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CIVIL AFFAIRS STUDIES

II. The Languages of the Japanese Mandated Islands

OPNAV 50E-15



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

NAVY DEPARTMENT

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Letter of Promulgation

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CIVIL AFFAIRS STUDIES

II. THE LANGUAGES OF THE JAPANESE MANDATED ISLANDS

OPNAV 50E-15

1. OPNAV 50E-15 is intended to provide useful information for civil affairs officers in the area indicated, but the material contained herein may be of value to other officers and for other purposes.

F. J. HORNE,
Vice Admiral, U. S. Navy,
Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

Preface

This book is designed to furnish a survey of the languages spoken in the Japanese Mandated Islands. In the "Introduction" general characteristics and relationships of the languages are given, as well as the areas where they are spoken. There follow word lists for each language of about two to three hundred words with brief commentaries on the elementary grammatical structure.

The source material available was practically all compiled prior to 1910. A little of it, therefore, may be out of date. Recent field reports, however, indicate that there has been but slight variation in the Marshalls; and this may be expected to hold true throughout the islands. Undoubtedly some Japanese terms will have been incorporated in the native languages; but there has been no way of checking this to date.

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Introduction

I. NATIVE LANGUAGES

1. *Broader Relationships*.—Marshallese, Kusaian, Ponapean, and the central and western Caroline dialects are of the "Melanesian" type of languages. These languages have, among others, the following distinguishing features:

- a. Relatively simple phonetics; few or no combinations of consonants, e.g. Marshall *ka-drik-e-drik* "diminish," *muē-iuk* "possession."
- b. Suffixes added to nouns to indicate the possessor ("personal possessive suffixes"), e.g. Marshall *mēj-a* "eye-my, (my eye)," *mēj-am* "eye-thy," *mēj-en* "eye-his (hers, its)".
- c. Suffixes added to numerals, indicating the class of object referred to by the noun modified, e.g. Ponapean *ria-pot* "two (plants, sticks, stick-like objects)," but *ria-kop* "two (bundles of stick-like objects)," *ria-tun* "two (bundles of fruit tied together)".
- d. Simple verbal structure, with suffixes indicating many of the relations expressed in English by adverbs; e.g. Marshall *i-lok* "go away," *i-dok* "come hither," *i-wij* "come hence."

Chamorro is related to the Philippine languages (Ilocano, Tagalog, etc.) of the "Indonesian" family. Like the Melanesian languages, these have personal possessive suffixes; but, in contrast to the Melanesian group, they are characterized by:

- a. Fairly complicated phonetics, especially in the combinations of consonants which may occur, e.g. Palau *klme-sūmo* "consolation," *mtrūr* "to rock," *tūmōñkli* "to lift on high."
- b. Widespread use of prefixes, suffixes, and infixes (elements inserted in the body of a word), e.g. Chamorro *parientes* "kinsman," but *p-um-arietes* "two kinsmen"; *iš'lo* "brother," but *iš-um-ē'lo* "two brothers," in which *-um-* is an infix indicating reciprocal relationship.
- c. Numerals do not have special classifying suffixes.
- d. Complicated verbal structure, cf the grammatical notes on Chamorro and Palau, and such verb-forms as Chamorro *man-man-gāgau-siha* "they beg (or begged)," in which the verb root is *gāgau* "beg."

The languages of Yap and Palau show certain Melanesian characteristics (especially numeral suffixes) and certain Indonesian characteristics (use of infixes, more complicated verbal structure). Palau is closer to the "Indonesian" type, Yap to the "Melanesian." (Cf. the grammatical notes on Yap and Palau.)

Systems of writing have been devised for all of these languages, for the most part based on German orthography (except for Chamorro, whose traditional spelling is based on that of Spanish). Literary use of these languages has been made chiefly in Bible translations and in religious and elementary educational materials prepared by missionaries.

2. *General Characteristics of Micronesian Languages*.—All of these languages have a basic class of words that take personal possessive suffixes. Of the words that correspond to our nouns, some (especially those for parts of the body, personal possessions, and relatives) belong to this class, and others more properly belong under the heading of verbs.

Words which in English are adjectives are normally verbs, and as such are usually the centers of predicates, e.g. Marshall *e-bāt ā-m jērabal* "it-is-slow property-thy work = your work is slow." Any predicate may be used to modify a noun (equivalent to a relative clause in English), and this is the way in which "adjectives" are normally related to nouns: Marshall *e-ār juog-e juon nē e-ūdiej* "he-has felled-it one tree it-is-high = he has felled a tree which is high, a high tree"; *ej-tūl-e mār kō re-mij* "he-burn-it bush those they-are-dead = he is burning the dead bushes."

Possession is indicated by the use of a personal possessive suffix, attached to the noun referring to the thing possessed (e.g. Marshall *něj-ū* "my product, my offspring," *im-ān* "his house," etc.); or else by apposition with a preceding word equivalent to our "my," "thy," etc., but really meaning "property-my, property-thy," with the normal possessive suffixes (e.g. *ā-m jērabal* "thy work"; *ā-n mādak* "his suffering"). If a specific possessor is to be indicated, this word follows the word referring to the thing possessed, e.g. Marshall *kōl-an-bāu* "hair-its bird, i.e. a bird's hair=feathers"; Chamorro *kalulot pātas* "finger [of] foot=toe."

Another frequently occurring type of phrase is two words (usually nouns, or a noun followed by a verb) in succession, the second indicating some characteristic feature or purpose of the first: Marshall *teb ujōj* "basket [of] grass"; Chamorro *kōidet gwthan* "line [for] fish, fish-line."

Words which are about equivalent to our prepositions are found, but most of these words are really nouns, which can take all the personal possessive suffixes (e.g. Marshall *ibb-ā* "by, with me," *ibb-ām* "by, with thee," *ibb-ēn* "by, with him, her, it"). This "prepositional" use is really, therefore, similar to the use of nouns in possessive phrases discussed two paragraphs above; Marshall *ibb-ēn irōij* "with the chieftain" really means "presence-his chieftain=in the presence of the chieftain."

A distinction which is universally made in these languages is that between "inclusive" and "exclusive" in the first (sometimes also in the second) person plural of pronouns and sometimes of verbs. Thus, Marshall, *ktj* means "we" in the sense of "you and I, you and we," and is called "inclusive" because the person addressed is *included* in the meaning of the pronoun; but *kīm* means "we" in the sense of "this other person or these other persons and I" or "they and we," and is called "exclusive" because the person addressed is *excluded* from the meaning of the pronoun. Some languages (especially Marshall) also have special forms for "dual," "trial" and even "quadral" numbers in pronouns—special numbers to refer to two, three or four persons or things: Marshall *ktj-ro* is "we two (you and I)", *ktj-jil* is "we three (including you)", *ktj-ean* "we four (inclusive)", and *ktj-wij* is "we all"; and there is a similar series for the exclusive first plural pronoun (*kīm-ro* "we two [he and I]", etc.), for the second plural (*kōm-ro* "you two" etc.) and for the third plural (*ir-ro* "they two" etc.)

In the verb-systems of these languages, the English-verbs "to have" and "to be" have no correspondence. Possession is indicated by the use of personal possessive suffixes attached to a noun, or equivalent possessive phrases, with a verb meaning "there is (French *il y a*, German *es gibt*)" or other verbal expressions: Marshall *e-ōr līm-ō nt* "there-is drink-my coconut=I have a coconut to drink." Existence or identity is indicated either by the use of a verb equivalent to an English adjective, e.g. Marshall *e-lāb ā-n mādak* "it-great property-his suffering=his suffering is great"; or else by the use of a special type of clause, called "equational," in which two nouns are set one next to the other and equated, e.g. Marshall *ā-n wōt nuknuk-in* "property-his just clothes-those=clothes are his property."

3. Individual Languages.

a. *Marshallese* is spoken in the Rālik and Radak chains of the Marshall Islands, and in Ujelang. The dialect used in missionary and other writing, and in inter-island communication, is that of Jaluit and of the Rālik group in general. There are slight differences between the dialects of the various atolls, and the speech of the Radak group as a whole differs somewhat from that of the Rālik group (e.g. Rālik *magōgo* "won't," but Radak *ābob*; Rālik *bārijet* "beach," gut Radak *derijet*). This difference is mainly one of vocabulary, and does not affect mutual comprehension.

b. *Kusaie* is used only in Kusaie. Though clearly related to Marshallese and Ponapean, it is not mutually comprehensible with either of them. Certain words in Kusaie have somewhat differing forms according to the social level (ordinary or high) of the person spoken to: *bō* "arm" must be replaced by *līmā* in speaking to a nobleman; *šā* "ear" must be replaced by *sēline*.

c. *Ponapean* is spoken in Ponape and nearby islands: Pingelap, Mokil, Ant, Pakin, Ngatik. The neighboring islands formerly had dialects intermediate between Ponapean and Marshallese; these older dialects have largely been overlaid by Ponapean, spread by the missionaries and native teachers.

In Ponapean, there are three main levels of speech, with somewhat varying vocabulary: the speech used by the common people, that to be used in speaking to the upper classes, and that to be used to the highest chiefs. Thus, "nose" is *tómwe* in common speech, *kaunúni* in noble, and *ajijápwai* in royal language.

d. *Nukuoro and Kapingamarangi* (Greenwich Isl.) dialects are of the Polynesian family of languages, and are so closely related to Samoan as to be mutually intelligible with it. A few of the many words identical in the two languages are: *tino* "body," *moana* "high seas," *massálo* "think," *matáni* "wind," *ao* "cloud," *pese* "song," *láo* "spear."

There are so few speakers of these dialects that they are hardly of practical importance.

e. *Central and West Caroline Languages*.—The most important of these dialects are those of Truk and the Mortlock islands; other important dialects are those of Namoluk, Losap, Hall Islands, Pulap, Lamotrek, and Faraulep. These and lesser dialects, extending from Satawal to Mogemog, are closely related and in general mutually intelligible. Truk and Mortlock are so closely related as to be sub-dialects of a single language (cf. Truk and Mortlock *háñ* "I," *ím* "house," *rán* "water," and a great many other words. The dialectal differences are usually of the order of Truk *éñol* "ten" versus Mortlock *ñól*, etc.) They were treated as a single language by missionaries in preparing a Bible translation for use in both places. Truk is to a certain extent in use as a lingua franca throughout the central and western Carolines.

f. *Yap* is spoken on the islands of Yap and Ngulu. Basically Melanesian, Yap has certain Indonesian grammatical features, and its vocabulary is sharply differentiated from that of the other Caroline languages (e.g. *páu* "banana" as contrasted with *úl* and variants in the rest of the Carolines; *ártše* "bird" as contrasted with *mán* elsewhere; *tl*, *níl* "ear" as contrasted with *selén* and variants elsewhere.)

g. *Palau* is spoken on Palau and Angaur: It seems to be fundamentally Indonesian, with certain Melanesian features of grammar (cf. the grammatical notes on Palau) and vocabulary (e.g. *mád* "eye" in common with the Caroline and Marshall languages, but contrasting with Chamorro *áladok*).

The dialects of the islands southwest of Palau (Sonsorol, Pur, Merir, Tobi) seem, on the scanty evidence available, to have elements of both Yap and Caroline vocabulary, and probably represent some kind of linguistic mixture.

h. *Chamorro* is spoken in Guam and the other islands of the Marianas. As a result of centuries of Spanish political and cultural domination, the vocabulary of Chamorro is heavily permeated with Spanish words, e.g. all the color names (*béide* "green," *amariyo* "yellow," etc.), most words of elementary cultural significance (*kosélsa* "harvest," *páharo* "bird," etc.), and even the numerals (*un*, *dos*, *tres* . . .) and the indefinite article *un*.

In addition to the truly "native" languages listed above, Japanese was the mother tongue of approximately three-fifths of the inhabitants of Palau, and of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the Marianas (excepting Guam) in 1937.

II. FOREIGN LANGUAGES

1. *Spanish* has been used extensively only in the Marianas, from the time of conquest until the end of Spanish rule in 1898. In Guam, many of the older generation of natives understand and speak Spanish. The younger generation in general do not understand or speak Spanish, but a knowledge of Spanish should be of some assistance (because of the large proportion of Spanish words in Chamorro) even in dealing with those not knowing Spanish.

2. *English* was introduced and used widely in the Marshalls and Carolines in the nineteenth century. Its use has come from two sources: traders' and whalers' lingo (mostly of the "pidgin" variety) and missionaries' teaching. From Pidgin English a number of English words—mostly indicating cultural bor-

rowings—have passed into the native languages. A number of other words (especially in the Marshalls), as well as the names of the days of the week and of the months have been transferred:

bed	gold	pun'kin
boat	iron-pot	shirt
book	jacket	shoe
bottle	knife	soursop
box	lamp	spoon
bucket	letter	stocking
button	machine	table
cat	matches	taro
chair	money	thread
clock	papaya	trousers
cook	paper	watch
corn	pig	watermelon
cow	pineapple	window
flour	potato	yam
glass	powder	year

American missionaries have been active in the Marshalls, Kusaie, Ponape, and the Mortlocks and Truk, since the 1850's, and have spread the use of standard English in those regions. Knowledge of standard English is probably limited to a small number of natives, but these are quite widely spread. Use of standard English is common on Kusaie, and in the Marshalls there is said to be at least one English-speaking person on every atoll. In Guam, knowledge of English is fairly widespread.

3. *German* was the official government language from 1898 to 1914, and German missionaries have been active in the Marshalls, the central Carolines, and Palau. Nevertheless, knowledge of German is not widespread, and is probably limited to a few persons among the older generation in the regions mentioned.

4. *Japanese* has been the official government language since 1914, and has been taught intensively in the government schools. Strong efforts have been made to have it used as a lingua franca throughout the mandated islands. Those of the younger generation in the islands where there is a substantial proportion of Japanese settlers or where the Japanese outnumber the natives may be expected to have considerable knowledge of Japanese, and to be able to read the *kana* characters. Those from more outlying islands have tended, however, to forget most or all of the Japanese they learned in school, on returning home.

WORD LISTS

I. MARSHALLESE

In this glossary, the following letters have values different from those they have in English:

- a* = the *a* in *father*
- ä* = the *a* in *at*
- e* = the *e* in *they* (without final "y"-glide)
- i* = the *i* in *machine*
- o* = the *o* in *note* (without final "w"-glide)
- ô* = the *a* in *all*
- ö* = the German *ö*-sound, or the *u* in Eng. *but*
- u* = the *u* in *Peru*
- ü* = the German *ü*-sound
- g* = is always hard
- ñ* = the *ng* in *sing*

The main stress is indicated by an accent mark:

USEFUL WORDS

English	Marshall	English	Marshall
after	<i>ilog-a</i> "after me," <i>ilog-am</i> "after thee," <i>i-log-an</i> "after him, her, it."	beside	<i>itur-u</i> "beside me," <i>itur-um</i> "beside thee," <i>itur-in</i> "beside him, beside . . ."
American	<i>mërike</i>	between	<i>iköt-ô -âm -ân</i>
anchor	<i>kaulikkik; anka</i>	bird	<i>bau</i>
and	<i>im</i>	black	<i>kilmëj</i> (also "dark brown"), <i>ôrab</i> ("pitch black"), <i>mëj</i> ("deep black")
angry, be	<i>illu</i>	blind	<i>bülo</i>
arm	<i>bä-ö</i> "my arm," <i>bä-öm</i> "thy arm," <i>bä-in</i> "his arm"	blood	<i>bödök-dök</i> (<i>bödök-dök-ö</i> "my blood," <i>bödök-dök-öm</i> "thy blood," <i>bödök-dök-in</i> "his blood"); also <i>drä-ö</i> <i>drä-mdrä-n</i> "blood streaming out"
arrowroot	<i>mägemök</i>	blue	<i>maroro</i>
ashes	<i>mëlgórarar</i>	boat	<i>wá</i>
axe	<i>ülül</i>	body	<i>enbwán</i> (-ö -öm = in)
back	<i>álík; álíg-ö</i> "my back," <i>álíg-im</i> "thy back," <i>álíg-in</i> "his back."	bowel movement,	<i>bijek, mijlok</i>
backwards	<i>jendulik, líklok</i>	have a	
bad	<i>nána</i>	boy	<i>ládrik</i>
banana	<i>käbrañ</i>	branch	<i>rá; rán wíkiji</i> "branch of a tree"
bark (of tree)	<i>kilwedr</i>	breadfruit	<i>má</i>
basket	<i>teb</i>	bring	<i>bák</i>
beach	<i>bárijet</i> (Radak <i>derijet</i>)	brother or	<i>je-ü</i> "my older brother," <i>je-im</i> "thy older brother," <i>je-in</i> (<i>jään</i>) "his older brother"
bear (off-spring)	<i>kemmóur</i> (animals), <i>kéudak</i> (humans)	sister:	
before	<i>imä-ö</i> "before me," <i>imám</i> "before thee," <i>imán</i> "before him, behind . . ."	older	
behind	<i>líík; lííg-ö</i> "behind me," <i>lííg-öm</i> "behind thee," <i>lííg-in</i> "behind him, behind . . ."	younger	<i>jat-ü</i> "my younger brother," <i>jat-im</i> "thy younger brother," <i>jat-in</i> "his younger brother"
belly	<i>lôj-ö</i> "my belly," <i>lôj-öm</i> "thy belly," <i>lôj-in</i> "his belly"; also <i>jí-ö jí-öm jí-en</i>	brown	<i>kilmidr</i>
		butterfly	<i>babbub</i>
		buy	<i>üia-üiatk</i>

English	Marshall
call	<i>kidr</i>
can, be able	<i>maroñ</i>
cannon	<i>bäkke</i>
can't	<i>ban(e)</i>
carry	<i>jebäge</i> ("carry in front of oneself")
cat	<i>kúj, pút</i>
chicken-pox	<i>buk, linnab</i>
cheek	<i>jib-ö</i> "my cheek," <i>jib-öm</i> "thy cheek," <i>jib-en</i> "his cheek"
chest (of body)	<i>loub-ö, úb-ö</i> "my chest"; <i>loub-öm, úb-öm</i> "thy chest," <i>loub-en, úb-an</i> "his chest"
child	<i>nín-nín; nej-ü</i> "my child," <i>nej-im</i> "thy child," <i>nej-in</i> "his child"
chieftain	<i>iróij</i>
chin	<i>jimuin ní</i>
clear	<i>allikar</i>
clothes, clothing	<i>nuknuk</i>
cloud	<i>körö</i>
coal	<i>melle</i>
coconut	<i>ní</i>
cold	<i>búo</i>
come	<i>ídok, twij</i>
container	<i>níen</i>
cook	<i>kámat-kúk</i>
copra	<i>waini</i>
cost	<i>woñän</i>
crab	<i>öm</i>
cut	<i>búge</i>
day	<i>rán</i>
dead, be	<i>mij</i>
deaf	<i>ronjamon</i>
deep	<i>muilál, kabijálal</i>
die	<i>mij</i>
dig	<i>kúbij</i>
dirty	<i>brijrij, ettón, libóbne</i>
doctor	<i>dráno</i>
dog	<i>kíru, rórro</i>
down	<i>lállok</i>
drink	<i>irák</i>
dry	<i>marä</i>
car	<i>lójilin-ö</i> "my car," <i>lójilin-öm</i> "thy car," <i>lójilin-in</i> "his car"
earth	<i>lal; brij</i>
east	<i>réar</i>
eat	<i>mañe, kañe</i>

English	Marshall
ebb-tide	<i>bäüt; bää-l-ök</i> "for the tide to flow out"
egg	<i>lib</i>
elbow	<i>jimuin bā</i>
end	<i>jemlok; jemlogö</i> "my end," <i>jemlogöm</i> "thy end," <i>jemlogen</i> "his end"
entrance (to lagoon)	<i>lō, jādār</i>
evening	<i>jōda</i>
eye	<i>mej; mej-a</i> "my eye," <i>mej-am</i> "thy eye," <i>mej-an</i> "his eye"
fall	<i>buñ, wut</i>
family	<i>jimdrōen</i>
far	<i>etōlok</i>
fat	<i>madök</i>
father	<i>jem-a</i> "my father," <i>jem-am</i> "thy father," <i>jem-en</i> "his father"
feather	<i>kōlan bau</i> ("bird's hair"); Radak <i>rimarem</i>
feel	<i>injage</i>
fever	<i>bwil</i>
file	<i>lā</i>
find	<i>lō</i>
finger	<i>adr-i</i> "my finger," <i>adr-im</i> "thy finger," <i>adr-in</i> "his finger"; (Radak <i>jenid</i>)
fire	<i>kijeeek</i>
firewood	<i>kane, kánemar</i>
firm	<i>bin, drim, mejōjo</i>
fish (noun)	<i>tek</i>
fish, to (verb)	<i>eñer</i>
fish-hook	<i>kāj</i>
flower	<i>wut</i>
fly (noun = "insect")	<i>lōn</i>
fly, to (verb)	<i>kā, kagi</i>
food	<i>ekkan; kij-ö</i> "my food," <i>kij-öm</i> "thy food," <i>kij-em</i> "his food"
foot	<i>nē-ö</i> "my foot," <i>ne-em</i> "thy foot," <i>nē-en</i> "his foot"
for	<i>in</i>
forehead	<i>drām-a</i> "my forehead," <i>drām-am</i> "thy forehead," <i>drām-an</i> "his forehead"
foreigner	<i>dribelle</i>
forward	<i>mānlök</i>
friend	<i>jera</i>
from	<i>jen</i>

English	Marshall	English	Marshall
fruit	<i>le</i>	kill	<i>man; uror, uror</i>
furunculosis	<i>wot</i>	knee	<i>bugi-ō "my knee," bugi-ōm "thy knee," bugi-en "his knee"</i>
garden	<i>jigin kallib</i>	knife	<i>bogabōk; nāip</i>
get	<i>lō</i>	lagoon	<i>lomālo</i>
girl	<i>lédrik</i>	land	<i>ēne (ene-ō "my land," ene-ōm "thy land," ene-en "his land")</i>
give	<i>lédok "give here," lēlok "give away," lē-waj "give hence"</i>	large	<i>lap; laplap</i>
go	<i>ēdal</i>	laugh	<i>etih</i>
gonorrhea	<i>vāgarak, yēgarak, āmārreke</i>	lay, put	<i>ligit</i>
good	<i>emān</i>	leaf	<i>bwilek</i>
grass	<i>ujōj</i>	left (hand)	<i>anmih; anbwijban, rābwijban</i>
green	<i>marōco</i>	leg	<i>nē-ō "my leg," nē-em "thy leg," nē-en "his leg"</i>
grow	<i>edrek</i>	leprosy	<i>jūgoa, jūgo, jūgo</i>
hair	<i>kōl; kōl-a "my hair," kōl-am "thy hair," kōl-a "his hair"</i>	lie (recline), lie down	<i>bābu</i>
hand	<i>bā-ō "my hand," bā-ōm "thy hand," bā-in "his hand"</i>	light (not heavy)	<i>māra, bōlal</i>
harvest	<i>jōnekkān</i>	lightning	<i>jōrom</i>
head	<i>bar-a "my head," bar-am "thy head," bar-an "his head"</i>	like (verb)	<i>kōnān "wish"; e-mān ibbā "it is good for me"</i>
healthy	<i>mōur</i>	lip	<i>ti-ō "my lip," ti-am "thy lip," ti-en "his lip"</i>
hear	<i>rōn</i>	little	<i>drik</i>
heart	<i>menōno; menō-a "my heart," menō-am "thy heart," menō-an "his heart"</i>	a little	<i>jirik</i>
heavy	<i>edro</i>	live	<i>mōur</i>
hen	<i>lōlo (Radak lāla)</i>	lizard	<i>kāl</i>
here	<i>ijtn</i>	lobster	<i>wodr</i>
hide	<i>nōj</i>	long	<i>āedok</i>
high	<i>ūdiej</i>	louse	<i>kid</i>
high tide	<i>ibwij</i>	make, do	<i>kōmān</i>
hold	<i>kabjere, drābij</i>	man	<i>mān, lēo</i>
hospital	<i>iman nāhīnmij</i>	many	<i>lān</i>
hot	<i>bwl</i>	mast	<i>ktju</i>
hour	<i>āwa</i>	mat	<i>kāno (for food); jāki (for sleeping)</i>
house	<i>tem; imu-ō "my house," imu-em "thy house," imān "his house"</i>	match	<i>it in belle; mājet</i>
hungry	<i>kulli</i>	meat	<i>kanniek</i>
husband	<i>bele-ō "my husband," bele-ōm "thy husband," bele-en "her husband"</i>	medicine	<i>ūno</i>
immediately	<i>ktō-ktō</i>	midnight	<i>lugon nuh</i>
in	<i>i; ilo (ilā-ā "in me," ila-ām "in thee," ila-ān "in him")</i>	milk	<i>rēn in ntnin; milk</i>
is	<i>generally omitted; eōr = "there is (Fr. il y a)"; ejēlok "there is not (Fr. il n'y a pas)"</i>	month, moon	<i>āllin</i>
island	<i>ālin</i>	morning	<i>jibbuñ</i>
		mother	<i>jtn-ō "my mother"; jtn-ōm "thy mother"; jtn-en "his mother"</i>
		mountain	<i>dōl</i>
		mouth	<i>lanū; lanū-ō "my mouth," lanu-ūm "thy mouth," lanu-in "his mouth"</i>

English	Marshall
mumps	<i>mōkilin</i>
mussel	<i>libbuge</i>
nail	<i>drila</i>
name	<i>āad; ād-a</i> "my name," <i>ād-am</i> "thy name," <i>ād-an</i> "his name"
near	<i>ebāk</i>
neck	<i>kenuā-ō</i> "my neck," <i>kenu-ām</i> "thy neck," <i>kenu-ān</i> "his neck"
need	<i>aigwij</i>
needle	<i>te</i>
net	<i>ōk</i>
night	<i>būn, bōn</i>
no	<i>jab</i>
noon	<i>rāeleb</i>
north	<i>ēan</i>
nose	<i>bōd-i</i> "my nose," <i>bōd-im</i> "thy nose," <i>bōd-in</i> "his nose"
nothing	<i>ejelok, ejtj</i>
not	<i>jab</i>
now	<i>kiō</i>
ocean	<i>lōmōdo, lōjet</i>
of	<i>ān; ā-ō</i> "of me," <i>ā-m</i> "of thee," <i>ā-n</i> "of him"
oil	<i>pniep</i>
on(to)	<i>i-ō</i> "on me," <i>i-ōm</i> "on thee," <i>i-ōn</i> "on him"
only	<i>wol</i>
opposite	<i>ikij-iō</i> "opposite me," <i>ikij-iōm</i> "opposite thee," <i>ikij-iēn</i> "opposite him, opposite . . ."
outrigger	<i>kubak</i>
outside	<i>inawit</i>
pain	<i>mādak</i>
pandanus	<i>bob</i>
paper	<i>pēpa</i>
part	<i>mat-a</i> "my part," <i>mat-am</i> "thy part," <i>mat-an</i> "his part"
passage	<i>tō, jōār, tōr</i>
people	<i>armij</i>
pig	<i>pik</i>
pityriasis	<i>jen</i>
versicolor	
plant	<i>mar</i>
pleasure (also "have pleasure")	<i>mōnōnō</i>

English	Marshall
price	<i>wonā-a</i> "my price," <i>wonā-ām</i> "thy price," <i>wonā-n</i> "his, her, its price"
pull	<i>kāgāg-e</i>
rain	<i>wul</i>
raise	<i>kōdak</i>
rat	<i>kijedrik</i>
red	<i>brōrō</i>
reef	<i>wedr</i>
revolver	<i>ligajik</i>
right (hand)	<i>anmōn; also anbwijmaron, rābwij-marōn</i>
right (correct)	<i>jetjet, jtmwe</i>
ringworm	<i>gogo, wurra</i>
roof	<i>dligin tem</i>
rooster	<i>kāgo</i>
root	<i>ogar; ogeran . . .</i> "root of . . ."
rope	<i>dō</i>
round	<i>rolul</i>
row	<i>āōnōn; ābdak</i> "row with a rudder laid on"
rudder	<i>jēbwe (in āōnōn)</i>
sail	<i>ujilā</i>
sand	<i>bōk</i>
say	<i>bā</i>
see	<i>lō</i>
seed	<i>tne</i>
sell	<i>ūia kāge</i>
set	<i>ligit</i>
shadow	<i>annan; annan-iō</i> "my shadow," <i>annan-im</i> "thy shadow," <i>annan-in</i> "his shadow"
shark	<i>bōgo</i>
shoot	<i>bū</i>
short	<i>kanu, karu</i>
shoulder	<i>āār-a</i> "my shoulder," <i>āār-am</i> "thy shoulder," <i>āār-an</i> "his shoulder"
show	<i>kwālok</i>
sick	<i>nantnmij</i>
sister—see brother	
sit, sit down	<i>jijōt</i>
skin	<i>kil; kilū</i> "my skin," <i>kilim</i> "thy skin," <i>kilin</i> "his skin"
sky	<i>lān</i>
sleep	<i>gigi, mējur, kejbānbwin</i>
smoke	<i>bād, ōd</i>

English	Marshall	English	Marshall
snail (edible)	<i>jirral</i>	turn	<i>ról</i> (intransitive); <i>karól</i> (transitive)
son	<i>nej-ü</i> "my son," <i>nej-im</i> "thy son," <i>nej-in</i> "his son"	under	<i>iom-ö</i> "under me," <i>iom-um</i> "under thee," <i>iom-in</i> "under him"
south	<i>rak</i>	up	<i>iltñ</i> (Radak <i>iej</i>); <i>wanlinlok</i>
speak	<i>kennán</i>	urinate	<i>mim, ráut, lāne</i> (vulgar)
stand	<i>jūdak</i>	use	<i>āmen</i>
star	<i>ijū</i>	village	<i>jikn</i>
stay (remain)	<i>hēr</i>	voice	<i>āinik; ainig-iö</i> "my voice," <i>ainig- iöm</i> "thy voice," <i>ainig-ien</i> "his voice"
stone	<i>drāgā, ejmán</i>	wall	<i>āligin im</i>
strike, hit	<i>man; rān-ede, rān-lok, rān-rān</i>	want	<i>kōnán</i>
string	<i>dō āirik</i>	warm	<i>mānān, buwl</i>
stupid	<i>bwebwē</i>	wart	<i>buwti</i>
sugar	<i>jūka</i>	water	<i>dren</i>
sun	<i>āl</i>	wave	<i>nō</i>
syphilis	<i>jejel, mijlēbleb, (buwl i) rajta</i>	way, road	<i>ial</i>
take	<i>bōk</i>	weapon	<i>bū</i>
taro	<i>taraj; katak</i> "ordinary taro"	weather	<i>lān</i>
there	<i>ijo</i>	west	<i>kabalin</i>
thin	<i>ebbwi; āiniñ</i>	wet	<i>ēo, moujleb</i>
thing	<i>men</i>	when?	<i>nāt; ke</i>
think	<i>lēmna; kalmanlōkjen</i> ("to reflect")	white	<i>mōnj</i>
thirsty	<i>māru</i>	wide	<i>dribākbak</i>
thread	<i>kōrak</i>	wind	<i>kōdo, an, kiur</i>
throw	<i>jō-dok, jō-lok, jō-waj</i> "throw away, forth"	wing (of bird)	<i>bā (in bau)</i>
thunder	<i>jō-rūr</i>	with	<i>ibbā</i> "with me," <i>ibbām</i> "with thee," <i>ibbēn</i> "with him"
tie (verb)	<i>kōrak, lugo</i>	woman	<i>kōrā, lio</i>
tinea	<i>gōgo, wūrā, kēle</i>	won't	<i>magōgo</i> (Radak <i>ābob</i>)
imbricata		wood	<i>kāni; alal</i>
tired	<i>muōk</i> (Radak <i>nekek</i>)	word	<i>nān, enān</i>
today	<i>rainin</i>	work	<i>jérabal</i>
toe	<i>adri</i>	yaws	<i>ruk</i>
tomorrow	<i>ilju</i>	yellow	<i>mwirār</i>
tongue	<i>lō-ö</i> "my tongue," <i>lō-öm</i> "thy ton- gue," <i>lō-en</i> "his tongue"	yes	<i>āit</i>
tooth	<i>nī; nī-ö</i> "my tooth," <i>nī-öm</i> "thy tooth," <i>nī-en</i> "his tooth"	yesterday	<i>iune</i>
top	<i>dālin, ēlin</i>	young	<i>drik</i>
tortoise	<i>wuñ</i>		
tortoise-shell	<i>bwēdr in wuñ</i>		
touch	<i>uñer</i>		
tree	<i>wikiji</i>		
tumor	<i>jēji</i>		

GRAMMATICAL ELEMENTS

1. Nouns do not have distinctive categories indicating gender or number. A kind of plural article is formed by the demonstrative elements *ro* (for animate objects) and *ko* (for inanimate objects) placed after the noun: *lādik ro* "the boys."

Many nouns take personal possessive suffixes. These suffixes are:

(vowel)	"my"
-m	"thy"
-n	"his"
-r	"our (yours and mine)"
-m	"our (theirs and mine)"
-mi	"your"
-ir	"their"

In the case of nouns which do not take personal possessive suffixes, possession is indicated by a preceding word *á*- (literally meaning "property" or "possession") provided with the proper personal possessive suffix: *án níknuk* "his clothing." Verbs may enter into similar constructions: *án mádak* "his suffering."

Nouns may take certain suffixes (to which the accent is transferred): *-in* "this," *-éo* "that," *-én* "that (already referred to)," *-né* "that (near you, of yours)". A few nouns have special stem-forms for use before these suffixes: *im* "house" is replaced by *mu-*, etc.

The following indefinite and interrogative elements exist, among others:

some	<i>jet</i>	which?	<i>el? rot?</i>
other	<i>bár, barjáon</i>	where?	<i>id?</i>
who?	<i>wón?</i>	why?	<i>édeke?</i>
what?	<i>tá?</i>		

2. Pronouns are of two types: independent and verb-prefix. The independent pronouns are:

<i>ná</i> "I, me"	<i>jé, jēj</i> "we (you and I)"
<i>kwé</i> "thou"	<i>ktm</i> "we (he [they] and I)"
<i>é</i> "he, she, it"	<i>kóm</i> "you"
	<i>ir</i> "they"

The second series of pronouns are always prefixed to verbs (like French *je, tu*, etc.):

<i>i-, ij-</i> "I"	<i>je-, jēj-</i> "we (you and I)"
<i>ko-, kwoj-</i> "thou"	<i>kim-</i> "we (he, they, etc., and I)"
<i>e-, ej-</i> "he, she, it"	<i>kom-, komij-</i> "you"
	<i>re-, rej-</i> "they"

By substituting *n* for the final *j* of any of the pronouns prefixed to verbs, a "subjunctive" or "imperative" is formed: *kwon-jérabal!* "work!"; *en-jaróblok!* "let him go away quickly!"

To any of the plural pronouns in the above two lists (including the imperative forms in *n*) may be added the following numeral elements: *-ro* "two," *-jil* "three," *-ean* "four," *-wij* "all." Thus: *rejwij-idok* "they all come"; *renro-flok* "let the two of them go," etc.

3. Verbs may take certain prefixes and suffixes: *ka-* indicates "to cause the main action of the verb to take place," e.g. from *júdak* "to stand" is made *kajúdak* "to make stand, to place." The suffixes: *-dok* "hither, here," *-lok* "away," *-waj* (*-wij* after preceding *i*) "hence," *-dak* or *-dök* "up, eastwards," and *-do* "down, westwards" are added to the end of verbs. The following suffixes combine the function of adverbs and conjunctions: *-den* "here in order to," *-len* "away in order to"; *-dem* "here and," *-lem* "away and"; thus, *rej-iden kajdök* "they come here in order to ask."

To verbs may be added pronoun object suffixes: *-e* "him, her, it," *-i* "them." Thus: *i-jibán-e* "I help him."

The auxiliary verb *ār* means "have (past tense)" and *nāj* means "will, shall": *i-ār kōwān-e* "I have done it"; *i-nāj-kōwān-e* "I shall do it."

4. Numerals are as follows:

<i>jūon</i> "one"	<i>jiljil-im-jūon</i> "seven"
<i>rūo</i> "two"	<i>rualtdōk</i> "eight"
<i>jflu</i> "three"	<i>rūad-im-jūon</i> "nine"
<i>ēmen</i> "four"	<i>jonōul</i> "ten"
<i>lālim</i> "five"	<i>jonōul (im) jūon</i> "eleven," etc.
<i>iljino</i> "six"	

The numerals for the tens from "twenty" through "ninety" are formed by adding *-nōul* to forms of the stems for "two" to "nine": *ronōul* "twenty," *jilonōul* "thirty," *ebnōul* "forty," *limonōul* "fifty," *jiljino-nōul* "sixty," *jiljilimjuononōul* "seventy," *rualidonōul* "eighty," *ruadimjuononōul* "ninety." Likewise, the hundreds from "100" through "500" are formed by adding *-bugi* to forms of the stems for "one" to "five": *jflbugi* "one hundred," *rūbugi* "two hundred," *jflubugi* "three hundred," *eābugi* "four hundred," *lmabugi* "five hundred." The hundreds from "600" to "900" are formed of the simple numerals plus the suffix *-bugi*, parallel to the formation in English: *jiljinobugi*, *jiljilimjuonbugi*, *rualtdōkbugi*, *ruadim-jūonbugi*. "One thousand" is *jeraben*, "two thousand" is *rūorāb*, "three thousand" is *jflurāb*, "four thousand" is *eārāb*, "five thousand" is *lmarāb*.

II. KUSAIEN

In this glossary, the following letters have values different from those they have in English:

a	a = the a in <i>father</i>
Ä	ä = the a in <i>at</i>
e	e = the e in <i>they</i> (without final "y"-glide)
i	i = the i in <i>machine</i>
o	o = the o in <i>note</i> (without final "w"-glide)
ö	ö = the German ö-sound, or the u in Eng. <i>but</i>
u	u = the u in <i>Peru</i>
ü	ü = the German ü-sound
g	g = is always hard
ng	ñ = the ng in <i>sing</i>
š	š = the sh in <i>ship</i>

F = E
I = i (int)
O = oo = all

q = 3

7 = ?

The main stress is indicated by an accent mark:

In Kusaien, certain words may be used only in familiar speech (fam.), and others must take their place when speaking to nobles (nob.)

USEFUL WORDS

English	Kusaien	English	Kusaien
American	<i>mérike</i>	door	<i>šáñal</i>
anchor	<i>kávok</i>	drink	<i>nüm</i> (fam.); <i>kofényok</i> (nob.)
arm	<i>bo-uk</i> "my arm," <i>bo-um</i> "thy arm," <i>bául</i> "his arm" (fam.); <i>límä</i> (nob.)	dysentery	<i>inta kö</i> "rakö" r; (mén) <i>párepur</i> ; <i>pek-en-inta</i>
axe	<i>tóla</i>	ear	<i>šá</i> (fam.); <i>séline</i> (nob.)
back	<i>tok</i>	eat	<i>móño</i> (fam.); <i>kofényok</i> (nob.)
banana	<i>uš</i>	eye	<i>máta</i> (<i>máta-n</i> "his eye") (fam.); <i>fókle</i> (nob.)
basket	<i>fólo</i>	family	<i>šou</i>
bird	<i>muón</i>	father	<i>táma, pápa</i>
black	<i>šál, šálšál</i>	file	<i>bói</i>
blind	<i>métkun</i> (fam.); <i>fókilkín</i> (nob.)	firewood	<i>átoñ</i>
boat	<i>oák, oák</i>	fish, to (vb.)	<i>pálar</i> "to fish"; <i>šó</i> "to catch fish"
body	<i>ínkú; ín-kú-n</i> "his body"	floor	<i>ba</i>
breadfruit	<i>mós</i>	food	<i>móño</i>
bring	<i>úsü</i> (fam.); <i>límä</i> (nob.)	for	<i>in</i>
brother	<i>málik</i> (a man's brother); <i>málouk</i> (a woman's brother)	friend	<i>kávok</i>
cat	<i>kóšo kúšük</i>	go	<i>fášot, som</i> (fam.); <i>kaskóšot</i> (nob.)
chest	<i>ún</i>	gut	<i>oá</i>
(of body)			
chieftain	<i>tókoša</i>	head	<i>sáfü</i> (fam.); <i>ulióla</i> (nob.)
coconut	<i>nú</i> "coconut"; <i>kóanu</i> "coconut tree"	hear	<i>lón</i> (fam.); <i>koáriño</i> (nob.)
come	<i>fášo, tóko</i> (fam.); <i>kaskóšo</i> (nob.)	hen	<i>muón oá</i>
day	<i>lén</i>	house	<i>ím</i> (ímon "his house"); <i>lóm</i>
die	<i>míse</i> (fam.); <i>bolóki</i> (nob.)	hungry	<i>mášinšál</i> (fam.); <i>šála</i> (nob.)
dog	<i>kóšo nálnöl</i>		

English	Kusaian	English	Kasaian
little	<i>muānin, šik</i>	see	<i>lie</i> (fam.); <i>sefālī</i> (nob.)
man	<i>mókul</i>	sick	<i>mās</i> (fam.); <i>bólok</i> (nob.)
mast	<i>góisu</i>	sister	<i>mátāik</i> (a man's sister); <i>málouk</i> (a woman's sister)
mat	<i>kiāka</i>	sit	<i>māta</i> (fam.); <i>kāskōš</i> (nob.)
midnight	<i>in fuluén fōn</i>	skin	<i>kūl</i>
milk	<i>soán in tili</i> (= "juice of the breast")	sleep	<i>mótul</i> (fam.); <i>ānlā</i> (nob.)
month, moon	<i>jaūnepon</i>	son	<i>muān, muén</i>
morning	<i>lōtu</i>	south	<i>vēir</i>
mother	<i>nānā</i>	star	<i>itu</i>
mountain	<i>eól; uól</i> "mountain range"	stone	<i>ét</i>
net	<i>nāk</i>	string	<i>fó</i> (coconut-fiber); <i>ēā</i> (any string except one made of coconut-fiber)
night	<i>fōn</i>	sugar-cane	<i>tó</i>
noon	<i>in fuluén lān</i>	syphilis	<i>pānoš</i>
outrigger	<i>kūās</i>	taro	<i>kétak</i> "arum esculentum"; <i>pāšok</i> "arum sagittifolium"
outside	<i>līkin</i>	thing	<i>mā</i>
pandanus	<i>mēn</i>	thirsty	<i>mālo</i> (fam.); <i>šālāno</i> (nob.)
papaya	<i>ēis</i>	tooth	<i>muīs</i> (fam.); <i>im in kōta</i> (nob.)
people	<i>met</i>	tortoise	<i>no</i>
pig	<i>pīk, kōšo pīk</i>	turn	<i>fór</i>
pityriasis	<i>tantan</i>	wall	<i>sinkā</i>
versicolor		water	<i>kóf</i>
rat	<i>kēšek, kūsūk</i>	white	<i>fāš, fāšfaš</i>
red	<i>šēšā</i>	woman	<i>matān</i>
reef	<i>fēnlo</i>	yam	<i>mōta</i>
ringworm	<i>uaranit</i>	yaws	<i>rūf</i>
roof	<i>fāso</i>	yellow	<i>rān, rānrañ</i>
rope	<i>xól</i>	yes	<i>háok, (h)áok</i> (fam.); <i>bāye, ēā(h)o</i> (nob.)
sail	<i>nēs</i>		
say	<i>fak</i> (fam.); <i>álōk</i> (nob.)		

GRAMMATICAL ELEMENTS

Kusaian nouns have two classes: those which take possessive suffixes and those which do not. The possessive suffixes are:

	Singular	Dual	Trial	Plural
1. pers.	-k	-tal		-s inclusive, -mem exclusive
2. pers.	-m	-mtal		-mwos
3. pers.	-l	-ltal	-ltotal	-los

In addressing nobles, and when a noble is speaking, the first person singular possessive suffix is replaced by the noble form of the pronoun: *bōun lōut* "my arm," instead of *bōu-k*; and the third person plural possessive suffix is used for "your": *bāu-los* "your arm." A kind of genitive suffix is -n.

Pronouns are as follows:

English	Kus. (familiar)	Kus. (noble)
I	<i>nā</i>	<i>šebai, lōut</i>

<i>English</i>	<i>Kus. (familiar)</i>	<i>Kus. (noble)</i>
thou	<i>kom</i>	<i>ellos</i>
he, she, it	<i>ál</i>	<i>ál</i>
we two (you and I)	<i>kítál</i>	<i>kítülos</i>
we two (he, I)	<i>kétál</i>	<i>kétälos</i>
we three (you two and I)	<i>kotótál</i>	<i>kotótälos</i>
we three (they two and I)	<i>ketótál</i>	<i>ketótälos</i>
we all (you and I [we])	<i>kót</i>	<i>kótos</i>
we all (they and I [we])	<i>kém</i>	<i>kémos</i>
you two	<i>kómtál</i>	<i>kómtälos</i>
you three	<i>kómtótál</i>	<i>kómtótälos</i>
you all	<i>kómas</i>	<i>kómos</i>
they two	<i>éltál</i>	
they three	<i>eltótál</i>	
they all	<i>ellos</i>	

III. PONAPEAN

In this glossary, the following letters have values different from those they have in English:

<i>a</i>	<i>a</i> = the <i>a</i> in <i>father</i>
<i>ā</i>	<i>ā</i> = the <i>ā</i> in <i>hat</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>e</i> = the <i>e</i> in <i>they</i> (without final "y"-glide)
<i>i</i>	<i>i</i> = the <i>i</i> in <i>machine</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>o</i> = the <i>o</i> in <i>note</i> (without final "w"-glide)
<i>ö</i>	<i>ö</i> = the German <i>ö</i> -sound, or the <i>u</i> in Eng. <i>but</i>
<i>u</i>	<i>u</i> = the <i>u</i> in <i>Peru</i>
<i>ü</i>	<i>ü</i> = the <i>ng</i> in <i>sing</i>

α = ?
ε = ε in get
ι = i in hit
ο = ω in all
υ = u in but
ç = ch
ś = sh

The main stress is indicated by an accent mark: '.

There are three levels of speech in Ponape: familiar, noble, and royal. When speaking to members of the noble classes, the proper "noble" word must be used, if such exist; likewise, when speaking to members of the highest or royal class, the proper "royal" word must be used.

USEFUL WORDS

English	Ponapean	English	Ponapean
after	<i>māri</i>	bottom	<i>pā, tāpi</i>
anchor	<i>paūtök</i>	bowel move-	<i>pökpök; jak</i> (more refined)
and	<i>ā, o</i>	ment, have	
angry, be	<i>liketök, wörawör</i>	a	
arm	<i>pa</i>	boy	<i>pütak; jēri mán, jēri ol</i> ("male child") <i>mānakop</i>
arrowroot	<i>mōkamök</i>	branch	<i>rā, jaraña</i>
ashes	<i>pēj</i>	breadfruit	<i>māi, mēi</i>
axe	<i>jila, men pālapal</i>	breaker	<i>iluk, pūki</i>
back	<i>jākari, pōnjakari</i>	bring	<i>wāto, ujtketo, ujtkawe</i>
backwards	<i>māri</i>	brother	<i>ri</i>
bad	<i>jāit, jakanākan; jōta māu</i> ("not good")	brown	<i>tōnton</i>
banana	<i>ūt</i>	buy	<i>nāti, nāti-elo</i>
bark (of tree)	<i>ktli</i>	call	<i>ōka, lkawör</i> (fam.); <i>wörawörōh</i> (royal)
basket	<i>kōpon</i>	can (be able)	<i>kin, kak pa</i>
beach	<i>(ni)oror</i>	cannon	<i>kōjik lāplap</i>
bear (off-spring)	<i>nattik</i>	can't	<i>jōta kin</i> ("not can")
before	<i>māj, mōwa</i>	cat	<i>kāt</i>
behind	<i>māri</i>	chancre	<i>kinj, wāla</i>
belly	<i>kapēti</i>	cheek	<i>jēpa; lkin jēpa</i> ("outside of the cheek")
beside	<i>limwān, tūpan</i>	chest (of body)	<i>tti</i>
between	<i>nanapōh</i>	chieftain	<i>mōnjap, jopōti, rōj; jertjo</i> ("son of a monjap")
bird	<i>mān</i>	child	<i>jēri</i>
black	<i>tōnton</i>	chin	<i>kātkai</i>
blind	<i>mājakun</i>	cloud	<i>tāpök; lōh</i>
blood	<i>(t)nta</i>	coal	<i>mōluj</i>
blue	<i>tōnton</i>		
boat	<i>pōl</i>		
body	<i>wāra, wōra</i>		

English	Ponapean
coconut	<i>arin; up</i> "very young coconut"; <i>pén</i> "young coconut"
cold	<i>pau; lö(malo)murila</i>
come	<i>koto, pwiloto</i>
cook	<i>kuk; um</i>
cost (noun)	<i>pwatin</i>
crab	<i>omp</i> "large crab"; <i>rukom</i>
day	<i>rán</i>
dead	<i>mela; tautila</i> (noble)
deaf	<i>jalöria póla</i> ("his ears stopped up"); <i>jöla kóron</i> ("he does not hear")
deep	<i>löl</i>
die	<i>mela</i> (fam.); <i>taúila</i> (noble); <i>mátela</i> (royal)
dig	<i>wir, wirata</i>
dirty	<i>mepwélapwel, mók</i>
dog	<i>kíti</i>
door	<i>aúwa en tm, wánim; ritti</i> "reed-work door"
down	<i>-(e)ti</i> (verb-suffix); <i>tiwe, pá</i>
drink	<i>nim(ewe), nóm</i>
dry	<i>mái</i>
dysentery	<i>amudjá, bédja</i>
ear	<i>jalóna</i> (fam.); <i>koróna</i> (noble)
earth	<i>pálón</i> ("under the clouds"); <i>jáp pá, löl en jáp pá</i>
east	<i>májalón</i>
eat	<i>móna(móna), nóm(nóm), kón(kón)</i> (fam.); <i>ják</i> (noble); <i>konot</i> (royal)
ebb-tide	<i>u ti</i>
egg	<i>kutor</i>
elbow	<i>kaim en pa</i> (fam.); <i>kumuti en pa</i> (noble)
end	<i>imwi, kótoko, lépín, ták</i>
evening	<i>ninjáutik, ninjépena</i>
eye	<i>mája</i>
fall	<i>páp, jalañajón; popúti, rónk</i> "fall down"
family	<i>pirien</i>
far	<i>(ka)ilówe, melo</i>
fat	<i>meráurau, mewt(en)</i>
father	<i>jám-a</i> "his father"; <i>pápa</i>
feather	<i>(w)úna</i>
feel	<i>ttak, jáir, kén</i>
fever	<i>karakar</i>
find	<i>ttar, tiárala</i>

English	Ponapean
finger	<i>jánti en pá</i>
fire	<i>lai, kijinai</i>
firewood	<i>túka (e)n lai</i>
fish (noun)	<i>mám</i>
fish, to (vb.)	<i>lái, jáik</i>
fix	<i>apéna</i>
floor	<i>tái</i>
flower	<i>úa, wá</i>
fly (noun)	<i>lón</i>
fly (verb)	<i>ptir, piptir</i>
food	<i>mén nómnom; mén móna; kau; káiek</i>
foot	<i>ne</i>
for	<i>en, 'n</i>
forehead	<i>páta</i>
forward	<i>mówa, kailáwe</i>
friend	<i>jouapwal</i>
from	<i>jón</i> "from, off"
fruit	<i>úa, wá</i>
garden	<i>mótawel, mwát</i>
get	<i>natnaki, nattik, ále</i>
girl	<i>jári pén</i> ("girl child"), <i>pénakop</i>
give	<i>kí: kító</i> "give here," <i>ktwe</i> "give away," <i>klón</i> "give to"
go	<i>kó: kówe</i> "go away," etc.: <i>tápök</i> (disrespectful)
good	<i>máu, mumáu</i>
grass	<i>ré</i>
green	<i>tónton</i>
grow	<i>ój(ata), pwat(ta)</i>
hair	<i>piónawel, pienenamóna</i>
hand	<i>pa</i> (fam.); <i>kumáti</i> (noble)
harvest	<i>nárök</i>
have	<i>nainaki</i>
head	<i>móna</i> (fam.); <i>kotókanmai</i> (noble)
healthy	<i>(me)kélail</i>
hear	<i>rón, korón, kapatök; ant</i> (royal)
heart	<i>kapen-núlenule</i>
heavy	<i>tóuton</i>
hen	<i>lútok</i>
here	<i>iét, iétet; ién, iénen; met, metet</i> (longer forms more emphatic)
hide	<i>rúk, rúkela; karúketi, karúkela; óki</i>
high	<i>ila, ilila; kailatáwe</i> "what is high up"
hold	<i>kól</i>
hot	<i>karakar, kél</i>
house	<i>tm</i>

English	Ponapean
hungry	<i>menmóhata</i> (fam.); <i>punttekela</i> (noble)
husband	<i>paut</i>
in	<i>nán, lóle; i</i> (referring to time)
is: there is not	<i>jóla</i>
island	<i>tóka</i>
kill	<i>kaméla; kituéli</i> (noble)
king	<i>ijipau, nanamáraki, oj-láplap</i>
knee	<i>kókon en né</i> ("joint of the leg"), <i>púkia 'n ne</i>
knife	<i>kápit, náip</i>
land	<i>jáp</i>
large	<i>(me)kaláimun, láp(lap)</i>
laugh	<i>mémem, kaúrur, kajatrak</i>
lay, put	<i>kíti, piliön, pwiléli; kainitni</i> "to lay on its side"
leaf	<i>pán, té</i>
left (hand)	<i>palimain</i>
leg	<i>né</i> (fam.); <i>alúalua</i> (noble)
leprosy	<i>dugdug, tukotok</i>
lie (recline)	<i>wénti, ónon, álul</i>
light (not heavy)	<i>merára, letilel</i>
lightning	<i>lól</i>
lip	<i>klin aúwa</i>
little	<i>lík(lík)</i>
a little	<i>kij</i>
live	<i>maur, pwatta</i>
lizard	<i>mánamánenjéri, kíel, lámwör</i> (kinds of lizards)
long	<i>rairai, arai</i>
louse	<i>línkarak</i>
make, do	<i>wia(ta)</i>
man	<i>mán; ól</i>
many, much	<i>melóto</i>
mast	<i>káu</i>
mat	<i>lój, lírop</i> (two kinds of mats); <i>kía, mwótor</i> "sleeping-mat"
meat	<i>ítuk</i>
medicine	<i>wini</i>
midnight	<i>éten</i> ("noon or midnight next following time of speaking"); <i>ni lukapa 'n pón</i>
milk	<i>pil en líli</i> ("water of the breast")
month, moon	<i>mára</i>
morning	<i>nimájön</i>

English	Ponapean
mother	<i>ina; ina-i</i> "my mother," <i>ina</i> "his mother"; <i>nóno</i>
mountain	<i>nóna</i>
mouth	<i>jaünepon</i>
name	<i>áta, éta</i>
near	<i>(me)kóren</i>
neck	<i>wóra</i>
need	<i>men-nainaki</i> ("want to get")
needle	<i>líkók</i>
net	<i>úk; naik</i> (a kind of fish-net)
night	<i>pón</i>
no	<i>jo</i>
noon	<i>ninjóaj, ninjáuj</i>
north	<i>apóhülön</i>
nose	<i>tómwa, támwa</i> (fam.); <i>kaunúni</i> (noble); <i>ajijápwai</i> (royal)
not	<i>jóla; jeramen</i> (negative imperative, "do not . . .")
now	<i>mét, mélet; metakijet</i> "just now"
ocean	<i>jét, mátau</i>
of	<i>en</i>
oil	<i>pil en wi</i>
old	<i>(me)laút, (me)mír</i>
on	<i>pón</i>
only	<i>óta, kelépata</i>
opposite	<i>limwan, impan</i>
outside	<i>líkin</i>
pain	<i>mátók</i>
pandanus	<i>taip</i>
people	<i>áramej</i>
pig	<i>pwik</i>
pityriasis	<i>chenchen</i>
versicolor	
plant	<i>pátók</i>
pleasure	<i>perénta; injinamau</i> "be glad"
price	<i>pwain; pwain-a</i> "its price"
pull	<i>új, urá, urátak, ónjön</i>
rain	<i>kótan, mör(mör)</i>
raise	<i>púk, pukato, pukéli, pók</i>
rat	<i>kilik, máke</i>
red	<i>waitáta</i>
reef	<i>mát</i> (partially submerged); <i>jóu</i> (submerged)
right (hand)	<i>páli maun</i>
right	<i>mumáu</i> ("good")
(correct)	

English	Ponapean
ringworm	<i>chenchen</i>
roof	<i>pōwa en im</i>
rooster	<i>kñh</i>
root	<i>kalaua</i>
rope	<i>jál</i>
round	<i>pónopon</i>
row	<i>ilil</i>
rudder	<i>ilil</i>
sail	<i>jērök</i>
sand	<i>pñk</i>
say	<i>lokata, tñta, intñta</i>
see	<i>kñlññ, nár</i> (fam.); <i>itauari</i> (noble); <i>majáni</i> (royal)
seed	<i>úa</i> or <i>wá; wára</i>
sell	<i>nát, nálakila, póni</i>
set	<i>kñti, kñtiññ</i>
shadow	<i>ññni mñn</i>
shark	<i>póko</i>
shoot	<i>kójik</i>
show	<i>pataktñn</i>
sick	<i>jómau; láit</i> "sickly"
sister	<i>riali</i>
sit	<i>mñnti, mót</i> (fam.); <i>inafa</i> (noble); <i>kaipóketi</i> (royal)
skin	<i>kñli</i>
sky	<i>nan lññ, nálññ</i>
sleep	<i>mair</i> (fam.); <i>jetmok</i> (royal)
smallpox	<i>kilitap</i>
smoke	<i>atñmiani, etñniai</i>
son	<i>jéri ál, jéri mán</i> ("male child"); <i>ierój</i> "only son"
south	<i>air</i>
speak	<i>lokata</i> (fam.); <i>majáni, ponóki</i> (royal)
stand	<i>úta, kajskar, patú</i>
star	<i>áju</i>
stay	<i>mimi, mñnti</i>
stone	<i>lákai</i>
strike, beat	<i>káme, pwáki, wóki</i>
string	<i>jál</i>
stupid	<i>lólapon</i>
sugar-cane	<i>jeu</i>
sun	<i>kátipin</i>
take	<i>ále</i>
taro	<i>jaua</i>
there	<i>mñnen; iñnen</i> "there it is (It. ec- colo)"
thin	<i>menipñip</i>

English	Ponapean
thing	<i>mén, kót, me(a), kópwa</i>
think	<i>lámalam</i>
thirsty	<i>mén nóm pñl</i>
thread	<i>tñpa, t'read</i>
throw	<i>kajék, kajéla</i>
thunder	<i>nanjápwe, tupwál</i>
tie	<i>pukéti jal(iéti)</i> "tie together"; <i>pu- kapéna, pirapéna</i> "tie down"; <i>inau, tñn</i>
tinea	<i>kilñwai, kili-en-wai</i>
imbricata	
tired	<i>pññala, pññkila; nirála</i> (royal)
today	<i>ránuel</i>
toe	<i>jánti en né</i>
tomorrow	<i>lákop</i>
tongue	<i>laua</i>
tooth	<i>ñi</i>
top	<i>pōwa, imwi, kótoka</i>
tortoise-shell	<i>pwét</i>
touch	<i>tók; jair</i>
tree	<i>túka</i>
tuberculosis	<i>li-mñnomññ</i>
tumor	<i>ámpuj</i>
turn	<i>wókit, pñrör, kairókili</i> "turn over"; <i>áupwil, jopwéto</i> "turn towards"; <i>jopwéjññ</i> "turn from"
under	<i>pá, pán</i>
up	<i>-ta, -eta</i> (verb-suffix)
urinate	<i>pñpñj</i>
venereal diseases	<i>kench</i>
voice	<i>ññlu, álñña, nóro</i>
wall	<i>kél</i>
want to	<i>men-</i> (prefixed to verbs); <i>men- nainaki</i> "want to get . . ., want ; . . ."
warm	<i>kárakar tikatik</i>
water	<i>pñl</i>
wave	<i>mñwóli, fluk, púki</i>
way, road	<i>ál</i>
weapon	<i>kójik</i>
west	<i>kápiñññ</i>
wet	<i>(u)jókejök</i>
white	<i>pótapöt</i>
wide	<i>metélap</i>
wind	<i>añ; kijenian</i> "a light breeze"
wing	<i>pa</i>

English	Ponapean	English	Ponapean
with	<i>iön, ren, tnpa; iönäki</i> "along with"	yam	<i>káp, kēp</i>
woman	<i>li</i>	yaws	<i>kijikinj</i>
won't	<i>jōla mēn</i> "don't want"; <i>kān</i>	yellow	<i>onon</i>
wood	<i>tuka</i>	yes	<i>ei, iei</i>
work	<i>tetók</i>	yesterday	<i>ato</i>
word	<i>lépen lokata</i> (fam.) (lit. "piece of talk"); <i>lépen májani</i> (royal)	young	<i>méakop</i>

GRAMMATICAL ELEMENTS

1. *Nouns* in Ponapean have no gender or case; there is no indefinite or definite article. Many nouns take personal possessive suffixes; these are:

		Example
-ai	"my"	<i>uár-ai</i> "my body"
-om	"thy"	<i>uár-om</i> "thy body"
-a	"his, her, its"	<i>uár-a</i> "his, her, its body"
-atail	"our (incl.)"	<i>uár-atail</i> "our body (yours and mine)"
-at	"our (excl.)"	<i>uár-at</i> "our body (theirs and mine)"
-ata	"our (dual)"	<i>uár-ata</i> "our body (of the two of us)"
-omail	"your (pl.)"	<i>uár-omail</i> "your body"
-oma	"your (dual)"	<i>uár-oma</i> "your body (the two of you)"
-arail	"their (pl.)"	<i>uár-arail</i> "their body"
-ara	"their (dual)"	<i>uár-ara</i> "their body (the two of them)"
-omui	"your (noble)"	<i>uár-omui</i> "your body (noble)"

2. *Adjectives* generally have a prefix, *me-*, added: *kajalel* or *mekajalel* "beautiful," etc.

Possessive adjectives are the following:

	Sg.	Dual	Plural
1st. pers.	<i>ai</i> "my"	<i>atá</i> incl. "our (of the two of us)" <i>at</i> exclusive	<i>atail</i> incl. "our (yours and mine)" <i>at</i> exclusive
2nd. pers.	<i>am, ōm</i> "thy"	<i>ōmá</i> "of the two of you"	<i>ōmail</i> "your"
3rd. pers.	<i>a</i> "his, hers, its"	<i>arā</i> "of the two of them"	<i>arail</i> "their"

All these forms may also occur with prefixed *n-*: *nai* "my," etc.

3. *Pronouns*.—Personal pronouns have separate forms for use independently and prefixed to verbs, in the singular and in the third person plural:

	independent	prefixed to verbs
1st. sg. "I"	<i>nai</i>	<i>i-</i>
2nd. sg. "thou"	<i>kōwa</i> (fam.) <i>kōm</i> (noble) <i>kōmwi</i> (royal)	<i>ko-, kō-, k-</i>
3rd. sg. "he, she, it"	<i>láp</i>	<i>me-, a-</i>
1st. dual "we two"	<i>kilá</i>	
2nd. dual "you two"	<i>kōmá</i>	
3rd. dual "they two"	<i>irá</i>	
1st. pl. "we"	<i>kēt</i>	
1st. pl. inclusive "we (including you)"	<i>kitáil</i>	
2nd. pl. "you"	<i>kōmáil</i>	
3rd. pl.	<i>ir, iráil</i>	<i>ra-</i>

Personal object pronouns ("me," "thee," "him," etc.) are formed by prefixing *re-* to the possessive adjectives listed under §2; in these formations, the initial vowel *a-* of the possessive adjective is kept in the first person: *reai* "me," *reatá* "us two," *reatáil* "us"; but it is lost in the second and third persons: *rem* "thee," *remá* "you two," *remáil* "you," etc. There is also the object pronoun *iúk* "you."

The following interrogative elements exist, among others:

ij "who, which?"
et "what?"
íá "what, why?"
ia "where?"

The following indefinite elements exist:

-ápe "some, any" (suffix)
eu "one, another"
iéu "the other one"
meiéu "the other one, the next"
piléu "another one"

The following demonstrative elements exist:

-en, -et "this, that" (singular; used as suffixes)
púka "these, those" (plural; used independently)

4. *Verbs* take a number of prefixes and suffixes. The whole or the first part of the verb may be prefixed to the verb itself (reduplication) to express intensity or repetition of the action:

lokáia "to talk" *lōka-lokáia* "to talk busily, chatter"
klōñ "to see" *klī-klōñ* "to observe"

Among the verb-prefixes are:

ka- (*kau-*, *ko-*) "to cause to": *mēla* "to die", *ka-mēla* "to kill."
men- "to desire, want to": *i-men-mēla* "I want to die."
kin- "to be able to, can": *i-kin-kāma iúk* "I can beat you."
en-, ön- imperative: *ko-en-wálo* "you bring it!"

Among the verb-suffixes are:

-(e)la "off there" (departure; location; past time).
-(e)ta "up": *táu* "to climb," *táu-ta* "to climb up."
-(é)ti "down": *kō* "to go," *kō-ti* "to go down."
-(e)to "here, hither": *kō-to* "to come here."
-(e)we "away": *kō-we* "to go away."
-vi "off, away, onward": *kō-vi-la* "to go quite off, fully away."
-lon "in": *kō-lon* "to go in, enter."
-ön "to" (also a preposition): *kō-ön* "to go to."
-jōñ "from" (also adverb, preposition): *kō-jōñ* "to go from."
-pena "together": *kō-pena* "to come together, assemble."
-pajōñ "apart": *kō-pajōñ* "to go apart, disperse."

The auxiliary verb *áp* means "have (past tense)".

5. *Numerals* have one set of forms for use in counting in the abstract ("one, two, three, four, five," etc.), and numerous sets of forms for use with nouns. These latter forms are made of numeral stems plus suffixes of various types, according to the class of object indicated by the noun modified.

From "one" to "nine," the abstract numerals and the stems are:

Number	Abstract	Stem
1	<i>át</i>	<i>á-</i> , <i>e</i> , zero
2	<i>ári</i>	<i>rtá-</i> , <i>rí-</i> (before following <i>u</i> , <i>e</i>)
3	<i>éjíl</i>	<i>jíli-</i> , <i>jíl-</i> (before following <i>u</i> , <i>e</i>)
4	<i>ápöñ</i>	<i>pá-</i>
5	<i>álim</i>	<i>lím</i>
6	<i>áón</i>	<i>wóna-</i> , <i>wón-</i> (before following <i>u</i>)
7	<i>etj</i>	<i>tji-</i>
8	<i>áwal</i>	<i>wálu-</i> , <i>wál-</i> (before following <i>u</i>)
9	<i>átu</i>	<i>túa-</i>

the chief stems added, and the classes of objects which they indicate, are:

- men* "animate objects": *ámen*, *rtamen*, *jílimen*, *pámen*, etc.
- u* "fruits, small globular objects": *éu*, *rtau*, *jílu*, etc.
- pot* "plants, sticks, stick-like objects": *ápot*, *rtapot*, *jílipot*, etc.
- um* "yams, bananas": *ám*, *rtum*, *jílum*, *páum*, etc.
- kop* "bundles of stick-like objects": *ákop*, *rtakop*, *jílikop*, etc.
- el* "strings of beads, wreaths, etc.": *áel*, *rtel*, *jíliel*, etc.
- tun* "bunches of fruit tied together": *átun*, *rtatun*, *jílitun*, etc.
- pak* "times": *ápak* "one time, once," *rtapak* "twice," *jílipak* "three times," etc.

To the numeral forms for "one" (*ámen*, etc.) may be prefixed the element *mé-*, forming pronouns meaning "any one of that class": *méamen* "some or any animate object," *méápot* "some or any stick-like object," *méakop* "some or any bundle or package"; *méakot* is "something, anything." The element *met-* prefixed to a numeral form for "one" in the same fashion makes pronouns meaning "only one": *metákop* "one bundle or package," etc.

The numerals above ten have two chief classes: animate objects, sticks, and timbers; and yams, taros, mats, and precious objects:

Numeral	Animate Objects, etc.	Yams, Taros, Mats, etc.
10	<i>érk</i> , <i>ék</i> ; <i>katañaul</i>	<i>érk</i> , <i>ék</i> ; <i>ñaul</i> ; <i>katañaul</i> ; (<i>e</i>) <i>tjök</i> for less precious objects
20	<i>rierk</i>	<i>rtajök</i>
30	<i>jíliákan</i>	<i>jílijök</i>
40	<i>pérk</i>	<i>páijök</i>
50	<i>límerk</i>	<i>límaijök</i>
60	<i>wónerk</i>	<i>wónijök</i>
70	<i>íjiákan</i>	<i>tjijök</i>
80	<i>waliákan</i>	<i>wálijök</i>
90	<i>túerk</i>	<i>túaijök</i>
100	<i>ápúki</i>	
1000	<i>kti</i>	
10000	<i>nén</i>	

IV. TRUK

As the language of Truk is more or less comprehensible throughout the central Carolines, this glossary is based upon Truk. Where words were not available for Truk, but were available for some other central Caroline Island language, they were inserted as substitutes.

In this glossary, the following letters have values different from those they have in English:

- a* = the *a* in *father*
- ä* = the *a* in *at*
- e* = the *e* in *they* (without final "y"-glide)
- ē* = the *e* in *bet*, but even more open (almost the same as *ä*)
- i* = the *i* in *machine*
- o* = the *o* in *note* (without final "w"-glide)
- ō* = the *a* in *all*
- ö* = the German *ö*-sound, or the *u* in Eng. *but*
- u* = the *u* in *Peru*
- g* is always hard
- ñ* = the *ng* in *sing*

USEFUL WORDS

English	Truk (or other language)	English	Truk (or other language)
anchor, to	<i>uōkedur</i>	bowel move-	<i>āmu, bē</i>
arm	<i>be-i</i> "my arm"; <i>ba-un</i> "his arm"	ment, have a	
arrowroot	<i>mōkemok</i>	boy	<i>(e)ēt; sāri</i>
ashes	<i>fālan</i>	branch	<i>bāran</i>
axe	<i>sele</i>	breadfruit	<i>māi, mēi; ējap</i>
		breakers	<i>nō, nōniber, nōboj</i>
back	<i>sakuri, lugānupan</i>	bring	<i>vōto, vado</i>
backwards	<i>liouelōu</i> (Namonuito)	brother	<i>pu-i</i> "my brother" (man speaking); <i>moñe-ei</i> "my brother" (woman speaking)
bad	<i>nāu, pālak</i>	brown	<i>mei kun</i>
banana	<i>uj; aniuān</i>		
bark (of tree)	<i>urujān; kili-n</i> "its bark" (Namonuito)	call	<i>kari, ariar</i>
basket	<i>seña</i>	can, be able	<i>tōñani</i>
beach	<i>lābi</i>	can't	<i>se toñani</i> ("not can")
bear (off-spring)	<i>naunau, āputu</i>	cheek	<i>sab</i>
behind	<i>lukunup-ei</i> "behind me," <i>lukunup-om</i> "behind thee," <i>lukunup-an</i> "behind him"	chest (of body)	<i>aubun mal</i> (man); <i>lēon</i> (woman), <i>lēon-an</i> "her breast"
belly	<i>log; log-an</i> "his belly"	chiefstain	<i>samāl</i>
between	<i>lēfinan, lēbedan</i>	chin	<i>ēddi</i>
bird	<i>mansusu</i>	clothes, clothing	<i>uf</i>
black	<i>tol; ton</i>	cloud	<i>kiju</i>
blind	<i>mesejun</i>	coconut	<i>nu</i>
blood	<i>not; ta-i</i> "my blood," <i>to-m</i> "thy blood," <i>ta-n</i> "his blood"	cold	<i>fau</i>
blue	<i>arau</i>	come	<i>fēito, etto</i>
boat	<i>va</i>	conjunctivitis	<i>mesejun</i>
body	<i>inis</i>	container (wooden)	<i>sēbbi</i>

English	Truk (or other language)
cost	<i>nēni</i> "what does it cost" = <i>meta lūenin?</i>
crab	<i>umōn, pōnumōm</i>
cut	<i>rei, reirei</i>
dead	<i>mē, mēla</i>
deaf	<i>selin abun</i>
deep	<i>alolol</i>
die	<i>mē, mēla; teir</i>
dirty	<i>meiball</i>
doctor	<i>sousafēi</i>
dog	<i>kōlak</i>
door	<i>āsam</i>
drink	<i>ānumi, un, ka</i>
dry	<i>bas, mēsin</i>
dysentery	<i>amujā, bēja</i>
ear	<i>selin</i>
earth	<i>sōn, bun</i>
east	<i>eōliu</i>
eat	<i>moŋa, nub, nūnu</i>
ebb-tide	<i>kot</i>
egg	<i>zaukūl</i> (Namonuito)
elbow	<i>ēbinebin en baun</i>
elephantiasis (from filariasis)	<i>petebo, fadeden</i>
entrance (to lagoon)	<i>mot, moj; tau; eluk</i>
evening	<i>lēkirion</i>
eye	<i>mas</i>
fall	<i>pāududu</i>
family	<i>to</i>
fat	<i>kidinnup</i>
father	<i>sam-ei</i> "my father," <i>sam-am</i> "thy father," <i>sam-an</i> "his father"
feather	<i>ūnan</i> (Namonuito)
feel	<i>ātap</i>
fever	<i>ēboei</i>
file	<i>a mata</i> (Namonuito)
finger	<i>aud-i</i> "my finger"; <i>aud-un</i> "his finger"
fire	<i>ekei; ekei-m</i> "thy fire," <i>ekei-n</i> "his fire"; <i>ettil</i>
firewood	<i>amur</i> (Namonuito)
firm	<i>ri; nug</i>
fish (noun)	<i>tk; littil</i>
fish, to (verb)	<i>ātau</i>
fishing-pole	<i>bōulik</i>

English	Truk (or other language)
flower	<i>ēlin, āddin; ua</i> (Namonuito)
fly (noun)	<i>lan, loŋ</i>
fly, to (verb)	<i>eēs</i>
food	<i>en-ei</i> (<i>el-ei</i>) "my food"; <i>on-om</i> (<i>ol-om</i>) "thy food"; <i>en-en</i> (<i>al-an</i>) "his food"; <i>minen moŋa</i> "thing to eat"
foot	<i>pēt-ei</i> "my foot," <i>pēt-em</i> "thy foot," <i>pēt-en</i> "his foot"
for	<i>en</i>
forehead	<i>jam; jam-an</i> "his forehead"
foreigner	<i>oāsōla</i>
forward	<i>failo</i> (Namonuito)
friend	<i>akabaj</i>
from	<i>en, me</i>
fruit	<i>ua; ua-n</i> "its fruit"
girl	<i>lenin</i>
give	<i>neni</i>
go	<i>fetal, fit; feilo; lō, lōgō</i>
gonorrhea	<i>atsis</i> (E. Carolines); <i>tau u bau</i> (Namonuito)
good	<i>morinna; fit; aj; ūdek; liot; moŋn</i>
grass	<i>fedil</i>
green	<i>araurau</i>
grow	<i>merrida</i>
hair	<i>mēden mogurān</i> "hair of the head"
hand	<i>pē-i</i> "my hand," <i>pō-um</i> "thy hand," <i>pō-un</i> "his hand"
harvest	<i>rās</i>
head	<i>mogur-ei</i> "my head," <i>mogur-am</i> "thy head," <i>mogur-an</i> "his head"
healthy	<i>bēlakun, mamāu</i>
hear	<i>roŋ</i>
heart	<i>lameri; tip-ei</i> "my heart"
heavy	<i>jōu</i>
hen	<i>buja; aga</i>
here	<i>(ik)ēi</i>
high	<i>deggia; kūkuda</i>
high tide	<i>kun</i>
hold	<i>geju; ketui</i>
hot	<i>bulekar</i>
house	<i>tm</i> "dwelling house"; <i>ut</i> "boathouse, men's house"; <i>falān</i> "cook-house"
hungry	<i>aijik, ētik; fion</i>
immediately	<i>trokiei</i>
in	<i>lon, loŋ</i>
influenza	<i>mēlapalap</i>

English	Truk (or other language)
island	<i>fanu; dā</i>
kill	<i>nt; dvada</i>
knee	<i>boasuk basuki</i>
knife	<i>neif; sévet, séget; boei</i>
lagoon	<i>lénom, léarau</i>
land	<i>fan(u)</i>
large	<i>lóláp; wajemuk</i>
laugh	<i>kákei; tákir</i>
lay, put	<i>gónola</i>
leaf	<i>ján, jón</i>
left (hand)	<i>péllifefin, békfefin</i>
leg	<i>bej-ei "my leg"; bej-em "thy leg"; bej-en "his leg"</i>
leprosy	<i>sanija</i>
lie (recline)	<i>kokón; kon tapólada "lie on the back"</i>
light (not heavy)	<i>póds, pēn</i>
lightning	<i>fi, ilēfi</i>
lip	<i>oán "upper lip"; fan, abérenao "low- er lip"</i>
little; a little	<i>kissekiss, kukun, ninenin, ilin</i>
live	<i>melláu</i>
lizard	<i>kalaue (Lukunor, Namoluk); lipuar ror (Namonuito)</i>
long (of space)	<i>aleitam, lánatam, aleilai</i>
long (of time)	<i>fasóun aleilai</i>
louse	<i>ku</i>
make, do	<i>fari</i>
man	<i>moán; jēge</i>
many, much	<i>jamong, pui, ēot</i>
mast	<i>au</i>
mat	<i>kiēki</i>
meat	<i>feduk; fituk-ei "my meat," fituk-am "thy meat," fituk-an "his meat"</i>
midnight	<i>lēfaj</i>
month, moon	<i>púl</i>
mother	<i>tn-ei "my mother" (presumably tn- em "thy mother," tn-en (his mother)—?)</i>
mountain	<i>juk, truk</i>
mouth	<i>au; ao-ei "my mouth," ao-am "thy mouth," ao-an "his mouth"</i>
mussel	<i>buill, pōnman, kipap, kirot, kisaf, litum, perri (various kinds of mussels)</i>

English	Truk (or other language)
name	<i>id-an "his name"</i>
near	<i>arap, arun</i>
neck	<i>tioran uei</i>
net	<i>uk</i>
night	<i>lēbutn</i>
no	<i>áb, ábui</i>
noon	<i>nóloas</i>
north	<i>éfen, éfan</i>
nose	<i>buót; bóat-i "my nose"</i>
not	<i>sap, se, te</i>
now	<i>iēi, oár</i>
ocean	<i>madáu; líkulap "sea"</i>
old	<i>muk</i>
only	<i>(i)erok, jō</i>
outrigger	<i>kio; dam</i>
outside	<i>ilukun</i>
pandanus	<i>fad, faj</i>
papaya	<i>kipuan</i>
part	<i>manihau (Namonuito)</i>
passage	<i>tau uór (Namonuito)</i>
people	<i>jou; aramas</i>
pig	<i>bess, silo; pig</i>
plant	<i>fátetu (Namonuito)</i>
rain	<i>úel, wút, rēn</i>
rat	<i>nakij; súan</i>
red	<i>bar, barabor</i>
reef	<i>wój</i>
right (hand)	<i>péllimoán; békmoan</i>
roof	<i>ós</i>
rooster	<i>kaka</i>
root	<i>vár; vár-an "its root"</i>
rope	<i>sell</i>
round	<i>borr (= crooked); gugumös (Losap)</i>
row	<i>fédul</i>
rudder	<i>fedil abú</i>
sail	<i>serés</i>
sand	<i>bi</i>
say	<i>álo</i>
see	<i>neñani, nene, ēma, óri</i>
seed	<i>puk</i>
set	<i>uētú (Namonuito)</i>
shadow	<i>bejen akár</i>
shark	<i>bogo, bejau, pēu</i>
shoot	<i>ligasáku</i>
short	<i>mojomoj</i>

English	Truk (or other language)	English	Truk (or other language)
shoulder	<i>áfar, ábar; abár-ei</i> "my shoulder," <i>abár-am</i> "thy shoulder," <i>abár-an</i> "his shoulder"	tooth	<i>ní</i>
show	<i>idimu</i>	tortoise	<i>boëboë</i>
sick	<i>somáu, sémuen</i>	tortoise-shell	<i>buoj</i>
sit	<i>mat</i>	touch	<i>atába, ana</i>
skin	<i>unut; uruj-an</i> "his skin"	tree	<i>irē, tūnukel</i>
sky	<i>lan</i>	turn	<i>lolouti</i> (Namonuito)
sleep	<i>maur; alun</i>	under	<i>fan</i>
smoke	<i>ēdun; ātin</i> (Namonuito)	urinate	<i>siri, álla, aboagē</i>
snail	<i>lapan</i> (Namonuito)	use	indicated by reduplication of first syllable: <i>sēbi</i> "plate," <i>sesēbi</i> "use a plate"; <i>tala</i> (Namonuito)
south	<i>ōrr, eār</i>	venereal	<i>semen</i>
speak	<i>álo</i>	diseases	
stand	<i>u, uren</i>	village	<i>sōbu, pinim</i>
star	<i>ēsies; fu</i>	want	<i>boē</i>
stay	<i>ukēdu</i>	warm	<i>buil</i>
stone	<i>fau; faurup</i> "coral stone"; <i>fandrol</i> "lava"	water	<i>tan, jan; kanuk; ónap; āpuñ; bugge</i>
strike, beat	<i>apuni</i>	way, road	<i>ālan; aunāka; an</i>
stupid	<i>āes</i>	weapon	<i>ligāsuk</i>
sugar-cane	<i>uōu</i>	west	<i>lotōclap, ēbilen</i>
sun	<i>akār</i>	wet	<i>dojen</i>
sypilis	<i>ubuetlen</i>	when?	<i>inad?</i>
taro	<i>mullu, pula, onni, ka</i>	white	<i>podōu pot; puet</i>
there	<i>anan, i kenan</i>	wind	<i>ēseboēn, asabuāl</i>
thin	<i>rūrū</i> (Namonuito)	wing	<i>baun</i>
thing	<i>bāseg; melōr</i> (Namonuito)	with	<i>ēddi-ei</i> "with me," <i>ēddi-en</i> "with him"
think	<i>ēktēki, rēkirēki</i>	woman	<i>fefin; drōbot</i>
thirsty	<i>ka</i>	work	<i>ānan</i>
throw	<i>māmal, āsubuir</i>	word	<i>kubas; ālo-i</i> "my word," <i>ālo-m</i> "thy word," <i>ālo-n</i> "his word"
thunder	<i>jōpulp, mānuñ</i>	yam	<i>eēp en aur; kamo</i> "sweet potato"
tie (bundles)	<i>bukbuk</i>	yaws	<i>rup</i>
tinea	<i>arakek</i>	yellow	<i>ram, ramaram</i>
circinata		yes	<i>u</i>
tinea	<i>āragak</i>	yesterday	<i>nānan</i>
imbricata		young	<i>ālual</i> (of a man), <i>fabun</i> (of a woman)
today	<i>ikenai</i>		
toe	<i>andul bēten</i>		
tomorrow	<i>lēsor</i>		
tongue	<i>tināo</i>		

GRAMMATICAL ELEMENTS

1. *Nouns* in Truk and related dialects may take certain prefixes, among which are:

rē- "man from . . .": *rē-Puk* "man from Truk."

fín- "woman from . . .": *fín-Puk* "woman from Truk."

tōn- "persons from . . .": *tōn-Puk* "persons from Truk."

Among prefixes by which nouns may be formed from verbs are:

tōn- "one who does . . .": *tōn-ānan* "worker" (*ānan* "to work").

sōu- "master of . . .": *sōu-fos* "orator" (*fōs* "to speak, orate").

Many nouns take personal possessive suffixes, which indicate the person owning the object designated. There are four main declensions of such nouns, according to the vowel preceding the suffix:

	I (a/e)	II (i)	III (u)	IV (—)
1. sg. "my"	-ei	-i	-i	-i
2. sg. "thy"	-om	-um	-um	-m
3. sg. "his, her, its"	-an	-in	-un	-n
1. pl. inclusive "our (your and my)"	-at	-it	-ut	-t
1. pl. exclusive "our (not yours)"	-em	-im	-um	-m
2. pl. "your"	-emi	-imi	-umi	-mi
3. pl. "their"	-är	-ir	-ur	-r

Thus, from *māgur* "head" (type I) is formed *magur-ei* "my head," *magur-om* "thy head," *magur-an* "his head," etc.; from *māri* "wreath" (type II), *mār-um* "thy wreath," *mār-in* "his wreath"; from *nāni* "soul" (type III), *nān-um* "thy soul," *nān-un* "his soul"; and from *ātulo* "cover" (type IV), *ātulo-m* "thy cover," *ātulo-n* "his cover," etc.

There is also an extensive system of demonstrative suffixes, indicating "this," "that (visible)" and "that (invisible)," which are added to nouns:

"this":	-ei, -en	-ekēi, -ekan
"that (visible)"	-enan, -emun	-ekenan, -ekemun
"that (invisible)"	-ewe	-ekewe

Nouns do not have gender, number, or case.

2. *Pronouns*.—Personal pronouns are of two kinds—those used independently, and those used with verbs (prefixed as subjects, or suffixed as objects):

	Independent	Subject-Prefix	Object-Suffix
1st. sg. "I"	<i>nān</i>	<i>āa-</i>	-ei "me"
2nd. sg. "thou"	<i>ēn</i>	<i>kā-</i>	-uk "thee"
3rd. sg. "he, she, it"	<i>i</i>	<i>a-</i>	-i "him"
1st. pl. incl. "we (you and I)"	<i>kāt</i>	<i>st-a-</i>	-kāt "us"
1st. pl. excl. "we (they and I)"	<i>ēm</i>	<i>em-ou-a</i>	-kem "us"
2nd. pl. "you"	<i>ēmi</i>	<i>emi-ou-a</i>	-kemi "you"
3rd. pl. "they"	<i>ir</i>	<i>ra-</i>	-ir "them"

Demonstrative pronouns are made by adding the demonstrative suffixes listed in 1, to the stems *ād-*, *ād-* (masculine) and *nemin-* (feminine): *āden* "this man," *ādekan* "these men"; *ādekewe* "those men (invisible); *neminei* "this woman"; etc.

Interrogative and indefinite forms are:

who?	<i>iō(n)?</i>	some	<i>ēkod, ēbāle, ekābāle, kōd</i>
what?	<i>med(a)?</i>	(an)other	<i>emen</i>
which?	<i>med?</i>	where?	<i>ia(n), ifa(n), ikefan</i>
what kind of?	<i>mēmi?</i>		

3. *Verbs* may take a number of suffixes, the most important of which are:

-do "hither, here"	-u (-o) "out"
-diu "away, down"	-fānen "together"
-nēni "away to"	-fēdal "around"
-fēsen "apart"	-kīs "frequently"
-lo "away, hence"	-bād "uninterruptedly"
-lōn "in(to)"	-lōu "continually; with effort"
-seni "away from"	-eu, -pōk "at the same time; in common"
-sefān "back, again"	-fōt, -fōtefot "always"
-du "up"	-fāt "by itself; without visible cause"

4. *Numerals* from 1 to 9 have one set of forms for use when counting separately, and another to which suffixes are added when they are used with nouns:

	<i>Abstract</i>	<i>Stem</i>
1	<i>én</i>	—
2	<i>rán</i>	<i>rú-</i>
3	<i>átuñat</i>	<i>ál-</i>
4	<i>ruánu</i>	<i>fó-</i>
5	<i>límu</i>	<i>lí-</i>
6	<i>wónu</i>	<i>wón-</i>
7	<i>fúsu</i>	<i>fú-</i>
8	<i>wálu</i>	<i>wál-</i>
9	<i>tún</i>	<i>tú-</i>

There are over fifty suffixes added to numerals. When used alone, they indicate "one" of the given class; they are added to the stems indicated (with minor alterations) for "two" through "nine." The most important numeral suffixes are:

<i>éu</i>	general use; <i>eu</i> is used alone, <i>-u</i> as a suffix
<i>-u</i>	
<i>émen</i>	animate objects, sharp objects, wood
<i>éfot</i>	long objects
<i>étö</i>	flat, thin objects; <i>étö</i> is used alone, <i>-tö</i> as suffix
<i>-tö</i>	
<i>ót</i>	little, abstract things ("word," etc.)
<i>éfau</i>	stone, coral-like objects.

Beyond "ten," the Truk numerals are:

10	<i>énol</i>	100	<i>tbugi</i>	1000	<i>éñeran, tñeran</i>
20	<i>rúe</i>	200	<i>rúebugi</i>	2000	<i>rúeñeran</i>
30	<i>ílik</i>	300	<i>álubugi</i>	3000	<i>áleñeran</i>
40	<i>fetik</i>	400	<i>fóbugi</i>	4000	<i>fóñeran</i>
50	<i>líme</i>	500	<i>límebugi</i>	5000	<i>límeñeran</i>
60	<i>wóne</i>	600	<i>wónebugi</i>	6000	<i>wóneñeran</i>
70	<i>fík</i>	700	<i>fúbugi</i>	7000	<i>fúñeran</i>
80	<i>wálik</i>	800	<i>wálebugi</i>	8000	<i>wáleñeran</i>
90	<i>túe</i>	900	<i>túebugi</i>	9000	<i>túeñeran</i>
				10000	<i>ékit; éñol ñeraun</i>

Examples of intermediate numerals are:

18	<i>énol me wálu</i> ("ten and eight")
25	<i>rúe me límu</i> ("twenty and five")
88	<i>wálik me wálu</i> ("eighty and eight")
105	<i>tbugi límu</i> ("hundred five")
125	<i>tbugi re me límu</i> ("hundred twenty and five")
5125	<i>límeñerau tbugi rúe me límu</i> ("five-thousand hundred twenty and five")

V. YAP

In this glossary, the following letters have values different from those they have in English:

- a* = the *a* in *father*
- ä* = the *a* in *at*
- e* = the *e* in *they* (without final "y"-glide)
- i* = the *i* in *machine*
- o* = the *o* in *note*
- u* = the *u* in *Peru*
- g* is always hard
- ñ* = the *ng* in *sing*
- š* = the *sh* in *ship*
- θ* = the *th* in *thin*
- ð* = the *th* in *this*
- ' = a catch in the breath

The main stress is indicated by an accent mark: '.

USEFUL WORDS

English	Yap	English	Yap
after	<i>ña; ñó-g</i> "after me," <i>ñó-m</i> "after thee," <i>ñá-k</i> "after him"	crab	<i>amán, galíp, aytu, kantf</i> (types of crab)
anchor	<i>ilui</i>	cut	<i>θ'áv</i>
and	<i>ma; ñe</i>	day	<i>rán, rarán</i>
axe	<i>vošónál</i> (native axe); <i>keθám</i> (European axe)	dead, die	<i>-m</i> (always has pronoun preceding)
		dog	<i>pills</i>
bad	<i>kirév</i>	door	<i>máv</i>
banana	<i>dinái</i> (tree); <i>páu</i> (fruit)	drink	<i>unúm</i>
basket	<i>fonól, išál, gíróu, yuráv, láv</i> (types of basket)	dry	<i>gopól</i>
		dysentery	<i>θu'miél, θe'miél</i>
bear (off-spring)	<i>gargél</i>	ear	<i>il, níl</i>
behind	<i>tavogúl</i>	earth	<i>vút</i>
bird	<i>artšé</i>	eat	<i>avíš</i> "dine"; <i>kái</i> "eat"
black	<i>runedá</i>	egg	<i>fák e numén</i> ("child of the hen")
boat	<i>mú, wá</i>	elephantiasis (from filariasis)	<i>murudáu, sasío</i>
breadfruit	<i>θáu</i>		
bring	<i>fék</i>	family	<i>wám e gidt</i>
brother	<i>wolagé</i>	father	<i>išitemá-g</i> "my father"
		feather	<i>úl; ulá-n</i> "its feather"
call	<i>pintí</i>	file	<i>gišgiš</i>
cat	<i>gaió, galá</i>	fire	<i>nift</i>
chieftain	<i>ptluñ</i>	fish (noun)	<i>níg</i>
coconut	<i>ntu</i> (coconut tree); <i>ulšáv</i> (young coconut for drinking); <i>maráu</i> (ripe coconut)	fish, to (verb)	<i>fitá</i>
		fish-hook	<i>táv</i>
cold	<i>ulúm</i>	fly, to (verb)	<i>išanég</i>
come	<i>-v</i> (always has pronoun preceding)	food	<i>gá</i>
container	<i>θ'w</i>	forehead	<i>pert</i>
		friend	<i>fagér</i>

English	Yap	English	Yap
girl	<i>vuliél</i>	ocean	<i>madái</i>
give	<i>pt</i>	on	<i>u dākén</i>
go	<i>án</i>	only	<i>kāmús</i>
good	<i>fél</i>	outside	<i>wán</i>
hair	<i>pt</i>	pain	<i>amíó</i>
hen	<i>numén</i>	pandanus	<i>ĩsói</i> (tree); <i>fál</i> (fruit)
here	<i>u-rói</i>	papaya	<i>vavái</i>
hot	<i>gauwél</i>	people	<i>giót</i> ; <i>yu-</i> "people of" (e.g. <i>yu-wáv</i> "people of Yap")
house	<i>naún</i> ; <i>tavináu</i>	pig	<i>vaví</i>
in	<i>lan</i> ; <i>u</i>	rain	<i>ná</i>
influenza	<i>masélepik</i>	raise	<i>púg</i>
is: there is	<i>vái</i>	red	<i>eríē</i>
(Fr. il y a)		roof	<i>ĩsigt</i>
knife	<i>runól</i> ; <i>yár</i> ; <i>gaĩsilió</i> (types of knife)	rudder	<i>faól</i>
land	<i>vináu</i>	sail	<i>lái</i>
large	<i>gán</i> , <i>gá</i>	sand	<i>ván</i>
lay, put	<i>tái</i>	say	<i>óg</i>
leg	<i>ái</i>	see	<i>gúi</i>
lightning	<i>ulúĩs</i>	shark	<i>ayón</i>
little	<i>paĩsĩĩsĩg</i>	short	<i>vu'nn</i>
a little	<i>blĩsĩĩsĩs</i>	sister	<i>wolagé</i>
long	<i>nú</i>	sleep	<i>mól</i>
make, do	<i>noñli</i>	stay	<i>pár</i>
man	<i>moón</i> ; <i>ĩsá</i>	stone	<i>malán</i>
many, much	<i>pírü</i>	strike, beat	<i>li</i>
mast	<i>ulián</i>	string	<i>áu</i>
mat	<i>gilevái</i> , <i>mĩläveág</i> (coco-fiber mats); <i>ĩsón</i> (mat for sitting and sleeping)	sugar-cane	<i>makú</i>
meat	<i>əu'mág</i>	sun	<i>vál</i>
month, moon	<i>púl</i>	taro	<i>mál</i>
morning	<i>kakadavúl</i>	there	<i>ri</i>
mother	<i>ĩsitemín</i> ; <i>ĩsitemín-n</i> "his, her mother"; <i>ĩsitenín-rád</i> "their mother"	thing	<i>vo'nén</i>
mouth	<i>lán</i> ; <i>laná-m</i> "thy mouth"	thread	<i>fináθ</i>
mussel	<i>giredán</i>	throw	<i>-n</i> (always preceded by a pronoun)
		thunder	<i>dirá</i>
		tie	<i>'mág</i>
		tinea	<i>fatafat</i>
		imbricata	
nail	<i>maĩsĩ</i>	today	<i>ĩsĩnei</i>
name	<i>naĩsálé-n</i> , <i>fiəinē-n</i> "his name"	tomorrow	<i>gavúl</i>
net	<i>táv</i> , <i>káf</i>	tortoise	<i>wél</i>
night	<i>náp</i>	turn	<i>län</i>
no	<i>da-nái</i>	under	<i>na tán</i>
nose	<i>paəuñ</i> ; <i>paəuñá-n</i> "his nose"	village	<i>vináu</i>
not	<i>da-</i> (always followed by another element); <i>gaəi</i>		

English	Yap
water	<i>rán</i> (sweet water)
weather	<i>yefán</i>
wind	<i>nifán</i>
wing	<i>pó; pó-n</i> "its wing"
with	<i>ko</i>

English	Yap
woman	<i>*pín</i>
yam	<i>dál</i> (white); <i>deóg</i> (blue)
yaws	<i>malat</i>

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. *Nouns*.—Many nouns take personal possessive suffixes, indicating the person who possesses the object indicated by the noun. Among the personal possessive suffixes are:

"my"	-g	"his, her, its"	-k, -n
"thy"	-m	"their"	-rád

There exists a kind of article or connective, *e*: *e-giði* "the people."

When two nouns are combined in a phrase indicating possession, the noun referring to the thing possessed comes first and the noun referring to the possessor follows: *wúm e-giði* "group of people; family."

2. *Adjectives*.—An adjective normally follows its noun, and is preceded by the connective *e*: *e-giði e-kirév* "(the) bad people."

Among possessive adjectives are:

"my"	<i>ró-og</i>	"his, her, its"	<i>ró-k</i>
"thy"	<i>ró-m</i>	"their"	<i>ro-rád</i>

These words can also be used independently, as pronouns ("mine, thine," etc.). They are really the noun *ró*- "possession, property," with personal possessive suffixes attached.

Demonstrative adjective is *fré, fá* "this, that": *fré *pín* "that woman."

3. *Pronouns*.—Personal pronouns are either independent (e.g. *gág* "I") or else prefixed to the verb. In the plural, the verb with prefixed pronoun must also be followed by another, suffixed element:

"I"	<i>gu-, g-</i>
"thou"	<i>m-</i>
"he, she, it"	<i>i-, y-</i>
"we"	<i>gu-</i> (verb) - <i>gád</i> , <i>da-</i> (verb) - <i>gád</i> , <i>da-</i> v(erb) - <i>ód</i>
"you"	<i>m-</i> (verb) - <i>ód</i>
"they"	<i>ra-</i> (verb) - <i>gád</i> , <i>ra-</i> (verb) - <i>ód</i>

Interrogative forms: *mini?* "who?"; *mañafán?* "why?".

Indefinite form: *vólš* "something."

4. *Numerals* are:

1	<i>taarév, rév</i>	11	<i>ragág ñe taarév</i> ("ten and one"); etc.
2	<i>lagarú, rú</i>	20	<i>rltu</i>
3	<i>daltp</i>	30	<i>guyéi</i>
4	<i>aninég</i>	40	<i>aninég e-ragág</i> ("four tens")
5	<i>lál</i>	50	<i>ugém</i>
6	<i>nél</i>	60	<i>nél e-ragégá</i> ("six tens"); likewise 70, 80, 90
7	<i>mädeláp</i>	100	<i>raái</i>
8	<i>märúk</i>	200	<i>rú me-raái</i> ("two hundreds"); likewise 300-900
9	<i>märeu</i>	1000	<i>vut</i>
10	<i>ragág</i>	2000	<i>rú e-vut</i> ("two thousands"); likewise 3000-9000
		10000	<i>ragág e-vut</i>

VI. PALAU

In this glossary, the following letters are used with values different from those they have in English:

- a* = the *a* in *father*
ä = the *a* in *hat*
e = the *e* in *they*, but without final "y"-glide
i = the *i* in *machine*
o = the *o* in *note*, but without final "w"-glide
u = the *u* in *Peru*
g is always "hard"
ñ = the *ng* in *sing*
x = the *ch*-sound in German *ach* or Scottish *loch*

The main stress is indicated by an accent mark: '.

USEFUL WORDS

English	Palau	English	Palau
after	<i>mor a . . .</i> (in space); <i>urful, ale bol merék</i> (in time)	bowel movement, have	<i>däx</i>
anchor	<i>a uäk</i>	a	
and	<i>e, en, meñ</i> (between sentences); <i>ma</i> (between words)	branch	<i>a ráxel; a rexel-él</i> "its branch"
angry, to be	<i>késip a reñuk</i> "is—hot the mind—my = I am angry"	greadfruit	<i>a medü</i>
arm	<i>a xim; a xeim-äk</i> "my arm"	bring	<i>melai el mei</i> "bring here"; <i>melai el mon</i> "bring there, away"
ashes	<i>a xab</i>	brother	<i>xudel</i> "older brother (of man)"; <i>merren</i> "younger brother (of man)"; <i>xoxad</i> "brother (of woman)"
axe	<i>xotilex; a xotilek-ék</i> "my axe"		
back	<i>a ulg; a ulg-ék</i> "my back"	brown	<i>xetüü</i>
bad	<i>mekñit</i> (of things); <i>deñeréñer</i> (of persons)	buy	<i>omexár</i>
banana	<i>a tu; a tu-äk</i> "my banana"	call	<i>oldiu</i> (yell); <i>omegedon, olegér</i> (summon)
bark (of tree)	<i>a budél a gerregár</i>	can, be able	<i>sebe ek</i> "I can" ("ability-my")
basket	<i>a tet</i> (hand basket); <i>a t-ék</i> "my basket"	cat	<i>katü</i>
beach	<i>a riil; a xelexól</i>	cheek	<i>xotán; xoten-ék</i> "my cheek"
bear (off-spring)	<i>omexéll</i>	chest (of body)	<i>a ul-ük</i> "my chest"
before	<i>uxéi; nar uxéi</i>	chieftain	<i>a rubák; a (o)bek-ük</i> "my chieftain"
behind	<i>nar ullék</i> "behind me," <i>nar ullém</i> "behind thee," etc.	child	<i>a ñal; a ñal-ék</i> "my child"
belly	<i>a düil; a del-ék</i> "my belly"	chin	<i>xomñil; a xomell-ék</i> "my chin"
between	<i>deluñil; delül</i>	clear	<i>kligñid</i>
bird	<i>a xärm el suébek</i>	clothes, clothing	<i>a bail; a bil-ék</i> "my clothing"
black	<i>xadelegélek; baxaxás</i>	cloud	<i>a eábed</i>
blind	<i>migo</i>	coal	<i>a bas</i>
blood	<i>a rásax; a rasex-ék</i> "my blood"	coconut	<i>a lius; a lis-ék</i> "my coconut"
blue	<i>mellemáü</i>	cold	<i>megelegóit; mekrásem</i>
boat	<i>a bos; a mlai</i> "native canoe"; <i>a diall</i> "ship"	come	<i>mei</i> (come here); <i>xegon</i> (come away to me)
body	<i>a xalxád; a xalxad-äk</i> "my body"	container	<i>a bilil</i> (general); <i>xollümel</i> (for liquids)

English	Palau
cook	<i>melenôes</i> (meat); <i>meliôkl</i> (fruit)
copra	<i>bedués</i>
cost	<i>merthel a xar</i> "cost a lot"; <i>beóí a xar</i> "cost little"
crab	<i>sénes</i> ; <i>keságo</i> ; <i>rugân</i> (kinds of crabs)
cut	<i>melés</i>
day	<i>a xaeós</i> ; <i>a sils</i> ; <i>a llómes</i>
dead	<i>medéi</i> ; <i>mlad</i>
deaf	<i>mexád</i>
deep	<i>delláxel</i>
die	<i>mad</i>
dirty	<i>idókl</i>
dog	<i>a blis</i>
door	<i>a xastmer</i>
down	<i>nar ebu</i>
drink	<i>melém</i>
dry	<i>medidrt</i>
ear	<i>a din</i>
earn (money)	<i>menerger</i>
earth	<i>a xútem</i> ; <i>a xetem-ék</i> "my earth, land"
east	<i>xonós</i>
eat	<i>meñán</i>
ebb-tide	<i>xarâxes</i> (tide going out); <i>mexéd a xei</i> (completely out)
egg	<i>a náis</i> ; <i>a nis-él</i> "its egg"
elbow	<i>a pkul a xtim</i>
elephantiasis (from filariasis)	<i>galpâel</i> ; <i>gessáp</i> ; <i>gesup</i> ; <i>mekñit a rákl</i>
end	<i>a ulleboñel</i> ; <i>a rsél a . . .</i> "end of . . ."
entrance (to lagoon)	<i>a láox</i>
evening	<i>kabeseñei</i>
eye	<i>mad</i> ; <i>a mad-ák</i> "my eye"
face	<i>a klám</i> ; <i>a klám-ék</i> "my face"
fall	<i>mo oubú</i> ; <i>muágel</i> ; <i>ruébet</i>
family	<i>kleblil</i> ; <i>xoblil</i> ; <i>kleblil-ék</i> "my family"
far	<i>xeróid</i>
fat	<i>meláok</i>
father	<i>a xadám</i> , <i>a uadám</i> ; <i>dam-ák</i> "my father"
feather	<i>a búsox</i> ; <i>bsex-ék</i> "my feather"
feel	<i>mereberébek</i>
fever	<i>a ilalidel</i>

English	Palau
file	<i>a ksóus</i> ; <i>keks-ék</i> "my file"
find	<i>metik</i>
finger	<i>xaldñel</i> "extremity"; <i>xaldñelél a xtim</i> "extremity of the arm"
fire	<i>a ñau</i> ; <i>nu-ik</i> "my fire"
firewood	<i>a idúñel</i>
firm	<i>medexeréxer</i> (hard); <i>medendúnx</i> (stable)
fish (noun)	<i>a ñágel</i>
fish, to (verb)	<i>meñerál</i> "fish with hook and line"; <i>omúked</i> "fish with net"
fish-hook	<i>xeiróxer</i> ; <i>xeirexer-ék</i> "my fish-hook"
floor	<i>a uláol</i>
fix	<i>mesuxókl</i> ("improve")
flower	<i>a bun</i> ; <i>bñ-ál</i> "its flower"
fly (noun)	<i>a eáes</i>
fly (verb)	<i>suébek</i>
foot	<i>berrebrél a uáx</i>
for	<i>bedúl</i>
forehead	<i>madál a bedúl</i> ; <i>a ultñs</i>
friend	<i>a saxel-ik</i> "my friend"
from	<i>er</i>
fruit	<i>a ródox</i> ; <i>a r(o)dex-él</i> "its fruit"
garden	<i>a sers</i> ; <i>sers-ék</i> "my garden"
girl	<i>xágebíl</i>
give	<i>mesgák</i> , <i>mesgáu</i>
go	<i>meráel</i>
good	<i>uníl</i>
govern	<i>merréder</i>
grass	<i>a ilemáll</i>
green	<i>melellemáu</i>
grow	<i>duábox</i>
hair	<i>a xúi</i> ; <i>a xei-úk</i> "my hair"
hand	<i>bereberél a xtim</i>
have	<i>ou-</i> (prefixed to nouns, meaning "to be in possession or use of . . ."); <i>oláb</i> ; <i>ñarni . . .</i> "there is . . ."
head	<i>a bedúl</i> ; <i>bdeñ-úk</i> "my head"
healthy	<i>uníán</i>
hear	<i>orénes</i>
heart	<i>a reñ</i> ; <i>xadireñ</i> (<i>reñ-úk</i> "my heart")
heavy	<i>xobraod</i>
hen	<i>a malk</i> ; <i>gerrúk</i> ; <i>a doxú</i> (<i>melk-ék</i>) "my hen"
here	<i>nar tián</i>
hide	<i>omárt</i>
high	<i>kididái</i> (of land, etc.); <i>metonákl</i> (of people and trees)

English	Palau
high tide	<i>a kring</i> (coming in); <i>a dolo</i> (full tide)
hit—see strike	
hold	<i>olab</i>
hot	<i>megäld</i>
hour	<i>a klok</i>
house	<i>a blai</i> "dwelling-house"; <i>a bai</i> "assembly house"; <i>a delidui</i> "hut"; <i>a um</i> "cook house"
hungry	<i>soherener</i>
husband, wife	<i>a pux</i>
in	<i>nara xalsel a . . .</i>
influenza	<i>tereter; misselepik</i>
is: there is	<i>narai</i>
island	<i>a euns</i>
kill	<i>omekoad</i>
knee	<i>pkul a uax</i>
knife	<i>xolēs</i>
know	<i>medānei</i>
don't know	<i>nāugai</i> "I don't know"
lagoon	<i>a xei</i>
land	<i>a xulem; a xetem-ek</i> "my land"
large	<i>klou</i>
laugh	<i>oxerexur</i>
lay, put	<i>mellaxan</i>
leaf	<i>a llel</i>
left (hand)	<i>katūr; kitr-ak</i> "my left hand"
leg	<i>a uax (xox-ik)</i> "my leg"
leprosy	<i>nabēdes, nūlēl a beap</i>
lie (recline)	<i>narai</i> ("to be situated"); <i>bad</i> ("sleep")
light (not heavy)	<i>gebegakl</i>
lightning	<i>bisebūsox; xerōu</i>
like to (verb)	<i>soak</i> "my wish, my desire"
lip	<i>a berdēl a nor</i>
little	<i>gegerēi</i>
a little	<i>kesai; sestēi; nesōnes</i> "too little"
live	<i>nar; gie</i>
lizard	<i>xameidaxadui</i> (green); <i>xolubās</i> (large yellowish); <i>menadelul</i> (black); <i>tudōl</i> (blackish)
long	<i>gegēmānet</i>
louse	<i>a gud</i>
make, do	<i>merāul</i>

English	Palau
man	<i>a saxal</i> ("male"); <i>klou'l a xad</i> ("grown man")
many, much	<i>belok; bibak; obdōis</i>
mast	<i>a xorakl; xorekl-ēl</i> "its mast"
mat	<i>xedexoll; a bar</i>
match(es)	<i>a mases; a suis</i>
meat	<i>lēxel a xarm</i>
medicine	<i>a gar</i>
midnight	<i>metudā klebesēi</i>
milk	<i>osexēl a tut</i>
month, moon	<i>a būel; būl-ek</i> "its month, its moon"
morning	<i>a tutau</i>
mother	<i>a xadil; uadil, dal-ak</i> "my mother"
mountain	<i>a rois</i>
mouth	<i>a nor; ner-ek</i> "my mouth"
mussel	<i>a kīm; a kigōi; xestux</i>
nail	<i>a dāl</i>
name	<i>a nakl; nekl-ek</i> "my name"
near	<i>knmed; smūx</i>
neck	<i>a xiukl; xikl-ek</i> "my neck"
need	<i>ouspēx</i>
needle	<i>a rāsem; rsm-ek</i> "my needle"
net	<i>a ūked</i>
night	<i>a klebesēi</i>
no	<i>diak</i>
noon	<i>xodoxosōn; uni taxelēl a sils; xos-bedelā sils</i>
north	<i>a dilūxes</i>
nose	<i>a is; isē-ek</i> "my nose"
not	<i>diak</i>
nothing	<i>diak a narān</i>
now	<i>xeliāxan</i>
ocean	<i>a dāob</i>
oil	<i>xolūx</i>
old	<i>xuōdel</i>
on	<i>nara būbūl</i>
only	<i>di</i>
opposite	<i>xaxerexārou</i>
outside	<i>itkr</i>
pain	<i>a rinēl; reinēl-ek</i> "my pain"
pandanus	<i>a būuk; xōnor</i> (two kinds of pandanus)
papaya	<i>xabūnel</i>
part	<i>a dōbox</i> (cut across); <i>a tūd</i> (cut lengthwise)
people	<i>ar xād; ar belā</i>

English	Palau
pig	<i>a bābi</i>
plant	<i>a deliōmel</i>
pleasure, to have	<i>dmen a reñ</i>
price	<i>a xar; xar-āk</i> "my price"
pull	<i>meñürs</i>
rain	<i>a xull</i>
raise	<i>meñider</i>
rat	<i>a beáp</i>
red	<i>bunūñāu; pegeregárd</i>
reef	<i>a xalmöll</i> (outside reef); <i>a xei, a gergár</i> (surface of reef)
right (hand)	<i>kadikm; kidekm-ék</i> "my right hand"
roof	<i>a xádou; xado-él</i> "its roof"
rooster	<i>malk el saxál</i>
root	<i>a ráis</i>
rope	<i>xāgil; a ñerd</i>
round	<i>mexcebeób, bleób</i> (round like 'a ball'); <i>mexeiduíd</i> (cylindrical)
row	<i>miás</i>
rudder	<i>a besós; bedes-ik</i> "my rudder"
run	<i>merürt</i>
sail	<i>a āars; ares-él</i> "its sail"
sand	<i>a xelexól</i>
say	<i>dmu</i>
scabies (itch)	<i>kaskas; krásus</i>
see	<i>omés</i>
seed	<i>a xius; xius-él; "its seed"</i>
sell	<i>olleráu</i>
set	<i>omegderobórob</i>
shadow	<i>a xūu; xūuñ-ék</i> "my shadow"
shark	<i>a xadāñ</i>
shoot	<i>omóes</i>
short	<i>gedéb</i>
shoulder	<i>xoñelūnel; xoñelñel-ék; "my shoulder"</i>
show	<i>melútk</i> (point out with finger); <i>olise</i> (to instruct); <i>oloxóll</i> (exhibit)
sick	<i>sméxerfi merákt</i>
sister	<i>xudel</i> (elder sister of woman); <i>mer-reñ</i> (younger sister of woman); <i>xoxad</i> (sister of man)
sit	<i>rebórob; mo rebórob</i> "sit down"
skin	<i>a budél</i>
sky	<i>a babluádes; a eáñed</i>
sleep	<i>mexiūāiu</i>
smoke	<i>a xat</i>
snail	<i>a xum</i>

English	Palau
son	<i>a ñalk el saxál</i>
south	<i>a ñims</i>
speak	<i>melegóí; meñedexedāx</i>
stand	<i>doxór</i>
star	<i>a pdux; pdexen-ék</i> "my star"
stay	<i>giéi</i>
stone	<i>a bad; bād-ūk</i> "my stone"
strike, beat	<i>meñelēbed</i>
string	<i>a kerrül; xād; a besēbes</i>
stupid	<i>kebelūñ</i>
sugar-cane	<i>a leb</i>
sun	<i>a sils</i>
take	<i>melái; oláb</i>
taro	<i>a gugáu</i>
there	<i>ñar tilaxán</i> ("near you"); <i>ñar sēi</i> ("over there")
thin	<i>mesañáged</i>
think	<i>melebedēbek</i>
thing	<i>a klálo</i>
thirsty	<i>mexéd a reñ</i>
thread	<i>rogodóll; rogodel-ék</i> "my thread"
throw	<i>omētex</i>
thunder	<i>a drumk</i>
tie	<i>merēñed; mesáur; mesákt; omesēbes</i>
tinca	<i>sókel</i>
circinata	
tired	<i>mesuláol</i>
tobacco	<i>a logóal; a xaltud</i>
today	<i>xeila á l sils</i>
toe	<i>xaldñelél a uāx</i>
tomorrow	<i>er a klugúk</i>
tongue	<i>a xur; xur-ák</i> "my tongue"
tooth	<i>a uñel; uñel-ék</i> "my tooth"
tortoise	<i>a uél</i>
tortoise-shell	<i>a xolub</i>
tree	<i>a gerregár; gerregar-ūk</i> "my tree"
turn	<i>meñiut; omúlt; meñebis</i>
under	<i>eóu</i>
up	<i>bab; ñar a bab</i> "upwards"
urinate	<i>menemóxem</i>
use	<i>oláb</i>
village	<i>a belú; belu-ák</i> "my village"
wall	<i>a kbóub; kbeb-ék</i> "my wall"
want	<i>soák</i> "my will," <i>soám</i> "thy will"
	etc.
warm	<i>megüáld</i>

English	Palau	English	Palau
wart	<i>a tutk, tutk-ék</i> "my wart"	with	<i>el obá</i> (by means of); <i>el obengél a</i> . . . , <i>el amak</i> (together with)
water	<i>a ralm</i> (sweet water); <i>a dáob</i> (salt water)	woman	<i>a dil</i>
wave	<i>a xadesáx</i>	won't	<i>xettk</i> "my unwillingness," <i>xetlm</i> "thy . . ." etc.
way, road	<i>a ráel</i> (path); <i>a xádes</i> (paved road)	wood	<i>a gerregár; a gerregar-úk</i> "my wood"
weapon	<i>a bóes</i>	work, the (noun)	<i>a ureór; urere-ék</i> "my work"
west	<i>a nobárd</i>	word	<i>a togói; tigiñ-ék</i> "my word"
wet	<i>degimes</i>	yaws	<i>gardik, kerdik</i>
when?	<i>xoiñaráñ?</i>	yellow	<i>bibrúrk</i>
white	<i>bexeleláu; bexelelióll</i>	yes	<i>óí</i>
wide	<i>metéu</i>	young	<i>neásek</i>
wife—see husband		yesterday	<i>xeltsib, xeli</i>
wind	<i>a cólt</i>		
wing	<i>xosébek; xosebeg-él</i> "its wing"		

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. Nouns are normally preceded by some element which marks them as nouns. This element is most frequently *a*, eg. *a blai* "(the) house," *a belú* "(the) village"; this *a* is often equivalent to our article *a*, *the*, although not fundamentally an article. The element *ar* indicates plural number, when used with nouns referring to persons: *ar xád* "(the) people." It may also be used to indicate people from a given place or having a given characteristic: *ar plilióu* "the people from Pliliou," *ar medekúng* "the good (people)." Another noun-indicator is *xo-*, which is prefixed to verb-stems to form nouns indicating the person performing the action, or the action that is performed: *xo-les* "knife," to the verb *me-lés* "to cut."

Nouns take suffixes to indicate the possessor of the thing denoted by the noun. There are four main classes of nouns, according to the vowel preceding the suffix:

Ending	I	II	III	IV
-k "my"	<i>sebex-ék</i> "my ability"	<i>belu-ák</i> "my village"	<i>xox-ák</i> "my leg"	<i>reng-ák</i> "my heart"
-m "thy"	<i>sebex-ém</i> "thy ability"	<i>belu-ám</i> "thy village"	<i>xox-ím</i> "thy leg"	<i>reng-ám</i> "thy heart"
-l "his, her, its"	<i>sebex-él</i> "his ability"	<i>belu-ál</i> "his village"	<i>xox-íl</i> "his leg"	<i>reng-ál</i> "his heart"
-d "our (incl.)"	<i>sebex-éd</i> "our ability"	<i>belu-ád</i> "our village"	<i>xox-íd</i> "our leg"	<i>reng-íd</i> "our heart"
-(m)am "our (excl.)"	<i>sebex-ám</i> "our ability"	<i>belu-mám</i> "our village"	<i>xox-emám</i> "our leg"	<i>reng-mám</i> "our heart"
-(m) iú "your"	<i>sebex-iú</i> "your ability"	<i>belu-miú</i> "your village"	<i>xox-emiú</i> "your leg"	<i>reng-miú</i> "your heart"
-(r) tr "their"	<i>sebex-tr</i> "their ability"	<i>belu-rtr</i> "their village"	<i>xox-ertr</i> "their leg"	<i>reng-rtr</i> "their heart"

For use before personal possessive suffixes of this type, many nouns have stems which are somewhat different from those used without suffixes. Thus *báil* "clothing" forms *bil-ék* "my clothing" (*bil-ém* "thy clothing," etc.); *máik* "rooster" forms *mek-ék* "my rooster." Wherever possible, the proper stem for the possessive forms is given in the glossary.

To indicate possession, the noun referring to the thing possessed, provided with the proper possessive suffix, is placed before the noun denoting the possessor: *a bdelál a xád* "head-his man = the man's head."

2. *Adjectives*, when they modify nouns, precede them and take a suffixed *-l* (after a vowel) or *-el* (after a consonant): *a-klou-l blai* "the large house"; *a-mesestex-el blai* "the firm (strong) house." Usually the element *a-* is prefixed to the whole phrase. It may, however, precede just the noun: *klou-l a-blai* "the large house."

An adjective may be used in the predicate, in which case it is made into a noun by the element *a-*: *a-blai a-klou* "the house [is] large"; *a-belu a-gegerai* "the village [is] little." What we really have here is an "equational" clause containing simply two nouns, which are equated with each other; *a-blai a-klou* is literally "house = little-one."

Plurals of adjectives are made by prefixing *di-* (to adjectives beginning with *me-* or a vowel) or *me-* (to other adjectives): *a-me-klou-l blai* "the large houses"; *a-blai a-me-klou* "the houses are large (literally houses = large-ones)."

Nouns denoting qualities may be made from adjectives by the infixation of *l* in the first syllable: *klou* "large, great" forms *klou* "greatness, size"; *gegerai* "little" forms *glegerai* "smallness," etc.

3. *Pronouns*.—There are two types of pronouns: those for independent use and those attached to verbs. The independent pronouns are:

<i>nak</i> "I"	<i>kel</i> "we (inclusive)"
<i>kau</i> "thou"	<i>kemam</i> "we (exclusive)"
<i>ni</i> "he, she, it"	<i>kemiu</i> "you"
	<i>ter</i> "they (persons)"
	<i>ni</i> "they (things)"

Attached to verbs are subject-pronoun elements (which precede the verb) and object-pronouns (which follow the verb). The subject-pronouns occur in three sets: affirmative, conditional, and negative (used after *diak*, "not," *alak* "if not, unless"):

	Affirmative	Conditional	Negative
"I"	<i>ak(u)-</i>	<i>ak(u)-</i>	<i>k-</i>
"thou"	<i>ke-</i>	<i>xom-</i>	<i>kem-</i>
"he, she, it"	<i>n-</i>	<i>al(e)-</i>	<i>el-</i>
"we (incl.)"	<i>ked(e)-</i>	<i>ad(e)-</i>	<i>ked(e)-</i>
"we (excl.)"	<i>ki-</i>	<i>akim-</i>	<i>kim-</i>
"you"	<i>ko-</i>	<i>xom-</i>	<i>kom-</i>
"they (persons)"	<i>te-</i>	<i>al(e)-</i>	<i>el-</i>
"they (things)"	<i>n-</i>		

Object-pronouns are suffixed to verbs in their "transitive" forms; there are two sets of object-pronoun forms, one of which indicates an action just beginning, the other an action just ended:

	Incipient (just beginning)	Perfective (just ended)
"me"	<i>ak, -gak</i>	<i>-ok, -gok</i>
"thee"	<i>-au, -kau</i>	<i>-on, -kon</i>
"him, her, it"	<i>-i</i>	<i>-ian</i>
"us (incl.)"	<i>-id, -kid</i>	<i>-od, -kod</i>
"us (excl.)"	<i>-enam, -kemam</i>	<i>-emei, -kemei</i>
"you"	<i>-emiu, -kemi</i>	<i>-emei, -kemei</i>
"them (persons)"	<i>-elerir</i>	<i>-elere</i>
"them (things)"	_____	<i>-an</i>

Also, the "intransitive" form of the verb (see below) may be used with an independent pronoun preceded by *er*, and indicating a lasting action. Thus, there are three ways of saying "I hit you":

ak-meñelēbed ēr káu "I am hitting you"

ak-xolebed-āu "I am starting to hit you, am going to hit you"

ak-xolebed-ōñ "I am getting through hitting you, have just (this instant) hit you"

4. *Demonstratives, Indefinites, Interrogatives.* There are three basic demonstrative roots: *-ga* "this," *-laxa* "that (near you)," *-ge* "that (over there)." These roots occur only with various adjective-forming prefixes, which establish distinctions of animate and inanimate, singular and plural: *tī* inanimate singular, *āi* inanimate plural; *nī* animate singular, *tīri* animate plural. (The prefix *tī*- is replaced by *s-* before *-ge*, which at the same time loses its *g-*; *-ga* likewise loses its *g-* after *tī*-). The resultant forms are:

		"this"	"that (near you)"	"that (over there)"
inanimate	sg.	<i>tī-a</i>	<i>tī-laxa</i>	<i>s-ē</i>
	pl.	<i>āi-ga</i>	<i>āi-laxa</i>	<i>āi-ge</i>
animate	sg.	<i>nī-ga</i>	<i>nī-laxa</i>	<i>nī-ge</i>
	pl.	<i>tīri-ga</i>	<i>tīri-laxa</i>	<i>tīri-ge</i>

From these demonstrative adjectives may be formed pronouns ("this one," "that one [near you]" "those [over there]," etc.) by adding a suffix: *-ñ* after forms ending in *-a*, and *-i* after forms ending in *-e*. Thus may be formed: *tī-a-ñ* "this one," *āi-ga-ñ* "these ones," *nī-ga-ñ* "this person," *tīri-ga-ñ* "these persons"; a similar set for *tī-laxa* "that one (near you)," etc.; and *s-ē-i* "that one (over there)," *āi-ge-i* "those ones (over there)," etc. Instead of *-ñ* may be added the suffix *-gīd* (*-igīd* after forms ending in *-e*), with the meaning "here" or "there": e.g. *nī-ga-gīd* "this person here," *tī-laxa-gīd* "that one there (near you)," *āi-ge-igīd* "those ones (over there)." Pronouns formed this way (with either *-ñ* or *-gīd*) may be strengthened by prefixing *i-* (before *nī*, *ie-*) "even, just": e.g. *i-tīri-ga-ñ* "just these people," *ie-nī-laxa-gīd* "just those people there (near you)," *i-se-igīd* "just that one (over there)."

Indefinite forms are:

ta (adj.), *tañ* (pron.) "a, one, some one"
guk ta (adj.), *guk tañ* (pron.) "another"
guk bābi (adj.), *guk bābil* (pron.) "other"
diāk a-xād "no one, nobody (lit. no man)"

Interrogative forms are:

tāxa (adj.), *tāxa-ñ* (pron.) "who, which [of persons]"
nārā (adj.), *nārā-n* (pron.) "what, which [of things]"

When used as adjectives, these forms take the adjective suffix: *-l*: *tāxa-l a-xād* "what man?"; *nārā-l klālo* "what thing?"

5. *Verbs* show great complexity of forms, only a few of which can be mentioned here. An ordinary verb has two forms, the "intransitive" and the "transitive"; the former indicates continuing action, the latter beginning or ending action (cf. above, object-pronouns). The "transitive" form always has a suffixed object-pronoun form. Each of these verb-forms is built by adding a prefix to a root; the "intransitive" forms usually have a prefix *me-* (*mel-* *mela-* *mer-* *meñ-*) or *o-* (*ol-*), and the "transitive" forms have a great variety of prefixes, often with a variety of vowel changes. Thus:

	Intransitive	Transitive
"cut"	<i>melā-ākl</i>	<i>ākl-i</i>
"wipe off"	<i>melā-bek</i>	<i>ño-bek-i</i>
"try"	<i>meñā-rm</i>	<i>xo-rm-i</i>
"sing"	<i>meñ-itākl</i>	<i>xo-itākl-i</i>
"sew"	<i>me-rāsm</i>	<i>rosm-i</i>
"hear"	<i>o-rēñes</i>	<i>reñes-i</i>

Other special prefixes and suffixes are: *lā-*, used in place of *ā-* when referring to persons: *lā-rā-l-ā-xā* "two men"; *lā-dēi* "three (persons)", etc. With the numerals from "one" to "six," the suffix *-nā* is added

When used referring to things in general, the form *lā-l* is used for "one," as adjective or pronoun. For "two" through "nine," the prefix *xā-* is placed before the root form, and, when the numeral is used as an adjective, the adjective-suffix *-l* (after vowels), *-el* (after consonants) is added: thus *xā-rā-l nigel* "two fishes"; *xā-m-el sīs* "five days." When the numeral is used as a pronoun referring to things in general, the same prefix *xā-* is placed before the root, and the pronoun suffix *-n* is added to the roots for "two" and "four," but not to the others: *xā-rā-n* "two (things)", *xā-dēi* "three (things)", *xā-od-n* "four (things)", *xā-m* "five (things)", etc. But when these numerals are used in answer to questions, the prefix *nā-* is used instead of *xā-*; thus, in answer to *lā-lā-l suālo?* "how many baskets?", the answer is *nā-rā-n* "two," *nā-m* "three," *nā-od-n* "four," *nā-m* "five," etc.

Root	Counting Form
1	<i>lā-n</i>
2	<i>ru-n</i>
3	<i>dēi</i>
4	<i>od-n</i>
5	<i>m</i>
6	<i>lō-lēm</i>
7	<i>ūd</i>
8	<i>āi</i>
9	<i>i-iā</i>

6. Numerals have in Palau, as in other Micronesian languages, one set of forms used for straight counting, and then a number of sets for use with words denoting various types of objects. The roots and the forms used for counting are from 1 to 9:

ak-mā-men-iākl "I have already sung"
ak-mē-men-iākl "I have come here to sing"
ak-iigo-men-iākl "I have gone to you to sing"
ak-mō-men-iākl "I have gone there to sing"

These prefixes may all have the past infix *-l-* inserted in them, making the action referred to take place in past time; with *mā-*, the meaning is "action over and done with (before the time of speaking)":

Prefix	Example with <i>mēn-iākl</i> "sing"
<i>mā-</i>	<i>ak-mā-men-iākl</i> "I sing first, beforehand"
<i>mē-</i>	<i>ak-mē-men-iākl</i> "I come here to sing"
<i>iigo-</i>	<i>ak-iigo-men-iākl</i> "I go to you to sing"
<i>mō-</i>	<i>ak-mō-men-iākl</i> "I go there to sing"

There are also a series of prefixes to indicate action taking precedence over another action (anticipated) or motion (purpose):

Prefix	Example with <i>mēn-iākl</i> "sing"
<i>lā-</i>	<i>lā-mē-men-iākl</i> "I sing first, beforehand"
<i>lā-</i>	<i>lā-mē-men-iākl</i> "I sing first, beforehand"
<i>lā-</i>	<i>lā-mē-men-iākl</i> "I sing first, beforehand"

Before or after *r*, the inserted *l* is replaced by another *r*:

Prefix	Example with <i>mēn-iākl</i> "sing"
<i>lā-</i>	<i>lā-mē-men-iākl</i> "I sing first, beforehand"
<i>lā-</i>	<i>lā-mē-men-iākl</i> "I sing first, beforehand"
<i>lā-</i>	<i>lā-mē-men-iākl</i> "I sing first, beforehand"

A past tense is formed by insertion of *l* in the first syllable of the verb-form, for example:

(before the addition of *-ñ* or *-l*) when the numeral modifies a noun referring to long, thin objects: *tel-uó-ñ* "one," *xä-r-uó-ñ* "two," *xä-dei-uó-ñ* "three," etc.; and the suffix *-exeto* is added in a similar fashion, referring to thin flat objects (leaves, pieces of paper, boards, etc.): *t-exeló-ñ* "one," *xä-r-exeló-ñ* "two," *xä-dei-exeto-ñ* "three," etc.

When referring to round or cubical objects (balls, money, fruit, animals, houses, boxes, etc.), the numerals *xeimón* "one" and *teblón* "two" are used, and to the roots from "three" through "nine," the prefix *kl-* is added before consonants and *kle-* before vowels: *kl-déi* "three," *kle-oá-ñ* "four," etc. For "ten," *táxer* is used.

In general, beyond "ten" the same numeral is used for counting and modifying any kind of noun, or as a pronoun; from "thirty" through "ninety," the prefix *xogo-* or *xoge-* is added to the numeral root:

10 (except for round or	60	<i>xogo-lém</i>
cubical objects) <i>trúox</i>	70	<i>xogo-íd</i>
20 <i>llúo</i>	80	<i>xog-ái</i>
30 <i>xoge-déi</i>	90	<i>xoge-tiú</i>
40 <i>xog-oá-ñ</i>	100	<i>dari</i>
50 <i>xogo-lem</i>	1000	<i>teldel</i>

VII. CHAMORRO

In this glossary, the following letters have values different from those they have in ordinary English spelling:

- a* = the *a* in *father*
- ä* = the *a* in *at*
- e* = the *e* in *they* (but without following "y"-glide)
- i* = the *i* in *machine*
- o* = the *o* in *note* (but without following "w"-glide)
- u* = the *u* in *Peru*
- g* is always "hard"
- ñ* = the *ny* in *canyon*

ng is described as "a guttural *g*, begun in the throat but not finished, and followed by a soft *ñ*" (Preissig 4-5)—probably a catch in the breath followed by *ñ*.

- š* = the *sh* in English *ship*
- '* = a catch in the breath.

Stress is indicated by an accent mark: '.

USEFUL WORDS

English	Chamorro	English	Chamorro
after	<i>gwáto</i>	boat	<i>bóte</i>
American	<i>amerikáno</i>	body	<i>tátaotao</i>
anchor	<i>āngkla</i>	bottom	<i>fóndo</i>
and	<i>ya</i> (between sentences); <i>yan</i> (between words)	bowel	<i>take' ga'ga' "excrement"</i>
angry	<i>búbo</i>	movement	
arm	<i>kanai</i> ("hand")	boy	<i>lahe; mušáišo</i>
ashes	<i>ápo; sentsa</i>	branch	<i>dānga'; rámas</i>
axe	<i>áiša; gaišai</i>	breadfruit	<i>dógdog, lemáe</i>
back	<i>tatálo'</i>	bring	<i>išúle', išuli'</i>
backwards	<i>hanáotáte; de buelta</i>	brother	<i>išé'lo</i>
bad	<i>kámteu; táiläye</i>	brown	<i>kolót išokoláte; páido; moréno</i>
banana	<i>ága'</i> (ripe banana); <i>išótáda</i> (unripe fruit; tree)	buy	<i>fáhan</i>
basket	<i>kanástro, kanástra; išuišubtte, išeop, ála</i> (types of basket)	call	<i>ágañg</i>
beach	<i>inái; ortyan tási</i>	can, be able	<i>stña</i>
bear (off-spring)	<i>fañágo; na'-huyuñg</i>	cannon	<i>kañón</i>
before	<i>antes de, antes ke; mó'na, mé'na</i>	cat	<i>káto</i>
behind	<i>táte(n)</i>	cheek	<i>fáso</i>
belly	<i>túyan, úyan</i>	chest (of body)	<i>péišo</i>
beside	<i>kánton; fton; gwi fton; ortyan</i>	chieftain	<i>hēfe "chieftain"; rái "king"</i>
between	<i>éntalo'</i>	child	<i>nño; páigon</i>
bird	<i>gwégo; páharo</i>	chin	<i>áišai</i>
black	<i>átiloñg</i>	clear	<i>kláro</i>
blind	<i>bátšet</i>	clothes, clothing	<i>bestádo</i>
blue	<i>asúl</i>	cloud	<i>hómhom ušsan</i>
		coal	<i>káibon</i>
		coconut	<i>níyog</i>

English	Chamorro
cold	<i>maneñgheñg</i>
come	<i>maila'</i>
container	<i>na'yan</i>
cook	<i>na'-lago</i>
cost	<i>bále</i> : "how much does it cost"- <i>kwánto baltña?</i>
crab	<i>pañglao</i>
cut	<i>utut</i>
day	<i>haáne; día</i>
dead	<i>mátai</i>
deaf	<i>tāñgā</i>
deep	<i>moduñg; taduñg</i>
die	<i>mátai</i>
dig	<i>gwádog</i>
dirty	<i>āplátša'</i>
doctor	<i>médiko</i>
dog	<i>ga'lago</i>
door	<i>pólla</i>
down	<i>pára pápa</i> ("toward the ground")
drink	<i>gínem, gímen</i>
dry	<i>añglo'; dogñgos</i>
dysentery	<i>hinağa'; masinig naga, masinig haga;</i> <i>masisineg</i>
ear	<i>tāldāga</i>
earn (money)	<i>gāna</i>
earth	<i>óda'</i>
east	<i>kátan</i>
eat	<i>kāno'; tsótsa</i>
ebb-tide	<i>ma'le</i>
egg	<i>tsáda'</i>
elbow	<i>kodo; tomon kanai</i>
end	<i>finđgpo'; fin; último</i>
entrance (to lagoon)	<i>entráda</i>
erysipelas	<i>dāga</i>
evening	<i>pupuñgue</i>
eye	<i>átadok</i>
face	<i>māta; kára; róstro</i>
fall	<i>poduñg, podoñg</i>
family	<i>família</i>
far	<i>tságo'</i>
fat	<i>tsébot; yomog</i>
father	<i>tata</i>
feather	<i>plumáhe</i>
feel	<i>tantea</i>
fever	<i>kalentúra</i>
file	<i>kimā</i>

English	Chamorro
find	<i>dántše</i>
finger	<i>kálulot</i>
fire	<i>gwáfe</i>
firewood	<i>háyo</i>
firm	<i>fílime</i>
fish (noun)	<i>gwiñan</i>
fish, to (verb)	<i>tsumintšulo</i> ("to fish with a drag-net")
fish-line	<i>kótdet gwiñan</i>
fix (repair)	<i>fa'mauleg; altña</i>
floor	<i>piso; sátgwe</i>
flower	<i>flóres</i>
fly (noun)	<i>lalo'</i>
fly, to (verb)	<i>gápo</i>
food	<i>btberes; alimento</i>
foot	<i>pátas</i>
for	<i>pára, pára</i>
forehead	<i>háe</i>
foreigner	<i>estrañghéro</i>
forward	<i>lat-fe'na</i>
friend	<i>amigo; ma-goflie; ga'tsoñg; abog</i>
from	<i>gwine(n)</i> "out of"
fruit	<i>tinegtša'; frutos</i>
garden	<i>haldín; hwétto</i>
get	<i>tsúle'</i>
girl	<i>patgon na paláwan; mutšátša</i>
give	<i>náe</i>
go	<i>fäläg; hanao</i>
good	<i>máuleg</i>
government	<i>gobiétto</i>
governor	<i>maga'láhe</i>
grass	<i>tsá'gwan</i>
green	<i>bétde</i>
grow	<i>dóko'</i>
hair	<i>púlo; gaput ulo</i> "hair on the head"
hand	<i>kánai</i>
harvest	<i>kosétša</i>
have	<i>gái; gwáha</i>
head	<i>ulo</i>
healthy	<i>la'la'; brabo</i>
hear	<i>huñgog</i>
heart	<i>korasón</i>
heavy	<i>mákut; mápot</i>
hen	<i>ponudera</i>
here	<i>gwíne</i>
hide	<i>átog</i> (hide oneself); <i>na'na'</i> (hide something)
high	<i>lóka'; má'gas</i>

English	Chamorro
high tide	<i>hafno</i>
hold	<i>agara, gūša, tūka</i>
hospital	<i>(h)ospitat</i>
hot	<i>máipe</i>
hour	<i>óra</i>
house	<i>guma</i>
husband	<i>espósa</i>
immediately	<i>ensegidas; pá'goha</i>
in	<i>halom; san halom; dentro</i>
is: there is	<i>gwáha</i>
there is not	<i>táva</i>
island	<i>tsla; táno</i>
kill	<i>púno</i>
knee	<i>tómo</i>
knife	<i>sé'se</i>
know	<i>túngo</i>
lagoon	<i>hagoi, agwanon</i>
land	<i>táno</i>
large	<i>dáñgkulo</i>
laugh	<i>tsáleg</i>
lay, put	<i>pó'lo; plánta</i>
leaf	<i>óhas; hagon</i>
left (hand)	<i>akágwe</i>
leg	<i>adiñg</i>
leprosy	<i>lasartno; cheinot lasartno; atégtog</i>
lie (recline)	<i>asun; ápo</i>
light (not heavy)	<i>ñahláláng</i>
lightning	<i>taláñgan hálo; lámām</i>
lip	<i>lábios</i>
little	<i>díkiki</i>
a little	<i>dídidi</i>
live	<i>lá'la</i>
lizard	<i>hiltai (large); gwaltig (small house-lizard)</i>
lobster	<i>mahóngang</i>
long	<i>anáko</i>
louse	<i>háto</i>
make, do	<i>fa'tnas; na'-húyoñg, tsó'gwe</i>
malaria	<i>kalentúra gñen; y ñohmon na tano</i>
man	<i>táotao; láhe</i>
many, much	<i>láhyayan; láhyan; mégai</i>
mast	<i>pálon báiko</i>
mat	<i>gwafag</i>
match	<i>máishes; fótforos</i>
meat	<i>kátne; sēsen</i>

English	Chamorro
medicine	<i>ámot</i>
midnight	<i>tátalo pweñge</i>
milk	<i>létse</i>
month, moon	<i>púlan; mes</i>
morning	<i>ogaan; mañána</i>
mother	<i>nána; madre</i>
mountain	<i>sabána; ógso; monte</i>
mouth	<i>pátsot</i>
nail	<i>lábo; lulog</i>
name	<i>nāan</i>
near	<i>híhot</i>
neck	<i>tóñgho; kwéyo; agága</i>
need	<i>nesestta; malágo</i>
needle	<i>hagúha</i>
net	<i>lágua</i>
night	<i>pweñge</i>
no	<i>áhe; múnga</i>
noon	<i>talo'ane</i>
north	<i>lágo</i>
nose	<i>gwieñg</i>
nothing	<i>táya</i>
now	<i>pá'go</i>
ocean	<i>tási</i>
oil	<i>láña; asáite</i>
old	<i>ámko' bñho; antigwo</i>
on	<i>san hílo; híló'ña; áyo; híhot</i>
only	<i>solamente; máisa</i>
outside	<i>fuera de</i>
pain	<i>lyúg; púti; tsélnot</i>
paper	<i>pápet</i>
part	<i>empe</i>
passage	<i>fanhalúman; pasáhe</i>
people	<i>táotao sñha</i>
pig	<i>bábui</i>
plague	<i>epidemia; plaga; peste</i>
plant	<i>tanme; tanum</i>
pleasure	<i>minagof</i>
price	<i>présio</i>
pull	<i>káikai; hála</i>
rain	<i>ú-utšan</i>
raise	<i>hálsa; káhal</i>
rat	<i>tsá'ka</i>
red	<i>agága</i>
revolver	<i>rebuélbe, rebuélbe</i>
right (hand)	<i>(gur) agápa</i>
right (correct)	<i>túnas; máuleg; dinántse; hásto</i>
roof	<i>átot</i>

English	Chamorro
rooster	<i>gáyo</i>
root	<i>hále'</i>
rope	<i>tále; kwétdas</i>
round	<i>adamélon</i>
rudder	<i>timón</i>
run	<i>falágo; malágo</i>
sail	<i>láyag</i>
sand	<i>únai</i>
say	<i>sáñgan</i>
scabies (itch)	<i>sátina</i>
scarlet fever	<i>escarlátina</i>
see	<i>lái', lé'</i>
seed	<i>fénso'; siembra; pepitas; semtya</i>
sell	<i>bénde</i>
set	<i>plánta; péga</i>
shadow	<i>anténeg; náhoñg; sómbra</i>
shark	<i>salúñgai; bayéna</i>
shoot	<i>páke; tira</i>
short	<i>kádada'</i>
shoulder	<i>apága</i>
show	<i>tántiso'</i>
sick	<i>maláñgo</i>
sister	<i>tséla, tselo</i>
sit	<i>mata tsóñg; (fa)ta'tsóñg "sit down"</i>
skin	<i>lásas</i>
sky	<i>lángit</i>
sleep	<i>maigo'; minaigo'</i>
smallpox	<i>betgwélas; podsan</i>
smoke	<i>áso</i>
snail	<i>akaléha'</i>
son	<i>láhe na páitgon</i>
south	<i>haya</i>
speak	<i>álog; kwéntos; adiñgan(e)</i>
stand	<i>tóhge</i>
star	<i>putio'n</i>
stay	<i>sumága; sága</i>
stone	<i>átiso'</i>
strike, beat	<i>pañtie</i>
string	<i>koddét; pila</i>
stupid	<i>bába; (á)lañga; tóitpe</i>
sugar	<i>asákat</i>
sun	<i>áttau</i>
sypilis	<i>gaséges, meséges</i>
take	<i>tsále'; hákot; kóne'</i>
there	<i>gwénau gwáto, áyo gwáto ("in that place"); gwíhe gwáto ("thither"); gwíhe ("away from you"); gwénau ("near you")</i>

English	Chamorro
thin	<i>kantfes, inos ("slender"); dálalai ("not thick")</i>
thing	<i>kósa ("matter, cause"); gwináha ("property")</i>
think	<i>háso</i>
thirsty	<i>má'ho</i>
thread	<i>hílo</i>
throw	<i>dagan; yute</i>
thunder	<i>húlo</i>
tie	<i>funut</i>
tired	<i>mahguf; yayas</i>
tobacco	<i>tsápa</i>
toe	<i>kalúlot pálas</i>
tomorrow	<i>agúpa'</i>
tongue	<i>húla'</i>
tooth	<i>ntfen</i>
top	<i>yahúlulo'</i>
tortoise	<i>hágan</i>
tortoise-shell	<i>karái</i>
touch	<i>éte; pátsa; yuma</i>
tree	<i>tróñgko; álbot; háyo</i>
tuberculosis	<i>sógsog, súksuk</i>
turn	<i>biráda ("change direction"); tsu-flilig ("twist"); ktlolog ("revolve")</i>
under	<i>gwi pápa', san pápa', pápa'</i>
up	<i>humanáuhulu'</i>
urine	<i>mé'mé'</i>
use	<i>úsa</i>
village	<i>soñgoñg</i>
voice	<i>bós</i>
wall	<i>lúga; pádit</i>
want	<i>háñgai</i>
warm, to (verb)	<i>há'me</i>
wart	<i>du'an</i>
water	<i>hánum</i>
wave	<i>nápo</i>
way	<i>tsálan</i>
weapon	<i>páke ("gun")</i>
weather	<i>tiempo</i>
west	<i>lútšan</i>
wet	<i>ñóhmon; fótmon; másmas</i>
when?	<i>ngáian?</i>
white	<i>á'paka'</i>
wide	<i>matála'; má'guag; feda'; ántiso</i>
wind	<i>máñglo'; áire</i>
wing	<i>pápa</i>

English	Chamorro	English	Chamorro
with	<i>yan; kon</i>	yaws	<i>ōngo; māpuñg; mōtšo</i> ("individuals with eroded noses")
woman	<i>paláuan</i>	yellow	<i>amaríyo</i>
wood	<i>háyo</i>	yes	<i>húñgan; húo</i>
work	<i>fatšo išo</i>	yesterday	<i>nigap</i>
word	<i>tétmino; sínáñgan; palábra</i>	young	<i>pátgon; hōben</i>
yam	<i>dāgo; níka; gādo</i>		

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. *Nouns* are marked as such by certain particles which precede them:

un "a," equivalent to our indefinite article: *un láhe* "a man," *un paláuan* "a woman."

e (with names of ordinary things) or *si* (with names of persons, animals, and *táta* "father," *máma* "mother"), which makes any word or phrase following it into the equivalent of a noun: *e-paláuan* "(the) woman," *si-hwán* "John."

The infix *-um-* indicates reciprocal or mutual relationship: *parientes* "kinsman" forms *p-um-arientes* "two kinsmen" (i.e. kinsmen to each other).

Some nouns take possessive suffixes:

"my"	<i>-ho, -ko</i>
"thy"	<i>-mo</i>
"his, her, its"	<i>-ña</i>
"our (incl.)"	<i>-ta</i>
"our (excl.)"	<i>-mame</i>
"your"	<i>-mivo</i>
"their"	<i>-ñiha</i>

Thus: *e-tše'lu-mo* "thy brother"; *lahi-ho* "my son."

In the case of many words referring to animals and inanimate objects, the place of these suffixes is taken by possessive adjectives which incorporate the personal possessive suffixes (cf. below, Adjectives).

2. *Adjectives* are indicated as such by the suffix *-na*, which is added to any word acting as an adjectival attribute: *máuleg-na láhe* "good man"; *láhe-na pátgon* "man child, boy"; *pátgon-na tšiba* "child goat, i.e. young goat." A phrase formed this way may be preceded by the noun-marker *e-*: *e-táilaye-na tšálan* "the bad road."

A plural prefix *man-* may be added to adjectives: *man-máuleg-na láhe* "good men."

When an adjective or adjectival expression is used as a predicate ("the man is good"), the adjective precedes the subject and does not have the suffix *-na*, and the subject has the prefix *e-*: *máuleg e-láhe* "good the-man, i.e. the man is good."

<i>áven</i>	"this"
<i>énao</i>	"that"
<i>áyo, yáhe</i>	"that (over there), yonder"
<i>háyi, hái</i>	"who, which?" (referring to persons)
<i>háf, háfa</i>	"what, which?" (referring to things)
<i>máno</i>	"where, which?"
<i>kwánto, kwántos</i>	"how much, how many?"
<i>gwáha</i>	"some (literally, there is)"
<i>táya</i>	"no (literally, there is not)"
<i>háiha, háyiha</i>	"whatsoever" (person)
<i>hafha</i>	"whatsoever" (thing)

When used as adjectives, all these forms take the adjective suffix *-na*: *áyen-na pálgon* "this child"; *énao-na pále* "that priest"; *áyo-na gúma* "yonder house."

Possessive adjectives, used with words referring to animals and inanimate objects, incorporate the possessive suffixes used for nouns, and are built on the stems *ga*^{*} (for animals), *iyó(n)*- (for things):

	<i>Animals</i>	<i>Things</i>
"my"	<i>gá'-ho</i>	<i>iyó-ko</i>
"thy"	<i>gá'-mo</i>	<i>iyó-mo</i>
"his, her, its"	<i>gá'-ña</i>	<i>iyó-ña</i>
"our (incl.)"	<i>gá'-ta</i>	<i>iyó-ta</i>
"our (excl.)"	<i>ga'-mame</i>	<i>iyon-mame</i>
"your"	<i>gá'-míyo</i>	<i>iyon-míyo</i>
"their"	<i>ga'-ñtha</i>	<i>iyon-ñtha</i>

When used as adjectives, these expressions take the adjective suffix *-na*, and the whole adjective-plus-noun expression is normally preceded by the noun-making prefix *e-*: *e-gá'-ho-na ga'lágo* "my dog"; *e-gá'-ña-na bábu* "his pig."

Numerals are treated as adjectives; in present-day usage, Spanish numerals are used:

1 <i>uno, un</i>	15 <i>kínse</i>	90 <i>nobénta</i>
2 <i>dos</i>	16 <i>diesisáís</i>	100 <i>sién, siénto</i>
3 <i>tres</i>	17 <i>diesisiéte</i>	200 <i>dosientos</i>
4 <i>kwátro</i>	18 <i>diesiôlšo</i>	300 <i>tresientos</i>
5 <i>sínko</i>	19 <i>diesinuébe</i>	400 <i>kwatrosientos</i>
6 <i>sáís</i>	20 <i>bénte</i>	500 <i>kiniéntos</i>
7 <i>siéte</i>	21 <i>bénte-i-áno</i>	600 <i>saisientos</i>
8 <i>ôlšo</i>	30 <i>tréinta</i>	700 <i>setesientos</i>
9 <i>nuébe</i>	40 <i>kwarénta</i>	800 <i>ôšosientos</i>
10 <i>diés</i>	50 <i>sinkwénta</i>	900 <i>nuebesientos</i>
11 <i>ónse</i>	60 <i>sesénta</i>	1000 <i>míl</i>
12 <i>dóse</i>	70 <i>seténta</i>	2000 <i>dós míl</i>
13 <i>trése</i>	80 <i>ôšénta</i>	1000000 <i>un-miyón</i>
14 <i>katórse</i>		



Ordinal numerals ("first," "second," etc.) are formed as follows: "first" is *e-fine'nana*, and "second" etc. are formed by prefixing *e-mina'*- to the numeral: *e-mina'-dós* "second," *e-mina'-trés* "third," and so forth. For "first" to "tenth," the Spanish ordinals may also be used: *e-príméro*, *e-segúndo*, *e-tetséro*, *e-kwátr-to*, *e-kénto*, *e-sésto*, *e-sétimo*, *e-oktávo*, *e-nóno*, *e-désimo*.

When used as adjectives, the numerals (cardinal and ordinal) take the adjective-suffix *-na*: *bénte-na gwithan* "twenty fishes."

3. *Pronouns* have two sets of forms, one set for independent use and one attached to verbs. The suffixed forms indicate the object of the verb when used with "transitive" verbs, but the subject when used with "intransitive" verbs.

	<i>Independent</i>	<i>Added to Verbs</i>
"I"	<i>gwáho</i>	<i>-yo</i>
"thou"	<i>hágo</i>	<i>-hau</i>
"he, she, it"	<i>gíya</i>	<i>-gi'</i>
"we (inclusive)"	<i>híta</i>	<i>-hit</i>
"we (exclusive)"	<i>háme</i>	<i>-ham</i>
"you"	<i>hámyo</i>	<i>-hamyo</i>
"they"	<i>síha</i>	<i>-siha</i>

Thus: *gwáho f-um-a 'tinas endo* "I did that"; *tšulí'e-yo un-mánha* "bring me a coconut."

4. Verbs have a great number of complicated forms, of which only a few can be discussed here. All verbs take prefixes which indicate the actor, when the verb is "transitive" and its action is represented as exerted on a direct object:

"I"	<i>hu-</i>	"we (incl.)"	<i>ta-</i>
"you"	<i>on-</i>	"we (excl.)"	<i>in-</i>
"he, she, it"	<i>ha-</i>	"you"	<i>en-</i>
		"they"	<i>ha-</i>

Thus, with the verb *gágau* "to beg": *hu-gágau* "I beg (or begged)", *on-gágau* "thou begst (or didst beg)", etc.

But with verbs not referring to a direct object ("intransitive"), the present-past is formed of the root with a prefix indicting "intransitive" function, and the actor is indicated by one of the suffixed forms listed under pronouns (except for the first person singular, where "I" is indicated by lack of a suffix). The plural is indicated by an infix *-man-*:

<i>man-gágau</i> "I beg"	<i>man-man-gágau-hít</i> "we beg"
<i>man-gágau-hau</i> "thou beggest"	<i>man-man-gágau-hau</i> "we (excl.) beg"
<i>man-gágau-gi</i> "he, she, it begs"	<i>man-man-gágau-hamyo</i> "you beg"
	<i>man-man-gágau-siha</i> "they beg"

A kind of future intransitive is made by prefixing *fan-* to the verb-root, and then prefixing the subject pronominal elements mentioned above (under transitive forms); in the plural, *-man-* is infix between *fan-* and the root. Thus:

<i>hu-fan-gágau</i> "I shall beg"	<i>u-ta-fan-man-gágau</i> "we (incl.) shall beg"
<i>on-fan-gágau</i> "thou wilt beg"	<i>in-fan-man-gágau</i> "we (excl.) shall beg"
<i>u-fan-gágau</i> "he, she, it will beg"	<i>en-fan-man-gágau</i> "you will beg"
	<i>u-ha-fan-man-gágau</i> "they will beg"