipped inadvertently (into a liquid). ami mapapau heket wahalemane ye wael ha lale Our bundle of sago bread was dipped in the water.

wahalesu- v. to have slipped off inadvertently, especially of clothing
wahaloko- v. to collapse to a seated position

wahaloso- v. 1) to have snapped and broken (by itself), e.g., dry branches breaking in wind, a broken limb 2) to have fallen to the ground and scattered (e.g., a stem of fruits)

kula huli wahalosen The banana stalk fell and the bananas scattered all over.

wahalupuk- v. 1) to become paralyzed, limp

wahalupkeni He's unable to move his legs

wahalupken Our sago porridge was soft.

wahana'e- v. to be tired to the point of immobility and exhaustion, especially of pregnant women

ale akanu tena wahana'e'a You ate till you were unable to move.

wahanasu- v. to be exhausted to the point of not being able to walk erect

wahano'ak- v. to have been ruined by steaming (e.g., of hot, steamy cakes enclosed before cooling)

wahasalu- v. to lose weight, to become diminished in size or weight

wahaselik- v. 1) to have been pushed aside 2) to have dispersed

mapahutu sala polisi sila'i ami wahaselikema We were fighting; when the police arrived, we dispersed. 3) to become dismantled (of plaited items)

wahasese- v. to be pressed down. nike pele anepen wahasese halan Just now, a ceiling timber collapsed on him, and his shoulder was crushed.

wahata n. elder, old woman

wahata a sianu hua ela Old women chew a lot of betel — *pn. third-person singular, feminine, emphatic, honorific pronoun, she wahata sipunau sale What is she cooking?

— v. to become an old woman

ketani pe'a iwhata After her illness, she had become old.

— v. to be fully grown, adult (of female animals)

wahatati- v. to have been dislodged (by falling sideways)

wahatia- v. to have split open (e.g., stitching, plank, fence) ilahetek lau ma'a nala wahatia lapun nasanaut He jumped over here and the stitching of his shirt split.

wahatuek- v. 1) to be exhausted to the point that one's knees fold 2) to collapse to a seated position

wahat'u, v. to have collapsed (with folded knees) pikal iralu lain mateke planko wahat'u on Pical landed one punch, and Franco fell to his knees and collapsed.

wahat'u-2 See: wait'u-

wahui n. fish grill (of iron or bamboo)

wahulesu- v. 1) to be very startled and to collapse

wahulesuni She collapsed (when she heard the news). 2) to have slipped off

ulawa nala aku kalun wahulesune I ran to the point that my sarong slipped off.

wahulesuk- v. to have collapsed

wahulesukene tena pukalawan ai putan The durian tree collapsed and crushed the clove tree.

wai, n. a ceremonial name for the Nurlete clan

wai, v. to twist, to turn, especially to make arenga fiber rope

wawait n. 1) the cross-shaped device used for winding rope, especially from arenga palm fiber 2) a cross-shaped device on which large quantities of thread are stored

wai- *af. a prefix indicating inadvertent, unintentional, and, usually, adverse action or movement

waihali- v. to have fallen backward (due to a push)

waiha'uk- v. to have run into something inadvertently

'a'u waiha'uk'u te'a ai tala: I ran straight into a tree trunk.

waihehu- v. to have inadvertently yanked out (e.g., hairs on the arm)

waihehu niriku My tooth was yanked out.

waihika- v. to be split or ripped

hihi waihikan split, cracked lips. tas waihikan elak The bag is badly gashed.

waihitik- v. to be startled (usually with an involuntary shout or body movement)

waihuhuk- v. to be spilt (of powdery substances such as sugar)

waikalahu'ek- v. to be indented, or pressed down (e.g., the trace left on a cushion or mattress)

wailalu- v. to be extended inadvertently, sticking out

wailalu maleni The tongue (of the corpse) stuck out.

wailoso- v. to be torn apart completely or scratched from a fall See: wahaloso
wailuluk- v. 1) to be cast ashore  wailuluk huta lau hait The rubbish was swept up on the beach  2) to be peeling, to be scabby
upatanoi te'a pasa tena wailuluk usaku I was washing in the full glare of the sun; as a result my skin is peeling.

wainahu- v. 1) to have been dropped ta'u wainahune lete pikal tanata nehe lekane The sago bowl dropped from the plate rack, and it broke. 2) to have lost weight
mubadan wainahu You've lost weight.
wainahu-nahu- v. to sink (of emotions)
wainahu-nahu hatu'aku My heart sank.
wainehu- v. to have been plucked inadvertently (of hair)

waisai-saik- v. to be leaning downward unintentionally waisai-saik'u tena limaku te kumen I was leaning downward so far that my hand touched the ground.

waisaki- v. to be torn open, especially skin due to scratching au salahuk waisaki kukalun ulu I took a long stride, and the edge of my sarong tore.
waisaki heha-; to be angry and upset
waisaluk- v. to suffer from violent diarrhea
waisara- v. to be startled to the point of jumping nurai upanele ale waiha'uk'a waisara'u Last night I heard you bump your head, and I jumped up.
waisisik- v. to be scraped so severely that the flesh gapes
waisolek- v. to rush inadvertently at full force (of water). waisolek wael lete lalan lete ma'a ami pirima The water rushed down from the upper lane, and we were overwhelmed (by the flood).

waisusu- v. to have fallen head first ana ilawa tena waisusun letemena The child was running and fell head first.
waitalasik- v. to have slipped and fallen
waitati- v. to be hanging down, to be unusually pendulous (of elongated ears)
waitepa- v. to be worn so thin that it is easily ripped (of cloth) anin aela la:l waitepan The wind was strong; the sail ripped.
waitolo v. to shift about ale awaitolo You're moving about again. See: kaitolok
waitolot n. a person forever shifting about, with no stable house or village, always moving, gadabout

waitosik- v. 1) to be splashed a'u heta te'a pipi ina tena waitosik lala I slashed the goat, and blood splashed 2) to have been thrown severely oto amanahu mahina aisa: waitosikeni The bus crashed, and a woman was flung from it. 3) to have ricocheted (of thrown stones, fired bullets)
waitutu- v. 1) to have fallen with a thud 2) to nod with drowsiness to the point that one jerks one's head back as if struck
waitu'u- v. to have fallen face downward leke irulu elan hua nehe waitu'uni When she was coming down the stairs, she fell forward.

waja From: Jv. n. iron See: gargaji waja; pala pala waja
waji From: Mly. n. k.o. glutinous rice cake made in a flat pan and cut into rhomboid shapes

wak wak wak exp. sound of a k.o. lizard (the daribisa hihi raut)
waka-, n. 1) root turen waka te'a ekit lamae amoso Durian root is excellent for machete hilts. 2) rump, buttocks
waka maroto; anus
waka ulu; rump, buttocks
waka ulu hato'at; buttocks that protrude 3) generic for genitals
waka wae; genital secretions
4) base, bottom. motor waka the base of a motorboat hull capatu waka the sole of a shoe See: kaiwaka
waka2 af. a prefix indicating inadvertent and, often, adverse experience or movement

wakahuru- v. to be truncated accidentally wakahuru ain te'a tapuai His foot was chopped off with an axe.
wakalanak- v. 1) to be hooked or snagged (e.g., to have fallen but not reached the bottom of a ravine because the fall was blocked by a tree) 2) to be wedged in 3) to be knocked over Usage: sl.
wakalohok- v. to have choked on water or food. ikanu makalaki tena wakalohoken She ate hurriedly and choked on her food.
wakalolik- v. 1) to have fallen and rolled forward 2) to somersault
wakanahuk- v. to have entered unexpectedly (a cave, a cove, a niche), to be wedged in
wakapilak-

wakapilak- v. to be flattened to the point of bursting apart; oli lutuk kue huar lua ko wakapilaken Don't put one cake on top of the other or the bottom one will be flattened.

wakapisak- v. 1) to be utterly flattened (e.g., run-over fruit) 2) to be very flat (of certain types of fishes)

wakasa'ak- v. 1) to have risen inadvertently 2) to have been knocked upward kalulan aela ami wakasa'akema nda: hatu haha The waves were rough and we were tossed up on to a rock.

wakasa: pn. indeterminate destination, any place a'u ta bisa uweu wakasa: I was unable to go anywhere.

wakasihak- v. to be widened or opened accidentally and inappropriately (e.g., a swollen river mouth, a hat stretched out, a gaping wound where shrapnel has passed through, a split boat plank.) wakasa'akema pe'a makame'e nehe wakasihak ai hika After we were tossed on to a rock, we looked down; a plank had been ripped out (of the hull)

wakasulik- v. to have entered inadvertently (e.g., a cave)

wakatilak- v. 1) to have swollen (of seeds about to sprout) 2) to have split open amaloak jagon wakatilakeru We boiled corn till (the kernels) burst.

wakel n. 1) oil

wakel kumen; kerosene
wakel kelan; cayeput oil

2) coconut oil (for cooking)

wake-wake v. 1) to be unusually small for one's age inela taha rua iwake-wake He's not growing properly; he's rather small. 2) to be stunted (of plants, animals, people)

wako v. to paddle with long, strong, slow strokes

waktu From: Ar. n. time, era, period

waktu kamenat adv. long ago, in earlier times
waktu sanopal n. the period when sailing and trading were important (in Asilulu)

waktú See: kupa waktú

waku prep. to, for kue sinan wakuni? How about one slice of cake for him? silopen waku upus They gave it to the village head.

waku-waku- v. to have repeated something ulope

walet

waku-waku'u I gave it (to him) repeatedly.

irana waku-wakuní He took it over and over. wahata a sikilima waku-wakusi The women uttered the confession of faith over and over.

wala, n. 1) a twist (the measurement for sago porridge) wala ma'a Please give me a serving of sago porridge. 2) suture, crease turen walaru durian sutures lima walar line in the palm ai nala walar amoso The pattern of narra wood is beautiful. 3) traces ai- walar; 1) footprints 2) (sound of) footsteps 3) line of print or writing 4) slat, especially of a fish trap

wala mahina; the slats of the fish trap that do not protrude beyond the edge of the outer frame

wala malana the slats of the fish trap that protrude slightly beyond the edge of the outer frame

— num con. a numerical counter (of strands, the horizontal slats of a fish trap, and of dreams) hulu wala huhu nelu ela nena a fish trap with thirty-six lengthwise slats walar-walar n. 1) pieces, parts sou walar-walar parts of the language (but not its totality) 2) stripes

wala2 See: manu wala

walan n. animal track, especially of pigs

walanta See: wolanta

walat n. the effects of a curse See: kualat

wale- v. very firm and difficult to separate (of sago porridge)

walet n. 1) rope, cord, string

wale hatu; line for anchor

wale sipat; a cord used in construction to make sure a line is straight, plumb line

wale usen; umbilical cord

2) intestines, guts 3) vines and creeping plants in general

wale halalen; k.o. jungle vine

wale hulan; k.o. vine used for lashing things together temporarily

wale karanjang; k.o. thorny vine formerly used as a boat lashing

wale mako; k.o. toxic vine

wale malu'u; k.o. vine used to make poultices to apply to a boil

wale nunu; the aerial roots of the banyan tree
wali

used for fastening

wale pei; k.o. fine vine used to lash plaited items

wale sa’iti; k.o. thorny vine that creeps along the ground

wale sa’iti puti; k.o. thorny vine

wali From: Ar. n. the male (relative) with guardian authority according to Islamic law; this concept is important in wedding negotiations and ceremonies

wali- n. younger sibling (of the same sex)

wali- pakamuli; youngest sibling 2) younger sibling in general 3) cousins who are younger and not cross-cousins (i.e. younger parallel cousins) 4) the younger or more recent of a pair or series, especially of fruits and names of months. rana walin Take the younger one (of a cluster of coconuts). hula aroha wali the second of the aroha months

wali a’an n. the relationship between first-rank siblings and between cousins, especially first cousins

walirang From: Jv. n. sulphur

walit See: walet

waloī

i’a waloī n. k.o. fish, black-barred garfish [Hemiramphus far Forskal]

i’a waloī kaku n. nickname for very skinny people Usage: metaphor

walu, n. 1) the spirit of the recent dead that returns to visit the bereaved family 2) restless, wandering spirits (of persons who died with unpaid bills and unkept promises) See: pawalu; seluwalu

walu, v. to treat (contusions, bruises, internal abrasions) with compresses of hot coconut cream or heated stones (originally collected below sea level) siwaluni te’a hatu They treated him with hot stone compresses.

wawalut;

hatu wawalut n. stones used for such compresses

walu, numeral: eight

walá hualám From: Ar. excl. a pious exclamation that acknowledges God’s omniscience but often expresses the speaker’s scepticism about something, God knows.

wampang

i’a wampang n. k.o. fish, long-finned batfish [Platax pinnatus L.]

wasamoi-

wanat See: ute wanat

wane n. a ceremonial name for the Tangke clan

wara- af. a prefix indicating an inadvertent event

warai- excl. an exclamation of sympathy, All’s the pity! Have pity on someone. waraisi Pity them! warai’u Pity me.

warakalik- v. 1) to have been badly scratched (of people) 2) to have been lined or underlined inadvertently

waralahik- v. to have been ripped apart (e.g., ears, sandals)

waraluki- v. 1) to be badly skinned a’u paharunu nala takalikil waralukin I stubbed my toe so hard that the nail was ripped up. 2) to buckle (of veneers exposed to strong sunlight), slightly crinkled (of envelope seals) mejala hulun waralukin The table edge has buckled.

waralukul- v. to be peeling (of skin due to exposure to sun or high fevers) a’u waralukul usaiku My skin is peeling off.

warangan From: Jv. n. venom (of animals, creatures)

ware1, n. the outrigger boom

ware2

i’a ware n. k.o. fish, including yellow-finned leather-jacket [Cantherines trachylepis Gunther] and wire-netting leather-jacket [C. sandwichiensis Quoy and Gaimard]

i’a ware babunga n. k.o. fish, beaked leather-jacket [Oxymonacanthus longirostris Bloch and Schneider]

i’a ware hata nalut n. k.o. fish, scribbled leather-jacket [Osbeckia scripta Forster]

i’a ware usa alus n. k.o. fish, brushsided leather-jacket [Amanses scopas Cuvier]

wasa n. k.o. uncultivated fruit that is boiled, then eaten

wasa- af. a prefix indicating inadvertent, adverse experience

wasahiki- v. to have cracked, especially from heat. skosten wasahikin The lantern chimney cracked. See: sahiki

wasamoi- v. to have become extremely emaciated (especially of one’s face) hulamite ta umatulu wasamoi kubadan I’ve become quite thin because I haven’t been sleeping at night.
wasamuhí-

wasamuhí- v. to be shredded or torn apart completely

wasamutu- v. 1) to dry up due to drought
2) to suffer a severe, blistering burn

pukalawan a wasamuturu The clove trees dried up due to lack of water.

wasanuli- v. to be blistered and have fallen off (of skin after hot water has been spilled on it)

wasa’orek- v. to be twisted accidentally (of bones)

utulu lete utat ma’a ta utewa aiku
wasa’oreken I was coming down from the hills; Lord knows how, my foot twisted.

wase See: manu latu wase

waselik- See: wahaselik-

wasi n. forest (usually the nearby secondary forest not the distant forest). uweu lete wasi ma’a I went to the forest (to work) and now I’m returning home.

wasi hena; tracts of secondary forest and orchard owned by the village as a whole

wata- af. a prefix indicating unintentional movement.

watahaka- v. to fall backward from a seated position

watahoko- v. to fall face forward from a seated position

watali”i- v. to fall sideways from a seated position

watapleleki- v. 1) to fall sideways 2) to fall across something

watasala- v. to step on the wrong place and, consequently, fall

watasala lalan v. to have lost one’s way

watasulu- v. to have fallen forward See: hasuluk

wate n. 1) term of address and reference for one’s paternal aunt’s husband, uncle 2) term of address for males from one’s pela (allied) village 3) nephew or niece, that is, one’s wife’s brother’s children

watuhui- v. to tip over inadvertently (e.g., sit on the extremity of a bench and be tipped over)

wa’u v. one-fourth of a substance (e.g., two carpels of durian, a lengthwise slice of a fish halved, then halved again) See: pawa’u

wawaet n. a hex sign, especially those placed on or near one’s fruit trees to discourage pilferage

wawai n. species (of mango only). balamu wawai puti the white mango

wawaul n. a semicylindrical frame of bent bamboo covered with a cloth and placed over the bed or bier of a woman’s corpse.

wayang From: Jv. See mahina wayang, una wayang

we See: wehe

weh excl. a shout to attract another’s attention, Hey!

wehe loc. 1) the direction of the cape 2) below, beneath

wehe hikan n. the side toward the west (the portion of Asilulu village west of the mosque).

wehu conj. also

wela v. 1) to sharpen a knife by flipping the blade over after each pass over the whetstone 2) to file

welat n. k.o. abrasive leaf used for sanding

welik v. 1) to throw something underhand
sipalimek tembak siweli hatu te’a pise
When playing tembak, they toss stones for money stakes. 2) to scatter (ashes, seeds)
iweli hau lisin nehe kumen She scattered ashes on the ground. 3) to let out (rope)
masna’it siwelik walet nda: The crew let out the rope.

welin n. k.o. coarse grass [Imperata cylindrica Beauv.]

welu n. gall

wemal n. uncivilized folk, savage Usage: a common term of abuse

wempel From: Du. n. pennant, especially in fish names

wenu n. sea turtle [Cheloniidae]

wenu i’an n. a smooth-backed sea turtle (similar to the land turtle)

wenu sisir n. a scaley-backed sea turtle, yielding the commercial sea turtle shell

were

i’a were n. k.o. fish, including a large, black barracuda [Agriosphyraena barracuda Walbaum] and slender barracuda [Sphyraena jello Cuvier]

See: niri were

weti

i’a weti n. k.o. small, gray fish, said to be a juvenile paliwa fish

i’a weti porol n. k.o. fish, golden trevally [Gnathanodon speciosus Forskal]
wetu-  v. to eat too much, to be satiated lau nusa
ma'anu i'an tena wetuma On the islands we
ate fish till we were stuffed.
wetu ulu-  v. to work coconut into one's hair
weu  n. k.o. fish, shark [Elasmobranchii]
i'a weu gargarji  n. green sawfish [Pristis zijsron
Bleekeer]
i'a weu i'an  n. tigershark [Galeocerdo cuvieri
Peron and Le Sueur]
i'a weu kakeme  n. short suckerfish [Remora
remora L.], the parasite fish attached to
sharks
i'a weu kika  n. whale shark [Rhincodon typus
Smith]
i'a weu sali ulu  n. hammerhead shark
[Sphyraena lewini Griffith]
i'a weu wael  n. weasel shark [Negogaleus
microstoma Bleekeer]
weu-weu  See: kupan weu-weu
we: excl. a exclamation of surprise, Hey!
wili  v. 1) to fan (a fire, a feverish friend) 2) to
beckon someone by waving the hand
downward nike uwili bapa mat tapi ikeu
wise Just now, I beckoned Bapa Mat, but he
went elsewhere. nike sitri numani iwili

yuta
loke payong mani That Sitri waved with
the umbrella I just mentioned. 3) to wag (a
tail) asu awili kalun The dog is wagging its
tail.
wawilit  n. a fan
wing wing exp. sound of a chain saw
wise  loc. there (unspecified location) oli akeu ye
akeu wise Don't come here; go somewhere
else.
— part. directly. sieu wise ndete makasar
They went straight to Makassar (without
stopping here).
wise-wise loc. all over, unspecified multiple
locations mise irue leke ami pe'a ila'i nde
le irue wise-wise When he first came, he
lived with us; now he's here, and he stays
somewhere else.
wiwo From: Wakasihu. n. shark Usage: whimsical
wolanta From: Po. v. 1) Dutch 2) Caucasian
wortel From: Du. n. k.o. tuber, carrot [Daucus
carota]
wosi- See: osi-
wu wa: exp. sound of discordance (e.g., waves,
children at play)

Y - y

ya'ila From: Ar. excl. exclamation of pity, surprise
or distaste, Mercy!
yala:  From: Ar. excl. 1) God forbid, uttered in
distress and fear yala: simasu ite God!
They're getting closer to us. 2) exclamation
of strong distaste and scepticism
yang  From: Mly. pn. which, the one that taha
aisa yang irewan There was no one who
knew it.
— adv. in excess, beyond description tanit
a yang extraordinary weeping
yang ada  From: Mly. adv. now, at this time yang
ada taha sitaha kula eta Nowadays, they
don't plant eta bananas.
yah  excl. exclamation expressing distaste,
English—Asilulu Index

A - a

abalone  lawa hua’ila, see: lawa; lawa isi
malesi, see: lawa; lawa kasin, see:
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<td>bruise</td>
<td>mamalat, see: mala₂</td>
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<tr>
<td>brush</td>
<td>pasa'i; sikat</td>
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<td>brush; skim</td>
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<td>bubble</td>
<td>hoso₁ (1); hosol, see: hoso₁; hahosol (1), see: hoso₂; loan, see: loa; luhul</td>
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<td>bucket</td>
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<td>buckteeth; tooth</td>
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<td>buffalo</td>
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<td>bulb</td>
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<td>bulge</td>
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<td>bullet</td>
<td>biloro</td>
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<td>bump</td>
<td>huku; tapuku (1)</td>
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<td>bump; protrusion</td>
<td>tapuku-</td>
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<td>bump; welt</td>
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<td>bumpy</td>
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<td>bumpy; protrusions</td>
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<td>bunch</td>
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<td>bunch up; jam up</td>
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<td>bundle</td>
<td>ai heket, see: ai</td>
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<td>buoyancy</td>
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<td>cabbage</td>
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<td>cackle</td>
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<td>cage</td>
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<td>cake</td>
<td>babengka; bagea; barudel; kakusang waka, see: kakusang; makea; paleta; pali-pali; speko; sasupu, see: supu; tahahat, see: taha₂; tuman, see: tuma; tupat; tupat piarat a, see: tupat; uli₂; waji</td>
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<td>cake; sweetmeat</td>
<td>kue</td>
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<td>calcium growth</td>
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<td>calendar</td>
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<td>call</td>
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<td>call; hail</td>
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<td>call; summon</td>
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<td>can</td>
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<td>candle</td>
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<td>cane</td>
<td>to'an, see: to'a</td>
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<td>cannon</td>
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drift  manu

drift; adrift  manu
drill  bor
drive; bore  bor (1)
drink  ni'iu; naninu, see: ni'iu

drinking water  wael mutiken, see: hoso; wae


drain nut, see: titi
drip  tiri (2); tiri (3)
drip; ooze  tiri

drive  ha'ala oto, see: ha'ala

drive away  huse; huse

drive away; expell  tolil

driver  makahala (2), see: ha'ala

drizzle  ula malalahu, see: lalu

drool; saliva  kapul wael, see: kapul
doop; wither  malulu (2)
doop  mulu ulu waihika (2), see: mulu;
mura; tulut, see: tulu; wainahu- (1)
drop  mulu
drought  asat
drum  tambur; tihal; titil, see: tili

dry  mala; kaloto; lahi (2); leta-; lila,

(1); ma'apurak; malo; masihu (2);
kaloto; pakuila; lila
dry up  wasamatu- (1)
duck  bebek
duck; bird  manu lana (1), see: laka,
dug out  lepa-lepa,
dull  kohi-; resu-
durian  turen; ture ape pes, see: turen; ture

ha'unch, see: turen; turen lora wael,

see: turen
durian; carpet  turen lera, see: turen
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dust  sahut (1)
dust; scrap  t'el
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duties  sa'i

each other  luma,
ear  ta'ina-; ta'ina lau, see: ta'ina-; talina-
talina maroto, see: talina-
giwang
ear; jaw  sisa- ta'ue, see: sisa
ear ring  anting-anting
ear wax  lirul
embarrassment somin (1)
embarrassed somin (2)
emanation leh (1)
emanate leh (2)
embrace lakuti (1); nusu-hora (3); see: nusu;
nusu agama, see: nusu
emission kau kau (1)
emotion hatu'a walet (2); see: hatu'a:-oso- (2)
emotional turmoil olo
emphatic e₂; o; p₁; po
emphatic; honorific; pronoun wahata (2)
emphatic; pronoun imi (2)
emphatic; pronoun; they sini
emptiness kakoka- (2); kakoka- (3)
empty huke; huke-
encircle kalili holik, see: lili; li'u₂; ron; salele (1)
encrust pa'ak₁
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enough; sufficiency lai₁ (3)
enter nusu; sulí
enter; wedged kanahuk
entire; in one piece make-make, see: make
entrance hahu pule (1); see: hahu₁
entrance; portal; doorway matanulu
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envelope amplóp
epidemic tale mularat, see: tale
epilepsy maketa mamemat (1), see: keta;
mamemat, see: mema
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even matek e (2)
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every sabang
every which way; erratic; skewed kole
everybody; relative kio a koal a
everyone; included abis-abis, abis-abis (2), see:
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exactly kona-kona, see: kona
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exasperation; anger  ita
exceed  liu
exceed; pass  (k)eu liuk (2), see: (k)eu
excess  lesi₁; uek; yang
excessive  pa'oto; rurenu-
excessive; frustration  take uek, see: take₂
excessively  rua (2)
excessively; much  lai₁₃
exchange  tukar
exchange; talk  pakaka
exchange; wedding  kui (2)
excite; exult  kihu
excited; giddy  nini₂ (2)
exclamation  ajujuba (2); notin
exclamation; admiration; disapproval  ceh
exclamation; disapproval; dislike; disbelief  oh
exclamation; distaste; discomfort  ya:
exclamation; scepticism  walá hualám
exclusively; entirely  samata
excursion; travel  kaho (1)
exhausted  rakalela- (2); wahanasu-; tue (1)
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expectorate  kanare
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face; aim  (k)eu wael (3), see: (k)eu
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faggot  au luten, see: au₁
failure  is
fair; pale  puta a uluru, see: puti₂
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fall; athwart; lean  sale₂
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fall; scatter  loso (2)
fall; snag  karana
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expel; drive out  husa
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kengkil, see: mata-; mata pele, see: eta
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family name; Eli  henuau
fan  wili (1); wawilit, see: willi
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fastening; lashing  sena₁
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fat; healthy  maruku (1); pa'ak-
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matuku  (1)
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susu,
father  
amu (1); bapa; bapa kamahu, see:  
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fence; fish trap  belo
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lakuli
fern  
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kamamulek-; liri (2); putu
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