

# Glossary of Mortlockese Terms

<i>Afaker</i>	belonging to one's father's clan as secondary to one's mother clan in the Mortlockese–Chuukese matrilineal clanship system
<i>Afeliel</i>	metaphoric speech to hide the real meanings or motives
<i>Aiku</i>	distribution of, especially food provided by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) after natural disasters
<i>Ainang</i>	the clanship system
<i>Aipwa</i>	following the foot steps
<i>Alislis fengan</i>	caring for each other
<i>Allik</i>	laws
<i>Amwinimwin</i>	psychological punishment aimed towards relatives who have upset you, particularly teenage/ young adult reaction to scolding by their elders. This could lead to self-inflicted injury or suicide.
<i>Angangen fanou</i>	community work
<i>Anukis</i>	the lesser gods
<i>Anulap</i>	the supreme god
<i>Anun</i>	ghosts of
<i>Apupulu</i>	wedding or getting married
<i>Apwarik</i>	a traditional open community dance where young people came together to establish future relationship

<i>Aterenges</i>	relatives from both sides of the parents
<i>Awosiwos</i>	the art of creating confusion
<i>Eaea fengan</i>	sharing of resources
<i>Eoranei</i>	traditions
<i>Faal</i>	clan meeting house
<i>Failifel</i>	tattoo
<i>Fal</i>	carving something into shape
<i>Fanou</i>	land
<i>Fash</i>	pandanus tree
<i>Fauko</i>	fish trap used for the deep side of the lagoon
<i>Fel</i>	sacred
<i>Inepwinou</i>	the first unity in the family system as in the parents and their children
<i>Ioshol</i>	Mortlockese canoe design
<i>Itang</i>	master orator
<i>Kachaw</i>	an extended clan system in Micronesian history that covered parts of the Marshall Islands, Pohnpei, Kosrae, and Chuuk
<i>Kapas apiliwek</i>	reverse psychology to hide the true meanings of words in conversation. Also known as ' <i>kapasan</i> ' on Satowan Island.
<i>Kapasan uruo</i>	historical narratives
<i>Koap</i>	cooperative store
<i>Kolin fanou</i>	indigenous songs of the land
<i>Lamelamen eoranei</i>	traditional religion
<i>Lang</i>	the sky
<i>Lefang</i>	the windy season, normally from September to April
<i>Lenien maur</i>	sleeping place or quarters
<i>Leo</i>	ancestors
<i>Lerek</i>	the summer season when food is in abundance, normally associated with the breadfruit season from May to August

<i>Leset</i>	fishing sometimes referred to as the sea depending on the context of the conversation
<i>Lofor</i>	traditional body lotion or perfume
<i>Maisuuk</i>	Sailing canoe known throughout Yap and Chuuk for its elaborate design
<i>Maniman</i>	spiritual power
<i>Melimel</i>	strong storms leading to typhoon
<i>Mongo</i>	eat or food
<i>Mosoro</i>	cooking house
<i>Mwalo</i>	a unit in sub-clan
<i>Mwanmei</i>	first picking of the breadfruit season to honour the ancestors
<i>Mwaremwar</i>	flower leis
<i>Mweishen</i>	meeting of or group of
<i>Ngorongor</i>	chants
<i>Otoul</i>	first picking of the coconut season to honour the ancestors
<i>Oushamw</i>	belonging to a clan meeting house
<i>Palou</i>	navigator
<i>Paut</i>	sorcery
<i>Pawrik</i>	dances
<i>Pei lap</i>	main estate for the extended family
<i>Peshe seset</i>	'salty feet from the different seas' or not indigenous to a place
<i>Pisaken eoranei</i>	cultural materials
<i>Pwau</i>	restriction from
<i>Pwera</i>	brave
<i>Rakish</i>	the sea oak tree
<i>Remataw</i>	term referring to people of the sea. Used in the outer islands of Yap and the northwest part of Chuuk.
<i>Roong</i>	life science
<i>Saat</i>	the sea

<i>Safei</i>	medicines
<i>Salei</i>	protein
<i>Shell</i>	display of coconut fronds or a big branch indicating complete restriction of public access to a given area on the land or the reef
<i>Shia</i>	the mangrove tree
<i>Shon ainang</i>	members of a clan
<i>Shon fanuash</i>	people of our island
<i>Shon liken</i>	outsiders
<i>Shon Maikronesia</i>	people of the Federated States of Micronesia
<i>Shon mataw</i>	people of the sea, in reference to the people of the Mortlocks
<i>Shoon wok</i>	rewards given to the great spear after war
<i>Shullapan allik</i>	the supreme law or the Constitution
<i>Sofa</i>	my father's clan in Chuuk
<i>Sor</i>	my mother's clan in Chuuk
<i>Sou</i>	an expert in a given traditional profession
<i>Sou uro</i>	expert historian
<i>Souaririas</i>	a legendary figure in the Chuuk lagoon
<i>Taek</i>	turmeric used for body decoration, especially during traditional dances to enhance one's beauty to attract the opposite sex
<i>Titilap</i>	stories and legends
<i>Tokkie</i>	traditional war stick dances
<i>Toor</i>	traditional dress wrapped around the waist
<i>Tukumaun</i>	magic potion
<i>Unupwel</i>	first harvest of the taro season to honour the ancestors
<i>Uruo</i>	history
<i>Uruon ainang</i>	a clan's history
<i>Uruon fanou</i>	history of the land
<i>Urupow</i>	elaborate feathers worn during community dances to attract the opposite sex

<i>Waa</i>	canoe
<i>Waa serek</i>	sailing canoe
<i>Waitawa</i>	communication between the ancestors and the living through channelling
<i>Wiieo</i>	celebration after the completion of a canoe

This text is taken from *The Federated States of Micronesia's Engagement with the Outside World: Control, Self-Preservation and Continuity*, by Gonzaga Pugas, published 2021 by ANU Press, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.