Wampar–English Dictionary

A

a vowel inserted between words ending and words beginning with consonant, e.g. ram a mpang, grass area; gab a kau, the village there; gaen a dzog, ripe banana.

â! interj. exclamation of surprise.

a- personal prefix to verbs, I, we, sg.+pl. Edza a-ya, I go; Yaer a-buri, We sit down.

âb-eran v. to clear, weed (more usually yâb-eran). Åberan a gab, clearing the village ground of grass (which is done by women with bush knives). Edza ab a ram ampang, ‘I am clearing the bush (for a garden).’

abaeb-eran v. to have a headache. See also aeb-eran. Edza dampud waro eabaeb. ‘My head aches’, I have a headache (also said when somebody does something bad or wrong).

abaib-eran v. to quiver, flicker. Edza eyare mos gwangon da aom ereabaib. ‘I threw (the spear) into the stem of a coconut palm and the spear quivered.’ Teneton eabaib. ‘The heat (the hot air) flickers.’

abang n., 1.p., term of address and term of reference: my father(s). See raman.

Abang gaen a pig’s name (children’s talk; ‘my father’s food’), Abang a reng, Abanga (meanings uncertain).

Abedzro a woman’s name (‘I slip underneath’; see bedzro-ran).

Abes a woman’s name.

abi! interj. an exclamation, indicating that one has seen something or someone. Abi! gea ifu!, Ha! that is not correct! Abi! yai oya kana? Hello! Where are you going? Abi! a, yai dzin omen kana? Hey! where are you?

abid pers.+poss. pron., dual. we two, our. Abid aya atao ram a kau. ‘Let us both go and look at this thing.’ Edza ri Dare ban abid aya. ‘I with Dare, we will both go.’ Badzin ewantang abid. ‘Badzin will eat both of us (from a myth).’

abidanig poss. pron. intens., dual. our (abid-a-nig).

Abigaen a pig’s name (children’s talk for apari gaen, ‘we cook food’).

Aboain a woman’s name (‘I do not like’; see boain-eran).

Aboasu a woman’s name (Christian name; ‘I am looking for’; see boasu-eran).
abrip en adv. together. On abrip en. ‘We took it together.’ Yaga rafed eon anutu abrip en. ‘My brothers’ voices together praised God.’

abu n. bean (generic). Kinds: abu boman = mara borob (\(\Delta\) Leguminosae; Clitoria rubiginosa), abu dangir, abu pis, abu bedze, abu wi (\(\Delta\) Vigna marina).

Abu a woman’s name (‘bean’).

abuabu n. a kind of ant (pupuafin), said to have a painful bite.

adaeng n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

Adanta a man’s name (‘I look up’; see danta-ran).

Adin a pig’s name.

Adong a man’s name (‘I am scared’; see dong-eran).

Adup a man’s name (‘I splash’; see dup-eran).

adzab n. a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe; kind of oreats; subtaxa: adzab dangir.

Adzab a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

Adzen a man’s name.

Adzera also ngaeng Adzera: the Atsera, Azera, or ‘Nambatu Markham’, a neighbouring population and language group to the northwest of and higher up the Markham River from the Wampar.

Adzig a man’s name (‘I show’; see dzig-eran).

Adzim a woman’s name.

Adzimba a dog’s name (after a band in Port Moresby, known through radio and tape recordings).

Adzin a woman’s name (Christian name; see dzin-eran).

Adzudz a man’s name (see dzudz-eran).

aeb-eran v. only as maran aeb-eran, forehead bones, and son aeb, running nose; see also abaeb-eran.

aed n. green leafy vegetable (generic; \(\Delta\) Malvaceae; Abelmoschus manihot. TP aibika), a leafy vegetable (was). Kinds: aed a wi, aed fose, aed a mpuf. Aed runtsu, ‘vegetable cooked in a bamboo tube’. Is said to be a funny expression.

aeng n. joint (generic). Bangin aeng, wrist; fan aeng, ankle.

aenggon n. a kind of beetle that eats taro (‡).

aetsantson n. steel axe; possibly from TP ain iron and see ntson hole.

Afarad a woman’s name (Christian name; ‘we together’; see fa-ran).

Afef a man’s name (‘I turn round’, see fef-eran).

Afer a creek; tributary of the Wamped River near the village Wamped.

afi (1) n. woman, girl, female; sometimes also wife (generic). Af daer, unmarried girl; afi domoad, widow; afi gereran, prostitute (‘immoral woman’, see ger-eran), also afi moadzi (‘road woman’), afi muri dzog (‘woman ripe lemon’?); afi emen en eran, lesbians (‘women married to each other’); afi maran naron, a woman who looks after her children well (‘woman with eyes for her children’). Af maran âneran, a man’s preferred wife (‘a woman his eyes eat’); afi mpuf, widow; afi nafon, see monto; afi naip, co-wife; afi poapatapoa, a wife married late in life; afi raiwampon, pregnant woman; a kind of string-figure (fofoa); afi ri ngaeng, women and men, males and females; afi seneran, midwife; afi seran mayam, a kind of string-figure (‘woman climbing a mayam
tree'); afi tsaru, leader of (church) women's group; seldom used, usually giamsao (Jb.); see ngaeng tsaru. Omad afi rain a gu, a kind of taro. (2) adj. female. Naron afi, daughter ('female child'); rompon afi, grand-daughter, grandmother.

Afi bumpum a woman's name ('European woman'; TP bumpum European).

Afi demangg a pig's name (said to mean 'woman from the Highlands').

afi a guf n. a kind of fish (dzi mpo) with a flat chin.

afi kofe n. an orchid (Δ Orchidaceae; Dendrobium lineale) whose yellow orchid fibre is used for arm-bands. Said to grow only in the mountains, bought from neighbouring groups. Connected with Anga groups, who use this fibre on arrows. It is supposed to poison a person hit by such an arrow.

afi mpro n. ovary (the expression is said to be rude).

Afi mpro a place name near Gabsongkeg village, rop of Orognaron clan.

afi poaru n. an orchid (<> Bulbophyllum pulchrum); lit. 'old woman'.

afi ramin n. a non-poisonous water snake (mur); black with a white belly.

afi rofon n. a kind of wild yam (yamis; lit. 'woman's arse').

afi rûts a woman's name ('woman from the sea'; see rûts).

afi wang n. humming top; men's and children's game.

Afirif a creek; left tributary of the Markham River near the Yalu Creek (see afi / rif-eran).

afis adj., adv. different; apart (see also fis-eran). Ear afis afis. 'They painted it differently from before.' Emoaf eran afis afis a sa. 'They lived there first in several (different) villages.' Da iburi gab eran afis. 'And he lived in a settlement that was apart.'

Afitong name of a Yalu woman, captured by Wampar in a fight before 1900 (see afi / tong-eran).

Afits a man's name ('I carry'; see fits-eran).

Afitsero a woman's name (see fits-eran / ro).

Afoamu a woman's name (Christian name; 'I praise', see foamu-ran).

Afoareng a woman's name (Christian name; 'I embrace', see foareng-eran).

Afores a woman's name (Christian name; 'I hold', see fores-eran).

Afos a man's name (Christian name; 'I love', see fos-eran).

Afudzi a woman's name ('I am afraid of animals', see fu-ran / dzi).

Agan a man's name; a dog's name (see also Gan).

agaru rue! interj. an exclamation, in combination with a name praising a person. Yoanes agaru rue! 'Well done, Johannes!'

Aget a pig's name (children's talk for TP bisket).

Agir a male and female name.

Agra a famous man of Ngarofre clan in Dzifasing, who died before the missionaries arrived.

Agururut a dog's name (see grut-eran).
Ahi a neighbouring tribe, also called Engali, Hengali or Ahengali that in former times lived in a village Angkaung near the Wamped River. From this tribal name the name Lae or Lahe was later derived.

aidz adj. left, to the left, left-handed (opp.: moaru); said only of humans and animals. Fân aidz, left leg or foot; mpo bangin aidz, a connection between two creeks or rivers. Ngaeng aidz eyare ram efa ngowen emam wadzengeran. ‘Left-handed men do not miss when shooting’ (dzob a nawatu). Dzanam esab imu gom en bangin aidz, da imu gom a ngkangeran. ‘Dzanam does work with his left hand and so he works strongly.’

Aird a dog’s name (the name Irene).

Akar a woman’s name (Christian name).

Ake a woman’s name (a woman from Boana).

Akim a man’s name (Christian name).

Akwira a man’s name (Christian name; also Kwira).

amat n. plaiting, bracelet (generic). Bangin amat, plaied arm bracelet; fân amat, plaied leg bracelet.

Amea a man’s name; a dog’s name.

Ameke a woman’s name (Christian name).

Amin a woman’s name (Christian name; ‘I believe’, see mi-ran).

Amit a woman’s name (‘I swallow’, see mit-eran en).

ampa n. a kind of wild yam (yamis; Δ Araceae; Amorphophallus paeonifolius), especially foul-smelling.

Ampa a man’s name. A taboo name Babur.

Ampa moatsets a place name north of Dzifasing village.

ampat n. sign, token, boundary (felled trees in a garden); stroke, line, verse (in writing and reading). Ampat warug, underlining [‡]. Ges erem ampat. ‘They form boundaries.’

Ampip a man’s name. (‘I defecate’, see mpip-eran). A mythical or historical man (in a version of the story of Dzangadz), said to belong to Gabrero clan.

Ambo waruts a woman’s name (‘sea water’, a mpo a rûts).

ampu n. a mussel (see umpu).

Ampu foafoa a mythical woman (title of a mythical story: Ampufoafoa).

Ampu momon a woman’s name (see also Momon).

Ampu wano a man’s name.

ampu wara n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

Ampum a man’s name (see mpum-eran).

Amu a man’s name (see mu-ran).

Amum a nickname for a dumb girl (see mumu).

Amunaed a woman’s name (Christian).

ân-eran v. (1) to eat (of solid food, not of soft food, of unripe fruits; see also nom-eran); in Gabantsidz: gasub-eran. In combinations often y-âneran. Edza ân gaen. ‘I am eating bananas.’ Eân mareb. ‘He is hungry.’ Gea eân a dzi yadz. ‘He is jealous’ (‘He eats grease’). Owân rimun a ram, a curse (‘Eat your mother’s thing!’). Ân un ari, to like very much, have unchaste desires (‘Eat her neck’) [‡]. Afi maran âneran, favourite wife (‘a woman his eyes eat’). Ngaeng âneran a dzi parats, man who eats raw meat [‡]. Ngaeng a yà a garagab,
cannibal (‘man eating human beings’).

(2) to burn, singe, heat. Dzif ean tsaru. ‘The fire heated the stone.’ Renen a dzif âneran. A burn, burned skin.

anan adv., adj. only, just (following numerals; see also inin, moatsets, sangangin). Ngaeng aron anan eya gom. ‘Only one man (one man alone) went to the garden.’ Edza masis abas anan uri. ‘I have only a few matches.’ Edza paep orots anan. ‘I have only one knife.’ Edza ron anan. ‘Only me.’
ananas n. pineapple (generic. G. Ananas; ∆ Bromeliaceae; Ananas comosus). Kinds: ananas maran a mun, ananas mara safus.

angang n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen; <> Musa troglodytarum L., Fe’i banana).

Anan woman’s name (see ne-ran).
aneg n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen; = bantsem, mpi rafen).

Aneg a man’s name.

Anibi a pig’s name. Said to be a small child’s expression for ‘long trousers’.

-ang see -nig.

-anim see -nim.

-anin see -nin.
anis see gor anis, eggs of lice.
Anis a man’s name (probably from Adzera).

Antas name of a mythical woman, wife of Mpiampuf.

ante adj., adv. near, close, a short range; opp.: wante. Emen ante. ‘It is nearby.’

Antris a woman’s name (Christian: ‘I am powerful’, see ntris-eran).

Antrung a woman’s name.

Antu a place name north of Dzifasing village.

Antum a woman’s name.

antsang n. a tree (orog), the bark of which is eaten; hot taste like ginger; used in magic and formerly eaten before a battle (also ntsang, ngantsang). Antsang dangkir a ngkits. A kind of antsang.

Antsang (also Antsangantsang) a sagaseg (clan) name; in former times in a place Montser. The group is said to have died out.

antsang a ngets n. said to be a bird (though the combination means ‘nest of antsang’).

Antsang a ngets a man’s name.

Antsi a woman’s name (see ntsi-ran).

Antsig a male and female name (Christian name, ‘I follow’, see ntsig-eran). Name of an Ahi boy taken prisoner by the Wampar, later baptised Samuel.

Antso a man’s name.


Anug a man’s name (from Adzera). This name is said to have its origin with a young Wampar taken prisoner by the Adzera, who cried anug! (‘mother!’) when tortured. The word was taken as a name by an Adzera person and later on a man with this name married a Wampar girl in Gabsongkeg village.

anug a wuwi n. a small white bird (dzi dziferan), legs and beak said to be like a duck; in text of a song (<> Indian darter; Anhinga melanogaster but see also wayaun).

Anug ampip a kind of string-figure (fofoa; ‘Mother, I defecate’).

anuaganug n. a kind of grasshopper (said to be another word for ngangangkung).
Anutu  God (Christian term; from Jabêm).

Anga  a man's name; an important man of Dzifasing village in oral tradition.

Angkaung  a rock; also a former village of the Ahi (Ahenggali) people near Wamped village (= Ngkaung).

Angkef  a man's name (see ngkef-eran).

Angken  a woman's name. Name of an Ahi girl who was taken prisoner by the Wampar (later Christian name Tapea).

Angkog  a man's name (Christian name; 'I call for help', see ngkog-eran).

angkop  n. breastbone (also angkup; in Dzifasing: angkuf). Pin angkop, wing-joint of birds; bimpin angkop, an ornament.

angra  boman  n. 'wild angels'; said to be angels, some good, some bad, with lights under their wings (first time heard about them in 2003/04).

ao  adj. empty. Naen ao, unknown ('empty ears'); naed ao, 'I did not hear anything about it' ('My ears were empty'); ram ao, empty place; east, sunrise, Orient [‡]; iburi renen ao, unmolested, blessed, secure [‡].

aom  n. spear (generic, also penis). Aom a mpi, spear with barbs for pig hunting; aom ngarontof fan, spear with small barbs; aom paip, spear with point made of a steel knife (TP paip); aom mpi fan a ngkoats, spear with barbs; aom ranga, spear for war; aom ranga gentet serok, spear with barbs on two sides of the tip; aom rapurapu, spear with two tips; aom sasif, spear with painted ornaments; aom wagri, a man who misses the mark.

Aom  a mpo  a creek, tributary of Markham River near Munun; a pig's name.

aop  adj. unripe, not quite ripe of fruits (also aopaop). Gaen aop, unripe banana engrang aopaop, still moist, not quite dry, of wood and maize [‡]. Papai imu aopaop. The papaya is not quite ripe.

aor  see Pitik aor.

Aos  name of a historical man from Munun, who was a hostage held by the Labu when peace was established after the coming of the missionaries.

aots  n. help. Edza amu aots en a gea. ‘I helped him’ ('I made help to him').

apam  n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

Apan  a woman's name. A taboo name for Budzug.

apap  n. hoe (TP hapap).

Apeang  a woman's name (Christian; 'I feel the cold', see peang-eran).

apem  n. a tree (orog; Δ Leguminosae; Inocarpus fagiferus; Tahitian chestnut; TP aila), similar to apits; fruits boiled and eaten.

Apem  a place name near Dzifasing village, rop of Feref clan.

Apin  a man's name; a taboo name for Fesef.

apits  n. a tree (orog; Δ Leguminosae; Inocarpus fagiferus; Tahitian chestnut; Jb. puc); fruits boiled and eaten.

Apits  a mpes  a creek near Mare village.

ápoa  n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

aposter  n. evangelist, native missionary (G. Apostel).

ár-eran  v. (1) to bite, burn, chew (yar-eran after vowels). Eár bangin a mun. ‘They thought it over’ ('they chewed
their fingernails'). Eâr a dzob etse. ‘He spoke unintelligibly’ (‘He chewed his words’). Eâr a dzob etsetse, to predict the future [‡]. Eâr gogres. ‘He has a wild look’ (‘He grinds his teeth’). Eâr mafan. (‘He chewed ginger’). Eâr edza marud a ngongo. ‘It (a dog) licked my face.’ Idzum eâr a mpî ongan. ‘The dog killed (has bitten) a pig.’

Eâr rain etsen. ‘He is surprised’ (‘It bites his belly’). Renen eâr, he is afraid, scared (‘His skin bites/burns’); he has deep respect [‡]; renen eâr a ntsing, ‘He is courageous’ [‡]; âreran ngaeng, to welcome guests by uttering loud shouts [‡].

Nungunung eâr a garafu. The fly has stung the child. (3) to dry up. Eâr etse. It is dried up, very dry. (4) to be shining. Rene gangkan efa misis eâr eâr. ‘Her skin is shining like a white woman’s.’ (5) to paint. Eâr maran en a ngof. ‘They painted his face with ochre.’ (6) to write, mark. Eâr a dzob. ‘He writes.’ (7) to open. Ges its wamom en eâr a mos uri. ‘They made coconut openers to open coconuts.’

Arara a mountain near the Rumu River, near Tararan village; rop of Warir clan. Aratsets a man’s name (Christian name, ‘I am alarmed’, see ratsets-eran).

Aruiruur n. (1) a kind of duck (ngingip). (2) a small shooting star. 
are! interj. ‘hurry!’; often are aya!, ‘let’s go!’

Areat a woman’s name (Christian name; ‘I tremble’, see reat-eran).

Aresante a woman’s name (Christian name; possibly ‘Alexandra’).

Ari conj., prep. and, with, after consonants ri; but see ri-ran. Mos ari dzain ib a ram. ‘Coconuts and Areca nuts danced together’ (in a mythical story).

Ariopo n. a bird (dzi dziferan; <> Blue-breasted Pitta, Pitta erythrugaraster).

Arir n. a small bird (dzi dziferan; <> Dwarf Whistler, Pachycare flavogrisea); totem of Dzeag a ntson clan.

Arir a woman’s name; a dog’s name; name of a truck.

Ari dzoreng n. a small bird (dzi dziferan; <> Large-billed Gerygone, Gerygone magnirostris (but see dzabain) or Frill-neck Fly-catcher, Arses relescopthalmus); totem of Dzeag a ntson clan.

Arir a ngets totem of and a sub-group (sagaseg) of Dzeag a ntson clan (‘nest of the arir bird’).

Aritota n. helicopter (TP).

Arits see rits, plural indicator.

Aro a woman’s name (see ro-ran).

Arom n. a kind of cucumber (Δ Cucurbitaceae; Cucumis sativus); arom a mpuf, a new kind. See also sengkes.

Aron a man’s name (from Adzera). 

Aroret n. a flower (Δ Cannaceae; Canna indica).

Asaf a man’s name (Christian name; see saf-eran).

Ass a woman’s name (Christian name; ‘I/we baptise’, see se-ran).

Asnat a woman’s name.

Ason the population of the Erap and Rumu River headwaters with many villages; also ngaeng Ason (= Ngaeng Erap).
ataf n. a small netbag, men’s netbag; any modern kind of men’s handbag. 
Ataf dowang, a netbag decorated with dogs’ teeth, = ataf tsaratara; ataf gwara, a small handbag made of woven coconut palm leaves; ataf a mpi gangkan, leather hand bag; ataf a sel, a modern bag made of canvas or strong fabric.

Atao abang a woman’s name (Christian name; ‘I see my father’; see tao-ran/abang).
Atao garafu a man’s name (Christian name; ‘I see the child’; see tao-ran/garafu).
Atao sa a woman’s name (Christian name; ‘I see upwards’; see tao-ran/sa).
atea adv., adj. only, alone. Edzarad atea ama. ‘I come alone.’
atro adj. taboo, holy. In old Wampar culture only as ram atro = rop, spirit place; modern: gab atro, heaven; kakafoa tro, Holy Spirit; ngaeng atro, holy man (baptised); papia tro, the Bible, tao atro, church. Yai ogeren yai tro! ‘You damage your holiness’ (or: your private parts? said to somebody who is sleeping naked).
Atum a woman’s name (Christian name; see tum-eran).

atsats-eran v. only as renen eatsats, ‘he is scarred’ (‘his skin is bad’; see tsats-eran).
Atsea a man’s name; a dog’s name.
atsén! interj. an exclamation meaning ‘perhaps’ or ‘maybe’. Atsen!, a ram a tsatseran uri. ‘Perhaps that is a spirit/ghost.’ Ban ewantang edza atsen! ‘He (the spirit) will possibly eat me.’
atsets n. corn, maize (Gramineae; Zea mays; see dzangkom).
Attsir a man’s name.
Atsof a man’s name.
Atsong a woman’s name (Christian name; ‘I follow’; see tsong-eran).
Atsuts a man’s name (also Adzudz).
aug children’s talk for anug.
Aus a man’s name.
Awae a man’s name.
Awanganuo a woman’s name (Christian name, from Jabêm).
Awer a woman’s name.
Ayab a woman’s name.
Ayatin a man’s name (Christian name, ‘I know’; see yatin-eran).
ayû! interj. an exclamation of surprise or banter, also of regret (when having hit somebody by mistake). Ayû, rased! ‘Sorry, brother!’

baba children’s talk for abang, Papa.
Baba a pig’s name.
bababrap-eran, v. to itch, grumble sullenly [‡]. See also babrap-eran.
Babaeng a woman’s name.
babaing adj. dry (of leaves).

babanang-eran v. to be transparent, flimsy, thin (of leaves, grass, cloth, paper); see banang-eran. Ref ebabanang. The cloth is thin.
babanats-eran v. to be thick, healthy, corpulent (of humans).
**babano-ran** v. to hang down, be bent (of bananas); see bano-ran. Gea gom ebabanoran. His bananas (lit. ‘his garden’) are hanging down.

**babantan** n. model. Only as: Ifis maran a babantan, he presents somebody as a model (shows a man with bad behaviour to someone with better behaviour).

**babantser** n. a very small insect, said to be numerous along the Markham River when mimpits spawn (described to be white and about 1 cm long, like dragonflies but with several tails).

**babap** n. a plant ($\Delta$ Euphorbiaceae; Codiaeum sp., Croton), used as a border marker between gardens. Totem sign (sagaseg a wir) of Feref and Orog a dzog clans. Kinds: babap a ningining, babap dzadzaman. Entan babap en ampat. They planted babap as a border mark.

**Babap onon** a sagaseg (clan) name, subgroup of Dzeag a ntson clan.

**babara-ran** v. to be without leaves, leafless (said of trees). Only in the form ebabara. Orog ebabara. The tree is leafless.

**babarat-eran** v. to be transparent (of cloth), open (of a netbag), thin (of grass). Only as ebabarat. Ref ebabarat. ‘The cloth is flimsy.’ Poatse ebabarat. ‘The grass is thin.’

**babef** adj. thin, lean. Ngaeng babef, thin man.

**babin-eran en** v. to put aside, shove aside. Obabin en faum a mana. Put your feet away.

**baboa** n. bubble.

**babof** adj. listless, unfriendly; only as so babof.

**babor** n. buffalo.

**babraf** n. lungs; usually nû babraf or nû papraf.

**babrap** n. a tall tree (orog) with small leaves ($\Delta$ Euphorbiaceae; Claoxylon tetracoccum); = ninu. Fruits inedible.

**babrap-eran** v. to drum, clatter (of rain, of fruits falling from trees). ‘Rain falls and is drumming’ (on the roof).

**babru-eran** v. to murmur, mumble, mutter (of babies, dying people); speak indistinctly. Gea enta debabru dzob. ‘He is sick and mumbles’ (in his sleep).

**babuf-eran** v. to be dumb, mute, deaf-mute. Ngaeng babuf, an outsider. He, yai obabuf en a yai warots a dzob? ‘Hey, are you mute that you (could) speak?’

**babur** n. (1) a grass clearing in a forest. (2) a kind of wild yam (yamis).

**Babur** a place name near Madzim, Lower Watut River, early settlement place of the Wampar. A man’s name, a taboo name Ampa.

**bâd** particle preceding verbs, indicating intention or possibility: if, if possible. Yai bâd umu garagab da bâd oyasang edza. ‘If you were a human being, you could help me.’ Sefo ora bâd imu wante ya, da ges bâd engop afi ri. ‘If the night had been longer, they would have killed this woman.’ Mog edza bâd aya Dziaman, da edza moneng...
dem, da amen, ‘Some time ago, I intended to go to Germany, but I had no money and so I stayed.’

**Badang** a dog’s name (children’s talk for *TP bisket*).

**badzab-eran** *v.* to forgive, pardon; to be biased [‡] = bagan-eran. Edza abadzab yai. ‘I forgive you.’

**badzin** particle preceding verbs, indicating future: if, when, later, possibly. See also bid a dzin. Gea badzin emar, da Sawi etao mra tse. ‘If/when he dies, Sawi will look after his land.’ Ngedzeang edza badzin aya Lae. ‘In the afternoon I shall go to Lae.’

**Badzin** (1) a creek, a left tributary of the Markham River. (2) a place name and small settlement east of Gabsongkeg village.

**Baeb** a woman’s name.

**baedz** *n.* partner. Engop a gea baedz. ‘They are newly married’ (‘He is finally her partner’).

**baedz-eran** *v.* to be near, close. Mos emonteng ebaedz dzain. ‘Coconut palms stand near Areca palms.’ Edza ri gea aburi da baedz erad. ‘I am sitting down with him and we are near to one another.’

**Baedz** a man’s name.

**bafabof-eran** *v.* to be listless, unfriendly. Gea son a ntson ebafabof. ‘He is unfriendly (‘His nose is unfriendly’).

**bafang** *n.* bark of a palm-tree; see *ramid*, *omap*.  

**bag** interrogative particle preceding verbs. Yai bag oya gom? Did you go to the garden? Yai bag uwits a tir? Will you fight?

**bagan-eran** *v.* to forgive, pardon; to be merciful [‡]; = badzab-eran. Ngaeng ebagan a gea naron, emam a ïtseran. ‘The man forgives his child and does not slap it.’ Garaweran ebagan garagab. ‘God forgives man.’

**bagon-eran** *en* *v.* to hide something. Edza abagon en a sigret. ‘I am hiding a cigarette.’ Gea ebagon en aya tao mara roron. ‘He hides it under the house.’

**bair** *n.* path, track, trail (in grassland). Its bair a mun. ‘He cut a trail (‘he led the way’). Edza gea bair ama. ‘I came following her path’ (said by a woman in sister exchange, when her sister had married before).

**baisanga** *n.* pliers (*G. Beißzange*).

**Bak** a pig’s name (children’s talk for *TP bisket*).

**balus** *n.* a new kind of sweet potato (*gempo*; *TP* aeroplane).

**Bam** a woman’s name.

**Bampa** a woman’s name.

**bampa-ran** *v.* to carry on one’s hands or arms; to spread a piece of bark on the ground for a visitor to sit upon; to care for somebody; to honour. Afi ebampa naron. ‘The woman carries her child’ (in her arms). Ebampa ompan en. ‘They spread a piece of bark on the ground.’ Ngaeng ebampa ofor. ‘The man cares for the visitor.’ Ebampa rain en ngaeng gaen. ‘He cares for his belly with other people’s food’ (said when somebody always eats at other people’s houses, so abuses their hospitality).

**Bampan** a creek in the Adzera area; a man’s name.
**bampi-ran** v. to cook bananas or taro in their skin, meat in big pieces, in a saucepan. *Ebampi gaen.* ‘They cooked bananas.’

**bampoа** adj. long. Only as *ono bampoа,* long hair.

**bampoаf** adj. undyed (of grass skirts), pale (of daylight). *See some bampoа,* marа bampoа.

**bamprang** n. a small tree (*orog*).

**Bamprang** a place name near Gabantsidz village.

**bampu** n. a reed (*Gramineae; Saccharum robustum*); *see guruts bampu.*

**Bampu** a man’s name.

**Bampu rompon** name of place near Gabsongkeg and northwest of Dzifasing and Tararan.

**ban** particle preceding verbs, expressing ongoing action or immediate future, intention; sometimes customary action. *Yaga ban aya ri ngaeng en ib a ram.* ‘We shall go to the people for a dance.’ *Ban oya kana?* ‘Where are you going?’ *Ngaeng ban etao.* ‘Whenever the people saw that.’

**banang-eran** v. to be thin (of things, not people); also *babanang-eran,* opp.: *babanats.* *Edza paip ebanang.* ‘My knife is thin.’

**baneng** adj. to be hidden, to be taboo. *Dzob baneng,* a hidden story; *bengan baneng,* a taboo name (*see also bareg*); *garafu mara baneng,* an illegitimate (hidden) child.

**baneng-eran en** v. (1) to steal something. *Edza abaneng en.* I stole it. (2) to go around the outside. *Ngaeng ebaneng en tao tsitsits.* ‘The man went around the back of the house.’

**baner** n. a big red kind of ant (*pupuafin*), said to have a sharp smell; their larvae are called *fantsef.*

**Baner** a male and female name; a taboo name *Pupuafin.*

**Banir** a river, tributary of the Watut River; in oral traditions an area of former settlements of the Wampar (also *Baner*).

**banis** n. fence, hedge (*TP*).

**banis a wi** n. a tree (*orog; Δ Euphorbiaceae; Ricinus communis,* Castor-oil plant).

**bano-ran** v. to descend, go or come down; *see also babano-ran,* marabano. *Yai osa momoa obano ro.* ‘You ascend and descend the mountain.’ *Mûf empar Ngarasa, mûf empar ebano.* ‘Fog covers Ngarasa, fog comes down (in text of a song).’

**banta** n. a red bird in the mountains near Gabantsidz and Mare villages. Meat and eggs are eaten, feathers used for ornaments. *Gea esama dampan en a mra difur rowe. Gea iri kerong da fafoa iri efaran. Iri dzadzaman da riware efaran.* ‘It breeds on the ground and has eggs there. It is said to be like *kerong* and *fafoa,* like *dzadzaman* and *riware.*’

**Banta** a man’s name.

**banteg-eran** v. to carry something heavy, carry a lot (in a netbag). *Afi apatso gaen ebanteg a ram.* ‘The women gave bananas away and they carried them.’

**banteg, adj.** full. *Foa banteg,* full netbag.

**bantsar-eran** v. (1) to be or go between things or between people, separate fighting parties, mediate, soothe. *Ebantsar a ges,* ‘He soothed them’; *ngaeng ebantsar,* a mediator; *Jesus*
ebantsar Anutu gea garamun, ‘Jesus soothed the wrath of God’ \[‡\]. (2) to belong partly to something and partly to something else. Edza nafod ongan epeng naron, da gea ebantsar edza. Gea imu edza hapkas, ‘when one of my sisters has a child, it belongs half to me. It is my `halfcast’.’

**bantseg-eran** *v.* to ask for, request something; see also parig-eran. Edza abantseg yai en a ban abid aya gom. ‘I asked you that we go to work together.’

**bantsem** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (gaen); = aneg, mpi rafen.

**Bantser** missionary Karl Panzer; also the name of a historical man of the Wampar.

**bantsi** *n.* a fish (dzi mpo) of about 10–15 cm length. Kinds: bantsi fose, bantsi ruwin; bantsi ruwir (<> Spotted Blue-eye; *Pseudomugil gertrudae*; *Jb. i bup*).

**Bantsi** a woman’s name; a taboo name Sereang.

**Bantsi wi** a small lake between Mount Ngaroneno and Wamped River; rop of Dzeag a ntson clan.

**banyar-eran** *en* *v.* to twist. Abanyar en orog uri, atig etc. ‘I twisted this piece of wood and broke it.’ Ngaeng ebanyar en fan. ‘The man twisted his leg.’

**bangabing-eran** *v.* to be thick, be swollen. Edza ud ebangabing ari foa barabeneran. ‘My neck is swollen because of the heavy netbag.’

**bangan-eran** *v.* to hang; see also dangan-eran. Ebangan ataf. ‘He hung his string bag (over his shoulder).’ Ebangan naron. ‘She hung her child (in a string bag on a tree).’ Ngaeng ebangan sadi eya mpo. ‘He hung his fish-hook into the water.’

**bangea** *n.* an applied ornament on clay cooking pots, also go bangea.

**bangets** *adj.* unmarried, single; widowed (of men and women, young and old). Garafu bangets, unmarried young men; bangets a feng, an elderly bachelor = bangets a mpug. Sawi moanton emar dimu bangets. ‘Sawi’s wife died and he is widowed.’

**bangi-ran** *v.* to accompany, see someone off; follow. Yai obangi edza. ‘You accompany me.’ Ebangi ges fan. ‘She followed their tracks.’

**bangi-n** *n.* finger, hand, arm, front leg. Bangin baron, bangin barowaro, back of the hand; bangin bigig, sticky hand (to hold on to something, not throw); bangin dzampeb, forearm; bangin a dzegefe, fingernail; bangin dzongeang, finger; bangin dzontsreng, finger; bangin fon, upper arm; bangin egoforms, fist. Bangin mana, a man who never fails (throwing the spear); bangin moagiri, somebody who starts many things and ends none \[‡\]; bangin moman, fingerprint; bangin a mun, fingernail; bangin murun, dexterity. Bangin (onon) a ntot, elbow; bangin ntsigeran a tsukwain, little finger; bangin a ngats a tsiferan, forefinger; bangin a ngkatangkat, knuckle and wrist; bangin a ngof aítseran, forefinger; bangid ongan, five (‘my one hand’); bangin orofo, middle finger (by some consultants given as: three middle fingers). Bangin ofo, middle finger; bangin instig orofo, ring finger (‘next to middle finger’); bangin ntsigeran renan, index finger (‘next to thumb’); bangin petat, palm of the hand; bangin rampag, somebody who can throw
powerfully; bangin rasen, index finger and ring finger (according to an old consultant). Bangi rasin, bangin rasen, upper arm; ngaeng bangin rempa rempa, somebody who can make or create everything; bangin renan, thumb; ngaeng bangi rerep, a man who always beats wife or children; bangin a samase, forearm. Bangin a tir, a warrior, warlike man (‘war hand’); bangi tsamo, somebody who never fights (‘different hand’); bangi tsatsa, unarmed; bangin tsukwain, little finger; bangin wagri, somebody who misses the mark. Aits bangid, a gesture (‘I bend my hand’), pulling something to oneself with hand and outstretched arm, meaning wama (come!), omasa (come now!, just come!). The same gesture, but hand moving away from oneself meaning oya or waya, go! Burur bangin, a crab’s claw; go bangin, handle of a cooking pot; momoa bangin bangin, mountain slopes; mpo bangin, branch or creek of a river; orog bangin, bough or twig of a tree. Bangid ongan, five (my one hand); bangid serok, 10 (my two hands); bangid serok, faud serok, 20 (my two hands, my two feet).

Bangi poata a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

Bangi saru a woman’s name.

Bangi wanti a village of the Upper Erap River population. Ngaeng bangi wanti, the Watut people (‘arrow people’).

bangka-ran v. to cook in a cooking pot (vegetables, meat) with water. Ebangka dzi. They cook meat. Go dzi bangkaran, a pot for cooking meat.

bangkin n. a tree (orog) with red fruits.

Bangkin a creek, also Bangkin a wi, tributary of the Markham River near Markham Bridge.

Bangkinaro a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

Bangkor an old settlement place at the Wamped River near Dagin; a woman’s name.

baon n. movable property, wealth (money, animals, car); = boantob. Ngaeng baon fâring, a rich man. Yai baon eremen tao. ‘Your property is in the house.’ Gea imu baon en moneng. ‘He is rich in money.’ Sawi imu baon en a ram a rits: moneng da kar da sitoa da kokwarak. ‘Sawi owns many things: money and cars and a store and chickens.’

baor-eran v. to brag, boast, swagger. Gea ebaor. ‘He is boasting.’ Gea ngaeng baoreran. ‘He is a braggart.’

bara-ran v. to carry over one’s shoulder (said of men). Ngaeng ebara ge. ‘The man carried a stone adze.’ Ebara gaen. ‘He carries bananas.’

baraben-eran v. to be heavy, difficult, hard, trying; opp.: wogoweg-eran. Mois ebaraben. ‘Iron-wood is heavy.’ Gea barabeneran imu fâring. ‘Its heaviness was great.’ Ngaeng a barabeneran. ‘A heavy, thick-set man.’ Gea ebaraben en yaran. ‘She is walking heavily (being pregnant).’ Edza gwangod ebaraben. I am sad (‘my stomach is heavy’). Ram barabeneran, sorrow, grief (‘heaviness’).

baradzea-ran v. to spread out, extend (of cloth, the sky, of fire). Ref bempets ebaradzea dimu fâring. ‘Bark cloth was spread out and it was large.’ Ngaeng ami emen balus a weng ebaradzea barera difrip en. ‘The army
people (soldiers) were in planes high up, they spread their umbrellas (parachutes) and jumped down.’ 

Dzif ean poate ebaradzea dimu ōranging. ‘Fire consumed the grassland and it became widespread.’

baraf only as ngaeng baraf, cripple [‡].

barang see nae barang, earlobe.

Barang a man’s name.

bararat-eran v. to be loud, noisy, shrill, screaming (opp.: seas-eran). Kar ebararat. ‘The car is noisy.’ Ngaeng eyarang ebararat. ‘The man calls screaming.’ Ngaeng a dzob a bararateran. ‘The people’s voices are shrill.’

bararoa only as gwangon ebararoa, diarrhoea.

Bareanta a pig’s name.

bareg-eran v. to avoid, keep away from; to be taboo (of names). Bengan bareg, a taboo name; bareg afi, avoidance of sexual contact with women. Afi pengeran emeats ebareg gentet. ‘A woman delivering a child is ashamed and therefore keeps away.’ Ngaeng ebareg en fāringeran bûn bengan. ‘People avoid uttering the name of an in-law.’ Garagab irif eya ram atro fun, ebareg en fun. ‘People went to some spirit places and avoided others.’ Garafu afi emeats en a garafu maro debareg gentet inin. ‘Girls are ashamed of boys and keep away from them.’

Bareg a male and female name.

Bari a tributary of the Watut River and the lake near its mouth; rop of Owang rompon clan.

baro-n n. back; underside, under-part; opp.: mara-n. Bangin baron, bangin baro waro, back of the hand; papia baron, underside of a sheet of paper; some baron, the back part of a grass skirt; tao baron, back of the house; baron epa, menstruation (‘the back is breaking’); baro gangkan, skin of animals or bark of trees; baro gontot, hump, humpback; baron its, ungrateful [‡], baro sisin, fin; baro waro, back, tabletop, book cover, back of a chair. Edza barod its a gea, ‘I turn my back to him (being angry).’ Emonteng ngaeng baron, ‘he is standing in the back of (behind) the people.’

baro foše n. a marsupial (<> Black Mountain Cuscus, *Phalanger carmelitae* or Forbes Ringtail Possum, *Pseudicheirus forbesi*).

Baro yampa a creek, a place name near Gabmadzung, rop of Dzeag a ntson clan.

Barob a man’s name.

barobaron n. spine.

baroben n. a vegetable (was); see also guruts baroben.

Baron a woman’s name; see baro-n.

Baron its a man’s name (Christian name).

bas n. a little, a bit. Bas anan, a little bit; basabas, a little, very little; bas inin, shortly after; mra bas, a small piece of land. Gom a bas eremen. ‘Some work is left.’ Gea emam a mpomeran a tof a bas, ema. ‘He did not wrap up the bananas a little, no.’

basa-ran v. to place, lay, put upon something; give for collection; sacrifice [‡]. Wanti basa, a kind of arrow. Ebsa idzum a mareran. ‘They placed the dead dog (on a platform).’ Ngaeng ebasa gaen esa orog bangin. ‘They put the bananas on the branch of a tree.’ Ebsa aom en ontog. ‘He places his
spear on his neck (a man who does not kill game and only follows others).’ Ngheng ebasa moneng. ‘The people gave money for collection (in church).’

Basa a man’s name.

basab n. a snake (mur), yellow with patterns on the skin, about 80 cm long, living in trees; non-poisonous. Totem of Dzeag a ntson, Orogrenan and Owang rompon clans.

basab dzangadzing totem of Boarom rompon clan. Also given: dzangadzing.

bau see ganti bau, without teeth, toothless.

Bau short for Ganti bau, a woman’s name.

baub n. scrotum; = ngatsits, biari. Baub gangkan, scrotum; baub rowe, testicles; mos baub, shoot of coconut.

Baya the German missionary Friedrich Bayer.

bayab-eran v. to be light. Edza angef a go ebayaberan. ‘I hold the cooking pot and it is light.’

bayang n. load. Afì ifits bayang. ‘The woman carries a load (on her back).’

bayang-eran v. to load, fill; exaggerate [‡]. Afì etbayang gaen difits. ‘The woman loads bananas (into her netbag) and raises it up.’

Beadz a woman’s name.

beas n. a small tree (orog; Δ Thymelaeaceae; Phaleria perrotetiana); material used for carrying slings (fini). See also Mpo beas.

bebe-ran v. to be crazy, mad; to stir up [‡]. Garafu beberan, a person who hits somebody without knowing what actually happened. Yai obebe? Are you crazy?

bebene n. a moss in water (Δ Spyrogeria). Bebene Rumu renan, bebene of the Rumu river (in text of a song).

bebentseng adj. savoury, tasty, palatable, good smelling (of sugar, salt, meat, bananas, water, generally of fluids); not hot (as of curry, lemon, ginger, beer: then biabut); opp.: moin.

beboa n. a grass (Δ Gramineae; Paspalum conjugatum). A weed in the gardens, said to have been introduced by missionary Panzer to plant in the village.

bebre-ran v. to stick out; only as nae gempom ebebre, ears that stick out.

bedze n. a kind of rattan with prickly stem (Palmae; Calamus sp.; TP kanda), used for grating ginger. Abu bedze, a kind of bean; gasur bedze, a kind of betel pepper.

bedzro-ran v. to stoop, slip through underneath something. Edza abedzro orog. ‘I am slipping through underneath a (fallen) tree.’

befeang n. a resting place in garden or bush.

bega n. a bird (dzi dziferan; <> King Bird of Paradise, Cicinnurus regius).

bempe-eran en v. to fall down, slip off, go down. Yai wampom omots a mpomeran badzin obempe ro. ‘If you go, take care or you will fall down.’

bempets see so bempet, cock’s comb.

bempetbempets n., pl. bundles, packs, parcels. Ges ifur a dzi detseteang bempetbempets. ‘They fished and packed the fish into (several) bundles.’

bempets-eran en v. to wrap up, roll, fold up (said of leaves, cigarettes, sheets of paper, sails); to subdue in wrestling. Edza abempets en dafum. ‘I am
rolling a cigarette.’ Ngaeng its a gea debempets en a gea. ‘The man fights him and subdues him.’ Bempets en. ‘He (Jesus) defeated him (Satan) [‡].’

**benets** *n.* remaining excrement on one’s anus. Detonges rai benets. ‘He smelled of remaining excrement.’

**bengke** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

**Bengkong** a male and female name; a historical man of Orogwanging clan.

**bengo-ran** *v.* to bend, bow (of wire, lianas, trees). Gia era orog itigeran eya debengo orog ongan. ‘He climbed a tree and bent another tree towards him (to move over).’

**bere** *adj.* dark, blue; the colour of a far away wooded mountain. berebere, black.

**Bere** ntson a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum Creek.

**bereang** *n.* a grass, used for pusupis sorcery; also bereangbereang.

**Bereang** a woman’s name.

**Bereb** a creek; right tributary of the Markham River; place name and former village of the Gabantsidz population.

**berebere** see bere.

**bereng-eran** *v.* to turn round, overturn. Ntit eropep da ebereng. ‘The bridge turned and overturned.’
**BINANG**

*bi-ran* *v.* used with infinitive to repeat, do something again; do or be something also. *Abi faferan*. ‘We will fight again.’ Ongan ibi remeran fân eya. ‘The other one put her foot into it too.’ Sagaseg Warîr ibi fâringeran Orog antson da Sangud. ‘The Warîr clan is called Orog antson and Sangud also.’ Da ges ibi breran. ‘And they got up again.’

*biabut-eran* *v.* to be unpalatable (tea without sugar, meat without salt, unripe fruit, lemon, sour milk, beer); smell disagreeable. Normally used in the form ibiabut (*opp.*: bebentseng, daom). See also *eb*, *moin*. Dzi ibiabut. ‘The meat does not taste good.’

*biafum* only as *maran a biafum*, white of egg (given by one old consultant).

*Bianggre* a woman’s name (from Waing).

*Biangki* a mountain near Uruf, Lower Watut River. Land of Dzeag a ntson clan.

*biari* *n.* ball; something round that is inside something. Also used for scrotum, see *baub*, *ngatsits*. *Maran a biari*, (his) eyeballs.

*bibinti-ran* *v.* to stay together, mix, dissolve in a liquid, dye, impregnate. Arem suga en a ti, abibinti, anom ebebentseng. ‘When I put sugar into my tea and stir it, it tastes sweet.’ Ngaeng ibibinti moanton. ‘Men mix with their wives (like to be together).’ Ubibinti a gea. ‘You stay with him.’

*bibip* *n.* a kind of bat (*Jb. moçlêsôm*; <> Tube-nosed Bat, *Paranyctimene raptor*. See also *boin nenan*).

*bibang* *n.* a kind of banana (*gaen*) eaten ripe.

*a ya*. ‘I shall go immediately.’ Abid amoaf, bid a dzin aya Dzifasing. ‘We sit down, and then we will go to Dzifasing.’ Yai oya dotao dzain emen moadzi gentet, bid osa. ‘If you go and see a betel palm near the road, then climb it.’

**Bidzin** a woman’s name.

*bidzu* *n.* a bird (*dzi dziferan*) with long blue and white tail.

*bigig* *n.* resin, beeswax adhesive; honey. Gog bigig, breadfruit gum. Muran bigig, to be sticky. Bangin bigig, a sticky hand (not for throwing). Empereran efa bigig, ‘sticky like resin.’

*Bigig* a man's name; taboo names Gampets, Emper.

*bigig* *fetef* *n.* a tree (orog); = *emper* (*Δ Moraceae; Ficus variegata*). Resin of this tree used for tuning drums.

*bigig renan* *n.* a kind of bee. Bigig renan sangen, honey.

**Bigig renan** either an old village site of Tsaruntson clan near Wamped; in Dzifasing site belonging to Owang rompon clan outside Wampar area [different opinions about its location].

*bimpi* *n.* a new garden. Goran bimpi, to clear a new garden; bimpi sap, a new garden (not yet bearing fruit).

*bimpin* *n.* front, breast. Bimpin angkop, an ornament of conch shells; some bimpin, front part of women’s grass skirt.

**Bimpin** a male and female name.

*bin* particle indicating future tense. Boanu bin uburi kana? ‘Where will you sit down tomorrow?’

*binang anang* *n.* a kind of banana (*gaen*) eaten ripe.
bini-ran v. to squeeze out, wring, milk. Biniran a mos, to squeeze out scraped coconut. Ubini ref. ‘Wring out the (wet) cloth.’ Ibini seson. ‘He milks (a cow or a goat).’

Binini a pig’s name (children’s talk for dzibini, an insect).

binti-ran v. to do something permanently; to be permanent. Ngaeng bintiran untsi, man who always eats lime; ngep bintiran, a permanent wound.

binugeran adj. lazy; said to be used only in former times. See moran.

binum n. young unmarried girl. Binum daer, a design (‘young girl’); binum riris, a design on hats; a kind of string-figure (fofoa); binum serok, a design (‘two girls’).

Binum ompan a mountain near Mare village.

Binum riris a mountain near Yalu village area.

Binum seson a mountain formation near Tararan village, north of the Markham River (‘maidens’ breasts’).

binga-n n. name (bingad or bingud, bingum, bingan; also bengan).

Bingan bareg, a taboo name; bingan foforan, Christian name; bingan gentet, a taboo name or a second name; bingan a mogeran, the old name (not Christian name); bingan monteng, namesake; bingan ofo, main name; bingan ongan, a second or third (old) name; bingan wafu, new name. Gab bingan, name of a settlement; mra bingan, name of a piece of land, ram bingan, name or word for something; raman bingan, father’s name, an old name; sún bingan, name of a woman’s husband, in modern times used as a family name. Imu bingan en. ‘He has his name on it’ (it belongs to him). Imu bingan en foforan a ges. ‘Their names were taken down for baptism.’ Bereb, bingan fâring Gabantsidz, Bereb. ‘Main name Gabantsidz (the hamlet Bereb, belonging to the village of Gabantsidz).’ Ges efâring en a ges bingan fâring ongan. ‘They (the Wampar groups) called themselves by a common name.’

bingin n. a well, water supply point, washing place, bathing place; wharf; also mpo bingin. Afì bingin, bathing place for women (downriver); ngaemaro bingin, bathing place for men (up-river).

Bingin Dangkum a place name near Gabsongkeg (= Dangkum).

Bingin ngitsri a creek west of Gabmadzung, tributary of Ngarotiri.

Bingin a ngoa a hill beside the Lower Watut River near Mafanadzo.

Bingin parag a place name near Dzifasing.

bingsu n. missionary (Jb.).

bingud, bingum see binga-n.

Biodi a woman’s name (E. Beauty?).

birim n. nail (Jb. bèlèm).

birintsidz n. a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe; a kind of oreats.

biringits-cran v. to be clear, to be limpid (of water and eyes); = gegegentsean. Mpo ibiringits, ‘The water is clear.’ Gea maran ibiringits da etao ram emots. ‘His eyes are clear and he can see things right.’

biriiri-ran v. to be double, two-fold (of two coconuts, two yolks in one egg). Mos a ntab ibiriiri. ‘The coconuts grew double.’
birisin n. a kind of liana (gu).

birisis n. a small bird (dzi dziferan; <> Blue Jewel-babbler, Pilorrhoa caeruleus or Roseate Tern, Sterna dougallii).

bis n. a kind of yam (ofre).

bisnis n. business (TP), usually gom bisnis.

boa-ran v. to belch. Ngaeng eboa en bia rene waso. ‘The man belches giving off a smell of beer.’

boaedz n. bundle, packet, parcel.

boaedz-eran v. to pack up, wrap up = pati-eran. Rompon eboaedz gaen. ‘Grandmother packed some food together.’

boaf see mara boaf, lid, cover, amniotic sac.

boalen n. a very small kind of flying fox.

Boalen a woman’s name.

boaf see Gab a boaf.

boafob-eran v. to rot, putrefy, decompose, be mellow (of wood). Orog eboafob en a ban itigeran. ‘The tree is mellow and will break shortly.’ Mog uru, da ngaeng ean orog boafob efa ges gaen. ‘In former times men ate rotten wood as their food (according to a myth).’

Boafob a man’s name.

boagam n. a kind of pandanus (umi; TP karuka); boagam koatsets, a subtaxon of pandanus.

Boagam a man’s name.

boain-eran v. (1) to fear, fear for (also boin-eran). Afi eboain en a garafu fâring. ‘The woman feared for her older child.’ Eboain en a gea. ‘They were in fear of him.’ Mara boaineran, godless [§] (2) to avoid, dislike, detest, abhor; to be disobedient, despise [‡].

Eboain a dzi wasif. ‘They did not like (avoided) many animals.’ See also Aboain. (3) to divorce. Afi eboain irid. ‘The woman did not like (her husband) and left (divorced) him.’ (4) to be lazy. Edza gom a muran amam boineran. ‘I have not been lazy with this work.’ (5) to forbid, taboo. Gea eboain en a garagab en a tsaferan dzain. ‘He forbade the people to pick Areca nuts.’

boampim n. an ornamental shrub (Δ Labiatae; Coleus blumei / Solenostemon scutellarioide; Jb. wâmböng); kinds: boampim a wi, boampim maradzadzar, boampim a dzung. Planted as a border mark between gardens of different owners. Sap used with lamp black for modern tattooing.

Boampim a man’s name.

Boampim a ron a mountain near Mare village.

boampon-eran en v. to be wet, moist. Ref eboampon en eran. ‘The cloth is wet.’ Mpo eya untsi, deboampon en eran. ‘Water came into the lime and it became moist.’

boampug adj. double, two of a kind. Garafu boampug, twins; dzain boampug, two Areca nuts in one shell.

boamus-eran v. to feel, touch, grope (with hands or feet, when dark or in water). Esefo, da gea eboamus a dzain. ‘It was night and he groped for the Areca nuts.’

boana see Mara boana.

boanap n. (1) a fish (dzi mpo; <> Gudgeon; Mogurnda and/or Tateurdina sp.). (2) birth-mark, mole. Mara boanab, wrinkle; decoration around the eyes [‡].
boanapboanap n. a short flowering plant ($\Delta$ Onagraceae; Ludwigia octovalvis); also boanaboanap.

Boano a man’s name; a taboo name Mara bampoaf.

boanon-eran v. to defeat, duck, submerge; see also boarom-eran, boasom-eran. Ngaeng ongan efoang ngaeng ongan, eboanon a gea. ‘A man wrestled with another man and defeated him.’ Garafu naron eboanon garafu naron ongan eya mpo. ‘A child ducked another child under water.’

boantrung-eran v. to splash. See also dzinig, dzungkringdzungkring, ntsamants-eran. Garafu afi ese mpo eboantrung. ‘The girls were bathing and splashing.’

Boantsem a creek (near Pesen, Lower Watut River); a man’s name.

boantsim n. a tree (orog); bark in former times chewed with Areca nuts, said to have a good smell; used as a medicine.

boanu n. morning, tomorrow morning, tomorrow. Greeting (modern) ‘good morning’ (also boanu ngarobingin). Boanu boanu or boanu boanu mara bampoaf, earliest morning (about 6 am); boanu mara gagab, early morning; boanu ongan, the day after tomorrow; boanu ongan a kau, some later day; da boanu, and next morning (or: tomorrow). Yaga aya wa Bulolo ri a boanu boanu. ‘We went to Bulolo very early in the morning.’

boangaf-eran v. to peel, pare, take away; to open a book [‡]. Gea eboangaf a dzî pasre non waro. ‘He loosened the meat from the bone.’ Edza aboangaf dzai gangkan. ‘I take away the husk from an Areca nut.’ Afì eboangaf gaen a dzog gangkan. ‘The woman peels bananas.’

boangar-eran v. to split, crack. Fân boangar, a cleft foot (as of pig and cow). Esa orog deboangar eran. ‘He cut the tree and it split.’ Mpas iti orog deboangar eran. ‘The wind bent the tree and it cracked.’

boangkam-eran v. to wrap up bananas; see buru-ran. Rene boangkam, light-coloured skin as a result of having been covered by clothing.

boap n. blossom, flower (of all plants except palms, see poangup).
Boap a man’s name; a taboo name Ogean.

boap-eran v. (1) to flower, bloom, be in flower. Nowa eboap. ‘The mango tree is in flower.’ (2) to disappear, vanish, be gone. Moani eboap eya ntsots. ‘The eel disappeared in muddy water.’

boarab-eran v. to abandon, desert, remove. Ges eboarab epotso iburi gentet ongan. ‘They abandoned (their old village) and settled in another area.’ Ngaeng eboarab ram mangkeeya. ‘The people removed many things.’

boaraboara n. a low plant with blue flowers and good smell (∆ Commelinaceae; Aneilema papuanum).

boaran n. a fruit fly.

Boaran a creek, tributary of Dumu Creek, a place name near Gabmadzung; a settlement of the Gabsongkeg population at the end of World War II, called Boran by some consultants.

boaras adj. good (of people, animals and things; of behaviour, taste and good looks); = ngarobingin. Boaras naron, very good; rene waso boaras, a good smell; ngarobingin boaras, especially good, very good; afi boaras, a good (or pretty) woman. Gea imu ram boaras. ‘He behaved well.’

Boaras a man’s name (Christian name).

boare-ran v. to cover, put a lid on; see boaret. Oboare gaen a go! ‘Put a lid on the cooking pot!’ Eboare maran etse. ‘They covered themselves up (children while playing).’ Eboare son a ntson etse. ‘He covered his face (with a blanket or cloth) completely.’

Boare a male and female name.

boareb n. a water plant with pleasant smell (∆ Scrophulariaceae; Lindernia crustacea). Boareb tsatsa, boareb waro, kinds of string-figures (fofoa).

Boareb a creek, southern tributary of Markham River, opposite Gabmadzung, near Ngaroneno; rop of Warir clan; a man’s name.

boareng-eran v. (1) to carry (on shoulder or on a pole, said only of men). Boarengeran a fur, to carry something tied to a pole, by two people. Boantssem eboareng a ngung. ‘The Boantssem River carries rubbish with it.’ (2) to give no answer, be unhospitable [‡].

Boareng a son a ntson, to be unfriendly, grumbling (‘carry one’s nose’).

Boareng a man’s name.

boaret n. lid; a folded banana leaf used to cover a cooking pot; a modern lid: mara boaef. See boare-ran.

boaro see Mpo Boaro.

boarof n. (1) eel (generic; <> Anguilla bicolor?). Boarof naron, totem of Montar clan. (2) a tree (orog) with nearly arm-long, sausage-like fruits, looking somewhat like an eel. (3) a colour. Rene boarof, spotted skin or skin colour, much liked by girls and women. (4) a kind of cooking banana (gaen). (5) a water grass (Cyperaceae, Cyperus sp. = sawasaf, darad; Jb. séboac).

Boarof a place name between Wawin and Erap Rivers near Gabsongkeg. A man’s name, a taboo name Sroakeran.

Boarof a ntson a place name near Gabantsidz, old village site of Dzeag a ntson clan near Rainara Creek; a place name near Munun village.

boarog see purung boarog, a kind of bamboo with long leaves.
**Boarog** a place name downriver from Wamped village; an old settlement place of Tsarunson clan; also Boarog a mpes.

**boarom** *n.* (1) a kind of bamboo (*purung*). (2) a kind of eel.

**Boarom** a woman’s name.

**boarom-eran** *v.* to dip, immerse, duck, submerge, soak; see also boanon-eran, boisom-eran. *Eboarom a ref eya mpo.* ‘She dipped her cloth into the water.’

**Boarom rompon** a sagaseg (clan) name. Said to be part of Mos warang clan; by others to be part of Feref clan.

**boasap** see mara boasap (mara-n).

**Boasas** a place name northwest of Dzifasing, another place near the mouth of the Wamped River.

**boaseseang** *n.* a kind of grasshopper [*‡*].

**boasir-eran** *v.* to break up, disperse, part. *Dzi dziferan eboasir.* ‘The birds dispersed.’

**Boasis** man’s and woman’s name.

**boasom-eran** *v.* to dip, immerse, duck; to submerge, soak; see also boanon-eran, boarom-eran. *Eboasom a ref eya mpo.* ‘Children played in the water and ducked one another under the water.’

**boasra-eran** *v.* to be soft, tender, mellow, be decomposed (of meat, bananas, wood; of humans); = dagrid-eran, moarar-eran. *Gaen a dzog eboasra.* ‘The bananas are soft.’ *Ngaeng imut eboasra.* ‘The corpse is decomposing.’

**Boasra** a man’s name (also Eboasra).

**boasu-eran** *v.* to seek, look for, search for, try to find, hunt; to find (also bosuran). *Aboasu a dzi.* ‘I am looking for game.’ *Eboasu moneng en.* ‘He earns (finds) money for (her).’

**Boasu** a woman’s name; see also Aboasu.

**boat-eran** *v.* to cut, slit, slash (of fruits, bast). *Aboat papai.* ‘I am slicing the papaya open.’ *Ngaeng eboat sara en waringeran ono waro en.* ‘The man cut a comb to comb his hair (lit. ‘head’).’

**bobabop** *adj.* few. *Edza atsaf dzain a bobabop.* ‘I collected a few Areca nuts.’ *Garagab emam a muran mangke da imu bobabop.* ‘The people are not many, they are few.’

**bobam** see purung bobam, a kind of very long bamboo (*purung*), used for bamboo knives.

**bobep** only as mara bobep, whirlpool, whirlwind. *Its mara bobep.* ‘It turns round, it whirls.’

**bobo** children’s talk for rompog, grandparent; sometimes bubu. In 2009 supposed to be *TP*, not Wampar.

**bobof** *n.* (1) dust (on the ground); see also mpongompong. (2) an insect.

**bobomots** *n.* waste, rubbish (waste paper, food remains, fish bones, coconut shells); also ram a bobomots, bubumidz, dudumits. *Ngaeng mangke etsenon ean a ram wasif dempes da bobomots moatsets.* ‘When many people come together and eat, then only rubbish stays behind.’

**bobong** *n.* a tree growing near the coast (*TP karapurim*); fruits used for humming tops (*mugum*). See *mugum bobong.*
**Bobong** a creek west of the mouth of Erap River, part of Wawin River, lower course of Ngarobonom Creek; rop of Dzeag a ntsa and Orogwangin clans. Another place name near Gabsongkeg. A woman’s name; a pig’s name.

**Bobop** only as mu bobop, a kind of banana, used as a medicine to treat diarrhoea.

**Bobore-ran** v. to be mad, raging, furious; to be drunk. Ngaeng emen a mpo da ebobore. ‘The man drank beer and was drunk.’

**Boboron-eran** v. to smell, stink (of fresh fish), also boroboron-eran. Rene waso boboroneran, smell of fish. Dzi mpo eboboron, the fish stinks.

**Bodzof** a creek, tributary of Watut River near Gomarok; old village site.

**Bogeni** n. a kind of yam (yamis).

**Bogor** a woman’s name.

**Boin-eran** see boain-eran.

**Boin nenan** n. a kind of bat (<> Tube-nosed Bat, *Paranyctimene raptor*; see also bibip).

**Bokor** a mythical man (Bokor esab).

**Bom** see u(n) bom; taboo word for gaen.

**Boma** see u boma, adam’s apple.

**Boma ngung** name of a historical man from Dzifasing.

**Boman** adj. wild, savage (of humans, animals, and plants). Gaen boman, wild bananas = ginug; omad boman, wild taro = mpre; raeng boman, a kind of fungus; mpî boman, wild pig; ngaeng boman serok, two wild men.

**Boman-eran** v. to run wild. Mpî ri idzum eboman. Pigs and dogs ran wild.

**Bomarao** a place name near Gabsongkeg; rop of Orogwangin clan; a pig’s name.

**Bombas** a dog’s name (a rugby team in Lae, the ‘Bombers’).

**Bomeng** a woman in oral tradition; mother of Nimoren (see also Karing).

**Bompab-eran** v. to swell (of body parts). See also mpum-eran. Fân ebompab. ‘His leg is swollen.’

**Bompar** n. a kind of palm-tree in the mountains (*Jb.* masa), sometimes planted; wood used for spears and for lime spatulas.

**Bompo** n. a ball made of possum fur, attached to warriors’ hats (ref a nturan).

**Bompog** n. a tall tree (*orog*), usually full of ants (*Euphorbiaceae; Endospermum formicarium*; *Jb.* *kaléséc*). Dzain bompog nidzin, an Areca palm with round, not very long nuts.

**Bompog** a woman’s name.

**Bompog oron** n. a kind of ant (*pupuafin*); an ornament.

**Boneb** n. a grass (*Gramineae; Ophiuros tongalingii; TP pitpit*).

**Boneb oron** n. a small bird in grass areas (*dzî dziferan*; <> New Guinea Thornbill, *Avanthiza murina*).

**Boneng** a male and female name.

**Bonong** a man’s name.

**Bonong** a man’s name.

**Bontso** the Busu River near Lae.

**Bongop** only as pitik fisin bongop, two protruding pegs on wooden stools (*TP pitik*).

**Bora** an old village site (some say Borar).

**Boraf** a mountain near Wampan at Watut River.

**Boran** see Boaran.

**Boro** a woman’s name.
borob see mara borob.

boroboat-eran v. to figure, make a pattern (of women's grass skirts), to colour. Afie efe some a wi eboroboat ari a some ntsots. 'The woman worked a red grass skirt with a black pattern.'

boroboron-eran see boboron-eran.

Borog a mpes a place name near Ngaswapum village; rop of Dzeag a ntsom clan; a pig's name.

borontang-eran v. to light, shine, phosphoresce, sparkle (of a shooting star, of a glowing piece of firewood when thrown). Ngaeng erem moanton a dzif fon deborontang. 'The man gave his wife some glowing fire and it shone.'

bororo-ran v. to hold on to; to trouble, annoy, bother (mostly in a sexual sense); see also foareng-eran. Ngaeng ongan ebororo afi parats. 'A man annoyed (held on to) a young girl.'

borot only as gwangon borot, rai borot, lascivious.

borowang n. a bad-smelling bug, stink-bug (possibly Pentatomidae). In former times it was put on fire and eaten before a battle. Said to have a strong taste. Borowang a clan name, part of Dzeag a ntsom clan. A man's name.

bosap see mara boasap (mara-n).

boser n. pigeon (generic; <> Pied Imperial Pigeon, Ducula bicolor and Pinon Imperial Pigeon, Ducula pinon). Totem of Feref clan. Kinds: boser a mpi (big, black and red); boser a mpuf (white, in grassland), didiring (black and red), marib (very big, dark), marib a mpi, wówawò (said to be green).

Boser a place name on the middle Watut River; another place near Munun. A man's name, a taboo name Didiring.

bosu-eran see boa-su-eran.

botoboat-eran v. to cut into strips; see boat-eran. Edza abotoboat edza ngakuwi. 'I cut my shirt into strips.'

boyag n. a kind of Areca palm with very small nuts, also dzain boyag.

Boyag a male and female name.

brap-eran v. (1) to itch, burn, be spicy hot of taste and smell. Ebrapabrap, salty. Entsa sor en a ngî debrap. 'He put salt with the meat and it was salty.' (2) to scold. Ngaeng erots a dzob ari garafu ongan, debrap a dzob. 'The man talked to the boy and scolded him.' (3) to arrive (= potso-eran). Gea emebrap a gab a mog. 'He arrived in the village earlier.'

bras-eran v. (1) to grow fast (of plants, animals and humans), also brasabras-eran. Ngaeng ipu mos da mos esa debras. 'A man planted a coconut and it grew and grew fast.' Garafu naron ram a ntaran ema en a gea, esa debras dimu fâring efanifu. 'The child was very sick and then it got up and got well and grew big fast.' (2) to blare, clang, ring (from E. brass band?).

brat adj. long, far, high, tall, big (in Gabantsidz).
bre-ran v. to rise, to emerge (from a hiding place), to stand up, get up (of many). Yaga abre da asa. ‘We got up and ascended (the mountain).’ Da ngaeng ebre eya en taoran a mpo. ‘And the people rose and went to see the lake.’ Ebre sa. ‘He rose from the dead.’

bret-eran v. (1) to pierce, perforate. Edza entan a mos gangkan en paip a mun dits ebret. ‘I tapped the coconut shell with a sharp knife and pierced it.’ (2) to go somewhere else. Ngaeng empom dits ebret deya. ‘The people walked and went away.’

briken n. billycan (E.).

brûme n. a new kind of red and white flower (G. Blume; Apocynaceae; Catharanthus roseus, Periwinkle); = ram a boap.

bubrup adj. poor. Gea garagab bubrup da ram mangke ema. ‘He is a poor man and does not have much.’

bubu see bobo.

bubudzi-ran v. to recover, grow stronger (only as ibubudziran). Ngaeng enta etsea rene gangkan ibubudziran. ‘The man was sick but he recovered and (his skin) grew stronger.’

bubumidz n. rubbish; also bobomots, dudumits.

bubunum-eran only as gwangon ibubunum, belly of a pregnant woman.

bubung (1) adj. large, broad, wide, flat; short. Fân bubung, broad feet (said about highlanders); fadzur bubung, a kind of bow; gom bubung, chapter; mara bubung, flat, level, even; horizon; nenan bubung, short leaves; orog a pan bubung, tabletop; so bubung, broad nose (a disliked shape), wanti bubung, a kind of arrow. Mra non a Gabsongkeg eya dedz ari Erap, mra bubung fâring. ‘The land from Gabsongkeg to the Erap River is large flat country.’ (2) n. bladder. Mimi bubung, coward (‘full bladder’); mpi bubung, pigs’ bladder (used by children as a ball).

budz n. charcoal; also bûts.

Bûdz a man’s name.

budzi-ran en v. (1) to teach, explain. Garafu budziran en, evangelist, native mission helper; teacher. Ibudzi en Anutu dzob. ‘They taught the Word of God.’ (2) to find out, look for. Afì Gabsongkeg ongan emar eya moangkaf a sangangin da polis ibudzi maran en potsoran ari gea ram a mareran fon. ‘A Gabsongkeg woman died at a certain place and the police tried to find out the cause of her death.’ Gempo yamun da abudzi marud en potsoran ari fon. ‘Sweet potatoes have tendrils and I am looking for the tubers.’

budzug n. (1) a grass with sharp edges (Δ Cyperaceae; Scirpus spp.; also Fuirena umbellata) also budzug riru. Omad budzug, a kind of taro; rif budzug, a kind of sugar cane; wanti budzug, arrows with bamboo point. (2) bamboo knife.

Budzug a woman’s name; taboo names Purung, Apan, Budzug riru.

budzun adj. sterile, barren; childless; without fruit (of men and women, of plants). Afì budzun, a woman without children; gae budzun, a banana tree without fruit.

buf-eran v. to crack. Mos a ngrang imuru dibuf. ‘A dry coconut fell down and cracked.’
bufubuf-eran v. to make a noise by beating something; see buf-eran. Ngaeng imu gom its a bufubuf. ‘The man clearing a new garden makes a noise.’

bug n. book (E.).

bugep n. a snare trap for birds and marsupials; supposed to be from the neighbouring Munkip population, including the name; = manda.

bûm n. taro pudding coloured with juice of yellow ginger root (dzung). Gaen bûm, meal after a fight.

Bumbum, Bumbumo names in the time of missionary Stürzenhofecker.

bumpib n. cold, cough; a kind of string-figure (fofoa). Bumpib a ngkaneran, tuberculosis.

bumpug oron n. a kind of ant (pupuafin).

bumpum n. European, white person (Jb. bômbôm); = ngaeng a mpuf. Bumpum dafum, cigarette; bumpim nidzin, glass beads; dzampo bumpum, a kind of banana, go bumpum, modern saucepans; idzum bumpum, European dogs; nowa bumpum, a new kind of mango; ngî bumpum, European salt; omad a mpre bumpum, a kind of taro.

bumpum a marmar n. an introduced tree with pleasant smell (TP marmar, the raintree or any of the Jacaranda type of trees).

bumpung n. tapioka (only in Dzifasing; <> Euphorbiaceae; Manihot esculenta Crantz); = orog a was, ngayabum.

bumpung-eran v. to surround, cloud, cover, protect, to hold one’s nose, cover one’s ears or mouth with one’s hands. Ram bumpungeran etse, obstacle, hindrance [‡]. See also mpung-eran. Garagab emoaf dibumpung a ntsen etse. ‘The people stayed and protected the door.’ Marangontong ibumpung su. ‘Clouds cover the sun.’ Abumpung nead gempon en a ram a yung fâring. ‘I cover my ears with my hands because of the noise.’ Edza abumpung a mud a ntsen en yai ban omam a rotseran futsun. ‘I hold my finger in front of my mouth so that you will not speak out.’

bûn (1) n. parent-in-law (father-in-law, mother-in-law); child-in-law (son-in-law, daughter-in-law). Gaen a bûn, meal served on occasion of assigning new kinship terms after a marriage. (2) adj. taboo. Imu bûn en, it is taboo; holy, sacrosanct [‡].

buntin n. top, tip, point, beginning (of a story); opp.: fôn. Aom buntin, tip of a spear; dzif buntin, west, beginning of the mythical fire; dzob man buntin, said of somebody speaking very fast (‘tongue with tip’); dzob buntin a tiperan etse, end of talking; garafu fa buntin, illegitimate child; man buntin, tip of the tongue. Otao en marum buntin. ‘Look after your guests (your eye’s point’).

Buntin a male and female name; a taboo name Fea.

buntru-ran v. to disjoint, dislocate one’s arm or leg, to break one’s neck; to take out. See also bungru-ran. Garafu efoareng siri dibuntru ono waro en. ‘The children held the rat and broke its neck.’ Ngaeng eyare waesowen, dibuntru ram rainaeng. ‘The man planted banana suckers and removed the (unwanted) shoots.’
**bunuf** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

**bungru-ran** *v.* to disjoint, dislocate, ruin. *See also buntsru-ran.*

**Bura** a place name near Ngarowain, given in oral traditions.

**Burere** a woman’s name (said to be from Papua).

**Buri** a historical man from Munun.

**buri-ran** *v.* to sit; to live, dwell (said of individuals, *see also moaf-eran, men-eran*). Ngaeng buriran, evangelist, native mission helper. Buriran en a yadz, to be blessed, somebody who owns everything (‘sitting in grease’) [‡]; ngaeng buriran taes en a dzob, receiver of stolen goods [‡]; ngaeng buriran fofong, devoted workman [‡]. Aburi barus. I am sitting in a plane. Ngao, edza ban aburi kani. No, I shall stay here. Edzarad aburi impri en Dan esab. I lived with Dan. Iburi en hos. He is riding a horse.

**burid** *adv.* also, too, another, again. Ram a pengeran burid, rebirth. Afì emar burid. The woman died also. Da badzin ewantang yai burid. And then he will swallow you too. Feog a dzob ongan burid. Another story about Feog.

**buris** *n.* shoot of a sago palm.

**buru** *adj.* light in colour (because of having been wrapped or covered). Dzain buru = dzain a tof; gaen buru, banana that had been wrapped up, with light colour; rene buru, light skin, colour of body parts that were covered with clothing; rofon buru, fat woman. *See buruburu.*

**Buru** a man’s name; a dog’s name.

**buru-ran** *v.* to wrap up, cover; to be wrapped up, be covered. Edza aburu dzain da dzain iburu. ‘I wrap up Areca nuts and the Areca nuts are wrapped up.’

**burub** only as tao burub maran, a round house with middle post (an old house type); *see also ngaroburub.*

**burub yarang** *n.* a light green cicada (lives in grassland, similar to ntsedz, but with a longer body, not eaten).

**burubait** *n.* grease between intestines, explained to be the area around the liver and stomach.

**buruburu** *n.* a tree (orog), the buds of which are very light-coloured; *see buru.*

**burur** *n.* shrimp (*Jb. wàgoc*). Omad burur, a kind of taro.

**Buur** a pig’s name.

**Buur** a ntson a creek; tributary of the Erap River from the east, north of Erap Bridge.

**bururburur** *n.* a tree (orog); a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*).

**Bururu** a dog’s name (children’s talk for burur).

**bururung-eran** *v.* to burn, light. Afì engar a dzif, difung, dibururung. ‘The woman kindles the fire, she blows, and it burns.’

**Busama** the population of Busamang village in the Huon Gulf.

**Busi** a place name in oral traditions.

**Busu** a river near Lae.

**but** *see* go a but.

**Butibam** a village, now part of Lae; *see Tuwit.*

**bûts** *see* bûdz.
D

d- short for da (and), prefixed to verbs beginning with a vowel; sometimes t-.
Da emar = demar. And he died.
-d poss. suffix to nouns, designating body parts or kinship relations, my, our l.p. sg.+pl. Bangid, my arm, our arms; moantod, my wife, our wives.
da conj. and. Wanti da fadzur, bow and arrow.

dabak see dafum dabak, European tobacco (G. Tabak).

dabos-eran v. to draw out, pull out, take out, extract; to shed one's skin (of snakes). Ngaeng edabos ram sowen a non a mra. 'The man pulled the banana shoot out of the ground.' Edabos eran a non tao eama. 'He pulled himself (as a stone adze) out of the house (and became a man from a myth).' Mur edabos eran da rene gangkan emadamad. 'When a snake sheds its skin, its (new) skin is soft.'
dabud n. a small hand-bag of the coastal Labu, made of plaited rushes. See dabudabud.

Dabud a woman's name.
dabudabud n. the kind of rush from which dabud is made.

dadadadam n. a flower, said to have been used for love magic (Δ Verbenaceae; Stachytarpheta urticifolia).

dadadang-eran v. to tremble, to shake, shiver; teeth chattering (of cold or fear). Ngaeng okai epoaru dedadadang. 'This man is old and trembling.' Gea ntaf edadadang. 'His teeth are chattering.'
dadaeng-eran v. to limp, hobble. Ngaeng empom en fa fefen, dedadaeng. The man walked with a boil under his foot and he limped.

Dadai a pig's name, a dog's name (children's talk).
dadain-eran see dain-eran.

Dadam a place name west of the Erap River, belonging to Gabsongkeg village; a man's name.
dadangan-eran v. to step on something with toes only (when climbing a mountain or a ladder); to hang up, suspend (of many things). See dangan-eran.

dadaringer-eran v. to grow abundantly. Beboa edadaringer. 'Weeds are growing abundantly.'

dadawi-eran v. to swing (of arms while walking, with fire or knife), shake; see also dawi-ran. Garagab edadawi dzif fon. 'People swing (their arms) with a fire brand.' Edza adadawi ono waro. 'I shook my head.'

Dadu a dog's name.
daeng-eran v. to assent, consent, agree; usually daeng-eran a dzob; = wantong-eran. Dzob daeng, mild [‡]. Daengeran a dzob, to attest; to testify [‡]. Ngaeng a daengeran a dzob, witness [‡]. Ngaeng edaeng a dzob, afi edaeng a dzob. 'When a man says something, a woman agrees.' Kakafoa atro eyantsen ngaeng en daengeran a dzob. 'The Holy Spirit presses to testify [‡].'
daer n. girl, young girl, marriageable girl; usually a fi daer or binum daer. Daer fârifâring, grown, unmarried girl;
daer rompon, spinster (‘grandmother girl’); daer faro, bridewealth; dzi daer faro, meal with bridewealth.

dafum n. tobacco (generic). Dafum dabak, European tobacco; dafum nenan, tobacco leaf; dafum a nidinid, a kind of tobacco (\(\Delta\) Solanaceae; Nicotiana tabacum); dafum paep, tobacco pipe (modern); dafum rene waso, smell of tobacco smoke; dafum sigret, cigarette; dafum yafan, native tobacco. Bumpum dafum. ‘They smoke.’

Damer a place name north of Gabsongkeg in the foothills of the mountains (near Untsig Creek).

dampa-n n. (dampud, dampum, dampan, in compounds dampa). (1) forehead. Dampa ganta; dampa senes, bald forehead; dampa waro, forehead; dampa waro idziridzir; dampa waro eabaeb, headache. Dampan empak. ‘His forehead is protruding.’ (2) lower abdomen. Ram a mra dampan, pubic area with hair.

dampan a poak n. a plant (\(\Delta\) Solanaceae; Physalis minima), a weed in the gardens, which appeared after the coming of Europeans, called ram a poak (‘thing that explodes’ = gun). When fruits were beaten against the forehead in a play, there was a noise: Its dampan a poak eama gab. ‘He beat the dampan a poak and came to the village (said of a man who ran away from a fight).’

dampar-eran v. to collect (and carry in a bundle). Afi ges eya en dampareran a ga ngung. ‘The women went to collect driftwood for fire.’ Edampar a rif. ‘They collected sugar cane.’

Dampe a place name south of Dzifasing; a woman’s name.

damped see mos damped, dry coconut leaves.

dampes-eran v. to take away (found only in one myth). Da gea edampes a ge uri, ditum eya ngarusi mun a ntson. ‘And she took the stone adze (from the fire) and threw it into Ngarusi’s mouth.’
DAMPING

**damping** n. a parrot (<> Eclectus Parrot, *Eclectus roratus*; possibly Vulturine or Pesquet’s Parrot, *Psitrichas fulgidus* [but see boantam]). Feathers used for headdress.

Damping a ntson a place name near Ngaronana and Ngarosagir on Gabsongkeg land.

damping nuwin, n. a parrot (<> the female red and blue Eclectus Parrot, or Dusky Lory, *Pseudeos fuscata*. But see riware).

dampit see mara dampit, young animal, baby (only of animals).

**dampo-** ran, v. to lie down next to/around.

dampot n. a small gecko, common in houses (<> Striped Gecko, *Gecko vittatus*).

**dampon** n. place of ants.

**dampop-** eran v. to spread wings (of birds). Gea edampop a gea pin. ‘It (the eagle) spread its wings.’

**dampon** damps dampa-n.

**danets** n. (1) plank root. Orog danets, plank-shaped roots of some trees (e.g. reso) (2) wing of the nose. So danets, wing of the nose; nasal septum.

**Danim** rero a place name near Babuaf, on the Watut River.

**danom-** eran v. to complete, end, finish. Ngaeng entsa moneng imu serok a serok, derem orots eya dedanom bangin ongan. ‘The men collected four (dollars), and then added one more to make it five.’ Edza amu gom en edza gom da adanom. ‘I worked in my garden and then finished work.’

**danta-** ran v. to look upwards. Su danta, a kind of snake. Adanta mos. ‘I look up to the coconuts.’

**dantog-** eran v. to bow one’s head, look down. Ngaeng dantogeran, a man looking to the ground (un hospitable). Iburi dedantog. ‘He sat down bowing his head.’

**dantur** see so dantur, big nose.

**dangan-** eran v. to hang, suspend; to give; = dengen-eran. Edangan gwara sa. ‘They set sail.’ Garafu afi edangan foa naron eya orog. ‘The girls hung their little netbags on a tree.’ Edangan a gom Giamsao ma ri edza. ‘They gave me the work of Giamsao (leader of church women’s group.).’

**dange** n. a tree (orog; Δ *Euphorbiaceae; Macaranga* sp.), wood used for house building. Leaves used against diarrhoea. Bark said to have a pleasant smell.

**dangi** only as rai dangi or rai dengi, jealous, over-protective. Yadzu imu rai dengi en moanton eboin en a riran ngaeng a mpomeran. ‘Yadzu is jealous when his wife walks with some other man.’

**danging-** eran v. to fall asleep, doze off. Ngaeng o kai edanging en maran a mro. ‘That man is falling asleep, because he is tired.’

Danging a man’s name.

**dangip** see nae dangip.

**dangir** n. hornbill (generic; <> Blyth’s Hornbill, *Rhyticeros plicatus*); explained to be the big kind with fewer ridges on the beak; totem of Orognaor clan; taboo word gogogok. A smaller kind: ngarodangkir. Abu dangir, a kind of bean; adzab dangir, a kind of banana. Naedzintsing efa dangir. Disobedient like a hornbill (dzob a nawatu).

Dangir a man’s name; a dog’s name.
dangke  ‘thank you’ (G. danke); also dangkesen (G. dankeschön); see inangke. Muran dangke, to thank, to pray. Ímu dangke yaer garaweran anutu. ‘They thanked our Lord God.’

Dangkir a mun a place name near Wamped village.

dangkir a ngkits n. a tree (orog); its roots were rasped and chewed before a fight. Antsang dangkir angkits, a tree.

Dangkir a ngkits a place name near Montam renan village; in oral traditions one of the earliest settlements of the Wampar in the Wamped valley.

dangkum n. a tree (orog; Δ Moraceae; Ficus pungens).

Dangkum a place name near Gabsongkeg (= Bingin Dangkum).

dao n. east (downstream?). Ngaeng dao, the Bukaua and Taimi people; mpas a fi dao, east wind.

Dao a man’s name.

daob see orog daob, a fish.

daom-eran v. to be proper, well-mannered, reliable; to be good, good-looking, fair, nice; to be savoury, tasty, palatable; to be unhurt. See also bebentseng; opp.: biabut, moin. Edaom, a gesture of pulling air into one’s mouth through pointed lips, meaning that something tastes good. Ngaeng edaom a dzob, a friendly man; ngaeng daomeran, a good (well-mannered) man, a good-looking man. Garafu daomeran, well-mannered children; gaen daomeran, good bananas. See also a man’s name Edaom. Da gea fân etsats, da ongan a fân a nin edaom. ‘She had a crippled leg, but the other leg was in order (from a myth).’ Draiva edaom? ‘Is the driver unhurt?’ (asked after an accident). Yai oma dodaom! ‘You are not nice!’

dap-eran v. (1) to be hard, solid (said of trees, biscuits, iron, cooking pots); = ngkang-eran. Fân a daperan, callous. Sû ear semen da edap. ‘The sun dried the cement and it became hard.’ (2) to crack, explode, shout. See also dararap-eran. Ngaeng efai untsi dedap. ‘The man kicked his lime gourd and it cracked.’ Bom edapadap. ‘The bomb exploded.’ Da ges erorong edap. ‘And they shouted (from a myth).’

darad n. a grass, a weed (= boarof moangkats; sawasaf; <= Cyperaceae; Cyperus rotundus). Darad fan a ga, a kind of darad with prickles; gu darad, a liana.

dararap-eran v. to crash, thunder, explode; see also dap-eran. Waris intiriring da ram edararap. ‘The thunder rolled and crashed.’ Taram fâring ipruf dedararap. ‘A cannon fired and it thundered.’

dare n. a kind of yam (yamis) with white peel.

Dare a man’s name.

daredare a plant (Δ Dioscoraceae; Dioscorea sp., yam).

darets n. village, place, settlement (in Mare; used as a taboo word); = gab. Darets fâring, market [‡].

Darets A taboo name for a male and female name Gab.

dari see mara dari, baby.

daro-ran v. to hunt, chase, drive; = tiri-ran. Ngaeng edaro mpi. ‘The men hunted pigs.’ Edaro garafu en a itseran. ‘She chased the children to beat them.’
Dasat a mountain in the Waing area; a pig’s name.
dasidasi see mra dasidasi.
daso-ran v. (1) to bend in (one’s finger when counting). Dzob daso, consent; friendly, mild. Adaso bangid orots. Five (‘I bend one hand’). Adaso bangid serok eya faud ongan. Fifteen (‘I bend two hands to one foot’). (2) to end, finish, complete. Gea ean gaen edaso. ‘He ate the food and finished it.’ Edza amu gom, adaso gom a muran. ‘I worked and finished my work.’
dau n. wood, forest, bush. Dau mpes, island, a forest island in grassland; ngaeng dau mpes, people from the islands; dau renan, thick bush; ngaeng dau = ngaeng opang, a sangguma-sorcerer; also people from the bush, used for ngaeng momoa, mountain people.
Dau moain a place name near Tararan village; rop of Feref clan.
Dau rao a place name, rop of Feref clan.
Dawad man’s and a woman’s name.
dawi-ran v. to spray, sprinkle; see dadawi-ran. Balus edawi marasin en korop. ‘The plane sprayed chemicals on the crops.’
Daya a man’s name; a dog’s name.
de ‘he (she, they) said: …’
dêturi! interj. an affirmative exclamation: ‘that it is!’; ‘yes!’.
déd n. a little, remainder. Edza an ram a ram déd. ‘I ate the rest of the food.’
dedeas-eran v. to smooth, sleek (of cloth), bend (of grass); to be mild; to speak a foreign language. Ngaeng dedeaseran a dzob, preacher [‡]. Dzob dedeas, friendly, mild. Adedeas a ref en en aen. ‘I press the cloth with a flat iron.’ Foa ededeas gwangon en a magamag. ‘The crocodile flattens its belly on the sand.’ Adedeas a dzob. ‘I speak a (foreign) language.’
demangg see Afi demangg, a pig’s name, said to mean ‘woman from the highlands’.
demon-eran v. to smooth. Ngaeng era orog edemon en a remeran tao en. ‘The men felled a tree and planed it to build a house with it.’
demen see mra dempen, eyebrow.
dempet n. upper part of a big fishing net.
denang-eran v. to hang, suspend (from the ears). Edenang tsafi ri. ‘She hung the tortoise-shell ornament (in her ears).’
denteng-eran v. to strike, beat, knock, hammer; to tap one’s forehead. Dentengeran, a modern form of tattooing with needles. Edenteng orog. ‘They hammered on the tree.’ Edenteng madzung. They beat the drums. Gea imuam, da edza adenteng edza dampud waro. ‘He lied, and I tapped my forehead.’
dentep-eran v. to break, crack (said of coconut, head, lice). Ngaeng edentep a mos a ngrang en a ban ean ari gaen. ‘The man opened the dry coconut to eat with bananas.’
Dentep a man’s name.
dento-ran v. (1) to look down, look for something lower. Garas dentoran enom en, mirror. Edento gab fâring uri Ngampur. ‘He looked down to this large village Ngampur.’ Edento dzî rowe. They looked for birds’ eggs. (2) to invite. Da ngaeng isit a garafu edento ngaeng. ‘The men sent children to invite the people.’
Dento a male and female name.
dentod n. elephantiasis (Lymphatic Filariasis); usually fa dentod.
Dentod a creek and old settlement place near Dagin; rop of Montar clan.
dengad see mara dengad.
Dengad a woman's name.
dengan-eran see dangan-eran.
dengem-eran v. to place, point, aim.
Edengem a go eya tao ofo. 'She placed the cooking pot in the middle of the house.' Odengem eya ngaeng a dzabar! 'Point (the arrow) at the ribs of the man!'
dengi see dangi.
dero n. a liana with red flowers, also dero boap (Δ D’Albertis Creeper, Leguminosae; Mucuna novoguineensis). Spinning tops (mugum) are made from the large black seed pods.
Derong a woman's name (Christian name).
Desa a woman's name.
Dibrup a place name near Sangkea.
did particle preceding verbs, indicating summons to (better) do something; also dzid. Gea did imu. 'He had better do it.'
didi-ran v. to thunder, crash, shake (of breaking trees, running horses, earthquakes). Mara didi, crashing noise. Ram ididi eya rûts. 'It thunders at the coast.' Tufugig irid fâring da mra ididi. 'An earthquake is far away, but the earth shakes'.
didi-dangi-a dam built for catching fish; also goani.
dingki n. a bed bug.
dipidip-eran v. to break slowly (of trees and posts). Orog wanats idipidip en a ban irufiran. 'The roots of the tree break slowly and it will be uprooted.' Tao imu en a ban itigeran, idipidip. 'The house is nearly collapsing, and it breaks down slowly.'
dirits n. root; vein. Bangin dirits, vein, tendon; fân dirits, varicose vein; u dirits, gullet.
doadoa n. a type of songs and games (said to come from the Jabêm) = med gereran ngantam.
dôd n. smoke; = dzif wason; taboo word for dzif.
Dodang a man's name; a dog's name.
dodo n. children's talk for seson, breast.
Dodo a dog's name, a pig's name.
dododong-eran v. to walk unsteadily like a toddler or an old person. Ngaeng poaru empom, edododong. 'When an old man walks, he walks unsteadily.'
Dodon a pig's name; children's talk for Mois antson.
**dodong-**

**dodong-eran v.** to swell, form a blister.  
Watsots ear a gea rene gangkan, edodong. ‘He burnt his skin and blisters formed.’

**Dodong** a woman’s name.

**dogoro n.** a flower with a pleasant smell like lemon (\(\Delta\) Labiatae; Ocimum basilicum; Jb. sàlìng); planted in yam gardens, said to indicate dangerous visitors; hung up around one’s house, said to protect against ghosts. Dogoro naen a muteran, a kind of dogoro, sap used as a medicine against ear complaints.

**Dogoro** a place name west of the Erap River, land of Gabsongkeg; a man’s name.

**domoad see afi domoad, widow; ngaeng domoad, widower; also the pupa stage of larvae like rimpug.**

**domoro n.** musical instrument jews’ harp. Purung domoro, a kind of bamboo out of which jews’ harps are made; domoro bumpum, metal jews’ harp. Gea its a domoro. ‘He plays the jews’ harp.’

**Domoro** a man’s name.

**dompa n.** sheep.

**dompoa-eran v.** to split. Afì edompoa some. ‘The women split the material for aprons.’ Edompoa dzain. ‘He splits betel palm bark (for the house floor).’ Kakafoa atro edompoa garagab mun a ntson. ‘The Holy Spirit speaks through [a] man’s mouth [‡].’

**dompot n.** a kind of flying fox, = sangud.

**Domu** a creek; left tributary of the Markham River.

**dön-eran v.** to be afraid, scared (of fight, of hard work). Ngaeng dönaran, coward. Edza adön en a gom fâring. ‘I am afraid of hard work.’

**downton n.** heap. Garafu naron esomo donton en simis. ‘The children pile up heaps of sand on the beach.’

**downtong n.** a beetle common in coconuts (\(\Delta\) male Stag Beetle; Aegus sp.; Lucanidae; see also otot).

**Dontong** a man’s name.

**dong n.** a beetle (\(\Delta\) Lomaptera lutea, Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae).

**dong-eran v.** to roast, grill, scorch. Adong gaen. ‘We are roasting bananas.’ Dzif ean edza bangid da edong. ‘Fire burned my hand and it is seared.’

**dongkwang see mu dongkwang, a small bird.**

**donggod-eran v.** to sit (all the time and not walk). Gea eredongod eya tao en a gea epoaru da gea emam a faran en a mpomeran. ‘He is (always) sitting in his house because he is old and unable to walk.’

**dorang see mara dorang.**

**Dorang** a man’s name.

**dowadowang n.** chilli pepper (\(TP\) lombo; \(\Delta\) Solanaceae; Capsicum frutescens). Hung up around one’s house it is said to protect against ghosts.

**dowang n.** canine tooth, eye tooth (of humans and animals, word mostly used for dogs); taboo word ganti. Ataf dowang, a string bag with dogs teeth.

**dowed n.** a tree (orog), wood used for house posts.

**Dowed** a man’s name.

**dowôf n.** dwarf (E.). First heard about the existence of dwarves and stories of meeting them in 2004. However, there was an old story about them (‘Ngaeng manaman a mpo’).
dra-ration. to dislike; to be lazy, idle, listless, tired. Ngaeng draran, a lazy man. Edza adra en a gom a muran. ‘I don’t like to do the work.’

drangeran-eran v. to crack. Go kai edrangeran, tsong badzin epoak, ‘[If] this cooking pot is cracked, it will break.’

drap-eran v. to split, flash; also drep-eran, drapdrap-eran. Ngaeng era orog da orog edrap en a ban itigeran. ‘The men fell a tree and the tree splits and then breaks.’ Yami fâring, sowarep its, da yadzof edrap. ‘Heavy rain and lightning, and the clouds split.’

drep-eran v. to split, pierce; see drap-eran. Sogwarep edrep orog etse. ‘Lightning split the tree.’ Edrep ngaeng en baynat. ‘They pierced the man with bayonets.’

drodro-ran v. to move slowly (of people, rivers, cars). Wantsef emam a drodroran, da Watut a mpo drodroran. ‘The Markham River is not slow moving, but the Watut River is.’ Ngaeng ongan irid edrodro, da emam a ngopwangoperan. ‘When a man runs slowly, he does not hurry.’

dudubung-eran v. to be stout, be well-rounded (of belly); see bubung. Ean gaen, da gwangon idudubung. ‘He ate bananas and his belly was round.’

Dudum a dog’s name (children’s talk, no meaning known).

dudumits n. chip, slice, remains, rubbish. See bobomots, bubumidz. Imu dudumits, to die out [‡] Afì eyanta ga, ifits eya gab da dudumits ererangap. ‘The woman chopped wood, carried it to the village and the chips stayed behind.’

dufwaduf n. swamp, marsh; also mra dufwaduf.

dûg n. banana stem; also gaen dûg. Antsi we dûg. ‘We built a raft from banana stems.’

Dumu a creek and place name near Gabmadzung; rop of Dzeag a ntson clan.

duntrung only in the form intsi duntrung, he/they puff it up, stir up, incite. Dzob enek aron ongan da ngaeng intsi duntrung en da eye imu dzob fâring. ‘It was only a small affair and then some people blew it up and it became a big affair.’

dûng-eran v. (1) to stay awake. Edza amam a îran, àdûng da ram etapen. I did not sleep, I stayed awake until morning. (2) to hold, support. Idûng a garafu. ‘She supported the child.’ Idûng bangin eya ûngwaeng. ‘He put his hands on his hips’ (‘like a boss’).

dungun adj. young (of people, animals, trees). Garafu dungun, young people; eser dungun, young donkey. Edza ngaeng dungun. ‘I am a young man.’

dup-eran v. to splash, patter (of rain, water), creak. Yami idup fâring. ‘Rain patters very heavily.’ Dzî fâring idup a mpo. ‘A big fish splashes in the water.’ Yai ofai orog da idup. ‘You tread on a tree and it breaks creaking.’

dupidup-eran v. to splash (lasting); to crash, bang (when falling). See dup-eran; also dupudup-eran.

Durung a creek and place name west of Gabmadzung; a pig’s name.

Duwi a man’s name.
dzabain n. a small bird (dzî dziferan) common in the reeds of the Markham River <> very different bird identified as Large-billed Gerygone, Gerygone magnirostris [but see arir dzoreng] / Canary Flycatcher, Microeca papuana [but see iribirib] / New Guinea Thornbill, Acanthiza murina / Scrub Wren, Sericornis varieties.
dzabar n. rib; also dzabar waro; = ntsabantsab. Dzarbar waro, widow of one’s brother (Biblical?). Edza dzabar idziridzir. ‘My ribs hurt’ (from too much work).
dzabarab n. a simple, temporary hut or house; a shade house. Taboo word for tao.
dzabareang-eran v. to support, lean upon (a table, etc.); to set one’s arms akimbo. Edza adzabareang bangid. ‘I support (myself on) my arms.’
dzaboa see raeng mara dzaboa, a kind of mushroom.
Dzabo a mythical or historical man; ancestor of Ōrognaŋon clan.
dzadzaman n. a bird (dzi dziferan) in the mountains (<> Rainbow Lorikeet, Trichoglossus haematodus); see also babap dzadzaman; omad dzadzaman.
dzadzar n. colour; pattern, figure, ornament; writing; also mara dzadzar. Dzadzar a wi, red colour; rainako dzadzar dzadzar, a kind of melon.
dzadzarum only in text of a song: Owang naron ewat cyar mag, fân a dzadzarum. ‘The young of the owang bird go to the beach, [having] many different legs’ (or: ‘legs of different colours’).
dzadzir n. ornament applied as decoration to clay pots.
dzdazo n. a vine (gu; ∆ Basellaceae; Basella rubra). Paint is made from its seeds.
dzf-eran v. to fly low, near the ground (of birds). Dzî idzif edzafadzaf da emam a yaran a weng. ‘The birds fly low and they do not go high.’
dzf-eran en v. to look out for, take care of; to look concentrated at something, stare, heed. Ampom moadzi da marud edzaf en ban atao edza rased. ‘I am walking on the road looking out for my brother.’ Ngaeng maran edzaf en a dzif en badzin ean poatse fâring uri dempes. ‘The men take care of the fire so that it will not burn down this grass area.’
dzagadzag-eran v. to walk bow-legged, waddle. Gea empom dedzagadzag. ‘He walks and walks bow-legged.’
dzai see dzain (in some combinations).
dzai gangkan n. a fish (dzi mpo; <> Giant Glass Perchlet; Parambassis gulliveri).
dzain n. Areca palm and nut (generic; ∆ Arecoideae; Areca catechu). Taboo expression: ram a ngeab. Kinds: dzain bompog nidzin, dzain boyag, dzain a ferefere, dzai garadz, dzain a ngkring nidzin, dzain poaets, dzain a pusupis, dzain renan, dzain sagaboa, dzain erang waem. Dzain a boap, Areca palm flower; dzain buru = dzain a tof, light-coloured Areca nut; dzain
a dzog, ripe Areca nut with red skin, dzai gangkan, Areca nut skin, dzain a mri, red spit of betel chewing.

Dzain a mru, soft young Areca nut; dzain ninin, white spit of betel chewing; dzain a ntab, Areca nut to be planted; dzain a ngka, hard Areca nut (also used for beer or whisky); dzain sangen, juicy Areca nut; dzain a tir, young sprout of Areca palm; dzain yafan, leaf of betel palm, used as a medicine against pain when urinating.

Dzain a place name northeast of Dzifasing; another place name between Wawin and Erap Rivers near Gabsongkeg; rop of Mporenan clan. A man’s name, taboo names Ngintsuts, Ram a ngeab.

Dzam-eran v. to wash, rinse. Edza adzam bangid. ‘I wash my hands.’ Edzam ngakwi. ‘She washes her clothes.’

dzampan adj. middle-sized (only of pigs: mpi dzampan).

dzampang-eran v. to damage, ruin. Yai odzampang edza ram uri depoak. ‘You ruined my things here and they broke.’ Edza adzampang a gea demam aneran gaen ear mareb inin. ‘I ruined him and he did not eat and was hungry.’

dzampeb n. (1) a kind of vegetable (was). (2) forearm; bangin dzampeb, forearm. (3) calf; fa(n) dzampeb, calf of the leg. (4) tail; dzampeb a gots, tail of a shooting star. See also guruts dzampeb, mafan dzampeb.

dzampi-ran v. to smooth out. Edzampi madzung a ntson. He planed the canoe. Edza adzampi edza mamar ero. ‘I am happy.’

Dzampi a man’s name (Christian name).

dzampo n. a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe; young leaves used as a medicine against diarrhoea. Subtaxa: dzampo ferere, dzampo sao, dzampo wi; a new kind: dzampo bumpum.

Dzampo a man’s name.

Dzampur only as ono dzampur, swollen joint.

Dzamun the population of Kumots, Watut River: ngaeng Dzamun.

dzanam n. a small conch shell (Nassa sp.), used for decoration. Dzanam opo, a kind of dzanam; dzanam wampon a ntaf, an arm ornament.

Dzanam a man’s name.

Dzanam renan a place name, a rop (in text of a song).

dzanaub adj. fleshy, pulpy (of fruits and humans); opp.: garararan, rene waro. Gea ngaeng a dzanaub. ‘He is a fleshy man.’

Dzanen a male and female name.

Dzantsam a creek, right tributary of the Markham River near Markham Bridge (= Ompor); rop of the ngaeng Ompor = Ono wante.

Dzantsean n. afterbirth, placenta.

Dzantson n. steel axe; also aetsantson.

dzang n. pig (from Adzera; according to older consultants used in Wampar as a taboo word); see mpi.

dzangadz n. an animal in water. Described as an insect, about 3 cm long, dark brown, with six legs (<priochirus sp.: Staphylinidae>). In former times eaten raw by women.

dzangagdz see ngadzangadz, to be tall and thin.

Dzangadz in oral traditions a man who started wars among the Wampar. Often Dzangats is given, sometimes
Dzangadzang-

Dzangadzang a taboo name Oren or Oren wante (lit. ‘long penis’); see also Ridzib. Dzangadz is said to have belonged to Gabrero or Warir clan, living in Onon a poaran, later called Turuguf. Imu Dzangadz. ‘He is a Dzangadz’ (a man who always quarrels).

dzangadzang-eran v. to stand upright, bend upright. Mpas itsif sum edzangadzang. ‘The wind bends sago leaves upright.’

dzangadzing n. a small black bird (dzî dziferan; Jb. kiring kereng); totem of Boarom rompon clan.

Dzangadzing a man’s name.

dzangadzung-eran v. to throw into disorder, confuse, mix up. Edza arots a dzob ngarobingin da yai odzangadzung edza dzob detsats. ‘I spoke about it correctly but you confused my story and got it wrong.’

dzanganga-ran v. to go to meet. Da isit a garafu dedzanganga. ‘And he sent some boys to meet them.’

Dzangangib a creek, tributary of the Watut River; rop of Montar, Warir and Tsuwaif clans. A woman’s name; a pig’s name.

dzangidz-eran v. to fast, abstain from food; to castigate [‡]. Ngaeng rai dzangidz, ascetic [‡]. Edza amam àneran gaen fâring da adzangidz gwangod. ‘I did not eat much but fasted.’

dzangkar n. gleam, flash, blinding; reflection (of water); modern: water bottle, glass. Dzangkar-dzangkar, blinding of water.

Dzangkir a mun an old village site of Tsaruntson clan.

dzangkom n. maize, corn; = atsets; in Mare: dzongkom (Δ Gramineae; Zea mays). Ges eama n a ban ipu dzangkom. ‘They are coming to plant corn.’

Dzangkom pig’s name.

dzangkromium-eran v. to cover up an opening, turn over something with an opening. Odzangkromium go ono taof etsen gaen. ‘Cover the cooking pot with a lid over the bananas.’ Afì edzangkromium a go. ‘The woman turns the cooking pot onto its opening.’

dzaran-eran v. to break up, disperse. Edzarang eboasu dzi. ‘They dispersed to hunt game.’ Edaro dedzarang. ‘He chased and dispersed them.’

dzangadzung-eran-eran v. to disperse; see dzarang-eran.

dzare n. only as ga dzaren, walls of firewood around a house. Tao ga dzaren, a house without a platform, built for firewood or for old people (unable to climb up onto the platform).

dzari-ran v. to bind together, bundle up, build a raft; to put, lay upon. We dzari, raft. Edzari a boarof esa. ‘They put the eel up (on the platform).’ Yaer aban edzari we. ‘We shall build a raft.’

dzaron-eran v. to cut or to burn down to the roots. Ngaeng etseap beboa edzaron. ‘The men cut the weeds down to the roots.’
dzarum see mara dzarum, dzadzarum.
dzarumdzarum adj. dark (of clouds).
Yami ban ero da ram ego dzarumdzarum. ‘Shortly before rain falls, the clouds become dark.’
Dzawang a woman’s name.
dzawar-eran v. (1) to fly not high or low, but in the middle (of birds and planes). Dzi dziferan idzif edzawar. ‘Birds fly middle height.’ (2) to destroy whole areas (said of fire). Sû fâring da dzif ean a ram wasif edzawar en. ‘When there is strong sun, fire destroys everything.’
dzeag n. a reed (∆ Gramineae; Phragmites karkar; TP pitpit; Jb. gago); totem of Dzeag a ntson clan. Dzeag yafan, an ornament; so dzeag, bleeding nose.
Dzeag a place name west of Ngasawapum village; a male and female name.
Dzeag a ntson a sagaseg (clan) name; a place name, a grass area near Uruf. See also Tuwit.
Dzeag oron a man’s name.
Dzeag renan a mountain; former settlement area of the Ono wante.
Dzeag rompon a woman’s name.
dzeang-eran v. to move on, go on. Ges iburi Sangkea kai, eya dedzeang Ngaronenono. ‘They lived in Sangkea and moved on to Ngaroneno.’
Dzebung a woman’s name.
dzedz n. a marsupial rat (<> Blackeared Giant Rat, Mallomys rothschildi; but see madzeats).
dzedzog-eran v. to skin, remove (of hide or bark). Edzedzog senap gangkan. ‘They skinned the lizard.’ Ngaeng era gu dedzedzog gangkan en. ‘The man cut a liana and removed its bark.’
dzegefe n. finger and toenail. Banin a dzeggefe, fingernail; fân a dzeggefe, toenail, claw; dzegge mae, dirt under fingernails; dzegge wafu, half-moon of fingernails.
dzegege n. a bird, quail (<> Snow Mountain Quail, Anurophasis monorthonyx / Red-Backed Button-Quail, Turnix maculosa. Jb. kimbio). Omad dzegge, a kind of taro.
dzemer-eran v. (1) to caulk. Madzung imu ntson da edzemer etse en a mpo ban emam a riferan. ‘The canoe had a hole and they caulked it so that water would not enter.’ (2) to be tight. Edzan gpe o kani edzemer etse da idziridzir fâring. ‘My wound here is tight and hurts very much.’
dzemor see gae dzemor, a kind of banana.
Dzemor a man’s name.
dzempang-eran v. to spoil; to ruin [‡].
dzemap n. a three-legged kind of stool to lean one’s back against (of old culture, no longer in use).
dzemap-eran v. to lean against, recline (only of men). Dare iburi pitik edzemap. ‘Dare sits on a chair and reclines.’
dzempodz n. an edible fern/vegetable (was) growing in muddy ground (∆ Athyrium; Athyrium esculenta or Polypodiaceae; Diplacium esculentum; TP gras kumu).
Dzempodz a man’s name; a taboo name Nampudz.
dzenag see mra dzenag, mra dzenagdzenag.
dzeneb n. a tree (orog; ∆ Moraceae, Ficus sp.); leaves eaten, said to be slightly intoxicating like Areca nuts.
dzener-eran **v.** to open something wrapped up. See also foaen dzener. Gea edzener a gaen a tof detao. ‘He opened the wrapped-up bananas and saw them.’

dzentse-eran **v.** to put in, insert (hand into an opening, stick into the nose), carry a shield (arm inserted). Ngaeng edzentse ntum eya untsi. ‘The man inserts the spatula into his lime gourd.’ Ngaeng farifâring edzentse romed en itseran a tir. ‘The great men carried shields when they went to war.’ Edzentse naen en. ‘She put her ear in (she was curious).’ Edzentse maran en. ‘He put his eyes in (looked carefully).’ Ampufoafoa gea edzentse tseap en rene gangkan. ‘Ampufoafoa inserted boars tusks into his skin (from a myth).’ Edzentse tsents en naegempon. ‘He inserted a tseats (shell) into his ear’ (he does not hear, does not obey dzob a nawatu). Deya en edzentse ro rûts. ‘Until the moon went down into the sea.’

Dzentse a woman’s name.

Dzentsep a creek near Dzifasing, part of Wawin creek; a man’s name.

dzentsreng **adj.** small, little; beautiful, pretty. Orog nenan dzentsreng, small leaves; mara dzentsreng, a pretty face with a small nose; so dzentsreng, pretty (small) nose.

Dzentsreng a woman’s name.

dzengadz a big tree (orog).

Dzengats historical or mythical headman of Ngasab clan (see Dzangadz).

dzengka-eran **v.** to hop about, jump about (of dogs, of men in a fight). See also sareg-eran. Idzum edzengka gab en a ban ear a mpi. ‘The dogs jump about the village, because they will go hunting pigs.’

dzengkeang **n.** a wound on the sole of the foot; also fa dzengkeang, taboo word for siri.

dzengkong **n.** an insect found in taro.

dzeradzerab **n.** a plant growing in water (Δ Leguminosae; Crotalaria spectabilis).

dzeram **n.** black cockatoo (urim; <> Palm Cockatoo, Probosciger aterrimus); see also rafe dzeram, ūn dzeram.

Dzeram a place name near Dzifasing.

dzeredzere **n.** waves. Mpo dzeredzere, an ornament on the old bark-cloth hats.

dzerempo **n.** a liana.

dzereng see Maran a dzereng.

dzerer **n.** a tree (orog; Δ Myristicaceae; Myristica sp.); used in house building. Totem of Ngasab and Orognaron clans.

Dzerer a ntson a creek near Gabsongkeg (lower course of Nu gagar Pufus Ngasamomo Mois a ntson).

Dzerer ranga a place name between Montam renan and Mare villages, near Ngarogemo mountain and the Markham River.

dzerereng **n.** dazzle (of sun). Sû dzerereng entan edza marud idzin. ‘The brightness of the sun dazzles my eyes.’

Dzeres a pig’s name (said to be TIP).

dzeridzeri see dzaridzari.

dzerots-eran **v.** to be gone, be no longer something. See also ganti dzerdz. Sû ear beboa ema, dedzerots raun. ‘The sun burned the weeds, they are gone.’ Garagab a kai emam a muran faring, da edzerots. ‘This man is no longer important, he is unimportant.’

dzêts see dzêdz.
dzi  n. meat, fish, game; any kind of eaten animal and egg (generic).  
Dzi dziferan, flying animals, birds, flying foxes; dzi ganga, land animals; dzi mpo, animals in water (fish, crab, crocodile); dzi ngets, nest; dzi purung, bamboo for cooking meat; dzi rene gangkan, leather, skin; dzi tin, tin of meat; dzi ntsedz, the smell of roasted meat. Go dzi bangkaran, a kind of cooking pot; med a dzi, a kind of song; ngaeng âneran a dzi parats, cannibal (‘man eating raw meat’) [‡].

Dzi, a place name (in text of a song).
Dzi bompog an old village site near Tararan.
Dzi ntiteran a taboo name for a man’s name Gwanang.

dzi raen n. a liana (gu; ∆ Moraceae; Maclura amboinensis), used for fishing nets.

dzi rafen a kind of song (med), by some said to be a kind of med a tir.

Dzi rafen the Pidgin language; literally ‘birds’ language’, from Tok Pisin.

Dzi parats a man’s name.
Dzi sireran a taboo name for a man’s name Kerong.

dzi wantem a ntson n. a bird (dzi dziferan; <> Archbold’s Owlet-Nightjar, Aegotheles archboldi but see wampon).

Dzi warang a place name near Dzifasing.

dzi weweng n. a bird (dzi dziferan).

dzi-n  n. wish, want.

dziadzin only as: imu rain a dziadzin, he is greedy [‡]. Yaga atao ram nagrobingin rain a dziadzin, ‘We have seen something marvellous [‡].’

Dziaman  n. Germany, German; adj. German (E.); also bumpum Dziaman, a German.

Dziapan  n. Japan, Japanese. adj. Japanese; also Siapan. Gempo dziapan. A kind of sweet potato, said to have been introduced by the Japanese.

dzib n. a plant (∆ Marantaceae; Phrynium sp.; Jb. saweng?), a filament of which is used to pull out beard hairs, and this ‘razor thread’ itself. Maran a dzib, eyelash; mun a dzib, hair at the mouth of certain fish, of dogs and cats.

Dzib a place name northwest of Tararan village; another one on Gabsongkeg land.

Dzib a wi a place name and old village site near the Wamped River between Siri ntson and Ramin a dzog.

dzibadzib  n. sunbeams of the setting sun.

Dzibi a dog’s name (‘G.B.’, a brand of beer).

dzibini  n. a small wasp (Jb. banic wasp, hornet); some red, the smaller one's yellow.

dziborob  n. ruins, remains (of a destroyed village). Ges enang a gab derem a dziborob en. ‘They burned the village down and reduced it to ruins.’

dzid particle preceding verbs; see did.

dzidzimi-ran ip  v. to mock, ridicule, imitate. Ngaeng idzidzimi ip en ngaeng yaner, da ngaeng wasif efane. ‘They imitated the foreigners’ behaviour and all the people laughed.’

Dzidzingkim  n. a bird (dzi dziferan; <> Papuan Flowerpecker, Dicaeum pectorale).

dzidzubri see dzudzubri.
dzidzuf  
*n.* a tree (*orog*; Δ *Euphorbiaceae; Cleidion javanicum*), in former times planted for shade in the village; roots used for war magic.

dzidzunguf  
*n.* a liana.

**Dzidzunguf** a place name near Dzifasing.

dzif  
*n.* fire; also used for ‘grass area’ (which is burned); a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). *Dzif budz*, charcoal; *dzif ibururung*, flame; *dzif fon*, embers; *dzif mara taet*, flame; glaring light, lightning; *dzif a ntson*, fire place; *dzif a pan*, match; *dzif pap*, ash; *dzif epokepeke*, spark; *dzif wason*, smoke; a kind of sugar cane (also *rif a dzif wason*). *Efa dzif*, ‘like fire’ (of somebody who is very angry). *Mun a ntson efa dzif*, a mouth like fire (of a sharp-tongued woman). *Ngaeng a mun a dzif*, a stirrer.

**Dzif ganef** a grass area near Dzifasing.

**Dzif reso** a grass area west of Gabsongkeg village.

**Dzif a samase** a former settlement place near Bangkor and Montam renan.

**Dzif** a *sing (Dzifasing)* one of the Wampar villages. (Dzifasingpup, the modern Cattle Station, Yadzub).

**Dzif a tsutsunguf** a grass area near Dzifasing.

**dzif-eran** v. to fly (of birds, planes, leaves). *Dzi dziferan*, birds, flying animals. *Dzi idziferan itum eya orog wante iburi*. ‘The bird flew to a high tree and sat down.’ *Balus emen Lae, didzif eya Goroka*. ‘The plane was in Lae and flew to Goroka.’ *Gagafan idzif eya gab a gab*. ‘The leaf flies to all villages’ (said of news, *dzob a nawatu*).

**dzig** *interrog.* where?; *see also* dzin. *Yai dzig uburi kana?* ‘Where did you sit down?’ *Mog, yai dzig oya kana?* ‘Before, where did you go?’

**dzig-eran** v. to show, present, produce, stick out. *Idzig a papia ri edza*. ‘He showed me a piece of paper.’ *Yai dzig umu ram sera*. ‘Show me what you did.’ *Idzig a man*. ‘He stuck his tongue out.’

**dzig-eran en** v. to turn round, transform, change one’s mind, change into something. *Idzig en imu daer serok*. ‘They transformed into two girls’ (from a myth). *Opang idzig en efa idzum*. ‘The *opang* sorcerer changed himself into a dog.’ *Udzig en!* ‘Turn it!’ (to a child holding a newspaper upside down). *Gwangan idzig en*. ‘She changed her mind’ (her belly changed); she doubted [*‡*]. Also *dzig en eran* (*adzig en erad, udzig en eram, idzig en eran*). *Idzig en eran dirid*. ‘They turned and ran.’ *Bantser idzig en eran*. (the missionary) ‘Panzer changed’ (he became mad).

**Dziga** a dog’s name (said to be the name of a clan in Mount Hagen).

**dzimidz**  
*n.* row, line. *Ego dzimidz en naron efa kokorak*. ‘She forms a line with her children (they follow her) like chickens (said of a woman with many children).’

**Dzimum** a man’s name.

**dzin** *interrog.* where?; *see also* bid a dzin, badzin, dzig, kana. *Dzin aya kana?* ‘Where am I going?’ *Oya dzin uburi kana?* ‘Where will you go to sit?’ *Tao dzin?* ‘Where is the house?’ *Edza dzin aro fakana?* ‘How (where) shall I go down?’
**dzin-eran** v. to order, admonish, inform; to invite. *Ngaeng idzin afi en a ri yaran dau*, 'He orders the woman to go with him to the forest.' *Afi idzin naron en a nuferan a mpo*. ‘The woman tells her children to drink water.’ *Ges idzin rompon*. ‘They told (informed) their grandmother.’ *Idzin raun*. ‘They invited guests [‡].’

**Dzina** a dog’s name (said to have been heard on the radio: possibly ‘Gina’).

**dzinig-eran** v. (1) to sprinkle; to shove water with both hands (a game); see also *boantrung-eran*, *dzung kring dzungkring-eran*, *ntsamantsam-eran*. *Afi idzinig naron en a mpo*. ‘The woman sprinkles her children with water.’ (2) to roast on fire (of banana and meat). *Afi idzinig a gaen*. ‘The woman roasts bananas on the fire.’

**dzintsing-eran** v. to break. *Nae dzintsing*, disobedient (‘broken ear’). *Idzintsing a ga en a muran gaen en*. ‘She breaks firewood to cook food.’

**Dzinu** a man’s name (from Adzera).

**dzing-eran** v. to twist, produce strings for netbags and fishing nets. *Afi idzing a ngkits*. ‘Women twist strings.’

**dzinging** see â dzinging.

**dzir-eran** v. to string. *Ngaeng idzir madzung en senap gangkan*. ‘The men prepare drums with iguana skin.’


**Dziridzir** a pig’s name.

**Dziru** a man’s name.

**dzirudz** n. a kind of fungus (< > Polyporus sp.); also *raeng dzirudz*.

**dzirudziru** n. a small black and white bird (*dzi dziferan*) in grassland.

**dziwun** n. lime-gourd; taboo word for untsi.

**dzoag-eran** v. to creep, crawl, wind (of snake, crocodile, lizard, babies). *Mur edzoag en gwangon*. ‘The snake creeps on its belly.’ *Garafo naron edzoag inin, emam a mpomeran*. ‘The child only crawls, it does not walk.’

**dzob** n. language; talk, speech, conversation; story, narrative; rumour; custom; proposal; matter, affair, concern; possibility. See also *rafé-n*. *Dzob bengan a mra*, problems with land (expression only recorded in Mare); *dzob daeng*, agreement, assent; humility [‡]; *dzob daso*, consent; friendly, mild; *dzob zdzob nidzin*, truth.

**Dzob** *dzontsreng*, disruption; *dzob emen a ngon*, untruth; *dzob enof*, piece; *dzob fan*, background of a matter; *ngaeng a dzob fan*, godfearing [‡]; *dzob fefen*, news; gospel; *dzob a fiseran*, blasphemy [‡]; *dzob fon*, truth; *ngaeng a dzob fon*, wise man [‡]; *dzob fonon*, advice; *dzob a furan*, annoyance, nonsense.

**Dzob** *mamafe*, myth, fairy tale, story about spirits; *dzob gagu*, annoyance, conflict; *dzob a gampoperan*, alliance; Old Testament; *dzob gangkan*, insignificant speech; *dzob gentet*, insignificant matter; *dzob a gom renan*, Friday discussion of the parish; *dzob inin*, gossip, tattle.

**Dzob** *mamafe*, myth, fairy tale, story about spirits; *dzob man buntin*, untruth, swindle; *dzob man a feab moatsets*, untruth, swindle; *dzob man**
a weng, exaggeration, overstatement; dzob mara gampoan, background; circumscription, paraphrase; proverb [‡]; dzob a mogeran, narrative about old customs; old custom; dzob a mpoferan, exaggeration; ngaeng a dzob muam, hypocrite [‡].

Dzob naen, advice; dzob a nawatu, parable, metaphor, figurative speech, simile, allegory; dzob nidzin, true, ’amen’; dzob enof, peace; dzob a ntante, bad language; chattering; dzob emen angon, insincere; dzob ofo, main subject, real meaning; ngaeng a dzob orots, loyal man; dzob patea, narrative about modern matters; dzob epotsori, get talked about (’talk arrives’).

Dzob a ram a saran en a garagab, story about people through whom spirits speak; dzob a saragun, see dzob a nawatu; ngaeng a dzob sawak, hothead; dzob a tir, story about fights and wars; dzob tsamatsama, flattery; dzob a tsatseran, bad language, rude expression; dzob wafu, narrative about modern times; New Testament; dzob a wengaweng, abuse. Garagab a dzob, story about people. Mun a dzob, quarrelsome. Ngaeng a dzob, a talkative, hospitable man. Ges un ifir a dzob ongan. ’They thought about something.’ Dzob imu serok. ’There are two possibilities.’ Gea imu dzob ari. ’He made it (sex) with her.’ Imu nea dzinting en a gea dzob. ’She did not care about his words.’ Erem a dzob en ngaeng a gabagab. ’They sent word to the people in all villages.’

Dzob a woman’s name.
Dzob daeng a woman’s name.
Dzob a nof a man’s name (Christian name; ‘peace’).

Dzob wafu a woman’s name (Christian name).
Dzob ewam a man’s name.
Dzob waro a man’s name.
Dzobo a woman’s name.

dzodzeab n. inflorescence of sago palm, used as a broom.
dzodzog-eran v. to skin (trees or animals). Edzodzog senap gangkan en madzung. ’He skinned the iguana for a drum.’
dzodzomon n. waste, rubbish. See also bobomots, dudumits, modzomodz, ngung.
dzofef n. an insect; a stinging fly; March fly; horse fly; also tsofef. Subtaxa: dzofef mangas. Komiti dzofef, a kind of marriage-agent (TP komiti) in the village, appointed by church elders, also komiti ntsengeran afi; see ntseng-eran.
dzofoa see dzofoa, belly.
dzofon-eran v. to bury, build, dig in, plant, stick in; to fill up with something. Ges edzofon ngaeng a mareran. They buried the dead man. Simis edzofon a ngaeng ongan. The sand buried a man. Ngaeng Koria edzofon a gab balus. Koreans built the airfield.

Dzofon a woman’s name.
dzog n. fruit. Nowa dzog, mango fruit.
dzog-eran v. to ripen, be ripe.
dzoge n. a tree (orog); fruits used for spinning tops.
Dzomem an Adzera village (Tsumim).
dzomer n. a kind of palm (\(\Delta\) Palmae; Licuala spp. and Livistona rotundifolia) growing wild in the bush, used for posts of bush houses; leaves used for wrapping up meat.

dzomodz n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

Dzomodz a man’s name.

dzomor see gae dzomor, a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe (in southern villages).

dzon n. dirge, funeral song, lamentation; also med a dzon.

dzon-eran v. to press (in relieving the bowels). Ngaeng impip edzoneran en rainara. ‘The man relieved himself by pressing.’

dzondza a kind of bean (abu) [‡].

dzontsa n. a liana (\(\Delta\) Leguminosae; Pueraria sp.), the fruits of which are very painful when applied to one’s skin; used for love magic. See also sū dzontsa.

dzontso see ono dzontso.

dzontsodzontsong-eran v. to discuss.

Ngaeng edzontsodzontsong a dzob en a garafu kai da dzob imu nidzin. ‘The men discussed the matter of that boy and found the truth.’

dzontsong-eran v. to push, shove; to reject. Edza adzontsong madzung en a mpo, ‘I shove the canoe into the water.’ Edzontsong a dzob. ‘He rejects, does not believe [‡].’

dzontsreng n. joint. See also dzongeang.

Bangin dzontsreng, fingers, wrist; fa dzontsreng, ankle, toe; mī dzontsreng, pigs’ toes; dzob dzontsreng, disturbance.

dzongkang a place name near Dagin (graveyard). Old settlement site of Tsaruntson clan. A taboo name for a man’s name Tsop.

dzongkang-eran v. to stay somewhere all the time (because of old age or illness). Ngaeng eon a ram a ntaran fâring da eredzongkon tao nin. ‘The man got very sick and stayed in his house all the time.’

dzongongo-ran v. to speak low, speak feebly, be quiet. Ngaeng a dzongongoran, a soft-spoken man, a poor orator. Afī edzongongo. ‘The woman does not make big talk.’ Iri nain ram tsoneran fâring, da ngaeng a kai emam a rotseran a dzob fâring, edzongongo dzob. ‘At the time of the big meeting, these men make no big talk but speak quietly.’

dzoreng see arir dzoreng, a bird.

Dzoreng a man’s name.

dzri-eran v. to pull one’s upper lip up, pull faces. Mī fâring gantin idzri. ‘A big pig, whose teeth can be seen.’ Idzri a son a ntson. ‘They pull their noses (for fun).’

dzub-eran v. to be sweet-scented, fragrant. Idzub, emam a muteran. ‘It smells nice and does not stink.’

dzubuwi-eran v. to swing, move to and fro. See also mpoampe-eran. Sāb ento orog idzubuwi. ‘The flying fox is hanging from the tree and is swinging.’ Ngaeng orots a kai gea eredzubuwi ma da idzubuwi ya en a gom wasif en a muran. ‘One man moves to and fro while doing much work.’

dzûdz-eran v. to burn completely. Dzif ean gaen idûdz da emam a faran en âneran. ‘Fire roasts the bananas completely and they cannot be eaten.’
Ngaeng erots en edza da adzûdz en a dzob. ‘The man scolds me and I am completely destroyed.’

dzudzubri n. swing. Naron ento dzudzubri ema deya. ‘The child hangs on the swing and swings (‘comes and goes’).’

Dzudzubri a man’s name (Christian name).

dzudzubri-ran v. to swing; to be known everywhere (in Dzifasing: dzidzubri-ran). Ngaeng uri bengan idzudzubri en a dzob wasif. ‘This man’s name is well-known everywhere through many conversations.’ Anutu bengan idzudzubri. ‘God’s name is known everywhere.’

dzûg-eran eran v. to assent, affirm, nod (adzûg erad, udzûg eram, idzûg eran); as a gesture: to nod, meaning to answer in the affirmative, agree, consent. Ngaeng wasif idzûg eran en a gea dzob. ‘All people nodded to what he said.’ Afî idzûg eran en a ban imu sün. ‘The woman assented to being married.’

dzugub n. a kind of yam (yamis).

dzugubi n. a vegetable (was).

Dzugubi a pig’s name (children’s talk for guruts).

dzumpits n. a small gliding marsupial (< Sugar Glider, Petaurus breviceps), = senes.

dzumudz see also tsumuts, ramin, a tree.

dzuntsrum-eran v. to make a sucking sound through pursed lips to call dogs.

dzung (1) n. turmeric/curuma plant (Δ Zingiberaceae; Curcuma longa, TP kauwawar); tuber used for colouring netbags, hats and grass skirts; yellow colour. (2) adj. yellow, orange, ochre. Ono fofon a dzung, blond or fair hair of the Tolai and people from the North Solomons; they are called also onowaro dzung, blonde heads.

Dzung a creek near Ngarowain, rop of Warir clan.

dzungkringdzungkring-eran v. to beat the water with both hands in a game with two lines of participants. See also boantrung-eran, dzinig-eran, ntsamantsam-eran.

dzungkringdzungkring n. waves; see also otsapotsap.

Dzungkup a place name between Wawin and Erap creeks, belonging to Gabsongkeg; rop of Orogwangin clan.

dzurubdzurub adj. dark (said of clouds). Yami etong dzurubdzurub en a ban ero. ‘There are dark rain clouds and it will rain.’

dzuwing n. a tree (orog; TP sis, Jb. gegob); spinning tops and rattles are made from its fruit shells; fruits eaten by mountain people.

Dzuwing a woman’s name.

dzuwodzu n. a low plant; used as a medicine against diarrhoea and cold.
e 'he/she/they said’ (followed by direct citation), also de or te.

e- personal prefix to verbs, 3.p.sg.+pl., when following vowel is a, e or o.

Ea en a woman’s name (Christian name; see ar-eran).

Ea etsen a woman’s name (Christian name; see ar-eran).

eb (only given in a smell test) said to have the same meaning as biabuteran, to be sour, taste not good.

Eban a woman’s name (Christian name; see ar-eran).

Ebangi a woman’s name (Christian name; see bangi-eran).

Eboantam a woman’s name (Christian name; see boantam-eran, also Boantam).

Eboareng a man’s name (Christian name; see boareng-eran).

Eboasra a man’s name (also Boasra, see boasra-eran).

Ebrek a mythical or historical man, founder of Orogwangin clan.

Edaeng a woman’s name (Christian name; see daeng-eran).

Edangan a man’s name (Christian name; see dangan-eran).

Edaom a man’s name (Christian name; see daom-eran).

êdz-eran v. (1) to replace, exchange; to pay back, get revenge, imitate. By some consultants = mèdz-eran. Êdz-eran a dzob fun, to answer; êdz êdz eran, to relieve one another; êdz-eran a fur fun, to pay back, to name a child after somebody who named his child after oneself; êdz-eran a gea bangin, to pay back; ram êdz a gom, wage, pay [‡]; êdz-eran a gea ompom, to replace; êdz-eran ono refean, to exchange sisters in marriage.

Êdz-eran renge, to revenge, blood revenge; êdz era, payment from the woman’s side to the husband’s kin, also rèdz en ram faroran en etosama iri afi neron arits. Èdz a wireran en a gea nafon. ‘He gave his sister in exchange (for his wife).’ (2) to pretend. Gea êdz eran en gwanang. ‘He pretended to be a marsupial’. (3) to surpass. Èdz a gea parats. ‘He surpassed him.’ (4) to measure; to stretch to. Ngaeng Wampar a mra êdz am Reron. ‘The land of the Wampar stretches to the Leron River.’ (5) to be alike, be of the same size. Num onom êdz eran. ‘You are of the same size.’ Ges êdz eran. ‘They are alike.’ (6) to note down. Da êdz a toaf organ, en ngaeng a ban eon tsaru. ‘They noted a man down to become the church elder.’

edz-eran a toaf v. to perform.


edzarad refl. pron. 1.p. sg. I myself (edza / rad). Edzarad amen kidungwaga. ‘I myself was a teacher.’

efa adj., prep. like, as if; ‘it is so’, ‘it is enough’, ‘it is in order’; often ta gea efa, ‘that it is!'; see fa-eran. Same meaning: eyo’.

efa kai adv. there (near the speaker); see kai.
efa kana? interrog. (1) why = en sera?; see kana. Efa kana Sawi tao emen intsig Ngereng a nin? ‘Why is Sawi’s house near Ngereng’s?’ Efa kana da Montar fun emen en Montar fun etos? ‘Why do some Montar marry some other Montar?’ (2) how. Imu fâring efa kana? ‘How tall is it (a child)?’ efa kani adv. here; so (near the speaker); see kani.
efa kau adv. there (far off); see kau.
efa nana? interrog. how?, what?. Gea efa nana? ‘What does he do?’ efa n uri adv. there (near the person spoken to); see uri.
Efedz a woman’s name.
Efef a man’s name (Christian name; see fef-eran).
efen n. activity, industry, work. Ngaeng efen, an industrious man. Garafu ngaeng efen fâring en a muran a gom fâring, ‘This young man is very industrious in doing a big job.’ Afí uri gea imu efen fâring, ‘This woman is a great worker.’ Edza efen ema. ‘I am not interested in doing this work’ (‘this is not my work’). Gea imu efen ngarobingin ari bûn. ‘He behaves well towards (works well for) his parents-in-law.’
Efoareng a man’s name (Christian name; see foareng-eran).
Efong a man’s name (Christian name; see fong-eran).
Efos a place name near Ngasawapum village; see fos-eran.
Efos a bia a pig’s name (‘it likes beer’).
Efos a fis a pig’s name (‘it likes fish’).
Efos a poa a pig’s name (‘it likes tea’).
Efron a man’s name (Christian name).
Efrots a woman’s name (Christian name; see frots-eran).
Egang a woman’s name.
Egret a woman’s name (modern, after Dr Johanna Eggert).
ema adv. negation, postponed to nouns, numeralia, pronomina: there is not, there are not; no. Ga ema. ‘There is no firewood.’ Yai otao ma ema? ‘Have you seen it or not?’ Mog Wanam ema. ‘In former times Lake Wanam did not exist.’ Edza ema. ‘I have nothing.’
Emal no!, it is not so!, there is nothing! Some speakers use ema as a filler, as in: Edza arof gaen a dzog dema de ema, ‘I peeled bananas, but no, they were rotten.’
Emab a woman’s name (see mab-eran).
Emas a woman’s name (see mas-eran).
emenari adv. always; see men-eran / ari.
Emenari diburi gab, emam a muran a gom ongan. ‘He always sits in the village and never does any work.’
Emen ofo a male and female name (Christian name; see men-eran / ofo).
Emen a weng a woman’s name (Christian name; see men-eran / weng).
emobemob n. a water grass said to have a pleasant smell, used for decoration in dances.
Emog a woman’s name (Christian name; see mog-eran).
emogemog adv. around. Found in only one text: Emam a faran en foigeran emogemog, ‘one cannot look around’.
Emonteng a man’s name (Christian name; see monteng-eran).
Empeat a woman’s name (‘she carries on her shoulders’; see mpeat-eran).
Empeng onon a place name near Tsepek River/Ngarowanam on land of Gabsongkeg. According to some consultants, in relation to a man with the name Empeng who fell from a tree. See onon.

Empep a man’s name (see mpep-eran).

Emper n. a tree (orog); see bigig fetef.

Emper a man’s name; a taboo name for Bigig.

en prep. at, on, to, from, for, against, about; because, that, when. Edaro senap en moodzi. ‘They hunted the iguana on the road.’ Erem naen en a gea sun. ‘She listened to her husband.’ Imu gaen en a dzí ri. ‘They made a meal from the bird.’ Dzob en a tir. ‘A story about fighting.’ Ban amu ram sera en ngaeng o kai? ‘What can we do against this man?’ Ongop en num a gaen. ‘Kill it for your meal.’ Emots tao en a gea. ‘They built a house for him.’ En moanton raiwampon. ‘When a woman is pregnant.’ Eama en a ban ifur a dzí. ‘They came to fish.’ Erots en rimpug. ‘She was cross because of the grubs.’ En a gea emam a roberan. ‘For he was not fat.’ En a gea rasen fâring. ‘Because he was his elder brother.’ En a ram kani. ‘Because of this.’
en sera? interrog. why? En sera yai umu fâ gea. ‘Why did you do that?’
én-eran v. to want, wish, like; to intend to. See also fos-eran. Da èn a itseran fono. ‘And they wanted to kill him.’ Gea emam a eneran a meats. ‘He had no shame.’ Garafu kau empon a tof demam èn tof a mponeran. ‘That boy wraps bananas but he does not like to wrap them.’ Edza èn ban an gaen. ‘I want to eat bananas.’ Edza èn ban anom bia, èn edza aros en. ‘I would like to drink a beer, because I like beer.’ Afì daer èn (or efos) a garafu bangets. ‘Young girls like young men.’
ené! interj. an exclamation meaning ‘I told you before!’

Eneadz a man’s name (Christian name).

enek adj. small, little (of persons, animals, things), younger (of relatives and namesakes, following relationship terms). Edza abang enek, my little father (uncle); rasen enek, his younger brother; renan enek, her aunts (younger mothers); enekenek, very small.

Enek a woman’s name.

Ener a man’s name.

Enide a woman’s name.

enob n. a kind of grass (<> Saccharum spontaneum).

Enob a male and female name.

Enom a male and female name (see nom-eran).

Enta a man’s name. A historical man in Munun who became a hostage of the Labu after peace was established between the tribes (see nta-eran).

Entab a man’s name (see ntab-eran).

entan afì n. a sign of reconciliation: a woman who, in former times, was given by a man to his brother after a quarrel. See nta-eran, afì.


Entsean en a woman’s name (Christian name; see ntsean-eran en).

Entseng a woman’s name (Christian name; see ntseng-eran).

Engaso a man’s name.
**Enger** a man’s name (see nger-eran).

**Enggari** group and village of the Lae population (also Engali or Henggali).

**Engka** a man’s name (see ngka-ran).

**Engkang** a man’s name (Christian name; see ngkang-eran).

engkar = mafan.

**Engkar** a taboo name for man’s name Mafan.

**Engke** a male and female name.

**Engkrak** a male and female name (see ngkrak-eran).

**Engkraung** a woman’s name (see ngkraung-eran).

**Engrang** a woman’s name (see ngrang-eran).

**Engpeng** a man’s name (Christian name; see peng-eran).

epep n. a fruit fly.

**Epepoa** an area name near Gabsongkeg village; = Matapre; another area near Wamped.

**Epoangam** a woman’s name (Christian name; see poangam-eran).

**Epof** a man’s name (Christian name; see pof-eran).

**Epor** a man’s name (see por-eran).

**Era** a woman’s name (Christian name; see ra-ran).

era- see ra-.

-erad reflexive suffix affixed to pronouns, 1.p sg.+pl., following consonant endings; after vowels -rad. Yaer afan-erad. We laugh about ourselves.

**Eraf** a place name near the Erap River; a man’s name (see raf-eran).

-eram reflexive suffix to pronouns, 2.p sg.+pl., following consonant endings, after vowels -ram. Num-eram, you yourselves.

-eran reflexive suffix to pronouns, 3.p sg.+pl., following consonant endings; after vowels -ran. Ges-eran, they themselves.

**Erangerang** a woman’s name (from Adzera).

**Erangots** a woman’s name (Christian name; see rangots-eran).

**Erap** left tributary of the Markham River; = Gagar, Sosoab; a place name on the right bank of the river; a man’s name. Ngaeng Erap, the population of the Upper Erap River (Ngafir, Mungkip).

**Erar** naron a place name, rop of Orognaron clan.

er n. rung of a ladder; sometimes used for ladder itself; see tsafar.

**Ere** a man’s name; a taboo name for Tsafar.

**Ereat** a man’s name (see reat-eran).

**Eredz** a place name west of Gabsongkeg (also Erets).

**Eredzeredz** n. a tree (orog); = wari, = romed.

**Erego! interj.** fortunately, luckily (an expression of gratitude). Edza asuk a mpo, amu en a bâd amongro, da erego, da ngaeng eyasang edza. ‘I went swimming and nearly drowned, but luckily some people saved me.’

**Eremen** a man’s name (Christian name; see men-eran).

**Erento** a woman’s name (Christian name; see nto-eran).

erere ‘and so on’; expression used in telling stories.

ereria n. a kind of song and children’s games.
Erets a place name, rop of Orogwangin clan. A man's name (also Eredz).

Ero a woman's name (Christian name; see ro-ran).

Erok a woman's name.

Erokota a pig's name (children's talk for 'helicopter').

Erom a man's name.

eromerom n. a small bird (dzi dziferan).

Erop a big white rock at the Markham River near the mouth of the Watut, rop of Warir clan. When approaching this spirit place one is not supposed to speak: it is much feared. A man's name.

Erop renan a place name near Ngarowain (in text of a song).

Eros a man's name (see ros-eran).

eros a dzif n. fire plough (lit. 'scrapes fire'), see ros-eran, dzif.

Erots a man's name (see rots-eran).

Esa a woman's name (Christian name; see sa-ran).

esab adj. old, the elder (following the name of any grown-up man). Sometimes in contrast to isi or enek; used after names ending with a consonant, else besab. Esob esab, the elder/grown up Esob. Maran esab, blind from old age.

Esadeya a man's name (Christian name; see sa-ran / ya-ran).

Esadzengadz a man's name (see sa-ran / dzengadz).

Eseas a man's name (see seas-eran).

Ese a mpes a place name west of Gabmadzung.

Ese a ntson a creek, tributary of Lower Watut River; rop of Warir clan.

Ese wi a man's name (Christian name; see se-ran / wi).

Eserong a woman's name (Christian name).

esia n. a tree (orog; Δ Meliaceae; Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum); planted for shade in the village.

Esob a taboo name for a man's name Tufugig.

esor n. a tall tree (orog), used for cutting planks in modern times; = petsoar. (Jb. katêng a tall tree).

Esor a mpes left tributary of the Markham River near Dzifasing.

Esot a man's name (Christian name; see sot-eran).

Etan, a woman's name.

Etang a man's name (Christian name; see tang-eran).

Etao a woman's name (Christian name; see tao-ran).

Etea a woman's name (Christian name; see tea-ran).

etep n. a walking stick. Yakob etep, three stars in constellation Orion.

Etep a man's name (Christian name; see tep-eran).

Etos a gots name of a mythical pig in a story (lit. 'tail-came-back'; see tos-eran, gots).

etse adv. really, completely, very; over (after vowels tse). Tao fâring etse, a very big house; wi tse, very red. Ges efani edza onod etse en taram. 'They fired over my head with guns.'

Etsep a man's name (see tsep-eran).

Etsets a man's name (Christian name; see tsets-eran).

Ewas a woman's name.
EWATONG

**Ewatong** a place name given in an oral tradition. At the Erap River near Dzifasing/near Munun, belonging to **Dzeag a ntson** (conflicting information from different sources).

**Eyaf** a man’s name.

**Eyatin** a man’s name (Christian name; see *yati-ran en*).

**eyo’** interj. that is it, it is so, yes. See *efa*.

**Eyog** a place name near Forofor at the Watut River; land belonging to Mare village. **Rop of Owang rompon clan**.

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**F**

**fa-ran** *v.* to be like something, similar to; to be together; to be simultaneous; to be ready, able to, capable; to be correct, in order; to be sufficient. *Yai ofa mpi*. ‘You are like a pig (dirty).’ *Da arif tao papia efa wan yar*. ‘I went to school for about a year.’ *Efa num en omam taoran*. ‘As if you had not seen anything.’ *Yaga afa*. ‘We are ready.’ *Emam a faran*. ‘It is not in order.’ *Num a ban ofa*. ‘If that is alright for you.’ *Garagab efaran detao*. ‘All the people together saw them.’ *Num omam a faran en a foatseran en*. ‘You are not yet able to lift it.’ *Raman a mra demam a faran*. ‘Father’s land is not sufficient.’ *Da efa en a ges gwangon*. ‘They feel that this is in order (it is correct for their stomachs).’ *Ngaeng poaru emam a faran en meneran en afi daer*. ‘An old man cannot marry (it is not right when an old man marries) a young girl.’

**fâ-n** *n.* foot, leg; step, stride; track, trace, trail (faud, faum, fân; fa). *Tao fân*, house post; *domoro fân*, side parts of a jews’ harp; *kar fân*, wheel of a car. *Fân aeng*, joint of foot or leg, ankle; *fân amat*, a plaited leg bracelet (a sign of bravery [‡]); *fâ baneng*, illegitimate child; *fân baro waro*, upper side of the foot; *fân boangar*, toes standing apart; *fân dentod*, elephantiasis; *fâ dirits*, Achilles heel, any tendon of the leg; *fâ dzampeb*, calf of the leg; *fâ dzampeb naronaron*, slim legs (preferred form); *fân a dzegefe*, toenail; *fâ dzontsreng*, toe.

**Fân** fadzur, bow legs; *fân* (fedz) fon, thigh; *fân gangkan engkang*, rough hard skin, callous on leg; *fâ moton*, heel; *fân a mpar*, a mistake made with the leg (in a game); crippled leg; *fân a mpi gangkan*, shoe; *fân a mun*, nail, claw; *fân a nanaoran*, to become numb, of leg; *fân a nin*, his land (lit. ‘his legs’; meaning: he walks on this land).

**Fân entamantear**, an illness, swollen legs; *fân a ntot*, ankle; *fân ntsigeran renan*, second toe; *fân ntsigeran tsukwain*, fourth toe; *fân a ngarewa*, toes standing or spreading apart; said to be found only in Mare (by Gabsongkeg people); *fân engkang*, horn skin, callous; *fân a ngkats*, spur on birds’ legs; *fân a ngoang*, crippled leg.

**Fân onon**, an illness of the leg joints; *fân onon a ntot*, knee joint and ankle; *fân onon a ntot impriran*, knock-knees (*TP* katapel leks); *fân orofo*, middle
toe/the three middle toes; fân orog, a good climber; fa pepen, a form of crippled foot; fâ petat, sole of the foot; fân a rag, rung of a ladder; fân rasen, fân rasin, thigh.

Fân renan, big toe; fân (a son) a rir, shinbone; fâ sese, present (between lovers), Christmas present; fân a su, shoe; fân tsatsa, bare feet; feet without wounds; fân a tsatseran, crippled leg or foot; fân tsukwain, little toe; fâ waran, vagrant, restless; fâ warang, long legs; fân waro, ankle; fâ waro itigeran, broken bone.

fâ bimpi n. a small bird (dzî dziferan) living in grass areas.

fâ dentod n. elephantiasis.

Fâ dentod a place name; a reed area near Wamped.

Fâ dzengkeang a taboo name for a man’s name Siri.

Fâ wante a man’s name (‘long legs’).

fab n. a tree (orog).

fab-eran en v. to frighten, scare; to make someone jump.

fabub n. long catkins of hazelnuts [‡].

Fâd a woman’s name.

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fabub n. long catkins of hazelnuts [‡].

Fâd a woman’s name.

fadzo- ran v. to knit (netbags); to argue [‡]. Afî efadzo foa. ‘Women knit netbags.’

Fadzon a woman’s name.

fadzur n. bow (generic); = frots. Efa fadzur, ‘like a bow’, said of a tree that is bent by the wind. Fân fadzur, bow legs.

fâb-eran v. to fight (with spears), to spear, make war. Fâberan fâring, big fight. Etor a dzob en ngaeng en ari faferan. ‘He challenged the men to fight with him.’ Amerika da Siapan ges efâf. ‘America and Japan made war with each other.’ Edza ri gea abid aits erad. ‘I and he, we fought with each other.’

fafa n. handle of a stone adze; also ge fafa, see also sani fafa.

fafang see mara fafang, relatives (?)

fâfâng-eran v. (1) to support; = yasang-eran. (2) to stand up, to shoot up. Edza onod fofon efafâng, my hair stands up.

fafoa n. brush-turkey (Jb. mocwang); a kind of string-figure (fofoa).

fâfra n. a plant growing on trees; epiphyte.

Fafra a man’s name.

fafrang n. a liana (gu).

fafrang- eran v. to be tender, fragile (of leaves and paper). Orog yafan uni eremen sû defafrang. ‘These tree leaves stay in the sun and become fragile.’

fûfû- ran v. to neglect. Demam a fûfurun a gea. He does not neglect him.

fafub n. a plant with catkins, similar to betel pepper, not eaten (Piperaceae).

fagug n. a kind of string-figure (fofoa), meaning unknown.

fâi- eran v. (1) to tread, trample, kick. Fai-eran futsun, to crush; fai-eran ero, to tread down; fai-eran ruru, to move convulsively (before death); fai-eran sabut, to stumble. Efai tsen poatse. ‘They trampled through the grass area.’ Kuwik efai idzum. ‘The cassowary kicked the dog.’ ngaeng imu en a mareran, da efai ruru. ‘The man was dying and he moved convulsively.’ Deyefai mpo rome. ‘He trampled into the water and made it muddy.’ (2) to distribute food. Ngaemaro raman efai gaen en a ges. ‘The father of the man distributed food among them.’
faib n. (1) a palm tree (Δ Palmae; Arenga sp.). (2) a broom (though this can be made from several different materials).

Faib a woman’s name; a taboo name Mprang.

Faib a mpes a place name near Mare village, rop of Montar (Ngintsib rompon?) clan. A pig’s name.

Fàm a famous man of Ngintsib rompon clan in traditions.

Fàm a dzif a place name near Ngasawapum village.

Fampa see rao fampa.

Fampa a woman’s name.

fân see fâ-n.

fan-eran v. to wait for. Efân en a Ben eama. ‘He waited for Ben to come.’

fanaf n. (1) turtle, tortoise shell (not in Wampar area). (2) a kind of cooking banana (gaen); subtaxa: fanaf dzain a ngka, fanaf bangi wante.

fanaga a kind of thorny grass [‡].

fanangum n. another word for fatafat, pan-pipe; also fangafung.

fanats n. a turtle (see also nangkap, tsafi).

Gasur fanats, a kind of betel pepper.

fane-eran v. to laugh, smile. Efâne futsun. ‘They laugh (audibly).’ Efane mu gowef. ‘He smiles.’ Jagobi imu ip defanefane. ‘Jagobi made fun and laughed and laughed.’ Gea efane garafu naron. ‘She laughed at her child.’ Efâne gea ri ongan. ‘They [two girls] smiled at the two [young men].’

fani-eran v. to shoot, fire (with bow or gun). Efani ngaeng en fadzur. ‘He shot the man with a bow.’ Dare eon taram eya defani sab. ‘Dare took his gun and went to shoot a flying fox.’ Defani dengop fono. ‘They shot him dead.’

fanifu-eran v. to be sudden, immediately, at once, fast (afanafu, ofanafu, efanifu; see fa-n / fu-eran). Edza an gaen afanafu. ‘I ate the bananas at once.’ Sogwarep its efanifu. ‘Lightning strikes suddenly.’ Gea eya gom defanifu deama. ‘He went to the garden and came back fast.’

fantan ‘stays’, staying. Edza bingud fantan. ‘My staying name’ (of a child who received one’s own name). Ges its fantan en yaga gom. ‘They helped us in our garden.’ Esa fantan. ‘He is angry, excited.’ Yanengeran fantan en. ‘To name someone after a deceased person.’ Eon rafen fantan. Comforter [‡].

Fantan a man’s name.

fantsef n. larvae of baner, a kind of ant (pupuafin; eaten).

fantsif n. a tree (orog) with small fruits (< « Moraceae; Ficus sp.>, leaves eaten boiled.

Fantsif a place name west of Dzifasing, near Dzifasing Cattle Ranch. A woman’s name.

Fantsun a little hill close to Kokok in Dzifasing, rop of Montar and Tsuwaif clans.

fâng-eran v. to spread out, put down (a mat); = fas-eran. Fângeran a ref, to set the table [‡], ram fângeran, power, strength. Efâng en a ram a ngkonongkon. ‘He strives for heaven [‡].’

fang-eran v. to stand upright, be erect. Gots fangeran, erect tail of a dog. Gwangon efang, anxious (stomach stands upright).

fangafung n. pan-pipe; see fatafat, fanangum.

fangip see gempo fangip, a kind of sweet potato.
Fangum a man of Sangud clan in oral tradition.

Faofra a mythical or historical man of Dzifasing in oral tradition.

faots n. sweat; = reson, raofraof.

fap n. a tree (orog); wood used for house posts.

Fap a ntson a creek near Gabsongkeg, said to belong to Tsuwaif clan.

fâr n. shadow, shadow place; = war, teterof. Yaga amoaf a fâr nowa. ‘We live in the shade of mango trees.’

far-eran v. to walk on land. Miriam a rits ifur a dzî da Yabong efar. ‘Miriam and her companions went fishing and Yabong walked on land.’ Ngaeng maro its a fâr en eran. ‘The men sat on land (while the women fished).’

fara n. oil. Mos fara, coconut oil, used as medicine for wounds and against constipation; umi fara, pandanus nut oil.

fara-ran v. to boil coconut oil. Inu mos, engkeg, etong eya dzî da efara. They scraped coconuts, made coconut cream, put it on the fire and boiled it to make oil.

faranta n. verandah, porch (probably from E. verandah, though eventually understood as fâr / a nta = shadow/to lie).

farangan farangum n. (yasig, farangum, farangan) nephew, niece, mother’s brother; father’s sister.

farapa n. platform, raft; = parapa, dzaridzari, ntabantib, we.

Farapeb a man’s name.

fâring adj., adv. big, large; deep, heavy; very; grown up, older; great, important; opp.: naron. Afì fâring, an important woman; mpi fâring, a huge pig; ntsîf fâring, deep hole; ngaeng fâring, a great (important) man (not yet poaru); ngaeng fâring wante, a tall (long) man; ngaeng farîfâring a dzob, customs of the forefathers. Orog fâring, a big tree (like the big mango trees in the villages, not only tall); ram a iberan fâring, a great dance; ram ranga fâring, a big feast; rasen fâring, elder brother; sû fâring, strong sun; tao fâring, big house (not only wante, high); tir fâring, the great war, World War II. Yami fâring, heavy rain. Edza amu fâring. ‘I am tall/great.’ Ge imu watsots fâring. ‘The stone adze became very hot.’ Ges a ban imu fâring. ‘When they will be grown up.’ Yadzof intîrirîg fâring. ‘Thunder rumbles heavily.’ Yaga fâring enam buriran eya ram ongan. ‘Our forefathers did not live anywhere else.’

fâring-eran v. to name, call upon; to enumerate, count. Efâring a ges rompon. ‘They called upon their ancestors.’ Ofâring a gea naron. ‘Name her children.’ Afâring moneng namba en. ‘I count the money.’

faro-ran v. to tie, knit, fasten to; to arrange; to pay bridewealth. Afì efaro ono waro. ‘Women bind their hair into knots.’ Efaro gu. ‘He made a knot in the liana’ (an old method of reckoning time). Efaro ref a wi. ‘He tied a red cloth (to his forehead).’

Faro-ran a dzob, to make an appointment, to agree upon. Ges efaro dzob en ges naron arits ban emen en eran. ‘They arranged that their children should marry.’ Ram faroran, bridewealth; daer faro, bridewealth. Edza afaro en a gea moanton. ‘I paid bridewealth for his wife.’
fas-eran v. to spread out, lay down; = fång-eran. Faseran, floor [‡].

fas n. (1) annoyance, anger, disappointment. Gea imu fas. He is annoyed (not really furious). See also reros. (2) a tree, said to have an unpleasant smell. Mpo fas, a creek in Lae.

Fas a ntson a place name (in text of a song).

fatafat n. pan-pipe; also fanagum, fangafung. Ges ifung a fatafat. They played pan-pipes.

fatafat-eran v. to whisper. Num ofanana tofatafat a riran? ‘Who of you whispers here?’

Fatafat a place name (in text of a song).

fatob n. nest of white ants; a form taken by spirits of the dead. Fatob a Gorogeas impub ero. ‘The ants’ nest of Gorogeas flows down’ (in text of a song).

Fatob a place name near Montam renan; in oral traditions one of the earliest villages in the Wamped valley. A taboo name for a woman’s name Wangir.

Fatob ono wante a place name north of Dzifasing village.

fatong-eran v. to move to and fro, this way and that. Edza edaro ngaeng o kai deyefatong-fatong. ‘I chased this man and he moved to and fro.’

fâts, n. brother-in-law, sister-in-law (fâts, fûp, fâts) = monto. Tsauampi ri a nafon a rits ari fâts. ‘Tsauampi and his sisters and brothers-in-law.’

fâts-eran v. to do something slowly, carefully, cautiously; opp.: ngopwangoperan. Efâts iburi gentet. ‘He sat down cautiously outside the village.’ Kar efâts irid. ‘The car drives slowly.’ Etâo emam a muran a ram a ngopwangoperan gea imu ram defâts inin. ‘He saw that they did not do it hurriedly but carefully.’

faud, faum see fâ-n.

fauf n. flower. Only as ngkring fauf, flower of the ngkring tree.

Fauf a woman’s name.

faur-eran v. to bark excitedly (see also gaup-eran); also to scold, curse. Ngako efa faur ari ges. ‘Ngako cursed (barked at) them.’

fe-ran v. to braid, plait, tie, twist (of cord, rope, basket, grass skirt, leaves for roofing). Ngaeng efe gwara en gaen bampi. ‘The man plaited a basket to carry food.’ Efe some. ‘She produces grass skirts.’ Efe ngufunguf. ‘He plaited a cord.’

feab n. the last one, the end, tail, tip, top; taboo word for buntin, gots. Orog a feab, tree-top; idzum a feab, dog’s tail; dzob man a feab moatsets, just talking (‘talk only with the end of the tongue’).

Feab a taboo name for a male and female name Buntin and a woman’s name Gots.

Feafan a place name between Wawin and Erap creeks near Gabsongkeg village; rop of Orogwangin clan. Site of Agricultural Station.

feafo-eran v. to deceive, to lull someone into security; to flatter, to treat somebody unfairly. Erots a dzob a feaforan. He pretends, he simulates.

feang n. a skin disease (TP grile ringworm, tinea); also fengefeang.

fedz n. thigh. Fedz fon, upper part of thigh; fedz a pusupis, hip-joint.
Fedz a male and female name, a taboo name for Rarat.

defezefedz-eran v. to gush, spring. Mpo fedezefedzeran, well. Da mpo efedezefedz a non a mra sa. ‘And water gushed from the ground.’

fef-eran v. to turn, rotate, twist, whirl, wind round, splash. Feferan, whirlpool; a lake-like widening of a river or creek. Maran a fef, personal scraps, used for sorcery (oso). Da mur efef a gea. ‘And the snake wrapped herself around him.’ Afì eon some, defef some. ‘The woman took the grass skirt and wrapped it up.’ Desefeferan. ‘They bathed splashing.’ Efef dafum. ‘He rolled a cigarette.’

fefang only as gwangon efefang, thought [‡].

fefek see guruts.

fefen n. (1) breath; news, = fenefon (taboo word). Edza fefen and edza mud fefen, my breath. Dzob fefen, the gospel. Edza antaf en edza fefen. ‘I take a breath.’ Dzob fefen eama gab. ‘The news came to the village.’ (2) only as fa fefen, a boil under the sole of one’s foot.

feg-eran v. to run wild, have gone wild. Mpi fegeran, village pig run wild; gwangon efeg, constipation (‘belly run wild’). According to more recent information feg-eran is said to mean to be tight, to be closed of an opening. Gwangon efeg, the heart is filled with earthly things [‡], heart filled with hate when God’s Word no longer makes any impression [‡].

fen-eran v. to be steady, industrious, hard-working. Ngaeng efen, a hard-working man; ifu efen, ‘he is weak.’ Efen eon abripen Anutu, ‘they praised God unanimously [‡].

fenefon n. news; = fefen (taboo word). Fenefon ngarobingin, the Bible, Gospel (New Testament). Irungum a fenefon, prophecy [‡].

Fenefon a woman’s name.

fenengen only as sù fenengen, midnight, north.

feneots n. grass of a grass roof hanging down in front of a house.

fenom n. moist. Yami its fenom en a ram entab. ‘Rain gives moisture to the plants.’

fenom-eran v. (1) to spit, feed with masticated food, moisten, wet. Afì fenom mpi naron. ‘The woman feeds the young pig.’ (2) to teach, instruct (only for elements of the old culture, especially sorcery, oso). Efénom en oso. ‘He instructs him in sorcery.’ (3) to intimidate, make somebody shy [‡].

fentan-eran v. to meet, come upon. Arid aya da afentan ngaeng a mareran wasif. ‘When I ran there I came upon many dead people.’ Edza afentan a kar eya moadzi. ‘I met a car on the road.’

fente-eran v. to snip, crack (lice), snap one’s fingers. Efente gor. ‘He cracked lice.’ Afente ram eya ram wante. ‘I snipped it away.’ Efente edza bangid. ‘He snapped at my arm.’

Fentong a man’s name.

Fentsea n. echo, repetition, imitation; also fentseafentsea.

Fentsea a woman’s name.
Fentsea- ran en *n* to echo, repeat, imitate; also *fentseafentsea-ran*. Garafu naron efentsea en ngaeng poaru. ‘Children imitate old people.’ Yagobi erots a dzob da edza afentseafentsea en a gea dzob. ‘Yagobi said something and I repeated what she said.’

**Fentsea** *n.* a beetle (<> Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae; see also popo); a kind of string-figure (fofoa). See also fentsea.

**Fentseafentsea** -ran see *fentsea-ran en*.

**Fentso** -ran *v.* to tie, fasten, hang up; to pass on news. Garafu naron efentso dzudzubri da ento en. ‘The children tie a swing (to a tree) and hang from it.’ Efentso tos en. ‘He ties (ropes) together.’ Efentsofenfentso dzob gea imu wante. ‘He talks a lot (‘he ties talking together so that it is long’).’ Wafentsofenfentso gu uri dimu wante! ‘Fasten these lianas together to make them long!’

**Feng** *adj.* unripe. Imu feng, it is unripe; bangets a feng, an elderly bachelor = bangets a mpug; mamad e feng, a kind of banana; mos imu feng, coconuts with worms; nowa feng, unripe mango.

**Fengaf** only as *mu fengaf*, thick or pursed lips; also said of pigs with tusks.

**Fengef** *n.* a kind of bat (*see* fengof).

**Fengefeang** *n.* small flies associated with pigs [*‡*]; see also feang.

**Fengefeang** a dog’s name.

**Fengof** *n.* (1) a very small kind of bat. (2) a kind of yam (*yamis*). See also fengef.

**Feog** a man of Feref clan in a cycle of stories. His son Ginug is said to have died in Munun in the sixties. Imu Feog esab. ‘He is (like) Feog’ (said of a man who chases after women).

**Feran** a male and female name.

**Fere** see ofre fere.

**Ferea** *n.* a tall tree (*orog; Δ Moraceae; Ficus benjamina; Jb. kagade*); fruits eaten by flying foxes. Planted for shade in the village.

**Ferea** a mountain near Montam renan;
= Gabyadzu; rop of Gabrero and Dzeag a ntson clan; a man’s name.

**Feref** *n.* a grass.

**Feref** a sagaseg (clan) name; a male and female name.

**Feref** a mpi sangra part group of Orogwangin clan.

**Ferefere** *n.* a kind of vegetable (*was*).

**Ferefere** *adj.* striped; said of bamboo, sugar cane, Areca nuts and other plants. Dzain a ferefere, a kind of green and white striped Areca nut; *see also* dzampo ferefere; guruts a ferefere; mafan a ferefere; wampong a ferefere. Purung ferefere, a kind of bamboo, used for cooking, filled with meat.

**Ferentseng** *n.* bad smell. Garagab rain a ferentseng. Smell of unwashed people. Idzum rain a ferentseng. Smell of dogs.

**Fesef** *n.* a kind of ginger (*mafan; Δ Zingiberaceae; Globba marantina; TP golgol*), used in water of young coconut as medicine against diarrhoea. Flower fried and eaten.

**Feseh** a taboo name for a man’s name Apin.

**Fetef** *n.* a tree (*orog*), the sap of which is used as an adhesive. Totem sign (sagaseg a wir) of Feref and Ngasab clans.

**Fefetef** only as gor fetefet, young louse.
**fi** adv. downstream (the Markham River), downriver; opp.: ya. Wantsef a fi, down the Markham River. Gab a fi, eastern (downstream) part of Gabsongkeg village. Mpas a fi dao, cool wind from the coast (east, downstream) in the afternoon. Ngaeng a fi kau, people downriver, coastal people.

**fiafi-ran** v. to rustle, whisper. Mpas ifiafi, wind rustles.

**fiafu-ran** v. to put a little of something on top of something else. Afi ifiafu mos en gaen. ‘Women put coconut cream on bananas (in a saucepan).’

**fid-eran** v. to spit, drizzle. Ngaeng ifid rafe sangen. ‘The man spits.’ Yami ero difid inin. ‘Rain is falling but it drizzles only.’

**fidifid** n. two pieces of bark, used as a kind of shovel to pick up rubbish, which has been swept together. Nogeran efa fidifid a gab. ‘Lazy like a shovel.’

**fifin-eran** v. to overturn. Mafan fifin, a kind of ginger (mafan; in former times used for love magic). Entsa gaen esa farapa kai dififin. ‘He put bananas on this platform and it overturned.’

**fing-eran** v. to cover. Ngep ifingifing edza rened gangkan. ‘Wounds covered my skin.’

**fir-eran** v. to swell, rise, be high (of water); to open. Mpo ifir, the water rises; mpo fireran, high water; gea un ifir, he thinks (see un a fir-eran); maran ifir eran, open eyes; gwangon a fireran, with simple heart [‡].

**firifir** n. a small kind of conch shell, used for ornaments.


**fis-eran** v. to take out, draw out, collect, become visible, select, choose, separate. Wafis a was a non a go! ‘Take the vegetable out of the pot!’ Ifis ngaeng uri non a ntsots a sa. ‘They pulled this man out of the mud.’ Ifis ngaeng a mareran esa burid. ‘He pulls a dead man out again’ (he brings up a matter again that was long buried; dzob a nawatu). Ifis en nun a mpangampig. ‘He pulled his heart out.’ Wafis a dzi dowan! ‘Take the meat out (of the

**fini** n. a carrying strap made of bast fibre, used by women.

**Fini** a dog’s name.

**finti-ran** v. to practise magic, cast a spell or charm, heal magically (by extracting objects from a patient), spit; to bless [‡]; = rem-eran a sa. Garafu fintiran, confirmands. Ngaeng fintiran, blessed people. Sa fintiran aom. Spear magic. Noa ifinti ngaeng a ntaran. ‘Noa healed a sick man.’ Ifinti wir ampar en moadzi. ‘He cast a spell on a grass bundle and put it on the road.’

**fing-eran** v. to cover. Ngep ifingifing edza rened gangkan. ‘Wounds covered my skin.’

**Fing** a man’s name.

**fir-eran** v. to swell, rise, be high (of water); to open. Mpo ifir, the water rises; mpo fireran, high water; gea un ifir, he thinks (see un a fir-eran); maran ifir eran, open eyes; gwangon a fireran, with simple heart [‡].

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cooking pot) and eat!’ Ifis en erad. ‘He became visible.’ Da efaran ifis en a boantob. … ‘and together they collected the bridewealth.’ Ifis rain. ‘He hated.’ Dzob a fiseran. ‘Taking up an old matter, blasphemy [‡].’ Da eyefis en garafu serokeran. ‘And they selected (separated) two boys.’ Wafis a med! ‘Let us sing (choose) a song.’ Ifis ifis en a dzob ari ‘They made nasty remarks about somebody.’

fisi-n n. navel, umbilical cord. Stories tell about all fisin turning into snakes and sleeping in a house at night, where there was a special keeping place for them (ngaeng fisin). Yaran fisin, FZS (man speaking), FZD (woman speaking).

fisifis n. cowry shell.

fit n. oar; also mifit.

fitu adj. calm. Mpas emam a rideran da ram imu fitu. ‘When the wind does not blow, it is calm.’

fits-eran v. to carry (on or over one’s head [only of women], an animal on its back); to carry fruit. Gom a fitseseran, Thursday. Afi ifits eama gab. ‘Women carry it to the village.’ Dongki ifits a ram. ‘The donkeys carried cargo.’

foa n. (1) crocodile (generic). Foa fan (‘crocodiles’ legs’), an ornament on former clay pots; foa gab, a crocodile’s place; foa ganti, a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe; foa fose, foa mpuf, foa wi, kinds of crocodiles. Foa ngao, a kind of little brown iguana, looks a bit like a crocodile, has flaps on the side of its head that it opens up when threatened, can glide through the air. Rene gangkan efa foa ngao. ‘Skin like a foa ngao’ (said of people with ringworm). Foa rene tsorob. ‘An ornament on clay pots.’ (2) netbag, string bag; uterus; see also ataf, tsower. Foa fitseseran, netbag for carrying garden products; foa garet, old netbag; foa naron, foa untsi, small netbags for women; foa wafes, a strip of leaf used in making netbags.

Fo a woman’s name.

foa-ran v. to flood, flow over, overflow. Da mpo efoa deama. ‘The water flooded (the land) and came.’ Etong a go eya dzif diru da efoa. ‘He put the cooking pot on the fire and it boiled over.’

foaen n. vulva. Foaen dzener (‘opened vulva’); foaen tsangap (‘open vulva’), term of abuse.

foaig-eran v. to look, gaze, stare; also foig-eran. Mara foaig, somebody who always runs after the opposite sex.

foam-u-ran v. to be happy about something, like very much, praise. Edza afoamu moneng mangke. ‘I am happy about a lot of money.’ Yaer afoamu garaweran Anutu. ‘We praise God, the Lord.’

Foanta f a place name near Dzifasing, another one near Mare village (see foa / ntaf).

foantsun-eran only as efoantsun foantsun a dzob, the news is spreading. See foa-ran, ntsun.

foang-eran v. to be open, be uncovered, be free. Moadzi efoang. ‘The road is open.’ Katam efoang. ‘The door is
open.’ Rofon efoang. ‘Their backsides are uncovered (said of dogs.)’ Rain a foang. ‘Open arse’, an insult.

foangib $n$. picnic (source and age of this expression unknown). Eya Lae damu foangib. ‘They go to Lae and have a picnic.’

foangkub-eran $v$. to fill, fill in. Num ofoangkub a mpo en a go. ‘You pour water into the cooking pots.’ Afi mangke efoangkub tao ongan. ‘Many women fill the house.’

foangoa a kind of lizard [‡].

foarim $n$. slingshot, catapult; = rampag.

foarub-eran $v$. to swell (of wounds and limbs). Tsamo fân efoarub. ‘Tsamo’s foot is swollen.’

foaso-eran $v$. to be ample, have much. Gaen efoaso. ‘There is much food.’

foat-eran $v$. to eat a lot. Ngaeng a foateran a ram. ‘A man who eats a lot.’ Yai ofoat a ram mangke. ‘You ate a lot of things.’

foats-eran $v$. to raise, lift up; to talk again about something. Nangkap efoats en a ge. ‘The turtle lifted the stone axe’ (from a myth). Num omam a faran en a foatsaran en. ‘You are not yet able to lift it.’

foaya-eran $v$. to pile up, accumulate. Gea efoaya ram mangke. ‘He accumulated many things.’ Ngaeng foayaran. Profiteer [‡].

fob $n$. net-like fibre of the coconut-palm; spray [‡]; = fom, tepo.

fofo-eran $v$. to pour out, spill; to baptise. Foforan idzum, a magic for dogs; bingan foforan, name given at baptism; ngaeng foforan, baptised man; mpo foforan, baptism. Ram rene sangen foforan yaer. Reconciliation. Defofo dzif. ‘She poured water over the fire.’

fofoa $n$. string-figure, cat’s cradle (generic). Edza amu fofoa. ‘I play string-figures.’

fofon $n$. hair, feather. Bangin fofon, hair on the arms; bimpi fofon, hair on a man’s chest; fân fofon, hairs on the legs; mara fofon, eyebrows, eyelashes; mu fofon, beard; nac fofon, hair in the ears. Ntaf fofon, goatee or full beard; ono fofon, hair of the head; papo fofon, hair in the armpit; ram fofon, pubic hair; rene fofon, feather; so fofon, moustache.

Fofon a woman’s name; a pig’s name.

fofong $adj$. always, permanent, lasting, constant; eternal. Gab fofong, permanent settlement; moadzi fofong, a permanent road between villages; fofong da fofong, forever;emen fofong, imperishable [‡]; ngaeng fofong, fellow tenant [‡]. Yaga amen a gea fofong. ‘We lived there all the time.’
fofor-\textit{eran} \textit{v.} to extract, pull out, draw out; to weed; = popor-\textit{eran}. Efofor omad. ‘They collected (pulled out) taro roots.’ Afi efofor a dzî rene fofon. ‘The woman pulled out/plucked the bird’s feathers.’

\textit{fofose} see \textit{fose}.

\textit{fog-eran} \textit{v.} to adorn, decorate; to bear much fruit (of trees). Ram a fogeran, adornment, decoration. Ngaeng efog a ram en a ban iberan a ram. ‘The people decorated themselves before the dance.’ Mos ifits efog. ‘The coconut palms bear much fruit.’

\textit{fogen} \textit{n.} wallaby (generic).

\textit{Fogen} a taboo name for a male and female name Porep.

\textit{foig-eran} see foaig-\textit{eran}.

\textit{fom} \textit{n.} the net-like fibre of the coconut palm, used as a filter for sago washing; = fôb.

\textit{fompob} \textit{adj.} secret, hidden. Dzob fompob, a secret; naron fompob, illegitimate (‘hidden’) child; ngaeng a tir fompob, murderer (‘secret fighter’); paip ono fompob, pocket knife (‘knife with hidden head’).

\textit{fompob-\textit{eran} v.} to hide, conceal. Efombob tsaru, eboasu da sera ban eon. ‘They hide a stone and try to find it’ (about a game in water).

\textit{Fompon} a man’s name.

\textit{fon} \textit{n.} (1) a trunk, stem. Bangin fôn, upper arm; fân fôn, thigh; ganti fôn, molar; orog fôn, tree trunk; so fôn, broad nose (funny talking); tao fôn, a round house with middle post; fôn onon a ntot, stump of a tree. (2) origin, founder, originator. Ngaeng Wampar fôn, the origin of the Wampar people; fôn onon a ntot, progenitors, forefathers. (3) owner, possessor, holder. Hiob imu fôn en a mra Mois antson. Hiob is the owner of the land Mois antson. (4) relative, group of relatives; ancestor. Edza fôn eremen a Munun. My relatives live in Munun. (5) plain, flat ground (\textit{opp.}: buntin). (6) reason, content, meaning. Ges imu fôn en a ram a mumoineran eran. ‘They were the reason for the enmity.’

\textit{fon} \textit{adj.} (1) true, real. Nafon fôn, true (not classificatory) sister; dzif fôn, also ga fôn, embers; ram a muran neron fôn, reconciliation [‡]. (2) deep, low-pitched. Ngaeng u fôn, man with a deep voice (\textit{opp.}: un a wang); madzung u fôn, a drum with deep sound; fatafat u fôn, the longest and deepest reed of a pan-pipe.

\textit{fon-\textit{eran} v.} to abuse, scold. Edza amu ram ifu da ngaeng efôn edza. ‘I did something wrong and the people scolded me.’

\textit{Fonets} a man in a cycle of stories; son of Yangkig of Dzeag a ntson clan.

\textit{fono} \textit{adv.} really, well, dead. Arungum fono. ‘I hear well, I understand his foreign language.’ Edaom fono. ‘It is really sweet.’ I fono. ‘He slept well.’ Its-eran fono. ‘To kill.’ Ngaeng emar fono. ‘The man died.’ Defani dengop fono. ‘They shot him dead.’

\textit{fonon} \textit{n.} council, advice; also dzob fonom.

\textit{fontsaf-eran} \textit{v.} to do something fast. Ngaeng efontsaf en gom. ‘The man is fast in his work.’ Ngaeng fontsafaran. ‘A man who always walks fast.’ Afi empom efontsaf en aoneran a ram. ‘The woman ran fast to fetch something.’
fong-eran v. to accumulate, pile up, put aside. Ngaeng efong tsaru en taporan a mpi en. ‘The man put stones together to throw them at pigs.’ Afong money. ‘I put money aside.’ Dofong a gog gampen moatsen en edza. ‘You left only the watery breadfruits for me.’

fongkof n. a parasitic plant on trees, a white orchid.

Fongkof a man’s name.

fop n. foam, spittle; taboo word mom. Bia fop, foam of beer. Mpo feferan dimu fop. ‘The water whirls and develops foam.’ Ngaeng o kai fop etong en a ban emar. ‘Foam is on this man’s lips and he will die shortly.’

Foran a man’s name (from the Watut population).

Foreng a man’s name.

fores-eran v. to hold always. Ngaeng poaru bangin efores etep. ‘Old people always hold a walking stick.’ Garaweran bangin efores yaer a garagab. ‘The hand of the Lord always holds us human beings.’

Forof a man’s name.

forofar-eran v. to walk along a creek or river. Edza aboin a reseran a mpo da aforofar ero. ‘I don’t like to wade through the water, so I walk along the creek.’

Forofar a village at the Lower Watut River.

forfofoag-eran v. to move suddenly, start, flinch. Yai oteg forfofoageran. ‘Do not move.’ Ñûb ear edza narod da eforfofoag. ‘A mosquito bit my child and it flinched.’

fos-eran v. to like, want, wish, love (see also èn-eran). Yai wofos ngaeng afi ngarobining. ‘You liked other men’s wives too much.’ Ngaeng a ban efos en taoran. ‘If the people want to see it.’ Ges eran efos eran. ‘They loved each other.’ Edza afos edza narod. ‘I love my child.’ Dare efos a steik en âneran. ‘Dare likes to eat steak.’ Edza foseran. ‘My wish, my liking.’ Gea ri ongan a foseran. ‘The two have a love-affair.’

fose adj. dark, black, blue (of sky); taboo word goro; opp.: wi. Intensified as fofose, fosefose, fose tse. Aed fose, a kind of (plant name) aed; aref fose, black cloth; dau fose, dark forest (far away); go fose, dark earth for clay pots; idzum fose, black dog; mara fose, iris and pupil; marangontong fose, dark clouds. Ese mpi fose, lit. ‘they will rub (or: wash) a black pig’ (in former times said when men were going to a fight). Mpo fose, very clean und clear (dark) water. Ngaeng fose, in the old culture a sorcerer, also called ngaeng a wi; modern: dark-skinned people, native people (opp.: ngaeng a mpuf). Ngkonongkon fose, dark blue sky, free of clouds; purung fose, a kind of bamboo; ram fose, a new kind of banana; renen fose, dark skin (of native people, modern use).

foson adv. correct, proper. Ngaeng iburi fson ero pitik. ‘The man sat down properly on the stool.’ Ngaeng a miran en Anutu dzob ban iburi fson en Anutu gab. ‘People who believe in God’s Word will sit down well in heaven.’

franaen-eran v. to move about secretly (only in texts of songs, exact meaning unknown to consultants).

frang see kotob a frang.

Frang a woman’s name.
Frao supposed name of missionary Panzer’s wife (G. Frau).

frap-eran v. to trample, tramp, patter; to jump, to spring, to leap. Also frapafrap-eran, frapafrip-eran; see frip-eran. Garafu naron efrapafrip. Children jump about.

fratsafrots-eran v. to have goose-bumps.

Gea eretereat efratsafrots. ‘She is shivering and has goose-bumps.’

frets-eran v. to gush, splash, sprout; see frots-eran. Edza aits faud en paip da wi efrets. ‘I cut my foot with a knife and blood gushes.’ Rainara efrets. ‘Excrement comes out.’

fring n. a beetle in sago and other palm trees (< Rhyncophorus bilineatus: Curculionidae).

Fring a woman’s name.

frip n. string of women’s grass skirt; men’s G-string (TP maro/malo not a Wampar custom). See ngkits.

frip-eran v. to leap, jump, hop. See also frap-eran. Ngaeng esa orog ifrip ero ma. ‘A man climbs a tree and jumps down.’ Bingan ifrip a gab a gab. ‘His name leaps to every village (becomes well-known).’ Wafrip ampar! ‘Jump between them!’ Yaga amam a afriperan esa da ngoperan. ‘We did not get up suddenly.’

frome-ran v. only as gwangon efrome, sensual, voluptuous [‡].

fron-eran v. to bungle [‡].

frong-eran v. to follow, pursue. Afi iri sün efrong eya gom. ‘A woman and her husband follow each other to the garden.’

frongkang-eran v. to make noise. Edza arungum en a ram efrongkang eya tao ofo. ‘I hear something making a noise in the house.’

frots n. bow (seldom used), = fadzur.

frots-eran v. to appear, come out, spring up, arise. Maran efrots, goggle-eyed. Mpo efrots esa non a mra. ‘Water comes out of the ground.’ Paulus efrots esa deremonteng Ngaroneno weng. ‘Paulus appears on Ngaroneno mountain.’

frotsafrots-eran v. to bubble, pour [‡].

fu-eran v. to be unable, incapable, incompetent; to suffer; to do something incorrectly, do wrong; to be afraid, scared. Dzob a furan, annoyance, anger. Fu buriran, vale of tears [‡]. Edza afu i, ‘I am worn down.’ Da ifu en a roran, ‘he was unable to come down.’ Fu efen, to have no breath (get out of breath). Fu en mamar, to be breathless. Ifu maran en, ‘he is unable to look at her’ (said of a man who has relations with a girl he has brought up). Ram a furan (= ram a tsatseran), bad things, something bad said about a person: waperan a ram (theft), ger (sexual trouble), dzob a tsatseran (bad language), itseran garagab fono (murder), dzob yawin (slander), dzob muam (lies), garafu afi mu marayaon (girl sleeping around), ngaeng eboin moanton (a man who dislikes his wife). Ngaeng Wampar ges etao dzob yawin efa ram a furan ongan ‘The Wampar see slander as something bad.’ Etep ifu mog. ‘He was the first to become evil Petrus [‡].’ Afri uri ifu en a dzif wason. ‘These girls suffered from the smoke.’ Ompom ufu tsongeran faum en. ‘You cannot set your foot there.’ Ifu wana. ‘That is not wrong.’ Epotso da afi ri ifu. ‘He appeared and the woman was scared.’

fuafi n. pimple.
fubufub-eran v. (1) to be dry (of food), be half-cooked; = tsets-eran. Afi itsu poa raun en gaen da gaen ifubufub. ‘When a woman takes all the soup from the food, the food becomes dry.’ (2) to have sick (dry) eyes. Ngaeng maran ifubufub raun en a ban eon a ram antaran. ‘A man had sick eyes as he had an illness.’

fufafuf adj. nearly rotten; smelling bad. Mpî emar dimu fufafuf. ‘The pig had died and was nearly rotten.’

Fufi a woman’s name.

fufiafu-ra v. to follow somebody’s behaviour or example. Yaga afufiafu Ferea. ‘We follow Ferea’s example.’

fufruts-eran v. to be dry (said of land and of wounds); to be empty, desert [‡]. Yami emam a roran da sû ear a ram, ema, difufruts raun. ‘Rain did not fall and the sun burned the ground and it became completely dry.’

fufuri-eran v. to be thick (said of skin, lips, trees, planks). Mu gangkan ifufuri. ‘His lips are thick.’ Orog ifufuri. ‘The tree is thick.’

fug-eran v. to pinch, squeeze, jam, be full of something (said of cartridge in a rifle, many people in a house). Ngasawapum ifug en ngaeng mangke eama sam. ‘Ngasawapum is full of people who came to the meeting.’ Tao ifug en ngaeng. ‘The house is jammed with people.’

fun pron., adj., num. some, others, another; different. Ngaeng fun, some men; garafu fun, the other child; mra fun, some land (a piece of land); dzob fun fun, different things; fun … fun, some … others. Gea imu fun. ‘He is different’ (jealous; said of a man who likes a girl, who likes another man. The first is angry with the second, does not talk to him and keeps apart). Garafu muran fun. ‘The child is different’ (always crying).

Funuf a man’s name.

funufin-eran v. to smell unpleasant (when not having bathed). Renen ifunufin. ‘His skin smells.’ Ngaeng a funufineran. ‘A bad-smelling man.’

Fung a man’s name.

fung-eran v. to blow, breathe at/on, sound, play (a flute or trumpet). Afi ifung a dzif en gaen. ‘The woman blows on (kindles) the fire to prepare the meal.’ Ngaeng Mungkip ifung a fataf. ‘The Mungkip people blow pan-pipes.’ Polis ifung a ben. ‘The police band plays.’ Ifung dafum. ‘They smoke.’

fuip n. 2.p. brother-in-law, sister-in-law; see hâts.

fur n. a stick or pole for carrying loads; part of a jew’s harp. Mos a fur, a kind of string-figure (fofoa). Eboareng a fur. ‘They carried it with a pole.’

furif n. a grass in water; bullrush (∆ Typhaceae; Typha angustifolia).

Furif a place name east of Dzifasing; a male and female name.

Furif a dzi a lake near Mare village.

furufur-eran v. to carry heavy loads; see fur. Ifurufur, undecided [‡].
furun n. seed of tobacco, cabbage or other vegetables; taboo word nidzin. Gea eya en a ban erepe mentseam furun. ‘He went to sow the seeds of mentseam (Amaranthus sp.).’

futsun prep. through. Futsufutsun, mixed. Taneran futsun, to pierce (the septum of the nose) through.

Entan a ref futsun. ‘She pierced the cloth.’ Atao futsun. ‘I see through (something).’ Erem futsun en ngaeng. ‘He gave it away to the men.’ Enang tao futsun. ‘He burned the house down.’ Epo futsun a dzob. ‘He confessed.’

g- verb prefix, expressing wish, demand or order; together with interrogatives like kana or sera expressing questions. G-amu! ‘Let me do it!’ G-umu! ‘Do it!’ G-on gaen ama dan! ‘Give me food to eat!’ Yai g-oya kana? ‘Where do you go?’ Boanu yai g-i ya kana? ‘Where will you go to sleep tomorrow?’ Yai g-omen kana doma? ‘Where do you come from?’ (you stayed where and you come?). Rimpug ongan ama edza g-an dapips. ‘Give me an insect larva, I will eat and taste it.’

Ngaeng ega edza en waperan ngaeng gaen. ‘The people accused me of stealing people’s bananas.’

gab n. village, settlement, town; place; place of animals.

Gab atro, heaven (Christian); gab balus, air field, a place name near Gabsongkeg; gab bingan, name of a settlement (in contrast to mra bingan, name of a piece of land); gab baring, village (in contrast to hamlet, gab naron); gab a fi, eastern (downstream) part of a village.

Gab fofo, village center; gab gentet, edge of the village; gab a gom, garden house or small garden settlement; gab mana, open area in a village; gab mara mumu, place where things are assembled (but see mara mumu, hidden); gab a mpang, overgrown area in a village; gab naron, hamlet, small settlement; gab a ntsun, part or corner of a village.

Ga dzaren a place name, former settlement of Warir clan near Tararan.

Ga-ran v. (1) to span, tighten, have a cramp. Bumpum ega waya en lait. ‘The white men drew the wire for light’ (electric power). Bangid ega. ‘I have a cramp in my hand.’ (2) to accuse. Ngaeng ega edza en waperan ngaeng gaen. ‘The people accused me of stealing people’s bananas.’

Gab ofo, village center; gab onon, roof; gab rain a mun, corner of a village; gab watsots mara mumu, hell (Christian); gab a weng, heaven (Christian); gab a ya, western (upstream) part of a village; foa gab, crocodile’s place.
**Gab** a male and female name; a taboo name Darets.

**Gb** a boa a place name near Gabmadzung (also heard Gab Baboa).

**Gb** a boaf a place name near Gabmadzung.

**Gb** a fi eastern (downstream) part of Gabsongkeg village.

**Gb** a gog part of Gabsongkeg village.

**Gb** guware an old village site south of the Markham River. Name of a sagaseg inside Orogwangin clan.

**Gb** madzung (Gabmadzung), a place name (see Gab sampi), site of the former mission station near Gabsongkeg.

**Gb** mana a man’s name.

**Gb** a mos a part of Gabsongkeg village (a former coconut plantation).

**Gb** a mpeb a place name near Tararan village.

**Gab** a mpo n. a flower (boap; Δ Amaranthaceae; Gomphrena globosa).

**Gb** naron a part of Gabsongkeg village.

**Gb** nowa a part of Gabsongkeg village (part of Gom a mos).

**Gb** a ntsidz (Gabantsidz) a Wampar village (officially Gabensis).

**Gb** a ntsots a place name; in oral tradition one of the earliest Wampar villages in the Wamped valley. Another place name near Gabsongkeg. In oral traditions one of the earliest Wampar villages in the Wamped valley. A sagaseg (clan) name.

**Gb** sampi former name of the place now called Gabmadzung.

**Gb** sangra part of Gabsongkeg village.

**Gb** semer part of Gabsongkeg village (where gravestones of cement were made).

**Gb** songkeg (Gabsongkeg) a Wampar village (officially Gabsonkek).

**Gb** waif a place name near Wamped village; an early settlement place in oral traditions.

**Gb** a wusuwis a place name near Ngasawapum village.

**Gb** a ya western (upstream) part of Gabsongkeg village. A pig’s name.

**Gb** yadzu a place name near Gabantsidz village (= Ferea).

**Gb** yangkwan a place name northwest of Dzifasing village.

**Gb**imo a pig’s name (children’s talk for sweet banana yabimo).

**Gad** a man’s name.

Gadantser name of a historical woman of the Ono wante, who was captured in war and married to a Wampar man.

gadzang-eran v. to unfold (said of nets), open. Ngaeng egadzang keka en a ban entroang a mpo. ‘The man unfolds his fishing net to use it in the water.’

gadzaren see Ga dzaren.

gadz-eran en v. to take a big part of something, to peel too thick. Bumpum egadz en ngaeng Gabsongkeg a mra fâring. ‘The white men took a big part of Gabsongkeg land.’

gadzig n. slope, incline; a dangerous place on a mountain.

Gadzig a place name near the Rumu river, rop of Warir clan. A pig’s name.

gadzu-ran v. to cover, overcast, overgrow, fasten overhead (a mosquito net). Ram a mpang egadzu gom etse. ‘Weeds overgrow the garden.’ Mûf egadzu momoa. ‘Mist covers the mountains.’ Ngawau egadzu tao etse. ‘Cobwebs cover the house.’

gae only in combinations, see gaen. Gae dzomor, gae poaruran, kinds of banana eaten ripe; gae gangkan, banana skin; gae gompen, remains of a meal.

gae-eran v. to ask for, request, beg; = parig-eran, ngkog-eran. Edza agaeb yai en a dzain ari gasur. ‘I ask you for Areca nuts and betel pepper.’ Gea egaeb yai en a ban umpri n a gea. ‘He asked you to stay with him.’

gaen n. banana (generic; Musa sp.; taboo word boma); food, diet, feed, meal. In combination gae. Mu-ran gaen, to cook, prepare food. Kinds of banana eaten ripe (sweet): adzab, baboaf, binang anang, birintsidz, dzampo, foa ganti, gae dzomor, gaen inin, gaen madzeats, gaen mampì, gaen a mpas, gaen panis, gae poaruran, gerea, gintsug, guntsug, kewendis, kokwarak, marapesea, mayamas, mpi a ntseang, mu bobop, ngampeo, ngarongone, oréats, pagamone, ram fose, rao, samida, tsemor, un a wi, usi renen, waya mama, yabimo. Kinds of cooking banana: adaeng, ampu wara, anang, aneg, apam, apoa, bantsem, bengke, boarof, bunuf, dzomodz, fanaf, gangkeang, idzum a ram a mra, impub a mpo, mamad, mamug fan, medoa, mpampur, mpi rafen, mpi a tseap, mugus, munumu, ntsamantsri, ngaropopok, ngarotsaru, ngawantag, ompong, poapos, pogompeg, rai mamad, tso, u wara, wampong, wareas, yawan. Gaen a bun, meal on occasion of assigning new kinship terms after a marriage. Gaen dug, banana stem; gaen dzampeb, flower of bananas; gaen a dzif gentet, bananas for a special feast; gaen gampen, unripe banana. Gaen a gom wafu, meal on occasion of first harvest of a new garden. Gaen mara garet and gaen maredz, bananas that were not wrapped. Gaen a poa, steep river bank; gaen rofon, remains of food; gaen a tsopoman, dry banana leaves, leaf material used to wrap bananas; gaen iri was, bananas with vegetables. Gaen boman a taboo name for a male and female name Ginug.
GAGAR

Gaen maredz a pig’s name.
Gaen a yadz a nickname for a child (‘fat banana’).

gafagef-eran v. to be afraid of, scared, fear. Edza ask Wantsef da rened egafagef en foa badzin ear edza. ‘When I am swimming in the Markham River I am (‘my skin is’) scared of crocodiles that would bite me.’

gafar-eran v. to scratch. Edza agafar. ‘I scratch myself.’ Ngaeng karakara egafar eran. ‘People with scabies scratch themselves.’

gafegafeng n. clamp, peg (modern); see gafeng.
Gafen a woman’s name.

gafeng n. a pair of tongs, made of bamboo; also purung gafeng. Possibly not an old Wampar element, now used for cooking and with the earth oven. Metal ones are bought in town. See also nû gafeng, kidneys.

gafeng-eran v. to carry or hold under one’s arm. Mamafe egafeng a tir. The spirits carried clubs. Afi egafeng nara eya kakwak. ‘The woman carried her child under her arm.’ Garafu nara its eran degafeng ongan ona waro en. ‘Children fight and get one in a headlock.’ Nangkap ifu en a meats da gea egafeng ona waro. ‘The turtle was ashamed and pulled its head back’ (from a myth).

Gafeng a man’s name.
Gafon a woman’s name (see ga / fôn).

gafugafum n. mould, mildew. Gae putsing emen sù serok da imu gafugafum. ‘When boiled bananas stay for two days they grow mould.’ Ngakwi gafugafum en. ‘The shirt has mould’ (‘mould eats the shirt’).

gag n. tree (orog). Only in old texts, usually as gag yafan, gag nenan, leaves of different trees.

gaga-aran v. to tie, fasten. Degaga boaedz. ‘They tied a parcel.’ Eon a gu degaga madzung en a ban engkang. ‘They took a liana and fastened the canoe so it would be secure.’

Gagab see boanu mara gagab, early morning.

Gagafan n. leaf; = yafan, nenan.

Gagamun n. thorn, prickle, spine; see mun. Gagamun entan edza faud. ‘A thorn punctured my foot.’

Gaganaf-eran v. to shout ‘hey, hey’, drive away. Edza arots en a gea da agaganaf a gea. ‘I spoke to him and shouted at him.’

Gagangkwang-eran v. to howl; see gangkwang-eran; also to fly up (of grass skirt); to be painful (of skin disease).

Gagar-eran v. (1) to itch, burn; to be randy. See also geagar-eran. Nûr egagar edza. ‘Nettles burned me.’ Rene gangkan egagar. ‘His skin itches.’ Afi egagar fâring en a ban imu ger. ‘The woman feels itchy and she wants to have sex.’ (2) to take up. Afi esomo ngung da egagar en a fidifid. ‘The women heap up rubbish and scrape it up with shovels (pieces of bark).’ (3) to scold. Ngaeng etsong aﬁ da aﬁ egagar eama gab. ‘The man followed the woman and came scolding into the village.’ Afi egagar ari ngaeng en ban imu ger en a gea. ‘The woman scolds the man because he tried to have sex with her.’

Gagar n. randiness, something itchy. Yai gagar imu fâring. ‘Your randiness is strong.’
**Gagar** nickname of a man with itching wound; another name for the Erap River.

gager-eran v. (1) to put together, put something on top of something else (said of grass skirts, of roof covering, of rubbish). Afi egager waesowen. ‘The woman binds banana stems together.’ Egager a sum tao. They place sago leaves in layers on the house. (2) to reciprocate a gift of first fruits to a neighbour. Egager gaen. ‘He reciprocates a first fruits gift.’

**gagir** only as mos gagir, the stem by which the coconut is attached to the tree.

**Gago** a man’s name.

**gagoa** n. tender meat; see also mos mara gagoa.

**gagroap** adj. without something. Ngaeng a gagroap. ‘Man without a wife.’ Orog gagroap. ‘Tree without branches.’

**gagu-eran** v. to quarrel. Dzob gagu, quarrel. Garafu serok imigagu en a garafu afi. ‘The two boys quarrelled over a girl.’

**Gaib renan** a small creek near Gabantsidz village.

**Gain** a village of the Upper Erap population.

**gair-eran** v. to gnaw. Idzum egair mpi waro. The dog gnaws a pig bone.

**Gamaruts** a pig’s name (children’s talk for mag a rûts).

**gamegoa** n. quarrel. Afi imu gamegoa en sun. ‘The woman has a quarrel with her husband.’

**gamen** n. a kind of yam (yamis) with round tomato-like fruits on tendrils (Δ Dioscoreaceae; Dioscorea alata; said to have been newly introduced). See also ono gamen, bald head.

**Gamen** a man’s name; a dog’s name.

**Gamin** a woman’s name (Christian name; see mi-ran).

**gamidz** n. a vine, planted (Cucurbitaceae. Jb. boasô). The fruits are shining red, with yellow and black pulpy inside, similar to pumpkin; the inside is boiled and eaten. A story tells of gamidz being dangerous at certain times, possibly a forgotten taboo.

**gamor-eran** v. to pinch, pierce with a fingernail. Ngaeng egamor afi bangin en. ‘The man pinched the woman’s arm.’ See also some gamoreran.

**Gamor** a creek and hamlet west of Dzifasing.

**gampen** adj. watery, unripe (of fruits like mangos, bananas, papayas); = garum.

**gampegampets** n. a plant; tick-weed (Δ Leguminosae; Desmodium tortuosum and Malvaceae; Sida cordifolia).

**gampets-eran** v. to seize, touch or hold something cautiously. Ngaeng egampets a dzif en orog yafan. ‘The man holds glowing embers with leaves.’ Afi eon gae gangkan, egampets a go watsots dekake non a dzif. ‘The woman takes banana peel to hold the hot cooking pot and take it from the fire.’ Renen ear en a mur, eon orog egampets dengef. ‘He was afraid of the snake, so he took a piece of wood and held (the snake) with it.’

**Gampets** a man’s name; a taboo name for Bigig.

**gampig** adj. big. See nû gampig, heart. Ono gampig, large head (= ono wabung).

**gampoan** n. point, tip (of fruit, breast). See mara gampoan.

**gapon** see mara gampon.
Gampon man’s name (see ga / mpon).
gampop-eran v. to connect, unite, join, cross, ally, unite through marriage, shake hands, fold hands. Ngaeng ari afi egampop eran bangin eya tao med. ‘Men and women shake hands (marry) in the church.’ Ngaeng egampop bangin eon anutu en. ‘People join their hands to pray to God.’ Anutu erem a dzob gampoperan ari ngaeng Israel. ‘God made an alliance with the children of Israel.’ Ngaeng egampop fan. ‘The man crossed his legs.’ Gea egampop a fedz etsen eran. ‘She closed (crossed) her legs.’

Gampop a man’s name.
gampos n. a plant (Δ Euphorbiaceae; Acalypha wilkesiana). Flower used against eye complaints.
gamre-ran v. to hook, draw something near with a hook. Intsi gamre degamre gasur. ‘He bound a hook together and drew betel pepper towards him.’
gamu-ran v. (1) to paddle (of men, fish, animals). Ngaeng isuk a mpo degamu mpo. ‘The man swims and moves paddling.’ (2) to climb, clamber, move (as of spider). Sâb egamu orog. ‘The flying fox suspends himself on a tree.’ Pusip egamu sa orog a weng. ‘The cat moves high on a tree.’
gamun n. one-pronged fork, made of flying fox bone; = ganteg (taboo word), tsepepe.
gamut-eran v. to move from one thing, subject or person to another one, flash over (of fire), change over; to touch another person. Dzif ean tao da egamut eya tao ongan. ‘Fire consumed a house and flashed over to another house.’ Gwanang intit orog degamut eya orog ongan. ‘A cuscus moves on a tree and moves over to another tree.’ Ngaeng etao ram wafu ongan, da egamut ngaeng ongan en. ‘When a man notices something new, he touches (attracts attention from) another man.’ Ngaeng egamut a dzob ongan. ‘The man changed to another matter.’

Gan a man’s name; a dog’s name (see also Agan).
ganaf-eran v. to frighten away, startle, stop somebody. Èganaf a mpi en a gaen. ‘They chased the pig away from the bananas.’ Ngaeng eganaf naron en imu naedzintsing en a gea dzob. ‘The man startled the child that had not heeded his words.’
ganaip see siri ganaip.
gananu-ran v. to be burnt, be dry; of bananas when boiled in a cooking pot with not enough water. Gaen egananu. ‘The bananas are burnt.’ Yafan gaganuran. Partly burnt leaves (of a tree in burned area of grass).
ganef n. a centipede (Jb. ali) feared for its bite. Ganef fan, an ornament on cooking pots and hats.

Ganef a place name east of Dzifasing. A man’s name; a dog’s name.

ganeganef n. a tree (orog; Δ Solanaceae; Solanum torvum).

Ganeg a man’s name.

Ganon a man’s name.
ganta-eran v. to dislike, fear. Dampa ganta, a disliked form of the forehead. Ges emam gantan taram. ‘They did not fear rifles.’ Edza aganta yaran a gom. ‘I do not like to go to the garden.’
gantab see mra gantab or mara gantab, steep slope.
gantam-eran v. to attach a piece, lengthen; to follow. Ngaeng a non Babel egantam tao wante, esa ngkonongkon. ‘The people from Babylon built a high house until it reached the sky.’

steep slope.
ganten v. to attach a piece, lengthen; to follow. Ngaeng a non Babel egantam tao wante, esa ngkonongkon. ‘The people from Babylon built a high house until it reached the sky.’

ganten n. a plant in water.
Ganteb a man’s name.
ganteg n. a one-pronged fork, made of flying-fox bone; see gamun, tsepepe.
ganti n. tooth. Ganti bau, without teeth, toothless; ganti besen, palate; ganti dzerodz, dark (dead) teeth (see dzerots); ganti fon, molar; gantin a mun, gantin yamun, incisor; gantin a ntsidz, second set of teeth; gantin a nton, hole in a tooth; ganti roroang, a kind of string-figure (fofoa); gantin a sos, milk tooth; ganti waro, tooth; ganti waro idziridzir, toothache. barb, barbed hook (only as modifier). Aom ganti waro, barb of a spear. Foa ganti, a kind of banana. Some sampa gantin, a grass skirt.

Ganti bau a woman’s name (often shortened to Bau).
ganti sara n. a scorpion.
gantin a mor / mur n. a big black kind of ant (pupuafin).
ganto-ran v. to show one’s backside, to gesture with one’s buttocks. Ngaeng eganto rofon. ‘The people gestured with their backside (to the white men).’
gantsam-eran n. to put together, to light cigarettes by putting them together. Mud, da edza gagantsam dafum. ‘Wait, I want to light my cigarette (from yours).’

Gantsam a man’s name.
gantsen n. sun; taboo word for sû-n.
gantsri see mara gantsri.
Gantson a man’s name; a dog’s name.
gantsre-ran v. to wipe one’s backside on the ground (of dogs and men) or on a tree, roll (of dogs). Idzum egantsre rai benets. ‘The dog wipes its excrement off.’

Ngaeng egantsre rofon eya orog. ‘The man wipes his backside on a tree (having no leaves or toilet paper).’

Gantsre a creek near Dzifasing, left tributary of Markham River. In oral tradition name of the first Wampar man.
gantsu-eran v. to bruise one’s lips from falling down (said of children). Garafu naron imuru degantsu a mun eya mra. ‘The child fell down and bruised his lips on the ground.’

Gantsu a man’s name.
ganga n. (dry) land (in contrast to water, mpo). Isuk a mpo deyesa ganga. ‘He swam in the water and then came to land.’

Dzî meneran ganga. ‘Animals of the land (not water).’

ganga-ran v. to hold something in one’s mouth or beak (of men, dogs and birds). Idzum eganga dzi waro. ‘The dog holds a bone in its mouth.’

Eganga ngkup. ‘They hold the conch shell ornament in their mouths (in text of a song).’
Ganga maran a creek near Dzfasing, an old village site, rop of Owang rompon clan; a pig’s name.

Gangan a woman’s name.

Gangantsidz a man’s name (see gangaran / ntsidz).

gangkan n. outside, skin, shell, eggshell, husk. Dzob gangkan, gossip, unimportant talk; gae gangkan, banana skin; mara gangkan, eyelid; mpi gangkan, belt (‘pigs’ skin’); mu gangkan, lip; orog gangkan, bark; rene gangkan, skin; so gangkan, side of the nose.

gangkats n. cassowary wing; also kuwik gangkats.

Gangkats a man’s name.

gangkeang n. (1) a parrot (< Red-cheeked Parrot, Geoffroyus geoffroyi; given also for Red-chinned Lorikeet, Charmosyna rubrigularis. Jb. kating-kating). (2) a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

gangkong n. a vegetable (was; ∆ Convolvulaceae; Ipomoea aquatica). TP kangkong.

gangkrang-eran v. to make a noise. See also mara gangkrang. Ngaeng erao dzuwing egangkrang. ‘The men make noise with their rattles.’

Gangkrang a man’s name. A head man of Orogwanginpup in oral tradition.

gangkwang-eran v. to howl (of dogs), roar (of men in fighting), also gagangkwang-eran, see also ngkwang. Idzum egangkwang. ‘The dog howls.’ Ngaeng a garamun egangkwang a gab. ‘Furious men roared through the village.’

Gangkwang a taboo name for a man’s name Idzum.

Gangrang short for Gar a ngrang.

gaof-eran v. to dry, burn, heat. Ngaeng egaof dafum eya dzif. ‘The man dries his tobacco near the fire.’ Sû gea egaof a ram ema da mpo engap. ‘The sun burns everything and the water dries up.’

Gaof a man’s name.

gaogao n. dirt, rust; frost [‡]. Garafu rene mae imu gaogao detsats. ‘A child’s excrement is dirty and bad.’

gaot n. cooking pot.

Gaot a taboo name for a man’s name Go.

Gap a man’s name.

gâp-eran v. to change, tell a lie. Ngaeng erots a dzob da egâp eya dzob ongan. ‘The man talked about something and than changed to something else.’ Egâp a dzob en edza. ‘He lied to me.’

gâr n. corpse (said of a man killed by another person in a fight or by accident); a pigeon (bozer). Gâr nun, liver of dead person; a kind of yam (= gamen), see yamis. Gâr ono ungkung, skull; head without a body in the story of Nim oren. Gâr onon a mpru, corpse without head. Gâr ono payap, skull. Maran a gâr (irid) esa, an expression of shock or fear on one’s face. Maran a gâr esa, wild-looking [‡].

Gar a ngrang a place name near the Erap River.

Gara a woman’s name (from Waeng).

garadz n. a kind of sweet potato, also gempo garadz. Dzai garadz, a kind of Areca palm and nut; yamis garadz, a kind of yam.

garafof n. a smell, which is an omen of death, a visit or another event. See also garamumari.
**Garafof** a mythical or historical man.

garafu n. child, young person; follower; native (as translation of *TP boi*); see *gar* / *fu-ran*.

Garafu afi, girl; garafu bangets, unmarried young man; garafu budziran en, native evangelist, mission teacher; garafu dungum, young folk; garafu fompoberan, illegitimate child; garafu gar parats, strong man; hero [:]; garafu go, work boys.

Garafu afi, girl; garafu bangets, unmarried young man; garafu budziran en, native evangelist, mission teacher; garafu dungum, young folk; garafu fompoberan, illegitimate child; garafu gar parats, strong man; hero [:]; garafu go, work boys.

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Garafu mara baneng, illegitimate child; garafu mara mumu, illegitimate child; garafu maro, boy; garafu nangi, scout; garafu naron, children; garafu poaruran, cripple, dwarf; garafu sap, young man; garafu siteran, evangelist; garafu ntsangantsing, follower, disciple.

**Garafu** mara baneng, illegitimate child; garafu mara mumu, illegitimate child; garafu maro, boy; garafu nangi, scout; garafu naron, children; garafu poaruran, cripple, dwarf; garafu sap, young man; garafu siteran, evangelist; garafu ntsangantsing, follower, disciple.

**Garagab** n. human being, man; see *gar* / *gab*. Garagab a dzob, traditional stories about real people; garagab muran rofon, homosexual.

**Garagadz** n. bundles with sago.

**Garam** n. *Chinese taro* (*TP taro kongkong; Xanthosoma Sagittifolium*); see *omad*.

**Garamag** n. ghost (*gar a mag*). Only in abuse: garamag naron, ‘child of a ghost’; see *mamafe*.

**Garampa** a pig’s name (children’s talk for *edampar a ga*).

**Garampu** n. mosquito net, = *taonam* (*TP*), rara.

**Garamumari** n. a smell which is an omen of death. See also *garafof*.

**Garamun** adj. furious, enraged, aggressive, warlike, courageous; also mu garamun; see *gar/mu-n*. Ngaeng a garamun, fighter, warrior. Garamun waro, angry, hero [:]; garamun watsots, angry, hero [:]. Ngaeng imu garamun en moanton. ‘The man was furious about his wife.’ Or esab, gea imu garamun mafa ngaemaro. ‘Or (a woman) was aggressive like a man.’

**Garamut** n. corpse, dead body; see *gâr / mut-eran*. Ntsif a garamut, grave, cemetery.

**Garanangeran** a place name north of Gabsongkeg. Explained as *gâr a nangeran*, burned corpse.

**Garanganerits** only as *dzob garanganerits*, a mockery meaning something like ‘hey, see him/her!’. Used when someone has done something bad (stealing, sorcery, an immoral act). Ngaeng onga a ban imu ram ifu da ngaeng erots a dzob garanganerits ari gea. ‘When a man does something wrong, then people talk derisively about him.’

**Garara-ran** v. to grow thin, lose flesh, be thin, loose weight (of humans and animals). See also *wabeap*; opp.: *dzanaub*, rob. Ngaeng a garararan, a thin man. Ngaeng enta ram fâring da egarara detsats. ‘When a man is very sick, he becomes dreadfully thin.’

**Gararap-eran** v. to rustle, make noise; also *gererep-eran* and *giririp-eran*. Sû fâring ear gagafan, eama, degararap raun. ‘Strong sun dried the leaves and they rustle.’ Gabsongkeg ngaeng mangke egararap eya Ngasawapum raun. ‘Many people from Gabsongkeg went noisily to Ngasawapum.’

**Gararudz-eran** v. to be stiff, be sticky. Ngaeng eon montam, da montam egeren a gea ref egararudz. ‘A man went to fetch sago, and the sago made his clothes stiff.’
garas-eran v. to scrape. Afì egaras a gu en a ban efadzo foa en. ‘The woman scraped (the skin off) a vine to make a netbag (from the fibre).’
garaut n. a vegetable (was).
garaweran n. great man, war leader (in old culture), now: God. See gar / wer-eran.
garedz n. bananas that were not wrapped in leaves; also said of little boys who run around naked.
garet-eran v. to be torn up, torn down, be broken. Edza ngakui egaret. ‘My dress is torn up.’ Tao egaret. ‘The house has broken down.’ See also rawe garet, fat around the intestines.
gari a kind of funny address.
Gari a man’s name.
garip n. a tree (orog) with edible fruits (∆ Combretaceae; Terminalia kaernbachii; TP okari nat).
Garo a man’s name.
garodz n. the Malay apple tree and fruit (∆ Mytaceae; Syzygium versteegii and Syzygium jambos. TP laulau).
Garomare an old village site at the Wamped River near Bangkor and Dzif a samase.
Garoren a place name near Tararan village (gar / oren ?).
garparats see gar parats.
garu see gari.
Garu a man’s name.
garum adj. unripe; = gampen.
Garum a mythical or historical man.
garut n. yellow orchid fibre; = afí kofe.
gas-eran v. to groan, express sorrow or pity. Dzanam esab un ifir a gea ram a garafu bangeta da iburi degas. Old Dzanam thought of his life as a young man and he sat down and was sorry.

Gasin see gempo mara gasin, a kind of sweet potato.
gasur n. betel pepper (generic; ∆ Piperaceae; Piper betle). Kinds: gasur bedze, gasur fanats, gasur goampan a sap, gasur a gom, gasur ngarorapu, gasur piputs, gasur rene waso, gasur sampa, gasur sampa bimpin, gasur sangen, gasur sao, gasur waya.
Gasur nidzin, fruit of betel pepper; gasur yafan, leaf of betel pepper; gasur wanats, stem of betel pepper.
Gasur a male and female name, a taboo name Gu nidzin.
gasurgasur n. a tree (orog; <= Piperaceae, Piper aduncum) with unpleasant smell; = siri moangadz.
gatsagats-eran en v. to shrink from, give up; also gats-eran and gas-eran. Ngaeng egatsagatseran en a waperan a ram. ‘The man shrinks from stealing something.’
gau see ono gau, hairless (of babies).
gauf see gaof.
Gaup a taboo name for a man’s name Idzum.
gau-eran v. to bark. Idzum egaup ari ges. ‘The dog barked at them.’
gaur-eran v. to touch one’s private parts, scratch oneself, touch a woman, scream (rude expression).
gaus-eran v. to take something out of a narrow opening. Egaus dzi naron en orog a ntson. ‘He took a young bird from a hole in a tree.’ Garafu naron egaus gaen a non a go. ‘The child takes food out of a cooking pot.’
gawag a totem of Dzeag a ntson clan.
Gawam a village of the Waeng people.
Gawar a woman’s name.
Gayu a man’s name.
**GE**

ge *n.* stone adze (generic).  
Ge fafa, handle of a stone adze; a kind of yam (yamis); ge naron, small stone adze; ge a ngkoats, small stone adze; ge raran en orog, stone adze for felling trees.

**Ge** a man’s name.

ge-ran *v.* to dislike, not like, despise.  
Afimaran a geran. A woman who does not like a man.  
Maran ege. He (his eyes) does not like it.

goa *(1)* pers. + poss. pron. 3.p. sg. he, she, it; his, her, its.  
Gea eama, he/she came; erots a goa, she/he talked to him; gea tao, his/her house; gea bangin, his/her hand.  
Ngao, gea wana. ‘No, this one it is not.’  
Dzob kani gea ngkoats aron ongan. ‘This story is only a short one.’  
Gea bingan mos. ‘It was called (its name is) ‘coconut’.’  
(2) adv. there.  
Abang iburi goa. ‘Our fathers lived there.’

gea ri ongan pers. pron. dual. the two (he/she and another one).

geagar-eran *v.* to itch; see also gagar-eran.  
Rened egeagar da egafer. ‘My skin itches and I scratch.’

gagean *n.* a brown snake (mur), similar to sampa and moran; in former times eaten.

gean *n.* a planted vegetable (was; ∆ Gramineae; Setaria palmifolia or edule); = gear, rower.  
Subkinds: gean mara fafar, gean a mpi, gean mpuf, gean a wi.

geanin *poss. pron. intens. 3.p. sg.* his, her, its (gea / nin).

geang-eran *v.* to crack, chew (of something hard).  
Afiegeang a gor. ‘The woman crushes lice between her nails.’  
Idzum egeang a dzi waro. ‘The dog chews the pig’s bones.’

gear *see* gean.

gearan *refl. pron. 3.p. sg.* he himself, she herself (gea / ran).

**Gege** dzi a creek near Dzifasing, southwest of Markham River.

Gege erots a place name near Mafanadzo, Lower Watut River.

gegegres-eran *see* gres-eran, gegres-eran.

gogegres-eran *see* gres-eran, gres-eran.

gegogenb *n.* a fish (dzi mpo; <> Banded Mogurnda; Mogurnda cingulata).

gegentsean-eran *see* gentsane-eran.

**Geges-eran en** *v.* to boil until done, store fruit until ripe.  
Waon a wampong un uri dopari en a gea egyes en. ‘Bring these wampong-bananas and boil them until they are done.’

**Geget** a dog’s name (children’s talk for *TP* bisket).

gegoa *n.* a bird (dzi dziferan; <> Oriental Pranticole, Glareola maldivarum / Australian Pranticole, Stiltia isabella).

geges-eran *v.* to boil until done, store fruit until ripe.  
Waon a wampong un uri dopari en a gea egyes en. ‘Bring these wampong-bananas and boil them until they are done.’

gegeneb *n.* a fish (dzi mpo; <> Banded Mogurnda; Mogurnda cingulata).

**Gem** *n.* a kind of conch shell; see untsi gem.

gempo *n.* sweet potatoes (generic; ∆ Convolvulaceae; Ipomoea batatas).  
Unfriendly expression for ‘highlanders’.  
Kinds: gempo dziapan, gempo fangip, gempo garadz, gempo mara gasin, gempo mara poa, gempo nae pepep (white kind), gempo nae sara (red kind), gempo raef, gempo wampong a dzog, wan mun kaukau (TP).
gere- ran v. to squeeze, press, pinch, touch. Yai ogempo nowa dzog, atao ban edzog ma. ‘Squeeze the mango fruit so I can see if it is ripe.’ Egempo edza bangid. ‘He touched my arm.’

gempon see nae gempon, ear.

Gene a creek in the mountains north of the Markham Valley; a male and female name.

genegen n. rock.

genen see mu genen, a disease; omad genen, a young taro plant.

geneneb n. a small fish (dzî mpo), similar to bantsi (<> Mogurnda sp.; Jb. sam).

genof a bird (dzî dziferan). See also mara genof, blind.

gentag n. first-born child, the eldest of a group of siblings; = wasomun. Rased gentag, my eldest brother; intsigeran gentag, the second-born (following the eldest).

gentet (1) n. edge, brink, border, boundary; side, piece (in Mare: gengket). Opp.: ofo. Bengan gentet, a taboo name; gab gentet, village boundary, outside the village; moadzi gentet, way to the toilet; momoa gentet, mountain slope; mpo gentet, tributary; mpo gentet ongan, the other side of the river (Markham); mra gentet ongan, a piece of land; nae gentet, rim, edge. (2) adv. beside, aside, outside, apart, taboo. Iburi gentet, he sat apart; tao gentet, outside the house; yaran gentet, to go aside, to ease oneself; gentet ongan, beyond [‡]. (3) adj. unimportant. Dzob gentet, something of no importance, also secret talk; ngaeng gentet, unimportant man, outsider, somebody who lives away from the village; ram gentet, something of no importance.

gentrap see mara gentrap, bad eye.

gentsean- ran v. to be clear, clean (of water); also gegentsean- ran = biringits- eran; see also tsea- ran. Mpo oton eggentsean da yai ban otao simis. ‘When the lake is clear you can see the sand.’

Gentsean a place name south of the Markham River, near the mouth of the Wamped River, near Mare village. A woman’s name.

Gentson a creek near Ngarowain, rop of Warir clan.

geng- ran v. to be overgrown. Moadzi naron egengeran. The path is overgrown.

gengo n. a tree (orog; ∆ Tiliaceae; Microcos sp.). The leaves with a rough surface are used like sandpaper, also for cleaning pots.

ger n. sex, unchastity, immoral act, adultery, misconduct (in a sexual sense; see gere- ran). Ngaeng a ger, an immoral man. Yai umu ger? ‘Do you want to do something immoral (with me)?’ Un ifir gea ger a muran uri. ‘He thought about the immoral thing he had done.’ Idzum ngaemaro imu ger en idzum renan. ‘The male dog had sex with the female dog.’

Geraf a man’s name.

gere- ran v. to move, do something (opp.: was- eran en); to play, have sexual intercourse (see ger); to hunt. Garafu gereran, children’s games; med gereran, songs for play; ram mara gere, game, play; gereran ngantam, games played in moonlight. Ngaeng ongan iri idzum egere. ‘A man went with
his dog (hunting).’ Tsauampi egere Watut un a pong. ‘Tsauampi lived (moved) in the Upper Watut.’ Yaga amam gereran en efa num. ‘We do not run around like you (naked).’ Egere mpo ntson. ‘He moved the creek upstream.’ Egere non. ‘He left (moved away).’ Garafu naron egere en raman paep itig etse. ‘The child played with his father’s knife and broke it.’

gereg n. a bird (dzî dziferan).
Gereg a man’s name.
gerentso n. a black bird (dzî dziferan).
Gerentso renen, a grass skirt, worn by young girls in puberty.
gerengadz n. a small black kind of ant (pupuafin) on trees, said to bite humans. Ono waro gerengadz, wire-haired (said of highlanders).
gererep-eran v. to move very fast; to be hot (said of ginger); to be full of hate [‡]; see also gararap-eran and giririp-eran.
Gero a woman’s name.
gerom n. slit drum (TP garamut).
gesanin poss. pron. intens. 3.p. pl. their (ges-anin).
geseran refl. pron. 3.p. pl. they themselves (ges-eran).
Gigin a man’s name; a fight leader of Orogwangin clan in oral tradition.
gigirib n. a small bird (dzî dziferan).
Gigirib a place name near Gabsongkeg, rop of Mpo renan clan.
Gigirum a creek and area near Gabsongkeg village; a dog’s name.

gigit-eran v. (1) to get out of the way, avoid, go round. Empom igigit moadzi genet. ‘He is walking on the side of the path.’ Garafu naron renen ear digigit moadzi genet, deya. ‘The child was scared and went a roundabout way.’ (2) to scratch to pieces; to level. Rereng igigit tebol. ‘Rereng scratched the table to pieces.’ Trakta igigit moadzi. ‘The tractor levels the road.’
gigorob n. a bird (dzî dziferan), white with black beak and head. Gigorob Ompor, the gigorob bird in Ompor (in text of song).
gigri n. house gecko (smaller and more translucent than dampoat).
gigrum n. arm-ring made from Trochus shell (imported from the coast).
gimri see sengkes gimri, a kind of cucumber.
gininit-eran v. to taste or smell bitter, sour or hot (of medicine, Areca nuts, lemon, mango, banana); see wangawang-eran. Edza aganta marasin enigininits. ‘I do not like medicine as it is bitter.’
Ginom a man’s name (Christian name; from Bukaua).
gintsg n. a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe.
ginug n. a kind of wild banana (gaen).
Ginug a male and female name; a taboo name Gaen boman.
Ginug a mpes a creek and place name near the Waumped River; rop of Montar and Dzeag a ntson clans; a pig’s name.
Gingimag a place name; old village site near the Waem River.
Gior a man’s name; said to mean ‘Horrolt’ (name of a former German missionary; possibly ‘Georg’, his first name).

Giranon n. ghost; = mamafe (see gar / non).

Girin n. a bamboo trumpet; also nim girin.

Giririp-eran see gararap-eran, gererep-eran.

Girub see mos girub, a new kind of coconut with much milk; rai girub, white of a boiled egg.

Girubet a man’s name (E. Gilbert).

Gisigis-eran v. to see indistinctly. Dzif wason imu edza marud idzin igisigis. Smoke makes my eyes blurry.

Giwi a man’s name (from Sepik).

Go-ran v. to pull, draw, collect. Sûn ego fadzur. ‘Her husband pulled (the string of) his bow.’ Ego a non. ‘He pulled it away.’ Ego dzimits en efa kokorak. ‘She drew (her children), who followed like chicken.’ Ego bangin. ‘He pulled him (his arm).’ Ngaeng ego dzi. ‘The men pulled fish (with a fish-hook).’ Ego ngad. ‘He crossed’ (a river with the help of a tree trunk; see ngad-eran). Ego gom / ego bimpi. ‘They cleared a new garden.’ Ego ngeseang. ‘They sing (’draw’) a funeral song.’ Ram a goran en. ‘Seduction [‡].’

Go n. cooking pot, saucepan (generic); potter’s earth, clay; a kind of string-figure (fofoa; also go Wampar). Go bangea, clay ornaments applied to cooking pots; go bangin, handle; go bangka, a pot for cooking meat; go bumpum, European saucepan; go a but, an applied ‘ear’ decoration on a clay pot; go dzi bangkaran, pot for cooking meat. Go dzi ranga, a very big cooking pot; go gaen pariran, a big pot for cooking bananas; go mafan, a small pot for cooking ginger roots; go naegempon, rim or handle of a cooking pot; go ntson, black earth; go poaran en, cooking pot as a funeral gift; go (dzi) ranga, a big cooking pot. Go rarir, an ornament on pots; go rofon, bottom of a cooking pot; go siring, a small kind of cooking pot; go un a pong, ‘neck’ of cooking pot; go yereran, red earth or clay.

Go a man’s name, a taboo name for Gaot.

Go ntson a small mountain near Mare village (’clay pit’), where the early Wampar lived as the Onon a poaran.

Go peats a place name north of Gabsongkeg village (lit. ’pot sherds’, which are found there).

Go rarir a place name near the mouth of the Watut River, rop of Boarom rompon clan.

Go tongeran a place name northeast of Dzifasing village.

Go yareran a mountain near Montam renan (lit. ’clay digging’); in oral traditions one of the earliest Wampar villages in the Wamped valley.

Goa a man’s name (modern, from Papua).

Goa- see also gwa-.

Goago-ran v. to pull, steal (see go-ran).

Goam n. a green spotted, middle-sized lizard (eaten).

Goampan see gasur goampan a sap, a kind of betel pepper.

Goan see omad goan, a kind of taro.

Goanan a ntson a place name downriver from Wamped village (also called Drywater).
**goani** n. (1) a small bird (dzî dziferan) with very long tail (<>) identified by different consultants as: Emperor Wren, *Maturus cyanocypha* [but see *tsaratser*] / Little Paradise-Kingfisher, *Tanysiptera hydrocharis* / Common Kingfisher, *Alcedo atthis*. (2) a place where fish are caught with a dam; also *dintig*.

**gob-eran** v. to stoop, bend. *Tao angkoats, edza agob en a riferan eya*. ‘When a house is low, I have to stoop when I go inside.’ *Mos emonteng egob raun*. ‘The coconut palm is bent.’ *Ngaeng poaru empom egobegob*. ‘Old people move stooped.’

**gobot** see *so gobot*, mucus.

**Godempaen** a place name near Bulolo.

**gofomeran** v. to hold something in one’s fist. *Bangin egofom*, fist. *Da gea egofom ontang rowe uri*. ‘And she held the eagle’s egg in her fist.’

**gog** n. breadfruit, breadfruit tree, soursop (generic; ∆ *Annonaceae; Annona muricata* (soursop); and *Moraceae; Artocarpus altulis* (breadfruit)); = *ngog*. Kinds: *gog maran a mun; gogog mumu*. *Gog yafan*, a kind of yam (*yamis*); *mur a gog*, a snake, a kind of taro: *Gab a gog*, part of Gabsongke village.

**Gog** a *mpats* an old name for Munun village.

**gog mumu** n. Durian tree (<> *Bombaceae; Durio zibethinus*).

**gog a poa** n. fig tree (<> *Moraceae; Ficus carica*).

**Gogam** a man’s name.

**gogegoge** n. a kind of song of *Warir* clan; by some said to be a cry for help.

**gogo** n. swelling. *Gogo eon edza bangid da idziridzir fâring*. ‘I have a swelling of my finger and that gives me great pain.’

**gogo-eran** v. to gather, bundle together; to push, press, plague (on the people of Jesus [‡]). *Yami ero yaga abre agogo ram a rits*. ‘When rain comes down we go and gather all things.’

**Gogob** a dog’s name.

**gogogok** n. call of the hornbill (*dangir*).

**Gogogok** a taboo name for a man’s name *Dangir*.

**gogong** see *mara gogong, ono gogong*.

**gogorob** n. a bird (dzî dziferan); <> Hooded Butcherbird, *Cracticus cassinus; Jb. komokom*).

**Gogorob** a mountain near Mare village.

**gogres** n. grinding one’s teeth. See *år-eran gogres, gegres-eran*. *Yai umu garamun en ngaeng ongan dowar gogres gogres*. ‘When you are mad at somebody you are grinding your teeth.’

**gom** n. garden, field; work, job, occupation (generic).

**Gom bimi**, a new garden at the time of first harvesting; *gom bisnis*, work for money or for the market (*TP wok bisnis*); *gom bubung*, chapter [‡]; *gog gaen*, banana garden, any garden for subsistence products.

**Gom** a fitseran, Thursday; *gom maket*, work at the market; *gom moneng*, labour for money; *gog a mos*, plantation of coconut palms; *gog a mpes*, garden, field; *gom naron*, Saturday; *gog a ngof a itseran*, Thursday; *gom ono renan*, a garden, when the first palms are ready for harvest; *grom renan*, Friday; *gog wampop*, an old garden. *Afi gom,*
hard-working woman; _garafu gom_, workman; _gasur a gom_, a kind of betel pepper; _med a gom_, a kind of song; _muran a gom yanon_, spiritual [‡]; _ram en a muran a gom_, tool [‡]. _Yaem imu gom draiva_, da _Yangka imu gom en a mekenik_. ‘Yaem has a job as driver and Yangka works as a mechanic.’

_Gom_ a mos part of Gabsongkeg village, a former coconut palm plantation.

_gomboan_, see _gomboan-eran._

_gomeag_ _n._ yellow in the eye, = _tsufri_. _Mara gomeag_, inflamed eye.

_Gomeag_ a dog’s name.

_gomen-eran_ _v._ to be covered. _Sù egomen en yami ban ero_. ‘The sun is covered because rain will fall.’

_gomor_ see _rai gomor_, anus.

_gompa_ see _tao gompa_, a tree house.

_gompeg_ _n._ a bird (_dzì dziferan_) living in grass areas.

_gompen_ _n._ half, part, remainder. _Gae gompen_, rest of a meal. _Afi inuf a mpo gompen en_. ‘The woman half-filled it with water.’

_gomboan-eran_ _v._ to feel sick; only as _gwan gon egomboan_; also _egomboan_. _Ngaeng can a ram a yadz, da gwan gon egomboan en a ban itsûb_. ‘The man ate something greasy and he felt like vomiting.’

_gopoaran_ _n._ funeral gifts. _See also_ _go poaran_. _Emar da yanon ifits ram a gopoaran_. ‘She had died and her soul carried the funeral gifts.’

_gor_ _n._ head-louse. _Gor fetefet_, young louse.

_Gor_ a ntoran a mountain near Markham Bridge, south of the Markham River (_gor / ntoran_; another name is Ruambom).

_gora_ see _mara gora_.

_gorat_ _n._ a planted vegetable (_was_), similar to _mentsem_ (_Amaranthus sp._).

_gore-eran_ _v._ to stare at something or somebody. _Afi egore maran en ngaeng_. ‘Women stare at men.’ _Ngaeng a ban imu mara gore daom_. ‘The man stared at me in a nice way (said by a woman).’

_Gore_ a woman’s name. _See Ono gore._

_goreg_ _n._ water (see also _mpo_).

_Goreg_ a man’s name (Christian); a taboo name for a man’s name _Mpo_. Short for _Goregada_ (Golgatha).

_gongkots-eran en v._ to deny, turn down. _Edza anteng en a ram, da gea egongkots en_. ‘I asked him for something and he turned me down.’

_Gongkots renan_ a creek near Busamang.

_gongkrong_ _n._ flat, low area of land near water. _Amen a weng daro deya gongkrong warug_. ‘I am up (in the mountains) and come down to flat land.’

_Gongkrong_ a place name.

_gongkrong-eran_ _v._ to gurgle (of water); also _ngkrongangkrong-eran_. _Mpo emen momoa irid egongkrong_. ‘Water in the mountains runs along gurgling.’ _Edza anom a mpo da gwangod egongkrong_. ‘When I drink water, my belly gurgles.’

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goreng see ngawantseng mara goreng.
goro-ran v. to be or become black or very dark (of humans and animals, cloth, a far away forest, clouds); taboo word for fose. Wi goregoro, dark red colour. Dzif ean a go da egoro. ‘Fire burned the cooking pot and it became black.’ Ganti waro egoro. ‘Black teeth from betel chewing.’ Da gea rainara egoro. ‘And her excrement was black.’ Yami egoro en a ban ero. ‘Rain (clouds) is dark before rain falls.’
gorob see ono gorob.
Gorof a place name on the south side of Markham River, in the Adzera area.
Gorogeas a creek near Gabantsidz village, southern tributary of the Markham River (on maps: Garagos River).
gorogor n. a container for fish, made from Areca palm frond.
Gorompea a place name the Wamped River and the village of Mare.
Gorompik given by one consultant as an old village name; possibly = Gorompea.
goron n. a small insect.
gororop-eran v. to be or do something together. See grap-eran. Da boanu yaga wasif agororop aya. ‘And in the morning all of us went together (to the gardens).’ Afi da ngaeng egororop eama. ‘Women and men came (here) together.’
Gororop a place name, rop of Feref clan.
gots n. tail, end, the last one. Gots a ron, the youngest (of a group of children); dzampeb a gots, tail of a shooting star.
Gots a woman’s name, a taboo name Feab.
goun-eran v. to seduce [‡].
Gowan a man’s name.
Gowed a man’s name.
gowef n. smile. See mu gowef. Gea efane imu gowef. ‘He laughs and smiles.’
gra-ran v. to ask, urge; to roll one’s eyes; = bantseg-eran. Edza agra Paul en a ban ari aya dase mpo. ‘I urge Paul to go with me to wash in the creek.’ Ngaeng egra maran ari afi. ‘The man gives the woman a sign with his eyes.’ Egra maran ari edza. ‘He rolled his eyes at me (when somebody does something wrong).’
grap-eran v. to do something together. See gororop-eran. Ngaeng a Gabsongkeg egrap eya Ngasawapum en a sam. ‘The Gabsongkeg people all went to the meeting in Ngasawapum.’
grapagrap-eran v. to be dry (of leaves), creased, wrinkled. Maran egrapagrap. ‘He looks different’ (with wrinkles); according to some consultants as a joke or in anger: He looks like a ghost or somebody from another area; = srupusrup-eran.
grapagrup-eran v. to crackle (like crunchy food in the mouth).
gras-eran v. (1) to be weak, limp. Kar its ngaeng fa waro tse da egrasagras raun. ‘A car hit the man’s leg and it is completely limp.’ (2) to feel sand in food. Mpas itsifi simis eya gaen da an egrasagras. ‘Wind blows sand into the food and it feels gritty.’
gres n. grooves in a lime spatula, also tum a gres.
gres-eran v. to scrape, grate; also gegres-eran, gegegres-eran, bras ngkresengkres.
gresegres-eran see gres-eran, gegres-eran.
grifi n. slate-pencil, pencil (G. Griffel).
grip-eran v. to feel a cutting pain. Ún igrip, to consider ('the neck feels a cutting pain'). Dzangkar esaf edza faud, da edza arun agrip. ‘When glass cuts my foot I feel a cutting pain.’

Groaso a pig's name (after a place name of the Nabak population).

gru-ran v. to pinch, steal (polite expression, if something was taken from relatives, else wap-eran); to keep back, embezzle. Ngàeng a gruran a ram, tax collector [‡]. See also gururan. Edza agru gea ram. ‘I pinched his things.’ Bettina isit dzain ema en edza, da Johannes igru edza dzain. ‘Bettina has sent Areca nuts to me, but Johannes kept my Areca nuts.’
grup-eran v. to hurt; only as waro igrup, the back hurts.
grupigrup-eran see gwangon igrupigrup, nausea.
grut n. contest, competition. Arem a grut. We enter into a contest.
grut-eran v. to compete, have a contest, defeat, beat; also gururut-eran. Oma da yaer arid da agrut erad! ‘Come and we run and compete with each other!’
John igrut a gea. ‘John beat him’ (in a contest).

Gu n. liana, creeper; thread; see also ngkits. Gu saraman, loop of a vine for catching birds; gu nowen, a kind of calabash; omad afi rain a gu, a kind of taro.

Gu dzog n. a wild growing plant with edible fruits; wild passionfruit (Δ Passifloraceae; Passiflora foetida).

Gu fose a man's name.

Gu mpo n. a liana used for stunning fish (Δ Leguminosae; Derris elliptica).

Gu nidzin a taboo name for a male and female name Gasur.

Gu ntot n. a thread with knots, used in former times to count days until a certain event; Usingis a gu ntot. ‘Count (with) the knots in the thread.’
Edza afaro gu ntot. ‘I tie knots in the thread.’

Gu ngkoats a dog's name.

guam n. a kind of varanus, monitor lizard (<> Salvadori Dragon, Varanus salvadorii; but see senap).

guf-eran v. to be hollow; also gufuguf-eran. Afì a guf, a kind of fish. Wangir eya orog iguf. ‘Ants went into a tree and it is hollow.’
gufuf see tim a mu gufuf, a kind of fish.
gufuguf-eran v. to sound hollow; see guf-eran. Ètseats rainago dzog digufuguf. ‘When one strikes a melon, it sounds hollow.’
guguf-eran v. to fill, be full. Guguguf-eran, to assemble [‡]. Ngàeng mangke iguguf a kar. ‘Many people fill the car.’
gumi n. rubber (G. Gummi) Atum gumi erom da prakaprek. ‘When I throw rubber on the ground it bounces.’

Gumig a man’s name.
gumpug see mara gumpug, goggle-eyed.

Gumrik a pig’s name (a lake near Mungkip).

gumu see u gumu, windpipe (and possibly gullet); also given for Adam’s apple and tonsils.
gumugum-eran v. to shine faintly, be dimly lit; indistinct [‡]. Ngàeng isut a sut ram, batri empes, da egumugum. ‘The man turned a torch on, but the batteries were finished, so it shone faintly.’
guntut n. down feathers of young birds.
**gungkung** adj. empty, without something; see also tsatsa; opp.: sum-eran. Foa gungkung, an empty netbag; gab gungkung, an empty village; gâr ono gungkung, head of a dead person.

**gungum-eran** v. (1) to prop up a banana tree. Gaen igungum en a ban itum ero. ‘Bananas stand upright before they bend down.’ (2) to hold in one’s mouth; see also gangum. Idzum igungum a mpi waro. ‘The dog holds a pig bone.’ Edza agungum dafum.

**guru-eran** v. to steal. See gru-eran. Ngaeng gururan a ram, thief.

**Gurukor** an area south of Gabantsidz village, said to have belonged to the Wampar in former times.

**gurum-eran** v. to cut off, cut into pieces; see also rene gurugurum, spotted. Garafu engop boarof da igurum etsetse. ‘The boy killed the eel and then cut it into pieces.’ Dokta igurum ngaeng fân etse imu angkoats. ‘The doctor cut the man’s leg off and made it short.’

**Gurum** a woman’s name, a dog’s name.

**Gurumpu** a creek near Mararena(n), Lower Watut River.

**gurun** see ono gurun; sap of plants, resin; also for ngarogurun.

**gururu-eran** v. to belch. Un a pong igururu. ‘He (his neck) belches.’

**gururup-eran** v. to roar, crash, patter, thunder (of a falling tree, of many falling fruits, of rain, of many birds), gurgle (of water in stomach). Yami ero digururup eama. ‘Rain comes falling down pattering.’

**gururut-eran** see grut-eran.

**guruts** n. a planted vegetable (was; <> Gramineae; Saccharum edule Hassk.; TP pitpit, Jb. dabuc) = fefek, ngarosuwi. Subkinds: guruts bampu, baroben, dzampeb, ferefre, mamp, ngarosuwi, ngatong, ngakap, ra mamad.

**guware** n. a tree (orog; Δ Tiliaceae; Althoffia = Trichospermum sp.); bast used for thread-making and bark cloth; wood used for posts; leaves used against constipation and cold; sap said to have a pleasant smell. Totem of Orogwangin clan. Edza guware boap eraban emen eya ram wante. ‘My guware flower is far away’ (said of a man about a girl whom he liked and who was far away).

**Guware** a part group of Orogwangin clan (sagaseg).

**Guware** or Gab Guware a place name between Gabantsidz and Wamped villages.

**gwa-** see also goa-.

**Gwaf** a man’s name.

**gwafe** n. tadpole, amphibian [‡].

**gwampim** n. a flower.

**gwampo** n. a vegetable (was), growing wild; = wampo, ngam.

**Gwampo** a historical man in Dzifasing.

**gwanang** n. a cuscus, general designation and white kind; common spotted cuscus (<> Spotted Cuscus, Phalanger maculatus); kinds: tafe oron, baro fose.

**Gwanang** the Tolai people. Gwanang ono fofon, the blond hair of Tolai and people from the North Solomons (‘Cuscus hair’). Imu gwanang da eempemep orog. ‘She is a cuscus and moves from one tree to the next’ (of women changing their husbands).
Gwanang a man's name, a taboo name
Dzi ntiteran.

Gwanang poatra a place name between Fatob and Montam renan; in oral tradition one of the earliest villages of the Wampar in the Wamped valley.

Gwandin a woman's name (said to be a form of Orogwandin).

gwangkus n. a tree trunk without bark, also a young tree.

Gwungo- a man in historical traditions.

gwango- n. belly, body, middle, inside; mind. Gwangon ebarabon, he is sorry ('his belly is heavy'); gwangon ibubunum, belly of a pregnant woman; gwangon edra, dislike; gwangon idzig en, he changed his mind; gwangon efang, he is anxious about somebody; gwangon efeg, obstipation (obstructive constipation); gwangon a firaran, with simple heart [‡]. Gea gwangon efos a gea, 'he (his belly) loved her'; gwangon egompoan, disgust; gwangon igrupigrup, nausea; gwangon its udru n, 'he longs for something'; gwangon its mamar, 'he is in a hurry.'

Gwango- esa en, worry; gwangon esa deron, excited ('his belly goes up and down'); gwangon esepesep, he decided to do something; gwangon esob, certain; gwangon a suburuberan, uncertain; gwangon isumpusumpu, excited; gwangon etsats, sorry, angry. Ram a tiran gwangon en a ram, power, rule [‡].

Gwango- its, labour pains; gwangon ewaweseran, angry; gwangon a wi, menstruation; gwangon a wówawó, belly fold; gwangon eyantaran, pregnant (of dogs and pigs); gwangon eyantsen, 'his stomach urges him' (he feels the need to do something); gwangon eyoto eyoto, undecided. Mamaf irir garagab gwango. 'The ghost entered the man's body.'

Iburi Wamped gwangon. 'They lived at the middle Wamped River.'

Gwangod a man's name.

Gwango- a buf n. a tree (orog; Δ Rutaceae; Euodia sp.).

Gwara n. a frond, palm-leaf; torch, sail, plaited mat; = tsetso. Ataf gwara, a plaited basket made from palm-frond; mos gwara rantsing, a kind of coconut palm.

Gwara a woman's name, a taboo name for Tsetso.

Gwaren n. tadpole.

Gwran n. a tadpole name for a man's name Nût.

Gwarits a man's name.

gwara- ran v. to look down, bend down, move down. Ngaeng imu ram a furan da emeats egwaro. 'If a man does something wrong, he looks down in
shame.’ Balus egwaro en a ban itum a gab balus. ‘The plane moves down to land on the airstrip.’

**gwarog** only as mara-n gwarog, like, love (of humans and animals). Edza marud gwarog edza narod. ‘My love is my child.’ Anutu mara gwarog a garagab. ‘God’s love of man.’

gwarogwaro-ran v. to fly up and down (of birds and planes); see gwaro-ran.

gwarup only as so gwarup, nostrils; soft parts of the nose, of humans and of pigs; snout.

Gwoi a man’s name.

**H**

**he! / hei!** interj. an exclamation of surprise, question or request, also welcoming.

**hobel / hube** n. plane (carpenter’s tool) *(G. Hobel).*

**I**

**î!** interj. an exclamation indicating importance, following words or sentences. A gea î!, ‘that is it!’ Ngaeng ban its Yangkig î! ‘The man will kill Yangkig!’ Edza ban amu î! ‘I shall go!’

**i-** personal prefix to verbs, 3.p. sg.+pl., if stem vowel of verb is i or u. Gea ibini, he squeezes. Ges ifur, they fished. Gea iburi, she is sitting down.

**î- ran** v. to lie, sleep, stay overnight (aî, uwî, î). Edza ban aya da aî Mare. I shall go and sleep in Mare. Yai uwî marum a mra. ‘You slept tired.’ Ngaeng iri moanton i. ‘The man slept with his wife.’ Î mamar. ‘He exerts himself.’ Î naen arir. ‘He lay on his side’ (his ear). Ram a iran engop a ges. ‘Sleep overcame them.’

Î moadzi a man’s name (Christian name; ‘he slept on the road’).

**îb- eran** v. to dance; turn round (of spinning tops, mugum). See also foa-ran. Îberan a ram, also îb a ram, a dance. Îb ari tir, dance after a fight. Îb en gaen, dance as a part of garden magic. Mra teneton îb îb. ‘The air is shimmering [‡].’

**ibano** n. a saltwater fish *(dzî mpo)*, the tuna or bonito *(Jb. ibanô).*

**ibia** ‘said it’. Edza ibia, I said this. Gea ibia, he said it.

**Ibiringits** a woman’s name (Christian name; see biringits-eran).

**Ibudzin** a woman’s name (Christian name; see budzi-ran en).

**Ibururung** a man’s name *(see bururung-eran).*

**Idinti** a man’s name (Christian name; see dinti-ran).

**idzin** see dzin.

**Idzudzubri** a man’s name *(see dzudzubri-eran).*

**Idzug** a man’s name (Christian name; see dzûg-eran).
idzum n. dog (generic); a kind of string-figure (fofoa). Kinds of dogs: idzum bumpum (European dogs); idzum fose (black); idzum a mpuf (white); idzum a ngopangop (grey-spotted); idzum renen a ngkangku, (black and white spotted); idzum renen a ngrang (brown); idzum renen a wi (brown). Maran idzum, favourite dog. Idzum uyae, a dog that killed many pigs. Yai umu idzum renan / ngaemaro. You are a bitch/a dog (said to women/men sleeping around). Entan entan efa idzum tsatseran. ‘Her skin is loose like that of an ugly dog’ (said of women with wrinkled skin). Idzum egaupgaup nidzin ema. ‘The dog barks and barks but nothing comes from it’ (said of people who talk much and nothing happens). Yai ofa idzum. ‘You are like a dog (after women).’

Idzum a man’s name. Taboo names Gaup, Gangkwang, Ôm.

Idzum a gab a pig’s name.

idzum idzum a gots n. a grass (‘dogs’ tails’; Δ Gramineae; Pennisetum macrostachyum).

idzum a ngoab n. a tree kangaroo.

idzum rain n. a tree (orog; Δ Sterculiaceae; Melochia umbellata), wood used in house building.

idzum a ram a mra n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen; lit. ‘dog’s penis’).

Idzum putsing an area near Gabsonkeg village; old settlement site of Tsaruntson clan.

Ifiriring a man’s name (Christian name; see firiring-eran).

Ifis en a woman’s name (Christian name; see fis-eran).

Ifur a man’s name (Christian name; see fur-eran).

imin see mi-ran en.

imo! interj. an exclamation of regret. Imol, Yafon, yai uburi tsersen a ram uri sera? ‘Sorry!, Yafon, why do you stay here?’

Impin a man’s name (Christian name; see mpin-eran).

impub a mpo n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen; lit. ‘it swims on water’).

Impur a man’s name.

Imu gere a pig’s name.

inangke! interj. an exclamation of admiration and approval; modern, also used for ‘thank you’ (influenced by G. danke?). Ngaeng erem a ram ari edza da arots inangke ri. ‘When a man gives me something, I say inangke to him.’

iné! interj. an exclamation of surprise on hearing something new.

Inero a creek near Gurukor (outside Wampar area).

inin adv. only, exclusively, just, without anything (nin after vowel); see also anan, moatsets, nin, sangangin. Dzob inin, just talk. Ampom inin, I was just; Gaen inin, a kind of banana eaten ripe. Orots orots inin, only some (‘just one one’). Di nin, and they just slept. Eremen ofo nin. ‘They stayed neutral’ (‘just in the middle’). Edza ngaeng a ngkoats inin. ‘I am only a short man.’ Edza an gaen inin, da amam a yâneran a was. ‘I eat only bananas, not vegetables.’ Edza ampom inin, emam boarengeran aom. ‘I walked without anything, I did not carry a spear.’ Garafu naron ongan inin, emam a muran fâring. ‘He is just a little child, he is not big.’ Gearan inin, ‘his free will [‡].’ Iburi nin, emam aberan a gom. ‘He just sat down and did not
work in the garden.’ Yami eronin, sù emam a tsearan. ‘It is just raining (raining all the time), the sun is not shining.’ Ngaeng enta nin, emam gereran ngarobingin. ‘The man is just sick, he cannot move well.’

iniwag n. a creeper (\(\Delta\) Cucurbitaceae; Diplocyclos palmatus); leaves eaten.

intá! interj. an exclamation of approval, agreement and confirmation.

Inrup a woman’s name (Christian name; see ntrup-eran).

Intu a man’s name (Christian name; see ntu-ran).

Intuf a woman’s name (see ntuf-eran).

Inum a man’s name (given as a Yalu form of Enom, see num-eran).


îp-eran v. to hide. Garafu naron îp eya dau. ‘The children hid in the woods.’

îr-eran v. to do something instead, change names, give a name to somebody; to come late. Edza amu gaen en yai ban owan, da yai omam a maran, da edza air edza gaen. ‘I prepared a meal for you to eat, but you did not come, so instead I (ate) my meal.’ Edza air edza efen. ‘I have not done it.’ Îr sagaseg bengan. ‘To give a sagaseg name to someone.’ Edza aya da air erad da kar eya. ‘I went but came late and the car was gone.’

ir n. loss [‡]. Ram a ir gereran, loss, damage [‡].

iri see ri.

iri kana interrog. when? Iri kana da yai oma? ‘When will you come?’

iribirib n. a small bird (dzi dziferan) on the banks of the Markham River (<>) Canary Flycatcher, Microeca papuana [but see dzabain]; Blue-tailed Bee-eater, Merops philippinus). Totem of Dzeag a ntson and Orog a dzog clans. See also waitsawaits.

Iribirib a man’s name (see rib-eran).

Irid a woman’s name (Christian name; see rid-eran).

Irida a woman’s name (Christian name).

Irifeseran a woman’s name (Christian name, see rif-eran / se-ran).

iriri n. a creeper (\(\Delta\) Convolvulaceae; Merremia peltata or gemella).

Iriring a place name near Montam renan.

Iris a man’s name.

isi adj. younger, the youngest in a group of brothers or sisters; also isik. Rasen isi, his youngest brother.

Isif a woman’s name (Christian name; see sif-eran).

isik see isi.

Isim in tradition, said to be one of the first settlements of the Wampar near Port Moresby (the Isimp River?).

Isin en a woman’s name (Christian name; see sin-eran en).

Isuk a man’s name; a dog’s name (see suk-eran).

Isum a man’s name; a dog’s name (see suk-eran).

Itamar a man’s name.

Itir en a woman’s name (Christian name; see tir-eran en).

itit n. strap for a netbag. Edza aru foa itit. I make the strap for a netbag.

Itru got a name of a mythical pig (‘cut-off-tail’, see tru-eran / got.)
**îts-eran** *v.* to strike, beat, hit, knock, punch, pat; to cut, carve; to wave; to fight, defeat, overcome, kill; to put on, twist about; to play (guitar, drum, jew’s harp). *Îts bair a mun.* ‘They beat a path in grassland.’ *Îts bangin raun.* ‘He gives an example.’ *Îts a domoro.* ‘He plays the jew’s harp.’ *Îts fantan en.* ‘He helps.’ *Îts farapa.* ‘They build a platform.’ *Îts a gea fono.* ‘They killed him.’ *Îts futsun.* He gave away a secret. *Îts gaen.* ‘They give first fruits’ (from a new garden to neighbours). *Îts gasur.* ‘She cut betel pepper.’ *Îts magagu.* ‘Contradiction.’ *Îts a mpen.* ‘He is without fear, fearless.’ *Îts nenan.* ‘It put forth leaves.’ *Îts a ntur en foa.* A kind of peg with half a coconut shell to hang netbags. *Îts a ntsir.* ‘He is steady.’ *Îts engad.* ‘They cross over’ (something). *Îts a ngets en.* ‘They work a notch on it.’ *Îts a ngof.* ‘They put [red] paint on their faces.’ *Îts onowatsots.* ‘She talks constantly about the same subject.’ *Îts or.* ‘They cut a path in the bush.’ *Îts raman bingan.* ‘They call on the ancestors for help.’ *Îts raman a rits.* ‘They give first fruits’ (from a new garden to neighbours). *Îts udru n.* ‘They long for (something).’ *Gea îts un.* ‘He is used to it.’ *Bangin a ngof a îtseran.* ‘They killed him.’ *Gom a ngof a îtseran.* ‘I waved a piece of cloth at the Japanese.’ 

**K**

**kae-eran** *v.* to lift (of fishing net, = *kake-eran*), catch, fish.  

**kafoak-eran** *v.* to be over-ripe (of fruit).  

**îts a reng.* ‘They make their arrival known.’ *Îts a riran.* ‘He becomes uncertain.’ *Îts a riran en a dzob.* ‘They ask one another.’ *Îts a riran en a dzob.* ‘They ask one another.’ 

**Kai** *dem. pron.* indicating something in middle range from speaker (about 2 metres away and further, more distant than *kani*): that, there.  

**Kai** a man’s name.
Kairuku by some consultants said to be the first place where forefathers of the Wampar landed in Papua.

kakafoa n. smell. Mun a kakafoa eya ri yai da yai otonges. ‘The (bad) smell of his mouth goes to you and you smell it.’ Kakafoa atro; kakafoa maraparats. ‘Holy Spirit.’ Kakafoa tineran. ‘Spirit of wisdom [‡].’

kakak-eran v. to be noisy (of men and animals, not women, see ngkeang-eran); see also kakwak-eran. Ngaeng efane dekakak. ‘Men laugh noisily.’ Sāb eyarang ekakak. ‘A flying flox calls noisily.’

Kakak a pig’s name (children’s talk for TP kakarkeruk).

kake-ran v. to lift, raise, take away, extract, give part of something away. See kae-ran. Ekake gaen a non a dzif. ‘They take the food from the fire.’ Afiekake dzî en ontom. ‘Women catch fish with their nets.’ Daimu gaen emam kakeran eyari bun. ‘When she cooks she does not give anything to her in-laws.’

kakwak n. armpit; = papo.

kakwak-eran v. to be noisy, make noises; see kakak-eran. Ngaeng erots a dzob iru dekakwak en a ban its ngaeng ongan. ‘A man talks and makes noise when he wants to fight with another man.’ Ngaeng en a ban emar, derentaf en iru dekakwak. ‘When a man is about to die, he makes certain noises.’ Ensin imu watsots dekakwak. ‘When an engine is running hot it makes noises.’

Kamasi a man’s name (said to be JB kauc masi silly).

Kamere a woman’s name (Christian name).

Kamun a man’s name.


Eama kana? ‘Where does he come from?’ Yai omen kana doma? ‘You stayed where and [then you] came?’

Emen kana? ‘Where is it?’ Edza dzî eya kana? ‘Where did my prey go?’

Eon a non kana? ‘Where did he get it from?’ Sû kana? When? ‘(Sun where?’ Where has the sun gone?).

Kandris a place name given in an oral tradition; possibly Kongres near Apits?

Kani dem. pron. here, this; indicating something very near to speaker. Buk kani, this book. Efakani, like this; so.

Kaning a woman’s name (said to be foreign).

Kanof a mythical or historical man.

Kapawaru n. handcuffs (JB kapoacwalô chain; but also TP kapa see waro).

Kapu n. a kind of rattan with small leaves (Δ Palmae; Calamus sp.; JB. sêm); thorns used in making flying fox catcher; = masas. Kapu etra edza bangid. Rattan (thorn) pricked my hand (in text of a song).

Kapu a woman’s name, a taboo name Masas.

Kapu wanats a place name near Masing.

Kar nangkap n. a Volkswagen; the beetle (‘turtle car’).

Kara a man’s name (foreign).

Karaka n. a skin disease, ringworm, tinea; see also rene kara, feang, fengefeang. Orog a karakara, also ram karakara, a tree (<> Leguminosae, Càstia alata), leaves and bark of roots used against ringworm.

Karangkut n. blood vessel, tendon, sinew [‡].
kerarak n. a bird (dzì dziferan) with long neck and long legs, living near water; = kororok (<> possibly Ardea pacifica, the white-necked heron; jb. gainggwang).

kararak-eran v. to say ‘ha ha ha ha’ to scare kids, shout, yell. In Dzifasing: throaty sound when breathing with a stuffed nose. Gea enta degere difu eyarang dekararak. ‘When he slept and they played and made a noise he shouted ‘ha ha ha ha’.

Kareb a man’s name.

Karing a mythical or historical woman in the story about Nim oren (also Kering).

Karingkara a place in oral tradition where Nim oren was born (= Ngkrangkra).

Karom a woman’s name.

karu n. pumpkin (∆ Cucurbitaceae; Cucurbita sp.).

Kasam a mountain in the Highlands.

kasang n. peanut (TP; <> Leguminosae; Arachis hypogaea).

kasom n. spoon (Jb. kasom).

kasum see mu kasum, large mouth (a disliked form) = mu gangkan fâring.

katae n. a beetle (<> Tricondyla aptera; Carabidae: Cicindelidae); see also sù maran a dzib.

katam n. door (Jb. katam).

kataper n. catapult, slingshot (modern, from G. Katapuli?).

katoefeng n. potato (G. Kartoffel).

katra-ran v. to hook on. Kapu mun ekatra edza onod fofon. ‘Rattan barbs hook into my hair.’

Katu a creek near Ngarokapoa; see also Mois katu.

kau dem,pron. indicating something far off (farther away from speaker than kani or kai): there, that. Gab a kau, the village there.

kawak n. a variety of frogs (<> Giant Swamp Frog; Papurana arfaki; see ngasangao; villages south of the Markham River; jb. òpòa).

Kayabit Kaiapit in the Adzera area.

Kayam a place name near the Watut River (where missionary Panzer lived).

Kayang a man’s name.

keka n. a big fishing net, = sapu.

Keka a man’s name.

kekek-eran v. to shout, cry with very high voice (of birds or bats). Gea imu garamun da eyarang de ekekekek. ‘He was furious and shouted with a high voice.’

kekkes-eran v. to be dried out [‡].

kekrek see untsi kekrek, a bird; mara kekrek, bad eye, blind.

Kem saksak a place name near Bulolo (?).

kepea see ono kepea.

Kepea a man’s name.

Kerema a location in Papua; the word is used in oral traditions to indicate the area where the first Wampar couple came ashore.

Kering person in the story of Nim oren (= Karing).

kerof see rai kerof, diarrhoea.

kerong n. scrubfowl (<> Common Scrubfowl, Megapodius decollatus; possibly also Moluccan Scrubfowl, Megapodius wallacei. Jb. mocseng, mocwang); a kind of string-figure (fofoa). Totem of Montar clan.
Kerong isir a gom? ‘Has a wild fowl scratched in the garden?’ (said when a
garden is well weeded).
Kerong a man’s name, a taboo name
Dzi sireran.
ketson $n$. fence; see seseb.
Kewek a man’s name.
kewendis $n$. an introduced kind of banana
(gaen) eaten ripe ($E$. Cavendish).
Kewek a man’s name.
kewendis $n$. an introduced kind of banana
(gaen), said to come from the Tolai.
Kibong a man’s name (said to be from
the coast).
kidungwaga $n$. teacher (from $Jb$. kédôngwaga).
Kimpuam a male and female name
(said to be from the coast).
Kingasa a man’s name.
kionseng $n$. a plant ($\Delta$ Thymelaeaceae;
$Phaleria coccinea$).
Kionseng a small island in the
Markham River; a woman’s name.
Kipan a woman’s name (Christian
name).
Kipi a man’s name (Christian name).
kipis see mara kipis, blind/white star.
Kipuo a woman’s name (Christian
name).
Kirerong a place name between Wawin
and Erap rivers near Gabsongkeg.
kiriring-eran $v$. to blare, roar [$\#$].
kitapa $n$. hoe ($Jb$. kitapa).
kiyung $n$. a bamboo tube used for
producing sounds.
kô $dem. pron.$ (possibly = kau); there
indicating something far away from
speaker, at least 100 metres.
koa - see kwa- .
koafen $n$. guava ($<>$ Myrtaceae; $Psidium$
guajava). Koafen utin, young shoot
of guava cooked in water, used as a
medicine against all kinds of sickness.
koaki $n$. cook; also afi koaki (modern).
koaneng $n$. a tree (orog); wood used for
ladders (tsafar).
koape $n$. a dark-coloured kind of lizard
($Jb$. lênguckém).
koapin $n$. a beetle ($<>$ Eupholus geoffroyi;
Curculionidae); also koapir.
koapir see koapin.
koarakoara $n$. a bird ($dzî dziferan)$ with
reddish dark feathers. Tao koarakoara,
a former house form with higher front
part.
Koarakoara a dog’s name.
koare- ran see kore- ran, kware- ran.
Koatata a man’s name.
koate mang $n$. a kind of taro (omad).
Koats a man’s name.
koatsats $n$. a kind of wild pandanus
(umi).
Kôf $see$ afi kofe, an orchid and yellow
orchid fibre; ngaeng kofe, frail people
[$\#$].
Kôk a ngkoats a pig’s name ($E$. ‘short
Coke’).
Kokeng a man’s name.
koko see ono koko.
Kokok a place name and hamlet west
of Dzifasing.
kokorak $n$. a fowl = kokwarak ($TP$); a
kind of yam (yamis).
kokorake see med a kokorake, a kind
of song and dance.
kokwarak $n$. (1) a fowl (also kokorake,
kokorak); = dzi sireran.
Kokwarak a mpob, tail feather of a
cock, a kind of string-figure (fofoa);
kokwarak naron, chicken; kokwarak
ngaemaro, cock, a kind of string-figure; kokwarak renan, hen, a kind of string-figure; kokwarak esaru fan, cockcrow [‡]. (2) a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe.

**kokwarak** a so bempean *n.* a flower, cock’s comb (\(\Delta\) Amaranthaceae; *Celosia sp.*).

**kokware-ran** *v.* to let go, loosen; see kware-ran.

**komakeke** *n.* a kind of string-figure (fofoa; meaning unknown).

**komokom** *n.* a big conch shell (*nim*); glass bead; = bumpum nidzin.

**Koneb** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**Koniri** a man’s name (Christian name).

**Kongkot** a former settlement site of the Ahi people.

**kopro** see û kopro, goitre.

**Koran** a woman’s name.

**kore-ran** see koare-ran, kokware-ran, kware-ran.

**korokoron** *n.* a kind of cucumber, growing wild.

**kororok-eran** *v.* to click one’s tongue (when somebody does something wrong or bad).

**kororok** *n.* a water fowl; see kararak.

**kotob** *n.* a big green kind of grasshopper.

**kotob a frang** *n.* a black kind of grasshopper with red legs.

**koton** *n.* the kapok tree (generic; *Cochlospermum sp.*).

**kotsats** *n.* a kind of pandanus (*umi*) with edible nuts (\(\Delta\) Pandanaceae; *Pandanus sp.*; *TP karuka*).

**Koya** a place name west of Dzifasing.

**kra** *adj.* notched; = kroangkra, ngkrangkra.

**Kra** a man’s name.

**krukukruk-eran** *v.* to be half-done, underdone (said of bananas in cooking pot). Edza ban amu gaen, emam angiran fono, da onon a weng ikrukukruk. ‘When I cook bananas and there is not enough water, their upper parts will be underdone.’

**kuk-eran** *v.* to answer a call. Garafu naron ingkung renan da renan ikuk. ‘Children call for their mother and their mother answers.’

**Kukir** a man’s name; a historical man from Munun village, who became a hostage of the Labu after peace was established through the missionaries.

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**kukuk** *n.* hawk or owl (*dzi dziferan*); <> Australian Kestrel, *Falco cenchroides* / Brown Falcon, *Falco berigora*). Said to
Kukuk

be Jb. ucuc. Mara gumpug efa kukuk. ‘Big-eyed like a kukuk’ (of people with large eyes).

Kukuk a ntson a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

kukuwi-ran v. to hold something out, then draw it back, hold a spear up in the air while dancing; to break one’s word [‡]. Gea ikukuwi dzain en edza. ‘He held out an Areca nut to me then drew it back.’

Kum a ntson a place name in the Yalu area.

kumi n. rubber (G. Gummi).

Kumun a man’s name (from Sepik).

kumurerere n. a tree (orog), Eucalyptus deglupta, TP kamerere, recently introduced.

Kun a man’s name; one of the founders of Orognaron clan.

kundu n. a tree (orog), newly introduced by the Department of Health, used for medicines.

Kup a gab lower course of a creek near Gabsongkeg (see Ngarodzeram, Ngarotiri).

Kupik a man’s name (said to be the name of a Yalu person killed in war).

kupir n. a small insect.

Kupir a woman’s name.

Kupir aron a creek near Gabantsidz village.

kurungkir n. a tree (orog); see ngkurungkir.

kuwi-ran v. to whirl. Ngaeng ib a ram ikuwi tir. ‘Men dance and whirl their clubs.’

kuwik n. cassowary (generic); a kind of string-figure (fofoa). Fa wante efa kuwik. ‘Long legs like a cassowary (said of people).’

Kwab a man’s name in oral tradition.

kwadarad n. love magic.

kwadengkang see siri kwadengkang, a bandicoot.

kwâg n. sickle (modern).

Kwarakwara a place name north of Gabsongkeg village (see koarakoara).

kware-ran v. (1) to untie, take off (also koare-ran, kore-ran, see kokware-ran).

Afi ekware gu en a ga. ‘The woman unties the liana from the firewood.’

Ekware gea ref a mudumud. ‘He took off his mourning hat.’ (2) to carry through.

Ngaeng ekware dzob a gom renan. ‘The men carry the Friday discussion through.’

Kwat a man’s name.

Kwira a man’s name (TP kwila).

Kwoi a mythical or historical man in oral tradition (= Gwoi?).

-M possessive suffix to nouns, designating body parts or kin relations, 2.p. sg. pl. Bangi-m, your hand, your hands; moanto-m, your wife, your wives.

-M- infix to verbs, indicating movement towards speaker; see ma-ran. I-m-iburi, he (came) sat down.

ma conj. or, or what, but, and (in questions or as contrast); also yes.
Ma ongan ..., or else ... Ma kani?, or this? Ma edza arots a mpi eya gom.

'But I thought that a pig had come into the garden.' Garafu naron uri ba eyari ama en a raman sagaseg ma renan a sagaseg ma. 'Does this child follow father's or mother's clan or what else?'

ma-ran v. to come (irreg.: ama, oma, eama). Yaga ama en a ban aon a dzob pitsu burid. 'We come to hear about initiation.' Oma non! 'Come away! 'Da uburi ma edza onod waro. 'And come sit down on my head.' Orognaron iru tir deama en a îtseran a gea. 'The Orognaron (clan member) grabbed clubs and came to kill him.' Etosama ges. 'He came back to them.' Emadeya. 'They come and go' (ma-ran / ya-ran).

ma-n n. tongue. Man a ngkoats, short tongue (hothead); man a paraseak, a split tongue (dishonest); ma wante, a kind of fish; rif man a ngkut, a kind of sugar cane; un a man, uvula.

mab-eran v. (1) to be salty, savoury. Íts a ngï emab en a was, edaom. 'When you put salt on vegetables, they taste good.' (2) to be soft. Sû ear ramid irururung, da ram esefo demab. 'In the sun a piece of bark becomes stiff and in the evening it is soft again.'

mab-eran en v. to like. Afï emab en a garafu maro. 'The woman likes the son.'

Mabet a man’s name.

maboap n. a tree (orog) with good-smelling white flowers.

Maboap a place name east of Gabsongkeg.

Mabrik a dog’s name (after Maprik, Sepik Province).

madamad-eran v. to be soft, smooth (of skin, leaf, paper); see damad. Madamad efa mur. 'Soft like a snake.'

madamin n. coconut oil and oil of pandanus fruit umi; egg yolk (? contradictory information).

Madang a dog’s name (after town and province Madang).

madzamedz-eran v. to drizzle (of rain). Yami fâring ero da yami demadzamedz. 'Heavy rain came down and then it drizzled.'

madzamudz n. a plant (Δ Malvaceae; Urena lobata); bark used for making string.

madzeats n. brown marsupial rat, living in grass areas; in former times eaten (Δ Blackeared Giant Rat, Mallomys rotschildi / Neophascogale lorenzi; but see dzêdz; Jb. moade). Totem of Owang rompon clan.

Madzeats ropep, a kind of string-figure (fofoa); gaen madzeats, a kind of banana eaten ripe; ofre madzeats, a kind of yam; rene madzeats, a brown coloured dog.

Madzeats a man’s name.

Madzim a village of the Lower Watut River population (see Baboaf).

madzo n. a trap for pigs and marsupials.

madzung n. drum; canoe. Madzung a îtseran, drum; madzung orog, canoe; madzung a dziferan, aeroplane; madzung fâring, European ship.

Madzung a woman’s name.

mae (1) n. dirt, mud = ngor. Rene mae, personal remains used in sorcery; maemae, excrement; ram mae, ram maemae, ghost, spirit (modern use). (2) adj. dirty. Mae efa mpi, dirty like a pig.
Mae a man’s name.

Maes a man’s name.

maf-eran v. to do something intensively, be strong. Ngaeng its a gom emaf a gom gaen, ‘the man works intensively on a new garden.’ Kar irid emaf. ‘The car runs fast.’ Garafu eraf fân en aedxzantson demaf. ‘The child cut its leg very deeply with an axe.’ Yami emaf. ‘Rain is (falling) heavily.’

mafa n. a big kind of shrimp (Jb. wàgoc).

mafamper n. a small green kind of lizard, living in trees, in former times eaten.

mafan n. ginger; = engkar (Δ Zingiberaceae; Zingiber officinale roxb.; TP kauwawar). Kinds: mafan dzampeb, mafan a ferefere, mafan fifin, mafan tsetsro.

Mafan a mpag, hot taste of ginger; mafan a ngkang, strong ginger (beer or whisky); go mafan, a small cooking pot. Gea imu mafan ono waro. ‘He is a ginger head’ (he is brave).

Mafan a man’s name, a taboo name Engkar.

mafeb n. a kind of lizard (<> Blue-tongued Lizard, Tiliqua gigas).

mag n. beach. Rûts a mag, sea beach; mag rain, dry water course.

maga see med maga, a kind of song; i-ran maga, to abstain from contact with one’s wife (before a fight or hunting with dogs). Ngaeng i maga en ban eya ìts a tir eya gab ongan. ‘A man abstains (from his wife) when he intends to fight with another village.’

magagu n. argument, conflict. Ngaeng serok imu mamagu en a gom ampat. ‘Two men have an argument over the boundary of their gardens.’ Ìts a magagu en a yaran gab ongan. ‘They had an argument over going to another village.’

magamag n. beach; see mag. Magamag simis, sandy beach.

Magara a place name (in text of a song).

Magaring a place name on the Lower Watut River. In oral tradition said to be a former settlement site of the Wampar people (now called Mararenan).

maged see rene maged.

Magentse a creek between Madzim village, Watut and Waem Rivers, where gold is extracted; rop of Owang rompon clan.

Magi a dog’s name (children’s talk for moagi).

Magig a man’s name (a man from Ngafir who came to Gabsongkeg).

makarasin n. a kind of sweet potato (gempo), newly introduced from Kaiapit.

makariki n. a small roof in the front part of a house built in the coastal style. The word is possibly also of foreign origin.

makao n. cattle, cow (TP bulmakao).

Makao a pig’s name.

Maket a dog’s name; a pig’s name (TP maket market). Maket etsats, a pig’s name (‘the market is bad’).

maku see med maku.

mam-eran v. to be not, do not; negation. Edza amam a yaran. ‘I am not going.’ Tao emam a muran fâring. ‘The house is not big.’ See also ema.

mama see mayamas mama, mama fan, kinds of banana (gaen).

Mama a male and female name.
mamab-eran v. to be weak. Garafu naron eon ram a ntaran da emamab a ri. ‘The child was very sick and therefore is weak.’
mamad n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen). Kinds: mamad efeng, mamad a mpob, mamad pitik, mamad roref, mamad warias. Rai mamad, yolk of egg.
mamafe n. ghost, spirit = mara yae, moatsera, tsakimpo (opp.: mara parats). Mamafe bangi wante, leaves of an unidentified plant, used for driving out ghosts through washing people with hot water; also used for wounds. Mamafe boman, an insult (‘wild ghost’); mamafe naron, an insult (‘child of a ghost’); dzob mamafe, ghost story, myth.
mamâng-eran v. to hold in hands. Yai ongef a ram a kau omamang bangin en. ‘You take this thing there and hold it.’ Ngaeng poaru maran enof da emamang bangin en a gu eya tao naron. ‘Old people with bad eyes hold a rattan stick (cane) in their hands when going to the toilet.’
mamar n. breath, pant, gasp. Edza adaro mpi daya dafu en mamar. ‘When I hunt a pig I am out of breath.’
mamarerero n. happiness, contentment, satisfaction (mamar ero, ‘breath goes down’). Edza adzampi (edza) mamarerero. ‘I am happy.’ Edzampi mamarerero fofong. ‘He is blessed.’
Mamas a man’s name; a mythical or historical man of Mpo renan clan in Gabantsidz village.
mamean n. oil or grease inside a coconut. Mara mamean, rif mamean, kinds of sugar cane; mara mamean a mareran, seed of death [‡].
Mamean a man’s name.
mamoadz only as sa mamoadz, rotten (of taro).
mamon see montar mamon.
mamp n. a kind of vegetable (was).
Mampan a woman’s name.
mampingin n. a bush with rough leaves [‡].
Mampor short for Marawampor.
mampum n. a kind of yam (yamis); a subtaxa of ofre.
mamro n. a tree (orog; Δ Euphorbiaceae; Antidesma moluccana; Jb. ka nganô); berries used for colouring.
Mamro man’s name.
mamug see mamug fan, a kind of cooking banana (gaen).
Mamug man’s and a woman’s name.
mamung-eran v. to be dumb, mute. Garafu kai emamung, demam a rotseran a dzob. ‘This child is dumb, it does not speak.’ Ngaeng mamungeran. ‘A poor orator.’
mamur n. baby (to about one year of age).
Man a man’s name (see ma-n); mythical or historical man of Sab.
mana prep., adv., adj. outside, out of; open. Mana! Get out! Omana! You get out! Gab mana or ram mana. Village place. Deon yangaf a mana en a mpo. ‘He took the leaves out of the water.’ Ngaeng ram eran a meneran mana nin. ‘A man whose things are in the open’ (who is hospitable). Bangin mana. ‘A man who never fails’ (throwing the spear), ‘a happy man.’
manaman n. dry season (April–June. Said to have lasted six months in former times and to be much shorter now). Tir a manaman, a form of club.
Ngaeng a manaman a mpo. Dwarves in stories; sometimes also used for mountain people (otherwise ngaeng momoa).

**manamana** *adv.* about, around; *see* mana. Rainara efrets manamana. ‘Her entrails spread around.’ Pipi manamana. ‘Sparks.’

**manamen** *n.* lily (*Amaryllidaceae*; *Crinum asiaticum*; *Jb. minaming*); used for decoration.

**manda** *n.* a snare trap for birds and marsupials; = bugep.

**Maniamia** an area in Papua, where according to oral tradition the first Wampar couple went from Kerema after landing there with their raft (Menyamya).

**manis** *n.* coldness, cold place; = **tefetof** (in Gabantsidz). Blanket ema da edza ai manis. ‘I have no blanket and sleep in the cold.’

**Manis** a man’s name.

**mantas-eran** *v.* *see* mantean-eran.

**mantean-eran** *v.* to be nearly dry (of leaves); = mantas-eran, mantus en, mareang-eran.

**Mantig** a mythical or historical man, said to have belonged to Oroganson clan; also Ngasamantig; a dog’s name. Imu Mantig esab. ‘He is (like) Mantig’ (he is a liar).

**mantrung** *adv.* repeatedly. Afi ifur a dzi dits mantrung en a mpo. ‘Women go fishing and they beat the water repeatedly.’

**mantsang** *adv.* in the beginning, the first time. Edza apotso gab uri mantsang inin. ‘I came to this village for the first time.’ Gea eon a mpo foforan mantsang. ‘He was baptised in the beginning.’ Maula eama mantsang deya Watut a sa. ‘When Maula (missionary Mauger) came for the first time, he went to the Watut River.’

**mantsidz** *adj.* side by side, close (of things, not persons). Ges ingir a sum ema mantsidz. ‘They fastened the roof material not close (enough).’

**mants-eran** *en.* to be nearly dry (said of fruits); *see* mantas-eran, mantean-eran, mareang-eran en.

**mang** *see* koate mang, Romed a mang.

**mangamang** *n.* movement (of water surface); = **yamoyam**. Garafu nare ese mpo da imu mangamang. ‘When children bathe in the creek, they make movements in the water.’

**Mangaro** old settlement site of the Labu.

**mangas** *see* dzofef mangas.

**Mangas** a man’s name.

**manger** *see* Suk manger, a place name.

**manget-eran** *v.* to disappear. Yaga watao gea da gea emanget deya nin. ‘We saw him and then he disappeared and was gone.’

**mangkag** *n.* a glow-worm (very thin, about 1.5 cm long).

**mangkag-eran** *v.* to let go. Ngaeng esa dzain da dzibini entan bangin da bangin emangkag en dzain dimuru. ‘A man climbed a betel palm and a wasp stung his hand, so his hands let the palm go and he fell down.’

**mangke** *adj., num.* much, many. Ngaeng esa dzain da dzibini entan bangin da bangin emangkag en dzain dimuru. ‘A man climbed a betel palm and a wasp stung his hand, so his hands let the palm go and he fell down.’

**mangko** *n.* a fish (dzi mpo) = romed.

**Mangko** a man’s name.
mangkog-eran v. to adorn oneself, dress flamboyantly (in a negative sense). The word is also used to designate behaviour that is deemed inappropriate, like a woman sitting on a stool (afi iburi pitik) or riding a bicycle (afi iburi wiriwir). Garafu bangets emangkogeran en a garafu afi etao. ‘Young men dress smartly so the young girls will look at them.’
mango n. a beetle.
mao n. taboo word for romed, a fish.
Mao a man’s name.
maodz n. a kind of grass (TP brumstik), out of which a blue colour for netbag fibre is made.
Maodz a male and female name.
maogwara n. a tree (orog).
Maom renan a creek west of Ngarotiri.
Mapen a man’s name.
mapoa n. a tree (orog; ∆ Anacardiaceae; Buchanania heterophylla); wood used in house building.
Mapoa a man’s name.
Mapoadzi a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum creek, between Ngasawapum and Munun villages (mapoa / dzi).
Mapu man’s and a woman’s name.
mar-eran v. to die, be dead, to faint, become unconscious; to be finished, to come to an end. Ngaeng a mareran. ‘Dead man.’ Ngaeng enta emar atsapan dibi montengeran. ‘The man was sick and fainted but he rose up again.’ Dzif enof, emar raun. ‘The fire is cold, it died.’ Kar irid eama ensin enof demar. ‘The car came speeding and then its engine died.’ Ges imu dzob ñaring dengop a dzob fondo demar. ‘They had a discussion and then the affair was finished.’
Mara a man’s name.
Maramur a taboo name for a man’s name Oron.
mara-n n. (marud, marum, maran; in combinations mara or maran) eye, face, look, front, upper side; opp.: baron.
Maran abeeran, forehead bones; mara bampoa, early morning, a taboo name for name Boanu; garafu mara baneng, illegitimate child; mara bempe, steep, precipitous; mara bentem, eyebrow; maran a biafum, white of egg: mara boafe, lid, cover, amniotic sac; mara boanab, wrinkle; a decoration around the eyes [‡]; mara bobep, whirlpool, whirlwind; mara boin, wild, untamed; godless [‡]; mara bosap, working all the time, hard-working; mara bubung, flat, even, level; horizon [‡].
Mara dampit, a young animal, newborn, baby (only of animals); mara dari, baby (only of humans), mara dempen, eyebrow; mara dengad, spirit place, = mara yae, rop; mara didi, noise; mara dorang, caterpillar. Imu mara dorang en tao ofo, ‘he is a caterpillar in the house’ (said of people who always stay in their houses). Mara dzaboa, a kind of mushroom (raeng); mara dzadzar, pattern, figure; mara dzarum, many different kinds of something; maran a dzib, eyelash, eyebrow; maran a dzon, tear; mara dzontsreng, a pretty face. (Purung) mara fafan, a kind of sugar cane (newly introduced from Kaipit). Afi daer imu mara foig en garafu bangets. ‘Young girls stare at young men.’ Mara fofon, eyebrow,
eyelash = maran a dzib; maran imu fofong, well-known; mara fono, look, not take; mara fose, iris and pupil of eye; maran efrots, goggle-eyed (disliked form).

**Mara** gagab, see boanu mara gagab; mara gagoa, see mos mara gagoa; mara gampoan, point or tip of fruit or breast, nipple (see also dzob mara gampoan); mara gampon, connection; mara gantser, see wantsab mara gantser; mara gangkan, eyelid; mara gangkrang, a great number of something; maran a gar esa, wild-looking; mara garas, spectacles = garas mara nidzin; mara garedz, not (with banana leaves) wrapped bananas; gempo mara gasin, a kind of sweet potato (newly introduced from Adzera); maran ege, not like; mara genof, blind.

**Mara** gentet, corner of the eye; mara gentrap, bad eye; one-eyed [‡]; mara gere, play, fun; mara gogong, in human form; mara gomeag, yellow in the eye. **Mara** gora, roots of a tree in the mountains, in former times cooked with bananas, used for sorcery. **Mara** goro, black eye; maran egoro, a child carried to full term [‡]; maran egrapagrap, anxious face; mara gumpug, goggle-eyed (term of abuse); mara gumpug efa kukuk, ‘big-eyed like the kukuk bird’; mara gwarog, like, love. Ngaeng imu mara gwarog en moneng, ‘the man saves money’; mean [‡]. Affi imu mara gwarog en sun, ‘the woman looks after her husband.’

**Maran** idzum, favourite dog; mara kekrek, bad eye; mara kipis, blind, an eye disease (glaucoma, cataract?); mara mamean, having grease (said of coconuts, Areca nuts); a kind of sugar cane; mara maran, many different things or kinds of something; ram mara maran, miracles [‡]; mara min, darkness; mara a moats, fine hairs of maize; mara moin, sleep in the eyes; mara mom, cloud bank; mara moni, a small kind of eel.

**Mara** moran, old river bed; mara a mpi, favourite pig; maran empoas en, not remember the look of somebody; to long for [‡]; maran impup, middle-aged, without wrinkles; blameless [‡]; maran a mra, widower; maran a mro, tired; mara mumu, hidden, concealed; dzob mara mumu, secret; gab mara mumu, meeting place, a place where people from many villages meet; hell; garafu mara mumu, illegitimate child.

**Mara** nidzin, eye. Imu edza marud idzin, ‘she is my favourite wife.’ **Maran** a nin, figure, face, look; maran enof, blind; maran a non, reflected image, photograph, image, copy, silhouette; maran entet, ‘he is nearly fainting’ (of hunger or fear); maran a nto, clouded; cool with clouds and no sun; maran a ntsif, crater lake, deep wound; maran a ntsigeran, shortly, in short time; maran a ntsing, in front of somebody, before his eyes.

**Mara** ngaeng, used to something, tamed, friendly, peaceful; maran ngenengiti, problem child [‡]; mara ngontong, clouds (at the horizon); mara ngontseang, a vegetable (was), leaves eaten by insects; mara ngorong, ugly face; negro [‡]; maran ingrung, cross-eyed.

**Maran** eon eon, restless eyes; maran ongan, looking different; garagab maran ongan, an unknown person,
a foreigner; ngaeng maran ongan inin, somebody with bad manners (mean, for example, beating his wife); mara parats, alive, living (opp.: mar), human (opp.: mamafe), living being, man and animal (opp.: ram a ntaberan); maran a pats, rattan thorn/rising sun [‡]; mara pesea, a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe. A taboo name for a man’s name Wampong.

Maran a pis, cross-eyed, bad eye; gempo mara poa, a new kind of sweet potato; maran epitso tsen, care for, look after; mara pupif, a new kind of sugar cane; mara putuf, secret, hidden/innocent [‡]; moadzi mara putuf, side road. Mara radza, wide, flat; mara rowe, eyeball; maran esab, blind from old age; mara safo, see tung mara safo; maran esaforan, adapted eye (after coming out of the dark); mara sangen, tear; maran a sap, white in the eye; maran a sapasap, spendthrift [‡]; maran esasa, without help; mara saus, rash; mara seren, weeds; mara serok, doubt; mara serok serok, looking for other women; maran isinisin, distorted face (before crying); mara sirip, stubborn; maran isiteran, tired; maran esowason, blind from old age.

Mara roron, under, underneath; mara rowe, eyeball; maran esab, blind from old age; mara safo, see tung mara safo; maran esaforan, adapted eye (after coming out of the dark); mara sangen, tear; maran a sap, white in the eye; maran a sapasap, spendthrift [‡]; maran esasa, without help; mara saus, rash; mara seren, weeds; mara serok, doubt; mara serok serok, looking for other women; maran isinisin, distorted face (before crying); mara sirip, stubborn; maran isiteran, tired; maran esowason, blind from old age.

Mara radza, wide, flat; mara raun, not in order; maran iri efaran, looking alike; maran irib, unknown; maran irid irid, guilty [‡]; maran ero, mean, thrifty, jealous (= rai dangi); maran eroran, to be very fond of; maran ero ataosa, to honour [‡].

Mara roron, under, underneath; mara rowe, eyeball; maran esab, blind from old age; mara safo, see tung mara safo; maran esaforan, adapted eye (after coming out of the dark); mara sangen, tear; maran a sap, white in the eye; maran a sapasap, spendthrift [‡]; maran esasa, without help; mara saus, rash; mara seren, weeds; mara serok, doubt; mara serok serok, looking for other women; maran isinisin, distorted face (before crying); mara sirip, stubborn; maran isiteran, tired; maran esowason, blind from old age.

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Mara roror, relatives; maran etap en, open eyes, sunrise; mara tsaib, ghost, = mamafe; mara tsamo, foreign; maran a tsatseran, bad eye; said of oneself if one has not seen something and wants to hear about it; also maran etsats raun; maran etsetse, before their eyes [‡]; maran etsea, innocent [‡]; mara tsirim, quarrelsome; mara tsowab, deep wound, also swirl in water; mara tsufri, yellow in the eye, = mara gomeag.

Mara tsumu, narrow, gorge; mara wafu, new, young; maran a wap, thief; mara warug, looking always after women; mara waus, see mos mara waus.

Mara yabuf, widow, widower = domoad; ngaeng / afi mara yabuf, bachelor, spinster; also widow, widower; mara yae, a kind of Alpinia sp. (TP golgol), also mara yae bangi wante, ghost, = mamafe; ram mara yae, spirit place = ram a rop; mara yampa, cross-eyed; mara yamper, friend (of individuals, not groups); mara yaon, showing off, bragging; whore [‡]; mara yaop, a nearly dry coconut; mara yawe, many-coloured, pattern.

Afi maran âneran, favourite wife; afi maran naron, favourite daughter; imu maran, good, beautiful [‡]; angop marud, I have seen it (’I have finished my eyes’); ngaeng maran, man’s face; papia maran, upside of a sheet of paper; plet maran, upper side of a plate; tao maran, front of the house.

Mara bano a place name near Dzifasing, rop of Orogwangin clan; a pig’s name.

Mara boana a place name near Dagin.

mara borob n. a kind of bean; see abu boman.

Mara dampit a man’s name (Christian name).

mara dorang n. an insect (<> Coptopterus latus); stage of rimpug and other grubs just before starting to pupate.
mara genof *n.* a small bird (*dzî dziferan*; <> Yellow-gaped Honey-eater, *Meliphaga flavirictus* [but see tuk]; or Mountain Mouse Warbler, *Crateroscelis robusta* [but see dzabain]).

*Mara* gwarog a woman’s name (Christian name).

*Mara* ngontong a man’s name (Christian name).

*Mara* parats a man’s name (Christian name).

*mara* poa *n.* a kind of sweet potato, also *gempo mara poa*.

*Mara* rena(n) a village at the Lower Watut River.

*Mara* rome a creek, tributary of Wawin River from east.

*Mara* sangen a woman’s name.

*Mara* taet a woman’s name (Christian name).

*Mara* tsowaf a place name, *rop* of Owang rompon clan.

*Mara* wafu a man’s name (Christian name).

*Mara* wahong a mountain near Uruf, Lower Watut River, said to be land of Dzeag a ntson clan.

*Mara* wampor a woman’s name (short: *Mampor*).

*mara* wanos *n.* a small kind of fish (*dzî dziferan*; *Jb. i soc urimbim?*).

*Mara* wanos a sagaseg (clan) name; a woman’s name.

*Mara* warir a sagaseg (clan) name, said to have merged with Mos warang clan; a woman’s name.

*mara* yao *adj.* sleeping around.

*Maran* a man’s name (Christian name; short for *Emonteng anutu maran a ntsing*; ‘He is standing in the face of God’).

*Maran* a dzereng a woman’s name (Christian name).

*maran* a mon *n.* a plant, Annato (<> *Bixaceae; Bixa orellana*) red seeds used for facial decoration and dyeing fibre, = poas.

*Maran* a non a woman’s name (Christian name).

*Maran* a nto a creek, tributary of Rumu River, *rop* of Warir clan.

*maran* a ntsab *n.* a bird, kingfisher (*dzî dziferan*; <> Hook-billed Kingfisher, *Melidora macrorrhina*).

*Maran* a wi a small mountain west of the Erap River, *rop* of Orognaron clan.

*Maranga* a woman’s name.

*Maranganu* a man’s name (Christian name).

*marapesea* *n.* a kind of banana (*gaen*) eaten ripe.

*Marapesea* a taboo name for a man’s name Wampong.

*Mare* a place name south of the Markham River; near the mouth of the Wamped River, an old village site (= Ungung). The population of Mare moved to Montam renan, but this village is still often called Mare.

*mareang-eran* *en* *v.* to be withered, dry (of plants); = mantean-eran, mantase-eran.

*mareb* *n.* (1) hunger. *Edza mareb* ear

I am hungry (‘my hunger is eating’); a gesture, holding one’s hands flat to one’s stomach, meaning ‘I am hungry’. *Edza afu* en *mareb*. I am hungry (‘I am in need because of hunger’). *Edza mareb* ear en *dafum*. ‘I need a smoke.’ *Edza mareb* ear en a
nomeran. ‘I am thirsty (see also papa).’
Itig mareb. ‘He is fasting.’ (2) a rat living in tree holes.
maredz see gaen maredz.
marefe (1) n. a tree (orog), fruits used for spinning tops (*Jb. bô buareki*). (2) adj. very bitter [‡].
Marera a woman’s name; a dog’s name (*TP malira*).
marib n. a kind of dove (*<> Superb Fruit Dove, Ptilinopus superbus, *Jb. balusi ngangase*), totem of Warir clan. Marib a mpi, a kind of marib.
Marib a man’s name.
Marieki a man’s name (Christian name).
Marining a male and female name.
marmar n. a plant, Raintree (*<> Leguminosae; *Samanea saman; *TP balbal*).
maro adj. male; see also ngaemaro. Rompon maro, grandfather, grandson; naron maro, son; rased maro, brother.
Maro a man’s name.
marud marum see mara-n.
Marud etapen a woman’s name (Christian name).
Marukor a man’s name.
mas-eran v. to clear a way in grass by shoving it to the sides. Émas poatse. ‘He clears a way through the kunai grass.’
masarum n. a caterpillar, an insect in taro roots or rotten trees; said to be similar to wapong (*Jb. wagu*).
Masar a creek, tributary of Tsururukeran creek near Ngasawapum; an old village site.
masas n. a kind of rattan; = kapu.
Masas a woman’s name; a taboo name for Kapu.

masing n. orphan (according to other consultants: masin). Mpi masing Ganga maran, motherless pig in Ganga maran (in text of song). Naron masing, stepchild [‡]. Pama Masing, given in oral tradition as the name of one group of the later Lae population.
Masing a place name, old village site of the Munun people south of the Markham River, rop of Boaromrompon and Feref clans.
masta oda n. a fish (dzi mpo), said to have been introduced in Munun by a white man of this name; later called only oda.
matang-eran v. to do something slowly; see matas-eran. Gea erots a dzob efats ematang dzob a rotseran. ‘He spoke and he spoke slowly.’
matapre n. (1) a kind of yam (*yamis*). (2) a tree (orog).
matas-eran v. to do something slowly; see matang-eran. Mataseran a dzob, to stammer, mumble.
mating n. women’s net, widows’ net, worn over head and back.
matsamots-eran v. to aim well; to master a language. Wamamots en a mpi ongop fono. ‘Aim well to kill the pig.’ Yai omatsamots en a dzob Wampar yatiran en. ‘You master the Wampar language.’
matsamuts n. a kind of ofre (*TP mami*); see *yamis*; by some consultants given as madzamudz.
matsapek n. a cricket.
matsasek n. a cricket.
matsasek n. hunger for meat. Ngaeng matsasek, a man who likes meat (game). Edza afu en matsasek ear edza. ‘I am hungry for meat, hunger is eating me.’
Matsea a woman’s name.
**Matsra** a place name near Wamped village; a man’s name.

**Maya** a man’s name.

**mayam** n. a tree (orog; Δ *Leguminosae*; *Erythrina variegata*; *TP barbar*; *Jb. majang*). Bark heated and rubbed on swollen parts of body, leaves put into hot water and used in the same way. *Afi saran mayam*. A kind of string-figure (fofoa; ‘a woman climbing a mayam-tree’).

**mayamas** n. most important kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe; = *baboaf*; subtaxa: *mayamas mama*.

-me- infix to verbs indicating movement towards speaker; also -mi-. *Emeburi*. He (came and) sat down (buri-ran, to sit down).

**meab** n. a tree (orog; Δ *Moraceae*; *Ficus adenosperma*); totem of Montar, Feref, Ngoromoa and Warir clans; = montar, montam.

**Meab** a place name near Gabmadzung (south of Ngasawapum village); = Ram a poak; a man’s name.

**Meab nidzin** a part group of Montar clan (sagaseg), said to be the same as Montam nidzin.

**meamats** n. gill of fish.

**meang-eran** en v. to be dry (of leaves); not quite as dry as ngran-eran.

**meap-eran** v. to cross over (from one tree to the next). *Edza asa dzain ongan a meap eya ongan*. ‘I climbed an Areca palm and crossed over to the next one.’

**meats** n. shame, shyness, bashfulness. *Ifu en a meats*. ‘He is ashamed.’ *Engap en a meats*. ‘He is ashamed.’ *Erem a meats ari garagab ongan*. ‘He shamed another man.’

**meats-eran** v. to be ashamed, bashful, embarrassed, shy. *Edza a meats*, I am ashamed.

**med** n. (1) song, melody, dance; music (generic). *See also doadoa*, a kind of song and game, said to have come from the Jabêm area (= med gereran ngantam); *ereria*, a kind of game and song; *gogegoge*, a kind of song of Warir clan, sometimes explained as shout for help. *Med a domoro*, jews harp piece, or song with jews harp; *med a dzi = med a dzi rafen, med a mpoang*, song and dance after harvest; *med a dzon = dzon, med a nturan*; (med a tururan by some consultants), lament.

**Med** gereran, med gereran ngantam, med ngantam = med a kokorak (also kokorake, kokwarak), songs and dances for play on moonlit nights in dry season; *med gita*, modern songs with guitars; *med a gom*, songs for a new garden (no longer known), according to some consultants in former times also called *satap*.

**Med maga = med neon**, songs and dances after a fight and after the killing of a man. Men and women dance; women carrying *pitik* or a small cooking pot, men carrying drums, spears or clubs. Wives, sisters and daughters of a man who killed an enemy wear *some a wi* (red grass skirt), the other women *some a sap* (undyed grass skirt). Conch shells are blown in another rhythm as with med a *tir*.

**Med maku**, a kind of song; *med a merereng*, songs and dances similar to med gereran, danced in two lines; *med montam*, songs while working on sago; *med a mpi*, songs and
dances before burning the kunai grass (for pig hunting); med a mpoang, see med a dzi (also med a gom?), songs and dances with drums after harvest. When the garden carries new fruits, people from other villages are invited. Men sing, dance and beat drums, women only dance. A dance in a circle in which animals (birds, pigs, snakes) are imitated.

Med a ngkos, a kind of song and dance of the sâb group; med a peats, war songs (according to Panzer); med (a ntsuran) pitus, songs for initiation ceremony; med a tir, songs and dances after a fight, day or night, with drums, conch shell and spears, men and women. Med a tururan, (also nturan) = med a dzon, lament. Rem-eran a med, to sing; warets-eran a med a mpoang, to sing a med a mpoang (only in this connection); tao med, church. (2) a tree (orog).

Med naron a man’s name.

Med a wang a man’s name.

medemed n. roots of a tree, free from earth; buttress root.

Medemed a taboo name for a man’s name Ngarumur.

medoa n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

médz-eran see édz-eran.

medzamedz see yami emedzamedz, light rain.

mege n. slowness. Afì eya gom, imu mege fâring, da emam a ngopwangoperan ama en a muran gaen en sun. A woman went to the garden and was very slow and she did not hurry to come and cook for her husband.

megom n. a dove.

Megom a woman’s name.

memea n. sleeping around; adultery. Afì memea = mara yao, woman sleeping around. Garafu afì gea emenari dimu memea. ‘This girl is sleeping around.’ Afì imu memea en ngaeng ongaa, da sûn eros en a gea. ‘When a woman commits adultery, her husband is cross with her.’

men-eran n. to be there, stay, live, leave something where it is. Emen eya. ‘He is there.’ Da iri emen. ‘And they stayed with her.’ Edza arif tao papia emen a gab. ‘I went to school in the village.’ Sawi tao emen intsî Ngereng a nin. ‘Sawi’s house is near Ngereng’s.’ Opotsori dzî emen moadzi. ‘If you find game on the road.’ Eremen. He is alive, he lives, there is. Gea emeren ma emar? ‘Is he alive or dead?’ Eremen a gab? ‘Does he live in the village?’ Yai mpi emeren? ‘Do you have a pig?’ Ongan emeren? ‘Is there another one?’ (See -re-).

men-eran ari v. to do something continuously, all the time, customarily. Kar emen ari deya Lae ari sû sû. ‘The car goes to Lae every day.’ Ngaeng emen ari deyab a gom. ‘Men always work in the gardens.’ Yaga amen ari damu. ‘We do it customarily.’ Asnat emen ari Hiob. ‘Asnat lives with Hiob.’ Emen ari kani, ‘the end’ (formula at the end of stories). Yai omen ari dogeren en yaga mpo. ‘You always destroy our water bamboos.’

men-eran en v. to marry, be married. Ngaeng emen en afi. ‘The man is married to a woman.’ Emen en eran. ‘They are married.’ Ebagan iri Yangka emam a meneneran en. ‘Ebagan and Yangka are not married.’
menag n. a fish (dži mpo); = sanason.  
Menemen a man’s name.  
mentong n. a kind of mushroom, also raeng mentong. Also meaning breasts of young girls.  
mentsab n. afternoon, evening; see ngedzeang.  
mentsea n. a beetle, said to live in water, eaten (<> Epilachna haemorrhhoa; Coccinellidae). An ornament on clay cooking pots.  
mentseam n. a vegetable (was), native spinach (Δ Amaranthaceae; Amaranthus dubius; TP aupa).  
Menyamya name of a government and mission station; in oral traditions said to be a former settlement area of the Wampar. General designation for all Anga people (’Kuku-Kuku’); also Maniamia (Menyamya).  
meo n. a poisonous snake (mur).  
Mera a man’s name.  
Mera dzî a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum creek.  
Mere a woman’s name.  
mereab n. a grass, said to be found especially on the mountain Mereab.  
Mereab a mountain near Montam renan.  
merenon n. a small hairy worm.  
Merenon a place name, rop of Orogwangin clan; pigs’ name.  
merereng n. a small bird (džî dziferan), calling in the morning; see also med a merereng.  
merib a totem of the Tim a ntson tribe.  
mesames (1) n. pulp. Uwits orog, imu mesames. ‘Chop the wood, make a pulp from it.’ Mpî erarap imu mesames. ‘Pork is cut up to a pulp.’ (2) adj. bare (bough without leaves, flesh without skin).  
Mesar a place name north of the Markham valley near Yalu.  
metan n. married woman, wife; also afi metan. Usually said of daughter-in-law. Metan raman, said of a man’s father-in-law. See moanto-n.  
metot adj. dirty (of food); see motat.  
metsek n. a tree (orog: Δ Euphorbiaceae; Glochidion novoguineense); the sap of this tree is used for paint (mixed with charcoal for black) and as glue for drums.  
Mewong a mountain north of the Markham Valley.  
-mi- infix to verbs indicating movement towards speaker; see -me-.  
mi-ran v. only as ngantam imi fon, full moon. Other combinations like ngantam imu bubung (full moon), ngantam imu tereas (sickle of the moon) are used with mu-ran.  
Miran, n. full moon [‡].  
mi-ran en v. to believe, trust, follow an advice. See also min-eran. Yai omam a miran en edza dzob. ‘You would not believe in my words.’ Num raim imi (e)n yaga? ‘Do you believe us?’ Ges rain imi n eran ngarobingin. ‘They were friendly with each other.’ Gea imi n ngaeng uri dzob. ‘He trusted the words of this man.’ Gea imi n rompon a dzob. ‘He followed his grandmother’s advice.’ Imin etsarara, ‘belief without doubt [‡].’ Itum fan a miran en orots, ‘step of belief [‡].’ Ngaeng mimiran en, ‘credulous [‡].’ Etsep en a dzob a miran en, ‘despair, throw away belief [‡].’ Rain imin fono, ‘hot love [‡].’ Ram rain a miran en enof, ‘love cools down [‡].’  
miami n. the day before yesterday.
midaog see omad midaog, a kind of taro.
mifimif-eran v. to suck, sip. Dingki ear edza dimifimif en. ‘A bug bit me and sucked (my blood).’ Ngaeng poaru ganti waro ema da imifimif en gaen. ‘When old people have no more teeth they suck their food.’
mifit n. wooden ladle for stirring food in cooking pot; see also fit.
mifimif n. deepness, depth, very deep water. Mpo ingkrung eya warug, imu mifimif fâring. ‘Down in the water, it is very deep.’

Mimeong a mountain; a woman’s name (Christian name).
mimi n. liver, lungs, heart; = nu-n. Mimi bubung, frightened, timid; mimi dziridzireran, liver pain; mimi garamun, gall; mimi moin, gall-bladder; ngaeng mimi moin, enemy; mimi esadero, to be upset (heart going up and down); mimi etefetaf, heartbeat. Yai umu edza mimi ofo. ‘You are in my heart; you are my darling.’

Mimi a man’s name.
mimin-eran v. to be completely dark; see min.
mimpits n. a big fish (dzi mpo; <> Catfish; Arius sp.? Jb. imambô).
mimu see gog mimu, a kind of breadfruit.
mîn n. darkness; opp.: sap. Ngaeng min, dark men (said of Buka people); moadzi mîn, way of death [‡].
mîn-eran v. to be dark. Sefo da ram imîn. ‘In the night it is dark.’
mimg-eran en v. to become ripe, become dry after harvest (of fruits and leaves). Gaen iming en. The bananas are dry.
mir n. mud [‡]. Etago mir, mud covers everything, God’s Word covers all sins [‡].
mirimir n. small pieces (of food). Esaf a mirimir en a dzi. ‘He cut small pieces from the pig.’

Mirimir a creek near Gabsongkeg village, rop of Dzeag a ntson clan; a settlement place of the population of Gabsongkeg during World War II in the mountains north of the village. An old village site of the Tsarunnton south of the Markham River.
mirum n. a tree (orog; Δ Leguminosae; Pterocarpus indicus); planted for shade in the village. Omad mirum, a kind of taro.

Misantung a mountain south of the Markham River near Lake Wanam, rop of Moswarang clan; a pig’s name.

Misawa a place name north of Gabsongkeg; rop of Orogwangan clan.

Mision a place name south of Gabsongkeg.

mit-eran v. to swallow. Gea ean gaen dimit ero. ‘He ate food and swallowed it.’

Mitir a creek, tributary of the Rumu River; rop of Warir clan.

mitwok n. Wednesday (G. Mittwoch).

mitsimits n. insect larvae on leaves in old gardens, eaten in former times.

mitsri n. hiccup, also snore. Garafu naron o kai, mitsri eon e gea. ‘That child has hiccups.’

mitsoweng n. a tree (orog) in the mountains; wood used for house building.

Mitsoweng a place name north of Gabsongkeg.

mo-ran v. to be lazy. See also moran. Afi kai emam aberan a gom, da gea emo nin. ‘This woman does not work in the garden, she is lazy.’

moab-eran v. to swim under water, glide, slither (of snake, eel, crocodile). Boarof epotso non a ntson demoab epotso ma. ‘An eel comes from his hole, it comes gliding.’ Garafu emongro mpo defats emoab ama. ‘Children dive into the water and come slowly swimming under water.’

moadz n. fringe, thread, strand, fibre (of corn, mango, hat, fabric, netbag, roof). See also moats.

moadzi n. (1) path, road, way; street. Moadzi fofong, road between two villages; moadzi gentet, path from the village or a house to a toilet; moadzi mara putuf, overgrown path; moadzi mara parats, road to heaven [‡]; moadzi min, road of death [‡]; moadzi mpareran, a path changing direction; wrong way [‡]; moadzi naron, path to a toilet; moadzi ntson, mouth of a road; moadzi paraseak, cross-roads; moadzi tsen, closed road, broken contact between villages; moadzi yaran, main way. Afi moadzi, path to women’s washing place; ngaemaro moadzi, path to men’s washing place. Gea ri ongan (ngaeng ari afi) imu moadzi en eran, ‘the two (man and girl) go with each other (are engaged).’

(2) custom, behaviour. Moadzi furan / moadzi tsatseran, bad behaviour; moadzi mogeran, old custom; moadzi wafu, the new ways. Moadzi Australia efakani. ‘This is a custom of the Australians.’ Ngaeng Wampar moadzi eran afis, ngaeng Watut a nin eran afis. ‘Wampar custom is another one, that of the Watut people is another one.’ Ngaeng imu moadzi en afi, ‘(this) man and (this) woman are friends.’ Fisin gea moadzi efakana. ‘The custom related to the umbilical cord was so.’

Moadzi a man’s name, a taboo name Samab.

Moadzi fâring the highway from Lae to the Highlands (‘big road’); a pig’s name.

Moadzi Mungkip old path between Gabsongkeg and Mungkip villages; an area name along that path.

Moadzin a woman’s name.

moaen only in text of a song, meaning unclear.

moaet n. surf, downpour. Yami moaet, a short rain shower; a kind of string-figure (fofoa).

moaf-eran v. to sit, stay, live, stay alive (of many people). Emoaf ari desaf aom. ‘They sat down and carved spears.’ Gea iri naron a rits emoaf Gabsongkeg. ‘He lived with his children in Gabsongkeg.’ Garafu naron iri rompon eremoaf. ‘The children with their grandmother stayed alive.’ See also moangka moaferan.

moafat-eran v. to come out. Ngaeng eboaedz a dzi, da boaedz epoak da dzi emoafat emoso raun ero moadzi. ‘The man packed some meat in, and when the package broke, the meat came out and fell down on the road.’

moafim see sesom moafim, a lizard.
moag-eran *v.* to cut grass (superficially), pluck leaves; see *mogomoag-eran.* Emoag a was. ‘They collected vegetables.’ Rif a moag, a kind of sugar cane.

Moag man’s and a woman’s name.

moagaf *n.* fog, mist; = mûf.

Moagaf a place name; in oral tradition one of the earliest Wampar villages in the Wamped valley; a man’s name.

moagi *n.* a tree (orog; ∆ Moraceae; *Ficus copiosa*); fruits and leaves eaten. Fruit with salt used as contraceptive; = nowen.

Moagi a man’s name.

moagiri see bangin moagiri.

moagrup-eran *v.* to draw back, sink in; = moaguf-eran. Dzî naron emen orog a ntson ereng ama detao garagab demoagrup ero. ‘A young bird in the hole of a tree looked out and saw a man coming and drew back.’ Ntsif moagrup. ‘The grave sinks in’ (the earth is settling).

moaguf-eran see moagrup-eran.

moai see Mpo moai.

moan-en *v.* to start, begin. Yai waits a mos rofon domoam en, en a ban anom. ‘Cut a hole in the coconut to begin with, so I can drink.’

moamu *n.* sun’s rays. Also a headdress made of cassowary and bird of paradise feathers.

Moamu a creek, upper course of Tsururukeran near Ngasawapum; old village site.

moamumoamu *n.* a tree (orog; ∆ Pinaceae; *Pinus sp.* or Casuarinaeaceae; *Casuarina equisetifolia*).

moan *en.* to be flat, to be ironed flat; = petat. Mra imu emoan en = mra imu petat, the land is flat.

moanen *n.* a place or area with ash of burnt grass; particles of burning grass; = ngop, ngopangop.

moani *n.* a kind of eel, taboo word *newe.* Moani naron, totem of Dzeag a ntson clan. Pama moani, a group of the later Lae population in oral tradition.

Moani ntson a place name, rop of Dzeag a ntson clan.

moanimoani *n.* a water plant (*Jb. kèsic-kèsic* seaweed); a kind of string-figure (fofoa).

moanti yafa *n.* a tree (orog), wood used for house building.

moanto-n *n.* wife; see also metan.

moangen *n.* a kind of rattan (ntsu) without thorns (Δ Flagellariaceae; *Flagellaria indica*; *TP kanda*). Sap of young shoots used against eye complaints.

Moangen a man’s name.

moangkaf *n.* interval, space, place; time, time span. Balus moangkaf, twin fuselage (of aeroplane). Moangkaf moaferan, area in the middle of a house to sit down. Renan emen moangkaf ongan. ‘His mother was in another place.’ Yai umu a dzî dziferan da udzif oya moangkaf ongan. ‘You are a bird and fly to another place’ (about women who marry men from other places; dzob a nawatu). Moangkaf imu wante. ‘After a long time.’ Ges emoaf a Watut moangkaf wante fâring. ‘They lived in the Watut area for a very long time.’ Moangkaf ongan ontang idzif eya. ‘At another time the eagle flew away.’

Moangkaf a woman’s name, a taboo name for Ntson.
moangkats n. piece, section; usually refers to fish cut into pieces: dzî mpo moangkats.

moangom see muangom; moangom a rideran, roof lath.

moanguf n. dent (in cooking pot, tin, also in skin).

Moape a man’s name (Christian name).

moapom-eran v. to flicker, light up and go out (of fire and light). Dzif emoapom. The fire flickered.

moarar-eran v. to be rotten (of food), become threadbare (of trousers) = boasra-ran, dagrid-eran. Edza arof gaen a dzog dema de emoarar. ‘I peeled bananas but they were rotten.’

moaru adj. right, right-handed (opp: aidz). Moaru and aidz mean right and left. Bangin moaru, his right hand; ngaeng moaru, right-handed man. Oya efa bangid moaru. ‘Go to my right.’ Bangin moaru imu ram a ngkangeran a gea imu gom, da bangin aidz imu ram a mpeperan, en a gea emam a muran a gom. ‘The right hand is strong, because it does the work; the left hand is weak, because it does not do the work.’

Moaru a man’s name.

Moaru renan a creek, the Upper Bumbu River; former settlement of the Yalu people.

moas-eran v. (1) to go to sleep (of arm or leg). Ngaeng emonteng da fân emoas da imuru. ‘A man got up but his leg went to sleep and he fell down.’ (2) to gather, pick, pluck. Emoas aed, she collects vegetables.

Moasang a man’s name; a dog’s name.

Moat a lake near Montam renan.

moat-eran en v. to loose. Edza emoat en edza paep eya dau. I lost my pipe in the forest.

moatat-eran v. to burst, crush. Gaen a dzog emosro ro da moatat raun. ‘Ripe fruits fall down and burst.’

moatub n. a liana. Ngats moatub, a kind of bracelet.

moats see maran a moats, fine hairs (awns) of maize.

moatsera n. an insult, possibly meaning ‘ghost’. Yai moatsera umu ram sera? ‘You moatsera, what are you?’

moatsets adv. exclusively, only, just; very (see also anan, inin, sangangin). Dzi ema, da yaga an gaen moatsets. ‘There is no meat, so we eat only bananas.’ Ngaeng gab wasif ema, da ngaeng a Dzifasing moatsets. ‘There were not people from all the villages, only people from Dzifasing.’ An porom moatsets, da bata ema. ‘I eat bread without anything, there is no butter.’ Edza narod maro moatsets, narod afi ema. ‘I have only sons, no daughters.’ Dziapan ngaeng a ngkoats moatsets. ‘The Japanese are very short men (only short men).’ Sydney Australia gab moatsets. ‘Sydney is a very (big) city of Australia.’

Moatsets a male and female name.

moatsro-eran v. to die down, become small (of fire). Ngaeng enang a dzif poatse da dzif ean imu fâring da deyemoatsro. ‘The people set fire to kunai grass and there was a big fire and then it died down.’

modzo n. a small tree (orog); leaves used for colouring netbags; colour green. Rene modzo, modzomodzo, green, greenish, dark.
modzomodz n. rubbish; see also bobomots, dzodzomon, ngung.

modzomodzo see modzo.

mofop n. a hard-wood palm tree (orog); black palm; wood used for lime spatulas and for bows (Δ Palmae).

Mofop a mpes a place name, rop of Boarom rompon clan.

mog / eran adj. old, former, old-fashioned; early, earlier; opp.: wafu. Tao mogeran, old house; moadzi mogeran, old road; old custom; afi mogeran, a former wife, a first wife; ngaeng a mogeran, a man who went in front; also old-fashioned people; ngaeng a mogamog, the people of former times; mog waes, in former times; mog … da tsong …, in former times … and later …

mog-eran v. to precede, be in front. Gea ifur emog. ‘She went fishing in front of others.’ Naron sera epotso mog? ‘Which child is the first (the oldest)?’ Num wamog, edza ban ai kani. ‘You precede, I shall sleep here.’

mogomoag-eran v. to cut; see moag-eran.

Moguan a woman’s name (mog / wan, I ate earlier; see àn-eran).

mogus n. a kind of banana (gaen).

Mogus a man in oral traditions (who went after women); Mogus esab, whoremonger [‡].

Mogusa a man’s name (from Adzera).

moman n. print, track, trace. Fân moman, footprint; bangin moman, fingerprint; ge moman, traces of the stone ax; imu moman, fake [‡]. Edza faud moman eremen a mra. ‘My footprints are in the ground.’

momang n. a kind of pandanus (umi) with yellow fruits; Pandanus sp. (TP marita); = omang.

Mome a man’s name.

Momem a place name east of Dzifasing.

momoa n. mountain, hill (generic). Momoa orots (‘one mountain’), a kind of string-figure (fofoa); ngaeng
momoa, mountain people (opp: ngaeng a mpan); momoa bangin bangin, incline.

**Momoa** a woman’s name, a taboo name Rir.

**Momoa** naron a hill near Gabmadzung, rop of Dzeag a ntson clan. Another hill near Dzifasing, south of the Markham River, rop of Ngarofre clan. A pig’s name.

**Momoa** ngintsib a place name near Sangkea.

**Momoa** orog sangen Mount of Olives (Mission use).

**Momog** see mpo momog, a kind of calabash.

**Momon** a male and female name.

**Momos** a man’s name.

**Mon** a man’s name.

**Moneng** money (TP moni).

**Mono** n. fish poison (from the Watut River population).

**Mono** a man’s name.

**Monta(k)** Monday (*G. Montag*).

**Montag** n. a rat or marsupial, living in tree holes (similar to madzeats).

**Montam** n. sago palm, sago (generic; Palmaceae; *Metroxylon sagu*); totem of Feref, Montar and Warir clans; = montar, meab.

**Montam** besen, sago pulp; montam gagamun, sago thorn; montam a mun, an ornament on hats; montam nidzin, sago palm fruit; montam ofaq, a kind of sago palm; montam a poa, a kind of sago palm; montam poangan, middle rib of sago leaf; montam a sra, sago thorn; an ornament on hats and netbags; montam yafan, sago leaf; an 

ornament on hats; ngaeng montam, people from the Sepik. *See also med montam.*

**Montam** a part group of the Ono wante. A woman’s name, a taboo name Ofag.

**Montam** a mpes a place name west of Gabsongkeg.

**Montam** renan a place name and a village on the Wamped River; often called Mare: Wampar claim this as an original place.

**Montar** a sagaseg (clan) name. Totems boarof, mugumig, ngaroro, ngasangao. A woman’s name.

**monteng-eran** v. to stand, stand up, rise, get up, start; to stand for. Bingan monteng, namesake. Ngaeng emonteng esa. ‘The people got up.’ Damonteng etsen tao nin. ‘And we stood around the house.’ Ges emonteng en a tir a munamun. ‘They started the wars in former times.’ Mpo gentsean emonteng en. ‘A clear lake had risen up.’

**montiafa** n. a tree (orog), used for house posts.

**monto** n. brother-in-law, sister-in-law; wife’s brother (man speaking), husband’s sister (woman speaking). *See fats.*

**montse** n. a poisonous snake (mur), about 20 cm long, black-and-white; death adder. (*Jb. moac môsi?*). Montse gots a dzung. ‘The montse snake with yellow tail’ (in text of a song about a famous man of Ngarofre clan).

**Montse** a man’s name.

**Montser** a creek and old settlement place near Dagin, rop of Dzeag a ntson clan; a pig’s name.
mong see ono mong, a kind of yam (yamis).
mongkang adj. old (of house). Tao mongkang, old house.
mongkats n. notch (‡).
Mongke a man’s name.
Mongkeng a place name east of the Erap River, belonging to Gabsongkeg.
Mongket a creek, tributary of the Watut River; a pig’s name.
mongomeang adj. overripe, as of coconuts and bananas; = ming-eran.
mongro-ran v. to dive, plunge. Ges efaran emongro deya mpo warug. ‘They all dived and went under water.’
Mongro a pig’s name.
mor-eran v. to be grown, grown-up, old enough for certain activities or work, grow old, be ripe. See also moran. Ontang pîn eyemor. ‘The wings of the eagle were grown.’ Ngaeng a moreran. ‘A man whose hair is going grey.’ Afi daer a moreran. ‘An elderly unmarried woman.’ Ngaeng bangets a moreran. ‘An elderly unmarried man.’ Gaen emor. ‘The bananas are ripe.’ Gog a moreran. A breadfruit which is nearly dry. Gantin a moreran. A big black kind of ant. Ngaeng a moreran en a ram yanon. ‘Perfect human being in Christ [‡].’
morar na. love magic (not heard before the 1990s, said to be Tok Pisin, but not in Tok Pisin dictionaries; in 2004 declared to be Motu).
morar na. love magic (not heard before the 1990s, said to be Tok Pisin, but not in Tok Pisin dictionaries; in 2004 declared to be Motu).
moran adj. (1) old, used, worn out. See also mor-eran. Some moran, an old grass skirt used for bathing; mpo moran, old river bed. Owadento Rumu mara moran. ‘Look down to

the old bed of the Rumu river’ (in text of a song). (2) lazy. See mo-ran. Ngaeng moran egere erem fa waran, emam a yabera a gom, da emenari drink bia. ‘A lazy man does not stay in one place, does not work his garden, and always drinks beer.’

Moren a pig’s name (children’s talk, for TP moni money).
moreng n. oil of the red pandanus fruit (umi; TP marita). Imu moreng, a ceremony after killing an enemy to expel his ghost; the men ate sitting on their stools; gaen moreng, a meal ending the dance; rene moreng, a meal of bananas with dzung (turmeric), eaten with forks made from wing bones of flying fox (gamun, ganteg). Ngaeng rene moreng, a strong, war-like man. In 2004 moreng was said to be a yellow colour from ginger (= dzung).
morob n. a tree (orog), wood used for head-rests.
Morom a woman’s name.
moromar n. a fish (dzî mpo; TP ainanga, whitebait).
Morome a pig’s name (Children’s talk for mpo rome).
mos n. coconut, coconut-palm (generic; Δ Palmaceae; Arecoideae; Cocos nucifera). Mos ari dzain ib a ram, a myth (‘Coconuts and betelnuts dance’). Mos damped, dry coconut; mos dzung, mos fose, kinds of coconuts; mos a fur, a pole for carrying coconuts, a kind of string-figure (fofoa); mos girub, a new kind of coconut with a lot of milk; mos gwara, coconut palm leaf; mos gwara rantsing, a short kind of coconut palm. Edza mos gwara rantsing
eraban emonteng eya ram wante. ‘My coconut palm stands up in the distance’ (said of a girl about a man she likes and who is away).

**Mos a karabus**, a new kind of coconut, short and with light nuts; **mos mara fesef**, medicine used against diarrhoea; **mos mara gagoa**, very young nut for drinking; **mos mara waus**, young nut for drinking. **Mos imu mara yaopyaop**, the coconut is nearly dry. **Mos a mpangampang**, small nuts; **mos a mpangampangeran**, nearly dry coconut. **Mos a mpangampig**, unripe coconut; **mos a mpudz**, young coconut for drinking; **mos a mpuf**, a kind of coconut; **mos mupu**, coconut palm without sprouts; **mos a nol**, coconut for drinking; **mos a ntsidz**, small coconut; **mos a pan**, half coconut shell; **mos a seb**, fibre of coconuts; **mos a wi**, a kind of coconut; **mos yafan**, coconut leaf, an ornament on hats. **Gom a mos**, coconut palm plantation; **omad a mos**, a kind of taro; **tao putsingeran a mos**, a copra dryer.

**Mos warang** a sagaseg (clan) name; sub-groups: Urukuk, Ngarafo; totems: ngarafo, urukuk, moani, sorongoab, mos. See also Marawarir.

**mosagen** n. a tree (orog; ∆ Moraceae; *Ficus trachypison*); wood used in house building.

**mosamos** n. a tree (orog; ∆ Leguminosae; *Desmodium velutinum* and *Flemingia strobilifera* ) planted, bearing many fruits.

**Mosem** a place name between Wawin and Erap Rivers, rop of Feref clan.

**Moso** a woman’s name.

**mosro- ran** v. to fall down, throw oneself down (of many, used in the northern villages; of individuals, in the southern villages). **Nowa dzog emosro**, ‘Mango fruits fall down.’ **Bid ofram omosro ro a mra**, ‘Throw yourselves down all at the same time.’ **Afi daer gea seson emosro efa en ban imu sun**, ‘When the breasts of a girl fall down (sag), she is ready to marry.’

**mota!** a shout to scare away pigs. See also ngakwi mota.

**motat** adj. dirty, unclean; see metot.

**Moto** a place name northwest of Tararan village.

**moton** n. heel, usually fa moton or fàn moton. See also ono moton, mountain peak; onton, round. **Yai oya moton eama**, ‘You go and come back (‘your heel comes’).

**mots-eran** v. to make ready, bring in order, straighten, fix, look after, care for, repair, build, produce. **Ongkor emot Barantina dimu fâring**, ‘Ongkor looked after Barantina until she was grown up.’ **Ngaeng emot balus wafu**, ‘The people built a new airplane.’
Kar etsats, da mekenik emot. ‘The car broke down and the mechanic fixed it.’ Emots tao ngarobingin. ‘They built a fine house.’ Emots a dzob. ‘They talked’ (and brought in order). Ges emot a gea ram detos eya. ‘They packed their belongings and went back.’ Gea ri ongan emot eran. ‘The two became friends again.’ Emots a ngaeng gwangon. ‘He pacified them’ (by giving them his daughters for marriage). Demots a mois efa garagab. ‘They arranged an ironwood tree to look like a man.’ Emots ofor. ‘They looked after their guests.’ Demots a med a ri ngaeng. ‘They taught the people a song.’ Ram a motseran. Sacrament. Ngaeng Wampar emot ngaeng Watut. ‘The Wampar people looked after (missionised) the Watut people.’

**motsak** *n.* smack one’s lips (of men and pigs); also motsakmotsak. Ngaeng ean gaen da motsak imu fâring. ‘The people ate and there was loud smacking of lips.’ Mpî ean a mos da arungum motsakmotsak. ‘The pigs eat coconuts and we hear smacking.’ Edza an motsakmotsak. ‘I eat, smacking my lips.’

Motsak a pig’s name.

**Motseran** a man’s name (Christian name; see mots-eran).

**motsetse** *n.* a kind of lizard (*Jb. dambé gedec ka*).

**motsomots** *adj.* rough [‡].

**Mowe** a woman’s name.

**mpa-ran en** *v.* to disappear, go aside (see mpan-eran). Sû empa en. ‘The sun went down.’ Ngaeng uri gea ban empa dip en. ‘This man went aside and hid.’

**mpab** *n.* a plaited girdle, worn by men around their hips in old culture; modern leather belt.

**Mpbadzra**, a girdle decorated with Nassa shells; **mpab dzanam**, a girdle with ornaments; **mpab garut = mpab adzra**; **mpab a mpet**, a kind of girdle; **mpab pomoapom** and **mpab usib**, a girdle made from banana leaves; **mpab yawe**, a kind of girdle used in dances. Ngaeng a mpab eroa, unchaste [‡]; ngaeng a mpab a mpingeran, chaste [‡].

**mpag** *n.* a liana (gu). See also mafan a mpag.

**mpagampig** *adj.* unripe (said of coconuts). Mos a mpangampig, unripe coconut. Nun a mpagampig, heart (said to have the form of a coconut).

**Mpagamun** a mountain near Montam renan (*mpag / mun*).

**mpampareng-eran** *v.* to sit with crossed legs. Gea iburi empampareng fan. ‘He sat with crossed legs.’

**mpan** *(1)* *n.* group, family, household, lineage, clan, descendants; tribe, people. All patrilineal descendants, also younger brothers’ descendants, and their spouses, of a man (*Hiob a mpan*) or a woman (*Matalena mpan*) or a couple (*Hiob ari Matalena mpan*). Illegitimate children of unmarried daughters are considered to belong to their grandfather’s mpan; some consultants claimed also daughters and their children and sometimes even daughter’s husbands to a man’s mpan. This might be an expression of the strength of a man and the relationship between him and his son-in-law, and possibly of co-residence.
Egret imu edza mpan. ‘Egret belongs to my mpan’ (said by her father). A clan or lineage (both sagaseg) is also considered as mpan: Orogrenan a mpan, the Orogrenan group (or clan). Hiob a mpan a nin imu fon en a ram Moisantson. ‘Hiob’s lineage has rights over the piece of land Moisantson.’ Edza mpan a non Dzanam esab. ‘My lineage stems from Dzanam.’ Gea non a mpan ongan. ‘He is from another lineage.’ Gea mpanampen esengen. ‘His relatives waited.’ Edza mpan Montar, da mpan a Mpo renan. ‘I belong to Montar clan, and to Mpo renan clan’ (through father and mother respectively). Ngaeng Wampar a mpan, the Wampar; ngaeng Australia mpan, Australians. Germani a mpan its a tir ari Australia mpan. ‘The Germans were at war with the Australians.’

mpang adj. (1) overgrown. Gab a mpang, an overgrown (abandoned) village, also overgrown area in the village; ram a mpang, grass area (opp.: dau, forest, wood). (2) hot (of sun). Sù a mpang, hot sun.

mpangampang-eran v. to cry (in fear or pain). Defani Forof fân futsun deyarang a mpangampang. ‘They shot Forof through his leg and he cried out in pain.’

mpangampangeran only as mos a mpangampangeran, a nearly dry coconut; see also yaopyaop.

mpangampung-eran v. (1) to feign, pretend, make believe. Ngaeng a moreran empangampung inin da emam a muran a gom. ‘A lazy man not only pretends but actually does not do any work.’ (2) to paint (one’s children, if they were not included in one’s own mpan. The TP word haplain was used to indicate that mpanampen described relatives of (patrilineally or otherwise) related mpan. Edza mpanampen, my relatives (of another mpan). The word is also used in a plural sense (possibly mpan a mpan) of ‘several related groups (lineages) of a clan’: Mpanampen Feref. Feref imu mpanampen mangke, efa Yatso mpan, efa Boanu mpan, efa Warea mpan. ‘The mpanampen of Feref clan. Feref has many mpanampen (lineages), Yatso’s mpan, Boanu’s mpan, Warea’s mpan.’ Yatso mpanampen, all descendants of Yatso (born around 1820) and their mpan. Orogrenan a mpanampen, the mpanampen (lineages) of Orogrenan clan.
skin for dancing). Empangampung maran en a ngof en a ban ib a ram. ‘They painted their faces for a dance.’

**mpar** *adj.* (1) crippled; having missed the mark. Fân a mpar, crippled leg/a mistake made (with one’s leg) in a game. Yai ofani dzî da yai ofani mpar en. ‘You fired at the game but missed’ (fired missing). (2) crosswise, across. See also *mpas a mpar, yampar.* Mpar orog, cross-beam; orog a mpar, a tree across the road; the Christian cross. Efôig a mpar en. ‘He looks away’ (being ashamed).

**mpar-eran** *v.* to be across, be wrong. Moadzi empar, the way is wrong; moadzi mpareran, side road. Mûf empar Ngarasa, fog is across in Ngarasa (in text of a song).

**mpar-eran ari** *v.* to distribute, give away. Ngaeng eyare mpî da empar ari ngaeng ongan. ‘The man killed a pig and gave it to another man.’ Abang empar a gea naron ari yaer. ‘Our father gave his son to us’ (in text of a Christian song).

**mparampar** *adv.* to and fro. Ngasangao naron ifrip ifrip a mparampar. ‘Young of the ngasangao frog jumps to and fro’ (in text of a song).

**mparampib** *n.* shadow, reflected image, ghost, spirit; = mparampom.

**mparampom** *n.* shadow, reflected image, ghost, spirit; = mparampib.

**mpampur** *n.* a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*).

**mpareng-eran** *v.* to hold (a child lying) in lap. Afì empareng naron. ‘The woman held her child in her lap.’

**Mpareran** a man’s name (Christian name, ‘cross’); see *mpar-eran.*

**mpas** *n.* wind, storm. Mpas a fi dao, wind from the coast; mpas a mpar, cool and strong wind from the mountains north or south of the Markham Valley; mpas a mpo ntson, very cold wind from the south at night; mpas naron, somebody who walks very fast (‘child of the wind’).

**Mpas ngangang,** hot wind from west; mpas raun, lee, leeside, leeward; mpas a roan, wind from the east; mpas saran, = mpas ngangang; efa mpas, fast working (‘like the wind’); *gaen a mpas,* a kind of banana eaten ripe.

**mpe** *n.* custom, fashion, manner, (good) behaviour, generosity. Ngaeng a mpe ngarobingin. ‘A man of good manners.’ Gea imu mpe en. ‘He is generous.’

**mpe-ran** *v.* to scout, spy, explore, seek. Ges Ngasawapum eama de enempe yaer a gab. ‘Those Ngasawapum (men) came to scout around in our village.’ Onon empe. ‘He turns his head around.’

**mpeat-eran** *v.* to carry on one’s shoulder (of men). Ngaeng eya gom, eon *gaen* da empeat eama gab. ‘A man went to the garden, fetched bananas, and carried them to the village.’ Ngaeng empeat moani. A kind of string-figure (*fofoa*; ‘a man carrying an eel’).

**mpedzempadz** *n.* tree fern.
**mpep-eran** v. to be weak, lazy (**opp.**: ngkang-eran). Ngaeng a mpeperan. ‘A man who does not work strongly.’

Ngaeng a mpeperan efa gagafan. Coward (‘cowardly like a leaf’) [‡]. 
Ngaeng ongan engkang, da ongan empep. ‘One man is strong, the other one is weak.’ Mos wante empep. ‘A high coconut palm is weak’ (bends low). Sû ear a ram empep raun, en a ban engrang. ‘When the sun dries something it is weak because it is dry.’ Fân ari bangin empep en mareb. ‘Legs and arms are weak from hunger.’ Nungunung a mpep. Bluebottle [‡].

**mpet** n. a tree (orog), planted (Δ Sterculiaceae; Melochia odorata; **TP malo**), and the bast made from it. A cover made from this bast.

**mpi** n. pig (generic); see also dzang. A kind of string-figure (fofoa). A kind of yam (yamis).

**mpi** barobaron, a kind of netbag; mpi boman, wild pig; mpi fegeran, a pig run wild; mpi fose, black pig; mpi gab, village pig; mpi gangkan rogoran, leather belt; mpi a ntseang, a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe, a kind of string-figure; mpi ngkangku, spotted pig.

**mpet** n. a tree (orog), planted (Δ Sterculiaceae; Melochia odorata; **TP malo**), and the bast made from it. A cover made from this bast.

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mpi mara nidzin n. a grass (Δ Leguminosae; Mucuna sp.).

Mpî a mpuf a mythical figure (‘white pig’).

mpi nae gempon n. (1) a plant (Δ Compositae; Blumea lacerata). See mpi neangeran. (2) a kind of mushroom (raeng; Coriolus sp.). (3) ‘pigs’ ears’, an ornament on clay cooking pots.

mpi neangeran n. a creeper (Δ Compositae; Blumea lacerata), used as a medicine. See mpi nae gempon.

mpi a ntif n. a grass (Δ Gramineae; Eleusine indica); roots put in water and drunk against malaria.

mpi a ntseang n. a small bird (dzî dziferan), whose cry is said to announce the death of somebody (<> Friendly Fantail; Rhipidura var.). A kind of string-figure (fofoa). A kind of banana (gaen), eaten ripe.

Mpi ntson a place name; rop of Orogwangin clan.

mpi rai saboang n. a tall tree (orog), flowers used (Δ Araliaceae; Polyscias scutellaria).

Mpi rai saboang a place name south of the Markham River, opposite the mouth of the Erap River.

Mpi sangra a lineage of Orogwangin clan (sagaseg); also Ferèf a Mpi sangra. By other consultants meaning people (men) who have married into another sagaseg and stay there. See mpi / sangra.

Mpi seson a place name east of Gabsongkeg.

Mpi sogwarup a place name (site of Tararan village).

mpi u gumu n. Pitcher Plant (<> Nepenthes sp.).

mpi antif n. a kind of grass (Gramineae; Eleusine indica).

mpîb n. (1) a tree (orog; TP blut). (2) sap, resin. According to some consultants also egg yolk, according to others, white of an egg, according to some, both. Ngaeng era montam da imu mpîb. ‘When people hack sago pith, sap oozes out.’

mpîn-eran v. to select, pick out. Gea impin a gog a moreran. ‘She selected a tender breadfruit.’ Foa Ngarowain impin dzî a yadz en âneran. ‘The crocodiles of Ngarowain select fat fish for eating’ (dzob a nawatu). Ngarobingin impineran, holy [‡].

mping-eran v. to be firm, rigid, taut. Idzum ean a ram a muteran da gwangon impingimping raun ari. ‘The dog ate something bad and his belly is very taut.’ Ngaeng a mpab a mpingeran. ‘A man with a taut string’ (around his waist, i.e. who does not open it for sex; mission use: chaste [‡]). Edza ar amping. ‘I press my lips together.’

Mpip name of a mythical or historical man in the story of Dzangadz.

mpip-eran v. to defecate, fart; = was-eran. Tao mpiperan, toilet. Anug ampip (‘mother I defecate’) or Rompog ampip (‘grandfather defecates’), a kind of string-figure (fofoa). See also Ampip and Mpip.

mpir n. sago leaf stem, used for sago washing. Gaen a mpir, food left for the next day.

mpits-eran v. to invent, work on something new. Ampits a med. ‘I invented a song.’ Impits moadzi wafu. ‘They built a new road.’
mpo n. (1) water; creek, river (generic); beer.
Mpo bangin, canal of a river; mpo dzeredzere, an ornament, a design; mpo fan a rideran, red water; mpo foforan, baptismal water; mpo gentet, tributary; mpo mara wafu, new river bed; mpo moran, old river bed; mpo ntsif, puddle; a kind of string-figure (fofoa); mpo ngkwang, see ngkwang-eran; mpo gentet, tributary; mpo mara wafu, new river bed; mpo ntsif, puddle; a kind of string-figure (fofoa); mpo ngkwang, see ngkwang-eran; mpo (o)ton, lake (see oton).
Mpo poaran, water calabash; mpo purung, water bamboo; mpo rideran, flowing water, river (in contrast to mpo oton); mpo sirik, half coconut shell for drinking; mpo tsanom, mirror, in former times water in a taro leaf, used as a mirror; mpo upur, half coconut shell for drinking. On a mpo oma da anom, a gesture, pointing with index and middle finger to one’s neck, meaning ‘bring me water (or beer) to drink’. Ngaeng a mpo, the Labu people. Ngaeng a mpo fâring, the Bukaua people; Ngaeng manaman a mpo, mythical dwarves. Renen a mpo, somebody who likes to be in the water. (2) water calabash. Mpo momog, a kind of calabash; mpo nto, scoop, made of calabash; mpo waya, calabash.
Mpo a man’s name, a taboo name Goreg.
Mpo Beas a creek, left tributary of Markham River near Waem River; rop of Owang rompon clan.
Mpo Boaro a creek, left tributary of Markham River near Lae.
Mpo Boarog, a place name near Dagin.
Mpo Fân a place name near Montam renan, another one near Gabsongkeg village.

Mpo Fas a creek, left tributary of Markham River near Lae.
Mpo Fesef a creek near Gabsongkeg village (see fesef).
Mpo Moai a creek, tributary of the Rumu River, rop of Warir clan.
Mpo Mong a small lake in the territory of the Ngaeng Asen, Erap River headwaters.
Mpo ngka a woman’s name.
Mpo nút a place name near Ngasawapum village.
Mpo ngkwang a pond north of Gabsongkeg near Camp Diddy, said to belong to ‘Tsuwaif’ clan.
Mpo paraseak a creek, left tributary of Markham River near Seven Mile.
Mpo payap a rop of Mpo renan clan.
Mpo renan a sagaseg (clan) name (‘main stream’).
Mpo romed a creek, left tributary of Markham River near Lae.
Mpo sangud a creek, tributary of Gorogeas.
Mpo sap see Posap.
Mpo tsofe a creek and old village site near Gabantsidz village.
Mpo tsreketsrekeran a creek, left tributary of Markham River near Lae.
Mpo wi a lake, rop of Ngarofre clan; a pig’s name.
mpoa adj. empty (of houses). Tao mpoa, empty house.
mpoaf adj. white (see mpuf). Renen a mpoaf, white underside of the leaves of bananas oreats and mayamas.
mpoaf-eran v. to exaggerate, talk about doing something. Ngaeng empoaf a dzob da dzob emam a muran nidzin.
‘The man exaggerates but does not make it come true.’ Ngaeng a mpoaferan a dzob. ‘A good orator.’

**mpoang-eran v.** to spit out, pour out, overflow, submerge, chase away; see also nop-eran en. Engkang ari dempoang mafan en. ‘He held her and spat ginger on her.’ Ngaeng empoang a dzob. ‘A man who pours out talk (talks much).’ Empoangempoang. ‘They chased them all away.’

**mpoas-eran v.** not having seen somebody for a long time. Maran empoas en, not remember the look of somebody; maran empoas en eran, to long for.

**mpob n.** tail feather of a cock; used as a headdress. Mamad a mpob, a kind of banana. Poatse mpob, flower of *TP kunai* grass.

**mpod n.** a tree (orog; Δ *Apocynaceae; Alstonia scholaris*); wood used for carving stools; said to be good-smelling.

**Mpod** a place name northeast of Dzifasing village.

**Mpod wanats** a place name near Ngasawapum.

**Mpod wante** a settlement near Gabsongkeg village.

**mpom-eran v.** to walk, go on foot (of human beings and animals). Da empom a gea sùn a mra. ‘She walks on her husband’s land’ (she has rights to this land).

**mpon n.** package, parcel.

**mpon-eran v.** to tie or bind together, wrap up (said of bananas); to call them all. Empon a gea tse, to be in Christ [‡]. Edza ampon a ga. ‘I tie firewood together.’ Ngaeng empon a tof. ‘The man wraps up bananas (with dry banana leaves).’ Bingan fâring empon a ges etse derots Onon a poaran. ‘A common name was given to them all, that is Onon a poaran.’

**mpongompong n.** dust (in the air; on the ground: bobof). Mpas itsifi simis Wantsef da mpongompong eboareng. ‘Wind blows sand from the Wantsef River and there is dust all over.’

**mpongompong-eran v.** to be dusty, grey. Afì etsetseang untsi ema dempongompong. ‘Women boil lime and it is dusty.’ Edza omod fofof empongompong. ‘My hair is going grey.’

**mpopwampep-eran v.** to bend, bob up and down. Bangin empopwampep, joint [‡]. Ngaeng eboareng a rif wante, empopwampep, da itigeran etse. ‘A man carries a long stalk of sugar cane, it bends and breaks.’

**mpor n.** (1) a liana (gu). (2) a fishing net used by women. (3) a kind of mushroom (raeng).

**mpor-eran v.** to set one’s teeth, have one’s teeth jammed together. Ngaeng en a mareran da mun a ntson emporeran. ‘When a man dies, his teeth are jammed together.’

**mporompar n.** cross-beam; a design of netbags; an ornament on hats.

**mporompar-eran v.** to cross, be crosswise, put crosswise, be checkered. Lae siti moadzi mangke emporompar. ‘Many roads of Lae city cross each other.’ Ngaeng erem tao, emporompar orog en tao ban engkang. ‘When one builds a house, beams are put crosswise so the house will be strong.’
**mprana** *n.* black swamp earth, mud. *Some mprana,* dark-coloured women’s grass skirt.

**mprang** *adj.* small, thin, lean. *Dzampo mprang,* small bananas. See also *dzampo emprang,* a season of the year (= manaman); *faib a mprang,* a kind of brooms.

**Mprang** a taboo name for a woman’s name *Faib.*

**mprang-eran** *v.* to curse, detest, punish, exclude from church services. *Yai omprang a ram ari yaga da yaga amam aoneran a dzi.* You have cursed us and so we could not catch any fish. *Ngako emprang a gea moanton.* *Ngako* (the church elder) excluded his wife from church service.

**mpren** *n.* a kind of taro (*omad*). Subkinds: *mpre boman,* wild taro (*∆ Araceae; Colocasia esculenta*); *mpre bumpum* (*∆ Colocasia xanthosoma*; *TP taro kongkong*); *mpre gongkong a mpuf,* *mpre gongkong a wi* (*∆ Araceae; Xanthosoma sagittifolium*; *TP taro kongkong*). *Ngaeng a mpre sangen,* description of a mythical character (*Bokor*), possibly indicating aggressiveness.

**Mpre** a woman’s name.

**mpreampre** *n.* a tree (*orog; *Euphorbiaceae; Macaranga quadriglandulosa*), used in house building.

**mpreng-eran** *v.* to decline, refuse. *Afisit naron en a yoneran a ram da naron emprang a dzob ari.* ‘A woman sends her child to fetch something and the child refuses to do it.’

**mpri-ran** *v.* to double, be together, be allied. *Umpri gu!* ‘Double the thread!’ (in playing string game).

**mpri-ran en** *v.* to be together, be with. *Gea iburi dimpri en ngaeng wasif.* ‘He lived with many people.’ *Da fats gea imu gom impri en nafon.* ‘And the brother-in-law worked in the garden together with his sister.’ *Ges impri en edza.* ‘They are my allies.’

**mpro** see *afi mpro,* ovary.

**mprom-eran** *v.* (1) to bend, bow; be slack, loose. *Empromomprom,* it hangs loosely, it dangles. *Ntaf emprom,* wrinkled chin. *Demprom orog a weng.* ‘He bent the tree’s upper part.’ *Ngaeng idzir madzung en senap gangkan da senap gangkan emprom.* ‘The men attach an iguana’s skin to the drums and the skin is slack.’ (2) to be empty. *Gwangod emprom.* ‘My belly is empty.’

**mpru** *adj.* small, unripe (of banana, Areca nuts, coconuts). *Går onon a mpru,* corpse without head.

**mpu-ran** *v.* (1) to chat, talk glibly, chatter, gossip. *Afismpuran,* a woman who talks too much. *Ges impu dzob en a îtseran.* ‘They talked about fighting.’ *Garafu serok empom moadzi da impu riran.* ‘Two boys walked on the road and chatted.’ (2) to plant in a circle. *Yai owampu tamato.* ‘Plant tomatoes in a circle.’ See *pu-ran.*

**Mpu** fafang a man’s name.

**mpub-eran** *v.* to float, drift. *We impubeya.* ‘The raft is floating.’

**Mpuberan** a big lake near the mouth of the Watut River, near Waem and Bari; *rop* of *Owang rompon,* Marawarir and *Warir* clans. According to some consultants spirits of all Wampar *sagaseg* go there (possibly also spirits of foreigners).
**mpudz** *adj.* cool, fresh (of coconuts); = nof-eran. Gwangen a mpudz, without resentment; mos a mpudz, young coconut for drinking; ngaom a mpudz, a bird-catching spider.

**mpuf** *adj.* white, light, blonde, grey. Afì mpuf, widow; maran a mpuf, white of the eye; marangontong sa mpuf, white clouds; mpo a mpuf, white (dirty) river; ngaeng a mpuf, white man, albino; ono fofon mpuf, blonde hair (of Europeans), also white hair. Ono waro mpuf, hair with blond tips; rene gangkan a mpuf, white people (white skin); renen a mpuf, light-coloured skin, of Europeans and New Guineans; mpufampuf, whitish.

See also aed a mpuf; foa mpuf; gaen a mpuf; boser a mpuf; ngarose mpuf.

**mpug-eran** *v.* (1) to stare, gaze, look sternly; to squint. Impug maran, he squints; mara gumpug, somebody who squints; bangets a mpug = bangets a feng, an elderly bachelor. Garafu naron imu ram ifu da raman impug maran en. ‘When a child does something wrong, his father will look stern.’ (2) to be dry (of taro leaves). Omad a mpug, taro with small dry leaves.

**mpugumpug** *n.* a bracelet made of lianas, in former times worn by widowers.

**mpum-eran** *v.* to swell, grow fat, blow up. See also bompab-eran. Afìng a mud fefen eya bal da impum. ‘I blow my breath into the ball and it swells.’ Da bangin iri fàn impum raun. ‘And his legs and arms were swollen.’ Garafu erob dimpum. ‘The boy gets fat.’ Maran a mpumeran. Well-fed (said of young people in contrast to old people).

**mpung** *n.* wall. Mpung a weng, ceiling (wall overhead).

**mpung-eran** *v.* to fence in, build a wall. Ngaeng impung tao en kapa. ‘The people build a wall from corrugated iron.’ See also bumpung-eran.

**mpungumping** *n.* a bird of prey (*dzî dziferan*). Efa mpungumping, ‘like a mpungumping’ (unsteady, restless). Mpungumping ban empes siri raun. ‘Eagles will kill marsupial rats’ (in text of a song).

**Mpungumping** a man's name, a taboo name Yaopyaop.

**Mpungumping** a ntson a mountain near Dzifasing, rop of Orognaron clan. In oral traditions one of the early villages of the Wampar.

**mpup-eran** *v.* to be empty; also mpupumpup-eran. Ngaeng etaeg en a moadzi da impupumpup. ‘The people left the road and it was empty.’ Maran impub. Middle-aged (without wrinkles). Blameless [‡].

**mpur-eran** *v.* (1) to hold together, put together, collect. Ngaeng impur edza bangid serok en. ‘The man holds both of my hands.’ Ngaeng impur aom en a ban eya dau. ‘The man holds his spears (together) when he goes into the forest.’ Ngaeng impur afi serok emen en. ‘The man married two women at the same time.’ (2) to destroy. Ngaeng emar da rasen impur a ram ari. ‘When a man dies, his brothers destroy his belongings.’ Ngaeng enom a mpo, debobore da impur a ram. ‘When a man drinks beer, he is drunk and destroys things.’
**Mpur** a place name east of Gabsongkeg village; a man's name.

**mpurumpir-eran** v. to ferment, sour. Rene waso mpurumpireran, sour smell. Gaen impurumpir ari boanu. ‘The bananas are sour in the morning.’

**mpurumpur** only as ngaeng a mpurumpur, sorcerer. modern: sexton.

**Mpurumpur** a place name near Mare village, between Wamped and Markham Rivers, between Sagaboa and Sangkea (by some given as Mpurampur).

**Mpurumpur** a woman's name.

**mpuwampu-ran** v. to rise (of smoke). Dzif wason impuwampu. ‘Smoke rises.’

**mra** n. earth, ground, land, soil; = segra. Mra bas, a piece of land; mra dasidasi, soft earth; mra dufwaduf, swamp, marsh; mra dzenag, mra dzenagdzenag, strong earth; mra gantab, earth with a little sand; earth’s crust [‡]; mra gentet ongan, an area of land; mra mpes, island. Mra nidzin, garden land; mra ngkon, a red kind of earth (in the mountains); mra onon a ntsif, a hole in the earth; mra pan ongan, a piece of land; mra purupurun, hard earth; mra rain a mun, promontory; mra simis, earth with sand; mra tsaru, earth with stones; mra waro, very hard earth. Maran a mra, widower. Ram a mra, genitals (‘earthly thing’, mission use?). Ngaeng Wampar a mra. ‘The land of the Wampar.’ Yurop gea mra ongan. ‘Europe is another land.’ Moisantson mra ngarobingin. ‘Moisantson is good land.’ Dasit mra ongan. ‘I sold a piece of land.’

**Mra rofon** a mountain near Mare.

**Mragu** in oral traditions one of the first villages of the Wampar in the Wamped area. According to some consultants Mara gu near Montam renan.

**mramro-ran** v. to wink or blink. Gea emramro maran, he winked.

**mri** n. red spit of chewn Areca nut, usually dzain a mri.

**Mri** a woman’s name.

**mro-ran** v. to be tired. Marud amro, I am (my eyes are) tired.

**mru-ran** v. to be soft and watery (said only of Areca nuts, *opp.: ngka-ran*). Dzain imru, the Areca nut is soft, dzain a mru, a soft Areca nut.

**mu-ran** v. to be, become, do, make, have. Edza amu ngaeng Dziaman. ‘I am German.’ Edza [amu] titsa. ‘I am a teacher.’ Imu fâring. ‘He is big.’ Gea wi imu garagab. ‘From her blood humans originated.’ Imu fân. ‘He has legs.’ Imu sun. ‘She is married’ (has a husband). Imu gom. ‘He works his garden.’ Imu girin. ‘He is blowing the bamboo trumpet.’ Imu romed. ‘They made war.’ Ngao, emam a muran a garagab. ‘No, that is not an iguana.’ Dzob a muran a garafu naron. ‘A story about being a child.’ Ram imu yai? ‘Are you crazy?’ Ngarusi gea mamefe, gea emam a muran a garagab. ‘Ngarusi was a ghost, he was not a human being.’

**mu-n** n. mouth (only in combinations).

**Mu bobop**, a kind of banana (*gaen*), eaten ripe, newly introduced; *mun a dzif*, mouth of fire (of sharp-tongued women); *mun a dzob*, quarrelsome; *mu fengaf*, thick or pursed lips; *mu fofon*, beard; *mu gangkan*, lip.
Mu gangkan fâring, big mouth (disliked form), mu genen, a disease (said to be connected with lips); mu gowef, smile; mun a kakafoa, (bad) breath; mu kasum, big mouth (disliked form); mun a ntson, mouth; afi mu paep, woman with a knife mouth (a sharp-tongued woman); mu wante, a kind of taro (omad).

mu dongkwang a small bird (dzâ dziferan).

Mu dongkwan a man’s name, a dog’s name.

Mu gangkan a man’s name, a dog’s name.

Mu gowef a man’s name.

Mu ngae a man’s name.

Mu sara a man’s name.

mu watsots n. a big black kind of ant (pupuafin).

muam-eran v. to lie, pretend; = ngapangip-eran. Ngaeng muameran, liar. Imuam, a gesture of bending to somebody sitting beside one and holding one’s hand to one’s mouth, pretending to whisper, meaning that a person is telling lies. Ngaeng imuam en yaran a gom da eremen a gab. ‘The man lied that he would go to the garden but he stayed in the village.’ Num orots a dzob ongan dimuam inin. ‘You talked but you only lied.’

muangom n. bandicoot; mouse or house-rat (Jb. moade); also moangom. Muangom a ridzeran, rafter.

Muangom a male and female name.

mub-eran v. to be without grass. Gab imub, the village is free of grass.

Muborad a man’s name.

Muborar a man’s name.

mubumub-eran v. to impress. Ngaeng iburi da ompom imumubub. ‘The man was sitting and the place then was impressed.’

mûd! an exclamation meaning wait! Mudl!, edza gaya. ‘Wait!, I shall go.’

mudzub-eran v. to whistle. Ngaeng imudzub en idzum. ‘The man whistled after his dog.’

mudumud n. mourning. Ref a mudumud, widower’s hat. Gea imu mudumud en moanton emar. ‘He was in mourning because his wife had died.’

mûf n. fog, mist, deep-hanging clouds; = moagaf.

Mûf a man’s name.

Mugene a man’s name.

mugmug n. a bird (dzî dziferan); a kind of string-figure (fofoa).

mugum n. spinning top. Mugum bobong, a kind of spinning top, see bobong.

Mugum a place name north of Gabsongkeg village.

mugumig n. a small green lizard, living on trees, totem of Montar and Warir clans.

mugus n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

Mugus a man’s name; a man in a cycle of stories. Imu Mugus esab. He is Mugus (said of a man who is after women).

mûm-eran v. to hum, buzz. Gea emam a rotseran a dzob, gea imu mûm inin. ‘She does not speak, she only hums.’ Wampon imûm. The owl calls.

Mumeng a town in Morobe Province; see ngaeng momoa.

mumu adj. only as mara mumu, empty, unused; hidden, secret. Farapa mara mumu, an unused sitting or storage
platform, an empty platform; tao mara mumu, an empty (unused) house; naron mara mumu, illegitimate child; gab mara mumu, meeting place; hell. Warem a gom mara mumu ongan derem en a gea. ‘Give him the unused garden.’ Ngaeng etsenon eran eya gab mara mumu en a iberan a ram. ‘People come together in a meeting place for a dance.’

**mumu**-ran v. to do or be something all the time (see mu-ran). Imumu, married [‡].

mun n. thorn, nail. Bangin a mun, fingernail. Gea mun ema. ‘He has no thorns’ (is friendly). Gea mun a mun inin. ‘He is full of thorns’ (is aggressive).

mun adj. sharp, pointed. Fan a mun, claw; gea mun ema, ‘it is not sharp’ (is not dangerous); gantin a mun, incisor; son a mun, a long narrow nose.

mun a dzib n. a fish (dzi mpo); <> Catfish; *Arius sp.*

Munade the ‘Kuku-kuku’ or Anga people of Katsiong village, Banir River.

munamun adj. first, the first, in former times, from the beginning. Ges emoaf munamun … First they settled in … Gea munamun? ‘Is he the first one?’ (the first child). Edza garafu afi a munamun. ‘My eldest daughter.’ Dzob en a tir a munamun. ‘A story about wars in former times.’

muninmunin adj. incomplete, partly. Arungum muninmunin moatsets da patea dayatin fon. ‘I only heard it incompletely, but now I know it fully.’

Muntu a mountain near Gabantsidz village.

munum n. papaya (Δ *Caricaceae; Carica papaya*). Kinds: munum a sap, munum a wi.

munumu n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen), introduced from the Erap River population.

Munun a creek, left tributary of Markham River; a Wampar village (officially Munum); = Sisintson; a male and female name.

Mungkip a neighbouring tribe and village name, Upper Erap River; a man’s name.

mungkrumungkru n. a ginger plant (mafan), *Alpinia sp. (TP golgol).*

mungkumungkur n. a plant with red fruits, similar to *fesef*, used as ornament in arm-bands; good-smelling.

Muoni ntson a place name, rop of Dzeag a ntson clan.

mupu see mos mupu.

mur n. snake (generic). Kinds: mur aswang, mur a gog, mur ongkeb, mur urim, mur a was (<> Boelen’s Python, *Liasis boeleni* or Taipan, *Oxyuranus scutellatus*; Jb. moa tina).

Mur ear, snakebite; mur aswang, totem of Dzeag a ntson, Orogwangin and Montar (Ono wante) clans; an ornament on hats; mur ongkeb, an ornament. Mur a rene gangkan esroak da orots uni sarawa eremen ofo. ‘Snakes have a smooth skin but there is poison inside one of them (said of men who talk well but think different).’ Omad a mur, a kind of taro; umi a mur, a kind of pandanus; yamis a mur, a kind of yam.

Mur aswang a mythical or historical man. According to oral traditions founder of Dzifasing village und Sangud clan.

Mur a gon a man’s name.
Mur a ngkoats a place name near Mare, rop of Montar clan; a pig’s name.
murompen n. a caterpillar (<> Promechus paniate).
Mur a was a mythical or historical man in oral traditions.
Mur a wi a place name north of Munun (lit. ‘red snake’; = Rawe moatsets); a pig’s name.
murin see ono murin.
murir n. a tree (orog; Δ Euphorbiaceae; Bischofia javanica); wood used in house building.
muru-ran v. to fall down, jump down (of single objects or people); see mosro-ran. Mos angrang imuru. ‘A dry coconut falls down.’ Ngaeng esa orog imuru. ‘A man climbs a tree and falls down.’ Imuru ro mpo ongan. ‘He jumped into a creek.’ Yai garafu ongan imuru. ‘One of your children fell down’ (has done something immoral) (modern expression).
Muru a man’s name.
murugup n. low lying area; land that used to be under water and is now dry. See also yasi murugup. Gea erem tao eya murugup. ‘He built a house on the low-lying land.’
murun n. mark, sign; image; carving. Ngaeng bangin murun. Carver. Ngaeng its a go dimu gea murun en. ‘When a man makes a cooking pot he makes his mark on it.’ Afì ongan efadzo foa ngarobingin imu dzadzar, dzadzar imu gea murun ngarobingin. ‘When a woman makes a good netbag with ornaments, these are her good marks.’ Garagab imu Anutu murun. ‘Man is God’s likeness.’
Musara a historical man of the Labu, killed by Wampar.
Musom a village near the Yalu area, related to Waeng, language Gawam. Said to consist of a population derived partly from Ahé, Yalu and Wampar.
Musupu a place name near Gabantsidz village; rop of Mpo renan clan.
mut-eran v. to stink, smell; to be stingy, mean. Ram a muteran, stench, stink; rotting carcass. Imut, it stinks (a gesture, pulling one’s nose up and pressing the lips together). Naen a mut, deaf, hard of hearing. Mpî ongan emar, imut. ‘When a pig dies, it stinks.’ Ngaeng o kai gea imut inin en a gaen. ‘That man is stingy with food.’ Afì imut en a ram en ngaeng renan eri raman, da ngaemaro erots en a gea. ‘When a woman is mean toward her husband’s parents, he will be cross with her.’
Mutaran a pig’s name.
Muwi a woman’s name.

n- verb prefix, indicating question. N-amu, shall I do it? Edza namu gaen. ‘Shall I prepare bananas?’

-n possessive suffix to nouns for body parts or kin relations, 3.p. sg.+pl. Bangi-n, his arm, their arms; moanto-n, his wife, their wives.
Nabak a tribe (by some given as a Wampar group) between Munun River and Erap River.
nabanab-eran v. to be clean, white, shining (of paper, leaves, skin). Garafu ngaroaingan ongan gea rene gangkan enabanab. ‘A nice girl has a clean skin.’ Paip wafu ongan enad, denabanab. ‘A new bush knife is clean.’

Nabot a man’s name.

Nabru a pig’s name (children’s talk for dzif ibururung).

Nadu a man’s name (not Wampar).

Nadzab a place name near Gabmadzung; the area around the airport on Gabsongkeg land and Lae-Nadzab Airport itself.

Nadzanamag a creek; tributary of Munun River.

nae-n n. ear. Naen ao, unknown; ignorant [‡], innocent [‡]; nae barang, earlobe; nae bebe, ears that stick out (see nae ebebre); nae bero, sides of the head above the ears. Nae gempon, ear, rim of a cooking pot, side fin of a fish.

Nafes a ntson a place name east of Tararan village.

Nafon a dzob nidzin, real sister or brother; nafon fon, real sister or brother; nafon maro, brother (male sibling of opposite sex of speaker, used only towards strangers or Europeans); nafon nafon, classificatory sister or brother; nafod iri rased, my siblings.

Nag a mra a place name near Ngasawapum village.

Naga a man’s name.

Nageng n. a tree (orog; <> Euphorbiaceae; Macaranga aleuritoides), = yamoaf; see also Ntit nageng.

Nain n. day, a day’s time, time; baby talk for anug. Da iri nain ongan … and one day …, or: once upon a time …; nain fun, some days, sometimes. Iri nain
edza amu garafu. ‘In the time (days) when I was a child.’ Iri nain uri. ‘At that time.’ Nain nain. ‘All the time’ (day after day). Gea emar ari nain sera? ‘When did he die?’

**naip** *n.* co-wife.

**Nair** a place name on Gabsongkeg land.

**Namama** a pig’s name (children’s talk for ram a mra).

**nami** *n.* a red or brown python (*mur; jb. moac jeje*). Totem sign (*sagesa a wir*) of Ngasab and Ngintsib rompon clans. Nami irif wangewange. ‘The nami snake moved into the wangewange tree’ (in text of a song; nami is said to represent the Ngintsib rompon clan).

**Nami** ntson a place name, *rop* of Orogwangin clan.

**Nampusanti** a place name given in an oral tradition; possibly = Ngampuwantsi, a lake southeast of Mare, *rop*.

**Nampudz** a man’s name; a taboo name for Dzempodz.

**nan** *n.* children’s talk for *gaen*. See also naen nan, deaf.

**Nana** a woman’s name; a pig’s name (children’s talk for *anug*).

**nanab** *n.* a kind of yam (*yamis*).

**nanantab** *n.* a kind of bamboo (*purung*).

**nanets** *n.* a tree (*orog; TP maro*) = *rawe*.

**Nanets** a place name near Mare.

**Nanib** a man’s name.

**Naningg** a man’s name (from the Watut).

**nantan** *n.* fence-post.

**Nantsa** a mythical or historical man in oral tradition.

**nang-eran** *v.* to burn down (of grass, new garden, houses), singe, scorched; to beat in a game with spinning tops. Enang bimpi. ‘They burn a new garden.’ Enang a mpi. ‘They singe a (killed) pig.’

**Nangke** a man’s name.

**Nangkog** a woman’s name.

**Nangof** a man’s name.
nao-ran v. to go to sleep; to become numb (of limbs); also nanao-ran. Edza faud enao. ‘My foot became numb.’

Nao gagar a place name near Ngasawapum village.

Naog a man’s name.

Naom a woman’s name.

Naon a man’s name.

Napoak a pig’s name (children’s talk for apoak en, ‘I have broken it’).

Naputs a woman’s name.

Nara a woman’s name.

Narag a place name west of the Erap River; rop of Orogwangin clan. The area was sold to the government for Erap Agricultural Station.

naro-n n. child; animal young. Naron afi, daughter; naron fompob, illegitimate child; naron mara mumu, illegitimate child; naron maro, son; naron masing, stepchild [‡]; naron a ntante, children born at too short intervals; naron wasomun, first-born child. Garafu afi naron, small girl; idzum naron, puppy; kokwarak naron, chicken; ngaeng naron, a man’s child; ngaeng mara naron, favourite son. Edza narod sun. ‘My child’s husband’ (said by a man about his son-in-law).

Naromboan a place name; in oral tradition said to be one of the first villages of the Wampar people on the Markham River (by some consultants Ngaropoang).

naron adj. young, small, little; unimportant; opp. fâring, ngkoats (see naro-n). Garafu naron, small child; some naron, a girl’s small grass skirt; tao naron, small house; orog naron, a small tree; Dare naron, the ‘younger Dare’ (a modern development, instead of Dare isi). Gom naron, Saturday (modern: ‘little work’); ram ranga naron, a small feast. Garafu serok itselan, gea imu tir naron. ‘When two children fight with each other, that is a small fight.’

Nasa a woman’s name (Christian name).

Natea a man’s name.

nau n., l.p. my cousin (term of address and reference); see yaran.

nawatu n. parable, metaphor, figurative speech; usually dzob a nawatu. Erots a nawatu en. ‘He uses a parable.’ Examples: Waon a ram areran papia en ong an ama ri edza. ‘Hans, give me something to write on paper’ (i.e. give me a pencil). Waon a ram âneran a ri gaen. ‘Get something to eat with the food’ (i.e. some meat). Edza tsaru ema. ‘I have no stones’ (i.e. money). Edza foa ema, ‘I have no netbag’ (i.e. no wife). Mpo eremen? ‘Is there some water?’ (i.e. beer).

Ndong a woman’s name.

ne-ran v. to turn round and look. Ampom a mog, ngaeng ongan ingkung edza bingud da ane tos. ‘I walked ahead and when a man called my name I looked back.’

neadz-eran en v. to distribute, apportion, to choose. Gea emots a gea gaen eneadz en gea moanton iri rasen arits. ‘He distributed his bananas among his wife and his brothers.’

neangeran see mpi neangeran.

Neanggi a man’s name (foreign).

Neats rango a creek, tributary of the Rumu River, rop of Warir clan.
**neb** adj. blue, green (colour of the ocean, big rivers, the sky without clouds, far away wooded mountains without clouds); *nebaneb*, dark blue. *Ref a neb*, dark coloured hat. *Widower’s hat*. *Rûts imu neb da eyare marud*. ‘The ocean is so blue so that it pierces my eyes.’ *Parag a neb*. A kind of grass skirt. *Dau imu nebaneb*. ‘The forest is dark.’ *Wir a neb*. ‘Sign of the rainbow’ (Biblical use).

*Neb* a man’s name.

**nebat** *n.* a fan made from betel palm bark for fanning the fire.

**nef-eran en** *v.* to take or do part of something. *Bumpum eon ngaeng a mra, enef en abas inin da tsamo eremen*. ‘The white men took the people’s land, they took part of it, and left other parts.’

**nefenef** *(1)* *n.* coolness, air (of car, plane, falling tree). *(2)* *adj.* cool (of wind, water; pleasant!). *Mpas a nefenef eama da rened eteterof ngarobingin*. ‘A cool wind is coming and my skin feels pleasantly cool.’

**nem-eran** *v.* to do something superficially, not deeply, not completely. *Antan anem en*. ‘I pierced it not deep (enough).’

**nemabong** *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*); totem of *Ngarofre* clan.

**nena** *dzentsreng* *n.* a kind of fern; *see* *dzentsreng*.

**nenan** *n.* leaf.

*Nenan* a taboo name for a woman’s name *Yafan*.

**nene** *n.* a tall tree (*orog*; ∆ *Rubiaceae*; *Nenonauclea clemensi* and *Euphorbiaceae*; *Bishoﬁa javanica*); = *ntsab*; used for rafters in house building. Baby talk for *anug* (‘mother’).

*Nene* a man’s name.

**neno** *n.* a tree (*orog*).

**Neno** a woman’s name (said to be an abbreviation of *Ngaroneno*).

**Nenget** a man’s name.

**neon** *see* med neon.

**nep** *n.* rainbow. *Yami ero da empar a nep*. ‘Rain came down and there is a rainbow across.’

**nero-n** *n.* friend, relative; owner, holder of an animal; ally; peace (*opp.*: *tir*, *ngaeng a tir*). *Neron arits: rasen ma farangan ma nafon ma sera*. ‘His friends: brothers and cousins and sisters and others.’ *Ngaeng Wampar ges imu neron en ngaeng Rabu*. ‘The Wampar are friends (have peace) with the Labu.’ *Fring imu neron en a gea*. ‘The fring (bird) was his friend.’ *Idzum neron sera?* ‘Who is the owner of the dog?’ *Ges ibi muran neron burid*. ‘And they became friends again (and they made peace again).’ *Ngaeng ari afi ges imu neron en eran*. ‘The man and the girl are friends (boyfriend/girlfriend).’ *Ram a muran neron fon*, reconciliation [*‡*].

*Neron* *ema* a pig’s name (‘it has no friends’).

**newaran** *adj.* free of clouds. *Ram newaran*, blue sky.

**newe** *n.* a kind of eel; also *newenewe*. A taboo name for the name *Moani*.

**nib-eran** *v.* to urinate (more polite: *wats-eran a mpo*). *Nanib?*, ‘shall I urinate on him?’ (asked after a fight by the winner).

**nidinid** *n.* a tree (*orog*) with large leaves (∆ *Solanaceae*; *Solanum erianthum*); leaves used against diarrhoea and for cleaning babies. *Dafum a nidinid*, a kind of tobacco.
Nidinid a place name northeast of Tararan village.
nidzin (1) n. fruit, meat, body, body part; taboo word furun. Montam nidzin, sago flour. Sagaseg nidzin, totem animal of clans. Ram a tsatseran uri, gea fân a ngkoats, da bangin a ngkoats, da imu nidzin fâring. ‘That ghost had short legs and short arms and his body was big.’ Ngaeng nidzin fâring. ‘A big fat man.’ Efa gea en a nidzin wasif uru. ‘The same with other body parts.’ Idzum egaup egaup, nidzin ema. ‘The dog barks and barks but there is no consequence’ (a boaster; dzob a nawatu). (2) adj. real, true. Mra nidzin, good earth; garden land; dzob nidzin, truth, true, ‘amen’; mara nidzin, eye, pupil.

-nig possessive suffix following pronouns or nouns, 1.p. sg.+pl. Edzan nig, my; edza tao-nig, my own house. See also anig.

nim n. conch shell trumpet; bamboo trumpet; a kind of string-figure (fofoa). The word nim has been transferred lately (since 2000) as the name for a newly introduced tree that was distributed by the Department of Health as a medicine against malaria.

Nim a bong, a small bird; nim a bong naron, totem of Feref clan; nim girin, a bamboo trumpet; nim tsamo, string-figures; nim a ri madzung, a very small kind of wasp; nim a samase, a trumpet (or oboe) made of pandanus leaf. Gea ifung a nim. ‘He blew the conch shell trumpet.’

Nim a woman’s name.

Nim danganeran a creek, tributary of Wamped River.

Nim oren a mythical man (also Nimaran, Nomoren), said to have belonged to Owang rompon clan.

Nim rero a place name near the Watut River, in tradition an early settlement of the Wampar people; now settled by people from Mare (see also Danim rero).

-nim poss.suffix following pronouns or nouns, 2.p. sg.+pl. after vowels. Yainim, your, your own; num tao-nim, your own house. See also -anim.

Nimaran a man’s name (= Nim oren).
nin see inin.

-nin possessive suffix following pronouns and nouns, 3.p. sg.+pl., after vowels. See also anin. Gea-nin, his, his own; gea maran-anin, her own eyes.

Nini a woman’s name.
ninin n. juice, sap, fluid, milk (of fruit, trees, breast). Dzin ninin, white spit from chewing areca nut.

Ninit a place name west of Gabsongkeg; a man’s name; a dog’s name.

Ninme a woman’s name (foreign).
ninu n. (1) a tree (orog; ∆ Euphorbiaceae; Claoxylon tetracoccum) = babrap. Totem sign (sagaseg a wir) of Feref, Orontog and Orog a dzog clans. (2) scraping and milk of very young coconuts.

Ninu man’s name.
ninu-ran v. to quarrel. Garafu afi serok ininuran en a ngaeng bangets. ‘Two girls quarrel about a young man.’ Gea ininu edza en a gea dau ri mra. ‘He quarrels with me about his forest and ground.’

ningining n. fire-fly (<> Pteroptyx cribellata: Lampyridae).
ningining-eran  v. to sparkle, glitter, glisten, light. See nanganang-eran. ‘The sun shines on wire and it glistens.’ Kolmen iningining. ‘The Coleman lamp lights.’
niseran  adj. famous, important. Only as ngaeng a niseran, or ngaeng bengan a niseran, famous man, war leader.
no-ran  v. to vomit; = tsûb-eran. Ean a dzî parats deno en. ‘He ate raw meat and vomited.’
Noa  a man’s name (Christian name).
Noagres  a mountain near Mare; old village site (= nowa gres?).
nobwanob-eran  v. to glisten, glitter.
nobwangob  n. a tree (orog), used for house posts.
Nod  a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum creek, north of the Yalu area.
nof-eran  v. to be cool, still, peaceful; opp.: watsots. Dzif enof, the fire died (‘is cold’); dzob a nof(eran), peaceful talking; dzob enof, peace; gwangon enof, peaceful; ngaeng gwangon enof, a happy man; gwangon enof raun, blessed [‡]; gwangon a noferan, consolation [‡]; maran a nof, blind. Mos a nof, young coconut for drinking; mpas enof, the wind is cool; ngaeng a noferan, a quiet man; onon enof, a wish fulfilled; poa enof, the soup is cold; rain a nof, happy (‘cool belly’; also rain inuf); sa nof, a form of sorcery; sû enof, it is cool (when the sun went down or is covered by clouds); tir a nof, peace (‘cool war’).
Nof  a woman’s name.
noferan  n. grease, = yadz.
Nofo  a man’s name.
nofwanof  adj. moist, damp, clammy.
nog-eran  v. to be lazy, listless. Ngaeng a nogeran, a lazy man. Ngaeng eya en a iberan a ram da edza anog erad amen tao. ‘The people went to a dance but I was listless and stayed in the house.’ Nogeran efa fidfid a gab. ‘Lazy like a piece of bark.’
nogon  n. a form of sorcery.
nogwanog-eran  v. to blink, wink, twinkle. Ngaeng bangets enogwanog maran en afi. ‘Young men wink at girls.’
nom  n. earth [‡].
no-eran  v. to drink (of soup and salt); to eat (of soft food or ripe fruits like bananas, mangoes, papayas); to smoke; see also tsufi-ran (in Gabantsidz). Enom nowa dzog. ‘He ate mango fruits.’ Ges enom opang ri oso. ‘They drank opang and oso charms.’ Enom dafum purung. ‘They smoked the bamboo pipe.’ Ngaeng enom dafum, isruk en. ‘A man smokes tobacco and inhales (the smoke).’
Nome  a pig’s name (children’s talk for anom, I drink).
Nomoren  a man’s name (= Nim oren?).
non  prep. from, of, out of, out, away. Ngaeng uri non sagaseg Montar. This man of Montar clan. Da ngaeng ongan, non a Wampar. ‘And one of the men, from the Wampar.’ Hiob esab non Ngasawapum. ‘Hiob from Ngasawapum.’ Edza atao non edza raed bangin. ‘I have seen it (have learned it) from my brother’s hands.’ Gaen maramaran esa non ram uri. ‘Many kinds of banana originated from this being.’ Opor orog o kani a non edza onod waro. ‘Pull that tree out of my head (from a story).’ Edza aya non. ‘I am going away.’ Maran a non. Shadow, ghost (‘from his likeness’).
noni n. a tree (orog), \( (\Delta Morinda citrifolia) \), introduced by the Department of Health, used for medicine.

noning n. goat (modern).

nonowen adj. uneven, rugged, hairy; see nowen.

nongoneng - eran v. to feel dizzy. Ngaeng organ enom a mpo, maran enongoneng. ‘When a man drinks beer, he gets dizzy.’

nongot - eran v. to fold (of cloth, paper, firewood, hands), draw up. Anongot faud. ‘I fold up my legs.’ Fan nongoteran, back of the knee. Anongot a papia. ‘I fold the paper.’ Anongot bangid en ban eön Anutu en. ‘We fold our hands to pray to God.’

Nongot a man’s name (Christian name).

nop - eran en v. to spit out; = mpoang - eran. Ngaeng enom kinin denop en raun. ‘A man takes a tablet and spits it out.’

nowa n. mango tree and fruit (generic; \( \Delta \) Anacardiaceae; Magnifera indica). Nowa bumpum, a kind of mango (\( \Delta \) Magnifera minor); nowa poangup, an ornament on hats. See also Gab nowa.

Nowa gagar a place name near Ngaromair, rop of Feref clan.

Nowa genteg a place name west of Erap River.

Nowa ntson a place name between Wawin and Erap Rivers; rop of Orogwangin clan. A man’s name. A man of Sangud clan in oral tradition.

Nowa sa a woman’s name.

nowen adj. uneven, rough; see also moagi and nonowen. Mara nowen, uneven, rough; bampu nowen, a reed; gu nowen, a kind of calabash; ram nowen, hair of plants; a grass.

noweng see ngowen.

nta - ran v. to lie, be ill, stay, lie with; to copulate, rape. Ram a ntaran, illness, sickness. Da iri afi ri enta. ‘And he copulated with the woman.’ Da mara nidzin orots derenta. ‘And only one of his eyes lay there.’ Da enta eya tao. ‘And they (many birds) sat on the house.’

ntab - eran v. to grow, shoot, sprout, bring out. Ram a ntab, yam (taboo expression, ‘growing thing’); ram a ntaberan, plants (opp.: ram mara parats); ntabantab, young twigs. Mos a ntab, sprouting coconut. Dzeag entab Baroyampa. ‘Dzeag (a reed) grows in Baroyampa’ (in text of a song).

ntabantib n. platform; = farapa; taboo word for tao.

ntaf n. lower jaw, cheek; fish-hook (= sadi). Ntaf fofon, goatee or full beard; ntaf emprom, wrinkles between nose and mouth; ntaf a mun, chin; ntaf itigitigeran, wrinkles; ntaf waro, lower jaw. See also dzanam wampon a ntaf.

nta - f - eran n. to breathe, take breath, gasp, yawn. Edza antaf en.

nta - fantaf n. a disease, of which many people are said to have died (Tuberculosis?).

ntamantr - eran v. to be weak. Edza anta da ram antaran empes da ampom da faud entamantrer raun. ‘I was ill and when my illness was over and I walked my legs felt weak.’

ntamantru - ran v. to walk slowly and flapping, swinging one’s hips, expressing reluctance. Edza asit Hiob en a yaran a sitoa da gea eganta dempom dentamantru. ‘I sent (son) Hiob to the store, but he did not like to go and walked slowly.’

ntamaran n. steep bank, cliff, wall.
**Ntamaran** a woman’s name.

**ntan-eran** *v.* to pierce, stab, puncture, vaccinate; to serve food (with a fork); to support oneself; to give women to another group. *Entan a mos.* ’He opened a coconut.’ *Entan mazung.* ’He poles a canoe.’ *Ontan a ram etsen.* You build a fence around it (put poles in). *Etep a ntaneran,* a stick to support oneself = *orog a ntaneran.* *Entan entan,* it hangs (said of old skin). *Yai ontan edza en paip.* ’You stabbed me with a knife.’ *Aom entan a mpi.* ’The spear pierced the pig.’ *Ontang entan a dzi.* ’The eagle caught fish.’ *Afi entan ero da iri ngaeng maro ean.* ’The woman serves a meal and then eats with her husband.’ *Ngaeng Ferf entan afer daer ari ngaeng Dzeag a ntson.* ’The Ferf gave women to the Dzeag a ntson.’ *Yai ontang afe idzum a tsatseran.* ’To hang like a bad dog’ (*dzob a nawatu; meaning unclear*).

**ntante** *adj.* close, thick, dense (of grass, bush). *Naron a ntante,* children in (too) short intervals; *dzob a ntante,* bad language, bad words (like ‘excrement’, ‘urine’, ‘buttocks’). Possibly mission influence in this meaning (= *dzob a tsatseran*).

**ntang-eran** *v.* to change, transform. *Da gea entang a muran a mur.* ’And he changed and became a snake.’

**Ntang** renan a small lake near the mouth of the Watut River; *rop* of Owang rompon clan.

**ntasantos-eran** *v.* to nod. *Nayasu entasantos.* ’The heron nods’ (when walking).

**nteb-eran** *v.* to beat (of bast). *Afi enteb fini en a nguring.* ’The woman beats a carrying strap with a beater.’

**ntef-eran** *v.* to lacerate one’s face.

**nteng-eran** *v.* to do something completely (fell all trees, kill all people); to leave nothing; to rule [‡]. *Idzum enteng a tsatseran.* ’The dogs overcame the pigs completely’ (from a story).

**nterenter-eran** *v.* to be thick (of cloth, skin, meat), fat (of people). *Ngaeng enterenter farking,* a very fat man. *Mpi gangkan enterenter,* thick leather.

**nterentor** *n.* puddle, pool; gutter.

**ntet-eran** *v.* to be nearly fainting (of hunger or pain or lust). *Maran entet,* he is nearly fainting. *Paep esaf edza da wi irid raun da marud entet.* ’I cut myself with a knife and blood ran down and I nearly fainted.’

**ntib** *n.* (1) a tree (*orog*) with large flowers, only found south of the Markham River; said to have a smell like a dead man. (2) a bone or piece of coconut shell (modern: a piece of metal, *ntib kapa*) used for peeling bananas. *Un a ntib,* nape of the neck.

**ntib-eran** *v.* to desire; to believe.

**Ntib** onon a creek, part of Wawin River, *rop* of Orogwangin clan; a pig’s name.

**Ntib** wanats a place name near Gabsongkeg.

**Ntib** a weng a place name near Untsig, land of the Orognaron. Name in traditions about *Nim oren*.

**ntibintib-eran** *v.* (1) to walk on the branch of a tree (of animals and humans). *See also* ntit-eran. *Gwanang esa dzain da intibintib ari.* The cuscus went up an Areca palm and walked along its branch. (2) to be stubborn, obstinate.
ntig n. quarrel, fight. Afi ri ngaeng imu ntig ariran. ‘Men and women have a fight with each other.’

ntiriring-eran v. to thunder, roar, roll, sound, rumble. Waris intiriring, thunder is rolling. Yadzo intiriring fâring, thunder rumbles heavily.

ntit n. footbridge, bridge. Ntit en a ntsu, suspension bridge.

Ntit mois a creek between the village Mare and the Waem River, rop of Owang rompon clan.

Ntit nageng a creek (upper course of Tsepek River) and place name east of Gabsongkeg village.

Ntit ramid left tributary of Markham River near Ngasawapum village, tributary of Ngasawapum creek, = Ntit waf.

ntit-eran v. to move or walk along a branch or trunk (as a bridge over a creek), also ntitantit-eran; see also ntibintib-eran. Gea intit nowa bangin a weng. ‘It (an animal) moves along a branch of the mango tree.’

nto-ran v. to hang on or from, suspend. Sâb ento orog. ‘Flying foxes hang from trees.’ Jesus ento orog a mpar. ‘Jesus hangs on the cross.’ Garafu naron ifur a dzi, dento a gu riri. ‘Children catch fish and hang them on a liana.’ Maran a nto, cool with clouds and no sun.

ntoap-eran v. to be dry, healed (of a cut); to be uneaten by beetle larvae. See also fan a ntoap, industrious. Edza ara seos da eyatao da entoap. ‘I hacked (into a tree trunk) looking for beetle larvae but I saw that it was not eaten by them.’

ntot n. (1) knot; joint, ankle, knuckle, knee. Bangin a ntot, elbow; fân a ntot, ankle, knee; fân onon a ntot, knee-joint, ankle; son a ntot, a boil on the nose; ûn a ntot, Adam’s apple; mpî ûn a ntot, a kind of string-figure (fofoa); fon onon a ntot, progenitors, patriarchs [‡]. (2) debt, guilt. Ngaeng a ntot, a man who has done wrong; debtor [‡]; papir a ntot, promissory note [‡].

ntotantot n. knobs, uneven surface (as of crocodile skin). See ntot.

Gwangon a ntotantot, fear (‘his belly full of knobs’).

ntre-eran v. to be ill-fitting. Ngakwi naron da entre en edza. ‘The garment is small and does not fit me.’
**ntring-eran** v. (1) to start, begin. Yadzof a ban intring da yami ero. ‘The rainy season begins and rain falls.’ (2) to be crowded, be alive. Ges intring, all are alive. Un a ntring, a bunch.

**ntringantring-eran**, v. to vibrate, shake (said of a bed or of raised floor that moves when walking on it).

**ntris-eran** v. to be very strong, powerful. Ngaeng a ntriseran, a strong man. Ngaeng a ntriseran esot, almighty [‡]. Ngaeng uri gea intris defa en a ban its ngaeng mangke. ‘This man is so strong that he could beat many men.’

**ntroang-eran** v. to fish with a net; to strike the water. Eya dentroang a mpo. ‘They went to fish with nets in the river.’

**ntrup-eran** v. to grow again; to rise from the dead. Aits gaen etse da ibi ntruperan. ‘I cut the banana stem and it grows again.’ Garagab yanon intrup esa burid. ‘The soul of man will rise again.’

**ntu** yami, n. a very small fly-like insect that is often seen after rain.

**ntu-eran** v. to carry on one’s head or shoulder, put on one’s head, cover. Intu ref. ‘He carries a hat.’ Intu etsen. ‘He covers it.’

**ntuf-eran** v. (1) to be warm, hot; also ntufuntuf-eran (not of water). Mpas intuf. ‘The wind is warm.’ (2) to fart. Idzum intuf, dogs fart.

**Ntufuntuf** a place name west of Gabsongkeg village.

**ntufuntuf-eran** see ntuf-eran.

**ntung-eran** v. to look up or down. Garafu naron a kau iburi dintung esa. ‘That child there sat and looked up.’

**ntur** heard only as its a ntur en foa, a half coconut shell hung up with its opening down on a rope to hang netbags on. Some people said it was a new element from Papua, others said it was used ‘by the forefathers’ as a precaution against rats. See also son a ntur, a broad nose.

**ntsa** n. bachelors’ house, men’s house.

**ntsa-eran** v. to throw down, put down, sit down; to give. Iri ongan entsa ontom. ‘The two threw their nets down.’ Ents ro a gea gab mana. ‘They (the birds) let themselves down in the village place.’ Dentsa fidifid etsen. ‘And they put a piece of bark on top of it.’ Entsa ono waro ro mpo. ‘He threw the head (of the fish) down into the water.’ Entsa ya. ‘They put together.’ Erentsa ran. ‘It is lying there.’ Entsa fan ero mra efa pitig. God is with us [‡] (‘he sat down down on the earth as on a chair’).

**ntsab** n. a tree (orog; <> Euphorbiaceae; Bischofia javanica and/or Rubiaceae; Nenonauclea sp.) = nene. Maran a ntsab, a bird; raeng entsab, a kind of fungus on trees.

**Ntsab** a woman’s name.

**Ntsab** a mpes a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

**ntsabantsab** n. rib = dzabar.

**ntsaf-eran** v. to quiet, soothe. Garafu naron iring, antsaf. ‘When a child cries, I soothe it.’

**ntsam-eran** v. to feed. Af entsam gaen ari garafu. ‘The woman fed the child.’ Dentsam a mun ariran. ‘They fed each other with their anger’ (they spoke with each other about their anger).
ntsamantsa-ran v. to be blunt, grow blunt; to be turned-up. Paep a mun entsamantsa. ‘The knife’s edge gets blunt.’ Son a ntson entsamantsa. ‘His nose is upturned.’

ntsamantsam-eran v. to produce waves in water with both hands (in a game); see also boantrung-eran, dzinig-eran, dzungkringdzungkring-eran.

ntsamantsri n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen); = ngarongone. Wi ntsamantsri. ‘The knife’s edge gets blunt.’ Son a ntson entsamantsa. ‘His nose is upturned.’

ntsantsi n. a bird of prey (dzi dziferan), somewhat smaller than mpungumping (< Crested Hawk, Ariceda subcrisitatta and/or New Guinea Harpy-Eagle, Harpyopsis novaeguineae).

ntsang n. a tree (orog); = antsang, ngantsang.

ntsang-eran v. to cut. Ngaeng entsang dau. ‘The man cuts the bush.’ Afí entsang foa en a ban efadzo ontom en. ‘The woman cuts her netbag to work a fishing net from it.’

ntsangantsang-eran v. to cut a path through the bush.

Ntsangantsang a mountain near the mouth of the Watut River; a man’s name.

ntsangantsing n. follower, supporter, adherent. Urim ari gea garafu ntsangantsing. ‘The cockatoo and his followers’ (from an oral tradition). See also garafu ntsangantsing.

ntsangantsring prep. opposite, facing one another. Ges ib maran a ntsangantsring. ‘They danced facing each other.’

ntsangantssong-eran en v. to rock (children in a netbag), saw, move to and fro. Afí entsangantssong en naron. ‘The woman rocks her child.’

Ntsaran a former settlement place of the Ono wante. In 2009, one consultant said it was at the Watut River.

ntse-ran v. to be full. Ngaeng mangke eama dentse. ‘Many people come and it (the place) is full.’

ntsean-eran en v. to be light, to be seen clearly (said of moon, lamp, nights in dry season). Sefo wante da ram entsean en. ‘It is a long night, but clear.’

ntsang see mpi a ntsang.

ntsedz n. (1) smell, scent, odor (of roast pork, of food, of tobacco). Edza atonges a ntsedz. ‘I smell the scent.’ (2) an insect, somewhat smaller than ngaodzarang; see also dzofef, tsoef (Jb. dangguc horse-fly, gad-fly).

ntsedz-eran v. to smell. Ngaeng enang a mpi dentse. ‘The men singe a pig’s bristles and it smells.’

ntsefentsef-eran v. to be courageous, brave, fearless; to be contrary, defiant [‡]. Ngaeng a ntsefentseferan emam a faran en ngaeng ongan a îtersa an a gea. ‘A brave man cannot be beaten by another man.’

ntseng-eran v. to ask, question. See also dzofef. Afí entseng naron. ‘The woman asked her child.’ Komiti ntsengeran afí. A church representative in the village (TP komiti), who was appointed to ask girls about who they were interested in marrying. The position was given up in the nineties.

ntsengantseng n. a grass; robust cane (Δ Gramineae; Saccharum robustum). Gab a ntsengantseng, a burned-down village.

Ntsegentseg an old village site of Warir clan near Tararan village.
ntsep n. lightning (seen as a sign that ngaeng opang are around).

ntseपntsep adj. fat (said of wild pigs and other game).

Ntserentse a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

ntserentse-ran v. only as sû entserentse, the sun goes down.

ntserentser n. solid mud. Ntsots, da sû ear a gea, engkang da imu ntserentser. ‘When the sun dries mud, it becomes solid and is solid mud.’

Ntserentser a place name near the Wawin River.

ntsesero see ntsoisereno.

ntseyantsen-eran v. to urge, push. See also yantsen-eran. Raman entseyantsen naron en a ban imu ram engopwangop. ‘The father pushes his son to do things faster.’

ntsi-ran v. to tie, fasten, bind. Engop a mpi, intsi, deboareng. ‘They killed a pig, tied it (to a pole), and carried it.’ Intsi duntrung. ‘They puffed it up.’ Intsi tsafar. ‘He produced a ladder.’ Intsi dzob mangke. ‘They repeated the same story many times’ (they tied many words together).

ntsib n. banana peeler. Ntsib a mos payab, peeler made from coconut shell. Ntsib kapa, banana peeler made of metal.

ntsîdz n. a short grass in the mountains (Grass: Themeda australis); totem of Dzeag a ntsion clan.

Ntṣidz a weng a place name near Dzifasing village in the mountains; an old settlement place according to oral tradition.

ntsîdz-eran v. (1) to draw together, contract, wrap oneself up (of snake or rubber). Gantin a ntsîdz, second set of teeth. Ngaeng its a mur da intṣidz en eran. ‘A man hits a snake and it draws itself together.’ (2) to gather, to collect all kinds of small things. Afì ifur a dzi intṣidzintṣidz en yafats naron. ‘The women went fishing and collected small yafats (a fish).’ See also mos a ntsîdz.

ntsif n. pit, hole, ditch, grave; = ngkrung. Maran a ntsif, deep hole, deep wound; mpo ntsif, puddle, pool; a kind of string-figure (fofoa); un a ntsif, salt-cellar; ntsif a garamut, grave, graveyard.

ntsîg-eran v. to come close, be close, be near, be next to; to follow. Fan ntsigeran renan, second toe (toe next to the big toe); maran a ntsigeran, favourite son; intsig a gea, neighbour (near him). Sawi tao emen intsig. Ngereng a nin. ‘Sawi’s house is close to Ngereng’s.’ Sera intsig a gea? ‘Who is the next one?’ (who follows him?). Da intsig eya gab. ‘And he went close to the village.’ Intsigiontsig. ‘He is very close.’ Afì uri gea emeats en sûn en a ntsigiontsigeran. ‘This woman was ashamed to stay near to her husband.’

ntsîg-eran v. (1) to bend, stoop, bow; to pull one’s neck in. Intsing un. ‘He bowed his head (neck); he was startled.’ Ngaeng etapo edza onod waro da edza antsing ud. ‘Somebody throws something at my head and I pull my neck in.’ Papia emosro ro da edza antsing. ‘When paper falls down I bend’ (to collect it). (2) to collect, gather. Gea intsing naron a rits uri. ‘She collected her children.’ (3) to carry around one’s neck. See also tsîg-eran.
Garafu a fi intsing a komokom. ‘Girls wear beads around their necks.’ (4) to be in front of somebody. Gea emonteng maran intsing. ‘She stood in front of him.’ (5) to rain continuously. Yami intsing. ‘It is raining continuously.’

ntsir n. hunting pit.

ntsirintsir-eran v. to stay small, grow poorly (of plants and humans). Poatse entab momoa da intsirintsir. ‘Grass in the mountains grows badly.’ Garafu intsirintsireran emam a muran wante. ‘A child that grows badly does not become tall.’

ntsobwantsob n. plaiting around stone or obsidian tool yangkig; an ear ornament of small plaited rings formed into a chain.

ntsofontso n. a beetle (<i>Attagenus undulatus: Dermestidae</i>). Described as: ram a tsatseran eremen afi gwangon, ‘something bad in a woman’s stomach’; by others as: ntsofontso emen garagab rainara, ‘ntsofontso are in people’s excrement’.

ntson n. opening, hole, door opening. See also ontson. Dzif a ntson, fire place; go ntson, black earth; maran a ntson, an insult (lit. ‘eye-hole’); moadzi ntson, mouth of the road; naen a ntson, naegempon a ntson, auditory-hole and hole in the earlobe. Orog a ntson, hole in a tree; rofon a ntson, arsehole (an insult); tao ntson, front side of a house; tsaru ntson, cave; aen a ntsonantson, Marston/Marsden matting; perforated iron sheets used during wartime as runways for aircraft, now used for fences and other purposes.

Ntson a woman’s name, a taboo name Moangkaf.

ntsong-eran v. to grow; to light, kindle fire. Guruts entsong en a ban imu nidzin. ‘Vegetables grow and will shortly have fruit.’ Da ngarogemori entsong en eran ari gea. ‘And the ngarogemo tree grew high with him (on it).’ Ontsong rampe! ‘Light the lamp!’ (also otsong; see tsong-eran).

Ntsong a man’s name. One of the founders of Orognaron clan.

ntsosero n. mouth of a river (by some speakers ntesero). Watut a ntsosero, mouth of the Watut River.

ntsots n. mud; see also ntsûts.

Ntsots a man’s name.

ntsramantsri see ntsamantsri.

ntsrang-eran v. to cut. Kapenta entsrang orog en a saw. ‘The carpenter cuts the tree with a saw.’ Dziaman polis erogo a ref a ntsrangantsrangeran. ‘German policemen (in German colonial times) wore laplaps with zigzag hems.’

Ntsrang a dzi a place name near Ngasawapum village; a dog’s name.

Ntsrang fan a place name near Ngasawapum.

ntsrem-eran heard only as entsrem rafen, a gesture, drawing air in between teeth and shake one’s head as an expression of being tired.

ntsringantsring n. a children’s game (first word of the song).

ntsron-eran v. to recede, sink. Mpo entsron, the water is receding.

Ntsrong a man’s name.

ntsrongantsrong n. movement, disturbance in water; also ntsrung. Yaga afur a dzî da yai otreg a ntsrongantsrong en a mpo. ‘We went fishing and you disturbed the water.’
ntsrop-eran v. (1) to duck, dodge. Edza aburi dafoig eya, da atao ngaeng ongan en a gea onowaro entsrop ero. ‘I sat and looked, but when I saw the head of another man, I ducked down.’ (2) to be loose, get loose, be slack (of liana around bundle, of belt, strap around firewood, broom). Gu entsrop a non ga dampar. ‘The liana around the firewood got loose.’

ntsru-ran v. (1) to do something continuously, all the time. Faud intsru edza nafo. ‘All the time I go to visit my sister.’ (2) to sink in (of house posts or platform). Mois intsru ro en rofon imut. ‘The posts sink in because their lower ends are rotten.’

ntsrung n. disturbance, movement; also ntsrongantsrong. Sera derem a ntsrung en a mpo? ‘Who disturbed the water?’

ntsu-ran v. to stay inside a house or hole, shut in. Intsu pitsu, the initiation ceremony. Med a ntsuran pitsu, initiation songs. Yami fâring ero, da ngaeng intsu tao inin. ‘When heavy rain falls, people stay in their houses.’

ntsu n. rattan (generic); used for bow-string and handles of stone axe (ge). Kinds of ntsu: kapu, moangen, ntsu waro, wap, wap maran a mpoaf.

Ntsu non a place name north of Gabsongkeg village; a pig’s name.

ntsum-eran v. to be used to, be familiar with. Garafu naron intsum raman. ‘Children are used to their father.’

ntsun n. room (of house), part (of village), lagoon, bay. Gab a ntsun, part of a village.

ntsuntsu-ran v. to sound, roar. Madzung iri nim intsuntsu. ‘Drums and conch shells sounded.’

ntsup-eran v. to sink, go down. Itum tsaru eya mpo dintsung eya nin. ‘When one throws a stone into the water, it sinks down.’

ntsûts n. earth broken up by pigs; see ntsots.

nû-eran v. to carve, shave, plane, scrape, rasp. Inu mos. ‘She rasped coconuts.’ Ngaeng inû aom en a mpi a tseap. ‘The man carved a spear with a boar’s tusk.’ Edza anû mud fofo en a resa. ‘I shave my beard with a razor blade.’ Da gea emots a roed uri, da tsotsor da inû. ‘And she produced shields, carved and scraped them’ (from a myth).

nû n. liver; = mimi. Nû babraf / nû papraf, lungs; nû gafeng, kidneys; nû gampig, nûn a mpoaf, heart.

Nu gagar a creek; place name northeast of Gabsongkeg village; a settlement place of the Gabsongkeg population in World War II (according to some consultants: Nur gagar).

nû rampud a tree or shrub (Octomeles sumatrana or Urticaceae; Dendrocnide cordata).


Nûb a man’s name.

nuf-eran, v. to fill in, pour in (of liquids, rice, salt, sugar, fish into bamboo tube); to fetch water. Mpo nuferan. Well; a place where one fills water into bamboo tubes. Afi inuf a mpo en purung. ‘Women fill water into bamboo tubes.’ Rain inuf. ‘He was happy’ (in a text; see nof-eran, rain enof).
**num** pers. + poss. pron. 2.p. pl. you, your.  
Num otao, you see; ges etao num, they saw you; num tao, your house; num bangim, your hands.

**num-eran** v. to drink; more usual nom-eran.

**numanım** poss. pron. intens. 2.p. pl. yours (num-anim).

**numeram** refl. pron. 2.p. pl. yourself (num-eram).

**nûn** see nû-n.

Nûn a man’s name.

**nunu-ran** v. to drive away. Afì serok inunuran en ngaeng orots. ‘Two women drove a man away.’ Ngaeng fâring inunu garafu naron en emenari imu mara gere. ‘A big man drives children away because they always play.’

**nungunung** n. a fly (*Jb. lelong*); a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). Nungunung a mpeb, a big blue fly.

**nûr** n. stinging nettle (generic; *Urticaceae*, *Octomeles sumatrana*; *Dendrocnide cordata*); used as medicine against fever. Kinds: Nûr a ga boafob, nûr a mpi rainara, nûr a mpuk.

**Nur** a mpes a place name east of Gabsongkeg village.

**nût** n. tadpole.

**Nût** a man’s name, a taboo name Gwaren. *See also Mpo nût.*

**Nuta** a mythical being (mentioned in only one myth).

**nuwin** see damping nuwin.

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**NG**

**Ngabantsar** a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

**ngad-eran** v. to cross, go to the other side, traverse (of water, road, field, area). Ngaeng eon mazung engad eya gentet ongan. ‘The men took a canoe and went to the other side (of the river).’

**ngadangad** n. a shrub.

**ngadasas** n. a yellow grasshopper.

**ngadzangadz-eran** v. (1) to talk much, oppose others. Ngaeng a ngadzangadzeran, a man who always talks against others. (2) to be tall and thin (of humans and animals). Yai umu ngaeng a (nga)dzangadzeran. ‘You are a tall and thin man.’

**ngadzarang** n. an insect.

**ngadzomor** n. a yellow grasshopper (*Jb. wàgô*); in Dzifasing ngaodzomor. Efa ngadzomor, like a ngadzomor (over-sexed).

**Ngaebaron** a man’s name.

**ngaemaro** (1) n. man, male. *See ngaeng / maro.* (2) adj. male. Kokwarak ngaemaro, cock; Omad ngaemaro, a kind of taro.

**ngaeng** n. human, man, person, people, population (generic). Ngaeng Adzera, the Adzera people; an ornament on hats; ngaeng afi, married man; ngaeng ari afi, a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*; ‘man and woman’); ngaeng buriran, mission helper, native evangelist.
Ngaeng dâu mpes, island people; ngaeng fâring, important man, great man; ngaeng fose, ‘black people’, all darker-skinned populations, from Africans to New Guineans, Aborigines and Polynesians; ngaeng a manaman, dwarves in oral tradition; ngaeng momoa, mountain people, highlanders; ngaeng montam, Sepik people (‘sago people’). Ngaeng empeat moani, a kind of string-figure (‘a man carries an eel’).

Ngaeng a mpuf, ‘white people’, albinos; Europeans, Americans, Australians; = bumpum. Ngaeng mra pan ongan, island people; ngaeng (bengan) a niseran, famous, important man; ngaeng a ntaran, sick man; a kind of string-figure; ngaeng a rúts, coastal people; ngaeng a sitaran, pastor; ngaeng tsaru, church elder (‘stone man’); ngaeng a wengeran, mountain people.

Ngaeng a mpuf a dog’s name.

Ngaeng a muteran a pig’s name.

Ngaeng a son a historical man of Orogwangin clan; a dog’s name.

Ngaeng a ntson a creek near Wawin River, rop of Orogwangin clan; in oral tradition one of the early villages of the Wampar; a pig’s name.

Ngaeng onon a small lake near Ngaroneno, south of the Markham River, rop of Montar clan; a pig’s name.

Ngaeng renan a place name, rop of Mpo renan clan.

Ngaeng siri a place name north of Gabsongkeg village (= Ngaesiri?).

Ngafir n. (1) a tree (orog; Δ Leguminosae; Pterocarpus indicus); wood used for drums; resin used as glue for fastening skin on drums. Flower said to have a pleasant smell. Totem of Ngintsib rompon clan. (2) a wooden bowl; = gampum (in Mare); a kind of string-figure (fofoa). Omad ngafir, a kind of taro.

Ngaeng a muteran a pig’s name.

Ngaeng a ntson a place name near Dagin village.

Ngafong a woman’s name.

Ngag n. (1) a kind of pandanus growing wild (umi; Δ Pandanaceae; Pandanus tectorius; TP karuka). (2) tripod supporting sago-washing apparatus.

Ngag a woman’s name.

Ngair n. a bird, starling (dzî dziferan; <> Singing Starling, Aplonis cantoroides, but see ngaokngaok).

Ngair renan rop of Mpo renan clan.

Ngair an area name north of Gabsongkeg and another one near Gabsantsidz village; a pig’s name.

Ngako a man’s name (said to be from Bukaua, meaning ngaeng a wi, ‘red man’).

Ngakwi n. cloth, garment, piece of clothing, T-shirt, singlet (Jb. ngakwê). Ngakwi afi, women’s cloth; ngakwi bangi wante, shirt with long sleeves; ngakwi fân a ngkoats, shorts; ngakwi fân wante, long trousers; ngakwi

Ngafangef-eran v. to knead, to work (clay or mud); see ngef-eran.

Ngafarig a man’s name (by some consultants given Ngaefarig); ancestor and possibly founder of Feref clan.

Ngafir n. (1) a tree (orog; Δ Leguminosae; Pterocarpus indicus); wood used for drums; resin used as glue for fastening skin on drums. Flower said to have a pleasant smell. Totem of Ngintsib rompon clan. (2) a wooden bowl; = gampum (in Mare); a kind of string-figure (fofoa). Omad ngafir, a kind of taro.

Ngaeng a mpuf, ‘white people’, albinos; Europeans, Americans, Australians; = bumpum. Ngaeng mra pan ongan, island people; ngaeng (bengan) a niseran, famous, important man; ngaeng a ntaran, sick man; a kind of string-figure; ngaeng a rúts, coastal people; ngaeng a sitaran, pastor; ngaeng tsaru, church elder (‘stone man’); ngaeng a wengeran, mountain people.

Ngaeng a mpuf a dog’s name.

Ngaeng a muteran a pig’s name.

Ngaeng a son a historical man of Orogwangin clan; a dog’s name.

Ngaeng a ntson a place name near Dagin village.

Ngafong a woman’s name.

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Ngag a woman’s name.

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Ngair renan rop of Mpo renan clan.

Ngair an area name north of Gabsongkeg and another one near Gabsantsidz village; a pig’s name.

Ngako a man’s name (said to be from Bukaua, meaning ngaeng a wi, ‘red man’).

Ngakwi n. cloth, garment, piece of clothing, T-shirt, singlet (Jb. ngakwê). Ngakwi afi, women’s cloth; ngakwi bangi wante, shirt with long sleeves; ngakwi fân a ngkoats, shorts; ngakwi fân wante, long trousers; ngakwi
mota, mission type woman’s dress or blouse without sleeves; ngakwi ram a teteroferan, coat.

ngam n. a vegetable (was), similar to dzempodz (*fb. dagi maki* or barob maki); = gwampo, wampo.

Ngamidair a place name near Tararan village.

Ngamigaedz an old settlement place of Tsarunson clan near Dzifasing village.

Ngamir an old village site to the left side of the Watut River, near its mouth, south of Dzifasing village.

ngamis ririp n. a creeper or liana (*∆ Moraceae; Maclura sp.*), which is said to be used by thieves to repel dogs with its smell. One of the healers in the nineties also used it for healing.

ngamisib n. a liana (*gu*) with thorns.

Ngamisib a place name west of Gabsongkeg village.

ngamoamputs n. a small kind of spider (*fb. alidêbu*).

ngampeo n. a kind of banana (*gaen*) eaten ripe.

Ngampuantsi a creek near Montam renan, an old settlement place. Said to be the village where Dzangats or Ridzib and son were killed (in traditions differently given as Ngampuantsi, Ngampowantsi, Ngampuantsib).

ngampur n. a kind of fig tree (*∆ Moraceae; Ficus hispida*), fruits eaten by pigs; used as medicine against diarrhoea. It was said that unripe fruits (ngampur nidzin) are fried and then stuck into young village pigs’ anuses, so they would not defaecate in the village.

Ngampur a place name northwest of Dzifasing village; an early settlement in oral traditions. A village in the myth of Ngaeng oren wante.

Ngamur a place name near Dzifasing, rop of Warir clan.

Ngamus a man’s name (from the Watut population).

ngan adj. (1) many; see also mangke. Edza gom imu ngan. ‘My works are many.’ (2) short form of ongan after word ending in vowel: gea ri (o)ngan, the two.

Nganing a man’s name (Christian name).

ngantab n. see purung ngantab, a kind of bamboo.

ngantam n. moon, month; also night. A kind of string-figure (*fofoa*); = ngaroburub. Ngantam emar, no moon; ngantam imu bubung, full moon; ngantam imu fon, full moon; ngantam imu tereas, sickle of the moon, crescent, half-moon; ngantam erem a ntsa, dark patches in the moon (lit. ‘the moon built a bachelors’ house’; meaning unknown by consultants); ngantam omod, full moon; ngantam wafu patea saran, new moon; ngantam yupi, new moon. Afi eon ngantam. ‘A woman is menstruating.’ Gereran ngantam, games played in moonlight; med gereran ngantam, a kind of song and dance. Ib sû sû, ngantam ngantam. ‘They danced day after day and night after night.’

Ngantam a male and female name.

ngantif n. collarbone, usually ngantif waro.

Ngantif a man’s name.
ngantif n. a poak. a tree, a kind of Ficus sp.
ngantsang n. a tree (orog); = antsang, ntsang.
Ngantsang a man’s name.
ngantsing-eran v. to collect, put together.
Ngaeng fâring a tir a itseran engantsing ngaeng afi wasif. ‘The big warriors took many women from (other) men.’
Ngaeng fâring ongan engantsing ngaeng boantob. ‘A big man collects possessions.’
Ngantsits a woman’s name.
nganga-ran v. to meet.
ngangantab n. a comb used for decoration; also nangantab.
ngangang-eran v. to hold something in front of oneself. Mpas ngangang, a hot westerly wind in the morning. Bid angangang ontom da abang ifrip ero. ‘Let us hold the net and father will jump down into it’ (from a story).
ngangangkung n. praying mantis; described as green, with four legs, about 7 cm long. According to some consultants ngaeng a ngkung.
Ngangangkung a man’s name (Ngaeng a ngkung?).
Ngangki a woman’s name. Name of the first Wampar woman in oral tradition, together with man Gantsre.
Ngangki rompon a mountain near the mouth of the Watut River; a clan (sagaseg) that has died out.
Ngangkoa a creek near Mare village; a woman’s name.
ngangoa, n. intestinal worm (of humans and animals).
ngangu-ran v. to gather. Engangu a ref ma ram a rits eya tao. ‘They gathered cloth and other things and put them into the house.’
ngao (1) n. a tree (orog), fruits eaten (<> New Guinea Walnut, *Dracontomelon dao*). (2) adv. no!, halt! Ngaol, emam a faran. No! that is not right.
Ngaoo a place name west of Gabmadzung along the mouth of the Erap River.
ngaoboasis n. butterfly and moth (also ngaobosis, ngabosis); no kinds distinguished beside ngaoboasis foase, wi, mpuf, dzung, neb, mara dzadzar (black, red, white, yellow, blue, checkered). Ngaoboasis gaen a dzog, a kind of string-figure (fofoa).
Ngaoboasis a creek near Munun village; a dog’s name.
ngaodzarang n. male cricket.
ngaogarum n. female cricket (*Jb. dangguc*).
ngaogombo n. a bird (*dzi dziferan*; <> Australian Bustard, *Ardeotis australis*).
ngaogoron n. a middle-sized, many-coloured lizard.
ngaogwara n. a tree (orog), wood used for housebuilding.
Ngaogwaren a creek north of Gabsongkeg; rop of Orogwaring clan.
Ngaok a place name south of Tararan village.
ngaokngaok n. starling (*dzi dziferan*; <> Singing Starling, *Aplonis cantoroides*). The name is said to be like the call of the bird.
Ngaoko a place name given in oral tradition; not identified. Possibly = Ngaok.
ngaom a mpudz n. a spider (<> Tarantula; Bird-catching Spider; *Selenocosmia sp.*).
ngaomeang n. shoulder (by some consultants: ngaromeang).
ngaomoto

* ngaomoto n. a creeper with large fruits like balls (Δ Cucurbitaceae; Alsomitra macrocarpa).

ngaompo

* ngaompo n. a bird (dzi dziferan; <> Great-billed heron, Ardea sumatrana; or Native Companion (Brolga), Grus rubicunda).

ngaonon

* ngaonon n. a kind of taro (omad).

ngaongeng

* ngaongeng a mountain northwest of the Erap River.

ngaopea

* ngaopea n. a small dark bird (dzi dziferan)

Ngaowame

* Ngaowame a spirit place (rop); a pig’s name.

ngap

* ngap n. driftwood.

ngap-eran

* ngap-eran v. to be exhausted, be finished, dry up (of water). Engap en a dziridzir. ‘He is exhausted of pain.’ Mpo engap. ‘The water has dried up.’ Edza angap en a meats. ‘I am finished because of shame.’

ngapangip-eran

* ngapangip-eran v. to lie, deceive; = muam-eran.

Ngapororo

* Ngapororo a man’s name (Christian name).

ngar-eran

* ngar-eran v. (1) to light, kindle (of fire). Engar a dzif. ‘He lighted a fire.’ (2) to excite, arouse somebody by taking off cothing. Gea engar edza. ‘She aroused me.’

ngarab

* ngarab n. a liana (gu) growing in the mountains (Δ Araceae; Raphidophora sp.), used as magic when making sago. Ram ngarab = rop, spirit place.

ngarafo

* ngarafo n. a very aggressive small lizard (<> Small Forest Dragon, Gonocephalus nigrogularis); eaten. Totem of Moswarang clan.

Ngarafo

* Ngarafo a sub-group name of Moswarang clan in Gabsongkeg village.

ngarain

* ngarain n. a kind of taro (omad).

Ngarain

* Ngarain a man’s name.

Ngarano

* Ngarano a sagaseg (clan) name; this clan is said to have died out.

Ngarantib

* Ngarantib a place name (in text of a song).

Ngarasa

* Ngarasa a mountain near the Ngaroneno, sometimes called Ngarata; rop of Dzeag a ntson, Boarom rompon and Mos warang clans. A woman’s name; a pig’s name.

Ngaratup

* Ngaratup name of a Yalu woman, caught by the Wampar in a battle.

Ngarefe

* Ngarefe a creek near Ngasawapum village, lower course of Ngaronana.

Ngarempe

* Ngarempe a creek, eastern tributary of Wawin River.

Ngarenan

* Ngarenan a place name near Gabantsidz village, rop of Mpo renan clan.

Ngareo

* Ngareo a man’s name.

Ngareo

* Ngareo a woman’s name.

Ngarenom

* Ngarenom n. a tall tree (orog), wood used for building.

Ngareno

* Ngareno a man’s name.

Ngareng

* Ngareng a woman’s name.

Ngareo

* Ngareo n. a bird (dzi dziferan) living in grassland (<> Purple Swamphen, Porphyrio porphyrio).

Ngareo

* Ngareo a man’s name.

Ngareo

* Ngareo fan n. a plant (Δ Euphorbiaceae; Euphorbia hypericifolia), used for producing colour. Young shoots in water are used as medicine against illness of children’s joints.

Ngareon

* Ngareon a creek near Dzifasing village, south of the Markham River; a male and female name (Christian name).

Ngarewa

* Ngarewa only as fan a ngarewa, toes standing or spreading apart; said (by Gabsongkeg people) to be found only in Mare.
Ngariawang an Adzera group in the mountains.

ngarobante n. a bird (dzi dziferan; <> Common Koel, Eudynamys scolopacea).

Ngarobasab a place name north of Tararan village.

Ngarobaser a place name; = Turuguf.

ngarobimpub n. a bird (dzi dziferan), said to fly very fast; eaten.

Ngarobimpub a place name near the Waem River; rop of Owang rompon clan.

ngarobingin adj. good, fine, pretty, good-looking, savoury, tasty, healthy; in order; flat, even (opp.: tsats-eran); see also daom-eran, boaras. Afì ngarobingin, a pretty girl (or: a girl with good manners); afì mpe ngarobingin, a girl with good manners. Kamunda ngarobingin, a good carpenter; ngaeng maran ngarobingin, a good-looking man; mpì ngarobingin, a fat pig; mra ngarobingin, good (fertile) earth. Ram ngarobingin, a flat area, an even piece of land; tao ngarobingin, a fine house. Emoaf ngarobingin, They lived in peace; ngarobingin boaras, happy; ngarobingin impineran, sacred [‡]. Da gea afì nin fân imu ngarobingin. ‘And his wife’s leg was all right’ (not broken; from a myth). Ram okai imu ngarobingin. ‘This thing (food) is tasty.’ Ngaeng yatiran en ngarobingin. ‘A man who can think well (is intelligent).’

Ngarobingin a male and female name.

Ngaroboain a place name, rop of Warir clan.

Ngarobombon a former village site of the Yalu people.

Ngarobonom a creek, upper course of Wawin River; an old village site of Orogwangin and Sangud clans.

ngaroburub n. moon (= ngantam); somehow indicating the dark patches in the moon (according to the myth about Mpiampuf (man’s name)); see also burub.

Ngaroburub a place name north of Dzifasing village.

ngarodangkir n. a small kind of hornbill; see dangir.

ngarodowang n. a small marsupial rat, living in earth holes, eaten; = ngarowangkur (Jb. mojang ilim).

ngarodzaman n. a shrub, used for love magic.

Ngarodzaman a place name near Dzifasing village.

Ngarodzeram a creek and area north of Gabsongkeg village, upper course of Ngkup a gab and Ngaromair; rop of Orogwangin clan. A pig’s name. See dzeram.

Ngarodziring a place name near Dagin.

Ngarofab a creek northwest of Ngasawapum village.

Ngarofisin a place name east of Erap River.

ngarofre n. a plant (according to information about sagaseg Ngarofre).

Ngarofre a sagaseg (clan) name, = Ngaromoa; part of Orogwangin clan. Totem: ofre. Group is said to have died out.

Ngaroga a man’s name.

Ngarogano historical woman from Labu, married in Gabantsidz village.
**Ngarogari** a hill north of Mare village on the left side of Markham River. In oral tradition one of the early villages of the Wampar people (near Bobong and Parag).

**ngarogawam** _n._ lemon (_<>_ Rutaceae; _Citrus aurantifolia_); sometimes also used for orange (else _TP orase_), by some people pronounced _ngarogowam_. Juice drunk as a medicine against cold. *Gea entan a nton en aom orog ngarogawam._ ‘She bored a hole with a spear from the tree _ngarogawam_’ (from a myth).

**Ngarogawef** a place name given in an oral tradition, not identified.

**Ngarogayan** a place name southeast of Dzisasing village, and a mountain near Gabantsidz.

**Ngarogang** a place name near Gabantsidz village. *See geang.*

**ngarogemo** _n._ a hardwood palm-tree (_orog_).

**Ngarogemo** a mountain and place name on the south side of the Markham River near Mare, _rop_ of _Owang rompon_ clan.

**ngarogemo bangin a wi** _n._ a bird (_dzi dziferan_).

**Ngarogemo bangin a wi** a man in the myth about _Ampufoafoa_.

**Ngarogene** a creek, tributary of Erap River near Mungkip village.

**ngarogengkeng** _n._ a kind of Areca palm (_TP kawiwi_) with very small nuts, growing only in the mountains.

**ngarogimpub** _n._ (1) a kind of dove (_<>_ Emerald Ground-Dove, _Chalcopterus indica_ / _Superb Fruit Dove, Ptilinopus superbus_; but _see marib_). According to other consultants a parrot. (2) a tree (_orog_; _Δ Apocynaceae; Parsonia lata_), wood used in house building. As a medicine said to help children to walk.

**Ngarogimpub** a _sagaseg_ (clan) name, part of _Dzeag a nton_ clan.

**ngarogo** _n._ a bird (?). _Ngarogo fan_, an ornament on hats.

**ngarogoar** _n._ a (marsupial?) rat.

**Ngarogone** a mountain near Bangkor.

**Ngarogorob** a place name, part of Gabsongkeg village.

**Ngarogoron** an old village site of Orogwangan clan.

**ngarogowam** _see ngarogawam._

**ngarogurun** _n._ a small night bird (_dzi dziferan_; _<>_ Australian Owlet-nightjar, _Aegotheles bennetti_).

**Ngarokapoa** a place name south of Ngasawapum village. A dog’s name.

**Ngaroko** a man’s name.

**Ngaromafan** a place name northeast of Gabsongkeg village.

**Ngaromair** a creek east of Gabsongkeg, lower course of Ngarodzeram and Kupagab Creeks. A small settlement belonging to Ngasawapum village. _Rop_ of _Dzeag a nton_ clan.

**Ngaromanang** a man’s name.

**Ngaromangki** a village of the Erap population; a woman’s name.

**ngaromaredz** _n._ star; a star-shaped ornament on hats. *Ngaromaredz a mpi ifur_, a constellation (*G. Jakobsstab [‡]*)

**Ngaromaring** a mountain near the mouth of the Watut River.

**ngaromeang** _see ngaomeang._

**Ngaromimi** a creek near Mafanadzo, Lower Watut River; _rop_ of _Owang rompon_ clan.

**Ngaromimin** a place name north of Gabsongkeg.
**Ngaromoa** a place name near Dzifasing village; a sagaseg (clan) name in Gabantsidz village; part of Orogwangin clan; = Ngarofre. Group said to have died out.

**Ngaromoag** a man’s name.

**Ngaromoangken** a creek and place name southwest of Gabsongkeg village.

**ngaromôf** *n.* a tree (orog) with round yellow fruits, used by children for playing ball.

**Ngaromof** a man’s name.

**ngaromop** *n.* whirlwind, cyclone, hurricane.

**Ngarompoan** a grass area on the river side of the mountain Ngaropoang, north of Mare; between Mare village and the Markham River.

**Ngarompoang** a place name. In oral traditions one of the first villages of the Wampar people on the Markham River.

**Ngarompong** a creek, tributary of the Rumu River; rop of Warir clan.

**Ngaromugis** a place name east of Tararan village; a pig’s name.

**Ngaromukum** a place name near Munun.

**Ngaromuntu** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village; rop of Orogwangin clan; a pig’s name.

**Ngarontseg** a man’s name.

**Ngarontsoa** a man’s name.

**Ngarongafe** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village.

**Ngarongintsib** a creek and old village site near Dzifasing, another creek south of Munun village. See ngintsib.

**Ngarongka** a mythical man of the Sab Wampar; a woman’s name.

**ngarongkets** *n.* a tall tree (orog; <> Octomeles sumatrana; *Jb. kakêlim*); = reso.

**Ngarongkets**, a taboo name for a man’s name Reso.

**Ngarongkog** a place name and old settlement place near mountain Misantung.

**Ngarengone** *n.* a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe.

**Ngaronguris** a small mountain near Ngasawapum, old village site; a pig’s name.
NGAROPEREM

Ngaroperem a place name west of Gabsongkeg village; a pig's name.

Ngaropits n. a small kind of bat.

Ngaropang a mountain northwest of Mare village, near the Markham River; rop of Marawarir, Moswarang, Gabrero clans (see also Ngarosara).

Ngaropopok n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen); = kokwarak, kokorak.

Ngarora a place name between Gabantsidz and Mare villages, rop of Mpo renan clan; a man's name.

Ngaroraf a place name northeast of Dzifasing village.

Ngarorampe a creek, tributary of Wawin River, rop of Orogwangin clan. See rampe.

Ngarorona a place name north of Gabsongkeg village (also called 'Camp Diddy'); a pig's name.

Ngarorapu see gasur ngarorapu, a kind of betel pepper.

Ngarore a man's name.

Ngaroreng(a) a man's name; a historical man in Mare village.

Ngaroro n. a small lizard, totem of Montar and Warir clans. Ngaroro gea ref a neb anin. Ngaroro has a blue cloth (in text of a song).

Ngaroro a place name, not identified; rop of Mpo renan clan (Ngaroron?).

Ngarorob a place name in one oral tradition, not identified (Ngarorop?).

Ngarorofon a mountain near Mare village.

Ngarorop n. sorrow, mourning. Ngaeng fairing organ emar da erem a ngarorop ari ngaeng wasif. When a great man dies, that gives sorrow to all people.

Ngarosagir a place name north of Gabsongkeg village.

Ngarosampi a place name near the Rumu River, rop of Warir clan.

Ngarosar n. a grass (Δ Rubiaceae; Neonauclea cemensii), used for house thatching.

Ngarosara a place name near Dzifasing village.

Ngarose n. bird of paradise (dzi dziferan; <> Paradisaea guldinmi). Kinds: ngarose mpuf, ngarose ono fose, ngarose wi.

Ngaroswar a man's name.

Ngarosuwui n. an edible grass (Δ Gramineae; Saccharum edule Hassk.; TP pitpit); a kind of guruts (vegetable, was).

Ngaroterat a man's name.

Ngarotiri a creek near Gabmadzung, rop of Dzeag a ntson clan; part of Gabsongkeg village; = Gab aya. Another place name south of Munun village.

Ngarotiri a pig's name.

Ngarotiri moatsets a place name east of Gabsongkeg village.

Ngarotof n. a hardwood palm-tree (orog) in the mountains, very similar to mofob; used for spears. See also aom ngarotof fan.

Ngarotof a man's name.

Ngarotsafra a place name west of Gabsongkeg village.

Ngarotsaneang n. a caterpillar with skin that looks itchy. E, gotao rene gangkan efa ngarotsaneang. ‘Hey, look, his skin is like that of a ngarotsaneang.’

Ngarotsangeang a village in the Adzera area.

Ngarotsaru n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

Ngarotsetso a creek near the mouth of the Watut River.
Ngarotsof a creek near Gabsongkeg village, tributary of Wawin River; rop of Orogwangin clan. The area where the Wampar first crossed the Markham from the south, also called ‘Orogwanginup 2’ (said to be where Erap Plantation is now, between Erap and Ngaeng a ntsone).

Ngarotsopang a lake between Gabantsidz and Wamped villages, rop of Mpo renan clan.

Ngarotsupung a mountain and old village site near Wamped village.

Ngarowafes a place name southwest of Dzifasing village.

Ngarowafots a place name at the Wamped River, between Ngarowancong and Bangkor.

Ngarowagam a place name near Ngasawapum village.

ngarowagef n. a hardwood tree (orog; Δ Leguminosae; Intsia bijuga; TP kwila); used for house posts, wood carving.

Ngarowagef an old village site near Tararan.

ngarowagi n. a kind of yam (yamis; Dioscorea sp., TP mami).

Ngarowain a right tributary of the Markham River (or another one at the upper Langimar River?); rop of Dzeag a ntsone, Montar, Owang rompon, and Warir clans; a pig’s name.

Ngarowamung a place name near Wafa and Watut Rivers; old settlement place of the Ono wante near the Bumbu River.

Ngarowanam a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum river. Old village site. A settlement place of the population of Gabsongkeg during World War II.

ngarowaneng n. a heron or stork (<> Ardea pacifica / Egretta alba; Jb. boalóc; but see kararak).

Ngarowaneng a man’s name.

Ngarowantong a place name at the Wamped River, between Urim a ntsone and Ngarowafots; another one near Gabsongkeg village, rop of Orogwangin clan. A pig’s name.

Ngarowantsu a place name near Mare village.

Ngarowanub a hill between Wamped village and Wamped market. An old village site of Tsaruntson clan according to oral tradition.

ngarowang n. a kind of flying fox; = sâb.

Ngarowang a place name north of Gabsongkeg village.

ngarowangkur n. a small marsupial (<> Spotted Native Cat, New Guinea Quoll, Dasyurus albobunctatus but see ngasamampim); = nagarodowang.

Ngarowarang renan a lake near the Watut River, rop of Owang rompon clan.

Ngarowaref a place name near Waem river, rop of Owang rompon clan.

Ngarowaro a creek, rop of Orogwangin clan; a pig’s name.

ngarowawi n. a kind of ofre yam (TP mami; Dioscorea esculenta).

Ngarowom a place name according to one oral tradition, not identified.

ngarooyay n. the morning star; the only star that is named in Wampar. Ngaeng a ngarooyay. A happy man.

Ngaroya a man’s name.

Ngaroyaem a man’s name, see Yaem.

Ngaroyana a man’s name.

ngarooyane n. a grass with a good smell, used as decoration in dances.
NGAROYATS

Ngaroyats a mountain near Mare village. In oral traditions the first settlement of the Wampar at the Markham River. Another mountain near the Leron River north of the Markham.

Ngarsad a place name west of Dzifasing village.

Ngarumur n. egg.

Ngarumur a man’s name; taboo names for Rowe, Medemed. A clan name.

Ngaruntib a creek, tributary of the Watut River near its mouth.

Ngaruntua a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum creek.

Ngarungka a place name west of the Erap River.

Ngarungkung n. a black bird with long tail (dzî dzîferan; <> Fantail, Rhipidura varieties / Greater Black Coucal, Centropus menbeki); a kind of string-figure (fofoa). It is said that this bird wears a grass skirt like a woman whose husband has died. Dead birds are said to have an especially unpleasant smell. Totem of Feref clan. Ngarungkung watsrek rafen. ‘Ngarungkung, call with your voice’ (in text of a song). See also ngungking.

Ngarupits only as sâb ngarupits, a totem of Mpo renan clan. See sâb.

Ngarusi n. a shooting star.

Ngarusi a spirit being in oral tradition; a place name north of Gabsongkeg village, rop of Dzeag a ntsont and Mos warang clans; a pig’s name.

Ngasa a man’s name (from Lower Watut).

Ngasab a sagaseg (clan) name; said to be a part group of Dzeag a ntsont clan, by others of Orogwangin clan.

Ngasabampan a creek near Ngarowain, rop of Warir clan.

Ngasabangka a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum Creek. Rop of Warir clan. A hamlet belonging to Ngasawapum village.

Ngasabayang a place name (site of the modern village of Ngasawapum).

Ngasamampib n. dragonfly; also ngasamampib renan (<> Carphurus viridipennis: Melyridae); a kind of string-figure (fofoa). Modern: a helicopter.

Ngasamampin n. a marsupial, tree kangaroo (<> Spotted Native Cat, New Guinea Quoll, Dasyurus albopunctatus but see ngarowangkur).

Ngasamantig a mythical or historical man; also Mantig.

Ngasamayam n. a frog; similar to but smaller than ngasangao.

Ngasamomo a creek near Gabsongkeg; see Dzerer a ntsont. A woman’s name.

Ngasangangkuts a place name near Mare village, rop of Montar clan.

Ngasangao n. a big dark brown frog (<> Spotted Swamp Frog, Rana arfaki but see also kawak). Totem of Montar clan.

Ngasangao a man’s name.

Ngasangas-eran v. to chew; to show one’s teeth. See also ngos-eran. Garafu naron engasangas a rif. ‘Children chew sugar cane.’

Ngasango see purung ngasango, a kind of bamboo, used like purung a ferefere.

Ngasawapum a creek, left tributary of Markham River; a Wampar village (officially Nasuabum).

Ngasif n. a tree (orog; TP malo); bast used for rawe bark cloth. In former times the bark was chewed by some people when there were no Areca nuts. Said to have a pleasant smell.
ngasing-eran v. to run upon, run over, collide, go directly up to something. We engasing orog. ‘The raft ran upon a tree.’ Kar engasing ngaeng. ‘A car ran over a man.’

Ngasontot a place name near Gabantsidz village, rop of Mpo renan clan.

ngat n. ‘hand’ of bananas; ngatangat, many hands.

ngatanget-eran v. to touch. Yai ongatanget edza bangid en a ram sera? ‘Why do you touch my arm?’

ngatangit-eran v. to waddle, walk staggering. Pato empom engatangit raun. ‘When a duck walks, it waddles.’

ngatangot-eran v. to deceive, lure into a trap (short forms: ngot-eran, ngantot-eran). Engatangot ngaeng ongan eya dits fono. ‘They deceived a man and then killed him.’ Engetangot afi. ‘He deceived the woman.’

Ngatangot a mythical or historical man of Tsaruntson clan.

ngatong n. a fish (dzi mpo; <> Oxyeleotris sp.); = orog daob. Guruts ngatong, a vegetable (was).

ngats n. bracelet; also ngats bangin. Afir nengaeremerangats ari ran. ‘The girl and the man have exchanged bracelets’ (a declaration of love).

ngatsangats n. a parasitic creeper (Δ Lauraceae; Cassytha filiformis).

ngatsits n. scrotum; = baub, biari.

Ngawae a pig’s name (children’s talk for ngawau).

ngawampa n. (1) a scorpion. (2) a tree (orog) with coarse leaves (Δ Vitaceae; Leea indica). This tree is called nau or yaran (cousin) of crocodiles. It is said that when two trunks of this tree are planted into the water of the Markham River, a crocodile will stay between them and so can be caught or killed.

Ngawampok a grass area north of Gabsongkeg village; a man’s name; a kind of string-figure (fofoa).

ngawantag n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

ngawantseng n. a beetle (<> Longicorn Beetle, Batocera wallacei / Timesisternus flavolineatus: Cerambycidae). Larvae are called rimpug and eaten.

Ngawantseng a man’s name.

ngawantseng mara goreng n. a beetle (<> Hesperus abnormis: Staphylinidae / Coenolanguria papuensis).

ngawau n. a spider (<> Golden Orb Weaver, Nephila maculata); a kind of string-figure (fofoa).

Ngawau a woman’s name.

Ngaya an old village site near the Markham River, opposite the mouth of the Erap River (later named Turuguf).

ngayabum n. tapioca, cassava (<> Euphorbiaceae; Manihot esculenta Crantz); = bumpung, orog a was.

ngayakak n. a bird (dzi dziferan). This bird is said to defecate while flying, then flies under its own excrement, which falls onto its back. If the bird misses the excrement, it flies to the nearest tree, sits down on a branch, does not move and is angry.

Ngayam the people of Mumeng; also ngaeng Ngayam.

Ngayangkwan a place name near Mare village (= Gab angoa); a woman’s name.

ngayar n. a marsupial (<> bandicoot; Jb. gwang or moyang sop).
ngayasu *n.* a bird (*dzî dziferan*; <> Great Egret, *Egretta alba* and/or Little Egret, *Egretta garzeta*; *Jb. boalóc*). Ngayasu eon Wantsef esa. ‘The heron moves upwards along the Markham’ (in text of a song, meaning the Labu people who came with the first missionaries).

nge-ran *v.* (1) to resist, struggle (said of a woman resisting a man). (2) to abstain, be abstinent. Edza ban aya damu tir da aboasu dzî, da edza ban angerad en afi. ‘When I go to fight or to hunt, I will abstain from women.’ (3) to dip the fishing net into the water. Edza ban aya da ange mpo sapu. ‘I shall go and fish with the big net.’

ngeb see *dzain a ngeab* (type of Areca nut), *naen a ngeab, ram a ngeab*.

ngeang-eran *v.* to have no children, be barren, childless, sterile (of women and men, pigs, dogs). Afì a ngeangeran. ‘A woman without children’ (supposed to have taken some medicine: *ram a ngeangeran*). Afì engeang demam a oneran naron. ‘The woman is barren so cannot bear a child.’


Ngebengeb a woman’s name; a dog’s name.

ngedzeang *n.* afternoon (about 5 pm); = *mentsab*; also *ram engedzeang*. Sù ngedzeang, afternoon (about 3 pm). Greeting ‘good afternoon’ (also *ngedzeang ngarobingin*).

ngef-eran *v.* to hold, grasp, drive (a car); to take, use, get, work; to stop, kill. *See also ngefangef*. Dengef mur ono waro en. ‘He grasped the snake’s head.’ Engef ontang rowe. ‘She held the eagle’s egg.’ Engef a kar. ‘He drove a car.’ Nafon emam a ngeferan a gom. ‘Her brother did not work in the garden.’ Isît a gea kasang da engef moneng. ‘He sold his peanuts and got money.’

Engef a mpi gab. ‘They killed a village pig.’ Engef engef. ‘He kneads (the clay, in pot-making).’ Engef a son a ntson etse. ‘He held his nose.’ Engef pateg gwangon etse. ‘He holds his digging stick strongly’ (he is working hard). Ongef a moadzi fâring. Stop at the big road.

ngempang *n.* a small tree (*orog*) in grassland (*Δ Rubiaceae*; *Sarcocephalus coadunatus* and *Nauclea acuminata*), fruits eaten by flying foxes; wood used in house-building. Totem of *Montar* and *Orog a dzog* clans.

Ngempang naron a place name east of Dzifasing village.

Ngempang a mpes a place name northwest of Tararan.

Ngempang wanats a place name west of Gabsongkeg village.

ngenengiti only as *mara ngenengiti*, without taking notice; to despise [‡].

ngengek-eran *v.* to shake, tremble, wobble. Seos ear montam, ema, dengengek. ‘Insects eat a sago palm and it shakes.’

ngep *n.* wound, ulcer. Ngep rompets, scab; ngepangep, many wounds, full of wounds; leprosy [‡]. Ngep ear a ges naron. Their child had a bad wound (‘the wound ate their child’).
nger-eran v. to move simultaneously, at the same time. Ges enger eama. ‘They came at the same time.’

Ngereng a man’s name; a dog’s name.

ngeseang n. lament, funeral song, the sound of dzon. Ego ngeseang. ‘They sing a lament.’

ngesenges-eran v. to be stringy, tough (of meat and skin). Ean a mpî gangkan a kani, dengesenges, esaf en paep. ‘When one eats that pig’s skin, it is too tough and one cuts it with a knife.’

nges n. (1) nest, house. Mpungumping a nges, an eagle’s nest; foa nges, a crocodile’s nesting place. (2) remainder, what is left over. Gaen a nges enemen. ‘There is leftover food.’ (3) notch, slot. Dera nges en. ‘They hack a notch into it.’

Ngets a woman’s name.

ngetsengets n. an ornamental shrub (Jb. sâlìng).

ngî n. salt; formerly made from burning sago or coconut leaves and dissolving the ash in water (ngî montam, ngî mos). Soup of meat or vegetables.

Ngî bumpum, European salt; ngî faro, a marriage gift from the relatives of the woman to the husband’s relatives, consisting of a pig, food and household objects.

ngî-ran v. to be done, boiled. Gaen ingî. Bananas are boiled.

ngid-eran v. to hold, seize, carry. Dare ingid a paus. ‘Dare carries a hand-bag.’ Ngaeng enang a dzîf da mpungumping ingid siri. ‘The people burned the grass down and an eagle seized a rat.’

ngif-eran en v. to lift one’s bottom (to fart). Said to be very bad manners.

Ngif nidzin a sagaseg (clan) name (= Ngasab). The group is said to have died out.

Ngimasar a creek, tributary of Markham River near Munun.

Ngimidair a place name (near Ngarowarang).

nginai n. a bird (dzî dziferan), calling in the night (< Brown Owl, Ninox theomacha / Black-mantled Goshawk, Accipiter melanochlamys). Mothers tell children that this is a ghost. Totem of Boarom rompon clan.

Nginangan a place name north of Gabsongkeg village.

nginangen n. a pandanus tree (umi; ∆ Pandanaceae; Pandanus sp.). Mats and baskets are said to have been woven from its leaves in former times.

ngintsib n. a tree (orog; Jb. kaop: Fabaceae; Albizia procera), used for house posts. Leaves and bark used as a medicine against snakebite. Totem of Boarom rompon clan.

Ngintsib a man’s name.

Ngintsib a mpes a place name south of the Markham River, opposite Gabmadzung, belonging to Gabantsidz village.

Ngintsib rompon a sagaseg (clan) name.

Ngintsib yafan a place name near Dzifasing and Tararan villages, a part group of Orogwangin clan; see also Momoa ngintsib.

Ngintsuts a taboo name for a man’s name Dzain.

nging-eran v. to tingle; only as naen ingering, his ear tingles.

ngingip n. kinds of ducks (generic; <> Spotted Whistling Duck, Dendrocygna guttata; also identified as Wandering

**Ngingip** a taboo name for a man’s name Sowe.

**ngingip** a man *n.* an ornament applied on clay cooking pots.

**ngipingip**-eran *v.* to do something all the time, have something for a long time, hold on to something, stay together with somebody. Ngaeng ono gamen ingipingip a ref a n turan. ‘A bald-headed man always wears a hat.’ John ingipingip Ben a ram daom en ari gereran sefo. ‘John likes to go hunting with Ben in the night.’

**ngir**-eran *v.* to bind together. Ingir a sep. ‘They bind pieces of the house platform together.’ Ingir a fatafat. ‘He binds the reeds of a pan-pipe together.’ Ngir mongkang. ‘House rafter.’

**ngis**-eran *v.* to hasten to do something. Ngaeng ingis âneran gaen a sangangin. ‘The man hastens to eat the meal.’

**ngit**-eran *v.* to bend, bow (shortly before falling down or breaking, said of men and trees). Orog ingit en a ban itigeran. ‘The tree is bent and will break.’

**ngitsri** *n.* a tree (*orog; ∆ Boraginaceae; Cordia dichotoma*); bark used as medicine against centipede bites. See also Bingin ngitsri.

**ngka**-ran *v.* to be hard, firm (said of Areca nuts); see ngkang-eran; opp.: mru-ran. Ram angkaran, weapon. Dzain engka. ‘The Areca nut is hard.’

**ngkaf**-eran *v.* to break off, break out (a piece out of a pot, a pipe, a knife). Untsi ngkaf. ‘A lime gourd, which is broken on the death of one’s wife.’ Edza aits tsaru en edza paip da engkaf. ‘I hit my knife on a stone and it broke.’

**Ngkaf** a woman’s name.

**ngkafangkaf**-eran *v.* to pant, be breathless (of men and dogs); = fu-ran en mamar.

**ngkag** *n.* noise (of human beings and animals). Wateg a ngkag! quiet!, silence! Garafu naron imu ngkag mangke. ‘Children make much noise.’

**ngkanangkan** *n.* a kind of yam (*yamis*).

**ngkang** *n.* a big bird (*dzî dziferan; *Jb. mockang*). Ngkang ginug a dzog. A children’s game. Maran eon eon efa ngkang a fureran. ‘He looks about like the ngkang bird when it has young one’s’ (somebody always looking for the opposite sex).

**Ngkang** a woman’s name.

**ngkang**-eran *v.* to be hard, firm, strong, solid; to insist on, be persistent, hard-working, hold fast on; = dap-eran, perenges-eran, prenges-eran (*opp.*: mpep-eran). Afi ngkangeran, an elderly unmarried woman; dzob a ngkangeran, an energetic speech; engkangangkang, he was very persistent. Gaen a ngkangeran, hard bananas; gwangon engkang, constipation; gwangon angkangeran, brave; mpo ngkangeran, alcohol, like whisky or rum (‘strong water’). Ngaemaro / ngaeng a ngkangeran, an elderly bachelor. Orog a ngkangeran, hard wood; rain engkang, confidence; yami a ngkangeran, heavy rain. Afi engkang en a ban eon a ram. ‘The woman insists on getting something.’
Dengkang ari orog naron. ‘She held onto a small tree.’ Ngaeng engkang en a meneran en afi, da afi engkang en a muran sun. ‘The man insisted on marrying the girl, and the girl insisted on marrying the man.’ Ngaeng a ngkangeran imu gom mangke. ‘A strong man works much.’ Rene waso engkang fâring. ‘The smell is very strong.’

ngkangku-ran v. to be spotted, speckled.
Renen a ngkangku, spotted skin (said of black and white spotted dogs). Engkangku en mareb, he is very hungry (‘skin spotted from hunger’).

ngkap see oren a ngkap.

ngkar only as engkar, taboo word for man.

ngkatangkat see bangin a ngkatangkat (also ngkatangkut), knuckle and wrist.

ngkarangkep n. a centipede or worm; an ornament on clay cooking pots.

ngkatangket n. pattern, design (of netbag, TP laplap, also of animals). Yai foa imu maran a ngkatangket. ‘Your netbag has ornaments.’

ngkatangkut n. cartilage, gristle; also funny expression for penis.

ngkats n. (1) a hardwood palm tree; fishtail palm (Δ Areaceae; Caryota rumphiana; TP limbung), similar to or identical with wantem. (2) spur (of cock and cassowary).

Ngkaung see Angkaung.

ngkeang-ran v. to laugh or call very high-pitched and loud (said only of women and wild fowl). Afi efane dengkeang. ‘Women laugh and laugh loudly.’ Kerong engkeang en a ban a ram etapen. ‘The bush fowl gives a loud call because it is nearly morning.’

ngkedzeran v. to fast, abstain from certain food or sexual intercourse (angkedzerad, ongkedzeram, engkedzeran). Engkedzeran, an elderly bachelor. Afi epeng naron, da sûn engkedzeran en a iran. ‘When a woman has given birth to a child, her husband abstains from sleeping (with her).’ Ngaeng oso iputsing ngaeng, da engkedzeran en a ram âneran. ‘A sorcerer abstains from food when he works sorcery against a person.’

ngkedzengkadz-eran v. to sprout. Edza apu umi wanats da entab engkedzengkadz. ‘I planted pandanus roots and they sprouted.’

ngkef-ran v. to blunt, make blunt. Edza angkef a paip. ‘I have made the knife blunt.’

ngkeg-ran v. to mix, make pulp or mash, add coconut cream to food. Omad a ngkeg, a kind of taro. Eyare mos inû ean engkeg gaen. ‘They opened a coconut, scraped it and added the cream to the meal.’ Engkeg montam. ‘They are washing sago.’

ngken n. a small bird (dzi dziferan) living in grass areas.

Ngken a man’s name.

Ngkerengkar a creek near Dzifasing village.

ngkerereng-eran v. to growl, snarl (of dogs), sound (of bell), ring (of bell, telephone), go off (of alarm clock). Idzum engkerereng en a ban ear raun. ‘A dog growls when it will bite.’ Ngkrengakreng en: ngkerereng ngkerereng. ‘The bell sounds “ngkerereng ngkerereng”.’

Ngkerereng a man’s name.
**ngking** *n.* a bird (dzi dziferan; <= Lesser Black Coucal, *Centropus bernsteini*). According to some consultants the call of the bird is ngarungkung; a kind of string-figure (fofoa).

**ngking-eran** *v.* (1) to swell (of body parts). Gwangon ingking. ‘His stomach is swollen.’ Un a ngking, swollen neck. (2) to stick in something (said of spear). Ingking en fatob. ‘It is sticking in an ants’ nest.’

**Ngkiringkar** a creek near Dzifasing village, rop of Montar clan (by some consultants called Ngkerengkar). A male and female name; a pig’s name, a dog’s name.

**ngkiringkir** *adj.* toothed, notched (of saw, spear head, beak of the hornbill; a design on clay cooking pots). Foa son a ngkiringkir. ‘The crocodile’s nose is notched.’ Paep imu ngkiringkir. ‘The knife is notched.’

**ngkits** *n.* thread, twine, string, cord; the string in string-figures (fofoa); also ngkuts.

**ngkoap** *n.* a free or empty area (without bush or high grass). Onon a ngkoap, bald-headed.

**ngkoats** *adj.* short, low, small; opp.: wante. Aom a ngkoats, a short spear; dzob a ngkoats, a short story; fân angkoats, a short (amputated) leg; moadzi ngkoats, a short way; momoa ngkoats, a low mountain; nain a ngkoats inin, only a short time. Ngaeng a ngkoats, a short man (an Asian), also ngaeng a son a ngkoats or son angkoats; ngaeng a ngkoatsangkoats, highlanders and Anga people (very short); tao ngkoats, a low house.

**ngkoats** *n.* the second reed in a pan-pipe. **Ngkoats** a man’s name.

**ngkob** see pin a ngkob, breastbone.

**Ngkof** a place name on the Watut River.

**ngkofangkof** *n.* mould, mildew; rust.

**ngkog-eran** *v.* to ask for help, call for help; see also parig-eran. Ngaeng isuk a mpo da imu en a ban emongro da angkog edza en a ban ayasang a gea. ‘A man was swimming in a creek and nearly drowned and he called to me for help to save him.’ Edza angkog yai en a ban orem a moneng ongan en edza. ‘I ask you to give me some money.’

**ngkon** see mra ngkon, a red earth.

**ngkonongkon** *n.* sky; heaven (Christian name). Ngkonongkon iri mra, heaven and earth.

**Ngkonongkon** a man’s name (Christian name).

**ngkong** see ngkongangkong, Payap a ngkong.

**ngkongangkong** *n.* the sound of hacking, pounding, felling trees, breaking firewood; of two stones in water striking together (sign of montse gots a dzung, a totem); = ngkong, else ngkag. Ngaeng sera imu ngkongangkong? ‘Who makes the noise?’ Ges eyanta ga dimu ngkongangkong. ‘They break firewood and make noise.’ Fân a ngkongangkong, the sound of shoes.

**Ngkos** a place name at the Lower Watut River near Mafanadzo and Pesen. In texts also as Angkos or Kos. Med a ngkos, a kind of song in Mare village; ngaeng a ngkos, the Lower Watut River population.

**Ngkose** given as name of a part group of Dzeag a ntson clan; said to have come from the Watut River; possibly = Ngkos.
ngkraf-eran v. to grunt, snort, snore. Mpi engkraf. ‘Pigs grunt.’ Ngaeng i fono dengkraf. ‘A man slept and he snored.’

ngkrag-eran v. to snore. Ngaeng gea i dengkrag. ‘The man slept and snored.’

ngkrang-eran v. to sound, tinkle, rattle; also ngkrangangkrang-eran. Moneng engkrang. ‘Money tinkles.’ Ngaeng entsa tsaru eya tin, eratsarits en da engkrangangkrang. ‘When a man puts stones into a tin and shakes its, they rattle.’ Ram engkrang yai ataf ofo. ‘Something rattles in your netbag.’

ngkrangangkrang-eran see ngkrang-eran.

ngkrangkra (1) n. coral (generic). Tsaru ngkrangkra eremen a rûts ofo. Coral found in the ocean. (2) adj. to be jagged, notched. Paip a ngkrangkra, a notched knife; see also kra, kroangkra.

Ngkrangkra a mountain near Uruf, Watut River (see Karingkara?).

ngkrengangkreng n. bell (for church service, usually a gas bottle). Edza amam a muran a ngkrengangkreng. ‘I did not sound the bell.’ See ngkrang-eran.

ngkresengkres-eran v. to make noise (of insects in wood, of shoes on the ground). Rimpug ear orog engkresengkres. ‘When insect larvae eat wood, they make a noise.’

ngkring n. a tree (orog; ∆ Gnetaceae; Gnetum gnemon; TP tulip); wood used for house building, bark used for nets, leaves and fruit eaten as vegetable. Ngkring fauf, flower of the ngkring tree; dzain a ngkring nidzin, a kind of Areca palm with very small nuts.

Ngkring a man’s name.

Ngkring a mpes a place name near Ngaroneno, rop of Dzeag a ntson clan.

Ngkring wante a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

ngkron-eran n. to wade. Mpo esa ram a mpes da ngaeng engkrong a mpo eya gab. ‘When water comes into the valley, people wade through water to the village.’

ngkronongkron-eran v. to gurgle (of water). See also gongkrong-eran. Enof a mpo eya purung da engkronongkron. ‘He filled water into the bamboo and it gurgled.’

ngkrop-eran v. to fall down. Edza arongo ref moatsets, da ampom, da ref engkrop. ‘When I wear my laplap without a belt, it falls down.’

ngkruf-eran v. to pull one’s snot. Ingkruf a sogobot. ‘They pull their snot.’

ngkrung n. hole, pit, cavity, pitfall; = ntsif, ntsir. Gab a ngkrung, a former village site. Ngaeng erf a ngkrung en a mpi. ‘A man dug a pitfall trap for pigs.’

ngkrung-eran v. to be deep, sound deep, boom, roar. Mpo ingkrung, the water is deep. Ingkrungangkrung, it is uneven, with holes. Its madzung inkrung. ‘They beat the drums and they boomed.’

ngkuf-eran v. to sound hollow; also ngkufungkuf-eran. Ngaeng edenteng seos da montam ingkufungkuf. ‘The man is hacking insect larvae out of a sago palm and it sounds hollow.’

ngkum-eran v. to close (an opening), be full. Ngaeng ingkum a mun a ntson. ‘The man closed his mouth.’ Go ingkum en gaen. ‘The cooking pot is filled with bananas.’
ngkung-eran v. to call. Gea ingkung a garagab wasif en a ban eyasang gea kar. ‘He called all the men to help him with his car.’

ngkup n. an ornament, made of *Ovula ovum* cowrie shell; a shell for peeling vegetables.

Ngkup a man’s name.

Ngkup a gab a creek, left tributary of Markham River (upper course of Ngaromair, lower course of Ngarodzeram) near Gabsongkeg village; a place name.

ngkurungkir n. a tree (*orog*; ∆ Sterculiaceae; *Sterculia shillinglawii*); also kurungkir. Wood used for making drums and canoes, bark for ropes. Gab a ngkurungkir, a place name; the area of the graveyard of Gabmadzung and Gabsongkeg villages.

ngkururung-eran v. to sound, roar (of drums, planes, groups of children, fish in a bamboo tube, a door being shut). Atum tsaru en kapa weng, da kapa ingkururung. ‘When I throw a stone on a corrugated iron (roof), the corrugated iron makes a noise.’

ngkwang-eran v. to howl, scream (said of dogs, of foreigners in a fight); see also gangkwang-eran. Idzum engkwang, the dog howls.

ngkwangkas n. a tree (*orog*).

ngkwangkats-eran v. to be dry; to be not quite done (said of bananas which lie on top of others in a cooking pot).

go only as maran a ngo, die without reason. Edza marud a ngo, I shall die without a reason. Sometimes women make fun with men who get old and are not married: Gea maran a ngo. ‘He shall die without reason.’

ngoa n. a tall tree (*orog*) in the mountains (∆ Anacardiaceae; *Dracontomelon dao; TP mon*), fruits eaten.

ngoa-ran v. to grunt, give a loud noise (of pigs and cattle); also ngwa-ran.

ngoab see idzum a ngoab, a kind of wallaby or kangaroo (*fogen*).

ngoang-eran v. to be crooked, curved, distorted; also ngwang-eran. Fân a ngoang, crippled leg.

Ngoang a mpo a creek, left tributary of the Markham River.

ngoboangob n. a tree (*orog*; ∆ Verbenaceae; *Clerodendrum capitatum*).

There was later a ngaeng tsaru ngkuts, a man who looked after the ngkuts and kept it in his house.
ngof n. red ochre from upper course of Wamped River; general designation for paint. Ngof maramaran, many colours; ngof a wi, red paint; ngof a mpuf, white paint. Aom a ngof. Spear with red ochre. Bangin a ngof a itseran. Index finger (with this finger ochre is painted on the face). Gom a ngof a itseran. Thursday. Its a ngof en mara nidzin. ‘He painted his face red.’

ngog see gog.

ngomongom-eran en v. to be nearly overgrown (of a path), nearly healed (of a wound). Moadzi engomongom en. ‘The road is nearly overgrown.’ Yai faum a ngep faring da arem a marasin en, da engomongom en. ‘Your leg had a bad sore, I put medicine on it and it is nearly healed.’ Yai engomongom asa, badzin umu burid. ‘Let it overgrow (heal) first, before you do it again’ (says a woman to a man who has sexual intercourse with her too often).

ngon n. (to tell a) lie; slight change. Emen a ngon. ‘He lies.’

ngon-eran v. to be all over the place, fill. Rene waso engon. ‘The smell is all over the place’ (in text of a song).

ngontong see mara ngontong.

ngontseang see mara ngontseang.

ngong n. break [‡].

ngongo only as ar-eran a ngongo, to lick. Idzum naron ear edza marud a ngongo. ‘The little dog licked my face.’

ngongong n. a bee, black and yellow; also a black bee that lives in holes in the ground and in holes in house posts.

ngop n. black particles of burning grass; a place or area with ash of burnt down grass. According to some consultants not ngop but angop = ngopangop, moanen; also used to designate black colour. Idzum renen a ngopangop. A dog with very dark skin (‘like black particles’).

ngop-eran v. to produce, build, beget, to complete, finish, learn; catch, kill, slaughter. Ngaeng Wampar engop a ram sera? ‘What (kinds of material objects) do the Wampar produce?’ Angop a garafu serok orots. ‘I begot three children.’ Engop boaroof mangke. ‘They caught many eels.’ Engop a mpi en aom. ‘He shot a pig with a spear.’ Ngaeng Wampar ema ngoperan madzung. ‘The Wampar did not build canoes.’ Yaga ban angop Yangkig fono. ‘We shall kill Yangkig’ (person’s name). Yangka engop a kokwarak. ‘Yangka slaughtered a chicken.’ Angop yai dzon. ‘I have learned your lament.’ Angop marud. ‘I have seen it (lit. ‘I caught with my eyes’). Engop moreng. ‘A meal and dance after a fight.’

ngopangop see ngop; see ngoboangob.

ngopwangop-eran v. to be fast, hurry up, hasten; opp.: fats-eran. Afu imu gaen engopwangop en sin. ‘The woman hastens to cook for her husband.’ Ngaeng imu gom engopwangop. ‘The man worked in the garden hurriedly.’ Erots a dzob engopwangop. ‘They talked fast.’ Mpas irid engopwangop. ‘Wind blows strong.’ Mpo irid engopwangop. ‘Water flows fast.’ Yami ero engopwangop. ‘Rain falls heavily.’

ngor (1) n. dirt. (2) adj. dirty; = mae. Renen a ngor, dirty skin.

ngorong only as mara ngorong, ugly face. Said about Simbu and Buka people, also about African Americans.
In anger it can be said about anybody. Gotao mara ngorong fâring! ‘See this terribly ugly face!’

gos-eran v. to chew (sugar cane). See also ngasangas-eran. Angos a rif. ‘I chewed sugar cane.’

ngot-eran v. to deceive, lure into a trap, turn; also ngatangot-eran. Moadzi ngoteran, bend, curve, turn of a road. Yai ongot a gea. ‘You deceived him.’

ngowang n. a tall tree (orog; ∆ Lauraceae; Litsea guppyi); wood used for house-building and for handles of stone axes (ge). Totem of Owang rompon clan.

Ngowang a man’s name; a taboo name Tata.

Ngowang a son a ntson a place name north of Gabsongkeg village.

ngowen adj. sure (also noweng or ngoweng). Ngaeng rene ngowen, a good shot; = ngaeng renen a reats.

ngrang-eran v. to be dry (of leaves, grass, trees, bamboo, coconuts); to be raw, uneven, said of the bark of some trees: ngintsib, gasur wanats; also of a snake: basab renen a ngrang; to be childless; see also meang. Opp.: parats. Ngaeng a ngrangeran. ‘A man without children.’ Mos a ngrang. ‘A dry (old) coconut.’ Orog engrang en a ban itigeran. ‘The tree is dry and will break.’ Renen a ngrang. Brown (of dogs). Renen a ngrang efa mur a tsatseran. ‘Dry skin like a bad snake’ (said of somebody with skin disease).

ngre-eran v. to startle, twitch, jump, jerk (of fear); to flash (of lightning); = gra-ran. Yai ontan edza, edza angre. ‘You poked me and I jumped.’ Sogwarep engre. ‘Lightning flashes.’

ngrongre-eran v. to pull faces. Ngaeng etao afi da engrongre son ari. ‘The man saw the woman and pulled a face at her.’

ngru-eran v. to snore. Garagab ingru da mpi ingru. ‘Men snore and pigs snore.’

ngrunt-eran v. to be cross-eyed; see maran ingrung. Yai ungrung ram sera towan a gog a moreran empes. ‘Are you cross-eyed, or what happened that you ate the dry breadfruits and finished them?’ (from a myth, evidently a form of abuse).

ngub-eran v. to tie to, fasten with lianas to carry something. Ingub gaen. ‘He tied the bananas together.’

nguf n. plaited cord, string; also ngufunguf.

ngung n. rubbish, garbage; also ngungangung; = dzodzomon, modzomodz. Ngung impub Boantsem renan. ‘Rubbish drifts in the Boantsem creek’ (in text of a song).

Ngung a man’s name.

Ngungangung a dog’s name; see ngung.

nguring n. bark cloth beater made of wood; also joking name for penis.

Nguring a pig’s name.

nguris see bangin nguris, forearm; fân nguris, lower leg.

ngwang-eran v. to crook, be crooked, bend, turn; see also ngoang-eran. Orog engwang, a crooked tree; orog a ngwang, a hook for hanging up netbags; un engwang, to like something, to turn one’s head.

ngwar-eran v. to take things out of something. Ngaeng engwar dafum a non ataf. ‘The man takes cigarettes out of his netbag.’
O

o- personal prefix to verbs, 2.p. sg.+pl., when stem vowel is a e or o. o-ya, you go, o-ma, you come.
obe! interj. 'hear!', 'look out!'.
Obe a man's name.
Obet a man's name.
Obong adj. round and thick, said of heads. Gamen obong, a kind of yam (yamis).
Obres a man's name.
Od-eran v. to be uneven, have knobs; to bulge. Edza atao gea derem a mos eya bek deod en. 'I saw that he put a coconut into the sack and it bulged.'
oda n. a new kind of fish (dzî mpo); see masta oda.

Ododompo n. overgrowth (lianas, creepers or tendrils covering something completely or forming a kind of shelter or house). Gu esa orog ongan da imu ododompo fâring. 'Lianas climb up a tree and make a complete covering.' Depotso Mare detao ododompo da enang. 'He came to Mare, saw that it was overgrown and burned it (the overgrowth) off.'

Ododompo a yasi n. see odzanganga, short odzang. Other consultants gave the form edompoa yasi. See also dompoa: a new name given to an in-law, to be able to make fun with him. In former times, when a child was given a (another) name, a plant called yasi was taken and 'broken' over the child.

Ofag n. a kind of sago palm (Calamoideae; Metroxylon sagu); taboo word for montam sago.
Ofam a woman's name.
Ofan a man's name.
Ofo (1) n. middle, centre; Opp.: gentet. Bangin ofo, index finger; bingan ofo, main name; dzob ofo, something of importance; gab ofo, the centre of the village; mpo ofo, in the middle of the water; ngaeng ofo, great man, important man, a man who is well-known, who is in the midst of the people; hero [‡]; onon ofo, top of the skull; sû ofo, midday; tefetof ofo, in the middle of the night. Eya deyemen Montar ofo. 'He went to live among the Montar.' Di eya Ngarasa da Ngarokapa da ofo. 'They slept in the middle between Ngarasa and Ngarokapoa.' (2) prep. inside; among, between. Ngaeng emen ofo, mediator [‡]; tao ofo, inside the house. Eremen ofo nin, they stay neutral.

Ofo a man's name.

Ofongofeng n. (1) a beetle (described as about 2 cm long, white/grey/black, with wings), living on the leaves of untsi; eaten. (2) a plant (<> Nyctaginaceae; Boerhaavia erecta).

Ofongofeng a place name near the Reron (Leron) River.

Ofor n. guest, visitor.
Ofor a man's name.

Ofos n. a fish (dzî mpo; <> Goby, Awaous sp., or Gudgeon, Glassogeobius sp.; lb. ibanô).
ofre n. a kind of yam (= yamis, \( \Delta \) Dioscorea sp.; TP mami). Subkinds: ofre bis, ofre boman, ofre fere, ofre madzeats, ofre mampum, ofre matsamuts, ofre ngarowawi, ofre paopo, ofre siri mün, ofre wanga; ofre boman, wild yam (Dioscorea alata).
ofre is totem of Ngarofre clan.

Ofre a place name northwest of Ngasawapum village; possibly also a group name.

Ogawar warowaro a pig’s name (children’s talk for ogafar barod waro, ‘scratch my back’).

ogean n. a flower.

Ogean a man’s name; a taboo name for Boap flower.

Ôm a man’s name; a dog’s name; a taboo name for Idzum dog.

omad n. taro (omad; \( \Delta \) Araceae; Colocasia esculenta); a kind of string-figure (fofoa). Kinds of omad: budzug, burur, dzadzaman, dzegege, garam, goan, kafak, koate mang, midaog, mirum, mois, mos, mpren, mu wante, mur, ngafr, ngaonon, ngarain, omad afi rain a gu, omad a ngkeg, rese, rompog afi, rompog ngaemaro, sisik, siwason, tsiampo, tsaru.

Omad a male and female name.

omang n. a kind of pandanus (umi) with yellow fruits (TP marita); = momang.

Omang a man’s name.

omad adj. round (of ball, stone, coconut, head, also of flat things like a wheel); opp.: petat. Tsaru omod, round stone; bal omod, round ball; kokorake rowe omod, round egg.

Omor a man’s name (see mor-eran).

Omot a man’s name.

Omots a man’s name (see mots-eran).

ompan n. a piece of leaf-stem of the ramid palm, used for sitting on; = bafang. Ompan a mur, a kind of ompan and (or) a long narrow piece of the bark; ompan nangkap, a short broad piece of bark.

Ompan a creek; a man’s name.

ompon see mur ompon, a caterpillar.

ompom n. place for sitting or sleeping; position, job. Garafu naron ompom a iran. Uterus (‘place where the child sleeps’), also bed. Eon edza ompom. ‘He took my job.’

ompong n. (1) Job’s tears (< Coix lacryma-jobi). (2) a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

Ompor a creek, right tributary of Markham River between Markham Bridge and Gabantsidz; according to one consultant the same piece of land as Dzantsam. A group or sagaseg (clan) name: ngaeng Ompor = ngaeng Ono wante; totem: riware; rop: Dzantsam, Ompor. This group is said to have settled in former times in Ntsaran, then to have split into the Gahata = Henggali in Butibam (Lae) and part of Montar clan.

ôn-eran v. to take, get, send, bring, to carry; to possess. Ôn fa raun, drive away, expel; ôn ongan ongan, uncertain; ôn maran maran en, uncertain; maran eôn eôn, guilty [‡]. Anug eôn yaga sowangen. ‘Mother brings us a bird.’ Naron ari eôn a sagaseg Mpo renan. ‘The children get (will belong to) Mpo renan clan.’ Garafu naron eôn ngaemaro wi. ‘A child receives his father’s blood.’ Madzung uri eôn a mpo deama. ‘This canoe came up-river.’ Da ram uri eôn edza engopwangop. ‘And this thing
(ghost) possessed me (a medium) suddenly.’ Mamafe eôn a gea. ‘The ghost possessed him.’ Rufus gea eôn ram a ntaran. ‘Rufus fell ill.’

ôn-eran en v. to call for, pray. Edza aôn anutu en. ‘I pray to God.’

ono n. a wooden headrest, neckrest. Ono ganto, a headrest made of forked branches.

Ono a man’s name.

ono-n n. head; joint (only in combinations); see also onon, unu. Ono bampa, long hair; ono boin, young shoot or sprout, eaten; ono bosor, joint; ono demon, a type of wooden club; ono dzampur, swollen joint; ono dzontso, cranial suture, fontanelle; momoa ono dzontso, mountain peak.

Ono fofon, hair; ono fofon a dzung, see gwanang ono fofo; ono fofo a gerengadz, wire-haired; ono fofo a mpuf, blond or white hair; ono fofo ropes = ono fofo perepeseran, curly hair; ono fofo itiritir, blond hair tips of children; gwanang ono fofo, the blond or fair hair of Tolai and people from the North Solomons (‘Cuscus hair’); ono fon, origin, source.

Ono gamen, baldness, bald head; ono gampig (= ono wabung), big head (a disliked head form), also used in colonial times to speak of Germans when Australians were around; ono gau, hairless (of babies); ono gogong, only heads. Garagab ono gogong inin, one sees only heads (in a meeting). Ono gorob, rattle in one’s throat while dying.

Ono gurun, also unu gurun, sap of plants, resin; ono koko, dark-skinned person; ono mong, a kind of yam (yamis); ono moton, mountaintop; ono murin, brain (also unu murin); onon enof, dead; fon onon a ntot, progenitor, patriarch [‡]; onon a ngkoap, a part bald-head; onon ofo, top of the skull; ono payap, skull, cranium; back of one’s head.

Ono refean, a woman given in exchange for another woman in marriage (sister exchange). Edz ono refean, they exchanged sisters. Ono (fofon) sasoa, smooth hair; ono tepo, a short wooden club; onon a tongeran, best piece of a pig; ono tuming, itchy head, head with wounds (according to other consultants: fontanelle of babies). Ngaeng ono tuming, a mythical man; ono wabung, see ono gampig; ono wafon, white hair; ono warang, a long reed; ono waro, head, often also hair; ngaeng onowaro, leader, headman; ono waro dzung, the Tolai people (‘yellow heads’); ono watsots, example, model, yardstick; ono yangkig, head (or brain) of shrimps; ono yawe, painted head. See also Empeng onon.

Ono boampug an old settlement place of Tsaruntson clan south of Mare village (sometimes given as boampog).

Ono gore a male and female name.

Ono gurun a man’s name (Christian name).

ono kepea n. an insect (<> Alaus sp., Elateridae and Lampyridae, Luciola obsola). Ngaeng efa ono kepea, a liar (a man like ono kepea).

Ono sero a man’s name.

Ono sifris a man’s name (Christian name).

Ono wante a group that had its own language and formerly lived in the Markham Valley, in Gongkots. They intermarried with Wampar, but they
also fought with them. The Ono wante were driven out of the Markham Valley to Busamang and Butibam, and took on the Yomkaua language. Part of the Ono wante later became members of Montar clan. According to some consultants sub-groups of Ono wante are Montam and Meab; totems senap naron and mur aswang, rop: Wanam naron, Faib a mpes, Mur a ngkoats, Dentod.

ono waro n. head, upper part; hair. See ono-n.

Ono waro gerengadz, frizzy hair, also described as hard or wire-haired; ono waro idziridzir, headache, tao ono waro, roof; madzung ono waro, bow of canoe.

Ono waro a man's name.

Ono watsots a place name near Ngasawapum village. Man's and a woman's name (Christian name).

onon n. stem, stump; heap, pile; crowd, group, tribe, people; community, congregation (see also ono-n, wante, mpan, pama). Onon ongan, another group or tribe (with another language); party (political) [‡]. Onon a ntot, stem, stump; ancestors; onon a mos, a pile of coconuts; onon onon, heaps of rubbish; groups of people; onon a wi, place of birth, home; ngaeng a ram onon, idolater [‡]. Ngaeng Wampar onon orots fâring. ‘The Wampar people are one big group.’ Epangap onon ongan irid eama kani. ‘They parted and one group came here.’ Imu onon serok. ‘They became two groups.’ Efaran imu onon orots inin. ‘They came together and were one group.’ Ngaeng onon foa. ‘These four clans.’ Da onon orots Gabmadzung emots a dzob. ‘And the Gabmadzung congregation discussed it.’ Empeng onon, a place name. Empeng is said to be an historical man who fell from a tree and died. All place names ending onon are said to be memories of such accidents. Ngasagu onon near Ngasawapum village is supposed to be the place were a Labu man died this way.

Onon a woman's name.

Onon empe a woman’s name (Christian name).

onon a mpru n. a plant, similar to babap, planted in gardens as border sign.

Onon a ngof a place name, rop of Owang rompon clan.

Onon a poaran the group of origin (of ‘coming out’); the undivided Wampar in oral traditions, living on the middle Wamped River in Gontson.

Onong a woman's name; a dog's name.

onowaro see ono waro.

ontang n. (1) a big bird of prey (dzi dziferan), an eagle or falcon; see also untung (<> Gurney's Eagle, Aquila gurneyi; but identified also as Wedgetailed Eagle, Aquila audax / Australian Kestrel, Falco cenchroides / Brown Falcon, Falco berigora. See wampon, kukuk; Jb. mocmbuang?). Ngaeng a ntriseran efa ontang. ‘A man as strong as an eagle.’ (2) a kind of yam (yamis).

Ontang a man's name; a dog’s name.

Ontang a ngets a place name near Munun village.

Onto a man's name; a dog’s name.

ontog n. neck and back of the head.

Edza ontog idziridzir. ‘My neck aches.’

ontom n. oval fishing net (see ntom).
ontor only as some ontor, a women’s grass skirt.

ontrop n. a kind of wild reed (\(\Delta\) Gramineae; Miscanthus sp.; TP pitpit), used for shafts of arrows.

ontsean n. empty shell or skin, cartridge. Mur edabos eran da ontsean erenta. ‘The snake casts its skin and the empty skin stays behind.’

Ontseang see Ram ontseang. A taboo name for a man’s name Tsofe.

ontson n. rope for climbing trees, climbing rope. See also ontson.

ong n. storm, hurricane; see dong.

ongan num. a, an, one, anyone, another. Ongan … ongan, one … the other; ma ongan … or else… Edza anug ongan. ‘My other mother’ (classificatory, not the real one). Ongan emam a sintingeran edza. ‘Nobody taught me.’ Da ibi maran ongan. ‘And she did it another time.’ Gea ri ongan. The two (‘he and another one’). Feog a dzob ongan burid. ‘Another story about Feog.’

ongka n. a tree (orog; \(\Delta\) Verbenaceae; Premna obtusifolia); said to be a medicine against malaria. Leaves are boiled in water; medicine against all kinds of sickness.

Ongka a mountain between Mare and Gabantsidz villages; a place name southeast of Dzifasing; a woman’s name; a dog’s name.

Ongkab a woman’s name.

Ongkanon a place name north of Gabsongkeg village. A pig’s name.

Ongkawu a mountain and creek near Dagin (in a tradition Ongkawup).

ongkeab n. a kind of wild yam (yamis).

Ongkeab a creek; the upper course of Munun River; a woman’s name.

ongkeb see mur ongkeb, a snake.

Ongkeb a man’s name.

Ongkor a man’s name.

ongo n. a tree (orog).

Ongo a man’s name.

ongop n. a big centipede, similar to siringkim.

Ongop a place name near Munun village.

opang n. a form of sorcery (TP sangguma). Ngaeng opang, sorcerer; opang ono renan ongan, an old opang sorcerer.

Opang a man’s name.

opeaf n. a tree (orog; \(\Delta\) Euphorbiaceae; Mallotus ricinoides).

Opeaf a man’s name.

Opeka Wampar form of the name Stürzenhofecker (a former German missionary).

opes n. a kind of bean (abu; snake beans).

opo see dzanam opo.

ôpôp n. dust. See also pôp.

Opu a man’s name.

or n. path, cut in bush or forest.

Or a woman’s name.

Ora a man’s name (see ra-ran).

orab see rif orab, a kind of sugar cane. Ngaeng orab, the Buang people.

Orab a man’s name (see rab-eran).

orap see orop.

orase n. orange (Rutaceae; Citrus aurantium; G. Orange).

ore-ran n. to fly about (only in one text by missionary Panzer about Ngarusi): Dore pipi mana mana, ‘and sparks flew about.’

Oren wante a taboo name for Dzangadz (‘long penis’).

oreats n. main kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe. Subtaxa: adzab, birintsidz, usi renan, gae mampi.

orofo n. middle, strength; see ofo. Bangin orofo, middle finger; bangin intsig orofo, index finger; fan orofo, middle toe. Ngaeng orofo, great warrior; victor, hero, chief [‡]. Gea imu mois orofo. ‘He is an ironwood post’ (strong).

Orofo a man’s name.

orog n. tree; wood; see also gag.

Orog bangin, branch, bough; orog a buf, a man who beats his wife; orog daob, a fish (= ngatong); orog ebampi, a tree with dry leaves; orog a mpar(aran), wooden cross, trees lying over each other; crucifix [‡]; orog nenan, leaves; orog unoton, tree-top.

Orog a onoton, hole in a tree, taboo word for sangud; orog a ngwang, a hook for hanging up netbags; orog onon unoton, part group of Mpo renan clan (sagaseg).

Orog renan a sagaseg (clan) name.

orogwangin a sagaseg (clan) name; a woman’s name.

Orog wao a woman’s name.

orog a was n. Cassava, tapioca (Δ Euphorbiaceae; Manihot esculenta Crantz); = bumpung.

Orog a weng a place name north of Gabsongkeg village. A sagaseg (clan) name, the Feref in Wanof. Ngaeng
orog a weng. A neighbouring group, the Ngafir (because they built houses in trees: orog a weng).

Orog a wi a place name northeast of Dzifasing village.

oron n. a beetle in taro, banana, mango; see also sû oron.

Oron oron, maggots in rotting things; poatse oron, a snake, kapu oron, a grub in rattan, roasted and eaten.

Oron a man’s name, a taboo name Maramur.

Orontog a sagaseg (clan) name; a male and female name.

Orong a historical or mythical woman in the story of Dzangadz.

orop n. a disease that is said to have reached the Wampar only once, shortly after the missionaries came (around 1910). Described as a swelling of the face and eyes, by others as boils all over the body. It is said that many people died from it. None of the consultants had actually seen it. Leprosy? Sometimes given: orap.

ororong, n. big orange-black wasp, builds huge hives the size of banana bunches tied in leaf covering.

orots (1) num. one, once, single, first. Orots anan, only one; yaga orots, we are of one kind; wi orots, consanguinal kin; dzob orots, one opinion; loyal [‡]; gwangon orots, certain; religious [‡]; orots orots, single, individual; serok orots, three; uwits orots, you hit first. (2) n. relatives [‡]. Yaga orots, our brothers and sisters [‡]; yai wante orots, your relatives [‡].

osad n. a tree (orog; Δ Sterculiaceae; Melochia odorata); also usad.

oso n. death sorcery. Ngaeng oso, sorcerer; erem oso, he made sorcery.

Oso a mythical or historical man; man’s name; a dog’s name.

osong n. a kind of mushroom (raeng; <> Loranthaceae; Amyemascandens); see raeng osong.

Oteg a man’s name (lit. ‘leave that!’).

Otab a man’s name.

otof n. a kind of larvae in sago palms, a scarab beetle (<> Eupatorus beccari: Scarabaeidae: Dynastinae; see also dontong; Jb. gaòc ngatêna). Yanang otof, a snake.

Otof a mythical or historical man, founder of Orogwangin clan. See also Yanang otof.

oton adj. round (of water). Mpo (o)ton, lake.

Otre a woman’s name.

Otsap a male and female name.

otsapotsap n. waves; whirlpool; = dzungkringdzungkring.

ow- pers. prefix, 2.p., when verb begins with vowel: ow-edz.

owa n. a tree (orog), the seeds of which are said to have a pleasant smell.

owadz n. sweat.

Owadz a woman’s name.

Owaf a man’s name.

owamowam n. a frog (<> Cophixalis cryptompanum; but see uri, krak); totem of Mpo renan clan.

Owan a man’s name (see an-eran).

owang n. a small bird; Noisy Friarbird (Philemon corniculatus) (dzî dziferan; Jb. kaêkaocò the leatherhead).

owang a sap n. a tree (orog), wood used for housebuilding.
**Owang** rompon a sagaseg (clan) name; a woman’s name.

**owangowang** n. a diving beetle (*Dytiscidae*; or *Hydrophilus picicornis: Hydrophilidae*).

**owe’** adv. yes; say yes, to agree. Nangkap owe’. ‘The turtle agreed.’

**oyamoyam** n. foam, spray; movement of water surface. Mpas irid fâring da mpo imu oyamoyam. ‘When the wind is strong, the water has foam.’ Rûts imu oyamoyam fâring. ‘The sea has big spray.’

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**pa-ran** v. to break, collect. Baron epa, menstruation (‘the back breaks’). Epa raeng. ‘They collected (broke) mushrooms.’

**paes-eran** v. to be unable to do something. Engop boarof mangke, da epaes boarof fâring orots. ‘They caught many eels but were unable to catch the big one.’ Afi epaes en ban epeng naron, da naron emar eya gwangon ofo. ‘A woman was unable to give birth to her child because the child died in her belly.’

**paf** n. a cockroach.

**pafago** n. a water snake, about 80 cm long, non-poisonous. Totem of Dzeag a ntson clan.

**Pafago** a man’s name.

**pafem** n. a very big kind of shrimp (*Jb. wàgoc*).

**pagamone** n. a kind of banana (*gaen*) eaten ripe.

**Pagamun** a mountain near Mare village.

**paip** n. knife (modern: *TP naip*) = sani. Paip fâring, bush knife; paip ono fompob, pocket knife; afi mu paip, a woman with a mouth like a bush knife (a sharp-tongued woman).

**paket** a mpo nuferan n. bucket, water bucket (*TP baket*).

**pama** n. (1) oil of red pandanus fruit (*Pandanus conoideus, TP marita*). Wamu pama ya ri naron daer okau. ‘Put pandanus oil on your daughter there’ (make her ready for marriage). (2) group, people, tribe (= onon). Pama Wampar, the Wampar people. Pama Owang rompon, the Owang rompon clan; ngaeng pama Warir, the people of Warir clan. Given as group names of the later Rahe (Lae) population in oral tradition: Pama, Pama Ga, Pama Moani, Pama Masing, Pama Riwatsa, Pama Warir. Ngaeng Wampar ges pama orots, ngaeng Labu ges pama ongan. ‘The Wampar are one tribe, the Labu another one.’

**pama-ran** v. to abuse, insult. Ngaeng serok epamaran en a dzob a tsatseran. ‘Two men abused each other with bad words.’

**pama wafo** n. a bird of prey (*dzî dziferan*) with white neck and breast.

**Pama wafo** a dog’s name.

**Pamanom** a lake north of Ngasawapum village near Watong (in one tradition Pamanon).

**Pamantsa** a lake near Watong.
**pamap** *n.* (1) a kind of fungus, shining at night in rotten trees, used as medicine for wounds. (2) a kind of moray eel (*<>* Freshwater moray eel; *Gymnothorax polyuranodon*).

**Pamap** a place name, *top* of Feref clan.

**pan** *n.* piece, part. Mos a pan, piece of a coconut shell; orog a pan, piece of wood, board; mra pan ongan, a piece of land. Ema da pan inin. ‘There were only pieces left.’

**pan-eran** *v.* to take out, pull out; to incite. Ngaeng epan birim orog apan en baisanga. ‘The man takes a nail out of a board with pliers.’ Ngaeng a paneran a dzob. Traitor (‘man who pulls out a story’). Epan ngaeng gwangon en a linger a tir. ‘He incited the people’s stomachs to fight.’

**panapan** *n.* small pieces, splinters (*see* pan). Tsaru panapan, rubble, boulders.

**pane** *n.* a frying pan (*G. Pfanne*).

**panis-eran** *v.* to dry, heat, massage with hot fingers. Gaen panis, a kind of banana eaten ripe. Ngaeng epanis dafum. ‘The man dries tobacco.’ Afi epeng naron wafu da epanis a son a ntson en. ‘When a woman bears a child, she will (with heated fingers) massage its nose (to make it longer).’

**Panis** a man’s name.

**pangap-eran** *v.* (1) to separate, divide, divorce. Iburi gea, da epangap a sagaseg Dzeag a ntson, Feref, Tsuwaif. ‘They settled there and then they divided into the clans Dzeag a ntson, Feref, Tsuwaif.’ Ngaeng ari afi epangaperan. ‘The man and the woman separated (divorced).’ Ram uri, gea ram pangaperan fâring. ‘This matter caused a big dispute.’ (2) to devour, swallow up. Epangap ngaeng. ‘It devours humans’ (from the text of a myth).

**pangapang** *n.* a headdress of feathers fastened to a coconut shell.

**pango-ran** *v.* to fan (a fire), chase away (mosquitoes). Afi eon nebat epango dzif en. ‘The man takes a fan and fans the fire with it.’ Epango nûb. ‘She chases away mosquitoes with a fan.’

**pao** *n.* a tree (orog) with edible fruits (*Δ* Barringtoniaceae; *Barringtonia edulis*).

**paor-eran en** *v.* to push (faeces and in childbirth). Efa ari uri gea epaor en a dzif. ‘Like this woman she pressed fire out of her’ (in mythical text ‘Rimpug’).

**pâp** *n.* ash; also dzif pâp. Pâp buriran, fire place.

**papa** *n.* thirst. Edza afu en papa. I am thirsty (‘I am weak of thirst’). Papa ear edza. I am thirsty (‘thirst eats me’).

**papai** *n.* papaya (*TP Carica papaya L*.). Leaf, blossom and seeds eaten as medicine against malaria and constipation.

**papange** *n.* a low-growing fern (*Δ Thelypteris sp.; Cyclosorus sp.*); heated and used against toothache.

**papanges-eran** *v.* to be unable to do something. Depapanges en a dziferan esa. ‘It was unable to fly up.’

**paparats** *adj.* green; *see* parats.

**paparats-eran** *v.* to stink (of faeces, also of sago). Rainara epaparats. ‘Faeces stink.’

**Papare** a male and female name.

**Papi** a dog’s name (*E. puppy*).

**papia** *n.* paper (*G. Papier*), letter, document. Papia atro, the Bible (‘holy paper’); taopapia, school (‘paper house’); papir antot, promissory note [*‡*].
**papo** *n.* (1) armpit; = *kakwak*. (2) a kind of Job’s tears (*Coix lacryma-jobi*) with small seeds.

**papoa** *n.* a tree (*orog*) with aerial roots, wood used as help for crossing rivers. Ofre papoa, a kind of yam; untung papoa, an eagle (in text of a song).

**papor** *n.* an insect; maggot. Gaen papor, bananas eaten by insects; fa papor, wound; rene papor, grey spotted dog.

**papraf** *n.* lungs; see babraf, nû babraf.

**Papua** *n.* the south coast of Papua New Guinea. Said to be the area where the first Wampar couple landed.

**parag** *n.* a small tree (*orog*; ∆ *Urticaceae*; *Pipturus argenteus*), said to be food of bush rats. Parag place names near Wamped village and south of Dzifasing; a man’s name.

**parag a neb** *n.* a plant similar to *modzo*. Some parag a neb, a kind of women’s grass skirt.

**parag upur** *n.* a plant; ripe fruits used for dyeing (like *modzo* [blue] and *dzung* [yellow]).

**Parag upur** an old settlement place on the Watut River near Mafanadzo, rop of Orogwangin clan; a pig’s name.

**parapa** *n.* platform; also farapa.

**paraparats** *adj.* green; see parats.

**parapor-eran** *v.* to pull out (grass); see also por. Afì eparapor a ram a mpang. ‘Women pull out the grass.’

**pararak-eran** *v.* to snap, jerk (of fish on dry land, of snake, of feather headdress); see also pererek-eran. Edza sempang ban epararak. ‘My feather will jerk’ (in the story of *Mpiampuf*).

**paraseak** *n.* bifurcation, forking, branching off. Moadzi paraseak, cross-way; man a paraseak efa senap, a forked tongue like that of an iguana (a liar); orog a paraseak, crotch of tree; tir a paraseak, a wooden club with two points.

**Paraseak** a man’s name.

**parats** *adj.* unripe, green, young, fresh; raw, eaten raw; living, alive; green or light blue colour. See also *mara parats*, paparats, paraparats; *opp.* ngrang-eran. Afì parats, young (unmarried) girl; arom parats, cucumber, eaten raw; dzi parats, meat only half-cooked; garafu gar parats, hero [‡]; mos parats, young coconut for drinking; nowa parats, emam a dzogeran, green mango fruit, not ripe enough for eating; ngaeng âneran a dzi parats, a cannibal (a man who eats flesh); ngaeng parats, strong young man; living man (not a ghost); nowa parats, mango fruit, eaten raw; orog parats, young, green tree.

**Parats** a man’s name.

**Parem** a man’s name (from Watut).

**Pareran** a man’s name.

**Parese** a man’s name.

**Paret** a place name near Gabsongkeg village (*TP paret*); = Puti.

**pari-ran** *v.* to take off skin (only of bananas). Gaen pari, banana skins taken off. Afì epari gaen eya go, ‘Women take off the skin of bananas and put them into pots.’

**parig-eran** *v.* to beg, ask for something. Parigeran en, continuously begging; rafe parig, begging; see also gaeb en, ngkog. Edza aparig ngaeng en dafum. ‘I ask the men for tobacco.’

**Parig** a mythical or historical man of Tsaruntson clan.

**pasre** *n.* meat, flesh, muscle; body; worldly (mission use). Imu gom pasre, worldly [‡]. Ges edzofon a gea pasre eya a mra. ‘They buried his body in the ground.’
**Pat** a particle preceding verbs, indicating ongoing action; see patea. Edza pat aya. ‘I am now going.’

**Patan** n. something in common use. Erem patan. ‘They share the use of it (e.g. a tobacco pipe).

**Patar-eran** v. to examine; to try [‡].

**Patea** adv. now, new-born; in conversation: ‘and then’. Waes patea nin, shortly before; naron patearan, a new-born baby.

**Patearan** a man’s name (Christian name).

**Pateg** n. digging log, sword-like wooden garden instrument for digging and cutting, axe-handle.

**Pateg** a iteran Orognaron, a wooden tool for cutting short trees; pateg a tseaperan a bimpi en, a tool for cutting a new garden; pateg a yaberan a ram, a pateg for weeding; pateg a raferan a ram rainaeng, another form of pateg for planting bananas. Ngaeng pateg a ngeferan. ‘A man holding the pateg’ (a hard-working man).

**Pateg** a man’s name.

**Pati-aran** v. to pack up, wrap up (of many things), dress (of wounds); to whisper; = boaedz-eran. Afi epati was en yagaf. ‘The woman wraps vegetables in leaves.’ Afi naron mara pati eremen gwangon ofo. ‘A woman’s conceived (‘packed’) child is in her belly.’ Ram patipati dau sroak. ‘Things wrapped up, forest clean’ (in text of song). Edza apati dzob uri, da garagab ban emam rungumeran. ‘When I whisper, people will not hear it.’

**Pato** n. duck (*TP* pato); word used for new kinds of ducks or geese; else ngingip.

**Pats** n. a long, thin thorn or spine. Maran a pats, sunrise.

**Patsa-aran** v. to run to and fro (before a fight).

**Patso-aran** v. to wash away (earth by water), give away. Mpo epatso mra. ‘Water washed the earth away.’ Afi epatso gaen. ‘The woman gave food away.’

**Payap** n. coconut shell; see also singkut. Ono payap, skull, cranium (‘head shell’); payap a ngkong, two half coconut shells, hit together. See also Mpo payap.

**Payap** a woman’s name.

**Payap** a ngkong names of places west of Gabsongkeg and north of Dzifasing villages.

**Pea-aran** v. to break. Peareran-aran, teeth fall out, break off. Ngaeng farifaring epea ges untsi gem en a imu garamun. ‘The great men used to break the conch shell rings of their lime gourds when they were angry.’

**Peaf-eran** v. to be thin, shrink, dry up, stay small (of fruit, bamboo, cigarettes, also of people); see also pepeaf-eran. Edza amu n aban apu opes, da ema depeaf raun. ‘I wanted to plant snake beans, but they had dried up.’

**Peak-eran** v. to crackle (of fire). Dzif epeak dean edza rened gangkan. ‘Fire crackles and burns my skin.’

**Peang-eran** v. to feel the cold. Epeang a tefetof. ‘They felt the cold (of the night).’

**Peats** n. rubbish, broken things. Go peats, pot sherd; med a peats, a short song; a song connected with fighting; tao peats, a simple, poor house, also cook house.
peda n. penholder (G. Feder).

pepef-eran v. to be thin, lean (of old people); see peaf-eran.

pegempeag n. a kind of fish (dzi dziferan).

pek-eran v. to hop, jump, skip (of people, fleas, sparks); see also prek-eran. Dzif epek, sparks of fire ('fire hops'). Da ntsu epek eya weng, ‘And the piece of rattan flew high up.’

pemeap-eran v. to move over (from tree to tree). Imu gwanang da emepemeap orog. ‘He is a marsupial and moves over to another tree’ (moves to another woman; dzob a nawatu).

peng n. (1) stick made of white stone or mussel shell passed through pierced septum, worn as ornament. Peng tsatsa, nose stick without ornaments; peng wakom, nose stick with ornaments; peng yangkwan onon, nose stick with ornaments. (2) a game like hide-and-seek in which the searcher says ‘peng’ when he finds the others. Amu peng. ‘I play hide-and-seek.’

peng-eran v. to bear, give birth (only of humans); to carry on one’s arm (this meaning is said to be modern); see also fur-eran. Afi pengeran, woman in childbirth; ram a pengeran burid, rebirth [‡]. Gea epeng gaen eya. ‘She carried the food away.’ Afi epeng naron. ‘The woman has borne a child.’ Anug epeng en edza. ‘My mother gave birth to me.’

pepe-eran v. to carry on one’s back. Afi pepe naron eya baro waro. ‘The woman carried her child on her back.’

Pepe a man’s name.

pepeas n. a grass (Δ Gramineae; Sorghum bicolor).

pepen adj. crippled. Fa pepen, crippled feet.

pepep see gempo nae pepep, a kind of sweet potato.

Peperan a place name, rop of Owang rompon clan (also given Mpeberan).

peraper adj. spotted. Renen a peraper, many-coloured, spotted.

perenges-eran v. to be strong, hard; = ngkang; see also prenges-eran. Ngaeng a perengeseran emam a faran en ngaeng a itseran a gea. ‘One is not capable of overcoming a strong man.’ Ar dzain a dzog eperenges. ‘I chew an Areca nut, which is hard.’

perepes-eran v. to be curly. Ono fofon perepeseran, curly hair; onowaro perepes, Rastafarian dread-locks.

pererek-eran v. to resist, struggle, defend oneself; see also pararak. Ngaeng efoareng a mpi da mpi epererek en a ban irid. ‘The people caught a pig, but the pig struggled to run away.’

pero-eran v. to glide down slowly (of bird or plane), tip, tilt; see ro-eran. See also reron. Balus epero en a ban itum gab balus. ‘The plane glides down to land on the air field.’

peso n. a conch shell (nim), from which lime for betel chewing is made by burning.

petat n. palm, sole. Bangin petat, palm of the hand; fan petat, sole of the foot.

petat adj. flat, even; opp.: omod. Maran petat, flat forehead; orog a pan petat, flat wooden board; so petat, flat nose; tsaru petat, flat stone.

Petat a man’s name.

Peteag a man’s name (foreign).
peteang-eran  n.  to turn round, turn about (something flat), capsize (of canoe). Edza aburi, da ngaeng ongan eama edza barod waro, edza peteang eran en erad da atao gea. ‘I was sitting when another man came from behind, and when I turned I saw him.’ Edza apeteang en buk. ‘I turn the (pages of the) book.’ Madzung epeteang en eran. ‘The canoe capsized.’

petear-eran  n.  to be many, numerous. Dziapan a kar epetear ari mra wasif. ‘Japanese cars are numerous in all countries.’

Petep  a pig’s name (children’s talk for fisin).

pets  adj.  clean (of skin, cloth). Ngæng edzam a ngakwi en a sop, imu pets ngarobingin. ‘When people wash their clothes with soap, the items of clothing will be wonderfully clean.’

pets-eran  n.  to pick, pluck, collect (of fruits; but see tsaf). Epets rainako (mos, dzain, tamato, abu). ‘They plucked melons (coconuts, Areca nuts, tomatoes, beans).’

petsoar  n.  a tree (orog), used for building rafts.

pî  see pîn.

Piag  a man’s name; said to have derived from pegempeag, a fish, because the first bearer of that name used to talk about the fish as a child.

pik  only as gab a pik, old settlement place.

pîn  n.  wing; in combinations often pi. Pî guntut, fledged; pîn a ngkob, breastbone; pî sani, pinfeather.

pin-eran  n.  to light, give light. Ram esefo da atsong rampe dipin. ‘At night I light a lamp and it gives light.’

Pingran  a section of Wawin creek.

pipi  n.  (1) embers, red-heat; spark. Pipi manamana, sparks. (2) a turkey (<> Wattled Brush-Turkey, Aepyprymnus arfakianus).

pipin  only as mara pipin, uneven, coarse, with small prickles (of leaves).

pipis-eran  v.  to taste, smell, try, test. Ngaeng a non PNG ipipis en a gom gabman. ‘The people of Papua New Guinea try out the work of administration.’ Erem a sor en a ngi da ipipis. ‘He put (modern) salt into the (traditional) salt and tasted it.’

pipits  n.  a fish (dzi mpo; <> Bigeye trevally; Caranx sexfasciatus / Common Ponyfish; Leiognathus equulus).

Pipiu  a pig’s name (children’s talk for paep uru, ‘that knife’).

Pipu  a place name near Mare village, rop. A man’s name.

pipupiputs  n.  a flower (Ω Compositae; Tridax procumbens).

piputs  see gasur piputs, a kind of betel pepper.

piri  adj.  hidden. Detao piri en. They looked at it secretly.

piriri-eran  n.  to cut into pieces (something lying on something else); see piriring. Rao piriri, a kind of banana.

piririf-eran  n.  to rush, dash, hurry (of men, birds, the wind); = tsiririf-eran.

piriring  n.  small pieces (only of objects, not of food); see piriri-eran. Ngæng esaf orog a pan futsun da imu piriring naron. ‘A man cuts a plank into small pieces.’

piriris-eran  v.  to be tired. Edza amu gom高的, resod irid raun da rened ipiriring. ‘When I do hard work and perspire my skin is tired.’
pirits n. shell, paring, skin. Orog pirits, sawdust; montam pirits, wooden pieces left over from sago washing; pirits moatsets, empty straw, futile work [‡].

Pirits a woman’s name; a dog’s name.

pis see maran ipis, closed eye; abu pis, a kind of bean.

pisipis-eran v. to be very clean (said of skin after having been in water for a while). Gea ese ipisipis. He bathed and (now) is very clean.

pitik n. wooden stool; (modern) chair. Mamad pitik, a kind of banana; pitik sangkoateran, judgement seat [‡].

Pitik aor a place name near the mouth of the Wamped River.

pititun n. lower part of the body. Edza waro pititun idziridzir. ’My lower back hurts’ (Some consultants pointed to their lower abdomen).

pits n. a plant, fruits eaten (only in one story ’Afi iru pits’; but see apits).

pitsu n. initiation ceremony and house. Intsu pitsu, they initiate; med (a ntsuraran) pitsu, initiation song.

Pitsu a place name near Mare.

poa n. (1) soup of bananas or sweet potatoes (actually the water in which these were cooked); tea (modern). (2) a kind of banana (gaen). (3) steep river bank. See also mara poa.

poa-ran v. to confess, give away, remember. Ngaeng Onon a poaran, the Wampar people (said to have been the first common name of all Wampar). Mpo poaran, bamboo tube or calabash for carrying water or fish. Rofon a poaran, backside. Ngaeng a poaran a dzob fefen. Evangelist (lit. ‘man who confesses the Bible’). Un epoa. ’He remembers someone/thinks of.’ Edza urim a garagab un a ban epoa. ’The voice of my cockatoo will give people away’ (in text of song).

Poa watsots a place name near the mouth of the Wamped River (lit. ’hot soup’); a pig’s name.

poaets n. a kind of wild Areca palm and nut (TP kawiwi Arecaceae); also dzain poaets.

poaets-eran v. to wash one’s face. Apoaets marud, I wash my face.

poafo-eran v. to disappear, to vanish. Ngaeng epoaf raun a non a gab. ’The people disappeared from the village.’ Poatse fâring epoaf ema nin da orog entab en. ’The high grass disappeared and trees grew.’ Da ngaeng Orognaron ges a bàd epoaf raun. ’And the Orognaron people died out.’

Poaferan a place name west of Gabsongkeg village.

pofa-eran v. to dream. Dzob a poaferan, story about dreams. Edza ram poaferan, my dreams. Edza apoafo en a garafu afi. ’I have been dreaming about a girl.’

poak n. a small kind of frog (<> Rana sp. / Platymantis papuensis / Nyctimystes sp.).

poak-eran v. to break, burst, crack, split, explode, fire; see pruf-eran. Ram a poak, gun. Edza go epoak. ’My saucepan is broken.’ Orog epoak. ’The tree has split.’

poake n. blanket (modern, origin unknown).

poamaid n. a kind of fungus, also raeng poamaid.

poan-eran v. to wait for; to remember. Gwangod epoan. I am (lit. ‘my stomach is’) waiting. Gwangon
epoan. ‘Eager to get married [‡].’
Edza gwangod epoan edza dzain un a wafombob. ‘I remember where I hid the Areca nut.’
Ngaeng a poan eran a dzob. ‘A good orator [‡].’

**poangam-eran** *v.* to open (door, book), take off (hat); to start. See also *pongan-eran*. Epoangam doa en tao. ‘He opens the door of the house.’
Epoangam gontom a non ono waro. ‘He takes the hat off (his head).’
Mpas irid fâring da epoangam tao ono waro. ‘The wind blew strongly and took the roof off the house.’
Edza apoangam skul wafu. ‘I started (opened) a new school.’

**poangan** *n.* middle rib of leaves, usually of palm leaves: gaen poangan, montam poangan, mos poangan.

**poangka-ran** *v.* to open a book [‡].

**poangup** *n.* inflorescence of palm tree (other plants see *boap*).
Montam poangup, flower of the sago palm.

**poapos** *n.*

(1) dogs’ flea; see *gor*.
(2) a kind of cooking banana (*gaen*).

**poapo(s)poapos** *n.* a low plant ($\Delta$ Malvaceae; *Sida acuta*; *TP brumstik*); leaves cover lakes and ponds. Used as medicine against itching.

**poatapoata** *n.* a creek, rop of Orogwangin clan; a pig’s name.

**poatef-eran** *v.* (1) to strike with the palm of one’s hand or something flat. Edza apoatef yai en bangid.
(2) to spread (of many people). Ges eama depoatef dirid raun. ‘They came, spread and ran away.’

**poatra** *adj.* flat. So poatra, flat nose.

**Poatra** a man’s name.

**poatra-ran** *v.* to lie flat. Ben epoatra en gwangon. ‘Ben lay flat on his belly.’

**poatsa-ran** *v.* to fall down, throw oneself down. Da ges depoatsaran eya simis. ‘And they threw themselves into the sand.’
Depoatsaran eya a fi poaru gea tao. ‘And it (the bird) fell down on the old woman’s house.’

**poas** *n.* a plant (*<>* Bixaceae; *Bixa orellana*; *Annatto*); = maran a mon. Flowers used for decoration in dances and seeds used as orange/vermilion dye.

**poasesean** *n.* wing of a flying fox.

**poata-ran** *v.* to put on, lay on. Ngaeng epoata tao ono waro. ‘The people put the roof on the house.’
Edza apoata bangid etsen kokorak rainara. ‘I put my hand on chickens’ excrement.’

**poatapoata** *adj.* late. Afi poatapoata, a wife married late in life; edza poatapoata, I am late/the last one.

**poatapoata** *n.* a plant ($\Delta$ Crassulaceae; *Bryophyllum sp.?*); leaves cover lakes and ponds. Used as medicine against itching.

**Poatapoata** a creek, rop of Orogwangin clan; a pig’s name.
poatse  n. a long grass (Δ Gramineae; Imperata cylindrica; TP kunai). Poatse mpob, flower of kunai grass; tao poatse, a grass-roofed house.

Poatse a woman’s name.

poatse oron  n. a non-poisonous white snake (mur) of about 40 cm length.

pof  n. wooden club; sword [‡]; = tir.

pof-eran  v. to swell, rise (of water). Mpo epof, the water rose. Ram porom a poferan, leaven (mission use); gwangon epof etse, constipation; dzob gwangon a poferan, talk from a swollen belly (when somebody suddenly explodes with anger). Mpi emar da epof en a ban imut. ‘A pig died and it swelled and began to stink.’

pogompeg  n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

Pogompeg a man’s name.

Poin a woman’s name.

pokopek  n. (1) splashes of earth when rain hits the ground. Yami its a ram da pokopek isum en. ‘When rain falls, splashes are everywhere.’ (2) an insect, antlion. Said to come out of the ground in old houses, described as being white, about 4 cm (or 1 cm) long, having legs but no wings. Builds sandtraps in which it catches other insects.

pokopek-eran  v. to boil, bubble. Gwangon epokopek. ‘He was boiling with rage’ (‘his belly bubbles’). Onod waro epokopek. ‘I have a headache’ (‘my head boils’).

pomeap  n. a caterpillar in grassland, eaten.

Pomoai a grass area near Safer.

Pomoain, a deep flowing river (see Mpo moai?).

pomoapom  adj. faint (of flame or light); colour of a banana trunk that goes dry. Mpab pomoapom, a girdle made from banana leaves. Edza angar a dzif fâring dibururung eya deye pomoapom. ‘I lit a big fire but it died away.’

pong  n. a beetle, the adult stage of seos. See also ú-n a pong, neck, well; gab a pong, deserted village.

Pong a place name between Wawin and Erap rivers, belonging to Gabsongkeg village.

pong ruft  n. a big black and white bird (dzi dziferan), living in grassland; eaten. See ruft.

pongan-eran  v. to open. See poangam-eran. Ngarusi epongan a mun a ntsون. ‘Ngarusi opened his mouth.’ Wapongan a mun a ntsون! ‘Open your mouth!’

pongan  see gaen pongan; stem of a banana bunch.

pongapong  n. a kind of grass.

pôp  n. earth rooted up by pigs; = tsûts. See also òpôp.

Popabarón a place name.

popo  n. a beetle (<> Bruchidae. Acanthoscelides obtectus; see also fentseafentsea).

popoapos  n. a shrub.

popof-eran  v. only as rene gangkan epopof, a skin disease.

Popof a village in the Waeng area.

popop-eran  v. to have bulging eyes. Maran epopop. ‘His eyes are bulging.’ Maran epopopepop. ‘He is sleepy.’

popor-eran  v. to draw out, take out, extract, weed; see por-eran; also fofor-eran. Afi eya gom epopor omad. ‘The woman went to the garden and took out taro.’ Ngaeng epopor a mu fofo en a dzib. ‘Men pull their facial hair out with a thread twisted around the hair.’
**Popor** a man’s name.

**por-eran** *v.* to draw out, take out, extract, weed; see *popor-eran.*

**porep** *n.* wallaby (*< Macropus agilis>).*

**Porep** a male and female name, a taboo name for *Fogen.*

**porom** *n.* bread (*modern, Jb. polom).*

**poropeaf** *n.* a tree (*orog; ∆ Euphorbiaceae; Mallotus paniculatus*), used in house building. Medicine against snakebites.

**poropoa-ran** *v.* to split, cleave.

**Porosem** a woman’s name (*foreign).*

**Posap** a *sagaseg* (clan) name. Said to be a part group of or identical with *Dzeag a ntson* clan. Explained by others as *Mposap,* meaning *mpo sap,* ‘cloudy water’ or ‘new water’.

**Potop** a pig’s name (*children’s talk for nae gempom).*

**potsori-** *v.* to find, meet, find out (*potso / ri*). *Oya en opotsori dzî emen moadzi.* ‘Go, and find game on the way.’ *Eyepotsori boarof a ntson.* ‘They found the hole of an eel.’ *Da yaga apotsori yai fon dangop.* ‘And we have found out your reasons.’ *Yai garafu ongan epotsori dzob.* ‘A person talks about one of your children.’

**pra-eran** *v.* to comb (one’s hair with three- or four-pronged comb. Said only of men, in modern times also of women); to put pandanus oil in one’s hair; to paint the head red after a killing. *Ngaeng epra ono fofon.* ‘The man combs his hair.’

**prakaprek-eran** see *prekeprek-eran.*

**prakaprek-eran** see *prekeprek-eran.* *Atum gumi ero mra da prakaprek.* ‘When I throw rubber on the ground it bounces.’

**prek-eran** *v.* to jump; see also *pek-eran,* *prakaprek-eran,* *prekeprek-eran.* *Angop a dzî mpo atum esa ganga da eprek.* ‘I caught a fish and threw it on the land and it jumped about.’ *Bantsi eprek Rumu.* ‘The bantsi (a fish) jumps in the Rumu river’ (*in text of song).*

**prekeprek-eran** *v.* to hop, jump, skip (of men in fight, of fish); also *prek-eran,* *prakaprek-eran.*

**Prengeran** a taboo name for a male and female name *Sâb.*

**prenges-eran** *v.* to be strong, hard (of wood); to be brave; see also *perenges-eran.* *Orog a prengeseran aedzantson mun ema nin.* ‘For a strong tree an axe is not sharp enough.’ *Ngaeng eprenges demam a faran en ngaeng ongan a itseran a gea.* ‘When a man is strong another man will not hit him.’

**pret-eran** *v.* to become well-known, to spread.

**pru-eran** *v.* to rattle in one’s throat (death rattle, in dying). *Ngaeng en a marera ongan da ipru en a ban emar.* ‘When a man is dying he rattles while breathing.’

**pruf-eran** *v.* to go off, detonate, explode, flash up, flare up. *Ngaeng efani taram dipruf.* ‘A man fires a gun and it goes off.’ *Dzif uri ipruf.* ‘This fire flares up.’ *Ipruf enog en.* ‘He is fleetingly enthusiastic but then gives up.’
prufipruf-eran v. to spread, burn well. Ram a ntaran epotsori ngaeng orots da diprufipruf en ari garagab wasif. ‘A sickness comes to one man and it spreads to many people.’

Pruk a place name near Misantung mountain.

pu-ran v. (1) to stab, puncture, pierce; to plant, dip in (of fishing net); see also mpu-ran. Ipu ngaeng uri en aom. ‘He pierced this man with a spear.’ Upu yai mos ari dzain ero. ‘Plant your coconuts and Areca nuts.’ Dipu eya fi. ‘She dipped her net [in the water] upriver.’ Ngaeng imuru eya mpo demongro da mpo ipu baboa. ‘When a man dives into water, the water bubbles.’ Oteg a puran boaret en ngaeng gaen a go gompen. ‘Do not pierce through the lid of another man’s cooking pot’ (i.e. do not eat from another man’s food/do not play around with another man’s wife). Ipu mara futsun. ‘He (Satan) blinds the eyes [‡].’ (2) to tie, bind. Ipu gu. ‘He tied it with a liana.’ (3) to lift. Ipu boaret en a ban ean. ‘He lifted the cover (from a cooking pot) to eat.’

pudipu-ran v. to have thin hair; only as ono wafon ipudipu, thin white hair.

pûdz see pûts.

pudzing see pusing.

Pufus renan a place name near Gabsongkeg village, rop of Dzeag a ntson, Ngasab and Orognaron clans. Dangir etongotang Pufus renan a ma. ‘The hornbill hovers over Pufus renan and comes’ (in text of a song).

pupuafin n. ant (generic); black kind and general designation; taboo word baner. Kinds: abuabu, baner, bompog oron, gantin a mor, gerengadz, mu watsots, sisik, taganeg, taragaf, titir, titurufin, tuyami, wangir.

Pupuafin a place name near Gabsongkeg village. A taboo name for a male and female name Baner.

pupuafin rowe n. rice (modern: lit. ‘ants’ eggs’).

pupums n. parts that fell down from a bundle (said of bananas or Areca nuts); rubbish.

Pupus an area name near Gabsongkeg village.

Pupus renan an area name near Gabantsidz village.

pupusur-eran see pusur-eran.

puputs-eran v. to kiss. Gasur puputs, a kind of betel pepper. Monika rain enof en a gea rompon Bettina da ipuputs a gea. ‘Monika was happy about her grandchild Bettina and kissed her.’
**Puputsun** see futsun, fufutsun.

**pur** *n.* a creeper (*Δ* *Leguminosae; Pueraria lobate* Kudzu vine), vine used for nets. Totem of Boaram rompon clan.

**Purangka** a place name, rop of Mpor_enan clan.

**puripuri** *n.* sorcery. Introduced in the nineties by a former policeman; expression for sorcery. Alleged to be Tok Pisin and used by the police.

**purun** *n.* seed, kernel (in bananas or kapok). See also purupurun.

**purung** *n.* bamboo (generic; *Δ* Gramineae; *Bambusa* *sp*.). Kinds: purung boarog, purung bobam, purung dafum, purung domoro, purung a fererere, purung fose, purung mara fadan, purung ngantab, purung ngasango, purung tsara, purung untsi.

**Purung** a place name near Gabsongkeg village. A male and female name, taboo names Budzug and Sangwas.

**Purung** a mpes a woman’s name.

**purupurun** only as mra purupurun, hard, strong earth; see purun.

**pururuf-eran** *v.* to make noise when many people move at once. Plisboi edaro yaga, da yaga apururuf. ‘The policeman chased us and we made a noise’ (running away all at once).

**pururuts** *n.* urine (by some consultants: only the noise of urinating); = puruts.

**pus-eran** *v.* to turn away, be angry, ignore somebody. Gea ipus a mun. ‘He turned (his mouth) away.’

**pusur-eran** *v.* to be stiff; also pupusur-eran. Baro waro ipusur. ‘His back is stiff.’

**pusip** *n.* cat (*TP* pusi).

**pusupis** *n.* ovula cowrie shell (*Δ* *Ovula ovum*; egg cowrie); an ornament on hats. *Dzain a pusupis*, a kind of Areca palm with big nuts; *fedz a pusupis*, hip-joint; *rif a pusupis*, a kind of sugar cane. *Tongeran a pusupis*, a method of finding out a sorcerer by standing an Ovula cowrie shell on its tip and letting it fall. The direction indicates the sorcerer.

**puti-ran** *v.* to be closed, be without a hole; see putuf-eran. Nae puti, deaf (lit. ‘closed ear’).

**Puti** a place name near Gabsongkeg village (= Paret).

**putuf-eran** *v.* to be closed, mute; see puti-ran. Mara putuf, secret, hidden; innocent [‡]; moadzi mara putuf, side road; u putuf, dumb, uninformed, not knowing (‘closed neck’). *Moadzi iputuf en a garagab*. ‘The road is closed to the people.’

**putufputuf-eran** *v.* to go to and fro and look for something; to be innocent [‡].

**pûts** *n.* birth-mark, mole (also pûdz). Pûts a wi, pûts fose, kinds of birthmarks.

**putsing-eran** *v.* to roast, fry, heat, dry; to make sorcery against somebody. *Tao putsingeran a mos*, house for copra-drying (modern). *Ges eya en a ban iputsing a gog*. ‘They went to roast breadfruit.’ Ngaeng oso iputsing ngaeng. ‘The sorcerer roasted (made sorcery on) a man.’ Gea on a ge ri sa iputsing. ‘She took the stone adze [out of her netbag] and heated it.’ *Iputsing ngarogawam dentan a ntson en romed*. ‘She heated the ngarogawam (lemon thorn) and bored a hole into the shield’ (from a myth).

**Putsing** a woman’s name.
ra-ran **v.** to chop, cut off, fell, cut down; to notch, groove, break. Ge raran orog en, stone adze for felling trees. Era orog. ‘He felled the tree.’ Ora montam. ‘You cut sago.’ Kokorak era rowe. ‘The hen broke the egg.’ Era ono waro. ‘He nods.’

ra-ran **v.** to stay; to be more than something else. Comparisons like era fâring, era wante, bigger. Sum era ban emen. ‘Your husband is already here.’ Edza mra era ban emen. ‘It will remain my land.’ Ngaeng era ban emoaf. ‘Let them live.’ Afi ri gea naron pateran da naron era fâring ongan. ‘The woman with her newborn child and another one that was older.’

rab-eran **v.** (1) to swim (of fish). Dzî eraf a mpo. ‘Fish swim in water.’ (2) to buy, pay, pay off, compensate, trade, exchange. Arab raes. ‘I bought rice.’ Emonteng erem moneng gentet ongan ari Dare en a raberan moanton. ‘Emonteng gave some money to Dare as bridewealth for his wife.’ Da bumpum eraf a ges. ‘And the European paid them off.’

Raban a man’s name (also Laban).

Rabo the Labu people (also Rabu, Labu, Labo); see ngaeng a mpo, Riwafer.

_rad reflexive suffix to pronouns, 1.p. sg.+pl., following vowel ending: edza-rad, I myself; see also -erad.

radza-ran **v.** to cover a large area, be spread out. Radza bimpin, convert [‡]. Trakta esor moadzi eradza dimu fâring. ‘A tractor levels the road and covers a large area and it is big.’ Ngaeng i deradzaran, bimpin esa. ‘A man sleeps spread out with his face up.’

Rae the Lae (Lahe) tribe, the town of Lae. Rae timbu, Rae wiwin, former Wampar groups (According to a note by Stürzenhofecker).

Rae a woman’s name.

raef see gempo raef, a kind of sweet potato.

raen-eran en **v.** to rise, go up, lift up. Mos ari dzain eraen eran esa. ‘Coconuts and Areca nuts went up (on the palm) again’ (from a story). Eraen en eraen esa. ‘It (the tree) grew high.’ Eraen en bangin esa. ‘He lifted his hand up.’

raeng **n.** mushroom, fungus (generic); = mara dzaboa. Kinds: raeng boman (Δ Pycnoporus sp.), raeng dzirudz (Δ Polyporus sp.), raeng mara dzaboa, raeng mentong, raeng nae gempon, raeng a ntsab, raeng mpi nae gempon (Δ Coriolus sp.), (raeng) mpor, raeng poamai, raeng a tsofofon (Δ Tyromyces sp.); raeng ufr, raeng waop, grows on sago pulp.

Raeng a male and female name.

raeng osong **n.** orchid growing on tree or mistletoe (Δ Loranthaceae; Amyema scandens).

raeng toro **n.** a tree (orog; Δ Leguminosae; Leucaena leucocephala); wood used for house building.

Raes a bas a pig’s name (‘a little rice’).

raf-eran **v.** to dig. Ngaeng eraf a ngkrung en a tao naron. ‘The man dug a hole for the toilet.’ Oraf a ntsif dozofon! ‘Dig a hole and bury him!’ Eraf a ram rainaeng. ‘She digs banana shoots’ (for planting in new garden).
raf-eran eran v. (araf erad, oraf eram, eraf eran) to stand upright. Orog eraferan. ‘The tree stands upright.’ Ngaeng enang a dzif da wason eraferan. ‘When people burn down grass, smoke stands upright.’ Son a ntson eraf eran. ‘His nose is straight and upright’ (positive saying).

rafe-n n. voice, talk, language; see also dzob.

Rafe dzeram, high-pitched voice; rafe pama, insult; rafe parig, begging; rafe rangots, mockery, ridicule; rafe sangen, spittle; rafe saer, rafe satap, contradiction; rafe waewae, cries; rafen Wampar, the Wampar language; dzî rafen, Tok Pisin; îts rafen, regret [‡]; Yohanes rafen, what Johannes said (‘Johannes’ saying). Irif tao en rafen sera? ‘What was the language they spoke at his school?’ Edza ri gea rafed orots. ‘We speak the same language.’

Rafed a male and female name.

rafu-eran v. to strew, scatter, sow, throw; see also rafurafu-eran. Garafu naron erafuraran en simis. ‘Children throw (with) sand.’ Ngaeng erafu dafum rainaeng eya gom. ‘People sow tobacco (seeds) in the garden.’

rag see fan a rag, rung of a ladder.

rag-eran v. to promise, betroth, mark for. Ngaeng fâring ipu mos ari dzain da erag ari naron. ‘When men plant coconut and Areca palms they promise them to their children.’ Afî erageran ari ngaeng. ‘The girl is betrothed to the man.’ Da erag afi ongan. ‘And they marked a girl for him.’

ragarag-eran v. to be hot, inflamed; also ragerag-eran. Tsaru deragarag raun. ‘The stone was very hot.’ Dzif ena ragerag. ‘Fire heated (the stone adze) and it was glowing hot.’ Garafu naron ese mpo da mara ndizin ema deragarag raun. ‘When children play in water, their eyes will become inflamed.’

ragu-ran only as eragu gentet, he is hiding behind somebody’s back [‡].

Ragug a man’s name.

rai-n n. body, inside, interior. Rai benets, remains of excrement; rai borot, voluptuous, lascivious [‡]; rai dangi, mean, thrifty, jealous, jealously guarding one’s wife ( = maran ero); rai dzangidz, eat only a little; ascetic [‡]; rai dzofoa, belly, glutton; rai en, nervous, irritated; rai a foang, an insult (‘open arse’); rai girup, white of an egg (when boiled); rai gomor, an insult (‘arse’); rai mamad, egg yolk, a kind of cooking banana (gaen); rai a ngkangeran en, to persist; rai engkang, trust, confidence [‡]; rai kerof, diarrhoea. Rain a mam ari, careful; rai imin fono, true love; rai mamad, a vegetable ( was); rai moain, anger, irritation, worry; rai a mom, a tree from which red colour is made; rai a mun, tip of land, peninsula; rai a ntson, arsehole, an insult; rai a ngep, rai a reap, insults (‘arse with wounds’); rai rain, fear; ngaeng rai rain, coward. Rai ramu, somebody who eats all the time; glutton; rai renges, modest, blessed [‡]; rai saboang, stomach; rai esarang en eran, frightened; rai sawang, chaste [‡]; rai esepesep, intention; rai sowen, see rainaeng; rai teret, small intestines; rai terof, diarrhoea; rai tifi,
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naked; rai tsangap, an insult (said to a woman holding her legs apart). Rai tsangats, mountain slopes; rain etats, sorry, angry; rain etsea, rain etsetsea, happy; ear rai tsen, astonished [‡]; rai tsofe, crop; rain ufin, fart; rai wampon, stomach, pregnant; rai waro, thin, skinny (disliked body form), emaciated; rai warug, wish, want; rain eyari, pity; rain emam yaran ari, no pity, heartless [‡]. Mag rain, dry water course; nae rain, earwax; some rain, a type of women's grass skirt.

rainaeng n. layer, slip (of banana, taro, sweet potato, sugar cane, etc.); = rai sowen, waesowen.

Rainaeng a man's name.

rainako n. melon, watermelon (&lt; Cucurbitaceae; Citrullus lanatus); kinds of melons: rainako fose, rainako mara dzadzar, rainako mpuf, rainako nidzin a wiwi.

Rainara a creek, right tributary of Markham River; place name northeast of Wamped village.

raits n. sperm, semen.

Rakere a woman's name (Christian name; modern: also Rachel; Rahel; G. Rachel).

ram n. thing, object, matter, affair; place; custom; ghost; genitals; area, piece of land. Ram afi; ram a muran afi, love magic to attract women; ram afis afis, strange; ram ao, East, sunrise, orient [‡]; ram a oneran fa raun, victory; ram atro, place of souls, holy, Holy Communion [‡]; ram a barabenaran, something heavy or difficult. Ram fofon, pubic hair; ram fose, a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe; ram a iberan, dance, dance feast; ram mae, ram maemae, spirit; ram mae, free area; ram mara yae, spirit place = ram a rop; ram a mpan, plain; ram a mpang, grassland, bush, thicket. Afi ri ngaeng eon eya ram a mpang. ‘The girl and the man have run away into the bush.’ Ram a mra, genitals (mission use?); ram a motseran, sacrament; ram a ntab, a kind of yam (yamis); ram a ntaran, sickness, illness. Ram ngarab, spirit place, = ram a rop; ram a ngeab, Areca palm and nut, see dzain; ram ono waro, a kind of yam (yamis); ram ongan, ghost; ram a poak, gun; ram a saran etsen, tragedy, bad luck; ram iruruwin, sunset, sundown; ram a siteran eyari Anutu, service (church) [‡]; ram a tsatseran, ghost; ram un, this thing (genitals); ram wante, distance, distant, far away place. Afi esong ram wante iri ngaeng a gab ongan. ‘Women visited the people in a faraway village.’ Rabu eyatin Wampar a ram dengop. ‘The Labu know the Wampar customs.’ Owan rinum a ram! ‘Eat your mother’s thing!’ (an insult). Umu ram! ‘Cook food!’ (‘make things’). Ges ib a ram. ‘They danced.’ Ngaemaro etseap a ram. ‘The men cleared a new garden.’ Abang iburi ngaeng a ram. ‘My father lived on the land of (other) people.’

Ram a gog a place name; a sagaseg (clan).

ram karakara n. a tree (orog; ∆ Leguminosae; Cassia alata), leaves used as medicine against ringworm.

ram mra fofon a grass in water.

ram nowen n. a kind of grass (∆ Gramineae; Rottboellia exaltata).
**Ram** a ntab a taboo name for a woman's name Yamis.

**ram** a ntris *n.* a plant, grass ($\Delta$ Malvaceae; *Sida acuta*; TP *brumstik*).

**Ram** a ngab a taboo name for a man's name Dzain.

**ram** ono waro *n.* yam (*yamis*; $\Delta$ Dioscoraceae; *Dioscorea alata*).

**Ram** ono waro a taboo name for a woman's name Yamis.

**Ram** onteang a taboo name for a man's name Tsofe.

**Ram** orots a dog's name.

**Ram** a poak a place name near Gabmadzung village, = Meab. Name given after first unfriendly contact with Europeans (lit. ‘something that explodes’ said of guns).

**ram-eran v.** to follow advice, do something instantly. Garafu naron ngarobingin, ngaeng tsaru inkung a dzob en a gea, da eram a dzob en a gea. ‘A good child is one which follows the advice of the church elder at once.’ Num oram omoaf uri o. ‘You come and sit down here.’

-ram reflexive suffix to pronouns, 2.p. sg.+pl. following vowels: yai-ram, you yourself; after consonants -eram.

**raman, n., 3.p.** (abang, ramum, raman), father, father’s brother, husband of a ‘mother’ (anug, renan). Owner of land (possibly modern use, after *TP papa bilong girau*).

**ramampong** *n.* a grass ($\Delta$ Gramineae; *Saccharum robustum*).

**rami-ran v.** to chew; to make soft. Ân gaen arami da amit en ero. ‘I eat and chew and then swallow.’ Afì erami some. ‘Women make grass skirts soft (in their hands).’ See also some ramiran.

**ramid** *n.* a hard-wood palm tree ($\Delta$ Palmae; *Gulubia sp.*; TP *limbung* or *limbom*). Flower sheath from a palm used for sitting on and for presenting cooked meat or sweet potatoes. See also bafang, ompan.

**Ramid** a man’s name.

**Ramid** ono sero a place name near Montam renan village.

**ramin** *n.* a tree with edible fruits (orog; & Flacourtiaceae; *Flacourtia rukam*); = tsumuts, tsumodz, dzumudz. See Afì ramin, a snake.

**Ramin** a dzog a place name at the Wamped River between Dzib a wi and Gab parag.

**ramiran see some ramiran.

**rampag** *n.* throwing sling, catapult; = foarim. Bangin rampag, a man who can throw a long way.

**Rampan** a woman’s name; a dog’s name.

**Rampang** a woman’s name.

**rampe-ran v.** to drive mad, drive crazy; to get lost in the forest and not find the way back. Ram erampe garagab, something drives people crazy. Ram erampe yai? ‘Are you mad?’ (’Something drove you mad?’). Ram erampe mpî. ‘Something made the pig get lost in the forest.’

**rampe** *n.* lamp (*G. Lampe*).

**Rampias** a man’s name (modern).

**rampis-ran v.** to lay or lie side by side. Ngaeng Montam renan erampis madzung eya mag Wantsef. ‘The Montam renan people lay their canoes side by side on the beach of the Markham River.’ Ngaeng î derampis eran. ‘The people sleep side by side.’
**Rampo-**

**rampo-ran** v. to lay down flat, put down flat (of long objects). *Ngaeng era orog derampo tsen moadzi*. ‘A man fells a tree and lays it over the road.’

**Rampo** a place name near Montam renan village; a woman’s name.

**ramu** see **ra** **ramu**, somebody who eats a lot. *Ngaeng rai ramu ean gaen mangke*. ‘A glutton eats a lot.’

**ramub-eran** v. to break; soften by pounding. *Afi eramub umi en aban epari gaen ari*. ‘The woman pounded the pandanus fruit until it was soft in order to cook it.’ *Ngaeng îts ngaeng ongan deramub*. ‘A man hits another man and injures him’ (to hit somebody when he is already lying on the ground).

**ramum** see **raman**, n., 2.p., your father/s. -ran reflexive suffix to pronouns, 3.p. sg.+pl. following vowel endings: **gea-** ran, he himself; after consonants -eran.

**rantam-eran** v. to lure, call for. *Erantam idzum*. ‘He is calling his dog.’

**rantsa-ran** v. (1) to meet. *Erantsa eya moadzi*. ‘They met on the road.’ (2) to train, teach. *Erantsa idzum wafu en a ban ear a mpî*. ‘He trains his new dog to hunt pigs.’

**rantsing** see **mos gwarra rantsing**, a kind of short coconut palm.

**rang** only as **dzain erang waem**, a kind of Areca palm growing wild.

**Ranga-eran** v. (1) to destroy, wreck; to overflow, submerge. *Aom ranga*, spear for war; *wanti ranga*, a form of arrow. *Mpo eranga ngaeng*. ‘The water engulfed the people.’ *Isuk a mpo ero deya orog ranga*. ‘They rafted down the river until they were wrecked on a submerged tree.’ (2) to cook a meal, to give a feast. *Go dzi ranga*, a big cooking pot; *ram ranga atro*, communion. *Ngaeng eranga ram fâring en afi imu sun*. ‘The people made a big feast for a marriage.’

**Rangama** the Langimar river, tributary of the Watut River; in oral traditions said to be a former settlement area of the Wampar people.

**rangap-eran** v. to fill, cover. *Tsaru erangap Wantsef*. ‘Stones fill the Markham River.’ *Iri nain a show da ngaeng erangap Lae*. ‘At the time of the (Lae) Show great numbers of people fill the town.’ *Mos a ngrang imuru derangap fon*. ‘Many coconuts fell down and covered the ground.’

**rangarang** n. (1) a felled tree with branches, set in the ground for hanging up objects. Mostly used for guests on festive occasions. (2) a very high platform (ntabantib) for people to sit on.

**Rangka** a man’s name.

**rangkap-eran** v. (1) to tell something untrue excitedly. *Afi irungum a dzob muameran ongan, da erangkap sûn en efa dzob nidzin ongan*. ‘The woman heard an untrue story and told it to her husband as if it were true.’ (2) to shout at a talking man to stop talking. *Gea erangkap yaga en a banateg angkag*. ‘He shouted at us to stop the noise.’

**Rangko** a place name.

**Rangkog** a woman’s name.

**rango** n. (1) a small kind of bat. (2) a red colour of fruits (said of guware and passion fruit).

**Rango** a man’s name.
rangots-eran v. to mix, mingle. Rafe rangots, mockery, ridicule. Mpo rome erangots mpo biringitsaran imu rome fâring. ‘When dirty water mixes with clean water it becomes very dirty.’ Ngaeng yaner eama derangots ngaeng Wampar da emen en ngaeng Wampar afi. ‘Foreigners come and mix with the Wampar by marrying Wampar women.’

rangu-ran v. to combine, go together. Idzum eranguran eya en areran a mpi. ‘Dogs combine to hunt pigs.’

rao n. a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe. Subtaxa: rao fampa, rao mpes, rao rong, rao tsib, rao tsofe.

Rao a woman’s name.

Rao rangaran a place name near Ngasawapum village.

rao-ran v. to shake, swing; to remove a screw [‡]; see rarao-ran. Erao onon, he nods. Afi erao babap da ib a ram. ‘Women swing babap leaves when they dance.’ Garafu naron erao nowa dzog, emosro ro mra. ‘Children shake mango fruits until they fall down to the ground.’ Ngaeng erao dzuwing egangkrang. ‘The man threw the spinning tops so that they made a (humming) noise.’

raof-eran v. to sound (of singing, drums, trumpet). Ngaeng ib a ram da nim ari madzung eraoferan. ‘The people danced and conch shells and drums sounded.’

raofraof n. sweat, perspiration; = reso-n.

Raofraof a woman’s name.

raon adj. up-stream, west; also mara raon; opp.: wagog. Ngaeng raon, the people of Dzifasing and Tararan as seen from Gabsongkeg, Ngasawapum and Munun villages (‘people upstream’).

rap-eran en v. to draw one’s belly in. Ngaeng erap en rain desa mos. ‘The man draws his belly in and climbs the coconut palm.’

rapu-ran en v. to turn, turn round, change. Pastor Kikarem erapu en iburi Wamped da Pastor Gayus edz a gea ompom. ‘Pastor Kikarem changed his place in Wamped and Pastor Gayus took his place.’ Edza amu en abad aya Rae, da gwangod erapu en aban amam ayaran. ‘I intended to go to Lae but I changed my mind (lit. ‘my belly changed’) (and) did not go.’

rapurapu n. a kind of ornament on netbags and spears. See aom rapurapu, foa rapurapu, wanti rapurapu.

rar-eran v. to sound from afar, ring. Naed erar, my ears ring. Gabsongkeg icts a ngkrengangkreng, erar a ma Gabmadzung. ‘When the Gabsongkeg (people) beat the bell, it sounds (it can be heard) in Gabmadzung.’

rara n. mosquito-net; = garampu, taonam. Also a factory-made fishnet.

rara-ran v. to do something softly. Orara orog! ‘Chop the tree softly!’ Mpo erara. ‘Water flows softly.’

Rarang a male and female name.

rarangan-eran v. to give only the less valuable part of something. Ngaeng erarangan ngaeng ongan en a gasur yafan, da gea gasur nidzin eremen. ‘A man gives only the leaf of betel pepper to another man and the fruit stays (with him).’

rarao-ran v. to shake, toss; see rao-ran.

raraong-eran v. to compete, challenge. Garafu naron eraraong ariran en a saran a mos. ‘The children competed with each other in climbing coconut palms.’
rarap-eran v. to tear up. Afì ri sün erots en eran da erarap sân a ram arits. ‘A man and his wife quarrelled and she tore up her husband’s belongings.’

Rarap a woman’s name.

Rarat a male and female name; a taboo name Fedz.

raratsets-eran v. to be cautious; to faint; see ratsets-eran. Mpas fâring irid da irid eraratsets. ‘Wind blows but it blows faintly.’ Ngaeng eya en a waperan a ram da empom eraratsets en ngaeng badzin etao gea. ‘When a man goes to steal something he moves cautiously because somebody might notice him.’

raris see go raris, an ornament on cooking pots.

rua n. plate, dish (modern, Jb. laclù).

Rarub a man’s name.

raruts-eran v. (1) to break off (branches of a tree). Orog wante itigeran da eraruts orog bangin ongan, empes raun. ‘When a big tree falls down and breaks off the branch of another tree it destroys it completely.’ (2) to interrupt the speech of somebody (many people together); to oppose, contradict. Ngaeng efaro dzob imu orots en a gom, da ngaeng ongan emeraruts a dzob uri da nidzin ema. ‘The people agreed to do some work in common, but one man opposed this discussion and there was no decision.’

rase-n n. sibling of the same sex; great-grandparent, great-grandchild. Bangin rasen, according to an old consultant: index finger and ring finger (‘because they have the same size’). According to other consultants: upper arm. Fàn rasen, thigh. See also rasin.

rasera interrog. what? (from ram sera).

rasin see bangi rasin, upper arm, fân rasin, thigh. But see rase-n.

raso-eran v. to order, forbid, prohibit, stop, hold back. Afì eraso naron en a ban emen a mog da gea eya gom. ‘The woman ordered her child to stay behind when she went to the garden.’ Bumpum eraso abang arits en ram a mogeran. ‘The white people forbade our forefathers to follow the old customs.’

Rasti a dog’s name (E. Rusty).

rataf-eran v. to frighten, scare (explained as sneaking up on someone silently and then shouting to frighten the person). Garafu naron erataferan da eraratsets. ‘The children were frightened and they were alarmed.’

ratang-eran v. to hold in one’s hand (a spear), shake hands. Ngaeng eratang aom en a ban eyare mpi. ‘The man held a spear to kill a pig.’ Ngaeng eratang afi bangin. ‘The man shook the woman’s hand.’

rats-eran only in the combination ram a ratseran, with same meaning as ram a tsatseran, bad thing = ghost.

ratsarits-eran en v. to shake, move, toss. Ontang entan pîn eratsarits en eran. ‘The eagle shook its wings.’ Emam a ratsarits-eran en ono waro. ‘He did not move his head’ (did not nod). Tufugir irid eratsarits en tao. ‘The earthquake came and shook the houses.’

ratsets-eran v. to be startled, alarmed. See also raratsets-eran. Aratsets en, a gesture, lifting one’s hands up, indicating alarm and fear.

raun adv. away, off; completely. Ayatin raun. ‘I know (completely).’ Mara raun. ‘Generous, gracious [‡].’ Isu
raun. ‘She scraped it off.’ Ngaeng wasif eya gab raun a non. ‘All the men went away from the village.’

rauts-eran v. to call; to speak together or at the one time (of many). Dzi mangke erauts rafen. ‘Many birds called.’ Ngaeng erauts anutu dzob. ‘The people spoke the Word of God.’

rawe n. a tree (orog) growing wild, and the bark cloth made from it. Rawe wamor, a bark cloth cape, no longer used.

Rawe a place name near the Wamped River (also Gab rawe). A dog’s name.

rawe garet n. (1) fat around the intestines. Said by some consultants meaning ‘to hang on to’ burubei; others think the two expressions are synonymous. Spleen [‡]. (2) a piece of cloth tied to a stone, then thrown into the air for children to shoot at it with their rowaf.

Rawe moatsets a place name north of Ngasawapum village (= Mur a wi).

rawedz-eran v. to talk about many things, gossip, chat. Afi erawedz ari sun. ‘The woman talked to her husband.’ Ngaeng serok empom moadzi da erawedz ariaran. ‘Two men walked on the road and chatted with each other.’

Rawedz a woman’s name.

Rawen a place name in one tradition, not identified (= Rawe?).

rawin adj. light, bright, clear; see rawin-eran. Ram rawin, desert (in Biblical text). Jesus emen a ram rawin da Satan epotso ri gea dipipis. ‘Jesus was in the desert and the devil came and tried him (†).’

Rawin a woman’s name (Christian).

rawin-eran v. to be light; see rawin. Dau ram ampang ema da erawin. ‘The forest has no undergrowth and is light.’

-re- infix to verbs indicating continuity; see also -ri-. Emoaf, he was sitting / eremoaf, he lived there. Edza eyare mos gwangon da aom ereabaib. ‘I threw (the spear) into the stem of a coconut palm and the spear quivered.’

readz adj. successful, lucky (in hunting, fishing or card playing); = ngaeng rene ngoweng. Ngaeng rene a readz. ‘A man with luck’ (lit. ‘a man with lucky skin’).

readz-eran v. to play the jew’s harp (also reats-eran). Ereadz a domoro. ‘He played the jews’ harp.’

rean-eran v. to smoulder. Dzif erean inin. ‘The fire smoulders only.’

reap n. wound, scar. see rain a reap, an insult.

reas-eran v. to grow thin, lose weight. Ram a ntaran ereas ngaeng etsats. ‘Illness makes a man grow thin.’

reat-eran v. to tremble, shake, shiver. Ram a teteroferan da areat fâring. ‘When it is cold, I shiver badly.’

reats-eran see readz-eran.

Redio pig’s and a dog’s name (E. radio).

redzeredz n. a tree (orog), similar to or identical with romed.

ref n. bark cloth; cloth, fabric; hat. Ref dzadzar, warrior’s hat with ornaments; ref a mudumud, black widower’s hat; ref a ntson, ref rene waro, helmet (modern); ref a ntroangeran, a piece of cloth tied around one’s head; ref a nturan, warrior’s hat.

Ref a wi a mountain and forest (lit. ‘red cloth’) southwest of Mare village, near the mouth of the Watut River. = Beter.
**Refong** a woman’s name.

**reg-eran** *v.* to keep back, to retain.
Garafu siteran rege-eran, slave [‡].
Yami fâring rege-eran da amam a yaran Lae. ‘Heavy rain kept me (in the house) and I did not go to Lae.’
Ngaeng rege-eran afe da emam a muran sun. ‘When a man holds his daughter back, she will not marry.’
Afì intsu pitsu da eregeran en tao inin da emam potsoran mana. ‘When girls were initiated, they were kept in a house and did not come outside.’

**Regereg** *n.* a bird (*dzì dziferan*; => Glossy Ibis, *Plegadis falcinellus*), also *eregereg*.
Regereg *fan*, an ornament on hats und pots (*‘footprints of the regereg bird’*).

**Regereg** a mountain near the Rumu River, a *rop* of Warir clan. A man’s name.

**rem-eran** *v.* to give, put, build, beget, produce.
Erem dafum ari edza. ‘He gave me some tobacco.’
Erem eya tao. ‘She put it into the house.’
Erem a dzob etsong. ‘He gave them notice.’
Erem tao. ‘He built a house.’
Amerika erem a gab balus. ‘The Americans built the landing ground.’
Erem a med. ‘They sang songs.’
Edza abang fon, gea erem edza. ‘He is my real father, he begot me.’
Erem a mog. ‘He left it behind.’
Erem a mpo en a fureran a dzi. ‘They dammed the creek to catch fish.’
Erem naen en. ‘He is curious’ (*‘he put his ear to it’*).
Erem oso. ‘He practised magic.’

**rempeang-eran** *v.* to stand in a row.
Soldia erempang-eran. ‘The soldiers stand in a row.’
Jesus Kristus rompon a ríts bingan rempeang-eran. ‘The list of the names of forefathers of Jesus Christ, the genealogy of Jesus’ [New Testament].

**Rempeang** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**Rena** the former German missionary Stephan Lehner.

**renan** *n., 3.p.* mother, mother’s sister, wife of a raman (*anug, rinum, renan*).
Bangin renan, thumb. Dzain renan, a kind of Areca palm with very big nuts.
Fân renan, big toe. Renan fon, real mother; renan ongan, stepmother, classificatory mother.

**renan** *adv.* comp. very (following adjectives and numbers). Fâring renan, very big; wante renan, very far; wasif renan, very many.

**Renan** added to names of creeks, e.g. Pufus renan, Rongkoats renan, meaning ‘big’. Dzain renan, a kind of Areca palm and nut.

**rene** *n. skin. Renen ear, fear; renen eatsats, fear; renen a dzìf âneran, brand; renen fofon, body hair; renen gangkan, skin, genitals. Rene gangkan imu watsots, fever. Rene gerea, nice, pretty; ngaeng renen gerea, a man who is after many women; renen egongkots, stingy; renen maged, a dog of a special colour; renen a mpo, somebody who likes to swim in water; renen a nof, without pain; renen a ngkangku, coloured; renen engre, fear. Rene parats, a colour (usually green);
renen a peraper, coloured. Renen a readz, somebody who is always lucky (or strong). Rene renen, quickly, impatient; rene rompets, fish scale; renen iruran, wanton; rene sangen, corpse fluid; rene saung, taking part without being invited; greed [‡]; rene sempen, able, strong. Garafu rene sempen, brave young man. Rene sisi, like, love; renen eteterof, malaria; rene titin, marrow; rene tsatsa, naked; rene tsorob, scar; renen ufin, a kind of bad-smelling insect. Rene waro, lean; rene waso, good smell (of fat, bananas, flowers, fire, perfume, flying foxes). Gasur rene waso, a kind of betel pepper. Rene watag, very strong; rene watsots, fever, malaria (see also renen eteterof, cold skin; rene waya, a colour of pigs; renen a wets, skin (covered) with scars. Rene gangrang a place name northeast of Mare village, between Mare and Ngaroneno mountain, at the Wamped River. In oral tradition one of the first villages of the Wampar people on the Markham River. Rene gurum a man’s name. Rene waso(n) a man’s name (Christian name). reno n. soup from cooking bananas, taro, sweet potatoes in coconut milk. reno-ran v. to scald. Watsots ereno edza da imu ngep. Heat scalded me and made a sore. Ereno gea rainara. It (the heated stone) scalded his intestines. rentang-ran v. see renteang-ran. renteang-ran v. to turn round; also rentang-ran. Ongan ererenteang en gaen. One of them turned the bananas (on the fire). rento-ran v. to hang, suspend (passive); see dangan-eran. rentse-ran v. to stab or shoot at short range; to shove, to put a burning piece of wood into water (to extinguish the fire); to put it into grass to set fire to a grass area. Mpi eama da rentse aom en. ‘A pig came and I stabbed it.’ Arentse dzif eya mpo. ‘I put fire (a burning piece of wood) into the water.’ Rentse a man’s name. reng-eran v. (1) to start, begin. Kuwik iri foa eregeran ditseran. ‘Cassowary and crocodile started the fight.’ (2) to look from far off, watch for. Erentse a ngaeng Labu. ‘They watched for the Labu people.’ renge n. wound, scar, injury. See edz renge, to pay back. See also its a reng. renges-eran v. to be dry, go dry, wither. Rai renges, lean, thin. Erentes en eran, immortal [‡]; rai renges, modest, blessed [‡]. Ngaeng epoaru da rene gangkan erenges en eran. ‘When people become old, their skin dries up.’ Sû ear purung da erenges en eran. ‘When the sun heats the bamboo, it dries up.’ rep-eran v. to look after, spy upon. Also reb-eran. Bingsu Hostnet erep ngaeng Wampar. ‘Missionary Holzknecht looked after the Wampar.’ Ngaeng a tir er ep a gab. ‘Warriors spied upon the village.’ repe-ran v. to strike, beat; to sow (seeds). Kidungwaga erepe garafu naron eya tao papia. ‘The teacher beats the children in the school.’ Repe a man’s name.
**repes-**

repes-eran *v.* to turn round, wring, twist, turn, whirl. Edza aburi da arepes en erad. ‘I am sitting and turn round.’ Arepes a tsupung dzangkar. ‘I turn the cap of the bottle.’ Ngaeng repes en a sukuruk kar. ‘The man tightens the screw on the car.’ Edza arepes en a ref nofwancoferan. ‘I wring the wet cloth out.’

rere- *v.* to make known, inform. Ngaeng imu en a waperan a ram, da ngaeng ongan etao erere en. ‘A man stole something and another man saw it and made it known.’

rerean see rereats-eran.

rereadz-eran see rereats-eran.

rerean *n.* a tree (orog). A red colour for grass skirts is produced from its leaves.

rereats-eran *v.* to stand in a row or single file, form a line or row. Also rempeang-eran, rerea-eran, rereadz-eran. Engef bangin da erereats. ‘They held hands and stood in a row.’ Erereats orog a ban imu tseng. ‘He put posts in a line to build a fence.’

Rereats a woman’s name (Christian name).

Rereg a woman’s name.

ren-eran *v.* to say ‘hey, hey, hey’, greet; to welcome.

reneng-eran *n.* to take shelter, hide, cover [‡]. Yami ero da ngaeng ererengeran ari orog fon. ‘It was raining and the people took shelter under a tree.’ Yaga aip arereng erad ari poatse. ‘We play hide-and-seek in the grass.’

Rereng a woman’s name (Christian name).

rerrep-eran *v.* to watch, look out for, examine, wait for. See rep-eran. Ngaeng rerrep, a watchful man. Ngaeng bangiringer, a man who always beats his wife or children (‘a man with waiting hand’). Ngaeng rerrep a ngkangeran, loyal guardian [‡]. Garafu ongan gea eya dereremp da etao. ‘A young man went to examine (the noise), and he saw it.’

rere-eran *v.* to turn round. Ngaeng iburi derereneran en oompom. ‘The man sat and turned around in his place.’ Gea iburi derereneran eya mra. ‘He sat and bored himself into the ground’ (in text of a myth).

reria-eran *v.* to line up, string, order in a row. Edza ban areria mos en ampat. ‘I will plant a line of coconut palms as a border.’

rero *n.* a grass, totem of Feref, Orog a dzog and Warir clans. See also Gab rero, rererero.

rero-eran *v.* to hold out one’s ear, hear, listen. Arero naed, I listen.

ron-eran *v.* to tip, bank when flying (of birds and planes). Balus ereron itum ero gab balus. ‘The plane banks to land on the airstrip.’

Reron a river, northern tributary of Markham River (Leron). Now the border of Wampar area, but in former times their area extended beyond that river. A man’s name.

Rerong a place name between Wawin and Erap Rivers, north of Gabsongkeg village.

rerorero *n.* a short grass growing near water (ΔCyperaceae; *Cyperus odoratus*); see rero.

reros *n.* annoyance, anger, disappointment. See also fas. Gea imu reros. He is disappointed.

reruang-eran *v.* to take off, fall out. See also roroang-eran. Ereruang ngakwi da empom rene tsatsa moatset.
‘He took off his shirt and walked with bare skin.’ Ngaeng poaru g anti waro er eru angeran raun. ‘The teeth of old people fall out.’

rese-eran v. to wade, go into water, cross a creek. Omad rese, a kind of taro. Ngaeng erese mpo ngad eya gentet ongan. ‘The man waded into the creek and crossed it.’

resem-eran v. (1) to be on the top. Ngaeng esa momoa da eyersem eran eya ono moton. ‘The man climbed a mountain and went to its top.’ (2) to rest; to be secure [‡].

reso n. a tall tree (orog; TP Erima; Octomeles sumatrana), a totem of Owang rompon clan.

Reso a grass area north of Gabsongkeg village (= Dzif Reso). Man’s name, a taboo name Ngarongkets.

Reso mara dzadzar a place name near Waem River and Megentse (‘reso tree with ornaments’).

Reso ono wante a place name north of Dzifasing village (‘high reso tree’).

Reso wanats a place name near Masing (‘roots of the reso tree’).

reso-n n. sweat, perspiration, = faots, raofraof.

Reson a man’s name.

Resoroa a fight leader of Dzifasing village in oral tradition.

reto n. dew. Boanu mara gagab reto isum beboa. ‘In the early morning dew is on the grass.’

retse! interj. ‘perhaps’ or ‘maybe’; = atsén.

ri-eran v. (1) to be shallow, flat, dry; to heal (of wound). Mpo riran, shallow water. Mpo iri, the creek is dry. Ngep iri, the wound is shallow (dry). (2) to be with: and, at, to, on, in (ari, uri, iri); usually ri following a vowel, e.g. gea (i)ri edza, he with me. Iri sû sû, day after day. Mra, su, ngantam iri ngaromaredz. ‘Earth, sun, moon, and/with stars.’ Tsauampi ri a nafon ari fats. ‘Tsauampi with his sister and his brother-in-law.’ Uri oya! ‘Go with (him)!’ Ofor eama ri edza. ‘Guests come to me.’ Ges emen iri gab. ‘They lived in the village.’ Edza amu plisboi ari Dziapan. ‘I was a police officer with the Japanese.’ Iyitum ero iri afi poaru ongan. ‘It fell down near an old woman.’ Erots a ri ges. ‘He said to them.’ Eama ri rompon. ‘They came to their grandmother.’ Rompon imu gaen en a ges a ri boanu. ‘Grandmother cooked for them in the morning.’ Da iri nain ongan. ‘And (on) one day.’

-ri- infix to verbs indicating continuity: iburi / iriburi. See also -re-. Anutu iriburi a ngkonongkon. God is in heaven.

rib n. shield; = romed.

Rib a ngrang a place name between Wawin and Erap Rivers, near Gabsongkeg village (‘dry shield’).

rib-eran v. to be poor, have nothing, to be landless, to be homeless; to be strange or foreign. Ngaeng irib. ‘The man is poor’ (opp.: ngaeng baon, ngaeng boantob fâring). Maran irib or ngaeng irib. Foreigner (often used for a foreign man who has married a Wampar girl).

rid-eran v. to run, flow, move fast (of water, bird, fish, car). Mpo rideran, flowing water, river (in contrast to mpo oton, lake). Mpo rideran ero, water flowing down. Maran irid irid, guilty [‡]. Mampi irid Afer esa. ‘The mampi fish is swimming upstream in
RIDE

the Afer River. Arid ama.’ ‘We came running (by car).’ Afì eboin irid. The woman did not like (her husband) and ran away.

Ride the former German missionary Friedrich Oertel.

ridzi–ran v. to copulate with (coarse expression, more polite: gere–ran). Ngaeng iridzi afi. ‘The man copulated with the woman.’

Ridzip in oral tradition a man of Orogwangin clan who caused wars among the Wampar. In other traditions Dzangats or Dzangadzz.

ridzibridzib–eran v. to change, move to and fro, be unsteady. Ngaeng ridzibridziberan emam taoran gab orots etse da buriran. ‘An unsteady man does not look for one village to stay in.’

rif n. sugar cane (generic; ∆ Gramineae; Saccharum officinarum). Kinds: rif budzug, rif a dzif wason, gout, mamean, rif man a ngkut, mara foa, mara mamean, mara pufip, rif a moag, mpi waro, rif orab, rif a pusupis, rif a sorompeang, tsepeang, rif tsepeng, rif tsitsir, umun, yasi.

rif–eran v. (1) to enter, join, obey. Mamase irif garagab gwangon. ‘Ghosts enter men’s bodies.’ Irif tao. ‘He went to school.’ Gea tao riferan. ‘Her school-time.’ Sagaseg fun irif eya Orognaron. ‘Different clans joined to form the Orognaron.’ Yaga ban arif eya en yai. ‘We shall obey you.’ Ges irif eya en a dzob. ‘They obey what was said.’ Arif a dzob en a ram a ntaran. ‘We entered into a discussion about the disease.’ (2) to find. Num ban urif wantem ora. ‘If you find a wantem palm, cut it down.’ (3) to go down. Sû riferan, evening, west. Sû irif. ‘The sun goes down.’

Rifi a man’s name (Christian name).

Rimpu mythical or historical man of Tsaruntson clan.

rimpug n. edible beetle or insect larvae in trees (= ntsab, gog, guware; in sago palms: seos). Rimpug renan, the beetle or insect (‘mother of rimpug’; <> Aulacophora sp. Chrysomelidae / Luciola obsoleta: Lampyridae; see also ono kepea).

rintsig n. pointed stick stuck in the ground, used for opening coconuts.

rinum see anug, renan (2.p. your mother/s).


ringi–ran v. to distribute. Ngaeng iringi dzì en eran. ‘The people distributed the meat among themselves.’ Da iringi ri ges efaran inin. ‘And she distributed (it) among them all.’

ripin–eran v. to go out of the way.

rir n. edge, ridge; taboo word for momoa (mountain or hill). Fân (a son) a rir, shin-bone (‘ridge of the leg’).

Rir a taboo name for a woman’s name Momoa.

rir–ran n. to roll, turn, spin. Iriir sesentob. ‘They spun the spinning tops.’ Ngaeng iriri dram en a mpo. ‘The man rolled the drum to the water.’
**ricing** *n.* noise, dim, racket. Ram riring fâring, big noise. Amu riring. ‘I make noise.’

**ricing-eran** *v.* to make noise. Ong fâring iriring eama da itig a ram wasif etse. ‘A storm comes, making noise and damaging many things.’

**Riring** a man’s name.

**riris** see binum riris, young (unmarried) girl.

**ririwun-eran** *v.* to be not quite dark after the sun goes down. Ram iririwun, early evening.

**riru** see budzug riru.

**rits** plural indicator. Naron a rits, the children; ram a rits, all the things. Daya Monika rits a gab. ‘We went to Monika’s (and her people’s) village.’

**Riwadzin** a place name northeast of Gabsongkeg village, rop of Orognaron clan.

**Riwafear** the Labu people. See Rabo, wafear.

**Riwagog** the Yaru (Yalu) people. See wagog (‘downstream’).

**riware** *n.* a parrot (*< Dusky Lory, Pseudeos fuscata*). See damping nuwin.

**Riwatsa** part of the Lae population (also Pama Riwatsa).

**Riwauts** a man’s name.

**ro** *n.* boars’ tusk. An ornament made of boars’ tusks. A fish-hook (made from boars’ tusk). A design on clay pots.

**ro-ran** *v.* to come or go down, descend, go downstream. Yami ero. ‘Rain is falling.’ Mpas a roaran. ‘Windward.’ Ges impub ero deya Lae. ‘They rafted downstream to Lae.’

**roa-ran** *v.* to be loose. Mpab a roaran, ngkits roaran, unchaste [*†*]. Afì itsif a ngats eroa en bangin. ‘The woman put an arm-ring on, it was loose on her arm.’ Ref eroa dimuru. ‘The cloth was loose and fell down.’

**rob-eran** *v.* (1) to be fat (a disliked body form), become fat, put on weight, recover. **Opp.:** wabeap. Ngaeng a roberan, a fat man. Ngaeng can a dzi ri gaen mangke da erob en. ‘When a man eats a lot of meat and bananas he grows fat.’ Ngaeng enta da imu rene waro, da gea can gaen mangke erob. ‘When a man is sick and gets thin, he eats a lot and recovers (puts on weight).’ (2) to do nothing, rest, go for a walk. Feog esab gea erob ari boanu. ‘Feog rested in the morning’ (instead of working). Erob ari boanu. ‘He goes for a walk in the morning.’

**Robeng** a man’s name (*E. Robert*).

**roboat** *n.* a bird (*dzi dziferan; <=> Campbell’s Fairy Wren, Malurus campbelli*). But see nafes).

**Roboat** a dog’s name.

**roborob-eran** *v.* to recover. See rob-eran.

**rof-eran** *v.* to remove, peel off, take off (of skin, bark, crust). Edza arof gaen putsing. ‘I remove the skin from boiled bananas.’ Bumpum erof a makau gangkan. ‘The white men skin cattle.’

**rofef-eran** *v.* to wind, coil, move around something. Motsetse erofef en eran ari orog. ‘The motsetse lizard runs around the tree trunk.’

**Rofef** a woman’s name.

**rofo-** *n.* backside, bottom, end, lower end, rear, stern, buttocks. Rofon a ntson, arsehole (an insult); rofon efoang, open anus (an insult); rofon pasre, buttocks; rofo petat, a kind of yam (yamis); rofo waro, coccyx. Rofo waro idziridzir = rofo waro igrup,
pains in lower back. Afi rofon, a kind of yam. Garagab muran rofon / imu rofon, homosexual. Go rofon, bottom of a cooking pot. Moadzi rofo, narrow way. Mpo rofon, mouth of a river; ontrop rofon, end of an arrow; rûts rofon, coast; sù rofon, morning, the East; taram rofon, butt of a rifle. Mois intru ro en rofon imut. ‘Posts sink in because their lower ends are rotten.’

Rofo waro a place name near Ngaropoang and Mare; rop of Moswarang clan.

rogo-ran v. to put on, tie round (of grass skirt, girdle, belt). Afi erogo some. ‘The woman ties her grass skirt around (her).’ Mpî gangkan rogoran. Belt (lit. ‘pig’s skin to tie round’).

rokrok n. a kind of toad (TP rokrok; <> Marine Toad, Cane Toad Bufo marinus; also identified as Xenobranchia doriae). Said to have been introduced by the Government to eradicate snakes.

Rokrok a pig’s name.

rome adj. turbid, muddy (of water); cloudy; also orome, romerome.

romed n. (1) a tree (orog); = eredzeredz, wari (Δ Leguminosae; Albizia falcata + Paraserianthus falcata). (2) shield (made from the wood of this tree). Romed iri aom, shield and spear. Ges its romed, they produced shields. (3) fight, war. Imu romed. ‘They made war.’ Da ges its romed. ‘And they fight.’ (4) a fish (dzì mpo; TP bikmaus); also mao, mangko. Mpo romed, left tributary of the Markham River. Mara gumpug efa romed. ‘Big-eyed like the romed-fish’ (said of people with large eyes).

Romed a man’s name.

Romed a itseran a place name near the Erap River (‘shield for fighting’).

Romed a mang a place name west of Gabmadzung village.

romos-aran v. to crumble, crush. Ngaeng iputsing dafum da eromos eya paep. ‘The man dried the tobacco leaf and crumbled it into his pipe.’

rompets n. crust, scab, scale. Ngep rompets, scab; rene rompets, fish scale; so rompets, piece of snot, dried nasal mucus ‘bogey’.

rompo-n n., 3.p. grandparent, grandchild; ancestor; differentiating in the first person between rompod, my grandchild, and rompog, my grandparent. In 2009 these forms were explained as rompog, form of address, and rompod, form of reference, 1.p. Rompog impip, a kind of string-figure (fofoa; ‘grandfather defaecates’); omad rompog afi, a kind of taro (‘grandmother’s taro’); omad rompog ngaemaro, a kind of taro (‘grandfather’s taro’); mpi rompon, fat pig (‘grandparent pig’); gwangon rompon, big-bellied (‘grandparent belly’, an insult).

rompoadzen adv. always, continuously. Ngaeng its rompoadzen dzob erots emenari. ‘The man talks continuously and all the time.’

Rompog a pig’s name (see rompo-n).

ron n. end; also an expression of pity. Gafaru ron, the last child; Johannes a ron uru i, Johannes is the last one; ron anan, that’s it, end of it; ngaeng a ron uri, this poor man; Wantsef a ron, the lower course of the Markham River (in text of a song).
ronsom-eran v. to become short. Gea
can a gaen a dzog da eronsom. ‘He
eats a banana and it becomes short.’
rintang-eran v. to teach. Raman ongan
erontang naron en a gom gaen.
‘An uncle teaches the boy to work in
the garden.’
rontsom-eran v. to do something
slowly. Dzif can orog erontsom ari.
Fire consumes the tree slowly. Ngaeng
erontsom a dzob. ‘The man speaks
slowly.’
rong see rao rong, a kind of banana
gaan).
rongkegrongkeg-eran v. to
wind, meander. Mur edzoag
erongkegrongkeg. ‘The snake moves
meandering.’ Moadzi fâring a non
Highlands erongkegrongkeg. ‘The big
road from the Highlands meanders.’
Rongkoats a creek between Mare and
Dzifasing villages at the Watut River,
near Ngarogemo; rop of Owang
rompon clan. A woman’s name.
rongkwan-eran v. to mix; also
rongkwarongkwan-eran; = rangots-
eran. Afi erongkwan was serok da
ebangka. ‘The woman put two
vegetables together and cooked them.’
Ngaeng a mpuf eama derongkwan
ngaeng fose. ‘The white people came
and mixed with the black people.’
rongo-eran v. to dip in, colour. Afi
erongo nowa en a ngi. ‘The woman
dipped the mango fruit into salt.’
Edza arongo gu. ‘I colour the thread.’
rongof-eran v. to put into. Afi ifur a dzi
derongof eya up. ‘Women catch fish
and put them into a bamboo tube.’
rongwarang adj. very long (of trees or
men); see warang.
rop n. (1) place of ghosts, spirit place.
Also ram a rop, ram mara yae, mara
dengad, ram atro. (2) pimple. Son a
rop, pimple on the nose.
ropep-eran v. to turn round; see rofef-
eran. Madzeats ropep, a kind of string-
figure (fofoa). Edza aburi daropep a
mpar en. ‘I am sitting down and turn
round.’
ropes see onto fonon ropes, curly hair;
ono waro ropeseran, Rastafarian hair-
do, dreadlocks.
Ropes a man’s name.
ror n. a liana.
Ror a man’s name.
Ror a mpes a place name near Dzifasing
village; a man’s name.
roran see mpas a roran, wind from the
East.
Roraror a place name southeast of
Gabsongkeg village.
roret-eran v. to turn round, bore, drill.
Ngaeng eroret a ntson en madzung
en a ban intsi. ‘The man drills a hole
into the canoe to tie (pieces) together.’
Ngaeng eroret bokis an a ki. ‘The
man opens his box with a key’ (turns
it round).
roro-eran maran v. to be quiet, still.
roroang-eran v. to fall down, slide
down, fall out; to roll up (one’s shirt
from the stomach before a fight).
See also reruang-eran. Ganti roroang,
a kind of string-figure (fofoa). Gea
some eroroang eran. ‘Her grass skirt
fell (slid) down’. Ganti waro eroroang
eran. ‘His teeth have fallen out.’
rorome see rome.
rorompets see rompet.
roron prep. under, underneath, below;
only as mara roron; see ro-ran. Mara
roron, under the sky [‡]. Tao mara
roron. ‘Under the house.’ Garagab wasif iburi anutu mara roron. ‘Many people live under God.’

Roron a creek, Eastern tributary of Wawin River; rop of Orogwangin clan. A woman’s name.

rorong n. shout, call, cry; = nanger. Ngaeng eyare mpî da ewats rorong ari. ‘When a man kills a pig, he shouts’ (with a particular call).

ros-eran v. to scrape, shave, scour, grind, sharpen. Aros a ge. ‘I sharpen my stone adze.’ Eros mafan. ‘He scraped ginger.’ Eros a dzif. ‘They produce fire’ (with a fire plane). Afî eros a go. ‘The woman cleans the cooking pot (scraping).’ Eros a garafu. ‘They initiated (incised) the boys.’

Ros a woman’s name (E. Rose?).

rot-eran v. to call for. Amerika erot ari edza. ‘The Americans called for us.’

rots-eran v. to say, speak, ask, answer; to think, take for, take to be; to call, name. Ngaeng Wampar erots. ‘The Wampar say that.’ Erots a riran. ‘They said to each other.’ Omam a rotseran edza futsun. ‘Do not give me away.’ Darots tsaru ntson en yai tao. ‘I took a cave for your house.’ Arots abang engop a dzi. ‘We thought that father killed the fish.’ Erots naron arits en a idzum. ‘He called his children his dogs.’ Gea erots raman en Laban. ‘He called Laban his father.’ Erots wafen wafen. ‘They told it everywhere.’ Ngaeng a rotseran a dzob fon. ‘A man who had visions, who prophesied (‘told the truth’).

rots-eran en v. to quarrel, scold, grumble, argue, abuse, insult. Erots en. ‘He scolded, he grumbled.’ Afî ringgaeng erots en eran. ‘Women and men quarrel.’ Ngaemar erots en a gea. ‘The man (husband) is scolding her.’

rowaf n. a pole made from a sago frond with rattan thorns for catching flying foxes; = rowam.

rowam see rowaf.

Rowaran a place name near the mouth of the Wamped River.

rowe n. egg (of bird, turtle), testicles, balls. Rowe gangkan, egg-shell; mara rowe, eyeball.

Rowe a taboo name for a man’s name Ngarumur.

Rowedz a man’s name.

rower n. a vegetable (was); see gean, gear.

ru-ran v. (1) to take, seize, fetch (of many things; see also on-eran). Ngaeng iru dzain ari gasur a non ataf. ‘The man takes Areca nuts and betel pepper out of his netbag.’ (2) to make, to produce. Edza aru foa itit. ‘I make the strap for a netbag.’ Afî iru foa. ‘The woman works the rim of a netbag.’ (3) to boil. Mpo iru, water is boiling.

ru-ran en v. to feel, taste. (This verb is mostly used as if the stem were ru, sometimes like ru. Only in certain forms does it become clear that it is ru en, as in ram a ruran en, feeling). Edza aru n. I feel. Aru n raﬁ. I taste. Iru n a dziridzir. ‘He felt pain.’ Edza aru n iruned ari yai bangim. ‘I feel my skin against your hand.’ Edza aru n yai bangim. ‘I feel your hand.’ Edza rened gangkan iru n. My skin feels it, I feel. Edza arun a mareb ear. ‘I feel hungry.’ Edza an darun. ‘I eat and feel (taste).’ Edza aru n gwangod ebaraben en abang emar. ‘I feel my belly heavy because my father died.’
ruadzin n. an area near Gabsongkeg village.
ruambom n. a place name south of the Markham River (= Gorantaroran).
ruben n. a man’s name (Christian name).
rudzun-eran v. to do something easily; to behave unreasonably [‡]. Irudzun irudzun, gloating [‡]. Afis ifits banteg fâring irudzun. ‘Women carry heavy loads easily.’
ruf-eran v. to chew Areca nut. Ngaeng iruf en dzain. ‘The people chewed Areca nuts.’
rufi-eran v. to uproot. Mpo irufi gaen a poa. ‘Water uproots bananas.’ See also pong rufi.
rugun-eran en v. to keep secret, conceal. Ngaeng itung en a gea dzob da irugun en a dzob. ‘The man knows about something but he keeps it secret.’
rugurugun-eran en v. to vary, alter, change. Polis eboasu ngaeng a kalabus da gea irugurugun en da emam potsoran ari. ‘The police chased the criminal, but he always changed (his hiding place) and they did not find him.’ Irugurugun en a mun a ntson. ‘He always told another story’ (‘changed his mouth’).
rugwarig-eran v. to be loose, shake, totter. Ngaeng poaru ganti waro irugwarig. ‘Old people’s teeth are loose.’
rupi n. see urim rupi.
rupik-eran v. to totter, shake, roll (of ship, plane); = rupik-eran. Madzung irid a rûts da si fâring, irupitsrupits. ‘When a ship is on the sea and there are big waves, it rolls.’
rupitsrupits-eran v. to totter, shake, roll (of ship, plane); = rupik-eran. Madzung irid a rûts da si fâring, irupitsrupits. ‘When a ship is on the sea and there are big waves, it rolls.’
**Rupup** an old settlement place of Tsaruntson clan. Given in one tradition, but not identified.

**ran** n. rim of a netbag.

**ru** see fai ruru.

**ruruf-eran** v. to be pointed. Taua xante ono waro iruruferan. ‘The high tower has a pointed top.’

**rurum-eran** v. to rise. Ngaeng enang a dzif da wason irurum eran. ‘The people burn the grass and smoke rises.’

**rururung-eran** v. to be stiff, inflexible, hard (of cloth, boiled taro, people). Ngaeng waro a rururungeran, a lazy man (‘a man with stiff bones’). Ngaeng emar da irururung. ‘When a man dies he becomes stiff.’ Gaen putesing irururung. ‘Roasted bananas are hard.’

**rurusun-eran** v. see rusun-eran.

**ruruwin** see ram iruruwin, sunset, sundown.

**Rusinang** a place name south of the Markham River (said to be Bukaua language).

**rusun-eran** v. to stand straddle-legged (in former times said of men only); also rurusun-eran. Ngaeng irusun en aban eyare mpi. ‘A man stands straddle-legged when he shoots a pig.’

**rutu-ran** v. to walk one after the other, go or stand in line or file. Ngaeng irutu de eya en a ban enang a dzif. ‘The men stand in a line to set fire to the grass area.’

**rutuf-eran** v. to stretch, straighten, unwind; to heal [‡]. Edza ai damonteng da rutuferad. ‘When I sleep and get up I stretch myself.’ Mur irutuf eran en aban edzoag. ‘The snake unwinds itself before creeping along.’

**rûts** n. sea, salt water. Rûts a mag, seashore; ngaeng a rûts, coastal tribes (the Labu and Lae); dzî rûts, saltwater fish.

**ruvari** n. a plant in the mountains (*fb. tumtum*). The inside of its fruit (ruvari nidzin) is used as a medicine for wounds. Ruvari ngkoats, short ruvari plant (said of short people).

**Ruwaru** a man’s name.

**ruwaru** n. pumpkin. See also waruwaru.

**Ruwaru nenan** a mountain, former settlement site of the Yalu people.

**ruwig** n. a marsupial (< Grey Forest Wallaby, *Dorcopsis veterum*). But see ngayar.

**ruwin** see bantsi ruwin, a fish.

**Ruwar** a man’s name.

**S**

sa n. magic, sorcery; incantation, invocation, magic formula.

Sa (fintiran) aom, spear magic; sa idzum, dog magic; sa motseran ngaeng en a itseran a ram, magic for people before a fight; sa mpi, magic for pigs; sa nof, magic to soothe people; sa ram kwatarat, red paint for love magic; sa ram raon, magic against fever; sa watsots, hot magic; sa yami, rain magic. Ngaeng a sa, people who practise modern forms of healing
(TP glasim man). Ngaeng a sa (ono) fon, leader of an initiation ceremony. Erem a sa. ‘He practised magic.’

Sa adv. first, first of all, before all, before. Num a ban uwi sa. ‘You sleep first.’ Oma sa. ‘Come now, just come.’

Sa-ran v. (1) to go up, ascend, move upwards, climb, mount, move upriver, come up, grow (of plants). Oma da osa, come and go up; esa fantan, excited, angry; gwangon esa, suspicious [‡]. Ngantam esa. ‘The moon comes up.’ Madzung esa Wantsef. ‘The boat moves upriver the Markham River.’ (2) to possess a person, go into a person (of ghosts).

Sa-ran en v. (1) to be satisfied. Dzî yadz esa en a gea. ‘He had his fill of fat meat.’ (2) to call for help. Íts esa n Anutu, godfearing [‡]. Ngaeng its eran da erots a dzob esa en rasen a ban eyasang. ‘The men fought and called their brothers for help.’ (3) to copulate. Gea esa en eran. He copulated with her.

Sâb n. a big kind of flying fox (Jb. mocsangam). Their skin is said to have a pleasant smell. A kind of string-figure (fofoa). Sâb aren, a place where flying foxes are caught.

Sâb n. the population of the villages Mare, Dagin and Wamped. Name of a former village south of the Markham River. A male and female name, taboo name Prengeran.

Sâb fosé a man’s name.

Sâb a mpes a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

Sabasub-eran v. to do something superficially (according to some consultants sabubsabub-eran; see also sabusabut-eran). Ram a sabasub, lack of discipline [‡]. Ngaeng erem tao desabasub inin da ýami eto. ‘The men erected the house carelessly and rain comes in.’ Imu gom esabasub inin, emam daomeran. ‘They work badly and not well.’

Saboang see rai saboang, stomach; mpi rai saboang, a tree (orog); Mpî rai saboang, a place name.

Sabusabut-eran v. to be wrong, make something wrong, miss; = sabut-eran, wadzeng-eran, waras-eran. Eyare mpi desabasubut. ‘He fired at the pig but missed.’

Sabut-eran v. to miss, be unsuccessful, to be wrong, make wrong. See sabusabut-eran, sabusabut-eran. Mara sabut, nothing. Ngaeng Dzifasing esabut a gea en oso da gea irid etosama kani. ‘The Dzifasing people were unsuccessful in making sorcery against him and he ran away and came here.’ Ram ongan irid eya, da edza atao marud sabut. ‘Something was running there, but I could not see it.’ Edza marud esowason da edza atao ram sabut. ‘My eyes are bad (milky), so I cannot see.’

Sadi n. fish-hook (said to be from the Labu); = ntaf.

Saeng a man’s name.


Saer a woman’s name.

Saeskop n. an insult in longer form: saeskop kukuk naka mael. Said to be used by missionary Stürzenhofecker (possibly G. ‘Scheisskopp, zum Kuckuck noch einmal’).

Saewi see Sawi.
saf-eran v. to cut, carve, cut up; = boat-eran. Esaf bangin. ‘She cut her finger.’ Esaf a mpi. ‘He cut the pig up.’ Desaf aom iri tir. ‘He carved spears and clubs.’ Dzob uru esaf. ‘This story is cut’ (short, only part of a longer story).
safasaf n. a grass with very sharp edges.
Safasaf a creek, tributary of the Lower Watut River, rop of Warir clan.
Safer a creek, tributary of the Rumu River, rop of Warir clan.
Safira a woman’s name (Christian name).
safo-ran v. to behave well, do it in the right way. Garafu saforan, devout child [‡]; garafu saforan a siteran, devout servant [‡]; gom saforan, education [‡]; itung mara safo nin, he denies [‡]; maran esaforan, clear eye [‡]; ngaeng saforan a ram, devout worker, godfearing [‡]. Dzob saforan a ram. Story about customs (‘story about doing things right’). Garafu afi ongan gea esafo ram ngarobeingin da raman ari renan rain enof en. ‘When a young girl behaves well, her parents are happy about it.’
safog n. a mussel shell for scraping coconut flesh and for peeling taro roots; a kind of string-figure (fofoa).
safus adj. bare, without hair, thorn or contours; smooth. Garafu naron a mu fofon ema, da imu mu safus. ‘Children have no beard, they are bare.’ Ananas mara safus. ‘A kind of pineapple without thorns.’ Ges rene gangkan imu mara safus. ‘Their skins are smooth.’
sabus-eran v. to be unclear, indistinct, to have no contours or indentations. Mra eros a kar a wir empes da esafus. ‘The ground makes a car’s tyres become without any tread.’

Sâg a creek and area name north of Gabsongkeg village.
Saga a man’s name.
sagaboa n. a kind of Areca-palm, growing wild (Δ Palmae; Hydriastele or Gulubia sp.); also dzain sagaboa.
Sagabo a place name south of the Markham River between Ngarogemo and Mpurumpur mountains near Mare village.
sagaseg n. named patrilineal totemic group, clan (e.g. Montar, Warir, Dzeg a nton, Feref, Boarom rompon) distributed over several villages. A lineage as part of a clan (usually the clan name is used). Clan or lineage member; totem animal or plant (also sagaseg nidzin, sagaseg yafan); totem sign or emblem (also sagaseg a wir); ancestor. To swear [‡]; ngaeng a sagaseg, fortune-teller [‡]. Intrup edza sagaseg. ‘Intrup is of my sagaseg.’ Íts-eran a sagaseg. ‘To invoke the totem before a fight.’
sama-ran v. to bring up, rear, breed; to feed (of children and animals). Gwanang samaran, a tame cuscus. Afi esama garafu naron en gaen a dzog. ‘The woman feeds her children with ripe bananas.’
Samab a man’s name; a taboo name for Besen, Moadzi.
saman n. outrigger of a canoe (TP).
samangket n. loop. Ges eon gu ongan, dimu samangket en. ‘They took a liana and formed a loop from it.’
samasam-eran v. to give no answer, be silent, sulk; to be angry with somebody because of being jealous. Edza arots en yai dosamasam ari edza. ‘I scolded
you but you sulked.’ Ean defoig eya ram ongan desamasam. ‘She ate and looked somewhere and said nothing.’

Samase n. a pandanus palm tree (umi; TP karuka; Jb. gareng), not planted. Bangin a samase, forearm. Nim a samase, a trumpet made of pandanus leaf.

Samase a place name near Mare village.

Samida n. a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe. Said to have a pleasant smell, therefore eaten by many birds.

Sampa n. a snake (mur) living in trees; in former times eaten (<> Taipan, Oxyuranus scutellatus but see mur a was). Gasur sampa; gasur sampa bimpin, kinds of betel pepper.

Sampa a woman’s name.

Sampa muteran a mythical or historical man of Montar clan. Also a place name near Mare village.

Sampa sa see Tsampa sa.

Samper-eran v. to crowd together, be close. Garafu emoaf esamper eran. ‘The children sat down, crowding together.’

Sampi n. a tree (orog) with edible fruits, Candlenut (<> Euphorbiaceae; Aleurites moluccanus). Gab sampi, a place name, later renamed Gab madzung.

Sampoang a creek near Mungkip; a man’s name.

Samu n. a temporary path. Gea iru garafu diri its samu deyepotso bingin a Samase. ‘He took the young men and with them cut a path to the washing place Samase.’

Sana a woman’s name.

Sanab n. path, road (seldom used); = moadzi.

Sanason n. a short fish with tail like an eel (dzî mpo; <> possibly Eel-tailed Catfish; Neosilurus sp.), only in small creeks, not in the Markham River. = menag, mpo tsep.

Sani n. quill for pen; penknife (modern) = paep. Sani fafa, small adze for carving.

Santrop-eran v. to duck, avoid. Garafu naron etapo garafu naron ongan en orog da gea esantrop en. ‘A child throws a stick at another child and it ducks away.’

Sanga-aran v. (1) to remind. Ngaeng esanga dzob ari moanton en a ban erem moneng ari raman. ‘The man reminded his wife to give some money to his father.’ (2) to surprise. Ngaeng esanga yai afi. ‘The man surprised your wife.’ Ram ongan esanga edza, da edza aratsets. ‘Something surprised me, and it gave me a start.’

Sanga a man’s name.

Sangangin adv. only, just so, in vain, to no purpose, without, simply. See also anan, inin, moatsets, sangasangangin. Ram sangangin, foolishness [‡]. Gea emam a muran ngaeng a siteran, gea ngaeng a sangangin ongan. ‘He is not a pastor, he is a common man.’ Yai oya sangangin da omam sengen eran edza. ‘You just go and don’t wait for me.’ Gea erem a sangangin ar edza. ‘He gave it to me for nothing.’ Eon edza dafum a sangangin, emam a rotseran ari edza. ‘He just took my tobacco without asking me.’ Erem sadi da dzî ema da empom a sangangin deama gab. ‘He fished with line and hook, but there were no fish and he came back to the village without any.’ Ngaeng empom a sangangin eya gom da paep ema.
‘The man went without anything to
the garden, he had no bush knife.’
Eremen a sangangin, moanton ema.
‘He lives alone, without a wife.’ Itseran
a sangangin en bangin, da orog ema.
‘They fought only with their hands,
without sticks.’ Uwits a sangangin!
‘Just fight!’ En edza amam arotseran
ari garagab sangangin ongan, edza
arots ari ges nafon fon. ‘Because I do
not speak to somebody who is not
related, I spoke to their real sister.’

**Sangarang n.** tree crotch; a many-
pronged arrow.

**Sangasangangin adv.** just so all the
time; see sangangin. Yai ogere dau
sangasangangin. ‘You always go just
so into the forest.’

**Sange n.** a tree (orog; <> Piperaceae;
Piper aduncum). See also gasurgasur,
siri moangadz.

**Sangen n.** spittle, sap, water, juice, fluid.
Gasur sangen, a kind of betel pepper;
mara sangen, tear; Momoa orog
sangen, Mount of Olives; rafe sangen,
spittle. En a gea eon raman a sangen
da renan sangen. ‘For it (a child)
receives fluid (blood) from its father
and from its mother.’ Mafan imu
sangen. ‘Ginger is juicy.’

**Sangen** a man’s name.

**Sangeng n.** part of a big fishing net that
is held with the left hand.

**Sangeng-eran v.** to hold fast, set
one’s teeth. Edza angef paip bangid
esangeng engkang. ‘I hold the knife in
my hand and I hold it fast.’ Ngaeng
en a mareran da ganti waro esangeng.
‘When a person dies, his teeth are
tight.’ Da gea fan esangeng orog. ‘And
its (the eagle’s) claws held the branch
tightly.’

**Sanger** a place name near Tararan village
(now an Agricultural Station).

**Sangkak** the population of the Watut
villages Maralangko and Dzenemp,
also ngaeng Sangkak.

**Sangkang** a creek, tributary of the
Ngarowain; rop of Warir clan.

**Sangkat** a creek near Dzifasing village;
a dog’s name.

**Sangkea** a mountain south of the
Markham River at the mouth of the
Wamped River; an old village site.

**Sangken** a man’s name; a dog’s name.

**Sangkoat-eran v.** to shorten, take
a short cut, be early; see ngkoats.
Moadzi sangkoateran, short cut; ram
sangkaoteran, a short event. Ngaeng
sangkoateran a ram, judge [‡]. Ngaeng
esangkoat moadzi. ‘The man took a
short cut.’ Esangkoat nain. ‘He came
early.’

**Sangkrop-eran v.** to open one’s hand.
Bangin sangkrop, charitable [‡].
Ngaeng angef a ram da bangin
esangkrop en, dimuru. ‘When a man
holds something and opens his hand,
it falls down.’

**Sangkrop** a man’s name.

**Sangra n.** a tree (orog; Δ Rubiaceae;
Morinda citrifolia); fruits eaten by
wild pigs. A yellow colour is made
from the roots. Totem and totem sign
(sagaseg a wir) of Feref, Orogrenan
and Orog a dzog clans. Mpi sangra,
or Feref a mpi sangra, part group of
Orogwangin clan. See also Gab sangra.

**Sangra** a lake near Wamped.

**Sangra mpes** a place name northwest of
Tararan village.

**Sangud n.** (1) a big type of flying fox; =
dompot. (2) a tree ( = tapre).
**Sangud** a **sagaseg** (clan) name; a place name east of Dzifasing village. Gab **Sangud**, another name for the village Mare.

**Sangud** a **iran** a place name north of Ngasawapum village (‘where flying foxes sleep’).

**sangur-eran** _v._ to cover. **Ram a ntaran imu edza da esangur edza rened gangkan.** ‘A sickness covers my whole body.’

**Sangwas** a taboo name for a male and female name **Purung**.

**sao** a kind of betel pepper, **gasur sao**; see also **dzampo sao**.

**Saob** a place name near the Erap River, *rop* of Feref clan.

**saof-eran** _v._ to scatter, disperse, go one by one, not stay together. **Ngaeng eresao inin.** ‘The people dispersed.’

**Saof** an Adzera village.

**Saog** a place name between Wawin and Erap Rivers near Ngaromangki. In oral tradition one of the early villages of the Wampar.

**Saong** a woman’s name.

**Saor** a place name given in a traditional story, not identified. A male and female name.

**saos** only as **mara saos**, not correct. **Ngaeng imu ram mara saos inin.** ‘The man does not do it correctly.’

**saosap** _n._ a tree (*orog*) with fruits similar to breadfruit; eaten ripe. (Δ *Annonaceae; Annona muricata*). Also **sosap** (**TP sauasop**).

**sap** _adj._ light, plain, undyed, fair (of colour); yellow [‡]. Also **sapasap** (said of cloth, paper, animals, sky); **opp. min. Bimpi sap**, new (sun-dried) garden; **bimpin a sap**, light coloured underside of fish; **garafu sap**, young, unmarried man; **gasur goampen a sap**, a kind of betel pepper. **Maran a sap**, white of the eyes; blind from old age; **some a sap**, undyed grass skirt; **su sap**, a light (grass) area in contrast to the dark forest. **Su empar a sap en a ram aban etapen.** ‘The sun spreads light shortly before it rises.’

**sapu** _n._ a big fish-net (**Jb. sapu**) = semen, keka.

**sara** _n._ comb; fork (modern; also sara *taneran gaen en*, lit. ‘comb to spear food with’). **Ganti sara**, a scorpion; **nae sara**, slit ear of pig; **gempo nae sara**, a kind of sweet potato; **wanti sara**, a many-pronged arrow.

**sara-ran** _v._ (1) to go directly towards something or somebody, clash, collide. **Ngaeng irid esararan eya orog**. ‘A man runs and collides with a tree.’ **Sararan a sod a ntson.** ‘It is hurting my nose.’ (2) to heap up, pile up. **Afi esara ram mangke difits.** ‘The woman piles many things up and carries them.’ **Esara ntson.** ‘He closed (barred) the door’ (with pieces of wood). (3) to put something into a crotch, put one’s cigarette behind the ear. **Esara dafum eya nae gempon.** ‘He put the cigarette behind his ear.’

**saragun** _n._ sermon; in former times the words of great men (**garaweran**). **Pastor ibudzin a dzob saragun.** ‘The pastor preached.’

**Saragun** a man’s name.

**Saraki** a man’s name (from Jb.).

**saraman** see gu saraman.

**Sarang** a **dzi** a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum Creek.
**Sarang-eran** v. to be startled, frightened; = ratsets-eran. Kar ewadzeng edza da raid esarang en erad. ‘A car just missed me and I was startled.’ Ngaeng erots a dzob wafu ongan esarang en. ‘The man told a new story and they were startled.’

**Sararap-eran** v. to be without hair or branches, be bald, bare, hairless. Ngaeng etrep ono fofon empes, da maran esararap ari. ‘When a man cuts his hair, he looks bare.’ Ngaeng dau epotso deama, da maran esararap raun. ‘Wild men came and their faces were hairless.’

**Sarasir** n. a plant in water; a mangrove fern (\*Petris acrostichum\*).

**Sarawa** n. (1) poison of snakes and insects. Ram sarawa egatsu, infectious disease \[‡\]. (2) tail of a comet, vapour trail of a plane in the sky; a line drawn in the ground. See also ngawau sarawa, cobweb.

**Sarawag** only as its a sarawag, a snake winds itself around something.

**Sareg-eran** v. to jump about (of dogs, of men before a fight); also saresareg-eran. See also dzengka-ran. Idzum esareg a gab en a ban eya dau egere a mpi. ‘The dogs jump about (happily) in the village when they are to go hunting pigs in the bush.’

**Sareg** a man’s name.

**Sarog** a place name on the right side of Markham River, west of Mount Ngarogemo near Mare; opposite Forty Mile (Dzifasing).

**Sarog** a man’s name; a dog’s name.

**Sarat-eran** v. to pierce, stab, bore through, perforate. Esarot fän a mun en. ‘It pierced him with its claws.’

**Saru-ran** v. (1) to fasten, bind to, straighten, sit upright. Ngaeng esaru rif ari orog. ‘The people bind sugar cane to a stick.’ Ngaeng esaru ngaeng a mareran. ‘The people straighten the dead man.’ Iburi desaruran. ‘He sat upright.’ (2) to defeat, rule. Ram saruran, rule \[‡\]. Ngaeng its ngaeng ongan desaru. ‘A man hit another man and defeated him.’

**Saru** a woman’s name (short for Bangi saru).

**Sasa-ran** v. to be alone and without help. Ngaeng wasif eya raun en ngaeng orots its, maran esasa. ‘All the men beat one man and he is without help.’

**Sasa** a man’s name.

**Sasain-eran** v. to be uneven, rugged, rough (of skin, leaves, stones). Ngaeng karakara rene gangkan esasain. ‘A man with a skin disease has a rough skin.’

**Sasan-eran** v. only as its esasan, to be uncertain, undecided. Ngaeng serok en yaran a ram ongan da its esasan a ram. ‘Two men intended to go somewhere but were undecided about where to go.’

**Sasangen-eran** v. to be fluid, juicy, moist; see sangen. Ngaeng a ngep esasangen. ‘The man’s wound is moist.’

**Sasif** n. a bird (dżi dziferan; <> Sooty Tern, *Sterna fuscata*; *Jb. saom*).

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**Sasif** n. a bird (dżi dziferan; <> Sooty Tern, *Sterna fuscata*; *Jb. saom*).

**Sasif** n. a bird (dżi dziferan; <> Sooty Tern, *Sterna fuscata*; *Jb. saom*).
sasoa only as ono fofon sasoa, smooth hair (opp.: gerengadz).

Sasop a mountain near Waeng; a man's name.

sasub n. a sawfish (<> Pristis microdon) in the Markham River.

sasusasub adj. not in order, disorderly.

satap n. a kind of song, = med a gom.

satap-eran v. to contradict, oppose, declare wrong, not believe. Rafe satap, contradiction. Ngaeng serok esatap eran. ‘Two men contradict one another.’ Eboain en ngaeng fûn badzin esatap. ‘He was afraid that the other man would not believe (contradict) him.’

Satap a place name; a man's name.

Sater a woman's name (not Wampar).

saung see rene saung; song.

Saung a man's name.

saung-eran en v. to claim, demand, have a right to something, inherit, succeed to. Rene saung, greedy. Ngaeng emar da naron esaung en a gea tao. ‘When a man dies, his children inherit his house.’ Da sagaseg ongan bâd eon a mra kani dasaung en. ‘Another clan took the land and has a right to it.’ Emog ari Etao badzin imu sun, esaung en ngaemaro mra. ‘When Emog and Etao (girls) marry, they have a right to their husbands’ land.’

Saur a man's name.

saus see saos.

sawang adj. thin, without belly, not pregnant; usually gwangon sawang. Rai sawang, chaste [‡].

Sawang a woman's name.

sawasaf n. a grass in water (Δ Cyperaceae; Cyperus rotundus); = boarof moangkats, darad.

sawasap n. a tree (orog; Δ Soursop; Annonaceae; Annona muricata).

Sawi said to be a river in Papua, where the first Wampar couple landed on their raft (according to tradition); also for Saewi; a man's name.

se-eran v. to wash, bathe, rub in, baptise. Edza ase mpo. ‘I am bathing in the creek.’ Ngaeng ese bûdz en a ban ib a ram. ‘The men rub charcoal (on their skins) before a dance.’ Ase. ‘I am baptised.’ Ese wi. ‘He spilled his blood’ (Jesus).

seaga-eran v. to make a noise, be noisy (of many birds, of people talking at once); to itch (of skin). Ngaeng impu deseaga dzob mangke. ‘People chatter and make a noise with much talking.’

seak-eran v. to be hoarse. Ûn eseak. ‘He (his neck) is hoarse.’

Seang a woman's name.

seas n. (1) earrings for women, made from flying fox bones. Edenang a seas. ‘She put earrings on.’ (2) imprint of the lower jaw of a crocodile in the sand. Foa îts a seas. ‘The crocodile left an imprint.’

Seas a woman's name.

seas-eran v. to move noiselessly, be soft, faint; opp. bararat-eran. Dzi idzif eses. ‘The bird flew without making a noise.’ Empom eses. ‘He moved noiselessly.’ Kar irid eseas eama. ‘The car comes quietly.’

Sease a woman's name.

seb n. coconut fibre, usually mos a seb.

sebang n. a wooden trough for pigs; usually mpi sebang or sebang a mpi

sebesab n. a kind of pandanus (umi) with aerial roots and thorns, found only in the mountains.
sebung **n.** lemongrass (*∆* Gramineae; *Cymbopogon citratus*). See also sibung.

**sef-eran v.** (1) to break open; to take up. Afi esef a mos ifits. ‘The woman broke the coconuts open and carried them.’ Afi esef rainara en sauel. ‘Women scoop up excrement with a shovel.’ (2) to surround. Ngaeng a tir esef a ngaeng a gab ongan en a ban its. ‘Warriors surround the people of another village to kill them.’

**sefa** **n.** lightning; = sogwarep; a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*).

**sefo** **n.** night, darkness; greeting ‘good evening’/‘good night’ (also sefo ngarobingin). Sefo sû maran, early night (about 8 pm); sefo ofo, midnight.

**Sefo** a creek, tributary of Rumu River; rop of Warir clan.

**sefo-** **ran v.** to be dark, become dark. Ram esefo. ‘It is getting dark (night).’

**sefon-** **eran v.** to take out the inside of a nut (coconut, Areca nut). Ngaeng poaru esefon dzain sangen en a tum. ‘Old people take out the inside of Areca nuts with a spatula.’ Ngaeng esefon a mos en a kopra. ‘People use the inside of coconuts for copra.’

**seger** **n.** saw (*G. Säge*).

**segercat** **n.** slime, secretion of a sore.

**segon-** **eran v.** to go round, move around (of many). Dzi mpo esegon a mpo. ‘Fishes swim around in the creek.’

**Segon** a woman’s name (from the Watut).

**segra** **n.** earth, ground; = mra.

**sem-** **eran v.** to forget. Edza ud esem fono. ‘I (my neck) forgot it.’

**semen** **n.** a big fishing net; = sapu, mpor.

**semer** **n.** cement (*TP simen*).

**sempang** **n.** the yellow cockatoo head feather on the old hats of warriors (*ref a nturan*).

**sempe** **n.** headband. Crown (modern use).

**Sempe** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**sempe-** **ran v.** to do something all the time, everytime. Gea esempe dau. ‘He always goes into the bush (hunting).’

**sempen** see rene sempen.

**sempor** **n.** a tree (*orog; *∆* Sapindaceae; *Cupaniopsis sp.*). Wood used for house building and spears.

**semprang-** **eran v.** to do something again and again without success. Edza aboasu asemprang dau da amam a ngoperan a dzî ongan. ‘I went hunting again and again without killing any game.’

**sen-** **eran v.** to hold, support. Afi esen afi depeng naron. ‘A woman helps women who bear children.’ Afi seneran. ‘A woman who helps in childbirth.’ Ngaeng esen eran gwangon en a dzob fun. ‘People support each other with different problems.’ Yai osen gwangom. ‘You are brave.’

**senap** **n.** a big kind of iguana (*<>* Spotted Goanna, *Varanus indicus* / Salvadori Dragon, *Varanus salvadori* but see *guam*); skin used for drum-heads. Totem of Dzeag a ntson, Montar and Owang rompon clans. A kind of string-figure (*fofoa*).

**Senap** a man’s name.

**senap** **naron** small iguana; totem of Montar (Ono wante) clan.

**senap** **renan n.** a tree (*orog; *∆* Sterculiaceae; *Melochia odorata*), wood used for house-building.
**s**enes *n.* a small marsupial sugar glider (*<>* Sugar Glider, *Petaurus breviceps*); = dzumpits. Ataf senes ram a mra. ‘A netbag with two compartments’ (lit. ‘netbag [like] the sexual organs of *senes*’).

**senge**-eran *v.* to wait. See also naen a seng, cheek. Waseng en yaga. ‘Wait for us.’ Afiseng en a wi. ‘The woman is pregnant’ (lit. ‘waits for blood’). Ompon eseng eseng en. ‘Grandfather waited and waited.’ Seng en eran a ram mara parats. ‘Hope.’

**sengaseng** *n.* breathing with open mouth. Ngaeng esa momoa da sengaseng imu fâring. ‘When a man climbs a mountain his breathing is heavy.’

**senges** only as rai senges, lean, thin. See also renge.

**sengetang**-eran *v.* to lose one’s way. Ngaeng irif dau da maran esengetang en moadzi. ‘The people went into the forest and [their eyes] lost their way.’

**sengkes** *n.* a kind of cucumber, said to have come from the *Erap* population. Sengkes gimri, a very long kind of cucumber. See also arom.

**sengkra**-ran *v.* to grunt, belch. Edza ân gaen da asengkra en. ‘I ate food and belched.’ Mpi esengkra en a pop. ‘The pig grunts in the uprooted earth.’

**seos** *n.* grubs; beetle larvae in sago palms.

**Seos** a man’s name.

**sep** *n.* floor of a house.

**sepan**-eran *v.* to lift; see pan-eran. Ngaeng eon orog organ espan madzung en a ban ego ro eya mpo. ‘The man took a stick (as a lever) and lifted the canoe to pull it into the water.’

**sepesep**-eran *v.* to want, long for, wish; to cheer [‡]. Edza asepesep en a ban aya Lae. ‘I wish to go to Lae.’


**Seraf** a river, said to be one of the early settlement areas of the Wampar people near Wampan, Watut River.

**serasera** interro. how many? Yai kokorake serasera? ‘How many hens do you own?’ Sontag fâring serasera? ‘How many years?’ Umu dimu serasera? ‘How often did you do it?’ Da ban its ngaeng serasera? ‘And they killed how many people?’

**sere**-ran *v.* to do something always, do it all the time. Ngaeng eyab a gom da esere oreats. ‘People always weed the gardens where oreats bananas are growing.’

**sereang** *n.* a fish (dzi mpo); = bantsi.

**Sereang** a taboo name for a woman’s name Bantsi.

**seref**-eran *v.* to stick in. Edza aseref a grifi eya onod fofon. ‘I stick the pencil into my hair.’

**Serefanus**, a man’s name; short form Seref (Christian; *G. Stephanus*).

**serempob** *n.* a plant (*TP golgol*); used as a medicine. Dipped in water that the sick person drinks.
Seresor n. banana shoot.

Sero a woman’s name.

Serok num. two. Serok anan, only two; serok orots, three; serok a serok, four; serokeran, only two, some. Mara serok, doubt. Gwangon imu serok. Doubt (lit. ‘his belly is two’).

Seros a pig’s name (children’s talk for seos).

Sesaran v. to spin, whirl, turn around; to rub one’s hands, knead between one’s hands, wipe. Afi esesa some. ‘Women rub the material for grass skirts between their hands.’ Ngaeng esesa mugum. ‘Men whirl spinning tops.’ Ngaeng engop en a meats, esesaran. ‘When a man is ashamed, he turns away.’ Esesa mara sangen. ‘He wiped his tears off.’

Sesats-eran v. to cover, hush up. Ngaeng itung en a dzob, esesats inin. ‘The man hides a certain affair, he covers it up.’

Sese see. Sesean n. dry leaves or grass (opp. utin); see also some sesean, sesewang.

Sesang only as maran a sesang ari, frightened, terrified.

Seseb n. an ornamental fence for ceremonies; a hiding place; a fence built when hunting pigs; = ketson.

Seseb-eran v. to fence in, build a fence. Edza ase seseb mos en a mpi. ‘I build a fence for coconut palms against pigs.’

Sesef-eran v. to touch only, go along the periphery. Ngaeng eyare mpi esesef gangkan en. ‘A man shoots at a pig but touches only the skin.’ Afi fureran emeats en mpomeran a gab ofo, da esesef a gab inin. ‘Pregnant women are ashamed to walk in the middle of the village, so they only walk around the periphery.’


Sesentob n. banana trunk.

Sesewang adj. without leaves (see also sesean).

Seso-ran v. to fill, be full. Garagab mangke esa kar esesoran en. ‘When many people go into the car they fill it.’ Garafu naron emoaf pitik esesoran en da ongan imuru. ‘When many children sit on a chair, it is (too) full and one falls down.’

Sesom moafim n. a kind of lizard.

Seson n. breast, nipple, milk. Modern also powdered milk, tinned milk. An ornament on clay pots; = sos.

Sesor-eran v. to scratch.

Sesroak see roak.

Set a man’s name (Christian name).

Setang-eran n. to be swollen, constipated. Ngaeng emar epof da gwangon esetang raun. ‘When a man dies and swells, his belly is swollen.’

Setong-eran n. to light. Esetong gwwara. ‘He lit a torch.’

Sewar-eran v. to keep off, parry. Ngaeng fâring edzentse romed da esewar aom. ‘The people of long ago carried shields and carried spears.’

Sewar a man’s name.

Si-eran v. to wipe, rub. Gea isi bûdz en a taf. ‘He rubbed charcoal on his face.’ Kidungwaga ear a dzob eya tafe fâring da isi raun. ‘The teacher wrote something on the blackboard and then wiped it off.’ Ngaeng a siteran isi ngaeng a tsatseran raun. ‘The missionaries wiped the sins off the people.’

Siapan Japan, Japanese, also Dziapan.
**sib-eran** *v.* to fast, abstain from food. Ngaeng isib a mun en a dzî ûn en âneran. A man abstains from eating some fish.

**Sib** man’s name. Historical men of Orognaron and Orogwangin clans.

**sibung** *n.* a grass. Lemongrass, said to have a pleasant smell like lemon. Used for healing magic. See also sebung.

**sid-eran** *v.* to be very light-coloured, shining white; also sidisid-eran. Papia mpuf isid raun. White paper is shining.

**sif** *n.* (1) a low plant (Δ Acanthaceae; Graptophyllum sp. or/also Polygalaceae; Polygala linarifolia). Said to be used against sangguma sorcery. (2) an incantation, a prayer; in former times used before a fight or a hunt, also in opang sorcery. Sif opang, amulet against sorcery [‡].

**sif-eran** *v.* to be satisfying; be fed up with something or somebody. Edza ân isif. I ate and it was satisfying. Edza asif en yai ram muran. I am fed up with what you do.

**sigirap** *n.* a coconut scraper, introduced (TP sikirap, sigilap).

**Sigrud** a place name northeast of Ngasawapum village.

**sim** *n.* a stone for sharpening knives and axes.

**Sima** a woman’s name (from Papua).

**Simbia** a man’s name (from Sepik).

**Simbu** *n.* highlands. Mostly as ngaeng Simbu, highlanders (modern: Chimbu).

**simimpi** *n.* turtle (word supposed to be from Adzera); = nangkap.

**simis** *n.* sand, small stones.

**Simis** a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

**sin-eran** *v.* to overtake. Kar serok irid da isin en eran en moadzi. Two cars run and overtake one another on the road.

**sin a mun** *n.* a liana with thorns (gu; Δ Moraceae; Cudrania sp. and/or Maclura cochinchinensis).

**Sin a mun** a place name near Gabantsidz village.

**Siniar** a place name given in one oral Christian tradition, not identified (Sinai, Babylon?).

**sinisin-eran** *v.* to have a strange face, distorted before crying. Maran isisin en mareb ear. His face looks strange because he is hungry.

**sinting-eran** *v.* to teach, instruct, show. Isinting en aom saferan. She taught them to carve spears. Ongan emam a sintingeran edza. Nobody instructed me (to drive a car). Ngaeng sintingeran en moadzi. A man who shows the way.

**sintis** *n.* stick of a spinning top (mugum), tooth of a comb.

**Sintis** a woman’s name.

**sintis-eran ero** *v.* to bore out [‡].

**sinug** *n.* shaved side of the head (of young men before taking part in a fight: sinug tsamo).

**sing-eran** *v.* (1) to delouse. Afi ising naron a gor. The woman deloused her child’s hair. (2) to light a fire. Ising a dzif. She lit the fire. Ising a gea dzif bûdz burid. He lit his dead fire again (when somebody likes his wife again; dzob a nawatu).

**Sing** a man’s name.

**singiring** *n.* a plant (TP golgol) with large leaves, used for wrapping up meat.
Singis-eran v. to call, count, enumerate, read. Dasingis a ges bingan. ‘She called their names.’ Isingis pepa. ‘He read the paper.’ Isingis tsaren. ‘He counted the numbers.’ Usingis a gea naron. ‘Call his children.’

Singkut n. coconut shell; said to be an earlier growth stage than payap. Also used for salt filter, made from coconut shell.

Sir-eran v. to scratch (of fowl), destroy, lay open, make public; to move. Dzi sireran, taboo word for kokwarak, kokorak, kerong. Fan isir, he left; unfaithful, unreliable [‡]. Isir wasi, they destroyed it. Kokorak isir anta. ‘The fowl scratches the ground.’ Dibi sireran abas eya etosama Gabsongkeg demoaf. ‘Then they moved a little and went back to Gabsongkeg to live there.’ Kerong isir a gom. ‘The fowl scratches the garden’ (about a well kept garden, dzob a nawatu). Isir en a dzob. He rules [‡].

Siri n. a bandicoot (<> Raffray’s Bandicoot, Peroryctes sp. and Echymipera sp.); totem of Owang rompon clan.

Siri a mythical or historical man in the oral tradition about Nimoren. Man’s name, a taboo name Fa dzengkeang.

Siri baub a small plant, used as a medicine against stomach ache.

Siri ganaip n. an echidna plant.

Siri kwadengkang, a kind of bandicoot (<> Echymipera rufescens).

Siri moangadz n. a plant (Δ Piperaceae; Piper aduncum. TP brumstik); = gasurgasur, sange.

Siri moangadz a creek, tributary of the Rumu River, rop of Warir clan.

Siri mun a kind of yam (yamis).

Siri nton a mountain; an old settlement site between Dagin and Montam renan villages.

Siri waso n. an echidna plant.

Sirik see mpo sirik.

Siring see go siring.

Siring a man’s name (Christian name).

Siringkim n. a millipede, about 10 cm long, ‘with unpleasant and painful excretions’.

Sirip only as mara sirip, stubborn, obstinate; daring [‡]. Edza aits a mur mara sirip. ‘I hit the snake but it was obstinate.’

Sirir-eran v. (1) to have a lot of something. See also sisirir-eran. Ngaeng isirir dzi ri gaen mangke. ‘The people have much meat and bananas.’ Ngaeng isirir isirir a dzob. A man who exaggerates (lit. ‘has many many words’). (2) to move. Edza asirir edza ataf ama. ‘I move my netbag towards me.’ Ngaeng Mare etaege Mare da isirir eya Montam renan. ‘The Mare people left Mare and moved to Montam renan.’

Siroa a man’s name (from Waeng area, mountain people).

Sisi only as rene sisi, like, love. Edza rened sisi en a mos. ‘I like coconuts.’ Edza narod afi imu rene sisi en ngaeng ongan. ‘My daughter loves a man.’

Sisi n. a kind of hawk (<> Grey Goshawk, Accipiter poliocephalus / Crested Hawk, Aviceda subcristata; Jb. kikic).

Sisi nton a place name; old site of Munun village, site of a recent Yalu village.

Sisik n. (1) a tree (orog; Δ Moraceae; Ficus septica). Leaves used as medicine against colds and diarrhoea; resin
used as glue. (2) a small red kind of ant (pupuafin) on trees. Omad sisik, a kind of taro.

sisin see baro sisin, fin.

sising-eran v. to open. Isising boaedz en gasur. ‘He opened the parcel of betel pepper.’

Sising a man’s name.

sisirir-eran v. to do away with, remove, put aside; see also sirir-eran.

sisrik n. a plant (TP golgol); fruits eaten, leaves used in wrapping up fish for frying on the fire. A kind of string-figure (fofoa).

sit-eran v. to send, sell, turn away. Maran isiteran, tired; garafu siteran, parish; garafu saforan a siteran, devout servants [‡]; garafu regeran siteran, slave [‡]; ngaeng a siteran, pastor. Disit a dzob. ‘And he sent a message.’ Isit a moneng. ‘She sold it for money.’ Isit a baron eyari ram a mogeran. ‘They turn their backs on old customs.’

sit-eran en v. to spread out, hang up for drying (cloth). Af edzam a ram a rits isit en eya waya. The woman washed the cloth and hung it on the line.

sitoa n. store, shop (TP).

siwason n. a kind of taro (omad).

so n. needle (Jb. so bone needle).

so-n n. nose. Son aeb, running nose, cold; so babof, unfriendly; so bempean, cock’s comb; a flower; so bubung, broad nose (disliked form); so danets, side of the nose; so dantur, big nose; so dzeag, blood from the nose; so fefen, sniffing (of dogs); so fofon, moustache; so fon, broad nose (disliked form, funny expression); so gobot, mucus, snot; so gwamuts, antenna on head of shrimps.

Son a mpo, water nose (somebody who is a good diver); son a mun, beak (of birds, also of fish), long narrow nose (liked form); son a nag, mucus, snot; son a ntot, a boil on the nose; son a ntur, broad nose; son a ntsir, snout; son a ntson, nose in general and nostrils.

Son a ntson fâring / wante, big or long nose (disliked form); son a ntson eraf eran, straight nose (liked form); boareng a son a ntson, arrogant (carrying one’s nose high); son a ngkoats, short nose (disliked form), Asian; so rompets, piece of snot, bogey; so gwarup, nostrils, soft parts of the nose, snout; so petat, so poatra, flat nose (disliked form).

so-ran v. to dig, dig out, gather in. Eso mafan. ‘He dug ginger roots out.’ Mpî eso mra. ‘The pig digs the ground.’ Eso dzob ari. ‘They dug the affair (the talk) out.’

Son a mpo a woman’s name; see so-n.

sob- eran v. to take someone’s place, grow together (of split trees). Ngaeng era orog da ibi soberan burid. ‘A man cut a tree and it grew together (with others) again.’ Dzanam eya mana da edza asob a gea ompom. ‘When Dzanam goes away, I shall take his place.’

sobosob n. a fern with large leaves; Birds-nest fern (Aspleniaceae; Asplenium nidus).

Sobosob a place name near Gabantsidz village; a man’s name.

sobwantsts n. plaited ornaments on the sticks of spinning tops.

sof n. a kind of wasp.

sof-eran v. (1) to flow, raft, stream, run; to melt [‡]. Wi esof. ‘Blood is running.’ Ngaeng mangke esof moadzi. ‘Many
people streamed along the road.’ Da ges esof eon a Watut ero. ‘They (the forefathers) came (rafting) down the Watut River.’ Esof nut. ‘They collected tadpoles.’ (2) to kill a newborn baby. Esof naron. ‘She killed her baby.’

sogobot see so gobot.

sogoseg n. a small kind of grasshopper (G: Büffelheuschrecke ‡).

sogwarep n. lightning. Sogwarep its. ‘Lightning flashes.’

sogwasag n. sign; = wir.

som-eran en v. to cover, fill, overgrow. See also sum-eran. Darad entab esom en a gom. ‘Weeds grow and cover the garden.’ Mra esom en a gea deya nin. ‘And earth covered him.’ Da rainara esom en a ram. ‘And his intestines covered the earth’ (from a myth).

somampub n. a kind of orange-black wasp. Said to be very poisonous, makes holes in the ground. According to other consultants somampen.

Somampub a place name north of Gabsongkeg village. An ornament on hats.

some n. women’s grass skirt. Some bampoaf, undyed grass skirt, said to be a widow’s grass skirt and/or one worn by a woman after giving birth until going back to her husband; some baron, back part of grass skirt; some bimpin, front part of grass skirt; some gamoreran, a grass skirt put on by women after a victory in war. Some gerentsoren, a grass skirt with designs; some metan, grass skirt for married women; some moran, old grass skirt, used for bathing; some mpra, black coloured grass skirt; some naron, grass skirt worn by young girls (lit. ‘small some’); some ngireran, a kind of grass skirt; some ontor, a kind of grass skirt, cut in layers; some rain, a kind of grass skirt used for bathing; some ramiran, undyed grass skirt made from soft fibres of the rere tree. Some ri su, an undyed grass skirt (according to other consultants: a red grass skirt); a tree; some rumpum, a filter for sago washing; some seseean, see some ri su; some sampa gantin, a kind of grass skirt; some a wi, red-coloured grass skirt, used in dances after a victory in war.

Some ri su a creek near the mouth of the Wamped river; pig’s name.

Somes a man’s name.

somo-ran v. to gather, accumulate, pile up, heap. Ngaeng mangke esomoran inin da emam a moaferan ero. ‘Many people stand together and do not sit down.’ Afi iru mos esomo en ban eyare en gaen. ‘Women bring coconuts and pile them up to use them for the meal.’

somoab-eran v. to fill. Mpo ifir esomoab eama. ‘The water rose, and came filling everything.’ Garafu Wampar Bible School emam a muran mangke, da garafu gab fun esomoab da dimu mangke. ‘There are not many Wampar children in the Bible School, but children from some other villages fill it.’

Somoampub in oral traditions one of the first Wampar villages near Wamped.

Somor a man’s name.

somurif n. pimple.

son see fân a son a rir, shinbone.

sonangre n. foam, froth (on boiled food).

sonaoderan n. hill.
Sonoampon a place name northwest of Tararan village.

Sontag n. Sunday (also sona or sontak; G. Sonntag); divine service. Sontag fâring, Christmas, year. Ngaeng etsenon sontag. ‘The people come together for Sunday service.’ Eyengop sontag serok. ‘After two weeks.’ Yaer atao yaer sontag. ‘We hold our (church) service.’ Amu sontag. ‘We held our Sunday service.’

Song-eran v. to visit, = saung-eran. Ngaeng a Gabantsidz ges esong eya Labu. ‘The people from Gabantsidz visited the Labu.’ Afisong ram wanti iri ngaeng a gab ongan. ‘Women visited the people of a faraway village.’

Songkeg n. a kind of worm in the ground; see Gabsongkeg.

Songken n. mangrove, mangrove swamp (not in Wampar area).

Songkwang-eran v. to move one’s tail (of birds), move like a snake, move fast. Mur esongkwang. ‘The snake moves fast.’ Madzung irid, esongkwang a mpo. ‘The canoe runs, it moves fast through the water.’ Ngaeng its ngaeng ongan, da gea esongkwang en a ban edza a gea renge. ‘One man hit another man, and he moved fast to retaliate.’

Songkwar-eran v. many people speaking at the same time; = dzangadzung-eran.

Songo-ran v. to drive away, chase away. Wanti esongo ngaeng a Gabsongkeg en a mra. ‘Wanti drove the Gabsongkeg people from the land.’ Ngaeng esongo ngaeng ongan en a mos ari dzain. ‘A man drives another one away from the coconut and betel palms.’

Songontot n. knot, made into a rope; see ntot.

Sor-eran v. to shovel, dig, level. Trakta esor moadzi fâring. ‘The tractor levels the big road.’ Edza asor a ngkrung. ‘I am digging a hole.’

Sorera a place name (a ditch) between Lake Wanam and the Markham River.

Soro bengan name of a historical Adzera man.

Soroton n. foot of a mountain.

Sorompeang n. (1) a small grasshopper. (2) a kind of sugar cane (rif).

Sorongoab a sagaseg (clan) name, part of Orogwangin clan (by other consultants: a place name).

Sorongkwang a place name, rop of Owang rompon clan (by others said to be a part group of Orogwangin and not a place name).

Soror-eran v. (1) to gather, come together, meet, crowd together, bring together, fetch from all sides, collect. Ngaeng mangke esoror emoaf a far. ‘Many people come together and sit down in the shade.’ Ngaeng fâring ongan esoror ofor. ‘A big man brings guests together around him.’ Garafu naron esoror garodz a dzog en a ban enom. ‘Children bring together garodz fruits to eat.’ (2) to miss, slip; to scrape, itch. Its esoror. ‘He hit and missed.’ Edza aits orog dasoror. ‘I hacked the tree and slipped off it.’ Orog esoror edza faud. ‘The tree scraped my leg.’ Ngkuringkir etsaf eran desoror gasur. ‘The ngkuringkir tree broke and scraped the gasur liana.’ Gangkan esororeran. ‘The skin itches.’

Soror place name west of Tararan village.

Soroser a creek near Dzifasing village, rop of Warir clan; a pig’s name.
sorower n. a grass or reed (*TP* *pitpit*). Sap of leaves used as medicine against ear complaints.
sos n. breast, milk = seson. Gantin a sos, milk tooth. Erem a sos ari naron. ‘She gives the breast to her child.’
sos-eran v. to suck, feed a baby. Garafu naron esos renan a sos. ‘The child sucks its mother’s breast.’ Boarof esos en afi ri fan. ‘The eel attached itself to the woman’s foot.’ Ugu Poatse esos edza impri en a gea naron. ‘Aunt Poatse fed me together with her own child.’
sosap n. an introduced kind of breadfruit; also saosap (possibly *TP* *sausap*; given as kapiak bilong waitman; *Annona muricata*).

Sosep a man’s name (*G. Joseph*).
Sosis a pig’s name (*E. sausage*).
sosoab n. a bird (*dzi* *dziferan*; <> variously identified as Straw-necked Ibis, *Threskiornis spinicollis* / Australian Hawk, *Falco longipennis* / Bat Hawk, *Macheiramphus alcinus* / Oriental Hobby, *Falco severus*).

Sosoab another name for the Erap River. A former sagaseg (clan) name.
sot-eran v. to win, overtake, surpass, excel, be first. Ntriseran esot, omnipotent [‡]; ram a soteran, obstacle [‡]. Ngaeng wante esot ngaeng wasif. ‘Tall men surpass other people.’ Kar serok irid esotosoteran. ‘Two cars ran and tried to overtake each other.’ Sera desot en edza tao? ‘Who has taken my house (before me)?’
sowa n. husband (in text of an old song), see sù-n.

Sowak a man’s name.
Sowang a man’s name.

sowangen n. a bird (*dzi* *dziferan*), living in grassland, rail, crake (*<-* Red-necked Crake, *Rallina tricolor* / White-striped Forest-Rail, *Rallina leucospila*).
sowason-eran v. to be misty, hazy; see wason. Ram esowason en a sù ban etsea. ‘When there is haze around the sun it will become clear.’ Ngaeng maran esowason emam taoran a ram. ‘A man with hazy eyes cannot see anything.’ Maran esowason = mara nidzin etsats. ‘His eyes are bad.’
sowatsots-eran v. to heat, be hot; see watsots. Renen esowatsots, fever (‘the skin is hot’). Afi gwangon esowatsots. The woman was furious (‘the woman’s belly was hot’).
sowe a kind of duck (*ngingip*; <> Pacific Black Duck, *Anas superciliosa*, also identified as Whistling Ducks, like *Dendrocygna guttata* and *D. arcuata*).
Sowe a man’s name, a taboo name (same meaning) *Ngingip*.
sowen n. layer, slip (of banana, taro); = waesowen.

Sowen a man’s name.
sra see montam a sra, sago thorn. An ornament on hats and netbags.
srap-eran v. to break a promise. Yai osrap edza raid en a dafum, da uwir orem ari ngaeng ongan. ‘You broke your promise to give me some tobacco and gave it to somebody else.’
srap-eran en v. (1) to be fast. Warid esrap en da ofai ges etsong. ‘You run fast to follow the people who went first.’ (2) to lick. Afì esrap a man en a sol. ‘The woman licks salt with her tongue.’
srapasrap-eran en a. to sprinkle. Edza asrapasrap en a sol eya was. ‘I sprinkle salt over the vegetables.’
srapesrap-eran a. to stride out, step out. Empom esrapesrap. ‘He walks striding out.’
sraposrap-eran en a. to hurry up.
sri-ran a. to shrink away from, start back. Raid asri. ‘I (my belly) shrank away (from something).’
sroak-eran a. to glide, slide, be slippery; to be clean. Garafu naron ese demongro desroak a mpo. ‘The children bathe and they dive and glide through the water.’ Mur esroak. ‘The snake glides.’ Mur a rene gangkan esroak. ‘The snake’s skin is slippery.’ Ram patipati, dau sroak. ‘Things are wrapped up, the forest is clean’ (in text of song).
srukasruk n. muddy ground, when it has been raining continuously.
srukasruk n. muddy ground, when it has been raining continuously.
srup-eran a. to be sad, sit down without talking. Dzain ari gasur ema en edza en ruferan da aburi dasrup. ‘When there is no Areca nut and betel pepper for me to chew, I sit down and I am sad.’
srupsrup-eran a. to look different (after having shaved, when angry, tired, unwashed). Maran isrupsrup. ‘He (his face) looks different.’
suru ad. pretty, good-looking; generous [‡]. Afi maran a surain, girl with pretty face.
sû n. sun, day; greeting ‘good day’ (also sû ngarobingin); a kind of string-figure (fofoa). See also gantsen.
Sû bampu, hot season (April to June); sû boanu, morning (about 10 am); sû ibumpung maran etse, eclipse of the sun; sû dzontsa, dry season; sû fâring, noon, dryness, drought; sû fenengen, midnight, north [‡]; sû maran, early afternoon.
Sû a mpang, very hot; sû a mpar, noon, south; sû naron, designation for the first white men (‘little suns’); sû entan a pats, sunrise; sû ri ngantam, a kind of string-figure (‘sun and moon’), sû ngarobingin, dry season, time for preparing new gardens; sû ngdzeang, afternoon (about 3 p.m.); sû ofo, noon; sû onod ofo, noon (about 12 pm).
Sû ongan, yesterday; sû riferan, early evening (about 6 pm); west [‡]; ngaeng sû riferan, people in the west (sundown); sû rofon, morning, East; sû saran, sunrise, East; ngaeng sû saran, people in the East; sû sû, day
after day, daily; sû waif, dry season (October to December); sû wetsea, sû etsea, sunny day.
sû danta n. a snake (mur), about 80 cm long, very thin, not poisonous (see danta-ran).
sû dzin? interrog. when?, what day?
sû kana? interrog. when?, what day?
sû maran a dzib n. a jewel beetle (<> Cyphagastr a timorensis albertisi: Buprestidae), see also katea.
sû oron n. a blue beetle.
sû siri n. a bird (dzî dziferan). Its call in the night (sû siri) is said to give it its name. In daylight it is said to call wi ntot iwi, and then the bird is named after this call.
Sû yareran a place name near Tararan village (= Ga roren, Ngintsib yafan).
sû-ran v. to take up, pick up with a stick. Isu mur en orog. ‘He picked up the snake with a stick.’
sû-n n. husband. See also sowa. Afi sûn, married woman. Edza narod sûn. ‘My daughter’s husband.’ Imu sûn eya Dzifasing. ‘She was married to (a man in) Dzifasing.’ Afi imu sûn ari ngaemaro. ‘The woman is married to the man.’
Suang a mythical woman, mother of Nim oren.
suburub-eran v. to be muddy. Magamag isuburub. ‘The beach is muddy.’ Gwagone a suburuberan. Feeling uncertain.
suk n. a tree (orog) with edible fruits (TP ton; Pometia pinnata). Leaves used as fish poison.
Suk a woman’s name.
suk-eran v. to float, raft; to swim Isuk en a we. ‘They floated on a raft.’
Suk manger a place name near Forofar, Lower Watut River.
Suk oron n. a small parrot.
Sukoaring a man’s name.
sum n. sago leaves. Tao sum, house covered with sago leaves.
sum-eran v. to fill, be full, cover; opp.: gungkung. Ngaeng isum eran en tao. ‘People fill the house.’ Tao mangke isum eran en Lae. ‘Many houses fill (the town) Lae.’ Gab isum en ngaeng. ‘The village is full of people.’ Mpo isum a go. ‘Water fills the cooking pot.’ Isum ataf en dain. ‘He filled his string bag with Areca nuts.’ Kaskas isum ngaeng rene gangkan. ‘A skin disease covers the man’s skin.’
sumpusumpu-ran v. to be excited. Gwagone isumpusumpu. ‘He (his belly) was excited.’
Sumumpi a dog’s name (children’s talk for TP smuk bilong paya).
sung-eran v. to put into, go into, fill. Ngaeng isung dafum eya paep. ‘The man fills his pipe with tobacco.’ Ges emeya iburi emeya isung a Ngarasa. ‘They came and settled inside Ngarasa.’ Isung eya foa. He put it into the netbag.
supusup-eran v. to be unequal, uneven. Garafu naron esa disupusup. ‘Children grow and are of different sizes.’ Bangid dzontsreng isupusup. ‘My fingers are unequal in length.’
Surirantse a mountain near the mouth of the Watut River.
Suruntid a woman’s name.
surus-eran v. to stroke, wipe off, soap, mass; to behave incorrectly towards an in-law; to graze, push or shove away. Gea isurus edza bangid. ‘He stroked my arm.’ Ngaeng ese disurus rene
The people wash and wipe the dirt off their skins in the water. *Isurus* a sop en eran. ‘They soap themselves.’ Ngaeng egere dau da nûb ear, isurus. ‘When people go into the forest and a mosquito stings them, they wipe it off.’ Ngaeng isurus a bûn. ‘The man behaved incorrectly towards his in-law.’ Edza arem orog esa dzaridzari da asurus gaen. ‘I put a piece of wood on the platform and pushed the bananas down.’

**suruwits** *n.* (1) a plant (vegetable, *was*), = aed (Δ *Malvaceae*, *Abelmoschus manihot*; *TP aibika*). (2) smeary sap, mucus (of plants).

**suwampum** *n.* a development stage of the butterfly *ngaoboasis*, used as a protection for the lower end of jews’ harps.

**suwasi** *n.* a kind of pandanus (*umi*), growing wild; similar to *samase* (*TP karuka*).

**Suwasi** a place name southwest of Tararan, belonging to Dzifasing village.

**suwig-eran** *v.* to go back (*G. zurück*). Kar isuwig en baro waro. The car drove backwards.

**swang** *adj.* patterned; see *mur a swang*.

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**ta** see *da*.

**tab-eran** *v.* (1) to tear off, break off (of flexible materials like lianas, cloth, taro); to give up. *Étab a gu tse*. ‘They broke off the liana.’ Fisin uri etab eran. ‘This umbilical cord broke off.’ *Naron arits etab a gab*. ‘Their children gave up the village.’ (2) to call, cry. *Étab aoreran*. ‘He cried aloud.’ (3) to shake. *Étab raraf*. ‘He was shaking (with fever).’ (4) to rise. *Mpo etabetab*. ‘The water rose.’ *Dzif wason etab eran*. ‘The smoke rose.’

**tabataberan** *v.* (1) to ask, demand, call. *Ngaeng etabataberan en afi ban imu gaen engop*. ‘The man asked the woman to cook faster.’ (2) to fall down. *Tao egaret da sum etabataberan*. ‘The house became old and the thatch covering it fell down.’

**tabura** see *tao tabura*, copra dryer.

**tae-eran** *v.* to break firewood. *Afi etae ga*. ‘The woman broke firewood.’

**taeg-eran en** *v.* to let go, let loose, set free, send away, divorce, leave, detach, sever, recover; see also *teg-eran*, *tig-eran*. *Detaeg en Wamped*. ‘They left the Wamped River.’ *Gea etaeg en a gea moanton*. ‘He divorced his wife.’ *Ontang etaeg en eran ari gea ro*. ‘The eagle set her down.’ *Etaeg en a ram wasif uri*. ‘He left everything behind him.’ *Da etaeg en*. ‘They gave it up’ (fighting).

**taes-eran en** *v.* to question, ask; to hide. *Garafu ewap a ram da ngaeng fâring etaes en aban epoa futsun*. ‘The boy stole something and the big men..."
questioned him so he would confess.’
Gea iburi taes en naron arits. ‘She sat
and hid her children.’

**taet adj.** very small; often naron taet. Da
arem tao naron taet ongan. ‘And we
built a very small house.’

**tafang** see *mara tafang*, relatives.

**tafe** *n.* (1) a liana. (2) blackboard, slate
(*G. Tafel*). Tafe fâring, blackboard;
tafe naron, slate.

**tafe oron** *n.* a Ringtail possum (<>
*Pseudocheirus sp.*).

**tafin-eran** *v.* to overturn, put something
(with an opening) upside down. 
Afi etafin a go eya sep. ‘The woman
puts the cooking pot on the house
platform.’

**tag** *n.* an ornament on cooking pots and
hats; a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*).

**taga-ran** *v.* to like, love, admire [‡].
Ram tagaran, wonderful [‡]. Ngaeng
mangke etaga bafalo. ‘Many people
like buffaloes.’ Ngaeng wasif etaga
anutu en a gea ngaeng fâring.
‘All people love God because he is
great.’

**taganeg** *n.* a small kind of ant (*pupuafin*).

**Taganeg** a place name; rop of Owang
rompon clan.

**Tai** a woman’s name (from Adzera).

**tait adj.** dazzling. Dzif mara tait,
dazzling light.

**Tait** a woman’s name.

**Tamaris** a woman’s name (Christian
name).

**tamat** *n.* an insect.

**Tamut** a small creek east of Wawin
River.

**tanam** *n.* a tall tree (*orog*; ∆*Anacardiaceae;
*Rhus taitensis*); used by coastal people
for making canoes.

**Tanam** a place name north of
Gabsongkeg village.

**tanatan** *n.* a thin black worm of about
8 cm length.

**tane-ran** *v.* to not see, not notice. Da
etane iri garafu bangets serok. ‘They
did not notice the two young men.’
Gea etane ram en buriran en. ‘She did
not find a place where she could stay.’

**tang-eran** *v.* (1) to hover (of birds and
fish). Dzi etang en a ban itum eya orog.
‘The bird hovers before sitting down
on a tree.’ (2) to collect rubbish. Etang
ngung. ‘They collected rubbish.’

**tangatong-eran** *v.* to arrange, adjust,
set right. Ngaeng iburi etangatong
fan. The man sat with bent knees
(‘adjusted his legs’). Etangatong
a go. ‘They arranged the cooking
pots.’ Etangatong naen. He listened
attentively (‘adjusted his ears’).

**tangum-eran** *v.* to clean up a newly-
burned garden, collect and heap
together the half-burned branches.
Ngaeng etangum a gom. ‘The man
cleaned the garden (of half-burned
branches, etc.).’

**tao** *n.* house, hut, building, stable; taboo
word *dzabarab*. Tao burub maran,
a former house form with high front
part; tao fompob, a house for hiding
in the bush; tao fon, a former round
house form; tao ga, house for firewood
and cooking; tao gentet serok, house
with ridged roof; tao gom, garden
house; tao gompa, tree house (no
longer found in Wampar area). Tao
îran, house for sleeping; tao kapa,
house with a roof of corrugated iron;
tao koarakoara, a former house form
with higher front part; tao kuwik,
a former house form with middle
tao-marasin
medical aid post;

tao med
church;

tao mpi
pig sty.
Tao naron yaran gentet
toilet (lit. ‘small house for going aside’);
tao ono waro
roof;
tao pan
house with desk roof;
tao papia
school;
tao peats
cooking house, shed for
firewood;
simple house, hut, barn;
tao poatse
house with grass thatch roof;
tao mpungeran
wall of house;
tao putsingeran a mos
copra drier;
tao a rir a ngets
a former house form;
tao ser
tent;
tao sum (a ntaneran)
house with roof of sago leaves;
tao tabura
copra drier;
tao tsitsits
rear of a house.

Tao-ran
v. to see, look, notice, look after,
be in charge of. Tao-ran bas inin
secure;
tao-ran fonon
omniscient [‡];
tao-ran futsun
transparent [‡];
tao-ran inin
to look at;
ram a taoran
something to be seen.
Da nafon etao,
gwongan etsats.
‘And when his sister
noticed it, she became angry.’
Yai otao edza.
‘You see me.’
Ngaeng ongan
imu fon en taoran
garagab wasif fisin.
‘One man had to look after the men’s
umbilical cords’ (an old religious idea
expressed in stories).
Masta Nil etao
wagin en a soldia.
‘Mr. Niall was in charge of the village
people as well as the soldiers.’
Yaer atao yaer
sontag.
‘We hold our Sunday
service.’

Tao-ran etse
v. to take care of, look after,
bring up, adopt.
Laban etao
Sawi naron etse.
‘Laban brings up Sawi’s
children.’
Edza atao mra tse.
‘I look after (this piece of) land.’

Tao gompa
a mountain west of the
Erap River and a place name near
Gabsongkeg village.

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Gabsongkeg village.
TARORAN

taroran etse only as ngaeng taroran etse, boss. Possibly from taoran etse.
taru n. bag (Jb. talu).
Tarub a tributary of the Wamped River.
tase n. cup (G. Täße).
tata n. a small bird (dzî dzîferan).
Tata a taboo name for a man’s name Ngowang.
tataeg-eran en v. to step down, leave one’s place. Ngaeng kaunsil imu gom da etataeg en ari ngaeng fun. ‘The councillor did his work and then stepped down in favor of other men.’
tatapo-ran v. to hobble, totter, limp, walk after having been sick (only of children). Garafu naron patearan etatapo fan. ‘A small child totters.’
tatapru adj. rough, uneven (of skin or leaf).
Tate a man’s name.
tato-ran v. to drop, drip. See to-ran, totemang. Yami etato. Rain is dripping, light rain. Rampe imu nson da kerosin etato. ‘The lamp has a hole and kerosine drips out.’
Tato a rock in the Wamped River; a pig’s name.
tawa-eran v. to distribute, partition, apportion. See also tawatawa-ran. Ngaeng esomo mos detawa imu onon serok. ‘The men heap up coconuts and distribute them between two heaps.’
tawatawa-eran v. to split up into many parts. See also tawa-eran.
tê! interj. ‘that is it!’
tea-eran v. to drive away, expel, defeat. Ngaeng Wampar etea ngaeng Læ da eya Bukaua. ‘The Wampar drove the Læ people to Bukaua.’
teap-eran v. (1) to lick, feel on the tongue, taste. Ram a teaperan, taste. Afì eteap a ngi. ‘The woman licks (tastes) salt.’ (2) to step over, cross, offend against. Ngaeng eteap orog ampar. ‘The man steps over the (fallen) tree.’ Eteap ampar. ‘He crossed the border.’ Gea eteap ngaeng farifaring a dzob. ‘She offends against the customs of old.’
tef n. namesake. Somebody who is called by the same name or by the same kinship term as oneself.
tefeson n. an insect in bananas.
tefetaf-eran v. to palpitate. Mimi etefetaf, the heart beats.
tefom-eran v. to break or cut into small pieces, shorten. Dzif ean dafum detefom imu a ngkoats. ‘The fire burns the cigarette and makes it short.’ Ngaeng etefom gasur nidzin. ‘The man cuts the betel pepper fruit into short pieces.’
Tefom a place name near Mare village.
teg-eran v. to leave, leave off, cease, abandon, let go; see also taeg-eran, tig-eran. Wateg! Leave it!, do not do it! Wateg a ngkag! ‘Stop the noise!’ Wateg en edza rased uri! ‘Let my brother go!’ Eteg en bangin orog uri. ‘They let go the branch.’ Ateg en edza gab. ‘I left my village.’
temoang n. a tall tree (orog), fruits eaten.
Temoang a woman’s name.
teneton n. heat (of sand, earth, stone) on the feet; hot air. Sû fâring da teneton eyari yai faum. ‘When there is a big sun heat will hurt your feet.’ Teneton eabaib. ‘The heat (the hot air) flickers’.
Tênya a man’s name (Christian name).
tep-eran v. to do something or be first, before anything else. Ngaeng uri ges etep de emonteng en a tur a munamun. ‘These people were the first who started the wars previously.’
Anutu etep erots a mog en a ban erem naron eama a mra. ‘God first said that he would send his son to the earth.’

tepa n. shoulder blade; also tepa waro.

Tepa a man’s name.

tepeteap-eran v. to walk easily, walk cautiously, sneak. Ngaeng etepeteap en a ban eyare mpî. ‘The man moved cautiously to shoot a pig.’

tepo see fob, ono tepo.

Tepo a man’s name.

tereas n. a crescent-formed piece of coconut shell used for scraping the material for grass skirts. Ngantam imu tereas. ‘The moon is crescent-shaped.’

tereat-eran v. to shake, tremble, shiver. See reat-eran. Mra eretereat. ‘The ground shakes (an earthquake).’ Rofon eretereat. ‘His buttocks are trembling (with fear).’

terengef n. border [‡].

terengef adj. big, fat, thick. Tao med terengef efa kana? ‘How big is the church?’ Orog fâring imu terengef. ‘A tall tree is thick.’ Ngaeng a terengef fâring. ‘The man is very fat.’

teret see rai teret, small intestines.

terof-eran v. to have diarrhoea. Gea eterof. ‘He has diarrhoea.’ Rai terof a wi. ‘Diarrhoea with blood in stool.’

Terof a place name near Mare village.

teron n. small white vermin on dogs; mite.

tet-eran v. to sever, loosen, take off (bark from a tree); to cut sago [‡]. Oya en otet orog a kau bid engrang. ‘Go and take off the bark from that tree so that it will become dry.’

tetang n. protection, shelter against rain; garden house. Emonteng a tetang en yami ero. ‘They stand under a shelter when it rains.’

Tetang a man’s name.

tetang-eran v. to take, seize. Etetang a ges moanton. ‘They took their wives (in wars).’

tetefom-eran v. to cut or break into small pieces; see tefom-eran.

tetererep-eran v. to stay on the outskirts or edge. Madzung irid a mpo, demam a yaran ofo da eterep gentet inin. ‘The canoe floats in the river, it does not go to the middle but stays near the bank.’

teterof n. cold; = far; see also totoruf; opp.: tufuntuf.

teterof-eran v. (1) to be cool, feel cold. Tefetof eon edza da rened eteterof. ‘Cold catches me and my skin feels cold.’ Eteterof efa mpo. ‘Cold like water.’ Renen eteterof. Shivering fit, malaria (see also rene watsots). Ngaeng ram a teteroferan. Highlanders (people from cold lands). (2) to grow well. Gaen uri esa deteterof. ‘These bananas grow well.’

tetop n. raindrops, rain water, dew, moisture, wetness. Imu tetop, he urinated (polite expression, modern).

ti-eran v. (1) to push, pump; to push something over to somebody. Afì iti pam. ‘The woman pushes the pump.’ Garafu naron ento dzudzubri da iti ram. ‘The children hang up a swing and push it.’ Ban ati mra etsen en a gea. ‘We pushed (poured) earth upon him (the dead man).’ Edza yasi fosera ban enta eya ram wante da mpa a ban iti. ‘When my black yasi plant grows high, then wind will push it’ (dzob a nawatu; meaning unclear). Iti ngaeng gwangon. He governed it (‘pushed the bellies of men’). Ram a tiran gwangon en a ram. Power,
rule [‡]. (2) to give one’s name to somebody. Iti a gea bengan eya garafu kau. ‘He gave his name to that child.’ (3) to invoke ancestors. Iti a sagaseg. ‘They invoked their ancestors.’

**Ti**

**boanats** a piece of land north of Gabsongkeg village.

ti-ran en *v.* to be too short. Su iti en edza faud. ‘The shoe is too short for my foot.’

ti-ran eyari *v.* to shove, push; to reserve. Ati mpl eyari gea, epaem a gea moanton en. ‘I reserved that pig for him, to pay for his wife.’

**Tibompog** an old village site near Tararan village.

tif-eran *v.* to be sick, ill. Gea itif, he is ill. Yai utif en a? ‘What is your illness?’ Edza atif en malaria. ‘I have malaria.’ Edza atif en edza faud impum. ‘I am sick because my leg is swollen.’

tifi see rai tifi, naked.

tifitif-eran *v.* to hurt, palpitate, cry at short intervals. See tefetaf-eran. Edza faud a ngep itifitif fâring. ‘The wound on my leg hurts very much.’ Garafu naron itifitif en a ban iring. ‘The child cries intermittently before (really) crying.’

**tig-eran** *v.* to break, break off, fell, interrupt, defeat; see also taeg-eran. Itig bangin, he pulled his fingers. Itig a dzob etse, he interrupted; itig a dzomer, they felled a dzomer palm; itig fan, he kneels; fa waro itigeran, a broken leg; ntaf itigitigeran, wrinkles on the face; ram a tigeran, victory. Ges itig en aposter. ‘They sent their mission helpers away.’ Itig a garamun etse. ‘He soothed.’ Itig mara sangen ari. ‘They cried about it.’ Itig mareb. ‘He fasted.’ Itig a mun etse. ‘They defeated them’ (lit. ‘they broke their strength’). Itig nain. ‘He counted the time (by pulling his fingers’). Itig ngaeng. ‘They defeated the people.’ Itig tao, ewap a ram. ‘He broke into the house and stole things.’

**tim** *n.* a small fish (dzi mpo; <> Mouth Almighty fish; Glossamia sp.).

**Tim** a man’s name.

tim a mu gufuf *n.* a fish (dzi mpo; <> Spotted Scat; Scatophagus argus).

**Tim** a ntson ngaeng a Tim a ntson, a population north of the Wampar (the Ngaromangki).

**Timi** a place name south of the Wampar area, said to be an early settlement place; a man’s name (from Sio).

**Timini** the population (and a village) of the upper Wamped River.

tining-eran etse *v.* to know, have command of, have knowledge; opp.: emam yatiran en. See yati-ran en. Itining dzob mamafe wasif etse. ‘He knows many stories.’ John itining a dzob Wampar etse. ‘John has command of the Wampar language.’ Ngaeng itining anutu dzob etse. ‘The people know the Word of God.’ Tining a gom a kapenta etse. ‘He knows the work of a carpenter.’ Ngaeng tiningeran etse. Man of knowledge; scholar. Kakafoa tiningeran, spirit of wisdom [‡].

**tinstak** *n.* Tuesday (*G. Dienstag*).

tinte *n.* ink (*G. Tinte*).

tinum-eran *v.* to fill into an opening (tube, bag, bucket), go into (a small opening). Afì tinum dzi eya up. ‘Women put fish into the bamboo tube.’ Itinum moadzi ongan. ‘He walks on a road.’
ting-eran v. to lie. Ngaeng iting a dzob. ‘The man is telling lies.’
tip-eran etse v. to finish, do something the last time, end, destroy. Itip etse ari kani, ending formula in stories (lit. ‘it ends here’). Edza atip a gom etse. ‘I finish this job.’ Da bas en a ban itip etse. ‘And he nearly destroyed them’ (from a myth). Ditip a gab rain a mun etse. ‘He finished (he ran to) every corner of the village.’

Tipi a dog’s name (also said to be an area in Papua).

Tipora a woman’s name (Christian name).

tir n. wooden club (= pof); war, fight; sword [‡]. Tir bubung, a wooden hammer used in making clay pots; tir fompob, murderer; ngaeng a tir fompob, murderer [‡]; tir a manaman, a kind of club; tir a mur aswang, snake-like wooden club; tir a nof, peace; tir a paraseak, a club with two points. Dzain a tir, young sprout of Areca palm; med a tir, a kind of song and dance; ngaeng a tir, warrior, enemy.

tir-eran v. to light, shine, illuminate, beam (of sun, moon, fire, lamp). See tiriritir-eran. Ngantam itir. ‘The moon is shining.’ Ges rene gangkan itir, imu ngarobingin. ‘Their skins are shining, they are beautiful.’

Tirireran a woman’s name (Christian name).

tiri-ran v. to chase, hunt, drive; = daroran. Garafu naron itiri kokorak. ‘The child chased a hen.’ Utiri a dzil! ‘Hunt game!’

Tiri a place name south of the Markham River near Masing.

tiritir-eran v. to be dry, yellow, light-coloured (of leaves, rice, hair). See tir-eran. Gaen itiritir en aban a dzog. ‘When bananas become yellow they are ripe.’ Ono fon fon itiritir. ‘Hair (of children) is yellow (has blond tips).’

titi-ran v. to wind, twist, move to and fro, move in a certain way to please women. Ngaeng eraf mois en tao da ititi en aban etsroap. ‘The men move a house post to and fro until it is straight.’
titif n. a tree (orog; ∆ Euphorbiaceae; Antidesma olivaceum), planted for shade in the village.

titim-eran v. to set up, erect, lift up, raise. Atitim mois fan en aban arem tao en. ‘We erect posts to build a house on them.’ Afi ititim naron esa en aban iburi. ‘The woman lifts her child up so that it sits up.’
titin n. marrow.
titingir n. a kind of cricket.
titir n. a small brown kind of ant (pupuafin) with unpleasant smell.
titu n. a kind of red and black wasp.
titu-ran v. to hold out, stretch out, pass. Ititu orog ari ngaemaro. ‘They pass planks to the men (in building a house).’ Deyetitu ntsu wante ongan ero ya. ‘They held a long liana down into the pit.’

Titumbung a man’s name (Christian name).
titurufin n. a big ant (pupuafin) with a yellow ‘tail’.

Tiwiri a pig’s name (the Tiviri River).
to-ran v. (1) to drop (of rain or water). Yami eto tao. ‘Rain drips into the house.’ (2) to light (only after a command, otherwise bururung-eran). Ufung a dzif eto! ‘Blow on the fire so that it lights’
**TOAF**

**toaf** *n.* sign, mark, border mark, taboo sign; performance. Kapenta edz a toaf en orog. ‘The carpenter marks the wood.’ Ngaeng edz a toaf iri nain ELCONG Joani besab epotso Simbang. ‘The people at the ELCONG (Evangelical Lutheran Congregation Of New Guinea) meeting marked the event of Johannes Flierl coming to Simbang.’

**tobotob** *n.* rubbish heap.

**tof** used only in combinations mpon a tof, tsafar a tof; dzain a tof; meaning ‘light-coloured’.

**tofoa** *n.* measure, yardstick, model.

**tofoar-eran** *v.* to call together, invite, summon. Paul etofoar afi Montam renan wasif en aban ifur a dzi. ‘Paul called all the women of Montam renan together to go fishing.’

**tofot** *adj.* blunt. Paip a mu tofot, a knife with a blunt edge.

**Tofot** a man’s name.

**togwatag-eran** *v.* to defend (oneself), struggle to get free. Ngaeng intsi mpi etogwatag. ‘The people caught a pig but it struggled to get free.’

**tomat** tomatoe (*G.* or *E.* ∆ *Solanaceae, Lycopersicon esculentum*).

**tomotem** *n.* beam or post of a house.

**ton-eran** *v.* to split. Garafu serok eya Lae da eton ongan ereregere Lae da ongan etosama gab. ‘Two boys went to Lae and they split up, one to walk around in Lae while the other came back to the village.’

**ton** see oton, mpo oton.

**tong-eran** *v.* (1) to set up, erect, put up, pile up, serve (food); to honour. Etong a go eya dzif. ‘She put the cooking pot on the fire.’ Etong gaen ari ngaeng en a ban ean. ‘They served food to the people so they could eat.’ Etong a ti en moanton. ‘He prepares tea for his wife.’ Etong a pusupis. ‘He set up the Ovula cowrie shell (to reveal a sorcerer).’ Marangontong a mpuf etong tsurubtsurub. ‘White clouds pile up.’ Etong orog a rir en tao. ‘They set up the roof on the house.’ Ngaeng etong Gulewe esa dimu ELCONG bishop. ‘The people made Gulewe the candidate (they honoured him) and he became bishop of the ELCONG (Evangelical Lutheran Church of New Guinea).’ (2) to call, to name. Ngaeng Wampar etong Wanam en. ‘The Wampar call it (named it, the lake) Wanam.’

**tonges-eran** *v.* to smell, sniff, snuffle. Edza atonges ram a muteran. ‘I smell something that stinks.’ Idzum etonges a mpi. ‘The dog smells a pig.’

**tongotang-eran** *v.* to hover in the air (of birds); = yogtang-eran. Dangir etongotang Pufus renan ama. ‘The hornbill hovers over Pufus renan and comes’ (in text of a song).

**top** *n.* news, information, report. Judas irid a top en a ngaeng a tir en foarengeran Jesus. ‘Judas sent word to the soldiers to come and arrest Jesus.’ Top eama en ngaeng itseran. ‘News came that there was a war.’

**topeat** *n.* a children’s hand game (flat hands over each other), singing ‘topeat’ (meaning unknown, possibly from the coast).

**topoang** only as u topoang, body without head.

**topom** *adj.* missing (leg or arm). Fa topom, without a leg, one-legged; bangi topom, without an arm.

**Topom** a man’s name.
tor-eran v. to collide, run into; to boast, to swagger; to challenge. Kar serok etor eran. ‘Two cars collided.’ Ngaeng a toreran a dzob. ‘A man who boasts’ (who does not do what he says). Etor a dzob en ngaeng en ari faferan. ‘He challenged the men to fight.’

Toran a place name near Dzifasing village.

toro see raeng toro.

tos-eran v. to move or give back. Etosama, he came back. Watos! go back! Ges etos eya gab. ‘They went back to the village.’ Montar fün emen en Montar fün etos. ‘Some Montar married some other Montar.’

tota n. doctor (TP dokta).

totomang n. drop. See tato-ran, to-ran.

totop n. a large number, a lot, scores (only of people). Ngaeng a ri totop. Many people, a crowd.

totoruf see teterof. Rene waso edaom, totoruf edaom. ‘The smell is good, good cold.’

towa n. a small bird (dzî dziferan).

towo-ran v. to be annoyed (because nobody helped when asked). Afí etowato ri naron en a moneng. ‘The woman was annoyed with her son over money’ (which he did not give her).

tra-eran v. to prick, remove with a needle or thorn (out of a wound). Ram a mun entan faud da atra en a pin. ‘Something sharp pierced my foot and I took it out with a safety pin.’ Kapu etra edza bangid. ‘Rattan (thorns) pricked my hand’ (in text of a song).

trakatrak-eran v. to click one’s tongue; = kororok-eran.


tre-eran v. to alternate; to do something in intervals and slowly. Ngaeng ean a dzî bas efats etre ri gaen. ‘When one eats a small piece of meat one eats slowly, alternating with bananas.’ Ngaeng efats etre gom da isit en wampong emog. ‘The man worked slowly and in intervals in the garden and hung up wampong bananas first.’

treg-eran v. to produce movement. Yai otreg a ntsrongantsrong en a mpo. ‘You made movement in the water.’

trep-eran v. to chop off, cut off, cut sideways (not down; said of axe, knife, tooth, scissors, lightning; see its-eran). Etrep gwangon etse, abortion. Paip a mun etrep orog etse. ‘A sharp knife cuts wood.’ Garafu fâring uri etrep a ntsu etse. ‘This older boy cut the rattan off.’ Atrep ono fofon en sisì. ‘I cut my hair with scissors.’ Eon paip naron de eyatrep ngaeng uri a un a pong etse. ‘He took his knife and cut this man’s neck.’ Sogwarep etrep etse. ‘Lightning struck.’

tro see atro.

troa-eran v. to detect.

tru-eran v. (1) to pity, be sorry for, long for. Ngaeng itru en moanton. ‘The man longed for his wife.’ (2) to cut off (with bush knife or axe); see also turu-eran. Ngaeng itru orog bangin. ‘The man cut off the branch of the tree.’ Gea esa ditru gog. ‘He went up to cut off breadfruit.’

Trung a woman’s name.

trup-eran v. to be unable to walk (because of sickness or old age). Ngaeng a truperan, a man who is unable to walk.

Tufaf faferan a place name near Montam renan village.
**TUFUGIG**

**tufugig** n. earthquake. **Tufugig irid eratsarits en tao.** ‘When there is an earthquake the houses shake.’

**Tufugig** a place name, a man’s name, a taboo name for Esob.

**tufuntuf** adj. warm; see **ntuf**. RAM intufuntuf, it is warm. Rene waso ema ngkangeran ntufuntuf, gea edaom. ‘The smell is not strong and warm, it is good.’

**tufung-eran en** v. to inform, tell about. Dzob tufungeran, information. Ngaeng poaru itufung en a dzob a mamafe. ‘Old men tell myths.’ Edza atufung en dzob Wampar ari yai. ‘I inform you about the Wampar language.’ Edza ban atufung en a ngaeng Wampar ges a fon a maran. ‘I shall speak about where the Wampar people came from.’

**tufutufung** adj. different. Tao fâring ongan rum tufutufung mangke. ‘A large house has many different rooms.’

**tuguntug** n. hip. Edza tuguntug idziridzir. ‘My hip hurts.’

**tûk** n. a small bird (dzi dziferan; <> Mountain Mouse-warbler, *Crateroscelis robusta* / Yellow-gaped Honeyeater, *Meliphaga flavirictus* [but see mara genof] / Torrent Lark, *Grallina brunijii*).

**Tuk** a creek, flowing into the Rumu River; rop of Warir clan.

**tum** n. lime spatula.

**tum-eran** v. to throw, toss, shake; to fall down, put down; to land (modern, of airplane); to contest. Itum tsaru eya mpo. ‘He threw the stone into the water.’ Itum eya gentet. ‘They put him down outside the village.’ Iyitum ero. ‘It (the bird) fell down.’ Kar itum. ‘The car tossed them about.’ Balus itum gab balus. The plane landed on the airfield. Wantsef itum itum. ‘The Markham is low’ (in text of a song). Da gea ekoare dzob dentseng a gea da gea itumeran. ‘He talked about it and asked him and he contested it.’

**tuming** see **ono tuming**, head with wounds, itchy head according to later information: fontanelle of babies. according to others: bald head. [The reason for the different information seems to be, that the name Ono tuming is remembered only from a nearly forgotten myth].

**tung-eran** v. to be ignorant of, uninformed; to deny, decline, refuse. Ges itung en a tir a itseran. ‘They did not know anything about fighting.’ Itung mara safo. ‘He denied it.’ Ram a tungeran maran. ‘Innocence.’ Itung maran en. ‘They refused to look at it.’

**turi!** interj. ‘that is it!’, ‘there, you see!’, ‘this is the right one!’.

**turu-ran** v. to cut, cut off; see **tru-ran**. Med a tururan, lament, = med a dzon.

**turuguf** n. pit, hole.

**Turuguf** a place name near Mare village (old name Ngaya). An old village site in oral tradition about Dzangadz. = Ngarobaser.

**turum-eran** v. to clear one’s throat, cough lightly. Aturum etsetsen en a gea dzob a rotseran. ‘I cleared my throat (sarcastically) when he talked.’

**tuswantis** n. a children’s hand game (not Wampar).

**tutu-ran** v. to point. Itutu bangin. ‘He pointed with his finger.’

**tutupi-ran** v. to shake, tremble, move. Mpas itsifi orog itutupi. ‘When the wind blows the trees shake.’
Tao itutupi raun en a ban itig eran. ‘The house shakes so much that it will break down.’ Yai dzin umu tutupi wana! ‘Do not move!’

Tuwit the people of Butibam, a part of the Lae population; also ngaeng Tuwit. By other consultants said to be synonymous with Dzeag antson.

tuyami n. flying ant (pupuafin).

TS

tsaf-eran v. to break off, pluck (of Areca nuts, leaves, branches of many things, else pets-eran). Edza atsaf orog bangin. ‘I break off the branches of the tree.’ Orog bangin etsaf eran. ‘The branches of the tree are broken off.’ Ngaeng etsaf dzain en a maket. ‘The people break off Areca nuts for the market.’
tsafa-ran v. to nibble, gnaw. Idzum etsafa mpi waro. ‘The dog gnaws on a pigs’ bone.’
tsafar n. ladder, staircase. Tsafar a tof a mpomeran. Ladder used for wrapping up bananas.

Tsafar a man’s name; a taboo name Ere.
tsafats-eran v. to wipe, smooth, plane; to fly near the ground (of bird or plane). Atsafats a mra non ompom. ‘I wipe earth from my sitting place.’ Ngaeng etsafats madzung en a ki daba. ‘The men smooth the canoe with a plane.’ Balus etsafats en a ban itum. ‘The aeroplane flies low before landing.’

Tsafats a creek, left tributary of the Markham River near Ten Mile.
tsafatsin n. a small bird (dzî dziferan).
tsafea-ran n. to eat many different things (in times of need).
tsafi n. turtle, tortoise shell. Earrings for men made from tortoise shell.

Tsafi a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

Tsafr a woman’s name.
tsafrats-eran v. to be unsuccessful in a hunt; see also waras-eran, warca-ran. Edza ayare mpi atsafrats. ‘I hunted a pig, but I was unsuccessful.’
tsafudz n. a tree (orog; ∆ Sterculiaceae; Kleinhovia hospita). Wood used for house-building.
tsafuts n. amniotic sac.

Tsagi a creek, place name and old village site in the foothills northwest of Gabsongkeg.
tsai-ran en v. to give away. Mog, da Dziaman eon a Niugini, da detsai en mana, da ngaeng Ingglis eon burid. ‘In former times the Germans took New Guinea, but they gave it away and the English took it.’
tsai poaru an abuse. Meaning of tsai unknown (see tsai?).
tsaib see mara tsaib, ghost.

Tsak a man’s name.
tsakapoa n. guest house (usually built for church conferences; word supposed to be Jb.).

tsakapoa-ran v. to meet, fit, go well together (parts belonging together, two groups in dancing, a zip). Ges ebaedz a we dzari ri ran da etsakapoa. ‘They built a raft and (the trunks) fitted well.’
tsakimpo n. ghost (an insult; word supposed to be Jabêm).
tsama-ran v. to hold a hand up. Dzob tsamatsama, flattery [‡]. Ngaeng iring en ngaeng a mareran detsama bangin. ‘When men cry for dead people, they hold a hand up.’
tsamo adj. different. Garafu bangi tsamo and sinug tsamo, young man who has not yet taken part in a fight; ngaeng mara tsamo, foreigner (specified as somebody with other customs, actually ‘different look’).
tsamo-ran v. to meet, gather, come together; to be complete, be intact. See also tsumu-ran. Mos tsamo, a whole coconut. Ngaeng wasif etsamor a dzob. ‘Many people came together to discuss.’ Mpo wasif irid etsamo deya rûts. ‘Many waters run and meet and then go to the sea.’ Australia moneng tsamo, da ntsonema. ‘The money of Australia is intact, it has no holes’ (like coins in Papua New Guinea).
Tsamo a woman’s name (Christian name).
Tsampa ntsa a place name near Ngasawapum village (according to some consultants Sampa ntsa).
Tsamun a man’s name.
tsanom see mpo tsanom, mirror (in former times water in a small cooking pot).

tsantsi n. a bird of prey (dzi dziferan; somewhat smaller than mpungumping).
tsangag adv. straddle-legged. Isir tsangag. He stands straddle-legged.
Tsangantsang a man’s name.
tsangang-eran v. to lie on top. Orog ongan itigeran etsangang orog ongan a weng. ‘A tree broke and lies on top of another tree.’
tsangap-eran v. to open, be open, yawn. Rai tsangap, open anus (an insult; said to a woman who sits with spread-out legs). Erots ari de: watsangap! ‘She said to him: open (your mouth)!’
tsangats see rai tsangats, mountain slopes.
tsangra-ran v. to lie or stay upon something. Ngaeng efani sâb dimuru detsangra orog a weng. ‘The man shot a flying fox and it fell, but it stayed up in the tree.’
tsangwas n. torch [‡].

tsap-eran v. to look upon something (said if many people look).
tsâp-eran v. to open, let go, release, leave. See also sangkrop-eran en. Angef a grifi da atsâp en bangid en da grifi imuru. ‘I am holding a pen and when I open my hand, the pen falls down.’ Johanes etsâp en eran a non edza, etos eya Dziaman. ‘Johanes leaves me and goes back to Germany.’ Em a tsâp en. ‘He is unconscious.’
tsapangag-eran v. to squat. Ngaeng buriran foson da etsapangag inin. ‘The man did not sit down properly but squatted only.’
tsaparo-ran v. to sneeze. Edza atsaparo. ‘I am sneezing.’
tsapatsap n. epilepsy. Em a tsapatsap en. ‘He died of epilepsy.’
tsape n. a ginger plant (mafan), growing wild in the mountains, planted by some people in the Markham valley. Because of its pleasant smell all parts
of it are used by men and women as perfume in dances. This is supposed to attract the opposite sex.

tsapi-ran v. to claim unrightfully. Ngaeng con a gea ram etsroap da iwir etsapi ngaeng organ a ram a nin imprin. ‘A man took his own things and then claimed another man’s things as well.’

tsapor-eran v. to seize, grasp, grab, catch, snatch, pull out. Etsapor a gea taram naron. ‘He grabbed his revolver.’ Otsapor a dzob en edza arots en num. ‘Grasp (understand) what I say to you.’ Ngaeng tsapor eran a dzob. Hothead.

Tsapor a woman’s name.

Tsara n. (1) a plant (Δ Araliaceae; Polyscias sp.), growing wild or planted, with good smell. Used for adornment at dances. (2) a kind of bamboo (purung).

tsara-ran v. to weave. Etsara tsep. He weaves a house-wall.

Tsaran a place name near Masing (part of Ngarokapoa).

Tsarara n. number (G. Zahlen). Isingis tsaren. ‘He counted numbers.’

Tsarets the population of the upper Wamped River (Timini, Kurukor, Bopu, Omara); also ngaeng Tsarets. A woman’s name.

tsarits-eran v. to lay or put upon something. Etsarits dzain a pan. ‘He put the Areca nuts on the platform.’

tsaro-ran v. to brandish, wave, rock, tremble, ache. Ngaeng eon a tir ib etsaro. ‘The people take clubs, dance and brandish them.’ Afi etsaro naron. ‘The woman rocks her child’. Ngaeng ngaomeang etsaro en a ban emar. ‘The man’s shoulders tremble before dying.’ Imu gom fâring da ngaomeang etsaro raun. ‘After big work muscles ache.’

Tsaro seson a place name east of Tararan village (tsaro-ran seson, to put hands under one’s breasts and lift them).

Tsaroranga a hill northwest of Mare village. In oral traditions one of the first villages of the Wampar on the Markham River (by some consultants Tseraranga).

Tsraru n. stone, rock; firestone. Tsaru fose, tsaru mara dzadzar, kinds of stone in former times used for stone axes; tsaru mpuf, a stone from the Markham River, used as a medicine against boils in the armpit; tsaru naron, small stone (money, a coin); tsaru ntson, cave; tsaru ngkuts, see ngkuts; tsaru panapan, rubble. Afi tsaru, leader of
church women’s group; ngaeng tsaru, church elder; omad tsaru, a kind of taro.

**Tsaru** bubung a place name near Gabantsidz village (‘round stone’).

**tsaru** (mara) dzadzar n. a bark cloth beater formerly made of stone.

**Tsaru** dzadzar a place name near Wamped village.

**Tsaru** mpuf a place name, rop of Owang rompon clan; a pig’s name (‘white stone’).

Tsaru ntson a sagaseg (clan) name, part group of Mpo renan clan. Also used for the population of Mare village (ngaeng Tsaru ntson = ngaeng Sâb).

**tsaru** oron n. a fish (dzî mpo; <> Branded freshwater Pipefish; *Hippichthys spicifer*).

**tsats-eran** v. to be bad, malicious, vicious, ugly, nasty; to be steep (opp.: ngarobingin). Also to be very good or great. Tsatseran, sin; etsats, a gesture; etsats farin, tsatseran fâring, very big; opening one’s mouth and drawing air in, meaning something tasted hot (ewangawang, of ginger and chilli) or sour (igininits, as of lemon) and one has to cool one’s mouth. Afi tsatseran, a bad (or ugly) woman; fân etsats, crippled leg; fose etsats, black is ugly; momoa tsatseran, a steep mountain; tao tsatseran, tao etsats, a bad house; gwanon etsats fâring, furious, enraged; maran a tsatseran, bad eyes; ngaeng a tsatseran, a peculiar man; rain etsats, sad, sorry; ram a tsatseran, bad thing, ghost (mission use?, also ram a ratseran). Imu gom a tsatseran. ‘They had to do heavy work’ (prisoners). Da etsats fâring. ‘And it was terrible’ (in a story). Eyarang a tsatseran. ‘He cried very much.’ Yai ban usi edza tsatseran wasif raun. ‘Take away my sins (†).’ Ngaeng mangke etsenon eran etsats fâring. ‘Very many people came together.’ Êb a ram etsats fâring. ‘They held a great dance feast.’

**tsatsa** adj. bare, empty, simple; without colour or ornament, of no importance; not baptised; see also gungkung. Bangin tsatsa, with bare hands, nothing in hand; fân tsatsa, bare feet; gae tsatsa, a meal without coconut cream; ngaeng tsatsa, unimportant man (no leader); ngaeng ono tsatsa, emam a nturan a mpo foforan, a heathen who is not baptised. Ono tsatsa, a woman who does not carry anything (on her head); peng tsatsa, undecorated nose stick; ram tsatsa, emam gafuran en a ngof, something without colour, not painted; rene tsatsa, naked; tao tsatsa, house without walls.

**tsatsafra** n. a small bird with long tail (dzi dziferan; <> Emperor Fairy-wren, *Malurus cyanopcephalus* / Black Monarch, *Monarchus axillaris*).

**tsatsaneaf** n. game. Yaer aya aboaru [dzi] tsatsaneaf. ‘We go hunting game.’

**tsatsangkrang** n. tambourine. Used by youth groups in church services mainly in the eighties and nineties.

**Tsatsi** a woman’s name.

**tsatsing** n. a headdress made of fowl feathers.

**Tsatsing** a mythical or historical woman.

**Tsuampi** a rock on Ngaroneno mountain, rop of Moswarang clan. A mythical figure (possibly from tsaru a mpi, ‘pigs’ stone’).

**Tsauonon** a place name (bush) near Waem River.
Tsauwaeng a mountain near Waeng area.

Tsawi a place name. In tradition said to be near Port Moresby and one of the first Wampar villages.

tse see etse.

tsea-eran v. (1) to be healthy, happy, well, content; see also gentsean-eran, tsetsea-eran. Gea enta da gea etsea. ‘He was ill and (now) is well.’ Rain etsea en de yaga narod. ‘We are happy about our child.’ (2) to be clear (of weather or eyes). Sû etsea, the sun is clear (a clear sunny day). Maran etsea, his eyes are clear / he is innocent [‡]. See also sû wetsea. Sû etsea da edza raid enof en a ban aya dase eya mpo. ‘The weather is clear and we are happy that we can go and swim in the water.’

Tsea a woman’s name.

tseang-eran v. to bind upon. Mpi a tseang, a kind of banana eaten ripe. Etsang ngir mongkang esa. ‘They fastened roof material.’

Tseangangib a place name near Dzifasing village, rop of Orogwangin clan.

tseo only as naen a tseo, painfully loud; guilty [‡]. Edza amu nead a tseo. ‘I do not hear it/it is too loud’ (both meanings given).

tseap n. canine tooth (of dog and pig), boars’ tusk. Mpi a tseap, boars’ tusk, fish-hook; horn of cattle (modern).

tseap-eran v. to carve, cut, clear, chop, hack, hoe (of plank, club, wooden figure, post, grass). Ngaeng etseap madzung. ‘The man carves a drum.’ Etsap a gom. ‘He cleared a new garden.’ Etsap a baboa. ‘They clean (the village) of undergrowth/grass.’ Edza atseap mois. ‘I sharpen the post.’

Ges eya en a ban etseap rimpug. ‘They went to hack insect larvae’ (out of tree trunks).

Tseap a man’s name.

tseats n. a kind of mussel shell and the lime burned from it; = untsi.

tseats-eran v. to pet, strike, caress; to clap one’s hands [‡]. Afì etseats naron. ‘The woman caresses her child.’ Ngaeng imu garamun etseats bimpin. ‘When a man is angry he strikes his breast.’

Tseats a place name at the Watut River near Waem, land of Montar clan; rop of Owang rompon clan; a woman’s name.

tsefeang see tsepeang.

tsefeang mer n. a brown tree cicada.

Tsemor a man’s name (from Adzera).

tsemor n. a kind of banana (gaen), eaten ripe.

tseneats-eran v. to gather, assemble, collect. Etseneats naron a rits. ‘He assembled the children.’ Etseneats ngaeng Wampar rafen. ‘He collects the Wampar language.’

Tsenon-eran n. to gather, assemble, come together. Ram tsenoneran, assembly. Ngaeng etsenon eran. ‘The people assemble.’

tseng n. fence. Tseng a ntson, gate (lit. ‘fence-hole’).

tsenets n. a tall tree (orog; ∆ Moraceae; Ficus tinctoria); wood used for carving neck rests.

Tsengets name of a ghost (mamafe) in text of a song.

Tsengo a man’s name.

tsep-eran v. to shake off, pour out, splash, spill, throw away, ward off, push away. Mur esa edza da atsep raun. ‘A snake climbed up on me and
I shook it off. Atsep en a mpo. ‘I pour out the water.’ Garafu afi ri gea ban eboin deyarang da etsep en a gea. ‘When the girl does not like him, she cries and pushes him away.’
tsep n. woven walls of houses (said to be from the Highlands).
tspeang n. a kind of sugar cane (rif).
Tepeang a woman’s name.
Tsepek a left tributary of the Markham River near Ngasawapum village (lower course of Ntit nageng); a piece of land. A pig’s name.
tspeeng see rif tsepeang, a kind of sugar cane.
tspepe n. a one-pronged fork, made of flying fox bone; see also gamun, ganteg.
tspetsep n. splash, noise. Mpo tsepetsep, splash of water. Ngaeng wasif imu tsepetsep ib a ram. ‘All the people dance making a noise.’ Montam nidzin a Ngareon, nidzin a tsepetsep. ‘The sago fruits at Ngareon Creek, the fruits make a noise’ (falling down). Da gwangon epoak da rainara tsepetsep. ‘And his stomach burst and the intestines flew around’ (from a myth).
tspeon adj. without a point (of a spear, aom).
Tsepon a man’s name.
tspro n. an insect in sugar cane.
Tsepro a man’s name.
tsier n. a climbing fern (Δ Schizaeaceae; Lygodium circinnatum).
Tseraranga see Tsarorang, Dzerer ranga.
tseratsera n. great men of before; ancestors. Also ngaeng tseratsera.
tsereferan v. to be keen (of ear). Nae gempon etseref. ‘He has keen hearing.’
tsremon n. a ginger plant (mafan), kind of Alpinia species (TP golgol).
Tseremon a creek near Gabsongkeg village, another one near Tararan, tributary of the Rumu River; rop of Warir clan. A man’s name.
tsererek-eran v. (1) to hiss, sizzle (grease on fire, water on hot stone). Mpo eya tsaru watsots etserek. ‘When water drops onto a hot stone, it sizzles.’ (2) to talk at the same time (of many people); to cheer [‡]. Ngaeng wasif etserek en a ban eya Lae. ‘Many people talked at the same time about going to Lae.’
Tsero a man’s name.
tssets-eran v. to be dry; = fubufub-eran. Wi etsets, dried blood. Un etsets, his throat is dry (because of heat or alcohol the night before).
tssetsea-eran v. to be happy. See also tsea-eran. Rain etsetsea = rain enof, happy. Ibi da etsetsea bumpum. ‘Once again they were happy about the white man.’
tssetseang-eran v. to wrap, pack, cook wrapped in leaves. Ges ifur a dzi etsetseang bempebempets. ‘They fished and packed the fish into (several) parcels.’ Af etsetseang a dzi en a serempob. ‘The women cooked meat wrapped in serempob leaves.’
tssets adj. uneven, faulty (of wood).
tssetsetsre-eran v. to drop, drip. Yami etsetsetsre. ‘Rain is dripping.’
tsetto n. palm frond; torch; plaited mat; = gwara.
Tsetso a taboo name for a woman’s name Gwara.
tssetso-eran v. to hunt, chase, follow (with spear or bow and arrow or gun). Ngaeng eon taram etsetso dzi en
faniran. ‘The man took his gun and followed the game to shoot it.’ Garafu naron serok ges esetso dangir. ‘Two boys hunted a hornbill.’
tssetsor-eran n. to carve. See tsotsor-eran. Atsetsor aom en. ‘I will carve spears from it’ (in one myth).
tssetsro see mafan tssetsro, a kind of ginger.


tsiampo n. a kind of taro (omad).
tsib see rao tsib, a kind of banana (gaen). See also dzib.
tsif-eran v. to put into (the netbag), put on (of cloth, shoes). Itsif dzain eya foa. ‘He put the Areca nut into the netbag.’ Atsif moneng eya bank. ‘I put the money in the bank.’ Itsif ngakwi. ‘She put her clothes on.’ Afì itsif ngats. ‘The woman put on her arm-ring.’ Ram arits a tsiferan. All clothes (things for dressing in).
tsifi-eran v. to blow (of wind). Gagafan mpas itsifi deya moangkaf ongan. ‘A leaf that the wind blows to another place’ (said of a woman sleeping around dzob a nawatu).
tsising-eran v. to put something around one’s neck. See ntsing-eran. Afì itsing a komokom. ‘The woman puts a string of beads around her neck.’
tsiri-ran v. to be very heavy, too heavy. Ngaeng eboareng a banabeneran, itsiri. The man carried something heavy, it was too heavy.
tsirim-eran v. to be furious, enraged. Mara tsirim, quarrelsome. Garafu naron itsirim eran. ‘The children are furious with each other.’
tsiririf-eran v. to run, dash, move very fast; = mpiririf-eran, tsiririp-eran.
tsiririp-eran see tsiririf-eran.


tsits n. a kind of grass (Δ Gramineae; Themeda australis).
tsitsik-eran en v. to make a noise to attract dogs (‘tsk, tsk, tsk’). Ngaeng itsitsik en idzum en a ban eya dau. ‘The man attracts his dog to go into the bush.’
tsitsingir n. a brown grass cicada.
tsitsipu n. a tree (orog; Δ Euphorbiaceae; Melanolepis multiglandulosa), used in house-building. Said to have a pleasant smell. A liquid from the inside bark is said to be a cure for snakebites (especially of mur urim and montse).


tso n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen), introduced from the Watut area.

Tso purung a place name northwest of Dzifasing village.
tsoa n. a water lily (in Lake Wanam).

tsoborab-eran v. to stand, be not running (of fluid). Paip esaf edza da wi ero ya mra etsoborab. I cut myself with a knife and blood ran down and pooled on the ground.

Tsof a woman's name.

tsof-eran v. to peel, skin, cut off leaves. Afi etsof gempo. ‘The women peel sweet potatoes.’ Etsof yagaf. ‘They cut leaves off.’

Tsof eran etse v. to boast, swagger, praise oneself. Ngaeng etsof a gearan etse. ‘The man praised himself.’

tsofe n. shell of a small mussel. Rai tsofe, crop (of birds); a kind of banana (gaen); tsofe mpu (also tsofilmpu), a sea mussel; tsofe nuran a mos, a shell for scraping coconuts.

Tsofe a man's name, a taboo name Ram onteang.

tsofe see dzofef.

tsofofon n. a kind of mushroom, also raeng tsofofon (<> Tyromyces sp.).

tsofontsof n. a small brown beetle, appearing in the rainy season.

tsokwayam n. a very small kind of lizard. Sû ear tsokwayam renen. ‘The sun burns the tsokwayam’s skin’ (dzob a nawatu, said about the sun after rainfall). Tsokwayam gea ref a neb a nin. ‘The tsokwayam has a blue cloth’ (in text of a song).

Tsôm a man's name.

tsong adv. later, later on, after that.

tsong-eran v. (1) to follow, adhere to. Ongan emog da ongan etsong. ‘One went first and one followed.’ Mog …da tsong. In former times … and later … Da gea irid etsong. ‘And he ran after him.’ Naron etsong raman a sagaseg. ‘Children follow their father’s clan.’ Gea moanton emam a tsongeran ngafterfaring a dzob. ‘His wife does not adhere to the old customs.’

(2) to light, to kindle. Atsong rampe. ‘I light the lamp.’

tsongof-eran v. to wash, bathe (a child), pour over, rub in (of oil). Afi etsongof naron. ‘The woman bathes her child.’ Garafu bangets etsongof eran en a madamin. ‘The young people rub themselves with coconut oil.’

Tsongof a woman's name.

tstop n. spoon made by folding a banana leaf; a scoop made of coconut shell used for washing sago.

Tstop, a man's name, a taboo name Dzongkang.

tsopeang see nae tsopeang, disobedient.

tsopep n. half coconut shell used to scoop water when washing sago; = tsumpur.

t sopoman see gaen a tsopoman.

tsopwatsep-eran en v. to shake off, cast off. Paip eraf edza bangid da atsopwatsep en a wi. ‘I cut my hand with a knife and shake off the blood.’

Tsorab a man's name.

t soreang n. a liana.

Tsoreang a creek near Mare village; a woman's name.

t soreng-eran v. to put into (into a small opening). Etsoreng peng eya son a ntson. ‘He put the nose stick into the hole of his septum.’ A tsoreng nidzin eya taram. ‘I put the cartridge into the gun.’ Etsoreng mois ero ngkrung. ‘They put the post down into the hole.’ A tsoreng bangin en a nae gempon. ‘I put my fingers into my ears.’
tsorob n. scar, ornament; also rene tsorob. Foa rene tsorob, an ornament on cooking pots.

Tsorom a place name near Wamped village.

tsotso n. a kind of liana (gu).

tsororo-ran v. to do something continuously, all the time, always. Ngaeng maran etsororo moanton. ‘The man only has eyes for his wife.’ Ngaeng maran a tsorororan. Loyal worker [‡].

tsotsoaf n. frond of Areca palm, also dzain a tsotsoaf.

tsotsor-eran v. to carve, cut. Etsotsor mois en tao. ‘They cut posts for a house.’ Etsotsor mpi gangkan a non pasre. ‘They cut the pig’s skin from the flesh.’ Edza atsotsor fit en madzung. ‘I carve an oar for the canoe.’

tsotsorea-eran v. to be loose, shake, totter. Ngaeng poaru ganti waro etsotsorea raun. ‘Old people’s teeth are loose.’

tsu-ran v. to pour. Itsu mpo eya go. ‘She poured water into the cooking pot.’

Ts non a place name; rop of Orogwaning clan.

tsuboatsib n. a fish (dzî mpo).

tsufi-ran v. to drink (in Gabantsidz; see nom).

tsfngek n. a small bird (dzî dziferan; <> Northern Fantail, Rhipidura rufiventris); totem of Wasobampur clan.

tsfri n. yellow in the eyes of old people; see mara gomeag = mara tsufri.

tsu-fu-ran v. to take out or off. Itsufu dzangkom. ‘She takes corn off the cob.’ Afî itsufu mpi rainara. ‘The woman takes the intestines out of the pig.’

Tsuki name of a cock.

Tsukoaring a male and female name.

tsukrik n. a small grey kind of frog (<> Rana arfaki; Litoria sp. / Nyctimystes sp.; but see also krak; Jb. ópôac).

Tsukrik, a dog’s name.

Tsukrik a ngkring a place name north of Gabsongkeg village.
tsukwain \textit{n.} little finger or toe; only in combinations: bangin a tsukwain, little finger; fân tsukwain, little toe; fân ntsigeran tsukwain, the fourth toe (‘next to the little toe’); bangin intsig a tsukwain, ring finger (‘next to the little finger’).

tsumpur \textit{n.} a half coconut shell used to scoop water when washing sago; = tsopep.

tsumu-\textit{ran} \textit{v.} to flow together, meet (of waters); \textit{see also} mara tsumu. The verb expresses that the creek or river becomes smaller, while tsamo-\textit{ran} expresses it becomes broader. Mpo eya ditsumuran. ‘The waters flow together.’

tsumuts \textit{n.} a tree (orog); fruits edible (Δ Flacouriaceae / Salicaceae; Flacourtia rukam); also dzumudz, tumudz; = ramin.

Tsumuts a dzog a place name near Dzifasing village, at mouth of Leron River.

tsup \textit{n.} a flower; only as fesef a tsup, flower of the fesef plant.

tsup-\textit{eran} \textit{v.} to vomit; = no-\textit{ran}, boa-ran. Gea itsup en a mos. ‘He vomited from (eating the) coconut.’

tsupring-\textit{eran} \textit{v.} to remove, split. Garafu naron itsupring gwara defas en ngaeng. ‘The children take coconut leaves (from the tree) and spread them out for the people.’ Ngaeng itsupring a ntsu en a ban intsi tseng en. ‘The people split lianas to bind the fence with them.’

tsupung \textit{n.} stopper, plug made from banana leaf. Tsupung dzangkar, cork. \textit{tsupung-eran} \textit{v.} to plug, block. Afi itsupung a dzî up en a gagafan. ‘The woman plugs the bamboo tube containing fish with a leaf.’

Tsupung a pig’s name.

tsurubtsurub-\textit{eran} \textit{v.} to pile up (said of clouds). Marangontong a mpuf etong tsurubtsurub en a yadzo a ban intring. ‘White clouds pile up before there is thunder’ (or the rainy season).

Tsururuk \textit{v.} to fall down (of water), run out. Mpo irid ero itsururuk. ‘The water runs downward and falls down.’ Go imu ntson da mpo itsururuk ero. ‘The pot has a hole and the water runs out.’

Tsururuk a creek and waterfall, rop of Orogwangin clan.

Tsururukeran a creek, tributary of Ngasawapum creek; a piece of land, said to be part of Tsepek River; rop of Orogwangin clan. Old village site between Ngasawapum and Mur a wi.

Tsûts \textit{n.} earth uprooted by pigs; = pôp, \textit{see also} ntots,ntsuts.

Tsutsuk \textit{see} tsitsuk.

Tsutsunguf \textit{n.} a liana (gu), used for colouring the string for netbags (yellow). Fruits used for spinning tops (mugum).

Tsutsunguf a left tributary of the Markham River near Dzifasing, part of Wawin River; \textit{see also} Dzif a tsutsunguf.

Tsuwaif a sagaseg (clan) name; part of Warir clan.

Tsuwasi \textit{n.} a kind of wild growing pandanus (umi; \textit{TP karuka}).

Tsuwasi a place name near Dzifasing village, a man’s name.
û n. boil, furuncle; see also û - n.

u- personal prefix to verbs, 2. p. sg.+pl., when stem vowel is u or i: u-ngid, you hold; u-turu, you cut.

û-n n. neck, throat; stem, stalk; mind, brain, memory.

ûn ebangabing, thick neck, swollen as a result of strain; û boma, crop, Adam's apple; û dirits, gullet; ûn dzeram, high-pitched voice; û dzizing, thin neck (nickname for somebody fat); ûn a dziridzir, talking to someone else all the time (his neck hurts); ngaeng ûn a dzob, intelligent man. Ên ifir, to think, to think something up, to consider, to remember, to remind.

Edza ûd ifir a ram. 'I thought up something new.'

Gea ûn ifir a med wafu. 'He composed a new song.'

Edza ûd ifir yai. 'I am thinking of you.'

Edza atao orog a mpareran da edza ûd ifir edza abang. 'When I see the cross, I remember my father.'

ûn igrip. 'He considers.'

ûn a ngking, thin, emaciated; ûd ipipin, 'I am dizzy' (from a height); ûn epoa, remember someone, think of; ûn a pong, neck; well; û putuf, uninformed, not knowing; ûn eseak, hoarse. Ên esem. 'He forgot.'

Edza ûd esem. 'I have forgotten' (a gesture, putting one's flat hand or fingers to one's forehead). Êd topoang, body without head; ûn etsen, ungrateful.

ûd etsets, a gesture, pointing with index and middle finger to one's neck, meaning 'my throat is dry, I want to drink'. Õ wang, a flute or pipe; Õ wara, a kind of cooking banana (gaen); Õ waro, collarbone; Õn ewaro, to like. Yai Õn ewaro en a gom gaen. 'You like to work in the garden.'

ûn ewaru, to do something continuously; ûn a wi, a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe.

ua a pig's name (children's talk for cows' 'moo!).

ubim n. a kind of sweet potato (gempo; said to have come from Mumeng). Ngaeng Ubim, the population around Mumeng and Gurukor.

ubit n. a tree (orog; Õ Loganiaceae; Neuburgia corynocarpa); wood used in house-building.

Ubite a man's name.

Ubite a mpes a place name near Dzifasing village.

Ud ifir a woman's name (Christian name; see u-n).

udru n. longing, wish. See its udru en, to long for something.

Edza aits udru en a Dziamani. 'I would like to be in Germany.'

Gwangon its udru n. 'He longs for something/it is boring [‡].'

ududumpur n. (1) a low tree (orog; Õ Euphorbiaceae; Breynia cernua) used in healing. Medicine against fever and malaria. Kinds: ududumpur a mpuf, ududumpur a sap, ududumpur a wi.

(2) a kind of yam (yamis).
UDUDUMPUR

Ududumpur a place name in Dzifasing village.

ududumpur mpuf n. a tree (orog).

Udzir a mythical or historical man, headman of Ngasab clan.

udzu only as rem-eran udzu, to want more, to want something else. Gea erem udzu en a ram. ‘He wanted more of it.’ Da afi erem udzu. ‘And the woman wanted another one.’

udzumpung n. a small black beetle.

ufin n. bad smell, stink. Rain ufin, fart; renen ufin, a bug [‡].

ufir n. a small white conch shell, used for decoration. Ufir or raeng ufir, a kind of fungus; see raeng.

ufu n. a tree (orog; TP manggas; Jb. kaopo: Hibiscus tiliaceus). Wood used for handles of stone axes (ge). Stems of leaves were used as brushes for painting ornaments on bark hats; leaves used for cigarette wrapping.

Ufu a man’s name.

Ufu mpes a creek, tributary of the Wawin River, rop of Orongwangin clan.

ugu n., 1.p. aunt; father’s sister; wife of a farangan (see 2.p. úp; wâp; 3.p. wâts).

Ugurum an Eastern tributary of the Wawin River.

ugwangki n. a kind of wild yam (yamis).

umi n. pandanus (generic); a kind with red fruits (TP marita). Umi dzentse, a kind with short fruits; umi mur, a kind with long fruits; umi ntod, a kind with short thick fruits.

Um i a creek, Eastern tributary of Wawin River. Another place name near Masing (part of Ngarokapoa).

umpu n. an oyster shell from the sea (TP kina mother-of-pearl shell). Given by some people as amp u.

umpum n. a water snake (mur).

umun n. a kind of sugar cane (rif).

Umun a woman’s name.

uni dem. pron. that; indicating something not within sight of speaker. Hamburg gab uni emen kana? ‘That place Hamburg is where?’

unis n. a tree (orog; ∆ Anacardiaceae; Semecarpus forstenii), said to contain poisonous resin.

Unis a place name, old village site near the Wamped River.

unowa n. ridge beam; tip of rowaf (u nowa).

untiswantis n. a children’s hand game (fist over fist).

Untung a ngets a place name near Masing.

untsi n. lime for betel chewing; lime-gourd; = tseats; taboo word dziwun. Untsi gem, a coneshell ring around the opening of the lime gourd. Purung untsi, a kind of bamboo.

Untsi a male and female name.

Untsi gungkung name of a spirit medium in Dzifasing, shortly before the coming of the white men.

untsi kekre n. a bird (orog; <> Spurwing or Masked Lapwing, Vanellus miles).

Untsidz a creek, right tributary of Markham River near Wamped (on maps: Untsig).

Untsig a place name north of Gabsongkeg village (= Damer).

unu gurun n. middle rib of sago palm frond; pit/seed in mango and other fruits; see ono gurun.

unu murin see ono murin.

unu mutin see orog unu mutin, top of a tree.
Unumpu a place name near the Watut River. Name of a mythical or historical Wampar, father of Nim oren (‘drink water’ in the Adzera language).

ungung n. hole in a coconut (for drinking).

Ungung a place name south of the Markham River; = Mare.

ûngwaeng n. waist, hips.

ûp (1) n., 2.p.; aunt; see wâts; see also ugu. (2) a container for fish, made of bamboo or banana stem.

ûp a place name near Mare village.

upur see mpo upur, parag upur.

ur n. a hammer for pounding sago, also montam ur.

uri dem. pron. this, there. Indicating something near a person addressed or spoken of. Ngaeng uri, this man; afi ri, this woman (following a vowel, the u- is dropped).

uri n. a green frog on trees (<> Cophixalus cryptompanum but see owamowam, krak); totem of Moswarang, Orog a dzog, Orontog and Feref clans.

urim n. cockatoo (generic; <> Sulphur-crested Cockatoo; Cacattua galerita). Mur urim, a snake.

Urim a male and female name.

Urim a ntson a place name at the Wamped River, downriver from Wamped village.

urim rupi only as remeran urim rupi, to turn around quickly, to run away.

urimurim n. white scar on dark skin; people with white legs (a skin disease); trees with white bark like ngintsib or kumurere; imu urimurim, they are white.

uru dem. pron. that, those; indicating something not seen by the speaker, not known or known long ago. Moses uru, that Moses; Dziamani uru, that Germany; waes uru, in those former times.

Uru a man’s name.

Uru renan a place name near Dzifasing village.

urukuk n. a kind of dove (<> Bar-shouldered Dove, Geopelia humeralis / Peaceful Dove, Geopelia striata / Spotted Berrypecker, Rhamphocharis crassirostris); totem of Moswarang, Orog a dzog, Orontog and Feref clans.

Urukuk a lineage of Moswarang clan (sagaseg) in Gabsongkeg; a place name in Dzifasing village; a male and female name.

Urumits a place name northwest of Mare village near the mouth of the Erap River. In oral traditions about Går ono gungkung an old village site of Sangud clan.

Uruwing a place name west of the Erap River; rop of Orogwangin clan; a pig’s name.

usad n. a tree (orog; <> Sterculaceae / Malvaceae; Melochia odorata); = osad.

usi renen n. a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe.

usib n. dry banana leaf. Mpab usib, belt made from banana leaves.

utin n. young green leaves (opp.: seseang).

ûts n. only as mos uts, coconut scrapings (what is left when coconut meat is rasped).

Uts a man’s name (said to be from Adzera).

utsuts n. a water grass with yellow flowers. It is said that on windy days the water turns yellow around it.

Utsuts a place name east of Gabsongkeg village; a pig’s name.
uw- personal prefix to verbs, 2p. sg.+pl., when verb stem begins with i- : uw-its, you fight.

uyae see idzum uyae, a dog that killed many pigs.

W

w- verb prefix indicating perfect tense, often combined with suffix -i. Edza w-ampom, I went; w-imu-i, he made.

wa- verb prefix indicating imperative mood. Wa-mu!, make!; wa-ya!, go!; wa-on!, fetch it!; wa-bi muran!, do it again!

wab-eran v. (1) to be scared. Ngaeng ewab a mur en eran. ‘The man was scared of the snake.’ (2) to help. Afi ewab eran en bayang. ‘The women help each other in lifting with a carrying strap.’

wabeap adj. thin, lean; opp.: rob-eran; see also garara-ran. Garafu wabeap wante, thin and tall boy; ngaeng wabeap, a lean man.

Wabi man’s and a woman’s name.

Wabip a woman’s name (from Adzera).

wabung only as ono wabung, a disliked form of head (a large head, long and broad), though no other (mental) characteristics are supposed to go with it. = ono gampig.

Wadim a man’s name.

Wadis a woman’s name.

Wadra a woman’s name.

wadzeng-eran v. to miss, fail; = sabut-eran, waras-eran. Ngaeng eyare mpi dewadzeng. ‘The man shot at the pig but missed it.’

Wadzeng a woman’s name.

Wadzin a woman’s name.

wadzo a bird (dzi dziferan) with long tail.

Wadzo a man’s name.

Wadzob a man’s name.

Waem a creek, tributary of the Watut River near Mafanadzo; rop of Owang rompon clan; a male and female name.

waeng n. bitter tasting fruits of a tree.

Waeng the Waing people, north of the Wampar, also ngaeng Waeng.

Waer a mountain to the north of the Markham Valley.

waes adv. before, formerly, long ago. Waes patea nin, a short time ago; waes uru, in former times; waes waes, a long time ago.

Waes a creek, tributary of the Wamped River (upper course called Gorogeas).

waesowen n. planting material, stems of bananas; also ram rainaeng.

Waetman a pig’s name (TP waitman).

waets only as mara waets waets, nearly forgotten. Yai oya Dzeameni da marum waets waets ema. You went to Germany and I nearly forgot what you look like.

waewae n. pain, hunger, harm. Rafe waewae, cries of fear or in play. Garafu naron rafe waewae en a ges eganta bumpum a mpuf. ‘Children cried for fear of white men.’ Da ban omam taneran a ram ongan, da ban omam potsoran ari waewae. ‘When you forget nothing, you will not have pain.’
**Wafa** a right tributary of the Markham River west of Dzifasing village. Said to be a former settlement place of the Wampar people.

**Wafa renan** a creek near Ngarowain, in Adzera territory.

**wafe** *n.* (1) crab; taboo word *wanga* (*Jb. galuc*); crab’s claw; a kind of string-figure (*fofoa*). (2) a kind of yam (*yamis*).

**Wafe** a creek, tributary of the Lower Watut River near Mararenan village (by some called Wafi).

**wafear** *n.* swamp; a lake with reeds; a reed island; = *wafi*.

**Wafear** a mpes a place name near Gabsongkeg village.

**wafef-eran** *v.* to coil, wrap around, turn round. *Mur ewafef orog*. ‘The snake is coiled around the tree.’ *Afi ewafef eran en a ref*. ‘The woman wraps a piece of cloth around herself.’

**wafen** *prep.* round, around. *Garafu irif wafen tao*. ‘Children run around the house.’

**wafi** *n.* a lake with reeds; swamp, marsh; = *wafear*.

**Wafi** a tributary of the Watut River; a man’s name.

**wafin** *n.* pigs’ and dogs’ lice.

**wagon** *see ono wagon*, white hair.

**wafu** *adj.* new, modern; *opp.*: *mog*.


**Wafu** a woman’s name (Christian name, short for *Dzob wafu*).

**waga** *n.* a kind of banana (*gaen*).

**Waga** a man’s name.

**Wagang** a place name given in one oral tradition. Said to be near Malahang; by others said to be a place name of the Bukaua people; village on the coast northeast of Lae.

**Wagen** a man’s name.

**Wagani** somebody who misses in shooting.

**Wago** a man’s name (*see go-ran*).

**wagog** *adj.* downstream, east (*opp.*: *raon*). Ngaeng wagog, the population of Gabsongkeg, Ngasawapum, and Munun villages as called by Dzifasing and Tararan villagers.

**Wagog** a woman’s name.

**wagri** *see aom wagri, bangin wagri*.

**Waibong** a man’s name (from Ngaromangki).

**waif** *n.* a wild kapok tree (*∆ Bombacaceae; Bombax ceiba*). *Sû waif*, dry season.

**Waif** a woman’s name.

**Waif** a mpes a place name west of Tararan village, the area belonging to Dzifasing.

**Waina** a woman’s name (supposed to be from Australia).

**waing-eran** *v.* to sweep. *Afi ewaing a gab*. Women sweep the village.

**waitsawaits** *n.* (1) a bird (*dzî dziferan*; <> Dwarf Whistler, *Pachycare flavogrisea* but *see iribirib*). (2) scratch marks (on ground or body).

**wakom** *see peng wakom*, a nose stick with ornaments.

**Wakuk** a name of an historical Adzera man.

**wam-eran** *v.* to lie. Ngaeng ewam ewam, emam a rotseran a dzob nidzin ongan. ‘The man lied and lied and did not say one honest word.’
**Wame** a creek, part of Wawin River. Rop of Dzeag a nton clan.

**wamen** e! greeting of a leaving person (‘stay!’); see waya e, wayo.

**Wamits** a man’s name.

**wamom** n. pointed stick used for planting and to prise beetle larvae out of sago palms.

**wamor** see nae wamor, disobedient; see also rawe wamor. Gea imu nae wamor en a mponeran a tof. ‘He is disobedient and does not wrap the bananas.’

**Wampar** own tribal and language name; a woman’s name. Ngaeng Wampar, the Wampar people; dzob Wampar, the Wampar language.

**wampeadz** a kind of string-figure (fofoa; meaning unknown).

**Wampeadz** a man’s name.

**Wamped** southern tributary of the Markham River. A Wampar village (officially written and pronounced also Wampet or Wampit).

**wampiwampi** n. an owl (wampon; <> Grass Owl, Tyto longimembris).

**wampo** n. a plant, similar to dzempodz; = gwampo, ngam.

**wampon** n. owl (generic; <> Papuan Frogmouth, Podargus papuensis / Archbold’s Owlet-Nightjar, Aegotheles archboldi / Brown Owl, Ninix theormacha but see wampiwampi, dzi wantem a nton). See also dzanam wampon a ntat.

**Wampon** a mountain southeast of Dzifasing village, rop of Orogwangin clan; a man’s name; a pig’s name.

**wampon-eran** v. to be pregnant. Afi ewampon. ‘The woman is pregnant;’ rai wampon, pregnant.

**wampong** n. a kind of cooking banana (gaen); wampong a ferefe re, a subtaxa. Gemplo wampong a dzog, a kind of sweet potato.

**Wampong** a man’s name, a taboo name Marapesea.

**wampop** n. old garden, also gom wampop.

**wampor** see mara wampor.

**Wampuran** a place name west of Dzifasing village.

**wan mun kaukau** a recently (2000) introduced kind of sweet potato (TP wan mun).

**wana** adv. not. Ngao, gea wana, no, (it is) not him; Opeka wana, Bantser, not Stürzenhofecker, (it was) Panzer; ifu wana, it is not wrong.

**Wana** a woman’s name.

**Wanam** a lake south of the Markham River, rop of Feref, Mos warang and Boarom rompon clans. A pig’s name.

**Wanam naron** a small lake near Wanam; rop of Montar clan.

**Wanar** a woman’s name (from Ngaromangki).

**wanats** n. root.

**Wanats** a woman’s name.

**Wane** a man’s name.

** Waneng** a man’s name.

**wani** n. a bird (dzi dziferan).

**wanimpi** n. a bird (dzi dziferan; <> White-bellied Cuckoo-Shrike, Coracina papuensis).

**Wanof** a place name north of Gabsongkeg village, also Wawanof. A pig’s name.

**wanos** see Mara wanos.

**Wansar** see Wantsa (in this form used in early reports).

**Wantas** a woman’s name.

**Wante** (1) *n.* kin group, kin, lineage, line; relatives, forefathers. Wante ongan, another lineage (within the same clan); wante orots, of one lineage. Intrup edza wante. ‘Intrup is of my lineage.’

(2) *adj., adv.* long, high, tall, far, deep; narrow, slim; opp.: ante, ngkoats, bubung. Moadzi wante, a long way; momoa wante, high mountain; mpo wante, long river; nenan wante, long narrow leaves; ntsif wante ongan, deep hole; ngaeng fâring wante, ngaeng a brat wante, tall (long) man (Europeans, Australians, Americans). Ngaeng oren wante, man with a long penis (a mythical figure); orog wante, tall tree; ram wante, distance, remoteness, far away place; tao (fan) wante, a high house; top wante, a long period. Yaga apotsa a non ram wante. ‘We come from far away.’

**Wante** a man’s name.

**Wantem** *n.* a hard-wood palm tree (orog; <> Fishtail Palm, Caryota sp.), used for carving spears; similar to ngkats. Dzi wantem a ntson, given as another name for wampon, an owl.

**Wantem** a woman’s name.

**Wanti** *n.* arrow; pointed stick. Wanti basa, arrow with small barbs; wanti bubung, bamboo arrow; wanti budzug, arrow with bamboo point; wanti ono waro, a stick for poking in the hair; wanti ontop, a kind of reed (budzug); wanti ranga, arrow with barbs on one side of point; wanti rapurapu, fighting arrow with barbs on two sides of point; wanti sara, arrow with three to four points; a kind of string-figure; wanti esroak, arrow without barbs.

**Wanti** a woman’s name.

**Wanti ntson** a woman’s name.

**Wantong**-eran *v.* to assent, agree; = daeng-eran.

**Wantrong**-eran *v.* to limp, go lame. Ram imu edza faud da ampon awantrong. Something hurt my foot and when I walk I limp.

**Wantsa** a place name and old village site west of Ngasawapum village (= Tsunon), rop of Orog a dzog, Dzeag a ntson, Orogwangin clans. A woman’s name.

**Wantsab** *n.* a fish (dzi mpo; TP karawa sea mullet; Jb. isom <> Giant Herring; Elops hawaiiensis); a children’s game. Wantsab mara gantser, a kind of wantsab. Oteg yareyareran efa wantsab mara gantser. ‘Do not spring around like the fish!’ Wantsab mara gantser (a dzob a nawatu: ‘A woman should not go from one man to another one’). See yareyare.

**Wantsab** a ngrang in oral tradition an area of bush and old village site of the Wampar between Dzifasing and Ngaropoang, south of the Markham River.

**Wantsef** the Markham River; a woman’s name; a pig’s name. Wantsef afi, downstream the Markham River; also designation for villages and groups east of Dzifasing. Wantsef aya, upstream of the Markham.

**Wantsef** afi a place name near the Markham bridge, area belonging to Munun.
**Wantsi** a woman’s name.

**Wantsig** a creek (in text of a song; *see ntsig-eran*).

**wanub** *n.* a small plaited bag, made of reeds by the Labu people, bought and used by Wampar.

**wanubwanub** *n.* a reed. *See wanub.*

**wanun-eran** *v.* to do something secretly; = *waren-eran*. Ngaeng orots ewanun inin eyare dau. ‘One man left secretly and went to the forest.’

**wang** *adj.* high-pitched (of voice); *see weng*; *opp.* fôn. Afi un a wang, the high-pitched voice of a woman; also the fruit of a tree, used for humming tops; madzung un a wang, a drum with high-pitched sound; nim a wang, a small (and high-pitched) conch shell trumpet.

**wang** *n.* the shortest reed of a pan-pipe.

**wanga** *see bangi wanga*, crab’s claw.

**Wangab** a creek near the coast, between Salamaua and the Labu (in song texts).

**wangawang-eran** *v.* to feel, taste, smell hot (of ginger, garlic, chilli, betel pepper).

**wangen-eran** *v.* to end, stop. Yami ero da ewangen. Rain came down and it ended.

**wanger** *n.* kiss. Afi ear wanger. The girl sent a kiss (over a distance).

**wangewange** *n.* a tree (*orog*). Nami irif wangewange. The nami snake moved into (a hole of) the wangewange tree (in text of a song).

**wangewange-eran** *v.* to walk together with somebody. Garafu serok efos eran ewangewange. ‘Two young people love each other and walk together.’

**wangib** *adj.* lean, without a paunch; long and thin; also *wangibwangib*; *opp.* rob.

**wangin** *n.* dry branch of a tree; tree without leaves; *see bangi-n*; Orogwangin.

**wangir** *n.* white ants (*pupuafin*).

**Wangir** a male and female name; a taboo name Fatob.

**wang a wi** *n.* hibiscus (*<> Malvaceae; Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*).

**Wangir** a wi a place name near Dzifasing village; rop of Orogwangin clan.

**wangs** *n.* a tree (*orog*) with red flowers.

**Wangken** a man’s name (also Wangkeng or Wangkan, founder of the Ono wante).

**Wangkrang** a man’s name (*see ngkrang*).

**wangup** *n.* a tree (*orog*), New Guinea basswood.

**wangwa** *n.* a kind of yam (*yamis*); subtaxa of *ofre*.

**wao** *adj.* cooked with coconut cream: gaen wao, dzi wao, was wao.

**Wao** a man’s name. Historical or mythical headman of Ngasab (or Moswarang) clan.

**waop** *n.* the residue of sago washing.

**Waop** onon a place name near Mare village.

**Waots** a creek near Wamped village.

**wâp** *n.* (1) a kind of rattan (*ntsu*) with large leaves. Wâp maran a mpoaf, another kind of rattan. (2) aunt, 2.p., also *ûp*, *see wâts*.

**Wap** a place name near Ngasawapum village. A male and female name, a taboo name Yanu.

**wap-eran** *v.* (1) to weed. Ewap a gom. ‘He weeds the garden.’ (2) to steal. Maran a wap, thief. Ngaeng ewap a ram. ‘The man stole something.’
wapon n. an insect in dry sago palms, about 3 cm long; said to be similar to masarum.

wâr n. (1) shadow place, shadow roof; = far. (2) a kind of rattan (ntsu).

wara see u wara, a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

War a mountain near Dagin, rop of Mpo renan clan; a man’s name.

waran-eran v. to hunt (with dogs), hound. Ngaeng iri idzum ewaran en dau. ‘The man went hunting with his dog.’ Ngaeng fa waran. ‘A man who does not stay in one place, who is restless.’

warang adj. tall, long, high (usually of trees); = wante. See also rongwarang, warawarang, Mos warang. Fa warang, long legs.

Warang a woman’s name; a dog’s name.

waras-eran v. to do something incorrectly; = sabut-eran, wadzeng-eran.

warawarang adj. very tall, long, high (of trees); see warang.

ware n. a kind of yam (yamis). Ngaeng ware, the Watut population.

warea-eran v. (1) to be unsuccessful in a hunt; = tsafrats-eran. (2) to be burned (of grass stalks or skin). Dzif warea, burnt-out grass area (with grass stalks still there). Dzif ean fa garagab, rene gangkan ewarea. ‘Fire scorched the man and his skin has been burned.’

Warea a man’s name.

WAREF a man’s name.

warep n. (1) wild fire (mythical), self-inflamed fire; volcano. Dzif warep empe ngaen. ‘The wild fire destroyed the people.’ (2) peace. Imu en warep. ‘They made peace.’

wareas n. (1) a tree (orog). (2) tail feathers of a bird. Mamad wareas, a kind of cooking banana (gaen).

wareb n. friend, companion (said of individuals, not groups; also of pigs). Edza wareb, my friend.

Waref a man’s name.

waren-eran v. (1) to do something secretly. Ngaeng yaner ewaren rafen. ‘Foreigners speak a secret (not understandable) language.’ (2) to stir. Afì etong raes ewaren. ‘The woman cooks rice and stirs it.’

warer n. a black wasp or bee, makes hives in dry bamboo or sago palms.

warets-eran v. (1) to row, paddle. Ngaeng ewarets madzung. ‘The men paddled the canoe.’ (2) to sing. Ngaeng ewarets a med a mpoang. ‘The men sang the song.’

wari n. a tree (orog); = eredzeredz, see romed.

Wari a man’s name (foreign).

warif a mpi see waref a mpi.

waring-eran v. to comb. Garafu bangets ewaring onofon en sara. ‘The young men combed their hair with combs.’

warir n. (1) a grass. (Some consultants in 2004 supposed warir to be a bird). (2) defamation (according to other consultants: shame). (3) a kind of string-figure (fofoa).

Warir a sagaseg (clan) name; said to be identical with Orog a ntson and Gab rero. Rop: Ngamur, Safasaf. Pama
Warir, name of one group of the later Lae population in oral tradition. A man’s name.

waris n. thunder; rainy season; = yadzof.

waris-eran v. to scrape, scratch, skin. Afi ewaris gae putsing. ‘The woman scrapes the fried bananas.’

wariwari n. struggling movement with the legs; movement in sleep or when dying. Idzum naron efas wariwari. ‘Young dogs move in sleep.’

waro (1) n. bone. Fân waro, ankle; ono waro, head; waro itigeran, fracture of a bone. (2) adj. hard, rough, bony. Mra waro, hard earth; rai waro, thin, skinny.

Waro a dog’s name.

waro-ran v. to poke, stir, thrust. Ngaeng ewaro foa eya mpo. ‘The man pokes the crocodile in the water.’ Garafu ewaro nowa dzog. ‘The children thrust (sticks into) mango fruits.’

waru-ran v. to like. Ud ewaru abang a dzob. ‘I like father’s words’ (or the Word of God). See ūn ewaru.

waruwaru n. pumpkin (Jb. wàlô). See also ruwaru.

warug adj. low, below, down; under, underneath; opp.: weng. Rai warug, wish, want. Ngaeng fun emoaf tao warug. ‘Some men sat below in front of the house.’ Ngaeng warugeran. ‘People from the plains’ (not mountains). Afi efas oman iburi warug. ‘The women spread bark and they sat down low (not on stools as men).’

was n. vegetable (generic). Kinds: aed, baroben, dzampeb, dzempodz, dzugubi, ferere, gangkong, gean, gorat, guruts, gwampo, mamp, mara ngontseang, mentseam, nangkap, ngam, ngarosuwi, ngatong, rai mamad, rower, sasera, suruwits. Orog a was, cassava; mur a was, a snake.

was-eran en v. to rest, repose (opp.: gere-eran); to relieve, defecate (= mpip-eran). Edza amu gom fâring angop dawas en mamar. ‘When I have done heavy work I rest.’ Garafu naron ewas en eran. ‘The children relieved themselves.’

Wasa a man’s name (from the Watut population).

wasang n. men’s fishing net (Jb. wasang).

waseak n. a big bird (dzî dziferan; <> Yellow-breasted Bowerbird, Chlamydera lauterbachi).

wasi adv. completely, totally. Ngaeng its a gea gom wasi. ‘The man cleared his garden completely.’ Dzif ean poatse wasi. ‘The fire consumed the grass area totally.’ Romed ema depoak wasi. ‘The shield broke completely.’

wasif pron., num. many, all. Ngaeng wasif taoran. ‘Many people saw it.’ Gea ebaraben en yaran, da ngaeng wasif eya gab raun aon. ‘She was not able to walk, while all other people went back to the village.’

wasing-eran v. to untie, unpack, bare. Ewasing boaedz en a dzi. ‘They untied the package of meat.’ Entan romed ibi da romed ema dewasingeran. ‘He pierced their shields and exposed them.’

waso n. love magic. Waso entab a rûts rofon. ‘Love magic grows on the coast’ (in text of a song). See also wason.

Waso a woman’s name.

waso-ran v. (1) to heat, scorch. Ewaso dafum esa dzif. ‘He heats his tobacco (leaves) on the fire.’ Da mara nidzin
ewaso nga eng serok  uri efa sù fâring. ‘And his eye scorched these two men like a big sun’ (from a myth). See also watsots. (2) to open. Nga eng ewaso gea tao wafu. ‘The man opens his new house.’

Wasobampur a sagaseg (clan) name; said to be identical with Owang rompon or (by other consultants) Feref.

wasomun see naron wasomun, first-born child; = gentag.

wason n. smoke, smell, distant clouds. Dzif wason, smoke; rene waso(n), good smell.

wasontsidz n. a plant, tucked into armbands because of its pleasant smell.

wât see wâts.

wat-eran v. to pull down, demolish. Edza awat a tao mogeran a mana. ‘I pull the old house down.’

watag n. a liana (gu; Δ Apocynaceae; Microchites sp.), used for binding fences, ladders and rafts. See also rene watag.

Watag a place name and old village site near Dzifasing; a man’s name.

Wateg a man’s name (see teg-eran).

Waten a man’s name.

waton-eran v. to pour out (of something with a small opening). âfi ewaton a dzî a non up. ‘The women poured fish out of the bamboo tube.’

Watong a mountain near Ngasawapum village.

Watut southern tributary of the Markham River (also Wotut). Nga eng Watut; ngaeng bangi fadzur; ngaeng bangi wanti, expressions for the Watut population. See also Baboaf, Dzamun, Ngkos, Sangkak.

Watut antsosero mouth of the Watut River and name of a piece of land near it (by some given as Watut antsosero).

wâts n., 3.p. aunt, father’s sister, wife of a farangan. Also wât, see ugu.

wats-eran v. (1) to pour, spill (out of something with a large opening); to give birth. Ewats a mpo. ‘He urinates’ (polite expression). Ewats gaen ari mpi. ‘He gives food to the pigs.’ Idzum ewats naron mangke. ‘The dog gave birth to many puppies.’ (2) to call, shout with joy, rejoice (of many people). Ewats nanger or ewats rorong. ‘They shouted with joy.’

watsots adj. hot; furious, enraged; see also sowatsots, opp.: nof-eran. Dzif watsots, hot fire; gab watsots mara mumu, hell; go watsots, a hot cooking pot; mpas watsots, hot wind; mpo watsots, hot water (heated by the sun); mu watsots, a big black kind of ant; poa watsots, hot (boiled) water; rene watsots, fever, malaria; sû watsots, hot sun; tir watsots, fiery fight. Imu watsots en. ‘They made hot water for him.’ Erots a dzob watsots. ‘He talked in a rage.’

Watsots a woman’s name.

Wau a man’s name.

waus n. a small tree (orog); = wusuwis; see also mos mara waus.

Waus a man’s name.

wawab n. a plant or animal, totem sign (sagaseg a wir) of Feref clan.

wawang n. uterus. Wawang orots, kin through the mother (‘one uterus’).

wawe-eran v. to call ghosts, invoke spirits.

Waweng a creek near Boana (outside Wampar territory).

Wawer a man’s name.
wawes-eran n. to wrap up, wind around. 
Gu ewawes orog. ‘The liana winds around the tree.’ Yai ban owawes yai gots ama edza udapong. ‘Wind your tail round my neck’ (from the story of mouse and a frog). Gwangon ewaweseran. He is sorry (‘his belly winds around’).

wawi-eran n. to turn round. Balus masin ewawiran. ‘The engine (propeller) of the plane turns round.’ Garafu wawiran a stir. Driver (‘the boy turning the wheel’) (TP stia ‘steer, drive’).

Wawin a creek west of Gabsongkeg village, left tributary of Markham River, rop of Orogwangin clan; a woman’s name.

wawokokowak n. alternating talk or calling. According to other consultants: just noise = wawutsuwits.

wawokokowak-eran v. to talk or call alternately. Said of two birds that sit close to each other and give loud alternating calls (damping, boser, ngaokngaok); also of humans, if they talk too much (not in discussion, not parliament).

wawuduwid-eran v. to speak to oneself. Edza aburi da awuduwid en gaen en âneran. ‘I sit and say to myself that I will eat.’

wawutsuwits n. alternating talk; = wawokokowak.

waya see gasur waya, a kind of betel pepper; mpo waya, calabash; rene waya, a reddish colour of pigs and dogs.

waya el! greeting to a leaving person (‘go!’); see ya-ran, wamen e, wayo.

waya mama n. a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe (in Mare; else mayamas mama).

Wayan on a mountain near Waem River (waya non, go away).

wayasos n. a kind of wild banana (gaen).

Wayasos a mountain near the Watut River. A lineage of Orogwangin clan; rop of Orogwangin.

wayaun n. a cormorant (<> Little Pied Cormorant, Phalacrocorax melanoleucos / Darter, Anhinga melanogaster / Little Black Cormorant, Phalacrocorax sulcicristis).

wayo! greeting to a departing person (‘go!’); also to the ghosts of deceased people. See wamen e!, waya e!

Wayo a woman’s name.

we n. raft; also we dzari.

weng-eran v. to be high, up; to cry aloud. Ngaeng a wengeran, people in the mountains. Ngaeng iburi tao wengeran. ‘The man sits (up) in the house.’ Anutu emen a wengeran. ‘God is in heaven.’ Afi iring en naron, eweng. ‘The woman cries about her child and cries out loud.’

weng adj. above, up, high, on; opp.: warug. Atum esa tao weng. ‘I throw it up onto the house.’ Iburi pitik a weng. ‘He sat on the stool.’ Jesus empom mpo weng. ‘Jesus walked on the water.’

Weng a woman’s name (Christian name; short for Emen a weng).

wengaweng see dzob a wengaweng, abuse.

wer-eran v. to perform a sorcery to hinder success. Ngaeng a wereran a ram, sorcerer. Ngaeng ewer idzum en a ban idzum emam a yareran a mpi burid. ‘The man works sorcery against a dog, so that the dog will not have success in killing pigs.’
wet-eran v. to incise, cut, tattoo by incision, paint one's skin. Ewet a fân bombabaran en dzangkar. 'He cut his swollen foot with a piece of glass from a bottle.'
wets n. scar; also renen a wets.
wetsawets adj. notched, grooved. Foa renen a wetsawets, notched skin of crocodiles.

wetsea n. dry season; also sû wetsea. See also tsea, healthy.

weweng see dzi weweng, a bird (dzi dziferan).

wi (1) n. blood. Wi etsets, dried blood; wi ntsamantsri, thick dark blood; wi orots, one blood (a relative); gwangon a wi, menstruation; onon a wi, home. (2) adj. red, reddish; opp.: fose (black). Idzum a wi, a reddish coloured dog; ngaeng a wi, light-skinned people, in old culture also a sorcerer, syn. ngaeng fose. According to other consultants, ngaeng a wi and ngaeng fose mean 'bad man'. Some a wi, red coloured women's apron worn as a sign of victory. Wi nidzin a man's name (Christian name).

wi- … -i perfect and past perfect form of verbs, 3.p. Wi-worui-i, he screamed.

wi ntot iwi n. a bird (dzi dziferan), said to be named after its call. See sû siri.

widz n. red water from sago washing, also montam a widz, widzawidz.

widzawidz adj. brownish or red liquid, as of muddy water or beer, also tea. Montam widzawidz, water from washing sago. Mpo ifir imu widzawidz. 'When the creek rises it becomes brown.' Mpo epotso non montam da imu widzawidz efa bia. 'When water comes out of a sago stand, it is brown like beer.'

wir n. sign, taboo sign; = sogwasag. Wir a sagaseg / sagaseg a wir, mark of a sagaseg (clan) group. Erem a wir. 'He makes a sign (imposes a taboo).'</n. sign, taboo sign; = sogwasag. Wir a sagaseg / sagaseg a wir, mark of a sagaseg (clan) group. Erem a wir. 'He makes a sign (imposes a taboo).'
wir-eran v. to change, exchange; to do something else, to take revenge. Iwir eman a yâneran gaen, ean a dzi moatsets. 'They changed and did not eat bananas, they are only meat.' Diwir erem a ge eya dzif. 'And now (in contrast to what she did before) she put the stone axe into the fire.' Edz a wireran en a gea nafon. 'He exchanged (his wife) for her sister.' Dzin awir amu ram sera? 'What can I do to take revenge?'
wiriwir-eran v. to exchange. Iwiriwir en nafon ari ran. 'They exchanged their sisters (in marriage).'

Wiriwir a pig's name (TP wilwil, E. bicycle).

wis-eran v. to move fast. Kar irid iwis. 'The car runs fast.'

Wiski a dog’s name (E. whisky).

wiwi- ran v. (1) to be reddish, blond; see wi. Rainako nidzin a wiwi, a kind of melon. Ono fofof wiwi. 'Hair tips of children are blond.' (2) to give birth (in only one text about Ngarusi). Da gea wiwi gea naron. 'And she gave birth to her child.'

wô n. pigs' path.

wodowad-eran v. to be well-combed (of hair; with a long-pronged comb). Gea ono fofof ewodowad. 'His hair is well-combed.'

wogowag n. a liana (gu; Jb. waing).

wogowag-eran v. to have pains in one's muscles. Edza amu gom fâring da waro ewogowag. 'I did big work and my muscles ache.'
WOGOWEG-

wogoweg-eran v. to be light, lean, skinny; to be easy; opp.: baraben-eran. Ngaeng wogowegeran, a skinny man; papoa ewogoweg, a light-weight tree-trunk used as a float for swimming. Gom ewogoweg. ‘Work is easy.’ Kapa ewogoweg. ‘Corrugated iron is light.’

Wogoweg a woman’s name.

Wokuo a woman’s name (Christian name).

woru-ran v. to scream, shriek.

wôwawô n. (1) paunch. (2) a pigeon (boiser).

wowe-eran v. to bear no longer (of trees). Ges emoaf kani waes da dzain ari mos dema ewowe raun. ‘They settled there for a long time, therefore betel palms and coconut palms did not bear (fruit) any longer.’

wuduwid-eran v. to grumble, be angry, turn one’s back to other people and murmur. Afi iwuduwid ari sün. ‘The woman is angry (grumbles) with her husband.’ Detao afi uri, da gea diwuduwid. ‘When he saw the woman, he became angry.’

wuguwig-eran v. to itch. Renen iwuguwig. ‘The skin itches.’

wus-eran v. to sigh (as a sign of sorrow or regret). Ngaeng iburi iwus en moanton emar. ‘The man sat down and sighed because his wife died.’

wusuwis n. a small tree (orog) with reddish leaves; castor-oil plant (Euphorbiaceae; Ricinus communis), said to have a pleasant smell; = waus. Flowers used as decoration in dances.

Wusuwis a man’s name.

wutsuwits-eran v. to remember; only in text of one song: Untung papoa naron, wawutsuwits rafem. ‘The little eagle, remember its voice.’

wuwi said to be the call of the bird anug a wuwi.

Y

- y- in speech inserted between vowels, as in ear > e(y)ar.

ya-ran v. to go; indicates distance or movement away from speaker. Anug epeng edza eya Rawe moatsets. ‘My mother gave birth to me there in Rawe moatsets.’ Detsoreng eya purung. ‘They put it into the bamboo tube.’ Dereng eya Wantsef. ‘They looked towards the Markham River.’ Yaran eya! ‘Go away!’ Emen eya. ‘It is there.’ Tsong edza badzin aya Dziaman. ‘Later I shall go to Germany.’ Edza aya Rae. ‘I go to Lae.’ Eya gentet. ‘He goes to the toilet’ (polite expression). The particle ya (without personal prefix e-) indicates the direction towards the mountains to the north: ngaeng a ya, people in the north (in Boana and other places). Edza ban aya ya kau. ‘I shall go there (north).’ Opp.: fi.

yâb-eran v. (1) to weed. Afi eyâb a gom. ‘The woman weeds the garden.’ (2) to sharpen. Eyâb a mun en paip. ‘He sharpens his knife.’ (3) to help. Eyâb moanton en baying. ‘He helped his wife to lift the heavy weight.’ (4) to be light. Go eyâberan, a light saucepan. See also âb-eran, bayab-eran.
yabet adj. only, singular, alone. Garafu yabet orots. ‘Only one child.’ Ngaeng impub en a we yabet. ‘The man floated on a one-piece raft.’ In 2004 there was a truck on the road to Lae with the inscription AFI YABET, ‘Only Women’.

yabimo n. a kind of banana (gaen) eaten ripe, introduced from the Jabêm area. Said to have a pleasant smell.

Yabong a woman’s name.

yabuf adj. unmarried; see mara yabuf. Ngaeng / afi mara yabuf, elderly unmarried men or women, bachelor and spinster. According to earlier information, also widowers and widows (= afi domoad).

yabuf-eran v. to strike, slap, punch, hit (= its-eran; see ya / buf). Eyabuf moanton. ‘He slapped his wife. ‘Edza ayabuf a gea. ‘I hit him.’

Yadeb a mythical or historical man.

yadz n. fat, grease. Yadz a noferan, piece of the belly of a pig; mra yadz ngarobingin, fertile earth; imu yadz, it is greasy. Buriran en a yadz, blessed, owning everything [$]. Gea can a dzi yadz. ‘A man who looks after women’ (lit. ‘he eats fat meat’).

yadzof n. thunder; rainy season; = waris. Yadzof iri sogwarep, thunder and lightning.

yadzu n. a tree (orog; Δ Sapotaceae; Planconella sp.).

Yadzu a place name near Dzifasing village; a man’s name.

Yadzub a place name near Dzifasing. One of the early Wampar villages according to oral traditions.

yaf- eran en v. to throw small things stealthily at girls. Ngaeng eyaf en afi. ‘The man throws something at the girl.’

yafa see moanti yafa.

yafan n. leaf. Term of address for members of the same clan. Sagaseg yafan, totem plant of clans. Gog yafan, a kind of yam (yamis).

Yafan a woman’s name, a taboo name Nenan.

yafang- eran v. to spread out, extend; see fang-eran. Gempo yafan eyafang a ram empes. ‘The leaves of sweet potatoes spread out on the ground.’

yafas- eran v. to move diagonally across something, do something diagonally. Etssep orog eyafas gentet orots. ‘He cut the stick diagonally on one side only.’ Dzif ean poatse momoa deyafas esa. ‘Fire consumed the grass on the mountain and spread upwards.’ Ngaeng ib a ram eyafas. ‘The men dance and move crosswise.’

yafats n. a fish (dzi mpo; <> Rainbowfish, Melanotaenia sp.).

yafon- eran v. to smooth. Ngaeng inûb plang en hube da eyafon eran. ‘The man planed a plank of wood and smoothed it.’ Afi eyafon some diburi.

Yaem a lake near Ngaroneno mountain, rop of Dzeag a ntson clan; a man’s name. Said to be short for Ngaroyaem.

yaer pers. + poss. pron., 1.p. pl. incl.: we, us, our. Yaer tao, our house; yaer faud, our feet. Yaer ama. ‘We come.’ Ges etao yaer. ‘They saw us.’

yaeranig poss. pron. intens., 1.p. pl. incl.: our, ours (yaer / a / nig).

yaerarad refl. pron., 1.p. pl. incl.: we ourselves (yaer / a / rad).

yaf-eran en v. to throw small things stealthily at girls. Ngaeng eyaf en afi. ‘The man throws something at the girl.’

yafa see moanti yafa.

yafan n. leaf. Term of address for members of the same clan. Sagaseg yafan, totem plant of clans. Gog yafan, a kind of yam (yamis).

Yafan a woman’s name, a taboo name Nenan.

yafang- eran v. to spread out, extend; see fang-eran. Gempo yafan eyafang a ram empes. ‘The leaves of sweet potatoes spread out on the ground.’

yafas- eran v. to move diagonally across something, do something diagonally. Etssep orog eyafas gentet orots. ‘He cut the stick diagonally on one side only.’ Dzif ean poatse momoa deyafas esa. ‘Fire consumed the grass on the mountain and spread upwards.’ Ngaeng ib a ram eyafas. ‘The men dance and move crosswise.’

yafats n. a fish (dzi mpo; <> Rainbowfish, Melanotaenia sp.).

yafon- eran v. to smooth. Ngaeng inûb plang en hube da eyafon eran. ‘The man planed a plank of wood and smoothed it.’ Afi eyafon some diburi.
'Women smooth their grass skirts when sitting down.' Afi ewaring ono waro deyafon eran. 'Women comb their hair and smooth it.' Garagab yafon eran en ngorobingin. 'People with good (smooth) manners.'

**Yafon** a man’s name. A historical man of Dzeag a ntson clan, whose other name was Yatso. A dog’s name.

**Yafor** man’s and a woman’s name. A feared opang sorcerer in Tararan who died in 1979.

**yafos-eran** v. to be disappointed; = mu-ran fun, mu-ran reros.

**yafu-eran** v. to smear, paint. Ngaeng eyafu aom en metsek. 'The man paints his spear with the sap of metsek.' Ngaeng eyafu maran en a ngof sera? 'With what colour do men paint their faces?'

**yaga** pers. + poss. pron., 1.p. pl., excl.: we, us, our. Yaga aya, we go; ges etao yaga, they saw us; yaga tao, our house; yaga bangid, our hands.

**yaganig** poss. pron. intens. 1.p. pl.: our (yaga-nig).

**yagarad** refl. pron. 1.p. pl.: we ourselves (yaga-rad).

**yagaf** n. banana leaf; = yangaf.

**Yagobi** a woman’s name (Christian name).

**yai** pers. + poss. pron. 2.p. sg.: you, your.

**yainim** poss. pron. intens. 2.p. sg.: your (yai-nim).

**yairam** refl. pron. 2.p. sg.: yourself (yai-ram).

**yai ri ongan** pers. + poss. pron. dual.: you two, your two’s.

**Yaku** a man’s name.

**yamat-eran** en v. to peel the skin (of Areca nuts). Ngaeng eyamat en guware gangkan en a ban empon a rif en. ‘The man takes the skin off a liana to bind sugar cane together.’

**Yamen** a male and female name.

**yami** n. rain; taboo word tetop. Yami idup, heavy rain; yami emdezamedz, light rain; yami nain, rain period; yami a ngkangeran, heavy rain; yami moaet, a short rain shower; a kind of string-figure (fofoa); yami etato, light rain. Imuam efa yami. ‘He lies like the rain (which is not falling).’

**yamis** n. yam (generic; ∆ Dioscoreaceae; Dioscorea alata). By some consultants yamis was given as a general designation, by others ofre. Kinds of yam, planted: bis, bogeni, dare, dzugub, fengof, gamen, garadz, gar nun, ge fafa, gamen obong, gog yafan, kokorak, mampum, matapre, matsamuts, mpi, mur, nanab, ngarowagi, ngarowawi, ngkanangkan, ofre, ono mong, ongkeab, ram a.ntab, ram ono waro, rofo petat, siri mun, ududumpur, wafe, wangwa, ware, yawang. Kinds of wild yam: afi rofon, abur, dare boman, ofre boman, ugwangki.

**Yamis** a woman’s name, taboo names Ram a ntab, Ram ono waro.

**Yamis** a ntris a mountain west of the Erap River.

**yamiyami** n. a tree (orog; ∆ Euphorbiaceae; Bridelia macrocarpa); fruits eaten by owang and wasек (birds).

**Yamiyami** a place name north of Tararan village, on the right side of the Rumu river. Old village site of Tsarunton clan as given in an oral tradition.
yamo-ran v.  to praise, be happy. Edza ayamo yai en umu gom ngarobingin.  ‘I praise you because you did good work.’ Anutu eyamo gea naron orots Jesus Kristus.  ‘God is happy about his only son Jesus Christ.’

Yamo a woman’s name (Christian name).

Yamoa a woman’s name.

yamoaf n. a tree (orog; ∆ Euphorbiaceae; Macaranga aleuritoides); = nageng. Wood used for house building and ladders.

yamoyam see mangamang.

yampa see Baro yampa.

yampar only as mara yampar, cross-eyed; not meeting (of lines); see also mpar-eran. Ngaeng uri imu mara yampar.  ‘This man is cross-eyed.’ Ampat mara yampar.  ‘Lines that do not meet.’

yamper see mara yamper, friend. Said of men, women and pigs that are always together. Mpi mara yamper, two pigs always together (friends).

yampung-eran v. to be unable, make unable. Ngaeng bangi yampung emam a ngoperan a dzî da âneran.  ‘A disabled man does not kill game to eat.’ Dzif wason eyampung edza marud idzin.  ‘Smoke makes me unable to see.’

yamun n. top, tip, end; see mun. Wanats yamun, end of a root; dafum yamun, end of the cigarette; gantin yamun, incisor tooth.

yân see ân.

yanang n. a kind of sago palm (montam).

yanang oto n. a fish (?)

yanang otof n. a water snake (mur); about 75 cm long, dark, with small patterns.

Yanang otof a figure in the mythical story ‘Ampufoafoa iri Yanangotof’.

yanap-eran v. to flash, sparkle. Sosipen impuf eyanap. The cooking pot is sparkling white (metal).

Yane a man’s name.

yanang-eran v. (1) to give a name, be called after someone. Eyaneng fantan en.  ‘They called (the child) after him.’ Gea eyanengeran en a Mpiampuf.  ‘He was named after Mpiampuf’ (a mythical figure). (2) to turn into, transform. Mamafye eyaneng eran boarofof.  ‘A ghost turned into an eel.’ Mpiampuf ngaeng a tsatseran ongan, gea eyaneng eran en a mpi a mpuf.  ‘Mpiampuf was a bad man who turned himself into a white pig’ (from a myth).

yaner adj. foreign, non-Wampar; unknown; enemy. Ngaeng yaner, afi yaner, non-Wampar man, non-Wampar woman (only for other people from Papua New Guinea, not Europeans or Asians).

Yaner a woman’s name.

yano-n n. soul of a living person or shortly after death, spirit of broken objects. See ya-ran / non, go away. Muran a gom yanon, spiritual [‡]. Empes yanon.  ‘They sent the soul away.’ Étao ma en edza, erots edza yanod.  ‘He looked at me and thought it was my soul.’ Ngaeng a moreran en a ram yanon.  ‘Perfect human being in Christo [‡].’

Yanod a man’s name (Christian name).
*yanta-*  

**yanta-ran**  

* v. to chop, cleave, split (of wood).  
Afi eyanta ga en aetsantson.  
‘The woman chops firewood with an axe.’  
Deyanta orog uru, da iru rimpug en.  
‘They split the tree trunk and took insect larvae from it.’

**yantse**  

*n.* a plant (*TP* tangket, *Taetsia fruticosa* / *Cordyline fruticosa*; *Jb. kama*), planted as a border mark.

**yantsen-eran**  

*v.* to urge, order, demand.  
Eyantsen a gea diputsing naron ongan.  
‘He (a ghost) demanded that she fry one of her children’ (from a myth).  
Gwangon eyantsen.  
‘His stomach urges him’ (he feels the need to do something).  
Rompon eyantsen a ges da erots de …  
‘Grandfather ordered them and said …’

**yantsrem**  

*n.* a kind of liana (*gu*).

**yanu**  

*n.* a kind of rattan (*ntsu*).  
Yanu a taboo name for a male and female name *Wâp*.

**yanung-eran**  

*v.* to lose one’s way, go the wrong way.  
Edza aya dau fâring da ayanung.  
‘I went into the forest and lost my way.’

**yang-eran**  

*v.* to be erect (of penis).  
Ngaeng oren eyang en afi.  
‘The man’s penis was erect because of the woman.’

**yangaf**  

*n.* banana leaves; = yagaf.

**yangan-eran**  

*v.* to deceive, cheat, be unfair.  
Also yangayangan-eran.  
Ram ngarothingin eremen da yai uwir oyangan edza en a ram a tsatseran.  
‘There is a good thing and you deceive me and turn me into something bad.’  
Edza ayangan yai marum.  
‘I deceive you’ (lit. ‘deceive your eyes’).

**yangas-eran**  

*v.* to chew.  
Eyangas rif gangkan.  
‘He chews the skin of sugar cane.’

**Yangka** a man’s name.

**yangken**  

*n.* yellow cockatoo crest feather, formerly used as decoration on bark hats (*ref a nturan*).

**yangkig**  

*n.* flint or obsidian stone for cutting and scraping.  
Ono yangkig, head (according to others the brain) of shrimps.

**Yangkig** name of a man in a myth.  

**Yangkig ontsean** a place name near Gabsongkeg village; given in one oral tradition, not identified.

**yangkro**  

*n.* a tree (*orog*; ∆ *Cannabaceae*; *Trema orientalis*), wood used in house building, for ladders and for rafts.

**Yangkro gangkan** a place name between Wawin and Erap Rivers.

**yangkwik**  

*n.* a ginger plant (Δ *Zingiberaceae*; *Geanthus* / *Etlingera* sp.).  
Peng yangkwik onon, a form of nose stick with incised ornaments.

**yangkwang**  

*n.* native cardamom plant (Δ *Hornstedtia scottiana*; *TP* golgol); fruits eaten.  
In Dzifasing: yangkwang.  
Gab yangkwang, a place name northwest of Dzifasing village.

**yangoa**  

*n.* new shoots of pineapple.

**yaon-eran**  

*v.* to go out of the way, avoid, evade; to not keep a date.  
Mara yaon, showing off, bragging; men and women sleeping around.  
Gea eama da eyaon en moadzi yaran Moisantson.  
‘He came but avoided the road to Moisantson.’

**yaop** see *mara yaop* and *mara yaopyaop*, a nearly dry coconut.

**Yaop** a woman’s name.

**Yaopyaop** a taboo name for a man’s name *Mpungumping*.

**yaran**  

*n.*, *3.p.* cousin; see *nau*, *fisin*. 

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yarang-eran v. to shout, cry, yell, crow (of human beings and animals). Ngaeng komiti eyarang en ngaeng a ban imu gom. ‘The committee member shouts that the people should come to work.’ Kukuk eyarang da garafu naron renen ear. ‘When the kukuk (bird) cries, the children are afraid.’ Ngaeng eboin a mur, eyarang. ‘The man is scared of the snake and yells.’

Yarang a man’s name.

yare-ran v. to stab, puncture, dig, pierce, spear; to plant, sew. Ngaeng eyare mpî. ‘The man speared a pig.’ Eyare go. ‘They dig clay (for cooking pots).’ Ges eyare naen etse. ‘They divert them (lit. ‘they pierce their ears’), dissuade. Eyare sum. ‘He sews sago leaves for a roof.’ Ayare sit en. ‘I am not interested, I give away.’

yareyare-ran v. to jump about. Oteg yareyareran efa wantsab mara gantser. ‘Do not jump about like a wantsab fish’ (to women changing husbands).

yari-ran v. to turn towards somebody or something (ya- ran / ri). Edza ayari yai. ‘I am turning to you.’

yarong n. widower; also ngaeng mara yarong.

Yaru a neighbouring tribe (the Yalu), in one village east of Munun; = Riwag. Said to have settled in Ngarobombo, in the Bumbu River headwaters, then in Tikereng and Aruki, before coming to the site where they now live.

yaruf n. widower; also mara yaruf. Afi mara yaruf, widow. See also yabuf, yarong.

Yaruf a man’s name.

yasang n. godfather (Christian). yasang-eran v. to help, support. Ngaeng yasangeran, ally. Yasang tsaru, a man who is second to the church elder (ngaeng tsaru) and helps him. Bad eyasang edza. ‘He could help me.’ Edza dafum ema, da Tom eyasang edza en dafum. ‘When I have nothing to smoke, Tom will help me with cigarettes.’ Gea bingan ban eyasang yaer. ‘His (God’s) name will help us.’

yase-ran v. to blame, censure, refuse, slander. Kidungwaga eyase garafu naron en a gom a muran. ‘The teacher censures the child about its work.’ Afi eyase ngaeng en a muran sûn en. ‘The woman refuses to marry the man.’

yasi n. a plant (TP golgol; Jb. gwa, Alpinia sp.), used for magic; fruits eaten. A kind of sugar cane, see rif. Rene yasi, a skin colour. Edza yasi fose eraban entab eya ram wante, da mpas aban iti, rene gangkan imu nebaneb. ‘My black yasi plant grows in the distance, and when the wind blows, the skin becomes blue’ (said of a girl about a man she likes with dark skin who is far away; dzob a nawatu).

Yasi a man’s name.

Yasi naron a place name east of Tararan village.

yasig, n., 1.p. (my, our) mother’s brother, uncle (yasig, farangum, farangan).

Yasig a rits a pig’s name (‘uncles’).

yate-ran v. to be dry; only as yafan eyate, leaves are dry.

yati-ran v. to hop on one leg; see yayati- ran. Ngaeng fan etsats da eya ram wante, da mpas oforts. ‘When a man has a bad leg he will hop on one foot.’

yati-ran en v. to know, understand, be able to do; to follow an advice. See also tining-eran etse. Ngaeng yatiran en,
YATÖ-

a man who knows, who is intelligent. 
Eyati n a gom uri. ‘He understands this work.’ Ayati n a kar. ‘I am able to drive a car.’ Eraban ayati n garafu naron uri raman. ‘When we know this child’s father.’ Eyati n raun. ‘He is sure about it.’

‘The women slandered each other.’

Oteg a dzob yawin. ‘Not bear false witness.’

YAYAGO-

v. to pull. Ngaeng erem sadi da dzi engop deyayago. ‘The man caught a fish with his (line and) hook and pulled it out.’

YAYATI-

v. to limp, hop on one leg; see yati-ran. Garafu empar en mak da yayati. ‘The children draw lines (on the ground, a game) and hop over them.’

YÉ! interj. an exclamation of disapproval.

Yé!, gotao gea! Hey!, see him!

-ye- infixed to verbs indicating movement away from speaker; also -yi-; see ya-

ron. E-ye-buri or i-yi-buri, he (went) to sit down.

-yi- see -ye-.

YOMPIAM-

v. to be unable. Ngaeng yaner eyompiam en a mpo en a sukeran. ‘Foreigners are unable to swim.’

YOSO-

v. to push, shove, turn over [‡]. Afi i, deyoso naron da imuru ro. ‘When the woman slept, she pushed her child and it fell down.’

YOSO a man’s name (Christian name).

YOTANG-

v. to hover in the air (of birds); = tongotang-

ERAN.

YOTO-

v. (1) to beat, hit, hack; to utter. Polis eyoto en taram rofon. ‘The police beat him with the butts of their rifles.’ Eyoto wapong. ‘They hacked insect larvae (out of trees).’ Ges eyoto gog, diputsing. ‘They hacked (picked) breadfruits and roasted them.’ Eyoto rorong. ‘They uttered cries of joy.’

EYOTÖ dzob. ‘They talked off the point.’ Gwangon eyoto eyoto. ‘To
have a bad conscience [‡].’ (2) to smoke. Eyoto dzif ari. ‘He smoked it on the fire.’

yotonon-eran en v. to find out. Ges eyotonon en a gea dzob. ‘They found out what he had said.’

yufuf-eran v. to whine (of dogs).

yung-eran v. to sound, roar, rumble, howl (of dogs, airplanes, drums, pan-pipes, conch shells, gongs, bells, water). Ram a yung, noise. Idzum iyung. ‘The dog howls.’ Ngkrengangkreng iyung. ‘The bell sounds.’ Ifung a nim da nim iyung. ‘He blew the conch shell and it sounded.’

yupi-eran v. to lift (one’s grass skirt or cloth); to seduce [‡]. Ngaeng iyupi a ref en aban inib. ‘The man lifts his loin cloth to urinate.’
This text is taken from *Wampar–English Dictionary with an English–Wampar finder list*, by Hans Fischer and Bettina Beer, published 2021 by ANU Press, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.

doi.org/10.22459/WED.2021.02