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DICTIONARY
OF THE
CENTRAL
NICOBARESE LANGUAGE.

BY
E. H. MAN.

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A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
CENTRAL NICOBARESE LANGUAGE

(ENGLISH - NICOBARESE AND NICOBARESE - ENGLISH),

WITH

**Appendices containing a Comparison of Synonymous Words
in the remaining Nicobarese Forms and other matters,**

PRECEDED BY

NOTES ON THE GRAMMAR OF THE CENTRAL FORM.

BY

EDWARD HORACE MAN, *C.I.E.*

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EDWARD HORACE MAN, *C. I. E.*

*First Assistant Superintendent of the Andamans and Nicobars; Fellow of the
Roy. Geog. Soc.; Member of the Anthropol. Institute; etc.*

AUTHOR OF "THE ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS."

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PREFACE.

IN 1871, when I was first appointed to the post of officer in charge at the Nicobar Islands, I prepared a short list of native words which I incorporated in my Annual Report, and which was afterwards published by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal (vol. xli, p. 1, 1872).

During subsequent periods of my official residences in these Islands prior to the year 1880, while making ethnological researches among the aborigines, I arranged a Vocabulary containing some 3,000 words with numerous illustrative phrases. Government granted me a subvention for printing this work in 1883, but as I had at that time volunteered for the appointment at the Nicobars—recently rendered vacant by the murder of Mr. de Roepstorff—I thought it advisable to delay the publication of my Vocabulary until I had availed myself of the opportunity thus offered to verify my notation of the various complex sounds in the Nicobarese language, and to enlarge the scope of the work.

This I have been able to accomplish, and the present revised Dictionary, containing some 6,000–7,000 words, consists of two parts, *i.e.*, English-Nicobarese and Nicobarese-English; I have also added numerous notes on the Grammar and several Appendices which will, I trust, be found useful and interesting to philologists.

E. H. MAN.

Port Blair, 1889.

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NICOBARESE GRAMMAR.

NOTES ON THE GRAMMAR OF THE DIALECT SPOKEN IN THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE NICOBAR ISLANDS.¹

The particular language to which the following observations are confined is that spoken by the aborigines of the Nicobar Islands in the vicinity of the settlement established in Nancowry Harbour by the Indian Government in 1869.

A glance at the map will show that the Nicobar group, comprising twelve inhabited and seven uninhabited islands and islets, is situated between the 6th and 10th parallels of N. latitude and between 92° 40' and 94° of E. longitude, and thus lies in a direct line between Sumatra and the Andaman Archipelago. The inhabitants consist of coast and inland tribes; the former, evidently of Malayo-Burman origin,² occupy all the inhabited islands and number about 6,200 souls, upwards of one-half of whom are located on the northernmost island (Car Nicobar), while the latter are confined to the interior of the largest and southernmost island (Great Nicobar), where their numbers are believed not to exceed a few hundreds; these communities evidently represent the original inhabitants of at least the southern islands of the group, and are probably allied to one or other of the wild tribes of Sumatra.

Although the inhabitants themselves recognise the existence of six distinct dialects in their midst, four of these, viz., those spoken in Chowra, Teressa, and the central and southern groups, might with some reason be regarded as one, the differences being evidently the result commonly observed among all similarly scattered

¹ These islands are linguistically divided into six communities, viz.:—(1) Car Nicobar (population about 3,500); (2) Chowra (about 700); (3) Teressa with Bompoka (about 650); (4) the Central Group, embracing Camorta, Nancowry, Trinkut, and Katchal (about 1,070); (5) the Southern Group, comprising Great and Little Nicobar, Condul, and Milo (about 290); and (6) the inland tribe (Shom Pen) of Great Nicobar (? about 700).

² In respect to their affinity to the Burmese there is, I think, reason to connect them with the Telaings of Pegu rather than with any other branch of the Burmese race, and very possibly they may be allied also to the aboriginal inhabitants of the Mergui Archipelago.

communities speaking an unwritten language and enjoying infrequent opportunities of inter-communication and intercourse. The diversities of speech which have sprung into being among the four communities in question, are, moreover, no doubt in great measure ascribable to the operation of a superstitious custom, which here, as in various other remote regions, has effected constant changes in the language of the inhabitants; but in every instance of this kind such changes have been *limited to the area of the particular community concerned*. The practice referred to is based on a firm belief in an after-existence, and requires that the names of deceased relatives and friends shall be tabued for a certain lengthened period—generally about one generation—for fear of summoning or offending the ghost of the person so named.¹ Therefore, as their system of personal nomenclature not only permits anyone to invent or adopt a name for him or herself, but also to take for this purpose any word in the language without consideration of its being in general use, it naturally follows that new words have to be constantly coined to take the place of those whose use is tabued in consequence of a death, and thus many striking changes are introduced into the language in the course of each generation.² This fact explains why so many of the women and other untravelling members of these communities are incapable of understanding the dialects spoken in the adjacent islands, and, therefore, regard their neighbours in the light of distinct tribes; at the same time the frequent occurrence of synonyms for common objects is accounted for by the custom, which requires a man to assume the tabued name of his deceased grandfather immediately after the death of his own parents, and a woman, under like circumstances, takes to herself the name of her deceased grandmother.

It will be readily understood that when the time comes for resuming a long tabued name, which conveys some meaning in their language, the substituted word which has been meanwhile employed, has in many cases taken such firm root as to remain concurrently in use.

The Nicobar dialects are included in the Tibeto-Anam family, and are in the agglutinative stage of development. In the absence

¹ When the small number of speakers of each of these unwritten dialects is taken into consideration it seems somewhat remarkable that the language should be characterised by so much stability as is shown to be the case from the results of a comparison of the vocabularies prepared between 1711 and 1787 and those of the present day. The most striking differences are naturally found in those dialects which are spoken in the localities most widely separated from each other. Taking, for example, such common words as *hut* and *canoe* we find these to be in the Central Group dialect *nî* and *dûe*, while at Car Nicobar the corresponding words are *pâti* and *áp*; again such a sentence in the former dialect as *vôt meñ pahôa chit okngók ten paigüh* (don't be afraid, I am not a cannibal, lit. I don't eat men), is in Car Nicobarese *òm paia kûa dra chian kâ tûrik*.

² "As amongst most half-developed nations proper names are compounded of words in daily use, new expressions must be invented to replace them. When King Pomare died at Tahiti the word *po* (night) vanished from the language. The same custom is or was observed by the Papuans of New Guinea, the Australians and Tasmanians." . . . (Peschel).

of homonyms having entirely different meanings and distinguishable by intonation only, they differ from Burmese and other Indo-Chinese tongues, but in structure they present certain points of resemblance to Malay, Peguan, and Burmese, from which circumstance as well as the evident affinity of the inhabitants to those races, the natives more readily acquire a knowledge of Malay and Burmese languages than of any other.

The community of verbal structure and parts of speech which is found to exist between the dialects spoken in these islands and the Indo-Chinese languages, is such as to justify the inference that it is due to common descent or continued affinity. This assumption is strengthened, and indeed, as elsewhere pointed out, all doubt on the question of racial affinity is dispelled when we come to compare the ethnic characters and customs of these islanders, as well as their traditions and beliefs, with those of the neighbouring continents of Hindustan on the one hand, and of Malay-Burma on the other.

The small number of words borrowed from other races is somewhat remarkable. Examples of these are *shapāta* (boot), *pīpa* (cask), *lēbare* (book, paper), *shapēo* (hat), *rupia* (rupee), *Sānta-Maria* (copper money), which are all apparently of Portuguese origin; *lifānta* (elephant) is from the English word; *shal* (salt) from the Hindustani; *mōngko* (cup), *iwī-pòt* (one of the evil spirits), *kapo* (buffalo), *haiyam* (fowl, *C. Nic.*) from the Malay; *kalō* (steal), *kamalō* (thief), from the Peguan; while the resemblance between *moah* (nose), and *dāk* (water) to the Peguan equivalents *moo* and *dik* respectively, may possibly be accidental and not due to adoption.¹

The symbols which have been adopted in order to represent the various sounds occurring in this unwritten language will be found in the accompanying Appendix A (the alphabet). As there stated they are for the most part a transcript of what appeared in the report of the annual address of the President of the Philological

¹ At *Car Nicobar* the men mostly possess a good colloquial knowledge of Burmese, and many can converse in Hindustani and English. A few only know anything of Malay or of any of the dialects spoken at Chowra and other islands of the Group. At *Chowra* the men know little or nothing of Burmese, Hindustani, Malay, or English, but have sufficient acquaintance with the *Car Nicobar* and Central Group dialects to make themselves understood by their neighbours.

At *Teressa* and *Bompoka* the men can converse fairly well in Malay, Burmese, and Hindustani as well as in the Chowra and Central Group dialects. In the *Central Group* the men are mostly able to converse in Hindustani and Malay, and some in Burmese and English as well as in the dialect spoken in the Southern Group and *Teressa*.

In the *Southern Group* the men can converse in Malay and a few in Hindustani and in the dialect of the Central Group.

At none of the islands can the women speak any but their own dialect. A few near the Government settlement have picked up a slight knowledge of Hindustani. It occasionally happens that natives of different islands, such as *Car Nicobar* and those south of Chowra, from ignorance of each other's dialect, are compelled to converse together either in Hindustani, Burmese, Malay, or even English.

Society (Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S.), in 1882.¹ It will be seen that the language is chiefly remarkable for its great variety of nasal vowels and diphthongs, most of which are believed to have no place in any European tongue.²

The peculiarity in regard to final elided and half-uttered consonants so well known in Burmese, and which presents one of the chief difficulties in the correct pronunciation of that language is a further striking feature in Nicobarese, so much so that in conversation it is generally impossible for a stranger to be able to distinguish the particular consonant which has been thus, as it were, slurred or checked in mid-utterance. In the particular dialect under consideration, the final consonants which are in many words enunciated imperfectly in this manner are "j," "ch," and "k," e.g., *ngai(ch)*, oil; *chi(j)*, abstain from certain kinds of food and pleasures (as when mourning); *hen-shá(k)-ngashī*, interrupt; *má(k)-ngayan*, well (not sick); *maná(k)nga-kōi*, youngest child.³ Possibly, on closer examination, one or two others of rare occurrence might be found.

A further similarity to Burmese is observed in the indeterminate sound of certain consonants in a large number of words, so much is this the case, that some hesitation is often justified in arriving at a final decision on this point. If we may judge from the diverse methods of transliteration adopted by those who have published their views on this subject the same remark would seem to be necessary regarding certain final aspirates as well as some of the nasal vowels and diphthongs, concerning the existence of which I have thoroughly satisfied myself.⁴ The letters that are actually transposable or which are made to appear so from the writings of others are:—

t and *d*; *p* and *b*; *g* and *k*; *s* and *sh*; *d* and *r*; e.g.:—

<i>tewila</i> (<i>Cycas Rumphii</i>)	...	...	<i>diwile</i> (de Rœpstorff).
<i>fáp</i> (side)	...	...	<i>fub</i> ; <i>fáp</i> (de Rœpstorff).
<i>Pōahat</i> (Bompoka Island)	...	...	<i>Boahat</i> (de Rœpstorff).

¹ See "Transac. Philol. Soc.," 1882-3-4, pp. 49-50.

² The Danish scientist, Dr. H. Rink, who visited the Nicobars in 1846, wrote, "I have heard many different languages spoken, but none of them had so disagreeable a sound as the Nicobarian. The great number of guttural and nasal sounds, the uneducated, drawling pronunciation becoming still more difficult on account of the disfigured mouth, makes a very disagreeable impression."

³ As mentioned in the notes to Appendix A, the method which has been adopted in order to represent the peculiarity of the arrested sound of these three letters is to place them within brackets.

⁴ It is only right to mention that the difficulties experienced in transliterating the sounds in this language are chiefly due to the imperfect articulation which characterises the speech of the great majority of the natives, the result of the almost universal practice of excessive betel-chewing. In order, therefore, to avoid as far as possible the difficulties thus presented, and to thoroughly satisfy myself on a matter of such importance, I was careful not only to select for interrogation intelligent natives who had the free use of their lips, tongues, and teeth, but also, before recording their replies, to question them as to the accuracy of the words as rendered by previous writers wherever these differed materially from my own.

<i>parā</i> ; <i>barā</i> (dollar) ...	...	<i>parā</i> (de Röpstorff).
<i>paiyūh</i> (native of Nicobars) ...	...	<i>paiū</i> (de R.); <i>baju</i> (Rink).
<i>kirāha</i> (leaf-tray) ...	...	<i>gerāha</i> (de R.).
<i>sha-yuāng</i> (<i>Madrepora</i>) ...	...	<i>sēioang</i> (de R.).
<i>karū</i> ; <i>kadū</i> (large) ...	...	<i>kadū</i> (de R.).
<i>dòktai</i> (10, also 200) ...	...	<i>ruktei</i> (de R.).
<i>du</i> ; <i>ru</i> ¹ (clay) ...	...	<i>du</i> (de R.).
<i>dūe</i> ; <i>rūe</i> ¹ (canoe) ...	...	<i>dūe</i> (de R.).
<i>dat-ngarit</i> (startle, <i>v.i.</i>) ...	...	<i>rat nadit</i> (de R.).

While in respect to final aspirates and nasal vowels and diphthongs the following may be mentioned:—

<i>chūh</i> (go home) ...	...	<i>tiū</i> (de R.).
<i>paiyūh</i> (native of Nicobar Islands) ...	...	<i>paiū</i> (de R.), <i>baju</i> (Rink).
<i>aminh</i> (rain) ...	...	<i>amī</i> (de R.).
<i>en̄h</i> (near) ...	...	<i>oeh</i> (de R.).
<i>men̄</i> (thou) ...	...	<i>me</i> (de R.).
<i>ān</i> (two) ...	...	<i>ā</i> (de R.); <i>āh</i> (Rink).
<i>miān</i> (pronged spear) ...	...	<i>miā</i> (de R.).
<i>tanai</i> (five); <i>inai</i> (twenty) ...	...	<i>tanein</i> ; <i>inein</i> ² (de R.).
<i>mifaīnya</i> (cloud) ...	...	<i>mifāie</i> (de R.).
<i>holian̄</i> (spinster) ...	...	<i>holéæng</i> (de R.).
<i>pan̄oi</i> (stench) ...	...	<i>bāoi</i> (de R.).

Of sounds which they find difficult or, in the case of many individuals, impossible to pronounce, the following may be mentioned as examples: "stars," "strands," "strength," "sloth," "stations," "churches," "thorns," "the," "they," "then," "this," "those," "years," "cowards," where the "st," "sl," "rch," "rds," "th" (both initial and final), and final sibilants prove stumbling blocks. The difficulty in pronouncing such a name as "Brookes" is surmounted by substituting "Brooksis" or "Brooksy."

As will be seen on a subsequent page there is no lack of expressive interjections and exclamations.

Unlike Chinese and Burmese, no instance has been discovered in any of the dialects in which the meaning of words depends on tone, accent, or emphasis, but, in common with many other tongues, sentences can be rendered affirmative or interrogative by change of tone or stress.

As in the case of other barbarous tribes similarly circumstanced, their dialects are rich in terms denoting various actions, such as fishing, coming, going, ascending, eating, carrying, visiting, and the like, whereby slight distinctions of meaning are conveyed; as, for instance, they possess a word to express eating meat and another

¹ In compound words, *e.g.*, *kōi-ru*, concrete, or ground floor.

kola-rūe, landing-place.

² Although both the "n's" in each of these words are alike unaccented it is probable that the writer intended to represent the final "n" in each case as nasalised.

which is applicable only to eating vegetables, rice, &c.; to denote fishing they have specific terms each indicating one or other of the various methods of catching fish; to express carrying there are, in like manner, distinct words applicable only to one or other of the several modes of carrying, *i.e.*, on the shoulder, back, hip, in the arms, &c.; again, by means of suffixes, they are careful to specify direction in describing such actions as cutting, aiming, &c., *i.e.*, whether upwards, downwards, or horizontally, but perhaps the most remarkable is the punctilious use of a series of suffixes with certain verbs and adverbs in order to denote direction to one or other of the four cardinal points of the compass *and to the landing-place*.¹

They possess no generic term to indicate an *animal*. Each description of quadruped, as well as bird, fish, insect, &c., bears its own specific name, but they have no means of denoting the brute creation under *one* term. In consequence of the very limited number of animals in their islands, no inconvenience is thereby experienced, or the omission would, of course, have long since been supplied. The word *shēi* is used to indicate insects, reptiles, including turtles, tortoises, crocodiles, iguanas, snakes, &c., likewise molluscs, crustaceans, holothuria, &c., while *shichūa* (probably a contraction of *shēi*, insect, and *l-chūa*, jungle) is applied to birds and bats, and *kāa* embraces all varieties of fish.

In like manner, although possessing a variety of terms indicating specific *stages* of the tide, they have no general term to denote *tide*, and therefore have recourse to the word *kamalē* (sea) in such cases as the following:—*Kāshin kamalē daka-kat*, how's the tide now?

The names of several birds and animals are derived from their cries and certain other words are suggestive of their meaning,² *e.g.* *mumū* (imperial pigeon); *kokwānika* (goose); *wet* (duck); *kāl* (sea-gull); *kāng* (frog); *me* (goat); *meāu* (cat); *o-ōāh* (cough); *hūdā* (hiccough); *eaish* [*C.N. yessa*] (sneeze); *hīngōak* (snore); *komdūnga* (thunder); *pak-pakāk* (crow of a cock); *kāke-ōk* (cackle of a hen); *kāng-kōng* (sound of footsteps). It is, however, doubtful whether such onomatopoeic words prevail more largely in their language than in English, where we have such abundance of expressive terms of this kind, as, for instance, *cackle*, *sneeze*, *quack*, *coo*, *cough*, *blow*, *bang*, *pop*, *puff*, *knock*, *rat-tat*, *mew*, *clap*, and the like.

Their faculty for describing any action or object or expressing any desire by means of signs or gestures has never been sufficiently exercised for them to possess any prescribed method. In order to express to a deaf and dumb person or to a foreigner ignorant of any of the languages known to them a sentence such as "I want

¹ To avoid repetition in this place the reader is referred to Appendix B (a) for examples of this rule.

² It is curious to note that the Car Nicobar dialect is one of those in which the reverse of the ordinary infantile terms for "father" and "mother" is found. There a child cries *mamā* to his father and *po-po* to his mother (*see* Peschel's "Races of Man," p. 111, and Tylor's "Anthropology," p. 129).

a white hat," a man would proceed to raise his hands above his bare head and indicate the shape of the coveted article, pointing immediately afterwards to some *white* object and again to the imaginary hat on his head. In the course of this pantomime the man would smile and his eyes sparkle and the eyebrows be raised, and he would point repeatedly to himself. To make his meaning clearer he would conclude by pointing to a *black* object, such as a coat, and then to the space above his head and express his disapproval of that colour by shaking his head laterally, protruding his lips upwards and frowning.

In reference to gesture-language it may be mentioned in this place that the direction of any object or place is often indicated by the mere protrusion of the lips, as though to save needless waste of breath; while the time of day of any past occurrence or coming event is denoted to a stranger by pointing with the hand to that region of the sky which the sun crosses at the hour in question.

Before commencing to describe the various parts of speech the following observations may be added.

Roots are clearly discernible in the language. These can best be discovered and studied by referring to Part II of the Dictionary where among numerous others may be found words derived from *kai, tai,*¹ *tai, tan, lain, yá, má, áng, &c.*

Prepositions, postpositions, pronouns, adverbs, &c., stand separately and are not combined in the words with which they are employed, *e.g., an lóa ong-shòngha ten ane lóah-hala oñhan,* (he is walking quickly to that lofty tree), where the collocation is almost identical in the two languages, the only difference being that the adverb precedes the verb in the Nicobarese sentence.

Many words are capable of being used indifferently as verbs or adjectives, adjectives or substantives, adjectives or adverbs, &c., *e.g., lóa, quick, quickly; mittòi, false, falsehood; kátò, silent, dwell; chang, own (adj. and verb); ót, is, has, present (not absent); heñ, time, when (at the time that); kapngatò, remember, mindful; paitngatò, forget, forgetful; kedòhnga, another, some other, otherwise, differently; lóa-tayan, punctual, early (adv.); hòir, far (adj. and adv.);* while certain words might be mentioned as bearing two or more totally different meanings, *e.g., tafual, pair,*² *six; tá, touch, flat; káhe, moon, when (interrog.); heñ, time, when (at the time that), we (dual); hē, time, we (of three or more); yó, if, to wish, to (prep.), thither (correl. adv.), Ex.: yó meñ yó yó Pā, &c., if you wish (to go) to Car Nicobar, &c.*

A large number of prefixes, suffixes and other particles are extensively employed with verbs, adjectives, substantives, and other

¹ This word, which signifies "fingers," corresponds to the Malay root "*tang*," being applied to a number of words relating to the *hand*, or to the work performed with the *fingers* (see W. E. Maxwell's "Manual of the Malay Language," p. 4).

² No confusion can, however, possibly arise from this circumstance, as *tafual* (pair, couple), is invariably preceded by a numeral.

parts of speech. The most important of these are the verbal suffixes which will be referred to in Section XI (*post*) where it will be seen that they present a striking feature in the character and constitution of the language. As a careful examination of the subject appears to show that the selection of the particular suffix in use has, in many instances at least, been determined by no specific rule, but is the result of arbitrary choice, it is easy to understand that the chief difficulty in the study of the language is found to consist in the correct employment of these important particles.

Compound words are extremely common¹; in the case of substantives they are formed according to the same method as is observed in Malay and the reverse of that obtaining in English, *e.g.* :—

heñ-hatòm (time-night), night-time.
pañyüh-òlchüa (man-jungle), jungle-man.
kõi-henyüan (head-hill), hill-top.

Omitting the case of certain classes of substantives compounded with particles which will be referred to in Sec. II (on "Substantives") there appears to be but one exception to the rule regarding compound words, whether substantives, adjectives, verbs, &c., which is to preserve the original words as far as possible from mutilation and not to contract such words into shorter forms, *e.g.*, *karü-fáp* (big side) corpulent; *alde-shiang* (just-now-sweet) to become sweet; *yó-huyòie* (wish-intoxicated) intemperate; *dóh-enhngashe* (can-recover) curable; *ingäh-ñe-náng* (inform-ear) to send word; *wi-kaiyí-dák* (make-road-water) to drain.

The exception referred to is the case of the majority of the personal pronouns when employed with the negative adverb (*see* Sec. VI, *post*), *e.g.* :—

chit (I-not) abbrev. for *chüa-hat*.
met (thou-not) abbrev. for *meñ-hat*.

Words denoting a diminutive signification such as "manikin" have no equivalents in the language, nor are there any corresponding augmentative substantives. By means of prolonged stress on the accented syllable of qualitative and quantitative words their meaning is intensified, *e.g.* :—

ompeñ-she (small), *ompe-ñ-she* (small indeed).
karü (large), *kar-ü* (large indeed).
pomòt-she (old person), *pom-òt-she* (very old person).

¹ As examples of word-compounding among the Nicobarese may be mentioned such words as *ánh-chaká-fòin* (life-face-crossbow), holt of crossbow; *ánha-oal-hindel* (contents-gun), cartridge; *moah-toah* (nose-breast), teat; *yó-huyòie-tai* (wish-drunk-make), intoxicating, heady; *dák-heòe* (water-fire), any mineral oil, esp. kerosene; *hishá-káa* (fish-scales), is likewise applied to the small silver two-anna piece; *chóng-heòe* (ship-fire), steamer; *chóng-henlain* (ship-wheel) paddle steamer; *tandk-rám* (measure-night), sand-glass; *ñi-inóat* (hut-knife), scabbard; *taiyák-kõi-kanōang* (coconut-shell-knee), knee-cap. [This last corresponds with the Malay term *tempurong-lutut*].

An equally common method is to employ *ka* (indeed) as follows :—
chaling (long), *chaling-ka* (very long) ;
pamahôa (coward), *pamahôa-ka* (a great coward). [See
 Sec. XVIII, *post*].

The word *ánh* (life) is employed to denote human beings *when afloat* in the same way in which the word "soul" is employed in English, e.g., *tanai momchūma ánh ôl oal chông ane*, there are 100 souls on board that ship ; *diê ka-ôpe-kôi tanai ánh ta-kapâh*, the canoe capsized (and) five souls were lost.

I.—THE ARTICLE.

Although, strictly speaking, equivalents of the definite and indefinite articles cannot be said to exist, the former is capable of being in some measure represented by the demonstrative pronouns *nêe* and *nîna* (this) and *ane* (that) ; while the latter can be denoted by the numeral adjective *hêang* (one) or the indefinite adjective *homdôh* (some).

II.—SUBSTANTIVES.

In denoting number, gender, or case, the substantive undergoes no inflection or change of any kind.¹ When the plural is not indicated with sufficient clearness by the context a numeral adjective is employed, e.g., *paîyûh ta-urûhatshe dâk itâ ta-minyûi*, many men came here yesterday, or it is sometimes expressed by repeating the word, e.g., *pôwah-pôwah* (paddles), *shaneñ-shaneñ* (spears).

Genders relate to difference of sex only, and never to the difference between animate and inanimate. They are indicated, when necessary by the terms *enkôîña* (male) and *enkâna* (female) being added to the substantive, e.g., *wet-enkôîña*, (drake) ; *kapo-enkâna*, (cow).

Case is indicated either by the position of the substantive, the use of particles or the juxta-position of two substantives. The nominative does not necessarily commence a sentence ; when it is expressed in the middle or end of a sentence it is usually marked by the particle *en* or *pan* being prefixed to the substantive or pronoun, e.g., *chûa yuchûh* or *yuchûh en* (or *pan*)-*chûa*, I am going home ; *paîtshe homkwôm pan* (or *en*)-*meñ ten chûa* (a little give thou to me), give me a little. The genitive or possessive case is indicated by the object or thing possessed immediately preceding the possessor, e.g., *chîa kân chûa* (father wife my) my wife's father ;

¹ At first sight there appears to be an exception to this rule in the case of *heng* (day) and *hatôm* (night), for one finds that when employed with a numeral these words assume respectively the forms *shinkâm* and *dâm* (or *râm*), e.g., *lôe dâm fôan shinkâm*, three nights and four days ; but one learns at the same time that even when employed with *hêang* (one) they take the same irregular forms.

kán chia men, your father's wife; *düe chia chüa*, my father's canoe. When emphasis is desired the word *chang* (own) is inserted before the pronoun or substantive denoting the possessor, e.g., *düe chang chüa*, my own canoe; *hoptēp chang chia kán chia* (box own father wife my) my wife's father's own box, thus exactly reversing the order adopted in English. The dative and objective are usually expressed by the use of the prepositions *ten*, *an*, *ta*, *ta-tai*, or the postposition *en* signifying "to," e.g., *homkwòm ta-tai chüa*, give me; *olyōla ten an*, tell him; *wi an en ta-linheñ*, make it to-day; *hendün ta eh*, awake him. When the dative and objective are both expressed in the same sentence the latter takes no preposition, e.g., *chüa leüt homkwòm pōwah ten an*, I have already given him the paddle.

The equivalents of the Latin ablative are denoted by means of the prepositions *tai* (by); *yól*; *yāng-an* (with); *lòngto*; *lòngto-ten*; *chaká*; *ngatai*; *lamòngto-tai* (from); e.g., *an okai-hanga pōwah lòngto-ta oal düe chüa*, he took away the paddle out of (*lit.* from inside of) my canoe.

The substantives may be divided into those which are *primitive*, *derivative*, and *compound*.

1st. Those which are *primitive*, e.g., *kōi* (head), *düe* (canoe), *ñi* (hut), *dák* (water), *chüa* (parent).

2nd. *Derivative*; those which are formed from *Verbs*—

(a) by prefixing or omitting an aspirate, e.g.:

hokngók (food) from *okngók* (to eat).

holyól (speech, remark) from *olyōla* (to speak).

hokai (anything brought) from *okai* (to bring).

horī (any object killed) from *orī* (to kill).

hong-áng (boiled meat) from *ong-áng* (to boil meat).

holpál (weeds) from *olpál* (to weed).

omkwòm (gift) from *homkwòm* (to give).

(b) by adding to or modifying the prefix or first syllable, e.g.:

hen¹-heat (hooked pole for lowering and lifting bucket, &c.)

from *ha-hēat* (to hook, &c.).

henhet (strainer) from *hañhet* (to strain).

henet (chisel) from *het* (to chisel).

kenshin (prop) from *kashin* (to prop, support).

kentōka (dance) from *katōka* (to dance).

ta-kapáh (carcase) from *kapáh* (to die).

tenkák (lancet) from *tomkák* (to lance, puncture).

(c) by prefixing or interpolating the particles *ma*, *om*, *am*, *an*, &c.:

pamahóa (coward) from *pahóa* (to fear).

pamamōan (fighter) from *pomōan* (to fight).

kamatōka (dancer) from *katōka* (to dance).

¹ As may be seen by referring to Part II of the Dictionary the most common form of substantival prefixes is that of *hen*, e.g., *hen-kian* (telescope); *henlain* (top, wheel); *hen-kōn* (scar); *hen-shau* (scent, camphor); *hen-laridla* (rudder); *hen-lōwa* (ocean), &c.

lamān (runner) from *lō* (to run).
kamapāh (corpse) from *kapāh* (to die).
kamalō (thief) from *kalō* (to steal).
menlūana (shaman) from *enlūana* (to exorcise).
mitūa (visitor) from *itūa* (to visit).
chamang (owner) from *chang* (to own, possess).
damāk (guest) from *dāk* (to come).
danāha (whetstone) from *dāha* (to whet, sharpen).
tamāka (fathom) from *tāk* (to measure).
tandk-rām (sand-glass) from *tāk* (to measure) and *rām* (night).
wane-nī (framework of hut) from *wi-nī* (to make hut).
womī-karau (blacksmith) from *wi-karau* (to work in iron).
taī-mop (drunkard) from *top* (to drink).
pomem (drunkard) from *pem* (to drink).
chanēo (whistle) from *chōo* (to whistle).

(d) by prefixing *en*, *op*, &c., e.g.:

enpōya (seat, bench) from *pōya* (to sit down).
endāpa (cushion) from *dāpa* (to spread cloth).
op-lōp (shawl) from *lōp* (to cover the shoulders).

(e) by suffixing *wa* or *a*, e.g.:

halāruwa (purchase) from *halau* (to buy).
topa (beverage) from *top* (to drink).

(f) by various irregular methods, e.g.:

anūla (grave) from *oal-ōla* (to bury).
chanōla (strap, handle) from *chīal* (to lift).
foàng (window) from *ofoah* (to open).
inōla (tale) from *olyōla* (to speak, tell).
laneūtla (final memorial feast) from *leūt* (finished).
pamañāp (corpse) from *pōin-nōp* (to die).
danī (cudgel) from *odī* (to beat with stick).
dinnōñha (winner in foot race) from *dian* (to run).
kanōishe (song) from *ikāsha* (to sing).
momikāsha (singer) from *ikāsha* (to sing).

3rd. Those which are formed from *Adjectives*—

(a) by prefixing or interpolating the particles *ma*, *am*, *mī*, *an*, &c.:

morēh (first person or animate object) from *orēh* (first).
ma-huyōie (drunkard) from *huyōie* (intoxicated).
mōmtōma (flock) from *ōmtōm* (all, whole).
kamarū (adult) from *karū* (large).
kamoáng (strong man) from *koáng* (strong).
chomòng-kōi (tall person) from *chōng-kōi* (tall).
shanī-tashe (age) from *shī-tashe* (old).

¹ This word *womī* corresponds to the Hindustani *wálā* (fellow) and the Malay *tukang*. Like the latter it precedes the substantive with which it is employed, e.g. :—*womī-due* (canoe-maker); *womī-nī* (hut-builder); *womī-yōm* (cultivator); *womī-shanēn* (spear-maker).

(b) by means of miscellaneous prefixes, suffixes, and irregular methods, e.g. :

kala-kōi-ya (sky) from *kōi* (far).
hen-yōiya (drunkard) from *huyōie* (drunk).
pen-teyeñ-oalmât (white of eye) from *teyeñ* (white).
shòñk (sugar) from *shiang* (sweet).
paich-hat (a little) from *paich* (small).

(c) by reduplication, e.g. :

harôh-harôh (anything, something) from *harôh* (any).

4th. Those which are formed from *Substantives*, e.g. :

shamayōwa (sackful) from *shāyo* (sack).
mentainya (basketful) from *hentain* (basket).
ta-pahōmlē (bottleful) from *pomlē* (bottle).
kamahēñwa (a lunation) from *kāhē* (moon).
kamanūana (a generation) from *kōan* (child).
ta-wētare (tumblerful) from *wētare* (tumbler).
momòngkōa (cupful) from *mòngko* (cup).
miyai (value) from *yai* (price).
menkōiña (man of a certain race) from *enkōiña* (male).
~~*kamōñwa* (a plantation) from *yōm* (garden)~~

And 5th. Those which are *Compound*—

(a). Compounded of two or more *Substantives*,¹ e.g. :

kōi-pentāla (cemetery). *lit. area-grave roots*
chuk-ñi (room). *lit. place-house*
moah-toah (teat) *lit. nose-breast*
fāp-mattai (coast). *lit. side-land*
hēn-heng (day-time). *lit. time-dan*
hēñre-kenyūm (childhood). *lit. period-child*
paiyūh-ōlchūa (jungle-man). *lit. man-jungle*
heng-dū-kōi (umbrella). *lit. sun-shade-head*
kaiyī-hōñ-mattai (channel). *lit. road-harbour*
ong-eng-ok-kāp (carapace of turtle). *lit. bone-back (of) child's tattle*
āñha-oal-yōm (vegetables). *lit. contents-garden*
āñha-oal-hindel (cartridge). *lit. contents-gun*
chakā-kidūma (edge of dhā).
kēam-pōwah (edge of paddle).
~~*chuk-yōm* (plantation). *lit. place-garden*~~

(b) Compounded of or with a *Verb*, *Adjective*, ^{and} *Preposition*, e.g. :

halin-paiyūh (prisoner, *lit. arrested person*).
opyap-paiyūh (eavesdropper). (*lit. over/hear-person*)
āñha-ta-leāt-yōk (carrion, *lit. rotten flesh*).
pūaha-dishire-ta-īwi (total eclipse, *lit. eat-whole-demon*).
shiang-ōi (perfume, *lit. sweet odour*).
teyeñ-fush (steam, *lit. white-smoke*).

¹ The abundance of words of this class can be judged by referring to Part II of the Dictionary at the words *kōi*, *chuk*, *chòk*, *chakā*, *hēn*, *det*, *moah*, &c.

ifai-tat (shaving, chip, *lit.* slice-piece).
oyā-tat (surplus, *lit.* allow to remain-piece).
yan-oal (weather).
hen-yāng-nāng (clock, *lit.* thing-hear-ear).

There is one other class of substantives, which owing to its peculiar signification and frequent employment deserves mention. In order to denote objects, whether animate or inanimate, of the same race, description, locality, &c., the substantive, indicating the object in question, undergoes certain inflections or other changes and modifications of form, which are similar in character to those shown above under 2 (c), 3 (a), and 4,¹ e.g. :—

hēang yūang enkōiñā, one man.
 — — *menkōiñā*, one (or more) man of the same race.
āi — — two (or more) men of two different races.
hēang yūang enkāna, one woman.
 — — *menkāna*, one (or more) woman of the same race.
lōe yūang menkāna, three (or more) women of three different races.
hēang yūang kenyūm, one child.
 — — *kamenyūma*, one (or more) child of the same community.
fōan yūang kamenyūma, four (or more) children of four different communities.
hēang yūang paityūh, one Nicobarese.
 — — *penyūh*, or *pamenyūh*, one (or more) Nicobarese of the same community.
tanai yūang pamenyūh, five (or more) Nicobarese of five different communities.
hēang yūang kaling, one foreigner.
 — — *kamalēnga*, one (or more) foreigner of the same country.
tafūal yūang kamalēnga, six (or more) foreigners of six different countries.
hēang nōang² nōt, one pig.
 — — *mennōta (nōt)*, one (or more) pig of the same village.
issāt nōang mennōta (nōt), seven (or more) pigs of seven different villages.

Similarly *ām* (dog) becomes *enmāma* (*ām*) dog or dogs³ of a certain village.

¹ On referring to Section XI (*post*) it will be found that these same particles are further employed in yet another sense.

² These are numeral co-efficients which will be described shortly in Section X.

³ I.e., according to whether it is preceded by *hēang* (one) or other numeral.

chông (ship becomes *chinmônga* (*chông*) ship or ships of a certain rig.

mattai (village) becomes *mentai*, village or villages of a certain community.

kentôka (dance) becomes *kamentôka*, dance or dances of a certain kind.

kandishe (song) becomes *kamennôishe*, song or songs of a certain kind.

Ex. : *Hēang kamennôishe ta-kôisha ân kamentôka ta-katôka tai chia wâhê.* One kind of song was sung (and) two kinds of dances were danced by me last night.

III.—ADJECTIVES.

These, like substantives, are uninflected for number, gender, or case. It is optional to place the adjective before or after the substantive which it qualifies, e.g., *ân yûang lapâ kaling*, or *ân yûang kaling ta-lapâ* (the two good foreigners), but, as this example will show, it is obligatory in the latter case to prefix the particle “*ta*” to the adjective.

The possessive adjective “own” is expressed by *chang* (see *ante*, Sec. II., Case), or by suffixing “*re*” or “*de*” to the substantive, e.g. :—*ñi chang chia*, my own hut; *an kâtô ta-oal ñi de*, he is living in his own hut; *dāk kan ofē ta-oal dūe re*, are they all coming in their own canoe?

The adjectives may be divided into *simple*, *derivative* and *compound*.

1st. Those which are *simple*, e.g., *lapâ* (good); *karū* (large); *chông* (high); *ngong* (empty); *tā* (level); *enh* (near); *hōi* (far).

2nd. *Derivative*—Those which are derived from verbs :—

lamīap (expert) from *lēap* (able, can).

mohiwa (long-sighted) from *hēu* (see).

~~*momwôk* (left-handed) from *wôka* (left hand)~~

3rd. Those which are derived from substantives—

(a) By prefixing the particle *ta* :

ta-karau (iron) from *karau* (iron, s.).

ta-chuâ (silver) from *chuâ* (silver, s.).

ta-onīhan (wooden) from *onīhan* (wood, s.).

ta-riat (so long, thus long) from *riat* (length).

ta-riala (so high) from *riala* (height).

ta-riala-kōi (so tall) from *riala-kōi* (stature).

ta-rī (so big, thus big) from *rī*; *dī* (size).

ta-rī-fāp (so fat) from *rī* (size), *fāp* (side).

(b) By prefixing or interpolating *ma*, *am*, *men*, &c. :

pamayōl (hairy) from *puyōl* (hair).

menkōan (having many children) from *kōan* (child).

kamōano (having one or more children) from *kōan* (child).

An irregular form of this is found in *cha-mwoahòn* (rich) from *chūaha* (property).

(c) By suffixing ^a*o*, *yo*, *ya*, *hare* :

- fāpo* (fat) from *fāp* (side).
- kāno* (married, of the man) from *kān* (wife).
- kòino* (married, of the woman) from *kòin* (husband).
- chataiyo* (armed) from *chatai* (weapon).
- enhòinyo* (bearded) from *enhòin* (beard).
- miyaiya* (costly) from *miyai* (value).
- ong-eng-hare* (scraggy, lean) from *ong-eng* (bone).
- nānga* (~~cylindrical~~) from *nāng* (~~cylindrical~~).

(d) An exceptional form is the following :

keōyan (hot) from *heōe* (fire).

4th. Those which are formed from adjectives, verbs, &c., by suffixing *la*, *tō*, *lātō*, *pare*, *nga*, *yan*, *ayan*, *yantō*, *she*, *ashe*, *hashe*, *hatshe*, *tashe*, *ngatō*, *ngayan*, *ngare*, *ngashe*, *ngashē*, *shitō* and *shire*.¹

- iteak-la* (drowsy) from *iteak* (to sleep).
- kēh-tō* (ill-tempered) see *kēh*.
- orēh-latō* (senior) from *orēh* (first).
- teyāh-latō* (junior) from *teyāh* (new).
- inòm-latō* (same age) from *inòm* (together, accompany).
- pahōa-pare* (timorous) from *pahōa* (fear).
- dōh-nga* (suitable) from *dōh* (able, can).
- lapā-yan* (well, not sick) from *lapā* (good).
- oyāu-yan* (lonely) see *oyāu*.
- hēang-ayan* (equal) from *hēang* (one).
- akaih-yantō* (honest) from ? *kai* (bring).
- karū-she* (abundant) from *karū* (big).
- tare-she* (due, owing) from *tare* (more).
- wāt-she* (sufficient) from ? *wat* (so, thus).
- hēang-ashe* (same) from *hēang* (one).
- yōl-hashe* (of same sort) from *yōl* (with).
- chōng-hatshe* (smart, quick) from ? *chōng* (ship).

¹ The use and significance of some of these suffixes is illustrated in Appendix B (a), and in a singular manner in the words for "whole" where we find :—

- di-re* and *di-ngashe* = whole of a hut or any portable property when in *sound* condition, while,
- di-shire* and *di-ngare* = whole of a hut or any portable property when in *unserviceable* condition.
- di-ngare-she* = whole, in reference to entire absence of some quality, substance, &c.
- diāt-shire* = whole of any *long* object.
- hēang-lare* = whole of the contents of a box, &c., when in *sound* condition, while,
- hēang-ngare* = whole of the contents of a box, &c., when in *damaged* condition.
- hēang-lēāt-tare* = whole of a *set* of any kind of objects, e.g., *linhēn dīngareshe mattai nēe hat ōi toak-ta-taiñ*, there is at present no fermented toddy in the whole of this village.

tang-tashe (correct) see *tang*.
yáh-ngatô (glad) see *yáh*.
kêh-ngayan (difficult) see *kêh*.
kompâh-ngare (moribund) from *kapâh* (die, dead).
dô-ngashe (different) from *dio* (other).
manâ (*k*)-*ngashî* (last, hindmost) from *mâh* (finished).
yûang-shitô (busy) see *yûang*.
yen-shire (sorry) see *yen*.

5th. *Those which are compound:—*

yô-huyôië, intemperate (*lit.* wish-intoxicated).
yô-ngong, nearly empty.
du-ta-yô, fertile (of soil) (*lit.* soil-willing).
chia-ta-yô, fruitful (of tree) (*lit.* tree-willing).
tâ-ta-tai, contagious (*lit.* touch-hand).
tâ-chakâ, flat (of bottom of tumbler) (*lit.* level-face).
shîri-kaneül, crescent, (*lit.* like-boar's-tusk).
du-mat, dirty, (*lit.* clay-exterior).
dû-ngamat, invisible (*lit.* shade-colour).
hâh-ngamat, visible (*lit.* air-colour).
tâka-ok, spotted (*lit.* spot-outside).
paîyûh-ho-oal, tenanted (*lit.* person-inside).
koâng-oal, intoxicating (*lit.* strong-inside).
pait-tare, some more (*lit.* small-more).
hêang-i-chia-enkôvîna, consanguine (*lit.* same father).
hêang-i-chia-enkâna, uterine (*lit.* same mother).
urîhatshe-chuk, commodious (*lit.* much space).
miyêya-kân-de, uxorious (*lit.* affectionate-wife-own).
hóltâlnga-oal-nâng, obedient (*lit.* order-inside-ear).
dôh-lenkâh-chakâ, flexible (*lit.* can-bend-face).
dôh-na-ngôka, eatable (*lit.* can-it-eat).

A peculiar word of this class is *denahan* (alive and well), in which there is a trace of *ân* (life); Ex. : *ôt denahan na* at Lòong, he is alive and well at Great Nicobar.

The degrees of comparison.—The comparative and superlative degrees can *never* be expressed by retaining the adjective in its positive form and prefixing the equivalents of “more” and “most” and suffixing “*ta*” (in sense of “than”) as I find has been suggested and the apparent method commonly adopted.

In the majority of cases the comparative degree is formed by inserting, substituting, or prefixing *in*, *en*, *ong*, &c., to the first syllable of the positive form of the adjective, and suffixing *a*, *wa*, *ya* or *yo*; while in *every* case the superlative degree is indicated by suffixing *ka* (indeed) to the comparative form, *e.g.* :

lapâ (good), *lenpâa* (better), *lenpâa-ka* (best).
chalâng (long), *chinlinga* (longer), *chinlinga-ka* (longest).
chòng (high), *chindonga* (higher), *chindonga-ka* (highest).
shîang (sweet), *shinnêanga* (sweeter), *shinnêanga-ka* (sweetest).

pōap (poor), *pennōapa* (poorer), *pennōapa-ka* (poorest).
lang-an (heavy), *len-ngāna* (heavier), *lennngāna-ka* (heaviest).
hōi (far), *hennōiya* (farther), *hennōiya-ka* (farthest).
enh (near), *ennenha* (nearer), *ennenha-ka* (nearest).
karū (big), *endūa*; *kendūa* (bigger), *endūa-ka* (biggest).
mitānto (short), *entānta* (shorter), *entānta-ka* (shortest).
koāng (strong), *ong-koānga* (stronger), *ong-koānga-ka*
 (strongest).
fuōi (thick), *fennōiyo* (thicker), *fennōiyo-ka* (thickest).
pachau (cold), *penchauwa* (colder), *penchauwa-ka* (coldest).

There are a few which denote the comparative degree in an irregular manner. Of these the most common are:—

enhla (attaining maturity), *ennyāla* (older), *ennyāla-ka* (oldest).
wihla (young), *olyāla* (younger), *olyāla-ka* (youngest).
keōyan (hot), *kenōnga-yan* (hotter), *kenōngayan-ka* (hottest).
mienhshe (short), *ennaishe* (shorter), *ennaishe-ka* (shortest).
ompenhshe (small), *enpechya* (smaller), *enpechya-ka* (smallest).

The object (or objects) with which the comparison is made is placed in the dative case, e.g.:

Chūa chinōnga-kōi ten (or *ta*) *meñ*, I am taller than you; *ōlta-meak endūa t'Ōng-yūang*, Malacca village is larger than Ong-yūang; *meñ lenngāna-ka ten hē ōmtōm*, you are the heaviest of us all.

To express a diminutive degree the adjective in the comparative or superlative form is preceded by *linnā-ngashe*; *linnā-ngayan*, &c.,¹ (denoting less, smaller), e.g., *an linnāngayan ongkoānga ten meñ*, he is less strong than you; *kae-dūa-hata-yan* signifies "utmost, extremest limit," e.g., *kae-dūahata-yan ongkoānga an*, the utmost of his strength; *nēe dūe linnāngashe lenpāa-ka t'ōmtōm*, this canoe is the least good of all.

The property of the English adjectival suffix "ish" signifying "rather" is fulfilled by the term *peñ-na* (lit. little it) which is prefixed to the adjective, e.g., *chaling* (long), *peñ-na-chaling* (longish), *karū* (big), *peñ-na-karū* (biggish).

For the methods of denoting an intensive degree see Section XVIII (post).

IV.—PRONOUNS.

The personal and possessive pronouns are chiefly remarkable for the expression of the dual number. In common with adjectives and substantives they are uninflected for gender, while case is indicated in the former by the same means as that adopted with substantives.

¹ *linnā-hala* = less (when reference is to height or distance northwards).
linnā-hashe = less (when reference is to shortness or distance westwards).
linnā-haiñe = less (when reference is to nearness or distance to landing-place).
linnā-hanga = less (when reference is to distance southwards).
linnā-hahat = less (when reference is to distance eastwards).
E.g. an linnā-hala chinōnga-kōi ten chūa, he is less tall than I.

chüa ; *cha*,¹ I, also my.
meñ ; *me*,¹ thou, also thy.
an ; *na*,¹ he, she, it, also his, her, its.
heñ ; *chaai*, we (dual), also our (dual).
hē ; *chiöi*, we (of three or more), also our (of three or more).
yól-chüa ; *yól-cha*, we (of a community), also our (of a community).
iná, you, (dual), also your (dual).
ifē, you (of three or more), also your (of three or more).
yól-meñ ; *yól-me*, you (of a community), also your (of a community).
oná, they (dual), also their (dual).
ofē, they (of three or more), also their (three or more).
yól-an, they (of a community), also their (of a community).

The possessive form invariably follows the substantive and is sometimes marked by the common particle *ta*, e.g., *düe chüa*, (or *düe ta-chüa*) my canoe.

The pronoun serving as the subject of a sentence is sometimes repeated, e.g., *an hat-chüh-ta-chaká na leät*, (lit. it not-yet it finished), it is not yet finished.

In replying to an inquiry regarding a transitive action the pronoun or substantive is preceded by *tui* (by), e.g. .

Ohí shák nót, who speared the pig ?

Ans. *tai tau chüa*, (lit. by) my younger brother.

chí koshuenta ten kōan chüa, who kicked my child ?

Ans. *tai an*, (lit. by him) he.

It is unnecessary to illustrate case declension with examples, as this has already been done in Section II (*ante*).

In order to express the objective form of the 3rd person singular when employed with a verb in the imperative mood, *tu eh*² is preferred to *ten an*, e.g. :

¹ These are mere contracted forms of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd persons singular, in reference to which fact it may here be pointed out that *na* has in a recent work on this subject, been erroneously described as answering to the copulative conjunction "and." It is more especially substituted for the ordinary form *an* when following a vowel, e.g., *ka-ishi na shian-tashe na dāk eōta shi chüa*, call me at whatsoever time he may come (lit. he whatsoever time he (may) come, call same time me) ; *yól-shud na itá*, he has often been here.

² This applies more especially to verbs having the common suffix *hata*, but in the case of other transitive verbs having the suffix *hala*, *hanga*, *hahat*, *haiñe*, or *hashe* it is more grammatical to substitute *la*, *nga*, *ha*, *ñe*, or *she*, e.g. :—

owi-hala (to take out) ; *owi la eh*, take it out !
kaichuat-hala (to dig up) ; *kaichuat la eh*, dig it up !
lenkák-hanga (to bend) ; *lenkák nga eh*, bend it !
owi-hahat (to screw or drive in) ; *owi ha eh*, screw it in !
tuak-haiñe (to drag) ; *tuak ñe eh*, drag it
tapaih-haiñe (to spit) ; *tapaih ñe eh*, spit it out !
henpók-hashe (to drown, v.t.) ; *henpók she eh*, drown it !
ēp-hashe (to transplant) ; *ēp she eh*, transplant it !

hendūn ta eh, awake him (or it).
orī ta eh, beat him (or it).
homkwòm ta eh, give him (or it).
yūh ta eh, continue (go on with) it.

For the mode in which the personal pronouns are employed with the negative adverb (*hat*) see Section VI.

As a consequence of the communistic principles which govern their social relations they are not even possessed of such terms as "king," "slave," &c., and do not, therefore, in addressing superiors and inferiors, adopt the Malay and Burmese custom of applying such expressions in place of the 2nd person sing. and plur. of the personal pronoun, but there is an analogous practice whereby friends address their seniors (according to their relative ages) as "elder-brother," "uncle," "father," or "grandfather," their juniors in like manner, as "younger-brother," "nephew," "son," or "grand-son," and those of like age as *kaiyuwā* (cousin) [see "Friend," in Part I of Dictionary and App. L]. Corresponding terms of endearment are employed towards each other by females, and by both men and women towards friends of the opposite sex.

In like manner strangers and casual acquaintances, whether fellow-countrymen or natives of neighbouring countries, are addressed by the term *mewih*. European officials are styled *omyāa* or *kaling-omyāa* (foreign headmen), while *deñ* is applied to any foreigner in supreme authority, such as a viceroy, governor, sultan, or rājāh.

The plural forms of the personal and possessive pronouns cannot, as is so generally the case in Hindustani and many other languages, be employed in addressing or referring to a single individual. The same remark of course applies to the dual forms.

As in Malay the indefinite form "one" is expressed by means of the word denoting "person, individual," e.g. *paiyūh hat dōh haròk kamapāh shiri Bengālī*, one may (or should) not burn corpses like Hindus; *paiyūh hat dōh katōka heñ mikāsha kōi-hakī*, one may (or should) not dance while singing the *kōi-hakī* (a solemn chant).

The demonstrative pronouns are *nēe*, *nīna*, this, and *ane*, that. Like adjectives, they are uninflected for number, gender or case, and they can either precede or follow the substantive with which they are employed. In referring to objects at some little or great distance the following are generally substituted for *ane* :—

ngāle, if in northerly direction, or higher position.
ngange, if in southerly direction.
ngāhae, if in easterly direction.
ngaiche, or *ngāshe*, if in westerly direction, or lower position.
ngaiñe, if at or in the direction of the landing-place.

e.g., *dūe ngaiñe chamang-chī*, whose is that canoe at the jetty ?

As some misapprehension is found to exist in regard to the use and signification of certain of the personal, possessive, and demon-

strative pronouns, the following remarks appear necessary in order to make the matter clear.

(1). *Nina, nēe, ane*, can never be employed as personal pronouns and therefore *shaneñ ane* can mean only "that spear," and not also "his" or "their spear."

(2). The pronoun *an* can never be employed as a demonstrative pronoun, or otherwise than as the third person singular of the personal pronoun, e.g. *chüa pöya ta-fáp an*, I am sitting beside him (her, it).

(3). *Heñ* and *chaai* are, as above indicated, not merely the possessive pronouns of the first person (*dual*) but are also the personal pronouns signifying "we two," e.g. *kaitare men ta ñi heñ* (or *chaai*), come to our (i.e. of us two) hut; *dāk en heñ* (or *chaai*) *ta oal-haki*, we two are coming in the morning.

(4). *Hē* and *chiöi* are, in like manner, not merely the possessive pronouns of the first person plural, but are also the personal pronouns signifying "We (of three or more persons)," e.g. *ñi hē* (or *chiöi*) our hut (i.e. of us all); *yuchüh en hē*, we (of three or more) are going home. [*Hē* can never, therefore, refer to the third person, as I find stated].

Demonstrative pronouns denoting *quantity, number, and likeness* are *ta-dishe*, this much, so much; *shian-ane*, that much; *dammáh-tare*, this many; *dammáh-tare-ane*, that many; *shiri nēe*, like this; *shiri ane*, like that.

The *relative and correlative pronouns* are:—

ka, who, which, what; *shina*, that same (*correl.*).

chī-chī, ya, whoever; *shina*, that same (*correl.*).

kae, whatever; *shina*, that same (*correl.*).

yōta-shiri, like which, *yōta-hēangashe*, like the same (*correl.*).

dinmenšhi, as much, as many; *shinmenšhi*, so much, so many (*correl.*).

E.g. *paüyuh ka leät chüh ta-minyüi shina leät kapäh ta-ong*, the man who went home yesterday (the same) died to-day. [For further examples of the use of this class of words see Part I of the Dictionary].

The *interrogative pronouns* are:—

Chī, who; *ten chī*, whom; *tai chī*, by whom; *lamòngto-chī*; *lamòngto-ten-chī*, from whom; *chang-chī*, *chamang-ta-chī*, whose; *chüa*, *chüan*, *chín*; *ká*, *ka*, *kan*,¹ what; *chun*, which; *ká-shin*, like what; *ka-rishe*, how much; *karám*, *katóm*, how many; *chin-léang-dio*, what else. E.g. *chamangta-chī en enñ*, whose is this? *lamòngto-ten-chī en enñ*, from whom (did you get) this? [For further examples of the use of the above, see Part I of the Dictionary and Section XIV, *post*].

The *reflective pronoun* is *dē-de*, or *rē-re*, e.g., *an ofiño ta-dēde*, he

¹ In a foregoing footnote (p. xxiv) it was shown that *na* is frequently employed euphonically in place of *an* (he); in like manner *kan* is preferred to *ka* and *ká* when followed by a word having an initial vowel.

is beating himself; *chüan-shī meñ riä rëre*? why are you striking yourself? or the adverb *ka* (indeed) may be substituted, e.g. *chüa ka* (or *dëde*) *yô itüa dāhtare*, I am going to visit that place myself.

Of miscellaneous pronouns may be mentioned *tāha-mat-de*, either (the one or the other), as in common use, e.g., *okai tāha-mat-de*, take either (of them).

V.—VERBS.

These may be divided into three classes, *primitive*, *derivative*, and *compound*.

Primitive verbs: *diän* (to¹ run), *iteak* (to sleep), *hëu* (to see), *dōh* (to be able), *itüa* (to visit), *top* (to drink), *akāh* (to know).

Derivative verbs: *kaiyīnga* (to go away) from *kaiyī* (road); *hā-wan* (to net fish) from *wan* (net); *ha-yól* (to mix fluids) from *yól* (together with); *tomfüal-hata* (to tie two coconuts together by means of their husks) from *tafüal* (pair); *orëha*; *orëh-shishe* (to begin) from *orëh* (first); *shomyo* (to fill a sack) from *shāyo* (sack); *düe-yo* (to travel in canoe) from *düe* (canoe); *kashāng* (to catch fish in a "kanshāng" weir); *komhôn* (to catch fish in a "kenhôn" trap); *ha-rü-ngare* (to go into the shade), *ha-rü-kōi* (to shelter, v.t.); *ha-rü-ya-kōi-re* (to shade the head from the sun) from *dü*; *rü* (shade); *hingáp-lare* (to yawn) from *hingáp* (yawn); *chamüanga* (to go into the jungle) from *öl-chüa* (jungle); *na-wá* (to bleed) from *wá* (blood); *lan-dákmat* (to water, of the eyes) from *dákmat* (tear); *lök-shamōa* (to sprout) from *shamōa* (sprout); *lök-hoäng* (to perspire) from *hoäng* (sweat); *fuk-dák* (to draw water) from *dák* (water).

The most common forms of verbs of this class are those having the prefix "*ha*" or "*ka*," e.g. *henkōk* (cannon), *ha-kōk* (to fire a cannon); *hentëha*, (sail), *hatëha* (to sail); *hinwë* (flag), *hawëya* (to fly a flag); *henhet* (strainer), *hanhet* (to strain); *kimwáp* (scissors), *kawáp* (to cut with scissors); *kenshin* (prop), *kashin* (to prop); *kencháp* (button), *kacháp* (to button).

Compound verbs: *tulānghat-ngë-olyōla* (good-voice-speak), to flatter; *chë-kaletāk* (shiver-tongue), to stammer; *taiha-onglōnga* (cut-neck), to behead; *han-än-ngë* (no-say), to deny; *kedöhnga-ngë* (different-say), to contradict; *chôn-toah-chüa-re* (suck-breast-parent-own), to suckle; *ong-yiāng-nü-ngë* (in the company of-hut-voice), to condole; *ong-yiāng-chōng* (in the company of-ship), to make a voyage; *ori-ngafāh* (beat-die), to kill.

Wī (to make), which occurs in many verbs of this class, conveys either a transitive or causal signification, *wī-yōm* (make-garden), to cultivate; *wī-ta-tā* (make level), to flatten, v.t.; *wī-kenyūm* (make-child), to beget; *wī-ok-nü* (make-roof-but), to thatch; *wī-ta-chyū* (make-sweet), to sweeten, v.t.; *wī-kentāng* (make-fence), to enclose; *wī-lāyan-düe* (make-

¹ It must be understood that in every case where the meaning of a Nicobarese verb is expressed by the infinitive it is merely to indicate its ordinary verbal form and does not necessarily imply a corresponding modal signification.

decorate-canoe), to have a canoe decorated with flags; *wi-hennāng-ngashī* (make-mark), to have one's mark of ownership affixed to any object.

Yó (to wish, be willing), *tòng* (pus), *yó-tòng* (to fester, suppurate); *yòknga* (rotten), *yó-yòknga* (to rot); *huyòie* (drunken), *yó-huyòie* (to be intemperate).

Alde (just-now, on the point of), *alde-beüt* (just-now-heal), to become healed; *alde-shiāng* (just-now-sweet), to become sweet; *alde-koāng* (just-now-strong), to become strong.

Certain verbs compounded with *nāng* (ear); *lāh* (foot); *tai* (hand); *kōi* (head); *chaká* (face); *ngē* (voice), and *mat* (surface), will be found in Section XI, where they have been placed for convenience of illustration, although, perhaps, they should rather be mentioned in this place.

Hen, prefixed to certain intransitive verbs renders them transitive, e.g., *tòish-nga*; *tók-nga* (to break, of rope, chain, cane, &c., *v.i.*), *hen-tòishnga*, *hen-tóknga* (to break, *v.t.*); *dāh-nga*; *dāk-ñe*; (to break, of pot, bottle, &c., *v.i.*), *hen-dāhnga*; *hen-dākñe* (to break in pieces, *v.t.*); *pang-she* (to sink, *v.i.*), *hen-pang-hashe* (to sink, *v.t.*)

Kāhā, which is employed only as a prefix to a certain class of words conveys a peculiar signification: *lòij* (to meet, by the arrival of one of the parties); *kāhā-lòij* (to meet, by the arrival of both parties); *tuak-chaká* (to pull), *kāhā-tuak-chaká* (to pull in opposite directions); *ha-pung-hanga* (to separate, when one party only leaves), *kāhā-pung-hanga* (to separate, when both parties leave the spot).

In addition to the foregoing, a numerous class of verbs both transitive and intransitive are formed by means of prefixes and suffixes (see Section XI).

In order to express *continuative action* the verb undergoes a certain change of form which will be best explained by the following illustrations while the suffix "*yande*" is invariably added.

top (drink), *tennopa-yande*, to continue drinking.
okngók (eat), *ngen-nōka-yande*, to continue eating.
iteāk (sleep), *en-teaka-yande*, to continue sleeping.
katōka (dance), *ken-tōka-yande*, to continue dancing.
ikáša (sing), *kennōisha-yande*, to continue singing.
ong-shòngha (walk), *shinnōnga-yande*, to continue walking.
dian (run), *dinnēana-yande*, to continue running.
olyōla (talk), *inōla-yande*, to continue talking.
kichal (swim), *kenchūla-yande*, to continue swimming.
dūande (paddle) *dennūana-yande*, to continue paddling.
wī (make), *winnēa-yande*, to continue making.
et-ēt (write), *enēta-yande*, to continue writing.
orī (beat), *dinnīa-yande*, to continue beating.
aminh (rain, *substant.*), *enminha-yande*, to continue raining

In order to denote the *passive voice* the most common method is, in the case of verbs having a final consonant, to suffix *a*, and in the case of those having a vowel for their final letter, to prefix *ta*, while the agent is indicated by means of the preposition *tai* (by). There are, however, not a few exceptions due apparently to euphonic considerations, e.g. :—

haròk-hata (to burn, *v.t.*) ; *haròka* (to be burnt).
pók-hata (to fasten) ; *pòka* (to be fastened).
ichih-hata (to sew) ; *chiha* (to be sewn).
haril-hata (to shoot with gun) ; *harilla* (to be shot with gun).
hakòk-hata (to shoot with cannon) ; *hakòka* (to be shot with cannon).
hanfoin-hata (to shoot with crossbow) ; *hanfoina* (to be shot with crossbow).
omtum-láh (to fasten the legs) ; *tuma-láh* (to be tied by the legs).
omtum-koál (to pinion) ; *tuma-koál* (to be pinioned).
opyáp-hata (to disarm, prevent) ; *opyápa* (to be disarmed, prevented).
mandya (to inherit) ; *ta-mandya* (to be inherited).
imáya (to invite) ; *ta-imáya* (to be invited).
at-latô (to lament) ; *ta-atlatô* (to be lamented).
wi-hata (to make) ; *ta-wia* (to be made).
orî-hata (to beat) ; *orîa* (to be beaten).
entain-hata (to plait) ; *en-tainya* (to be plaited).
itûa (to visit) ; *ta-tûeya* (to be visited).
okngôk (to eat) ; *ta-ngôka* (to be eaten).
hinchau (to distribute food) ; *hinchauwa* (to be distributed).
ikâsha (to sing) ; *ta-kôisha* (to be sung).
katôka (to dance) ; *ta-katôka* (to be danced).

E.g., *mumû harilla tai chûa*, the imperial pigeon was shot by me ; *homlem ngôka tai an*, the *Oycas* paste was eaten by him ; *linheî mattai meñ ta-tûeya tai ofê*, your village was visited by them to-day.

As may be inferred from the foregoing sections, not only number, person, and gender, but also mood and tense, cannot be expressed by mere syllabic additions or inflections. The latter are generally indicated by means of the following auxiliaries, but in certain cases, such, for instance, as in denoting the future, where this is sufficiently clear from the context it is usual to express the sense by the verb in its simple form, e.g., *ðl-hakî chûa itûa mattai meñ*, I (shall) visit your village to-morrow ; *yô met tû chit shwâtare*, unless you (were) ill I (should) not return. The auxiliaries¹ referred to are :—

leüt, was, did, has, had.
yüang-shitô, was (*imperf.*).
yüang-shitô-yanga, had been.

¹ See Section XV (" Auxiliaries ").

yô, will, about to.
enyâh (*lit.* afterwards), shall.
lâk ; *shòk*, let (*imperat.*)
wòt, don't, be-not.
dôh, may.
harôh-ta-yande, might.
dôhta, should (*also must*).

The following may be given as the paradigm of a Nicobarese verb.
 Taking *orî-hata* (to beat with a stick), we have :—

chûa orî (*ten an*), I am beating (him).
meñ orî (*ten an*), thou art beating (him).
an orî (*ten an*), he is beating (him).
heñ orî (*ten an*), we two are beating (him).
hê orî (*ten an*), we all are beating (him).
ind orî (*ten an*), you two are beating (him).
ifê orî (*ten an*), you all are beating (him).
onâ orî (*ten an*), those two are beating (him).
ofê orî (*ten an*), they all are beating (him).
chûa yûang-shitô orî (*ten an*), I was (*lit.* busy) beating (him).
chûa leüt orî (*ten an*), I have (or had) beaten (him).
chûa leüt yûang-shitô-yanga orî (*ten an*), I had been (*lit.* been busy from) beating (him).
chûa yô orî (*ten an*), I will (am going to) beat (him).
chûa enyâh orî (*ten an*), I shall beat (him) (*lit.* I afterwards, &c.).
lâk (or *shòk*) *chûa orî* (*ten an*), let me beat (him).
orî (*ta¹ eh*) or *lâk meñ orî* (*ta eh*), beat (him).
lâk (or *shòk*) *an orî* (*ten an*), let him beat (him).
 " " *heñ* " " let us two beat (him).
 " " *hê* " " let us all beat "
 " " *ind* " " do you two beat "
 " " *ifê* " " do you all beat "
 " " *onâ* " " let those two beat (him).
 " " *ofê* " " let them all "
dôhta chûa orî (*ten an*), I should (*also must*) beat (him).
chûa dôh orî (*ten an*), I may beat (him).
harôh-ta-yande chûa orî (*ten an*), I might beat (him).
orî-ta-yande, beating.
leüt orî, having beaten.
orîa, beaten.

The *Passive* form is conjugated as follows :—

chûa orîa (*ta¹ an*), I am beaten (by him).
meñ " " thou art beaten (by him).
an " " he is " "
heñ " " we two are " "
 &c. &c.

¹ See Section IV (p. xxiv) and footnote.

chüa yuang-shitô oria (tai an), I was being beaten (by him).
chüa leät oria (tai an), I was (or have been) beaten (by him).
chüa leät yuang-shitô-yanga oria (tai an), I had been beaten (by him).

chüa yô oria (tai an), I am going to be beaten (by him).
chüa enyâh oria (tai an), I shall be beaten
lâk (or shôk) chüa oria (tai an), let me be beaten " (by him).
 " " *men* " " be thou beaten "
 " " *an* " " let him be beaten "
 " " *hen* " " let us two be beaten (by him).

&c., &c.

dôhta chüa oria (tai an), I should be beaten (by him).
chüa dôh oria (tai an), I may be beaten (by him).
harôh-ta-yande chüa oria (tai an), I might be beaten (by him).

E.g., manggeta-kawâla tai kôan an. The stone was thrown by his child; *sharuâl harilla tai omyâa ane*, the wild pig was shot by that gentleman (*lit.* headman or elder).

ata is a term deserving of mention in this place. It is employed in the sense of "go and" do so and so, but its use is restricted to the imperative mood; *e.g., ata men milâh la-ok taina chüa yô iteäk*, go and play outside for I want to sleep; *ata hê katôka oal mattai ofê*, let us go and dance at their village.

For particulars regarding the *Substantive Verb*, reference is invited to Section XIII (*post*).

VI.—ADVERBS.

In respect to construction there is no prevailing distinction between these and other parts of speech. As elsewhere pointed out several adjectives and a few prepositions are employed adverbially, while the majority of the adverbs are derived either from substantives or adjectives.

The adverbs may be classed as follows, viz.:—those relating to (a) *time and change*; (b) *place*; (c) *quantity, number, and degree*; (d) *manner and cause* (each with their respective *interrogative*¹ forms); and (e) *affirmative and negative*. A few in the a and c lists will be found to be derived from adjectives and substantives by mere reduplication.

As many adverbs of time, place, and manner both near, remote, interrogative, relative and correlative have been enumerated in Appendix B, it will be necessary in this place to furnish only a list of certain others of these and other classes which are in common use:—

- (a). *Time and Change*.—
leät (already).
leät-hëang-shuâ (once before).
mah; *mâh* (already, ever).

¹ For further particulars regarding these, see Section XIV (*post*).

hat-mâh (never).
wôlto (again).
chüh-ta-chaká (yet).
yüang-hamen (still).
lôa-tayan (early).
oyühta (till).
enlainyan-chaká (as yet).
alde (just now).
enhta (about, nearly).
she (suffix), (just, exactly).
poa-tôre; yüang-hare (always).
poa-shüre (invariably, without fail).
enhtayan (soon).
kalak-hê (seldom).
yôl-shuá (often).
harü-hê (sometime).
harü-hê-harü-hê (sometimes).
shian-shian-tashe (now and then, occasionally).
dal-dal (repeatedly).
heng-heng (daily).
kâhê-kâhê (monthly).
shomenyüh-shomenyüh (half-yearly).
lôa-lôa (quickly).
orêh-chaká (prior to).
enyâh (afterwards).
hakî (to-morrow).
shaiyüh (later, some time hence).
shaiyüh-lâng (day after to-morrow).
minyüi (yesterday).
wahê (last night).
ong-wähnga (day before yesterday).
hen (when, at the time that).
heng-hen (when, while).
ta-shî (how long time, in future, *indef.*).
nga-shî (how long time, in past, *indef.*).
shî-ngayan (formerly).
den-nônha (for ever).
hanga (ago, in reference to any event or to coming or going S.).
hala (ago, in reference to coming or going N.).
ha-hat (ago, in reference to coming or going E.).
hashe (ago, in reference to coming or going W.).
hata (ago, in reference to returning).
ha-shî (ago, in reference to a death ~~only~~).
tare, hence.

Interrogative.—

kâhê, when (of future only).
kâhê-ta-shî, when (of a coming event).
kâhê-ta-lai, when (future, of making, giving, &c.).

kāhē-ngalāh, when (future, of travelling).

kāhē-nga, when (of past time, in reference to death, sickness).

kāhē-ngashī, when (of some past event).

kāhē-ngatai, when (of past time, in reference to making, giving, &c.).

kāhē-tashe
kāhē-tarīt
kāhē-ngashe } when (of any past event).

hē-chūa, when (at what time).

kā-shani-tashe, how long (time).

— — *-latòh*, how old.

kā-rūa-hanga-heng, how long ago (to-day).

— — *-yan*, how long ago (in the past).

karam-shuā, how many times.

kā-inōa-atō, how soon.

kā-rūala-heng, what time (of day) is it?

— — *-hatōm*, what time (of night) is it?

E.g., *yōl-shuā na itā*, he has often been here.

enyāh meñ kaiyīnga tangta en an, he arrived after you left.
shīam-shīam-tashe ta-hēang-hēang mentai enkāna ta-lapā-chakā,
from time to time, at one village or another, there is a pretty woman.

kaita shanēñ orēh-chakā meñ yō kaiyīnga, take the spear before you go away.

shōm shinkām she chūa yō kātō itā, I intend staying here just ten days.

enhta issāt shinkām chūa yō kātō dāhtare, I propose remaining there about seven days.

lōe tare shinkām, three days hence.

fōan hanga dām, four nights ago.

tanai hala dām, five nights ago (went to or came from the north).

chit mah hēu lifānta, I have never seen an elephant.

hēang hanga kamahēnwa kāhngashī na pait-tare-she kāhngashī na wih-tare-she (one ago month perhaps it more, perhaps it less), a month ago more or less.

(b) *Place*.—

mi iñho (near).

hōi (far).

tala-chakā (in front)

kārang-kōi (above, overhead).

ta-ngāle¹ (above; northwards).

ta-ngaiche
ta-ngāshe¹ } (below, westwards).

la-katah (below, down there).

kōlde¹ (up above).

kōitde¹ (down below).

emyāh-ok (behind).

¹ See Section XIII.

katah-oal (inside).
lâ-ok (outside).
okâl-hare (across).
düe-yo (by sea).
kaiyî-shòng (by land).
kâhngashî-chuk (somewhere).
chuk-diawa (elsewhere).
dî-hanga-chuk (everywhere).
chaling-she (so far as).
E.g., chalingshe onîhañ ta-ane kaiyî ta-lapā, as far as yonder tree the road is good.

Interrogative.—

ka-rûa-hanga (how far).
ka-ra-mûa-hanga (how near).

(c) *Quantity, Number, and Degree.—*

hoân-nga (too, over).
pa-fi (too, also, besides).
ngong-tai (quite, wholly).
enh̄ta ; enh̄la (nearly, about).
enh̄-tayan ; enh̄-tashe (nearly, almost, scarcely).
yûh-ngare (exactly, no more and no less).
hanta (only).
omnâm-tarit (together, in company).
kamin-dangla (together, side by side).
hēang-hēang (one by one, singly).
E.g., hanta harra an men dāk en chûa itd, I came here only to see you.
an pa ta dî an chûa fi, he too beat me.
chûa pa ta yô fi ta-ane, I too want that.
shôm-issât yûang yûlîngare leât shwâtare, all the seventeen persons (i.e., without exception) have returned.

Interrogative.—

ka-rî (how big).
ka-ra-mî (how small).
ka-rî-fâp (how fat ; how wide (of ship)).
ka-ra-mî-fâp, (how narrow (of ship)).
karî-tâk (how wide (of plank)).
karamî-tâk (how narrow (of plank)).
ka-chin-yâwa (how deep).
ka-rûat (how long).
kara-mûat (how short) (*inanim.*).
ka-rûala (how high).
 — *-kôî* (how tall).
kara-mûala-kôî (how short) (*anim.*).
karûa-hanga-tai (how far off, of object shot, speared, &c.).
karî-tare-she ; karî-tat-she (how much more remains).

kari-hata-she (how much has been paid, delivered, &c.).
katom-tare (how many more).
ka-yan (how, in what state of health).
ka-shin-mush-tai (in what style).
ka-shi (what kind, what sort).
E.g., káyan ka an ta-linhen, how is he to-day?

(d) *Manner and Cause.*—

man (accordingly).
an-láng-ngashī; *an-láng-ngitō¹* (therefore).
kedōhnga (otherwise, differently).
han-tai-ngashī (without cause).

Interrogative.—

<i>chāwe</i>	}	(why).
<i>chūan-shī</i>		
— <i>-láng-ngashī</i>		
— <i>-láng-ngitō¹</i>		
— <i>-hān-ngashī</i>		
— <i>-hān-ngitō¹</i>		
— <i>-wī</i>		
— <i>-tai-chūa</i>		

chūan-wī meñ ta watshī, meñ met dalngatō, why do you behave in such a way? aren't you ashamed of yourself?

(e) *Affirmative and Negative.*—

an (yes, to proposition).
a (yes, to request).
ót; *kōdde* (yes, have, is).
ka-kat² (yes, have, is).
kōlde (yes, up there).
ngāilde (yes, up here).
kōitde (yes, down there).
ngāshe } (yes, down here).
ngaiche }
māh; *leāt* (yes, already, done).
lēap; *dōh* (yes, can, able, may).
añge; *añ-komā* } (all right).
añ-da-ka-chū }
shīal }
añ-ka } (certainly, of course).
dōh-tashe }
añ-ka-pa (doubtless).
shīan-tashe } (perhaps).
kāh-ngashī }
han-añ (no—denial, inability, refusal).

¹ See Section XI for the special significance of this suffix *ngitō*.

² See Section XIII.

*hat*¹ (not).

hat-hēang (no, not one).

hat-ôt (no, have not, not here, not at home).

wòt (don't, be not).

With reference to the several terms denoting affirmation, it is necessary to explain that *ôt* and *kòdde* are so employed in answer to an enquiry regarding possessing, having, or being, when one or other of those words is made use of by the inquirer: e.g. *kòdde ta ane dák*, is there any water there?—*Ans. kòdde*,² yes (there is); *ôt kan an ten ñi re*, is he at home?—*Ans. ôt*, yes (he is).

toak-ta-taiñ kakat ta ñi meñ is there any fermented *tari* in your hut?—*Ans. ka-kat*, yes (there is).

Similarly with the remaining words:—

kòlde en chĩa ifē (*kòl*), is your (addressing three or more) father upstairs?—*Ans. kòlde*, yes (up there), or *ngálde*, yes (up here).

kòitde en kōan meñ (*kòit*), is your child downstairs?—*Ans. kòitde*, yes (down there) or *ngáshe* (or *ngaiche*), yes (down here).

met-máh itúa Kalkata, have you never been to Calcutta?—*Ans. máh*, yes (I have).

leät kan meñ wĩ düe chüa, have you finished making my canoe?—*Ans. leät*, yes, (I have).

lēap meñ kichal, can you swim?—*Ans. lēap*, yes (I can).

dóh kan ofē katôka ta-linheñ, may they dance to-day?—*Ans. dóh*, yes (they may).

In like manner the negative form *hat-hēang* (*lit.* not one) is employed in reply to an inquiry regarding the procuring or possession of any objects that may be counted, such as fish, pigs, paddles, spears, &c., while *hat-ôt* has a more general signification, e.g., (in reply to "Have you caught any fish? have you any paddles for sale?" &c.)—*Ans. hat-hēang*, no (not one); (in reply to "Have you any shells? is he at home?" &c.)—*Ans. hat-ôt*, no (I have not, or he is not).

When employed with the personal pronouns³ the negative adverb (*hat*) undergoes contraction as follows:—

chit (abbrev. for *chüa-hat*), I-not.

met „ *meñ-hat*), thou-not.

¹ The extensive employment of this negative in order to signify the contrary of the word to which it is prefixed may be judged by referring to the long list of words under "*hat*" in Part II of the Dictionary. Apparently the only word in the language which is incapable of use without the negative is *hat-sho* (to dislike). The word *sho* probably originally signified "to like, be fond of," but it possesses no meaning at the present day.

² See Section XIII.

³ The only exception is *heñ-hat*, we two-not.

<i>net</i> ¹	(abbrev. for <i>an-hat</i>),	he-not.
<i>het</i>	„	<i>hē-hat</i>), we all-not.
<i>ināt</i>	„	<i>inā-hat</i>), you two-not.
<i>ifēt</i>	„	<i>ifē-hat</i>), you all-not.
<i>onāt</i>	„	<i>onā-hat</i>), they two-not.
<i>ofēt</i>	„	<i>ofē-hat</i>), they all-not.
<i>wōt</i>	„	<i>wī-hat</i>), don't, be-not (<i>lit.</i> make-not).
<i>E.g., het lōa okngōk</i> , we are eating slowly (<i>lit.</i> not quickly).		

I can find no confirmation of the statement which has been made that “another form of this negative (*i.e.* *hat*) is *dīt*,” or that there occur such expressions as *dī-do* or *dīt-dōh* (to be unable). Should they not hear of it they will not come, would therefore be *yō ofēt* (not *yō dīt*) *yāng ofēt dāk*.

As it would occupy considerable space to classify and point out the numerous adjectives, verbs, &c., from which the majority of the above-mentioned adverbs are derived it will suffice to furnish the few following examples:—

mīnho (near), from *enh* (near).
chuk-diawa (elsewhere), from *chuk* (place), *diawa* (other).
ngong-tai (entirely), from *ngong* (empty), *tai* (hand).
ka-rūa-hanga-heng (how long ago to-day), from *ka* (what),
rūa (height), *hanga* (ago), *heng* (sun).
ka-rī-tāk (how wide), from *ka* (what), *rī* (size), *tāk* (wide).
kāhē (when), from *kā* (what), *hē* (time).
tai-chūa (why), from *tai* (by, because), *chūa* (what).

For adverbs denoting an intensive degree see Section XVIII (*post*).

VII.—PREPOSITIONS AND POSTPOSITIONS.

The most common prepositions are the following:—

oal; *ōl*, in, into.
ten; *ta*; *an*, in, to, at, on (with respect to any object).
yō, to (with respect to any place).
ta; *ten*; *en*; *at*; *kat*, at.
lōngto; *yāng*; *chakā*; *nga-tai*; *lamōngto-tai*, from.
yōl; *yāng(an)*; *hokaio*, with, together with.
yōl-shī, besides, in addition to.
hat; *tai²-hīt*; *hat-yōl*; *hat-yiāng(an)* without.
tai, by, by means of.
kāe, concerning.
nga-shī, about, in connection with.
yōna-ta-kae, for, on account of, for the sake of.
hen-shāt-kae, for, in the place of.
enyāh, after.

¹ In denoting the 3rd pers. sing. *hat* (without any mention of the pronoun) is generally preferred to *net*, *e.g.*, *chāwe hat* (or *net*) *dāk* why has he not come?

² A contracted form of this preposition is seen in *kanyūt-tit-kōdla* (coat-without-arms), waistcoat.

hēang-e-chuk, among.
mong-yüang-ñe, between.
tala-shiäk, beside, alongside.
ta-nüak, below in rank.
harôh-tômtare, except.
oyühta, till, to the time of.
ta-mang, as far as.
ta-tangta-tai; *hēang-e-tai*, as well as (not less than).
tamat, during (in the course of).
okâl-hare, across.
yôh-ñe, through any solid.
ôak-ñe, through any fluid.

There is another class of prepositions relating to place and motion which are formed and employed after the same manner as their equivalents in Malay, e.g.:

- (a.) From *kôî* (head) and *kôila* (bow of ship, canoe, &c.), we have *ta-kôî* (on, upon); *la-kôî* (above, upper side); *la-kôila* (at the bows); *kôl-ta-kôî* (at the top of); *yô-ta-kôî* (to the top of); *lôngto-kôî* (from the top of).
- (b.) From *katah* (bottom) we have *ok-katah* (outer side of bottom); *oal-katah* (inner side of bottom); *ta-katah* (beneath, under); *la-katah* (below, in lower place); *katah-oal* (inside of); *kôî(ch)-ta-katah-oal* (at the bottom of); *yô-ta-katah-oal* (to the bottom of); *lôngto-ta-katah-oal* (from the bottom of).
- (c.) From *chakâ* (face) we have *ta-chakâ*; *tala-chakâ* (in presence of, in front of), *orêh-chakâ* (previous to); *kôl-ta-chakâ* (in the presence of); *yô-ta-chakâ* (to the presence of); *lôngto-chakâ* (from the presence of).
- (d.) From *fâp* (side) we have *ta-fâp*; *tala-fâp* (beside, alongside); *kôl-ta-fâp*; *kôî(ch)-ta-fâp* (at the side of); *yô-ta-fâp* (to the side of); *lôngto-fâp* (from the side of).
- (e.) From *chuk* (place) we have *ta-chuk* (in front of, in presence of); *tôngga-chuk* (off, not on); *kôl-ta-chuk*; *kôit-ta-chuk* (in the presence of here (or there)); *yô-ta-chuk* (to the presence of); *lôngto-chuk* (from the presence of).
- (f.) From *ok* (skin, back), we have *la-ok* (outside); *ta-ok* (on the back of); *tala-ok*; *enyâh-ok* (behind); *lôngto-la-ok* (from outside).

The postpositions are few in number: *en* (to); *tashe*; *tayan*; *shiyân*; *shitai*; and *shitô* (from).

Examples.—*Oal lapâ yan-oal shwâtare cha*. I will return in fine weather; *an kâtô at Loông*, he is living at Great Nicobar; *an kâtô ten ñi chüa*, he is staying in my hut; *homkwôm ta eh ten nêe*, give this to him; *oyü-hashe kamapâh ta-oal piet*, put the corpse into the ground; *hanta harra an meñ*, only to see (to) you; *chüa yô hatêha yô Loông*, I am going to sail to Great Nicobar; *an leät shwâtare*

¹ See Section XI, page lii.

lôngto Tatât, he has returned from Chowra; *poa-tôre kôan na yiang-an an*, he always has his child with him; *chûa kâtô yôl an*, I am staying with him; *an dâk hokaio an nōang shaneñ*, he came with (*lit.* bringing) two spears; *ata meñ okngôk yôl chûa an*, go and eat with his father; *an shwâtare hat-yôl kân de*, he returned without his (*lit.* own) wife; *tai-hit heõe kashî chûa top omhòin*, how can I smoke tobacco without fire?; *an ta-ria tai chûa*, he was beaten by me; *an hamâ kae kôan an*, he is enquiring about his son; *chît akâh nga-shî an*, I know nothing about it; *an yô hēang inai ták rupia yôna-ta-kae düe nēe*, he wants 20 Rs. for this canoe; *an pōya hēang-e-chuk kaling*, he is seated among the foreigners; *an pōya tala-shiak chûa*, he sat beside me; *an tu-nuak an*, he is below him (in rank); *tamat kâhē onghē tú en an*, he was sick during last month; *an hēu ten an lōngto la-ok*, he saw it from outside; *an ok-shiaka tala-ok meñ*, he is standing behind you; *an la-ok shâyo*, it is outside the sack; *pōshe ta-ok chûa*, sit on my back; *an leät orî ten an ta-chuk chûa*, he beat him in my presence; *nîna lēbare ta-kôî meñsha oyû*, put this book on the table; *an la-kôî an*, it is above it; *rupia ta-katah lāk an*, the rupee is under his foot; *lēbare katah-oal hoptēp chûa*, the book is inside my box; *katah-oal oal-dâk*, inside the well; *chît lēap wî an en*, I cannot make it; *minyûi shiyan oyûhta ta linheñ na aminh*, since yesterday till now it has been raining; *ong ôl-hakî shitai an momî nî*, he has been building his hut since this morning; *wahê shitô meñ kēhtô*, you have been sulky since last night.

VIII.—CONJUNCTIONS.

In these the language appears to be most deficient. The copulative *and* is rarely expressed; when, however, it is employed for the purpose of enumerating or otherwise referring to two or more objects the term used is *an-diawa*¹ (*lit.*, it-another), e.g. *ane nîna an-diawa an homkwòm* (that this and he gives), he gives that and this. The disjunctive *or*, or *else* is expressed by *han-an* (no) or *kâh-ngashî* (perhaps), the conditional *if* by *yô* and *unless* by *yô-hat*. Other conjunctions in common use are *tai* or *taina* (because), *yô-dôhla-lâh* (although), *homdôh* *homdôh* (either or), *hat-homdôh* *hat-homdôh* (neither nor), e.g., *an ka ane kâhngashî diawa*, is it that or another? *homkwòm ane ten chûa hanan nîna*, give me that or this.

Examples illustrating the employment of other conjunctions will be found in Part I of the Dictionary.

IX.—INTERJECTIONS, EXCLAMATIONS AND PHRASES.

Many of the interjections and exclamations, being invariably accompanied with suitable gestures and modulations of the voice, prove very expressive. The most common are :—

¹ Another form of this word is *pen-diawa*, e.g., *chia chûa lōe yuang Tatât pendîawa yô-chakâ kayinga ta-linheñ*, my father, as well as the three Chowra men, intends to go away to-day.

we-ē } oh!
oŷa-karē } (astonishment).
aiŷa-karē, alas ! (lamentation).
are, oh ! (pain).
ō—h (denoting compassion).
shesh (denoting dislike).
huñh-huñh-huñh, ugh ! (disgust).
äh-äh-äh, hush ! (silence).
eñ-eñ-eñ-eñ, tut ! (rebuke, check).
hāsh, pooh ! (contempt).
hā-ha-a-a { hurrah ! (triumph).
 } also bravo !
to-chang-tō, wonderful !
hah-ā-a, there, take it ! (annoyance).
höh, what a pity !
shāal, go on ! (encouragingly).
añya-pa } there's no saying !
añya-chü } who knows !
kāha-tōre, never mind, no matter.
ka-shī, what's that ? what's the matter ?
chūa k'ane, what was that ? (of some startling noise), (to one companion).
chūa k'inā, what was that ? (of some startling noise), (to two companions).
chūa k'ifē, what was that ? (of some startling noise), (to three or more).
ta-yait-ta-chakā,¹ I beg your pardon.
chakā hē, kifē yōl,¹ here's to us all, friends ! (a toast at convivial gatherings).
pehāri, all right, don't mention it.
añri-chüñh, the same to you.
koānga-tō me kāt,¹ thank you.
*met*² } -chai-chachā-ka¹ (or } How d'ye do ?
*ināt*² } -chai-cha-rakāt).
*ifēt*² }
*yāshe me*² *rā* }
 — *ināt*² *rā* } Good bye (said by departing visitor or guest).
 — *ifēt*² *rā* }
*tawātse me*² *rakāt*¹ }
 — *ināt*² — } Good bye (said in response by host).
 — *ifēt*² — }
chīn-da,³ what d'ye call him (what's his name).
chūan-da,³ what d'ye call it (what's its name).

¹ The person addressed invariably responds with *pehāri*.

² According to whether one, two or more persons are being greeted.

³ These are mere so-called "prop-words," which are sometimes employed to fill a temporary hiatus while the speaker is hesitating.

ka-shiri cha ka an (lit. what-like I what that). What a fool I am!
 " me " " (" " you " ") " " " you are!
 " na " " (" " he " ") " " " he is!

X.—NUMERALS.

Their system of numeration is that known as the *vigesimal*, and the method employed, though at first sight somewhat complicated, is easily mastered.

Unlike Malay and Burmese the numeral precedes the substantive with which it is employed.

The chief point to bear in mind is that in counting coconuts and money,¹ the Nicobarese of the Central² Group reckon by pairs (*tafūal*), scores (*inai*), and four-hundreds (*momchīama*), other objects, save a few shortly to be mentioned under "Collective numbers," are reckoned by scores (*momchīama*).³

The term *dòktai*³ when used with reference to coconuts (or money) signifies 200, but it can be employed only with *momchīama* or any multiple of 400; it cannot, therefore, be used for any smaller number of such class of objects than 600. When, however, it is employed in reference to other objects, *e.g.*, men, huts, canoes, &c., this term (*dòktai*³) signifies 10, but it can, in like manner, be used only with *momchīama* or some multiple of a score; the lowest number for which it is employed is, therefore, 30, *e.g.*, *hēang momchīama dòktai lōe inai tanai tafūal* (*yūang⁴ oyàu*) (*lit.* 400 + 200 + 3 scores + 5 pairs coconuts) = 670 coconuts.

Hēang momchīama dòktai tanai (*danòr⁴ düe*) (*lit.* 20 + 10 + 5 canoes) = 35 canoes.

The words *tanai* (5), *inai* (20), and *dòktai* (10) are evidently derived from *tai*; *kanetai*, fingers.⁵

¹ Edible birds' nests, of which a small quantity are annually exported are also reckoned by pairs.

² A study of the comparative table (Appendix C) of the numeric terms employed by the six tribes shows that while the Central and Southern Groups (including the inland tribe) count by "scores" and "four-hundreds," the natives of Teressa and Chowra reckon by "scores," "two-hundreds," "two-thousands" and (at Chowra only) "four-thousands," and those of Car Nicobar by "scores," "two-hundreds," "four-hundreds," "two-thousands," and "twenty-thousands." The presence in the last-named dialect of the term *lāk* to denote 10,000 pairs (20,000) of coconuts creates at first sight a suspicion that it is borrowed from the Hindustani *lākh* (100,000), and mis-applied in adoption, but as we find that the Malays employ *sa-laksa* (derived from the Sanskrit *laksha*, 100,000) to denote 10,000, it may be reasonably inferred that the Car Nicobar term is of Malay origin. The fact of extensive individual transactions in coconuts with traders having been always hitherto confined to that island—the exports from which exceed the aggregate of the rest of the Group—sufficiently explains the absence in the other dialects of any single terms denoting more than two or four thousands.

³ The double use of the terms *momchīama* and *dòktai* creates no confusion when it is known to what object the speaker refers.

⁴ See the list of numeral co-efficients on page xlv.

⁵ Strange to say they possess, now-a-days at least, no specific word for "hand" or "foot," the terms employed being as follows:—*ok-tai* (back of hand); *oal-tai* (palm of the hand); *kanetai* (and *tai*) (finger); *kodl* (arm, including the hand). Similarly *lāh* (leg, including the foot); *ok-lāh* (the instep); *oal-lāh* (sole of foot); *kaneldh* (the toes). In Malay also the same word serves for both "arm" and "hand."

In furnishing the following list of the numeric terms employed by the natives of the Central Group it should be noted that ^(b) indicates those which are applied to coconuts and money, and ^(*) to all other objects; where *inai* and *tafual* are shown within brackets it denotes that they may, in such cases, be left to be understood.

1. *hēang*.
2. ^b*hēang-tafual*; ^{*}*ān*.
3. ^b*hēang-tafual-hēang*; ^{*}*lōe* (or *lūe*).
4. ^b*ān-tafual*; ^{*}*fōan*.
5. ^b*ān-tafual-hēang*; ^{*}*tanai*.
6. ^b*lōe-tafual*; ^{*}*tafual*.
7. ^b*lōe-tafual-hēang*; ^{*}*issāt*.
8. ^b*fōan-tafual*; ^{*}*enfōan*.¹
9. ^b*fōan-tafual-hēang*; ^{*}*hēäng-hata*.
10. ^b*tanai-tafual*; ^{*}*shòm*.
11. ^b*tanai-tafual-hēang*; ^{*}*shòm-hēang*.^{*}
12. ^{*}*shòm-ān*; ^b*tafual-tafual*.
13. ^{*}*shòm-lōe*.
14. ^{*}*shòm-fōan*; ^b*issāt-tafual*.
19. ^{*}*shòm-hēäng-hata*; ^b*hēäng-hata-tafual-hēang*.
20. ^b*hēang-momchīama*; ^b*hēang-inai*.
21. ^{*}*hēang-momchīama-hēang*; ^b*hēang-inai-hēang*.
26. ^{*}*hēang-momchīama-tafual*; ^b*hēang-inai-lōe* (-*tafual*).
34. ^{*}*hēang-momchīama-dòktai-fōan*; ^b*hēang-inai-issāt* (-*tafual*).
60. ^{*}*lōe-momchīama*; ^b*lōe-inai*.
100. ^{*}*tanai-momchīama*; ^b*tanai-inai*.
220. ^{*}*shòm-hēang-momchīama*; ^b*shòm-hēang-inai*.
400. ^{*}*hēang-inai-momchīama*; ^b*hēang-momchīama*.
- 1,000. ^{*}*ān-inai-shòm-momchīama*; ^b*ān-momchīama-dòktai*.
- ³3,000. ^b*issāt-momchīama-dòktai*.
- 5,010. ^b*shòm-ān-momchīama-dòktai-tanai-tafual*.
- 5,100. ^b*shòm-ān-momchīama-dòktai-tanai(-inai)*.
- 20,000. ^b*ān-inai-tanai-momchīama*.
- 40,000. ^b*tanai-inai-momchīama*.
- 100,000. ^b*shòm-ān-inai-tanai-tafual-momchīama* (i.e., 250 × 400).
- 200,000. ^b*hēang-inai-tanai-tom-momchīama* (i.e., 25 × 20 × 400).

To denote that a round number is referred to the term *yūh-ngare* (no more and no less) is sometimes added to the numeral, e.g. *hēang-momchīama yūang oyau yūh-ngare*, exactly 400 coconuts. When the numeral referred to falls short of some round number the

¹ Probably derived from *ān* (2), *fōan* (4).

² Of the six dialects two only (viz., those spoken at Car Nicobar and by the inland tribe of Great Nicobar) express the numerals from 11 to 19 inclusive, according to the Malay system, viz., 1-10, 2-10, 3-10, &c., the remaining four dialects adopt the Burmese method, viz., 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, &c.

³ As they never have occasion to count anything except coconuts beyond 1,000, it is unnecessary to furnish the higher numerals for other objects.

word *tangla* (to reach) is employed, e.g. *lōe tare tangla hēang-inai* (lit. 3 more reach one score) = 17.¹

No conjunctions are employed in expressing numbers involving the use of several numeral terms, e.g. *āi momchīama enfōan inai tanai* (*tafūal*) = $2 \times 400 + 8 \times 20 + 5$ (pairs) = 970.

In order to express "only" a certain number or measurement the particles *ma*, *am*, &c.,² are used as follows:—

hēang (one); *hemēang* (only one); *hēang tamāka* (1 fathom);
hemēang tamāka (only 1 fathom).
āi (two); *āima* (only two); *ennāyo* (2 fathoms); *mennāyo*
 (only 2 fathoms).
lōe (three); *lamūe* (only three); *lennōiyo* (3 fathoms); *lamen-*
nōiyo (only 3 fathoms).
fōan (four); *fomōan* (only four); *hennōanno* (4 fathoms);
mahennōanno (only 4 fathoms).
tanai (five); *tamanai* (only five); *tennēyo* (5 fathoms); *tamen-*
nēyo (only 5 fathoms).
tafūal (six); *tamafūal* (only six); *tenfūalo* (6 fathoms);
tamenfūalo (only 6 fathoms).
issāt (seven); *missāt* (only seven); *enshāto* (7 fathoms); *men-*
shāto (only 7 fathoms).
enfōan (eight); *menfōan* (only eight); *enfōanno* (8 fathoms);
menfōanno (only 8 fathoms).
heäng-hata (nine); *hemeäng-hata* (only nine); *heäng-hata*
tamāka (9 fathoms); *hemeäng-hata tamāka* (only 9
 fathoms).
shòm (ten); *shamòm* (only 10); *shinnāmo* (10 fathoms); *shamin*
nāmo (only 10 fathoms).

Ordinal numbers.

As will be seen on referring to the Calendar³ in Appendix D the ordinal numbers, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, &c., denoting the days of the month are expressed by the mere addition of the suffix "*she*" to the cardinal. Only, however, in this sense and in order to denote the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c., day (or night) since any event can this suffix be so used, e.g. *linheñ ānshe dām na leāt kaifyinga*, this is the second night since his departure.

¹ In lieu of this phrase *lōe tare tāk inai* has been given in a recent work on this subject, and the explanation there afforded is that it signifies "3 less than 20," and *tare* is given as meaning *less*, whereas it can only bear the opposite meaning. The sentence, moreover, conveys no meaning of any kind to a native.

² See Sections II and III, pages xvi and xx, also Section XI, page xlv.

³ On referring to the Calendar in Appendix D, it will be seen that this remark does not apply to the terms denoting the *days of the month* where by means of the suffix "*she*" added to the cardinal numbers the various *dates* (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, &c, days of the moon) are indicated.

N.B.—Appendix D here referred to is included in the Monograph on the "Nicobar Islanders," in course of publication.

In order to express 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c., in any other sense, such as in a race, row, &c., the following few terms are used, and these even are so rarely employed as to be known only to the more intelligent natives:—

- 1st, *morēh*.
 2nd, *tanoe-ok-morēh*.
 3rd, *mong-yūang-ñe*.
 4th, *tanōe-ok-mong-yūang-ñe*
 5th, *menyāh*.
 6th, { *menyāh-ka*, also
 and last { *manā(k)-nga-shān*.

The only explanation (if such it can be regarded) which has been afforded by way of accounting for so meagre a list of ordinals is that the number of "moons" in a monsoon never exceeds 6 or 7, while neither in denoting the result of their canoe races nor in any other connection, do they experience the want of any higher ordinal numbers.

Fractional numbers.

These are expressed in an imperfect manner:—

- hēang-molkāñla* = $\frac{1}{2}$.
hēang-mishēya = $\frac{1}{3}$; $\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{1}{5}$; $\frac{1}{6}$, &c.
lōe-mishēya = $\frac{2}{3}$; $\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{4}{5}$.
hēang-hēang-molkāñla = $1\frac{1}{2}$.
āñ-hēang-mishēya = $2\frac{1}{4}$ (or thereabouts).

Collective numbers.

For the purpose of denoting pairs or sets of four or more of certain objects the following terms are employed:—

- tafūal*, in reference to a pair of coconuts, rupees, or edible bird's nests.
tāk, in reference to a pair of bamboo utensils containing shell-lime.
amok, in reference to two pairs of (*i.e.* 4) bamboo utensils containing shell-lime.
amok, in reference to a pair of cooking pots.
kamintap, in reference to a set of 4 or 5 of the smallest size of cooking pots (see Appendix N, item 102).
nōang, in reference to a set of 10 pieces of tortoiseshell, *e.g.* *āñ nōang ok-kāp*, two sets (*i.e.* 20 pieces) of tortoiseshell.

Such phrases as "by pairs," "by scores," "by four-hundreds," are rarely used, but would be expressed as follows:—

- by pairs, *hēang-tafūal-hēang-tafūal*.
 by scores, *hēang-inai-hēang-inai*.
 by four-hundreds, *hēang-momchīama-hēang-momchīama*.

Recurrent time.

Shuá is the term most commonly employed as the equivalent for the English "times," e.g. *fōan shuá*, four times; but several other terms are in use, each of which, however, can be employed only in a certain sense, e.g. *lōe kota-tai* = 3 times (in reference to hammering or other hand-work).

fōan ko-chat = 4 times (in reference to jumping).

tanai ko-nga-láh = 5 times (in reference to going).

tafūal ko-ñe-ngē = 6 times (in reference to talking, singing, &c.).

án ko-shī-chaká = twice (in reference to eating, &c.).

án ko-shī-ánha = twice (in reference to washing, &c.).

Numeral co-efficients.

Among the many facts connecting the Nicobarese with the Indo-Chinese races is the existence in full force in all their dialects (including that of the inland tribe) of the system which requires in the enumeration of objects the employment of a term—known to grammarians as numeral affixes or auxiliaries—descriptive of the particular object referred to.

These co-efficients are invariably inserted between the numeral and the substantive and not after the latter as is always or generally the case in Burmese and Malay.

- (1.) *yūang*¹ (fruit); *kōi* (head); *tat*; *tat-yūang*; *tat-kōi* are used in reference to mankind,³ e.g. *án yūang Pigu* (two Burmese); *lōe kōi kōan* (three children); *hēang tat kenyūm* (one child); *fōan tat-yūang Maláyu* (four Malays).
- (2.) *nōang* (cylindrical) is applied to animals, birds, fishes, insects, ~~fruits~~, eggs, spears, boxes, baskets, ropes, legs, fingers, lips, nose, eyes, teeth, dhás, fish-hooks, rings, seeds, &c., *án nōang káa* (two fishes).
- (3.) *ták* (wide), in connection with flat objects, e.g. planks, paddles, coins, tortoiseshell, finger-nails, leaves, feathers, *edible birds*, cloth, clothes, thatch, also cooking pots and fishing nets, e.g. *hēang ták pōwah* (one paddle).
- (4.) *hen*³ in reference to dwellings and other buildings, *án hen ñi* (two huts).
- (5.) *chanang*,³ to trees, posts, hairs, &c., *lōe chanang oñihan* (three trees).
- (6.) *dani*,³ to ships, boats, canoes; *fōan dani chōng* (four ships).

¹ The Car Nicobarese equivalents of these are respectively as follows:—(1) *taka*; (2) *nōng*; (3) *ták*; (4) *momti*; (5) *má*; (6) *nōng*; (7) *káhá*; (8) *lamnáha* and *tum*; (10) *chumvi*; (13) *milima*.

² Also to the carved wooden figures (called *kareau*) representing men and women, and which serve as charms to scare away the demons.

³ The original meaning of this term is not known to the present inhabitants.

(2^a) (*nōang*) *yūang* is applied to fruits only, e.g. *án inai (nōang) yūang oyau*.
(40 coconuts)

- (7.) *hinle*,¹ to bamboo utensils containing shell-lime.
 (8.) *tōm* (bunch), to bunches of plantains, betel-nuts, *Pandanus*, &c., or to single pineapples and papayas.
 (9.) *manoal* (also *mokōnha*), to bundles of prepared *Pandanus* or *Cycas* paste.
 (10.) *pomāk* (bundle), to large bundles of split cane, also to the large trimmed bundles of imitation firewood offered by mourners at grave.
 (11.) *mekūya*,¹ to small bundles of cane, ten of which equal one *pomāk*.
 (12.) *minōl* (bundle), to small bundles of firewood.
 (13.) *lamem*,¹ to bundles of Chinese tobacco.
 (14.) *amoka*,¹ to books only.
 (15.) *chaminkāa*,¹ to ladders only.
 (16.) *shamanap*,¹ to pieces (of say 40 yards) of calico, &c.
 (17.) *kamīlāng*,¹ to ~~ropes~~ and fishing lines.

corde /

To the above may be added the following :—

*het-nōang*² (used with *ñi-nāu*, green coconut) in order to express distance by sea, e.g. *fōan het-nōang ñi-nāu hē tang* (we could arrive there in four green coconuts' time).

*kohōt*² (used with *maiýā*, take a betel-quid), in order to indicate distance by land or time spent on a visit; e.g. *lōe kohōt inā maiýā tang* (you two could reach that place in three betel-quids' time).

XI.—PARTICLES, PREFIXES, AND SUFFIXES.

Both in the formation of words and of sentences there is an extensive employment of certain particles, some of these merely serve purposes of euphony, while others play a very important part in the genius of the language. The principal particles are *ta*, *en* (or *pan*), *ma*,³ *am*, *om*, *mo*, *mi*, *an*, *na*, *ha*, &c. In the foregoing pages (Sections II, III, and IV, pp. xvi to xx, and xliii) the use and significance of these latter (viz. : *ma*, *am*, &c.) have been indicated. It has been shown that in the majority of cases words formed from substantives, adjectives, and verbs, by means of one or other of these particles denote the agent, object, or characteristic signified, examples of these being, *kamapāh* (corpse) from *kapāh* (die); *komo*—

¹ The original meaning of this term is not known to the present inhabitants.

² See section on "Astronomy" ("Nicobar Islanders," in course of publication).

³ It seems desirable to point out in this place an error which has found its way into a recent work treating on this subject. In referring to Nicobarese word formation and to its characteristic feature of inserting in or prefixing to the root certain letters and syllables, it is stated that by far the most common of these is the letter *m*, as an illustration of which the word *met-chai-chachā-ka* is cited as signifying "to greet." This word, however, denotes "how d'ye do" (addressing one person), being the contracted form of *mei-et-chai-chachā-ka*. In addressing two persons the expression is *ināt-chai-chachā-ka*, and in greeting three or more persons, *ifēt-chai-chachā-ku* (see Section IV, page xxiv).

lai(j) (bather), from *kolai(j)* (to bathe); *mitua* (visitor), from *itua* (to visit); *pamahôa* (coward), from *pahôa* (fear); *damâk* (guest), from *dâk* (come); *chamang* (owner), from *chang* (possess); *kamarû* (adult), from *karû* (big); *miyai* (value), from *yai* (price); *lamiap* (expert), from *lêap* (able, can); *pamayôl* (hairy), from *puyôl* (hair); *mentûana* (shaman) from *entûana* (exorcise); *môm-tôma* (flock), from *ôm-tôm* (all); *mikâsha* (singing), from *ikâsha* (sing); *miteak* (sleeping), from *iteak* (sleep); *chamûh* (going home), from *chûh* (go home); *kamennôishe* (song of a certain kind), from *kandôishe* (song); *kamaheûwa* (a lunation), from *kâhê* (moon); *shamaneûl* (spoonful), from *shaneûl* (spoon); *mentainya* (basketful), from *hentain* (basket); *na-wâ* (bleed), from *wâ* (blood); *ha-yôl* (mix fluids), from *yôl* (together with); *orêha* (begin), from *orêh* (first).

The most peculiar feature in the application of certain of these particles is found in their combination with numerals and with the Nicobarese standard of measurement, the fathom or arm-span, where they express the meaning of "only," e.g., *hêang* (one), *hemêang* (only one); *fôan* (four), *fomôan* (only four); *issât* (seven), *missât* (only seven); *ennâyo* (two fathoms), *mennâyo* (only two fathoms), *tenfûalo* (six fathoms), *tamenfûalo* (only six fathoms), &c. (see p. xliii). *mentainya* (basketful), *makenainya* (basketful only).

Another particle in most common use is *ta*. Its employment in the formation of the passive voice of certain verbs has been pointed out in Section V (p. xxix). It also occurs euphonically in such verbs as *wi-ta-tâ* (to flatten); *wi-ta-chyû* (to sweeten), where *wi* = make; *tâ*, level, and *chyû*, sweet. It has also been shown in Section III (p. xx), to be employed in the formation of a certain class of adjectives from substantives, e.g., *ta-onîhan* (wooden); *ta-karau* (iron, adj.), &c.

In the numerous Nicobarese sentences furnished in these pages its frequent occurrence will be noticed; take for example: *an kâtô ta oal nî de ta linhen*, he is living in his own hut to-day; *dâk kan ofê ta oal diue re ta shaiyûh-lâng*, are they all coming in their own canoe on the day after to-morrow? where, in accordance with the unwritten, but none the less recognised laws of Nicobarese diction, all four *ta*'s are employed euphonically.

This particle (*ta*) also occurs invariably in construction where the adjective or adverb follows the word which it qualifies, e.g. *paiyûh ta lapâ* (a good man); *chông-kôl ta karû* (very tall).

In other cases it is made to serve the purpose of some preposition, and can even in certain conjunctions be employed in place of a relative pronoun, e.g. *shân-hata ten an en chîa chîa ta chumfâka ta oal-tai re* (shampoo to him father my pectoral-disease palms own), my father shampooed him with his hands on account of his suffering pain in the chest; *hen-nât nî ta lôpta-len-môya*, decorate the hut with all kinds of cloth; *lâk hê haishôt ta yô re ta hokngôk-hare*, let us choose what we want for our food; *nâk ta neng-ta-chîha ta kamapâh*, tie the ornamental loin cloth round the corpse.

En (or *pan*) as pointed out in Section II (p. xv), is the sign of the

nominative case when the substantive or pronoun occurs elsewhere than at the commencement of a sentence, e.g., *leät en* (or *pan*) *chiä*, I have finished (eating, working, &c.), *pen* is sometimes substituted euphonically for *an*, e.g., *pen-diäwa*; *an-diäwa* (besides, as well as); *leät pen-dah*; *leät an-dah*, it's quite finished; *chiä an kōan men pendäwa yanga shwätare*, his father, as well as your son, has just returned.

There are a great variety of prefixes and suffixes employed with verbs, adjectives, substantives, &c., the most important of these, so far as they affect the words with which they are employed are the verbal prefixes and suffixes; the property of the former is in many cases to intensify the meaning of the word with which they are employed, while in the case of the latter they frequently serve as adverbs of direction or motion. As examples of verbal prefixes we have: *ok*, *op*, *ong*, *o*, *öl*, *en*, *et*, *met*, *ten*, *pom*, *tom*, *i*, *nga*, *ha*, *ka*, *loko*, *yu*, *hen*,¹ *kähä*; *ok-läk* (avoid, shun); *op-top-hata* (drink off); *ong-fäng-hashe* (cut down); *ong-shōng-ha* (walk); *o-taih-hata* (slice); *o-yü-hashe* (put down); *öl-töl* (carry on head); *en-tan-ngaläh* (push away with the feet); *et-kōat-hata* (scrape off); *et-tat-hanga* (efface); *met-pata-she* (to sin); *ten-fät-hanga* (to dash); *pom-yām-she* (overload); *tom-chiä-ngayan* (defy); *i-däha* (sharpen); *nga-kök-ngare* (disperse); *ha-tēha* (to sail); *ha-yöl* (mix fluids); *ha-leät-e* (swoon); *ka-wap* (cut with scissors), *ka-shin* (to prop); *loko-shōng-ha* (wander about); *loko-yō-lange* (converse); *yu-chüh* (go home).

With regard to verbal suffixes it will be found convenient to divide them into three classes; in Class I are included:—

- (a) *hala*; *hanga*; *hahat*; *hashe*; *haiñe*; *hata*.
- (b) *lare*; *ngare*; *hare*; *shire*; *ñire*; *tare*.
- (c) *le*; *nge*; *he*; *she*; *ñe*; *te*.
- (d) *la*; *nga*; *hat*; *she*; *ñe*; *ta*.
- (e) *al*; *ang*; *ahat*; *aich*; *aiñ*; *at*.

In Class II are placed the following:—

Tai (hand) and *nga-tai*; *läh* (leg, foot) and *nga-läh*; *kōi* (head) and *nga-kōi*; *näng* (ear) and *nga-nang*; *chakä* (face) and *nga-chakä*; *ngē* (voice) and *nga-ngē*; *mat* (surface) and *nga-mat*.

In Class III occur those which *per se* possess no meaning, viz.:—*shī*; *ta-shī*; *nga-shī*; *ñe-shī*; *hanga-shī*; *tō*; *ta-tō*; *nga-tō*; *yantō*; *tōre*; *tōh*; *yan*; *yande*; *ngayan*; *ngange*; *ngashe*; *ngala*; *hatshe*; *tarit*; *ngarit*; *ha*; *wa*; *ya*; *yo*; *shu*; *sho*; *de*.

Examples of those in Class I will be found in Appendix B (*), where, and in Part II of the Dictionary, it will be observed that in verbs indicating motion the suffixes *hala*, *lare*, *le*, *la*, and *al*, convey a northward or upward signification, while *hanga*, *ngare*, *nge*, *nga*, and *ang*, denote southward; *hahat*, *hare*, *he*, *hat*, and *ahat*, eastward; *hashe*, *shire*, *she*, and *aich*, westward or downward; *haiñe*,

¹ See Section V, pp. xxviii and xxix.

ñire, *ñe*, and *aiñ*, towards the landing-place; and *hata*, *tare*, *te*, *ta* and *at*, towards any direction.

On further examination of the lists of verbs bearing one or other of the suffixes in question, one finds that in several instances these appear to be employed somewhat arbitrarily, no special reason being assignable for the selection. This will be seen on studying portions of the following list, especially words with *hanga*, *hut*, *hahat*, *hare*, and *ngare*:—

hala, *hedôe-hala* (eructate); *kaichuat-hala* (excavate).
lare, *eyâm-lare* (draw breath); *chuah-lare* (embark); *pûah-lare* (eat meat); *komdû-lare* (flow, of the tide).
la, *chal-la* (explode); *tah-la* (float); *koâh-la* (stiffen).
hanga, *ko-chêh-hanga* (sprinkle); *lenkâh-hanga* (bend); *et-shêch-hanga* (clean, with water); *wî-hanga* (do).
ngare, *teak-ngare* (go to sleep); *mâ-ngare* (take leave); *kòp-ngare* (take hold).
nga, *hêh-nga* (fly away); *kaiyî-nga* (go away); *ngòih-nga* (burn); *pôak-nga* (drown, *v.i.*); *hoâh-nga* (famish); *shup-nga* (set, of sun, moon, &c.); *yam-nga* (disappear); *chîp-nga* (evaporate); *chuah-nga* (dismount); *dian-nga* (run away); *yuit-nga* (dissolve); *kwônîp-nga* (emaciate).
ha-hat, *owî-hahat* (drive in nail, screw, &c.); *hantûe-hahat* (export).
hare, *tenchut-hare* (burrow, of rats).
hat, *chuah-hat* (disembark); *nyuam-hat* (shrink, of cloth); *chôt-hat* (enter).
hashe, *henpök-hashe* (drown, *v.t.*); *kaichuat-hashe* (dig); *êp-hashe* (transplant); *ingâh-hashe* (slander); *kafên-hashe* (fill a pillow).
shire, *ngol-shire* (bow down); *ten-chut-shire* (burrow, of crabs).
she, *yam-she* (disappear); *shup-she* (set of sun, &c.); *pom-fuk-she* (drop, *v.t.*); *chîp-she* (evaporate); *owî-she* (unfurl).
haiñe, *owî-haiñe* (take out nail, screw, &c.); *itosh-haiñe* (extract thorn, &c.); *tuak-haiñe* (drag); *iyâh-haiñe* (slacken); *tapaih-haiñe* (expectorate).
ñire, *ten-chuah-ñire* (embark from landing-place); *ahêh-ñire* (take an airing).
ñe, *wuâ-ñe* (flow); *dûng-ñe* (transfix); *dûk-ñe* (break); *fôk-ñe* (chafe); *kok-ñe* (burst).
hata, *top-hata* (drink), *ketôt-hata* (drag towards one's self); *orî-hata* (flog); *otô-hata* (sit, of poultry); *kôm-hata* (find); *hantûe-hata* (import); *êt-hata* (sketch).
tare, *yiang-tare* (bring or take with one's-self).
ta, *chûap-ta* (slash); *hashâ-ta* (alter).

Of these by far the most common in use are verbs with *hanga* and *hata*. Generally speaking the meanings which appear to be assigned to these several suffixes are as follows:—

d

hala,¹ *lare*, *la*, *le*, motion upwards, out of, to a higher level.

hanga,¹ *ngare*, *nga*, motion from one's-self.

ha-hat,¹ *hare*, *hat*, motion inwards.

hashe,¹ *shire*, *she*,² motion downwards, to a lower level.

haiñe,¹ *ñire*, *ñe*, motion outwards or away.

hata,¹ *ta*, on the same level; motion towards one's-self.

The following occur in Class II :—

tai (hand) refers to what is done with the hand, by force, &c., e.g., *kwápta-tai* (clutch through fear or rage); *alde-beüt-tai* (heal, v.t.); *hoáh-nga-tai* (starve, v.t.); *haichang-nga-tai* (teach any handicraft).

láh (foot, leg), refers to travelling, moving, and the like: *ô-nge-láh* (leave, depart); *ta-foish-shu-láh* (slip down); *diue-láh* (travel in canoe); *orêh-nga-láh* (go in advance); *lung-nga-láh* (drift away seawards); *okai-nga-láh* (take away); *haiyüan-nga-láh* (drive away).

kôi (head), refers to anything relating to the head, top, &c.: *ka-ôpe-kôi* (capsize); *kenyüa-nga-kôi* (cover a pot).

náng (ear), refers to hearing, relating, and the like: *oltál-nga-náng* (describe); *holtálnga-oal-náng* (obey); *halöh-nga-náng* (banter); *himánga-náng* (caution); *hai-yüi-nga-náng* (deceive).

chaká (face). This suffix occurs in a large number of words conveying wide distinctions of meaning: *yô-chaká* (intend); *yôl-chaká* (aid); *orêh-chaká* (proceed in advance); *chun-nga-chaká* (lose one's way); *dal-chaká* (be bashful); *âk-nga-chaká* (blush); *enfüa-chaká* (dream); *hamá-chaká* (inquire); *ôah-chaká* (covet); *et-chai-chaká-lêbare* (read aloud, lit. greet book or paper).

ngê (voice) refers to speaking and the like: *ong-yiang-ñi-ngê* (condole); *kedöhnga-ngê* (contradict); *kâhâ-wait-ngê* (disagree); *opyap-nga-ngê* (eaves drop); *pâwa-ngê* (echo); *poshi-hat-ngê* (prattle).

mat (surface) refers to anything relating to external parts, e.g., skin, surface, &c.; *ifâh-nga-mat* (brush any surface); *kalôpa-mat* (smear with turmeric); *et-tai-mat* (wipe); *et-shêch-nga-mat* (clean); *dâk-o-mat* (water, of the mouth).

Examples of Class III are :—

shî, *êôta-shî* (call, summon); *hoôah-shî* (admire).

ta-shî, *henyôl-tashî* (add).

nga-shî, *harra-ngashî* (nurse); *oltál-ngashî* (describe).

ñe-shî, *ingâh-ñe-shî* (confess).

hanga-shî, *haküh-hanga-shî* (damage).

¹ With few exceptions verbs having these suffixes are transitive.

² See also among substantives, adjectives, &c., such words as *pomôi-she* (old person); *menkôüa-she* (rascal); *ompeñ-she* (small); *mienh-she* (short); *pait-she* (few); *lôah-hashe* (deep); *lôah-hala* (high, of tree, &c.); *ngâle* (up there); *ngâshe* (down there).

* *ok* (skin, hide), *et-taichnga-ok*, (flag, skin (v.tr.))

tô, *opshâp-tô* (aid, help) ; *wî-tô* (wear clothes).
ta-tô, *ong-yiang-ta-tô* (condole).
nga-tô, *paît-ngatô* (forget) ; *hakâ-ngatô* (annoy).
yan-tô, *kichih-yan-tô* (yearn).
tôre, *môta-tôre* (think) ; *ha-shâi-tôre* (romp).
tôh, *takû-tôh* (prick).
yan, *dângare-yan* (denude) ; *chuyâ-yan* (take rest).
yande,¹ *pê-yande* (mislay).
ngayan, *âh-ngayan* (digest) ; *wait-ngayan* (forget).
ngange, *lòij-ngange* (boast).
ngashe, *mak-ngashe* (fulfil an agreement).
ngala, *enyâh-ngala* (follow) ; *enyan-ngala* (forsake).
hatshe, *poshi-hatshe* (fidget).
tarit, *orêh-tarit* (win a race).
ngarit, *harat-ngarit* (startle, *v.t.*).
ha, *ong-dâng-ha* (visit) ; *et-êt-ha* (carve).
wa, *ochia-wa* (call, summon) ; *fiu-wa* (whip).
ya, *komân-ya* (agree) ; *chî-ya* (rise, of sun, &c.).
yo, *shom-yo* (fill a bag) ; *due-yo* (travel in canoe).
shu, *palê-shu* (roll, *v.i.*) ; *patâk-shu* (fall).
sho, *tafat-sho* (fall) ; *ta-hûa-sho* (sink).
de, *kòd-de* (have, exist, occur) ; *dûan-de* (paddle).

There are two other suffixes which are in common use, viz., *re* (or *de*) signifying "own," and *rêre* (or *dêde*) signifying "self." Their nature will be ascertained from the following examples:—
shechi-tai-re (wash one's hands) ; *shechi-lâh-re* (wash one's feet) ;
shechi-fâng-re (wash one's mouth) ; *dâp-oal-tai-re* (clap one's hands) ; *oyâ-hanga-kân-de* (desert one's wife) ; *dî-ifâh-re* (commit suicide, *lit.* beat one's-self to death) ; *ketôt-de* (crawl, *lit.* move one's-self) ; *tomfât-de* (fall from inebriation, fatigue, &c.) ; *ko-ching-de* (take supplies for one's own use) ; *ria-rêre* (beat one's-self) ; *ken-fûi-ânha-dêde* (fan one's-self) ; *hafûat-dêde* (fill, of bottle, &c., *v.i.*) ; *halainya-dêde* (whirl, of a top, &c., *v.i.*).

Of substantival prefixes the most common are:—*hen*, *en*, *òl* (or *aal*), *ong*, *ka*, and *k'*: *hen-lain* (top, wheel) ; *hen-laridla* (rudder) ; *en-kòina* (man) ; *en-kâna* (woman) ; *en-pôya* (seat) ; *òl-chûa* (jungle) ; *oal-mât* (eye) ; *oal-fâng* (mouth) ; *ong-eng* (bone) ; *ong-yuang* (middle) ; *ka-châu* ; *ka-kôan* ; *ka-chia*, &c. (terms employed in addressing one's equals, juniors, and elders) ; *hokngók* (food) ; *holpâl* (weeds).

On reference to the foregoing pages it will be found that many prefixes and suffixes are employed in common with two or more parts of speech, such as substantives, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, and verbs (see more especially examples on pp. xvii, xxi, xxiii, xxxii and xxxiii).

Among the most common are the following, the property of

¹ This suffix also occurs in verbs denoting continuative action (see Section V, page xxviii).

which is to express direction, possession, or the characteristic of the word with which they are linked, in the form either of a substantive, adjective, adverb, or preposition :—

la (prefix and suffix); *lâ* (prefix); *ta*; *tala*; *lama*; e.g., with *kôî* (head); *la-kôî* (above); *ta-kôî* (on, upon); *kôî-la* (bows of ship, canoe, &c.).

With *lâh* (foot); *lâ-lâh* (foot of mat, bed, &c.).

With *ok* (back, skin); *la-ok* (outside); *tala-ok* (behind); *kanyût-lama-ok* (cloth (*lit.* outside) -coat).

With *ân* (two); *chông-ân-la* (brig, *lit.* two-masted ship).

„ *chûla* (right, dexter); *la-chûla* (the right hand side).

„ *chakâ* (face); *ta-chakâ*; *tala-chakâ* (in presence of, in front of).

With *fâp* (side); *tala-fâp* (besides, alongside).

„ *chuk* (place); *ta-chuk* (in front of, in presence of).

„ *katah* (bottom); *ta-katah* (under); *la-katah* (below).

„ *oal* (in, inside); *kanyût-lama-oal* (shirt, *lit.* inside-coat).

„ *ane* (that); *lâ-ane* (that, or the other, side of creek, bay, &c.).

With *itâ* (here); *lâ-itâ* (this side of creek, bay, &c.).

„ *hoanh* (wind); *lôe-lama-hoanh* (*Nipa*-leaf sail).

Other suffixes deserving of special mention are *atô* and *latô* which are found in substantives and adjectives relating to time :—

shî-latô (old, of animate objects).

shanî-latô (age, of animate objects).

orêh-latô (senior); *inôm-latô* (of same age).

teyâh-latô (junior); *inôa-atô* (hour, period of day or night).

While *tô* and *ngitô* which occur in a certain class of words imply *anger* on the part either of the speaker or of the person addressed or referred to :—

lâng-nga-shî } cause (reason) for coming, going, &c.
hân-nga-shî }

lâng-ngitô } cause (reason) for being angry, doing any act of
hân-ngitô } violence, &c.

chûan-lâng-ngashî } why (with reference to coming, going, doing,
chûan-hân-ngashî } &c.).

chûan-lâng-ngitô } why (spoken or addressed to one in anger).
chûan-hân-ngitô }

kehtë, sulky, ill-tempered; *shitô* (*postp.*) from (in reference to anger and the like), e.g., *chûan-lângngashî cha*, why can't (or mayn't) I? *chûan-lângngitô meñ*, what are you about? *ông ôl-hakî shitô an monghâng*, he has been angry since this morning.

XII.—SYNTAX.

The collocation of the words composing a sentence being in many cases identical with or very similar to that in English, the framing of simple sentences presents little or no difficulty. As in Malay the substantive verb is frequently omitted, being expressed only when absolute necessity arises for signifying affirmation.

E.g., ane inóat lamang ten chüa, that knife belongs to me; *homkwòm ten chüa ane pōwah*, give (to) me that paddle.

inóat shong, or *inóat ta-shong*, or *inóat ta-shong ôt* signify the knife is sharp. The two former can, however, also mean a (or the) sharp knife. In the absence of "*ôt*" the context should determine which is intended.

When the object is to emphasize any particular portion of the sentence the arrangement of the words undergoes some change, *e.g., áire ane nōang shaneñ kwòmhata ten chüa*, (both those things spears give to me), give me both those spears; *ane kanyüt halau men lóngto ten chí?* (that coat buy you from whom), from whom did you buy that coat? *paitshe arōe hēang-shidūna ong-sháng*, (some rice at once cook), cook some rice at once; *wī onā ranen ten an*, (make those-two now to it), those two are now making it. In all such cases, moreover, emphasis is further indicated by special stress being laid on certain words.

The adjective usually, but not invariably, follows the substantive which it qualifies; in the latter case the particle "*ta*" is usually prefixed, *e.g., chaling düe*, or *düe ta-chaling*, a long canoe; *lapā paiyüh*, or *paiyüh ta-lapā*, a good man.

In like manner the adverb may precede or follow the verb: *linheñ hoā wī chüa*, (to-day plenty work I), I am very busy to-day; *iteak poatōre kámheng en-an*, (sleeps always noon he), he always sleeps at noon.

The following examples illustrating common methods of expression may here be added:—

An chüh harra halau lōe kán de (lit. he go see buy cloth wife own), he has gone to see about buying some cloth for his wife;

leüt et-chai-chaká-lēbare chüa oal kaiyī de, I read it while travelling (lit. in road own);

et-chai-chaká-lēbare chüa tanang ta an, he arrived while I was reading (lit. reading I arrive he);

harra ta chāu de ta fīnowa tai chüa an kenyūm leüt chīm, the child cried on seeing his elder brother being beaten by his father (lit. see brother own beaten by father, &c.);

chüa fīnowa tai an ta òng òl-hakī, I was beaten by him this morning;

an ikōahnga tai chüa ta minyūi, he was shaved by me yesterday.

So much bearing on the subject of this section has been already described in the foregoing pages and will be made clear in what follows that it seems unnecessary to repeat such particulars in this place.

XIII.—THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB.

The substantive verb "to be" is represented in certain cases by *ôt*¹ (to be, have), and in others by *kòd-de*¹ and *ka-kat*¹ (to have being, possess, exist, occur) : like its equivalent, *ada*, in Malay, the first of these is frequently left to be understood, e.g., *diu nêe chang-chüa* (*ôt*), this canoe is my own; *ane kenyüm koäng ta-karü* (*ôt*), that child is very strong; *ane ta-leän-tashe* (*ôt*), that is (or will be) sufficient.

When, however, possession or existence is indicated it is necessary to express the verb, e.g., *ôt* (or *kòdde* or *kakat*) *enkòina enkána ta-itá*, there are men and women here; *ân dandò diu enfoan ták pôwah ôt* (or *kòdde* or *kakat*) *ta-an*, he has two canoes and eight paddles; *paitshê shî lôe ôt* (or *kòdde* or *kakat*) *ta-ofê*, they have some old cloth; *âm ta-karü* (or *kòdde* or *kakat*) *ta-chüa*, I have a big dog; *kòdde* (or *ôt* or *kakat*) *ta-ane kolpâl*, there is *bêche-de-mer* there; *katah-oal mattai Loong shom-Pen kòdde* (or *ôt* or *kakat*), the *shom-Pen* are in the interior of Great Nicobar; *linheñ chòk-kôi* (*ôt*) (or *kòdde* or *kakat*) *ta-an*; he has a headache to-day.

It must, in like manner, be expressed in negative² sentences, e.g., *hat-ôt* (or *hat-kòdde*) *toak ta-linheñ*, there is no toddy to-day; *hat-ôt* (or *hat-kòdde*) *rupia ta-oal hoptêp an*, there is no money in his box.

Referring to the particulars furnished under *Demonstrative Pronouns* (see *ngâle*, p. xxv) and under *Adverbs* (see *hanga*, &c., p. xxxii and *kòlde*, &c., p. xxxiii) we find that in alluding to a *higher* or *lower* position or to any object in a *northerly*, *southerly*, *easterly* or *westerly* direction or at the *landing place*, this word *kòdde* undergoes various changes of form in accordance with the system indicated in Appendix B(*). This will be clearly illustrated by the following examples:—

kòdde ta-ane dák, is there any water there? (any direction).

kòlde³ ta-ane dák (or *kòlde ta-ngâle dák*) is there any water there? (N. direction).

kòngde ta-ane dák (or *kòngde ta-ngange dák*) is there any water there? (S. direction).

kô-hare ta-ane dák (or *kô-hare ta-ngâhae dák*) is there any water there? (E. direction).

kòit-de³ ta-ane dák (or *kòitde ta-ngaihe dák*) is there any water there? (W. direction).

kòin-de ta-ane dák (or *kòinde ta-ngaiñe dák*) is there any water there? (at the landing place).

When employed interrogatively the word *kakat* is generally preferred, unless a *negative* is expressed, e.g., *karâm nõang ngoát*

¹ For further particulars regarding the employment of these three words see Section VI, pp. xxxv and xxxvi.

² In these *kakat* cannot be employed.

³ *Kòlde* also means "upstairs," and *kòitde* "downstairs."

meñ kakat (or *kòdde ta-meñ*, or *ót ta-meñ*) how many coconuts have you got? *katôm yüang kamatôka kakat* (or *kòdde* or *ót*) *ta-wahē*, how many dancers were there last night? *toak-ta-taiñ kakat* (or *kòdde* or *ót*) *ta-ni meñ*, is there any fermented *tari* in your hut? *katôm kamaheñwa kakat*, how many months old (or ago) is it? *añ net-ót* (or *net-kòdde*) *omhòin ta-mattai meñ*, isn't there (some) tobacco in your village?

XIV.—INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

In many cases interrogation is sufficiently indicated by the tone of the voice, otherwise it may be marked by the interrogative pronoun *ka*, *ká*, *kan* (what), e.g., *tâu meñ ká an*, is he your younger brother?; *shwátare ka meñ ta-linheñ*, will you return to-day? *ka meñ kàungayan me rakat*, are you (feeling) tired now? *má(k)ngayan ka en koan meñ*, is your child quite well? *diie meñ kan eñh kan ane* is this or that your canoe? *meñ itúa Loòng ka hañañ*, are you going to visit Great Nicobar or not? *meñ hēu ka añ ka hañañ* (you saw what yes what no), you saw it, didn't you? *máh ka met hēang shuá meñ Loòng* (ever what you-not one time you Great Nicobar), have you never once been to Great Nicobar.

When an affirmative reply is expected or desired *añ* (yes) is substituted for *ka* and invariably marks the enquiry by commencing the sentence, e.g. *añ na tâu meñ*, isn't he your younger brother? *añ meñ iteakla ta-linheñ*, don't you feel drowsy to-day? *añ kōma ichye hanta at Loòng*, isn't white cane found only at Great Nicobar? *añ meñ hēang* (yes you one) you got something didn't you? (said to one returning from hunting, fishing, &c.); *añ meñ shwátare ta-hakí*, you'll return to-morrow, won't you? *añ ka meñ yiang-an-chüa olyól añ ka hañañ* (yes what you with me say yes what no), are you coming with me? say yes or no.

Interrogation may also of course be denoted by means of interrogative pronouns and adverbs (see Sections IV and VI, pp. xxvi and xxxii to xxxv inclusive) e.g., *chī yó hañyüan*, who is going to hunt (pigs)? *diie nēe chamang-ta-chī*, whose is this canoe? *lamòngto-chī kōm meñ ten ane*, from whom did you get that? *chun oñihai ongfwáng en-chüa*, which tree shall I cut down? *chín lēang an*, what is his name? *chüan lēang an*, what is its name? *chüan yan ifē kakat*, what's your news, (also what goods have you got?); *chín-lēang-dio hokai ta-meñ*, what else have you brought? *hē-chüa na itá*, when (at what time) was he here? *káhē na itá*, when will he be here? *káhē-tashe meñ dāk*, when did you come? *káhē-ta-tai homkwòm-hata ten meñ*, when will he give it to you? *káhē-nga-tai homkwòm-hata ten meñ*, when did he give it to you? *ká-tai meñ wī ten eñh*, how did, (do or will) you make this? *ká-yan meñ ta-linheñ* how are you (feeling) to-day? *ká-shī danün yó meñ*, what kind of medicine do you want? *chün kátō meñ*, where do you live? *kat-*

¹ See next Section.

² See Section VI, p. xxxvii.

chũn düe meñ, where is your canoe? *ka-chuk hẽu meñ ten an* whereabouts did you see it? *chũ-shĩ dian en an*, whither is it running? *lõngto-chũ okai meñ ten enñ*, whence did you bring this? *chãwe meñ dãh-shire*, why are you going there (westwards); *chãwe met lóa ingãh-ñe-nãng chũa*, why didn't you tell me sooner? *chũan-shĩ meñ ochutõ kãtõ Lamõngshe*, why do you prefer living at Condul? *chũan-wĩ meñ lõm*, why are you lying down? *chũan-lãngngashĩ cha*, why can't (mayn't, shouldn't) I? *chũan-lãngngashĩ wĩ meñ ta-ane*, why did you make that? *chũan-lãngngitõ wat-shĩ*, why did you do it thus (said angrily)? *chũan-lãngngitõ ifẽ*, what are you all about (said angrily)? *chũan-hãngngashĩ meñ iteak*, why are you sleeping? *chũan-hãngngitõ met wat-shĩ akãh*, why are you so stupid (said angrily)? *tai-chũa kõi an na-wã*, why is his head bleeding?

XV.—NEGATIVE SENTENCES.

In the formation of negative sentences one or other of the following words is commonly employed:—

hat (not); *hat-hẽang*; *hat-õt* (none, not any); *ngong* (none, nothing, empty); *wõt* (don't, be-not); *hat-mah* (never); *hat-manã(k)nga-tõ-hẽ* (never more); *hañan* (no).

anya-pa and *anya-chũ* answer to the Malay *antah*, being used in the sense of "I can't say; who knows? there's no saying."

kãhã-tõre denotes "never mind, no matter," e.g., *an hat kõi an meñ*, he is not your child; *oal hoptẽp meñ ta-ngong*, there's nothing in your box; *oal düe meñ hat-hẽang miãñ*, there's no spear in your canoe; *hat-hẽang yũang ta-akãh yõ-at-chũn en an*, no one knows where he has gone; *oal ñi an hat-õt toak*, there's no toddy in his hut; *wõt meñ monghãng*, don't be angry; *chit-mah hẽu hibũt*, I have never seen a dugong; *chit manã(k)nga-tõhẽ itũa Tatãt*, I shall never more visit Chowra; *anya-pa katõm læt kapãh*, there's no knowing how many died.

XVI.—ON AUXILIARIES.

In the conjugation of transitive and intransitive verbs various auxiliaries are employed:—

yõ (to wish, be willing) is employed to denote any future action; *enhtayan chũa yõ dãktare*, I intend to go there one of these days; *ofẽt yõ katõka*, they are not going to (won't) dance.

alde (just now, on the point of), *chõng alde hatẽha*, the ship is on the point of sailing; *põashe alde chal-hala*, the baby is just waking.

enyãh (lit. afterwards) is sometimes employed as the sign of the future tense, e.g., *læt wĩ nẽe enyãh chũa itũa mattai meñ*, when I have finished this I shall visit your village.

lẽit (already, has, have, had, become, finished) expresses a past action and corresponds with the Malay word *sudah*; *lẽit na kapãh*, he is dead; *lẽit ofẽ okngõk*, they have eaten; *an læt yõh*, it has gone bad: *an læt shĩ tirãm*, it occurred long ago.

leät-ngare (entirely, utterly, completely, *also* finished) is in many cases employed after the manner of *habis* in Malay: *ofē òmtòm kapák leätngare*, they are all dead and gone; *òmtòm dähnga leätngare*, they are all entirely broken; *heñ na (leät) olyöla leätngare*, when he had finished speaking; *òmtòm homkwòm-hanga leätngare*, it is all spent.

yanga (*lit.* from, just now) is often used in place of *leät* when referring to recent events, e.g., *chüa yanga¹ olyöla ten an* (*lit.* I from tell to him) I have just told him; *yanga (leät) en an*, it is just finished; *yanga chüh en an*, he has just gone; *yanga chün men*, where have you just come from?

yüang-shitô (*lit.* busy) appears to be employed as the sign of the imperfect tense; and

yüang-shitô-yanga as that of the pluperfect, e.g., *heñ men dāk ta-minyüi chüa yüang-shitô, wī düe*, when you came yesterday I was (busy) making a canoe; *orēh-chaká men shwátare an yüang-shitô-yanga kalök nôt ane*, he had been sticking that pig before your return.

lēap and *dôh* express *ability*, and therefore correspond to the Malay words *buleh*, *lalu* or *sampat*, e.g., *chüa lēap* (or *dôh*) *kichal*, I can swim; *linheñ chit dôh* (or *lēap*) *okngók taina (chüa) tū*, I cannot eat to-day as I am sick; *chit lēap* (or *dôh*) *hēu taina hoähnga tuchül*: I cannot see because it is too dark; *ane hat dôh na pahai-tai taina yök* (*lit.* that not able it eat because rotten), that being rotten is not fit to eat.

dôh is also used in the sense of "may," e.g., *paiyüh Tatüt hat dôh wī ñi hillē*, the natives of Chowra island may not make pent-roof huts; *taina entöin ta-linheñ lāngngashī chit dôh katôka*, this being the *entöin* feast I may not dance (*lit.* because *entöin* to-day therefore &c.)

dôhta denotes obligation or necessity and expresses "should" or "must," *met dôhta or t'enkāna-ñi men*, you should not beat your sister; *met dôhta kalô hat tangtashe*, you should (or must) not steal, it is wrong; *met dôhta olyöla ta-lēang kamapáh*, you must (should) not mention the dead man's name; *dôhta chüa shwátare ta òl-hakī*, I must return in the morning.

[N.B. *ka* (indeed) can even be similarly employed, *men òl-hakī dāk ka*, you must come in the morning.]

oklākngatô expresses permission, e.g., *chüa oklākngatô an kätö ta ñi chüa*, I let him live in my hut; *wöt men oklākngatô an shwátare*, don't let him return.

kaiyáh tashe (also *dôh*) implies power or permission to do a thing, *met kaiyáhtashe itüa mattai ane*, you have no permission to visit that village.

haröh-ta-yande appears to correspond to the English "might," but it is evidently rarely employed.

¹ Not "I was able to speak" as these words have been rendered in a recent work on this language.

lák and *shòk* are synonymous and are employed without distinction with one and all of the personal pronouns in the imperative mood, in order to denote exhortation and the like, after the manner of the English equivalent "let," e.g., *lák het iteak*, let us not sleep; *shòk onát oria tai ofē*, let not those two be beaten by them.

wòt (probably a contraction of *wi-hat*, make-not) which will be found in Section VI (p. xxxvii) as the form of negation in use with the second person singular and plural of the imperative mood is exclusively employed with *men* (thou), *iná* (you two), and *ifē* (you all) in order to denote prohibition or entreaty, e.g., *wòt ifē chūh*, don't go! *wòt men léang-tai*, don't make a noise!

XVII.—ON INTENSIVES.

The most common method of expressing an intensive degree is by employing *ka'* (indeed) as a suffix; when applied to pronouns it denotes "self," "the very," e.g., *an ka'*, *ofē ka'*, he himself, they themselves; *ane ka'*, the very same (*lit.* that indeed); when used with substantives it signifies genuine, real, pure, proper, own; e.g., *chuá ka'*, real (pure) silver; *chia ka'*, one's own father (*i.e.*, not step- or foster-father); *pamahōa ka'*, a downright coward; *akai ka'*, indigenous *Chavica* leaf, *i.e.*, the *C. Macrostachya* (in contradistinction to *akai kaling*, the foreign or cultivated betel-leaf, the *C. Betle*); *halák ka'*, the proper form of ladder, *i.e.*, of bamboo with wooden rungs (in contradistinction to *halák kaling*, the foreign or so-called "monkey" ladder, consisting of a thick pole with deep notches to form steps): when employed with adjectives and adverbs it signifies "very," "quite" e.g., *chaling* (long), *chaling ka'* (very long); *chinlinga* (longer), *chinlinga ka'* (longest); *enhtayan ka'* (very soon); *òmtòm hompen-ngare ka'*, all were quite silent.

en-dah; *pen-dah* are employed with adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, but not with other parts of speech, in the same sense as *ka'*.

chòng-pendah, very high; *lóa-pendah*, very quickly.

leüt-endah, quite finished ("that's all," as after a recital).

Adjectives and adverbs may be intensified to a still greater degree by the use of the adverb *pait* (much); *ta-karū* (very); *ta-urūhatshe* (exceedingly, excessively), or by the reduplication of *ka'*; *nēe dūe pait lenpāa ka' t'òmtòm*, this canoe is much the best of the lot; *an monghāng ta-karū*, he is very angry indeed; *dák nīna pachau ta-urūhatshe*, this water is exceedingly cold; *pomlē ngong ka'-ka'*, the bottle is quite empty; *an kàungayan ka'-ka'*, he is completely worn out (fatigued).

An alternative method of expressing an intensive degree by means of prolonging stress on the accented syllable of certain words denoting quantity, quality, &c., has been pointed out in the foregoing (see p. xiv).

NICOBARESE VOCABULARY.

PART I.—ENGLISH-NICOBARESE.

PART II.—NICOBARESE-ENGLISH.

WITH

APPENDICES.

A
NICOBARESE VOCABULARY.

PART I.—ENGLISH-NICOBARESE.

BY

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LIST OF TRANSITIVE VERBS WHICH HAVE A PASSIVE VOICE.

AFTER forwarding the completed MSS. of his English-Nicobarese and Nicobarese-English Vocabularies to this country, Mr. Man wished to distinguish more precisely between the Active and Passive Voice in the language than had been done in the English-Nicobarese Vocabulary; but as Part I was already in type when his notes for this purpose arrived, it was not possible to make the necessary corrections and additions throughout the work without seriously disturbing the making up of the pages. By the kind advice and assistance of Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., the following list of Transitive Verbs possessing a Passive Voice has been prepared, to which reference is made in the Vocabulary by an asterisk attached to the Nicobarese word. A. F. M.

Burn, Broil, Roast, Singe, &c. (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>haròk-hata</i> . To be burned, broiled, &c. (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>haròka</i> .	Fasten the legs (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>omtum-lâh</i> . To be fastened by the legs (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>tuma-lâh</i> .
Blindfold (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>ñâk-oalmat.†</i> To be blindfolded (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>ñâkâ-oal-</i> <i>mat.†</i>	Fire a cannon (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>hakòk-hata</i> . To be cannonaded (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>hakòka</i> .
Disarm (<i>v.t.</i>), prevent, <i>op-yâp-hata</i> . To be disarmed (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>op-yâpa</i> .	Forbid (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>ol-teal-hata</i> . To be forbidden (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>olteala</i> .
Distribute food (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>hinchâu</i> . To be distributed (<i>v.p.</i>), said of food, <i>hinchâuwa</i> .	Geld (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>poak-hata</i> . To be gelded (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>poaka</i> .
Eat (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>ok-ngòk</i> . To be eaten (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>ta-ngòka</i> .	Gird (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>ñâk-ong-yüang</i> . To be girt (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>ñâkâ-ong-yüang</i> .
Eat meat (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>ham-ta-kâre</i> . To be eaten (<i>v.p.</i>), said of meat only, <i>ta-hâma</i> .	Hang (<i>v.t.</i>), by the neck, <i>pòk-ong-</i> <i>lônga</i> . To be hanged by the neck (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>pòka-ong-lônga</i> .
Employ (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>ngēang</i> . To be employed (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>ngēanga</i> .	Harken to (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>hateng</i> . To be harkened to (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>hatenga</i> .
Fasten (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>pòk-hata</i> . To be fastened (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>pòka</i> .	Hear (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>yâng</i> . To be heard (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>yânga</i> .
Fasten (<i>v.t.</i>), a cord round an animal's neck, <i>ñâk-ong-lônga</i> . To be fastened (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>ñâkâ-ong-</i> <i>lônga</i> .	Hit with a cannon (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>taiyô-tai-</i> <i>hakòk-hata</i> . To be hit by a cannon-shot (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>taiyô-tai-hakòka</i> .
Fasten the arms (<i>v.t.</i>), pinion, <i>omtum-</i> <i>koâl</i> . To be fastened by the arms, to be pinioned (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>tuma-koâl</i> .	Hit with a crossbow (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>taiyô-tai-</i> <i>hanfôin-hata</i> . To be hit by a bolt (<i>v.p.</i>), <i>taiyô-tai-</i> <i>hanfôina</i> .
	Hit with a gun (<i>v.t.</i>), <i>taiyô-tai-haril-</i> <i>hata</i> .

† Note that *ñâk* denotes the Active, and *ñâkâ* the Passive Voice.

To be hit by a gunshot (*v.p.*), *taiyô-tai-harilla*.
 Husk coconuts (*v.t.*), *et-shâta*.
 To be husked (*v.p.*), said of coconuts, *ta-shâta*.
 Inherit (*v.t.*), *manâya*.
 To be inherited (*v.p.*), *ta-manâya*.
 Invite (*v.t.*), *imâya*.
 To be invited (*v.p.*), *ta-imâya*.
 Lament (*v.t.*), *at-latô*.
 To be lamented (*v.p.*), *ta-at-latô*.
 Lash together with cane, string, or fibre (*v.t.*), *ñâk-hata*.†
 To be lashed together with cane, string, or fibre (*v.p.*), *ok-ñâkâ*.†
 Load (*v.t.*), said of a canoe, *yûak-hata*.
 To be loaded, said of a canoe (*v.p.*), *yûaka*.
 Make (*v.t.*), *wî-hata*.
 To be made (*v.p.*), *wîa*.
 Mince (*v.t.*), *ok-dâk-hata*.
 To be minced (*v.p.*), *ok-dâka*.
 Overhear (*v.t.*), *mong-yâng*.
 To be overheard (*v.p.*), *mong-yâng*.
 Plait (*v.t.*), with cane, *entain-hata*.
 To be plaited (*v.p.*), with cane, *entainya*.
 Rip open a carcass (*v.t.*), *ol-tâl-hata*.
 To be ripped open (*v.p.*), as a carcass, *ol-tâla*.

Scorch (*v.t.*), *harôk-hata*.
 To be scorched (*v.p.*), *harôka*.
 Sew (*v.t.*), *ichih-hata*.
 To be sewed (*v.p.*), *chiha*.
 Shoot with crossbow (*v.t.*), *hanfoin-hata*.
 To be shot at (*v.p.*), as an object with a crossbow, *hanfoina*.
 Shoot with a child's bow (*v.t.*), *hanpîl-hata*.
 To be shot at with a child's bow (*v.p.*), *hanpîla*.
 Shoot at a mark or target with gun (*v.t.*), *loko-haril-hata*.
 To be shot at as a target by a gun (*v.p.*), *loka-harilla*.
 Shoot at a mark or target with cannon (*v.t.*), *loko-hakôk-hata*.
 To be shot at as a mark or target with a cannon (*v.p.*), *loka-hakôka*.
 Shoot at a mark with a crossbow (*v.t.*), *loko-hanfoin-hata*.
 To be shot at with a crossbow (*v.p.*), *loka-hanfoina*.
 Visit (*v.t.*), *itûa*.
 To be visited (*v.p.*), *ta-tûe-ya*.
 Your village was visited by me yesterday, *linhen mattai men ta-tûeya (ta) tai chiûa*.
 Weave, see "Plait."

† Note that *ñâk* denotes the Active, and *ñâkâ* the Passive Voice.

NICOBARESE VOCABULARY.

ALPHABET* FOR WRITING THE NICOBAR LANGUAGE WITH EXAMPLES IN THE NANCOWRY DIALECT.

Sign.	Sounds in English, &c.	Examples.
ORAL VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.		
<i>a</i>	idea, cut	<i>yang</i> , without.
<i>ā</i>	<i>cur</i> (with untrilled <i>r</i>)	<i>dāk</i> , come; <i>āt</i> , hoarse.
<i>à</i>	(Italian) <i>casa</i> .	<i>kākā-tō'k</i> , first moon of N.E. season.
<i>ā</i>	father	<i>kān</i> , wife; <i>huyā'</i> , a wild aromatic herb.
<i>ä</i> (1)	fathom	<i>leä't</i> , finished; <i>huyä'</i> , egg.
<i>e</i> (2)	bed	<i>enyä'h</i> , (<i>h</i> heard, see note 8) after (in time); <i>heng</i> , sun, day (sunrise to sunset).
	chaotic	<i>lē'bare</i> , book, paper.
<i>ē</i> (3)	pair	<i>lē'ang</i> , sound, name; <i>ngē</i> , voice, language.
<i>i</i>	lid	<i>kaling'</i> , foreign.
<i>ī</i>	police	<i>wī</i> , make; <i>wōi</i> , spirit, ghost.
<i>o</i>	indolent	<i>koā'l</i> , arm; <i>shom</i> , native, people.
<i>ō</i> (4)	pole	<i>larō'm</i> , Pandanus mellori; <i>enlōin</i> , axe.
<i>ò</i>	pot	<i>òmtō'm</i> , all; <i>shòm</i> , ten.
<i>ô</i>	awful	<i>lō'e</i> , cloth.
<i>ö</i>	(German) König	<i>hō'i</i> , far; <i>pō'ya</i> , sit down.
<i>u</i>	influence	<i>puā'</i> , obtain (by hunting or fishing)
<i>ū</i>	pool	<i>dū'en</i> , monkey; <i>chū'a</i> , what (interrog.).
<i>ü</i>	(German) <i>über</i>	<i>dü'e</i> , canoe; <i>chü'a</i> , I.
<i>ai</i>	bite	<i>tanai'</i> , five; <i>inai'</i> , twenty.

* In the preparation of this Alphabet I have been guided by the advice and assistance kindly granted me by Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., late President of the Philological Society. A few corrections and additions have been made since its original publication in the "Transactions of the Philol. Soc.," 1882-3-4, pp. 49-50.

Sign.	Sounds in English, &c.	Examples.
ORAL VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS— <i>continued</i> .		
<i>au</i>	house	<i>kareau</i> , carved human figure to frighten away evil spirits.
<i>àu</i>	(German) <i>haus</i>	<i>où</i> , vomit.
<i>òi</i>	boil	<i>enlòi'n</i> , wallow (as a pig).

NASAL VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

<i>añ</i>	(French) <i>un</i>	<i>holi'añ</i> , spinster; <i>ong'i'han</i> , wood; <i>pañö'i</i> , stink.
<i>àn</i>	(5)	<i>mi'ân</i> , spear having prongs; <i>koyàn'wa</i> , guava.
<i>ân</i>		<i>ân</i> , two; <i>ân'ha</i> , flesh, meat.
<i>en</i>	(French) <i>vin</i>	<i>en'h</i> (6), near; <i>ompen'she</i> , small; <i>fen'wa</i> , whip.
<i>in</i>	(Portugese) <i>sim</i>	<i>amin'h</i> (6), rain.
<i>în</i>		<i>fin'ha</i> , hogshead; <i>machin'au</i> , young fruit of coconut tree.
<i>on</i>	(French) <i>on</i>	<i>haron'h</i> (6), stalk game.
<i>ôn</i>		<i>kenhôn'a-karau</i> , iron scoop for coconut kernel.
<i>òñ</i>	(5)	<i>òñh</i> (6), fuel; <i>shin-kòn</i> , hit with fist.
<i>ôn</i>		<i>môn-huyä</i> , albumen.
<i>un</i>		<i>chyun</i> , sweet.
<i>ain</i>	(7)	<i>mifain'ya</i> , cloud.
<i>aun</i>	(7)	<i>an-haun</i> , boil partially.
<i>oin</i>	(7)	<i>omhoin</i> , tobacco.

CONSONANTS.

<i>b</i>	bed	<i>lëbare</i> , book, paper.
<i>ch</i> (initial only)	chain	<i>chakä</i> , face; <i>chü'a</i> , I.
(<i>ch</i>) (final only)	(8)	<i>ngai(ch)</i> , oil; <i>rai(ch)</i> , micturition.
<i>d</i>	dip	<i>kamindö</i> , rainbow.
<i>f</i>	fen	<i>fäp</i> , thick; <i>ifë</i> , you (of three or more).
<i>g</i>	gap	<i>käng</i> , frog; <i>gol-mö-ro</i> , gold.
<i>h</i>	hay	<i>huyä</i> , egg; <i>paiyü'h</i> (8), native (esp. of Nicobars).
<i>hw</i>		<i>ben-hwä'va</i> , ashes.
(<i>j</i>) (final only)	(9)	<i>chi(j)</i> , abstain from food, &c., as when mourning.
<i>k</i>	king	<i>kâneü'l</i> , last quarter of moon.
(<i>k</i>) (final only)	(10)	<i>hen-shä(k)-nga-shi</i> , interrupt.
<i>l</i>	lap	<i>lë'ang</i> , name, sound.
<i>m</i>	man	<i>omtö'm</i> , all.

Sign.	Sounds in English, &c.	Examples.
CONSONANTS— <i>continued</i> .		
<i>n</i>	<i>nun</i>	<i>nôt</i> , pig; <i>dain-heng</i> , sun-beam.
<i>ñ</i>	(French) <i>gagner</i>	<i>en-kò'ñā</i> , man, male; <i>pakai'ñ</i> , sour.
<i>ng</i>	<i>bring</i>	<i>yang-tare</i> , follow, next (in a race).
<i>ñg</i>	(11)	<i>i'ngol</i> , nearly ripe.
<i>p</i>	<i>pap</i>	<i>pahô'a</i> , afraid; <i>Pū</i> , Car Nicobar.
<i>r</i> (12)	<i>rest</i>	<i>karū</i> , large.
<i>s</i>	<i>sad</i>	<i>sānta-mariā</i> , copper coin. <i>S.W. monsoon</i>
<i>sh</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>sho-hô'ng</i> , west wind; <i>shā-hô'ng</i> , surf.
<i>t</i>	<i>ten</i>	<i>tô'ak</i> , tari (palm wine).
<i>v</i>	<i>evil</i>	<i>hen-hwā'va</i> , mourning.
<i>w</i>	<i>wet</i>	<i>wôt</i> , don't (imperative).
<i>y</i>	<i>yolk</i>	<i>yan-de</i> , taste, flavour.

RULES.

The syllable under stress in any word is shown by placing a turned period (•) after a long vowel, or the consonant following a short vowel, in every word of more than one syllable.

As it is not usual to find capitals cast for the accented letters, the initial letters of proper names, when bearing accents, are indicated by prefixing a direct period, as *•ong* (Little Nicobar), *•et* (Batti Malv).

NOTES.

(1) *ä* accented before a consonant, is the English *a* in *mat*, as distinguished from *à*, which is the short of *â*, or Italian *a* in *anno*.

(2) *e* accented in closed syllables, as in *bed*; in open syllables unaccented as in *chaotic* or in Italian *padre*, *amore*.

(3) No vanishing sound of *i* as in English *say*.

(4) No vanishing sound of *u* as in English *know*.

(5) In *āñ* the sound has more of the *ā* in it than the French *an*, and in *ōñ* it has more of the *ō* than the French *an*.

(6) When *ñh* is written as in *ēñh*, *īñh*, &c., the nasal is followed by nasalised breath, remitting the voice, but retaining the position of the vocal organs.

(7) In the diphthongs *aiñ*, *auñ*, *oiñ*, the nasality principally affects *a* and *ò*, but it is retained through the whole diphthong, that is, the nasal passages remain open.

(8) denotes the sound of *ch* in *rich* arrested before being fully uttered.

(9) denotes the sound of *dge* in *bridge* arrested before being fully uttered.

(10) denotes the sound of *c* in *fraction* arrested before being fully uttered.

(11) *ñg* is a palatalised *ng*, and bears the same relation to it as *ñ* bears to *n*. To pronounce *ñ* attempt to say *n* and *y* simultaneously; to pronounce *ñg* do the same for *ng* and *y*.

(12) This *r* is soft and gentle, with no sensible ripple of the tongue, as very frequently in English, but not merely vocal.

PART I.

ENGLISH-NICOBARESE.

The * prefixed to certain words is to direct the reader's attention to the list of Transitive Verbs having a Passive Voice on p. iii.

All references to Appendices and Sections have relation to a work on the Nicobar Islanders in course of preparation.

A.

Abandon (leave), *yá-hanga* ; *yá-she*.
 Abdomen, *taha-nōna* ; *chang-taha-nōna*.
 Abhor, *hat-sho*.
 Abide (dwell, remain), *kátō* (see *Ex.* at "Alone").
 Able (capable, competent), *dōh* ; *lēap*.
 He is not able to drink the whole of it (*lit.*, entirely drink it), *hat dōh ngong-tai ta top de*.
 — (dexterous), *paiyūh-ta-lēap*.
 Abode, *ñi*.
 Abominable, *hat-tulāng-hatshe*.
 Aborigines, *shom-mattai*.
 About (nearly), *enh-ta* ; *enh-la* (see "Nearly" and "Eleven").
 — (concerning), *kāe* (see *Ex.* at "Anxious").
 — (in connection with some past event), *nga-shī* (see "Nothing" and "When").
 — (in reference to some future or proposed event), *ta-shī* (see "When").
 I don't know anything about it (*i.e.*, of what is proposed), *chit akāh ta-shī an*.
 Above (on top of), *la-kōi*. Above it, *lakōi on*.
 — (overhead), *kārang* ; *kārang-kōi*.
 — (in the sky), *ngāle* ; *ta-ngāle*.
 — (over, *q.v.*)
 Abscess, *fūa* ; *hefūaya*.

Absent, *hat-ōt* ; *hat-itā*.
 Abstain, from luxuries and pleasures (as when mourning), *chi(j)*.
 Absurd, *hat-hōncha*.
 Abundance, *urū-hatshe* ; *shan-ngashe* ; *karū-she* ; *hoā* ; *ta-karū*.
 Abundant, *shan-ngashe* (*comp.*) *shinnān-ngashe* ; (*superl.*) *shinnān-ngashe-ka*.
 Abuse (*v.t.*), *hat-tulāng-hat-ngē-olyōla* ; *ha-nāt-ngatō*.
 Accept (take), *okai* ; *okā* ; *kā-tare*.
 Accident, *maihe-yande*.
 — meet with an, *shian-ni-yande* ; *wah-ngayan*.
 Accidentally, by accident, *shian-to-yande* (see "By chance").
 Accompany, *yānga-yōlde*.
 Accompany another walking, *om-nāme ongshōngha*.
 — — travelling, *ongyāng-hatshe*.
 — — in a canoe, &c., *omnāme-heñ*.
 He accompanies me there (walking), *omnāme ten chūa an dāhtare ongshōngha*.
 Accordance with, In (according to), *lat-shī* ; *leāt-shī*.
 It is in accordance with custom (*lit.*, it is an ancient custom), *leātshī tanānh*, or *leātshī an tanānh*.
 Accordingly (consequently), *man*.

Accost, *káhà-shait*.
 Accurate, *tang-tashe*.
 Accustomed to certain dietary, clothing, &c., *dà(k)-ngayan*; *dà(k)-ngatô*.
 — to any new home, *dà(k)-tayan*.
 Some of us here (*lit.*, the people of these parts) are not accustomed to eat salt, *paitshe shom-itâ okngôk shal hat-dâ(k)-ngayan*.
 Ache (*s.*), *chôk*.
 Acid (*adj.*), *pakaiñ*.
 Acquaint (*inform*), *ingâh-haiñe*; *ôtyôla* (*see* "Relate").
 Acquaintance (*friend*), *mewih*.
 Across, *okâl-hare*.
 Active, *hamôcho*; *makaih-yantô*; *maho-dôha-yan*.
 Add, *hen-yôl-ta-shî*.
 Add 100 coconuts, *henyôltashî men tanai inai yuang oyâu*.
 Addled egg, *huyâ-wâha*.
 Adhere, *haran-hata*.
 Admire, *hoôah-shî*.
 Admonish, *hâshôl-hata*.
 Adopt, *hedûl-hala*; *danmôl-lông-she*.
 Adopted child, *hedûla*.
 Adorn a hut, &c., *haiñat-nî*.
 — one's person, *wî-lông-yandre*.
 Adrift, *lông-nga-lâh*.
 Adult, *kamarû*; *kamadû*.
 Adulterate (as ambergris with wax), *haiyôla*; *chompo-hata*.
 Advance (approach), *shông-tare*.
 — proceed in, *orêh-chakâ*.
 Adversary, *lâla*; *lâla-chakâ*.
 Advice, *himânga-nâng*.
 Advise, *ngêôn-ta-nâng*.
 I am advising him to go to Chowra, *chûa ngêôn-ta-nâng an na yô na Ta-tât*.
 Adze (European), *danan*,
 — as imported, for scooping canoe-shell, trough, &c. (large size), *inûain*; (small size), *kenlân*. (*See* App. N, item 170).
 Affection (*see* "Love").
 Affectionate, *iyêi*.
 Afloat (on fresh water), *ta-oal-dûk*.
 — (on the sea), *ta-oal-kamalê*.

Afraid, *pahôa*.
 Don't be afraid, *wôt men pahôa*.
 I am not afraid, *chit pahôa*.
 Aft (astern), *la-ridla*; *la-ok*; *lâ-ok*.
 After (in time), *enyâh*.
 — (behind), *enyâh-ok*; *tala-ok*.
 Afternoon, *lâ-hanga-heng*.
 — early portion, *shadiaha-heng* (*see* App. D).
 — latter portion, *heng-imat-ka*.
 Afterwards, if in same day, *ma-ka*.
 — if another day, *enyâh*; *lâ-enyâh*.
 — some time later, *enyâh-ngala*; *enyâh-ngayan*.
 Again, *wôlto*; *wal-shi-tôm*.
 Beat him again, *an en wôlto orî* (*see* Ex. at "Wait").
 Age (of animate objects), *shanî-latô*; *shanî-latôh*.
 — (of inanimate objects), *shanî-tashe*.
 What is the age of that child? *kâ shanîlatô ane kenyûm?*
 — of same, *inôm-latô*.
 Aged (*see* "Old").
 Agestrata dendriba (Linn.), *metkaitar-larôm*.
 Ago, *hanga*.
 He died five months ago, *tanai hanga kamahenwa an kâpâh*.
 Agony, *yê*.
 Agree (consent), *komânya*; *kaiyâh-ngashî*.
 — (in opinion, wish, &c.), *hêang-e-tô*; *hêang-e-ngê*.
 Aground (stranded, of a ship), *kôhla*.
 — (of a boat), *ngâhla*.
 Ague, *kalâk-penkaiya*.
 Ah! *arê*.
 Ahead (leading), *orêh*.
 — (proceed), *orêh-chakâ*.
 Aid (*v.*), *yôl-chakâ*; *opshâptô*.
 Ail (*v.i.*), *tû*.
 Aim (with spear, gun, &c.), *komdôk-hata*; *komchû-hata*.
 — (with one eye closed), on same level, *hakian-hata*; upwards, *hakian-hala*; downwards, *hakian-hashe*.
 Air, *hesh-ânha*; *hôi-h-ânha*.
 Airing, take an, *âhêh-nîre*.
 Ajar, *kehôah-chakâ*.

Alarm (v.), *harat-ngarit*.

Why do you alarm me? *châwe men haratnyarit chüa?*

Alas! *ôya-karê*.

Albumen of egg, *môn-huyà*.

Alert (smart), *holâh-hatshe*.

Alien (foreigner), *ka-ling*.

Alight (of a bird), *ten-düan-tare*.

Alike (similar, of a like kind), *hëang-ashe*.

Alive (of animate objects and vegetation), *hari-ân*.

— (of fuel), *yöin*.

Alive and well, *denahân*.

He is alive and well at Car Nicobar, *ôt denahân na at Pü*.

All, *ômôtom*.

Call them all here, *ochiowa ofê ômtôm ten ênh*.

All right! *shâl; an-komâ; aêge; an-da-ka-chü; pehäri*.

All together, *tôm-tare*.

All day, *ômôtom-heng*.

Allow; *kaiyâh*.

He allows me to visit Trinkut, *an kaiyâh chüa itüa Lâfûl*.

Alloy, *haköan-oal*.

This is only alloy, *hanta haköan-na-oal nêe*.

Almost, *ênh-tayan; ênh-tashe* (see *Ex.* at "Race").

The hut is almost completed, *ñi ênhtayan na leät wia*.

Alone, *hëang-ngare; hemëang-tat; hemëang-yüang; hari-ha-ân*.

Why do you stop here alone? *châwe men hari-ha-ân kâtö itâ?* (see "Only one" and "Person").

Alongside, *ta-fáp; tala-shiak; tala-fáp*.

Along with (in company with), *yôlta; yiang*.

I am going home along with your younger brother, *yôlta tau men yuchüh en chüa*.

Aloud, *karûshe-ngê*.

Already, *leät*.

It is already time to go home, *leät hen-chamüh*.

— (once before), *leät hëang-shuâ*.

Also, *an-diawa* (see "And" and "Another").

Alter (v.i.), *ha-shâta*.

— (v.t.), *ha-shât-hanga*.

Although, *yô-dôhla-lâh*.

Always (continually), *poa-tôre; pama-tôre; yüang-hare*.

— invariably, without fail, *poa-shîre* (see "Wherever").

— (incessantly, repeatedly), *dal-dal*.

Amalgam (see "Alloy").

Ambergris (black and of superior quality), *kampê*.

— (grey and of inferior quality), *ya-kampeng*.

Amiable, *akaih-yantô*.

Ambidexter, *ân-de-dôha*.

Amidst, among, *hëang-e-chuk*.

Amomum Fenzlii (Kurz), *damiat; tai-maiñ*.

Amputate, *okân-l-hanga; ôl-kân-l-hanga*.

Amuse, *ha-shâ(k)-ngatô*.

— one's self, *ha-shâ-i-tôre*.

Amusement (see "Fun").

Ancestor, *halôm; paiyüh-moreh*.

Anchor (s.), *shinpöya*.

Heave up the anchor, *oktuakla shinpöya*.

— (v.i.), *omshâm-hanga*.

Anchor-rope, *nât-shinpöya; tanôka*.

Anchorage, *chuk-shinpöya*.

Ancient, *tirâm; ong-hê; ong-heñ; leät-shi*.

And (also, as well as), *an-diawa*.

He gave me this and that (*lit.* that this and he, &c.), *ane nina andiawa an homkwôm ten chüa* (see also *Ex.* at "Time, long").

Anecdote, *inôla*.

Anger, *shakêat-chakâ*.

Angle (or angular), *shin-kinga*.

Angry, *mong-hâng; en-köin-shishe*.

— very, *mong-hâng-ka*.

Ankle, *okloaka-lâh*.

— bone, *mat-hôu*.

Anklet, *hetlôt-lâh; hetlôt-henkâp-lâh*.

— of coiled wire, *hetlôt-ta-shiwa-ta-lâh*.

Anna piece (quarter, copper), *sänta-mariä*; *rüid*; *païsa*.

— (half, copper) *sänta-mariä*; *rüid*; *païsa*.

— (two, silver), *hishä-käa*; *hishä-laköa*.

— (four, silver), *oalmät-ichë*.

— (eight, silver), *det-malau*.

Annoy, *hakä-ngatö*.

You are annoying him, *men hakä-ngatö an*.

Annoyed, *nät-ngatö*.

I am annoyed, *nätngatö en chüa*.

Annual, *shomenyüh-shomenyüh*.

Another (not the same), *diäwa*; *dio*; *rio*; *kedönga*.

Another man beat me, not this one, *paüyüh diäwa ori ten chüa hat nêe*.

He is at another village, *an kat mattai rio*.

— (some other) place, *kedönga-chuk*.

— (one more), *hëang-tare*.

Another time (some time or other), *harü-hë*.

— (some future date), *shaiyüh*; *enyäh*.

Answer (s.), *opsháp*.

— (v.), *opsháp-nga-ngë*.

Ant (large red stinging species), *kähöa*.

— (various smaller species), *tain*; *tain-imë*; *kamileng*.

— (small black species), *het-chid*.

— white (termite), *daðin*; *pín-tòng*.

— (mound), *ñi-daðin*.

Antler, *hentöp*.

Anus, *det*; *dit*.

Anvil, *shäla-damöm*.

Anxious, *tächë-yantö*; *nyöh-ngatö*; *tächiah-yantö*.

I am anxious about my younger brother who has gone to Chowrä, *chüa tächëyantö käe tau chüa leät öle Tatät*.

Any, *haröh*; *hadöh*.

Anybody, *haröh-paüyüh*.

Anything (something), *hadöh-hadöh*.

Apart, *kedönga-chuk*.

Apartment, *chuk*.

Aperient, *danun-wiang*; *danun-ishäu*.

Apparel (of Nicobarese male) (see "Loin-cloth").

— (of Nicobarese female) (see "Skirt").

Apparition (see "Ghost," "Spirit").

Appear (in sight), *tamä-hadishe*.

Appetite, *hanäm-layan*; *omhäm*.

— appeased, *pahäe*.

Applaud, *hähö-hata*.

Approach (v.), *shöng-tare*; *kedid-tare*; *ha-enh-tare*.

Don't approach my place, *wöt men shöngtare ta chuk chüa*.

Appropriate (v.t.), *kë-lare*.

Approve, *tang-ngatö*.

April-May, the lunation in (being the first "moon" of the S.W. monsoon), *shëh*.

Arch, *endön*.

Ardeola leucoptera (pond-heron or paddy bird), *luhä*.

— *Grayii* (reef-heron), *chuänk*.

Areca augusta (Kurz), *chafät* (see *Ptychoraphis*).

— *catechu* (cultivated betel-nut tree), *hiyü*.

— (fruit of), *yüang-hiyü*.

This *Areca* (*catechu*) is very old, *nina hiyü shilatöh-ka*.

Arise (get up, stand up), *shiaka*.

— from sleep or rest, *könga*; *künga*.

Arm (entire), *koäl*.

— fore-, *kenmoana-koäl*.

— upper-, (*chang*)-*koäl*; (*chang*)-*päk*.

Armed, *kile-shuyande*; *chataiyo*.

Armlet (for upper-arm), *henkáp-chang-päk*; *henfüha*.

— (for fore-arm), *hetlöt-ta-shüwa*.

Armpit, *oal-odöa*.

Arnotto (*Bixa orellana*), *oänk*.

Aromatic, *shiang-öi*.

Arouse (of a sleeper), *hendun-hata*.

— (a heavy sleeper), *en-köng-hala*.

Arrack, *ta-ram-ta-teyen-chakä*; *winya-teyen*.

Arrange, *halep-hanga*.

Arrears, *tare-she*; *tat-she*.

What arrears are due from me? *kari tareshe öt ten chüa?*

Arrest (*v.*), *halin-hata*.
 Arrive, *leät-dāk-ta*; *tang-ta* (see App. B, a.).
 Arrow (of cross bow), *ānh-chakā-fōin*.
 — (of children's bow), *ānh-chakā-bel*.
 — discharge an, *oyā-hanga* (see "Shoot").
 Arrowroot, *āmēh*.
 Article (*esp.* of barter), *yan* (see "Property," "Thing").
Arum colocasia, *kannī*.
 — *nymphæi-folium*, *hat-shiāt*.
 As (because), *tai*; *taina* (see Ex. at "In future").
 — (in respect of), *ta*.
 — (like), *shiri*.
 — (*rel.*), *yōlta-yāng-hata*.
 Make it (after) the same (manner) as I am making it (*lit.* as I make it so do you make it) *yōlta-yāng-hata wī chūa yōlta-hēangashe wī men* (see also App. B).
 As far as, *ta-mang*.
 I walked as far as your village yesterday, *tamang ta mattai men cha onghongha ta minyūi*.
 As many (*rel.*), *dinmen-shī*.
 As many persons as my canoe can carry (so many) can accompany me, *dinmen-shī paiyūh ta-oal die chūa shammen-shian ta-yāng dōh*.
 As much (*rel.*), *dinmen-shī*.
 I will take as much rice as the bag will hold (*lit.* as much bag-full rice so much take I), *dinmen-shī shamayōwa arōe shinmen-shī hokai chūa*.
 As well as (*conj.*), *an-diawa* (see "And").
 As well as (not less than), *ta-tang-ta-tai*; *hēang-e-tai*.
 I can swim as well as you, *chūa dōh cha ta-tang-ta-taire men cha kichal*.
 Ascend a hill, *ō-le*.
 — a ladder or stairs, *chuak-lare*.
 — a tree, rope, &c. (see "Climb").
 Ascertain, *hamā-nga-shī*.
 Ashamed, *dal-ngatō*.
 Ashes of fuel, *ben-hwāva*.
 — of cloth, paper, tobacco, &c., *optop*.

Ashore (on shore), *oal-mattai*.
 — (stranded), *kōhla*.
 Ask (ask for), *hamā-hata*; *ngēōn*.
 Ask him for the spear, *hamā shanen ta lōngto ten an*.
 — permission, *māhnyu-tōre*.
 Asleep, *iteak*.
 Assault (*v.*), *rī-hata*.
 Assemblage, *mōmtōma*.
 Assemble, *hēangta-menmōl*; *hatōm-hata*.
 Assent (*v.*), *komān-ya*; *kaiyāh*.
 Assist, *yōl-chakā*; *opshāptō*.
 Astern (aft), *la-ridla*; *la-rila*; *la-ok*; *lā-ok*.
 — go, *ok-kāk*.
 Asthma, *kōmi-yāh*; *kēyāh*; *chōk-eyām*.
 Astonish, *wī-tamai-hian-mat*.
 Astonished } *tamai-hian-mat*.
 Astonishment }
 Astonishing (of some sight), *ta-chang-yan-mat*.
 — (of some report), *ta-chang-yan-nāng*.
 Astray, *chun-nga-chakā*.
 Astride, *ong-wāng*.
 Astringent, *danun-pōit*.
 Asunder, *han-hōi-nga-hōin-una*.
 At, (1) *en*; (2) *at*; (3) *kat*; (4) *ten*.
 Nos. 1 and 2. With reference to countries, islands, and villages;
 3. To villages; 4. To dwellings (see "In").
 He is at another village, *an kat mattai rō* (see Ex. at "Alive" and "Home").
 No one lives at Tillanchong, *en Lā-ok hat-hēang-penyūh ta kātō*.
 At last, *alde*; *ōlde* (see "Bride," "Heal," and "Last").
 At once, *hēang-shidūna*.
 Cook some rice at once, *paitshē arōe hēang-shidūna onghāng*.
 Athletic, *hamōcho*.
 Attack (*v.*), *rī-hata*.
 Attempt (*v.*), *kalāh-hata*; *hakait-tc-yande*.
 He is attempting to paddle, *an hakait-to-yande na dūande*.

Attend (in attendance, be present at), *teäl-sho*.

All the people are in attendance, *ömötöm paüyüh teälsho*.

— (yield attention to), *kapnga-náng*.

— (wait on), *kòan-chaká*.

Auger, *tenmē (j)*; *tenmē (ch)*.

August-September, the lunation in, *maná(k)-nga-poah*.

Aunt, *ho-chia-enkána* (see App. L).

Autumn (leaf-shedding season), *yong-a-dai*; *yong-a-rai*.

Avaricious, *pokák-hatshe*; *okák-hatshe* (see "Covetous," "Greedy").

Avenge, *okai-yai-hata*.

Averse (disinclined), *hat-sho*.

Avoid (shun), *ok-lák*.

Await (see "Wait").

Awake (v.t.), *hendün-hala*; *hendün-hata*.

— (v.i.), *chal-hala*.

Aware, *akáh*.

Away (absent), *hat-ót*; *hat-itá*.

Away! (be off!), *kök-ngare*.

Awkward, *mong-chüang-harī-she*.

Awning, of boat, *heng-dü-köi-hifüa*.

Axe, *enlōin*.

B.

Baby (according to age), *póashe*; *hen-mána*; *kòmōp*; *inlân-ha*; *ongshòng-ha*.

Babyish, *shiri-póashe* (&c.).

Bachelor, *ilū*.

Back, *ok*.

— of hut, *chaká-foàng-nī*; *det* (or *fáp*)-*nī*.

— edge of blade, *dásha-inóat*.

Backbite, *et-chai(j)-nga-ok*.

Back-bone, *hen-kāa*; *kenyūal*.

Back-tooth, *mínyá*.

Backwards, *káká-ok*.

Back-water (v.), *kāk-tare*.

Bad, *hat-lapā*; *hat-tuláng-hatshe*.

Bad character (rascal), *menkōina-she*.

Bag (large), *shāyo*.

— (small), *kenhōia*.

Bagful, *shama-yōwa*.

I want two bagfuls of rice, *chüa yó áñ shamayōwa arōe* (see Ex. at "As much").

Baggage, *halep-ishi-yande*.

Bait, *karē*.

Bake, *ong-hoàng-hata*.

Balance (weighing-scales), *kenláh*.

— (amount or quantity due), *ri-tare-she*.

— (remainder), *hemvöl-shitō*.

Bald, *ngá-kōi*.

Bale water, *itōe (-dák)*.

Ball, *okòn-hare-she*.

Ball, cannon-, *ánha-oal-henkök*.

Ballast of ship (or boat), *hintā-chóng* (or *-hifüa*).

Bamboo (*B. vulgaris*), *hedwá*.

— (*B. gigantea*), *ngóá*.

Go and get some bamboos (*lit.* cut bamboo bring), *ongfáng hedwá kai-hata*.

Bamboo utensil for receiving contents of toddy tapping-pots, *ken-hòm* (App. N, item 70).

Bandage (s.), *ok-nák*.

— apply, (v.), *dūna*.

Bandicoot, *komet-ta-karū*.

Bandy-legged, *irūa-o-láh*.

Bangle (see "Wristlet").

Banish, *ok-kök-nga-láh*.

Bank of creek or river, *kēam-dák*.

Banner (flag), *hinwē*; *henwē*.

Banter (s. and v.), *hálōhnga-náng*.

Bar (at mouth of inlet, river, &c.), *chaká-ngáh*.

Barb of spear, arrow, fish-hook, *pák*.

Barbarous (savage), *oal-chüa*.

Barber, *paüyüh-ta-ikōah-kōi*.

Bare (nude), *yí áh-lōe-dit-de*.

Bargain, *oktuak-hai-yai-yan*; *iñih*.

Bark of dog, *ohō*.

— of tree, *ok-ōñihan*.

— cloth of the *Celtis vestimentaria*, *ok-hō*.

Barnacle, *hong-háng-am*; *hông-ám*.

Barque (*lit.* three-mast-ship), *chông-lõe-la*.

Barrel (cask), *pīpa*; *fiñ-ha*.

— of gun, *karau-hindel*.

The barrel of your gun is foul, *karau hindel meñ yūh*.

Barren (childless), *hat-yô-a-yan-na-kôano*; *hat-kôano*.

— tree, *chia-ta-hat-yô*.

Barter (*s.*), *chūaha-yannih*.

What barter have you (got) this time? *chūan chūaha-yannih meñ kakat ten enh heñ*.

— (*v.*) *halau-hata*.

Bashful, *dal-chaká*; *môt-ngare*.

Basin, *pitianh*; *mòng-ko*.

Bask, *hân-heng-de*.

Basket, fine, for food, &c., *chūkai*.

— large and coarse, *hen-tain*.

— for carrying fowls and sucking-pigs, *kanshōla*.

— fowls' hatching, *tanēchya*.

— fish-trapping, large, *enyūn*; small, *kenhōn* (*see* App. N, items 58, 81, 82, 83, 91, 92).

Basketful, *ma-hentain-ya*.

Four basketfuls of betel nut, *fōan ma-hentainya hiyā*.

Bast of the *Gnetum gnemon*, of which their lines are made, *het-toit*; *het-toi(ch)*.

— cloth (of the bark of the *Celtis vestimentaria*), *ok-hō*.

Bastard, *kōan-menkōan-hare*.

Bat (*Miniopterus pusillus*), *alōāa*.

— (large) *see* "Flying-fox."

Bath, *lā-fiñ-ha*; *lā-fiñahan*; *chuk-kolai(ch)*.

Bathe (*v.i.*), *kolai(ch)*; *kolai(j)-hata*.

— in shallow water, *ten-dau-shire*.

— (*v.t.*), by pouring water over another, *yāl-hata*.

Batti Malv (uninhabited islet between Car Nicobar and Chowra), *.ēt*.

Battle, *panōna*.

Bay (*s.*), *lōn*; *kōila-kamalē*.

Bayonet, *shaniat*; *ānh-chaká-hindel*.

Be (have a certain state or quality), *ôt*.

It is very hot and close to-day, *linheñ hoā keōyan taiñ-āñha ôt*.

Be (have being, exist, occur), *kòd-de*.

The Shom Peñ (tribe) are in the interior of Great Nicobar, *katah-oal mattai Lo-ōng Shom Peñ kòdde*.

Beach, sandy-, *chaká-yaiya*.

Beach a boat (or canoe), *et-hòii(j)-hala*.

Beads, *malau*.

Beak, moah (or moanh) -*shichūa*.

Beam supporting hut-floor, upper-row, *elá-kòin*; lower row, *elá-kán*.

Beam, sun-, *dain-heng*.

Bear (carry), *okai-hanga*.

— (bring forth young), *kaiyūa-haiñe*; *kaiyūa-ñe-kōan*; *kāhā-yūa-ñe*.

Beard, *enhòin*.

Bearded, *enhòin-yo*.

Beardless, *hat-enhòinyo*.

Beat slightly, *ofīno-hata*.

— severely, *orī-hata*; *odī-hata*.

— slightly or in play, *lukuria*.

— one's self, *riā-rēre*.

Will he beat you? *ten meñ orī ká an?*

I did beat you, *chūa orī wen meñ*.

— (win, *q.v.*)

Beautiful, *lapā-chaká*; *yāh-ngai-shi-chaká*.

Because, *tai*; *taina*.

I give you a present because you are a good man, *homkwòm chūa taneūshe taina meñ paiyūh ta-tu-lānghatshe*.

Bêche-de-mer (*Holothuria*), *kolpāl*.

Beckon (to come), *iruai-hata*.

— away (warn off), *iruai-hanga*.

Bed (bedding, *lit.* of *Areca spathe*), *hiliūa-ok*.

Bed-ridden, *la-muam*.

Bed-stead, *chuk-miteak*; *meñsha-chuk-miteak*.

Bed-time (*lit.* sleeping-time), *heñ-miteak*.

Bee, golden-honey-, *tōna*.

— black-honey-, *shēi-holōwa*.

Bees' wax (*see* "Wax").

Beef, *āñha-kapo*.

Beetle, *mai-yūta*; *met-yatyòk* (two common species).

Beetle (*Xylotrupes Gideon*, which attacks coconut-trees), *metkaita-oyau*.

— *Agestrata dendriba*, which injures *Pandanus* trees), *metkaita-laröm*.

— Great *Capricornis* (*Cerambyx heros*), larva of, *damanöi*.

Before (*prep.*) (in front of, in presence of), *tala-chaká*; *ta-chuk*.

— (*adv.*) (earlier), *orēh*; *odēh*; *morēh*; *orēh-chaká* (see *Ex.* at "Must").

Before, earlier, if same day, *ong*.

— at any time, *do-nän* (see *Ex.* at "Never").

Beg for a loan, *hamá-chaká*.

He begged me for the loan of the spear, *hamá an shanēn ta chaká chüa*.

— for a present, *et-tot-hanga*; *et-tot-chaká*.

He begged me for a present of the spear, *ettot an shanēn ta chaká chüa*.

Beget, *wi-kenyüm*; *wi-kōan*.

Begin, *orēha*; *orēh-shishe*.

Begone! (be off!), *kom-höi-ngare*; *kök-ngare*.

Behead, *taiha-onglōnga*.

Behind, *tala-ok*; *enyáh-ok*.

Behindhand, *kenyīng-tare*.

Behold, *harra*.

Belch, *hedōe-hala*.

Believe, *läh-tóre*.

I believe he is at home, *chüa lähtóre an ten nī-re*.

Bell, *ten-keäng*.

Bellows, *hannöa-heōe* (see "Fan").

Belly, *wiang*.

Belong, *la-mang*.

That knife belongs to me, *ane inót lamang ten chüa*.

Below (*prep.*) (beneath in rank), *ta-nüak*.

— (*adv.*) (in lower place), *ta-ngaiche*; *la-katah*; *ngaiche*.

Sit down below the hut, *ta-ngaiche nī pöya en men*.

Belt, *nät-ong-yüang*.

Bemoan, *atla-tó*.

Bench, *enpöya* (-*paiyüh*).

Bend (*v.i.*), *daih-nga*.

Bend (*v.t.*), *lenkäh-hanga*; *harön-hata*.

Beneath, *ta-katah*; *lä-ēshe*; *la-ē-she*.

Benedict, *läüt-káno*; *kamáno*.

Benevolent, *shami-yōng-nga-shi*.

Bentinckia Nicobarica (Beccari), *hilia* (see "Orania").

Bequeath, *himānga*.

Berry, *yüang-onñhan*.

Beside (by the side of), *tala-shiak*; *ta-fáp*; *tala-fáp*.

Sit beside me, *talashiak chüa pöya en men*.

Besides (in addition to), *yól-shi* (*prep.*); *pendiawa* (*postp.*).

Besmear, *endün-hata*.

— (the face only), *lëta*.

Best, *lenpāa-ka*.

Bestow, *homkwöm-hata*.

Bestride, *ong-wáng*.

Betel-nut tree (*Areca catechu*), *chüa hiyá*.

— (the fruit), *yüang-hiyá*.

— crusher, *landh-hiyá*; *shanök-hiyá*.

— chop up, *ok-shök-hiyá*.

— quid, (see "Quid").

— box, of *Areca* spathe, *kenōang* (App. N, item 53), of Burmese lacquer-ware, *tanáp*.

— tree-spathe, *lōah-hiyá*.

Betel-pepper (*Piper Betle*), *akai-ka-ling*.

Better, *lenpāa*.

A little better (in health), convalescent, *heñ la-há*.

He is a little better, *heñ na la-há*.

Between, *ma-hong-yüang-ñe*; *mong-yüang-ñe*.

Beverage, *topa*.

Beware, *kaláh-ngayan*; *kaláhan-yande*.

Bewitch, *kom-öiña*.

Beyond (on further side), *hen-nöiya*.

— (the rest of the way), *wat-düat*.

Big (large), *karü*; *kadü*.

— (man or woman), *karü-fáp*.

Bigger, *endüa*; biggest (very big), *endüa-ka*.

Bigamist, *paiyüh-ánla*.

Bile, *pentang*.

Billet (see "Firewood").

Bind (fasten) as to a post, *pók-hata* ;
póka (see "Fasten," "Tie").

Bird, *shichūa*.

— cage, *ñi-shichūa*.

— nest, *hong-káng*.

— edible, *hika*.

— pepper (or bird's-eye) *chili* (see "*Capsicum*")

— trap, *kandap-shichūa*.

— catch in, *karap-hata*.

Birgus latro (see "Crab").

Birth, *kaiyūa*.

— give, (bear) see "Bear."

Biscuit (large), *pōang*.

— (small), *biskut*.

Bit (see "Piece").

Bite (seize with the teeth) (v.), *opkáp-hata*.

— (as a dog, snake, &c.), *opkáp-hata* ;
kápa.

— food, *omngám-hanga* ; *opkáp-hanga*.

— of fish at bait (v.), *ñuk-hanga*.

— off, *koáp-hanga* (*hata* or *-hashe* according to position of object).

— a fruit, *lenkóp-haiñe*.

Bitter, *tēak*.

Bivalve, *án-tá*.

Bixa orellana (arnotto of commerce),
oánk.

Black, *āl* ; *āl-ngamat* ; *keō*.

Black-skinned, *keō-ngamat* ; *fū-nga-mat*.

Blacksmith, *damòm*.

Bladder, *fah*.

Blade of spear, *chaká-shanen*.

— — *dhá*, *inóat-kidūma*.

— sword, *inóat-kirih* ; *inóat-ta-chaling*.

— — knife (*lit.* toddy-knife), *inóat-toak*.

— — paddle, *chaká-pōwah*.

— oar, *chaká-kanöt*.

— — grass, *chaká-shen*.

— edge of, *chaká-inóat*.

Blame (v.t.), *mui-yūa*.

Blanket, *lanöp*.

Blaze (of torch), *chál*.

— (of burning grass), *yūal* ; *chál-yūal*.

— a tree (mark one's course through jungle), *náng-nga* ; *ha-náng-hanga*.

Bleed (v.i.), *na-wá*.

Why is your leg bleeding ? *taí-chūa lāh mēn na-wá ?*

Blind, *pakian* ; *pakiñan*.

He was born blind, *pakian kaiyūa-ñònh an*.

— fold, *ñákà-oalmát*.*

— of one eye, *hemēangla-oalmat* ;
pakiñan.

Blinded by glare of sun or fire, *dain-oalmát*.

— — storm and rain, *tuchul-oalmát*.

Blink (as owing to glare), *pòt-chaká* ;
pòt-oalmát ; *ol-nāla* (see "Wink").

Blister, *fók*.

Block (pulley), *orōaka*.

Blockhead, *hat-hēang-lēap*.

Blood, *wá*.

Bloody (blood-stained), *kwápta-en-wá* ;
kwápshe-en-wá.

Bloom (blossom), *shih*.

Blow (stroke), *kōnga-tai*.

— with the breath (v. and s.), *ifūa*.

— (of the wind), *hōsh-hata*.

The wind is blowing it, *hánsh ta hōsh ten an*.

— one's nose, *hehē-haiñe* (or *-hata*).

— out (extinguish), *ifūa-hanga*.

Blown away (by the wind), *fāng-ngala*.

— down (by the wind), *fēh-ngala*.

Blubber (fat of cetaceans), *yá*.

— (weep noisily), *karū-shinge-chim*.

Blue, *chu-ngóa(-mat)* ; *oal-henlōwa*.

Blunder, *hat-tang-tashe*.

Blunt, *hat-shong*.

Blush, *ák-nga-chaká*.

Boa, *tulán* (see "Python").

Boar, *nót-kamet-lōi(ch)* ; *nót-kama-láu*.

Board (plank), *tanōang*.

On board (-ship), *oal-chōng*.

Boast (v.i.), *lōi (j.)-ngange*.

Boat (European), *hifūa*.

— (Burmese or Siamese dinghí), *hen-fwat*.

— race, *shīala-inūta*.

Body, *ong-yūang-ánha*.

Boil (s.), *kehū* (see "Sore" and "Tumour").

Boil (*v.t.*) meat, *ong-áng*.

Boiled pork, *nōt hong-áng*.

— vegetables and fish, *wi-koholai*.

— water, *ok-pák-dák*; *ok-pák-hata*.

Go and boil some water, *ata men okpák-dák*.

— (*v.i.*), *yúak-hala*.

— partially (*v.t.*), *añ-háo*; *añ-hauñ*.

Bold (*see* "Brave").

Bolster (pillow), *kaníala*.

Bolt of crossbow, *áñh-chaká-foin*.

Bombard (of a war-ship), *koyūng-hata*.

Bompoka (small inhabited island of Nicobar group), *Pōa-hat*.

Bone, *ong-eng*.

Book, *lēbare*.

Boot (from Port. *sapato*), *shapáta* (*see* "Shoe," "Slipper").

Bore (with piercing instrument), *temē(ch)-hata*; *kehū-hata*.

— the ears, *loka-náng*.

Born, *kaiyūa-nōñh*.

— prematurely, *wihta-káhē*.

Borrow, *hánshon-hata*; *homtúan-hata*.

Bosom, *oal-en-dáiya*.

Both of us, *heñ*.

— — you, *iná*.

— — them, *oná*.

Both of them are asleep, *oná iteak*.

— (of animate and inanimate objects), *áñre*.

Both of the women are asleep, *áñre enkána iteak*.

Give me both of those spears, *áñre ane nōang shanēñ kwòm-hata ten chüa*.

Bottle (black), *pentang-ning*; *pomlē*.

— (white) small, *yangmat*; large, *pomlē-yangmat*.

— (square-shaped), *haná-shalai(j)*; *pahōm-shi*.

Bottle-ful, *ta-pahōm-lē*.

Bottom (of boat, &c.), *oal-henkāa* (*see* "Inside").

— (of boat, keel), *ok-henkāa* (*see* "Outside").

— (of bottle, pot, bucket), *det*; *dít*.

— (of box), *katah*.

— (of box, inner side), *oal-katah*.

Bottom (of box, outer side), *ok-katah*.

Bough, *pák-onñhañ*.

Boundary, *fáp-mattai*.

Bow for shooting arrows, used occasionally by children only, *bel*.

— cross-, *foin*.

— rain-, *kamindō*.

— of ship, boat, canoe, *kōi-la*.

— ornamental, of canoe, *karūha*; *kōila-Pū*.

Bowsprit, *hanūa-chaká*.

Bow down (in saluting), *ngol-shire*; *shin-ngol-shire*.

Bowels, *fuah*.

— relieve the, *isháu-hanga*.

Bowl (basin), *mòng-ko*.

Box (chest), *hoptēp*.

— of *Areca* spathe for holding clothes, &c., *tan-shūla*; *tafól* (App. N, item 52).

— betel- of *Areca* spathe, *kenōang* (App. N, item 53); Burmese lacquer-ware, *tanáp*.

— (*v.t.*) (strike, slap), *ofōh*,

Why did he box your ears? *cháwe an ofōh ten men?*

Boy, *kenyūm* (*see* App. K).

Bracelet, *hetlót*; *henkáp-kodl*.

— of coiled wire, German silver, *hetlót-ta-shiwa*; silver, *hetlót-ta-shiwa-chuá-ka*.

Braces, *kenshuah-kanháñ*.

Brackish, *haiyē*.

— -water, *dák-ta-haiyē*; *dák-itōya*.

Brag (boast), *lōi(j)-ngange*.

Braid, *kēam-lōe*.

Brain, *kendūin*; *ketpai(j)*.

Branch (bough), *pák-onñhañ*.

Brand (burning billet), *ken-ngai*.

Brandish lighted torch over corpse in grave, *kohō-hala*.

— — after burial, *kōchūng-lianga*.

— spear at "haichuál" feast to scare away the evil spirits, *kochūsh-hata*.

Brass (brass-work), *kala-hei*; *shanon*; *másh*.

Brave, *hat-pahōa-ka*.

Bravo! *há-ha-a-a!*

Bread (*Pandanus* paste), *larōm*.

— (*Cycas* paste), *homlem*.

Bread(wheat), *roti* (from the Hindu-stani).

Break (*v.t.*) (of rope, cane, chain, &c.), *hen-tòish-nga*; *hen-tòk-nga*.

— (*v.i.*) (of rope, cane, chain, &c.), *tòish-nga*; *tòk-nga*.

— (*v.i.*) (of bottle, bamboo, flageolet, &c.), *dà(k)-ñe*.

— (*v.i.*) (of ship, canoe, pot, &c.), *dāsh-nga*; *dāh-nga*; *dà(k)-nga*.

— in pieces (*v.t.*), *hen-dāsh-nga*; *hen-dà(k)-ñe*.

— short (snap), *lomkāk-ngare*.

Breakers on rocky coast, *shā-hōng*; *henyūava*.

Breast (bosom), *oal-en-daiya*.

— (mammary), *toah*.

— nipple of, *moah-toah*.

Breath, *eyām*.

Breathe, *hinuāk-lare*; *eyām-lare*.

— heavily, *shāt-la-yan*.

— quickly (pant), *tañ-eyām*; *hòin-la-yan*.

Breathless, *hoenš*; *tañ-eyām*; *hòin-la-yan*.

Breeches, *kan-hān*.

Breeze, *haush*.

Bride, *leāt-hiteako*; *òlde-kòñno*.

Bride-groom, *leāt-hiteako*; *òlde-káno*.

Bridge, *hendūanga*.

Brig, *chóng-ānla*.

Bright (shining), *dain-ngamat*.

Brim (rim, upper edge), of plate, &c., *kēam*; of hat, *nāng*.

Brim-ful, *push-la*; *tanglata-kēam*.

Bring (*v.t.*), *okai-hata*; *kai-hata*; (see "Whence").

Anything brought or fetched, *ho-kai*.

— (or take) with oneself, *yāng-tare* (see "Whenever").

— forth (give birth to), see "Bear."

Brinjal (*Solanum esculentum*), *kēal*.

Bristles, pig's, *pulyōl* (or *puyōl*)-nōt.

Brittle, *mīlēh*; *hat-nge*.

Broad, *tāk*.

Broil (*v.t.*), *haròk-hata*; *haròka*.

Broom, *kenwāh-enchōn*; *hannāh-oal-ñi* (App. N, items 93, 118, a).

Broth, *dāk-hong-āng*.

Brother (as addressed or referred to by sister), *enkòina-ñi*.

— (own or half, elder, or younger), *ta-māu-ashe*.

— (own, elder), *chāu*; *yól-hē-wā-ta-chāu*.

— (own, eldest), *chāu-enyūla*.

— (own, second eldest), *chāu-ta-ān-ong-yūang-ñe*.

— (own, third eldest), *chāu-ta-lōe-ong-yūang-ñe*.

— (own, younger), *tāu*; *tāu-enyūla*.

— (own, youngest), *tāu-olyāla*.

— (own, second younger), *tāu-ta-ān-ong-yūang-ñe*.

— (half-, consanguine), *hēang-e-chiā-t'enkòina*.

— (half-, uterine), *hēang-e-chiā-t'en-kāna*.

Brothers and (or) sisters of same family, *yól-hē-chiā*.

Brother-in-law (husband's or wife's brother), *hāni*; *hāi*.

— — — (sister's husband), *momtòm*.

Brow (forehead), *lal*.

Brown, *taik*; *ta(ch)*.

— hair, *taik-yòk*; *taik-kōi*.

Browse, *koáp-hata*; *op-hāp-hata*.

Bruise (*s.* and *v.*), *taiyó-tai*.

Brush, cloth-, *fannāh-mat*; *hannāh-mat*.

— foot-, (formed of the drupe of the fruit of the *Pandanus mellori* after extraction of the pulp (see "*Pandanus*"), *fannāh-lāh*; *hannāh-lāh*.

— hair-, *fannāh-kōi*.

— cloth (*v.*), *ifāh-nga-mat*.

— one's feet with *Pandanus* drupe, *ifāh-nga-lāh*.

— one's hair (*v.*), *hen-lōan-kōi*.

I will brush your coat, *chūa ta ifāh-ngamat kanyūt meñ*.

Brush-turkey (see "*Megapodius*").

Brushwood, *enchōn*.

Bubble, *fōinh*; *puk*.

Bucket (wooden), *tong*; (zinc), *hanet-dāk*.

Bud (*s.*), *shih-t'ompeñ-yūang*.

Buffalo (*Bubalus arni*), *kapo-fūbare* probably from Malay "*kerbau*" (see Part II).

Bug, *tamanūd*.

Build, *momî-hanga*.
 Building, *ñi*.
 Bull, *kapo-enkôvîna*.
 Bullet (round), *yûang-hêat*.
 — (conical), *chumba-chakâ-kantaiñ*.
 Bullock, *kapo-ta-poaka*.
 Bump (s.), *taiyô-tai*.
 Bunch of fruit, *tôm*.
 Bundle (wrapped up), *la-manûa*.
 — (tied up), *yamanêak*.
 — of firewood, *minôl-ôñh*.
 — of neatly-cut imitation firewood as placed on grave as offering, *pomôk-ôñh*.
 — carried on shoulder, *mok-pâk*.
 Bungle, *shîala-wîre*.
 Bunion, *ken-shân*.
 Buoy, *nâng-nga*; *ânk-mat*.
 Burden, *yâu*.
 Burial, *oal-ôla*.
 Burma, *Pigu*; (*mattai*-) *Pigu*.
 Burmese (natives of Burma), *Shom-Pigu*.
 Burn (v.t.), *harôk-hata*; * *harôka*.*
 — (v.i.) *ngôih-nga*; *ngôih-she*.
 — a hut, *harôk-hala*; *ishû-hala*.
 — grass, *ushûah-hala*; *shûah-hala*.
 Burrow (as rats) *tenchut-hare*; (as crabs) *tenchut-shire*.
 Burst (v.) *kok-ñe*.

Bury, *oal-ôl-hanga*; *oal-ôla-she*.
 Bush, *enchôn*.
 Business, *wî*.
 Busy, *shâ(k)-ngatô*.
 I shall be busy to-morrow, *haki chûa shâ (k)-ngatô*.
 Busy oversome particular work, *yûang-shitô*.
 But (conj.) (no equivalent appears to exist).
 Butterfly, *kalu-mâwa*.
 Buttocks, *tôm*.
 Button (s.), *kenchâp-kanyût*; *kenchâp-kenhôn*.
 — (v.), *kachâp-kanyût*.
 Buy, *halau-hata*.
 From whom did you buy that comb?
ane kanûat-kôî halau menî lôngho-ten chî?
 By (prep.), *tai*.
 Because (I was struck) by a child
 I would not cry, *taina tai kenyûm chit chim*.
 Your flageolet was broken by me,
leât dà(k)ñe henhel menî tai chûa.
 By and by, if on same day, *ma-ka*; if later, *enyâh*.
 — (at some future date), *shaiyûh*.
 By chance (of meeting, finding, &c.), *hen-shian*.

C.

Cable, *tanôka*.
 Cabra (islet near Great Nicobar), *Komwânâ*.
 Cachalot, *kâa-dûe*; *iket*; *kâa-wat* (alleged to be three different species).
 Cackle (of hen), *pak-pakâk*.
 Cadaverous, *ishian-chakâ*.
 Cage, bird-, *ñi-shichûa*.
 — pig-, *ken-chûta* (App. N, item 97).
 — (portable), *hen-nyât* (App. N, item 96).
 — place pig in, *kom-chûta*.
 — for entrapping and conveying away evil spirits, *shîm* (App. N, item 146).

Cake (of *Cycas* paste), *homlem*.
Calamus, sp., while young, *ok-hêak*; when full-grown, *nât*.
 Calculate, *harô-hanga*; *hadô-hanga*.
 Calf, *kôan-kapo*.
 Calf of leg, *kenmôana-lâh*.
 Calk, *ka-nyan-hata*.
 Call (summon) one within hearing or sight, *ochiawa*; *ochiôva*; *ochiô-hata*.
 — at a distance, *eôta-shî*.
 — (summon) pigs at feeding-time, if near, *ka-chôk-hata*; if out of sight, *ka-chôk-harîe*.
 — (summon) dogs, *kahô-hata*.
 — (visit) (v.i.), if at one's own vil-

- lage, *ong-dāng-ha*; if at another village, *itūa*.
 Call (name), *ngen*; *ngē*.
 What do you call this? *ka ngen meñ ten eñh*?
 Calm weather, *nām*.
Calenas Nicobarica (the Nicobar green hackled pigeon), *kalōh*.
 Camorta (inhabited island of Nicobar group), *Nāng-kauri*.
 — N.W. portion of, *Kehūl*; *ōñl-lā-hōi*.
 — N.E. portion of, *Kākāna*; *ōñl-lā-oal*.
 — Government Settlement on, *Kin-lāha*.
 Camphor, *hen-shau*.
 Can (able), *lēap*; *dōh*.
 Cancer (canker), *tandì(ch)*.
 Candle, *maiñāk*; *maiñāk-heōe*.
 — stick, *chuk-maiñāk-heōe*; *lāh-maiñāk-heōe*.
 Cane (s.) (ground rattan) (*Calamus* sp.), *nāt*.
 — (white, fine), *ichye*.
 — (other varieties), *pentōng*, *palai*; *shamōa*; *kainyìn*; *pindōl*.
 — (v.t.), *ori-hata*.
 Canine tooth, *kaneūl*.
 Cannibal, *pūah-paiyūh*; *pamoah-paiyūh*.
 Cannon, *hen-kōk*.
 — ball, *āñha-oal-henkōk*.
 — fire a (v.t.), *hakōk*.*
 Cannot, *hat-dōh*; *hat-lēap* (for inflection of the negative, see "Not").
 I cannot run to day, *chit lēap dīan linheñ*.
 Canoe, *dūe*.
 Is this your canoe? *dūe meñ kan eñh*?
 — stand, *entōma-dūe*.
 — attached bow-head of, *tanōanga* (-*dūe*).
 — projecting stern of, *nganāna* (-*dūe*).
 — gunwale of, *tanēiyel* (-*dūe*).
 — thwart of, *tanol-dūe*.
 — go or travel in, short trip, *dūe-yo*; *dūe-lāh*; long trip, *dūan*.
 I am going to Trinkut (in a canoe) to-day, *dūe-yo chūa Lāfūl ta linheñ*.
 Canvas, *lōe-kandma*.

- Cap (for the head), *shanōang*; *kala-pūsha*.
 — percussion-, *kep-hindel*.
 Capacious, *urūhatshe-chuk*.
 Cape (point), *moañh-mattai*.
Capicum annuum, *komeānta-ngō*.
 — *baccatum* (bird's-eye chili), *kome-ānta-chapē*.
 — *frutescens*, *komeānta-āk*.
 Capsize (of a canoe) (v.t.), *komōp-hanga*.
 — (v.i.), *ka-ōpe-kōi* (see *Ex.* at "Soul").
 Captive, *lōm*; *halin-paiyūh*.
 Car Nicobar (northernmost island of the group), *Pū*.
 Carapace of turtle, *ong-eng-ok-káp*.
 Carcase, *ta-kapāh*.
 Care, take, of one's self, *kalāh-i-yande*; of another, or of any object, *harūal-i-yande*.
 Care of, take, *halep-nga-shī*; *hakāp-nga-shī*; *tomāl-nga-shī*.
 Careful, *enmen-ngayan*.
 Careless, *ilā-hatshe*.
 Caress, *iyē-hata*.
 Cargo, *ok-yūak*; *inūaka-damūan*.
 What cargo (have you brought) in your canoe? *chūan okyūak dūe meñ*?
 Carouse, *karūhat-na-top*.
 Carpenter, *momōñ*.
Carpophaga bicolor (pied fruit pigeon), *kaiyāl*.
 — *insularis* (Imperial pigeon), *mumū*.
 Carrion, *āñha-ta-leāt-yōk*.
 Carry, *okai-hanga*.
 — on the head, *ōl-tōl*.
 — in the hand, *ōl-chīal-hala*.
 — away, *ilai-hanga*; *okai-nga-lāh*; *pāk-hanga*.
 — upstairs, *ilai-hala*; *okai-hala*; *pāk-hala*.
 — downstairs, *ilai-hashe*; *okai-hashe*; *pāk-hashe*.
 — child or bundle on one's shoulder, *pāk-hata*; *pāk-lare*; *ok-pāka*.
 — child or bundle on one's hip, *et-tēat-hanga* (or *-hala*).
 — child or bundle on one's back, *opūaha-hanga* (or *-hala*).

Carry a child or bundle in one's arms
ontòm-hanga.

— to one's hut, *pák-ha-hat*.

— to landing-place, *pák-haiñe*.

— on a pole over one's shoulder, of a basket, &c., *ido-hata* (see "Convey"); of coconut-shell water-pots, *ido-dák*.

Cartridge, *áñha-oal-hindel*.

Carve meat, *olá-haiñe*; *ol-tála*.

— wood, *et-shiát-hanga*; *wi-hanga*; *homýunga-shi*; *ët-hata*; *et-ët-ha*.

My father carved this when I was a boy, *chia chia etshiát nina chia kenyüm*.

Cash, *rupia* (from the Hindostani coin most commonly used).

Cask, *fiñha*; *fiñahan*; *pipa*.

Cast (hurl) (v.t.), *halëang-hanga*.

Castor-oil, *ngai(ch)*. Also any other vegetable oil.

Casuarina equisetifolia, *shama-yüah*.

Cat, *meäu*; *koching*.

Catarrh, *tanüya*; *hatána*.

Catch (seize, as a pig by the leg) *op-shápa*.

— falling water in one's hands or in pitcher, *hayüng-hata*.

— any falling object, *lë-hata*.

Why (what reason) did you not catch it then? *chüan-langngash met lë daka-öng ta-ane?*

Caught by a thorn, *chahëat-tôh*.

Caterpillar, *pulang-tana*.

Cattle, domestic, *kapo-ka*.

— wild, *kapo-fübare*.

Caudal fin, *kinnök-det*.

Caul, *hinop*.

Cause (reason, for any action, e.g., coming, going, climbing), *lang-nga-shi*; *hän-nga-shi*; *hän-ngi-tô*.

— (reason, for being angry or doing any act of violence), *läng-ngi-tô*.

Causelessly, *han-tai-nga-nang*; *han-tai-nga-shi*.

Caution (s. and v.), *himánga-náng*.

Cave, *ohäwua*.

Cease (v.i.), *läät* (see "Leave off").

Ceaseless, *dal-dal*.

Cemetery, *chuk-pentila*; *köi-pentila*.

Centipede, *kaëap*.

Centre of any figure, *chë-shire*.

— of hut, fruit, &c., *ong-yüang-oal*.

Certain, certainly, *añ-ka*; *dôh-tashe*.

I will certainly go and see him, *chüa ta yô añka' cha harra ten an*.

Cetacean, *kää-düe*.

Chafe (by friction), *fök-ñe*.

Chain (silver or gold), *sháha-yòk*.

— dog-, *kencháp*.

— anchor-, *karau-halòk*.

— fasten by means of, *kachápa*.

Chains (fetters), *kencháp-láh*; *henkáp-láh*.

Chair, *kâtëre*.

Chalcophaps indicus (bronzed-winged dove), *tomöa*.

Chalk, *shun-iröpa*.

Challenge, *ohäün-hata*.

Chamber, *chuk-ñi*.

Champion, *hoä-ka*; *chamang-panöna*.

Chance, by (see "By chance").

Change (exchange) (v.t.), *hashát-hata*; *háöle*.

— (alter) (v.t.), *hashát-hanga*.

— (suffer change) (v.i.), *tôh-tô-hashe*.

— (of the wind), *ol-wiala*.

Channel among rocks, *ta-wing*.

— (strait), *kaiyi-höin-mattai*.

Char, *han-yün*.

Charcoal, *sham-yuáng-ñiñhan*.

Charitable, *shaiyöng-yantô*; *shami-yöng-nga-shi*.

Charm (fetich), *kareau*; *hentä-köi*; *hen-shiáp*, &c.

Chase (pursue), *henyöng-hata*.

— (drive away), *haiyüan-nga-láh*.

Chaste (virtuous), *akaih-yantô*; *tu-läng-hatshe*.

Chastise, *ori-hata*; *odi-hata*.

Chatter, *poshi-hat-ngë*.

Chavica Macrostachya (wild *pán* leaf), *akai-ka*.

— *Betle* (cultivated *pán* leaf), *akai-kaling*.

— — chew the (v.), *maiýá*.

Cheap, *hat-tôt*; *hat-mettöta*.

Cheat, *hat-töng-ngatô*.

Checkered, *kaláka-mat*.

Cheek, *tapöa*.

— inside of, *owô* (see "Money").

Cheer (applaud), *hákôh-hata*.
 Cheroot, *omhòin-homlòm*.
 — light a, *haiyûin-hata*.
 Chest (large box), *hoptép*.
 — (thorax), *oal-endaiya*.
 Chested, deep-, *ong-tang-hare*.
 — narrow-, *ôl-oâl-hare*.
 Chew, *koyain-hata*.
 — a quid of betel-nut, &c., *koyain-pá*.
 Chicken, *kôan-kamôe*.
 Chief (head-man), *omyáa*.
 — head-, *omyáa-ta-karû*; *karû-nga-kôi*.
 Child, *kenyûm*; *kôan*.
 Two or more children of a certain community, *kamen-nyûma*.
 My (male) child, *kôan chûa* (*en-kôina*).
 Ten children of the same race or village, *shòm yûang kenyûm*.
 Ten children of various races or of two different localities, *ân yûang kamen-nyûma*.
 — eldest, *kôan-enyûla-ka*; *kôan-dafál*.
 — youngest, *kôan-olyála-ka*; *maná(k)-nga-kôi*.
 Child-bearing, one past, *leät-tô*.
 Childhood, *heire-kenyûm*.
 Childish, *shîri-kenyûm*.
 Childless (children having died), *hat-fátla-she*.
 — (having had no children), *hat-kôano*.
 Chili (see "Capsicum").
 Chilly, *ñok*.
 Chin, *en-koin*.
 Chinese (s.), *Shom-Chîna*.
 Chink, *ken-hôan-ha*.
 Chintz, *lôe-îwi*.
 Chip of wood, *ifai-tat*; *tông-chaká*.
 Chisel, *henet*; *kanáha*; *kaná-chaká-elá*.
 — cut with a, *het-hata*.
 Chitonidæ, *kryuáp*.
 Choice, *haishôt*.
 Choke (v.t.), *kenëak-hata*.
 — (v.i.), *kôk-nga*.
 — owing to bone, &c., *pa-hëak*.

Choose, *haishôt-hata*; *itôh*; *tôh-hata*.
 Chop betel-nut, *shôk-akai*; *ok-shôk-hata*.
 — (cut into small pieces), *ok-dāka*.
 — (dress with adze), *en-dan-hata*.
 — (dress with axe or *dhá*), *ifásh-hanga*.
 Chowra (small inhabited island of Nicobar group), *Ta-tât*.
 Chuckle (laugh inwardly), *itî-oal-ânha*.
 — as hen to her chickens, *kakôk-hata*.
 Chum, *môhm-nôl-she*.
 Cicada beetle, *kolo-diawa*.
 Cicatrix, *henkôn*.
 Cigar, *omhòin-homlòm*.
 Cigarette, *landm-omhòin*; *omhòin-ta-lâma*.
 — wrapper, *inuam-omhòin*.
 Cinder, *ben-hwáva*.
 Circle, *olkel-hare*.
 Circular (adj.), *ka-wîla*.
 Circumcise, *yâte-omnôl-kôi-lâm*.
 Circumference, *katoal*.
 Citron, *karoait*.
Citrus aurantium (orange), *karoait-ta-shiang*.
 — *decumana* (pummalo), *karoait-kalenعان*.
 — *acida* (sour lime), *karoait-shukák*.
 — *limetta* (sweet lime), *karoait-ta-karû-yûang*.
 Civil (courteous), *shama-yòng-yantô-ta-paiyûh*.
 Claim (s. and v.), *haiyûawa*.
 Clam (*Tridacna gigas*), *kendû*.
 — (*Tridacna squamosa*), *hetwid*; *ingêh*.
 — (*Tridacna crocea*), *oalmât-kên*.
 Clap the hands, *dâp-oal-taire*.
 Why are you clapping your hands?
châwe men dâp-oal-taire?
 Clap of thunder, *ngê-komdûnga*.
 Clasp (v.), *fûl-hata*.
 — one's hands together, *kop-oal-taire*.
 Clasp-knife, *inbat-kâhâ-wâp*.
 Claw (s.), *kane-lâh*; *ke-shuah*.
 Clay, *du*.
 — white-, *du-ta-teyên*.
 — *Polycistina*-, *lôain*; *du-lôain*.

Clean (*adj.*), of silver ware, *deñ*; of plates, glass, &c., *deñ-nga-oal*.

— (*v.t.*), with water, *et-shēch-hanga*.

— by wiping, *et-tat-hanga*; *et-shēch-ngamat*.

— by rinsing, *et-chi(j)-lōe*.

— rice, &c., by winnowing, *tom-diak-hanga*.

Cleanly, *memē-la-shī*.

Cleanse (*see* "Clean").

Clear (of the sky or atmosphere, also unobstructed), *chu-ngai(j)*; *chu-ngai(ch)*; *chu-ngai(j)-oal*.

From here there is a clear view, *lōngto itā chuyā-yanmat chu-ngai(j)*.

— (transparent), *chu-ngai(j)-oalmat*; *dain-mat*; (of water), *dain-dāk*.

— (limpid), *ngōi*; *ngōie-chakā*.

— vision, *mohiwa*.

— jungle (make a clearing) (*v.*), *heai-sh-hanga*.

— out (remove) (*v.t.*), *ehē-hala*.

— up (of weather), *teh-oal*; *teyē-oal*.

— one's throat, *kā-heak-hala*.

Clearing in jungle, *leāt-heai-sh*; *leāt-chungai(j)*.

Cleave (*v.t.*), *ong-dōng-hanga* (or *-haiñe*); *lawā-ñe-oal*.

Clench in the hand, *kwāpta-tai*.

Clever, intelligent, *paiyūh-ta-akāh*.

— skilful, *paiyūh-ta-lēap*.

Climb a rope, *tuak-lare*.

— a branched tree, *tuān-hanga*.

— an unbranched tree, *chiātla*.

— a ladder or stairs, *chuak-lare*.

— a hill, *ō-le*.

Cloak, *lanōp-kanyūt*.

Clock, *hen-yāng-nāng*.

Clod of earth, *mokōñha-du*.

Close (oppressive, unventilated), *tain-āñha*.

— (near) (*adj.*), *ēñh*; (*adv.*), *miñho*.

His hut is close to mine, *ñi an ēñh ta ñi chūa*.

Close (*v.t.*), a box, *āp-hashe*.

— a book, *kom-ap-hata*.

— a door, &c., *karap-hata*.

— the mouth, *mop-hashe*.

Close the eyes, *mom-hashe* (*see* "Shut").

Why do you close your eyes? *chāwe meñ momhashe?*

Clot of blood, *koāp-hat-wā*.

Cloth (generic term for any variety), *lōe*.

— all kinds of, *lenmōya*.

— black-, *lōe-ōm-āl*.

— checked cotton, *lōe-ta-lāha*.

— striped cotton, *lōe-kāhā-pūañ*.

— cotton-handkerchiefs, *lōe-lenshe*.

— Turkey-red-, *lōe-komlāng*.

— white-, *lōe-ngōat*.

— sail-, *lōe-hentēha*.

— of all (or various) descriptions, *lōpta-lenmōya* (*see* "Sort").

— bark- (prepared from bark of *Celtis vestimentaria*), *ok-hō*.

— loin- (as worn by males), *neng*.

— skirt (as worn by females), *op-chiap*; *lōe-dit*.

— body- (as sometimes worn over shoulders by both sexes), *op-lōp*.

Clothes (clothing), *lōe-hare*.

— put on, *wia-lōere*.

— take off, any, *olōh-hanga*; skirt or loin cloth, *iyāh-hanga*; loin cloth, *yāhi-nengde*; skirt, *yāhi-lōere*.

— wear, *wi-tō*.

Cloud, cumulus, cirrus, or stratus, *mi-faiñya*; nimbus, *mifaiñya-ta-āl*.

Cloudless, *chu-ngai(j)*; *chu-ngai(ch)*.

Clump of trees, *mōmtōma-she*.

Clumsy, *mong-chūang-hari-she*.

Cluster, *ol-tāl*.

Clutch, through fear or rage, *kwāpta-tai*.

Coal, *sham-yuāng-pala-leūt*.

Coarse, as sacking, *kekā-yan*; *kekain-yan*; as blanket, *kai-i*; *kain*.

Coast, *mat-mattai*; *fāp-mattai*.

Coastwise, by land, *kaiyī-chakā-yaiya*; by water, *yīap-chakā*.

Coat, of cloth, *kanyūt-lama-ok*; of cotton, *kenhōin-lama-ok*.

— waist-, of cloth, *kanyūt-tit-koāla*; of cotton, *kenhōin-tit-koāla*.

Coax, *hamā-tare*; *tomlang-tare*; *tom-lāng-to-nāng-de*.

Cobweb, *kala-wāna*.

- Cock, *kamōe-enkōiña*; *kamōe-kòin*.
 Cockroach, small species, *tama-shá*; large species, *lá-muen*.
 Coconut-tree, young, before bearing, *hishōi*; after commencing to bear, *chia oyáu*.
 — fruit, *yūang-oyáu*. (For terms indicating the various stages in the growth of the nut, see App. I, also App. N, item 167).
 — leaf, young, *nēak*; green, *dai-oyáu*; withered, *pál-oyáu*.
 — { flower, } *shiat-oyáu*.
 { spathe, }
 Coconuts lowered from tree by means of cane or rope (see "Lower," v.t.), *hen-yan*.
 — leaf-stem, *lamōah-oyáu*.
 — ochrea, *henhál-oyáu*.
 — fruit-stem, *chaiyūh-oyáu*.
 — husk, of ripe nut, *kentōit*; of unripe nut, *kato*.
 — shell, entire (as used for holding water), *hishōya*.
 — shell-full, *hishōya val*.
 — shell (half, for use as cup, &c.), *enfá*; *taiyák*.
 — (half, for baling canoe), *tane-dák-dūe*.
 — — piece of, *endain-tat*.
 — — (immature), *mūak-nīnau*.
 — kernel, of ripe nut, *enyūl*; of unripe nut, *henchain*; of sprouting nut, *hōak*.
 — rind of kernel, *kafat-yūang-oyáu*.
 — kopra (i.e., the dried kernel), *ngoát-ta-koáp*.
 — paste, *ngoát-ta-koīn-ha*.
 — — mixed with *Pandanus* paste, *kampūi(j)*.
 — water, of ripe nut, *dák-ngoát*; of half-ripe nut, *dák-nīnau*.
 — oil, expressed by hand from rasped kernel, *máyai(j)*; prepared by boiling the paste, *ngai(j)*; *ngai(ch)*.
 — rasper, consisting of the prickly stem-sheath of the ground rattan (*Calamus*, sp.), *ken-shēch*; *kan-shait*.
 — scraper (*Cyrena* shell), *okhang-ai*.

- Coconut scraper (iron), *kendūsh*.
 — (ripe, husked), *yūang-oyáu-hetshát*.
 — (ripe, unhusked), *yūang-oyáu-hokōk*.
 — (unripe, husked), *nīnau-hetshát*.
 — (unripe, unhusked), *nīnau-hokōk*.
 — (ripe, shell of), *kaiyūák*.
 — (unripe, shell of), *kamlōnga*.
 — tree, tabued, *oyáu-henhwáva*.
 — beetle (*Xylotrupes Gideon*), *met-kaita-oyáu*.
 — robber-crab (*Birgus latro*), *kän*; *keän*; *ong-fōang*.
 Cog-wheel, *kanáp-henlain*.
 Cohabit, *yoe*.
 Coil of rope, &c., *telīwa*; *oshūai*.
 Coiled wire, German silver, *hetlót-ta-shīwa*.
 — — silver, *hetlót-ta-shīwa-ta-chuá-ka*.
 Coin, copper, *rūid*; *paisa*; *sūnta-maria*.
 — silver (dollar), *pará*; *bará*; (rupee), *rupia*.
 — — (8-anna piece), *det-malaru*.
 — — (4-anna piece), *oalmát-ichē*.
 — — (2-anna piece), *hishá-káa*; *hishá-lakōa*.
 Coix lachryma (Job's tears), *kebēh*.
 Cold (absence of heat), *kēe*.
 I am cold to-day, *linheñ cha kēe*.
 — (of any substance), *pachau*; *sha-hōang*.
 Colder, *pencharuwa*; *shinhoānga*.
 Coldest, *pencharuwa-ka*; *shinhoānga-ka*.
 The water is very cold, *dák sha-hōang-ka*.
 — (catarrh), *hatána*; *tanūya*.
 Colic, *yē-ngayan*.
 Collar-bone, *idōya*.
 Collect (v.i.), *hēangla-menmōl*.
 — (v.t.), coconuts, rubbish, &c., *tommōl-hata*.
 — shells, seeds, &c., *opcháp-hata*.
 Collocalia linchi (common swiftlet), *táyam-pōin*.
 — *spodiopygia* (builder of edible nest), *manlēna*.
 Colour, *penyūha*.
 I don't like that colour, *chit sho penyūha ta-ane*.
 Coloured (in constr.), *nga-mat*; e.g., black (coloured), *āl-ngamat*.

Coloured (of various colours), *lōpta-penyūha* (see "Sort").

Comb (v.t.), *kōta-kōi*; *et-kōat*.

— (s.), *kanūat-kōi*.

From whom did you buy that comb?
ane kanūat-kōi halau men lōngto-ten chī?

— back-hair-, *shanōt-kōi*.

— (crest of a cock), *kane-ōka*.

— honey- (see "Honey").

Come, *dāk-ta*.

Is he coming? *dāk kā an?*

— northwards, also come into hut,
kai-lare.

— westwards, also come down out of
hut, *kai-shire*.

— southwards, when both parties
are indoors or out of doors, *kai-ngare*.

— eastwards, when both are indoors
or out of doors, *kai-hare*.

— towards the landing-place, *kai-ñire*.

— from any direction, *kai-tare*.

— forward, *shòng-tare*.

Both of you come to my place at
noon to-morrow, *haki kāmhang
chuk chāng-chūa inā dāk*.

Why have you come from Car
Nicobar (i.e., southwards), *chāwe
men kai-ngare lōngto Pū*.

Come here (to one person), *kai-tare
en men*; (to two persons), *kai-
tare en inā*; (to more persons),
kai-tare en ifē.

Come hither, *kai-tare ten enh*.

Come a little nearer (northwards)
when person addressed is out of
doors, *keid-lare*.

Come a little nearer (westwards)
when person addressed is indoors,
keid-shire.

Come a little nearer (southwards)
when both are either indoors or
out of doors, *keid-ngare*.

Come a little nearer (eastwards)
when both are either indoors or
outside, *keid-hare*.

Come a little nearer (towards land-
ing place), *keid-ñire*.

Come a little nearer (in any direc-
tion) when both are either indoors
or outside, *keid-tare*.

Come along, *kā-shihi*; *shīal*.

Come along with me, *kāshihi men
yiang en chūa* (or *shīal en men
yiang en chūa*).

Comet, *shōk-malēcha-ta-kinnōko-det*.

Comfortable, *chuyā-yan*.

Command (s. and v.), *holtāl-nga*.

Commence, *orēha* (see also "Begin").

Commodious, *urūhatshe-chuk*.

Common (not rare), *lōpta-chuk*; *lōpta-
she*.

— (public), *hanta-leang*.

Companion, *yang-tare*; *yōlde*.

Both my companions are my younger
brothers, *ānre ta yōlde tau chūa*.

Company, In (see "Together").

— with, In (see "With").

Compare, *hatōan-hata*.

Compensate for damage done, *hen-ōl-
nga-shī*.

Compete (race), on land, *hashōle-
lanōya*; on or in the water, *hashōl*;
hashōle.

Competent (see "Able").

Complain, *henk-ñe*.

Complete (perfect), *tang-ngashe*.

— (entire), of a set, *leāt-tare*; of a
bunch of fruit, *hēang-tōm*.

— (v.) *leāt-hata*.

Completed (constructed), *leāt-wīa*.

Completely (wholly), *ngong-tai* (see
Ex. at "Able").

Comprehend, *akāh*.

Comrade, *yang-tare*.

Conceal, *hamūt-hanga*.

Conceive (become pregnant), *lōk*.

Conceited, *poho-yūma-she*; *i-ngōhān-
chakā*.

Concerning, *kāe* (see *Ex.* at "Anxious").

Concertina, *ten-kāng*; *da-nāng*.

Conch, king-, *ok-ilāla*.

— queen- (*Cassia tuberosa*), *ok-tanglāh*.

Condole, *ong-yiang-ta-tō*; *ong-yiang-
ñi-ngē*.

Condul (small inhabited island near
Great Nicobar), *Lā-mòngshe*.

Confess, *ingāh-ñe-shī*.

Confined (of a woman with child), *kaiyûa-haiñe*.
 Conflagration, *ho-shwâh*.
 Confusion (disorder), *hat-lep-ngashe*.
 Congratulate, *enshian-hata*.
 Congregate (*v.i.*), *hëangta-menmöl*.
 Consent (*v.i.*), *komâniya*; *kaiyâh-nga-shî*.
 Consequently (accordingly), *man*.
 Consider (think), *môta-tôre*.
 Constantly (over and over again), *dal-dal*.
 Constipation, *yân*.
 Construct, *momî*.
 Consumption (lung-disease), *chum-fâka*.
 Contagious, *tâ-ta-tai*.
 Small-pox is contagious, *malî ta tâ-ta-tai*.
 Contented (satisfied), *shin-yô-ngatô*.
 Contents, *ânha-oal*.
 — of a chest, *mohoptêpa* (see "Whole").
 — of a spathe box, *tamafôla*.
 Continue (persevere), *yûh-hata*.
 Continue it! (go on with it!), *yûhta-eh*.
 Contradict, *kedôhnga-ngê*.
 Converse (*v.i.*), *loko-yôlange*.
 Convey in a canoe, *ok-yûak-an-dûe*.
 — overland in northerly direction, *ido-hala* (see "Carry").
 — — southerly direction, *ido-hanga*.
 — — easterly direction, *ido-huhât*.
 — — westerly direction, *ido-hashe*.
 — — any direction, *ido-hata*.
 — — towards landing-place, *ido-haiñe*.
 Convict (prisoner), *lôm*.
 A convict's hut, *chang lôm nî*.
 Convulsion (spasm), *arôât*.
 Cook (*s.*), *mong-shâng-tô*.
 — (*v.t.*) (rice, meal, vegetables), *ong-shâng-hala*.
 — (*v.t.*) (meat or fish), *ong-âng*.
 Cook some rice at once, *paitshe arôe hëang-shidûna ongshâng*.
 Cooked, *ishian-hata*.
 — half, *anhâno*.
 Cooking-pot, *han-shôî*. (For the terms denoting the various sizes, see "Pot" and App. N, item 101).

Cooking-pot of bark as made and used by the inland tribe, *tëag*; *dëak*.
 Cool, *pachau*.
 Coop, hen-, *ong-yianga(-kamôe)* (App. N, item 98).
 Copper, *riid*.
 — coin, *riid*; *paisa*; *sânta-maria*.
 Copra (dried coconut kernel), *ngoât-ta-koáp*.
 Copy (*v.*), *hom-yûi-nga-shî*.
 Coral, coloured- (*Madrepora*), *shî-yuáng*; *sha-yuáng*; *yüang-mangnge*.
 — lime, *skun*.
 — reef, *chakâ-ngâh*; *yûala*.
 — reef-forming, *mangnge-tôh*; *mangnge-yâ*.
 Cord, *panûe*.
 Cork (*s.*), *kennyan*.
 — (*v.*), *ka-nyan-hata* (or -*hashe*).
 Corn, Indian, *koronâta*.
 Corn on foot, *kenshân*.
 Corner of room, *shin-kaiñe*.
 — of table, *ong-ngeang*.
 — of box (outside), *ong-ngeang-la-ok*.
 — — (inside), *ong-ngeang-la-oal*.
 — of the eye, *shîak-oalmât*.
 — of the mouth, *et-kait-nga-fâng*.
 Corpse, *kama-pâh*, *kamân-pâh*; *pama-nâp*.
 — lay out a, *henlâm-hanga*; *itâ-hare*.
 Corpulent, *karû-fâp*.
 Correct (accurate), *tang-tashe*; *êh-tare-she*.
 Corrode, *het-ai(ch)-o*.
 Corrupt (*v.i.*), *haiyôt*.
 Cost (*v.* and *s.*), *yai*; *itôta*.
 That cost 400 coconuts, *hëang-momchiama yüang-oyâu yai ane*.
 Costive, *yân*.
 Costly (valuable), *miyaiya*.
 Cotton (the raw material), *itôsha*.
 — cloth (see "Cloth").
 Couch, *kâtêre-ol-lâl*.
 Cough (*s.*), *o-ôâh*.
 A bad (lasting) cough, *tû-hohôha*.
 — (*v.*), *o-ôâh-hala*.
 Count (*v.*), *harô-hanga*; *hadô-hanga*.
 Counterfeit, *hakôana-oal*.
 Country, *mattai*.

Countryman, *shom-mattai*.

Is he a countryman of yours? *shom-mattai men kâ ane an?*

Couple, of animals or birds, *ân-nōang*.

— of inanimate objects, *hēang-tafūal* (with either *tāk*, *danòì*, *hen*, *chamang*, &c. (see App. C)).

— married, *ânre-na-kamânshe*.

Court (woo), *chuk-chakâ-de*.

Cousin, male, *kaiyuwâ-enkôina*; *ka-môanshi-yôl*.

— female, *kaiyuwâ-enkâna*; *kamôan-shi-yôl-enkâna*.

Couvade (paternal lying-in), *otô*.

Cover (s.), of a pot, *anôpshe-kôl*.

— of a bundle, cloth or paper, *lanûa*; leaf, *kendup*.

— of a book, *ok-lēbare*.

— (shade) of lamp or lantern, *ken-dup-kôl*.

— table-, *danâp-kôl-mensha*.

— (v.), a pot, *kenyûa-nga-kôl*.

— a bundle with cloth, paper, or leaves, *olûa-hanga*.

— the head, *lôewa-kôire*.

— the shoulders, *lôp-hata*.

— a beached canoe, *diang-hata*.

Covetous, *mok-dâk-ayan*.

Cow, *kapo-enkâna*.

Coward, *pama-hôa*; *pahôa-paiyûh*.

Cower, *kônp-ngare*.

Cowry, *ok-pûka*.

Crab (a large species, is eaten), *kinông*; *kefêh*.

— (a small species, is eaten), *tafwian*.

— land- (is eaten), *menlân*.

— hermit- (not eaten), *komeâl*.

— coconut-robber- (*Birgus latro*) (eaten by some), *kân*; *keân*; *ong-fōang*.

Crab-hole, of large crabs, *kan-hôha*; *henniwa*.

— of small crabs, *kechiha*.

Crack in canoe, pot, glass, &c., *yûwa*.

Crackle of burning brushwood, &c., *dôk*.

Crackling of pork, *ok-nôt-ta-pait*.

Cradle, *en-kôna*.

Cramp (muscular contraction), *enmaiñ*.

Crane (pond-heron), *luhâ*.

Cranium, *ong-eng-kôl*.

Crave (long for), *kechiñ-yantô*.

Crawl (as an infant), *inlânha*; *hen-mâna* (see "Baby").

— (as a cripple), *ketôt-de*.

Cray-fish, *mokkâk*; *môlhâl*.

Crazy, *tafōng-yantô*; *tachûah-yantô*.

Creak (of a hinge, &c.), *tañat*; *añat*.

Crease, *ketê-mat*.

Create, *momî-hanga*.

Creator, *Dêuse*; *Menîana*; *Kâhê*.

Creek, *dâk-ta-diâna*.

Creep (as a snake, &c.), *kenshōnt-ngare*.

Crescent, *shîri-kaneâl*.

Crevice, *ken-hōan-ha*.

Crimson, *âk-ngamat*.

Cripple, *shîiam*; *ong-chûang*.

Croak (as a frog), *ngê-han-kâng*.

Crocodile (*C. bi-porcatus*), *yêo*.

Crooked, *kêdal*; *kêdal*; *keral*; *kerônât*.

Cross (pass in opposite directions), *kâhâ-lôl(ch)*.

— (cross-wise), *ha-tainya-paiyâh*.

— (ill-tempered), *kêhtô*.

Cross-bow, *fôin*.

— the stock, *chia-fôin*.

— the bow, *dôna-fôin*.

Cross-legged (with one knee over the other), *shawan-ngare*.

— (with the knees apart), *liri*; *laê*.

Crow (as a cock), *kâke-ûk*; *pak-pakâk*.

Crowd, *mômtôma*.

Cruel, *han-chôk-ngayan*.

Crumb, *tông-nga-shî*.

Crush with the hands, *kendûich-hanga*; with the foot, *entan-hata* (or *-hashe*).

Crusher, betel-nut-, *lanôh-hiyâ*; *shanôk-hiyâ*.

Crust of cake, loaf, &c., *ok*.

Cry, through pain or grief, *chîm-ñire*; *lan-dâk-mat*.

— through fear, *pare(j)-hata*; also *chîm-ñire*.

Cuckoo, Indian- (*Eudynamys orientalis*), *kapâk*.

— dove (*Macropygia rufipennis*), *ok-tôak*.

Cucumber (*C. sativus*), *temôn*.

Cuff (box on the ear), *oföh*.
 — of a sleeve, *ok-loaka-koäl-kanyüt*.
 Cultivate (till), *wi-yöm*.
Ouncuma leucogaster (white-bellied sea-eagle), *kaläng*.
 Cunning, *shiale-enkähä*.
 Cup, of crockery, *mòng-ko*.
 — half a coconut shell, *enfä*; *taiyäk* (App. N, item 38).
 Curable, *döh-enhngashe*.
 Cure (heal) (*v.t.*), *alde-beät-tai*; *beät-tai*.
 The shaman cured me, *menlüana aldebeät-tai ten chüa*.
 Curl (as hair, &c.), *lün-yòk*.
 Curlew, *kachuanäla*.
 Current of water, *wud-dák*.
 — of air, *höih-hat*.
 Curry, *koho-lai*.
 Curtain, mosquito-, *kenhōa*.
 Curved, *dön*.
 Cushion, *endäpa*.
 Custom (usage), *tanänh*.
 It is not our custom, *hat tanänh yöl-chüa*.
 Customary, *leätshī-tanänh*.
 Cut (make an incision), *döh-hat*.
 — a slice (of meat), *et-hánt-hata*.
 — — (of vegetables), *shinōat-hanga*.
 — — (of any food), *ong-tōang-hanga*.
 — with scissors, *kaváp-hata*.
 — with *dhá*, or knife, *o-taih-hata*; upwards, *taih-hala*; downwards, *taih-hashe*; in any direction, *taih-hata* (or *-hanga*).
 — with an axe, *ong-dòng-hata*.

Cut one's self, *taih-tare*.
 — a stick, bamboo, &c., *ong-fang*; *fänga*.
 — throat of fowl or other bird, *shin-ōat-hata*.
 — open mouth of fowl (Nicobar method of drawing blood for anointing their fetich objects, &c.), *ok-puak-hata*.
 I have cut my finger, *taihtare kanetai chüa*.
 — off a piece of cloth, string, &c., *yát-hanga*.
 — — a branch, &c., *taih-hata*; *fáshe*.
 — — the top of an unripe coconut for drinking, *ifaish-haiñe*.
 — — prickly crown of *Pandanus* drupe preparatory to extracting the pulp, *ifaish-dit-laröm*.
 — up a pig, fowl, &c., *ong-tōang-hata*; *oal-tál-hata*.
 — — firewood, *oal-kánl-hanga*.
 — — vegetables, *en-shin-hanga*.
 — into pieces, *et-het-haiñe*.
 Cutlass, *inōat-shep* (see "Double-edged").
 Cutwater, *chaká-kōila*.
 Cuttle-fish, *tanák-mat*.
Cycas Rumphii, *te-wila*.
 — paste (as made from the fruit of the *C. Rumphii*), *homlem*.
 Cylindrical, *nōanga*.
Cypræa shell, *ok-pūka* (App. N, item 131).
Cyrena shell, *oh-hangai* (App. N, item 130).

D.

Dagger, *shaniat*.
 Daily, *heng-heng*.
 Dainty, (*adj.*), *mitōha - ta - hokngōk-hare*.
 — (*s.*), *kuchòk-lare*.
 Damage (*v.*), *hakäh-hanga-shē*.
 Dammar, *kòlrák*.
 Damp (of clothing), *cha-āno*; *cha-āu*.
 Damsel, *holiān*.
 Dance (*s.*), *ken-tōka*.

Dance any kind of, *kamentōka*.
 — (*v.*), *ka-tōka*.
 Dancer (of either sex), *kama-tōka*.
 Danger } *tachiah-yantō*.
 Dangerous }
 Dare, daring, *hat-pahōa-pare*.
 Dark (overcast), *keō*.
 Dark, darkness, *tuchül*.
 Darker, *tenchüla*.
 Darkest (very dark), *tenchüla-ka*.

Dart (of a snake when attacking) (v.),
shakal-hata.
Dash (v.), *tenfât-hanga*.
Daub (v.), one's face with vermilion,
leta.
— one's body with pig's blood, &c.
(see "Smear").
Daughter, *kōan* (-*enkāna*).
— -in-law, *kān-kōan*.
Dawn, *puyü*.
— shortly before, *enhla-puyü*.
Day (sunrise to sunset), *heng*.
— — — when employed with nume-
ral, *shin-kām*.
— of 24 hours, *lit. one night (and) one*
day (hēang-)dām; (*hēang-*)*shinkām*
see Ex. at "How many more").
Daybreak, *puyü*.
— -light, *chungai(ch)-oal-heng*; *teh-oal*.
— -time (by day), *hen-heng*; *hē-heng*.
To-day, *lin-hēn*.
— (past portion), *ōng*.
— (remaining portion), *ma-ka*.
Days ago, *hanga-shinkām*.
— hence, *tāt*; *tare-shinkām*.
Day before yesterday, *ong-wāhnga*.
— after to-morrow, *shaiyüh-lāng*.
All day, *yōl-heng* (see "Hoarse").
At what time? by day or night?
(*lit.*, by day what? by night
what?) *hē chūa*? *hē-heng ka*
hatōm ka?
The day before that, *orēh-chaká heng*
ane.
Two days before that, *orēh-chaká*
ong-wāhnga ane.
Three days before that, *orēh-chaká*
ong-lānga ane.
Four days before that, *orēh-chaká*
fōan-hanga-ram-yan ane.
Five days before that, *orēh-chaká*
tanai-hanga-ram-yan ane.
One day after that, *ōng-ngayan heng*
ane.
Two days after that, *ong-wāhngayan*
ane.
Three days after that, *ong-lāngayan*
ane.
Four days after that, *ong-ta-fōan-*
hanga-ram-yan ane.

Dazzle, *dain-hashe*.
Dead, *leät-kápáh*; *leät-ngafáh*; *leät-*
pōin-nōp.
Deaf, *hat-mongyānga*.
Deal (trade), *māh-hata*.
Dear, high in price, *tōt*; *tōta*; *met-tōta*.
— esteemed, beloved, *heyē*.
It is very dear, *ane tōtu-ka*.
Dearth (scarcity), *enh-ngashe*.
Death, *kápáh*.
— -feast (see "Feast").
Debt, *ri-tare-she*.
Debtor, *oal-kōi*.
— who puts off payment, *han-tōng-*
ngē-nāng.
Decamp, *hashā-ngare*.
Decapitate, *o-kānl-nga-onglōnga*.
Decay (of vegetation), *yō-yōknga*;
kehōah-oal.
Deceitful, *hat-akaihyantō*.
Deceive, *hai-yüi-nga-nāng*.
December-January, the lunation in,
mitosh.
Decent, *halep-i-yande*.
Deck of ship, upper, *oal-chōng*; lower,
cháp.
Decline (refuse), *kāēah-hanga*.
Decompose (turn sour, of toddy *Pan-*
danus or *Cycas* paste), *haiyöl*.
— (become tainted, of meat), *yō-*
yōknga; *yōk-pa-ōi*;
Decorate a canoe, *owī-layan-diē*.
— a hut at festivals, *hai-nōat*.
— the head-posts of a grave, *kapòk-*
pentila.
— a "kareau" (fetich), *fūm-kareau*.
Decoy (v.), *hai-yüi-she*.
— (s.), *hen-yüi-she*.
Decrease (v.), *paít-wihtashe*.
Decrepit, *hōt-chaká*.
Deduct, *oytia-hata*.
Deep, of sea or well, *homdul-shire*.
— of sea, *chiyāu*; *lōah-hashe*.
— of well, *chiyāu-oal*.
Deepen, *ok-shāk-hashe*.
Defend, *ong-yōng-hala*.
Deficient, *pai(ch)-hanga-she*; *yuáh*.
Defile (v.), *hommāk-ngashe*.
Deformed (see "Humpback").
Defy, *tomchūa-ngayan*.

Delay, *met-pūa-tashe*.
 Delicate, *dā(k)-ngayan*; *hat-koāng-yan*.
 Delicious, *shāng*.
 Delighted, *hākōh*.
 Delirious, *loko-chāchya*.
 Deluge, *yuk*.
 Demand (v.), *yantō*.
 Demon (evil spirit), *iwi-pòt*; *iwi-pūain*; *iwi-milōya* (and other *iwi*).
 Dense (of undergrowth), *enchōn-ta-urūhatshe*; *tuchūl*.
 Deny, *hañ-añ-ngē*.
 Depart, *kaiyīnga*.
 — (leave), owing to a quarrel, *pung-ngare*.
 Deposit (v.), *kom-yē-hanga*.
 Depth (of sea or well), *ma-hol-dula*.
 Descend a hill, *ō-she*.
 — a tree, *chiāt-she*.
 — a ladder or stairs, *chuak-she*.
 Descendants, *in-nat*; *inmat-nga-shī*.
 Describe, *ha-ngiang*; *eōha*; *oltāl-nga-shī*; *ol-tāl-nga-nāng*; *ingāh-ñe-nāng*.
 Description (sort), *manāta*; *penyūha*.
 Desert one's wife, *oyā-hanga-ta-kān-de*.
 — husband, *oyā-hanga-ta-kōin-de*.
 Deserted by his wife, *momal-lòng-enkōina*.
 — her husband, *momal-lòng-enkāna*.
 Design (pattern), *danūna*.
 Desire (inclination), *en-kāha-tō*.
 Despise, *ilō-yantō*.
 Destitute, *lēm*; *pōap*.
 Destroy, by fire, *harōka*; *tōin-sho*.
 — by cutting down, *ong-fāng-hashe*.
 Detach (unfasten), *iyāh-haiñe*.
 Detest, *hat-sho-ka*.
 Devour (of an animal), *hām-hām*.
 Dew, *dāk-shuang*.
 Dexterous, *paivyūh-ta-lēap*.
 Diarrhoea, *pōit*.
 Die, *kāpāh*; *kāpāh*; *fāh*; *ngafāh*; *pōin-nōp*.
 He died yesterday evening, *minyūi ladiaya an ngafāh*.
 — about to, *kompāh-ngare*; *yō-kāpāh*.
 Die suddenly, *ilēh-lòng*.
 Differ, *hat-shīri*.
 This differs from that, *nēe hat-shīri ta-lōngto ta ane*.

Different, *dō-ngashe*; *dōh-ngashe*; *kedōh-nga*; *hat-hēang-ashe*.
 Difficult, *kēh-ngayan*; *ñāt-ngayan*.
 Dig, *kaichūat-hashe*.
 Dig up, *kaichūat-hala*.
 Digest, *āh-ngayan*.
 Dim (obscure), *hat-chungai(ch)*.
 Diminish (v.), *pañt-wihtashe*.
 Dimple, *pomyūm-lare*.
 Dingham (Burmese or Siamese dug-out) *henfwat*.
 Dinner, *hokngōk-ta-hatōm*.
Dioscorea alata, *ko-peng*.
 Dip (v.), *kalōk-hashe*.
 — (when bathing) (v.i.), *hōñp*.
 Direct (straight) northwards, *lē-lare*.
 — southwards, *lē-ngare*.
 — eastwards, *lē-hare*.
 — westwards, *lē-shire*.
 — to landing-place, *lē-ñire*.
 — to any particular spot in any quarter, *lē-tare*.
 Direction, in this, *ōid-tare*.
 — in that, *dāh-tare*.
 — in which (interrog.), *chin kaiyī* (see "Way").
 Directly (immediately), *hēang-shidūna*.
 Dirt, *yū*; *yū-mat*.
 Brush the dirt off your coat, *fāh-ngamat an kanyūt meñ ta yū-mat*.
 Dirty, *yūh*; *yūh-mat*; *du-mat*; *pat-mat*.
 Disagree (in opinion with, &c.), *kāhā-wait-tō*; *kāhā-wait-ngē*.
 Disappear (of setting sun, moon, &c.), *shup-nga*; *shup-she*.
 — (in any other sense), *yam-nga*; *yam-she*; *yūit-nga*.
 Disappointed, *dā-latō*.
 Disarm, *opyāpa*.
 Disbelieve, *hat-lāh-tōre*.
 Discharge an arrow, *oyā-hanga*.
 — (unload) cargo, *o-kwāh-hanga*.
 Discontented, *hat-ekain-ha-chakā*; *hat-shinyō-ngatō*.
 Discontinue, *yā-lare*; *dōama*.
 Discover (see "Find").
 Disease, *tū*.
 — lung-, *chum-fāka*.
 Disembark, *ten-chuah-shire*; *chuah-hat*.

Disentangle, *ok-yák-hanga*.
 Disguise (v.), *hanöle*.
 Disgusted, *ñát-ngató*.
 Dish, *pitiañh-hille*.
 Dishevelled, *poyáka-shi-yók*.
 Dishonest, *hat-akaih-yanló*.
 Disinter, *okai-hala*.
 Dislike (v.), *hat-sho*.
 Dismount, *chuah-nga*.
 Disobey, } *hat-oiyantó; hat-maha-*
 Disobedient, } *teng; hat-holtánga-*
 oal-náng.
 Disobliging, *hat-shuyóng-yantó*.
 Disorder, (s.), *hat-lep-ngashe*.
 Disperse (v.t.), *haiyan-hanga*.
 — (v.i.), *tála-lóre; nga-kök-ngare*.
 Displeased, *ñát-ngató*.
 Dispute (s. and v.), *hai-yówe*.
 Dissatisfied, *hat-shinyó-ngató*.
 Dissimilar, *hat-héangashe*.
 Dissolve (v.t.), *ok-yuak-hala*.
 — (v.i.), *yüit-nga*.
 Dissuade, *káeah-nga-shi*.
 Distant, *höi*.
 Distinct (different), *hat-héangashe;*
 döh-ngashe.
 — (well-defined), *dák-mat*.
 Distribute food, *halöp-hashe; hincháu.**
 — cloth, *haröwa*.
 Distrustful, *kirua-hatshe*.
 Disturb (agitate), *homfang*.
 — (interrupt), *ha-shá(k)-nga-shi*.
 Ditch, *han-k-dák*.
 Dive head foremost, *ten-hòñp-shire*.
 — feet foremost, by dropping from
 canoe, &c., *ten-fóng-shire*.
 — — — by jumping from canoe, &c.,
 hen-chát-shire.
 Divide food, *harö-hata; karen-hata*.
 — cloth, *tanök-ha*.
 Divorced husband (see “Husband
 (deserted)”).
 — wife (see “Wife (deserted)”).
 Dizzy, *wi-chaká*.
 Do, *wi-hanga*.
 — any noisy work, *wat-tai*.
 Don't do so (don't make such a
 noise), *wòt men wat-shi wat-tai*.
 What are you doing now? *chüan*
 yüang-öe-ngayan wi men?

Doctor (“medicine-man” or woman,
 shaman), *menlūana*.
 Dog, *ám*.
 A dog of a certain village, *enmáma*
 ám.
 Ten dogs of the same village, *shòm*
 nōang ám.
 Ten or more dogs of ten different
 villages, *shòm nōang enmáma ám*.
 Dollar, *pará; bará*.
 Dome-roof hut, *ñi-holpül*.
 Domesticated (of any animal), *chua-*
 chaká; lón-shitó.
 Done (finished), *läit*.
 Don't, *wòt*, abbrev. for *wi-hat* (see
 “Not”).
 Don't make a noise, *wòt men léang-*
 tai.
 Door (of house), *tanáng-chaká-foàng*.
 Door-way (lit. face-but), *chaká-ñi*.
 — front-landing of, *enkòñila*.
 — side-landing of, *henlóna*.
 — -screen, *tanáng-ñi*.
 Dorsal fin, *káshö-káa* (see “Fin”).
 Double, *án-mokón-ha*.
 — -edged, *shep* (see “Cutlass”).
 Doubtful (uncertain), *hat-dóhtashe*.
 Doubtless, *án-ka-pa*.
 Dove, bronze-winged- (*Chalcophaps*
 indicus), *tomóa*.
 — cuckoo- (*Macropygia rufipennis*), *ok-*
 tóak.
 Down (below, on the ground, down
 there), *ngaiche; ngá-she; oyü-hare*.
 — (from a higher position), *yang-*
 shire; keòid-shirc.
 — hill, *tendáh-shire; tendáh-tare*.
 — stairs, *chiänga*.
 Go downstairs, *öshe men chiänga*.
 — wards, *talāan-she*.
 — — (in construc.), *she; shire* (as
 suffixes, see “Descend,” “Down,”
 &c.).
 Dowry (see “Settlements”).
 Doze, *tachül-yan; shom-kòñk-hanga*.
 Drag, *hánchüöh-haiñe; tuak-haiñe*.
 Dragon-fly, *mido-dák*.
 Drain (v.), *wi-kaiyi-dák*.
 — (s.), *kaiyi-dák*.
 Draught (current of air), *höih-hat; hösh*.

Draw (drag), *hānchūdh-haiñe*.
 — (take out), *itōsh-hala*; *ok-tuak-hala*.
 — towards one's self (northwards), *keōich-hala*; *ketōt-hala*.
 — — — (southwards), *keōich-hanga*; *ketōt-hanga*.
 — — — (eastwards), *keōich-ha-hat*; *ketōt-hahat*.
 — — — (westwards), *keōich-hashe*; *ketōt-hashe*.
 — — — (towards landing-place), *keōich-haiñe*; *ketōt-haiñe*.
 — — — (any direction), *keōich-hata*; *ketōt-hata*.
 — (sketch), *ēt-hata*; *et-ēt-ha*; *hom-yūi-nga-shi*.
 — breath, *eyām-lare*.
 — a deep breath, *he-nyuāk-lare*.
 — water, *fuk-dāk*.
 — toddy, *yat-hata*.
 Drawer of box, desk, &c., *yūad*.
 Drawing (sketch), *hen-yūi-nga-shi*.
 Dread (s. and v.), *pahōa*.
 Dream (s.), *enfūa*.
 — (v.), *enfūa-chakā*.
 Dregs, *pat-chakā*; *kāe-dit*.
 Drenched (as with rain), *dī-shire-ta-omī*; *karū-het-yan* (see "Whole").
 Dress (put on clothes), *wia-lōere*.
 — (gown), *lōe-enkāna*.
 Drift (v.), seawards, *lūng-nga*; *lūng-nga-lāh*.
 — towards land (of small objects), *lamūngta*.
 Drift-wood, *larūang*.
 Drink (s.), *topa*.
 What drink would you like? *chin topa men yō?*
 Drink (v.), *top-hata*; *pem-hata*; *optop-hata*.
 — anything while being poured out from a vessel, *karāka*.
 Drip (v.), *chiēn*.
 Dripping (s.), *hapāk*; *pen-tan*; *hong-heāng*.
 Drive (force along), *harian-hata*.
 Drive away, *haiyūan-nga-lāh*.
 — in nail, screw, &c., *owī-hahat*.
 Drizzle, *chiūn*; *chen*.
 Droop (of a plant), *chalenya*,

Drop (s.), *chēh*.
 — (v.t.), *halaiñ-tai*; *pomfuk-she*.
 — (v.i.), *patāk-shu*; *pomtāk-she* (see "Fall").
 — anchor, *omshāmnga-shinpōya*; *ka-wālnga-shinpōya*.
 Drown (v.t.), *hēnpōk-hashe*.
 — (v.i.), *pōak-nga*.
 Drowsy, *iteakla*.
 — from drink or fatigue, *kimai-yan*.
 Drunk, *huyōie*.
 You are very drunk, *men huyōie-ka*.
 Drunkard, *tan-mop*; *āñ-mem*; *po-mem*; *hen-yōiya*; *ma-huyōie*.
 Drupe of Pandanus, as gathered, *nōang-larōm*; after extraction of the pulp, *omdom-tat*; *inshūan-tat*.
 Dry (of grass, leaves, thatch, &c.), *chiāk*; *chiāk-nga*; *yūap-nga*.
 — (of planking, walls, canoe, &c.), *chīp-nga*.
 — (of firewood), *ishian*.
 — (of cloth, clothing, &c.), *heash*; *heash-nga*.
 — (withered, of leaves, flowers, &c.), *yumla*.
 — by exposure to sun (v.), *hā-heng-hata*.
 — — to fire (v.), *hāñ-ush-hata*; *hāñ-ōe-hata*.
 — — to wind (v.), *hāñ-heash-hata*; *hāñ-hē-hala*.
 — by wiping (v.), *tat-hanga*.
 Duck, *wet*.
 — (teal), *tanlāh*.
 Due (owing), *tare-she*.
 Dugong (*Halicore indicus*), *hibut*.
 Dull (cheerless), *tu-chūa-yan*; *tu-chūa-tai*.
 Dumb, *hat-lēap-olyōla*.
 Dung, *aink*; *ain(ch)*.
 Durable, *tan-ngayan*.
 During (during the time that), *heng-heñ*.
 — (in the course of), *ta-mat*.
 The old man died during last month, *tamat kāhē ong-enñ pomōishe lēat kapāh*.
 Dusk, *puyūe* (see App. D).
 Dust, *penkeata*; *penyōaka*; *pentopa*.
 Dusty, *potop-mat*.

Dutiful, *modal*.

Dwell, *kátō*.

Dwelling, *ñi*.

Dye (v.) (as cloth and fish-lines in

mangrove-bark water), *lomtā-hashe* (or *-hanga*); *pomshuñ-hashe* (see "Soak").

Dysentery, *ishāu-ñe-wā*.

E.

Each, *ki-hēang*.

Eager, *muyūawa-she*.

Eagle, white-bellied sea- (*Cuncuma leucogaster*), *kālāng*.

Ear, *nāng*.

— -ache, *chōk-oal-nāng*.

— ring (of coiled wire), *kenchāp-nāng*.

— — (put on), *kachapa-nāng*.

— -stick (as worn in ear-lobe), *ichē*.

— -wax, *kala-ñaiya-oal-nāng*.

— orifice of, *kehōah-oal-nāng*.

— lobe of, *kenlāuwa-nāng*.

— — — (hollow behind), *det-nāng*.

Early morning, *oal-hakī*; *ōl-hakī*.

— to-day, *linheñ-ōl-hakī*; *ōng-ōl-hakī*.

— to-morrow, *hakī-ōl-hakī*.

Earn, *henyūah-hata*.

Earth, (the world), *mattai-ōmtōm*.

— (soil), *du*.

Earthquake, *hong-lōnga*; *komam-tōa*.

Earthworm, *lami-chūta*.

Ease, (take one's ease), *edūa*; *dūa-ngare*.

Easy, (to make or do), *chuyāyan-wīa*; *yāhnga-yan-wīa*.

East, *ngāhae*; *ta-ngāhae*.

— -ward, *dāh-hare*; *ōid-hare* (App. B, a).

— wind, *fūl*, (App. E).

Eat (of any kind of food), *ok-ngōk.**

— (of meat only), *pūah-lare*; *ham-takā-re.**

— (of vegetables, rice, &c.), *hām-lare*; *shā-lare*.

I am eating only some pandanus bread to-day, *linheñ chūa hanta pai(ch)-hat okngōk larōm*.

Eatable, *dōh-na-ngōka*.

Eating-time (from 7 to 8 P.M.), *heñ-mokngōk*.

Eaves, *káchū-ñi*.

Eaves-drop (v.), *opyap-nga-ngē*.

Eaves-dropper, *opyap-paiyūh*.

Ebb (of the tide) (v.), *tomnyuoa-ngare*.

Ebb-tide, *tōa*; *chōh* (see App. F); also *ten-nyuoa-na-kamalē*.

Ebony, *tenkáu*.

Echo (s. and v.), *pāwa-ngē*.

Eclipse of sun or moon (total), *pūaha-dishire-ta-iwī*; (partial), *pūaha-kēam-ta-iwī*.

Eddy, *henwīya*.

Edge of dhá, *chaká-kidūma*.

— of paddle, *kēam-pōwah*.

Edible, *dōh-na-ngōka*.

— bird's-nest, *hikai*.

Eel, salt-water-, *lūan*.

— fresh-water, *lūam*.

Efface (rub out), *pomyui(ch)-hanga*; *et-tat-hanga*.

Egg, *huyā*.

— albumen of, *mōñ-huyā*.

— white of, (boiled), *henchain-huyā*.

— yolk of, *lāharōma-huyā*.

— addled-, *huyā-wāha*.

— -shell, *ok-huyā*.

Eight, *enfōan*; *fōan-tafūal*.

— anna-piece, *det-malau*.

— only, *menfōan*.

— fathoms, *enfōanno*.

— — only, *menfōanno*.

— o'clock, A.M. (about), *kōi-hin-dōaha-ka*; P.M. (about), *heñ-mokngōk-ka*.

Eighteen, *shōm-enfōan*; *heāng-hata-tafūal*.

Eighty, *fōan-inai*.

Eight hundred, *ññ-momchīama*.

— thousand, *heāng-inai-momchīama*.

Either (adj. or pron.), *tāha-mat-de*.

Take either of them, *okai tāha-mat-de*.

Either (*conj.*) or, *homdôh*
homdôh.

I want either this or that spear, *chüa*
homdôh yô nêe shanên homdôh ane.

Elbow, *det-ongkêang*.

— bend of the, *chi-kodl*.

Elder, *ennyûla*.

— brother, *châu* (*-enkôina*) (*see*
"Brother").

— sister, *châu* (*-enkâna*) (*see* "Sister").

Elderly, *yô-pomôishe*.

Eldest, *ennyûla-ka*; *dafâl*.

— child, *kôan-dafâl*; *kôan-ennyûla*.

Elephant, *lifânta* (from the English word).

Elephantiasis, *putoâng*.

Eleven, *shôm-hêang*; *tanai-tafûal*
hêang.

— o'clock A.M. (about), *enhla-kâm*
heng; P.M. (about), *enhshê-yûang*
hatôm.

Else, *diawa*.

What else? *chüan diawa*?

— (otherwise), *hân-ân*; *hân-ai*.

Be off, or else I will beat you,
kôkengare hânân ori wen men.

Elsewhere, *chuk-diawa*.

Emaciate (*v.i.*), *kwôn-p-nga*.

Emaciated, *kwôn-p-ngashe*.

Embark (from a boat), *ten-chuah-lare*.

— (from a landing-place), *ten-chuah*
ni-re.

Embers, *om-âk*.

Embrace (seated or standing), *fûm*
hata; *om-fûm*; *fûl-hata*.

— (in recumbent position), *ucho*;
cho-we.

Emetic, *oû-la-danun*.

Employ (of a servant), *ngêang*.*

Empty (*v.t.*), *ngong-hanga*.

— completely (*v.t.*), *ngong-ngare-tai*.

— (*adj.*), *ngong*.

Nearly empty, *yô-ngong*.

Empty-handed, *hat-hêang-shî*; *hat-om*
kôm-ashe.

Einceinte (pregnant), *komhòish*; *kom*
hòish.

End (extremity), *mush*.

— of bladed spear, pointed, *moah*
shanên; shaft, *la-dit-haiyâh-shanên*.

Endearment, for terms of, *see* "Friend."

Endeavour (*see* "Try").

Enemy, *komoyûng*.

Engaged at work, *yûang-shitô*.

Engine, *henlain*.

English (*adj.*), *Amimat*.

— people (also any Europeans), *shom*
Amimat.

Enjoy, *yâh-ngatô*.

I enjoy paying a visit to Calcutta,
chüa ta yâhngatô chüa itia
Kalkata.

— food (relish), *ong-shianga-fâng*;
ong-shianga.

Enlarge, *hatâp-hata*; *entôn-haiñe*.

He is enlarging his hut, *hatâp nî an*.

Enormous quantity, *hoân-ngashe*; *shan*
ngashe; *hoânnga-endôhngashe*.

— size, *hoânnga-dî*.

Enough (sufficient), *wôtshe*; *leât*.

Haven't I done enough? *leât ka(n)*
chüa?

Haven't we both done enough?
leât ka(n) hen?

Haven't we all done enough? *leât*
ka(n) hê?

Quite enough! (no more!) *wôtshe*
chinda; *wôt-shinda*.

Good enough, *wôt-shire*.

Enquire, *hamâ-chakâ*.

Enrage, *kaiwa-yai-re*.

Enraged, *mong-hang-ka*.

Enter, *chôt-hat*.

Don't enter his hut, *wôt men nî an*
men chôt-hat.

— a boat from the shore, *tenchuah*
ni-re; from a vessel, *tenchuah-shire*.

Entertainment (dancing, singing, &c.),
milâh.

Entire (*see* "Whole").

Entirely (wholly), *ngong-tai* (*see* *Ex.*
at "Able").

Entrails, *pojwâk*.

Entrance (of hut), *chakâ-nî*.

Entreat, *ha-twân-hata*; *ha-twân-nga*
lâh; *ha-shûn-hata*.

Envious, *ôah-chakâ*.

Epilepsy, *tû-aroât*.

Equal, *hêanga-yan*.

Erase (*see* "Rub out").

Erect (*adj.*), *kâm*; *kâm-chakâ*.
 — (*v.*) (of hut posts), *lompâta-shâ*.
 — (of village poles), *iköi-kanaiya*.
 — (of mast), *iköi-kanâma*; *ong-puang-kanâma*.
 Erroneous, *hat-tang-tashe*.
 Eructate, *hedôe-hala*.
 Eruption (rash), *keau-ânha*.
 Escape (*v.*), *dian-nga*.
 Et cetera, *harôh-harôh*.
Eudynamys orientalis (Indian cuckoo or koel), *kapâk*.
 European (*adj.*), *Amimat*.
 — (*s.*), *paiyüh-Amimat*; *paiyüh-ta-teyen-ngamat*.
 Evaporate (*v.i.*), *chîp-she*; *chîp-nga*.
 Even (level), of land or floor, *ta-köi* (see "Flat").
 — — of a plank, *pidân*.
 Evening (shortly before sunset), *enhshe-shupheng* (see App. D).
 — star, *palanga-diaya*.
 Ever, *mâh*; *mah*.
 Have you ever been to Calcutta?
mah kan men itua Kalkata?
 For ever, *den-nônha*.
 Every, *ômôm*.
 Every-one, *ômôm-paiyüh*.
 Every day, *heng-heng*.
 — month, *kâhê-kâhê*.
 Everywhere, *dî-hanga-chuk*; *dî-hanga-mattai*; *löp-ngare*; *halap-hanga*.
 Evil-eyed, *komôniya*.
 Evil-spirit (see "Demon," "Spirit").
 Exact (accurate), *tang-tashe*.
 Exactly, in reference to time, *she* (suffix to subst.)
 Exactly 3 days, *lôe shinkâm-she*.
 Exactly (no more and no less), *yüh-ngare*.
 Exactly 400 coconuts, *hëang-mom-chîama yuang-oyâu yüh-ngare*.
 Exactly! (just so!), *an-ka*.
 Exaggerate, *minûin*.
 Examine (scrutinise), *imâ-hanga*.
 Excavate (earth), *kaichuat-hala*.
 — (scoop wood), *oal-hôla*.
 Except (*prep.*), *harôh-tôm-tare*.
 All except my father have arrived,
harôh-tôm-tare chîa chîa ômtôm-leät-dâk.

Exchange (*v.t.*), *hâôle*.
 — places, *ha-shâta*; *kâhâ-öl*; *kahî-leät*.
 Excited (flurried), *pishih-oal-ânha*.
 Excrement, *ishâu*; *aink*; *ain(ch)*.
 Excursion (see "Expedition").
 Excuse (*s.* and *v.*), *paton-yantô*.
 Exhume, *okai-hala*.
 Exist (be, have being, occur), *kôd-de* (see *Ex.* at "Be").
 Exorcise, } *en-lüana*.
 Exorcism, }
 Exorcist, *menlüana*.
 Expect (look out for), *harôh-ta-shî*.
 — (anticipate), *hakap-hanga*.
 Expectorate, *tapaih-haiñe*.
 Expedition (excursion), if by canoe and far, *dûan*.
 — — if by land, or not far by water, *itua*.
 Expended, *ngong*.
 Expensive (dear), *tôt*; *tôta*; *met-tôta*.
 — (costly), *miyaiya*.
 Expert, *paiyüh-ta-lëap*.
 — at any handicraft, *la-miäp*.
 Expire (die), *kapâh*; *kâpâh*; *ngafâh*; *pôm-nöp*.
 Explain, *haichang-nga*; *haichang-nga-ngê*.
 Explode, *chal-la*.
 Explore, *harra-mattai*.
 Export, *hantue-hahat*.
 Express coconut oil by squeezing rasped kernel in the hands, *komchi(j)-ta-köinhâ*.
 Exterior, *mat*.
 Extinguish (by blowing with the breath), *ifûa-hanga*.
 — (by quenching), *olyâl-nga-chakâ*.
 — (by pressure or cover), *pomñäp-hanga*.
 — (by scattering the embers), *et-fat-nga-chakâ*.
 Extinguished (of a torch, &c.), blown out, *pomñäp*; *leät-ifûa-eh*; burnt out, *leät-ngong*.
 — (of a fire), burnt out, *leät-yâl-nga*; quenched, *leät-yâl-e-chakâ*; blown out, *pomñäp*.
 Extract, a thorn, splinter, &c., *itosh-haiñe*.

Extract toddy from coconut tree, *yat-hata*.

— pulp from *Pandanus* drupes, *inshüan*.

— the fine filaments from *Pandanus* paste, *ke-wat*; *et-yüata*.

— oil (see "Express" and "Oil").

Extravagant (wasteful), *karü-hangatai*.

Extremity (end), *mush*.

Eye, *oal-mât*; *oal-mât*.

— ball, *ongyüang-oalmât*.

— brow, *puyöl-okmât*.

— — skin of the, *okmât*.

Eye-lash, *puyöl-oalmât*; *ket-fai(ch)*.

— lid, upper, *danáp-okmât*.

— lower, *hinop-okmât*.

— less, *pakiän*; *pakiñäi*.

— tooth, *shindol*.

— iris of

— pupil of } *pen-äl-oalmât*.

— white of, *pen-teyeñ-oalmât*.

— corner of, *shiäk-oalmât*.

— open the, *chänl-hala*.

— shut the, *mom-hashe*.

— having only one, *hemēangla-oalmât*.

F.

Fable (see "Tale").

Face, *chaká*; *ngóa-chaká*.

— dirty, *omē-hat-shi-chaká*.

— full-, *duák-tare-chaká*.

— side- (profile), *ok-shiäk-hai-chaká*.

Facet of ear-stick, *oalmât-ichē*.

Facing (opposite), *ka-hai-shang-chaká*.

Fade (of flower, &c.), *hendun-haiñe*.

Faded (of leaves, &c.), *chiäk*.

Fæces, *ishäu*; *aink*; *ain(ch)*.

Faggot, *mulóaha*.

Fail (miss, *q.v.*).

Faint (swoon), *ha-leät-e*.

Fair (proper), *má(k)-ngashe*; *tang-ngatö*.

— (of light shade), *tai(ch)*; *taik*.

Fall (as owing to a push), *kotin-i-lah*.

— (as owing to a foot slipping), *talóah-hi-köi*.

— forwards, *taföishi-chaká*.

— backwards, *kachá-nga-rít*.

— sideways, *köh-ngare*.

— (of a tree, house, &c.), *takö-shu*.

— overboard (see "Overboard").

— (as ripe fruit), *fük-she*.

— (as fruit when cut from tree), *paták-shu*.

— (when drowsy or inebriated), *tomfät-de*.

— (of an inanimate object leaning against wall), *ta-fat-sho*.

— (of the tide), *tomnyuoa-ngare*.

False, } *mittöi*.

Falsehood, }

Family, *mindt-ngashe*.

Famish, *hodh-nga*.

Fan (*v.*), *ifüi*.

Fan (*s.*), *hannöi*; *fanäta*.

Fan one's self, *kenfanäi*.

— a flame, *ifüi-heöe*.

— a flame while singeing a slaughtered pig's bristles, *opdüp-hata*; *et-fäta*.

Far, *höi*.

Don't go far, *wöt men höi*.

This place is far from Car Nicobar, *höi nēe mattai ta Pü*.

— less (not so far), *pai(ch)-hennöiya*.

Farewell (see "Good-bye").

— bid, *māngare*.

Farther, *hen-nöiya*.

Farthest, *hennöiya-ka*.

Fast (*v.*), *chi(j)*.

Fast (*adj.*), on land, as a runner, or as fish in water, *lóa*; *lanöya*.

— in the water, as a ship, canoe, swimmer, &c., *yöt*.

Faster, Fastest (on land), *lennöya*; *lennöya-ka*.

— (in water), *yin-nöta*; *yinnöta-ka*.

Fasten (bind, tie), to a post, &c., *póka*; * *pók-hata*.*

— (tether) an animal, &c., to post, &c., *ok-pók-hanga*.

— a cord round an animal's neck, *nákä-onglōnga** (see "Lash").

— the arms together (pinion), *omtum-koäl*; * *tumakoäl*.

— the legs, *tuma-láh*; * *omtum-láh*.*

Fasten sticks crosswise, *hatain-paiyáh*.
— with cane, &c., in reference to
spear-head, *chanam*.

— — — in reference to canoe, *lán-hata*; *nák-hata*.*

Fastenings (cane) of canoe, *lánan-düe*.

Fat (*s.*), *yá*.

— (dripping, lard, &c.), *hong-heäng*;
pen-tañ.

— (*adj.*), *fápo*; *karü-fáp*.

Fat person, *famápo*.

That fat man is his uncle, *ane*
famápo ho-chia an.

Fatter, *fennápo*.

Fattest, *fennápo-ka*.

Father, *chia* (*-enkòina*).

Your father, *chia men kòina*.

— when deceased, *máha-cheh-tashe*.

— of many children, *menkōan*.

— (having one or more children),
kamōano; *paiyüh-ta-kōano*.

Fatherless, *hat-chia-o*.

Father-in-law, *komyá* (*-enkòina*).

Fathom (arm-span), *tamáka*.

— one, *hēang-tamáka*.

Fathoms, two, *ân-tamáka*; *enwáyo*:
only two, *menwáyo*.

— three, *lennwáyo*: only three, *lamen-*
nwáyo.

— four, *hen-nōanno*: only four, *mahen-*
nōanno.

— five, *tennēyo*: only five, *tamen-*
nēyo.

— six, *tenfūalo*: only six, *tamen-*
fūalo.

— seven, *enshāto*: only seven, *men-*
shāto.

— eight, *enfōanno*: only eight, *men-*
fōanno.

— nine, *heäng-hata-tamáka*: only
nine, *hemeäng-hata*.

— ten, *shinnāmo*: only ten, *shamin-*
nāmo.

This canoe is only a little more
than three fathoms long, *nēe düe*
lamenwáyo pait-tet.

Fathomless, *chiyāu-ka*.

Fatigued (*see* "Tired").

Fatten (*v.t.*), *op-shup-hata*.

Favorite, *hindh-nga-tòichya*.

Fear, *pahōa*.

Feast (festival) (the entertainment),
milāh; *milōh*; *ilōha*: (the feeding),
mōpōk; *karūhat-hokngōk*.

— (a) memorial- (1, 3, or 5 months
after a death), *en-toin*.

— (b) memorial- (usually a year or
more later than a), † *ka-nait-ni-tai*.

— (c) memorial- (about a month or
6 weeks later than b), † *hen-wal-nē-*
mat-chūa.

— (d) memorial- (about a month
later than c), † *henem-she*.

— (e) memorial- (about 3 weeks
later than d), † *la-nēüt-la*.

— (f) memorial- (about 2 or 4 weeks
later than e), † *da-nōk-ni-nēak*.

— (g) memorial- (3, 5, 7, 9, or 11
days later than a, f, and n), *ka-lōng-*
ta-ni.

— (h) special, in celebrating erection
of village poles to scare away evil
spirits, *et-kait-ni*.

— (j) ordinary (held annually in
lieu of h), *olēo*.

— (k) for propitiating the spirits
with food, &c., *ha-ngōk-mattai*.

— (l) when inaugurating a new
fetich, *hata-kōi*.

— (m) when installing a new shaman,
ha-faiya.

— (n) when banishing evil spirits,
and before occupying a new hut,
haichuāl.

— birth-, *wi-ngai(ch)-oyāu*.

— naming-, *hañ-hōha*.

— on girl attaining puberty, *wi-*
ngai(ch)-holian.

— marriage-, *oānhnga-kamān-she*.

— welcoming return of long-absent
friend, *oānhnga-shwātare*.

— "house-warming-" (for a new hut),
oānhnga-ni.

† These five festivals, with three minor intermediate feasts called *indshē-lōe*, take place
in north-east monsoon, and are styled *koruák*, and the period during which they occur
komorudk.

Feast after dragging large canoe-shell over portage to coast for completion, *hòii(j)*.

— after successful firing of a large canoe-shell, *shöin*.

Feather, *puyöl-shichüa*.

February - March, the lunation in, *danäh-kapá*.

Feeble (weak), *hat-koáng*.

Feed a child, *ha-fwák-hata*.

— dogs, *ha-ngók-ám*; *enön-ám*.

— dogs (by hand), *káfén-hata*.

— pigs, *enön-nót*; *ha-ngók-nót*.

— poultry, *ha-ngók-kamöe*.

Feel (v.), *ka-shüan-hata*; *momñöi(ch)-hata*.

Fell (cut down), *iwásha*; *ong-fwáng*; *hakón*.

Fellow-countryman, *paiyüh-* (or *shom-*) *mattai-chang*.

Fellow-traveller, *himölshe*.

Female, } *en-kána*.

Feminine, }

Fence (rough), *kan-sháma*.

— — zigzag log-, *kentáng*.

— — — make a, *ka-táng*.

Fender (surrounding hut-fire), *heäka*.

Ferment (of toddy, &c.), *wak-she*; *pühila*.

Fermented toddy, *toak-ta-taiñ*; *toak-ta-huyöie-tai*.

Fern, *la-töin*.

Fertile, *yó-en-du*; *yó-en-mattai*; *du-ta-yó*.

Fester, *yó-tòng*.

Festival (see "Feast").

Fetch, from canoe, *eshüa*.

— from ship, *ong-sháng*.

— from another place, *okai-hata*.

— water, *fuk-dák*.

— guests for a feast, *okai-wa*.

Fetich, *kareau*; *hentä-köi*; *hentä*.

Fetters, *kencháp-láh*; *henkáp-láh*.

Fever, *pomkaiya*.

— intermittent, *kalák-penkaiya*.

Few, *pait-she*; *wih-tashe*; *lää-ngashe*.

These few, *shammen-tat-shi* (see App. B, Philol. Harp.).

A few more, *pait-tare-she*.

Fewer, *winnéh-tashe*; *linná-ngashe*; *pennait-she*.

Fewest, *winnéh-tashe-ka*; *linná-ngashe-ka*; *pennait-she-ka*.

Fez, *shanöang-kapüsha*.

Fibre (of the *Gnetum gnemon* of which their fishing-lines, &c., are made), *het-toit*; *het-toi(ch)*.

— (of ? *Melochia velutina* used for extracting the filaments from *Pandanus* paste), *kanewat*.

Fiddle, *danang-ta-tiyāna*.

Fidget, *poshi-hat-she*.

Fierce (as a wild boar), *henyang*.

Fifteen, *shöm-tanai*; *issät-tafüal-hëang*.

Fifth, *menyäh*.

Fifty (of coconuts only), *än-inai-tanai-tafüal*.

— of men, huts, &c., *än-momchiama-döktai*.

Fight (battle), *panöna*.

— with guns (see "Bombard").

— with sticks, *pomöan-hata*.

— with fists, *shinkön-hata*.

Fighter, *pamamöan*.

Fighting-hat (as worn in the Central group), *kemili*.

— (as worn at Chowra, Teresa, and Bompoka), *kaháwat*.

Fighting-stick, *paiyüah*.

Fighting-man (champion), *chamang-panöna*.

Figure carved in human form as fetich, *kareau*.

— carved in any other form as fetich, *hentä-köi* (see Part II).

Filaments in *Pandanus* paste, *shin-kaiya*.

File (s.) *tane-yán*.

Fill (v.i.) (of a bottle), *hafuat-dëde*.

— (v.i.) (of a canoe, owing to leak or heavy sea), *pang-she*.

— (v.t.) (a bag, as with grain, sand, earth, &c.), *hafuat-oal-shäyo*.

— (v.t.) (a bag with coal, fruit, grass, cloth, &c.), *shom-yo*.

— (v.t.) a bottle, *hafuat-oal-pomlë*.

— (v.t.) a canoe, *yüaka (-ta-oal-dië)*.

— (v.t.) a cooking-pot, *yüaka (-ta-oal-hanshöi)*.

— (v.t.) one's mouth, *hafuat-oal-fáng*.

— (v.t.) a pillow, *kafén-hashe*.

Fill (*v.t.*) up any receptacle, *hañ-push-hala*.

Fill the bag with rice, *hafuat-oal-shäyo aröe*.

Filter (*v.*), *hañ-het-hanga* (see "Strain").

— (*s.*), *dák-tu-hariwa*; *hendüwa-dák*.

Filth, *yü*.

Fin, caudal, *kinnök-det-kää*.

— dorsal-, *káshö-kää*; *hentéha-kää*.

— pectoral-, *náng-kää*.

— ventral-, *káshö-wiang-kää*.

— anal-, *henlai-chaká-kää*.

Find, casually, *hen-shian-hata*.

— after a search, *köm-hata*.

I found this rupee in the jungle, *henshian tai chüa nêe rupia ta oal-chüa*.

Fine (not coarse), *homyüam*.

Finger, *kanetai*; (*in constr.*) *taí*.

— fore-, *menshónka*.

— middle-, *mong-yüang-nê*.

— ring-, *tandí-mendenchya*.

— little-, *mendenchya*.

— (thumb), *mendüa*.

— tip of, *moah-tai*; *mush-tai*.

— knuckle of, *lenkaku*; *mat-kanetai*.

— nail of, *ke-shuah-tai*.

— ring, *kenlóng-tai*.

Finial, wooden, of dome-roof hut, *ol-píla*.

Finish (*v.*), *leät-hata*.

Finished, *leät*; † *mäh*; *leät-ka*; *maná(k)-nga-shí*; *yángá*.

Fire, *heöe*.

— (embers), *om-ák*.

— light, *chungai(ch)-tai-heöe*.

— feast, *da-nök-nî-nêak*; *chat-heöe*.

— place, *hitöi*; *chuk-benhwáva*.

— sticks of wood (for producing fire), *ken-tain*.

— of bamboo (for producing fire), *ken-töt*.

— tongs (rattan), *toápa*; *níama*.

— wood, *önh*.

— as collected, and before being cut up, *eöa*.

† This word ("leät") answers to the Malay "*sudah*," *Ex.* (to) have eaten, *leät okngók*; Malay, *sudah makan*; *yanga* (see also "Just") is used in reference to an event or action just past.

Fire-wood, bundle of, *minöl-önh*.

— — neatly made imitation bundle of, for offering on grave of relative, *pomák-önh*; *pomáka*.

— produce (by means of fire-sticks), *katain-heöe*; *katöt-hata*.

— keep up a, *hahöt-hata*.

— feed a, *enyüan-heöe*; *ömtöm-hai-chaká-heöe*.

— extinguish a (see "Extinguish").

— take (see "Ignite").

Put some wood on the fire, *enyüan-heöe*.

— kindle a (set fire to), *haiyün-heöe*.

— a cannon, *hakök-hata*; * *haköka*.*

— off a gun or cannon, *döh-nga*.

— with a gun, *haril-hata*.*

— with a cross-bow, *hañ-föine*.

Fire-fly, *mat-maloka*.

Firm (made fast), *tan-ngayan*.

First, *oréh*; *moreh*; *ongêh*.

— born, *oréh-nî-dôha*; *oréh-nî-kaiyüa-a*.

— fruit, *yüang-moreh-nê-tai*.

— quarter of moon, *hëang-lá*.

Fish (*s.*), *kää*.

— flying-, *mong-këang*.

— basket-trap, large, *enyün*; small, *kenhón*.

— hook, *karau-hetlöt*.

— line, *panüe*.

— net, *wan*.

— roe, *pëu(-kää)*; *katam(-kää)*.

— spear (see "Spear," and App. N, items 17-26).

— weir, *kan-shäng*.

— shell- (see "Shell-fish").

— with hook and line, *oktuak-hata*; *oktuaka*; *oktuak-kää*; *kalüan-hata*.

— with rod and line, *koron-hata*.

— with net, *hü-wan*.

— with spear, *shák-kää*; *shák-hata*; *ömtám-hata*.

— with the "kenhón" trap, *komhón*.

— with the "enyün" trap, *enyün-hata*.

Fish with the "kansháng" weir, *ka-sháng*.

— in shallow pools at low water, *halēah-kāa-ta-oal-hurūl*.

— by torch-light, *òch-hata*.

— hook a, *hēat-kāa*; *hēat-nga*; *hēat-ta*.

I have been fishing (with hook and line) all day, but have caught nothing (*lit.*, I not one hooked), *chiūa òmtōm-heng oktuaka chit hēang hēat*.

Fishing, *halēah-kāa*.

Is he fishing? *halēah-kāa ka an*?

Fist, *kalōp*.

Fit (suitable, proper, *q.v.*).

— (*v.*), *mak*; *mak-dī*.

— tight (of a cork, &c.), *kòng*.

— loose (of a cork, &c.), *palo*.

That cork does not fit, and this one is tight, *ane kenmyan hat makdī nēe kòng òt*.

— epileptic, *aróat*.

Five, *tanai*; only five, *tamanai*.

— o'clock, A.M. (about), *chang-i-oal*;

P.M. (about), *heng-imat-enhshe*.

— fathoms, *tennēyo*; only five fathoms, *tamennēyo*.

Five hundred, coconuts only, *hēang-momchiama-tanai-inai*.

— men, &c., *hēang-inai-tanai-momchiama*.

Fix (*v.t.*), *harañ-hashe*.

Fix the four-anna piece on the ear-stick (as a facet), *harañ oalmât-ichē*.

Flabby (having loose flesh), *men-nòichya-yan*.

Flag (pennant), *hinwē*; *henwē*.

Flageolet, *hen-hel*.

— play the, *ha-hel*.

Flame of a candle or torch, *chál*; *pala-tēwa*.

Flames (blaze as of burning grass and brushwood), *yūal*; *chál-yūal*.

Flank, of an animal, *fáp*.

Flannel, *kōñe*.

Flapper (of turtle), fore-, *koál*; hind-, *láh*.

Flash of light, *mai(ch)*.

Flat (level), *tā*.

— (of board or land), *tā*; *tā-kōi*.

— (of a board), *pidan* (also *tā*).

— (low-lying), *mienhshe-kōi*.

— (of bottom of tumbler), *tā-chaká*.

— (of the occiput, also of certain coconut shells, which can stand erect), *pitánh*.

Flatten (*v.t.*), *wī-ta-tā*.

— the occiput of an infant, *pitánh-kōi*.

Flatter (*v.*), *tuláng-hat-ngē-olyōla*.

Flavour (*s.*), *yande*.

Flaw, *dā(k)-nga-chaká*.

Flay, *et-tai(ch)*, *nga-ok*.

Flea, *shēi*.

Fleet (swift) (*see* "Fast").

Flesh, *ánha*.

Flexible, *dōh-lenkáh-chaká*; *imē*.

Flight of birds (*see* "Flock").

Fling a spear, *shák-hata*.

— a stone, &c., *halēang-hanga*.

Flirt (*v.i.*), *hákōle*; *shamōka-tōre*.

Float (*v.i.*), *tah-la*.

— coconuts, timber, &c. (as when shipping or transporting along shore) (*v.t.*), *han-ōaka-hat*.

Flock of birds, *mòmtōma-shichūa*.

Flog, *ori-hata*.

Flood, *yuk*.

— mark, *chaká-pañwa*.

— tide, *hēo*.

Floor, earth or concrete, *kōi-ru*.

— boarded, *oal-ta-tanōang*; *tanōang*.

— bamboo, *oal-ta-hedwā*.

— Areca lath-, *oal-ta-hiyā*.

Flow (of a stream), *wuá-nē*.

— (rise, of the tide), *komdū-lare*.

Flower, *shih*.

— of the coconut-tree, *shiat-oyāu*.

— of the Areca catechu, *shiat-hiyā*.

— of the Pandanus, *shiat-larōm*.

— of the Cycas, *shiat-tewila*.

— of the plantain, *kenop-hibbu*.

Fluid (*adj.* and *s.*), *tah*.

Flurried (excited), *pishih-oal-ánha*.

Flushed (as with anger, exertion, excitement, or wine), *shakēat-chaká*.

Fly, common house-, *yūe*.

— (large stinging species), *hen-kōat*.

Fly-catcher (*Myiagra cærulea*), *karū-ana*.
 — (v.), *hēh-hanga*; (of more than one bird or insect), *ke-hēh*.
 — away, *hēh-nga*.
 Flying-fish, *mung-kēang*.
 — fox (*Pteropus Nic.*), *mokngeaka*.
 Foam, from the mouth, *tōi-chaká*; *tōi-oal-fáng*.
 — of the sea, *tōi-kamalā*.
 Fog, *osh*; *öb*; *ush*.
 Fold (v.), *omlōm-hanga*; *lōm-hata*.
 Foliage, *rai-hare*.
 Folk-lore tale, *inōla-onghen*.
 Follow, *yang-tare*; *enyāh-ngala*.
 Fond of (like), *yāh-ngashi*.
 Fondle, *iyē-hata*.
 Food, *hok-ngók*.
 Fool, *hat-hēang-dōh*; *hat-hēang-lēap*; *hat-hēang-akāh*; *kilēi-shāre* (see "Unintelligent").
 Foolish (like a fool), *shīri-paiyūh-ta-hat-hēang-akāh*.
 — (absurd), *hat-hōncha*.
 Foot (also the leg), *lāh*.
 — sole of, *oal-lāh*.
 — instep of, *ok-lāh*.
 — brush (of *Pandanus* drupe), *fannāh-lāh* (see "Brush").
 — fall, sound of, *kāng-kōng*.
 — print, *du-la-lāh*; *entan-tat*; *entan-tat-lāh*.
 — race, *shāla-lanōya*.
 — of bed or mat, *lā-lāh*.
 For (on account of, for the sake of), *yōnā-ta-kāē*.
 I am making this for my younger brother, *yōnā-ta-kāē tau cha nēe wī chūa*.
 — (in the place of), *henshāt-kāē*.
 I am going there for him, *chūa yō dāhtare na henshāt-kāē*.
 — (because, on this account), *tai*; *taina*.
 I remained here for you told (me to do so), *chūa kátō itā taina ngē men*.
 For ever, *den-nōiha*.
 Forbid, *olteala*; * *olteal-nga-shi*.
 Forcibly, *kēa-tō*.

Ford, *mienh-lòng*.
 Forearm, *kenmōana-kodl*.
 Forefinger, *men-shōnika*.
 Forehead, *lal*.
 Foreign, *kaling*.
 — country, *mattai-kaling*.
 Foreigner, *paiyūh-kaling*; *kaling*; *yūang-kaling*.
 Ten foreigners of the same country, *shōm yūang-kaling*.
 Foreigner of a certain country, *kamalēnga*.
 Ten foreigners of different countries, *shōm kamenlēnga*.
 Foreigners, *shom-mattai-kaling*.
 Foremast, *kanāma-la-kōila*.
 Forenoon, *lā-hala-heng*.
 Foreshore, *oal-ngāh*; *kōi-ngāh*.
 Forest, *oal-chūa*; *öl-chūa*.
 Forget, *pait-ngatō*; *wait-ngayan*; *pūal-ngayan*; *lā-ngatō*; *lā-ngayan*; *shōt-ngatō*; *shōt-ngayan*.
 Forgive, *hoshuaw-tō*.
 — (excuse), *lāk-nga-shi*.
 Forgiveness for an offence, seek, *halōn-tare*.
 Fork, *chanēp*.
 Fork and spoon, *hēang-komnan*.
 Formerly, *tirām*; *shī-ngayan*; *shī-ngala*; *shī-latō*; *shī-nga-lāh*; *fōm-ngayan*; *han-tirām*.
 Forsake, *enyān-ngala*; *pung-ngare*.
 Fortnight, *hēang-molkānla-kamahēnwa*.
 Forty (of men, huts, &c.), *ān-mom-chiāma*.
 — (coconuts or rupees), *ān-inai*.
 Forward (forepart), *la-kōi-la*.
 — (onward), *lē-chaká*.
 Foster-parent, *men-dūla-shi*.
 Foul (dirty), *yūh* (see *Ex.* at "Barrel").
 Four, *fōan*; (of coconuts or rupees), *ān-tafūal*.
 Fourteen, *shōm-fōan*; (of coconuts or rupees), *issāt-tafūal*.
 Four fathoms (arm-spans), *hen-nōanno*; only four fathoms, *maken-nōanno*.
 Four o'clock, A.M. (about), *ha-hōaka*; P.M. (about), *heng-imat-mitūa*.
 Four hundred (of coconuts or rupees), *hēang-momchiāma*.

Four hundred (of any other objects),
hëang-inai-momchiama.
 Fourth, *tanôe-ok-mong-yuang-në*.
 Fowl, *kamôe*.
 — basket for carrying, *kan-shôla* (App. N, item 83).
 — coop (as kept under hut), *ong-yianga-kamôe* (App. N, item 98).
 Fox, flying-, *mok-ngeaka*.
 Fragile, *milëh*; *hat-nge*.
 Fragment (remnant), *pait-tare-düat*.
 — of a pot, *ok-dà(k)-tet-haishôl*.
 Fragrant, *shiang-ôi*.
 Frame, *hen-yi-këam*.
 Framework of dome-roof hut, *wane-ni*; *mane-ni*.
 Frequently, *hat-kalak-hë*.
 Fresh, recently gathered, *teyäh*; recently prepared, *henre-wi-teyäh*.
 Fresh - water, *dák-ta-chyü*; *dák-ta-shiang*.
 — — shell-fish, *shëi-oal-dák*.
 Fretful (peevish), *këh-tô*.
 Friend, intimate, *homnôl*; *ka-yôl*; *mohôm-nôl-she*.
 — ordinary (acquaintance), *mewih*.
 I am going to visit some friends, *chüa yô komfángayan mewihre*.
 — term of endearment towards one's equal in age or standing), *kaiyuod*.
 — — by old persons to children, *hewih*.
 — — by old persons to youths and young married persons, *kôan-yôl*.
 — — by children to old persons, *chom*; *ka-chom*.
 — — by youths and young married persons to old persons, *hochia*.
 — — — towards one's friend, slightly one's senior, *ka-châu*.
 — — — towards two friends, slightly one's seniors, *kinâ-chây*.
 — — — towards three or more slightly one's seniors, *kifë-châu*.
 — — — towards one's friend, slightly one's junior, *ka-tâu*.
 — — — towards two friends, slightly one's juniors, *kinâ-tâu*.

Term of endearment towards three or more, slightly one's juniors, *kifë-tâu*.
 — — — towards one old enough to be one's father, *ka-chia*.
 — — — towards one young enough to be one's son, *ka-kôan*.
 Friendly, *homnôl*.
 Fright, *pahôa*.
 Frighten, *haishôl*; *haishôl*.
 Frog, water-, *käng*.
 — land-, *han-käng*.
 From, *ta*; *lôngto*; *yanga lôngto-ten* (*prep.*).
 The rain falls from the sky, *amiäh patákshe lôngto oal kala-hôya*.
 This place is far from Chowra, *höi nêe mattai ta Tatát*.
 — *chaká* (*prep.*).
 He is demanding payment from that man, *an kaiwa-rupiya-re chaká ane paiyüh*.
 — *nga-tai* (*prep.*).
 Take the paddle from that child, *okai pôwah nga-tai ane kenyüm*.
 — *la-môngto-tai* (*prep.*).
 I have received this present from that man, *nêe taneälshe cha leät-kôm lamôngtotai ane paiyüh*.
 — *tashe*; *tayan*; *shiyän* (*postp.*) (with reference to time).
 From (*i.e.*, since) yesterday till now it has been raining, *minyüi shiyän oyühta ta-línheñ na amiäh*.
 — *shitai* (*postp.*) (with reference to time and work).
 He has been building his hut from (*i.e.*, since) yesterday, *minyüi shitai an momi nê*.
 — *shitô* (*postp.*) (with reference to time and acting violently, being angry, and the like).
 He has been sulky from (*i.e.*, since) yesterday, *minyüi shitô an këhtô*.
 Front of a hut, &c., *chaká-ni*.
 — tooth, *mong-läng-në*.
 — in, *tala-chaká*.
 Froth, *tôl*.
 Frown (*v.i.*), *mian-chaká*.
 Fruit, *yuang* (*-ôñi-han*).
 — unripe, *yuang-ta-tayál*.

Fruit, ripe, *yüang-ta-ìmòng*; *yüang-ta-omshát*.

— nearly ripe, *yüang-ta-ĩngol*.

Fruitful, soil, *du-ta-yô*.

— tree, *chia-ta-yô*.

Fuel, *ôah*.

Fulfil an agreement (as for supply of cargo), *mak-ngashe*.

Full, *posh*; *push*; *bush*.

The glass is not full, *wétare hat push*.

— nearly, *ok-hoanka*.

— half (i.e., middle), *ong-yüang-hala*; *hëang-molkánla-posh*.

— (laden, of a ship or canoe), *yam*.

— face, *duák-tare-chaká*.

— grown (adult), *kamarü*; *kamadü*.

— moon, *hokngáka-káhë*; *ongyüang-káhë*; *fwian-oal-káhë*.

Full-cock (of a gun), *án-kônga-fáka*.

Fun (amusement), *miläh*; *milöh*; *hen-shá(k)-ngatô*.

Funeral, *mol-ôla*.

Fungus, *ong-nang*.

Funnel, smoke-, *henla-fush-heëe*.

— water-, *hendüwa*.

Funny-bone (ulnar nerve, or internal condyle of the humerus), *ong-këang*.

Furl, *yüam-hala*.

Further (on further side of), *hen-nöiya*.

Furthest, *hennöiya-ka*.

Future, the, *hen-damäk*.

Future, in, *harü-hë*; *hen-näng-nga-shi*.

As I hurt myself badly yesterday,

I shall never in future be able to climb trees, *hen-nängngashi chit mah dôh chiätla tai chüa wahngayan ta minyüi*.

G.

Gain (see "Win").

Gait, *shòng-ha-enlöyare*.

Gale, *hánsh-ta-koäng*.

Gall, *pintang*.

Game, any, *miläh*, *milöh*.

— jumping-, *chat*.

Gape (s.), *hing-áp*.

— (v.), *hing-áp-lare*.

Gar-fish, *ifü*.

Garden, *yöm*.

— abandoned (no longer cultivated), *ka-tat*.

Gash (v. or s.), *dáh-hat*.

Gasps (v.), *tañ-eyäm* (see "Pant").

Gather (collect) (v.), *tomöl-hata*.

— coconuts, *tamäk-hata* (or -hashe).

— other fruits, *et-chiät-hata*.

Gaze, *haká-hata*.

Geld, *poaka*.

Generation, *kama-nüana*.

There are at present four generations living in my family, *oal mindngashe chüa ôt linheñ fjan kamanüana hariänh*.

Generous, *shai-yòng-yantô*; *shu-yòng-yantô*; *shom-yòng-ngä-shi*.

Genuine (see "Real," "True").

Get (obtain), *köm*.

Where did you get it? *köm men ta-chü*?

Get, by hunting or fishing, *püao*.

I got two pigs while out hunting yesterday, *minyüi án nõang nõt püao chüa*.

Get up, on waking, *kõnga*; *känga*.

— rise, stand up, *shiaka*.

Ghost, *üwi*.

Ghuian (*Arum colocasia*), *kannë*.

Giant, *päiyüh-ta-kañ-ta-chòng-köi*.

Giddy, *wii-chaká*.

Gift, present, *homkupöm*; *kenlan-shi*; *taneäl-she*; *omkwòm*.

Gills (of fish), *koäl-kanep-káa*.

Gimlet, *tenmë(j)*; *tenmë(ch)*.

Ginger, *hen-hang*.

Gird, *náká-ongyüang*.

Girdle (waistband), *nát-ongyüang*.

Girdle a tree (v.), *ok-lóaka*.

Girl (from birth to about 12 years of age) (see App. K).

— (before attaining puberty), *yüang-mamüno*.

— (after attaining puberty), *holian-wihla*.

— (of marriageable age), *holian*; *holian-ka*.

Give (bestow, make present), *homkwòm-hata, kalan-hatu.*

— (cause to take), *kwòm-hata.*

Give me this, *homkwòm ta-nēe en-men ten-chüa.*

He has given me this coat, *an nēe kanyüt leät-homkwòm ten-chüa.*

Give it to me (let me take it), *kwòm-hata ten-enh men chüa-en (or ten-chüa).*

— back (restore), *o-shüa-hata; shwátare.*

— reluctantly, *kaē-hanga.*

— in marriage, *homkwòm-ta-kōan-de-kán.*

He gives you his daughter in marriage, *an homkwòm-ta-kōan-de-kán men.*

Glad, *yáh-ngatô, hákôh; lapā-yantô.*

I am glad you have returned, *chüa yáhngatô: men leät-shwátare.*

Glare, of the sun, *heng-ta-dain-oal; dain-oal-mat; dain-ngamat.*

— of a fire, *dain-ta-heöe.*

Glass pane, *tenmeäla.*

— (mirror), *temeälda.*

— drinking-, (tumbler), *wétare (-lahedwä).*

— wine-, *wétare-ta-hariüana.*

— decanter (also lamp-shade, white bottle), *yang-mat.*

— beads, *malau.*

Glisten, glitter, *dain-chaká.*

Glow-worm, *chung.*

Guash, *kenat-chaká.*

Gnat, *he-nyüka.*

Guaw, *et-ngöt-hata.*

Gnetum gnemon, *het-toit; het-toi(ch).*

Go northwards, *af-al.*

Why are you going to Car Nicobar (i.e., north) ? *chäwe men afal Pü ?*

— northwards (or go up), *ô-le.*

— southwards, *af-ang; ô-nge.*

— eastwards, *af-ahat; ô-he.*

— westwards, *af-aich; ô-she.*

— (or go down), *ô-she.*

He has gone in a westerly direction, *an leüt ajaich (or ôshe).*

— to landing-place, *af-añ; ô-nē.*

— in any direction, *ô-te.*

Go to the cow-shed, *ôte ta chuk-nū-kapo.*

Go direct northwards, *lē-lare.*

— — southwards, *lē-ngare.*

— — eastwards, *lē-hare.*

— — westwards, *lē-shire.*

— — to landing-place, *lē-nīre.*

— — to any particular place in any quarter, *lē-tare.*

— on in advance (or ahead) in a northerly direction, *orēh-la.*

— — in a southerly direction, *orēh-ngala.*

— — in an easterly direction, *orēh-hat.*

— — in a westerly direction, *orēh-she.*

— — towards landing-place, *orēh-nē.*

— — in any direction, *orēh-ta.*

— hence, *dāh; kaiyī-nga* (see *Er.* at "Now").

— thither (northwards), *dāh-lare; dāhtare-ta-ane.*

— — (southwards), *dāh-ngare; dāhtare-ta-ngange.*

— — (eastwards), *dāh-hare; dāhtare-ta-ngāhae.*

— — (westwards), *dāh-shire; dāhtare-ta-ngaiche.*

— — (towards landing-place), *dāh-nīre; dāhtare-ta-ngaiñe.*

— — in any direction, *dāh-tare.*

I want to go there (southerly direction) to-morrow morning, *haki oal-haki chüa yô dāhtare-ta-ngange.*

— on board, *ten-chuah-lare.*

— on shore, *chuah-hat, dân-hat.*

— home, *chüh; yu-chüh.*

We (two) are going home, *chüh en-heñ.*

— time to, *heñ-chamüh.*

— away, *kaiyī-nga; dāk-ngare.*

— together, *omnāme-kaiyīnga.*

— away! *kök-ngare.*

— and (imperat.) (lit. go you), *ata-men.*

Go and play with your younger brother, *ata men milāh ta tau men.*

Go for a walk, *ong-shòng-ha*.

— an outing in a canoe, *indüan-ha*; *indüan-ha*.

Let us both go to Trinkut (for an outing) to-morrow, *lák* (or *shòk*) *heñ haki indüanha Láful*.

— visiting in one's own village, *ong-dāng-ha*.

— in another village or at a distance, *itüa* (see "Visit").

— astern, *ok-kāk*.

— up-hill, *ten-shān-lare*; *en-shān-kōi-henyüan*.

— quickly (of ship, boat, &c.), *yöt-hata*.

— slowly (of ship, boat, &c.), *hat-yöt-hata*.

At what time did you go away yesterday? *hē-chüa men minyüi kaiyünga?*

I am going away shortly before dead low-water, *heñ-yüang-ngāh kaiyünga chüa*.

Goal, starting-place in a foot-race, *lanangta-damian*.

— finishing-place in a foot-race, *hen-yak-chakā-damian*.

Goat, *me*.

Goblet, *taiyák*; *enfā*.

God, *Dēuse*.

Gold, *gol-môro*.

Gong, flat, *ten-keäng*.

— convex, *shanon*.

— sound a, *koruák-hata*.

Good (of animate and inanimate objects), *la-pā*; *tulāng-hatshe*.

Good-bye (departing visitor), *yuchüh*; *yāshe me rā*.

— host, *pehāri ta-wátse me ra-kāt*.

— d.v., *pehāri*.

— host, *anri-chüh*.

— d.v., *han-ö pehāri*.

Good-bye, my friend, *yāshe me rā ka-chāu* (see "Farewell").

Good-natured, *shu-yòng-yantō*.

Goods offered for sale, *yan*; *yan-nih*.

Goose, *kokwānka*.

Gore, *wā-ta-kātōa*.

Gorge (v.), *op-nāp-hata*.

Got (see "Have," "Possess," "Get").

Gourd (see "Pumpkin").

Government, English, *nga-nianga*; *ma-nianga*.

A Government building, *chang nganianga nī*.

Governor, *omyāa-ta-karū*; *enmyūl-she*.

Gradually, *omyam-hai-chakā*.

Grain, *mong-yuānga*.

Grand, *konān-hatshe*.

Grand-father, *chom-enkōiña*.

— mother, *chom-enkāna*.

— son, *hewih-enkōiña*.

— daughter, *hewih-enkāna*.

— uncle, *chāu* (or *tāu*) *chom-enkōiña*.

— aunt, *chāu* (or *tāu*) *chom-enkāna*.

— nephew, *hewih-kaiyuwā-enkōiña*.

— niece, *hewih-kaiyuwā-enkāna*.

(See App. I for further particulars.)

Grant (bestow), *homkwōm-hata*.

Grasp (v.t.) *ha-kāpi-yande*.

Grass, *shen*; *shin*.

— (*lalang*, *Imperata*), *shen-fo*.

— (*doob*, *Cynodon dactylon*), *opyūap*.

— a coarse description of, *sheman-heñh*.

Grasshopper, *kala-chaiña*.

Grateful, *mom-kām-shī*.

Grater, of ray-hide, *ok-dēyā*.

— *Calamas* stem-sheath, *ken-shēch* (see "Scraper").

Grating (platform under roof for storing pots, &c.), *lenpā*.

Gratis, *hat-yaiyo*.

Grave (solemn) (adj.), *ngō-chakā*.

Grave (s.), newly dug, *oal-piet*; *chuk-anūla*.

— occupied, *anūla*.

Grave-pegs, for pegging down corpse in grave, *shani-pān*; *shin-pān*.

Grave-post, *komching*; *pentīla*; *kanā-kōi*.

Grave-yard, *chuk-pentīla*; *kōi-pentīla*.

Gravy, *dāk-hong-āng*.

Gray, *tōi-ngamat*.

Gray-haired, *pakō-kōi*; *pakō-yók*.

Grease, *hong-heäng*.

— stain, *koān*.

Great (large), *karū*; *kadū*.

Greater, *endūa*; *kendūa*.

Greatest, *endūa-ka*; *kendūa-ka*.

Great-grandfather, *halòm-enkòina*.
 — — —mother, *halòm-enkàna*.
 — — —son, *kòan-hewih-enkòina*.
 — — —daughter, *kòan-hewih-enkàna*.
 Great Nicobar, *Lo-òng*.
 Greedy (covetous), *yò-pait-pait-tare*;
dal-dal-ngè.
 — (having voracious appetite), *lok-yò*.
 Green, *chu-ngò* (-mat).
 Greet, }
 Greeting, } *chai-chaká*.
 I wish to go and greet the old man,
chiua yò chai-chaká pomòishe.
 Grid, for broiling fish and jungle pork,
hoàng.
 Grief, *yen-ashe*; *yen-ne-she*; *yen-ngatò*.
 Grin, *en-kain-hi-chaká*.
 Grind, *dúa-hata*; *ong-tòng-hata*.
 Grindstone, *danáha*.
 Gristle, *ihè*.
 Groan (v.t.), *en-nyuàn*.
 Grog (also any two or more fluids
 mixed), *chum-pò*; *kalòawa*; *ka-*
shúma; *kashuáwa*.
 Grope, *kashuánde*.
 Ground (s.), *piet*; *piat*.
 It is lying on the ground, *an ta-kò*
piat.
 Ground (strike bottom), *shòt-lare*.
 Group (of persons or trees), *mòmtò-*
mashe.
 Grow, *shaiyüah-hanga*.

Grown-up (adult), *kamarü*; *kamadü*.
 Grunt (of pig), *nòt-ta-wòak*.
 Guano, *aink*, *ain(ch)*.
 — (bird) *aink-shichüa*.
 — (bat), *aink-alòda*.
 Guard (protect), *ong-yòng-hala*.
 Guardian, *chià-komatò*.
 Guava, *koyànwa*.
 Guest, *mitüa*; *paiyüh-damäk*; *damäk*.
 Guide (as through jungle), *paiyüh-*
hatáh-to-mat.
 Guilty, *met-pòta-she*; *met-pata-she*.
 Gull (sea-), *kál*.
 Gullet, *ken-òik*.
 Gulp, *kokòk*.
 Gum (of certain trees), *homlem-wón*.
 — (prepared, liquid), *hendán*.
 — (of the jaws), *èh*.
 — -boil, *füa-èh*.
 — -resin, *tòt-en-léang*.
 Gun (cannon), *hen-kòk*.
 — (musket, also fowling-piece), *hin-*
del.
 — -barrel, *karau-hindel*.
 — powder, *tari*.
 — rod, *kanlòk-oal-hindel*.
 — -wale (of boat), *manòin-hifüa*.
 — fire a (v.t.), *etpòt-hanga*.
 — case, *chuk-hindel*; *ñi-hindel*.
 Gutta-percha, *kaminyan*.
 Guzzle, *holáh-chaká*.

H.

Hack (with dhá, &c.) (v.t.), *ifásh-hanga*.
 Hackle (of feathers) *ahéya-onglóngá*.
 Hades, *henákla*.
 Haft, *haiyáh*.
 — end of spear, *ta-dit*; *dít*.
 Hag, *enkàna-pomòishe*; *enkàna-omyá*.
 Haggle, over a purchase, *mol-yòla-*
chaká.
 Hail (call to), *ochüawa*; *ochüo-hata*.
 Hair (short), *yòk*; *yeh*; *hen-köya*.
 — (long), *hen-köya-ta-chaling*.
 — (a single hair), *hëang-monglëanga*
yòk (or *hen-köya*).
 — (gray), *pakó-yòk*; *pakó-kò*.
 — (white), *yòk-teyen*.

Hair (of face or body), *puyöl*; *pulyöl*.
 — (tuft of), *kipäka* (worn by girls
 till attaining puberty, and by male
 infants during first year or so).
 — (lock of), *met-yáta*.
 — oil, *mâyai(ch)*; *ngai(j)*; *ngai(ch)*.
 — oil the, *hen-ngai(ch)-kò*; *hen-*
mò(ch)-kò.
 — -parting (see "Parting").
 Hairless, *paiyüh-ta-hangóh*.
 Hairy (person), *paiyüh-ta-pumoyöl*.
 Halcyon occipitalis, *shòk*.
 Half, *molkánla*.
 Half a bottle of rum, *hëang-mol-*
kánla pomlë ta-ram.

Half-full, *hēang-molkānla-posh*.
 — -cooked, *anhāño*.
 — -ripe, *ingol*.
 — -asleep, *iteakla*.
 — -brother (consanguine and uterine) (see "Brother").
 — -sister (consanguine and uterine) (see "Sister").
 — -caste, *kahala*.
 — -cock (of a gun), *hēang-kōnga-fāka*.
 — -fathom, *hēang-kamoala*; *hut-lān-ne-hēang-tamāka*.
 — -moon, waxing, *hēang-lā*.
 — — waning, *kaneāl*.
 — -way, *hēang-molkān-kaiyi*.
 — -witted, *mendūna-she*.
Haliscore Australis (dugong), *hūhut*.
 Halve, *kānīl-hanga*.
 Halloo, *kāhōn*.
 Halo, *hān-nūwa*.
 Halt (cease walking), *kātō-ngare*.
 Hammer (v.), *dōm*.
 — (s.), *danōm*.
 — of gun, *kanāp-hindel*.
 Hand (no specific word for "hand") (see "Finger").
 It is in my hand, *an oal tai cha*.
 — back of the, *ok-tai*.
 — palm of the, *oal-tai*.
 — -ful, *posh-la-oal-tai*.
 — -span (*hēang-*) *mahentōna*.
 — (give with the hand), *kwōm-hata*.
 — over, *kalan-hata*.
 Handkerchief, *leñshe*.
 — pocket, *ta-nòt-chaká*; *tanòt-hoáng*; *ta-nòt-hehē*.
 Handle (of basket), *chanōla*.
 — (side-handle of box), *mōih*; *wane-mōih-hoptēp*.
 — (top - handle of box), *chanōla-hoptēp*.
 — (of knife or sword), *panāma*.
 — (of paddle), *kwōm-pōwah*.
 — (of spear), *haiyāh*.
 Handsome, *lapā-chaká*; *yāh-ngaishī-chaká*.
 Handy, *winñe-shishe*.
 Hang (suspend) (v.t.), *enhen-hala*.
 Hang it up, *hen-la-eh*.
 — (v.i.), *otanāl-hala*.

Hang (put to death by hanging), *pōka onglōnga*.
 Happen (take place), *shī*.
 What took place at your village last month? *kāhē ong-enh chūan shī mattai men?* (see *Ex.* at "When").
 Happy, *kākhō*; *yāh-ngatō*.
 Harbour, *hōin-mattai*.
 — (entrance to), *oal-fāng-mattui*; *detse-mattai*.
 Hard (not soft), *nge*.
 — (difficult) *nāt-ngayan*; *kēh-ngayan*.
 Harden (v.i.), *ten-nañña*.
 Hare-lip, *tayuaishne-mandim*.
 Hark! *hāteng!*
 Harpoon, *kan-shōka* (see App. N, items, 22, 23); *hinlāk*.
 Hasten (v.i.), *holāh-hatshe*.
 Hat (European), *shapēo*; (broad-brimmed), *shomkáng*.
 — brim of, *nāng-shapēo*.
 — fighting- (as used in Central group), *kemilī*; (as used at Teressa and Chowra), *kahāwat*.
 — (placed on disinterred male skull), *halāla-kemilī* (or *kamapāh*).
 — (placed on disinterred female skull), *hoto-kamapāh*.
 — Pandanus leaf-, *shanōang*.
 — put on one's, *hanhōnp - hashe*; *kapan-hashe*.
 — take off one's, *lōh-hanga*.
 Hatch (as a fowl), *et-tēich-hata*; *udōh-haiñe*.
 Hatchet, *enlōin*.
 Hate, *hat-sho-ka*.
 Haughty, *hānk-ngatō*.
 Haul up a canoe (out of the water), *pōk-hata*; (on to its stand), *tōm-hala*.
 — a rope, or a canoe-shell along a portage, *tuak-hata*.
 Haunch, *hen-shāi-chaká-kōi-shiniang*.
 Have, *ōt*; *kōd-de*; *ka-kat*;
 I have only six spears, *chūa ta-mafūal nōang shanēn ōt*.
 How many coconuts have you got, *karām nōang ngoāt men ka-kat*.
 I have plenty of rice, *kōd-de arōsh cha ta hoā*.

- Have you (got) another? *ôt kan diawa?*
- Hawk, *ni-shêha*; *kalâng-ok-yuak* (being separate species).
- Hawk-bill turtle, *káp-keal*.
- Haze, *osh*.
- Hazy (see "Dim").
- He, an; *na* (see *Ex.* at "Beg," "Thence," and "Time").
- Head, *kôt*.
- (flattened at occiput), *kôi-ta-pitânih*.
- back of the (occiput), (*kôi*)-*dâsha*.
- crown of the, *ol-pîla-kôi*.
- of a bed or sleeping-mat, *lâ-kôi-la*.
- of a spear, *lâ-moanh*; *lâ-moah-chakâ* (-*shaneh* or *miân*).
- ache, *chôk-kôi*.
- band (of *Pandanus* leaf), *shan-ôang* (-*dai-larôm*).
- — (of silver), *panôt-kôi*.
- — (of silver), wear, *pôt-kôi*.
- post at grave, *komching*; *pentila*; *kanâ-kôi*.
- man, *omyâa*; *ennyûla*; *karûnga-kôi*.
- land, *moanh-mattai*.
- wind, *oshûl*.
- turn the, upwards, *ok-pânk*.
- turn the, downwards, *ol-ngol*.
- turn the, aside, *ong-teng*.
- Heady (intoxicating), *koâng-oal*; *yô-huyôie-tai*.
- Heal, (*v.i.*), *beât*; *peât*; *alde-beât*.
- Healed, *leât-beât*.
- nearly, *ênh-ngayan*; *ênh-ngashe*.
- Heal (*v.t.*), *beât-tai*; *alde-beât-tai* (see *Ex.* at "Cure").
- Healthy, *mâ(k)-ngayan*.
- Heap (*s.*), (as of coconuts, rubbish, &c.), *tomânga*; *tom-mûla*.
- Hear, *yâng*.*
- Did you not hear the gun? *yâng met ta lêang hindel?*
- Hearken, *hateng*.*
- Heart (the organ), *kôi-panîwa*.
- (seat of the affections and passions), *en-kâha-tô*.
- Heart, disease of the, *tû-panîwa*.
- burn, *yâk*.
- of the jungle, *ong-yûang-chûa*.
- Hearth, *hitôi*; *chuk-benhwáva*.
- Heat (of fire), *taîn-ânha-ta-heôe*.
- (of sun), *taîn-kôi-ta-heng*.
- (of body), *taîn-ânha*.
- (of clothing), *taîn-ânha-ta-lôe*.
- (of hut), *ni-ta-taîn-oal*.
- prickly-, *kôan-heng*.
- iron in fire (*v.t.*), *et-tôta-hat*.
- Heave (a weight), *halêang-hanga*.
- Heave up (hoist), *halain-hala*; *ok-tuak-la*; heave up! *tok-laka-eh!*
- Heaven (the sky), *kala-hôiya*.
- Heavy, *lang-an*.
- Heavier, *len-ngána*.
- Heaviest, *lennâma-ka*.
- Heed (attend to), *kapnga-nâng*.
- Headless, *tom-chûa-ngayan*.
- Heels (*s.*), *kentôla-lâh*.
- (as a ship or boat), *chumteng-ngure*; *chumteng-shire*.
- Height (of a hill, &c.), *dûala*; *rûala*.
- (of animate objects), *dûala-kôi*; *rûala-kôi*.
- You and I are of the same height, *men chûa hêange dûala-kôi*.
- Heir, *hen-shât*.
- Helm, *panâma - hen - laridla* (see "Steer").
- Helmet (see "Hat, fighting-").
- Help, *yôl-chakâ*; *opshâptô*.
- Helpless, *hat-hêang-dôh*.
- Hem of a garment, *op-hêp*.
- Hem (*v.t.*), *op-hêp-hata*.
- (cough to draw attention) (*v.i.*), *kâhâm-lare*.
- Hen, *kamôe-kân*.
- coop, *ong-yianga-kamôe* (App. N, item 98).
- Hence (*adv.*) (time), *hala*; *tare*.
- Three months hence, *lôe tare kama-hênwa*.
- (*adv.*) (place), *lôngto-itâ*.
- (therefore), *lang-nga-shiân*; *an-lâng-ngi-tô*.
- Henceforth, *hen-nâng-nga-shi* (see *Ex.* at "Future, in").
- Her (*pron. obj.*), *ten-an*; *wen-an*.
- (*obj. form of the pron.*), *ta-eh*, as an alternative form of *an*; *ta-an*; *ten-an*; *wen-an*.

Her own, } *chang-an*.
 Hers, }
 Herd, *mòm-tōma-she*.
 Here, *itā*.
 Hereabout, *pa-yai-yan*.
 Hereafter, *harū-hē; shaiyūh*.
 Hermit-crab, *komeāl*.
 Heron, pond-, *luhā*.
 — reef-, *chuānk*.
 Hesitate, *wū-hata*.
 Hew, *ong-ūng-hanga*.
 Hiccough, (*v.i.*), *hidā*.
 Hide (cover, conceal) (*v.t.*), *hamūt-hanga; hamôt-nga-chakā*.
 — (lie concealed) (*v.i.*), *mūt-ngare*.
 Hidden, *hamūte*.
 High (as a tree or hut), *chòng; lôah-hala*.
 — (as a hill), *chòng-kōi: lôah-hala-kōi*.
 — (as a cloud or bird), *chòng-dit; lôah-hala-dit*.
 Higher (see "High"), *chinònga; chinònga-kōi; chinònga-dit; lennôah-hala; lennôah-hala-kōi; lennôah-hala-dit*.
 Go up higher! *kedid-lare!*
 Highest, *chinònga-ka; chinònga-kōi-ka; chinònga-dit-ka; lennôah-hala-ka; lennôah-hala-kōi-ka; lennôah-hala-dit-ka*.
 High-land, *chòng-mattai*.
 — sea, *kōya*.
 — water, *tomdā*.
 — — mark, *chakā-paiwa-tomdā*.
 Hill, *henyūan*.
 — summit of, *kōi-henyūan*.
 — side, *fáp-henyūan*.
 Hilly, *kebāng-kebang-kōi*.
 Hillock, *kebāng-kebang*.
 Hilt, *panāma-kirih*.
 Him, *ten-an; wen-an*.
 What did you give him? *chūan leät homkwom meñ ten-an?*
 — (*obj. form of the pron.*), *ta-ek*, as an alternative of *ten-an; wen-an*.
 Hinder (*v.t.*), *kā-ēah-nga-lāh*.
 Hindermost, *manā(k)nga-shī*.
 Hip, *kōi-shiniang*.
Hippocampus brevirostris (sea-horse), *komyāyēo*.

Hire (*v.t.*), *hai-yūāh-hata*.
 His, *an; ta-an*.
 His own, *chang-an*.
 Hit, any object with gun or other weapon, *tapāk; taiyō-tai** (see "Shoot").
 You have hit it at last, *meñ alde tapāk*.
 — (with a spear), *taiyō-tai-shāk*.
 — (with a stone), *omtām-ta-mangnge*.
 — (with a gun), *taiyō-tai-harilla**.
 — (with a stick), *ori-hata*.
 — (with the fist), *shinkòn-hata*.
 Hither, *ten-eñh; (from any direction), òid-tare* (see "Come," and App. B, a).
 Hoard (amass), *tomāl-le-yandē*.
 Hoarse, *āt*.
 I am quite hoarse from singing for several days, *taina chūa yólheng ikášha chūa āt*.
 Hoax (*s. and v.*), *halòhnga-nāng*.
 Hobble (*v.t.*), *sha-ngāna*.
 Hoe (*v.t.*), *okshāka*.
 — (*s.*), *hifaih* (or *hifaish*).
 Hog, *nôt (-ta-leät-poaka)*.
 Hog's-lard, *hong-heāng-nôt; hapāk*.
 Hogshead, *pīpa; finha*.
 Hoist, *wi-hala; haiyat-hala; halain-hala*.
 — a leaf sail, *et-yuatla-lōe*.
 Hold (*v.t.*), *kaiyāng-hanga*.
 — anything upright, *kāmnga-chakā*.
 — (of ship), *hìn-lōha*.
 Hole (in the ground), *kehôn*.
 — (in wood and cloth), *kehōah*.
 — (of the ear), *kehōah-oal-nāng*.
 — (in lobe of ear), *lanōnga-nāng*.
 — in hut floor for convenience of inmates, *henlōaha*.
 — (dig a), *kaichūat-piet*.
 — (drill a), *ong-lòng*.
 Holiday, *heng-komatō*.
 Hollow, *kehōah-oal*.
Holothuria edulis, *kolpāl*.
 Home, *ñi-re; chuk-ñi*.
 This is my home, *nēe chuk-ñi-chūa*.
 I will stay at home, *chūa katō t n ñi-re*.
 — (returning), *yuchūh; chūh*.
 — sick, *et-mōta*.

Hone, *danāka*.
 Honest (*lit.* "bring-price-man"), *okai-yai-paiyüh*; *akaih-yantō*.
 Honey, golden, *dākmat-tōna*.
 — black, *dāk-mat-holōwa*.
 — bee, golden, *tōna*.
 — — black, *shēi-holōwa*.
 — comb, golden, *ñi-tōna*.
 — black, *ñi-holōwa*.
 — sucker (*Nectarinea pectoralis* or *Æthopyga Nicobarica*), *hatlait*.
 Hoof, *lāh*.
 Hook, fish-, *karau-hetlōt*.
 — fruit off a tree, *ha-hen*; *ha-hen-hashe*.
 — up a fish-trap, bucket, &c., *ha-hēat*.
 Hooked pole (for gathering fruit), *henhen*.
 — — (for lifting and lowering well-bucket, &c.), *henhēat*.
 Hoop-iron, *nāt-fīnha*.
 Hop (*v.* and *s.*), *ka-chiuanla*; *ka-chiunga-lāh*.
 Hope, *en-tōi*.
 Horizon, *kēam-kalahōiya*; *kēam-kamalē*; *chang-kalahōiya*.
 Horizontal, *okāl*.
 Horn, *hen-tōp*.
 Horse, *gorā* (from Hindustani *ghora*).
 Hospitable, *maha-ngōk-paiyüh*; *shamayōng-yantō*.
 Host (entertainer), *paiyüh-komatō*; *ennyūl-she*.
 — at memorial feast (*i.e.*, the chief mourner), *chia-chākā-komoruāk*; *ennyūlshe-komoruāk*.
 Hostile, *komoyūng*.
 Hot (from rays of sun), *tañ-kōi*; *heng-ta-taiñ-oal*.
 — (from taking exercise, or from excess of clothing), *keōyan*.
 — (of boiling water), *tañ*.
 — pungent), *karāng*.
 — (from fever or heat of fire), *tañ-ānha*.
 Hot-water, *dāk-ta-taiñ*; *dāk-hokpāk*.
 Hour (time of day), *inōa-atōh*; *inōa-atō*.
 At what hour are you going away?
kā inōa-atō meñ kaiyinga?
 House, *ñi*.

House-warming (-feast), *oānhnga-ñi*.
 Hover *ehēhā*.
 How (by what means), *kā-tai*.
 How do you make this? *kā-tai meñ wī nēe*?
 How d'ye do? (to one person) *met-chai-chachā-ka*? *metchai-cha-rakāt*?
 How d'ye do? (to two persons) *ināt-chai-chachā-ka*? *ināt-chai-cha-rakāt*?
 How d'ye do? (to more) *ifēt-chai-chachā-ka*? *ifēt-chai-cha-rakāt*?
 (See "Salutation.")
 How many, *katōm*; *karām*; *kā-endōh-ngashe*.
 How many paddles have you got? (*lit.*, to (*i.e.*, with) you, *katōm nōang pōwah ten meñ*?)
 How (in what condition), *kā-yan*.
 How was he yesterday? *kāyan ka-an ta-minyūi*?
 How big, *kari*.
 How big is your canoe? *kari dūe meñ*?
 How deep, *kachin-yāwa*.
 How deep is that well? *kachinyāwa ane oal-dāk*?
 How far, *kā-rūa-hanga*.
 — — off (speared or shot, &c.), *kārūa-hanga-tai*.
 How fat, *kari-fāp*.
 How high, *ka-rūala*.
 How high is your hut? *kariūala ñi meñ*?
 How short, *ka-ra-miāt*.
 How long (what length), *ka-rūat*.
 — — (time), *ka-rūat-tō*; (interrog.) *kā-shani-tashe*.
 How long will you stay here? *kā-shanītashe meñ kātō itā*?
 How long (time in the past), *ngashē*.
 How long (time in the future), *ta-shē*.
 How long ago (if same day), *kā-rūa-hanga-heng*.
 How long ago, *ka-rūa-hanga-yan*.
 How many more, *katōm-tare*.
 In how many (more) days will he return? *katōm-tare rām an shwā-tare (dāk)*?

How many times, *karām-shuā*.

How many times have you been to Chowra? *karām-shuā meñ leät itua Tatāt?*

How much (quantity), *kā-endōh-ngashe*; *kari-she*; *kari-hala*.

How much rice have you got? *karishe arōsh ten meñ kakat?*

How much remains (how much more), *kari-tare-she*.

How many remain, *kari-tat-she*.

How much has been paid? *kari-hata-she*.

How much (value), *kāshī-yai*.

How much does that cost? *kāshī-yai ane?*

How old, *kā-shanī-la-tōh*; *kā-shanī-la-tō*.

How old are you? *kā-shanī-la-tōh meñ?*

How soon (see "Hour"), *kā-inōa-atōh*; *kā-inōa-atō*; *kā-rūa-tare-tō*; *kā-enlain-ñe-she*; *kā-hanam-ngala*.

How soon will you bring my canoe? *kā-inōa-atō meñ okai ta dūe chu?*

How tall, *ka-rūala-kōi*.

How tall is that man? *karilala-kōi ane paityūh?*

How wide (of a ship); *ka-renmat*.

How wide is your ship? *karenmat chōng meñ*.

— (of ship or canoe); *kā-rī-fáp*.

— (of hut or plank), *kā-rī-ták*.

Howl (as a dog), *hō-ang*.

— (as the wind), *hōi*.

Hug, *fūm-hata*.

Hull (of a ship), *hat-hēang-ta-shīre* (see "Shell" of canoe).

Hum, *kai-nyūen-kandī-she*.

Human being (see "Person" and "Soul").

Humplack, *homuh*.

Hundred, of men, &c., *tanai-mom-chiama*.

— of coconuts or rupees, *tanai-inai*.

Four hundred men, *hēang-inai-momchiama yūang (paityūh)*.

Four hundred coconuts, *hēang-momchiama nōang ngoát*.

Hunger appeased (said after a meal), *pahāe*.

Hungry, *ōiñt-nga*.

— (and faint), *kechai-yan*.

Hunt turtles, *halēah-káp*.

— pigs, *haiyūan*.

I am fond of hunting, *chūa yálingatō haiyūan*.

— at night by spearing from tree, at foot of which food is placed, *op-yōp-hata*.

Hurl a stone or weight, *halēang-hanga*.

— a spear, *shák-hata*.

Hurry (v.t.), *ha-chà-lāyan*.

— (v.i.), *holáh-hatshe*.

Don't be in a hurry, *wòt meñ holáh-hatshe*.

Hurt (v.t.), *chòk-tai*.

Why do you hurt him? *chāwe meñ chòktai ten an?*

— (v.i.), *chòk-hata*.

— one's self accidentally, *shān-ni-yande*.

Husband, *kòin*.

— (deserted by his wife), *momal-lōng-enkòina*.

— (who deserts his wife), *yá-e-kán-de*.

Both the husband and wife are good, *āire ta kände-kòinde tuláng-hatshe*.

Hush! *há-á!*

Husk, *ok-yūang-ōñihāñ*.

— (coconut), *kentòit*.

— (v.i.), coconuts, *et-sháta*; * *et-tai(ch)-hanga*.

— (v.t.), betel-nuts, *owinga-ok*; *et-lai(ch)-hanga*.

Husky (hoarse), *āt*.

Hut, *ñi*:

— (dome-roofed), *ñi-holpūl*.

— (pent-roofed), *ñi-hillē*.

— (with curved outline, like tilt of waggon), *ñi-ta-optōp-she*.

— (of oval form as at Car Nicobar), *ñi-kenyūal-hól*.

— (small, temporary), *kan-shiapa*.

— framework of, *wane-ñi*; *mane-ñi*.

— (lying-in), *ñi-kamayū'a*.

— owner, *chamang-ñi*.

Hypocrite, *mildī-yantō*.

I.

I, *chüa*; *cha*.

Who speared the (wild) pig? *chin shák sharuól*? I (did) (*lit.*, by me, or my hand), *tai chüa*.

Identify, *hakap-pi-mat-de*.

Idle, *hat-kalai-yan*; *hat-kamalai-yan*.

If, *yô*.

If you bring it I will give you a present, *yô meñ okai-hata chüa kwôm-hata taneälshe ten meñ*.

Ignite (*v.t.*), *haiyün-heöe*.

— (*v.i.*), *mo-ánh-hare*.

Ignorant (uninstructed), *hat-hëang-akáh*.

— (unacquainted with), *hat-akáh*.

Iguana, *huyi*.

Ill, *tü*.

Ill-fitting, *káhà-wait-chaká*.

Illiberal, *hat-shuyòng-yantô*.

Illuminate, *okngák*.

Ill-tempered, *kéh-tô*.

Imitate, *hom-yüi-shi*; *hom-yüi-nga-shi*.

Immediately, *hëang-shidüna*.

Cook some rice immediately, *paitshe aröe hëang-shidüna ongháng*.

Immense, *hoán-nga-she*.

Immodest, } *hat-dal-chaká*.

Immoral, }

Immovable, *tëp-ngayan*.

Impartial, *hat-mitöh-paiyüh*.

Impatient, *pishih-oal-ánh*.

Impenetrable, as dense jungle, *oal-tuchül*.

— as a thick target, *hat-köinih*.

Imperfect (unfinished), *wait-shishi*.

Imperial pigeon (*Carpophaga insularis*), *mumü*.

— (pink-eyed) (*Janthoenas palumboides*), *kahök*.

Important, *an-ka*.

Impossible, *hat-wat-düanga-tai*.

Impotent, *met-päta*.

In, *en*; *at*; *oal*; *ta-oal*; *kat*; *kata*; *katah-oal*; *ten* (see "At").

He wants to live in that village, *an yô kätö oal mattai ane*.

There is a taste of sugar and of lime in this, *katah-oal nëe ta-yande shöñk yande karait*.

In future (see "Future").

Inattentive, *shöt-ngayan*.

Incisor (front tooth), *mong-läng-në*.

Incessantly, *dal-dal*.

Inclose (fence in), *wi-kentäng*; *katäng-hata*.

Incomplete, *káhà-wait-chaká*.

Incorrect (inaccurate), *hat-tang-tashe*.

Incurable, *hat-döh-ëñngashe*.

Indecent, *hat-dal-chaká*.

Indeed (in truth), *ka*; *pa(-reh)* (see *Ex.* at "Who," (*rel.*), and at "Much").

Indent (notch), *wüa-lenkök-hanga*.

India, *mattai-Bengáli*.

Indian corn, *koronäta*.

Indigestible, *hat-äh-ngayan*.

Indispensable, *an-ka*.

Individual, *yüang*; *paiyüh*; *ánh* (see "Person").

Indolent, *hat-kalai-yan*; *hat-komalai-yan*.

Industrious, *kalai-yan*; *komalai-yan*.

Inebriated, *huyöie*.

Infant, *póashe*; *henmäna*.

Infectious, *taiyô*.

Small-pox is infectious, *malî ta taiyô*.

Inferior, *pait-lenpāa*.

Inflexible, *hat-imë*.

Inflammation, *föl-ngare*.

Influenza, *hatäna*; *tanüya*.

Inform, *ha-yäng*; *ingäh-haiñe*; *ha-ngiang*.

Inhabit, *kätö*.

Inhabitant, of country or island, *shom*.

— of village, inmate of hut, *komatö*; *kamatö*.

Inhabited, *yäka*.

Inhale, *eyäm-lare*; *he-nyuák-lare*.

Inherit, *manäya*.*

Inhospitable, *tai-chaká-ëah*; *hat-shom-yöng-nga-shi*.

Injure, *hakäh-hanga-shi*.

Ink, *penshiñwa-anet-lēbare*.
 Inland, *oal-* (or *òl-*) *chūa*.
 Inmate of hut, *komatō*; *kamatō*.
 Innocent, *hat-met-pōta-she*.
 Innumerable, *hoā*.
 Inquire, *hamā-chakā*.
 Insane, *arōāt-paiyūh*.
 Insect, *shēi*; *shichūa* (also "Bird").
 — stick-, *ām-iwī*.
 Insert (put in), *ka-fiāt-hanga*.
 Inside, *oal*; *òl*; *katah-oal*.
 It is inside your mouth, *an katah-oal fāng men*.
 Inside-out, *ta-laiñ-tō*.
 Insipid, *hat-shiang*.
 Instead, *hen-ōla*.
 I give you this instead of that, *chūa nēe ten men kwōmhata hen-ōla ane*.
 Instep, *ok-lāh*.
 Instrument (stringed musical-), *da-nang*.
 Insufficient, *hat-wōtshe*.
 Insult (abuse), *ha-nāt-ngatō*.
 Intelligent (able to explain or interpret), *lēto-shiē*.
 Intemperate, *yō-huyōie*.
 Intend, *yō-chakā*.
 Interfere (meddle), *ha-shā(k)-ngashī*.
 Interference, *hen-shā(k)-nga-shī*.
 Interior (inside), *oal*; *òl*; *kata-oal*; *katah-oal*.
 — (inland), *kata* (or *katah*) -*oal-mattai* (or -*chūa*).
 His temporary hut is in the interior (of the jungle) *kata-oal-chūa kan-shiapa an òt*.

Internode (of sugar-cane, bamboo, &c.), *chamīya*.
 Interpret, *hentōaya*.
 Interrupt (when one is busy), *ha-shā(k)-ngashī*.
 Intestine, large, *pofoāk-pat*.
 — small, *pofoāk-ka*.
 Into (see "In").
 Intoxicated, *huyōie*.
 Intoxicating, *koāng-oal*.
 Invisible (*lit.*, shade-colour), *dū-ngamat*.
 Invite, *imāya*.*
 Iris (of the eye), *penāl-oalmāt*.
 Iron (*s.*), *karau*.
 — (*adj.*), *ta-karau*.
 Irritable (easily provoked), *kēh-tō*.
 Irritate (provoke), *hakā-ngatō*.
 Is, *òt*; *kòd-de*.
 There is water there, *kòd-de ta-ane dāk*.
 Island, *pūnga*; *mattai*.
 Islet, *pūnga-ta-ompeñshe*.
 Isthmus, *peneñknga-mattai*.
 It (*pron.*, *nom.*) *an*; *na*: (*obj.*), *an*; *ten-an*; *an-an*; *an-en* (see *Ex.* at "Make").
 It is above it, *an la-kōi an*.
 It (*obj. form of the pron.*), *ta-eh*, *an*
 alternative form of *ten-an*; *wen-an*, &c.
 Its, *an*; *ta-an*.
 Itch, *pishih-āñha*.
 — -mark (skin disease), *pen-lah*.
 Ivory, *shin-dōl*.

J.

Jabber, *poshi-hat-ngē*.
 Jack-tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), *paydl*.
 — fruit of, *yūang-paydl*.
 Jacket, of cloth, *kanyūt-lama-ok*.
 — of cotton, *kenhōin-lama-ok*.
 Jagged, *ka-yēn-ya*.
Janthoenas palumboides (pink-eyed imperial pigeon), *kahōk*.

January-February (the lunation in), *mokhēak*.
 Jar, *shiton*; *kūran*.
 Jaw, upper, *shama-lā-chòng*.
 — lower, *shama-lā-ēshe*.
 Jawbone, *ong-eng-shama*.
 Jealous, *mikēh*.
 Jetty, *kola-hifūa*; *hen-dūanga*.
 Join (in carpentry), *hakāp-hata*.

E

Joint (node), *otah*.
 — (in anatomy), *ok-läka*.
 — knuckle, *len-käka*.
 Joist, upper row of, of hut floor, *elä-köin*.
 — lower row of, of hut floor, *elä-kän*.
 — *tan-nang*.
 Joke, *miläh*; *milöh*.
 Journey, by land, *kaiyi-shöng*.
 — by sea in ship, *ong-yiang-chöng*.
 — by sea in canoe, *da-müan*; *düan*; *düe-läh*.
 Joyful, *däh*; *hähöh*.
 Jugglery (as performed by a bad shaman), *kalö-nga-shi*; *hamök-nga-shi*.
 Juice, *däk-mat*.
 The juice of this pine-apple is sweet,
nëe yüang shurü chyü däk-mat.
 July-August (the lunation in), *daneh-poah*.
 Jump (leap), *chat*.
 — flat, *höi-chäta*; *höi-shiläh*.
 — high, *etchätnga-köi*.

Jump down, *föng-she*; *ten-föngshe*.
 June-July (the lunation in), *channä*.
 Jungle (near the sea), *oal-chüa*; *öl-chüa*.
 — (at some distance from the coast), *lä-föng*.
 — (dense), *oal-chüa-ta-tuchäl*.
 — (light), *oal-chüa-ta-yüai*.
 — (heart of the), *ong-yüang-chüa*; *ong-yüang-lä-föng*.
 — (secondary), *enchön*.
 — (go to the), *ongshöng-oal-chüa*.
 — fowl, *chul*.
 Junior, one's, *teyäh-latö*.
 Junk, *chöng-hëangla*.
 Just, *hat-mitöh-paiyüh*; *yanga* (see "Finished").
 He has just gone, *yanga chüh en an*.
 Just (exactly, no more and no less), *yüh-ngare* (see "Exactly").
 Just as (rel.), *yöta-shiri* (see *Ex.* at "Like which").
 Just now, *yüang-öe-ngayan*; *alde*; *ödde* (see "Bride" and "Heal").
 Just so! *an-ka*; *wat-shi*.

K.

Katchäl (inhabited island in centre of Nicobar group), *Tëhnyu*.
 Keel, *ok-hen-käa*.
 Keen, sharp-edged, *shong*.
 — eared, *mong-yänga*.
 — eyed, *mohüwa*.
 Keep (v.), *tomälnga-shi*; *ha-köp-ngayan*.
 — up (or bank) a fire, *önh-shä-heöe*.
 Keepsake, *kapngatö-ta-taneälshe*.
 Kernel, of betel-nut, *änha-oal-yüang-hiyä*.
 — of coconut, ripe, *e-nyül*; unripe, *henchain*; when sprouting, *höak*.
 — of jungle nuts or seeds, *änha-oal-yüang-önihan*.
 Kerosene oil (lit., water-fire), *däk-heöe*.
 Key, *tenwän*.
 — hole, *chakä-tenwänäya*.
 — turn the, in locking, *tiwän-hanga*; *tiwän-hashe*.

Key, turn the, in unlocking, *tiwän-hala*.
 Kick, with the toes, *koshuen-hata*.
 — with the sole of foot, *tan-hanga*.
 — aside, *kolë-hanga*.
 Kidney, *kenpöng*.
 Kill, *ori* (or *odi*) -*nga-fäh*.
 — an insect (as by crushing it), *entan-shi-köi*.
 — a pig, *kalök-hata*; *tiko-hata*.
 — a fowl, *op-chip-däsha*; *tiko-hata*.
 Kind (adj.), *yäh-ngayan*; *iyëi*; *akaih-yantö*.
 Kind (sort), *kamöya*; *manäta*; *pen-yüha*.
 Every kind (all sorts) (see "Sort").
 Kindle (a fire) (v.t.), *haiyün-heöe*; *haiyün-hata*.
 King, *deñ* (from the Portuguese).
 King-conch (the shell), *ok-ilaila*.
 King-fisher, *shök*.
 Kinsman, *paiyüh-oal-në*.
 Kiss (see "Sniff").

Knave, *menkòina-she*.
Knead, *kendeck-hata*.
Knee, *kòì-kanōang*.
 — -cap, *taiyák-kòì-kanōang*.
Kneel, *panōng-ta-kòì-kanōang*; *endōan-hare*.
Knife, *inōat*; *innōat*.
 — clasp-, *inōat-káhà-wáp*.
 — toddy-, *inōat-toak*.
 — as formerly made from old scrap iron, *hâtám*.
 — (d^h), *kidūma*.
 — handle of, *panāma*; *pomnāma*.
Knob, *shinkòn-hamat*.
Knock (v.t.), *komdwák-hata*.
 — -down (v.t.), *palála-dit-tai*.
 — with the fist, *tompaiñ-ngare*.
Knot in cane, hair, string, &c., *tilōata*.

Knot in wood, *oñihan-tai-yòknga*.
 — slip-, *henpūal*.
 — (v.t.), *tilūat-hanga*; *òltūal-hanga*.
Knotted cane-strip conveying invitation to memorial feast, *tinlōata* (see App. N, item 87).
 — (when used with numeral), *tamin-lōata*.
Know, *akáh*; *enkáh-ngatō*.
 I don't know, *chit akáh*; also *ānya-pa*; *ānya-chüh*.
Knuckle, *mat-kanetai*; (chang-) *kine*.
 — -joint of finger, *lenkaka* (-kanetai).
Koel (Indian cuckoo), *kapák*.
Kopra (dried coconut kernel), *ngoát-ta-koáp*.
Korthalsia scaphigera, *shamōa*.

L.

Labour (work), *henlen-ngashe*; *wi*.
 — of childbirth, *ok-chòk*.
Lad, *yūang-fomiain*; *wihla-mayál*.
Ladder (with spokes), *halák*; *halák-ka*.
 — (notched or "monkey"), *halák-kaling*.
 — (for dogs and pigs), *henfēama*.
 — (for poultry), *hendūanga*.
Ladle, soup-, *hanēat-dák*; *taiyák-chūa*.
 — sauce-, *ok-tewila*.
 — (gravy-spoon) *yūang-hinām*.
Laden (of a ship or canoe), *maknya-ināma*; *leät-yūaka*.
Lagoon, *oal-dák-ta-karu*.
Lamb, *kōan-káppe*.
Lame, *shūam*.
Lament, *at-latō*.^{*}
Lamp, *ñi-heōe*.
 — -wick, *lōe-heōe*.
Land (v.t.), *in-dàn-hata*.
 — (v.i.), *tenchuah-ngare* (or *hare*); *chuah-hat*; *dàn-hat*.
Land (country) *mattai*.
 — (soil) *du*.
 — flat, *tā-kòì*.

Land, hilly, *kebáng-kebang-kòì*.
 — -crab (not eaten), *ka-chiha*; *fōng-she*; *katòng-chafá*.
 — — (edible variety), *menlân*; *ta-shiāla*.
 — -slip, *du-tai-yat*.
 — -shell, *shēi-oal-chūa*.
 By land, *kaiyī-shòng*.
Landing-place, *kola-rūe*.
 — — towards the, *ta-ngaiñe*.
Language, *chanai(ch)*; *chanai(j)*; *ngē*.
Lantern, *chuk-heōe*.
Lap (as a dog), *ku-dák-hata*.
 — (the knees when seated), *pulō*.
 — (sit on the), *pōya-oal-pulō*; *iwa*.
 — place on one's, *iñ*.
Lard, *hapák*; *hong-heäng-nōt*; *pen-lañ*.
Large, *kari*; *kadū*.
Larger, *endūa*; *kendūa*.
Largest, *endūa-ka*; *kendūa-ka*.
Larva (of the Great Capricornis beetle), *an-kát*; *damanòì*.
Larynx, *kulāla*.
Lash together with cane, string, fibre, &c., *ñák-hata*; *ok-ñák-hata*.^{*}

Lass (see "Girl").
 Last (hindmost), *maná(k)-ngashī*.
 — (next before the present) *leät-ngong*; *ong-ehh*.
 Last month, *leät-ngong kâhē*; *kâhē ong-ehh*.
 — night, *wahē*.
 — quarter of the moon, *kaneäl*.
 At last, *alde*; *öldē*.
 Hit at last, *alde taiyô-tai* (see "Bride" and "Heal").
 Late, *hat-lôa-tayan*; *fôm-tayan*.
 The steamer is late this time, *chông-henlain hat-lôa-tayan nêe hei*.
 You are very late to-day, *linheñ met lôa-tayan ka*.
 Later, in the same day, *ma-ka*.
 — some time hence, *shaiyüh*; *enyäh*.
 Lately, *nain*; *teyäh*; *nen*.
 Lattice-work platform in hut-roof, *len-pä*.
 Laugh (v.), *iti-hala*.
 Launch (v.t.), *höii(j)-haiñe*.
 Lay (set down), *oyu-hanga*; *yu-hashe*.
 — eggs of a bird or reptilia, *oyà*.
 — out (or spread) food, *ong-tông-kirâha*.
 — out a corpse, *henlâm-hanga*; *itâhare*.
 Lazy, *hat-kalaiyan*; *enlâh-ngashe*.
 Don't be so lazy, *wôt meñ wat enlâh-ngashe*.
 Lead (the metal), *chumba*.
 — (plummet), *hendöl*; *hendöl-kaiyi*.
 — heave the, *hendöl-kawâl-hanga*.
 Lead (show the way), *ohen-hañ*.
 — a blind person, *tuak-ta-koäl*.
 Leader, (see "Guide").
 Leaf, *dai*; *rai*.
 — mould, *kayual*.
 — *pân* (see "Chavica").
 — midrib of, *karüal-dai*.
 — — sail, (furling), *lôe-lama-hoänh*.
 — (rigid), *hentêha-dai-oyâu*.
 — fastenings to torch, *chandôm-päl*.
 Leak (in canoe or roof), *chiyâu*.
 Leaky (of canoe or roof), *cha-hüang*.
 Lean (rest against), of an animate object, *idüa-hare*.

Lean (rest against) of an inanimate object, *harüa-hanga*; *hashak-hanga*.
 — on one's hands, *shan-lare*.
 — on another person's shoulder, *yîama*.
 — (adj.), *kwönp-ngashe*.
 Leap (jump), *chat*.
 — forwards, *höi-châta*; *höi-shilâh*.
 — upwards, *etchâtnga-köi*.
 Learn, a language or any handicraft, *halêap-tô*; *ha-kôm-tô*; *hen-kôm-tô*.
 I have had great trouble in learning the English language, *chanai(ch) Amimat henkôm-tô hoä këhngayan ten chüa*.
 — (receive news), *alde-yang*.
 Least (smallest, q.v.).
 — (fewest), *linnâ-ngashe-ka*; *pennait-she-ka*; *winnêh-tashe-ka*.
 — (in quantity, in bulk), *en-pait-ngashe-ka*; *pennai(ch)-hangashe-ka*.
 — (in quantity, in bags), *linnâ-ngashe-ka*; *winnêh-tashe-ka*.
 Leather, bullock-hide, *ok-kapo*.
 — sheep-skin, *ok-kâpre*.
 Leave (depart), *kaiyi-nga*; *onge-lâh*.
 — for return home, *chüh*; *yu-chüh*.
 — in consequence of quarrel, *pung-ngare*.
 — on a distant voyage, *höi-lâh*.
 Did he leave this morning? *ong oal-haki onge-lâh ka an?*
 — (abandon), *yâ-hanga*; *yâ-she*.
 — (allow to remain), *oyâ-hnnga*.
 — take-, *mâ-ngare*; *oyâ-nga-shi*.
 — off, *döama*; *yâ-lare*.
 Leavings (of food), *yama-ka*.
 Lee-side, *ta-la-kanöta*.
 Leech, *heöl*; *helam*.
 Left (sinister), *lä-woaka*.
 — handed, *mo-mwoök*.
 Leg (including the foot), *lâh*.
 — calf of, *kenmôana*.
 — (thigh), *pulô*.
 — ("Cochin," elephantiasis), *putoäng*.
 Legend, (see "Tale").
 Leisure, *hen-hat-kalaiyan*.
 Lemon, *karoait*.
 Lend, *kaiyâh-hata*; *kaiyâh-to-tai*.

Length (in measurement), *riiat*; *düat*.

What is the length of that canoe?
ka riiat ane düe?

— (of time), *shanî-tashe*; *riiat-tô*.

What length of time will you stay here?
ka shanî-tashe men kâtô itâ?

Lengthen a rope, &c., *hatâp-hata*; *haiñak-haiñe*.

— a hut, &c., *hatâp-haiñe*.

Less (in size), (see "Smaller").

— (in quantity), *linnâ-ngashe*; *winnêh-tashe*.

— (fewer), *winnêh-tashe*; *pennait-she*; *linnâ-ngashe*.

— (in bulk), *enpait-ngashe*; *pennai(ch)-hanga-she*.

Lessen (v.t.), *wi-t'ompeñshe*.

Let (permit), *kaiyâh*.

I won't let you come, *chit kaiyâh men shòngtare*.

— go (liberate), *lâk-nga-lâh*.

— go (loosen hold of), *oyâ-hanga*.

Why did you let go of the rope?
châwe men tanôka oyâhanga?

— down (take down), *wi-hashe*.

— (imperial), *lâk*; *shòk*.

Let me sit down here, *lâk* (or *shòk*)
chua pöya ten enh.

Let him make it, *lâk* (or *shòk*) *an wi ten an*.

Let them (two) go fishing, *lâk* (or *shòk*) *onâ halêah-kâa*.

Let us two go home, *lâk* (or *shòk*)
hen (or *cha-ai*) *yuchûh*.

Let us all go home, *lâk* (or *shòk*) *hê*
(or *chi-ôi*) *yuchûh*.

Letter (note), *lêbare*.

Level (flat), *tâ* (see "Flat").

Liar, *paiyûh-ta-mittôi*.

Libation, (see "Offering").

Liberal, *shama-yòng-yantô*; *shu-yòng-yantô*.

Lâck (v.t.), *korâk-hata*.

Lid (on hinges), *kôï-hoptêp*.

— (loose-), *kenôp-kôï*; *kenôp-chakâ*.

Lie (falsehood), *mittôi*; *mâ-nyûin*.

[This last word has been recently adopted in lieu of *mittôi*, as a man bearing that as a name has died.]

Lie (speak falsely), *mittôi-olyôla*; *mâ-nyûin-olyôla*.

— (lie or lay down), *lòm*; *lòm-ngare*; *ol-lâl-hare*.

— face downwards, *fât-shire*.

— with head towards entrance of hut,
halai-shire.

— with feet towards entrance of hut,
hashâha.

Life (animate existence, also human being), *ânh* (see *Êz.* at "Soul").

Lifeless, *kâpâh*.

Lift, *shindòng-hala*; *shindòng-hata*.

— by the handle, *chiât-hala ôl-chiâl-hala* (upwards); *ôl-chiâl-hashe* (downwards); *ôl-chiâl-hahat* (aside), &c.

Light (s.) *chu-ngai(ch)*; *chu-ngai(j)*; *dain* (in constr.)

— flash of, *mai(ch)*.

— of sun, *chu-ngai(ch)-oal-heng*; *teh-oal*.

— of moon, *chu-ngai(ch)-oal-kâhê*; *peh*.

— of fire, *chu-ngai(ch)-tai-heôe*; *dain-heôe*.

— torch, &c., *chu-ngai(ch)-tai-pâl*; *dain-pâl*.

— (flame), *palatêwa*.

— naked-, *hat-danông-o-chuk-heôe*.

Bring a light, *kaita heôe* (or *kaita pâl*).

— (not dark, of a room, &c.), *chu-ngai(ch)-chakâ*.

— (not heavy), *hat-lang-an*; *tânk-ngayan*.

Lighter (less heavy), *ten-nânk-ngayan*.

Lightest (least heavy), *ten-nânk-ngu-yan-ka*.

Light (set light), *haiyû-in-heôe*.

Light a candle, *haiyûin mainâk*.

— strike a, *wi-heôe*.

— a cheroot, *haiyûin-hata*.

— a torch, *toin-hata*; *hatoin-hata*.

Light up (illuminate), *ok-ngâk*.

Lighten (by reducing weight), *pomeni-tare-she*.

— (any loaded vessel by unshipping),
okyûak-o-kwâh-hanga.

The canoe is beginning to sink,

lighten it a little, *düe bängen-hë*
paitshe okyüak-okwäh-hanga.
 Lightning, sheet-, *mai(ch)-oal-kala-*
höiya.
 — forked-, *pala-leät.*
 Like (resembling), *shiri.*
 — this, *shiri nêe.*
 — — (thus), (see "Thus").
 — that, *shiri ane.*
 Make it like this, not like that, *wi*
shiri nêe met shiri ane.
 — — (some object in a northerly
 direction), *shiri ngäle.*
 — — (some object in a southerly
 direction), *shiri ngange.*
 — — (some object in an easterly
 direction), *shiri ngähae.*
 — — (some object in a westerly
 direction), *shiri ngaiche.*
 — — (some object in direction of
 landing-place), *shiri ngaiñe.*
 — (similar), *hëang-ashe.*
 — what (interrog.), *ka-shi(n).*
 — which (rel.), *yôta-shiri.*
 — the same (correl.), *yôta-hëangshe.*
 Like which (just as) he made this,
 like the same (so) you must make
 another, *yôta-shiri leät wi an an*
en, yôta-hëangshe diawa ôta wi
men.
 — the taste of (relish), *kaläh-lare.*
dä-tatô.
 — (fond of), *yähnga-shi.*
 I like him, *chüa yähngashi ten an.*
 — (pleased with), *yô.*
 I don't like living (in) your hut,
chit yô kätô ta ñi men.
 Likewise (also, too), *an-diawa.*
 Lime (shell or coral), *shun.*
 — (*Citrus limetta*), *karoait.*
 — sweet-, *karoait-ta-chyu.*
 — (a small variety), *karoait-shukak.*
 — juice, *däkmät-karoait.*
 Limp (v.), *shiramma.*
 Limpet, *en-tân.*
 Limpid, *dain-däk.*
 Line, harpoon-, *panüe-káp.*
 — fishing-, *panüe-käa.*
 Linen, *lêe-komyüam.*
 Linger, *ha-shä-i-shüre,*

Link (of chain), *ma-hen-läka.*
 Lip, *manöin.*
 — upper, *manöin-lä-chòng.*
 — lower, *manöin-lä-ëshe.*
 Liquid (fluid, q.v.).
 Liquor, *winya.*
 Lisp, *odön-hare-ngë.*
 Listen, *hateng.**
 — (as an eavesdropper), *opyap-nga-*
ngë.
 Litter (brood), *haichôn-köande.*
 Little, *ompen-she; pen-she.*
 A little, (1) *pait-she; (2) pai(ch)-*
hat. (No. 2 in reference to food
 only).
 Give me a little, *paitshe homkwöm*
en men ten chüa, (see also "Small").
 — (in quantity), *pai(ch)-hanga-she.*
 — Nicobar Island, *öng.*
 Live (dwell), *kätô.*
 — (have life), *hari-ääh.*
 Liver (the gland), *ati.*
 Lizard, house-, (large), *woan; com-*
mon small, kalok-chiäka.
 — tree-, *koäh.*
 Load (cargo), *okyüak.*
 — (v.t.) a ship or a canoe, *yüaka; **
yüak-hanga.
 — a gun, *katöng-hashe.*
 Have you loaded your gun? *leät*
men katöng-hashe?
 Loath to part (as intimate friends),
 (see "Loth.")
 Loathe, *omî-yantô.*
 Loathsome, *kelön-yan.*
 Lobe of ear, (unbored), *hongtäng-*
näng.
 — — — (bored), *lanönga-näng.*
 — — — (whether bored or not),
kenläuwa-näng.
 — — — bore the, *loka-näng.*
 Lobster, *hanök-ngôa.*
 Lock of hair, *met-yäta.*
 — of door, *chuk-tenwänya-foäng.*
 — pad-, *chuk-tenwänya-shindup.*
 Lock (v.t.), *tiwän-hanga; tiwän-hashe.*
 Lofty (see "High").
 Log (of wood), *mäha-wing.*
 — (of wood, rotten), *omnöi(j).*
 Loin, *doänga.*

Loin-cloth (as worn by males), *neng*.
 — back fastening of the, *shin-kanika-neng*.
 — tail-like appendage of the, *det-neng*.
 — wear the, *ong-neng*.
 — adjust the (or fasten), *lanua*.
 — put on the, *wia-neng-de*.
 — remove the, *yāhi-neng-de*.
 — as worn by the females (see "Waist-cloth").
 Loiter, *ha-shā-i-shire*.
 Lonely (solitary), *oyāu-hat-she*; *oyāu-gan*.
 Long (of animate objects), *chamaling*.
 — (not short), *cha-ling*; (longish) *pei-na-chaling*.
 Longer, *chin-linga*.
 Longest, *chin-linga-ka*.
 Long (in time), *chaling-tō*; of eating and drinking, *shī-nga-chakā*; *shī-tashe* (see "Time").
 I have not drunk rum for a long time, *shī-nga-chakā chit top ta-ram*.
 — ago, *shī-ngayan*; *shī-ngala*.
 How long (see "How").
 — sight, *mohiwa*.
 — desire earnestly, *kechih-yantō*.
 — have an eager appetite, *yānga-shiang-chakā*.
 I long for him (his return), *chūa ta kechih-yantō ten an*.
 I longed to eat some pork yesterday, *chūa ta-minyūi yānga-shiang-chakā pūah āiha-nōt*.
 Look, *harra-hata*.
 Look! someone is coming, *harra! homdōh-paiyūh dāk*.
 — through corner of eye, *kāhā-dol-chakā*.
 — for (search), *halēah-hata*.
 — away (look on one side), *loko-harra*.
 — askance, *ol-dōl-hata*.
 — after (take care of), *harra-nga-shī*.
 — out (watch), *hakā-i-mat-de*; *hadua*.
 — sharp! *wōt-met-lōa* (*lit.* don't you not quick).
 Looking-glass, *temeül-de*.
 Loop round ankles used when climb-

ing coconut trees, *yāp* (see Part II).
 Loop (for snaring birds), *hempūal*.
 Loose, of a rope, (see "Slack").
 — of a coat, *yuai-nga-yan*.
 — of a cork or ring, *palo*.
 That cork is loose, *ane kennyān palo*.
 — of an iron nail or post, *katōa*.
 — of a finger-nail, box-lid, &c., *tafōa-he*.
 — of a tooth, *kā-lōi*.
 Loosen (*v.t.*), a tooth, *kōmlōi-hata*.
 — cane or cord lashings, *yāh-haiñe*.
 Lop twigs, &c., *o-taiñ-hata*, (see "Cut" with *dā*).
 Lop-sided, *ong-teng-hē-chakā*.
 Lose, *paiyā-eyan*.
 — (as in a race), *enyāh-tarit*.
 — one's way, *chun-nga-chakā*.
 Loth to part (as intimate friends), *yōk-shitō*.
 Lotion, *danun-ok*.
 Loud, loudly, *karūshe-ngē*; *dishe-ngē*; *kōm-dū-hashe-ta-ngēre*.
 Love (as of parent or friend), (*v.*) *hā-yāh-nga-shi*; (*s.*) *hen-yāh-nga-she*.
 — (sexual) (*v.*), *hā-kal-nga-shi*; (*s.*) *hen-kal-nga-she*.
 — make, *hamtēlōng-tōre*.
 Lovely, *yāh-nga-shi-chakā*; *lapā-chakā*.
 Lover, *paiyūh-ta-hakalngashi*.
 Low-tide, } *ngāh*; *yīak-ngāh*.
 — -water }
 — -water-mark, *chakā-paiwa-ngāh*.
 — — below, *chakā-yēsha*; *chakā-henlōwa*; *chakā-ngāh*.
 — — (shortly before), *yūang-ngāh*.
 I am going away shortly before dead low water, *heñ yūang-ngāh kaiyīnga chūa*.
 Low, mean, *shuyōng-yan*.
 — not high, *mienñ-shire*.
 Lower (*adj.*), *enneñh-shire*; *ennai-shire*.
 Lowest, *ennai-shire-ka*; *enneñh-shire-ka*.
 Lower (*v.t.*), the hut ladder, *tuak-hashe*; *kōmchūal-hashe*.
 — a bunch of nuts by means of a rope, *enyān-hashe*.

Lower (*v.t.*), the wick of lamp, *tom-nyuatshe-chakd.*

— jaw, *shama-lá-ēshe.*

— lip, *manōin-lá-ēshe.*

Lucky, *tabák.*

Luff (in sailing), *shil-tare.*

Lukewarm, *ōe*; *emoang-amōe.*

Lunation, *kamaheñwa.*

Lung, *hentáp.*

— disease, *chum-fāka.*

Lustrum (for the good and evil spirits), *kenlòng-nū.*

— (for mourners and guests), *danun-āñha.*

Lying-in hut, *nī-kamayūa.*

Lyre, *da-nang.*

M.

Machine (sewing-), *henlain-ichih.*

Machinery, *henlain.*

Macropygia rufipennis (red dove), *ok-tō-ak.*

Mad, *arōdt-paiyüh*; *tafòng-yantō.*

Maggot, *kamilök-kamapáh*; *kamilök-teyen-ngamat.*

Magic (of a bad shaman), *kaló-nga-shi.*

— (of a good shaman), *mokēa.*

Magician, *paiyüh-ta-mokēa.*

Maiden, *holian-wihla.*

Maim (*v.t.*), *wi-ong-chuang*; *homwál-hata.*

Main-mast, *kanáma-ma-hong-yüang-nē.*

Maize, *koronáta.*

Make, *wi-hata*; * *momī-hata.*

— a canoe, *wi-düe.*

— a hut, *wi-nī*; *momī-nī.*

— a paddle, *wi-pōwah.*

— a torch, *wi-pál*; *omchum-pál.*

— believe (pretend), *komchü-hata* (or *-hanga*).

— ready (prepare), *halep-nga-shi.*

— a noise, *wi-karüshe-ngē*; *poshi-hatshe.*

— a noise (as hammering, dancing, &c.), *wat-tai* (see "Do").

I am not making a noise, *chit wat-tai.*

— room (make way by stepping forward), *höl-ngare* (see "Move aside").

— room (by removing obstructions), *chī-hala.*

— peace, *op-yáp-shitō.*

— love, *hamtélòng-tōre.*

— a mistake, *waitnga-tai-wi-hanga*; *wait-nga-yan.*

I can make only one spear in four

days, *fāan shinkām hemēang nōang shanen léap wi chia.*

(Do thou) make it, *shòk men wi an an*, or *wi mer'an an.*

(Do you) make it (dual), *shòk iná wi an an*, or *wi inár'an an.*

(Do you) make it (three or more), *shòk ifē wi an an*, or *wi ifēr'an an.*

(Do you) make it (of a community), *shòk yól-men wi an an*, or *wi yól-mer'an an.*

Malay, *Maláyu.*

Male, *enkòina.*

Mamma, *amđ*; *chia*-(*enkána*).

Man, native of Nicobar Islands, *paiyüh*-(*enkòina*); *yüang*-(*enkòina*).

— of a certain community or race, *menkòina.*

(Two or more), men of two different communities, *án* (*yüang*) *menkòina.*

— any foreigner (see also "Male"), *kaling*-(*enkòina*); *paiyüh-kaling*-(*enkòina*); *yüang-kaling*-(*enkòina*).

— (married), *leüt-káno*; *kamáno.*

— (unmarried), *ilü*; *hat-kán.*

— (widowed), *ilü-machü*; *menchü-tat.*

— (old), *pomōishe*-(*enkòina*).

— (deserted by his wife), (see "Husband").

Man-of-war, *chóng-pomomòn*; *chóng-henkök.*

Mane (of horse), *hen-köya-gorđ.*

Manes (departed spirits), *iwi-meküya.*

Mange, *hi-kòinsh.*

Mangosteen (*Garcinia speciosa*, or *cornea*), *paiyüah.*

Mangrove (*Rhizophora mucronata*),
hen-yan.

— (*Bruguiera gymnorhiza*), *len-chih*.

Mankind (all, or various, races of),
kan-shák (*-paiyüh*) (see "Race").

Manner (style), *mush-tai*.

— in this (thus), *yiang-hata*; *wat-shi*.

— in that, *shiri-tai-ane*.

Manners (behaviour), *penyüh-hare*.

Many, *urü-hat-she*; *hoä*; *endöh-ngashe*; *yöl*.

— (of animate objects only), *lök*.

The natives of Car Nicobar are
many, *lök Pü ta-lök*.

— colored, *kan-shák*.

As many (rel.) } (see "As
So many (correl.) } many")

Only so many, *din-māhat-ta-shian*.

This many, *dammāh-tare*.

That many, *dammāh-tare-ane*.

How many (see "How").

Too many, } *urühatshe-ka*.

Very many, }

March-April (the lunation in), *kabā-chui(j)*.

Marine mollusca, *shēi-kōi-ngāh*.

Mark (sign, as a buoy), *hen-nāng-ngashe*.

— (target), *hentōn-chakā*.

— (scar), *henkōn*.

— (with notches), *hendōwa*; *kā-yeña*.

— — make, *o-kāñl-hanga*.

— (stain, *q.v.*).

Marriageable youth, *ilū*.

— maiden, *holian*.

Married man, *leät-kāno*; *kamāno*.

— woman, *leät-kōiño*; *kamōiño*.

Newly-married, *teyāh-tashe*.

Marrow, *āñha-oal-ong-eng*; *yā-oal-ong-eng*.

Marry, of man, *kamān-she*; *hiteak-hata*
(or *she*).

— of woman, *kamōiña*; *hiteak-hata*
(or *she*).

He is going to marry my daughter
on his return from Chowra, *an*
shwātare lōngto Tatāt yō hiteak-
hata kōan chüa.

Marsh, *tuhōa*.

Mast, *kanāma*.

Masticate, *koyain-hata*.

Mat, sleeping- (of *Areca* spathe),
hiliua-ok.

— coir-, *tanōt-lāh*.

— reed- (or leaf-), *endāpa-lāh*.

— sail, *hentēha-hiliua-ok*.

Matrimony, *mihiteak-she*; *yoa*.

Match (matches), *kenshūt-heōe*; *wane-heōe*.

— box, *chuk-kenshūt-heōe*.

Matter (pus), *tōng*.

— (what's the)? *kā-shin-dah*; *chüa(n)-dah?*

— (no), (never mind), *kāhā-tōre*.

Mature, becoming (attaining puberty,
of either sex), *enhta*; *enhta*; *wihla*.

May-June (the lunation in), *hammua*.

Me, *ten-chüa*; *ten-cha*.

Give me that, *kwòm ane ten-chüa*.

Meal (ordinary), *hok-ngök*.

— (festive), *mópök*.

Mean (shabby), *shuyòng-yan*; *shai-yòng-yan*.

Mean (signify), *ngēhe*.

What do you mean? *ka ngēhe mei-ka an?*

Meantime, *hòin-hē*.

By means of, *tai*.

By means of an adze, *tai danan*.

Measles, *kahī-yianga*.

Measure (*v.t.*), *tāk-hata*.

— (arm-span of nearly 6 feet) (*hēang*)
tamāka (see "Fathom").

— (with the fingers), *hatōn-hata*.

— foot or yard, *hentōna*.

— glass, *hen-fuata*.

— out (in glass scale), *hafuat-hata*.

Meat, *āñha*.

— (when stale), *āñha-ta-iye*.

Meddle, *ha-shā(k)-ngashī*.

Don't meddle with me, *wòt meñ*
hashā(k)ngashī chüa.

— (interfere), *ha-shā(k)-ngashī*.

Medicine, *danun*.

— (aperient), *danun-ishàu*; *danun-puit*.

— (astringent), *danun-het-ishàu*.

— cough-, *danun-oōah*.

— for external application, *danun-ok*.

Medicine-man, *menlūana*.

Meet (v.), *kāhā-lōi(j)*.

Those two steamers met yesterday,
ane chōng-heōe ta-ān minyūi kāhā-lōi(j).

Yesterday I met Hamōl on the road,
minyūi chūa kāhālōi(j) oal kaiyi cha-ai Hamōl.

— (go to meet another), *kāhā-shait*.

Meeting, *mōmtōma*.

Megapodius Nicobaricus, *mikieñ*.

Melancholy, *o-ngōha-chakā*.

Melon, *tamikai*.

Melt, of metal (v.i.), *áng-na*.

— — — (v.t.), *harōash*.

— (dissolve), *yūit-nga* (lit., disappear.)

Memorial festival (see "Feast").

Memory (escape one's), *shōt-ngatō*;
shōt-ngayan.

Menchal (islet off Little Nicobar),
Menchāl.

Mend wood-work, *wi-hata*.

— thatching, *o-wita-shi*; *halep-hata*.

— clothing, *ichih-hata*.

— clothing by adding a patch, *talāp-hata*.

Menses, *mahām*.

Merchandise, *yan-nih*; *ña-nih*.

Merchant (see "Trader").

— -man, *chōng-minih*.

Merciful, *shuyōng-yantō*; *shom-yōng-nga-shi*.

Merely, *hanta*.

Meridian, *kām-heng*.

Mermaid, *shawāla*.

Merman, *shamirāl*.

Meroe (an uninhabited islet near Little Nicobar), *Mirōe*; *Menrōi*.

Mesh, *hen-pūal*.

Message, *hayāng-ta-nāng*.

Messenger, *hayāng-ta-nāng-paiyūh*.

— (conveying invitation to feast),
paiyūh-ta-imāya; or *paiyūh-ta-om-shōm-tinlōata*.

Metal, *tomta-kōi-re*.

Meteor, *mokshāka*.

Meteorolite, *sham-yuāng-pala-leāt*.

Mew (as a cat), *ta-mearu*.

Micturition, *rai(j)*; *rai(ch)-hanga*.

Midday, *kām-heng*.

Middle, *ong-yuāng-oal*; *chē-shire*.

— finger, *mong-yuāng-ñe*.

— of a circle, *ong-yuāng-ñe*; *chē-shire*.

— of a row, *mong-yuāng*.

— of a length of rope, stick, post, &c., *mahong-yuāng*.

— of a jungle, *ong-yuāng-chūa*.

— of a canoe, *ong-yuāng-dūe*.

— aged, *ong-yuāng-paiyūh*.

Midnight, *yūang-hatōm*.

Midrib, *karūal-dai*.

Midships, *ong-yuāng-chōng* (or *hifūa*, *dūe*, &c.).

Midst of (in the), *hēang-e-chuk*.

Midway, *hēang-molkāit-kaiyi*.

Mildew, *shūang*.

Milk, *nō*.

— teeth, *oyūah*.

Milky-way, *dāk-oal-kala-hōiya*.

Milu (an inhabited islet off Little Nicobar), *Miloh*.

Mimic, *et-chait-she-ok*.

Mince (chop fine), *ok-dāka*.*

Mind (inclination), *enkāha-tō*.

— (attend to), *kap-nga-nāng*.

— (remember), *kap-ngatō*.

Never mind! *kāhā-tōre*.

Mine, *chāng-chūa*.

Mirror, *temeāl-de*.

Miscarry (bring forth prematurely),
wait-nga-yan.

Mischievous, *hai-chin-ngashe*.

Miscount, *hat-tang-tashe-harō-hanga*.

Miser, *menshān*.

Miserable, *het-yōi(ch)*.

Mislay, *pē-yande*.

Misname, *hat-tang-ta-lēang*.

Misplace, *tō-hanga-tai-chuk*.

Mispronounce, *hat-tang-ta-ngē*.

Miss (with gun or spear), *wait*; *hat-tai-yō-tai*.

You always miss, *poatōre men wait*.

— one's way, *chun-nga-chakā*.

— (fail in meeting or finding), *kāhā-shāh*; *kāhā-wait*.

— (feel the absence of), *et-mōta*.

Mist, *osh*; *ush*.

Mistake, *hat-tang-tashe*.

In mistake for, *wait-nga-mat*.

— make, mistaken, *wait-ngayan*.

Mix (two or more solids), *ko-lin-hata* ;
kandōi(ch)-hata.

— (two or more fluids), *kalôdwa* ;
ha-yôl.

Mizzen-mast, *kanâma-la-ridla*.

Mock, *hom-yüi-nga-ngê*.

Modest, *dal-chakâ* ; *dal-ngatô* ; *môt-ngare*.

Moist, *cha-âu*.

Molar (double-tooth), *minyâ*.

Mole-cowry, *ok-pi-kânla*.

Mollusca, fresh water, *shêi-oal-dâk*.

— land, *shêi-oal-chûa*.

— marine, *shêi-kôi-ngâh*.

Money, *rupia*.

— money placed in cheek of corpse before burial, *oal-owô-pomañâp*.

Monkey (*Macacus cynomologos*), *duên* ;
kên.

Monsoon (the period of a monsoon or 6 months), *shom-en-yûh*.

— (N.E.), *hânsh-fûl*.

— — (latter portion of), *kôi-kapâ*.

— (S.W.), *hânsh-sho-hông*.

— (N.E.) (prevalent direction of the wind in), *fûl-tâ* (see App. E).

— S.W. (prevalent direction of the wind in), *sho-hông-tâ* (see App. E).

Month, a lunation, *kâhê*.

— a period equivalent to a lunation, *kama-hênwa*.

Monthly, *kâhê-kâhê*.

Moon, *kâhê*.

— light, *peh* ; *chu-ngai(ch)-oal-kâhê*.

— less, *manût* ; *kanat*.

— (meridian altitude of the), *kâm-kâhê*.

— new, *hêangshe-kâhê*.

— (first quarter), *hêang-lâ*.

— full, *hokngâka(-kâhê)* ; *fwian-oal-kâhê* ; *ong-yûang-kâhê*.

— (last quarter), *kaneül*.

— waxing, *hen-nêni-oal-kâhê*.

— (wane of the), *hi-nôat-na-oal-kâhê*.

— waning, *tennyuoa-na-oal-kâhê*.

Moon-beam, *dain-kâhê*.

— commencement of a, *chanâla-kâhê*.

— end of a, *kanat-lâh-kâhê*.

Moral (virtuous), *dal-chakâ*.

More (in constr.), *tare*.

— (in quantity), some more, *pait-tare*.

I want some more, *chûa yô paittare*.

A little more (in quantity), *paittare-she* ; *ênh-tare-she*.

Still more (in quantity), *paittare-she-ka*.

Much more (in quantity), *pennait-tare-she*.

Very much more (in quantity), *pennait-tare-she-ka*.

— (in quantity, in bulk), *endû-she* ; *ta-endûa* ; *pennai(ch)-hata-she* ; *pennait-ngashe*.

— (in quantity, in bags), *shimân-ngashe*.

— (in area), *endû-ngashe*.

— (in population), *endûshe-paiyûh*.

There are more people in this village than in that, *paiyûh ta-oal-mattai-nêe endûshe ta-oal-mattai ane*.

One more, *hêang-tare*.

Once more, *hêang-tare-shud*.

No more, *la-nêit-tare*.

What more, *chûa-ta-paittare*.

A little more than, *pait-tet* (see Ex. at "Fathom").

Do a little more ! *pait-ta-eh* !

A little more (as of work), *ênhta-she* ; *ênhta-tai*.

A little more (as remaining in a bottle), *ênh-ngashe*.

A little more (in asking for food or drink), *pait-tare-she*.

A little more (distance to travel), *ênhta-yan*.

A little more (distance to throw), *ênhta-tai*.

A little more (time, soon), *ma-ka* ; *ênhta-yan*.

Moribund, *kompâh-ngare*.

Morning, *ôl* (or *oal*)-*hakî*.

He died this morning, *an leât kapâh-ông ôl-hakî*.

It rained this morning, *ông ôl-hakî leât aminh*.

He died yesterday morning, *an leät kapâh minyüi ôl-hakî.*

He is coming to-morrow morning, *hakî ôl-hakî an dâk.*

Morning-star, *mu-shâha.*

Morrow, *hakî.*

Morsel (*see* "Bit").

Mosquito, *mihôya*; (small species), *he-nyûka.*

— curtain, *kenhōa.*

Moss, *pul.*

Most (in quantity, in bulk), *endûshe-ka*; *ta-endûa-ka*; *pennai(ch)-hata-she-ka*; *pennait-ngashe-ka*.

— (in area), *endû-ngashe-ka*.

— (in population), *endûshe-ka-paiyüh.*

There are most people in that village, *paiyüh ta-oal-mattai ane ta-endûshe-ka*.

Moth, *me-chüya.*

Mother, *chîa-en-kâna.*

My mother, *chîa ch'enkâna.*

Your mother, *chîa m'enkâna.*

— when deceased, *mong-hâng-ñe-kôi*; *hamang-ñe-kôi.*

— (an unmarried), *enkōan-hare.*

— (having one or more children), *paiyüh-ta-kōano*; *kamōano-ta-enkâna.*

— in-law, *komyâ-enkâna.*

— less, *hat-chiao-ta-enkâna.*

— of-pearl, *tam-mah.*

Mould, *du-ta-âl.*

Moult, *et-lōi(ch)-hanga.*

Mound, *hôm-tôm.*

Mound-bird (*Megapode*), *mikien.*

Mount (ascend a ladder), *chuak-lare.*

— a horse, *chuah-la* (*see also* "Ascend," and "Climb").

Mountain, *henyûan-ta-chông-kôi.*

Mourn, *han-hwâva.*

He is mourning for his elder brother, *an hanhwâva ta-châu-re ta-kâpâh.*

Mourner, *men-hwâva*; *paiyüh-ta-hen-hwâva.*

Mourning (the act), *hen-hwâva.*

— (slight, lasting about 3 months), *henhwâva-kanôishe.*

— long, lasting full time, *henhwâva-dide.*

Mouse, *komet.*

Moustache, *enyun.*

Mouth, *ôl* (or *oal*)-*fâng.*

— (orifice of the), *panûaka-oal-fâng.*

— -ful of food, *kohâm.*

— -ful of drink, *kokôk.*

— palate of the, *oal-mendâla.*

— corner of the, *et-kait-nga-fâng.*

— open the, *ong-ângha-chakâ.*

— shut the, *op-mopha-chakâ.*

(*See* "Water" (v.), and *Ex.* at "See").

Move (change posture) (v.i.), *itôaya.*

Don't move, *wôt meñ itôaya.*

— (towards the north) (v.i.), *ketôt-lare.*

— (towards the south) (v.i.), *ketôt-ngare.*

— (towards the east) (v.i.), *ketôt-hare.*

— (towards the west) (v.i.), *ketôt-shire.*

— (towards the landing-place) (v.i.), *ketôt-ñire.*

— (towards any direction) (v.i.), *ketôt-tare.*

— (draw) (v.t.) (*see* "Draw").

— (crawl), as a cripple, *ketôt-de.*

— aside (v.t.), northwards, *tomwih* (or *tomhêo*) -*lare.*

— southwards, *tomwih* (or *tomhêo*) -*ngare.*

— eastwards, *tomwih* (or *tomhêo*) -*hare.*

— westwards, *tomwih* (or *tomhêo*) -*shire.*

— towards landing - place), *tomwih* (or *tomhêo*) -*ñire.*

— in any direction, *tomwih* (or *tomhêo*) -*tare.*

Much (in quantity, in bulk), *karû-she*; *pai(ch)-hata-she*; *ta-karû*; *ta-kadû*; *karû-pa.*

— (in quantity, in bags, &c.), *endôh-ngashe*; *urû-hatshe*; *shan-ngashe.*

— (in area), *karû-ngashe.*

— more (in quantity), *pennait-tare-she.*

Very much more (in quantity), *pennait-tare-she-ka*.

So much, { this much, *ta-dîshe.*
that much, *shian-ane.*

As much (*rel.*), *dinmenshi* (see *Ex.*
at "As much," and App. B).
So much (*correl.*), *shinmenshi*.
Don't give much of it, *wòt na karū-*
pa.
Mucus, *ihēsh*; *môn*.
Mud, on the person, *tuhūa*.
— as on road, *du-ta-paā*.
Muddy, *paā*.
Covered with mud, *du-mat*.
Multitude, *mòmtōma*.
Munch, *koyain-hata*.
Murder, *taīha-kōi*.
Murdered, *leāt-dīa*.
— person, *paīyūh-ta-leāt-dīa*; *horī*
(victim of a murder).
Murderer, *paīyūh-ta-orī*.
Murex palma-rosæ (rosebud shell), *ok-*
shindāla-kōi.
— *tenuispina* (woodcock), *ok-sha-hom-*
nòk-moah.

Nail (of finger or toe), *ke-shuah*.
— iron-, large, *hen-em*; small, *tanēp*.
— head of, *dīt—*; *det—*.
— point of, *moah—*.
Naked (uncovered), *hat-ong-yāng*;
iyāh-lōe-dīt-de.
— (in *puris naturalibus*), *hat-hēang-*
shī.
Name (*s.*), *lēang*.
— (*v.*), *ngen*.
Namesake, *kenmūla*; *hēang-e-tōta-lēang*.
Naming-feast, *hañ-hōha*.
Nancowry (inhabited island in centre
of Nicobar group), *Nāng-kauri*.
— (the Government station in Nan-
cowry harbour), *Kin-lā-ha*.
Nape (of neck), *dīt-dāsha*.
Narrow, *ompeñ-tāk*.
Nasty (nauseous), *tēak*.
Native, *paīyūh* (or *shom-*) *mattai*; *lòk*.
A native of Burma, *lòk Pigu*.
Nautilus pompilius, *tammah*.
Navel, *fun*.
Neap-tide, *hi-lā-ya*.

I obtained ten (edible) turtles at
last neap, *leāt-ngong hilāya shòm*
nōang káp-kāa puā cha.

Muscle, *ihē*.
Muscular, *koāng*; *hat-mennòichya-yan*.
Mushroom, *malōhla*.
Music, *ong-dang*.
Musical instrument (stringed), *da-*
nang.
Musket, *hin-del*.
Mussel, *heēu*.
Must, *dōhta*; *ka*.
You must come before noon to-
morrow, *orēh-chakā kāmheng oal-*
haki meñ dōhta dāk.
Mute, *hat-dōh-olyōla*.
Mutton, *āñha-kāpre*.
Muzzle of gun, *moah-hindel*.
My, *chūa*; *ta-chūa*.
— own, *chang-chūa*.
Mynah (*Eulabes javanensis*), *kā-niau*.
Mytilus shell (variety of, used in pre-
paring *Pandanus* paste), *ok-heēu*.

N.

Near (*adj.*), *enēh*.
— (*adv.*), *mīñho*.
His hut is near mine, *nī an enēh ta*
nī chūa.
— (a little further), *enēh-ta-yan*.
Nearer, *en-nenēha*.
Nearest, *en-nenēha-ka*.
Nearly (see "Almost" and "About").
I have nearly 400 coconuts, *enēhta*
hēang-momchiāma ngoát en chūa.
Nearly finished (of work), *enēhta-she*;
enēhta-tai.
— — (of the contents of a bottle or
other receptacle), *enēhnga-she*; *yō-*
ngong.
— full, *ok-hoanēka*.
— ripe, *īngol*.
— arrived (in travelling), *enēhta-yan*.
— hit (in throwing, spearing, &c.),
enēhta-tai.
Near-sighted, *putōi-oal-māt*.
Necessary, *an-ka fong-shi-tōre*.
Neck, *ong-lōnga*.
— nape of, *dīt-dāsha*.
Necklace (silver or electro coil), *het-*
lòt-yiup.
— (silver bar), *henkáp-oal-kulāla*.

Necklace, bead-, *monlēanga-malau*.
 — (wear a), *ñāt-malau*.
 — (of split plantain leaf), *fūm* (see App. N, item 145).
 Necktie, *tanūal-oal-kulāla*.
 Need, *yō-hata*.
 Needful (see "Necessary").
 Needle, *charūm*; *chanīh-lōe*.
 Neglect, *lāng-le-yan*; *pūal-ngayan*.
 Negligent, *ilā-hatshe*.
 Neighbour, *paīyūh-ta-mīnho-chuk*.
 Neither nor, *hat-hamdōh*
 hat-hamdōh.
 I want neither this nor that spear,
 chit yō hamdōh nēe chit hamdōh
 ane shaneñ.
 Nephew, *kōan-yōl-enkōina*; *kōan-*
kaiyuwā.
 Nest (bird's), *hong-kāng*.
 — — edible, *hikai*.
 — (white ants'), *ñi-daōin*.
 — (or set, of boxes, &c.), *hen-kōana-oal*.
 Net, fishing-, *wan*.
 Net-fish (v.t.), *hā-wan*.
 Never, *hat-mah*; *hat-māh* (see "Not").
 I have never been to Calcutta,
 (*chiūa*) *chit mah Kalkata*.
 He never comes here, *an hat-māh na*
 dāk.
 You never heard it before (at any
 time), *met-māh yāng do-nān*.
 — more, *manā(k)nga-tō-hē*.
 — mind! *kāhā-tōre!*
 New, *teyāh*.
 News, *mingāh-haiñe*; *yan*.
 Next (in position or situation), *kāhā-*
yāng; *diāwa*.
 — (in a race), *yang-tare*.
 — day, *heng-diāwa*.
 — month, *kāhē-ane*; *tāu-ka-kāhē*;
 tāu-nēe-kāhē.
 — year, *shaiyūh*.
 — time, *enyāh*.
 Nice (pretty, of any article), *yāh-ngashe*.
 Nice (in regard to taste), *yāh-ngayan*.
 Nick (tally, by marking a strip of
 cane), *la-kōk-hanga* (see App. N,
 item 88).
 Nickname, *lēang-ta-milōh*.
 Nicobar islands, *mattai paīyūh*.

Car Nicobar, *Pū*.
 Batti Malv, *ēt* (uninhabited).
 Chowra, *Tatāt*.
 Teresa, *Taih-lōng*.
 Bompoka, *Pōahat*.
 Tillanchong, *Lāak* (uninhabited).
 Central group :—
 Camorta, } *Nāng-kauri*.
 Nancowry, }
 Trinkut, *Lāfūl*.
 Katchāl, *Tēhnyu*.
 Southern group :—
 Meroe, *Mirōe* (uninhabited).
 Trak, *Fūya* (uninhabited).
 Trice (or Treis), *Taān* (uninhabited).
 Little Nicobar, *ōng*.
 Milu, *Miloh*.
 Menchal, *Menchāl* (uninhabited).
 Condul, *Lā-mōng-she*.
 Cabra, *Kōmwāña* (uninhabited).
 Great Nicobar, *Lo-ōng*.
 Nicobarese (of any island in group),
 shom-mattai-paīyūh.
 — (of central portion of group (lit.,
 natives here), *paīyūh* (or *shom*) *itā*.
 — (of Car Nicobar), *paīyūh* (or *shom*)
 Pū.
 — (of Chowra), *paīyūh* (or *shom*)
 Tatāt.
 — (the inland tribe of Great Nicobar),
 shom-Peñ (see "Person").
 Niece, *kōan-yōl-enkāna*; *kōan-kaiyuwā*.
 Night, *hatōm*.
 — (when employed with numerals),
 rām; *dām*.
 He died three nights ago, *lōe hanga*
 rām an ngafāh.
 Night-time, *heñ-hatōm*; *hē-hatōm* (see
 "Daytime," and App. D).
 Last-night, *wahē*.
 — -mare, *pōt-enfūa-wa*.
 — -walker (somnambulist), *wait-*
 mudōiya.
 Nimbus, *mifaiñya-ta-āl*.
 Nine, *heñg-hata*; *fōan-tafūal-hēang*
 (see App. C).
 — fathoms, *heñg-hata-tamāka*.
 — o'clock, A.M. (about), *kōi-hin-dōaha-*
 chōng; P.M. (about), *heñ-mokngōk-*
 chīyāu.

Nineteen, } (see App. C).
Ninety, }

Nip (pinch), *nīm-hata*.

Nipa fruticans, *chia-lôe*.

Nipple, of breast, *moah-toah*.

— of gun, *chuk-kep-hindel*.

No (adv.) (denial, inability, refusal, or disinclination), *hân-ân*; *hân-ân*.

— (adj.) (not any), *ngong*; *hat-ôt*.

Nobody (no one), *hat-hëang-paiyüh* (or *penyüh*, &c., &c. See "Person," and "At").

No matter (see "Never Mind").

Nod (when sleepy), *ko-ngāk-hashe*.

— (denoting affirmation), *kōnga-ka-kōi-re*.

— (on meeting acquaintance), *ko-ngāk-hata*.

Node (see "Joint").

Noise (of children shouting), *karū-she-ngē*; *dī-she-ngē*.

— (of hammering, &c.), *lāang-tai*.

— (of firing, &c., &c.) (see "Sound").

— (disturbed or deafened by), *poshī-da-nāng*.

— (make a), *wi-karū-she-ngē*.

Noisily, walk (as on hut floor), *puyāk-hatshe*; *men-laiña-she*.

Noisy, *karū-she-ngē-chaká*.

None (not any), *hat-ôt*; *ngong*.

Nonsense, that's nonsense! *hat-ēh-tare-she*!

Noon, *kām-heng*.

— fore-, *lā-hala-heng*.

— after-, *lā-hanga-heng*.

Noose, *henpūal*.

North *ngāle*; *ta-ngāle*.

— wind, *kapá*; *kabá*; *hânsh-kapá*.

— east wind, *hânsh-fül-lā*.

— monsoon, *hânsh-fül*.

— west wind, *hânsh-kapá-shohōng* (see App. E).

Northward, *dāh-lare*; *oid-lare*.

Nose, *moah*; *moanh*.

— tip of the, *moah-moah*.

— bridge of the, *kōi-ngāh*.

— side of the, *fáp-moah*.

— top of the, (*chāng*-) *moah*.

— blow the, *hehē-hata*.

Nostril, *kehōah-oal-moah*.

Not, *hat*.

I . . . not, *chit* (abbr. for *chüa-hat*).

I am not coming, *chit dāk*.

Thou . . . not, *met* (abbr. for *meñ-hat*).

Thou art not sick, *met tū*.

He . . . not, *net* (abbr. for *an-hat na-hat*, or *hat*).

We (dual) . . . not, *heñ-hat* (this word has no abbrev.).

Neither of us are coming, *heñ-hat dāk*.

We (three or more) . . . not, *het* (abbr. for *hē-hat*).

We (a community) . . . not, *yól-chüa-hat* (no abbrev. form).

We (a community), do not sing the *kōi-hakī* chant, *yól-chüa-hat iká-sha kōi-hakī*.

You (dual) . . . not, *inát* (abbr. for *iná-hat*).

You (three or more) . . . not, *ifēt* (abbr. for *ifē-hat*).

You (a community) . . . not, *yól-meñ-hat* (no abbrev. form).

You do not wrestle, *yól-meñ-hat kapót*.

They (dual) . . . not, *onát* (abbr. for *oná-hat*).

They (three or more) . . . not, *ofēt* (abbr. for *ofē-hat*).

They (a community) . . . not, *yól-an-hat* (no abbrev. form).

They do not dance, *yól-an-hat katóka*.

Not, do (imper.), *wòt*.

Don't cry, *wòt meñ chīm*.

— enough, *hat-wòtshe*.

— yet, *hat-chühta-chaká*.

He has not yet returned, *hat-chühta-chaká na shwátare*.

Notch (in tallying), *len-kòk*.

Note (letter), *lēbare*.

Nothing, *hat-hëang*.

He gave me nothing, *hat-hëang hom-kwòm ten chüa*.

— (no thing or quantity), *hat-hëang . . . ta-hadōh-hadōh*.

- I want nothing, *chit hēang yô ta-hadôh-hadôh*.
 I have got nothing, *chit-hēang chang ta-hadôh-hadôh*.
 Nothing (*adv.*), *hat*.
 He knows nothing about it (of some passed event), *hat akâh nga-shî an*.
 For nothing, gratis, *hat-yaiyo*; without cause (*see* "Without").
 November-December (the lunation in), *hâmak*.
 Now (at the present moment), *kat*; *dakat*; *daka-kat* (*see* "Tide"); *rakat*.
 I am now going to Trinkut, *yô Lâfûl chûa dakat*.
 I now hear the gun, *henkôk en yâng cha rakat*.
 — (just now), *yûang-ôe-ngayan*.
 He has just (now) gone, *yûang-ôe-ngayan an dâh*.
 — (immediately, also lately), *nen*; *danen*; *ranen*.
 I am now going away, *kaiyînga cha ranen*.
 — (to-day), *linheh* (*see Ex. at "Till"*).

- Oar, *kanôt*.
 — handle of, *kwôm-kanôt*.
 — blade of, *chakâ-kanôt*.
 — pull an, *et-kôt*.
 Obedient, } *ôi-yantô*; *holtâlnga-oal*
 Obey, } *nâng*; *maha-teng*.
 Oblation (*see* "Offering").
 Oblong, *chum-lēnga-yûang*.
 Obscure (*see* "Dim").
 Observe (notice, *see*), *harra*.
 Obstinate, *hat-hong-yiāng-ngatô*.
 Obtain (*get*), *kôm-ashe*.
 I obtained nothing at the sports, *chit kôm nga-shian milâh*.
 — (*get*, take by hunting or fishing), *pûao* (*see Ex. at "Get"*).
 Occasionally, *shian-shian-tashe*.
 From time to time at one village after another there is a pretty woman, *shian-shian-tashe ta-hēang-hēang mentai enkâna ta-lapā-ngôa-chakâ*.

- Now and then, *kalak-hê*; *shian-shian-tashe*.
 — -a-days, *hai-an-dah*; *lin-heh*.
 Now-a-days there is little rain, *hai-andah aminh t'ompenshe*.
 Nowhere, *hat-kānga-shî-chuk*.
 I see it nowhere, *chit hēu kāngashî-chuk an*.
 Nude, *iyâh-lôe-dit-de*.
 Nudge, *hantô-hata*.
 Numb, *hat-men-ñôichya-yan*.
 Numbness (temporary "pins and needles"), of the arm, *enmaiñ-koâl*; of the leg, *enmaiñ-lâh*.
 Number (*s.*) (a collection), *en-dôh-ngashe*; *môm-tôma-she*.
 — (*v.*), *harô-hanga*.
 Numerous, *hoâ*; *urû-hat-she*; *endôh-ngashe*; *shan-ngashe* (*see Ex. at "Time"*).
 — (of animate objects only), *lôk*.
 Nurse (*v.*), *harra-nga-shî*.
 — wet-, *haiñô*.
 — (servant), *ma-harra-nga-shî*.
 Nut, *ong-yûang-oal*.

O.

- Occiput, (*kôî*-) *dâsha*.
 — (unflattened, *i.e.*, of natural shape), *kidûma-kôî*.
 — (flattened in infancy), *kôî-ta-pitânh*.
 Occur (take place), *shî*.
 A storm occurred at noon yesterday, *shî hurâsha minyûi-ta-kâmheng*.
 — (exist) (*see* "Be").
 Ocean, *kamalê*; *henlôwa*.
 Ochrea of coconut (*i.e.*, the fibrous sheath enveloping the leaf-stems), *henhâl-oyâu*.
 October-November (the lunation in), *tô-it*.
 Octopus *tuberculatus*, *kôash*.
 — (*sepia officinalis*), *tanâk-mat*.
 Odour, *ôi*.
 — agreeable, (*lit.*, sweet), *shiang-ôi*.
 — disagreeable (*lit.*, mud), *pañ-ôi*.
 Of (belonging to), *chang*.
 This is my father's hut (*i.e.*, the hut

of my father), *nēe chang chīa cha nī*.
 Is this your child's coat (lit., of your child?) *chang kōan men kan enh kanyūt?*
 No, it is my younger sister's, *hanan chang tau chū enkāna*.
 Of course, *an-ka-pa; dōhta-she*.
 Off (not on), *tōhnga-chuk*.
 — be off! (go away!) *kōk-ngare; kom-hōi-ngare!*
 — (as in starting a race), *ōte*.
 Let us be off (of three or more), *shōk hē kaiyinga*.
 Offal, *tōng-o-ānha*.
 Offend (affront), *ha-nāt-ngatō*.
 — (annoy), *hakā-ngatō*.
 Offer (v.), *homkuōm-shī*.
 Offering, propitiatory, consisting of scraps of food, &c., for the spirits, *henngōk-īwī*.
 — of food, &c., to spirit of departed relative at "laneātla" feast), *henngōk-kamapāh*.
 Officer, *omyāa; ennyūlshe*.
 Often, *yōl-shuā*.
 Ogle, *kākā-dol-chakā; ol-dōl-hata*.
 Oh! (exclamation of astonishment), *we-ē*.
 Oil, coconut-, made by boiling the paste in water, *ngai(j), ngai(ch)*; ditto, when used for the hair or body, *henngai(j), henngai(ch)*.
 — — made by squeezing the raw paste in the hands, *māyai(j), māyai(ch)*; ditto, when used for the head or body, *henmōi(j), henmōi(ch)*.
 — — make (by boiling), *wī-ngai(j)*.
 — — make (by squeezing the raw paste), *komchi(i)-ta-kōinha*.
 — any vegetable-, *ngai(ch); ngai(j)*.
 — mineral (esp. kerosene oil), *dāk-heōe*.
 — the head with *ngai(j), han-ngai(j)-kōi; wī-sho-kōi-ta-ngai(j);* with *māyai(j), hanmōi(j)-kōi*.
 — the body with *ngai(j), han-ngai(j)-ānha, wī-sho-ānha-ta-ngai(j);* with *māyai(j), han-mōi(j)-ānha*.
 Ointment, *danun-ok*.

Ointment, apply, *dūna*.
 Old, of animate objects, *pomōishe; shī-la-tōh*.
 Old, of animate objects and vegetation, *shī-la-tōh; leūt-shīlatōh*.
 — of inanimate objects, *shī; shī-tashe; leāt-shī* (see "Areca").
 How old? *kā-shanī-latōh? kā-shanī-latō?*
 Older, of animate objects and vegetation, *shinnē-latō*.
 — of inanimate objects, *shinne-tashe*.
 — of animate and inanimate objects, *ennyūla*.
 Oldest, of animate objects and vegetation, *shinnē-latō-ka*.
 — of inanimate objects, *shinnē-tashe-ka*.
 — of animate and inanimate objects, *ennyūla-ka*.
 Omit (neglect), *lāng-leyan*.
 On, *ta-kōi; oal* (see *Et.* at "Meet").
 Put this book on the table, *nīna lēbare ta-kōi mensha oyū*.
 On account of (see "For," and "Owing to").
 Once (a single time), *hēang-shuā*.
 — (with reference to ascending), *hēang-kōla*.
 — (with reference to descending), *hēang-kō-she*.
 — (with reference to giving), *hēang-kōto*.
 — (with reference to making, beating, &c.), *hēang-kōto-tai*.
 — (with reference to coming, going, &c.), *hēang-kōta; hēang-shuā*.
 Once on a time, *ong-heñ; tirām*.
 — more, *hēang-tare-shuā*.
 At once, *hēang-shidūna*.
 One (with reference to periods of time, measures, and quantities), *hēang; hēang (-yūang; -nōang; -chanang; -hen; -danōi; -tāk; &c., according to the class of object referred to)*.
 — o'clock (about), A.M., *hen-chat-nga*; P.M., *shariāha-heng, or shadāha-heng*.
 — fathom, *hēang-tamāka*.
 Only one fathom, *he-mēang tamāka*.

One-eyed, *he-mēangla-oalmái*; *pakian*; *pakianān*.

Onion, *pa-wang*.

Only (merely) (*adv.*), *hanta*.

I only remained at home, *chiua hanta kátō ta nī-re*.

It is only the wind, *hanta hānsh*.

Only he (no one else), *enān-hare*.

— (*adv.*), *em*; *am*; *om*; *m'*; *ma* (according to euphony).

Only one, *he-mēang*.

Only two, *ān-ma*.

Only three, *la-mūe*.

Only four, *fo-mōan*.

Only five, *ta-manai*.

Only six, *ta-mafūal*.

Only seven, *missāt*.

Only eight, *menfōan*.

Only nine, *he-meäng-hata*.

Only ten, *sha-mòm*.

— two ships, *ān-chinmōnga*.

— one brig, *hemēang danōi-chông-ānla*.

— two brigs, *ān-chin-mōnga chông-ānla*; also *ānma danōi chông-ānla*.

— once, *he-mēang-shuā*.

— so many, *din-māhat-ta-shian*.

— so much, *din-mishian*.

Opaque, *tāng-ngamat*.

Open (*v.t.*) (outwards, as a door or window), *ofoah-haiñe*.

— (upwards, as a box), *ofoah-hala*.

— (a book), *tumcha-haiñe*.

— (a sack), *kēch-hala*.

— (a parcel), *eyā-hala*.

— one's eye, *chāñl-hala*.

— one's mouth, *tom-āng-hala*; *ong-āng-ha-chaká*.

— (*v.i.*) (of a flower), *tom-foah-ñire*.

— (*v.i.*) (of a door, &c.), *komdòp-ñire*.

Half-open, *kehōah-chaká*.

Operculum (of a shell), *oalmat-hon*.

Ophthalmia, *poák-oalmat*.

Opposite (facing), *ka-hai-shang-chaká*.

— shore or bank, *chaká*.

Malacca village is opposite Nan-cowry station, *ólta-mēak chaká ta Kinláha*.

Or (*conj.*), *hāñ-āñ*.

He or I will come to-morrow, *an dāk òl-hakī hāñ-āñ en-chiua*.

Orange (*Citrus aurantium*), *karoait-ta-shiang*.

Orania Nicobarica (Kurz), (see also *Bentinckia*), before commencing to seed, *káfong*; after commencing to seed, *hília*.

— — spathe of, *lóah-hília*.

— — fruit of, *yüang-hília*.

Orchid, *haló-komet*.

Order (*s.* and *v.*), *hol-tánga*; *nga-nianga*.

— arrangement), *lep-ngashe*.

Ordure, *ishàu*.

Oriole (*O. macrourus*), *chalau*.

Ornament, personal (of any description), *yan-nāta*; *ñā-nāta*.

— — (of silver only), *hetlót-ka*.

— — (of electro or German silver), *hetlót-tangā*.

— — wear, *ñāta*.

— ear-stick, *ichē*.

— to canoe-mast, *kōi-kanāma*.

— to canoe - outrigger, *tanòk-kōi-henēma*.

Ornamented (by means of carving or colouring, &c.), *yēchi-she*.

— figurehead of canoe, *kōi-la-Pū*; *karūha*.

Orphan, *hat-chiua-o*.

Osmotreron chloroptera (light-green pigeon), *mitaiā*.

Other (not the same), *diawa*; *riō*.

— (additional), *hēang-tare*.

— side, of creek, bay, &c., *lā-ane*; of an island, *lā-fáp-an-ane*.

Otherwise (else), *hāñ-āñ*.

— (differently), *ke-dōh-nga*.

Ought, *dōhta*.

You ought to speak the truth, *mei dōhta olyōla-ka*.

Our, dual, *heñ*; *ta-heñ*; *ta-chaai*.

— three or more, *hē*; *ta-hē*; *ta-chiōi*.

— (of a community), *yól-chiua*; *ta-yól-chiua*.

Our own } *chang-heñ*; *chang-hē*; *chang-Ours* } *yól-chiua* (see "Our").

Out (gone out, extinguished), *pom-ñáp*.

— outside, *mat*; *ok*; *la-ok*; *lā-ok*.

— -side (*adj.*), *ok-shiāk*; *shiāk*.

— -of-doors, *shiāk-ñi*.

Out-rigger (of canoe), *hen-táha*.

— rigger-pegs, *henēma-rüe*.

— rigger-spars, *diyà*.

— strip (see "Win").

Oval, *chilua*.

Over (*prep.*), *ta-kōi*; *ong-duang-kōi*.

Spread the cloth over the rice,
yáhnga lōe ong-duang-kōi arōe.

Spread the cloth over the table,
opdáp lōe ta-kōi meñsha.

Over (*adj.*), more than, above, beyond,
pen-nait-tare-she.

There are over twenty canoes in that
village, *oal mattai ane pennait-tare-*
she hēang-momchūama dandì-düe ôt.

Overbalance, *kachanga-kōi*.

Overboard, fall, *patāke-ta-oal-kamalē*;
ta-chuah-shi-chaká.

— throw, *kawánga-ta-oal-kamalē*.

Overcast (of the sky), *pòt-chaká*; *keō*.

Overflow, *yuaít-nga*; *waknga-chaká*.

Overhead, *kárang*; *kárang-kōi*.

— (in the sky), *ngále*.

Overhear, *mang-yánga*.*

— by eaves-dropping, *op-yap-hanga*.

Overload (of a canoe), *yám-hata*; *yám-*
she; *pom-yám-she*.

Overloaded (of a canoe or ship), *yam*.

Overseer (*lit.*, small or subordinate
office), *penšhe-omyáa*.

Overtake (in walking or paddling)
leän-hata.

Owe, *pom-nim-tare*.

Owing (due), *tare-she*.

— to, *taina*.

He has a headache owing to the
noise, *taina leangtai chòk-kōi an*.

Owl, *mokmwáka*.

Own (possess) (*v.*), *chang*.

I own both these canoes, *ânre nēe*
dandì-düe chang chüa.

— (*adj.*), *chang*; *re*; *de*.

My own native (*lit.*, country's)
language, *chang mattai chüa (ka')*
chanai(j).

He is sitting in his own hut, *an*
pöya ta-oal nī-de.

Are they all coming in their own
canoe? (*lit.*, come what they (of
three or more) in canoe own),
dák kan ofē ta-oal düe-re?

Own countryman, *shom* (or *paíyüh*)
-mattai-chang.

Owner, *chamang*.

— hut, *chamang-nī*.

Ox, *kapo-poaka*.

Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), *henyáng*.

— (*Ostrea hyotis*), *mo-ngoáva*.

— (*Ostrea dendrostrea*), *molyüla*.

P.

Pace (step), *kochōak*.

Pack (with view to early departure),
kile-shuyande; *kaiyīng-shuyande*.

I am packing my things for my trip
to Car Nicobar, *kaiyīng-shuyande*
chiia yō itua Pū.

— for future use, or storage, *op-òp-*
hashe.

Package, *lūawa*; *la-manūa*.

Padlock, *chuk-tenwánya-shindup*.

Paddy-bird (*Ardeola leucoptera*), *luhá*.

Pad (cushion), *endápa*.

Paddle, *pōwah* (see App. N, item 3).

— blade of, *chaká-pōwah*.

— handle of, *kwòm-pōwah*.

— steamer, *dauān-chōng-henlain*.

Paddle (*v.*) *düande*.

I am going to paddle round the
island, *chüa yō düande enwin mattai*.

— steamer (see "Steamer").

— wheel (of steamer), *henlain-*
dauān.

Pail, zinc, *hanet-dák*.

— wooden, *tong*.

Pain, *chòk*.

— in the bones, as from ague, *chòk -*
mwan-nga.

— suffer, *chòk-ngayan*.

Pains of labour, *ok-chòk-hanga*.

Paint (any), *lanun*.

— white, *shun*.

— black, *pakau*.

Paint red, *oänk-ta-äk*.

— red (of Arnotto seed and oil), *oänk-ta-äk*.

— yellow (turmeric), *oänk-tang-ngā*.

— (v.), *enlāin-hata*.

Paint it black, *enlāin ta-āl*.

Pair of animals, birds, &c., *ān-nōang*.

— of inanimate objects, *hēang-tafūal*.

— of pots, *hēang-amok*.

— of fish or birds (speared or shot), *hēang-lai(ch)*.

I speared two fish at one throw, *hēang-kōngatai chūa shák hēang-lai(ch)*.

— (married), *ānre-na-kamānshe*.

Palæornis (see "Paroquet").

Palate (of mouth), *oal-mendāla*.

Pale (from sickness), *teyen-chakā*.

Palm (of hand), *oal-tai*.

Palm-wine (tari or toddy), *toak* (see "Tari").

Palpitate (throb), *hòin-dök*.

Pán (pawm leaf) (see "Chavica").

Pán-chewing materials, *shand-ta-yan*.

Pandanus melli (fruit of which furnishes their staple food), *laröm*.

21 recognised varieties, viz.: (A) 9 varieties of *laröm-shakēat* (having pinkish pulp); and (B) 12 varieties of *laröm-chulī* (having whitish pulp); viz.: (A), *nōama, shiāt, pai(j), taniyīal, kanwòt, lôe, dāk, haiñ(ch)* and *ōngtang-nge*; and (B), *mofāh, shôt, wūanga, shītōn, kākē, hibbu, eāñl, tōka, tombū, nōama, chafā, omhòin*.

— fruit, bunch of, *tōm-laröm*.

— — drupe of, *nōang-laröm*.

— — drupe of, after extraction of the pulp, *inshūan-tat; omdom-tat*.

— — drupe of, after extraction of the pulp when used as foot-brush, *hannāh-lāh; fannāh-lāh*, (App. N, item 63).

— — pulp of, *ānh-chakā-laröm*.

— — seed of, *kantīan*.

— — prepared paste of, *et-hēt-laröm*.

— — prepared paste of, bundle of, *mo-lōāha; manoal*.

— fruit, prepared paste of, bundle

of, suspend over fire-place, *komtāl-hala*.

Pandanus, beetle (*Agestrata dendriba*), *met-kaita-laröm*.

— *odoratissimus*, *hikkē*.

Pane, glass, *tenmeāla*.

Pant (v.i.), *tain-eyām; hòin-la-yan*.

Papa! *chia!*

Papaya (*Carica papaya*), *popai*.

Paper, *lēbare*.

Paradise, *hendākla*.

Paralytic, *la-muam*.

Parcel, *lūawa; la-manūa*.

Parboil, *ān-hāno; ān-hauñ*.

Parched (of land), *hānga*.

— (of the tongue), *hāhla*.

Pardon (excuse), *lāknga-shī*.

— (forgive), *hoshuawa-tō*.

— beg, *tayait-ta-chakā*.

I beg your pardon, I trod on your foot (*lit.* trod on you I now), *tayait-ta-chakā tan ten men chu kat*.

Pare (cut off the crown of the *Pandanus* drupe), *ifaish-dit-laröm*.

Parent, *chia*.

— (having children), *fātla-she*.

Paroquet (*Palæornis erythrogenys*), *katòk*.

— (*Palæornis caniceps*), *katòk-nāu*.

(The latter found only in the southern islands of the Nicobars).

Part (portion), see "Piece".

— (separate as friends) (see "Separate").

— with, *kaiyāh-hata*.

— with reluctantly, *kaē-hanga*.

Partial (prejudiced), *itōh- (or mitōh-) paiyūh*.

Parting (hair-) (*lit.* cattle path), *kaiyī-kapo*.

N.B. In other portions of the Nicobar Islands where there are no cattle the term used denotes "man-path," being likened to those made through long grass by cattle and men respectively. (See note at "Buffalo").

— (for terms used when taking leave, see Sec. on "Meeting and Parting." Vide Note 2 at page 4).

Partner, *paüyüh-ta-kákhà-pai(ch)*.
 Party (assembly), *móm-tóma*.
 Pass (go by), of a wayfarer, ship or cloud, *halòì(ch)-hanga*.
 — in opposite directions (cross), *kákhà-lòì(ch)*.
 — away (of a cloud), *yiam*.
 — (spend), *hom-shòì-tare*.
 I passed three days at Chowra, *homshòìtare cha lõe hata dām Tatāt*.
 Passion (rage), *shakēat-chakā*.
 Past (the) *leüt-hen*.
 Paste, coconut, *ngóat-ta-koín-ha*.
 — *Pandanus*, *et-hēt-laróm*.
 — *Cycas*, *tewila-ta-dúa-ha*.
 — (v.t.), *haran-hashe*.
 Pat (v.), *op-dap-hata*.
 Patch, a garment (v.), *taláp-hata*.
 — a roof (v.), *halep-hata*.
 Path, *kaíyí*.
 Patient (undergoing exorcism), *lūana*.
 Pattern, *danūna*.
 — diverse (various or all sorts of) patterns, *kákhà-shák* (see *Ex.* at "Sorts of cloth").
 Paw, fore-, *kanetai*.
 — hind-, *kanelāh*.
 Pay (for purchases), *komkwòm-ta-yai*.
 — (for service done), *homkwòm-hen-yūáh*.
 — a visit, if in same village, *ong-dāng-ha*.
 — a visit, if in another village, *itúa*.
 Peace, make, *op-yáp-shitò*.
 Peal of thunder, *ngē-komdūnga*.
 Pebble, *kayūa*.
 Peck (as a bird) (v.), *sha-kal-hata*.
 Pectoral fin, *nāng-kāa*.
 Peel (s.), skin of fruit, *ok-yūang-onīhan*.
 — (s.) bark, *ok-onīhan*.
 — (v.t.) strip off a skin (v.), *et-lai(ch)-hanga*; *et-lai(ch)-hanē*.
 — (v.t.) strip off bark, *et-tai(ch)-ok-onīhan*.
 — (v.t.) strip off egg-shell, *et-lai(ch)-hanga*.
 Peep (v.), *hakian-hata*.
 Peevish, *kēh-tò*.
 Pegs, outrigger-, *henēma-rūe*.
 — grave-, *shani-pán*; *shin-pán*.

Peg down a corpse in grave, *shi-pán-hata*.
 Pen (coop) for pigs, *hen-nyát*; *ken-chūta* (see App. N, items 96 and 97).
 — (coop) for fowls, *ong-yānga*.
 Pen, for writing, *anēt-lēbare*.
 — -knife, *kákhà-wáp*.
 Pencil, *anēt-lēbare*.
 Penetrate (with spear or knife), *lā-hóh-ho-tat*; *dóh-hat*.
 Pennant, *hinwē*; *hemwē*.
 People, *shom*; *paüyüh*.
 Pepper (black), *lará*.
 Perch (v.i.), *dūan-hata*.
 — (s.) (as in a cage), *endūana*.
 Perfect, *tang-ngashe*.
 Perfume, *shiang-öi*; *hen-shau*.
 Perhaps, *kaláh-ta-yan*; *káhnga-shī*; *shian-tashe*.
 Perhaps I will come to-morrow, *káhnga-shī cha dāk oal-hakí*.
 — (who knows! can't say), *ánya-pa*.
 Period (a certain past) (see "Past" and "Time").
 — the present (now-a-days, in these days), *han-an-dah*; *lin-hen*.
 Peritoneum, *henwan*.
 Perish at sea, *püak-nga*.
 — by hunger, *hoáh-nga*.
 — of a plant, *pöin-nöp-nga*.
 Permit (v.), *kayíah-nga-láh* (see "Let").
 Perpendicular, *kám-chaká*.
 Person, living soul, *ánh*, applied to persons afloat only (see *Ex.* at "Soul").
 — native of Nicobar Islands, *paüyüh*; *yūang(-paüyüh)*.
 — native of Nicobar Islands of a certain community, *penyüh*; *pamenyüh*.
 — foreigner, *ka-ling*; *yūang(-kaling)*; *paüyüh-kaling*.
 Five Nicobarese of the same community, *tanai yūang paüyüh*.
 Two or more Nicobarese of two different communities, *án yūang penyüh* (or *pamenyüh*).
 Three or more persons of different races, *lõe yūang penyüha*, lit. colours, e.g. Europeans, Chinese, Negritos.

Personal ornament (see "Ornament").
 Perspiration, *hoáng*.
 Perspire, *lòk-hoáng*.
 Persuade, *o-kí-nga-náng*.
 Pester, *haká-ngatò*.
 Pestle (used in preparing *Cycas* paste),
tanónga.
 Pestle (small, for pounding chilis),
danúa-hañ.
 Petticoat (see "Skirt").
 Pet-pig, *ofáha*.
 — dog, *ám-taka-ēha*.
 — parrot, *katòk-taka-ēha*.
 Petulant, *kēhtò*.
 Phlegm, *ho-odh*.
 Phosphorescence in sea, *chung-oal-*
kamalē.
 Physic, *damun*.
 Pice (copper coins), *paisa*; *sänta-maria*.
 Pick-bones, *emih-hanga*.
 — the teeth, *ok-shòk-kanáp*; *shòka-*
kanáp-de.
 — out anything (as the contents of a
 shell), *ka-wia-haiñe*.
 — up, *op-cháp-hata*; *op-cháp-lare*.
 — out threads from cloth for thread-
 ing needle, *ong-ding-ihē-lõe*.
 Picture, *hen-yüi-nga-shi*.
 Piece of cloth, paper, &c., small, *mok-*
tēka; large, *moktòka*.
 — of meat, *mol-lòaha*.
 — of wood, iron, &c., *mol-kánla*.
 — of fruit, vegetables, &c., *lá;mì-shēya*.
 — of coconut-shell, *endain-tat*.
 Pierce (Penetrate, *q.v.*).
 — the lobe of the ear, *lòka-náng*.
 Pig (domestic), *nòt*.
 A pig of a certain village, *mennòta*
(nòt).
 Four pigs of the same village, *fōan*
nōang nòt.
 Four (or more) pigs of four different
 villages, *fōan nōang mennòta (nòt)*.
 — (jungle), *sharuól*.
 — (pet-), *ofáha*.
 — pen, *hen-nyát*; *kenchūta* (see App.
 N, items 96 and 97).
 — spear, *shaneñ-hoplōap*; *shaneñ-*
monghēang; *shaneñ-harâta* (see App.
 N, items 11, 12, and 15).

Pigeon, imperial (*Carpophaga insu-*
laris), *mumū*.
 — imperial (pink-eyed) (*Janthænas*
palumboides), *kahòk*.
 — pied (*Carpophaga bicolor*), *kaiyāl*.
 — green (*Osmotreron chloroptera*),
mitaiñ.
 — hackled (*Calenas Nicobarica*),
kalòh.
 Pile (heap) of firewood, books, &c.,
katāpa.
 — of coconuts, rubbish, &c., *tom-*
mūla.
 Pilfer, *loko-kaiwa-she*; *paít-paich-*
hanga-she; *haichung-ngayan*.
 Pillow, *kanāla*.
 — for flattening infant's occiput, *en-*
tōma-kōi.
 Pilot, *hai-chang-chaká-paiyüh*.
 Pimple, *món*.
 Pin, fasten with a, *shòt-hanga*; *et-*
shòt-hanga.
 Pin, *shanòt-chaká-kanyüt*.
 Pinanga Manii (Beccari), *okshuák*.
 Pinch (*v.*) with the fingers, *nim-hata*.
 — with the nails, *shakaich-hata*.
 Pineapple, *shurū*.
 Pinion (*v.t.*), *tuma-kodl.**
 Pip (seed), *ong-yūang-oal*.
 Pipe, tobacco-, *tanop-omhòin*.
 — tube, *hendíwa*.
 Pistol, *pistòl*.
 Pilot-fish (*Naucrates ductor*), *kámet-*
nyūata.
 Pit, *karichuat-sho*.
 Pitch (*s.*), *pakau*.
 — (as a ship) (*v.*), *ol-ngāla*.
 Pitcher, *kūran*; *shiton*.
 Pitiful, *yen-ngatò*.
 Place, spot, locality, *chuk*.
 — village, station, *mattai*.
 Which is its place? *taí chuk ka òng?*
 Another (or some other) place,
kedòhnga-chuk.
 Place (*v.*), *oyu-hanga*.
 Plain (unadorned), *hat-yēchi-she*.
 Plain (open country), *tā-ta-chaling*.
 Plait, with cane, fibre, hair, &c., *en-*
*tainya.**
 Plaiting, cane- or hair- (*s.*), *tainya*.

Plan (v.), *hai-chòng-nge-she*.
 Plane (the tool), *hen-lōan*; *hen-kōnsh*.
 — (v.), *ha-lōan*; *ha-kōnsh*.
 — with adze, *indan-hata*; *endan-hata*.
 Plank (of floor, &c.), *tanōang*.
 — (used for kneading *Pandanus* paste), *shāla*.
 — (lashed to corpse behind when preparing for burial), *da-yung*.
 Plant (s.), *op-ēp*; *ēp*.
 — (v.), *op-ēp-hashe*; *ēp-hata*; *op-ēp-hata*.
 — coconut-seedling, *ishōi-hashe*.
 — a pole, &c., in the ground, *chīp-hashe*.
 — a cutting, *han-ham*.
 Plantain, the fruit, *hibbu*.
 — leaf, *dai-shīa*.
 — leaf, young, used for necklaces, *ok-lōka-shīa*.
 — tree, *shīa*; *chīa-shīa*.
 Plantation, *chuk-yōm*.
 Plate, *pitānāh*; *pitānāh-kāhà-wel*.
 Platform (over fireplace), *ong-dānga*; *entangla*; *ok-pōka*.
 — of lattice-work in hut roof, *len-pā* (see Part II).
 — under hut, *itāha*.
 Play (v.), as a child, *hashā-i-tōre*.
 — as a musician, *tarip-hata*.
 — on a stringed instrument, *wi-da-nang*; *ong-dāng-hata*.
 Plaything, *hen-shā(k)-ngatō*; *mān* (-*kenyūm*).
 Pleased, *yāh-nga-tō*; *hākōh*.
 Pleiades, *tā-yan*.
 Plenty, *urūhat-she*; *hoā*.
 Pliable, *dōh-lenkāk-hanga*.
 Plover, *ilūe*.
 Pluck (v.), a bird, *itōsh-hanga*.
 — leaves or flowers, *et-kaich-hanga*.
 — fruit with the hand, *et-kaich-hashe*; — with a hooked pole, *hahen-hashe*.
 Plunder (v.), *hayūa-e-yan*.
 Plunge, head-foremost (dive), *ten-chū-shire*.
 Pocket, coat-, *kenhōna-kanyūt*.
 — handkerchief, *tanōt-chakā*; *tanōt-hoāng*.
 Point (of spear, paddle-blade, pencil, &c.), *moah*; *moanāh*.

Point (of knife), *kōi*; *moanāh*.
 — (of *dhā* handle), *lāh*.
 — (v.), *pomchīp-moah*.
 Point out (or point to), *komshōnk-hata*; *haichang-ta-mat*.
 Pointed, *pochīp*.
 Poise on the wing, *hatēre*.
 Poison, *hōa*; *hok-ngōk-ta-hōawa*.
 — food (v.), *wi-hok-ngōk-ta-hōawa*.
 — anyone (v.), *ha-hōa-hanga*.
 Pole (across which coconut water shells are slung), *danōya-dāk*.
 — (for propelling canoe along the shore), *shīn-ngan*.
 — (v.) (propel canoe), *sha-ngande*.
 — (attaching outrigger to canoe), *dīyā*.
 — village- (along foreshore), *kanaiya*.
 Polish (v.), *et-tat-hala*.
 Polished surface, *ettat-la-mat*; *owī-la-mat*.
 Polite, *shama-yòng-yantō-ta-paiyūh*.
 Pond, *chuk-dāk*.
 Pond-heron (*Ardeola Grayii*), *luhā*.
 Pony, *gorā* (from Hindustani “ghora”).
 Pool, *chuk-dāk*.
 Poop (of ship), *lama-chòng-oal-chòng*.
 Poor (indigent), *pōap*.
 — person, *pomōap*.
 Poorer, *penmōapa*.
 Poorest, *penmōapa-ka*.
 Population, *tōm-kōi*.
 What is the population of Chowra?
kā tōm-kōi shom-Tatūt?
 Populous, *karūshe-paiyūh*; *hoā-kōi*; *yōl-kōi*; *endōhngashe-paiyūh*; *urū-hatshe-paiyūh*.
 More populous, *endūshe-paiyūh*.
 Most populous, *endūshe-ka-paiyūh*.
 Pork, *ānha-nōt*.
 Porpoise, *kāa-pōang*.
 Port (harbour), *hōin-mattai*.
 — (left side of ship or canoe), *la-woaka*.
 Portable, *tānk-ngayan*.
 Portage (for conveying canoe-shell through jungle), *hen-kōnsha-dūe*.
 Portion (see “Piece”).
 Portrait, *hen-yūi-ngashi*.

Possess, *ôt*; *kòdde*; *ka-kat* (see "Own" and "Have").

I possess six spears, *chiā tafūal-nōang shanēn ôt*.

Possible, *dōh*; *wat-dīanga-tai*.

Post (at head of grave), *komching*; *pentila*; *kand-kōi* (see App. N, item 159).

Posts (lofty, in front of village), *ka-naiya*.

— principal, of hut, *lenpūh*.

— inner (supporting floor), *lai(ch)*; *lai(j)*.

— slight wall- (inside hut), *ong-dòng*.

Posteriors, the, *tòm*.

Pot (earthen, of local manufacture) (generic name), *han-shōi*.

Largest size, *kentāha*.

2nd size, *han-shōi*.

3rd size, *itāsha*.

4th size, *henpak-ngai(ch)*.

5th size, *panòk-en-lait*.

6th size, *tafāl*.

(See also App. N, item 101).

— (foreign imported), largest, *tàinēt*.

2nd size, *kochē*.

3rd size, *hulū*.

4th size, *hiddāh*.

Pot-ful, *ma-han-shōi-ya*.

Potato, *ña-man*.

— sweet, (*Convolvulus batatas*), *patāta*.

Pound, crush betel nut, *shòk-akai*.

— (bray), *ong-tòng-hata*; *dūa-hata*.

Pounder (see "Crusher" and "Pestle").

Potsherd, *ok-dà(k)-tet-han-shōi*.

Pour (cause to flow), *omtām-hala*; *omtām-hata*.

— (rain heavily), *shāu*.

— (as water) (v.i.), *dī-chakā*; *haro-aiya*.

— (into bottle or coconut water-vessel), *om-tām-hashe*.

— from a roof, *dāk-ta-dēi*.

— water over one's head, *yāl-hata*.

— out (v.t.), *tām-hala*.

— — (v.i.), *kāpūa-hai*.

— it out, *tām-la-eh*.

Pout (v.i.), *shomnyuk-ka-manōin-dē*.

Powder, *tòng*.

Powder, gun-, *tarū*.

— (red), *oānk-ta-āk* (see "Arnotto").

Practice (custom), *tanāih*.

Prattle, *poshī-hat-ngē*.

Prawn, *shoáng*; *karānta* (see "Shrimp").

Pray (*lit.* "Greet God"), *et-chai-chakā-Dēuse*.

Prayer (as performed by Muslims), *kom-hag*.

Precede, *orēh-chakā*.

Precipice, *kām-shire*.

Precipitous, *shan*; *shan-chakā*; *shān-chakā*.

Precious, *kā-ēaha*.

Prefer (in respect to food only), *dā-tatō*.

— (in respect to other things), *ochu-tō*.

Pregnant, *komhōinsh*.

— woman, *paiyūh-mahalòk*.

Prejudiced, *itōh* (or *mitōh*) - *paiyūh*.

Prepare (get ready), *halop-i-yandē* (see "Ready").

— food, *wī-hokngōk*.

Prepay, *ha-tūe-yai*.

Presence of, in the, *ta-chuk*.

He died in my father's presence, *an kápāh ta-chuk chiā chiā*.

Present (time), the, *linhēn*; *han-an-dah*.

— (gift), *taneül-she*; *omkwòm*.

— make a, *homkwòm-taneülshe*; *homkwòm-hata* (see "Promise").

— (adj.), *ôt*.

At present, *da-kat*; *daka-an* (see *Ex.* at "Now" and "What").

Presently, *ma-ka*; *enih-tayan*.

Preserve meat, antiseptically, by means of turmeric, *ten-yiap-hata*.

— food, by suspending it in the smoke of hut-fire, *hān-ush-hala*.

Preserved meat, *dūha-ta-tenyiapa*.

Pretend (make believe to be angry), *komchū-hata* (or *-hanga*).

— malingering, *nāhre-tū*; *nāhre-chòk*.

Pretty (of inanimate objects), *yāh-ngashe*; *yāh-ngamat*.

— (of animate objects), *yāh-ngai-shī-chakā*; *lapā-(ngōa)-chakā*.

Prevent (by using force), *op-yāpa*.

Price, *yai*; *itōta*.

What is the price of this? *chūan yai eñh*?

What is the price of this cloth? *ká itōta nīna lōe*?

Prick (v.t.), *takū-tōh*.

— (v.i.), *takam-tōh*.

Prickly, *shin-kaiña*.

Prickly-heat, *kahi-ōwa*; *kōan-heng*.

Priest, *menlūana-Dēuse*.

Print, foot-, *du-la-láh*.

Prior to, *orēh*.

Prisoner, *lōm*.

Prize (in a race), *hen-yūah*; *taneül-she*.

Probably, *lähtōre*.

Proceed (after a halt), *dia-ma*.

Procreative, *menkōan*.

Procure, *kōm*; *puá*; *pūao* (see "Obtain").

Produce fire (by means of fire-sticks), *katain-hata*.

Profile (of face), *ok-shiāk-hai-chaká*.

Produce, product, *ánha-oal* (see "Vegetable").

Profit (s.), *tot-lare-yai*; *halōe-lòng-chaká-yaiya*.

Prohibit, *ol-teal-hanga*.

Prolific, producing offspring *yól-kōi-kōan*.

— fruitful (q.v.).

Promise (s. and v.), *añ-ka-en-ngē*; *tòng-nga-nāng*.

If you bring me two megapodes I promise to make you a present, *yó okai ta men ten chüa mikien ta-án nōang anka-en-ngē lá-enyáh homkwòm taneülshe men*.

Prong (of spear, fork, &c.), *ánh-chaká(-mián, &c.)*.

Prop (s.), *ken-shin*.

— (v.), *ka-shin-hata*.

Propel (a canoe by poling), *sha-ngan-de*.

Proper, correct, *tang-tashe*.

— becoming, *tang-nga-tó*; *má(k)-ngashe*.

Property, portable (not for sale), *chüaha*; *taneülshe-yan*.

This is my father's property, *nēe chüaha chia cha*.

Property, portable (for sale), *yan*; *ñā-nih*; *yan-nih*.

— any, *chamang*.

Prospect (view), *hen-dōa* (see "View").

Protect, *ong-yōng-hala*.

Protective carved human figure, *kareau*; *hentā-kareau*.

Proud (haughty), *hānk-nga-tō*.

Prove (test), *imē-ánha*.

Provisions (in hut for future use), *tomál-nga-shi-hok-ngók*.

— (for a journey), *kenpānga*; *hen-leanga*.

Provoke (offend), *haká-ngatō*.

Prow, *ta-nōanga*.

— ornamental (used on memorial feast days), *karúha*; *kōi-la-Pū*.

Pry (as into a parcel), *kalō-i-shire*.

Pteroceras lambis (scorpion shell), *ok-wōat*.

Pteropus Nicobaricus, *mokngeaka*.

Ptychoraphis augusta (Beccari), *chafát* (see "Areca").

Puddle, *chuk-dák*.

Puff (as steamer or smoker), *haiwū-haiñe*.

— of wind, *hānsh-ta-hüh-yan*.

Pull a rope, *tuak-hata*.

— an oar, *et-kót-hanga*.

— a trigger, *pót-hata*; *et-pót-hata*.

— in opposite directions, *káhà-tuak-chaká*.

Pulo Condul, *Lá-mòng-she*.

Pulo Milo, *Miloh*.

Pulp (of *Pandanus*), *ánh-chaká-larōm*.

Pulsate, *hòin-haiñe*; *rök*; *dök*.

Pulsation, Pulse, *hòin*; at the wrist, *eyām-koál*; under the jaw, *eyām-det-shamá*; over the heart, *eyām-kōi-paniwa*.

Pummalo (see "Citrus").

Pumpkin (*Cucurbita pepo*), *yüang-lapu* (or *labu*); *yüang-kamipüe*.

— (*Cucurbita lugenaria*), *yüang-pong*.

Punch (with a tool), *ekáh-haiñe*.

Punctual, *lōa-tayan*.

Pungent, *karáng*.

Punish (avenge, retaliate), *okai-yai-hata*.

Punkah, *kenfwín-ánha*.

Puny, *tewēk*.
 Pupil, *māha-kōm-ta*.
 — of the eye, *pen-āl-oalmāt*.
 Puppy, *kōan-ām*.
 Purchase (s.), *halau-wa*.
 — (v.), *halau-hata*.
 Purchasable (lit. "for sale") *yō-nā-nih*.
 Pure, genuine (of silver ware), *ka*.
 — clean, *ngōi-nga-chaká*; *ngōi*; *ngōie-chaká*.
 — undiluted (of spirits), *shāng*.
 Purgative (medicine), *danun-wiang*.
 Pursue, *hen-yòng-hata*.
 Pus, *tōng*.
 Push away, *entin-hanga*.
 — — with the foot, *en-tan-nga-láh*.
 — forwards, *kotain-hanga*.
 — backwards, *koko-òk*.
 — aside, *kotin-hanga*.
 Put (put down, place), *ishōi-hanga*; *oyu-hanga*.
 — aside, *lā-ta-hēanga*; *ehē-hala*; *oyā-hanga*.
 — away (in its place), *oshūa-hata*.
 Put it on the box, *yā-hanga ta-kōi hoptēp*.

Put into one's pocket, *komlo-hashe*; *komhōn-hashe*.
 — in (insert), *ka-fiāt-hanga*.
 — on clothing, *wi-ta-lōe-re*; *wia-lōe-re*.
 — off clothing, *olōh-hanga*.
 — off personal ornaments, *olōh-haiñe*.
 — on the loin-strip, *wia-neng-de*.
 — on the cloth skirt, *hai-chiap-hata*.
 — on a hat, *hañhōp-hashe*; *kapañ-hashe*; *shwóng-lare*.
 — out one's tongue, *komtāl-haiñe*.
 — on personal ornaments, *owi-hai-hat*.
 — fuel on a fire, *enyūan-heōe*.
 — into some receptacle, *òicha-eh*.
 — fowls, &c., into basket, *komshōl-hashe*.
 Put some rice in my basket, *òicha-eh arōe ta-oal hentain cha*.
 — up (erect, q.v.).
 Putrefy (as meat), *yō-yòknga*.
 That carcass is putrefying, bury it at once, *ane ta-kapáh yō-yòknga hēang-shidūna ten an oalōla*.
 Putrid, *yòk*; *yòknga*.
 Python *Schneideri*, *tulán*.

Q.

Quaff, *kopāk-hanga*; *shin-koai-hanga*.
 Quail, button-, *mōl*.
 Quake, *chē*; *nyang*.
 Qualms (of sickness), *pang-at-chaká*.
 Quantity, *ri-she*; *di-she*; *endōh-ngashe*.
 What quantity of rice have you in your basket? *ka rishe arōe ánhā-oal chūkai meñ*?
 Quarrel (v.), *wait-ngashe*; *momyūaha*.
 Quarrelsome, *men-shēña*.
 Quarter (a fourth part), *mi-shēyá*; *minlēya*.
 — staff (fighting stick), *paiyūah*.
 Queen, *deñ-enkāna* (see "King").
 — conch (*Cassia tuberosa*), *ok-tangláh*.
 Quench (extinguish, of a flame), *oyānga-chaká*.
 — thirst, *pa-chyam-yan*; *tang-ngayan*.

Question (enquire), *hamá-chaká*.
 Quick, *lōa*; *lanōya* (see "Fast").
 Be quick! (lit., don't you not quick), *wòt met lōa*; also *holáh-hat-she*; *holáh-tai*.
 Quickly, *lōa-lōa*; *chōng-hatshe*; *holáh-hatshe*.
 Quicksilver, *dāk-mat-chuá*.
 Quid (of betel-nut, &c., about to be chewed), *lama-nāma*.
 — (of betel-nut, shell lime, and *pán*, after being chewed), *pá*.
 — take a, *māiyá-hata*.
 Time for taking a betel-quid, *heñ-momaiyá*.
 Quiet, *ká-tō*.
 Be quiet! to one shouting, singing, &c., *wòt meñ dishe-nge*; to one hammering, striking, &c., *wòt meñ*

lēang-tai; under any circumstances, *wòt meñ poshī-danang*.
 Quietly, *hat-men-laiña-she*.
 Quill, *puyōl-shichūa*.
 — pen, *anēt-lēbare*.

Quite (wholly), *ka'* (see *Ex.* at "Rotten"); *ngong-tai* (see *Ex.* at "Able").
 Quite enough! *wòtshe-chinda*; *wòt-shinda*!

R.

Rabbit, *lēware*.
 Race, boat- (or canoe-) (*s.*), *shāla-inūta*.
 — foot- (*s.*), *shāla-lanōya*.
 — in boats or canoes (*v.*), *ha-shōle*.
 — foot- (*v.*), *dīan-hashōle*; *hashōle-lanōya*.
 A long race (on land or water), *shāle-dūat-shi-lāh*.
 Races of mankind (all or various), *kan-shāk (-paiyūh)*.
 At Calcutta I saw some individuals of almost every race, at Kalkata *chūa hēu eikhtashe kanshāk kaling* (see "Sort," "Species").
 Rack (stand for weapons, &c.), *chuk-chatai*.
 — (stand for bottles, &c.), *en-shūwa*.
 Raft (of bamboos), *hedwā-hentāha*.
 — (for shipping evil spirits out to sea), *henmai* (see App. N, item 146).
 Rafter, *da-nīal*.
 Rag, } *lōe-ta-ketōit*.
 Ragged, }
 Rage, *shakēat-chakā*.
 — be in a, *en-kōin-shi-shī*.
 Railing (zigzag fence), *kentāng*.
 — (fence of logs, &c.), *kan-shāma*.
 Rain, *amīnh*.
 It is raining, *amīnh kòdde*.
 It is going to rain (soon), *yō amīnh*.
 It is going to rain during the day, *amīnh ta-tāng*.
 It has stopped raining, *leāt amīnh*.
 If it rains I will not come, *yō na amīnh chit dāk*.
 Rainbow, *kamīndō*.
 Rainy day, *amīnh-ta-hē-heng*.
 — season, *sho-hōng*.
 Raise (lift), *shin-dōng-hala*; *shin-dōng-hata*.

Raise (hoist), *wī-hala*.
 — the village poles, *ikā-kanaiya*.
 — the wick of a lamp, *tenlōaklo-chakā*.
 Rake (*s.*), *kenuwāh(-enchōn)* (see App. N, item 118).
 Ramble, *haishai-i-tōre*.
 Ramrod, *kanlōk-oal-hindēl*.
 Rap (knock), *komdwāk-hata*.
 Rapid, as a stream or current, *lōa-chakā*.
 — as a swimmer, &c., *yōt* (see "Fast").
 Rare (uncommon), *hat-lēpta-chuk*.
 Rascal, *menkōiña-she*.
 Rash (eruption), *keau-āñha*.
 Rasp (*s.*), *tane-yān*.
 — (*v.*) (with the thorny stem sheath of the rattan), *olyuāl-hata*.
 — (with file), *te-yān-hata*.
 Rat (*Mus palmarum*), *komet-kā-mwoah*.
 Rattan (*Calamus* sp.), *ok-hēak*; *nāt* (see "Calamus").
 — fine white variety, *ichye*.
 — other varieties, *pentōng*; *palai*; *shamōa*; *pindōl*; *kainyin*.
 Ravine, *oal-hāk*; *hok-hāk*.
 Raw (uncooked), *huyōu*.
 — half-, *añ-hāno*.
 Ray of light, *dain-oal-mat*.
 — sun's, *dain-heng*.
 — -fish (thorn-back) (*Raia clavata*), *dēyā*; *dēyā-lōe*.
 — serrated tail-bone of, *tah-dēyā*.
 — (white) (*Raia batis*), *kākā-lāng*.
 Razor, *kanōah-kōi*.
 Reach, arrive at, *tang-hat*; *tang-ta*.
 — by stretching, *lēan-ta-tai*; *lēan-ta-chakā*.
 — by stretching upwards, *lēan-la-kōi*; *lēan-la-koāl*.
 I shall reach Bompoka in the even-

ing, *chüa tang ta-ladiyaya cha tang ta Pôahat* (lit., (when) I arrive in the evening I shall reach Bompoka).

Read, *harra-lêbare*.

— aloud, *et-chai-chakâ-lêbare*.

Ready, to go, work, &c., *halep-i-yande*; *halep-i-shire*.

— of food, *harûal-shishi*.

Real (not counterfeit), *ka*.

Real silver, *chuâ-ka*.

Reason (cause), *lang-nga-shi*; *lâng-ngi-tô*; *hân-nga-shi*; *hân-ngi-tô* (see "Cause").

What was your reason for not coming yesterday? *chüan lang-nga-shi met dâk minyüi*?

Reasonable (sensible), *hôncha*.

Rebound (v.i.), *hen-hô-lare*; *hom-dâl-lare*.

Receive (take), *okai* (see "Take").

— (obtain), *kôm-ashe*.

Recently, *teyâh*; *nain*; *nen*.

Receptacle, for cloth, &c., *tanishûla*.

— for food, *chûkai*.

— for betel, lime, and *Chavica*, *kenôang*.

Reckon (count), *harô-hanga*.

Reckless, *tom-chüa-ngayan*.

Recognise, *laih-ngê-re*; *hakap-ngashi*.

Recollect, *kap-ngatô*.

Recover (regain health), *la-hâ* (see *Ex.* at "Better").

Rectangular, *pohôm-shi*.

Reduce size of, *kânîl-hanga* (or *hata*).

Reconciled to any new home, *dâ(k)-tayan*.

Red, *âk(-ngamat)*.

— cloth, *kôni-ta-âk*.

— — (Turkey), *lôe-komlâng*.

— coral, *yüang-mang-nge-ta-âk(-ngamat)*.

— hot, *nôl(-ngamat)*.

— paint (see "Paint").

Reef, coral-, *yûala*.

— — outer side of, *chakâ-ngâh*.

— heron, *chudâk*.

Reel (stagger), *omlêama*.

Reflect (of a mirror), *wia-penyûha*.

Reflection (as in a mirror), *pen-yûha*; *yângâ*.

Refrain (see "Abstain").

Refuse (decline to give or allow), *kâ-âah*.

— (not to comply), *hai-an-ange*.

— (reject certain food as when mourning), *o-tâh-nga-shi*.

Regularly, *hat-kalak-hê*.

Reject a gift or food (as a mourner), *o-tâh-nga-shi*.

— a proposal, *hai-an-ange*.

Relate (tell), *ingâh-nê-nâng*; *ingâh-nê-shi*.

Relative of same family, kinsman, *komenchîa-she*; *kamôanshi-chîa*.

Reliable, *tông-nga-tô*.

Relieve (exchange places), *ha-shâta* (see "Exchange").

Relish (v.) (enjoy any food), *ong-shianga*; *ong-shiunga-fâng*.

Remain (stay), *kâtô*.

Remainder (the balance), *henwôl-shitô*. — (the others), *pait-tat-she*.

Remark (speech), *holylôl*.

Remember, *kap-ngatô*.

Remind, *hakap-pi-nâng-de*; *hakap-nga-nâng*.

Remind me to-morrow, *haki hakap-nga-nâng chûa*.

Remnant (fragment), *pait-tare-diât*.

Remove (v.t.) (take away), *okai-nga-lâh*; *oshûa-haiñe*.

— (v.t.) (take out), *o-kwâh-hanga*.

— (v.t.) (take out from cooking-pot), *o-kwâh-hashe*.

— (take off the male loin-cloth), *yâhi-neng-de*.

— (take off the skirt), *yâhi-lôe-re*.

— (v.i.), *tôhan-chuk*; *tôhan-mattai*.

— personal ornaments, *olôh-haiñe*.

Rendezvous (v.i.), *menlôl(j)-hanga*.

Rent (tear), *kehôah*.

Repair (v.) (see "Mend").

Repairable, *dôh-wi-hata*.

Repeat, *hawôl-hata*; *ân-kame-yang*.

Repeatedly, *dal-dal*.

Replace (put back), *oshûa-hata*.

Reply (s.), *opshâp*.

— (v.), *opshâp-nga-ngê*.

Report, *ingâh*.

Repose (rest, q.v.).

Reprove, *hoăn-k-ngatô*.
 Repulsive, *kelôn-yan*.
 Require, *yô-hata*.
 Rescue (v.) (on land), *ta-yâm-sho-kôi*.
 — from drowning, *ong-nông-hala*.
 Rescuer, *dôh-tame-ôt-paiyûh*.
 Resembling, *shîri*.
 Reserve (food, &c.) (v.), *hen-hân-tô*.
 Reside, *kâtô*.
 Resin, *pakan*.
 Rest (remainder, q.v.).
 — take, *chuyâ-yan*.
 Restore (give back), *wòl-tare*; *wòl-tashe*; *oshûa-hata*; *shwâtare*.
 Retaliate, *okai-yai-hata*.
 Retch, *pang-at-chakâ*.
 Retire } *kôk-tare*; *hòl-ngare* (see Part
 Retreat } II).
 Return (restore, q.v.).
 — (come back the same day), *oshûa shwâtare*; *shwâtare-dâk*.
 — (come back later), *omdâm*; *shwâtare*.
 He will return in about two months,
ehhta ân kamahênwa shwâtare an.
 — from above (or from easterly direc-
 tion), *shwâ-shîre*.
 — from below (or from southerly
 direction), *shwâ-lare*.
 — from northerly direction, *shwâ-
ngare*.
 — from westerly direction, *shwâ-hare*.
 — to landing-place, *shwâ-nîre*.
 — homewards, *chûh*; *yuchûh*.
 Reverse (v.t.), *mom-yê-hanga* (see
 "Turn over").
 Reversed, lie (i.e., with feet at pillow),
hashâha.
 Revolve (as a top, wheel, &c.), *ha-
lain*; *halainya-dêde*.
 Reward (v.), *homkwôm-taneâlshe*.
 Rheumatism, *koâh-la*; *tanûya-tit-
koâng*.
 — (confirmed or incurable), *la-muam*.
Rhizophora (see "Mangrove").
 Rib, *tenyuâk*.
 — of a ship or boat, *kendông*.
 Rice, *arôe*; *arôsh*.

I will take as much rice as my
 canoe will hold (*lit.*, as much rice
 can canoe my so much take I),

*dinmenshî arôe dôh dûe chûa
shinmenshî hokai chûa*.
 Rich (savoury), *shiang*.
 — (wealthy), *cha-mwoahôn*; *paiyûh-
ta-chûaha*; *chûaho*.
 Richer, *chinnoahôn*.
 Richest, *chinnoahôn-kâ*.
 Ridge (of a roof), *hen-kâa*.
 Ridiculous, *hat-hôncha*.
 Rig (fit with sails, &c., tackle), *pûanga*.
 Right (dexter), *lâ-chûla*.
 — (proper, fair, fit), *tang-ngatô*.
 — (accurate, correct), *tang-tashe*.
 — -handed, *machôl*.
 You're right! *ilêshî-ngêre*!
 — (recover position of a capsized
 canoe, &c.), *homngâ-hala*.
 That's right! *andê-chûi*!
 All right! (very well!) *ân-komâ*!
 Rigid, as a bar, *hat-imê*.
 — as a stiff finger or corpse), *koâh-la*.
 Rim (of a pot, plate, &c.), *kêam*.
 — (of a hat), *nâng*.
 Rind, *ok-yûang-onîhan*.
 Ring (for finger or toe), *kenlông*.
 — (for ear), *kenchâp-nâng*.
 — cowie, *puka-ta-tâka-ok*.
 Rinse the mouth, *kocho-ko-oal-fâng*.
 Rip (cut open a carcass), *ol-tâla*.
 Ripe, *imông*; *omshât*.
 — nearly ripe and fit to gather, *îngol*.
 — and fallen fruit, *hok-fûka*.
 Ripen, *homnyûl-hanga*.
 Rise (get up, stand up), *shiaka*; *shiak-
lare*.
 — (get up on waking, or after lying
 down), *kânga*; *kâng-lare*; *kônga*;
kông-lare.
 — (ascend, climb, q.v.).
 — (of the sun, moon, and stars),
chî-ya; *chiatla*.
 — (of the tide), *komdû-lare*.
 Time to rise (after sleep), *heñ-me-
kônga*.
 River, *dâk-ta-karû*.
 Rivulet, *dâk-ta-wuâ*; *wâya-dâk*; *dâk-
ka*.
 Road, *kaiyî*; *keyâwa*; *kamayîwa*.
 Roar (of the surf), *lêang* (-*shahông*).
 Roast, *harôk-hata*.*

Rob, *kalô-hanga*.
 Rock (stone), *manŋ-nge*.
 — (lull to sleep), *kom-hañ-ngamat*.
 Roe, hard, *pēu(-kâa)*.
 — soft, *ka-tam(kâa)*.
 Rogue, *menkôina-she*.
 Roll (a cask or ball) (*v.t.*), downwards, *pomlê* (or *pomlâl*) -*hashe*; upwards, *pomlê* (or *pomlâl*) -*hala*; on same level, *pomlê* (or *pomlâl*) -*hata*.
 — (a cask or ball) (*v.i.*), *palê-shu*.
 — (as a ship), *onŋ-tēnga*.
 — (wallow), *enlôin-hata*.
 — (under a cylinder), *pomdâ-hanga*.
 — (between the palms), as a firestick, *katain-hata*; a lump of clay, *kato-hata*.
 — (furl), *onŋ-yûam-hala*.
 — off, *palai-shu*.
 Romp (*v.*), *ha-shâ-i-tôre*.
 Roof (of dwelling), *ok-ñi*.
 — (of mouth), *oal-mendâla*.
 Room (space, apartment), *chuk*; *chuk-ñi*.
 — make, *ehi-hala*; *tomwih-ngare*; *höl-ngare*.
 Roomy, *kohôie-oal*.
 Roost (*v.*), *tañ(ch)-shire*.
 Root, *yiah(-oñihax)*.
 Rope, *tanôka*.
 Rosebud-shell (see *Murex*).
 Rot, of vegetation, *yô-yumla*; *yô-yòknga*.
 — of flesh, wood, &c., *yô-yòknga*.
 — of eggs, coconuts, &c., *yô-kachê*.
 The flooring (of planks) of my hut is rotting, *tanôang ñi chûa yô-yòknga*.
 Rotten (of wood, flesh, vegetables, fruits), (*leät-yòk*; *yòknga*).
 — (of leaves), *yumla*.
 — (of eggs, coconuts, &c.), *kachê*.
 Your hut thatch is quite rotten, *ok-ñi men yumla-ka*.

Rough (as of unplanned wood), *maiýánt*.
 — (tempestuous), *kôya*.
 That plank is rough, *ane tanôang ôi maiýánt*.
 Round (circular), *kawila*; *o-kinl-hare*.
 — (cylindrical), *nôanga*; *hong-nôanga*.
 — (spherical), *o-kôn-hare*.
 Round (*prep.*), *enwin* (see *Ex.* at "Paddle").
 — go, walk, or run, *ha-win-hanga*.
 The pig ran round the hut, *nôt ta hawin-nga ñi*.
 — (of a ladder), *tanol-halâk*.
 Rouse (awake) (*v.i.*), *chal-hala*.
 — (awaken) (*v.t.*), *hendün-hala*; *hendün-hata*.
 Row (of persons or objects), *kamarânge*.
 Row (with oar), *et-kôt-hanga*.
 Rub (polish), *et-tat-hala*; *tat-hala*.
 — (wipe), *et-tat-mat*.
 — (clean), *et-shêch-nga-mat*.
 — off dirt, &c., *ifâh-hanga*.
 — one's eyes, *tah-te-oalmât-de*.
 — out, *pomyui(ch)-hanga*; *et-tat-hanga*; *owi-hanga*.
 Rubbish, *enchôn*.
 Rudder, *hen-la-ridla*.
 Rug (of coir), *ta-nôt-lâh*.
 Rum, *ta-ram*; *winya*.
 Run, *dian*; *lô*.
 Run quickly to me, *lôa-lôa lô en men ten chûa*.
 — a race, *dian-hashôle*.
 — away, *dian-nga*; *ten-dian-ñire*.
 Runner, *lamôn*; *damian*.
 Running over, *waknga-chakâ*; *yuaît-nga*.
 Rupee, *rupia*.
 Rush (*v.*), *loko-dian-nga*.
 Rust, *het-ai(ch)*.
 Rustle (as of leaves), *poshî-hat-lêang*.
 Rut (of wheels, or dragged logs, canoe, &c.), *hen-lâta*.

S.

Sack, *sháyo*.

— -ful, *shama-yōwa*.

A sackful of rice, *hēang shamayōwa arōe*.

Sacrifice (propitiatory), consisting of cloth, &c., at burial of relative or friend, *olyāla*; *iniwa*.

— — by slaughtering a pig or fowl, *hokngōk-a-iwī*.

— — by placing small young coconuts and scraps of food on fetich objects, *ishōi-komyūa*.

— the remains of a feast, *kompwā-hashe*.

Sad (sorrowful), *yen-ngatō*.

Safe (adj.) (out of danger), *hamotit-chakā*.

— (seaworthy), *tan-ngayan*.

Sail (made of cloth), *hen-tēha*.

— (made of Nipa leaves), *lōe-lama-hoanh*.

— (consisting of a trimmed coconut leaf), *hentēha-dai-oyāu*.

— make, *cham-lāngshi-lōe*.

— take in, *yōnga*.

— (v.) (of ship or canoe), *hatēha*.

— (v.) (start on a voyage, set sail), *et-yuatla-lōe*.

Sailing vessel, *chōng*; *chōng-hentēha*.

Sake of, for the, *yōna-ta-kās*.

Sale (bargain), *inīh*.

— for, *yō . . . ña-nīh*.

All those shells (molluscs) are for sale, *ōmtōm ane ok-shēi-kōi-ngāh yō na ña-nīh*.

Saliva, *hikai*.

Salt (s.), *shal*.

— (saltish) (adj.), *haiyē*.

— water, *dāk-kamalē*.

Salts, Epsom, *danun-ishāu*.

— smelling-, *het-hōta*.

Salutation (to guests or visitors on arrival), *chai-chachā-ka*.

— to guests or visitors on departure, *imānga-ok*.

Salute (v.) (by bowing the head), *shin-ngol-shire*.

Same (identical), *an-ka*.

Same (of like kind), *hēang-ashe*.

— (in constr.), *hēang-e* (see *Ex.* at "Height" and "Half-brother").

— (the very same), *an-ka*; *wat-shī*.

— the (or that) (correl.), *shīna* (see *Ex.* at "What," "Who," and "Which," rel.).

— age, of, *inōm-latō*.

— like the (correl.), *yōta-hēangashe* (see *Ex.* at "Like which," rel.).

At the same time (correl.), *hen*.

At the same time as, *inōm-ta-chakā*.

He arrived here at the same time as myself, *an inōm-ta-chakā chūa leāt-dāk itā*.

Sand, *yaiya*; *piet*; *piat*.

— bank (bar), *chakā-ngāh*.

— fly, *hi-nyūka*.

— glass, *tanāk-rām*.

— piper (*Tringoides hypoleucos*), *shama-yānga*.

— stone, *mangnge*.

— — (calcareous), *taming*.

Sandy-beach, *chakā-yaiya*.

Sap (s.), *chyām*.

Sardine, *chafōin*.

Satisfactory, *yāh-ngayan*.

Satisfied, with food (satiated), *pahāe*; *tang-ngayan*.

— with presents, &c., *tang-nga-tō*.

— (contented), *shin-yō-ngatō*.

Saucer, *pitianh-t'ompenshe*.

Savage (barbarous), *oal-chūa*.

— (fierce), *hen-yang*.

Save (rescue, q.v.).

— (reserve), *hen-hān-tō*.

Saw, *ken-tāl*.

— dust, *ōmtōp-chakā-kentāl*; *kentāl-tat*.

Say, *olyōla*; *ngē*.

What do you say? *chin olyōla*?

— tell, declare, *ngēo*.

I can't say how long it will be (before) I return, *chit ngēo ta-shī chūa shwātare*.

Saying, *inōla*.

Scab, *ok-kehū*.

Scabbard (sheath), *ñi-inōat*; *hennūwa*.

Scald (v.), *ngōih-nga*.

Scald one's throat, *ák-she*.
 Scalding-hot, *tañ-ka*.
 Scale (of fish), *hishá-kda*.
 — (weighing), *kenláh*.
 Scarcity (dearth), *enh-ngashe*.
 Scalp, *ok-koi*.
 Scamp, *menkòina-she*.
 Scar (large), *hen-kôn*; (small), *ma-haich*.
 Scarce (rare), *hat-lòpta-chuk*.
 Scarcely, *enh-tayan*.
 Scare (frighten away), *haiyüan-hanga*.
 Scatter (strew), *pomtung-hanga*; *pom-yong-hanga*.
 Scent (of wild animals), *tòng-öi*.
 Scent (perfume), } *shiang-öi*; *hen-*
 Scented, } *shau*.
 Schooner (one-masted), *chóng-hēangla*.
 — (two-masted), *chóng-ānla*.
 Scissors, *kinwóp*.
 Scold (v.), *hoāñk-ngatb*.
 Scoop (wooden, for baling water), *hi-nēat*.
 — (v.) (with the *hinēat* or a coconut-shell cup), *itōe-dák*.
 — (v.) (with adze), *indan-hata*.
 — (a canoe, trough, &c., with axe), *kalanh-hata*; *oat-hōla*; *enwoaiña*.
 — out the fruit of an unripe coconut, *sho-hata* (or *-hala*).
 — out the fruit of a ripe coconut in order to make kopra, *kát-hata* (or *-hala*).
 — out the fruit of a ripe coconut in order to make a water-pot, *isho-hishōya*.
 — out the fruit of a ripe coconut for food, *isho-hata*.
 Scorch, *haròk-hata*; * *haròka*.
 Score (twenty, of coconuts or coins), *hēang-inai*; *shòm-tafūal* (*-tafūal*).
 — (twenty, of other objects), *hēang-momchiama*.
 — (v.) (to reckon by means of notches in cane, &c.), *harō-hanga*.
 Scorpion, *kalong-dōanga-bi*.
 — shell, *ok-wōat*.
 Scoundrel, *menkòina-she*.
 Scowl, *mian-chaká*.
 Scraggy (lean, lit. bony), *ong-eng-hare*.

Scramble, *kedinge-chaká*.
 Scrape off the scales of a fish, *ishá*.
 — coconut kernel with *Cyrena* shell to form paste, *koñ-ha*.
 — out the pulp of *Pandanus* fruit with a shell, *shüan-hata*.
 — (or scrape off) with a knife, *et-kōat-hata*.
 — (or rake rubbish into a heap), *ka-wáh-enchōn*.
 — off inner skin of limes, oranges, &c., or the fibre clinging to a husked coconut shell, *ehi-hanga*.
 Scraper, consisting of the thorny stem-sheath of the rattan (*Calamus* sp.), used for preparing coconut and *Cycas* paste by rasping, *ken-shēch*; *kan-shait*.
 — *Mytilus* shell, or *Cyrena* shell (used in preparing *Pandanus* paste), *ok-heñu*; *ok-hangai*.
 — *Capsa rugosa* or *Arca* shell used in preparing coconut paste, *ok-kanlai*.
 — for relieving itch, *kanchüat-ānha*; *kanchüat-ok*.
 Scratch (s.), *ta-kaich*.
 — with finger-nail, pin, thorn, &c. (v.t.), *sha-kwat-hanga*.
 — one's self unintentionally (v.t.), *tom-kaich-hanga*.
 — as a cat, thorn, pin, &c. (v.i.); *kaichüat-hanga*.
 — owing to irritation (v.i.), *pishih-ānha*.
 Why do you scratch me? *chāwe men shakwat ten chüa*?
 Scream (v.), *kaiyüal-hata*.
 Screen (of *Areca* spathe, when raining), *hichih* (App. N, item 50).
 — (of *Nipa* leaves, when raining), *shindung-kōi* App. N, item 49).
 Screw (v.), *halain-hashe*.
 — (s.), *tanēp*.
 — driver, *halain-dit-tanēp*.
 — steamer, *chóng-henlain-dūana-dit-la*.
 — pine (*Pandanus*, q.v.).
 Scuttle (sink a ship), *temē(ch)-haiñe*.
 Sea, *kamalē*; *henlōwa*.
 — rough, *kōya*.
 — calm, *ñám*.

Sea-shore, *mat-mattai*; *fáp-mattai*.
 — water, *dák-kamalé*.
 — weed, *ok-yák*.
 — horse (*Hippocampus brevirostris*), *komýá-yé*.
 — shell, *ok-shēi-kōi-ngáh*.
 — shell-fish, *shēi-kōi-ngáh*.
 — worthy (safe), *tan-ngayan*.
 — sick, *pang-at-chaká*.
 — snake, *chumlēo*; *pai(j)-niang*; *lōng-she* (different varieties).
 — urchin, *ten-fuam*.
 — travel by, in a ship, *ong-yiāng-chōng*; in a canoe, *da-múan*.
 Seam, *chaniha*.
 Search (v.), *halēah-hata*.
 Season, dry, *fúl*.
 — rainy, *sho-hōng*.
 — festive (i.e., period of the memorial feasts), *komoruák*.
 — be in, *heñ-na-ót*.
 — (v.t.), *wi-danun-hokngók*.
 Seasoned timber (see "Timber").
 Seat (thwarts of canoe), *tanol-dúe*.
 — any, *enpōya*.
 Second (in order), *tanōe-ok-morēh*.
 Secondary growth of jungle, *enchōn*.
 Secret, *hamūte-inōla*.
 Sediment, *kās-dit*.
 See (observe), *harra*.
 His mouth watered on seeing the pork, *ánha-nót harra dák-o-mat an*.
 — (distinguish, discover), *hēu*.
 I don't see it, *chit hēu wen an*.
 Seed (of all trees), *ong-yūang-oal*.
 Seedling (of all trees except coconut and *Pandanus*), *op-ēp*; *ēp*.
 — coconut-, *hishōi* (see App. H).
 Seek, *halēah-hata*.
 Seize (as to seize a pig by the leg), *op-shápa*.
 — (apprehend, arrest), *halin*.
 Seldom, *hat-yól-shuá*.
 Select (v.), *hai-shót-hata*.
 Self, *ka*; *dē-de*; *rē-re* (see Ex. at "Strike").
 He is beating himself, *an ofino ta-dēde*.
 I am going to visit that place my-

self, *chüa ka* (or *dēde*) *yó itúa dāhtare*.
 Selfish, *moyuáh-yan-paiyüh*.
 Sell, *iñih-hata*.
 The canoe which you want is the one I sold yesterday, *ka yó men dúe shina minyrii leát iñih (hata) chüa*.
 Send (a messenger), *hang-nēang-hanga*; *hantue-nga-láh*; *hantue-hanga*.
 — (an animal or inanimate object), *homkwòm-nga-láh*; *hantue-hata*.
 — away, *o-táh-hanga*; *ok-kök-nga-láh*.
 — for, *hawá-hata*.
 — word (inform by messenger), *ingāh-náng*; *ingāh-ñe-náng*.
 Senior, one's, *orēh-lató*.
 Sensible (reasonable), *hóncha*.
 Separate (apart), *kedōhnga-chuk*.
 — (part, q.v.), when one party leaves the spot, *hapung-hanga*; when both parties leave the spot, *káhápung-hanga*.
 — (owing to disagreement, of a married couple, &c.), *pung-ngare*.
Sepia officinalis, *tanák-mat*.
 September-October (the lunation in), if S.W. winds continue, *lanēh*; *läh-meluh*; if monsoon has changed, *kákà-tók*.
 Serpentine, *keroánt*.
 Servant, *kōan-chaká*; *ma-harra-ngi-shi*.
 Are you the officer's servant? *ma-harra-ngashī omyáa ka men?*
 Serviceable, *winnē-shishe*.
 Set (of boxes, pots, &c.), *hen-kōana-oal*.
 — a fish trap (by sinking it in shallow water), *shām-hanga*.
 — (as the sun or moon), *yu-shup*; *shanop-she*.
 The sun sets in the west, *ta-ngaiche yu-shup heng*.
 The moon is now setting, *shanopshe káhē da-kat*.
 — aside (put away; put aside, q.v.).
 — light to (set fire to), *haiyūin-heōe*.
 — down (lay), *yu-hashe*; *oyu-hanga*.
 — sail, *et-yuat-la-lōe*.

Settlements (of cloth, jewellery, &c., demanded of bridegroom for bride), *hen-kōm*; *ina*.

Seven, *issāt*; *lōe-tafūal-hēang*.

— o'clock, about, A.M., *ēnhla-kōi-hin-dōaha*; P.M., *puyūe-tuchūl*; *puyūepōt*.
— fathoms only, *enshāto*.

Seventh, *maná(k)nga-shiān*.

Seventeen,

Seventy, } *see App. C.*
Seven hundred, &c., }

Sever (the joints of a carcass), *ke-ēang-hanga*.

Several, *hoā*; *yōl*.

Sew, *ichih-hata*; * *chamih-lōe*.

Sewn, *chiha*.*

Shabby (mean), *shuyōng-yan*.

Shade (from light) (s.), *dū*.

— lamp, *kendūp-kōt-heōe*.

— (the eyes from glare of sun, &c.), *ka-tānga-oalmāt-de*.

— (the head from the sun), *harū-ya-kōi-re*.

— go into the, *harū-ngare*.

Shadow, *dū*.

Shaft (of spear), *haiyāh*.

Shake a tree, &c., *komtiā-hanga*.

— a cloth, &c., *tenfōk-hanga*.

— hands, *et-nait-kanetai*.

— one's fist, *komchiū-hata*.

— the head, *kochūng-hanga*.

— fluid contents of a bottle, *kom-chē-hata*.

— from fright, *kā-chē*.

— (shiver), *nyōk*; *nyang*.

— owing to vibration, *ka-tōa*.

Shallow water (whether sea or fresh water), *miēnh-lōng*; fresh water only, *hale-dāk*.

Sham (*see* "Pretend" and "Alloy").

Shaman, *menlūana*.

Shame, *dal-nga-tō*; *dal-chakā*.

For shame! *ai-i*!

Shameless, *hat-dal-chakā*; *hat-dal-ngatō*; *hat-modal*.

Shampoo (with the knuckles or pinching the muscles), *et-nēt*.

— (with the palms, as performed by the *menlūana* or exorcists), *en-lūana*.

Shape (v.) (*see* "Carve").

Share (v.), *kāhā-pai(ch)*.

Shark, *main*.

— (hammer-headed-), *main-shilāng*.

Sharp (of a blade), *shong*.

— (of a pointed weapon), *pō-chip*.

— (intelligent), *tanōl-nga-yan*; *tanōl-nga-nāng*.

Look sharp! *holāh-hat-she*!

Sharpen (a blade), *irāha*; *idāha*.

— (a point), *pōm-chip*.

Sharpening stone, *danāha*.

Shave, *ikōah-hanga*; *kanōah-chakā*.

— the head (as when mourning, &c.), *ikōah-kōi*.

Shaving of wood, *om-tāp*.

Shawl, *oplōp*.

— put on, or wear a, *lōp-hata*.

She, *an*; *na*.

She died five months ago, *tanai hanga kamaheñwa an kapāh*.

Sheath, *nī-inōat*; *hennūwa*.

Shed for cattle, *nī* (or *chuk*)-*kapo*; *chuk-nī-kapo*.

Shed skin (as a snake), *et-lōi(ch)-hanga*.

— tears, *chīm-nīre*; *landāk-mat*.

Sheep, *kāpre*.

Sheet, bed-, *danāp-oal-hilūa*.

— winding- (cloths wrapped round corpse), *lanūa-kamapāh*.

Shelf (ledge), *euyūa*.

— (above fireplace for preserving prepared food), *ong-dānga*; *entāngla*; *ok-pōka*.

Shell, coconut-, whole, for holding water, *hishōya*; half, *enfā*, *taiyāk*; a piece of, *endain-tat* (*see App. N*, items 33 and 38).

— egg-, *ok-huyā*.

— of canoe, *dūe-hōnūn*.

— marine-, *ok-shēi-kōi-ngāh* (*see App. I*).

— fresh-water-, *ok-shēi-oal-dāk*.

— land-, *ok-shēi-oal-chūa*.

— fish, *anha-oal* (-*shēi-kōi-ngāh*, -*shēi-oal-dāk*).

— tortoise- (i.e., turtle-), *ok-kāp*.

Have you got any (sea-)shells for sale? *ōt en ok-shēi kōi-ngāh ta yō men mih*?

Shelter (*v.t.*), *harü-kôi*.

— take, *harü-lông-kôire*; *harü-ngare*.

Shift (as the wind), *enlain-nya*; *ol-wiala*.

Shin, *hanang*.

Shine (as sun, lamp, &c., or as polished metal), *dain-hata*.

Ship, sailing-, *chông*; *chông-hentêha*.

— steam-, *chông-heôe*; *chông-henlain*.

— war-, *chông-hen-kôk*; *chông-pomo-môn*.

— one-masted-, *chông-hêangla*.

— two-masted-, *chông-âila*.

— three-masted-, *chông-lôela*.

— trading-, *chông-miñh*.

Ships of the same description or rig, *dandôi-chông*.

Three ships of the same rig, *lôe dandôi-chông*.

— different, not all of the same rig, *chînmônga-chông*.

(Three or more) ships of three different rigs, *lôe chînmônga-chông*.

— of the same rig under weigh, *hanga-dandôi-chông*.

Ten ships of the same description under weigh, *shôm hanga dandôi-chông*.

— of various rigs under weigh, *hanga-chînmônga-chông*.

Ten or more ships of ten different rigs under weigh, *shôm hanga chînmônga-chông*.

Shipwreck, *chông-ta-kôhla*.

— suffer, *wah-ngayan*.

Suit, cotton-, *kenhôn-lama-oal*.

— flannel-, *kanyût-lama-oal*.

Shiver (from cold or fear), *chê*; *nyang*.

Shoe, *danáp-lâh*.

Shoot (as of bamboo pineapple, plantain, &c.), *imuang-menyuan*.

— any object with a crossbow, *han-fôina*; * *taiyô-tai*.

— — — a child's bow, *han-pîla*; * *taiyô-tai*.

— — — a gun, *haril-hata*; *taiyô-tai-harilla*.*

— — — a cannon, *taiyô-tai-hakôk-hata*.*

Shoot any target with a crossbow, *loka-han-fôina*.*

— — — a child's bow, *loka-han-pîla*.*

— — — a gun, *loka-harilla*.*

— — — a cannon, *loka-hakôka*.*

I shot two imperial pigeons yesterday with a crossbow, *minyüi chüa âñ nông mumü leät hanfôin*.

— at (see "Aim").

Shore, *mat-mattai*; *fáp-mattai*.

— fore-, *oal-ngâh*; *kôi-ngâh*.

— go on, *dân-hat*; *chuah-hat*.

I will go on shore later in the day, (*enyâh*) *cha dân maka*.*

Short, *mitânto*.

— (of stature), *mienhshe-kôi*.

Shorter, *en-nênhshe-kôi*; *en-tânta*.

Shortest, *en-nênhshe-kôi-ka*; *entânta-ka*.*

Short-sighted, *putôi-oalmât*.

— -winded, *hat-chaling-eyâm*.

— -commons (insufficient food), *yuâh*.

Shorten (*v.t.*) *ol-kân-l-hanga*.

Shortly (soon), *ma-ka*; *ênh-tayan*.

Shot, *ânha-oal-hindel*.

Should, *dôhta*.

You should not steal, *met dôhta men kalô* (see "Ought").

Shoulder, *kôi-ungoah*.

— -blade, *et-shait*.

— -joint, *henlâka-chang-pâk*.

Shoulders, uncover the, *kelâng-hanga*.

— cover the, *lôp-hata*.

Shout (*v.*), *harúshe-ngê-olyôla*; *wi-karush-ngê*.

Shove (*v.*), *kotain-hanga* (see "Push").

Show (present to view), *hatâh-ñe-mat*.

— (explain), *hai-chang-nga-ngê* (see also "Point out," "Teach").

Shower, *yông*; *chûin*; *amiñh-ta-chêh*.

Shrimp, sea-water, *shoâng-oal-kamalê*.

— fresh-water, *karañta*.

Shrink (as cloth), *nyuam-hat*.

Shroud (of the dead), of *Areca* spathes, *danáp-oal-hilüa*; of cloth, *lanüa-kamapâh*.

Shrouds (ropes supporting mast), *panüanga-kanâma*.

Shrug the shoulders, *kenyâ-lare*.

Shudder (from fear), *chē*.
 Shun (avoid), *ok-lāk-hanga*; *chom-lō-hanga*.
 — (from fear of any danger), *ong-yang-yan*.
 — a quarrelsome or exacting person, *pung-ngare*.
 Shut a box (i.e., vertically), *áp-hashe*.
 — a book (i.e., laterally), *kom-ap-hata*.
 — a door, window, &c., *karap-hata*.
 — one's mouth, *op-mop-ha-chaká*.
 — one's eyes, one eye, *kinān-hanga*; both eyes, *mom-hashe*.
 — one's ears, *tarap-oal-náng-de*.
 — one's hand, *kōp-hata*; *kolōp-hata*.
 Shutter in front of hut doorway, *ta-náng(-chaká)-ñi*.
 — of hut window, *tanáng-chaká-foàng*.
 Shy, as a girl, *dal-chaká*.
 — as wild animals, *kai-yē*.
 — as strangers on meeting, *káhà-dal-chaká*.
 Sick (ill), *tū*.
 — (vomit) (v.), *oàu-hanga*.
 Sickly (pale), *teyēn-chaká*.
 Side (of the body or of a canoe or boat), *fáp*; *tenyuak*.
 — of a ship, *fáp-chōng*.
 — face, *ok-shiak-hai-chaká*.
 — left, *lá-woaka*.
 — right, *lá-chūla*.
 — on this, *innēha*.
 — on that, *hòin-yo*.
 — on one (apart), *kedōhnga-chuk*.
 — by side, *kamin-dangla*.
 — ways, *sho-ngo-fáp*.
 Sieve (strainer, q.v.).
 Sift grain (by shaking in a sieve), *koshi-hanga* (or *hata*); (by winnowing), *tomdiak-hanga* (or *hata*).
 Sigh (v.), *hāh-haiñe*.
 Sight, long-, *mohiwa*.
 — short-, *putōi-oal-mát*.
 Sign (mark), *hemnáng-ngashe*.
 Signal (v.), *hatāh-to-mat*.
 Silent, *hat-olyōla*; *kátō*; *hompeñ-ngare*.
 Silk - handkerchief, *lēshe - ta - nyūng-ngamat*.
 Silly, *hat-hōncha*.
 Silver, *chudá*; (pure), *chudá-ka*.

Silver-ornaments, *hellót-ka*.
 — -ware (trader in), *chudá-ha-paiyūh*.
 — imitation- (electro or German), *hakōan-na-oal*.
 Similar, *hēanga-she*.
 Simpleton, *hat-hēang-akáh*.
 Sin (s.), *pòt-she*; *pat-she*.
 — (v.), *met-pata-she*.
 Since (postp.), *tashe*; *tayan*; *shiyan*; *shítai*; *shító* (see "From").
 — (adv.), *hanga* (see *Ex.* at "Ago").
 — (prep.), *enyāh*.
 He died since your return, *enyāh shwátare men an kápáh*.
 Sinew, *iñē*.
 Sing, *ikášha*.
 Singer, *momí-kášha*.
 Singing entertainment (with dancing), *milah*; *milōh*.
 Singing in the ears, *kayūala-náng*.
 Singe hair, *ngoih-nga*.
 — bristles of pig, *harók-hata*; * *haróka*. *
 Single (unmarried, q.v.).
 — (alone, q.v.).
 Singly (one by one), *hēang-hēang*.
 Sink (of a ship, stone, a drowning man, or animal), *lōngshe*; *pomlōng-shire*.
 — (of a turtle when harpooned), *pom-lōp-shire*.
 — (of a scuttled vessel, or owing to leak), *pang-she*; *bang-she*.
 — (as a diver) (see "Dive").
 — (as when crossing a swamp or walking in sand), *ta-húa-sho*.
 — partially (as from overloading), *pang-en-he*.
 — a fish-trap (see "Set").
 — (v.t.), *hen-pang-hashe*; *pom-pang-shire*.
 — a well, *chiyāu-hashe*.
 Sip (v.), any fluid, *koep-hata*; *ka-pep-lare*; (as hot water or tea), *foát-hata*.
 Siphon, *shanōiha*.
 Sister (as addressed or referred to by brother), *enkána-ñi*.
 — own or half, elder or younger, *ta-màua-she-enkána*.
 — own elder (female speaking), *chāu-enkána*; *yól-hē-wá-ta-chāu-enkána*.

Sister, own eldest (female speaking),
châu-enmyāla-enkāna.

— second eldest (female speaking),
châu-ta-ân-ong-yūang-ñe-enkāna.

— third eldest (female speaking),
châu-ta-lōe-ong-yūang-ñe-enkāna.

— younger (female speaking), *tàu-enkāna*.

— youngest (female speaking),
tàu-olyāla-enkāna.

— first younger (female speaking),
tàu-enmyāla-enkāna.

— second younger (female speaking),
tàu-ta-ân-ong-yūang-ñe-enkāna.

— third younger (female speaking),
tàu-ta-lōe-ong-yūang-ñe-enkāna.

— half, consanguine (*lit.*, one father, different mother), *hēang-e-chīa-t'enkòina* (-*dōng-e-chīa-t'enkāna*).

— uterine (*lit.*, one mother, different father), *hēang-e-chīa-t'enkāna* (-*dōng-e-chīa-t'enkòina*).

Sisters and (or) brothers of same family, *yól-hē-chīa*.

Sister-in-law, brother's wife, *momtòm-enkāna*; husband's or wife's sister, *hāni*- (or *hāi*-) *enkāna*.

Sit (sit down), *pōya*; *pō-shire*; *o-kōi-hare*.

— still, *kátō-pōya*.

— up (rise from recumbent position), *kōng-lare*.

— cross-legged, *lii*; *liri*.

— with one leg tucked up, *shibwāh*.

— (squat), *omdūm-hare*.

— with head resting on arm, *shi-diang-ngare*; *shi-muak-ngare*.

— (of a hen hatching), *otō-hata*.

Sit down below the hut, *ta-ngaiche* (-*kata*) *ñi pōya*.

He is sitting beside my father,
tala-shiak chīa cha an pōya.

Six, *tafual*; *lōe-tafual* (see App. C).

Six o'clock, about, A.M. (see "Sunrise"); P.M. (see "Sunset" and App. D).

Six fathoms, *tenfualo*.

Sixth, *menyāh-ka*.

Sixteen, }
Sixty, } See App. C
Six hundred, }

Size, *dī*; *rī*.

What is the size of your hut? *ká rī ñi men?*

— of the same, *hēang-e-dī*.

Skate (ray), *kákà-láng* (see "Ray").

Skeleton, *ong-eng-òmtòm*.

Sketch (draw), *ēt-hata*; *et-ēt-ha*; *hom-yūi-nga-shi*.

— (drawing), *hen-yūi-nga-shi*.

Skewer (s.), *shanōa*.

— (v.), *o-shuan-hata*.

Skilful, *paiyūh-ta-lēap*; *mahen-drūal-ngatō*; *o-tālnga-nāng-paiyūh*.

Skin (s.), *ok*.

— disease, *penlah*.

— (v.t.), *et-tēi(j)-nga-ok*; *et-tai(ch)-nga-ok* (see "Peel").

— shed (as a snake), *et-lōi(ch)-hanga*.

Skip (v.), *ten-chāt-lare*; *chāt-hanga*.

Skipping-rope, game of, *kūrat*.

Skirt, cloth-, *opchuap*; *opchiap*; *lōe-dit*.

— of split coconut-leaf, outer, *hinong-lama-ok*; intermediate, *hinong-lam-heam* (or *hen-oal-lama-ok*); innermost, *hinong-lama-oal* (see App. N, item 48).

Skull, *ong-eng-kōi*.

— hat (as placed on exhumed male skull), *halāla-kemili* (or *halāla-kamapāh*).

— (as placed on exhumed female skull), *hoto-kamapāh* (see App. N, items 148, 149).

Sky, *kala-hōiya*.

— clear-, *teyen-oal*; *chu-ngai(ch)-oal*.

— overcast-, *ōb-chakā*; *āl-chakā*; *osh-chakā*.

Slack (of a rope, &c.), *lōai*.

Slacken a rope (v.t.), *iyāh-haiñe*.

Slander (v.), *ingāh-hashe*; *kāyōwe-she*.

Slap (v.), *ofino-hata*.

Slash with cane, whip, &c., (v.), *chūapta*.

Slaughter (v.) (of a pig), *kalōk-hata*.

Sleep (v.), *iteak*.

Sleep lightly, *shom-kònk-hanga*; *tachül-yan*.

— soundly, *kimaiyan*.

— go to, *teak-ngare*.

— -walker, *wait-mwòiya*.

Sleepless, *hat-hen-teak-ngayan*.

Sleeping-mat, *hília-ok*.

— -time (about 9 P.M.), *hen miteak*.

Sleepy, *iteakla*; *hen-teak-ngayan*.

— from fatigue, *kimaiyan*.

— from indulgence in liquor, *iteakla-taina-huyòie*.

Sleeve of cloth coat, *kodl-kanyüt*.

— of cotton coat, *koál-kenhöin*.

Sleight of hand, *kalò-nga-shi*.

Slice (v.t.), *o-taih-hata*; *shinòat-hanga* (see "Cut").

— (s.), *ong-tòang*; *et-hánt*.

Slide, *ta-hèak-láh*.

Slight (slim, slender), *ompen-fáp*.

Sling for wounded limb, *enyan*.

Slip off (or down), *ta-foish-shu-láh*.

— down, *talöah-hi-köi*; *talöah-hi-láh*.

— -knot, *hen-püal*.

Slipper, *danáp-láh*.

Slippery (owing to mud, or other cause), *hibö*; *hipö*.

Slit (v.t.), *o-lá-hanga*; (v.i.), *dà(k)-ñe*.

Slope (s), *idu-hare*.

Slothful, *hat-kalaiyan*.

Slough of a snake, *et-löi(j)*.

Slow, *hat-lóa* (see also "Fast," "Swift," and prefix *hat*).

Why are you so slow? *chávemet-lóa?*

Don't be slow! *wòt met lóa!*

Slow-match (made of slit coconut spathe), *hen-höta*.

Slowly, *hat-holáh-hatshe*; *hat-chóng-hatshe*.

Slug (the insect), *en-kát*.

Slumber (v.), *shomkònk-hanga*.

Sly, *shiale-en-káhà*.

Small, *ompen-she*.

— a little, *ta-pait*; *pait* or *pai(ch)* (also in constr.).

— (in quantity), *pait-ngashe*; *lá-ngashe*; *wih-tashe*.

Smaller (or less) in size, *ñák-ngare-dí*; *pait-en-paitshe*; *pait-endúa*; *en-pechya*.

Smaller (or less) in quantity, *ñák-ngare-dishe*; *linná-ngashe*; *enpait-ngashe*; *enpen-chaká*; *pennai(ch)-hanga-she*; *winnēh-tashe*.

Smallest (or least) in size, *enpechya-ka'*, &c.

— — — in quantity, *enpaitngashe-ka'*, &c.

Too small (in size), *hoánga-denmī*.

Too small (in quantity), *hoánga-denmishe*.

Small-pox, *malí*.

Smart (alert), *holáh-hat-she*.

— feel a, *kehien-yan-chaká*.

Smash (v.), *hendà(k)-hanga*; *hendà(k)-ñe*.

Smatter (have superficial knowledge, especially of a language), *wih-ta-yan*.
Smear one's-self (with pig's or fowl's blood, &c., in sickness or on festivals), *kalóna*; *dūna*.

— — — (with soot), *enlāin-enhūin*.

— — — (with turmeric unguent), *wia-ānha*; *wi-sho-ānha*.

— one's face with vermilion unguent or powder, *lōta*.

— pork (with turmeric as an anti-septic in order to preserve it), *kolōapa-mat*.

Smell (s.), *öi*.

— (agreeable), *shiang-öi*.

— (foul or disagreeable), *pai-öi*.

— (v.t.), *höt-hata*; *et-höt-hata*.

— (v.i.), *tòng-öi*.

— (v.i.), agreeably, *höt-hata*; *shiang-öi*.

— (v.i.), disagreeably, *hat-shiang-öi*.

Smelling-salts, *het-höta*.

Smile (v.), *omyūm-hai-chaká*; *ta-kain-chaká*.

Smoke, *fush-heöe*.

— blinded with, *ai-chip*.

I am blinded with the smoke (lit., because of the smoke, &c.), *tai fush-heöe aichip en chia*.

— tobacco-, *fush-omhöin*.

— (v.), tobacco, *top-omhöin*; *pem-omhöin*.

— (v.), fish, *ong-hoäng-káa*.

— (v.), food in order to preserve it, *hán-usha* (or *ush-hala*).

Smoked food, spoilt, *pá-òih-yan*; *pa-osh-pa-osh-yan*.

Smoky atmosphere, *fush-oal*.

Smooth with file or ray's hide (v.), *teyán-hata*.

— as paper, table, &c., *lōan*.

— as velvet, *tahā-ak*.

— as the sea, *ñám*.

Smother (suffocate) (v.t.), *hoanik-la-fōah*.

Smoulder, *heō'e-ompen-tet-she*.

Snail, *shēi-òl-chūa*.

Snake, venomous, *pai(ch)*; *pai(j)*.
(There are seven known varieties, bearing separate names.)

— harmless, *mechūla*; *meyūha*; *hañ-oal-ák* (being the names of three known varieties).

— sea-, (1) *chumlēo*; (2) *lōng-she*.

(1) About 8 feet, and (2) about 4 feet long, being two species).

— (python), *tulán*.

Snap (break short), *lomkák-ngare*.

Snare (p.), *hapūala*; *ha-pūal-hata*.

— (s.), *hempūal*.

Snatch (v.), *itai-hanga*; *itai-ngu-tai*.

Sneeze (s.), *ēai*.

— (v.), *ēai-hanga*; *ēaish-hanga*.

Sniff (v.) (snuff), *kohat-hata*.

— (after the manner of the Malay kiss), *iyē-hata*; *tōng-ngai-chaká*.

— (s.), *yēya*.

Snipe, *et-koán'ta*.

Snivel (v.), *hehē*.

Snore (v.), *hi-ngóak*.

Snout, *moah*; *moanik*.

So (in this or such degree), *wat* (see *Ex.* at "Lazy" and "Do").

— (thus, like this), *wat-shī*; *wat-shī-chin-da*.

— (thus, in like manner), *yāng-hata*.

Don't do so, *wòt meñ watshī-chinda*.

— (on this account), *an-lāng-ngi-tó*; *an-lāng-nga-shī*.

— (correl. of "as"), *yólta-hēang-ashe* (see *Ex.* at "as" and App. B).

— (correl. of "like which"), *yóta-hēang-ashe* (see *Ex.* at "Like which," and App. B).

Just so! *añ-da-kachü!*

So big (thus big), *ta-rī*.

— fat, *ta-rī-fáp*.

— far as, *chalingshe*.

— high, *ta-rūala-kōi*.

— long, *ta-rūat*.

— much (this much), *ta-dishe*.

I have only so much rice, *chūa hanta tu-dishe arōe ôt*.

— much (correl. of "as much"), *shin-menšhī*; *shammenšhī* (see *Ex.* at "As much," and App. B).

Only so much, *din-mī-shī(an)*.

— many (this many), *dam-māh-tare*.

— many (correl. of "as many"), *shin-menšhī*; *shammenšhī* (see *Ex.* at "As many" and App. B).

Only so many, *din-māhat-ta-shī(an)*.

Soak cloth, &c., as in dyeing, washing, &c., *pomshuñ-hashe*; *lomtā(k)-hashe*; *lomtā-hashe*; *hommin-hashe*; *tendō-hashe* (see "Dye").

— food, *komtāh-ngamat*.

Soap, *sha-wáng*.

Soar, *hachong-lare*.

Sob, *ke-ēüt-de*.

Sober (temperato), *hat-yó-huyòie*.

Sock (stocking), *kenhòn-lāh*; *hen-oal-danáp-lāh*.

Sofa, *kátère-ol-lāl*.

Soft (of wool, &c.), *ma-ñòi(ch)*; (of silk, &c.), *mai-ngayan*.

Soften (v.t.), *homai-hanga*; *pomshauñ-hala*.

— (v.i.), *mai-ngayan*.

Softly (quietly), *hat-men-laiña-she*.

Soil, *du*.

— (make dirty) (v.t.), *yūh-ho-mat*.

Sole of foot, *oal-lāh*.

Sole (solitary), } *hemēang* (see
Solely (alone), } "Lonely").

Solemn, *ngō-chaká*.

Solid (adj. and s.), *koah-ngayan*.

Some, *pait-she*.

— (in reference to any substance), *pai(ch)-hat*.

Do you want some tobacco? *paitshe omhòin meñ yó*, or *yó meñ paitshe omhòin?* (see *Ex.* at "Eat").

Somebody (some one), *homdôh-paiyüh*.
 Some other, *kedôhnga*.

Something (a certain thing, portion, or quantity), *hadôh-hadôh*.

I see something, *chüa harra hadôh-hadôh*.

Give me something, *homkwôm hadôh-hadôh meñ ten chüa*.

Sometime (at one time or other), *harü-hê*.

I will come some time (or other), *harü-hê chüa dâk*.

Sometimes, *kalak-hê*; *harü-hê-harü-hê*.

Somewhere, *kâh-nga-shi-chuk*.

Somersault, *shôli-kali-pôang*.

Somnambulist, *wait-mwôiya*.

Son, *kôan (-enkôina)*.

Son-in-law, *kòin-kôan*.

Song, *kandî-she*.

— of a certain kind, *kamenndishe*.

One kind of song was sung and two kinds of dances were danced by me last night, *hëang kamenndishe ta-kôisha ân kamentôka ta-katôka tai chüa wâhê*.

Soon, *enñ-tayan*; *fâh-tare-yan*.

— (later in the day), *ma-ka'*.

Soot, *osh-heôe*; *en-hüin*.

Sore (s.) (gangrenous), *tandî(ch)*.

— ulcer, *hi-kôinsh*.

— boil, *kehü*.

— (adj.), *chôk-pa-kât*.

Sorrowful (sad), *yen-ngatô*.

Sorry, *yen-shire*.

I am sorry you are going (home), *meñ yuchüh chüa yenshire*.

Sort (kind, description), *manâta*; *kamôya, penyüha*.

— of the same, *hëang-ashe*; *yôl-hashe*.

— of a different, *döngashe*.

Sort (v.), *halep-nga-shi-ta-hëang-lëang*.

All sorts of men, *kanshâk-paiyüh*.

— — of animals, &c., *lôpta-kôishi-chüa*; *kanshâk-shichüa*.

— of things, *lok-tat-she-penyüha-chüaha*.

— — of cloth, in respect to material, *lôpta-len-môya*.

— — of cloth, in respect to colour, *lôpta-penyüha*.

All sorts of cloth, in respect to pattern, *kâhâ-shâk*.

He has brought all sorts of cloth and of various colours and patterns, *an leät okai lôpta-len-môya, lôpta-penyüha, kâhâ-shâk*.

Soul (seat of life), *hòin*.

— (human being, person), *âih*.

The canoe capsized and four souls perished, *düe ka-ôpe-kôï fôan âih ta kâpâh*.

When I die my soul will take its flight, *heñ ta kâpâh chüa hòin hëhnga*.

Sound (measure depth of water), *chiyâu-hashe*.

— of the surf, *lëang-shahông*.

— of the voice, *lëang-ngê*.

— of hammering or other hand-work, *lëang-tai*.

— of firing (gong, rain, &c.), *lëang-hindêl*; (-shanon; -amiñh, &c.).

Soup, *dâk-hong-âng*.

— ladle, *hanâat-dâk*; *taiyâk-chuâ*.

Sour (acid) *pakañ*.

— become or turn, (of food), *pachau*; (of drink), *haiyôt*; *hân-yôt*.

South, *ngange*; *ta-ngange*.

— wind, (*hânsh-*) *löhnga*.

— east wind, *hânsh-löhnga-fül*.

— west wind, *hânsh-sho-hông-tâ*.

Southward, *dâh-ngare*; *ôid-ngare* (see also App. B, a).

Souvenir, *kap-ngatô-ta-taneülshe*.

Sow (fem. pig), *nôt-enkâna*; *nôt-kân*; *chüa-nôt*.

— barren, *mihôñ*.

Sow seed, *pomtong-hanga*.

Space, *chuk*.

Spacious, *kohôie-oal*; *karü-nga-oal*.

Spade, Indian, *inüain-du*.

— Nicobarese (see "Hoe").

Span, of the fingers of both hands extended, *an-moal-nga-tai*.

— of the fingers of one hand, (*hëang-*) *mahentôna*.

— of the arms, *tamâka* (see "Fathom").

Spare, superfluous, *oyâ-tat*.

— lean, *kwôñp-ngashe*.

Spare, part with willingly, *homkwòm-nga-shi*.

— forbear to kill, *waiya*.

Spark, *ketòng-ketòng-heõe*; *kefain-ke-fain-heõe*.

Spathe of the *Areca augusta*, *lôah-chafât*.

— of the *Areca catechu*, *lôah-hiyü*.

— of the *Orania Nicobarica* (? *Bentinc-kia Nicobarica*), *lôah-hilüa*.

— of the *Pinanga Manii*, *lôah-okshuák*.

— of the *Cocos nucifera*, *shiät-oyâu*.

Spawn (s.), *pêu-kää*.

Speak, *olyôla*.

— loudly, *karûshe-ngê-olyôla*.

Spear, bladed, *shaneñ*; pronged, *miàn*; (For the several varieties, see App. N, items 11 to 21).

Give the spear to this man, *kwòm-hata shaneñ ten eñh païyüh*.

— (any or all, bladed and pronged), *cha-tai*.

I want every kind of spear, *chüa yô chatai t'òmtöm*.

— point of, *moah*; *moahh(-shaneñ)*.

— handle of, *haiyâh*.

— handle end of, *la-dit-haiyâh*.

— throw a, *halêang-hanga* (or *-hata*).

— (strike with spear), *shâk-hata*;

† *tomtâm-hata*; *taiyô-tai-shâk*.

† [This word is employed with reference only to the maladroït spearing of women.]

I have speared two (wild) pigs, *chüa leüt shâk ân nôang sharuûl*.

— fish near the surface, *shâk-kää*.

— fish at a depth of several feet, *ochôl*; *chanôl*.

Species (all or various, of animals, fish, birds, &c.), *kan-shâk* (or *lôpta-kôï*) *-shichüa* (or *-kää*) (see "Sort").

Speckled, *tâka-ok*.

Speech (remark), *holyôl*.

Spend money, *homkwòm-hanga*.

— time, *hom-shon-tare* (see *Ex.* at "Pass").

— a night away from home, *omdâm*.

Spent (expended), *leüt-ngong*.

Spew (v.), *oân-hala*.

Spider, small variety, *kala-pöya*.

Spider, large variety, *kalong-döanga*.

Spider's-web, *kala-wâna*; *hen-deñ-nâng*.

Spike, *pochîp-kôï*.

Spill (v. t.), *kapüa-he*.

Spin (whirl) (v. t.), *halain-hata*; (v. i.) *halainya-dêde*.

Spine, *hen-kää*; *kenyûal*.

— bone, serrated, of sting-ray, *tah-dêyâ*.

Spinster, *holian*.

Spirit (ghost), *hôiha-kamapâh*; *iwi-meküya*.

— good, *iwi-ka*; *iwi-menlûana*; *iwi-mattai*.

— good, *iwi-luiha*.

— evil, *iwi-pôt*; *iwi-püain*; *iwi-milôya* and other *iwi*.

Spit (expectorate), *tapaih-hai-ñe*.

— out a quid, *ka-taiñu-pâre*.

— out coconut-oil or chewed "kopra" in smooth shallow water to facilitate fish-spearing, *ha-ngâ*.

— out sugar-cane fibre, &c., *kentet-tat*.

— pointed stick for roasting meat, &c., *shanôa* (see App. N, item 114).

Spittle, *hikai*.

Splash (v. t.), *koï-hata*.

— (v. i.), *chuish-la*.

Spleen, *hin-tòp*.

Splinter of wood, *shâ-hat*.

Split wood or betel-nut (v. t.), *ong-dòng-hata*.

— cane (v. t.), *ka-deñ-hata*.

— cane (for fine work), *et-yuat-hata*.

— (v. i.), *dâ(k)-nga*.

Spoil (v. t.), *pôt-nga-tai*.

Sponge, *lâha-rôma-kôï-ngâh*.

Spoon, silver-, *shaneül-chuâ-ka*.

— electro-plated-, *shaneül*.

— table-, *shaneül-yüang-hinâm*.

— sauce-, *shaneül-ok-tewila*.

— dessert-, *shaneül-ta-pait*.

— tea-, *kenwi-dâk*.

— and fork, *hêang-komnan*.

Spoonful, *âiha-oal-shaneül*.

Sport, hunting, *haiyüan*; *haiyan*; *puâ*.

— fishing, *halêah-kää*; *puâ*.

What sport have you had? *chüan puâ meñ?* (see "Get" and "Obtain").

Spot (mark, stain), *pat*; *pat-mat*; *pòt-mat*.

— (any particular place), *chuk*.

Spotted, *táka-ok*.

Spout (of pot, kettle, &c.), *henláma*.

Sprain, *em-nga*.

Spray from the sea, *chush*; *chuish*.

Spread a cloth, *dápa*; *opdáp-hashe*.

— a feast, *ong-tòng-hala*.

Spring of water, *dáh-mutah*.

— season of, *dai-tata-yál*.

Spring occurs during the first month of the rains, *dai-tata-yál ôt ta-mat shêh*.

N.B. the first month of the S.W. monsoon is called *shêh*.

— tide, *karū-kamalē*.

Sprinkle, *ko-chêh-hanga*.

Sprout (s.), *shamōa*.

— (v.), *lök-shamōa*.

Spy-glass, *hen-kiañ*.

Squabble, *hañ-yôwe*.

Squall (v.i.), *pare(j)-hata*.

— of wind, *hánsh-ta-koáng*; *huráshu*.

Squander (waste, q.v.).

Square, *hëang-e-dúat*.

Squat, *om-düm-hare*.

— commence to, *düm-shire*.

— and lean on one hand, *taráp-hata*; *taráp-hashe*.

Squeak, *weank*.

Squeal, *chaling-shi-weank*.

Squeeze (v.t.), *en-shân-hata komchi(j)-hata* (see "Express").

Squint (v.i.), *kamidat-oalmat*.

Squint-eyed, *paíyüh-ta-kedal-oalmat*.

Squirrel (see "Tree-shrew").

Squirt, *chên*.

Stab (v.), *tiko-hata*.

Stable, *chuk-gord*.

Stagger, *omléama*.

Stain (s.), *pat*; *pat-mat*; *pòt-mat*.

— (v.), *kwápta*, blood-stained, *kwápta-en-wá*.

Stair-case, *halák*.

Stale (not fresh), *taññ*.

This *Pandanus* paste is stale, *nina ethêt-larôm leät-taiñ*.

— meat, *ánha-ta-iye*.

Stalk game (v.), *harónh-hata*.

Stammer (v.), *chê-kale-ták*.

He stammers very much, *chê-kale-ták an urū-hat-she*.

Stamp (v.), *koshôt-hata*; *kapo-hashe*.†

† (Modern and local term, see "Buffalo").

Stanch (stop flow of blood), *et-ñai(ch)-hata*; *tarap-hata*.

Stand (v.), *ok-shiak*.

— still, *kôi-ngure*.

— up, *shiaka*; *shiak-lare*

— on tip-toes, *shi-löka*.

— (rack for weapons), *chuk-chatai*.

— (rack for bottles, &c.), *enshiwa* (see "Shelf").

Star, *shók-malêcha*.

— morning-, *mu-shâha*.

— evening-, *maláng-nga-dia-ya*.

— falling, *mok-shâka*.

— light, *chu-ngai(ch)-oal* (or *dain*)-*shók-malêcha*.

— fish, *tain-paiyáh*.

Starry, *lëak-nga-chaká*.

Starboard, *lâ-chüla*.

Stare, stare at, *ká-ngamat*.

— look fixedly, *o-chál-oalmát*.

Start (on a journey), *kaiyínga*.

— (on a voyage), *etyua/la-lêe*.

— (startle), v. i., *dat-ngarit*.

Why do you start? *cháwe men dat-ngarit?*

Startle (v.t.), *harat-ngarit*.

Why do you startle me? *cháwe men harat-ngarit chia?*

Starve (v.t.), *hoáh-nga-tai*.

— (v.i.) *hoáh-nga*.

Stature, *düala-kôi*; *riüala-kôi*.

He is of small stature, *düala-kôi an mienhshe-kôi*.

Steady (firm), *tan-ngayan*.

Stay (remain), *kátö-ngare*; *hom-pë-ngare* (see also "Spend").

— away (not return), *oyüh-ngala*.

Stays of ship (or canoe)-mast, *panü-anga*; *panönga*.

Steal, *kalô-hanga*; *ha-yül-nga-shê*.

Steam vegetables, *Pandanus*, &c., *ong-sháng-hata*.

— (s.), *teyen-fush*; *fush-dák*; *töi* (now tabu'd).

Steamer, *chông-heõe*; *chông-henlain*.
 — paddle-, *chông - henlain - dūana - fāp*.
 — screw-, *chông-henlain-dūana-dit-la*.
 Steel (*s.*), *da-mit*.
 Steep (*adj.*), *shan-chakā*.
 — (*v.*) (*see* "Soak").
 Steer, with rudder or paddle, *kāwe-ditla*; *kāwē-ridla*; *hale-ditla*; *hale-ridla*.
 — straight, *tēp-tare*; *lē-tare*.
 — badly, *wait-nga-chakā*.
 Steersman, *mahale-ridla*.
 Stem (trunk of tree), *chīa-onīhan*.
 — fruit-, (of plantain, &c.), *kanòk*.
 — fruit-, (of coconut-tree), *chīyū*.
 Stench, *pañ-oi*.
 Step forwards, *shòng-tare*.
 — backwards, *hòl-ngare*.
 — on one side, *tom-wih-ngare*; *tom-hēo-ngare*.
 — (*v.i.*), *chuāka*.
 — together, *inòm-ta-chuāka*.
 — (pace), *kochōak*.
 — of stair, *tanol-halāk-ta-tanōang*.
 — of ladder, *tanol-halāk*.
 — child, *kōan-kòin*; *kōan-kān* (according to whether child of husband or wife).
 — father, *kòin-chīa*.
 — mother, *kān-chīa*.
 Stepping-stone, *kaiyī-kōi-mangnge*.
 Stern of ship or canoe, *del-la*.
 — projecting-, of canoe, *nga-nēana*.
 Stick, *da-nain*.
 — walking-, *mān*; *shin-ngāna*; *dōata*.
 — fighting-, *paivyāh*.
 — poling-, *shin-ngan*.
 — insect-, *ām-ivī*.
 — pointed (for killing pig), *kenlòk-nòt*.
 — cut a, *ong-fāng*.
 — (adhere), *haran-hata*.
 — (cause to adhere), *haran-hashe*.
 — (stab), *tiko-hata*.
 — in the gullet, *kòk-nga*.
 — a pig, *kalòk-hata*.
 Stiff, rigid, as from rheumatism, *koāh-la*.
 — inflexible, as a bar, *hat-imē*.
 Stiffen (as a corpse), *koāh-la*.

Stile (over fence), *ka-nāng-oal-kentāng*.
 Still (till now) (*adv.*), *yūang-hameñ*.
 It is still raining, *yūang-hameñ aminh*.
 Stillborn, *kápāh-kaiyūa*.
 Sting (*v.*), *pishih-hata*.
 — ray, *dēyā* (*see* "Ray").
 Stingy, *me-nia*; *me-nyòn*; *shu-yòng-yan*.
 Stink (*s. and v.*), *pañ-oi*.
 That stinks, *ane ta pañ-oi*.
 Stinking, *pañ-oi-yan*.
 Stir food, *ko-lin-hata*.
 — broth or other fluids, *ko-lī-hata*.
 — (move) (*v.i.*), *itōaya*.
 Don't stir, *wòt meñ itōaya*.
 Stitch (sew), *ichih-hata*.
 — with cane, *ok-lòk-hata*.
 Stocking, *kenhòn-lāh*; *hen-oal-danáp-lāh*.
 Stomach, *wiang*.
 — proper, *hanōiya*.
 — ache, *chòk-wiang*; *yē-ngayan*.
 Stone, *mang-nge*.
 — (large), *langla*.
 — (pebble), *kayūa*.
 — fruit-, *ong-yūang-oal*.
 — sharpening-, *danāha*.
 Stool (seat), *empōya*.
 Stoop from infirmity, *et - hot - han-chakā*.
 — in order to pick up an object, *shin-ngol-shire*.
 — (as in passing under a branch), *ngòt-shire*.
 Stop (stay), *kátō-ngare*; *hom-pē-ngare*.
 — (cease), *yá-lare*.
 Stop a little! *yang-ta-eh!*
 — a leak (in roof), *ká-shòt-ok-nī*.
 — (in canoe), with cloth for small leak, *ka-nyan-hata*; with wood, &c., for large leak, *taláp-hata*.
 Stopper of bottle, *ken-nyan-chakā*.
 Store of provisions, &c. (not for sale), *chūaha*.
 — lay up in, *hen-hantō*.
 Stores, *yan-nih*.
 Store-room (in roof of hut), *chuk-lenpū*.
 Storm, *hurāsha*; *koāng-hānsh*.
 Stormy, *in-ōla*.

Stout (strong, of rope, &c.), *karū-yāung*.
 — (of a tree), *karū-fāp*.
 — (corpulent), *karū-fāp*; *pōloh*.
 Straggle (stray), *kāhā-pung-chakā*.
 Straight (not crooked), *chiam*.
 — (direct), *tēp-tare*; *lē-tare*.
 — (upright), *kāmnga-chakā*; *kām-chakā*.
 Straighten a cane, &c., *omyām-hata*.
 Strain (filter), *hanhet-hanga*; *hanhet-hata*.
 Strainer, *tari*, *henhet-teak*; oil-, *henhet-ngai(ch)*; water-, *hendiwa-dāk* (see App. N, items, 45, 46, and 36).
 Strait, *kaiyi-hòin-mattai*.
 Strand of a rope, *koāl-tanōka*.
 — (v.i.), *länt-hat*.
 Stranded (of a ship), *kōhla*.
 Stranger, but fellow-countryman, *paiyüh-mattai-diawa*.
 — and foreigner, *ka-ling*.
 Strangle (v.t.), *kenēak-hata*.
 — (by hanging), *pōka-onglōnga*.
 Strap (leather), *nāt-ok-kapo*; (any), *chanōla*.
 Straw, *shen-ta-ngā*.
 Stray (straggle), *kāhā-pung-chakā*.
 — (lose one's self), *chun-nga-chakā*.
 Stream, *dāk-ta-wuā*; *wāya-dāk*; *dāk-ka*.
 Stretch (make tight), *ong-ning*.
 — (reach out), *leān-ta-tai*.
 — the arms (as in measuring), *han-ñik-haiñe*.
 — the limbs, *yūande*; *yām-lare*.
 Strew (scatter), *pomtong-hanga*.
 Stride (v.), *ok-chuāk-hata*; *hōi-chuāka*.
 Strike with the hand, *ofino-hata*.
 — with the fist, *ok-kōk-hata*; *shin-kōn-hata*.
 — with a stick, *orī-hata*.
 — with a spear, *shāk-hata*; *omtām-hata*; *taiyō-tai-shāk*.
 — with a knife, *o-taih-hanga*.
 — a nail, *ofwōh-hushe*.
 — a target with spear, *taiyō-tai*.
 — the nipple of gun (of the hammer), *pōt-hanga*.
 — a match, *ko-shut-ñe-hehe*.

Strike, one's self, *riā-rē-re*.
 Why do you strike yourself? *chūan-shi meñ riā-rē-re?*
 String, *panūe*.
 — of cross-bow, *panūe-foin*.
 — beads, &c. (to form necklace), *enchin-malau*.
 Strip off bark, *et-tai(ch)-ok-oñihan*.
 Stripe (stroke, blow), *kōnga-tai*.
 Striped cloth, *kāhā-pūan*.
 Strike fondly (v.), *iyē-hata*; *tenyiap-hata*.
 Strong (muscular), *koāng*; *kap*; *kap-ānha*.
 — (violent, of a squall), *koāng*; *kēh*.
 — (of inanimate objects), *nge*.
 — (durable), *tan-ngayan*.
 — (intoxicating), *koāng-oal*; *shiang*.
 — become, *alde-koāng*.
 Stronger, *ong-koānga*.
 Strongest, *ong-koānga-ka*.
 Strong man, *ka-moāng*; *mong-koāng-nga*.
 Stuff a pillow, &c. (v.t.), *kafēn-hashe*.
 — (feed gluttonously), *op-ñāp-hata*.
 Stumble (trip), *ta-foishi-chakā*.
 Stump of tree, *lāh-oñihan*.
 Stun (by loud report), *tuchul-oal-nāng*.
 Stunted, *dī-mī*.
 Stupid (foolish), *hat-hōncha*.
 Don't be stupid, *wōt met-hōncha* (lit., don't you not sensible).
 — (dull), *hat-hēang-akāh*.
 — (unskilful), *hat-hēang-lēap*.
 You stupid! *met-hēang-lēap!* (lit., You not one (thing) can (do)).
 Sturdy, *koāng*.
 Stutter (v.), *chē-kale-tāk*.
 Styte on the eye-lid, *het-kōnata*.
 Style (mode, manner, or fashion), *mush-tai*.
 In this style, *yāng-hata*.
 In that style, *shiri-tai-ane*.
 Substitute (s.), *hāōla-paiyüh*.
 Succeed (effect one's object), *hong-ānga*.
 — (take another's place), *hashāta*.
 Successful, in hunting or fishing, *ong-hēang-nga-she*.
 — in searching, *om-kōm-ashe*.

Successor, *hen-shát*.

Such (of like kind), *shìrì-ane*; *wat-shì* (see "Do").

At such time as (*rel.*), *hòin-tashe*.

Suck milk (as an infant), *et-nô-chôn-hata*.

— sweetmeats, *chôn-hata*.

— sugar-cane, *mâoh-hata*.

Suckle (*v.t.*), *chôn-toah-chîa-re*; *hai-nô-hata*.

Sucking-pig, *kôan-nôt*.

Suffer (endure pain), *chòk-ngayan*.

— pains of labour, *ok-chòk-hanga*.

Sufficient, *wòt-she*.

Suffocate (see "Choke" and "Smother").

Sugar, *shònk*.

I want some sugar, *chûa yô paitshe shònk*.

— -cane, *mâoh*.

Suicide, commit, *ol-tali-fáh-re*; *dî-îfáh-re*.

Suitable, *dôhnga*.

Sulky, } *kêh-tô*.

Sullen, }

Sultry, *ke-ang-yan*; *ke-chain-yan*.

Summit, *kôt*.

Summon (call) (see "Call," and *Ex.* at "Time").

Sun, *heng*.

— -beam, } *dain-heng*.

— -shine, }

Why do you sit in the sun? *cháuwe men pöya ta-oal dain-heng?*

— light, *chu-ngai(ch)-oal-heng*; *teh-oal*.

— burnt, *tain-chaká*.

— glare, *dain-oal-mat(-ta-dain-heng)*.

— stroke, *ta-chûli-chaká-ta-heng*.

— rise, *danákla-heng*; *hen-nêla-heng*; *oal-hakî*.

— set, *shup-heng*.

— at meridian, *kâm-heng*.

Superfluous, *oyá-tat*.

Superior, *lenpâa*.

Supper, *hok-ngôk-ta-hatòm*.

— time (about 7.30 P.M.), *hen-mokngôk*.

Support (bear up), *ha-tôl-hata*.

— (prop) (*s.*), *hen-tôl*.

Suppurate, *yô-tông*.

Sure, *dôh-tashe*.

Surf (breakers), *shá-hông*; *hen-yüava*.

— (the foam), *yüa*.

Surface of sea, *kôî-kamalê*.

— of river, well, &c., *kôî-dák*.

— of any solid, *mat*.

The surface of this box is smooth, *nêe mat hoptêp lôn*.

Surplus, *oyá-tat*.

Surprise (*s.*), *tamai-hian-mat*.

— (*v.*), *wî-tamai-hian-mat*.

Surprising (see "Wonderful").

Surround, *ha-win-hanga*.

Surveyor, *paîyüh* (or *kaling*)-*ta-mák-mattai*.

Suspend, *enhen-hala*; *komtâl-hala*.

Swallow (Swiftlet, *q.v.*).

— (*v.*), *chînliat-hashe*; *olmâl-hashe*.

Swamp (*s.*), *tu-hôa*.

Sweat (*s.*), *hoáng*.

— (*v.*), *lòk-hoáng*.

Sweep a floor, walls, &c., *îfáh(-she)-oal-nî*.

— away rubbish out of doors, *kawáh-enchôn*.

Sweet, *shiang*; *chyu*; *chyui*.

— -meat, *chyu*; *chyui*.

— -scented, *shiang-ôi*.

— lime, *karôit-ta-chyu*.

— potato (*Convolvulus batatas*), *patâta*.

— become, *alde-shiang*.

Sweeten (*v.t.*), *wî-ta-chyu*.

Sweeter, *shin-nêanga*.

Sweetest, *shin-nêanga-ka*.

Sweetish, *ong-shianga*; *ong-shianga-fâng*.

Swell (wave), *kôya*.

— (*v.i.*) (as a bladder), *fûa-hata*.

— (as rice in boiling), *puk-oal*.

Swift (of a ship, canoe, swimmer, &c.), *yôt* (see "Fast").

— (of a stream), *lôa-chaká*.

— of a bird, a runner, &c.), *lôa*.

Swiftlet (*Collocalia linchi*, also *Collocalia spodispygia*), *minlê-nâ*.

— (*Collocalia linchi*, also *Collocalia spodispygia*), edible nests of, *hikari*.

Swim (whether frog or side stroke), *kî-chal*.

Swim on the back, *höah-hanga*.
 — under the surface, *chü-hanga*.
 — away, *ten-löa-nïre*.
 Swine, domestic, *nöt*.
 — jungle, *sharuäl*.
 Swing (v.t.), *kontüa-hanga*.
 — (v.i.), *höi-hata*.
 — (s.), *chuk-kentöi-ya*.
 — the arms, *kewai-re*.
 Swoon (faint), *ha-leät-e*.

Swoop (as an eagle or hawk), *optöaf-hanga*.
 Sword, curved, *kirih*.
 — straight, *inêat-shep*.
 — blade, *äha-kirih*; *inôat-kirih*.
 — handle, *panäma-kirih*.
 — guard, *inôat-ta-haöröanga*.
 — scabbard, *nï-inôat*; *nï-kirih*.
 — fish, *käa-hifö*; *käa-pempäl*.

T.

Table, *meñ-sha* (probable from Malay "meja").
 Tabu, *hen-hwäva*; *chi(j)*.
 Tabu'd plantation, *chuk-yöm-henhwäva*.
 Tack (in sailing), *ha-weañ-tare*.
 Tadpole, *köan-käng*.
 Tail, *kinnök-det*.
 — bone, serrated, of sting-ray, *tah-dëyà*.
 Take (v.), *okai*; *ökä*; *kä-tare*.
 May I take it? *döh chüa okai ten eñh*?
 — cause to (give), *kwöm-hata*.
 — away, *okai-nga-läh*; *kök-nga-läh*; *okai-hanga*.
 — an airing, *ähëh-nïre*.
 — breath, *läk-shu-yande*.
 — care (of one's self), *kaläh-i-yande*.
 — care (of another or of any object), *harüal-i-yande*.
 — care of (look after, of a child, patient, &c.), *harra-nga-shi*.
 — care of (by depositing in safe place), *tomäl-nga-shi*; *halep-nga-shi*.
 — — (let down), *wi-hashe*.
 — — *kai-hashe*.
 — down anything tied to wall, *yä-hashe*.
 — hold of, to prevent another from falling, *kap-hata*; to save one's self from falling, *köp-ngare*.
 — hold through fear or rage, *kwäpta-tai*.
 — leave, *oyä-nga-shi*; *mä-ngare*.
 — off (divest) clothes, *olöh-hanga*.

Take off (divest) hat, *löh-hanga*.
 — — skirt (or male loin-cloth), *iyäh-hanga* (see also "Remove").
 — — personal ornaments, *olöh-haiñe*.
 — out (as from box) *o-kwäh-hanga*; *owï-hala*.
 — out *Pandanus*, from pot, *o-kwäh-hashe*.
 — — meat, vegetables, &c. from pot, *ka-wöl-hashe*.
 — — screw, nail, &c., *owï-haiñe*.
 (See also "Exhume," "Extract," "Draw out").
 — place (happen), *shï*, (see *Ex.* at "Happen," "When," and "Occur").
 — rest, *chuyä-yan*.
 — supplies for one's own use, *ku-ching-de* (see *Ex.* at "Wherever").
 — with one's self, *yiang-tare* (see *Ex.* at "Whenever").
 Tale, *inöla*.
 — ancient, *inöla-onghen*.
 Talk (v.), *olyöla* (see *Ex.* at "Say").
 Tall, *chöng-köi*; *damüala-köi*; *löah-hala-köi*.
 — person, *chomöng-köi*.
 Taller, *chinönga-köi*; *lennöah-hala-köi*.
 I am taller than you, *chüa chinönga-köi ten meñ*.
 Tallest, *chinönga-köi-ka*; *lennöah-hala-köi-ka*.
 You are the tallest of us all, *meñ chinönga-köi-ka ten hë*.
 Tally-slip, *lenkök-ngoát* (see App. N, item 88).

Talon, *ke-shuah*.
 Tame, (*adj.*), *chua-chaká*; *lón-shító*.
 Tangle (*v.i.*), *tuk-nga*; *luat-nga*.
 Tank, *chuk-dák*.
 Tap (draw off, of *tari*), *yat-hata*; *yat-hashe*.
 Tape-worm, *a-léam*.
 Tar, *pakau*.
 Target (for spearing, &c.), *nángnga-chaká* (*-shanén*, &c.).
 Tari (toddy, palm-wine), *toak*.
 Taste, a fluid, (*v.*), *ko-pep-hata*, *ka-pep-lare*.
 — any food, (*v.*), *om-hám-hata*; *komial-hanga*.
 — (flavour), (*s.*), *yan-de*.
 There's a taste of lime-juice in this medicine, *yande karoait ót ta-oal danun nêe*.
 Tasteless, *hat-shiang*.
 Tasty, *shiang*.
 Tattoo (*v.*), *wi-danun-pigu*.
 Tattoo (*s.*), *danun-pigu*.
 Tea, *chá* (from the Hindustani).
 — cup, *mòng-ko*.
 — pot, *chuk-chá*.
 — spoon, *kemwi-dák*.
 Teach a language, *haléap-hata*; *hakôm-hata*; *haichang-nga-CHANAI* (*ch*).
 — any craft, *haichang-nga-tai*; *haléap-hata*; *hakôm-hata*.
 Teal, *tanqláh*.
 Tear (fluid from the eyes), *dák-mat*.
 Tear (rent), *kehôah*.
 — cloth, &c., warp-wise, *ok-têk-hanga*; woof-wise, *ok-tók-hanga*.
 — with the teeth, *koáp-hanga*.
 — off (as a bough from a tree), *len-káh-hashe*.
 Tease (*v.*), *hai-shònik-ngatô*.
 Teat, *moah-toah*.
 Teeth (*see* "Tooth").
 — pick the, *ok-shòk-kanáp*.
 Telescope, *hen-kian*.
 Tell, *okyôla* (*see* "Inform," "Relate").
 Temperate (sober), *hat-yô-huyôie*.
 Temple of the head, *dit-mat*.
 Temporary hut, *kan-shiapa*.
 Ten, *shôm*; *tanai-tafual*.
 Only ten, *sha-mòm*.

Ten fathoms, *shin-námo*.
 Only ten fathoms, *shamin-námo*.
 Ten o'clock, about, A.M., *ênhla kám-heng*; P.M., *ênhshe yuang-hatôm*.
 Tender, *momñôi* (*ch*); *momñôi* (*j*).
 Tendon *Achilles*, *ihs-láh*.
 Tepid, *ôe*; *yuang-amôe*; *emoang-amôe*.
Teredo navalis, *met-nyuata*.
 Teressa (inhabited island in Nicobar group), *Taih-lông*.
 Termite, *pintông*; *dadin*.
 Terrify, *han-shôl*; *hai-shôl*.
 Terror, *pahôa*.
 Test (prove), *imê-ânha*.
 I want to test my new cross-bow, *fôin ta-teyâh imê-ânha yô chûa*.
 Test the flavour of, *kalâh-lare*.
 Tether (*v.*), *ok-pók-hanga*.
 Than, *ten*; *ta*.
 He is less strong than you, *an pait ong-koángá ten men* (*see Ex. at "Time"*).
 Thank you, *koángá-tô me 'kât*.
 (Reply) All right! ("Don't mention it!"), *pehâri*!
 That (*demons. pron.*), *ane*.
 Who is that man? *chî ane paiyüh?*
 That (*rel. pron.*), *see* "Who," "Which."
 — (near landing place), *nañne*.
 The Captain of that ship near the jetty, *omyá chông nañne*.
 — many, *dammâh-tare-ane* (*see Ex. at "This many"*).
 — much, *shian-ane* (*see Ex. at "This much"*).
 — same (*correl.*), *shina* (*see Ex. at "Which" (rel.)*, and at "What," and "Whatever" *rel.*).
 In that way, *shiri tai-ane* (*see Ex. at "Thus"*).
 Like that (resembling that), *shiri ane* (*see Ex. at "Like"*).
 That side (*i.e.* the other side), of a creek, bay, &c., *lâ-ane*; of an island, *lâ-fáp-an-ane*.
 Thatch (*v.*), *wi-ok-nî*.
 — (*s.*), *fo*; *dai-lôe* (according to material employed).
 Thee, *ten men* (*see* "You" and "To").
 Theft, *kalô*.

Their, dual, *oná*; *ta-oná*.

— of three or more, *ofē*; *ta-ofē*.

— of a community, *yól-an*; *ta-yól-an*.

Their own, theirs, dual, *chang-oná*.

— of three or more, *chang-ofē*.

— of a community, *chang-yól-an*.

Them, dual, *ten* (or *an*)-*oná*; *oná-en*.

— of three or more, *ten* (or *an*)-*ofē*; *ofē-en*.

— of a community, *ten* (or *an*)-*yól-an*; *yól-an-en*.

Then (at that time), if to-day, *òng*; *daka-òng* (see *Ex.* at "Catch"); if before, *nain*.

I saw you then, *hēu cha nain ten men*.

— (at that time) if long ago, *tirám*; if very long ago, *tirám-la-oréh*.

— (immediately), *hēangshe-hē*.

— (in that case), *hom-wal-tare*.

— (afterwards), *yūh-tare*.

— (*correl.*), *hēn*.

When you come here to-morrow morning I will give you this spear, *hòin-tashe men itá dāk ta-hakí-òl-hakí hēn nēe shanēn ten men homkwòm chúa*.

— (*correl.*), *shī* (see *Ex.* at "Whenever").

Thence (*correl.*), *shīri-chuk-ane* (see *Ex.* at "Whence").

— (from that place), *lòngto-ta-dāh-tare*; *lòngto-ta-ane*.

He will go thence to Trinkut to-morrow, *òl-hakí na lòngto ta-ane na yó Láfūl*.

There, *ta-ane*.

There is water there, *kòdde ta-ane dāk*.

That (there) *dāh*.

Is that canoe there yours? *ane düe men kan dāk?*

— (thither, *q.v.*).

— (*correl.*), *shī* (see *Ex.* at "Wherever").

There it is!, *hian-tashe* also *kòd-ta-ane!*

Therefore, *an-láng-ngi-tó*; *an-hān-ngi-tó*; *hān-nga-shian*; *lang-nga-shian* (see "Cause").

He beat my younger brother therefore I was angry, *an leät orí ten tàu chúa anláng-ngi-tó chúa mong-háng*.

These, in reference to human objects (see "They," "Them").

— in reference to other objects (see "This").

They, dual, *oná*.

— of three or more, *ofē*.

— of a community, *yól-an*.

Thick, (dense) as jungle, *tuchūl*.

— (stout) as a tree, *karū-fáp*.

— as a plank, skin, &c., *fuñi*.

Thicker (of planking, &c.), *fennòiyō*.

Thickest (of planking, &c.), *fennòiyō-ka*.

Thief, *kamaló*; *maha-yúl-nga-shī*.

Thigh, *puló*.

Thin, of animate objects, *kwònp-ngashe*; *te-wék*.

— of inanimate objects, *nywū*.

Thine (see "Your").

Thing (for sale), *yan*; *yan-nih*; *ñā-nih*.

You have lots of things, *hoā en yan men*.

What things have you got in your box? *chuan yan ka-hat ta-oal hoptēp men?*

— (not for sale) (see "Property").

Think (consider, believe), *ta-tòt*, also *lāh-tóre*.

I think that it is according to custom, *latshī tanánh tatòt chúa*.

— (exercise the mind), *mōta-tóre*.

Third, *mong-yuang-ñe*.

Thirsty, *hileang*.

Thirteen, *shòm-lōe*; (of coconuts) *tafual-tafual-hēang*.

This, *nina*; *nēe*; *nen*; *nenge*; *enih*; *en*.

What is this? *chua ka nen?*

What do you call this? *ka ngen men ten enih?*

(What) is this your cause? *düe men kan enih?*

— (here), *dāh*.

Like this (resembling this), *shiri nēe* (see *Ex.* at "Like").

Like this, in appearance, *shīri-nēē* ;
wat-shī.
 Like this (thus), *yīang-hata* (see *Ex.*
 at "Thus"); *wat-shī*.
 This many (as many as this), *dammāh-*
tare.
 I gave him this many (as many as
 this) and that many (as many as
 that), to his younger brother,
ta-dammāh-tare ten an homkwòm
chia ta-dammāh-tare ane ten tau
an.
 — much (as much as this), *ta-dī-*
she.
 I wanted this much (as much as
 this) because he gave me that
 much (as much as that), *ta-dī-*
she leät yó chia tai ten chia shīan-
ane homkwòm an.
 — side, of a creek, bay, &c., *lā-itā*.
 — of an island, *lā-fáp-an-itā*.
 Thither (in any direction), *dāh-tare*.
 — (northwards), *dāh-lare*.
 — (southwards), *dāh-ngare*.
 — (eastwards), *dāh-hare*.
 — (westwards), *dāh-shire*.
 — (towards landing-place), *dāh-ñire*.
 Go thither (southwards), *dāh-nga-*
eh (see also "Go Hither").
 — (correl.) *yó* (see *Ex.* at "Whither,"
rel.).
 Thorax, *oal-endaiya*.
 Thorn, *hēat* ; *het*.
 — of the *Calamus* sp. called "Waita-
 bit," *het-nāt*.
 — caught by a, *chahēat-tóh*.
 — back (*Raia clavata*), *dēyà* ; *dēyà-*
lōe.
 Those, in reference to human objects
 (see "They," "Them").
 — in reference to other objects (see
 "That").
 Thou, *meñ* ; *me*.
 Though, *yó-dōhla-lāh*.
 Thousand (of coconuts or rupees),
ān-momchīama-dòktai.
 Thrash (chastise), *ori-hata*.
 Thread (s.), *ihē-lōe*.
 — a needle (v.), *hañ-yóha-hat*.
 Threaten, *hai-shōl-nga-shi*.

Three, *lōe* ; *lūe*.
 Only three, *la-mūe*.
 Three fathoms and a half, or there-
 abouts, *lennōiyo-pait-tet* (see *Ex.* at
 "Fathom").
 Three o'clock, about, A.M., *ha-hōaka-ka* ;
 P.M., *chin-faicha-ka*.
 Three hundred, } (see App. C).
 Three thousand, }
 Thrice, *lōeshuā* (see "Once").
 Throat, *kulāla*.
 — clear one's, *kā-heak-hala*.
 Throb (palpitate), *hōin-dōk*.
 Throttle (v.t.), *kenēak-hata*.
 — (v.i.), *kōk-nga*.
 Through jungle, high grass, &c., or
 through a plank, *yōh-ñe*.
 — water, as in fording, *ōak-ñe*.
 Throw a stone, spear, &c., *halēang-*
hata.
 — a spear, *shāk-hata*.
 — aside, *ka-wāl-hanga*.
 — away, or overboard, *kawāl-haiñe*.
 I have thrown it away, *kawāl-haiñe*
ta-ane en-chūa.
 — down, *ka-wāl-hashe* ; *kolēh-hashe*.
 — (as in wrestling), *ha-kōh-*
hanga.
 — upwards, *ka-wāl-hala*.
 — water over another, *ko-ōi-hata*.
 — a spear in reversed position (i.e.,
 handle-end foremost), *ha-shāha*.
 Thrust (stab), *tiko-hata*.
 Thumb, *men-dūa*.
 Thunder (s.), *kom-dūnga*.
 — peal of, *ngē-komdūnga*.
 — (v.i.), *moni-komdūnga*.
 Thus (in this way or manner), *yīang-*
hata ; *wat-shī*.
 — (like this), *wat-shī*.
 I make it thus, not in that way,
yīang-hata wī cha chit shīri tai-
ane.
 Thwarts of boat, *tanol-hifūa*.
 — of canoe, *tanol-dūe*.
 Thy, *meñ* ; *ta-meñ* ; *ta-me*.
 Tick (the insect), *tamāp*.
 Tickle (v.), *kalōa-hanga*.
 Ticklish, *ong-yáng* ; *amāk* (former now
tabu'd).

Tidal-wave, *ta-henlāya*.

Tide (*lit.* sea) *kamalē*.

How is the tide now? *kā-shin kamalē daka-kat?*

— flood-, *hēo*.

— ebb-, *tōa*; *chōh* (latter now tabu'd and former substituted).

— neap-, *hi-lāya*.

— spring-, *karū-kamalē* (*see also* App. F).

— rip-, *kōiya-kamalē*.

— mark, *chakā-pañwa*.

Tie (bind, fasten, as to a post), *pōk-hata*.*

— a knot, *ōl-tūal-hata*.

— together, *hatāp-hata*

— — (of two coconuts), *tomfūal-hata* (*see also* "Fasten").

— neck-, *tanūal-oal-kulāla*.

— up bundle of prepared *Pandanus* paste, *et-wat*.

Tight (not loose) (of a coat, belt, &c.), *eañk*.

— (of a cork), *kōng*.

— (of a rope), *ñing*.

— (of a knot), *kāp-tuala*.

Till (*prep.* and *adv.*), *oyūhta*.

From now till next full-moon, *lin-heñ shitō oyūhta hok-ngāka-kāhē diāwa*.

Sit here till I return, *pōya meñ itā oyūhta shwātare chūa*.

— (cultivate), *wi-yōn*.

Tillan-chong (uninhabited island of Nicobar group), *Lā-ok*.

Tiller, *panāma-hen-la-ridla*.

Tilt over, *kachanga-kōi*.

Timber, green, *ōñihan-ta-anhāno*.

— seasoned, *ōñihan-ta-ishian*.

Time, *hē*; *heñ* (*see Ex.* at "Barter" and "Late").

— recurrent, *shuā* (*see* "Once," "Twice," and "How many times?").

— (in music and dancing), *hē-tai*.

He is singing in different time, *an ikāsha ke-dōhnga-hē-tai*.

In his time we were less numerous than at the present time, *oal hē an yōl-chūa pañ-endōhngashe ta nēe heñ*.

Time to return home, *heñ-chamūh*.

— sleeping-, (bed-time), *heñ-mitēak*.

— eating-, (supper-time), *heñ-mok-ngók*.

The present time, *lin-heñ*; *hañ-an-dah*.

The past time, *leūt-heñ*.

The future time, *heñ-da-māk*.

A short time, *hañ-shon-tare*.

A long time, *chaling-tō*; *shī-tashe* (*see* "Long time").

I don't want to stop there a long time, say only three or four days, *chit sho kātō dāhtare ta-shītashe lamūe fomōan dām wat-shī*.

A long time hence, *hat-fāh-tare-yan*.

I shall abstain from rum and tobacco for a long time, *chit fāh-tareyan top ta-ram omhōñ andi-awa*.

A short time ago, (say a few days) *nain*.

A long time ago, (in former times), *shī-ngala*; *shī-nga-lāh*; *shī-nga-yan*.

A very long time ago, once upon a time, *tirām*; *ong-heñ*; *tirām-la-orēh*.

Sometimes, *kalak-hē*.

At some time or other, *harū-hē*.

At such time as (when) (*rel.*), *hōñ-tashe* (for *Ex.* *see* "When") (*rel.*).

At the same time (then) (*correl.*), *heñ*.

At what time soever (whensoever) (*rel.*), *ka-ishi* . . . *shiantashe*.

At the same time (then) (*correl.*), *shī*.

At whatsoever time he arrives (at the same time) summon (or call) me, *ka-ishi na shian-tashe na dāk eōta shī chūa*.

At every time when (whenever) (*rel.*), *ka-ishi-mihōñ-tashe*.

At the same time (then) (*correl.*), *shī*, (For *Ex.*, *see* "Whenever").

At the same time (together, *q.v.*).

At what time (*interrog.*), *kāhē*; *hē* (or *heñ*)-*chūa*.

At what time of day? (at what

hour?), *ká-inôa-atô* ? (see *Ex.* at "Hour").
 What time is it ? during day, *ká-rúa-la-heng* ? during night, *ká-rúa-la-hatòm* ?
 How long ? (time) *ká-shanî-tashe* ? (see *Ex.* at "How").
 How long (time) ago ? *ká-rúa-hanga-yan* ?
 How long (time) ago (if same day) ? *ká-rúa-hanga-heng* ?
 At what time are you going away to-morrow ? *hê chûa meñ ta-hakî kaiyînga*.
 In the meantime, *hòin-hê*.
 Time flies ! *holâh-hat-she ! holâh-tai !*
 There's lots of time ! (don't hurry !), *vòt meñ lóa* (or *hòinh !*)
 Time-piece, *hen-yâng-nâng*.
 Timid, *pahôa-chaká*.
 Tin, *parâta*.
 Tinkle (*v.*), *tom-keñ-hata*.
 Tip (end), *mush, moah*.
 — of spear-head, *moah-shanen*.
 — of the nose, *moah-moah*.
 — of the finger, *mouh* (or *mush*)-*kanetai*.
 — of the tongue, *moah-kaleták*.
 — of the tail, *moah-kinnòk-det*.
 — toes, stand on, *shi-lôka*.
 — toes, walk on, *shi-lôka-shòng-ha*.
 Tipsy, *huyòie*.
 Tired (after any active exercise), *duam-shuyande* ; *kàu-ngayan*.
 — (from standing or remaining long in same position), *yâu-ngayan*.
 Tit-bit, *kuchòk-lare*.
 To (in relation to travelling), *yô*.
 He is returning to Trinkut, *an shwátare yô Láfûl* (see also *Ex.* at "Wish").
 — (in relation to any objects) (*prep.*) *ten* ; *wen* ; *an* ; *tai* : and (*postp.*), *en* (see *Ex.* at "It").
 Give this to (*lit.*, into the hands of) my elder brother, *kwòm-hata ten enñ meñ ta chàu chûa*.
 He is going to your hut, *ten ñi meñ ong-dâng-ha-an*.

To and fro (as in carrying nuts to and from canoe), *halai*.
 — (as in visiting a patient frequently), *enlain-yan-chaká* ; *owi-yan-chaká*.
 Toad, *chaltainch*.
 Tobacco, *omhòin*.
 — Chinese-, *omhòin-pá*.
 — small leaf-, *omhòin-hong-dâng*.
 — large leaf-, *omhòin-lá-choáñk*.
 — Madras leaf-, *omhòin-hokták*.
 — caked-, *omhòin-haran* ; *omhòin-ok-piàng*.
 — (cultivated locally), *omhòin-omhâ-nio*.
 — cheroot, *omhòin-homlòm*.
 — cigarette, *lanòm-omhòin*.
 — pipe, *tanop-omhòin*.
 To-day, *lin-heñ* ; (at present), *daka-an* (see *Ex.* at "What").
 — past portion, *òng*.
 I saw you to-day, *hêu cha òng ten meñ*.
 — remaining portion, *ma-ka*.
 Toddy (*tari*, palm wine) freshly drawn, *toak-holôha* ; fermented, *toak* (-*ta-huyòie-tai*) or (-*ta-taiñ*).
 — tapping-pot, coconut-shell, *hen-wain* ; of bamboo, *hendên* (see *App.* N, items 34, 69, and 70).
 — receptacle, coconut-shell, *hòh* ; of bamboo, *kenhòm*.
 — jug, *hendîwa-toak*.
 — strainer, *henhet-toak* ; *shanônha* (-*toak*).
 — syphon and strainer, *shanônha* (-*toak*).
 — drinking utensil, *tanop-toak*.
 — tap- (*v.*), *yat-hata*.
 Toe, *kane-lâh*.
 — great-, *mendûa-lâh*.
 — second-, *menshônka-lâh*.
 — middle-, *mong-yûang-ñe-lâh*.
 — fourth-, *tanò-mendên-chya-lâh*.
 — little-, *mendênchya-lâh*.
 — nail, *ke-shuah-lâh*.
 — ring, *kenlòng-lâh*.
 Together (in company), *omnâm-tarit* ; *inâm-tarit* ; *omnâme* ; *inâme* ; *yól* (see *Ex.* below).
 — (side by side), *kamin-dangla*.

Together (in concert), *inòm-le-tai*;
hēang-e-ngē.

We two went there together on a visit (*lit.*, thither with me visit we two), *dāhtere yól chüa itüa en heñ*.

I found the spears together (side by side), *shaneñ kamin-dungla kôm cha*.

They all sang together (in unison), *ofē òmtòm ta-hēang-e-ngē na leüt ikāsha*.

Paddle together (in same time), *inòm-le-tai düande*.

Together with (in company with), *yólta*; *yāng*.

— with (also), *an-diawa* (*see Ex. at "With"*).

To-morrow, *hakī*.

— morning, *hakī-oal-hakī*; *oal* (or *öl*)-*hakī*.

— (day after), *shaiyüh-láng*.

Tongue, *kale-ták*.

— tip of the, *moah-kaleták*.

Tongs (of cane), *toápa*; *niama*.

To-night, *lin-heñ dām*.

Too (likewise), *an-diawo*

— (more than enough), *hoáñ-nga*; *oal*.

— big, *hoáñnga-dī*.

— much, *hoáñnga-dishe*; *hoáñngashe*; *hoáñnga-endôh-ngashe*.

— (with reference to contents of box, &c.), *urühatshe-oal*.

— small, *hoáñnga-denmī*.

— (in quantity), *hoáñnga-denmishe*.

— (of a hole or receptacle), *onipenshe-oal*.

— long, *hoáñnga-düat*.

— short, *hoáñnga-denmüat*.

— thick, *hoáñnga-dī-yüang*.

— thin, *hoáñnga-penlōa*.

— full, *urühatshe-oal*.

— many, *hoáñnga-endôhngashe*.

— few, *hoáñnga-winnēh-tashe*.

— late, *hoáñnga-düa-hanga-yan*; *shī-ta-tó*; *shī-ta-yan*.

— soon, *hoáñnga-enlainñeshe*.

Tool, carpentering-, *cha-tai* (*see also "Spear"*).

Tooth, *kanáp*.

— -ache, *chòk-kanáp*.

— back- (molar), *mínyá*.

— front- (incisor), *mong-láng-ñe*.

— canine-, *kaneül*.

— eye-, *shin-döl*.

— milk-, *oyüah*.

— -pick, *shandòk-kanáp*.

— of saw, *kanáp-kentál*.

Toothless, *ta-láhe-kanáp*.

Top, spinning-, *henlain*.

— (top of), *kōi*; *la-kōi*; *ngále-ta-kōi*.

He is at the top of the hill, *an la-kōi henyüan* (or *an ngále-ta-kōi henyüan*).

— of a hut, *olpīla-ñi*.

— of the head, *ol-pīla-kōi*.

— -heavy, *langan-kōi*.

Topsy-turvy, *ha-sháha*; *shang-shu-kōi*.

Torch (bunch of dried coconut leaves), *pál-ta-chüma*.

— make a, *omchum-pál*.

— -light, *chu-ngai(ch)-tai-pál*.

— light a, *toin-hata*; *ha-toin-hata*.

— fish by, *òich-hata*.

Tortoise, *ok-téka*.

— -shell (*lit.*, hawkbill-turtle shell), *ok-káp*.

Total, *òmtòm*.

Touch (v.), *dā-hata*; *tā-hata*.

Why do you touch me? *chāwe men dā-hata ten chüa?*

Touch-wood, *onñhañ-ta-áñh-chaká*; *onñhai-ta-yüin-chaká*.

Tough (of meat), *nge*.

The pork is tough, *áñha-nót ta nge*.

— (strong, of rope, fibre, &c.), *nge*.

— (of food), *nge-ngayan*.

Tow (tug) (v.), *hán-chuòh*.

Towards (*see "To"* and App. B, a).

Toy, *mán(-kenyüm)*; *hen-shá(k)-nga-tò-kenyüm*.

Track (v.), *ong-yiāng-entan-tat*.

Tracks (footmarks), *entan-tat*; *entan-tat-láh*; *du-la-láh*.

-- (of snake, crocodile, &c., or of canoe or boat on shore, rut of wheel), *henláta*.

Trade, *iñih*.

Trader in cloth, &c., *lôe-paiyûh*.
 — in silver articles, *chuâ-ha-paiyûh*.
 Trading-ship, *chông-miñh*.
 Tradition, *inôla-ong-heñ*.
 Trak (uninhabited islet near Little Nicobar), *Fûya*.
 Trample (v.), *entan-hata*.
 Transfix, *dâng-ñe*.
 Transparent, *chu-ngai(ch)-oal-mat*; *yang-nga-mat*; *dain-mat*.
 Transplant, *êp-hashe*.
 Transport overland, *hôi(j)-hata*.
 — in canoe, *ok-yûak-en-dûe*.
 Trap, fish-, *enyûn*; *nôama*; *kenhôn*; *hen-hêu* (being different varieties, (see App. N, items 90, 91, 92, 94)).
 — bird-, *kandap-shichûa* (App. N, item 99).
 — birds (snare, q.v.).
 Travail (v.), *ok-chòk-hanga*.
 Travel by land, *kaiyi-shông-tare*.
 — in a canoe, on a short trip, *dûe-yo*; *dûe-lâh*; to a distant place, *dûan*.
 Tray, *chuk-yan*.
 Tread (walk on), *tan-huta*; *en-tan-ta-lâh*.
 Don't tread on my foot, *wòt cha tan t'ok-lâh*.
 Treasure, *kâêaha*.
 Treat a patient (of a shaman or exorcist; exorcise), *en-lûana* (see "Shampoo").
 Tree (*lit.*, producer of wood), *chîa-onñ-hañ*.
 — coconut-, before bearing, *hishôi*; after bearing, *chîa-oyâu*.
 — fern, *lu-tôin*.
 — lizard, *koâh*.
 — shrew (*Uladobates Nicobarica*), *ka-chû-aiñch*.
 Treis (or Trice) (islet near Little Nicobar), *Taân*.
 Trellis platform in roof of hut, *len-pâ*.
 Tremble (from fear), *chê*; *nyang*.
 Trepang (*Holothuria*), *kolpâl* (see "*Bêche-de-mer*").
 Tremble (vibrate) *ka-tôa*.
 Triangle, *lôe-shin-kînga*.
 Trickle (v.), *chêh-ha*.
 Trice (see Treis), *Taân*.

Tridacna crocea, *oalmât-kên*.
 — *squamosa*, *hetwîd*; *ingeh*.
 — *gigas*, *ken-dû*.
 Trident (fish spear), *miân-lôe*.
 Trigger, *panôt-hindel*.
 — pull the, *pôt-hata*.
 Trinkut (inhabited island in Nicobar group, *lit.*, East Island), *Lâ-fûl*.
 Trip (stumble), *ta-fôishi-chakâ*.
 Trouble (labour), *kêh-ngayan* (see *Ex.* at "Learn").
 — (worry), *poshî-nâng*.
 Trough (feeding), *hol-shodl*.
 Trowsers, *kan-hân*.
 True, *ai-ka*; *êh-tare-she*.
 — (real, genuine), *ka* (see "Ornament," "Silver," &c.).
 Truly, *shîan-ka*.
 Trunk (stem), *chîa-onñ-hañ*.
 Trustworthy, *tông-ngatô*.
 Truth, speak the, *ol-yôla-ka*.
 Try (endeavour), *kalâh-hata*; *kalâh-ta-yande* (see also "Attempt").
 Try to learn English, *kalâh-ta-yande chanai(ch) Amîmat*.
 Try to make a paddle, *kalâh-ta-yande wî pôwah*.
 — (test), *imê-ânha*.
 Tub, *ol-kânîl-nga-pîpa*.
 Tube (as of toddy-pot), *ok-ngyûâk*.
 Tuft of hair, *kipâka* (see "Hair").
 Tug (drag), *tuak-hata*.
 — in opposite directions, *kâhâ-nyûk-chakâ*; *kâhâ-tuak-chakâ*.
 Tumble (v.i.), *tafôishi-chakâ*.
 Tumbler (flat-bottomed and cylindrical, *lit.*, bamboo-shaped glass), *wêtare(-la-hedwâ)*.
 Tumour, *e-keng*.
 Tune, *cha-e*.
 That tune is very pretty, *chae ane ta-lapâ*.
 Turban, *tane-kôi*.
 — put on, *têya-kôi*.
 Turkey, *tanai-shari*.
 — brush- (*Megapode*, q.v.).
 Turmeric (*Curcuma*), *oânk-holyuâl*.
 — unguent, *oânk-tang-ngâ*.
 Turn anything towards the north, *wîal-hala*.

Turn anything towards the south, *wial-hanga*.

— — — the east, *wial-hahat*.

— — — the west, *wial-hashe*.

— — — the landing-place, *wial-haine*.

— — — any direction, *wial-hata*.

— one's head away (or towards the south), *wial-ngare*.

— — — upwards (or towards the north), *wial-lare*.

— — — behind (or towards the east), *wial-hare*.

— — — downwards (or towards the west), *wial-shire*.

— — — towards the landing-place, *wial-nire*.

— — — towards any direction, *wial-tare*.

— — — self away (*v.i.*), *tilain-ngare*.

— — — towards (*v.i.*), *tilain-tare*.

— — — in sleep (*v.i.*), *hen-kōng-hala*.

— aside on account of some obstacle, *oklāk*; *ha-wān-ngare*.

— over (reverse) (*v.t.*), *momyē-hanga*; *kom-ōp-hanga*; *tom-chā-hanga*.

— round a wheel, &c. (*v.t.*), *halain-hanga*; *pomlē-hanga*.

— — as a wheel, &c. (*v.i.*), *lain*; *halain*; *pomlē-ngare*.

— round (as in order to see), *pung-hanga*.

— round and round any object (*v.i.*), *hawire*.

— as the tide, after ebb, *shwā-lare*; after flood, *shwā-shire*.

— a key, in locking, *tiwān-hanga* (or *hashe*); in unlocking, *tiwān-hala*.

— sour, of food, *pachāu*; of drink, *haiyōt*; *hānyōt*.

— over on to its back, of a pig (as when about to be slaughtered) (*v.t.*), *toāng-hata*; *ong-toāngā*.

Turpentine, *tel* (*abbr. from local Hindustani "tarpen-tel"*).

Turtle, *Chelonia virgata* (green or edible), *kāp*; *kāp-ka*.

— *Caretta imbricata* (hawk-bill), *kāp-keal*.

— egg, *huyā-kāp*.

— spear, *hinlāk* (or *hinwenh*); *kan-shōka*.

— shell (hawk-bill), *ok-kāp*.

— hunt- (*v.*), *halēah-kāp*.

Tusk of boar, *kaneāl*.

— of elephant, *shin-dōl*.

Twelve, *shòm-ān*; (of coconuts) *tafūal-tafūal*.

— o'clock, noon, *kām-heng*; midnight, *yūang-hatōm*.

— months, *ān-shomen-yūh*; *hēang-shohōng-hēang-fūl*.

— hundred (of coconuts), *lōe-mom-chāma*.

Twenty (of coconuts and rupees), *hēang-inai*.

— (of other objects), *hēang-momchāma*.

Twice, *ān-shuā* (*see* "Once").

Twig, *pāk-ōñhān-t'ompēnshe*.

Twilight, at dawn, *ten-chūlŋa-oal*; at sunset, *ēñhshe-puyūe*.

Twins (whether of same sex or not), *hatōiya*; *hantōiya*.

Twine (*s.*), *panūe*.

Twinkle (*v.*), *ñap-ñap-hata*.

Twirl a fire-stick, *katain-hata*.

Twist fibres (as in making lines), *tilain-hanga*.

Two, *ān*; (of coconuts), *hēang-tafūal*.

— o'clock, about, A.M., *ha-hōaka-chiyāu*; P.M., *chin-faicha-chōng*.

— fathoms, *en-nāyo*.

— edged, *shep* (*see* "Cutlass").

We two, *hēn*; *chaai*.

You two, *ind*.

They two, *onā*.

U.

Ugly, *hat-yáh-ngai-shi-chaká*.
 Ulcer, *tanòì (ch)*.
 Ulnar nerve, *ong-kéang*.
 Umbilical cord, *panóka-lála*.
 Umbrella, *heng-dū-kōi*.
 Unable, *hat-léap*.
 Unarmed, *hat-chatai-yo*.
 Unaware (ignorant), *hat-akáh*.
 Unbolt, *tuak-hala* (or *-hashe*, according to whether upwards or downwards).
 Unbutton, *owī-haiñe*.
 Uncertain, *hat-dóh-tashe*.
 Uncle, *ho-chia (-enkòina)*.
 Unclothe (*v.t.*), *olóh-hanga*.
 Uncloaked, day, *heng-leak-nga-chaká*.
 — night, *hatóm-leak-nga-chaká*.
 Uncommon (scarce), *hat-lòpta-chuk*; *hat-lòpta-she*.
 Uncooked, *huyóu*.
 Uncover, unclothe, *olóh-hanga*.
 — any object, *i-sháh-hanga*.
 — one's shoulders, *iyáh-hanga*.
 Under (beneath), *ta-katah*, *la-ě-she*; *ta-ngaiche-katah*.
 The dog is under the table, *ám ta-katah mensha*.
 — (less than), *pait-ngashe*.
 — dive-, *ten-chü-shire*.
 — pass-, (by stooping), *ten-chüat-shire*.
 Underdone (of meat), *áñha-ta-añ-háno*.
 Undergrowth, *enchôn*.
 Undermost, *lama-enñ-she*.
 Underneath, *la-katah*; *la-ěshe*; *ta-katah*.
 Understand, *akáh*; *léap*; *en-káh-ngatô*.
 Undertone (whisper), *kai-myüen*.
 Undo, unravel, *ok-yák-hala*; *iyáh-hala*.
 — loosen, *iyáh-haiñe*.
 Undress (*see* "Unclothe," "Uncover").
 Undutiful, *hat-modal*.
 Uneasy (anxious *q.v.*).
 Uneven, of land, *hat-tā-kōi*.
 — of a plank, &c., *hat-pidani*.

Unfasten, *iyáh-haiñe*.
 Unfathomable, *chiyáu-ka*; *lôah-hashe-ka*.
 Unfinished, *pait-tare-she-wi*.
 Unfavourable (of wind or tide), *oal-shül*.
 Unfit (unsuitable), *hat-dóhnga*.
 Unfold cloth, &c., *chum-láng-haiñe*.
 Unfortunate, *hat-tabák*.
 Unfriendly, *malang*.
 Unfruitful soil, *du-ta-hat-yó*.
 — tree, *chia-ta-hat-yó*.
 Unfurl, *owī-she*.
 — leaf sail, *tayuat-hala*.
 Unhappy, *yen-ngatô*.
 Unhook, *owī-haiñe*.
 Unhurt, *hat-chòk*.
 Uninhabited, *hat-yāka*.
 Unison, in, *hēang-e-ngē*.
 Unintelligent (unable to explain or interpret), *kilēi-shire*.
 Unjust, *hat-tòng-ngatô*.
 Unkind, *hat-iyēi*.
 Unknot, *iyáh-haiñe*.
 Unless, *yó-hat*.
 Unless you come back to-morrow he will be annoyed, *yó met om-dám oal-haki an nūt-ngatô*.
 Unlike, *hat-hēang-ashe*.
 Unload (of a ship or canoe), *ok-yüak-o-kwáh-hanga*.
 Unlock, *tiwán-hala*.
 Unloose (set free), *iyáh-haiñe*.
 Unlucky, *hat-tabák*.
 Unmarried man, if elderly, *hat-káno*.
 — — if young, *ilü*.
 — woman, if elderly, *hat-kòño*.
 — — if young, *holian*.
 Unoccupied (of a hut), *hat-paiyüh-ha-oal*.
 Unpack, *o-kwáh-oal*.
 Unpopular, *hat-sho-paiyüh*; *hat-hind-nga-tòichya*.
 Unpunctual, *hat-lôa-tayan*.
 Unravel, *ok-yāka*; *iyáh-haiñe*.

Unripe fruit, *tayál*; *hat-ìmòng*; *hat-omshát*.
 — coconut, *nìnau*; *yī-nàu* (see App. H).
 — betel nut, *hiyā-ta-tayál*.
 Unroof, *ko-lángshe-ok-nī*.
 Unsafe (of canoe, &c.), *hat-tan-ngayan*.
 Unscrew, *wī-haiñe*.
 Unserviceable (worn out), *leät-shi-tashe*.
 Unsheltered, *dà(k)ngayan*; *han-tásh*.
 Unskilful, *hat-hēang-lēap*.
 Unsuccessful, in hunting or fishing, *hat-ong-hēang-ngashe*.
 — in searching, *hat-om-kōm-ashe*.
 Unsuitable, *hat-dōhnga*.
 Untie, *iyāh-haiñe*.
 Until, (prep. and adv.), *oyūhta* (see "Till").
 Untrue, *mittōi*; *hat-ēhtareshe*.
 Untrustworthy, *hat-tōng-ngatō*; *hai-yūi-ngayan*; *meyū-yatō*.
 Untruth, *mittōi*.
 Untwine, untwist, *tilain-haiñe*.
 Unusual (not customary), *hat-leät-shi-tanāñh*.
 Unwell, *shom-ngayan*.
 Unwilling, *hat-sho*.
 Up (aloft, in a higher position), perched, *en-dūan-hare*; suspended, &c., *en-hen-hare*.
 — (risen), *leät-kōng-a*.
 Get up! *shiaka*!
 — there! overhead, *kārang*; *kārang-kōi*!
 — — in the sky, *ngāle*.
 — -hill (steep), *shan*; *shan-chaká*; *shān-chaká*.
 — — (go), *ten shān-lare*; *enshān-kōi-henyūan*.
 — to any place, *ta-mang* (see *Ex.* at "As far as").
 — -stairs, *dāngla*.
 Go upstairs, *ōle-dāngla*.
 Upland, *chōng-mattai*.
 Upon, *ta-kōi*.

Upper-arm, *chang-pák*; *chang-kodl*.
 — -jaw, *shama-lá-chōng*.
 — -lip, *manōin-lá-chōng*.
 — -most, *ta-kōi-an-ka*; *lama-chōng*.
 — -side (of mat, &c.), *la-kōi*.
 Upright (erect), *kām-chaká*.
 Uproot, *shawah-hala*; *ok-sháka*.
 Upset (*v.i.*), *ka-changa-kōi*.
 — (*v.t.*), *ko-tin-hanga*.
 Were you hurt when I upset you?
chiua leät kotin-hanga an men chòk òt?
 — a canoe (*v.t.*), *komōp-hanga*.
 — of a canoe (*v.i.*), *ka-ōpe-kōi* (see *Ex.* at "Soul").
 — of a bottle, *ta-fáta-det*.
 — of any fluid, *kápua-hai*.
 Upside-down, *ka-ōpe-kōi*.
 — — turn, (*v.*), *op-ōp-hare*.
 Upwards (in constr.), *lare*; *le*; *la* (see "Ascend," "Mount," "Climb," &c.).
 — of (more than), *penmait-tare-sho*.
 Urine, *rai(j)*; *rai(ch)*.
 Us, dual, *ten-heñ*; *wen-heñ*; *an-heñ*; *heñ-eñ*; *ten-chaai*.
 — of three or more, *ten* (or *wen* or *an*)
-hē; *hē-eñ*; *ten-chiōi*.
 — of a community, *ten-yōl-chiua*, &c.
 Usage (custom), *tanāñh*.
 Use (employ) a canoe, tool, &c., *wannī-tai*.
 Useful, *winnē-shishe*; *henlen-ngashe*.
 What is the use of (*lit.*, what useful)
 that? *chiuan winnē-shishe ane?*
 Useless, *hat-winnē-shishe*; *hat-henlen-ngashe*.
 Usual (customary), *leät* (or *lat*)-*shī-tanāñh*.
 Utensil, cooking-, *hanshōi*.
 — eating-, *kirāha*; *kidāha*.
 Uterine (having same mother), *hēang-i-chiā-t'enkāna*.
 Uterus, *kāhā-nōana*.
 Uvula, *shin-kañka-oal-kulāla*.
 Uxorious, *mi-yēya-kān-de*.

V.

Vacant (unoccupied), *hat-ánha-oal* ;
hat-paiyüh-ka-oal.
Vain (conceited), *poho-yüma-she* ;
i-ngôhân-chaká.
Valley, *oal-hudā* ; *oal-hurā*.
Valuable (costly), *miyai-ya*.
Value, *miyai*.
What is the value of that? *chüan*
miyai ane ?
Valueless, *hat-miyai-ya*.
Vanish (see "Disappear").
Vapour (steam), *teyen-fush*.
Various, *yól-manáta* ; *yól-penyüha*.
— kinds of men (see "Sort").
— kinds of cloth, &c. (see "Sort").
Veer (of the wind), *hásh-wiála*.
Vegetable, *ánha-oal-yöm* ; *koho-lai*
(latter includes fish &c. as eaten
with rice or *Pandanus*).
Vein (in anat.), *ihē*.
Venomous, *yē-tai*.
Ventral fin, *káshö-wiang-káa*.
Venturesome, *hat-paháa-pare*.
Venus (the planet), *paláng-nariaya*.
Vermilion, *oánk-ta-ák* (see "Arnotto").
— paint one's self with (see "Smear").
Vertebra, *hen-káa*.
Vertical, *kám-chaká*.
Vertigo, *ta-chuli-chaká*.
Very, *hoá* ; *ta-karü* ; *ta-kadü* ; *ka*.
I am very busy (lit., make plenty),
hoá wí cha.
The water is very cold, *dák kēe-ka*.
You are very strong, *koáng ta-kadü*
an men.
Very much, *hoá* ; *urü-hat-she*.
— same, the, *ane-ka* ; *an-ka*.
— well (excellently), *dám-dashe* ; *ten-*
lông-ngashe.
— well! (all right!), *a-a* ; *shäl* ;
pehäri.
Vessel (see "Ship," and "Utensil").
Vex (irritate), *haká-ngatö*.
Vexed (annoyed, q.v.).
Vibrate, *ka-tóa*.

Vicious (depraved), *hat-dal-chaká*.
Victuals, *hok-ngók*.
— broken, *yama-hok-ngók*.
View, *chuyá-yan-mat* ; *hendöa*.
From here there is a clear view,
lôngto itá chuyá-yanmat chu-
ngai(j).
Village, *mattai*.
The whole village was burnt, *hēang-*
ngare mattai leät ngòih-she.
Ten villages on the same island,
shòm mattai.
— of a certain community, *mentai*.
Three (or more) villages of three
different communities, *lōe mentai*.
— poles (planted along foreshore),
kanaiya (see Part II).
Violent (of storm), *kēh*.
Violin, *da-nang-ta-tiyāna*.
Virgin, *holian-ka* ; *hat-yoa*.
Virtuous, *dal-chaká* ; *akaih-yanid*.
Viscera, *pojwák*.
Visible (lit., air-colour), *häh-ngamat*.
Tillangchong is visible to-day,
linheñ Láoek häh-ngamat.
Visit (go on a visit), *itüa** (see "Call").
— in one's own village, *ong-däng-ha*.
— one's friends, *komfá-ngayan* (see
"Friend").
— all the huts in village (pay a round
of visits), *halöp-hanga*.
— the jungle or one's plantation, *chüa-*
nga.
Visitor (guest), *damāk* ; *kátö-shiri-ta-*
mat.
— casual, *paiyüh - hanshónk - lare* ;
mitüa.
— to jungle or plantation, *chamüanga*.
Vocabulary (lit., collection of words in
book), *tómtare-léang-ta-oal-lébare*.
Voice, *ngē*.
Vomit (v.), *oau-hala*.
Voracious, *kamarü-hat* ; *lok-yó*.
Voyage, make a, *ongyiang-chóng* ; *yó-*
hatéha.

W.

Waddle, *te-wet-de*.
 Wade, *oak-hat*; *shòng-hanga*.
 Wag (waggle), *ke-dak-hata*.
 Wages, *hen-yuàh*.
 Wail (as when mourning), *ohāh-hata*.
 — (over a corpse), *mānge*.
 Waist, *ong-yüang*.
 — -band, *nāt-ong-yüang*.
 — -cloth, women's, *op-chiap*; *op-chuap*.
 — -coat (*lit.*, armless coat), cloth, *kanyūt-tit-koāla*; cotton, *kenhōin-tit-koāla*.
 Wait (*v.i.*), *hān-tare-yan*; *kātō*.
 — (*v.t.*), *ong-yang-hata*; *ong-yang-ta-yan*.
 Sit down again and wait, he will be here directly, *wal-shi-tòm meñ pōya meñ hāntareyan enhtayan na dāk-chakā*.
 Why have you been so slow? I have been waiting for you, *chāwe met lōa? chūa ongyangtayan meñ*.
 — a little! *pait-tare-yan!*
 Wake (*v.i.*), *chal-hala*.
 — (*v.t.*), *hendūn-hala*; *hendūn-hata*.
 — in track of ship, *ngā-dit-la-chōng*.
 Wale (mark of a stripe), *ta-fā*.
 Walk (*v.i.*), *ong-shòng-ha*; *shòng*.
 — take a, *hān-heh-ñire*.
 — on tiptoes, *shi-lōka-shòng-ha*.
 — across (traverse), *ong-shòng-ha-talā-hok-ōka*.
 — round (make a circuit), *ong-shòng-ha-hawin-nga*.
 Walker, *mong-shòng-ha*.
 Walking-stick, *mān*; *shin-ngāna*; *dōata*.
 Wall, *ken-dūla*.
 Wallow (as a pig), *en-lōin-hata*.
 Wander from place to place, *loko-shòng-ha*.
 Wane (of the moon), *hinōat-na-oal-kāhē*.
 Waning-moon, *ten-nyuoa-na-oal-kāhē*.
 Want (wish, desire), *yó* (*see* "Wish").

Want gratis, *ettot-hanga*.
 I want (a present of) some kerosene oil, *chūa ettot paitshē dāk-heōe*.
 Wanting (deficient, absent, of any article), *hat-ót* (*see* "Without").
 War (fighting, battle), *panōna*.
 Warm (*adj.*), *ōe*.
 — one's hands, *ok-wāha*.
 — up cooked food (*réchauffé*), *shang-hala*.
 Warn (caution), *himānga-nāng*.
 — (admonish), *hāshōl-hata*.
 — -off (beckon away), *iruai-hanga*.
 Warp (twist out of shape) (*v.i.*) when concave, *kāuam*; when twisted round, *lain-nga*.
 Warrior, *chamang-panōna*; *hoā-ka*.
 Wart (black), *hok-māk*; (same colour as rest of the skin), *kinshān*.
 Wash face, *et-yait-chakā*.
 — any utensil, *et-shēch-hanga*.
 — hands, *shechi-tai-re*.
 — feet, *shechi-lāh-re*.
 — the mouth, *shechi-fāng-re*.
 — cloth, *et-chi(j)-hala*.
 — a bottle, *kochōk-haiñe*.
 — a child, *yāl-hata*.
 Wasp, black-, *kala-hōwa*.
 — yellow-, *tāo*.
 Waste of time, *hen-shā(k)-ngashī*.
 Wasteful (extravagant), *karū-hanga*.
 Waste (squander), *tar*.
 — away (emaciate), *kwōnp-nga*.
 Watch (look out), *hadua*; *hakā-i-mat-de*.
 — over (guard), *ong-yòng-hala*.
 — (time-piece), *hen-yāng-nāng*.
 Water, *dāk*; *rāk*.
 — fresh-, *dāk-ta-chyu*; *dāk-ta-shiang*.
 — sea-, *dāk-ta-kamalē*.
 — brackish, *dāk-ta-haiyē*; *dāk-itōya*.
 — rain-, *dāk-ta-amihh*.
 — hot, *dāk-ta-taiñ*; *dāk-hok-pāk*.
 — -spout, *lami-fūi*; *lāmōk-shūka*.
 — -fall, *dāk-wua-she*.
 — shells (polished coconut-shells for fetching and holding fresh water), *hi-shōya*.

Water-tight (of a repaired canoe or roof), *hat-cha-huang*.

By water (in a canoe), *düe-yo*.

— draw (at well, stream, &c.), *fuk-dák*.

— (with reference to the eyes), *lan-dák-mat*.

— (with reference to the mouth), *dák-o-mat* (see *Ex.* at "See").

Wave of sea, *kōya*.

— one's hand, *idōai*.

Wax, bees', white (unknown except in southern group, i.e., Great Nicobar, &c.).

— — black, *láha-rōma holōwa*; *holōwa*.

— ear-, *kala-ñaiya-oal-náng*.

— candle, *maiñák*.

— (of the moon) (v.), *komdū-ñire*.

Waxing-moon, *hen-nēni-oal-káhē*.

Way (road or direction), *kaiyī*.

Which way are you going? *chin kaiyī (dāhtare) meñ*?

— make-, *hōl-ngare*; *tomwih-ngare*.

— lead the, *ohen-hañ*.

We, dual, *hen*; *chaai*.

We both ran here, *chaai dian itá*.

— of three or more, *hē*; *chiōi*.

We all paddled home, *chiōi diuande chiōi yuchāh*.

— of a community, *yól-chiua*; *yól-cha*.

Weak (of animate objects), *la-muam*; *hat-koáng*.

— (of inanimate objects), *hat-nge*.

— (as after child-birth, or from fasting), *kichē-yan*.

Wealthy, *cha-mwoahòn*; *paiyüh-ta-chūaha*.

Wean an infant, *ká-ēhe-chaká*.

Weapon, *shañ-ñ-kopatōn*; *shañ-ñ-yanó-ma* (see App. N, items 13 and 14).

Wear a silver head-band, *pōta-kōi*.

— clothes, *wi-tō*.

— any head-covering, *ong-shōang*.

— ornaments, *ñata*.

Wear a ring (on finger or toe), *kalō-nga-(tai or-lāh)*.

Wearied by disputation (lit. ear-ache), *chòk-oal-náng*.

Weary (tired) (see "Tired").

Weather, *taih-chaká*; *yan-oal*.

Now-a-days the weather is fine, *hanandah taihchaká ta-lapā*.

— fine, *ñám*.

— bad, *hat-ñám*.

— sultry, *keōyan*; *ke-chainyan*.

— -side, *ta-la-háish*.

Weave, *en-tainya** (See "Plait").

Web, spider's-, *kala-wāna*; *hen-deñ-náng*.

Web-footed, *hong-táng-lāh*.

Wedge, *henem-ōñhañ*.

Weed (useless plant), *holpál*.

— sea-, *ok-yák*.

— (v.t.), *olpál-hanga*.

Weep, *chīm-ñire*; *lan-dák-mat*.

Weevil, *shēi-arōsh*.

Weigh (v.t.), *kaldh-hata*.

Weir (consisting of coconut leaves, weighted with stones for catching fish (see App. N, item 95), *kan-sháng*.

Welcome, *et-chai-chachá-ka*.

Weld (v.t.), *hatáp-hata*.

Well (also pond), *oal-dák*; *dák-kai-chūata*.

— (protected by wall or fence), *dák-henōka*.

— (not sick), *lapā-yan*; *má(k)-nga-yan*; *lāh-ngayan*.

He is quite well now, *linheñ an má(k)ngayan-ka*.

— made, *tan-ngashe*.

— -done! (bravo!), *há-ha-a-a*.

As well as (not less than), *tang-ta-tai*; *hēang-e-tai*.

He can swim as well as I, *an leap an tang-ta-tai chiua na kichal*.

As well as (together with, also), *an-diawa*.

West, *ngiche*; *ta-ngaiche*.

The sun sets in the west, *heng ta-ngaiche yu-shup*.

— -ward, *dāh-shire*; *ōid-shire* (see App. B).

— -wind, *sho-hōng*.

Wet, get (from rain), *ha-taish-hata*; *hañ-tāsh-hata*.

— (as from rain, &c.), *omī*.

My coat is still wet, *yūang-hameñ omī kanyūt cha*.

Wetten (*v.t.*), *omī-hata*.

Whale, *kāa-dūe*; *iket*; *kāa-wat* (three species).

What (*interrog.*), *kā*; *ka*; *kan*; *chin*; *chya*; *chūa*; *chūa(n)*; *chan*.

What is the length of that canoe?
ka riāt ane dūe?

What is the age of that child?
kā shanī-la-tōh ane kenyūm?

What is his name?
chin lēang an?

What is its name?
chūan lēang an?

What are you telling him?
chin-olyōla (or *chūan holyōl*) *meñ ten nāng an*.

What is the matter with you to-day?
chūan yan meñ ta-linheñ, or *daka-an*.

What do you say?
ka (or *chūan*) *ngē meñ*?

(What) is this your canoe?
dūe meñ kan enñ? (see also *Ex.* at "Own," "Say," &c.).

— (*rel.*), *ka*.

What you say (that same), is true,
ka meñ olyōla shīna an-ka.

At what time (*interrog.*) (see "When" and "Time").

What time is it? (see "Time").

Whatever (*rel.*), *ka-e*.

At whatsoever time (*rel.*), *ka-ishi*
... *shian-tashe* (see *Ex.* at "Time").

Whatever you give me (that same)
I will take care of, *ka-e homkwòm meñ ten chūa shīna harūal-i-yande an cha*.

In what style (*interrog.*), *kā-shin-mush-tai*?

In what style do you wish me to make it?
kā-shin-mush-tai meñ yō wī cha?

What's his name? (what d'ye call him?)
chin-da?

What do you call it? (what's its name?)
chūan-da?

What's that?
ka-shī?

What was that? (of something unexpected), to one companion,
chūa k'ane? to two companions,

chūa k'iná? to three or more companions,
chūa k'ifē?

What's the matter?
ka-shī?

What kind? (what sort?)
kashī-pen-yūha?

What kind of medicine?
kashī-pen-yūha danun?

What else?
chin-lēang-dio?

What else have you brought?
chin-lēang-dio hokai-ta meñ?

Wheel, *henlain*.

When (while) (*adv.*) *heng-heñ*; (*rel.*) *hōin-tashe*.

It rained when he was at this village to-day,
ōng oal mattai nina heng-heñ an leāt aminh.

When you come here to-morrow morning I will give you this spear,
hōin-tashe meñ itā dāk ta-haki-oal-haki heñ nēe shaneñ ten meñ hom-kwòm chūa.

— (*rel.*), *heñ* (see *App. B, Ex.* at "Soul").

— in reference to future time only (*interrog.*), *kāhē*.

When will he come?
kāhē na dāk?

— in reference to sickness and death (*interrog.*), *kāhē-nga*.

When did he die?
kāhē-nga fāh an?

— of some coming event (*interrog.*), *kāhē-ta-shī*?

When will it take place?
kāhē-ta-shī?

— of some past event (*interrog.*), *kāhē-nga-shī*.

When did it happen?
kāhē-nga-shī?

— in reference to making, giving, &c., at some future time (*interrog.*), *kāhē-ta-tai*.

When will he give it to you?
kāhē-ta-tai homkwòm-hata ten meñ?

— in reference to making, &c., in past time (*interrog.*), *kāhē-nga-tai*.

— with reference to travelling at some future time, *kāhē-nga-lāh*.

— with reference to travelling, past time (*interrog.*), *kāhē-tashe*, *kāhē-tarīt*.

When did you come?
kāhē-tashe meñ dāk?

When, at what time (*interrog.*) *hē-chūa*.

— of past events, *kāhē-ngashe*.

Whence? (*interrog.*) (from what place?) *lōngto-chū(n)*; *yānga-chū(n)*?

Whence have you come? *lōngto-chū(n) meñ* (or *lōngto-chū leät dāk meñ*?)

Whence (*rel.*), *lōngto-chū-shī*.

Whence he brought this thence (from the same place) his father will bring more to-morrow, *lōngto-chū-shī okai an ane shīri-chuk-ane haki pait-tare okai chūa an*.

Whenever (at every time when) (*rel.*), *ka-ishi-mihōin-tashe*.

Whenever he comes here he (then) brings me with him, *ka-ishi-mihōin-tashe itā dāk shī an chūa yāngtare*.

Whensoever (at whatever time) (*rel.*), *ka-ishi . . . shīan-tashe* (see *Ex.* at "Time").

Where (*interrog.*), at what place, *chū*; *chū(n)*; *at-chū*; *kat-chū*; *kat-chū(n)*; to what place, *yō-at-chū(n)*; *chū-shī(n)*, (now tabu'd).

Where did you get it? *kōm meñ ta-chū*.

Where does that man live? *kat-chū kātō paiyūh ane*?

Whereabout (*interrog.*), *ka-chuk*; *chū-ka-e*.

Whereabout is your garden? *ka-chuk yōm meñ*?

Wherever (*rel.*), *ta-mattai-ane*.

Wherever I go (visiting) (there) I always take some tobacco with me (*lit.*, always I take with me some tobacco there I wherever visit), *poa-shīre en chūa kochingde paitshe ta-omhōin shī chūa ta-mattai-ane itūa*.

Whet the tusks (of a boar), *dāha-kaneälde*.

Whet-stone, *danāha*.

Which (*interrog.*), *chun*.

Which paddle do you want? *chun pōwah yō meñ*?

Which (*rel.*), *ka*.

The paddle which you gave me (that same) is broken, *ka hom-kwōm meñ pōwah ten chūa shīna leät dāhnga*.

While (during the time that), *heng-heñ* (see *Ex.* at "When").

— (at such time as) (*rel.*), *hōin-tashe* (see *Ex.* at "When").

While, a short,

— a long,
— ago, a short,
— ago, a long;

(see "Time").

Whilst (see "While").

Whip (*s.*), *danain*.

— (*v.*), *fīno-wa*; *chūapta*.

Whirl (*v.*) (see "Spin").

— pool, *henwiya*.

— wind, *fūi-nga-lāh*.

Whisker, *puyōl-lai-chakā*.

Whisper (*v.*), *kai-nyūen-de*.

Whistle (with the lips alone) (*s.*), *henfēp*.

— (the instrument) (*s.*), *chaneō*; *chane-ōng*.

— (*v.*) (with the lips), *ha-fēp-hata*; (with an instrument) *chiō-hata*.

White, *teyēñ*; *teyēñ-ngamat*.

— of the eye, *penteyēñ-oalmāt*.

— of egg (raw), *mōn-huyā*.

— of egg (cooked), *henchain* (*-huyā*).

— ant (termite), *pintōng*; *dadōin*.

— hair, *pakō*; *pakō-kōi*.

— haired person, *paiyūh - ta - pakō-kōi*.

— wash, *shun-o-mat*.

Whither (*interrog.*), *yō-at-chū(n)*; *chū-shī(n)*.

Whither are you going? *chū-shī(n) meñ* (or *yō-at-chū(n) meñ*?)

— (*rel.*), *yō-chū-shī*.

Whither you go (thither) I also will go, *yō-chū-shī meñ chūh yō chūh yāng chūa*.

Who (*interrog.*), *chī*.

Who is that man? *chī ane paiyūh*?

Who is he? *chī ka an*?

— (*rel.*), *ka*; (with *correl.*, *shīna*).

The man who came here three days ago (the same) died this morning,

lõe hanga râm (yan) paiyüh ka leät itä dāk shīna linheñ oal-haki leät kapäh.

The man who lives in this hut is (indeed) my elder brother, *paiyüh ka ta kätö ten nñ nēe shīna chàu chüa pa-reh.*

Whoever (*rel.*), *chī-chī*; *ya.*

Whoever comes I will give him a present, *ya ta yō dāk chüa homkwòm taneülshe.*

Whoever lives there a few months (the same) always falls sick, *chī-chī kätö ta-ane (chuk) paitshe kamaheñwa shīna poatöre tü.*

Whole (in reference to a period of time), *òmtòm.*

— (all, in reference to animate or inanimate objects), *òmtòm*; *dī-shire.*

— (in reference to a book only), (*hēang-*) *amoka.†*

— (in reference to flat objects, *e.g.*, coins, paddles, paper, &c.), (*hēang-*) *tāk.†*

— (in reference to trees, posts, &c.), (*hēang-*) *chanang.†*

— (of a bunch of fruit, *e.g.*, plantains, betel-nuts, *Pandanus*, &c.), (*hēang-*) *tòm.†*

— (of a set or nest of objects), (*hēang-*) *leät-tare.*

— (of long objects, *e.g.*, path, rope, length of cloth, &c.), *düat-shire.*

Is the whole path as muddy as this? *düat-shire kaiyī ka wat-shī pañ?*

— (in reference to land, property, or one's limbs, &c., when damaged or injured in any way), *dī-shire*; *dī-ngare* (see "Eclipse").

— (in reference to the above when in good condition), *dī-ngashe*; *dī-re.*

The whole of this fine (damaged) canoe is painted black, *nēe düe dīre (dingare), al-ngamat.*

— (in reference to the contents of a box, &c., when in damaged condition), *hēang-ngare.*

The whole of the tobacco in the chest has become mouldy, *hēang-ngare mohoptēpa omhòin ta hat-shiang.*

Whole (in reference to the contents of a box, &c., when in sound condition), *hēang-lare.*

The whole of the cloth in the spathe box is good, *hēang-lare tamafôla lõe ta lapā.*

— (in reference to the entire absence of some quality, substance, &c., *dingare-she.*

There is no toddy at present in the whole of this village, *linheñ dī-ngareshe mattai nēe hat ôt toak.*

Whole (of any round number, *e.g.*, 400, 1,000, &c.), *yüh-ngare.*

Wholly (quite), *ngong-tai* (see *Ex.* at "Able").

Whom (*interrog.*) (*ten-*) *chī*; (*wen-*) *chī (tai-) chī* (see "To" and "Who"). For whom is this? *ten-chī ka nēe?*

By whom were you beaten? *tai chī leät ori enmen?*

Whose? *chang-chī*? *chamang-ta-chī*? Whose is this? *chang-chī nēe?*

Whose egg is that? *ane huyä chamang-ta-chī*? or *chin chamang huyä ane?*

Why? for what object or purpose? *chäwe?*

— for what reason, or from what cause? *chüa*; *chüan*; *chüan-häñ-nga-shī*; *chüan-häñ-ngi-tō*; *chüan-shī*; *chüan-läng-ngitō*; *chan-läng-ngitō*; *chüan-läng-nga-shī*; *tai-chüa*; *chüan-wi* (see *Ex.* at "Bleed," "Not," "Strike," "What," "Cause," &c.).

Why are you going north? *chäwe men däh-lare?*

Why are you hoarse? *chüa men ät?*

Why do you give me the paddle? *chüa men homkwòm ta pōwah ten chüa?*

Wick, lamp, *lõe-heõe.*

Wicked, *met-pòta-she*; *met-pata-she.*

† [For the numerous affixes employed in expressing numbers of various classes of objects, see notes on the Grammar.]

Wickedness, *pat-she* ; *pòt-she*.

Wide, *ták*.

That plank is very wide, *ane tanōang*
ták ta-karū.

Width, *renmat* ; *denmat*.

What is the width of that hut ? *ka*
renmat nī ane, or *kari ták nī ane* ?

Widow, *menchūtāt (-enkaña)* ; *hat-*
kōvño.

— (if young), *holian-machu*.

Widower, *menchūtāt (enkōvña)* ; *hat-káno*

— (if young), *ilū-machu*.

Wife, *kán* ; *kána*.

He has come with his wife, *an yólta*
kán leāt dāk.

— who deserts her husband, *yá-e-*
kōvñ-de.

— deserted by her husband, *momal-*
lōng-enkána.

Wifeless (bachelor, *q.v.*).

— (widower, *q.v.*).

Wild, *òl* (or *oal*)-*chūa* ; *hat-chūa-*
chaká.

— pig, *sharuál*.

Will (command) (*v.t.*), *hol-tálnga*.

— (exercise the will, be willing) (*v.i.*),
yó.

Win in a fight *henókla*.

— in a race, *orēh-tarit*.

Wind (coil) (*v.t.*), *en-wan-hala* (or
-hata).

Winding-sheet (cloth wrappings round
corpse), *lanúa-kamapáh*.

Wind (*s.*), *hánsh* (see App. E for the
names of the various winds).

— favourable, *hánsh-ta-halan*.

— unfavourable, *hánsh-ta-oshól*.

— on the beam, *hánsh-ta-opjáp-hare-*
she.

— bound, *waiya*.

— fall of fruit, ripe, *ta-kuish* ; un-
ripe, *tama-kaich*.

— pipe, *kaiyi-eyām*.

— ward-side, *ta-la-hánsh*.

Window of house or hut, *chaká-foàng* ;
foàng.

— sash (or flap), *tanáng-foàng*.

— pane, *tenmeüla*.

Wine, *winya*.

— glass, *wétare-ta-hariüana*.

Wing, *danuai*.

Wink, blink the eye, *ñap-oal-mát* ; to
a girl, *kom-ñik*.

Winner in a fight, *da-môn*.

— in a race, *en-nyül-she* ; *din-nôn-ha*.

Winnow, *tomdiak-hata*.

Wipe in order to remove dirt, *et-tut-*
mat.

— in order to remove moisture, *tat-*
hanga.

— (rub off), *kotót-hanga*.

— the eyes, *pánsh-oal-mat*.

— the face, *tanat-chaká* ; *tóta-chaká-*
de.

Wire, *ai-cham*.

Wise (discreet), *paiyüh-ta-hen-düal-*
ngatō.

— (learned), *paiyüh-ta-òlkōyu*.

Wish (desire) (*v.*), *yó*.

If you wish to go to Trinkut I will
stay at home, *yó meñ yó yó Láfül*
chüa kátō ten nī-re.

With (in company with, together with),
yólta ; *yól-ten* ; *yiang*.

I will visit Trinkut with you, *yiang*
en meñ chüa itúa Láfül.

I am going with your younger
brother, *yólta tau meñ yuchüh en*
chüa.

I am going home with him, *yól-ten*
an chüa yuchüh (see also Ex. at
"Together").

Wither (as a leaf, &c.) (*v.i.*), *chiäk-*
nga.

Withered (of leaves, &c.), *yumla*.

Within (inside), *oal* ; *òl* ; *kata* (or
katak)-*oal*.

— (at home), *tenñire*.

Without (on the outside) (*adv.*), *la-*
ok ; *mat*.

— (out of doors) (*adv.*), *shiak-nī*.

— (not having) (*prep.*), *hat* ; *hat-yól* ;
tai-hit.

Why have you come without a
spear ? *cháwe met shanēñ meñ*
dāk ?

— cause, *han-tai-nga-shī* ; *han-tai-nga-*
náng.

— doubt, } *añ-ka-pa* ; *añ-ka* (see also
— fail, } "Always").

Woman (native of Nicobar Islands) *paiyüh-enkâna*; (*yüang-*)*enkâna*.

— of a certain community or race), *menkâna*.

Three or more women of three different races or communities, *lõe yüang menkâna*.

— (any foreigner), *kaling-enkâna*; *paiyüh-kaling-enkâna*; (*yüang-*) *kaling-enkâna*.

— (married), *leät-kòinño*; *kamòinño*.

— (unmarried), spinster, *holiän*; if elderly, *hat-kòinño* (see "Widow").

Womb, *kähà-nōana*.

Wonder (v.), *tamäh-yanmat*.

Wonderful, *to-chang-hatshe*; *to-chang-yantō*.

Wonderful! *to-chang-tō!*

Woo (court), *chuk-chaká-de*.

Wood, *oñi-hañ*.

Wooden, *ta-oñihañ*.

— bucket, *tong*.

Wool, *puyöl-káppe*.

Word, *inōla*.

That's a longish word, *ane inōla pen-na-chaling*.

Work (s.), *wi*; *henlen-ngashe*.

— (v.), *wi-hata**; *wio*.

You are not sick, you can do work, *met tū dōh meñ wio*.

— quickly, *holäh-tai*.

— be at, *shá(k)-ugatō*.

Workmanship, *mush-tai*.

World, *òmtöm-mattai*.

Worm, earth-, *lami-chiita*.

Worn-out, *leät-shi-tashe*.

Worry (v.), *poshi-náng*.

Worse, *hat-lenpāa*.

Worst, *hat-lenpāa-ka*.

Worth (s.), *miyai*.

Worthless, *hat-miyai-ya*.

Wound (sore), *hi-kòinsh*.

— mortal-, *chilot*.

— (v.t.), *utaih-hata*.

Wounded, *leät-taiha*.

Wrap (v.), *lanop-hata*.

Wrapper, of cloth or paper, *lanüa*.

— of leaf, *kendup*.

Wrappings round corpse, *lanüa-kama-páh*.

Wreck, ship by stranding, *chóng-ta kōhla*.

— — by foundering, *chóng-ta-lòngshe*.

— — by fire, *chóng-ta-ñòih-nga*.

— — suffer, *wáh-ngayan*.

Wrestle in play, *ka-pót*.

— in earnest or in anger, *halina*; *min-shēna* (latter word now tabu'd).

Wretched, *het-yôi(ch)*.

Wriggle (of a worm or snake), *ko-dōanl-de*.

Wring a wet cloth, *emüa-lõe*.

Wrinkle on the skin, *kinyáng-ok-áñha*.

Wrist, *ok-loaka-koál*.

Wristlet (bangle), *henkáp-koál*.

— of coiled wire, *henlüh-koál*.

Write, *et-ët-lēbare*.

Writhe in agony, *yē-hata*.

Wrong (incorrect), *hat-tang-tashe*.

— (improper), *hat-tuláng-hat-she*; *hat-tang-ngatō*.

Y.

Yam (cultivated variety), *ko-peng*.

— jungle-, *weän*.

Yard (half-fathom), *hēang-kamoala*.

Yawn (s.), *hing-áp*.

— (v.), *hing-áp-lare*.

Year (Nicobarese, of about 6 months, i.e., one monsoon), *shomen-yüh*.

He is going to remain here the whole year, *yöl shomenyüh an na kátō itā*.

Year (English, of 12 months), *añ sho-men-yüh*; *hēang-fül-hēang-shohōng*.

Yearly (i.e., every monsoon), *sho-men yüh-shomenyüh*.

Yearn (desire greatly), *kechih-yantō*.

Yell (v.), *kai-yüal-hata*.

Yellow, *ngā-ngamat*.

— (turmeric), unguent, *oáñk-tang-ngā*.

Yes (answering question affirmatively), *añ*; *mäh*; *leät*.

Yes (denoting assent to proposition), *shīal*.

— (denoting assent to request), *a*.

Yes, my friend, *an-da ka-chāu* (see "Friend").

Yes, all right! *an-komā*; *ānge*; *an-da-ka-chū*!

Yesterday, *min-yūi*.

— morning, *minyūi-oal-hakī*.

— evening, *minyūi-ladiaya*.

— day before, *ong-wāhnga*.

— (i.e., last)-night, *wā-hē*.

Yet (up to the present time), *chūh-ta-chakā*.

He is not yet dead, *kapāh hatchūh-ta-chakā an*.

Yolk of egg, *lāha-rōma-huyā*.

Yonder, in a northerly direction, *ta-ngāle*.

— in a southerly direction, *ta-ngange*.

— in a easterly direction, *ta-ngā-hae*.

— in a westerly direction, *ta-ngaiiche*.

— towards the landing-place, *ta-ngaiñe*.

Yonder (in the south), is my village, *ta-ngange mattai cha*.

You (*nom.*), dual, *inā*.

— of three or more, *ifē*.

— of a community, *yól-men*; *yól-me* (see *Ex.* at "Make").

— (*obj.*), dual, *ten* (or *wen*, &c., &c.), *inā* (see "Us").

You, of three or more, *ten* (or *wen*, &c., &c.) *-ifē*.

— of a community, *ten* (or *wen*, &c., &c.) *-yól-men*.

Come here, both of you, *kaitare inā*.

Come here, all of you, *kaitare ifē*.

Young (*adj.*), *wihla*; *wihla-tó*; *teyāh-la-tó*.

— (the offspring of animals), *kōan*.

Younger, *olyāla*.

— brother (male speaking), *tāu* (*-en-kōiñā*).

— sister (female speaking), *tāu* (*-en-kāna*).

Youngest, *olyāla-ka*.

— child, *manā(k)-nga-kōi*; *kōan-olyāla-ka*.

Your (*sing.*), *men*; *me*; *ta-men*; *ta-me*.

— dual, *inā*; *ta-inā*.

— of three or more, *ifē*; *ta-ifē*.

— of a community, *yól-men*; *ta-yól-men*.

Your own, yours, *chang-men*; *chang-inā*; *chang-ifē*; *chang-yól-men* (see above).

Youth (see "Bachelor," "Lad," "Girl," &c.).

— (early life), *heñ-kōan*; *heñ-re-kenyūm*.

In my youth I saw no Europeans, *heñ-kōan cha chit hēu shom Amī-mat*.

Z.

Zigzag, *enweāna*; *kom-dal-de*.

Zinc, *parāta*.

Zinc bucket, *hanet-dāk*.

PART II.

NICOBARESE-ENGLISH.

A.

a; aň (q.v.), *yes (denoting assent to request).*

a-a, *very well! all right!*

af-ahat, *go eastwards.*

af-al, *go northwards.*

af-ang, *go southwards.*

af-aich, *go westwards.*

af-aiñ, *go to landing-place.*

ahēya-onglônga, *hackle (of feathers).*

ahat, *verbal suffix signifying eastwards (see af-ahat, also see App. B (*)).*

akâh, *aware, know, understand.*

en-kâh-ngatô, *understand.*

akai-ka, *Chavica Macrostachya (wild plant).*

akai-kaling, *Chavica (or Piper) Betle (cultivated).*

akaih-yantô, *honest, chaste (virtuous), also kind.*

al, *verbal suffix signifying northwards, (see af-al, also see App. B (*)).*

alde; ôlde (q.v.), *at last, just, just now.*

— beät, *heal (v.i.)*

— — -tai, *cure, heal (v.t.).*

— koäng, *become strong.*

— yang, *learn, receive news.*

— shiang, *become sweet (as after adding sugar to lime-juice).*

a-lëam, *tape-worm.*

alôäa, *bat (Miniopterus pusillus).*

aink-alôäa, *bat guano.*

am; em; om; ma; m' (see em), *only (adj.), (in constr. with numerals and words denoting measurements).*

amâ! chia! *mamma!*

amâk, *ticklish.*

amiñh, *rain.*

— ta-chêh, *shower.*

— ta-hê-heng, *rainy day.*

Amimat, *English, European.*

shom-Amimat, *Englishman, English people.*

paiyüh - Amimat, *Englishman, English people.*

amoâl-nga-tai, *handful.*

amok, *numeral affix, used with reference to pairs of pots, sets of four bamboos, joints of lime.*

amoka, *numeral affix used with reference to books.*

an (prep.) (see ten), *to.*

an; na, *he, she, it (nom.), his, her.*

— -ka, *the very same, identical (also important, necessary, indispensable).*

ta-an, *his, her, its.*

chang-an, *his (her or its) own.*

ten-an } *him, her, it (pron. obj.).*

an-an }

an-eñ } *they all or their (of a community).*

ta-yôl-an, *their (of a community)*.
 chang-yôl-an, *their own (of a community)*.
 ande-chü, *that's right!*
 an-diawa (*see* diawa), *also, and, likewise, too, as well as*.
 ane, *that (demons. pron.)*.
 — -ka', *the very same*.
 dammâh-tare-ane, *that many*.
 kâhê-ane, *next month*.
 lôngto-ta-ane, *thence*.
 shian-ane, *that much*.
 shiri-ane, *like that*.
 — -tai-ane, *in that way*.
 — -chuk-ane, *thence (correl.)*.
 ta-ane, *there*.
 ta-mattai-ane, *wherever (rel.)*.
 anêt-lêbare (*see* êt), *pen, pencil*.
 ang, *verbal suffix signifying southwards (see af-ang)*.
 an-kât, *larva of the Great Capricornis beetle in its earliest stage*.
 an-lang-nga-shi } *hence; therefore*
 (*see lang*) } *(with reference to*
 an-lâng-ngi-tô } *being angry, acting*
 (*see lâng-ngi-tô*) } *with violence, &c.*
 anôpshe-kôl, *cover of a pot*.
 anûla (*see* oal-ôl), *grave (burial place)*.
 añ, *yes (answering question affirmatively), also employed as interrogative particle when affirmative reply is expected*.
 — da ka-chân, *yes, friend*.
 — -ka', *certain, certainly, true, truly, just so*.
 — — -pa, *doubtless, of course*.
 — — -en-ngê, *promise*.
 — -merâ, *yes, indeed (addressing one person)*.
 — -komâ; añ-da-ka-chü; aŋge, *all right! yes!*
 — ri-chüh (*see* "Good-bye").
 — -hânô; añ-hauñ, *half-cooked, half-raw, parboiled*.
 oñibañ-ta-añhânô, *green timber, unseasoned*.
 — -moâl-ngatai (*see* añ), *span of both hands extended*.
 arê, *ah!*

aroât, *epileptic fit, spasm, convulsion*.
 — -paiyûh, *mad, insane*.
 arôe; arôsh, *rice*.
 at, *in, at (with reference to some country, island or village)*.
 yô-at-chû(n), *whither (interrog.) (see App. B)*.
 ata meñ, *go and . . . [lit. go you (and)]*.
 ati, *liver (the gland)*.
 at-la-tô, *bemoan, lament*.
 âl, *black*.
 — -chakâ, *overcast sky, threatening weather*.
 — -ngamat, *black-coloured*.
 mifañya-ta-âl, *rain (lit. black) cloud*.
 pen-âl-oalmât, *iris (or pupil) of the eye*.
 ânât; tânat, *creak (as a hinge)*.
 ât, *husky, hoarse*.
 âh-ngayan, *digest*.
 âhêh-nîre (*see* hesh) *take an airing*.
 âk; âk-ngamat, *red, crimson, vermilion*.
 — -nga-chakâ, *blush*.
 — -she, *scald one's throat*.
 âkâ-fâng, *mythical animal represented as having a red flaming mouth*.
 kôni-ta-âk, *red cloth*.
 oânk-ta-âk, *vermilion powder*.
 om-âk, *embers*.
 âm, *dog*.
 — -iwi, *stick insect*.
 — -taka-êha, *pet-dog*.
 enmâma-âm, *dogs of different villages*.
 âmêh, *arrowroot*.
 âng-na, *melt (of metal) (v.i.)*.
 ân, *two*.
 — -de-dôha, *ambidexter*.
 — -kame-yang, *repeat*.
 — -kônga-fâka, *full-cock (of a gun)*.
 — -lâ, *bivalve*.
 — -ma, *only two*.
 — -moâl-nga-tai, *span of both hands extended*.
 — -mokônha, *double*.
 ânre, *both (with reference to animate or inanimate objects)*.

âñre-na-kamânshe, *married couple*.
 chông-âñla, *brig (i.e., two-masted ship)*.
 en-fôan (see fôan) *eight*.
 — -nâyo, *two fathoms*.
 mennâyo, *only two fathoms*.
 paiyüh-âñla, *bigamist*.
 âñ-mem (see pem), *drunkard*.
 âñh, *life (animate existence), living soul, human being or person (while afloat)*.
 — -chakâ-fòin, *bolt of cross-bow*, (App. N, item 31).
 — — -bel, *arrow* (App. N, item 32).
 — — -hindel, *bayonet*.
 — — -miàn, *prong of spear* (App. N. item 17).
 — — -larôm, *pulp of the Pandanus fruit*.
 moâñh-hare, *ignite (v.i.)*.
 denahân, *alive and well*.
 hari-âñh, *alive (of animate objects and vegetation)*.
 âñha, *flesh, meat, blade (steel)*.
 — -kirih, *sword-blade*.
 — -kapo, *beef*.
 — -kâpre, *mutton*.
 — -nôt, *pork*.
 — -ta-anhâño, *underdone meat*.
 — -ta-iye, *stale (not freshly killed) meat*.
 — -ta-leät-yòk, *carriion*.
 — -ta-tenyiapa, *preserved meat*.
 keau-âñha, *rash, eruption*.
 ong-yüang-âñha, *body*.
 âñha-oal, *contents, produce, product*.
 — — -henkôk, *cannon-ball*.
 — — -hindel, *cartridge, shot*.
 — — -ong-eng, *marrow*.

âñha-oal-shaneäl, *spoonful*.
 — — -shêi-oal-dâk, *shell-fish (fresh water)*.
 — — -shêi-kôi-ngâh, *shell-fish (marine)*.
 — — -yôm, *vegetables (lit. produce of garden)*.
 — — -yüang-oñihañ, *kernel of fruit stones or nuts*.
 — — -yüang-hiyä, *kernel of the betel-nut*.
 âñk-mat, *buoy (probably originally derived from âk (or âñk), red, and mat, exterior, but now applied to buoys of any colour)*.
 âñya-chü; âñya-pa, *who knows? goodness knows! (who can say? don't know), perhaps*.
 âp-hashe, *shut a boz, &c. (i.e. vertically.)*
 kom-ap-hata, *shut a book, &c. (i.e. laterally)*.
 kar-ap-hata, *shut a door, window, &c. also catch bird in trap*.
 kandap(-shichüa), *bird-trap*.
 tarap-hata, *stanch, stop flow of blood*.
 tarap-oal-nâng-de, *stop one's ears*.
 aich, *verbal suffix signifying westwards (see af-sich)*.
 ai-cham, *wire*.
 ai-chip, *blinded with smoke*.
 ai-i, *for shame!*
 aiñ, *verbal suffix signifying towards the landing place (see af-aiñ)*.
 ainch (see aink).
 aink, ainh(ch), *faeces, dung, guano*.
 aink-alôaa, *bat-guano*.
 aink-shichüa, *bird-guano*.

B.

bang-she (see pang-she).
 barâ; parâ, *dollar*.
 beät; alde-beät; peät; *heal (v.i.)*
 beät-tai; alde-beät-tai, *cure, heal (v.t.)*
 bel, *toy-bow as used by children* (App. N, item 32).

âñh-chakâ-bel, *arrow for the "bel."*
 Bengâli; mattai-Bengâli, *India*.
 shom-Bengâli, *Hindu*.
 ben-hwäva, *ashes of fuel, cinders*.
 chuk-ben-hwäva, *fire-place*.

C.

cha; chüa (*q.v.*), *I*.
 cha-e, *tune*.
 chafâ, *Crinum lorifolium*.
 chafât, *Ptychoraphis augusta* (Beccari).
 chafôin, *sardine*.
 cha-hêat-tôh, (*see* hêat), *caught by a thorn*.
 cha-hüang, *leaky (of canoe or roof)*.
 chakâ, *from (prep.)*.
 — *jace, edge of blade, blade of grass, or of spear, oar, &c., opposite shore or bank; also common suffix to certain class of verbs, adjectives, &c.*
 — -foâng-nî, *back of hut*.
 — -henlôwa, *below low-water mark*.
 — -kôila, *cut-water*.
 — -ngâh, *bar of river, outer side of reef, below low-water mark*.
 — -nî, *front of a hut*.
 — -pañwa, *flood-mark, tide-mark*.
 — — -ngâh, *low-water mark*.
 — -pôwah, *blade of paddle*.
 — -tenwânnya, *key-hole*.
 — -yêsha, *below low-water mark*.
 — -yaiya, *sandy-beach*.
 duak-tare-chakâ, *full-face*.
 ka-hai-shang-chakâ, *facing, opposite*.
 lapâ-chakâ, *handsome, pretty*.
 mian-chakâ, *frown*.
 ngô-chakâ, *solemn*.
 ngôa-chakâ, *face (human or animal)*.
 o-ngôha-chakâ, *melancholy*.
 ok-shiak-hai-chakâ, *side-face, profile*.
 tala-chakâ, *in front of, before*.
 tõi-chakâ, *foam from the mouth*.
 yâh-ngai-shî-chakâ, *pretty, handsome*.
 chai-chakâ, *greet*.
 et-chai-chakâ-lêbare, *read aloud (lit. greet book)*.
 chal-hala, *wake, (v.i.)*.
 chal-la, *explode*.
 chalenya, *droop (as a plant)*.
 chaling, *long*.
 — -she, *so far as (of a road, or incline, decline, &c.)*.
 — -tô, *a long time*.
 chinlinga, *longer*.

chin-linga-ka', *longest, very long*.
 chum-lênga-yüang, *oblong*.
 chamaling, *long (of animate objects and hair)*.
 chal-la, (*see* chal and châl), *explode*.
 chalông-di, *boy or girl about 8 to 10 years of age*.
 chal-tainch, *toad*.
 chalâu, *oriole (O. macrourus)*.
 chamaling (*see* chaling), *long (of animate objects and hair)*.
 chamang (*see* chang and lamang), *property of any kind*.
 chamang-nî, *hut-owner*.
 chamang-ngòh, *rich, wealthy*.
 chamih-lôe, (*see* ichih), *sew cloth, repair clothing*.
 chamiya, *internode of sugar-cane, bamboo, &c.*
 cham-lângshi-lôe (*see* lôe), *make sail*.
 cha-mwoahôn (*see* chüaha), *rich, wealthy*.
 chinnoahôn, *richer*.
 — -ka', *richest, very rich*.
 chan (*see* chin; chüa), *what (interrog.)*.
 chanam, *fasten with cane, &c., in connection with spear-head*.
 chanôm-pâl, *leaf-fastenings of torch*.
 omchum-pâl, *make a torch*.
 chanang, *numeral affix used with reference to trees, posts, hair, &c.*
 chaneô; chane-ôug, *whistle (s.)*.
 chiô-hata, *whistle with an instrument (v.)*.
 chanêp (*see* chip), *fork*.
 — -nôt, *pointed stick for taking boiling pork out of pot. (App. N, item 114)*.
 chang, *own (adj.), of (belonging to)*.
 chamang, *owner*.
 chang-chüa, (-meñ, &c.), *my own, (your, &c.)*.
 — -heñ (-inâ, -onâ), *our own (your own, their own), (dual)*.
 — -hê (-ifê, -ofê), *our own (your own, their own) (of three or more)*.

chang-yôl-chûa, *our own (of a community)*.
 — yôl-men, *your own (of a community)*.
 — yôl-an, *their own (of a community)*.
 — chî, *whose (interrog.)*.
 (—) kine, *knuckles of the hand*.
 (—) koâl, *one's upper-arm*.
 (—) moah, *top of the nose*.
 (—) pâk, *one's upper arm*.
 (—) tahanöna, *one's abdomen*.
 chang-kalahöiya, *horizon*.
 henläka-chang-pâk, *shoulder-joint*.
 shom mattai-chang, *own (or fellow) countryman*.
 chang-i-oal, *about 5 o'clock a.m.*
 chaniala-kâhê, *commencement of a month (or "moon")*.
 chanih-lôe (see icfih), *needle*.
 chaniha, *seam (in clothing)*.
 channî, *the lunation in June-July*.
 chanöm-pâl (see omichum and chanam), *leaf fastenings of torch*.
 chanôl, *spear fish at some depth below surface*.
 chanöla (see chîal-hala), *handle or strap of basket (or box)*.
 chanai(ch); chanai(j), *language*.
 charûm, *needle*.
 chat, *jump, leap*.
 — heöe, *fire (leaping) feast*.
 châh-hanga; ten-chât-hanga, *skip (v.)*.
 et-châtnga-kôi, *high jump, leap upwards*.
 hen-chât-shire, *dive feet foremost by jumping into water*.
 cha-tai, *spears of all or any description*.
 chataiyo, *armed*.
 chaai, *we, our (dual)*.
 ta-chaai, *our (dual)*.
 cha-âu; cha-âño, *moist, damp*.
 châ (from Hindustani), *tea*.
 châl, *flame, blaze of a torch, &c.*
 châh-yüal, *flame of burning grass*.
 chal-la, *explode*.
 châng (see chang), *possess, own; also of, or belonging to*.
 chamang, *property (of any kind)*.
 chamang-nî, *hut-owner*.

chânîl-hala, *open one's eye*.
 châp, *lower deck of ship*.
 châh-hanga (see chat); ten-chât-lare, *skip (v.)*.
 et-châtnga-kôi, *high jump, leap upwards*.
 hen-chât-shire, *dive feet foremost by jumping into water*.
 châwe, *why*.
 chenök - kolpâl, *single pronged and barbed spear used in collecting Holothuria, &c. (see App. N, item 16)*.
 cheñ (see chüin), *drizzle*.
 chieñ, *drip*.
 chê; kâ-chê, *shiver (shudder), from cold or fear, tremble*.
 chê-kaletâk, *stammer, stutter*.
 kom-chê-hata(v.t.), *shake fluid contents of a bottle*.
 chê-shire, *centre, middle (of circle, figure)*.
 chêh, *drop*.
 chêh-ha, *trickle*.
 aminh-ta-chêh, *shower*.
 ko-chêh-hanga, *sprinkle*.
 chên, *squirt*.
 chiam, *straight (not crooked)*.
 chi-koâl (see koâl), *bend of the elbow*.
 (hêang-)chi-koâl, *six hand-spans (i.e., from the tips of the fingers to the elbow joint of the other arm, or about 4 ft. 1½ ins.)*.
 chiäk; chiäk-nga, *dry (of grass, leaves, thatch, &c.), wither (as a leaf, &c.)*.
 chiänga, *downstairs*.
 ôshe men chiänga, *go downstairs!*
 chieñ (see chên), *drip*.
 chi(j), *abstain from certain luxuries, &c. (as when mourning), tabu*.
 ha-chi(j), *abstain from certain food as a married couple during latter portion of wife's pregnancy*.
 maha-chi(j), *a married couple abstaining from certain articles of food during latter portion of wife's pregnancy*.
 chilot, *mortal wound*.
 chilüa, *oval*.
 chin; chûa; chûa(n); chan, *what (interrog.)*.

chin-da, "what's his name" ("what d'ye call him").
 chin-léang-dio, what else (see "léang" and "dio").
 chin-faicha-chông, about 2 p.m.
 — — -ka', about 3 p.m.
 — — -enhshé, about 3.30 p.m.
 chin-linga (see chaling), longer.
 — — ka', longest, very long.
 chinlüat-hashe, swallow (v.).
 chinmônga-chông (see chông), ships of various rigs.
 chinnoahôn (see chamwoahôn), richer.
 — -ka', richest.
 chinônga (see chông) higher (of a tree, hut, &c.).
 chinônga-ka', highest (of a tree, hut, &c.).
 — -kôi, higher (of a hill), taller.
 — — -ka', highest (of a hill), tallest.
 — -dit, higher (of a cloud, bird, &c.).
 — — -ka', highest (of a cloud, bird, &c.).
 chiô-hata (see chaneô), whistle with an instrument (v.).
 chiôï, we, our (of three or more).
 ta-chiôï, our (of three or more).
 chit (abbrev. for chüa-hat), I-not.
 chiyâu, leak in canoe, or roof, deep (of sea).
 chiyâu-ka', fathomless.
 — -hashe, sound, measure depth of water, sink a well.
 — -oal, deep (of well).
 chi, who (interrog.).
 chi-chi, whoever (rel.).
 chang-chi, whose (interrog.).
 chia, parent, papa! also tree.
 chia-enkôïña, father.
 — -enkâna, mother.
 — -chakâ-komoruaik, host at memorial feast (i.e., chief mourner).
 — — -henlain, a charm resembling a toy windmill erected in front of village to scare away evil spirits.
 — -fôin, the stock of a cross-bow.
 — -komatô, guardian.
 — -oñ:hañ, tree (lit. producing wood), trunk, stem.
 — -oyâu, coconut tree (when bearing).

chia-hiyä, betel-nut tree (when bearing).
 — -ta-yô, fruitful tree.
 — -ta-hat-yô, barren tree.
 chyam, sap of tree.
 hat-chia-o, orphan, fatherless.
 komen-chia-she, relative.
 chial-hala, lift by the handle.
 chanöla, strap or handle of basket, bag, &c.
 chiat-la, ascend (climb) a tree, rise (of sun, moon, &c.).
 chiat-she, descend a tree.
 chiha (see ichih), sewn.
 chim-füre, weep, cry.
 chip-hashe (see po-chip), plant a (pointed) post in the ground.
 chanêp, fork.
 — -nôt, pointed stick for taking boiling pork out of pôt (App. N, item 114).
 chip-nga; chip-she, evaporate, dry (of planking, &c.).
 chiya, rise (of sun, moon, stars).
 chiyü, fruit-stem of coconut tree.
 cho-we; ucho, embrace in recumbent position.
 chom, term of respect and endearment on the part of children in addressing elderly persons.
 chom-enkôïña, grand-father.
 — -enkâna, grand-mother.
 — -chia-enkôïña, grand-uncle.
 — — -enkâna, grand-aunt.
 — -lô-hanga, hun, avoid.
 chomông-kôi (see chông-kôi), tall person.
 chompo-hata, adulterate (as beeswax with ambergris).
 chòk, pain, ache.
 chòk-eyâm, asthma.
 — -hata, hurt (v.i.).
 — -kanâp, tooth-ache.
 — -kôi, head-ache.
 — -mwan-nga, pain in the bones (as from ague).
 — -ngayan, suffer pain.
 — -oal-nâng, ear-ache, also wearied by disputation.
 — -pa-kât, sore (adj.).
 — -tai, hurt (v.t.).

chòk-wiang, *stomach-ache*.
 hañ-chòk-ngayan, *cruel*.
 ok-chòk(-hanga), *pains of labour*
 (*suffer the*).
 chòng, *high (of tree, hut, &c.)*.
 — -kõi, *high (of a hill), tall (of a man)*.
 — -dit, *high (of a cloud, bird, &c.)*.
 — -mattai, *highland, upland*.
 chinònga, *higher (of trees, huts, &c.)*.
 — -ka', *highest (of trees, huts, &c.)*.
 — -kõi, *taller (of men)*.
 — — -ka', *tallest (of men)*.
 — -dit, *higher (of clouds, birds, &c.)*.
 — — -ka', *highest (of clouds, birds, &c.)*.
 chomòng-kõi, *tall person*.
 chòh; tōa, *ebb-tide (see App. F)*.
 chòng, *ship*.
 — -ânla, *brig (two-masted ship)*.
 — -hatshe, *quickly*.
 — -heòe; chòng-henlain, *steamship*.
 — -henkòk, *warship*.
 — -henlain - dūana - fâp, *paddle steamer*.
 — — — ditla, *screw steamer*.
 — -hēangla, *junk, bagla (one-masted ship)*.
 — -hentēha, *sailing ship*.
 — -lōela, *barque (three-masted ship)*.
 — -miñih, *trading ship*.
 — -pomomòn, *warship*.
 — -ta-kòhla, *shipwreck (by stranding)*.
 — -ta-lòngshe, *shipwreck (by foundering)*.
 — -ta-nòihnga, *shipwreck (by fire)*.
 chinmònga-chòng, *ships of various rigs*.
 danòì-chòng, *ships of the same rig*.
 hinta-chòng, *ballast of ship*.
 lama-chòng-oal-chòng, *poop of ship*.
 oal-chòng, *on board ship*.
 chòn-hata, *suck (of sweetmeats, &c.)*.
 — -toah-chia-re, *suckle*.
 chòt-hat, *enter, go inside*.
 chuah-hat, *go on shore, land (v.i.)*.
 — -la, *mount*.
 — -nga, *dismount*.
 ta-chuah-shi-chakâ, *fall overboard*.

ten-chuah-lare, *go on board, embark from boat*.
 — — -ngare, *land (v.i.)*.
 — — -ñire, *embark from landing stage*.
 — — -shire, *disembark, go on shore*.
 chuak-lare, *ascend a ladder or stairs*.
 chuak-she, *descend a ladder or stairs*.
 chuâ, *silver*.
 chuâ-ha-paiyüh, *trader in silver ware*.
 chuâka, *step (v.i.)*.
 hòi-chuâka; ok-chuâk-hata, *stride (v.)*.
 kochòak, *step, pace (s.)*.
 inòm-ta-chuâka, *step together (of two or more walking)*.
 chuânk, *reef-heron (Ardeola Grayii)*.
 chuk, *place, locality, spot, space, room*.
 — -anùla, *newly-dug grave*.
 — -benhwâva, *fire-place, hearth*.
 — -chá, *tea-pot*.
 — -chatai, *rack (stand) for spears or other weapons*.
 — -dâk, *pond, pool, puddle*.
 — -diawa, *elsewhere*.
 — -heòe, *lantern*.
 — -hindel, *gun-case*.
 — -kapo (or chuk-ñi-kapo), *cattle-shed*.
 — -katòk, *parrot - stand (App. N, item 43)*.
 — -kentöiya, *swing (s.)*.
 — -kep-hindel, *nipple of gun (lit. place for gun-cap)*.
 — -kolai(ch), *bath*.
 — -lenpâ, *store-room in roof of hut*.
 — -miteak, *bedstead, sleeping-place*.
 — -maiñâk-heòe, *candle-stick*.
 — -ñi, *home, also room, apartment*.
 — -ok-hiyâ, *spathe rubbish-receptacle (App. N, item 55)*.
 — -palatēwa, *hut-lantern (see palatēwa) (App. N, item 42)*.
 — -panùe, *basket for holding fishing line (App. N, item 89)*.
 — -pentila, *cemetery, grave-yard*.
 — -shinpōya, *anchorage*.
 — -tanâla, *spathe receptacle for betelnut, &c. (App. N, item 54)*.
 — -tenwânya-fòang, *door-lock*.

chuk-tenwânya shindup, *pad-lock*.

— -yan, *tray*.

— -yôm, *plantation*.

— -ka-chuk, *whereabout (interrog.)*.

— -ta-chuk, *in the presence of, before*.

— -tôhnga-chuk, *off (not on)*.

— -tô-hanga-tai-chuk, *misplace*.

chuk-chakâ-de, *court, woo*.

chul, *jungle-fowl*.

chumba, *lead (the metal)*.

— -chakâ-kantain, *conical bullet*.

chum-fâka, *disease of the lungs*.

chum-lâng-haiñe, *unfold cloth, &c*.

chum-lônga-yüang (see chaling), *oblong*.

chum-lêo, *the name of a sea-snake about 8 feet long*.

chum-pôa, *grog (also tea and milk, or any other mixture of two or more fluids)*.

chumteng-ngare (or -shire) *heel over (of a ship or boat)*.

chu-ngôa (-mat), *blue, green*.

chu-ngai(ch); chu-ngai(j), *light (s.)*.

— -chakâ, *light (not dark)*.

— -oal, *clear sky*.

— -oalmat, *transparent*.

— -oal-heng, *sun-light, day-light*.

— -oal-kâhê, *moon-light*.

— -oal-shôk-malêcha, *star-light*.

— -tai-heôe, *fire-light*.

— -tai-pâl, *torch-light*.

leät-chungai(ch), *jungle-clearing*.

chun, *which (interrog.)*.

chun-nga-chakâ, *stray, lose one's way*.

chung, *glow-worm*.

chung-oal-kamalê, *phosphorescence in the sea (Noctiluca)*.

chush; chuish (see chêh, chûin) *sea-spray*.

chuish-la, *splash (v.i.)*.

chu-yâ-yan, *comfortable, take rest*.

chuyâyan-wia, *easy*.

chuyâyan-mat, *view (unobstructed by jungle, &c.)*.

chû; chû(n), *q.v., where (interrog.)*.

chûa; chûa(n), *chya; chan, what (interrog.), why (interrog.)*.

— -k'ane, *what was that? (of something unexpected (addressed to one companion))*.

chûa-k'inâ, *what was that? (of something unexpected (addressed to two companions))*.

— -k'ifê, *what was that? (of something unexpected), addressed to three or more companions*.

chûa(n)-da, *"what's its name?" ("what d'ye call it?")*.

— -dah, *what's the matter?*

— -shi ¹	Why, for what reason? [No. 2 with reference only to being angry, acting with violence, and the like, e.g., Why have you broken it? Why is he sulky? What's she about?].
— -lâng-ngitô ²	
— -lâng-ngashi ³	
— -wi ⁴	
tai-chûa ⁵	

chûa-chakâ, *domesticated, tame*.

chûaha, *portable property (not for sale)*.

— -yannih, *barter (s.)*.

paiyüh-ta-chûaha; chûaho; cham-woahôn, *rich, wealthy*.

chûa-nga (see ôl-chûa), *visit the jungle or one's plantation*.

chamûanga, *one who visits the jungle, &c*.

chûapta, *slash with cane, whip, &c*.

chûh; yu-chûh, *go (or return) home, leave for one's home*.

heñ-chamûh, *time to return home*.

chûin; cheñ (see chêh) *chush, drizzle, shower*.

chûkai, *basket for containing food, &c*. (App. N, item 81).

chû(n); kat-chû(n), *where (interrog.)*.

chû-ka-e, *wherever (interrog.)*.

chû-shî(n), *whither (interrog.)*.

yânga - chû(n); lôngto - chû(n), *whence (interrog.)*.

lôngto-chû-shî, *whence (rel.)*.

yô-chû-shî, *whither (rel.)*.

chû-hanga, *swim under the surface*.

chûa; cha, *I, my*.

ta-chûa, *my, mine*.

chang-chûa, *my own*.

yôl-chûa, *we, our (of a community)*.

chûh-ta-chakâ, *yet (up to the present time)*.

chûla, *right (dexter).*
 lâ-chûla, *right, right-hand, right side, starboard side.*
 machôl, *right-handed.*
 chya (see chin; chûa), *what (interrog.).*
 chyâm (see chia), *sap (s.).*
 chyu; chyûn, *sweet, sweet-meat.*
 karoait-ta-chyu, *sweet-lime.*
 wi-ta-chyu, *sweeten (v.t.).*
 chai-chakâ, *greet, greeting, salutation to guests on arrival.*
 met-chai-chachâ-ka', or met-chai-cha-rakât, *how do you do? (addressing one person).*
 inât-chai-chachâ-ka', or inât-chai-cha-rakât, *how do you do? (addressing two persons).*

ifêt-chai-chachâ-ka', or ifêt-chai-cha-rakât, *how do you do? (addressing three or more persons).*
 et - chai - chakâ - lêbare, *read aloud (lit. greet book).*
 chàu - enkôina (or - enkâna), *elder brother (or sister), as addressed by one of same sex respectively.*
 chàu-ennyûla, *eldest brother.*
 ka-châu, *term of endearment towards a friend slightly senior to one's self.*
 kinâ-châu, *term of endearment towards two friends slightly senior to one's self.*
 kifê-châu, *term of endearment towards three or more friends slightly senior to one's self.*

D.

dafâl, *eldest.*
 da-kat; daka-kat; rakat; kat, *now, at the present moment.*
 dal,
 modal, dutiful.
 dal-chakâ; dal-ngatô, *bashful, shy, modest, moral, virtuous, chaste.*
 kâhâ-dal-chakâ, *mutual shyness of strangers on meeting.*
 dal-dal, *repeatedly, incessantly, always.*
 — ngê, *greedy, covetous.*
 dal-ngatô (see dal), *ashamed, shame, modest, bashful.*
 damandî, *larva of the Great Capricornis beetle (Cerambyx Heros), in its latest stage of development.*
 da-mit, *steel (s.).*
 damian (see dian), *runner.*
 hen-yak - chakâ - damian, *finishing goal in foot-race.*
 la-nangta-damian, *starting goal in foot-race.*
 da-miat, *Amomum Fenzlii (its leaf is used for cigarette wrappers).*
 dammâh-tare, *this many, so many.*
 dammâhtare-ane, *that many.*
 dinmâhat-ta-shian, *only so many.*

damôm (see dôm), *blacksmith.*
 da-môn (see pomôan), *winner in a fight.*
 da-mûan (see dûe), *travel by sea in a canoe.*
 inûaka-damûan, *cargo.*
 damûala-kôi (see dûala), *tall.*
 danan, *adze (of European pattern).*
 en-dan-hata, *plane or scoop with an adze.*
 da-nang; da-nâng (see nâng), *concertina, lyre (of bamboo), any stringed instrument (App. N, item 75).*
 danang-ta-tiyâna, *violin, fiddle.*
 ong-dang, *music.*
 danap (see danâp); danâha (see idâha), *sharpening-stone, whetstone, hone.*
 danâkla-heng, *sun-rise.*
 danâp; danap (see dâpa), *cover for seat, &c.*
 danâp-kôi-mensha, *table-cover.*
 — lâh, *shoe, slipper.*
 — oal-hiltûa, *Areca spathe shroud for corpse.*
 — ok-mat, *upper eye-lid.*
 hen-oal-danâp-lâh, *sock, stocking.*
 daneb-poah, *the lunation in July-August.*

- da-näh-kapà (*see* kapà), *the lunation in February-March.*
 danen; ranen; nen, *now, immediately, also lately.*
 da-nial, *rafter.*
 da-nòk-ñi-nèak, *the sixth memorial feast at which the coconut leaf decorations erected at "la-neät-la" (q.v.) are burnt on the shore, the mourners rushing through the flames.*
 danòm (*see* dòm), *hammer.*
 danôya-dâk (*see* ido-dâk), *pole for carrying coconut-shell water utensils on shoulder.*
 danûa-haň (*see* dũa), *small pestle for pounding chilis in a coconut shell (App. N, item 110*).*
 danûan-chông-henlain, *paddle steamer.*
 danòì, *numeral affix used with reference to ships, boats, and canoes.*
 danun, *medicine.*
 — ãnha, *lustrum for mourners and guests.*
 — het-ishàu, *astrigent medicine.*
 — ishàu } *aperient, purgative, cas-*
 — wiang } *tor-oil, Epsom salts, &c.*
 — ok, *lotion, ointment.*
 — o-àh, *cough medicine.*
 — Pigu, *tattoo (s.) (lit. Burmese medicine).*
 — puit, *aperient.*
 dũa, *apply ointment, bandage, &c., to sick person, also smear one's self with pig's or fowl's blood when sick or feasting.*
 endũn-hata, *besmear.*
 oàu-la-danun, *emetic.*
 wĩ-danun-Pigu, *tattoo (v.).*
 danuai, *wing (of bird).*
 danûa, *design, pattern.*
 da-nain, *stick (s.), also whip.*
 danòì-chông (*see* chông), *ships of the same rig.*
 dan möl-longshe, *adopt the child of another as one's own.*
 dat-ngarit, *startle (v.i.).*
 harat-ngarit, *startle (v.i.).*
 da-yung, *narrow board lashed behind corpse when preparing for burial (App. N, item 150).*
 daòin, *white ant, termite.*
 ñi-daòin, *white ants' mound.*
 dā-hata; tā-hata, *touch (v.).*
 dāh, *go hence; also this (here); that (there).*
 — hare, *thither (eastwards).*
 — lare, *thither (northwards).*
 — ngare, *thither (southwards).*
 — ñire, *thither, towards landing place.*
 — shire, *thither (westwards).*
 — tare, *thither (in any direction).*
 — nga-eh, *go there (southwards).*
 dāk; dāk-ta, *come.*
 dāk-ngare, *go away.*
 leät-dākta, *arrive.*
 damāk; paiyũh-damāk, *guest.*
 heň-damāk, *the future (time).*
 dāngla, *upstairs, come up (go up) into hut.*
 dāp-oal-taire, *clap the hands, applaud.*
 dāk-mat (*see* mat), *distinct, well-defined.*
 dà(k)nga, *split, break (v.i.).*
 dà(k)nga-chakà, *flaw.*
 — ÿan, *delicate, weakly.*
 dà(k)-ngayan, } *accustomed to certain*
 — ngatò, } *food, clothing, &c.*
 — tayan, *accustomed (reconciled) to any new home.*
 dà(k)ñe, *break (of a bottle, bamboo, &c.), slit, (v.i.).*
 heň-dà(k)-ñe, *break in pieces (v.t.).*
 ok-dà(k)-tet-haň-shòì, *potsherd, fragment of pot.*
 dà-latò, *disappointed.*
 dà-tatò, *prefer (in respect to food only).*
 dàn-hat, *go on shore.*
 in-dàn-hata, *put on shore, land (v.t.).*
 dāng-ñe, *transfix.*
 dāk; rāk, *water.*
 — henòka, *well protected by fence or parapet.*
 — heòe, *mineral oil, esp. kerosene oil.*
 — hokpāk, *hot water.*
 — hong-àng, *gravy, broth, soup.*
 — tòya, *brackish water.*

dak-ka', *streamlet, rivulet.*
 —kaichūata, *well.*
 —mat, *tear (fluid from the eye),*
juice of fruit.
 — — chuā, *quicksilver.*
 — — holōwa, *black honey.*
 — — karōait, *lime-juice.*
 — — tōna, *golden honey.*
 —mutah, *spring of water.*
 —o-mat, *to water (of the mouth)*
(v.i.).
 —oal-kalahöiya, *Milky way.*
 —shuang, *dew.*
 —ta-dēi, *pour from a roof.*
 —ta-chyu, *fresh water.*
 —ta-aminh, *rain water.*
 —ta-düana, *creek.*
 —ta-hariwa, *filter.*
 —ta-kamalē, *sea water.*
 —ta-karū, *river.*
 —ta-haiyē, *brackish water.*
 —ta-shiang, *fresh water.*
 —ta-taiñ, *hot water.*
 —ta-wuā, *stream, rivulet.*
 —wnashe, *waterfall.*
 chuk-dāk, *pond, pool.*
 danōya-dāk, *pots for carrying coco-*
nut-shell water pots on shoulder.
 fuk-dāk, *draw water at well, &c.*
 hale-dāk, *shallow (of fresh water*
only).
 han̄k-dāk, *ditch.*
 kēam-dāk, *bank of creek or river.*
 ku-dāk-hata, *lap water (of a dog).*
 lan-dāk-mat, *shed tears, water at the*
eyes.
 mido-dāk, *dragon-fly.*
 oal-dāk, *well.*
 wāya-dāk, *stream.*
 dām; rām (*see* hatòm), *night (when*
used with numeral).
 dām-dashe, *very well, excellently.*
 dāpa; op-dāp-hashe, *spread a cloth.*
 danap; danāp (*q.v.*), *cover for seat,*
&c.
 dāsha-inōat, *back-edge of blade.*
 dit-dāsha, *nape of neck.*
 op-chip-dāsha (*see* op-chip), *kill a*
fowl according to Nicobar method.
 dāh, *joyful.*

dāsh-nga; dāh-nga; dāk-nga, *break*
(of a ship, canoe, pot, &c.) (v.i.).
 hen-dāsh-nga, *break in pieces (v.t.).*
 del-la, *stern of ship, boat, or canoe.*
 denahān (*see* ānh), *alive and well.*
 denmat; renmat, *width.*
 den-nōnha, *for ever.*
 deñ (*from the Portuguese*), *king (any*
supreme authority).
 —enkāna, *queen.*
 deñ, *clean (of silver ware).*
 —nga-oal, *clean (of plates, glasses,*
&c.).
 det; dit; rit, *bottom of pot, bottle,*
bucket, &c., head of nail, end, anus.
 det (*or* dit)-dāsha, *nape of neck.*
 — — malau, *eight-anna piece (lit.*
end of bead necklace, formerly
worn in front as ornament).
 — — māt, *temples (of the head).*
 — — nāng, *hollow behind ear-lobe.*
 — — neng, *tail-like appendage of*
the "neng."
 — — ñi, *back of hut.*
 — — ongkēang, *elbow.*
 det-se-mattai, *entrance (or exit) to*
harbour.
 chōng - henlain-düana - ditla, *screw-*
steamer.
 kachā-nga-rit, *fall backwards.*
 kinnōk-det, *tail, caudal fin.*
 la-dit-la; la-ridla (*q.v.*), *astern, aft.*
 la-dit-haiyāh, *wooden end of handle*
or shaft.
 dēak (*see* tēag), *bark cooking utensil*
as made and used by the inland tribe
(App. N, item 100).
 dē-de; rēre, *self.*
 rī-a-rēre, *beat one's self.*
 Dēuse; Diūshe; Kāhē; *also* Meniana,
the Creator, the Deity.
 dēyā; dēyā-lōe, *thornback ray (Raia*
clavata).
 ok-dēyā, *hide of ditto used as emery*
cloth or sand-paper for grating seed
for medicinal purposes, also for
polishing wood.
 tah-dēyā, *serrated spine-bone of the*
dēyū.
 diama, *proceed (after a halt).*

dinmāhat-ta-shian, *only so many*.
 dinmenšhi (see di), *as many (rel.), as much (rel.)*.
 dīnmishian (see di), *only so much*.
 din-nōn-ha (see dōh and dian), *winner in a race*.
 dit (see det).
 dī; rī (q.v.), *size*.
 dī-mī, *stunted*.
 dī-she; rī-she (q.v.), *quantity*.
 dī-ngare; dī-shire, *whole (or entire quantity) of anything when damaged or injured in any way*.
 dī-shire-ta-omī, *drenched*.
 dī-ngashe; dī-re, *whole (or entire quantity) of anything when in good condition*.
 dī-ngare-she, *whole (in reference to the entire absence of some quality, substance, &c.) (see Part I for Ex. of above)*.
 dī-shinge; dī-she-ngē, *loud noise*.
 dinmenšhi, *as many, as much (rel.)*.
 dīnmishian, *only so much*.
 ta-dishe, *this much, so much*.
 mak-di, *fit (v.)*.
 dī-chakā, *pour (v.i.)*.
 dī-hanga-chuk, *everywhere*.
 — — -mattai, *everywhere*.
 dī-ifāh-re (see fāh and odi), *commit suicide*.
 dian, *run*.
 — -nga, *run away, escape*.
 — -hashōle, *run a race*.
 damian (q.v.), *runner*.
 dinnōn-ha (see dōh), *winner in a race*.
 loko-diannga, *rush (v.)*.
 ten-dian-ñire, *run away*.
 diawa; rīo, *another (not the same), next; else*.
 an-diawa, *also, and*.
 pen-diawa, *besides, in addition to*.
 dī-ngare; dī-ngare-she; dī-ngashe (see di).
 dīo; rīo, *another*.
 chin-lēang-dīo, *what else*.
 dī-re; dī-shire (see di).
 dī-she; rī-she (q.v.) (see di), *quantity*.
 diyā, *outrigger spars of canoe*.

doānga, *loin*.
 do-nān, *before (at any time)*.
 dōata, *walking-stick*.
 dōna-fōin (see dōn), *the bow of a cross-bow*.
 dōm, *hammer (v.)*.
 damòm, *blacksmith*.
 danòm, *hammer*.
 shāla-damòm, *anvil*.
 dōh, *able, can, possible, may*.
 — -ēnh-ngashe, *curable*.
 — -lenkāh-chakā; dōh-lenkāh-hanga, *flexible, pliable*.
 — -na-ngōka, *edible*.
 — -nga, *fit, suitable*.
 — -ta, *ought, should*.
 — -tashe, *certain, certainly, sure, of course*.
 — -wī-hata, *repairable*.
 dinnōnha (see dian), *winner in a race*.
 dōh-hat, *cut, make an incision, penetrate (with spear or knife), gash*.
 dōhnga, *fire off a gun or cannon, also fit, suitable*.
 dōh-tame-ōt-paiyūh, *rescuer*.
 dōk, *crackle (as of burning brushwood, &c.)*.
 dōn, *curved*.
 en-dōn, *arch*.
 dōna-fōin, *the bow of a cross-bow*.
 harōn-hata, *bend (v.t.)*.
 dōama, *leave off, discontinue*.
 dōh-ngashe; dō-ngashe, *ke-dōhnga (q.v.), different, distinct*.
 dōk; rōk, *pulsate*.
 du; ru, *clay, earth, soil, land*.
 — -la-lāh, *footprint*.
 — -lōin, *Polycistina clay*.
 — -mat, *dirty, muddy (as after walking, hunting, &c.)*.
 — -ta-hat-yō, *unfruitful (soil)*.
 — -ta-āl, *mould*.
 — -ta-yō, *fruitful (soil)*.
 — -tai-yat, *landship*.
 idu-hare, *slope (s.)*.
 kōi-ru, *floor of earth or concrete*.
 duam-shuyande, *tired after active exercise*.
 duāk-tare-chakā, *full-face*.

dueñ; kën, monkey (*Macacus cynomolgus*).
 dū, shade, also shadow.
 dū-ngamat, invisible (lit. shade-colour).
 ha-rū-kōi, shelter (v.t.).
 ha-rū-ngare; ha-rū-lòng-kōire, take shelter, go into the shade.
 — -ya-kōire, shade the head from the sun.
 heng-dū-kōi, umbrella (lit. sun-shade-head).
 — — — hifūa, boat-awning.
 dūa-hata, grind, pound.
 danūa-hañ, small pestle for pounding chilis in a coconut (App. N, item 110*).
 tewila-ta-dūaha, *Cycas* paste.
 dūan (see dūe), distant visit or excursion in a canoe.
 dūande, paddle (v.).
 dūm-shire, commence to squat.
 omdūm - hare, squat, sit on one's heels.
 dūna (see danun), smear one's self with pig's or fowl's blood as in sickness or at festivals, also apply bandage, plaster, ointment, &c. to sick or wounded person.
 dūa-ngare; edūa, ease, take one's ease.
 wat-dūanga-tai, possible.
 dūala; rūala (q.v.), height of any inanimate object.
 — -kōi; rūala-kōi, height of any animate object.
 damūala-kōi, tall.
 ka-rūala-kōi, how tall (lit. what height).
 ta-rūala-kōi, so (thus) tall.
 dūan-hata, perch, (v.i.).
 en-dūana, cage-perch.
 en-dūan-hare, perched aloft.
 dūang-hata (see dūe), cover a canoe when beached.
 dūat; rūat (q.v.), length (in measurement).
 — -shire, whole (with reference to long objects, e.g., rope, path, &c.).
 hēang-e-dūat, square.

pait-tare-dūat, fragment, remnant.
 wat-dūat, remaining portion (in reference to journey, also to path, incline, &c.).
 dūe; rūe, canoe.
 — -lāh; dūe-yo, go a short trip in a canoe; by water (not by land).
 damūan; dūan, go a long trip in a canoe, travel by sea in a canoe.
 danūan-chông-henlain, paddle-steamer.
 dāk-ta-dūana, creek.
 dūang-hata, cover a beached canoe.
 dūande, paddle (v.t.).
 eutōma-dūe, canoe-stand.
 hendūanga; kola-rūe, jetty, landing-place.
 henēma-rūe, outrigger-pegs.
 indūan-ha; indūan-ha, go for an outing in a canoe.
 inūaka-damūan, cargo.
 nganēana-dūe, projecting stern of canoe.
 tanēiyel-dūe, gunwale of canoe.
 tanol-dūe, thwarts of canoe.
 tanōanga-dūe, bow-head of canoe.
 dai; rai, leaf.
 — -lōe, leaf of the *Nipa fruticans*, *Nipa* thatch.
 — -shia, plantain leaf.
 — -tata - yāl, spring (new leaf) season.
 rai-hare, foliage.
 hentēha - dai - oyau, coconut - leaf-sail.
 karūal-dai, midrib of leaf.
 yong-a-dai, autumn, shedding-leaf-season.
 daih-nga, bend (v.i.).
 dain, light (in constr.).
 — -chakā, glitter, glisten.
 — -dāk, limpid, clear (of water).
 — -hashe, dazzle.
 — -hata, shine.
 — -heng, sun-beam, sun-shine.
 — -heōe, light of fire.
 — -kâhē, moon-shine, moon-beam.
 — -mat, transparent (of glass).
 — -ngamat, bright, shining, sun-glare.

dain-oalmât (ta-dain-heng), *sun-glare, ray of light.*

— pâl, *torch-light.*

daiyuâk (also pakôl), *Areca spathe feeding dish* (App. N, item 59).

daiyuâk-homlem ; daiyuâk-tewila, *spathe receptacles used with Cycas bread* (App. N, item 56).

E.

eañk, *tight* (of a coat, belt, &c.).

edüa ; düa-ngare, *ease.*

ehê-hala, *clear out, remove, put aside.*

ehêha, *hover.*

ehi-hala, *make room by removing obstruction.*

ehi-hanga (also ehêi-hanga), *scrape off the inner skin of limes, oranges, or the fibre clinging to a husked coconut-shell.*

ekâh-haiñe, *punch with a tool.*

e-keng, *tumour.*

elâ-kân (see kân), *lower row of cross-beams or joists of hut floor.*

elâ-kòin (see kòin), *upper row of cross-beams or joists of hut floor.*

em ; am ; om ; m' ; ma, *particles combined with numeral terms to express "only" (adj.), e.g., hemëang (only one) ; tamanai (only five) ; fomōan (only four) ; missât (only seven) ; âñ-ma (only two).*

emih-hanga, *pick bones.*

em-nga, *sprain.*

emoang-amōe (see ōe), *tepid, luke-warm.*

emüa-lde, *wring a wet cloth.*

en (see nina), *this.*

en, *euphonic particle used with the pers. pron., e.g., yiang en chüa (in company with me), yuchüh en an (he is going home).*

en (also at), *in, at* (with reference to countries, islands, or villages).

enân-hare, *only he* (no one else).

enchin-malau, *string beads, &c., to form a necklace.*

en-chôn, *bush, brushwood, secondary-jungle, also rubbish.*

enchôn-ta-urühatshe, *dense undergrowth.*

endan-hata (see danan) *dress (trim) with adze.*

en-dâpa, *cushion, pad.*

endâpa-lâ, *reed or leaf-mat.*

endōan-hare, *kneel.*

en-dōhnga-she, *quantity, number, much, many, numerous.*

kâ-endōhngashe, *how much, how many.*

endōhngashe-ka', *most, most populous, very much in quantity.*

endōn (see harōn and dōn), *arch.*

endüa ; kendüa (see kadü), *larger, greater.*

endüa-ka' ; kendüa-ka', *largest, greatest.*

endü-she, *more in quantity* (when in bulk).

— — -ka', *most in quantity* (when in bulk).

— — -paiyüh, *more populous.*

— — -ka'-paiyüh, *most populous.*

pait-endüa, *less large, not so big.*

— — -ka', *least large.*

endü-ngashe (see kadü), *more extensive* (in area).

— — -ka', *most* (or very) *extensive* (in area).

en-dün-hata (see düna), *besmear.*

endü-she (see kadü), *more abundant.*

— — -ka', *most abundant.*

— — -paiyüh, *more populous.*

— — -ka'-paiyüh, *most populous.*

endüana (see düan), *cage-perch.*

endüan-hare, *perched aloft.*

en-dain-tat, *piece of coconut-shell.*

en-fâ, *coconut-shell cup, goblet* (App. N, item 38).

enfōan (see âñ and fōan), *eight.*

menfōan, *only eight.*

enfōanno, *eight fathoms.*

menfōanno, *only eight fathoms.*
 enfūa, *dream (s.).*
 enfūa-chakā, *dream (v.).*
 pòt-enfūawa, *nightmare.*
 en-hen-hala; hen-hala, *hang, suspend (v.t.).*
 en-hen-hare, *suspended aloft.*
 en-hūin, *soot.*
 en-hòin, *beard.*
 en-hòin-yo, *bearded.*
 en-kāha-tò, *desire, inclination, heart.*
 me-kwāha-tò, *ill-disposed, hostile.*
 en-kāh-ngatò (see akāh), *understand.*
 en-kāna (see also kân), *female, woman.*
 enkāna-ñi, *sister (brother speaking).*
 kân; kāna, *wife.*
 kân-chia, *step-mother.*
 kân-kōan, *daughter-in-law.*
 menkāna, *Nicobarese women of different villages.*
 momal-lòng-enkāna, *woman deserted by her husband.*
 oyā-hanga-kānde, *desert one's wife.*
 en-kāt, *slug (the insect).*
 en-koin, *chin.*
 en-kōna, *cradle.*
 enkōan-hare (see kōan), *an unmarried mother.*
 kōan-menkōan-hare, *bastard.*
 en-kōng-hala, *rouse up a heavy sleeper.*
 en-kain-hi-chakā, *grin.*
 en-kòin-shi-shi, *fume, be in a rage.*
 en-kòina (see also kòin), *male, man.*
 enkòina-ñi, *brother (sister speaking).*
 kòin, *husband.*
 — -chia, *step-father.*
 — -kōan, *son-in-law.*
 menkòina, *Nicobarese men of different villages.*
 menkòina-she, *rascal, scoundrel, bad character.*
 momal-lòng-enkòina, *man deserted by his wife.*
 oyā-hanga-kòinde, *desert one's husband.*
 enkòinla, *part of hut floor immediately in front of entrance.*
 enlāh-ngashe, *lazy.*
 en-lāin-hata, *paint (v.).*

enlāin-enhūin, *smear one's self with soot.*
 lanun, *paint (s.).*
 enlōin, *axe, hatchet.*
 en-lūina (see iūana), *exorcism as performed by shamans to drive evil spirits from the bodies of patients, exorcise.*
 en-lain-nya (see laiū), *shift (of the wind).*
 — — -yan-chakā, *to and fro, backwards and forwards.*
 enlōin-hata, *wallow (as a pig).*
 enmāma-ām (see ām), *dogs of different villages.*
 en-men-ngayan, *careful.*
 en-maiñ, *cramp (muscular contraction), "pins and needles" in the limbs.*
 ennāyo (see āñ), *two fathoms.*
 en-nēha (see enñ), *nearer.*
 en-nēha-ka', *nearest.*
 ennēnhshe (see mienñ), *shorter (of hut, &c.).*
 — -ka', *shortest.*
 — -kōi, *shorter (of stature).*
 — — -ka', *shortest (of stature).*
 ennēnhshe, *lower.*
 — -ka', *lowest.*
 ennyuān, *groan.*
 ennyūla (see enñla), *also headman, older (of animate or inanimate objects).*
 ennyūla-ka', *oldest (of animate or inanimate objects).*
 ennyūlshe, *headman, host, winner of race, leader, chief authority, officer.*
 — -komoruk, *host (and chief mourner) at memorial feasts.*
 ennaishē (see mienñ), *shorter, lower.*
 — -ka', *shortest, lowest.*
 — -kōi, *shorter (of stature).*
 — — -ka', *shortest (of stature).*
 enñ-ām, *feed dogs.*
 — -nōt, *feed pigs.*
 en-pecha (see ompēnshē), *smaller (in size).*
 — -ka', *smallest (in size).*
 en-peñ-chakā, *smaller (in quantity).*
 en-pōya (see pōya), *seat, stool, bench.*

en-pait-ngashe (*see* pait), *less (in quantity), smaller.*

— — -ka', *least (in quantity).*

en-shân-hata, *press, squeeze.*

enshân-kôi-henyûan (*see* shan), *go uphill.*

en-shâto (*see* issât), *seven fathoms.*

en-shin-hanga, *cut up vegetables.*

en-shian-hata, *congratulate.*

enshiwa, *rack (stand) for bottles.*

en-tan-shi-kôi (*see* tan), *crush an insect under foot.*

— — -tat-lâh (*see* tan), *foot-print.*

— — -nga-lâh (*see* tan), *push away with the foot.*

entangla, *platform above fireplace for smoking food, also for placing pots, trays, &c.*

en-tân, *limpet.*

en-tâna-momûa, *wooden grating used in preparing Uycas paste (App. N, item 111).*

entânta (*see* mitânto), *shorter (of inanimate objects).*

— -ka', *shortest, very short.*

entin-hanga (*see* kotin), *push away.*

en-toin (*see* toin), *memorial feast one, three or five months after a death (see "Feast").*

entôma-kôi (*see* tòm), *padded pillow used by mothers for flattening the occiputs of their infants (App. N, item 121).*

entôma-dûe (*see* tòm), *canoe-stand.*

entôn-haiñe, *enlarge.*

en-tain-ya (*see* tain), *weave, plait with cane, fibre, &c.*

en-tôi, *hope (v.).*

ta-tôi, *think, believe.*

en-wan-hala, (*see* wan and en-win), *wind, coil, (v.t.).*

en-weäna (*see* wan), *zigzag.*

en-win, *round (prep.).*

en-wan-hala, *wind, coil (v.t.).*

enwoaiña (*see* inûain), *scoop with an aze.*

en-yan, *sling for wounded limb.*

enyan-hashe, *lower a bunch of nuts by means of rope, or cane.*

hen-yan, *coconuts thus lowered.*

enyan-ngala, *forsake.*

enyâh; lâ -enyâh; enyâh - ngala; enyâh-ngayan, *after (in time), afterwards, later on, since (prep.) by-and-by, next time, some other time.*

— -ngala, *follow.*

— -ok, *behind.*

— -tarit, *lose (be behind in) a race.*

en-yun, *moustache.*

e-nyûl, *ripe coconut kernel.*

enyûn, *large fish basket trap (App. N, item 92).*

— -hata, *catch fish with the enyûn.*

enyûa, *shelf, ledge.*

enyûan-heôe, *feed a fire, put on fuel.*

ên (*postp.*), (*see* ten), *to.*

ênh, *near, close, also this (see nîna).*

— -la (*q.v.*); ênh-ta (*q.v.*); *become mature, attaining puberty, nearly, approaching to.*

— -ngayan, *nearly healed.*

— -ngashe, *nearly empty, a scarcity, nearly healed.*

— -she-puyûe, *twilight at sunset.*

— — -shupheng, *shortly before sunset.*

— — -yûang - hatôm, *about 10 or 11 p.m.*

— -tashe, *a little more (of work), almost.*

— -ta-tai, *nearly finished (of work), nearly hit.*

— -tayan, *almost, nearly, scarcely, a little further, by-and-by, presently, soon.*

— -tare-she, *a little more.*

dôh-ênh-ngashe, *curable.*

en-neñha, *nearer.*

— — -ka', *nearest.*

ha-ênh-tare, *approach (v.).*

innêha, *on this side.*

lama-ênh-she, *undermost.*

mienh-lông, *shallow (of sea or fresh water).*

— -she, *short, low (of tree, hut, &c.).*

— — -kôi, *short (of stature).*

— -shire, *low (not high).*

miñho, *near (adv.).*

ong-ênh, *last (next before the present).*

ten-ênh, *hither.*

enh-la (see enh), nearly attaining
puberty, becoming mature.
 enhla-holiañ, girl about 14 years of
 age (*lit. nearly marriageable*).
 — ilū, lad about 14 years of age (*lit.*
nearly marriageable).
 — kām-heng, about 10—11 o'clock
 a.m. (*i.e., nearly noon*).
 — kōi-hin-dōaha, about 7 o'clock
 a.m.
 ennyūla, older.
 — ka', oldest.
 enh-ta (see enh), about, nearly, attain-
 ing puberty.
 enh-ta - mahām, girl approaching
 puberty.
 — she, nearly finished (of work).
 — tai, nearly hit, nearly there, a
 little more to do.
 — yan, nearly, almost, nearly there,
 a little further, soon.
 eōa (see heōe), firewood as collected, *i.e.,*
not cut up or made up into bundles.
 eōha, describe.
 eōta-shī, call or summon one at a distance.
 eshūa, fetch from canoe.
 et-chāt-nga-kōi (see chat), high jump,
 leap upwards.
 et-chi(j) - lōe; et-chi(j) - hala, clean
 cloth (by rinsing).
 et-chiāt-hata, gather other fruit than
 coconuts.
 et-chai-chakā-lēbare (see chai-chakā),
 read aloud.
 et-chai(j)-nga-ok, back-bite.
 et-chait-she-ok, mimic.
 et-ēt-lēbare (see ēt), write.
 et-fat-nga-chakā, extinguish fire by
 scattering the embers.
 et-fita; opdūpa (see fanīta), fan the
 flame of a torch with which a pig's
 bristles are being singed.
 et-hānt-hata, cut a slice (of meat).
 et-het-haiñe, cut up into pieces.
 et-hēt-larōm, prepared Pandanus paste.
 et-hot-hañ-chakā, stoop from infirmity.
 et-hōt-hata, smell (*v.t.*).
 het-hōta, smelling salts.
 et-hōii(j)-hala (see hōii(j)), beach a
 canoe (or boat).

et-hōii(j)-haiñe (see hōii(j)), launch a
 canoe (or boat).
 et-kāt-hala (see kāt), scoop out fruit of
 ripe coconut for making kopra.
 et-kōānta, snipe.
 et-kōat (see kōta), comb (*v.t.*).
 et-kōat-hata, scrape, or scrape off with
 a knife.
 et-kōt-hanga, row with oar.
 et-kaich-hanga, pluck leaves or flowers.
 — — hashe, pluck fruit with the hand.
 et-kait-nga-fāng (see oal-fāng), corner
 of the mouth.
 et-kait-ñī, special feast to celebrate
 erection of village poles to scare away
 evil spirits.
 et-lai(ch)-hanga, peel off a skin or egg-
 shell, husk betel nuts.
 — — haiñe, skin, peel (*v.t.*).
 et-lōi(j); et-lōi(ch), slough (of snake).
 — — hanga, shed skin (of snake, &c.),
 moult.
 et-mōta, home-sick, miss (feel the ab-
 sence of).
 et-ngōt-hata, gnaw.
 et-ñō-chōn-hata (see ñō), suck milk (of
 an infant).
 et-ñai(ch)-hata, stanch, stop flow of
 blood).
 et-ñait-kanetai, shake hands.
 et-pōt-hata (see pōt), pull trigger of
 gun.
 et-shāta, husk coconuts.
 et-shēch-hanga (see shechi), clean with
 water, wash.
 — — ngamat (see shechi), clean by
 wiping.
 shechi-fāng-re, wash one's mouth.
 — lāh-re, wash one's feet.
 — tai-re, wash one's hands.
 ken-shēch; kan-shait, thorny stem-
 sheath of the ground rattan (*Calamus*
sp.), (App. N, item 86).
 et-shiat-hanga, carve wood.
 et-shait, shoulder-blade.
 et-tat-hala (see tat), rub, polish.
 — tat-hanga, clean (by wiping) (*v.*),
 rub-out, efface.
 — tat-mat, wipe.
 — — la-mat, polished surface.

tat-te-onlâmât-de, *rub one's eyes.*
 tanôt-chakâ, *pocket handkerchief.*
 — lâh, *rug (of coir, &c.).*
 et-têat-hala (or -hanga), *carry a child on the hip.*
 et-têich-hata, *hatch (of a fowl).*
 tanêchya, *hatching basket (App. N, item 58).*
 et-têi(j)-nga-ok, *skin, flay.*
 et-tot-hanga (or -chakâ), *beg for a present, want gratis.*
 et-tôta-hat, *heat iron in a fire.*
 et-tai(ch)-hanga, *husk coconuts.*
 — — -nga-ok, *skin, flay (v.t.).*
 — — -ok-onîhañ, *strip off bark.*
 et-wat, *tie up a bundle of prepared Pandanus paste.*
 et-yuat-hata, *split cane for fine work.*
 et-yuatla-lôe, *hoist leaf-sail, set sail, start off on voyage.*
 ta-yuut-hala, *unfurl leaf-sail.*
 et-yûata, *extract the filaments from Pandanus paste by means of the*

“kanewat” (q.v., also App. N, item 135).
 et-yait-chakâ, *wash face.*
 eyâm, *breath.*
 — -lare, *breathe, draw breath.*
 taiñ-eyâm, *pant, gasp, breathless.*
 eyâ-hala (v.t.), *open a parcel.*
 êh, *gum of the jaws.*
 fûa-êh, *gum-boil.*
 êh-tare-she, *true, correct.*
 hat-êhtare-she, *nonsense, untrue, not the case.*
 êp; op-êp, *seedling (except of coconut and Pandanus).*
 — -hata; op-êp-hata, *plant out.*
 ‘êt, *Batti Malv (uninhabited island of Nicobar group).*
 êt-hata; et-êt-ha, *carve wood, draw, sketch.*
 et-êt-lêbare, *write.*
 an-êt-lêbare, *pen, pencil.*
 êai; êaish, *sneeze (s.).*
 — (or êaish)-hanga, *sneeze (v.).*

F.

fah, *bladder.*
 fûa-hata, *swell as a bladder.*
 famâpo (see fâpo), *fat person.*
 fanita; hannôi (see et-fita), *fan used while singeing the bristles of a slaughtered pig.*
 fannâh-lâh (see lâh and ifâh).
 fâh; ngafâh, *die, expire.*
 fâh-tare-yan, *soon.*
 ol-tali-fâh-re; di-ifâh-re, *commit suicide.*
 fânga; ong-fâng, *cut sticks.*
 fâp, *side (of body, canoe, &c.).*
 — -chông, *side of ship.*
 — -henyuan, *hill-side.*
 — -mattai, *shore, coast, boundary.*
 — -ñi, *back of hut.*
 kôl-ta-fâp; kôi(ch)-ta-fâp; *at the side of.*
 lôngto-fâp, *from the side of.*
 yô-ta-fâp, *to the side of.*
 fâpo, *fat (adj.).*

karû-fâp, *corpulent, stout (of tree, &c.).*
 sho-ngo-fâp, *side-ways.*
 ta-fâp; tala-fâp, *alongside; beside.*
 fâpo (see fâp), *fat (adj.).*
 fennâpo, *fatter.*
 — -ka', *fattest (see fat).*
 famâpo, *fat person.*
 fâshe (see ifaish), *cut off.*
 fâtla-she, *parent (having children).*
 fât-shire, *lie face downwards.*
 tom-fât-de, *fall from drowsiness.*
 ta-fat-sho, *fall (of an inanimate object leaning against wall).*
 ta-fâta-rit, *upset (of a bottle).*
 fâng-ngala, *blown away by the wind.*
 fennâpo (see fâpo), *fatter.*
 — ka', *fattest, very fat.*
 fennôiyô (see fudi), *thicker (of planks, &c.).*
 — -ka', *thickest, very thick.*
 fêh-ngala, *blown down by the wind.*

fīna-haṇ; fīṇha, *cask*.
 lâ-fīna-haṇ, *bath-tub*.
 fīṇha (see fīna-haṇ), *barrel, cask*.
 fīṇowa, *whip* (v.).
 ofīno-hata, *slap, beat slightly*.
 fo, *grass thatch*.
 foāṅ; chakâ-foāṅ (see ofoah), *window of house or hut*.
 tanāṅ - foāṅ, *window - sash (or flap)*.
 tanāṅ-chakâ-foāṅ, *door of a house, screen over door-way of hut*.
 foāt-hata, *sip (any hot fluid)*.
 fo-mōan (see fōan), *only four*.
 fōan, *four*.
 en-fōan (see āṇ), *eight*.
 fo-mōan, *only four*.
 hen-nōanno, *four fathoms*.
 mahen-nōanno, *only four fathoms*.
 fōm-latô; fōm-tashe; fōm-ngayan, *formerly*.
 fōm-tayan, *late*.
 fōṅ-she; ten-fōṅ-she, *jump down*.
 fōṅ-she, *a non-edible species of land-crab*.
 fōk, *blister*.
 —ñe, *chafe (by friction)*.
 fōl-ngare, *inflammation*.
 fuah, *bowels*.
 fak-dâk, *draw water*.
 fun, *navel*.
 fush (see ush), *smoke*.
 —heōe, *smoke of fire*.
 —omhōin, *tobacco smoke*.
 —oal, *smoky atmosphere*.
 —dâk, *steam (lit. smoke-water)*.
 teyeñ-fush, *steam (lit. white smoke)*.
 fuoi, *thick (of planks, &c.)*.

fennōiyo, *thicker*.
 —ka, *thickest, very thick*.
 fū-ngamat, *black-skinned*.
 fūi-nga-lâh, *whirl-wind*.
 lami-fūi, *water-spout*.
 fūk-she, *fall (as ripe fruit)*.
 pomfūk-she, *drop* (v.t.).
 fūl, *east wind, dry season*.
 —tâ, *prevalent direction of wind in N.E. monsoon*.
 Lâfūl, *Trinkut (lit. east) island, in Nicobar group*.
 —hata, *clasp, embrace (seated or standing)*.
 fūm-hata; om-fūm, *hug, embrace (seated or standing)*.
 fūm, *necklace made by slitting the young leaves of the plantain* (App. N, item 145).
 —kareau, *decorate the fetishes with "fūm" necklaces*.
 fū-ngamat (see fū ante), *black-skinned*.
 Fūya, *Trak (islet near Little Nicobar)*.
 fūa; hefūaya, *abscess*.
 —hata (see fah), *swell as a bladder*.
 —ēh, *gum-boil*.
 ifūa, *blow with the breath*.
 leāt-ifūa-eh, *blown out (extinguished) (of a torch)*.
 fwiañ-oal-kâhē, *full-moon*.
 fōin, *cross-bow* (see App. N, item 31).
 āñh-chakâ-fōin, *bolt of cross-bow*.
 hañ-fōiñe, *hit with cross-bow bolt*.
 loka-hañ-fōiñe, *shoot with cross-bow*.
 chia-fōin, *the stock of the cross-bow*.
 dōna-fōin, *the bow of the cross-bow*.
 fōiñh, *bubble*.

G.

gol-môro (probably from "gold mohur"), *gold*.

gorâ (from Hindustani "ghora"), *pony, horse*.

H.

ha-chà-layan, *hurry (v.t.).*
 ha-chi(j) (see chi(j)), *abstain from certain articles of food as a married couple during last two months of wife's pregnancy.*
 hachong-lare, *soar.*
 hadō-hanga; harō-hanga, *calculate, compute, count, number.*
 hadōh; harōh, *any.*
 —hadōh, *anything, something, et cetera.*
 homdōh . . . homdōh, *either . . . or.*
 —paiyūh, *somebody, someone.*
 hadōh-paiyūh, *anybody.*
 hadua, *watch, look out.*
 ha-enh-tare (see enh), *approach (v.).*
 ha-fēp-hata, *whistle with the lips (v.).*
 henfēp, *whistle (s.).*
 ha-fuat-dēde (v.i.), *fill (of a bottle, pitcher, &c.).*
 —hata (v.t.), *measure out in glass scale.*
 — — — oal-pomlā, *fill a bottle (v.t.).*
 — — — shāyo, *fill a sack with grain, sand, &c.).*
 — — — fāng, *fill one's mouth.*
 hen-fūata, *glass measure.*
 ha-fwāk-hata, *feed a child.*
 ha-faiya, *feast when installing a new shaman.*
 ha-hat, *verbal suffix signifying outside, or eastwards (see App. B(*)).*
 ha-hel, *play on the flageolet.*
 hen-hel, *flageolet.*
 ha-hen-hashe, *hook fruit off a tree, pluck fruit with the "hen-hen."*
 hen-hen, *hooked pole for gathering fruit (see App. N, item 124).*
 ha-hōa-hanga (see hōa), *poison another (").*
 ha-hōaka, *about 4 a.m.*
 — — — chiyāu, *about 2 a.m.*
 — — — ka, *about 3 a.m.*
 hahōt-hata, *keep up a fire.*
 hen-hōta, *slow-match (see App. N, item 44).*

ha-kal-nga-shi (v.), *love (sexually).*
 hen-kal-nga-she, *sexual love.*
 hakap-ngashī (see kap), *recognise.*
 — -nga-lēang, *recollect a name.*
 — -pi-mat-de, *make out, identify.*
 — -pi-nāng-de; hakap-nga-nāng, *remind.*
 hakap-hanga, *expect, anticipate.*
 hakā-hata, *gaze.*
 kâ-ngamat, *stare at.*
 hakā-i-mat-de, *watch, look out.*
 hakā-ngatō, *annoy, offend, irritate, provoke.*
 hakāp-hata, *join (in carpentry).*
 ha-kāpi-yande, *grasp (v.t.).*
 hakāh-hanga-shī, *injure, damage.*
 haki, *to-morrow.*
 — -oal-haki, *to-morrow morning.*
 hakiañ-hata (see kīñāñ), *peep, also aim at object on same level (with one eye closed).*
 hakiañ-hala, *peep, also aim at object above one's head (with one eye closed).*
 hakiañ-hashe, *peep, also aim at object below one's level (with one eye closed).*
 henkiañ, *telescope.*
 pakiañ; pakīñāñ, *blind, blind of one eye.*
 ha-kōana-oal, *alloy, amalgam, electroplate.*
 ha-kōh-hanga, *throw down (as in wrestling).*
 hakōk-hata; hakōka (pass.), *shoot any object with a cannon.*
 loko-hakōk-hata (see henkōk), *shoot at a target with a cannon.*
 hakōk-hanga, *fire a gun (cannon).*
 henkōk, *gun, cannon.*
 hakōm-hata (see kōm), *teach any language or handicraft.*
 — -tō, *learn any language or handicraft.*
 ha-kōm-tō; hen-kōm-tō (see kōm), *learn a language or any handicraft.*
 māha-kōmta, *pupil.*
 ha-kōp-ngayan, *keep (v.).*

hakôn, *fell, cut down.*
 ha-kôh; hâkôh (q.v.), *happy, delighted, glad.*
 ha-kônsh, *plane (v.).*
 hen-kônsh, *plane (s.).*
 hen-kônsha-düe, *portage*
 hakait-to-yande, *try, attempt.*
 hala, *hence, (in time); upwards, or northwards (in constr.).*
 kai-hala, *come northwards.*
 lâ-hala-heng, *fore-noon.*
 tuak-hala, *draw bolt upwards.*
 halap-hanga (see lõp and halap), *everywhere.*
 halõp-hanga, *pay a round of visits.*
 halâk, *ladder, stair-case.*
 — -kaling, *notched or "monkey" ladder.*
 — -ka-, *ordinary ladder with spokes.*
 halâla-kamapâh; halâla-kemili, *hat, resembling the "kemili," placed on disinterred male skull at memorial feast (App. N, item 148).*
 hale-dâk (see dâk), *shallow (of fresh water only).*
 hale-ridla; hale-ditla (see det), *steer with rudder or paddle.*
 hen-la-ridla, *rudder.*
 ma-hale-ridla, *steersman.*
 ha-leât-e, *faint, swoon.*
 halep-hanga (see lep), *arrange.*
 — -hata, *patch a roof, repair thatching.*
 — -i-shire, *make ready, prepare to work.*
 — -i-yande, *decent.*
 — -ishi-yande, *baggage.*
 — -nga-shi, *take care of property.*
 — — -ta-hêang-lêang, *sort (v.).*
 lep-ngashe, *order, arrangement.*
 haleah-hata, *search, seek.*
 — -kâa-ta-oal-hurûl, *fish in shallow pools.*
 — -kâa, *fishing.*
 — -kâp, *turtle hunting.*
 ha-lêang-hanga, *heave a weight, hurl, cast, fling.*
 halêang-hanga (or -hata), *hurl or throw a stone, spear, &c.*
 ha-lêap-hata (see lêap), *teach any language or handicraft.*
 — — -tò, *learn any language or handicraft.*

halin, *seize, apprehend, make prisoner.*
 halin-paiyûh, *prisoner, captive.*
 halina, *wrestle in earnest.*
 halina (see halin), *wrestle in anger (or in earnest).*
 halõe-lông-chakâ-yaiya, *profit.*
 halôm - enkôina, *great grandfather, ancestor.*
 — -enkâna, *great grandmother.*
 halõp-hanga (see halap and lõp), *make a round of visits; visit all the huts in a village.*
 halõp-hashe, *distribute food.*
 halôn-tare, *seek forgiveness for an offence.*
 ha-lõan, *plane (v.).*
 hen-lõan, *plane (the tool).*
 halõhnga-nâng, *hoax (s. and v.).*
 halai (see lain), *to and fro (as in loading or unloading a canoe).*
 halai-shire, *lie with head towards entrance of hut.*
 halaih-tai, *drop (v.t.).*
 halain-hala (see lain), *heave up, hoist (an anchor, &c.), by means of windlass.*
 halain-hata, *spin, whirl (v.t.).*
 halainya-dêde, *spin, whirl, revolve (v.i.).*
 halain-dit-tanêp, *screw-driver.*
 halau-hata, *purchase (v.), buy, barter.*
 halau-wa, *purchase (s.).*
 ha-lõi(ch)-hanga, *pass, go by (as a way-farer, ship, or cloud).*
 kâhâ-lõi(ch), *cross (pass in opposite directions).*
 ha-lõi(ch)-chi-chakâ, *to be leaving one's hut at the time a visitor happens to be arriving.*
 hamang-nê-kôi, *mother, when deceased.*
 hamâ-hata, *ask, ask for.*
 — -chakâ, *inquire, question.*
 — . . . chakâ, *beg for the loan of.*
 — -nga-shi, *ascertain.*
 — -tare, *coax.*
 hamdôh . . . hamdôh (see hadôh), *either . . . or.*
 hammua, *the lunation in May-June.*
 hamotit-chakâ, *safe (out of danger).*
 hamòk-nga-shi, *jugglery as performed by a bad shaman.*
 hamò-cho, *active, athletic.*

hamôtnga-chakâ (see hamût), *hide, conceal.*

ham-têlông-tôre, *make love.*

hamût-hanga (see mût); hamôtnga-chakâ, *hide, conceal.*

hamûte, *hidden.*

— inôla, *secret.*

mût-ngare, *lie concealed.*

hanang, *skin.*

hanâ-shalai(j), *square bottle.*

hanâm-layan, *appetite.*

hanet-dâk (see hêat), *zinc bucket.*

hanêat-dâk, *soup-ladle.*

hanga, *common verbal suffix (see App. B(*)), sometimes signifying southwards.*

hanga, *ago, since (adv.).*

hanga(-râm); hanga(-shinkâm), *numeral affix used with reference to nights or days ago respectively (see "râm," "shinkâm.")*

lâ-hanga-heng, *afternoon.*

han-tirâm, *formerly.*

ha-ngâ, *to eject chewed kopra or coconut-oil from the mouth in calm shallow sea-water frequented by fish whereby they are better seen and more easily speared.*

hen-ngâ, *the oil or minced kopra so used.*

ha-ngiang, *inform, describe.*

ha-ngôk (see ok-ngôk), *feed (v.t.).*

hangôk - mattai (or iwî), *feast held for propitiating spirits with food.*

henngôk-mattai, *propitiatory offering to the spirits.*

hannâh-lâh (see ifâh), *Pandanus drupe foot-brush (see App. N, item 63).*

— mat (see ifâh), *cloth brush.*

— oal-nî (see ifâh), *broom for hut floor (see App. N, item 93).*

hannôa-heôe (see ifûa), *blow-pipe for fanning flame (see App. N, item 68).*

hannôî-heôe (see ifûî), *fan of Areca spathe (see App. N, item 51).*

hanôk-ngôa, *lobster.*

han-shôn-hata, *borrow.*

hanta, *only, merely.*

hauta-leang, *common, public.*

han-tirâm (see tirâm), *formerly, very long ago.*

handiya, *stomach proper.*

han-an-dah, *now-a-days, the present time.*

han-ân; hân-ân, *no, or, otherwise, else.*

hâhân-ngê, *deny.*

— ange, *refuse, not to comply.*

han-chôk-ngayan, *cruel.*

han-fôin-hata (see fôin), *shoot any object with a crossbow.*

loko-han-fôin-hata, *shoot at a target with a crossbow.*

han-ham, *plant a cutting or shoot.*

han-het-hanga, *strain, filter.*

henhet (q.v.), *strainer.*

han-hoâng-nga, *the practice of setting up tabu marks on trees in a plantation on day after death of owner.*

han-hôinga-hôin-una, *asunder.*

han-hôn-p-hashe (see hôn-p), *put on a hat.*

han-hôha, *feast held when celebrating the naming of an infant.*

han-hwâva (see hen-hwâva), *mourn (v.).*

han-k-dâk, *ditch.*

hanmoi(j)-hata (see mâyai(j)), *apply coconut oil to the head or body.*

hanngai(j)-hata (see henngai(j)), *apply coconut oil to the head or body.*

han-nîk-haiñe, *stretch the arms (as in measuring).*

han-oal-âk, *the name of a harmless variety of snake.*

han-ô-pehâri, (see "Good-bye").

han-ôaka-hat, (v.t.), *float coconuts, timber, &c., as when shipping or transporting along shore.*

hanôle (see hâôle), *disguise.*

hanpil-hata (see bel), *shoot any object with a bow.*

loko-hanpil-hata, *shoot at a target with a bow.*

han-push-hala, *fill up any receptacle.*

hanre-kenyûm, *childhood.*

hanshôn-hata, *borrow.*

han-shôn-tare, *a short time.*

han-shôî, *cooking-pot of local manu-*

- facture only*). (For the names of these and of the various imported descriptions see Part I, and App. N, item 101).
 ma-haṁshōi-ya, *pot-ful*.
 ok-dāk-tet-haṁshōi, *potsherd*.
 haṁ-shōi; haishōi, *frighten, terrify*.
 haṁtāsh, *unsheltered*.
 — -hata (see hataish), *get wet from rain*.
 haṁ-tòng-ngē-nàng, *one who puts off payment of a debt*.
 haṁtō-hata, *nudge (v.)*.
 haṁtue-hanga; haṁtue-nga-lāh, *send a messenger*.
 — -hata, *send an animal or inanimate object*.
 — -hahat, *export*.
 haṁ-tai-nga-nāng; haṁ-tai-nga-shi, *without cause, causelessly*.
 haṁ-wòt, *no (adv.) (refusing permission)*.
 haṁ-wū-haiñe, *puff (as steamer or smoker)*.
 haṁ-yōha-hat, *thread a needle*.
 haṁ-yōwe, *squabble, dispute*.
 haṁ-yūin, *char*.
 ha-ñāt-ngatō, *abuse (v.), affront, offend, insult*.
 ñāt-ngatō, *annoyed, displeased*.
 ha-pāk, *lurd, dripping*.
 ha-pung-hanga (see pung), *separate (when one party leaves the spot)*.
 hapūal-hata; ha-pūala (pass.), *snare (v.)*.
 hen-pūal, *slip-knot*.
 haraṁ-hata, *stick, adhere*.
 haraṁ-hashe, *cause to adhere, fix, paste*.
 hen-dāñ, *prepared liquid gum*.
 omhōin-haraṁ, *caked tobacco (imported by Bombay trading vessels)*.
 harat-ngarit (see dat-ngarit), *alarm (v.), startle*.
 hare, *verbal suffix signifying eastwards, or from outside (see App. B(*))*.
 hari-āñh (see āñh), *live (have life), alive*.
 hari-haṁ-añ, *alone*.
 haril-hata; harilla (pass.), *shoot any object with a gun*.
 loko-haril-hata (see hindel), *shoot at a target with a gun*.
 harian-hata, *drive, force along*.
 haro-aiya, *pour (v.i.)*.
 haroñh-hata, *stalk game*.
 harōash, *melt (of metal) (v.t.)*.
 harō-hanga- (also hadō-hanga), *count, reckon, compute, number*.
 harō-hata, *divide food*.
 harōwa, *distribute cloth*.
 harōk-hata; harōka (pass.), *broil, roast, burn, scorch, singe*.
 harōk-hala, *burn a hut*.
 harōh (see hadōh) *any*.
 — -ta-shi, *expect, look out for*.
 — -harōh, *something, anything, &c.*
 — -paiyūh, *anybody*.
 — -tōm-tare (prep.), *except*.
 harōka (see harōk), *burnt, scorched*.
 harōn-hata (see dōn), *bend (v.t.)*.
 endōn, *arch*.
 harra, *see, observe, behold!*
 harra-lēbare, *read*.
 harra-mattai, *explore*.
 harra-nga-shi, *look after, attend, take care of, nurse*.
 loko-harra, *look away, look aside*.
 ma-harra-nga-shi, *servant*.
 harūal-i-yande, *take care of another, or of any object*.
 — -shishi, *make food ready, prepare food*.
 harū-hē, *another time, sometime or other*.
 harū-kōi (see dū), *shelter (v.t.)*.
 harū-lōng-kōire (see dū); harū-ngare (see dū), *take shelter*.
 harūa-hanga, *lean, rest against (of an inanimate object)*.
 hashak-hanga, *lean, rest against (of an inanimate object)*.
 hashā-ngare, *decamp*.
 ha-shāha, *topsy-turvy; throw a spear in reversed position (i.e., handle-end foremost); lie with feet towards entrance of hut*.
 ha-shā-i-shire, *linger, loiter*.
 — -i-tōre, *amuse one's self, play, romp*.
 ha-shā(k)-ngatō (see shā(k)), *amuse*.
 hen-shā(k)-ngatō, *amusement, toy, plaything*.
 ha-shā(k)-ngashī, *meddle, interfere*.
 hēnshāi(k)-ngash, *interference, waste of time*.

hashânga-shī, *disturb, interrupt*.
 ha-shâta (v.i.), *alter, exchange places, relieve*.
 ha-shât-hanga (v.t.), *alter, change*.
 hashât-hata (v.t.), *change, exchange*.
 ha-shâta, *succeed, take another's place*.
 hen-shât, *successor, heir*.
 hashe (see she), *verbal suffix signifying westwards or downwards*.
 tuak-hashe, *lower hut ladder, also unbolt door by drawing bolt downwards*.
 hashôl (see shial); hashôle, *race in boats or canoes*.
 ha-shûn-hata, *entreat*.
 hat, *verbal suffix signifying eastwards (see orêh)*.
 hat (plur. het), *not*.
 hat-akâh, *ignorant, unaware*.
 — -akaih-yantô, *dishonest*.
 — -âh-ngayan, *indigestible*.
 — -ânha-oal, *unoccupied, vacant*.
 — -chahûang, *watertight*.
 — -chaling-eyâm, *short-winded*.
 — -chataiyo, *unarmed*.
 — -chiao, *orphan*.
 — -chôk, *unhurt*.
 — -chông-hatshe, *slowly*.
 — -chungai(ch), *dim, obscure*.
 — -chûh-ta-chakâ, *not yet*.
 — -dal-chakâ; hat-dal-ngatô, *immoral, immoral, shameless*.
 — -danôang-o-chuk-heôe, *naked light*.
 — -dôh, *unable, cannot*.
 — -dôh-eûhngashe, *incurable*.
 — -dôh-olyôla, *dumb, mute*.
 — -dôh-tashe, *uncertain, doubtful*.
 — -dôhnga, *unfit, unsuitable*.
 — -êh-tare-she, *nonsense, untrue*.
 — -en-hôin-yo, *beardless*.
 — -en-kain-ha-chakâ, *discontented*.
 — -fâh-tare-she, *a long time hence*.
 — -fâtlashe, *childless (children having died)*.
 — -hamdôh . . . hat-hamdôh, *neither . . . nor*.
 — -henlen-ngashe, *useless*.
 — -hêang, *nothing, not one*.
 — — -akâh, *stupid, ignorant*.
 — — -ashe, *different, distinct*.

hat-hêang-dôh; hat-hêang-lêap, *unskilful, clumsy, blockhead*.
 — — -shī, *naked*.
 — — -paiyûh, *no one, nobody*.
 — — . . . ta-hadôh-hadôh, *nothing, not a single thing*.
 — — -ta-shire, *hull of ship*.
 — -hinâhnga-tôichya, *unpopular*.
 — -holâh-hatshe, *slowly*.
 — -holtânga-oal-nâng, *disobey, disobedient*.
 — -hôncha, *absurd*.
 — -imê, *rigid, inflexible (of a bar, &c.)*.
 — -itâ, *absent, away, not here*.
 — -itôh-paiyûh, *impartial*.
 — -iyêi, *unkind*.
 — -imông, *unripe (of fruit)*.
 — -kalak-hê, *regularly, frequently*.
 — -kalaiyan, *lazy, indolent*.
 — -kânga-shī-chuk, *nowhere*.
 — -kâno, *unmarried man; widower*.
 — -koâng, *weak, not strong*.
 — -yan, *delicate*.
 — -kôano, *childless (having had no children)*.
 — -kôinîh, *impenetrable (of a stout target)*.
 — -kôinô, *unmarried woman, widow*.
 — -langan, *light (not heavy)*.
 — -lapâ, *bad, wrong, improper*.
 — -lâhtôre, *disbelieve*.
 — -lân-ñe-hêang-tamâka, *half fathom (about 2½ feet)*.
 — -leât-shī-tamânîh, *unusual (not customary)*.
 — -lenpâa, *worse*.
 — — -ka', *worst*.
 — -lep-ngashe, *disorder, confusion*.
 — -lêap, *unable, cannot*.
 — — -olyôla, *dumb, mute*.
 — -lôpta-chuk; hat-lôpta-she, *rare, uncommon, scarce*.
 — -lôa, *slow*.
 — — -tayan, *late, unpunctual*.
 — -mah (or -mâh), *never*.
 — -mahateng, *disobedient*.
 — -menlaina-she, *quietly, softly*.
 — -mennôichya-yan, *muscular*.
 — -met-pôta-she, *innocent*.
 — -met-tôta, *cheap*.

hat-mitöh-paiyüh, *impartial, just, unprejudiced.*

— miyaiya, *valueless, worthless.*

— modal, *undutiful, shameless.*

— mongyânga, *deaf.*

— ñâm, *bad weather, rough sea.*

— nge, *brittle, fragile.*

— olyôla, *silent.*

— omkôm-ashe, *unsuccessful in searching; empty-handed.*

— om-shât, *unripe (of fruit).*

— ong-hêang-ngashe, *unsuccessful in hunting or fishing.*

— ong-yâng, *naked.*

— ôt, *have not, is not, not got, none.*

— ôiyantô, *disobey, disobedient.*

— pahôa-ka', *brave.*

— — pare, *daring, venturesome.*

— pamahôa, *brave (not a coward).*

— pidañ, *uneven (of a plank, &c.).*

— paiyüh-ha-oal, *unoccupied (of a hut).*

— shin-yô-ngatô, *discontented, dissatisfied.*

— shiang, *tasteless, insipid.*

— — ôi, *stench.*

— shiri, *differ.*

— sho, *averse, dislike, unwilling.*

— — ka', *hate, detest.*

— shom-yông-ngashi, *inhospitable.*

— shong, *blunt (of a blade).*

— shuyông-yantô, *illiberal, inhospitable.*

— tan-ngayan, *unsafe (of canoe), fragile.*

— tabâk, *unlucky, unfortunate.*

— tang-ta-lêang, *misname.*

— — ta-ngê, *mispronounce.*

— — tashe, *mistake, incorrect.*

— — — harô, *miscount.*

— — ngatô, *wrong, improper.*

— tâ-kôi, *uneven (of land).*

— tôt, *cheap.*

— tông-ngatô, *untrustworthy, unjust.*

— tulâng-hat-she, *bad.*

— — hat-ngê-olyôla, *abuse (v.).*

— taiyô-tai, *miss one's aim.*

— wat-düanga-tai, *impossible.*

— wiññê-shishe, *useless.*

— wôtshê, *insufficient (not enough).*

hat-yâka, *uninhabited.*

— yâh-ngai-shi-chakâ, *ugly (face).*

— yêchi-she, *plain, unadorned.*

— yoa, *virgin.*

— yô-a-yan-na-kôano, *barren, childless.*

— yô-huyôie, *sober, temperate.*

— yôl-shuâ, *seldom.*

— yaiyo, *gratis.*

hata, *common verbal suffix without reference to direction (see App. B(*)).*

hata-kôi, *feast held when inaugurating a new fetish for the recovery of a sick person.*

hatâh-ñe-mat, *show, present to view.*

— to-mat, *signal, make signs at a distance.*

paiyüh-hatâh-to-mat, *guide (through jungle) (s.).*

hatâna, *cold (catarrh), influenza.*

hatâp-hata, *enlarge, tie together, weld (v.t.).*

— haiñe, *lengthen a hut, &c.*

ha-teng, *listen, hark!*

mahateng, *obedient.*

hatêha, *to sail.*

hen-têha, *sail (s.).*

hatêre, *poise on the wing.*

hat-lait, *honey-sucker (Nectarinea pectoralis).*

ha-tcin-hata, *(see toin), light a torch.*

hatôan-hata, *compare.*

hatôm-hata, *(see tôm), assemble.*

hatôn-hata, *measure with one's fingers.*

hentôna, *foot- or yard-measure.*

(hêang-)mahentôna, *(one) handspan.*

hatôm, *night.*

râm; dâm, *night (when employed with any numeral).*

heñ (or hê)-hatôm, *night time.*

hatôm - leaknga - chakâ, *unclouded night.*

hatôl-hata, *support, bear up.*

hen-tôl, *prop, support.*

hat-shiat, *Arum nymphaei-folium.*

ha-tûe-yai, *prepay.*

ha-twân-hata; ha-twân-nga-lâh, *entreat.*

hatain-paiyâh, *(see tain), fasten sticks crosswise.*

hatainya-paiyâh, *crosswise, cross.*
 ha-taish-hata; hantâsh, *get wet from rain.*
 ha-tôiya; hantôiya, *twins (whether of same sex or not).*
 hawâ-hata, *send for.*
 ha-wân-ngare, *turn aside on account of some obstacle.*
 ha-wean-tare, *tack (in sailing).*
 ha-wêya (see hinwê), *fly a flag, decorate with flags.*
 ha-win-hanga, *go round, walk (or run) round, surround.*
 ha-wire (v.i.), *turn round and round any object.*
 ha-wôl-hata (see wôlto), *repeat.*
 ha-yâh-ngashi, *love (as relatives and friends).*
 hen-yâh-ngashe (see yâh-ngashe), *love (of relatives and friends).*
 hayâng (see yâng), *inform.*
 — ta-nâng, *message.*
 — — — — — paiyûh, *messenger.*
 ha-yôl (see yôl), *mix two or more fluids.*
 ha-yûa-e-yan, *plunder (v.).*
 ha-yûah; haiyûah, *pay wages, hire.*
 hen-yûah, *wages.*
 ha-yûl-nga-shî, *steal (v.).*
 maha-yûl-nga-shî, *thief.*
 ha-yûng-hata, *catch falling water in pitcher or in one's hands.*
 hâ-â, *hush!*
 hâ-ha-a-a, *bravo! well done! hurrah!*
 hâ-heng-hata (see heng), *dry by exposure to sun (v.).*
 hâh-haiñe (see hoiñ), *sigh.*
 hâkôh, *pleased, delighted, glad.*
 hâkôh-hata, *applaud, cheer.*
 hâkôle, *flirt (v.i.).*
 hâ-löhnga-nâng, *banter (v. or s.)*
 hâmak, *lunation in November-December.*
 hâ-m-lare, *eat vegetables, rice, &c.*
 — hâ-m, *devour (as an animal).*
 ham-takâre, *eat meat only.*
 hanâm-lare; omhâm, *appetite.*
 omhâm-hata, *taste any food.*
 hânûa-chakâ, *bowsprit.*
 hân-ân (see han-ân).
 hân-chüôh, *tow, tug, drag.*

hân-chüôh-haiñe, *drag.*
 hân-heh-ñire, *take a walk.*
 hân-heng-de (see heng), *bask.*
 hân-hê-hala, *dry by exposure to wind (v.).*
 hân-i; hâi, *brother-in-law (husband's or wife's brother).*
 hân-niwa, *halo.*
 hân-ôe-hata; hân-ush-hata, *dry by exposure to fire (v.).*
 hân-tare-yan, *wait (v.i.).*
 hânk-ngatô, *proud, haughty.*
 hânsh (see hesh and ânha) *wind (see App. E).*
 — fûl, *N.E. monsoon, east wind.*
 — fûl-tâ, *N.E. wind.*
 — kapâ, *N. wind.*
 — kapâ-shohông, *N.W. wind.*
 — löhnga, *S. wind.*
 — löhnga-fûl, *S.E. wind.*
 — shohông, *S.W. monsoon, west wind.*
 — shohông-tâ, *S.W. wind.*
 — ta-halan, *favourable wind.*
 — ta-hûhyan, *puff of wind.*
 — ta-koâng, *gale, storm.*
 — ta-opfâp-hare-she, *wind on the beam.*
 — ta-oshöl, *unfavourable wind.*
 — wiala, *veer (of the wind).*
 haush, *breeze.*
 tala-hânsh, *windward side.*
 hân-ush-hata, *dry before a fire.*
 hân-ush-hala; hân-usha (see ush), *preserve food by suspending or placing it on a grating in the smoke of a hut fire.*
 hân-yôt (see haiyôt).
 hâöla; hâöle, *change, exchange, (v.t.).*
 hâöla-paiyûh, *substitute.*
 hâöl-nga-shî, *lend.*
 hanöle, *disguise.*
 henöla, *instead of.*
 henöl-nga-shî, *compensate for damage done, pay fine.*
 kâhâ-öl, *exchange places.*
 hâshöl-hata, *admonish, warn.*
 hâtâm, *knife as formerly made from scrap iron.*
 hâ-wan (see wan), *fish with net.*
 hâhla, *parched (of land).*

hähnga, *parched (of the tongue).*
hähngamat (see hōih, hesh, hānsh),
visible (lit. air-colour).
hān-nga-shī, *cause, reason.*
hān-nga-shian, *therefore.*
chūan-hānnga-shī, *why.*
hān-ngi-tō, *cause, reason (when, or in
reference to being angry).*
an-hān-ngi-tō, *therefore (when, or in
reference to being angry).*
chūan-hān-ngitō, *why (when, or in
reference to being angry).*
he, *verbal suffix signifying eastwards
(see ō-he).*
heash; heash-nga, *wither (as a leaf,
&c.), dry (of cloth, clothing, &c.).*
hān-heash-hata, *dry by exposure to
wind (v.).*
heāka, *fender (surrounding hut fire-
place.)*
heäng-hata, *nine.*
hemeäng-hata, *only nine.*
heäng-hata-tamāka, *nine fathoms.*
hemeäng-hata-tamāka, *only nine
fathoms.*
hedōe-hala, *belch, eructate.*
hedül-hala, *adopt the child of another
as one's own.*
mendüla-shī, *foster-parent.*
hedüla, *adopted child.*
hedwà, *bamboo (B. vulgaris).*
hedwà-hentāha, *bamboo raft as made
and used by the inland tribe on the
Great Nicobar rivers).*
heēu, *mussel (Mytilus).*
ok-heēu, *Mytilus shell, used in
removing the skin of the Pandanus
drupe before extracting the pulp.*
hefüaya; fūa, *abscess.*
hehē, *snivel, (v.) mucus from the nose.*
hehē-hata (or -haiñe), *blow one's
nose.*
tanòt-hehē, *pocket-handkerchief.*
helam, *leech.*
hemeäng-hata (see heäng-hata), *only
nine.*
hemēang (see hēang), *only one, sole,
solitary.*
hemēangla-oalmât, *one-eyed.*
hemēang-tat; hemēang-de, *alone.*

hen, *numeral affix used with reference
to dwellings.*
henākla, *Hades.*
hen-chatnga, *about 1 a.m.*
hen-chât-shire, (see chat), *dive feet
foremost by jumping into water.*
henchain, *unripe kernel of coconut.*
— huyä, *boiled white of egg.*
hendà(k)-hanga; hendà(k)-ñe, *see
dāk), smash (v.)*
hendāñ (see ha-rañ) *prepared liquid
gum.*
henden-nāng, *spider's web.*
hendēñ, *bamboo - toddy - tapping - pot
(App. N, item 69).*
hendiwa, *tube, pipe, funnel.*
hendiwa-dāk, *water funnel and strainer
(App. N, item 36).*
— ngai(ch), *oil funnel and strainer
(App. N, item 37).*
— toak, *toddy-jug (App. N, item
35).*
hendöl; hendöl-kaiyī, *lead, plummet,
log.*
— kawāl-hanga (see homdul), *heave
the lead.*
hendōwa, *mark with notches.*
hendōya (see ido) *the sticks on either
side of the hut-fire on which the
"hihōya" (q.v.) are suspended.*
hendōa, *view, prospect.*
hendun - haiñe, *wither (as a leaf,
&c.).*
hen - dūanga (see dūe), *ladder for
poultry to enter hut, also bridge,
jetty.*
hendün - hala; hendün-hata, *awake
(v.t.) arouse, rouse.*
hen-em, *iron nail (large), bolt (iron).*
henem - oñihañ, *wooden wedge (for
splitting logs for planks, &c.).*
henēna-rüe, *out-rigger pegs.*
henem-she, *the fourth of the memorial
feasts, and takes place 18 months or
more after a death.*
henet (see het), *chisel.*
henēma-rüe, *out-rigger pegs (App. N,
item 2) (see dūe, and henem).*
hen-fēama, *ladder for dogs and pigs to
enter hut.*

henfêp (see hafêp), *whistle (with the lips) (s.)*.

henfûata (see hafuat), *glass measure*.

hen-fûha, *armlet (for upper arm)*.

henfwat, *dug-out boat made on the coast of Burma and Siam (several of these have drifted across in easterly gales)*.

heng, *sun, day*.

heng-diawa, *next day*.

— -dû-kôi, *umbrella*.

— — — -hifûa, *awning (boat-)*.

— -heng, *daily*.

— -heh, *when (while), during*.

— -imat-enhshe, *about 5 p.m.* } *see yat.*

— — -ka', *about 5.30 p.m.*

— — -mitûa, *about 4.30 p.m.* }

— -komatô (see kâtô), *holiday*.

— -leaknga-chakâ, *unclouded day*.

— -ta-dain-oal, *sun-glare*.

chungai(ch)-oal-heng, *sunlight*.

dain-heng, *sunbeam, sunshine*.

danâkla-heng, *sunrise*.

hâ-heng-hata, *dry by exposure to sun(v.)*

hân-heng-de, *bask in the sun*.

kâm-heng, *noon, sun at meridian*.

lâ-hala-heng, *forenoon*.

lâ-hanga-heng, *afternoon*.

shadiâha-heng, *early portion of afternoon*.

shup-heng, *sunset*.

yôl-heng, *all day, the whole day*.

hen-hala (see en-hen).

hen-hang, *ginger*.

henhâl-oyâu, *ochrea of coconut (i.e. the fibrous sheath enveloping the leaf-stems)*.

— -tewila, *Cycas paste strainer (App. N, item 47)*.

hen-hântô, *lay up in store, reserve food*.

hen-hel (see ha-hel), *flageolet (App. N, item 74)*.

hen-hen (see ha-hen), *hooked pole for gathering fruit (App. N, item 124)*.

henhet - toak (see hanhet), *toddy strainer (App. N, item 45)*.

— -ngai(ch), *oil strainer (App. N, item 46)*.

— -kâa, *perforated coconut shell ladle for serving boiled meat, vegetables, &c. (App. N, item 39)*.

hen-hêat (see hêat), *hooked pole for raising fish-trap, &c. (see App. N, items 125 and 126)*.

hen-hêu, *fish trap (App. N, item 94)*.

hen-hôta (see ha-hôt), *slow match (of slit coconut spathe) (see App. N, item 44)*.

hen-hô-lare, *rebound (v.i.)*.

hen-hwâva, *the act of mourning, tabu*.

— -hwâva-kanôishe, *light mourning, lasting about 3 months*.

— — -dide, *long mourning, lasting till the close of the memorial feasts, 2, 3, or more years after the death*.

han-hwâva, *mourn (v.)*.

men-hwâva; païyûh-ta-henhwâva, *mourner*.

chuk-yôm-henhwâva, *tabu'd plantation*.

hen - kal - ngashe (see bakalngashi), *sexual love*.

henkâa, *backbone, spine, ridge of roof*.

ok-henkâa, *keel*.

oal-henkâa, *bottom (inside) of a boat, canoe, ship*.

henkâp-chang-pâk (see kap), *armlet (for upper arm)*.

— -koâl, *bracelet, wristlet*.

— -lâh, *anklet, also fetters*.

— -oal-kulâla, *silver bar necklace*.

henkiañ (see hakiañ), *telescope*.

hen-kôana-oal, *set or nest of boxes, &c*.

hen-kôat, *large stinging species of fly*.

hen-kök (see hakök), *cannon*.

ânha-oal-henkök, *cannon-ball*.

chông-henkök, *man-of-war*.

hen-kôm (see kôm), *settlements of cloth, jewellery, &c., demanded by father-in-law from bridegroom for bride before marriage*.

hen-kôn, *scar, cicatrix (large)*.

hen-kông-hala (v.i.), *turn one's self in sleep (see kônga)*.

hen-kônsha-dûe (see ha-kônsh), *portage*.

hen-kôya, *hair of the head*.

hen-laridla (see dêt and hale-ridla), *rudder*.

panâma-henlaridla, *tiller*.

henlâka-chang-pâk, *shoulder joint*.

henlâm-hanga, *lay out a corpse.*
 hen-lâma, *spout of kettle, &c.*
 hen-lâta, *tracks of crocodile, snake, iguana, &c., also rut (of dragged logs or canoe, or of wheel).*
 henleanga, *provisions for a journey.*
 henlen-ngashe, *labour, work, also useful.*
 hat-henlen-ngashe, *useless.*
 henlôaha, *hole in hut floor for convenience of inmates (see kehôah).*
 henlôwa, *ocean.*
 oal-henlôwa, *blue (in reference to colour of the sea).*
 hen-lôna; hen-lâna, *part of hut floor at side of entrance.*
 hen-lôan-kôi, *brush the hair.*
 henlai-chakâ-kâa, *anal fin.*
 henlain (see lain), *spinning top, wheel, machinery, engine (App. N, items 139 and 140).*
 henlain - danûan, *paddle - wheel of steamer.*
 — ichih, *sewing-machine.*
 chông-henlain, *steamer.*
 — — dūana-dit-la, *screw-steamer.*
 — — fâp, *paddle-steamer.*
 chia-chakâ-henlain (see chia).
 henmâna, *boy or girl a few months old, also crawl (of an infant).*
 henmai, *light raft with coconut-leaf sails for conveying away evil spirits captured by the shamans (see App. N, item 146).*
 hen-môi(j)-kôi (see mâyai(j)) *coconut oil for the head made by squeezing rasped kernel in the hands.*
 — — ânha, *coconut oil for the body made by squeezing rasped kernel in the hands.*
 hañ-môi(j)-hata, *apply oil of above kind to the head or body.*
 hen-nâng-ngashe (see nâng-nga), *mark, sign.*
 hen-nâng-nga-shi, *henceforth.*
 hen-nêla-heng, *sun-rise.*
 hen-nêni-oal-kâhê, *waxing moon.*
 hen-ngâ (see ha-ngâ), *coconut-oil or chewed kopra spat from the mouth in calm shallow water to facilitate fish-spearing.*

hen-ngôk-mattai; hen-ngôk-iwi, (see ha-ngôk-mattai), *propitiatory offering to the spirits.*
 hen-ngai(j)-kôi (see ngai(j)), *coconut oil for the head (made by boiling the paste).*
 — — ânha, *coconut oil for the body (made by boiling the paste).*
 hañ-ngai(j)-hata, *applying the above oil to the head or body.*
 hen-niwa, *crab-hole (large), also sheath, scabbard.*
 hen-nôanno (see fôan), *four fathoms.*
 hen-nôat (see henpôan), *fibre obtained from the (?) Melochia velutina (see App. N, item 135).*
 hen-nôiya (see hoi), *farther, beyond.*
 hennôiya-ka', *furthest.*
 pai(ch)-hennôiya, *not so far, less far.*
 hen-nyât, *pig-pen (portable), (see App. N, item 96).*
 hen oal-danâplâh, *sock, stocking.*
 hen-ôkla, *win in a fight.*
 hen-ôla (see hâôla), *instead of.*
 — ôl-nga-shi, *compensate for damage done, pay forfeit or fine.*
 henpak-ngai(ch), *cooking-pot (App. N, item 101).*
 hen-pang-hashe (see pang), *sink (v.t.).*
 hen-pôan, *Melochia velutina, the small tree which furnishes the wood used for fire sticks, (kentang), and the fibre (hennôat, q.v.).*
 hen pôk-hashe (see pôak), *drown (v.t.).*
 hen-pūal (see ha-pūal), *slip-knot, noose for snaring birds, mesh (of net).*
 hen-shâ(k)-ngatô (see shâ(k)), *amusement.*
 hen-shâ(k)ngatô-kenyûm, *toy.*
 hen-shât (see hashâta), *heir, successor.*
 — — -kâe, *for, in the place of.*
 hen-shian (see shian), *by chance (of meeting, finding, &c.).*
 hen-shian-hata, *find casually.*
 hen-shiap, *propitiatory offering consisting of scraps of food, &c., placed on a bamboo stick in the sand in various parts of the village to appease the iwi.*
 hen-shau, *camphor, scent, perfume.*

hen-tāha, *outrigger of canoe.*

hentāp, *lung.*

hentā; hentā-kōi; hentā-ta-òinya, *paintings on wooden or spathe screens and used as charms or fetishes to scare away the evil-spirits and gratify the good spirits* (App. N, items 152, 153 and 154).

hentā-kareau (see kareau).

hen-teak-ngaya (see teak), *sleepy.*

hen-tēha (see hatēha), *sail* (s.)

hentēha-dai-oyāu, *a trimmed coconut-leaf sail* (App. N, item 5).

hentēha-hiliā-ok, *mat-sail.*

chōng-hentēha, *sailing ship.*

hentēha-kāa, *dorsal fin of large fish, e.g., shark, as it appears above the surface as a sail.*

hentōaya, *interpret.*

hentōn-chakā, *target, mark.*

hentōna (see hatōn), *foot or yard-measure.*

hentōp, *antler, horn.*

hen-tōk-nga (see tōk), *break a rope, cane, &c.,* (v.t.).

hentōl (see hatōl), *prop, support.*

hen-tain (see tain), *basket (large and coarse) for vegetables, &c.* (see App. N, item 82).

hentain-kōi-pentila, *basket filled with property of a deceased, placed at head of grave* (App. N, item 159).

ma-hentainya, *basketful.*

hen-tōish-nga (see tōish), *break a rope, cane, &c.,* (v.t.).

hen-wāl-nie-mat-chūa, *the third of the memorial feasts and takes place 18 months or more after a death.*

henwan (see wan), *peritoneum.*

henwē; hinwē, *banner, flag* (App. N, item 158).

ha-wēya, *fly a flag, decorate with flags.*

hen-wiya (see wial), *eddy, whirlpool.*

henwōl-shitō, *balance, remainder.*

henwain, *coconut-shell toddy-tapping-pot* (App. N, item 34).

hen-yak-chakā-damian (see dian), *goat, finishing post in race.*

henyan (see enyan-hashe) *coconuts lowered by means of rope or cane.*

henyan, *mangrove* (*Rhizophora mucronata*).

henyang, *savage, fierce.*

hen-yāh-ngashe (see yāh-ngashe), *love* (of relatives and friends).

henyāng, *oyster* (*Ostrea edulis*).

hen-yāng-nāng (see yāng, nāng), *clock, watch.*

hen-yi-kēam, *frame.*

hen-yōng-hata (see yang-tare), *pursue, chase.*

hen-yōl-ta-shi, *add.*

he-nyuāk-lare, *draw a deep breath.*

hen-yuan, *hill.*

hen-yūan-ta-chōng-kōi, *mountain.*

hen-yūava (see yūa), *breakers on rocky coast.*

henyūah, *wages, prize, reward.*

hai-yūah-hata, *hire, pay, wages.*

hen-yūah-hata, *earn money.*

he-nyūka, *gnat; small mosquito.*

hen-yūi-she (see hai-yūi), *decoy* (s.).

hen-yūi-nga-shi, *picture.*

— — — — heng; hen-yūi-nga-shi-kāhē, *paintings on boards representing the sun and moon respectively, used as charms or fetishes* (App. N, items 155 and 156).

heñ, *we* (dual), *our* (dual).

ta-heñ, *our* (dual).

chang-heñ, *our own* (dual).

heñ, *time, when* (at the time that (rel.)), *at the same time* (correl.).

heñ-chamūh (see chūh), *time to return home.*

— chūa, *when, at what time* (interrog.).

— damāk (see dāk), *the future* (time).

— hat-kalaiyan, *leisure.*

— hatōm, *night-time.*

— heng, *day-time.*

— kōan, *childhood, early life, youth.*

— mekōnga, *time to rise* (after sleep).

— miteak, *time to sleep, bed-time.*

— momaiyā, *time for taking a betel-quid.*

— mokngōk, *time to eat, dinner-time, about 7.30 p.m.*

— — — ka; *about 8 p.m.*

heñ-mokngôk-chiyàu, *about 9 p.m.*
 — -na-ôt, *be in season (of fruits, &c.).*
 heñre-kenyûm, *childhood, early life, youth.*
 — -wi-teyâh, *recently made (or prepared).*
 heng-heñ, *when (while).*
 leât-heñ, *the past (time).*
 lin-heñ, *to-day, now, present time.*
 ong-heñ, *ancient, once upon a time.*
 yûang-hameñ, *still (till now).*
 heñk-ñe, *complain.*
 heñla-fush-heõe, *smoke-funnel.*
 heõe, *fire.*
 heõe-ompeñ-tet-she, *smoulder.*
 chông-heõe, *steamer.*
 dâk-heõe, *kerosene (or any other mineral) oil.*
 enyûan-heõe, *feed a fire, put on fuel.*
 hannôi-heõe, *bellows.*
 hân-õe-hata, *dry by exposure to fire (v.).*
 keōyan, *hot from exercise or excess of clothing, sultry.*
 òmtôm-hai-chakâ-heõe, *feed a fire with fuel.*
 wi-heõe, *strike a light.*
 eōa, *firewood logs as collected and before being cut up.*
 heōl, *leech.*
 hesh-ânha (see hōih-ânha), *air.*
 haush, *breeze.*
 hân-hē (or heash)-hala, *dry by exposure to wind (v.).*
 het, *plur. of hat, q.v., not.*
 het (see hēat), *thorn.*
 het-nât, *thorn of the Calamus (? Rotang).*
 het-hata, *cut with a chisel.*
 henet, *chisel.*
 het-chid, *ant (small black kind).*
 het-hōta (see et-hōt), *smelling-salts.*
 het-kōnata, *stye on the eyelid.*
 hetlôt, *bracelet of any kind.*
 — -henkâp-lâh; hetlôt-lâh, *anklet.*
 — -ka, *silver ornaments (personal).*
 — -ta-shiwa, *armlet, bracelet (of coiled wire).*
 — — — -chuâ-ka, *armlet, bracelet (of coiled wire), but of pure silver.*

hetlôt-ta-shiwa-ta-lâh, *anklet of coiled wire.*
 — -tangâ, *electro or German silver ornaments.*
 — -yiap, *necklace of coiled wire.*
 het-mat-mât, *a kind of altar erected in hut at the "laneütla" feast on which silver and other ornaments are displayed while the exhumed skulls are held in mourner's laps in front of the same.*
 het-nōang, *numerical co-efficient employed with ñi-nàn, when used to denote a short period of time (see "Grammar," Sec. X, p. xli).*
 hetpât, *wooden grating fixed in pot when boiling vegetables, &c. (App. N, item 108).*
 hetpât-ok-nôt (or hillē-ok-nôt, q.v.), *oval shaped basket for carrying pig (App. N, item 84).*
 het-toit; het-toi(ch), *Gnetum gnemon, of the fibre of which their harpoon lines, &c., are made (App. N, item 134).*
 hetwid, *Tridacna squamosa.*
 het-yôi(ch), *wretched, miserable.*
 het-ai(ch), *rust.*
 het-ai(ch)-o, *corrode.*
 hewih, *term of endearment on the part of elderly persons towards children.*
 hewih - enkōiña, *grandson, grand-nephew.*
 — -enkâna, *grand-daughter, grand-niece.*
 kōan-hewih, *great grandchild.*
 heyē (see iyē), *dear, esteemed, beloved.*
 heaish-hanga, *clear jungle or undergrowth (v.t.).*
 leât-heaish, *a clearing in the jungle.*
 hē; heñ (q.v.), *time.*
 hē-chūa, *when, at what time (interrog.).*
 — -hatôm, *night-time.*
 — -heng, *day-time.*
 — -tai, *time (in music and dancing).*
 harû-hē, *some other time.*
 hòin-hē, *in the meantime.*
 kalak-hē, *sometimes.*
 manâ(k)-nga-tô-hē, *never more.*
 ong-hē, *ancient, in days of old.*

hē, *we, our (of three or more).*
 chang-hē, *our own (of three or more).*
 ta-hē, *our (of three or more).*
 hēang, *one.*
 hēang-ashe, *same, similar, alike.*
 — -ayan, *equal.*
 — -e, *same (in constr.) (see Ex. at "Height," "Size," and in following words).*
 — -e-chuk, *among, amidst.*
 — -e-chia-t'enkâna, *half-brother (or sister) (uterine) (App. L).*
 — — -t'enkòina, *half-brother (or sister), (consanguine) (App. L).*
 — -e-düat, *square.*
 — -e-ngē, *together (in concert), with one voice, agree.*
 — -e-tô, *agree in opinion (wish, &c.).*
 — -e-tai, *as well as, not less than.*
 — -hēang, *singly, one by one, one after another.*
 — -kamoala, *half fathom (about 2½ feet).*
 — -kōnga-fâka, *half-cock (of a gun).*
 — -kōla, *once (with reference to ascending).*
 — -kōta, *once (with reference to coming or going).*
 — -kōto, *once (with reference to giving).*
 — — -tai, *once (with reference to making, beating, &c.).*
 — -kōshe, *once (with reference to descending).*
 — -lare, *whole of contents (when sound).*
 — -lâ, *half-moon (waxing), first quarter.*
 — -molkân-l-kaiyi, *midway, half-way.*
 — — -posh, *half-full.*
 — -ngare, *whole of contents (when damaged or bad), also alone.*
 — -she, *first (of day of month, or "moon.")*
 — -she-kâhē, *new moon.*
 — -she-hē, *then, immediately.*
 — -shidûna, *immediately, at once.*
 — -shuâ, *once (with reference to coming, going, beating, &c.).*
 — -ta-menmöl (see tōm), *assemble, collect.*

hēang-tare, *one more, other, additional.*
 — — -shuâ, *once more.*
 hemēang, *only one.*
 — -yüang; hemēang-de (or -tat), *alone (i.e. only one person).*
 ki-hēang, *each.*
 yōta - hēangashe, *like the same (correl.) (App. B).*
 hēat; het, *thorn.*
 hēat-kâa; hēat-nga; hēat-ta, *hook a fish.*
 het-nât, *thorn of the Calamus sp. (ground rattan).*
 cha-hēat-tôh, *caught by a thorn.*
 ha-hēat, *hook up a fish-trap, bucket, &c.*
 hanet-dâk, *zinc bucket.*
 hen-hēat, *hooked-pole for raising bucket, fish-trap, &c. (see App. N, items 125-6).*
 hēh-hanga, *fly (v.).*
 heh-nga, *fly away.*
 ke-hēh, *fly (of more than one bird or insect).*
 hēo, *flood tide (see App. F).*
 hēn, *see, distinguish, discover.*
 mohiwa, *long-sighted person.*
 hibbu, *plaintain fruit.*
 hibō (also hipō), *slippery from mud or other cause (e.g., a coconut-tree for climbing after a shower).*
 hibut, *dugong (Halicorn indicus).*
 hichih, *Areca spathes stitched together to form screen when exposed to rain (App. N, item 50).*
 hida-kâhâ-tôre, *never mind, no matter.*
 hifûa, *boat.*
 heng-dû-kōi-hifûa, *awning of boat.*
 hintâ-hifûa, *ballast of boat.*
 kola-hifûa, *jetty.*
 manōin-hifûa, *gunwale of boat.*
 hifaih; hifaish, *hoe (s.) (App. N, item 117).*
 hikai, *saliva, spittle, edible bird's nest.*
 hik-kē, *Pandanus odoratissimus.*
 hi-kòinsh, *wound, sore.*
 hilâya, *neap tide.*
 hilēang, *thirsty.*
 hillē (see nī and pitiañh), *oblong or oval-shaped.*

hillē-ok-nōt (or hetpāt-ok-nōt), *oval-shaped open basket for carrying pig* (App. N, item 84).
 hilūa, *Orania* (or ? *Bentinckia*) *Nicobarica*.
 hilūa-ok, *bed, bedding (consisting of spathe of above palm)*.
 lōah-hilūa, *spathe of above palm*.
 himānga (see mā-ngare), *bequeath*.
 himānga-nāng, *caution (s.), advice*.
 himōl-she, *fellow-travellers*.
 himōe, *recently married (of either the man or woman)*.
 hināhnga-tōichya, *favourite, popular*.
 hin-chàn, *distribute food*.
 hindel, *fowling-piece, rifle*.
 chuk (or ñi)-hindel, *gun-case*.
 haril-hata, *shoot anything with a gun*.
 karau-hindel, *gun-barrel*.
 kep-hindel, *gun-cap*.
 moah-hindel, *muzzle of gun*.
 hinēat, *wooden scoop used for baling*, (App. N, item 9).
 hing-āp, *gape, yawn (s.)*.
 hing-āp-lare, *gape, yawn (v.)*.
 hi-ngōak, *snore*.
 hinlāk; hinwenh, *harpoon* (see App. N, item 22).
 hinle, *numeral affix used with reference to single bamboos, joints of lime*.
 hinlōha, *hold of ship*.
 hinong, *skirt of split coconut leaf as worn by women at Chowra, Teressa, and Bompoka islands only* (see App. N, item 48).
 hinop, *caul*.
 hinop-ok-mât (see mat), *lower eyelid*.
 hi-nōa, *man or woman who disagree and separate after being married a short time*.
 hi-nōat-na-oal-kāhē, *wane (of the moon)*.
 hinōla-enkōiña, *wife's (or husband's) brother-in-law*.
 —enkāna, *wife's (or husband's) sister-in-law*.
 hintā-chōng, *ballast of ship*.
 —hifūa, *ballast of boat*.
 hin-tōp, *spleen*.

hinuāk-lare, *breathe*.
 hinwenh; hinlāk (q.v.).
 hinwē (see henwē), *flag, pennon*.
 hinyūan, *wooden spear as used by the inland tribe of Great Nicobar* (App. N, item 27).
 hi-nyūka, *sand-fly*.
 hipō (see hibō).
 hishā-kāa (see ishā), *fish-scale, also two-anna piece (silver)*.
 —lakōa, *two-anna piece (silver)*.
 hi-shōya (see isho), *coconut shell water vessel* (see App. N, item 33).
 hishōi (see ishōi), *coconut seedling* (App. I).
 hiteak-hata; hiteak-she, (see iteak), *marry (said of either sex)*.
 leāt-hiteako, *bride, bridegroom*.
 hitōi, *fire-place, hearth*.
 hiyā; (yūang-hiyā), *betel-nut*.
 chia-hiyā, *betel-nut tree (A. catechu)*.
 lanōh-hiyā; shanōk-hiyā, *betel-nut crusher*.
 lōah-hiyā, *betel-nut spathe*.
 hian-tashe, *there it is!*
 hidā, *hiccough*.
 ho-ang (see ong-âng), *grid for broiling fish or meat*.
 hoan̄k-la-fōah, *smother; suffocate (v.t.)*.
 hoā, *abundance, plenty, many, very*.
 hoā-kōi, *populous*.
 —ka, *champion, warrior*.
 hoāhnga, *perish by hunger, starve*.
 hoāhnga-tai, *starve (v.t.)*.
 hoāng, *sweat (s.), perspiration*.
 lōk-hoāng, *perspire*.
 hoānnga, *too, more than enough*.
 hoānnga-denmī, *too small (in size)*.
 —denmīshe, *too small (in quantity)*.
 —denmūat, *too short*.
 —dī, *too big, enormous size*.
 —dī-yūang, *too thick*.
 —dishe, *too much*.
 —dūat, *too long*.
 —dūa-hanga-yan, *too late*.
 —endōhngashe, *too much, too many, enormous quantity*.
 —enlainñeshe, *too soon*.
 —penlōa, *too thin*.
 —she, *too much, excessive quantity*.

hoânnga-winnêhtashe, *too few*.
 hoânk-ngatô, *reprove, scold*.
 ho-chia, *term of endearment on the part of youths and young married persons towards elders*.
 ho-chia-enkôîña, *uncle*.
 ho-chia-enkâna, (*see* chîa), *aunt*.
 hoênsh, *breathless*.
 hok-chòk, *fine basket as made at Great Nicobar for betel-chewing materials* (App. N, item 80).
 hok-fûka, *ripe and fallen fruit*.
 hok-hâk, *ravine*.
 hokmâk, *black wart*.
 hok-ngâka-kâhê, *full-moon*.
 hok-ngòk (*see* ok-ngòk), *food, victuals, meal*.
 hokngòk-a-iwî, *propitiatory sacrifice to the spirits by slaughtering a pig or fowl*.
 — ta-hatôm, *supper, late dinner*.
 — ta-hôawa, *poison* (s.).
 wi-hokngòk-ta-hôawa, *poison* (v.).
 yama-hokngòk, *broken victuals*.
 hokpâk, *wooden pronged spear for garfish* (App. N, item 25).
 hokai (*see* okai).
 holâh-chakâ, *guzzle*.
 holâh-hatshe; holâh-tai, *quickly, time flies! look sharp! be quick!*
 holâh-tai, *smart* (adj.), *hurry, work quickly*.
 holian, *girl of marriageable age*.
 holian-ka', *spinster, virgin*.
 — machu, *young widow* (App. K).
 — mamûno, *girl shortly before attaining puberty*.
 — wihla, *girl shortly after attaining puberty*.
 holôwa; lâharôma-holôwa, *bees'-wax* (black kind).
 dâkmat-holôwa, *black honey*.
 ñi-holôwa, *black honey-comb*.
 shêi-holôwa, *black honey-bee*.
 holpâl, *weed, any useless plant*.
 olpâl-hanga, *weed* (v.t.).
 hol-shoâl, *tray, pig-trough* (App. N, item 112).
 holtâl-nga, *order, command*.
 — — -oal-nâng, *obey, obedient*.

holyôl (*see* ol-yôla), *speech, remark* (s.).
 hom-dâl-lare, *rebound* (v.i.).
 homdôh . . . homdôh (*see* hadôh), *either* (conj.) . . . or.
 homdôh-paiyûh, *somebody, someone*.
 homdul-shire, *deep* (of sea or well).
 ma-hol-dula, *depth* (of sea or well).
 hendol, *sounding lead*.
 homfang, *disturb, agitate*.
 homkwôm-hata (*see* kwôm), *give, bestow, make a present*.
 homkwôm-hanga, *spend money*.
 — henyûah, *pay for service done, pay wages*.
 — nga-lâh, *send any animal or inanimate object*.
 — nga-shî, *spare* (part with willingly).
 — shî, *offer* (v.).
 — ta-kôan-de-kân, *give in marriage*.
 — ta-yai, *pay for purchases*.
 — taneâlshê, *reward* (v.).
 homkwôm; omkwôm, *present, gift*.
 hom-lem, *prepared paste of the Cycas fruit as eaten with coconut-paste*.
 — — -wôn, *gum of certain trees*.
 hom-mâk-ngashe, *defile, make foul*.
 hommîn-hashe, *soak cloth as in washing* (*see* omî).
 homngâ-hala, *right* (recover position) with reference to a capsized canoe, &c.
 homnòl, *friend* (intimate).
 mohôm-nòlshe, *chum* (s.).
 homnyûl-hanga, *ripen*.
 hompê-ngare, *stop, stay*.
 hom-shôn-tare, *pass, spend time*.
 homtûan-hata, *borrow*.
 homuh, *hump-back*.
 homwal-tare (*see* wôlto), *then* (in that case).
 homwâl-hata, *maim* (v.t.).
 homyâhta, *iron spear-like object valued as ornament* (App. N, item 141).
 hom-yûam, *fine* (not coarse).
 hom-yûam, *trimmed Areca spathe* (*see* App. N, item 50).
 hom-yûi-shi; hom-yûi-nga-shi (*see* hai-yûi), *sketch, draw, paint* (v.), *copy*.
 hom-yûi-nga-ngê, *mock*.

homai-hanga (*see mai*), *soften (v.t.)*.
 hong-âng (*see ong-âng*), *boiled (of pork, &c.), e.g., nôt-hong-âng (boiled pork)*.
 dâk-hong-âng, *broth*.
 hong-âng, *succeed, effect one's object*.
 hong-hâng-am, *barnacle*.
 hong-heâng (*see ong-âng*), *lard, dripping, grease*.
 hong-kâng, *bird's nest*.
 hong-lônga, *earthquake*.
 hong-nônga (*see nônga*), *cylindrical*.
 hong-tâng-lâh, *web-footed*.
 — — -nâng, *unbored lobe of ear*.
 ho-oâh, *phlegm*.
 hoôah-shî, *admire*.
 hoptêp, *chest, large box*.
 mohoptêpa, *contents of a chest*.
 horî (*see orî*), *anything killed or murdered*.
 hoshuawa-tô, *forgive, pardon*.
 ho-shwâh, *conflagration*.
 hoto-kamapâh, *peculiar hat placed on disinterred female skulls at memorial feast (App. N, item 149)*.
 hōa, *poison (s.)*.
 ha-hōa-hanga, *poison another (v.)*.
 hōang, *howl (of a dog)*.
 hōang-âm, *barnacle*.
 hōh, *large coconut-shell pot for holding toddy, shell-fish, &c. (App. N, item 34)*.
 hōih-ânha; hesh-ânha, *air*.
 hōih-hat, *current of air, draught*.
 â-hêh-ñire, *take an airing*.
 hâh-haiñe, *sigh*.
 hânsh, *wind*.
 hâh-ngamat, *visible (lit. air-colour)*.
 hōsh-hata, *blow (as the wind)*.
 hōsh, *draught, current of air*.
 hōsh-hata, *blow (as the wind)*.
 hōmtôm (*see òmtôm*), *mound*.
 hònp, *dip (as when bathing)*.
 hañ-hònp-hashe, *put on a hat*.
 ten-hònp-shire, *dive head-foremost (as from a height of, say, over 8 feet)*.
 hōncha, *wise, sensible, reasonable*.
 hōah-hanga, *swim on one's back*.
 hōak, *kernel of a sprouting coconut*.
 hōi, *far, distant*.

hōi-châta, *long jump, leap forwards*.
 — -chuâka, *stride (v.)*.
 — -hata, *swing (v.i.)*.
 — -lâh, *leave on a distant voyage*.
 — -shilâh, *long jump, leap forwards*.
 chang-kalahōiya, *horizon*.
 dâk-oal-kalahōiya, *Milky way*.
 hennōiya, *farther, beyond*.
 — -ka', *farthest*.
 kalahōiya, *sky, heaven*.
 kēam-kalahōiya, *horizon*.
 kom-hōi-ngare, *be off!*
 hōl-hare; hōl-lare; hōl-ngare; hōl-shire; hōl-ñire; hōl-lare, *retire, retreat (eastwards, northwards, &c.) (see App. B(*))*.
 hōl-ngare, *make way by stepping backwards*.
 hōt-chakâ, *decrepit*.
 hōt-hata; et-hōt-hata, *smell (v.t.)*.
 het-hōta, *smelling salts*.
 hōû, *howl (of the wind)*.
 hurâsha, *storm, squall*.
 huyâ, *egg*.
 huyâ-wâha, *addled egg*.
 henchain-huyâ, *boiled white of egg*.
 lâharōma-huyâ, *yolk of egg*.
 mōn-huyâ, *albumen (raw white) of egg*.
 ok-huyâ, *egg-shell*.
 huyôu, *raw, uncooked*.
 huyôie, *intoxicated, drunk*.
 ma-huyôie; henyôiya, *drunkard*.
 ta-huyôie-tai, *fermented (see toak)*.
 yô-huyôie, *intemperate*.
 — — -tai, *intoxicating, heady*.
 huyî, *iguana*.
 haichang-ngga, } *explain, point out*.
 — — -ngê, }
 — — -chanai(j), *teach a language*.
 — — -tai, *teach any handicraft*.
 — -ngashe, *plan, arrange*.
 — -ta-mat, *point to, point out*.
 — -chakâ-paiyûh, *pilot*.
 hai-chiap-hata (*see opchiap*), *put on the cloth skirt*.
 hai-chin-ngashe, *mischievous*.
 haichuâl, *feast when banishing evil spirits. and before occupying a new hut*.

haichung-ngayan, *pilfer*.
 haiñak-haiñe, *lengthen a rope, &c.*
 haiñat-ñi, *decorate a hut (as on a festival)*.
 henñat-ñi, *coconut-leaf decorations at "laneätla" festival*.
 haiñe, *verbal suffix in reference to the landing-place (see App. B(*))*.
 hai-ñô (see ñô), *wet-nurse*.
 — — -hata, *suckle*.
 hai-ñôat, *decorate a hut at festivals*.
 hai-shònk-ngatô, *tease*.
 haishòt, *choice*.
 haishòt hata, *choose*.
 hai-shöl; hañshöl, *frighten, terrify*.
 haishöl-nga-shi, *threaten*.
 haishai-i-tôre, *ramble, wander*.
 haiyan, *sport, hunting*.
 haiyan-hanga, *disperse (v.t.)*.
 haiyat-hala, *hoist a flag, &c.*
 haiyâh, *handle of spear, shaft, haft*.
 la-dit-haiyâh, *handle end of spear*.
 haiyê, *saltish, brackish*.
 haiyôla, *adulterate*.
 haiyöt; hãnyöt, *turn sour (of any fluid), decompose (of Pandanus or Cycas paste)*.
 haiyûawa, *claim*.
 hai-yûäh-hata (see henyûäh), *hire, pay wages*.
 haiyün-heôe, *kindle a fire, set fire to; light*.
 — -hata, *light a cheroot, &c.*
 haiyüan, *sport, hunting*.

haiyüan-hanga, *scarë, frighten away*.
 — -nga-lâh, *chase, drive away*.
 hai-yüi-she, *decoy*.
 hai-yüi-nga-nâng, *deceive*.
 — — -ngayan, *untrustworthy*.
 hen-yüi-she, *decoy (s.)*.
 — — -nga-shi, *picture*.
 — — — — -heng; hen-yüi-nga-shi-kâhê, *paintings on circular boards representing the sun and moon, respectively, are used as charms or fetishes (App. N, items 155 and 156)*.
 hom-yüi-shi, *copy, imitate*.
 — — -nga-shi, *sketch, draw, paint (v.), copy*.
 haush (see hesh, hōih, and hãñsh), *breeze*.
 hòii(j), *feast after dragging a large canoe-shell over a portage to coast for completion*.
 — -hata, *transport overland, especially over portages*.
 — -haiñe, *launch (v.t.)*.
 — -hala, *beach a canoe (or boat)*.
 hòin, *soul (seat of life), pulse, pulsation*.
 hòin-dök, *throb, palpitate*.
 — -hê, *in the meantime*.
 — -haiñe, *pulsate*.
 — -la-yan, *pant, gasp, breathless*.
 — -mattai, *harbour, port*.
 — -tashe, *when, while (rel.), at such time as*.
 — -yo; *on that side*.

I.

ichê, *wooden, cane or bamboo cylinder in ear-lobe*.
 oalmât-ichê, *facet at anterior end of cylinder in ear-lobe (App. N, item 76)*.
 ichih-hata; chamih-lôe, *sew cloth, stitch, repair clothing*.
 chanih-lôe, *needle*.
 chaniha, *seam (in clothing)*.
 chiha, *sewn*.

ichye, *fine white cane (obtainable at Great Nicobar only)*.
 idâha; irâha, *sharpen a blade*.
 dâha-kaneâlde, *whet the tusks (of a boar)*.
 danâha, *whetstone*.
 ido-hala; ido-hanga; ido-hahat; ido-hashe; ido-haiñe; ido-hata, *convey overland (in various senses) see "Convey."*

ido-dâk, *carry water in coconut-shell utensils on a pole over the shoulder.*
danôya-dâk, *pole used for above purpose.*
hendôya, *sticks beside hut-fire on which the "hishôya" are suspended.*
idôya, *collar bone, clavicle.*
idu-hare (see du), *slope (s.).*
idüa-hare, *lean, rest against (of an animate object).*
ifâh-hanga, *rub off dirt.*
ifâh-ngamat, *brush cloth.*
— nga-lâh, *brush one's feet with Pandanus drupe brush.*
— oal-ñi, *sweep a floor, walls, &c.*
fannâh-köi, *hair-brush.*
— lâh, *foot-brush of Pandanus drupe (App. N, item 63).*
— mat; hannâh-mat, *cloth-brush.*
hannâh-lâh, *foot-brush of Pandanus drupe (see above).*
— oal-ñi, *broom for hut-floor (App. N, item 93).*
ifâsh-hanga, *dress (hack or trim) with axe or dhâ.*
ifaish-dit-larôm (q.v.).
ifê, *you, your (of three or more).*
ifê (abbrev. for ifê-het), *you (all)—not.*
chang-ifê, *your own.*
ta-ifê, *your (of three or more).*
ifüa (see fûa), *blow with the breath.*
ifüa-hanga, *blow out, extinguish.*
hannôa-heôe, *blow pipe for fanning fire (App. N, item 68).*
ifüi (see ifüa and fûa), *fan (v.).*
ifüi-heôe, *fan a flame.*
han-nöi, *fan, punkah.*
kenfwîn-âha, *punkah.*
ken-fani, *fan one's self.*
ifai-tat, *chip of wood.*
ifaish - dit - larôm (see ifâsh), *cut off prickly crown of Pandanus drupe preparatory to extracting the pulp.*
ifaish-haiñe, *cut off top of young coconut for drinking its water.*
ihê, *vein, muscle, sinew, gristle.*
— lâh, *tendon Achilles.*
— lôe, *thread (cotton).*
ong-ding-ihê-lôe (see ong-ding),

pick out threads from cloth for threading needle.
ihêsh, *mucus.*
ii (see iwa), *place in one's lap.*
ii, *fibre obtained from the Anodendrum paniculatum (App. N, item 137).*
— dai-shurü, *pineapple leaf fibre (App. N, item 138).*
ikâ-kanaiya (see kanaiya and iköi), *raise the village poles (i.e., from ground in order to fix in upright position).*
ikâsha, *sing.*
kanôishe, *song.*
momî-kâsha, *singer.*
iket, *whale, cetacean, cachalot.*
ikôah-hanga; kanôah-chakâ, *shave.*
kanôah-köi, *razor.*
ikôah-köi, *shave the head.*
paiyüh-ta-ikôah-köi, *barber.*
iköi-kanâma, *erect a mast.*
— kanaiya (see ikâ), *erect the village poles (see "kanaiya"), i.e., fix in upright position.*
ilâ-hatshe, *careless, negligent.*
ileh-lông, *die suddenly.*
ilôha; milôh (see milâh), *feast, festival, play.*
ilô-yantô, *despise.*
ilü, *gar-fish.*
ilü; ilü-ka', *bachelor (see App. K.).*
— wiñla, *lad shortly before attaining puberty.*
— machu, *young widower.*
ilüe, *plover.*
ilai-hala; ilai-hashe; ilai-hanga, *carry upstairs, carry down, carry away.*
imâ hanga, *examine, scrutinise.*
imânga (see mângare), *bid farewell to corpse before removal from hut, or at burial.*
— ok, *salutation to departing guest or visitor.*
imâya, *invite.*
paiyüh-ta-imâya, *messenger conveying invitation.*
imê, *flexible.*
— âha, *test, prove.*
imuang-menyüan, *shoot of bamboo, pineapple, plantain, &c.*

ina (also hen - kôm), settlements of cloth, jewellery, &c., demanded by father-in-law from bridegroom for presents to bride before marriage.

inâ, you, your (dual).

inât (abbrev. for inâ-het), you (two)-not.

chang-inâ, your own (dual).

ta-inâ, your (dual).

inâm-tarit; inâme, together, in company.

inâshe-lôe, minor feast held about 14 days after the three memorial feasts, "ka-ñait-ñi-tai," "hen-wal-ñe-mat-chûa," and "henemshe" (see "Feast").

indan-hata (see danan), plane or scoop with an adze.

indân-hata (see dân), put on shore, land (v.t.).

indûan-ha; indûanha (see dûe), go for an outing in a canoe.

ingâh, report (s.).

— hashe, slander, disparage, depreciate.

— haiñe; ingâh-ta-nâng, inform, acquaint.

— ñe-nâng, relate, describe, send word.

— — shi, confess.

mingâh-haiñe, news.

ingeh (the shell ok-ingeh), *Tridacna squamosa*, clam.

iniwa, propitiatory sacrifice, or offering of cloth, &c., at burial of relative or friend.

inlânha, boy or girl nearly a year old, also crawl (of an infant).

innat; innat-nga-shi, descendants.

innêha (see nêe), on this side.

inôm-le-tai, together (in concert).

inôm-la-tô, of same age as one's self.

— ta-chakâ, at the same time as.

— ta-chuâkâ, step together (in walking).

inôa-atôh; inôa-atô, hour, time of day.

inôat; innôat, knife, blade.

— kâhâ-wâp, clasp-knife.

— kidûma, blade of dhâ.

— kirih; inôat-ta-chaling, blade of sword or cutlass.

inôat-shep, cutlass, straight sword.

— ta-hañrôanga, sword-guard.

— toak, toddy (tari) -knife.

chakâ-inôat, edge of blade.

ñi-inôat, scabbard.

shinôat-hanga, cut the throat of any animal.

inôla (see olyôla), word, anecdote, saying, tale, story.

inôla-onghen, tradition, folk-lore tale.

hamûte-inôla, secret.

inshûan, extract pulp from *Pandanus* drupe.

— tat, *Pandanus* drupe after extraction of pulp.

innam-omhoin, cigarette wrapper.

lanôm-omhoin, cigarette.

inûaka-damûan (see dûe), cargo.

inûain, small imported iron axe used for scooping canoe-shell (App. N, item 170).

— du, spade (*Hindustani* pattern).

en-woaiña, scoop canoe-shell with "inûain."

inîih, bargain, sale, trade.

— hata, sell, deal.

chông-miñih, trading-ship.

yan-nih; ña-nih, merchandise, property for sale.

yô . . . ña-nih, for sale, anything purchasable.

irâha (see idâha).

iruai-hata, beckon to come.

iruai-hanga, warn off, beckon away.

irûa-o-lâh, bandy-legged.

ishâ (see hishâ), scrape off scales of a fish.

i-shâh-hanga, uncover any object.

ishian, dry (of firewood).

— chakâ, cadaverous.

— hata, to be cooked ready for eating (of food).

isho-hatâ (see sho), scoop out fruit of ripe coconut for food.

— hishōya, scoop out fruit of ripe coconut in order to make a water-pot, &c.

hishōya, coconut-shell water-pot (App. N, item 33).

ishōi-hanga, put, place.

ishöi-hashe, *plant coconut seedling.*
 hishöi, *coconut seedling* (App. I).
 — -komyä, *propitiatory sacrifice to the spirits by placing a small young coconut and scraps of food, tobacco, &c., on fetish objects.*
 ishän, *excrement, feces.*
 — -hanga, *relieve the bowels.*
 — -ñe-wä, *dysentery.*
 ishū-hala, *burn a hut.*
 issät, *seven.*
 missät, *only seven.*
 en-shäto, *seven fathoms.*
 men-shäto, *only seven fathoms.*
 itä-hare, *lay out a corpse.*
 itäha, *platforms under hut for firewood, pig-troughs, coconuts, Pandanus, &c.*
 itä, *here.*
 löngto-itä, *hence (from here).*
 shom-itä, *natives of the Central group of the Nicobar Islands (i.e., Nancowry, Camorta, Trinkut, and Kat-chal), lit., natives here.*
 itäsha, *third largest size cooking-pot* (App. N, item 101).
 iteak, *sleep, asleep.*
 iteakla, *sleepy, drowsy.*
 hiteak-hata (or -she), *marry (said of either sex).*
 leät-hiteak-o, *bride, bridegroom.*
 mihiteak-she, *matrimony, the married state.*
 teak-ngare, *go to sleep.*
 iti-hala, *laugh.*
 iti-oal-änha, *chuckle.*
 itösh-hala, *draw out, take out.*
 — -hanga, *pluck a bird.*
 — -haiñe, *extract a thorn or splinter.*
 itösha, *cotton (the raw material, being obtained by plucking).*
 itöta (see töt), *cost, price.*
 itöa-ya, *move (v.i.).*

ka-töa, *vibrate, loose (of post or nail)*
 komam-töa, *earthquake.*
 komtöa-hanga, *swing (v.t.).*
 chuk-kentöiya, *swing (s.).*
 itöe-däk (see däk), *bale water.*
 tane-däk-düe, *a coconut shell cup used for baling.*
 itöh (see töh), *choose.*
 — -paiyüh
 mitöh-paiyüh } *partial, prejudiced.*
 mitöha - ta - hokngök - hare, *dainty (adj.).*
 itüa, *visit, go on a visit.*
 mitüa, mitüaya-chakä, *guest, visitor.*
 itai-hanga; itai-nga-tai (see tai) *snatch (v.).*
 iwäsha, *fell, cut down.*
 iyäh-hala (see yäh), *unravel.*
 — -hanga, *uncover one's shoulders, remove the skirt or loin-cloth.*
 — -haiñe, *untie, unloose, unknot, loosen cane or cord lashings.*
 iyäh-löe-dit-de, *nude, bare (of the person).*
 iyē-hata, *sniff (as when embracing a child, &c.) fondle, caress.*
 heyē, *beloved, dear;*
 iyēi, *kind, affectionate.*
 miyēya-kän-de, *uzorious.*
 yēya, *sniff (s.), the "Malay kiss."*
 imöng, *ripe.*
 i-ngôhän-chakä, *conceited, vain.*
 iñgol, *half-ripe.*
 iwa (see ii), *sit on the lap.*
 iwi, *spirits of the departed, ghost.*
 iwi-meküya, *spirits of deceased persons.*
 iwi-ka'; iwi-mattai; iwi-menlūana; iwi-luiha, *good spirits.*
 iwi-pöt; iwi-püain; iwi-milöya, &c., *evil spirits (see Section on "Religious beliefs" in Monograph).*

K,

ka, *prefix employed with certain terms denoting relationship when addressing intimate friends, the terms selected being in accordance with the relative*

ages of the speaker and person addressed, e.g., ka-chia; ka-chom; ka-köan; ka-tän; ka-chän (see "Friend").

ka, *who, which, what, that (rel.)*.
— *-ishi - mihòin - tashe, whenever (rel.)*.

— — *-shian-tashe, whensoever (rel.)*.
ka-e, *whatever (rel.)*.

ka; kâ; kan (*see kâ*) *what (interrog.)*
also used as a *particle of interrogation*
(e.g., *ane düe me kan dâh?*
Is that canoe there yours?).

ka-chin-yâwa; *how deep (lit. what depth)*.

— *-ra-müat, how short (lit. what shortness)*.

— *-ri, how big (lit. what size)*

— *-ri-fâp, how fat, also how wide (of ship, canoe, &c.)*.

— *-ri-tat-she; ka-ri-tare-she, how much (or many) remain*.

— *-ri-tâk, how wide (of hut, plank, &c.)*.

— *-rüat, how long*.

— *-rüat-tô, how long (time)*.

— *-shi, what's that, what's the matter*.

— *-shi-penyüha, what kind, what sort*.

— *-tôm-shuâ, how many times*.

— *-tôm-tare, how many more*.

[For further examples see "*kâ*" and "*chüa*"].

ka', *very, indeed, pure, real, genuine, self*.

an-ka', *the very same*.

añ-ka', *true*.

chuâ-ka', *pure silver*.

chüa-ka', *I myself*.

hetlôt-ka', *pure silver ornaments*.

holiañ-ka', *virgin, spinster*.

ompeñshe-ka', *very small*.

shian-ka', *truly*.

kabâ-chui(j), *the lunation in March—April*.

kachanga-kôi, *tilt over, upset (v.i.)*.

kachânga-rit, *fall backwards*.

kacha-pa-nâng, *wear (put on) ear-ring of coiled wire*.

kachâpa, *fasten by means of chain*.

kachâp-karyüt, *button (v.)*.

kenchâp (*q.v.*).

— *-nâng, ear-ring of coiled wire*.

kachê, *rotten (of eggs, coconuts, &c.)*.

ka-chiha, *land-crab (non-edible species)*.
kachôk-hata, *call pigs at feeding time when near*.

— *-haiñe, call pigs at feeding time when out of sight*.

kachuânla, *curlew*.

kachû-aiñch, *tree-shrew (Cladobates Nicobarica)*.

ka-chüanla; ka-chünga-lâh, *hop (on one foot)*.

ka-châu (*see chàu*) *term of endearment towards a friend slightly senior to one's self*.

ka-deñ-hata, *split cane (v.t.)*.

kadû; kadû-she; kadû-ngashe; endûa; kendûa, &c., &c., *see karû*.

ka-e (*see ka*) *whatever (rel.)*.

chû-ka-e, *wherever (interrog.)*,
whereabouts (interrog.).

kaê-hanga, *give (or part with) reluctantly*.

kaêap, *centipede*.

kafên-hashe, *fill (stuff) a pillow*.

— *-hata, feed dogs by hand*.

kafiat-hanga, *insert, put in*.

kahala, *half-caste*.

kahâwat, *fighting-hat as worn at Chowra and Teressa islands (App. N, item 30)*.

kâhen-lônga, *coconut nearly ripe (see App. I)*.

kahi-ôwa, *prickly-heat*.

kahi-leât, *exchange places, also take one's turn, as in pulling an oar, drinking out of same glass, &c.*

kahi-yüanga, *measles*.

kahô-hata, *call to a dog*.

kahôk, *Janthoenas palumboides (pink-eyed imperial pigeon)*.

ka-hai-shang-chakâ, *facing, opposite*.

ka-kat, *have, possess*.

kakôk-hata, *chuckle (of a hen to her chicks)*.

kala-chaiña, *grass-hopper*.

kalaheî, *brass-work*.

kalahöiya (*see hoi*), *sky, heaven*.

kêam-kalahöiya; chang-kalahöiya, *horizon*.

dâk-oal-kalahöiya, *Milky way (lit. river in the sky)*.

kala-hōwa, *black wasp*.
 kalak-hē, *now and then, sometimes*.
 hat-kalak-hē, *regularly*.
 kalāk-penkaiya, *ague, intermittent fever*.
 kalan-hata, *hand over, bestow, give*.
 kenlanshi, *gift, present*.
 kala-ñaiya-oal-nâng, *ear-wax*.
 kala-pōya, *spider (small species)*.
 kala-wāna, (*see wan*), *spider's web, cob-web*.
 kalanh-hata (*see kenlanh*), *scoop with an axe*.
 kalāh-hata, *weigh, attempt, try*.
 kalāh-lare, *test flavour of*.
 — -ta-yande, *make an attempt*.
 — — -yan, *perhaps*.
 kenlāh, *weighing scales*.
 kalāh-ngayan } *beware!*
 — -añ-yande }
 — -i-yande, *take care of one's self*.
 kalāk-penkaiya (*see kalak*), *ague, intermittent fever*.
 kalāka-mat, *checkered*.
 kalāng, *white-bellied sea-eagle (Cun-cuma leucogaster)*.
 kalāng-ok-yuak, *a species of hawk*.
 kale-tāk, *the tongue*.
 moah-kaletāk, *tip of the tongue*.
 kaling, *foreign, foreigner, alien*.
 — -ta -māk -mattai, *surveyor (see tāk)*.
 kamalēnga, *foreigners of different nationalities*.
 mattai-kaling, *foreign country*.
 paiyūh-kaling; shom-mattai-kaling;
 yūang-kaling, *foreigner*.
 kalipau, *mythical animal having a back like a turtle, and supposed to live in the jungle at Katchal Island*.
 kalong-dōanga, *spider (large species)*.
 — — -bi, *scorpion*.
 kalōa-hanga, *tickle*.
 kalōp, *fist*.
 kalōh, *Calænas Nicobarica (the noted green pigeon)*.
 ka-lōk-hata, *stick a pig through the heart*.
 kenlōk-nōt, *pointed stick used for killing pig by thrusting it through the heart (App. N, item 115)*.

kenlōk-oal-hindel, *ramrod, gun-rod*.
 kalōk-hashe, *dip (v.t.)*.
 ka-lōng-ta-ñi, *minor feast, held a few days after the "entoin," "da-nōk-ñi-nēak," and "haichuāl" (q.v.)*.
 kalō, *thief*.
 — -hanga, *rob, steal*.
 — -i-shire, *pry (as into a package)*.
 — -nga-shi, *jugglery, sleight of hand, magic (when performed by a bad shaman)*.
 kamalō, *thief*.
 kalōāwa, *mix two or more fluids, also grog*.
 kalōnga, *smear one's self with pig's or fowl's blood when sick or feasting*.
 — tai (*or -lāh*), *wear a finger (or toe) -ring*.
 kalōng-ta-ñi, *minor feast, held a few days after certain principal feasts*.
 kenlōng-tai, *finger-ring*.
 — -lāh, *toe-ring*.
 — -ñi, *lustrum applied to fetish objects in order to propitiate the good and evil spirits*.
 kalu-māwa, *butterfly*.
 kalūan-hata, *fish with hook and line*.
 ka-laiyan, *industrious*.
 komalaiyan, *an industrious person*.
 kamadū (*see kadū*).
 kama-heñwa (*see kâhē*), *month, lunation*.
 kama-lēnga (*see kaling*), *foreigner of a certain country*.
 kamalē, *sea, ocean, tide*.
 karū-kamalē, *spring-tide*.
 kēam-kamalē, *horizon*.
 kōiya-kamalē, *tide-rip*.
 lāharōma-oal-kamalē, *sponge*.
 tōi-kamalē, *foam of the sea*.
 * kamalō (*see kalō*), *thief*.
 kama-pāh; kamōn-pāh (*see kâpāh*), *corpse*.
 kamilōk-kamapāh, *maggot*.
 kama-rānge, *row of persons or objects*.
 kamarū; kamadū (*see karū*), *adult*.
 — -hat, *greedy, voracious*.
 kamatōka (*see katōka*), *dancer*.
 kamayiwa (*see kaiyi*), *road, path*.
 kamāno, *married man*.

* Kama-nōma (*see yōm*), *plantation*
 Kama-nūana (*see kōan*), *generation*

kanân-she (*see* kân), *marry (of a man)*.

oânnga-kamânshe, *marriage feast*.

kamen-nyûma (*see* kenyûm), *Nicobarese children of different villages, children of different races*.

kamidal-oalmat (*see* kedal), *squint (v.i.)*.

kamileng, *ant (small variety)*.

kamilök - kamapâh; kamilök - teyen-ngamat, *maggot*.

kamin-dangla, *together, side by side*.

kamindô, *rainbow*.

kamin-tap, *set of 4 or 5 small pots of the tafâl size (these are sold tied together)*.

kamin-yan, *gutta-percha*.

kamipûe (*see* yûang kamipûe).

kamôang (*see* koang), *strong man*.

kamôanshi-yôl (*see* kôan), *cousin*.

— *chia, relative*.

kamôe, *fowl*.

— *kân, hen*.

— *kòin, cock*.

ong-yianga-kamôe, *hen-coop*.

kanôya, *kind, sort, description*.

kanôina, *marry (of a woman)*.

kanôino (*see* kòin), *married woman*.

kan; ka, kâ (*see* kâ), *what (interrog.)*.

kanat, *moonless night*.

— *lâh-kâhê, end of a month (or "moon")*.

kanâ-kôi, *post erected at grave at termination of mourning period for holding various offerings then made to departed spirit*.

kanâha; kanâ-chakâ-elâ, *chisel*.

kanâma, *mast*.

— *la-kôila, foremast*.

— *mahong-yûang-ñe, mainmast*.

— *la-ridla, mizzen-mast*.

— *lôe-kanâma, canvas*.

ka-nâng-oal-kentâng, *stile (over fence)*.

kanâp, *tooth*.

— *henlain, cog-wheel*.

— *hindel, hammer of gun*.

— *kentâl, tooth of saw*.

chòk-kanâp, *tooth-ache*.

ta-lâhe-kanâp, *toothless*.

yeñ - kanâp, *tooth encrusted from betel-chewing (App. N, item 168)*.

kanchüat-ânha; kanchüat-ok (*see* kaichüat) (App. N, item 40).

— *ngoât, Arca shell used for scraping coconut-kernel to make paste (App. N, item 41)*.

kandap-shichüa (*see* karap), *bird-trap (App. N, item 99)*.

kandôi(ch) - hata, *mix two or more solids*.

kaneäl, *canine-tooth, boar's tusk, last quarter of moon*.

shiri-kaneäl, *crescent*.

kane-lâh (*see* lâh), *claw, talon, toe*.

kane-ôka, *crest of a cock, cockscomb*.

kanep-main, *dried leaves of a certain tree used for fowls' nests (formerly also for stuffing pillows)*.

kanetai (*see* tai), *finger*.

mat-kanetai, *knuckle of finger*.

kanewat (*see* kewat, and App. N, item 135).

kanêak-hata, *strangle (v.t.)*.

kan-hân, *trousers, breeches*.

kanhôha, *crab-hole (of large species of crab)*.

kaniala, *pillow, bolster (App. N, item 120)*.

kanlök-nöt (*also* kenlök-nöt, *q.v.*), *pointed stick used in killing pig (App. N, item 115)*.

kanlök-oal-hindel, *gun-rod, ramrod*.

kannî, *Arum colocasia (ghuiah)*.

kanôah-chakâ, *shave*.

kanôah-kôi (*see* ikôah), *razor*.

kanök, *fruit-stem of plantain, &c.*

kanöt, *oar*.

chakâ-kanöt, *blade of oar*.

kwôm-kanöt, *handle of oar*.

et-köt, *pull an oar*.

kan-pe, *ambergris (superior quality)*.

ya-kampeng, *ambergris (inferior quality)*, (App. N, item 166).

kan-shâk, *many-coloured*.

kanshâk (-paiyüh), *all sorts of men, all races of mankind*.

kâhâ-shâk, *cloths of various patterns*.

kanshâma, *railing, log-fence*.

kan-shâng (*see* ka-shâng), *coconut-leaf fish weir (App. N, item 95)*.

kan-shiapa, *temporary hut*.

kan-shōka, harpoon (App. N, item 23).
 kan-shōla, basket for carrying fowls and sucking pigs (see App. N, item 83).
 komshōl-hashe, put fowls, &c., into the "kanshōla" basket.
 kan-shait (see ken-shēch), thorny stem-sheath of the ground-rattan (App. N, item 86).
 kantian, seed of the Pandanus fruit.
 kanuat-kōi (see kōta), comb (s.).
 kanwōl-enchon, wooden spade for making drain in sand under eaves of hut (App. N, item 119).
 ka-nyan-hata, calk, stop a small leak in canoe.
 — — — hashe, cork (v.).
 ken-nyan, cork (s.).
 — — — chakā, bottle-stopper.
 kanyūt, coat (cloth, not cotton).
 kanyūt-lama-oal, flannel shirt.
 — — — ok, cloth coat.
 — — — tit-koāla, cloth waistcoat.
 koāl-kanyūt, sleeve of coat.
 kenhōna-kanyūt, pocket.
 kanaiya, poles ornamented with coconut leaves and planted on foreshore to scare away evil-spirits from village (App. N, item 147).
 kanōishe (see ikāsha), song.
 kanōishe-onghen, old and solemn songs sung at memorial feasts.
 — — — teyāh, modern songs sung at memorial and other feasts.
 kani; kain, coarse (of a blanket, &c.).
 ka-nait-nī-tai, the second of the memorial feasts, and takes place about a year or more after a death.
 ka-ōpe-kōi (see op-ōp), upset (of a canoe) (v.i.) upside down.
 kap; kap-ānha, strong, muscular.
 kap-hata, take hold of anything promptly in order to save another from falling.
 kap-ngatō, remember, recollect.
 kapnga-nāng, attend, pay attention to, mind.
 kapngatō-taneālshe, souvenir, keep-sake.
 ha-kap-hanga, expect, anticipate.
 — — — ngashi, recognise.

ha-kap-nga-lēang, recollect a name.
 — — — nāng; ha-kap-pi-nāng-de, remind.
 — — — pi-mat-de, identify, make out.
 henkāp-koāl (-lāh, &c.), wristlets (anklets, &c.).
 kapān-hashe, put on hat.
 kapā; kabā, north-wind.
 danāh-kabā, the lunation in February — March.
 kapāh; kápāh (q.v.), die.
 kapāk, Indian cuckoo (*Eudynamys orientalis*).
 ka-pep-lare, sip or taste any fluid.
 kapo (probably from "kerbau," Malay), cattle.
 kapo-enkōiñā, bull.
 — — — enkāna, cow.
 — — — fūbare, buffalo (*Bubalus arni*) introduced by the Danes and now wild on Camorta Island.
 — — — hashe, stamp (with the feet).
 — — — ka', domestic cattle.
 — — — ta-poaka, bullock, ox.
 ānha-kapo, beef.
 koāp-hata, browse.
 kōan-kapo, calf.
 kapōk-pentila, decorate the head-post of a grave with offerings of cloth. This is done at the "entoin" and "la-neātla" feasts.
 kenpōk-pentila, the offering so made.
 kapōt, wrestle in play.
 kapōng-hashe, put on a hat.
 kapūa-he, spill (v.t.).
 karañta, fresh-water shrimp.
 karap-hata (see āp), catch bird in trap, shut door, window, &c.
 kandap (-shichūa), bird trap.
 ka-rāng, hot, pungent.
 kareau; hentā-kareau (*), fetish in the form of a carved wooden human figure, kept in hut to scare away evil spirits, (see App. N, item 151).
 (*) when first made and brought into use.
 karē, bait.
 karēñ-hata, divide food.
 karōait, lime (*Citrus limetta*), lemon.
 — — — ta-chyu, sweet lime.

karoait-shukak, a small variety of lime,
 (*Citrus acida*).
 — -ta-shiang, Orange (*Citrus aurantium*).
 — -kalenwan, pummalo (*Citrus decumana*).
 karū; kadū; ta-karū; ta-kadū, large,
 big, great, much.
 — -fāp, corpulent, stout (of a tree, &c.).
 — -hanga-tai, wasteful, extravagant.
 — -hat-hokngōk, banquet, feast.
 — -hat-na-tōp, carouse.
 — -het-yan, drenched.
 — -kamalē, spring-tide.
 — -nga-kōi, headman.
 — -nga-oal, spacious.
 — -ngashe, extensive (area).
 — -pa, much.
 — -she, abundant, much.
 — — -paiyūh, populous.
 — — -ngē, loud.
 — — — -chakā, noisy.
 — — — -olyōla, shout, speak loudly.
 — — — -chīm; karū-shinge-chīm,
 karū-she-ngē-chīm, weep noisily,
 blubber.
 — -yūang, stout (of a rope).
 endū; kendūa, larger, greater.
 — -ka; kendūa-ka, largest, greatest.
 endū-she, more abundant.
 — — -paiyūh, more populous.
 — — -ka, most abundant.
 — — -ka-paiyūh, most populous.
 endū-ngashe, more extensive (of
 area).
 — — -ka, most extensive (of area).
 kamadū; kamarū, adult, full-grown.
 kamarū-hat, voracious, greedy.
 komdū-hashe-ta-ngēre, loud, loudly.
 komdūnga, thunder.
 komdū-nire, wax (increase in size)
 (of the moon).
 — -lare, rise (of the tide).
 karūana, fly-catcher (*Myiagra coerulea*).
 karūha, ornamental figure-head of canoe
 as used on festive occasions. (App.
 N, item 2).
 karau, iron.
 — -halōk, anchor-chain.
 — -hetlōt, fish-hook.

karau-hindel, gun-barrel.
 ta-karau, iron (adj.).
 ka-shāng, catch fish in weir made of
 coconut leaves.
 kan-shāng, fish-weir made of coco-
 nut leaves (see App. N, item 95).
 ka-shin-hata, prop (v.).
 kenshin, prop (s).
 kashuāwa, grog (see chumpōa).
 ka-shūan-hata, feel (v.).
 ka-shūande, grope (v.).
 kashūma, grog (see chumpōa).
 kat; dakat; rakat, now, at the present
 moment.
 kat, in, at (with reference to a village)
 (see en; ten).
 kat-chū(n), where, at what place
 (interrog.).
 katah, bottom (of box, &c.).
 ta-katah, under, beneath.
 la-katah, below (in a lower place).
 ok-katah, bottom (outer side of).
 oal-katah, bottom (inner side of).
 katah-oal, inside of.
 katah-oal-mattai, inland, in the in-
 terior of jungle or country.
 ka-tat, an abandoned garden, no longer
 cultivated.
 katāpa, pile (heap) of firewood, books,
 &c.
 ka-tāng, make a zigzag log-fence.
 ka-tānga-oalmāt-de, shade the eyes
 from the glare of sun.
 kato, husk of unripe coconut.
 — -hata, roll between the palms (of a
 lump of clay, &c.).
 katoal, circumference.
 katōk, *Palæornis erythrogenys* (common
 paroquet).
 — -nau, *Palæornis caniceps* (the
 rare and handsome paroquet, is
 found in the southern portion of the
 group).
 — -taka-ēha, a pet paroquet.
 katōng-chafā, a non-edible species of
 land-crab.
 katōka, dance (v.).
 kentōka, dance (s.).
 kamatōka, dancer.
 ka-tōng-hashe, load a gun.

katōa (*see itōaya*), loose (of an iron nail or post), tremble, vibrate.

kōmam-tōa, earthquake.

ka-tōt-hata, produce fire by means of the kentōt.

kentōt, bamboo fire-sticks.

ka-tai-ñu-pāre, eject (or spit out) a quid.

ka-tain-hata (or -heōe), produce fire by means of fire-sticks.

ken-tain, fire-sticks.

katāu (*see tau*), term of endearment towards a friend slightly one's junior.

kawāh-enchōn, rake rubbish together in a heap.

kenwāh-enchōn, wooden rake (App. N, item 118).

ka-wāl-hanga, (or -haiñe), throw aside (away, or overboard):

— — -hala, throw upwards.

— — -hashe, throw down.

— — -nga-shinpōya, drop anchor.

— — — -ta-oal-kamalē, throw overboard.

ka-wāp-hata, cut with scissors.

kinwāp, scissors.

kawia-haiñe, pick out anything (as the contents of a shell).

kawila, round, circular.

ka-wōl-hashe, take meat, vegetables, &c., out of pot.

ka-yēn-ya, jagged.

ka-yōl (*see yōl*), friend; intimate.

ka-yual, leaf-mould.

kayūa, pebble.

kayūala-nāng, singing in the ears.

kānga (*see kōnga*):

kā; ka; kan, what (interrog.).

kā-chuk, whereabouts (interrog.).

— endōhngashe, how much, how many (interrog.).

— enlainñeshe, how soon (interrog.).

— hē, when (lit., what time).

— inōa-atō, how soon, at what time or hour.

— rām, how many.

— hanam-ngala, how soon.

— renmat, how wide.

— ri-hala, } how much.

— ri-she, }

— rūa-hanga, how far.

kā - rūa - hanga - tai, how far off (speared, &c.).

— — — -yan, how long ago.

— -tare-tō, how soon.

— -rūala, how high.

— — -heng, what time of the day.

— — -hatōm, what time of the night.

— — -kōi, how tall.

— -shani-la-tō, how old.

— — -tashe, how long time.

— -shin-dah, what's the matter.

— — -mush-tai, in what style.

— -shi, what's that? what's the matter?

— -shi(n), like what? How? (in what state or condition).

— -shi-yai, how much? (value or cost).

— -tōm, how many?

— -tai, how? (by what means).

— -yan, how? (in what condition).

(For further examples see "ka").

kāa, fish.

kāa-dūe, } two species of whale.

— -wat,

— -hifō,

— -pompāl, } sword fish.

— -pōang, porpoise.

henlai-chakā-kāa, anal fin.

hēat-kāa, hook a fish.

katam-kāa, fish-roe (soft).

hentēha-kāa, } dorsal fin (see

kāshō-kāa, } "hentēha").

— -wiang-kāa, ventral fin.

kinnōk-det-kāa, caudal fin.

nāng-kāa, pectoral fin.

pēu-kāa, fish-roe (hard), spawn.

shāk-kāa, spear a fish.

kā-chē (*see chē*), tremble, shiver.

kāchū-ñi, eaves.

kāe, about, concerning.

kāēah, refuse, decline to give or allow.

— -nga-lāh, hinder (v.t.).

— -nga-shi, dissuade.

kāēaha, treasure, also precious.

kāēhe-chakā, wean an infant.

kāē-dit, dregs, sediment.

kāfōng, *Orania Nicobarica* (before commencing to seed).

kâhâ (no separate meaning is assigned to this word which occurs in the following compounds:—).

kâhâ-dal-chakâ, mutual shyness between strangers.

— **-dol-chakâ**, ogle, look through corner of eye.

— **-lôi(j)**, cross (pass) in opposite directions, meet.

— **-nōana**, uterus, womb.

— **-nyūk-chakâ**, pull (tug) in opposite directions.

— **-öl**, exchange places.

— **-pung-chakâ**, stray, straggle.

— **-hanga**, separate (when both parties—or all—leave the spot), see “pung.”

— **-pūaṅ**, striped cloth.

— **-pai(ch)**, share (as husband and wife, or as partners) (v.).

paiyüh-ta-kâhâ-pai(ch), partner.

kâhâ-shâh, miss, fail in meeting, finding, &c.

— **-shâk**, cloths of various patterns.

— **-shait**, accost, meet, go to meet.

— **-tôre**, never mind, no matter.

— **-tuak-chakâ**, pull (tug) in opposite directions.

— **-wâp**, pen-knife, clasp-knife.

— **-wait**, miss; fail in meeting, finding, &c.

— **-chakâ**, ill-fitting.

— **-ngê**, } disagree in opinion,
— **-tô**, } wish, taste.

— **-yiang**, next (in position or situation).

— **-yūa-nē**, give birth to (bear).

kâhâm-lare, hem (cough to draw attention).

kâ-heak-hala, clear one's throat.

kâhē, moon, also the Creator.

— **-kâhē**, every “moon,” monthly.

chaniala-kâhē, commencement of a “moon” (or month).

chungai(ch)-oal-kâhē, moonlight.

dain-kâhē, moon-beam.

fwiaṅ-oal-kâhē, full-moon.

hen-nēni-oal-kâhē, waxing moon.

hēangshe-kâhē, new moon.

hinôat-na-oal-kâhē, wane (of the moon).

hokngâka-kâhē, full-moon.

kama-heṅwa, month, a lunation.

kâm-kâhē, meridian altitude of the moon.

kanat-lâh-kâhē, end of a “moon” (or month).

ong-yüang-kâhē, full-moon.

tennyuoa-na-oal-kâhē, waning moon.

kâhē, when (interrog.) of future only.

kâhē-tashe; **kâhē-tarit**, when (interrog.) in reference to travelling in future time.

— **-ta-tai**, when (interrog.) in reference to giving or making in the future.

— **-nga**, when (in reference to sickness or death).

— **-shī**, when (interrog.) of some past event.

— **-tai**, when (of making or giving in past time).

— **-lâh**, when (in reference to travelling at some future time).

— **-ngashe**, when (of past events).

— **-ta-shī**, when (interrog.) in reference to some coming event.

kâhē-ane; **tâu-nēe-kâhē**; **tâu-ka-kâhē**, next month.

kâhnga-shī, perhaps.

kâh-nga-shī-chuk, somewhere.

kâhōa, ant (large red stinging variety).

kâhōn, halloo.

kâkâ-lâng, white ray (Raia batis).

kâkâ-ok, backwards.

kâkâ-tôk, the lunation in September—October, if the wind has changed to N.E.

kâke-ök, crow as a cock.

kâl, sea-gull.

kâ-lōi, loose (of a tooth).

kâm.

kâm-chakâ, perpendicular, upright.

— **-heng**, noon, mid-day.

— **-kâhē**, meridian altitude of moon.

— **-nga-chakâ**, hold anything upright.

kâm-shire, *precipice*.
 kâmet-nyuata, *pilot-fish (Naucrates ductor)*.
 kân (see enkâna), *wife*.
 kân-chia, *step-mother*.
 — -kôan, *daughter-in-law*.
 elâ-kân, *lower row of joists of hut-floor*.
 kamâno, *married man*.
 kamânshe, *marry (of a man)*.
 leât-kâno, *married of a man*.
 miyêya-kânde, *uzorious*.
 yâe - kân - de, *one who deserts his wife*.
 ôlde-kâno, *bridegroom*.
 kâng, *water-frog*.
 hañ-kâng, *land-frog*.
 kâng-kông, *sound of foot-fall in walking*.
 kâ-ngamât (see hakâ), *stare at*.
 kâ-niau, *mynah (Eulabes javanensis)*.
 kâñl-hangâ (or -hata), *reduce size of; halve*.
 mol-kâñla, *half; bit (of wood; iron, &c.)*.
 hêang-molkâñla-posh, *half-full*.
 — — -kaiyî, *half-way*.
 oal-kâñl-hangâ, *cut up firewood*.
 o-kâñl-nga-onglônga, *decapitate*.
 kâp; kâp-ka, *green (or edible) turtle (Chelonia virgata)*.
 kâp-keal, *hawk-bill turtle (Caretta imbricata)*.
 ok-kâp, *turtle-shell (so-called tortoise-shell)*.
 kâp-tuala, *tight (of a knot)*.
 kâpa (see opkâp), *bite (v.)*.
 kâpâh; ngafâh; fâh, *also kapâh, die, death*.
 kâpâh-kaiyûa, *still-born*.
 kamapâh; kamônâpâh, *corpse*.
 kompâh-ngare, *moribund*.
 lanûa-kamapâh, *calico shroud*.
 ta-kâpâh, *carcase*.
 kâpûa-hai, *upset (of any fluid), pour out (v.i.)*.
 kârang; kârang-kôi, *above, overhead*.
 kâ-shihi, *come along, come and . . .*
 kâ-shôt-ok-ñi, *repair leak in roof*.
 kâshô-kâa, *dorsal fin*.

kâshô-wiang-kâa, *ventral fin*.
 kâtêre, *chair*.
 kâtêre-ol-lâl (see ol-lâl), *couch, sofa*.
 kât-hala (or -hata); et-kât-hala, *scoop out the fruit of a ripe coconut in order to make kopra*.
 kâ-tô, *dwell, live, inhabit, remain, stay, wait, quiet, silent*.
 kâtô-ngare, *halt, stop, cease walking*.
 — -pôya, *sit still*.
 — -shiri-ta-mat, *visitor*.
 kamatô; komatô, *villager, inmate of hut*.
 chia-komatô, *guardian*.
 heng-komatô, *holiday*.
 paiyûh-komatô, *host, entertainer*.
 kânam, *warp (when concave)*.
 kâwe-ditla; kâwe-ridla, *steer with rudder or paddle*.
 kâ-yêila, *mark with notches*.
 kâ-yôwe-she, *slander*.
 kâ-tare (see okai), *accept, take*.
 kân; keâu; ong-fôang, *Birgus latro (coconut-robber crab)*.
 keang-yan, *sultry*.
 kebâng-kebâng, *hillock*.
 kebâng-kebâng-kôi, *hilly, undulating country*.
 kebêh, *Voix lachryma (Job's tears)*.
 kechiha, *crab-hole (of small species of crab)*.
 kechiñ-yantô, *yearn, long for, desire greatly*.
 kechai-yan, *hungry and faint*.
 kechain-yan, *sultry*.
 ke-dak-hata, *wag, waggle*.
 kedal; kēdal; keral, *crooked*.
 kamidal-oalmat, *squint (v.i.)*.
 paiyûh - ta - kedal - oalmat, *squint-eyed*.
 komdal-de, *zigzag*.
 kedinge-chakâ, *scramble*.
 kedôh-nga, *another (not the same), differently, some other*.
 kedôhnga-chuk, *another (some other) place, apart*.
 — -ngê, *contradict*.
 ke-êang-hangâ, *sever the joints of a carcase*.

- keëät-de, *sob.*
 kefê-châu, *term of endearment towards one's senior (see kifê).*
 kefê-tàu, *term of endearment towards one's junior (see kifê).*
 kefêh, *a large species of crab.*
 kefain-kefain-heôe, *spark.*
 ke-hêh (*see* hêh), *fly (of more than one bird or insect).*
 kehien-yan-chakâ, *feel a smart.*
 kehôah, *hole in wood or cloth, rent, tear.*
 kehôah-chakâ, *ajar, half-open (of door, &c.).*
 — -oal, *hollow, decay (of vegetation)*
 — — -moah, *nostril.*
 — — -nâng, *ear-hole.*
 henlôaha, *hole in hut-floor for convenience of inmates.*
 kenhôah-ha, *chink, crevice.*
 ken-hôna, *small bag, pocket.*
 kehôn, *hole in the ground.*
 kehû, *boil, tumour, sore.*
 kehû-hata, *bore hole.*
 kekâ-yan; kekain-yan, *coarse (of sack-ing, &c.).*
 kelâng-hanga, *uncover the shoulders.*
 kelôn-yan, *loathsome, repulsive.*
 kemili, *fighting-hat as worn in the Central Islands of the group (see App. N, item 29).*
 kenchâp (*see* kachâp), *chain for dog &c.*
 kenchâp-kanyût, *button.*
 — lâh, *fetters.*
 — -nâng, *ear-ring of coiled wire (see kacha-pa-nâng).*
 kenchûta, *pig-pen (see App. N, item 97).*
 komchûta, *confine pig in above.*
 kenchwâla, *stilts (App. N, item 65*).*
 kendeç-hata, *knead.*
 ken-dông, *rib of ship or boat.*
 kendup, *leaf wrapper.*
 kendup (*or* kenòp)-kôi-haishôi, *Pandanus leaf cover for pot when steaming Pandanus fruit and making paste.*
 kendup-kôi, *lamp-shade, &c. (see App. N, item 62).*
 ken-dû, *Tridacna gigas, clam.*
 kendûa (*see* kadû), *bigger.*
 — -ka', *biggest.*
 kendûich-hanga, *crush with the hands.*
 kendûin, *brain.*
 kendûla, *wall.*
 kenêak - hata, *throttle (v.t.), choke, strangle.*
 ken-fani (*see* ifûi), *fan one's self.*
 ken-fwiñ-ânha (*see* ifûi), *punkah.*
 ken-hôa, *mosquito curtain.*
 kenhôah-ha (*see* kehôah), *chink.*
 ken-hôna (*see* kehôah), *small bag, pocket.*
 kenhôna kanyût, *coat pocket.*
 kenhôna-karau, *bamboo receptacle for spare spear-heads.*
 komhôn - hashe, *put into one's pocket.*
 ken-hôm, *large bamboo utensil for receiving contents of toddy tapping-pots (see App. N, item 70).*
 kenhôn-lâh, *sock, stocking.*
 ken-hôn, *fish-basket-trap (see App. N, item 91).*
 kom-hôn, *to catch fish with the "kenhôn."*
 kenhôin, *shirt, coat (cotton).*
 kenhôin-lama-oal, *cotton shirt.*
 — — -ok, *cotton coat or jacket.*
 — -tit-koâla, *cotton waistcoat.*
 ken-lan-shi (*see* kalan), *present, gift.*
 kenlânh, *imported iron tool (medium and small size) for scooping and shaping a canoe-shell (App. N, item 170).*
 kalañh - hata, *scoop with above tool (v.t.).*
 kenlâh (*see* kalâh), *weighing-scale.*
 kenlòk-nôt (*see* ka-lòk), *pointed stick for killing pig (App. N, item 115).*
 kenlòk-oal-hindel (*see* kanlòk), *gun-rod, ramrod.*
 kenlông (*see* kalônga), *ring for finger or toe.*
 kenlông-tai, *finger-ring.*
 — lâh, *toe-ring.*
 — -ñi, *lustrum applied to fetish objects in order to propitiate both good and evil spirits.*

kenlūnga-karan, *bamboo receptacle for holding spare barbed iron spear-prongs* (App. N, item 66*).

kenlāuwa-nāng (see nāng), *lobe of ear (whether bored or not)*.

kenmōana-koāl, *forearm*.

—lāh, *calf of leg*.

kenmūla, *namesake*.

ken-ngai, *brand, burning billet*.

kennwōnp-ngashe (see kwōnp), *thinner*.

—-ka', *thinnest*.

kennyan, *cork*.

—-chakā (see ka-nyan), *stopper of bottle*.

kenop, *flower of plantain tree*.

kenōang, *Areca spathe receptacle for holding betel-nut, Chavica leaves and shell-lime* (App. N, item 53).

kenōp-chakā, kenōp-kōi, *loose lid*.

—-kōi-haṁshōi, *Pandanus leaf cover of pot when cooking* (App. N, item 62).

ken-ōnk (see ko-kōk), *gullet*.

kenpānga, *provisions for a journey*.

kenpōk-pentila (see kapōk), *offering of cloth at grave-post at the "entoin," and "laneātla" feasts*.

kenpōng, *kidney*.

kenshān, *corn (on foot), bunion*.

ken-shēch; kan-shait (see et-shēch), *thorny stem-sheath of the ground rattan* (App. N, item 86). (*Calamus? rotang*).

kenshin (see kashin), *prop, support* (s.).

kenshiwa-shun, *fine cane basket for sifting shell lime* (App. N, item 85).

kenshōnt-ngare, *creep (as a snake)*.

ken-shuah-kanhān (see ke-shuah), *braces*.

kenshūt-heōe, *matches*.

chuk-kenshūt-heōe, *match-box*.

ken-tāha, *largest size cooking-pot* (see App. N, item 101).

kentāl, *saw*.

kentāl-tat; omtōp-chakā-kentāl, *sawdust*.

ken-tāng, *zigzag log fence*.

ka-tāng; wi-kentāng, *make a "kentāng;" fence in*.

kentet-tat, *spit out fibre of sugar-cane &c., after sucking juice*.

kentōka (see katōka), *dance* (s.).

kentōla-lāh, *heel* (s.).

ken-tōt (see ka-tōt) *bamboo fire-sticks*. (App. N, item 65).

ken-tain (see ka-tain and henpōan) *fire-sticks* (see App. N, item 64).

kentōit, *husk of ripe coconut*.

kenwāh-enchōn (see kawāh); kenwāh-piet, *wooden rakes for scraping away rubbish on the sand round the huts* (App. N, item 118).

kenwi-dāk, *tea-spoon*.

kenyā-lare, *shrug the shoulders*.

ken-ying-tare, *behind-hand*.

kenyūa-nga-kōi, *cover a pot*.

—-kōi-haṁshōi, *flat leaf cover (made by stitching leaves of the Macaranga tanarius) for pot when boiling Pandanus, Cycas fruit, &c.* (App. N, item 107).

kenyūal, *spine, back-bone*.

kenyūm, *child (boy or girl) from 2 to 12 years of age*.

hañre-kenyūm; heñre-kenyūm, *childhood*.

kamen-nyūma, *Nicobarese children of different villagers*.

shiri-kenyūm, *childish*.

keñat-chakā, *gnash*.

keō, *black, dark, overcast*.

keō-ngamat, *black-skinned*.

keōyan (see heōe), *hot from taking exercise or excess of clothing, sultry*.

keral (see kedal), *crooked*.

keroānt, *serpentine*.

ke-shuah, *nail, talon, claw*.

ke-shuah-lāh, *toe-nail*.

—-tai, *finger-nail*.

kenshuah-kanhān, *braces*.

sha-kwat-hanga, *scratch* (v.t.).

ketē-mat, *crease*.

ket-fai(ch), *eye-lash*.

ketōng-ketōng-heōe, *spark*.

ketōt-hala; ketōt-hanga; ketōt-hahat; ketōt-hashe; ketōt-haiñe; ketōt-hata, *draw (drag)* (v.t.) (*in various senses*) see "Draw."

ketōt-lare; ketōt-ngare; ketōt-hare;

ketôt-shire; ketôt-ñire; ketôt-tare, move (v.i.) (in various senses), see "Move."
ketôt-de, crawl (as from lameness).
ket-pai(j), brain.
ke-wat, extract the filaments from *Pandanus* paste.
kanewat, a single fibre of the *Melochia velutina* as used for extracting the filaments from *Pandanus* paste (App. N, item 135).
kewai-re, swing the arms.
keyâwa (see kaiyî), road.
keau-ânha, rash, eruption.
keôich-hala; keôich-hanga; keôich-hahat; keôich-hashe; keôich-haiñe; keôich-hata, draw (drag), (v.t.), (in various senses) see "Draw."
keôid-hare; keôid-lare; keôid-ngare; keôid-shire; keôid-ñire; keôid-tare, come a little nearer, approach (in various senses) (see "Come" and App. B(*)).
kê-lare (v.t.) appropriate.
kêal, brinjal (*Solanum esculentum*).
kêa-tô, forcibly, by force.
kêam, brim, rim, upper edge (as of plate, &c.).
kêam-dâk, bank of creek or river.
— -kalahôiyâ; kêam-kamalê, horizon.
— -lôe, braid.
tangla-ta-kêam, brimful.
kêch-hala (v.t.), open a sack or bag.
kêdal (see kedal), crooked.
kêe, cold (absence of heat) (s.).
kêh, violent (of a storm).
— -tô, petulant, irritable, ill-tempered.
— -ngayan, difficult, worry, trouble.
kên (also dueñ), monkey (*Macacus cynomologos*).
kêyâh, asthma.
kichê-yan, weak, as after childbirth, or from loss of appetite, or fasting.
kidûma, dhâ (*Burmese knife*).
— -kôi, one having his head of natural shape (not flattened at occiput).
kifê (abbrev. for ka-ifê, q.v.).
kifê-châu (see châu), term of endearment towards 3 or more friends.

chûa-kifê, what was that? (to 3 or more companions).
ki-hêang (see hêang), each.
kile-shuyande, pack one's things for a distant visit, also armed.
kilêi-shire, unintelligent, unable to explain or interpret.
kimaiyan, sleep soundly, sleepy from fatigue or drink.
kinâ (abbrev. for ka-inâ, q.v.).
kinâ-châu (see châu), term of endearment towards 2 friends.
chûa-kinâ, what was that? (addressed to 2 companions).
Kin-lâha, name of the site occupied by the Government Station in Nancoury Harbour.
kinnòk-det, caudal fin, tail.
shòk-malêcha-ta-kinnòko-det, comet.
kinòng, a large species of crab which is eaten.
kinshân, wart of same colour as surrounding skin.
kinwâp (see kawâp), scissors.
kinyâng-ok-ânha, wrinkle on the skin.
kipâka, tuft of hair as worn by girls till attaining puberty and by male infants.
kirâha; kidâha, coconut-leaf-tray, on which food is spread (App. N, item 146).
ong-tang-kirâha, spread a feast.
kirih, curved sword.
ânha-kirih, sword-blade.
kirua-hatshe, distrustful, suspicious.
ki-chal, swim (whether frog or side stroke).
kinân-hanga, shut one eye.
pakînan; pakian, blind of one eye.
hakînan; hakiân, aim with one eye.
henkînan; henkian, telescope.
koah-ngayan, solid (s. and adj.).
koâh, tree-lizard.
koâhla, rigid, stiff, stiffen, rheumatism.
koêl, arm, upper arm, foreflapper of turtle, sleeve.
koâl-kanep-kâa, gills of fish.
— -kanyut (or -kenhöin), sleeve of cloth (or cotton) coat.

koâl-tanôka, *strand of a rope.*
 chang-koâl, *upper-arm.*
 chi-koâl, *bend of the elbow.*
 (hêang-) chi-koâl, *six hand-spans*
(i.e., from the tips of the fingers to
the elbow-joint of the other arm, or
about 4 feet 1½ inch).
 henkâp-koâl, *wristlet, bangle.*
 henlüh-koâl, *wristlet of coiled wire.*
 (hêang-) kamoâla, *three handspans*
(i.e., the length of the arm from
the tips of the fingers to the armpit,
or about 24¼ inches).
 ok-loaka-koâl, *wrist.*
 pauông-koâl, *cloth bandage round*
wrist as protection in stick fights.
 (hêang-) panông-koâl, *seven hand-*
spans (i.e., from the tips of the
fingers to the wrist of the other
arm, or about 4 feet 9¾ inches).
 koân, *grease mark (as on cloth).*
 koâng, *strong, violent (of a storm).*
 — hânsh, *storm, squall.*
 — oal, *intoxicating, heady, strong*
(of spirits).
 alde-koâng, *become strong.*
 kamoâng; mong-koâng-nga, *strong*
man.
 ong-koânga, *stronger.*
 — — -ka, *strongest, very strong.*
 koâp-hanga (see opkâp), *bite off, tear*
with the teeth.
 — hata (see kapo), *browse.*
 — hat-wâ, *clot of blood.*
 koching (from the Malay), *cat.*
 ko-ching-de, *take supplies for one's own*
use (as on visiting a distant island).
 kocho-ko-oal-fâng, *rinse the mouth.*
 kochôak (see chuâka), *step, pace (s.).*
 kochôk-haiñe, *wash a bottle.*
 kochüng - hanga, *brandish lighted*
torch's in village after burial in
order to scare away evil spirits, also
shake the head.
 kochüş-hata, *brandish spear at the*
"haichuâl" feast in order to scare
away the evil spirits.
 kodôanl-de, *wriggle (of a worm or*
snake).
 kohat-hata, *sniff (snuff) (v.).*

kohâm, *mouthful of food.*
 koholai, *vegetables, fish, &c. (as eaten*
with rice or Pandanus).
 wi-koholai, *boil vegetables, fish, &c.,*
to accompany the rice or Pandanus
at a meal.
 kohût, *numeral affix used with maiyâ*
(take a betel quid) in order to express
distance on land or time spent on a
visit.
 kohô-hala, *brandish lighted torch over*
corpse at burial, in order to drive
away evil spirits.
 kohôie-oal, *roomy, spacious.*
 koiñ - ha, *scrape coconut kernel with*
Cyrena shell.
 kok-ñe, *burst.*
 koko-òk, *push backwards.*
 ko-kôk, *gulp, mouthful (of drink).*
 ken-ônk, *gullet.*
 kôk-nga, *stick in the gullet, choke.*
 kok-wânka, *goose.*
 kola-hifûa, *jetty.*
 kola-rûe (see hifûa and düe), *landing-*
place.
 kolângshe-ok-ñi, *unroof.*
 kolê-hanga, *kick aside.*
 kolêh-hashe, *throw down.*
 kolin-hata, *stir food, mix two or more*
solids.
 koli-hata, *stir any fluid.*
 kolo-diawa, *Cicada beetle.*
 kolôapa-mat, *daub or smear turmeric*
unguent over raw (or partially cooked)
meat as an antiseptic.
 kol-pâl, *bêche-de-mer, trepang (Holo-*
thuria).
 kolai(ch); kolai(j), *bathe.*
 chuk-kolai(ch), *bath, place for bath-*
ing.
 koma-laiyan (see kalaiyan), *an indus-*
trious person.
 komam-tôa (see katôa), *earthquake.*
 kom-ap-hata (see âp), *shut a book, &c.*
(i.e., laterally).
 komaîô; kamatô (see kâtô), *inmate,*
(occupant) of hut, villager.
 komânya, *agree, assent, permit, consent.*
 kom-chê-hata (v.t.) (see chê), *shake*
fluid contents of a bottle.

komchi(j)-hata; komchi(j)-ta-koĩnha
(see māyai(j)), *make coconut oil by squeezing the rasped kernel in the hands.*

komching, *stout post placed at head of grave.*

komchūal-hashe, *lower the hut ladder.*

komchū-hata, *aim with spear; also make believe or pretend to strike with spear, or to be angry.*

komdal-de (see kedal), *zigzag.*

komdop-ñire (v.i.), *open (of a door, &c.).*

kom-dōk-hata, *aim with spear.*

komdū-hashe-ta-ngēre (see karū and ngē), *loud, loudly.*

komdūnga (see karū), *thunder (s.).*

ngē-komdūnga, *peal of thunder.*

momī-komdūnga, *thunder (v.).*

komdū-ñire (see karū, kadū), *wax (increase in size) (of the moon).*

— -lare, *rise (of the tide).*

komdwāk-hata, *rap, knock, (v.t.).*

komeāl, *hermit-crab.*

komeānta, *capsicum (for names of varieties see "Capsicum").*

komen-chia-she (see chia), *relative.*

komet, *mouse.*

komet-ta-karū, *bandicoot.*

komet-kā-mwoah, *rat (mus palmarum).*

kom-fā-ngayan, *visit one's friends.*

kom-haṅ-ngamat, *rock, lull to sleep.*

kom-hōn (see kenhōna and ken-hōn), *catch fish with the "kenhōn."*

— — -hashe, *put into one's pocket (kenhōna).*

kom-hōi-ngare (see hōi), *be off!*

komhōish; komhōiṅsh, *conceinte, pregnant.*

komīal-hanga, *taste any food.*

komlo-hashe, *put into one's pocket.*

komlōi-hata, *loosen a tooth (v.t.).*

ko nnan; hēang-komnan, *spoon and fork.*

kom-ñik, *wink to a girl.*

komoyūng, *hostile, enemy.*

komōp-hanga, *upset (or capsize) a canoe (v.t.).*

ka-ōpe-kōi, *upset (of a canoe) (v.i.), upside down.*

op-ōp-hare, *turn upside down.*

kompāh-ngare (see kápāh), *moribund.*
kompwā-hashe, *propitiatory sacrifice of the remains of a feast.*

kom-shōl-hashe (see kanshōla), *put fowls, &c., into "kanshōla" basket.*

kom-shōnk-hata, *point with finger, aim with gun.*

kontāl-hala (see ol-tāl), *suspend (especially over fireplace in order to smoke, as food).*

komtāh-ngamat, *soak food.*

kontāl-haiṅe, *put out the tongue.*

komtūa-hanga (see katōa), *shake a tree, swing (v.t.).*

Komwāna, *Cabra (uninhabited islet in southern portion of the Nicobar group).*

komyā-enkōiṅa, *father-in-law.*

— -enkāna, *mother-in-law.*

komyāyēo, *Hippocampus brevirostris (sea-horse).*

komyē-hanga, *deposit (v.).*

kom-ōiṅya, *bewitch (as a bad shaman by exercising his arts maliciously), evil-eyed.*

konān-hat-she, *grand.*

ko-ngāk-hata, *nod (on meeting acquaintance).*

— — -hashe, *nod from sleepiness.*

koōi-hata, *splash (v.t.).*

kop-oal-taire (see tai), *clasp or fold one's hands together.*

kopāk-hanga, *quaff.*

ko-peng, *yam (Dioscorea alata).*

ko pep-hata, *sip or taste any fluid.*

korāk-hata, *lick (v.t.).*

koronāta, *Indian corn, maize.*

koron-hata, *fish with rod and line.*

korōnat, *crooked.*

koruāk-hata, *sound a gong.*

koruāk, *the series of memorial feasts held in honour of a deceased relative about two years after death (see "Feast").*

komoruāk, *the period during which memorial feasts are held.*

koshi-hanga (or -hata), *sift grain by shaking in a sieve.*

ko-shōt-hata, *stump (v.).*

ko-shuen-hata, *kick with the toes.*
 ko-shut-ñe-heōe, *strike a match.*
 kotin-hanga, *push aside, upset (v.t.).*
 kotin-i-lah, *fall owing to a push.*
 entin-hanga, *push away.*
 kotain-hanga, *push forwards, shove.*
 kotōt-hanga (see tat), *wipe, rub off.*
 kotain-hanga (see kotin), *push forwards, shove.*
 ko-yān-wa, *guava.*
 koyuāp, *Chitonidæ.*
 koyūng-hanga, *fight with guns.*
 koyūng-hata, *bombard, shell a village.*
 koyain-hata, *chew, masticate, munch.*
 koyain-pā, *chew a quid of betel-nut, Chavica leaf and shell-lime.*
 kōan, *child, son, offspring of animals.*
 kōan-chakā, *servant, wait on (lit. like one's child).*
 — dafāl; kōan-enneyūla, *eldest child.*
 — enkōiña, *son.*
 — enkāna, *daughter.*
 — heng, *prickly-heat (lit. child of the sun).*
 — kapo, *calf.*
 — kân; kōan-kāin, *step-child (according to whether of wife or husband).*
 — kaiyuwā, *nephew, niece, second cousin.*
 — nōt, *sucking pig.*
 — olyāla-ka', *youngest child.*
 — yōl, *term of endearment on the part of elderly persons towards youths and young married persons.*
 — yōl-enkōiña, *nephew.*
 — — enkāna, *niece.*
 enkōan-hare, *an unmarried mother.*
 hat-kōano, *childless.*
 heñ-kōan, *childhood, early life, youth.*
 haichōn-kōande, *litter, brood.*
 *kamōanshi (q.v.).
 kamōano; paiyūh-ta-kōano, *father (or mother) having one or more children.*
 kân-kōan, *daughter-in-law.*
 kōan-menkōan-hare, *bastard.*
 kōin-kōan, *son-in-law.*

Kama-nūana, generation

men-kōan, *father of many children, procreative.*
 yōl-kōi-kōan, *prolific, mother of many children.*
 kōash, *Octopus tuberculatus.*
 kōhla, *ashore, stranded.*
 kōh-ngare, *fall sideways.*
 kōi, *head, top (top of), summit, surface (of any fluid); also numeral affix used with human objects.*
 kōi-anūla, *head of grave.*
 — dāk, *surface of any river or other fresh water.*
 — dāsha, *occiput.*
 — henyūan, *hill summit.*
 — hin-dōaha-ka', *about 8 a.m.*
 — — — chōng, *about 9 a.m.*
 — hoptēp, *lid of chest.*
 — inōat, *knife-point.*
 — kamalē, *surface of the sea.*
 — kanōang, *knee.*
 — la, *bow of ship, boat or canoe.*
 — la-ānla; kōi-la Pū, *ornamental figurehead of canoe as used at memorial feasts (App. N, item 2').*
 — la-kamalē, *bay.*
 — moah, *bridge of nose.*
 — ngāh, *foreshore.*
 — paniwa, *heart (the organ).*
 — pentila, *cemetery, graveyard.*
 — ru (see du), *floor of earth or concrete.*
 — shiniang, *hip.*
 — ta-pitānh, *occiput flattened in infancy.*
 — ungoah, *shoulder.*
 (hēang-)kōi-ungoah, *5 hand spans (= about 3 feet 5 inches), i.e. from tip of finger to the farther shoulder.*
 — ya-kamalē, *tide-rip.*
 en-shān-kōi-henyūan, *up-hill.*
 kachanga-kōi, *tilt over.*
 kōta-kōire, *brush one's hair.*
 la-kōi, *above, on top of, upper side (of mat, &c.).*
 — — la, *head of bed or sleeping-mat.*
 lâharōma-kōi-ngāh, *sponge.*
 lōe-kōi-kōan, *3 children.*
 ngāle-ta-kōi, *top of.*
 ol-pīla-kōi, *top of the head.*

ongdūang-kōi, *over (prep.)*.
 pakô-kōi, *gray-haired*.
 shang-shu-kōi, *topsy-turvy*.
 shēi-kōi-ngāh, *sea shell-fish*.
 ta-kōi, *on, upon, over (prep.)*.
 — — -an-ka', *uppermost*.
 kôm-ashe, *obtain, receive, get*.
 — -hata, *find after a search*.
 hen-kôm (also ina, q.v.), *settlements of cloth, jewellery, &c., demanded by father-in-law from bridegroom for bride before marriage*.
 hakôm-hata (q.v.), *teach*.
 hakôm-tô (q.v.), *learn*.
 omkômashe, *successful in searching*.
 hat-omkômashe, *unsuccessful in searching*.
 kōnga-tai, *blow, stroke, spear-throw*.
 — -ka-kôire, *nod (denoting affirmation)*.
 kôp-hata; kolôp-hata (see âp), *shut one's hand*.
 kôta kôî; et-kôat, *comb (v.t.)*.
 kanuât-kôî, *comb (s.)*.
 kôya, *wave, swell, rough (of the sea)*.
 kôdde, *be, have being, exist, occur, also have, possess*.
 kôd-ta-ane, *there it is!*
 kôdde-ifê-kôd (also kôdde-ifê-kôl).
any one at home (shouted from below a hut)?
 kôlrâk, *dammar* (App. N, item 162).
 kômi-yâh *asthma*.
 kômôp, *boy or girl a few months old*.
 kông, *fit tight (of a cork)*.
 kôp-ngare (see kap), *take hold of anything to save one's self from falling*.
 kôk-nga (see ko-kôk), *stick in the gullet, choke, throttle (v.i.)*.
 kône, *flannel*.
 kônp-ngare, *cover*.
 kôî, *boy or girl before first learning to walk*.
 kôî-ngare, *stand still*.
 kôk-hare; kôk-lare; kôk-ngare; kôk-shire; kôk-ñire; kôk-tare, *retire, retreat (eastwards, northwards, &c. (see App. B(*)))*.
 kôk-tare, *back water*.
 kôk-ngare, *be off! go away!*
 — -nga-lâh, *take away*.

kōnga; kōng-lare, *arise (from sleep or rest), get up (on waking), sit up*.
 heñ-mekōnga, *time to rise (after sleep)*.
 hen-kōng-hala (v.i.), *turn one's self in sleep*.
 enkōng-hala, *arouse a heavy sleeper*.
 ku-chòk-lare, *tit-bit, dainty (s.)*.
 kudâk-hata (see dâk and kaletâk), *lap (as a dog)*.
 kulâla, *throat, larynx*.
 henkâp-oal-kulâla, *silver bar neck-lace*.
 tanuâl-oal-kulâla, *neck tie*.
 kûran, *jar, pitcher*.
 kûrat, *game of skipping-rope*.
 kwâpta, *stain (v.i.)*.
 kwâpta-en-wâ, *blood-stained*.
 — -tai, *clutch (seize hold) of anything through fear or rage*.
 kwôm-hata (see homkwôm), *give, cause to take, hand*.
 kwôm-pôwah, *handle of paddle*.
 kwôn-p-nga, *become thin, emaciate*.
 — -ngashe, *thin, emaciated*.
 kennwôn-pngashe, *thinner*.
 — -ka', *thinnest*.
 kai-lare; kai-ngare; kai-hare; kai-shire; kai-tare; kai-ñire, *come (in various senses) (see "Come," and App. B(*))*.
 kai-hata (see okai), *bring*.
 kai-hashe, *take down*.
 loko-kaiwa-she, *pilfer*.
 kaich; ta-kaich, *scratch (s.)*.
 kaichuât-hanga, *scratch (as a cat, thorn, pin, &c.)*.
 — -hashe, *dig*.
 — -hala, *dig up, excavate*.
 — -piet, *dig a hole*.
 — -sho, *pit*.
 kanchuât - ânha; kanchuât - ok, *scratch-back (for itch)* (App. N, item 40).
 sha-kaich-hata, *nip (pinch) with the nails*.
 tom-kaich-hanga, *scratch one's self unintentionally*.
 kainyin, *a variety of rattan obtainable in the southern islands of the Nicobar group*.

kai-nyüen, *undertone*.
 kai-nyüen-de, *whisper*.
 — — -kanöishe, *hum*.
 kaiwa-yaire, *enrage*.
 kaiyäl, *Carpophaga bicolor* (*pie'd fruit pigeon*).
 kaiyäh, *let, permit, allow, assent*.
 kaiyäh-hata; kaiyäh-to-tai, *lend, part with*.
 — -nga-läh, *permit, allow*.
 — -nga-shi, *consent*.
 kaiyâng-hanga, *hold (v.t.)*.
 kaiyê, *shy (of wild animals, birds, and fish)*.
 kaiyi; keyâwa, *road, path, direction, way*.
 kaiyi-chakâ-yaiya, *coast-wise, along shore, by land*.
 — -dâk, *drain*.
 — -eyâm, *wind-pipe (lit. breath-road)*.
 — -höin-mattai, *strait, channel*.
 — -kapo, *hair-parting (lit. cattle-path, being likened to path made through long grass by wild cattle)*.
 — -kõi-mangnge, *stepping-stone*.
 — -shông, *by land*.
 — — -tare, *travel by land*.
 kaiyinga, *go away, leave, depart*.
 kaiying-shuyande, *pack one's things for a distant visit*.

kamayîwa, *road, path*.
 kaiyinga; kaiying-shüyande, *see kaiyi*.
 kaiyuwâ, *friend (term of endearment towards one's equal in age), cousin*.
 kaiyûa, *birth*.
 kaiyûa-haiñe; kaiyûa-ñe-kôan, *bear, give birth to*.
 — -ñônñ, *born*.
 kâpâh-kaiyûa, *still-born*.
 ñi-kamayûa, *lying-in hut*.
 kaiyûal-hata, *scream, yell (v.)*.
 kau-ngayan (*see yâu*), *tired after active exercise*.
 kòin (*see enkòina*), *husband*.
 kòin-chia, *step-father*.
 — -kôan, *son-in-law*.
 elâ-kòin, *upper row of joists of hut-floor*.
 en-kòin-shishe, *to be angry*.
 kamòina, *marry (said of a woman only)*.
 kamòino, } *married woman*.
 leät-kòino, }
 hat-kòino, *widow*.
 yâe-kòin-de, *one who deserts her husband*.
 òlde-kòino, *bride*.
 kòit-de-me-kòit, *any one down below? (to one person)*.
 kòit-de-inâ-kòit, *any one down below? (to two persons)*.

L.

la (also lâ, q.v.), *particle employed both as prefix and suffix with certain pronouns, adjectives, and substantives in order to express direction, possession, &c., e.g., chûla (right, dexter), la-chûla (right hand side, starboard); ok (back), la-ok (behind); ân (two), chông (ship), chông-ânla (brig, i.e., two-masted ship)*.
 la; le; lare, *verbal suffix signifying "upwards" or "towards the north" (in construc.) (see "chiat-la," "ô-le," "dâh-lare")*.
 labu; lapu (*see yûang-labu*), *gourd (from the Malay)*.

ladiaya, *shortly after sunset*.
 palanga-diaya, *evening star*.
 laê (*see liri*), *cross-legged*.
 la-êshe; lâ-êshe (*see shama*), *beneath, underneath, lower*.
 la-hâ, *recover, regain health*.
 la-katah (*see katah*), *below, beneath, underneath*.
 la-kôi, *above, on top of, upper-side (of mat, &c.)*.
 — — -la, *head of bed or sleeping-mat*.
 la-kòk-hanga (*v.t.*), *nick (or notch) a tally cane-strip*.
 len-kòk (*see wia and lenkâh*), *notch, nick in a tally cane-strip*.

lal, brow, forehead.

lama-chông, uppermost.

— — -oal-chông, poop of ship.

lama-enh-she (see enh), undermost.

lama-nâma, a betel quid as prepared for chewing, viz., a *Chavica* leaf folded and smeared with shell-lime and a piece of betel-nut.

la-mang (see chang and chamang), belong.

lamem, numeral affix used with reference to bundles of Chinese tobacco.

lamen-nôiyô (see lôe), only 3 fathoms.

lami-chûta, earth-worm.

lami-fûi (see fûi), water-spout.

la-miap (see lêap), expert at any handicraft.

lamôn (see lô), runner.

la-muam, weak (of animate objects), a confirmed rheumatic, bedridden.

la-mûe (see lôe), only three.

la-mûngta, drift towards land.

la-nangta-damian (see damian), starting post in a race.

lan-dâk-mat (see dâk-mat), weep, cry.

la-neät-la (see leät), the fifth and principal memorial feast at which the skull is temporarily disinterred; takes place usually 2 or 3 years after death.

la-neät-tare (see leät), no more.

laneh; lăh-meluh, the lunation in September — October, if the S.W. winds continue.

lang-an, heavy.

langan-kôi, top-heavy.

len-ngâna, heavier.

— — -ka, heaviest, very heavy.

langla, large stone.

langnga-shi; lăngnga-shi, cause, reason.

lang-nga-shi-an; an-langnga-shi, therefore, hence, for this reason.

chuan-lăngngashi, why.

lanôp (see lôp), blanket.

— -hatâ, wrap (v.).

— -kanyût, cloak, overcoat.

lanôh-hiyâ (see hiyâ), betel-nut crusher (App. N, item 73).

lanôm-omhôi (see inuam), cigarette.

lanônga-nâng (see loka and năng), bored lobe of ear.

lanun (see en-lăin), paint (s.).

lauăa (see olăa), wrapper (cover) of cloth, paper, &c., also adjust the "neng."

lanăa-kamapăh, cloth-shroud, winding-sheet.

lamanăa; lăawa, bundle, package.

la-ok; lă-ok, astern, aft, outside.

la-pă, good.

lapă-chakâ, handsome, pretty, beautiful.

— -yan, well (not sick).

— -yantô, glad.

lompă-ta-shi, fix hut posts well (i.e., perpendicularly).

larâ, black pepper.

lare, verbal suffix signifying upwards or northwards (see App. B(*)).

la-ridla; la-ditla; la-rila (see det), astern, aft.

hale-ridla, steer.

hen-la-ridla, rudder.

mahale-ridla, steersman.

larôm, paste obtained from the pulp of the *Pandanus melli* fruit, being the staple food of the natives (for the 21 recognised varieties, see "*Pandanus*").

lăha-rôma (q.v.), resembling "larôm."

ănh-chakâ-larôm, pulp of the *Pandanus* fruit.

et-hêt-larôm, prepared paste of the *Pandanus* fruit.

met-kaita-larôm, *Agestrata dendriba*, the beetle which attacks the *Pandanus* tree.

nôang-larôm, a drupe of the *Pandanus* fruit.

tôm-larôm, a bunch of the *Pandanus* fruit.

laruăng, driftwood.

la-tôin, fern, tree-fern.

lat-shi (see leät-shi), according to, in accordance with (lit., old, ancient).

lawâ-nê-oal, cleave (v.t.).

lă, piece of fruit, vegetable, &c.

lă (also la, q.v.), particle employed as prefix and suffix in order to express

possession, direction or the like, see the following examples:—

- lâ-ane, that (or the other) side of creek, bay, &c.
 — -chûla, right, right-hand (or side), starboard.
 — -fâp-an-ane, that (or the other) side of an island.
 — — — -itâ, this side of an island.
 — -itâ, this side of a creek, bay, &c.
 — -lâh, foot of bed or sleeping mat.
 — -moah, head (of spear).
 — -woaka, left, left hand (or side), port side.
 ân-lâ, bivalve (lit. having two valves).
 lâ-chûla (see chûla), right, right-hand (or side) starboard.
 ma-chöl, right-handed.
 lâ-enyâh, afterwards.
 lâ-êshe, (see shama), lower, beneath.
 lâ-finahañ (see finha), tub.
 lâ-fòng, jungle distant from the sea.
 Lâ-fül (see fül), Trinkut island (Nicobars), lit. "east" island.
 lâ hala-heng (see hala), fore-noon.
 lâ-hanga-heng (see hanga), afternoon.
 lâh, foot, hoof, leg, hind-flapper of turtle.
 lâh-kidûma, handle end of dhâ.
 — -maiñâk-heöe, candle-stick.
 — -oñihañ, stump of tree.
 dula-lâh; entan-tat-lâh, foot-print.
 fannâh-lâh; hannâh-lâh, foot-brush from Pandanus drupe.
 hongtâng-lâh, web-footed.
 irûa-o-lâh, bandy-legged.
 kanelâh, toe, claw, talon, hind-paw.
 kenlông-lâh, toe-ring.
 kenmoana-lâh, calf of leg.
 keshuah-lâh, toe-nail.
 lâ-lâh, foot of bed or sleeping-mat.
 mendênchya-lâh, little toe.
 mendûa-lâh, great toe.
 menshônka-lâh, second toe.
 mong-yûang-ñe-lâh, middle toe.
 oal-lâh, sole of foot.
 ok-lâh, instep.
 tanôt-lâh, rug (of coir, &c.) for wiping feet.
 tandôi-mendênchya-lâh, fourth toe.

- lâha-rôma (see larôm), resembling "larôm."
 lâha-rôma-huyä, yolk of egg.
 lâha-rôma-holöwa, black bees' wax (App. N, item 165).
 lâha-rôma-kôi-ngâh; lâha-rôma-oal-kamale, sponge.
 lâhlông, name of a shrub.
 lâ-höh-ho-tat, penetrate (with spear or knife).
 lâk (also shök), let (imperat.) (see Paradigm of verb, p. xxii).
 lâk-nga-lâh, let go, liberate.
 — — -shî, forgive, excuse.
 lâk-shuyande, take breath.
 lâla; lâla-chakâ, adversary.
 lâ-lâh (see lâh), foot of bed or sleeping mat.
 lâ-moah (see moah), head (of spear).
 lâmök-shûka, water-spout.
 Lâ-mông-she, Condul (small inhabited island in southern portion of Nicobar group).
 lâ-muen, cockroach (large species).
 lâ-ngashe, small quantity, few.
 linnâ-ngashe, smaller (in quantity), fewer.
 — — -ka, smallest (in quantity), fewest.
 lângatô; lângayan, forget.
 lâng-le-yan, neglect, omit.
 lâng-nga-shi, cause, reason.
 lâng-ngi-tô, cause, reason (with reference to acting violently, being angry, &c.).
 an-lângngitô (see langngashi) therefore, so, on this account (with reference to being angry, &c.).
 lân-hata, lash (fasten) with cane (as thwarts to the gunwale of canoe, or the rounds of a ladder).
 lânan-düe, cane fastenings of canoe.
 tanol-düe (see tan), thwarts of canoe.
 — -halâk, round of ladder.
 — — -ta-tanöang, stair-step.
 Lâ-ok, Tillan - chong (uninhabited island of Nicobar group) lit. outside (island).
 lâ-ta-hêanga, put aside.
 lâ-woaka (see woaka), left (sinister), port side, left side.

mo-mwâk, *left-handed*.
 läh-ngayan, *well (not sick)*.
 läh-tôre, *think, believe, consider, also probably*.
 länt-hat, *strand (v.i.)*.
 le, *verbal suffix signifying northwards (see ô-le)*.
 leän-ta-chakâ; leän-ta-tai, *reach by stretching*.
 leän-ta-kôi; leän-ta-koâl, *reach by stretching upwards*.
 leän-hata, *overtake in walking or paddling*.
 leät, *cease, finished, already, enough, yes (answering question affirmatively)*.
 leät-chungai(j), *jungle-clearing*.
 — -däktä, *arrive*.
 — -dia (see ori) *murdered, killed*.
 — -hata, *finish, complete*.
 — -heñ, *the past (time)*.
 — -heaish, *jungle-clearing*.
 — -hëang-shuâ, *once already*.
 — -hiteako, *bride, bridegroom*.
 — -ifüa-eh, *blown out (extinguished) (of a torch)*.
 — -kâno, *married man, Benedict*.
 — -ka', *quite finished*.
 — -kâpâh, *dead*.
 — -kôïño, *married woman*.
 — -ngafâh, *dead*.
 — -ngong, *burnt out (of a torch), last (next before the present)*.
 — -poin-ñöp, *dead*.
 — -shi (or lat-shi), *old, ancient; also according to, in accordance with*.
 — -shi-tanânh, *customary, according to custom*.
 — -shi-tashe, *worn out, unserviceable*.
 — -tare, *complete (of a set)*.
 — -tô, *past child-bearing*.
 — -wia, *completed, constructed*.
 — -yâl-e-chakâ, *quenched (of a fire)*.
 — -yöl-konga-chakâ, *married more than once*.
 — -yüaka, *laden (of a ship or canoe)*.
 — -yüalnga, *burnt out (of a fire)*.
 laneätla, *the fifth and principal memorial feast at which the skull of the deceased is temporarily disinterred; usually takes place two or*

three years after death (see "feast"). Its name refers to the fact that it marks the termination of the mourning period.
 laneät-tare, *no more*.
 len-chih, *mangrove (Bruguiera gymnorhiza)*.
 len - kâka (- kanetai) (see leukâh), *knuckle-joint (of finger)*.
 len-kâh-hashe, *tear off (as a bough from tree)*.
 — — -hanga, *bend (v.t.)*.
 len-kâka, *knuckle-joint*.
 len-kök-ngoât, *tally strip of bamboo or cane (see App. N, item 88)*.
 lomkâk-ngare, *snap, break short*.
 ok-lâka, *joint (in anatomy)*.
 len-kök-ngoât (see lenkâh and lakök), *bamboo or cane tally-strip, each nick or joint in which—made by bending—denotes a score of coconuts (see App. N, item 88)*.
 len-köp-haiñe, *bite a fruit*.
 lenmöya (see lôe), *all kinds of cloth*.
 len-ngâna (see langan), *heavier*.
 — — -ka', *heaviest, very heavy*.
 lennôah-hala (see lôah), *higher (of a tree, hut, &c.)*.
 lennôah-hala-ka', *highest (of a tree, hut, &c.)*.
 — — -kôi, *higher (of a hill), taller*.
 — — -ka', *highest (of a hill), tallest*.
 — — -dit, *higher (of a cloud, bird, &c.)*.
 — — — -ka', *highest (of a cloud, bird, &c.)*.
 lennôya (see lôa), *quicker*.
 — -ka', *quickest*.
 len-nôiyô (see lôe), *three fathoms*.
 len-pâ, *grating platform under roof for storing surplus articles*.
 chuk-lenpâ, *storeroom formed by above*.
 len-pâa (see lapâ), *better, superior*.
 — — -ka', *best*.
 lenpüh, *principal posts of hut*.
 leñ-she, *handkerchief*.
 — — -ta-nyüing-ngamat, *silk handkerchief*.

lep-ngashe (*see* halep), *order, arrangement.*
 lewe-yande, *as you please, just as you like.*
 lē-chakâ, *forward, onward.*
 lē-hata, *catch any falling object.*
 lē-hare, *go direct eastwards.*
 lē-lare, *go direct northwards.*
 lē-ngare, *go direct southwards.*
 lē-nīre, *go direct to landing-place.*
 lē-shire, *go direct westwards.*
 lē-tare, *go direct to any particular spot in any direction.*
 lēak-nga-chakâ, *starry.*
 lēang, *name, sound (s.).*
 lēang-hindel, *sound of firing, report of gun.*
 lēang-ngē, *sound of the voice.*
 — shahōng, *roar of the surf.*
 — ta-milōh, *nickname.*
 — tai, *noise caused by any hand-work.*
 hat-tang-ta-lēang, *misname.*
 hēang-e-tōta-lēang, *namesake.*
 lēap, *able, can, understand.*
 ha-lēap-hata, *teach a language or any handicraft.*
 — — — tō, *learn a language or any handicraft.*
 la-miap, *expert at any handicraft.*
 paiyūh-ta-lēap, *skilful, dexterous.*
 lēbare (*from the Portuguese*), *paper, letter, book.*
 et-ēt-lēbare, *write.*
 an-ēt-lēbare, *pen, pencil.*
 harra-lēbare, *read (lit. see paper).*
 et-chai-chakâ-lēbare, *read aloud.*
 tōmtare-lēang-ta-oal-lēbare, *list of words, vocabulary.*
 lēta, *smear one's face with vermilion.*
 lēto-shire, *intelligent, able to explain or interpret.*
 lēware, *rabbit.*
 lifânta, *elephant.*
 līi; liri, *sit cross-legged.*
 lin-heñ (*see* heñ), *to-day, now, the present time.*
 linheñ-dām, *to-night.*
 linnâ-ngashe (*see* lâ), *smaller quantity, fewer.*

linnâ-ngashe-ka', *smallest quantity, fewest.*
 liri; līi, *sit cross-legged (with the knees apart).*
 lok-tat-she-penyūha-chūaha, *all sorts of property.*
 lok-yō (*see* yō), *greedy, voracious.*
 loka-hakōka (*see* henkōk), *cannonaded.*
 — hañfōiña (*see* fōin), *shot at with a cross-bow.*
 — hañpila (*see* bel), *shot at with a bow.*
 — harilla (*see* hindel), *shot at with a gun.*
 — nāng (*see* nāng), *bore the lobe of the ear.*
 lanōnga-nāng, *bored lobe of ear.*
 loko-chāchya, *delirious.*
 — diannga (*see* dian), *rush (v.).*
 — harra (*see* harra), *look away, look aside.*
 — kaiwa-she (*see* kai), *pilfer (v.).*
 — shōng-ha (*see* shōng), *wander from place to place.*
 — yōlange, *converse.*
 lomkāk-ngare (*see* lenkâh), *snap, break short.*
 lompā-ta-shī (*see* lapā), *fix hut posts accurately (i.e., perpendicularly).*
 lomtâ(k) - hashe; lomtâ - hashe (*or* -hanga), *soak cloth or fish-lines in mangrove-bark water in order to dye the same.*
 Lo-ōng, *Great Nicobar (the largest island in the group).*
 lô, *run.*
 lamôn, *runner.*
 lôa; lanôya, *quick, fast.*
 lôe; lue, *three.*
 lōe-shin-kinga, *triangle, triangular.*
 — shuâ, *thrice, three times.*
 chông - lôe - la, *barque (i.e., three-masted ship).*
 la-mue, *only three.*
 leu-nôyo, *three fathoms.*
 lameu-nôyo, *only three fathoms.*
 lôh, *remove any head gear.*
 lôh-hanga, *take off hat.*
 olôh-hanga, *take off clothes.*
 lô(i)-ngange, *brag, boast.*

lôm-hata, fold (v.).

lôp-hata, cover the shoulders, wear a shawl.

lanôp, blanket.

— *-hata, wrap (v.).*

— *-kanyût, cloak, overcoat.*

op-lôp, shawl.

lôhnga, south-wind.

lòk, many, numerous (of animate objects only).

lòk, conceive (become pregnant); also native (s.).

lòk-hoâng, perspire.

— *-shamôa, sprout (v.).*

— *-itâ, native of this place.*

paiyüh-mahalòk, a woman who is with child.

lòm; lòm-ngare, lie down.

lông-she, the name of a sea-snake about 4 ft. long.

lông-she; pomlông-shire, sink in water.

lôngto; lôngto-ta; lôngto-ten, from (prep.).

lôngto-chũ(n), whence (interrog.).

— *-chũ-shi, whence (rel.).*

— *-itâ, hence (from here).*

— *-ta-ane; lôngto-ta-dāhtare, thence, from that place.*

lamôngto-chi, from whom (interrog.).

— *-tai, from (the hand of).*

lôp-ngare (see halap and halòp), everywhere.

lòpta-chuk; lòpta-she, common, not rare.

lòpta-kôi-shichûa, all sorts of animals (or birds, &c.).

— *-len-môya, all kinds of cloth.*

— *-penyûha, of various colours, e.g., all sorts of coloured cloth, &c.*

lôa; lanôya (see lô and shial), quick, fast, swift (of runner, fish, bird, &c.).

lôa-chakâ, rapid, swift (of a stream or current).

lôa-lôa, quickly.

lôa-tayan, punctual.

lennôya, quicker, faster.

— *-ka', quickest.*

paiyüh-ta-lanôya, quick walker.

lôah, spathe of certain palms (see "Spathe").

lôah-hilûa, spathe of the Bentinckia Nicobarica (App. N, item 50).

lôah-hala, high (of a tree, hut, &c.).

lôah-hala-dit, high (of a cloud, bird, &c.).

— *-kôi, high (of a hill), tall.*

— *-hashe, deep (of the sea).*

lennôah-hala, higher (of tree, hut, &c.).

— *-ka', highest, very high.*

— *-kôi (see lennôah), higher (of hill), taller.*

lôe, cloth, also the Nipa fruticans of the leaf of which thatch, rain screens, sails, &c. are made.

lôe-det, female skirt (of cloth).

— *-hare, clothes, clothing.*

— *-hentêha, sail-cloth.*

— *-heôe, lamp-wick.*

— *-homyûam, linen.*

— *-iwi, chintz (lit., spirit-cloth, being used for shroud).*

— *-kanâma, canvas.*

— *-kâhâ-pûan, striped cloth.*

— *-komlâng, Turkey-red cloth.*

— *-lamahoanh, furling-sail of Nipa leaves (App. N, item 4).*

— *-lenshe, cotton handkerchief.*

— *-ngoât, white cloth.*

— *-ôm-âl, black cloth.*

— *-paiyüh, trader in cloth.*

— *-ta-ketòit, rag, ragged.*

— *-ta-lâha, checked cotton cloth.*

— *-ta-wia, ornamental skirt worn at certain festivals (App. N, item 158).*

— *-wa-kôire, cover the head.*

cham-lângshi-lôe, make sail.

chia-lôe, Nipa fruticans (the tree).

dai-lôe, leaf of the Nipa fruticans, also thatch made therefrom.

ihê-lôe (see ihê), thread (cotton).

lennôya, all kinds of cloth.

wia-lôe-re; wi-ta-lôe-re, put on clothes.

yâhi-lôe-re, take off the skirt.

— *-neng-de, take off the male loin-cloth.*

lôm, poor, destitute, also prisoner, convict (the latter meaning adopted since

establishment of the Government colony).
 lôn, bay.
 lôn-shitô, tame, domesticated.
 lôai, slack (of a rope).
 lôain, Polycistina clay (which covers the greater portion of the central and northern islands of the group).
 lôan, smooth as paper or any polished surface.
 luhâ, crane, pond-heron, paddy bird (*Ardeola leucoptera*).
 lukaria, beat slightly or in play.
 lûam, fresh-water eel.
 lûan, sea-water eel.
 lûana, patient under treatment at hands of a shaman or exorcist.
 enlûana, shampoo a patient after the manner of a shaman when exorcising the evil spirit; exorcism.
 menlûana, shaman, exorcist, medicine-man (or woman).
 lûat-nga, tangle (v.i.).
 lûe; lôe, three.
 lûin-yôk, curly hair.
 lûng-nga; lûng-nga-lâh, drift seawards (away from land).
 lai(ch), numeral affix with reference

to pairs of fish or birds speared or shot.
 lai(ch); lai(j), inner posts, supporting floor of hut.
 laih-ngê-re, recognise.
 lain; halain (v.i.), turn round, revolve.
 halai, to and fro (as in loading or unloading a canoe).
 lain-nga, warp, twisted round
 chông-henlain, steamer.
 en-lain-nya, shift (of the wind).
 — — -yan-chakâ, to and fro, backwards and forwards (as in visiting a patient frequently).
 halain-hala, heave up with windlass.
 — -hanga (v.t.), turn a wheel, &c., round.
 — -hata (v.t.), spin, whirl.
 halainya-dêde (v.i.), spin, whirl.
 henlain, spinning-top, machinery, wheel.
 — -danûan, paddle-wheel of steamer.
 — -ichih, sewing-machine.
 tilain-hanga, twist fibres (as in making lines).
 — -haiñe, untwist, untwine.
 — -ngare, turn one's self away.
 — -tare, turn one's self towards.

M.

m'; ma; am; em; om (see em), only (in constr.).
 ma-chôl (see chûla), right-handed.
 mah; mâh, ever (see mâh).
 maha-chi(j), see (chi(j)), a married couple abstaining from certain food during latter portion of wife's pregnancy.
 ma-hale-ridla (see hale), steersman.
 mahalôk (see lôk).
 mahateng (see hateng), obedient.
 maha-yûl-nga-shî (see ha-yûl), thief.
 mahâm, menses.
 mahen-drûal-ngatô, skilful.
 mahen-lâka, link of chain.
 mahennôanno (see fôan), only four fathoms.

(hêang-) mahentôna (see hatôn), one hand-span (about 8½ inches).
 ma-hentain-ya (see hentain), basketful.
 mahodôha-yan, active.
 mahol-dula (see homdul), depth (of sea or well).
 mahong-yûang-ñe (see mong-yûang), between.
 ma-haich, small cicatrix.
 ma-ka', later on in the same day, soon, presently, by and by.
 mak; mak-dî (see dî), fit (v.).
 ma(k)-ngashe (see mâh), fulfil an agreement, also proper, fair.
 maknga-inâma, laden (of a ship or canoe).

manâ(k)-nga (*see mât*).
 makaih-yantô, *active*.
 malang, *unfriendly*.
 malâng-nga-diaya, *evening-star*.
 Malâyû, *Malay*.
 mali, *small-pox*.
 malôhla, *mushroom*.
 malau, *beads*.
 nât-malau, *wear a bead-necklace*.
 monglêanga-malau, *bead-necklace*.
 man, *consequently, accordingly*.
 manâ(k)-nga-kôî (*see mât*), *youngest child*.
 — — -poah (*see mât*), *lunation in August-September*.
 — — -shî (*see mât*), *finished, last, hindmost, sixth (or seventh)*.
 — — -tô-hê (*see mât and hê*), *never more*.
 manâta, *sort, kind, description*.
 manâya, *inherit*.
 mane-nî; wane-nî, *frame-work of dome-roof hut*.
 man-lêña, *Collocalia spodiopygia (swiftlet which builds the edible birds' nest)*.
 mang-nge, *stone, rock, sandstone*.
 mangnge-tôh; mangnge-yâ, *reef-forming coral*.
 ma-nianga (*see nga-nianga*).
 manoal, *bundle of prepared Pandanus paste*.
 manôin, *lip*.
 manôin-hifûa, *gunwale of boat*.
 — -lâ-chông, *upper lip*.
 — -lâ-êshe, *lower lip*.
 shomnyuk-ka-manôin-de, *pout*.
 tayuaih-ñe-manôin, *hare-lip*.
 manôl, *numeral affix used with reference to bundles of Cycas fruit*.
 manût, *moonless night*.
 manyût-tôre (*see môta-tôre*), *thoughtful*.
 ma-ñôi(ch), *soft (of wool, &c.)*.
 mat, *exterior, outside, surface of any solid, also eye (in constr.)*.
 mat-hôu, *ankle-bone*.
 — -kanelâh, *knuckle of toe*.
 — -kanetai, *knuckle of finger*.
 — -mattai, *shore, coast, boundary*.
 chuyâ-yan-mat, *view*.

dâk-mat, *distinct, well-defined*.
 dâk-mat, *tear (water from eye), juice (of fruits)*.
 du-mat, *dirty, muddy*.
 dain-mat, *transparent*.
 hannâh-mat (*see ifâh*), *cloth-brush*.
 kalâka-mat, *checkered*.
 nga-mat, *coloured (in constr.)*.
 ok-mat, *skin of the eyebrow*.
 shun-mat, *white-wash*.
 yang-mat, *small white bottle*.
 mat-malôka, *fire-fly*.
 mattai, *country, island, land, village*.
 mattai-Bengâlî, *India*.
 — -ômtôm, *the world*.
 — -Pigu, *Burma*.
 — -paiyûh, *Nicobar Islands*.
 mentai, *villages on different islands*.
 det-se-mattai, *entrance to (or exit from) harbour*.
 fâp-mattai, *shore, boundary*.
 harra-mattai, *explore*.
 hòin-mattai, *harbour*.
 mat-mattai, *shore, boundary*.
 oal-fâng-mattai, *entrance to harbour*.
 shom-mattai, *countryman, native*.
 ta-mattai-ane, *wherever (rel.)*.
 mâ-ngare (*see yâ-hanga*), *take leave, bid farewell*.
 himânga, *bequeath*.
 — -nâng, *advice, caution*.
 imânga, *bid farewell to corpse before removal from hut or at grave*.
 — -ok, *salutation to departing guest or visitor*.
 mângge, *wail over a corpse*.
 mât, *finished, yes (answering question affirmatively); ever*.
 mak-nga-inâma, *laden (of ship or canoe)*.
 — — -she, *fulfil an agreement, proper, fair*.
 manâ(k)-nga-kôî, *youngest child*.
 — — -poah, *lunation in August-September*.
 — — -shî, *finished, last, hindmost, seventh*.
 — — -tô-hê, *never more*.
 mâ(k)-nga-yan, *healthy, well, recovered*.

hat-mâh, *never*.
 mâha-cheh-tashe, *father, when deceased*.
 mâha-kômta (see hakôm), *pupil*.
 mâha-wing, *log of wood*.
 mâhnyu-tôre, *ask permission*.
 mâ(k)-ngashe (see mâh), *proper, fair, fulfil an agreement*.
 mâ(k)-ngayan, *healthy, well, recovered*.
 mân, *walking-stick*.
 man(-kenyûm), *toy, plaything*.
 mângare (see mâ).
 mâôh, *sugar cane*.
 mâôh-hata, *suck sugar-cane*.
 mâsh, *brass*.
 mâyai(ch); mâyai(j), also henmòi(j) *oil expressed from rasped coconut kernel*.
 komchi(j)-hata, *make coconut oil by squeezing rasped kernel in the hands*.
 hañmòi(j)-hata, *apply coconut oil to the head or body*.
 me, *goat*.
 mechûla, *the name of a harmless variety of snake*.
 mechûya, *moth*.
 mekûya, *numeral affix used with reference to small bundles of cane*.
 mekûya, *departed spirit of one recently deceased (see iwi)*.
 me-kwâha-tô (see enkâhatô), *hostile, ill-disposed, aggressive*.
 memê-la-shi, *cleanly*.
 Menchâl, *Menchal (uninhabited islet off Little Nicobar)*.
 menchûtat (-enkôina), *widower*.
 menchûtat (-enkâna), *widow*.
 mendenchya (-lâh, -tai), *little toe, little finger*.
 tar-ôi-mendenchya-lâh (see lâh and tai), *fourth toe*.
 men-dûa, *thumb*.
 mendûa-lâh, *great toe*.
 mendûa-she, *half-witted*.
 menfoan (see enfôan), *only eight*.
 menfoanno, *only eight fathoms*.
 men-hwâva (see hénhwâva), *mourner*.
 me-nia; me-nyôn, *stingy*.
 Meniana (see momi), *the Creator*.

menkâna (see enkâna), *Nicobarese women of different villages*.
 menkôan (see kôan), *father of many children, procreative*.
 menkôina (see enkôina), *Nicobarese men of different villages*.
 menkôina - she (see enkôina), *bad character, rogue*.
 menlân, *land-crab (edible species)*.
 menlûana (see lûana), *shaman, medicine man (or woman), doctor, exorcist*.
 menlûana-Dêuse, *priest, chaplain*.
 men-laiña-she, *walk noisily (esp. on hut floor)*.
 menlôi(j)-hanga (see kâhâ - lòi(j)), *rendezvous (v.i.)*.
 mennâyo (see âñ), *only two fathoms*.
 mennôta-nôt (see nôt), *pigs of different villages*.
 mennoichya-yan, *flabby (having loose flesh)*.
 menshân, *miser*.
 men - shâtô (see issât), *only seven fathoms*.
 men-shêña, *quarrelsome*.
 men-shônka, *forefinger*.
 — — -lâh, *second toe*.
 men-tai (see mattai), *villages on different islands*.
 menyâh, *fifth (in order)*.
 menyâh-ka; sixth (in order).
 meñ; me, *thou, you (sing.)*; *your, thine*.
 ta-meñ; ta-me, *thine, thy*.
 chang-meñ, *thy own*.
 yôl-meñ, *you, your (of a community)*.
 meñ - dûla - shi (see hedûl), *foster parent*.
 mensha (probably from Malay meja), *table*.
 mensha-chuk-miteak, *bedstead*.
 met (abbrev. for meñ-hat), *you-not*.
 met-kaita-larôm, *Agestrata dendriba, beetle which injures Pandanus trees*.
 — — -oyâu, *Xylotrupes Gideon, beetle which injures coconut trees*.
 met-nyuata, *Teredo navalis*.
 met-pata-she; met-pôta-shc (see pat), *sin (v.), sinful, wicked, guilty*.
 met-pâta, *impotent*.
 met-pûa-tashe, *delay*.

met-tôta (*see* töt), *dear, high-priced.*
 met-yat-yòk, *beetle of a certain species.*
 met-yâta, *lock of hair.*
 mewih, *friend, acquaintance.*
 meyüha, *name of a harmless variety of snake.*
 meyü-yatô, *untrustworthy.*
 meâu, *cat.*
 ta-meâu, *mew (of a cat).*
 miân, *pronged spear (for the several varieties see App. N, items 17-21).*
 mido-dâk, *dragon-fly.*
 mienh-lông (*see* ênh), *shallow water (sea or fresh), ford (s.).*
 mienh-she (*see* ênh), *short, low (of tree, hut, &c.).*
 ennehshshe; ennai - she, *shorter, lower.*
 ennai-she-ka', *shortest, lowest.*
 mienhshshe-kôi, *short of stature.*
 ennehshshe-kôi; ennaishshe-kôi, *shorter.*
 ennaishe-kôi-ka', *shortest.*
 mienhshire, *low (of any inanimate object).*
 ennehshire; ennaishire, *lower.*
 ennaishire-ka', *lowest.*
 mifainya, *cloud (camulus, cirrus, and stratus).*
 mifainya-ta-âl, *rain-cloud (nimbus).*
 mihôya, *mosquito.*
 mihôn, *barren sow.*
 miünho, *near, close (adj.).*
 paiyüh-ta-miünho-chuk, *neighbour.*
 mikêh, *jealous.*
 mikien, *Megapodius Nicobaricus, the mound bird or brush turkey.*
 miläh; milöh, *feast, festival, entertainment, game, sports, fun, joke, jest.*
 milêh, *brittle, fragile.*
 Miloh, *Pulo Milo (inhabited islet off Little Nicobar).*
 milöh (*see* miläh and ilöha), *feast, festival, entertainment, joke, fun, game, sports.*
 milöi-yantô, *hypocrite.*
 minât-ngashe, *family.*
 mingäh-haiñe (*see* ingäh), *news.*
 minleña, *swiftlet (Collocalia linchi, also Collocalia spodiopygia).*
 min-lëya, *quarter (a fourth part).*

minöl-önh (*see* önh), *bundle of firewood (App. N, item 143).*
 minüin, *exaggerate.*
 min-yâ, *double-tooth, molar.*
 minyüi, *yesterday.*
 minyüi-oal-haki, *yesterday morning.*
 — ladiaya, *yesterday evening.*
 Miröe; Meñröi, *Meroe (uninhabited islet near Little Nicobar).*
 mi-shêha, *a species of hawk.*
 mi-shêya, *quarter (a fourth part) also piece of fruit or vegetable.*
 missât (*see* issât), *only seven.*
 mitânto, *short (of inanim. objects).*
 entânta, *shorter.*
 — -ka', *shortest, or very short.*
 mitosh, *the lunation in December-January.*
 mitöh-paiyüh (*see* itöh), *partial, prejudiced.*
 mitöha-ta-hokngök-hare, *dainty (adj.).*
 mittöi, *lie, falsehood, untrue, false.*
 mittöi-olyöla, *tell a lie.*
 paiyüh-ta-mittöi, *liar.*
 mitüa (*see* itüa); mitüaya-chakâ, *visitor, guest.*
 mitain, *light green pigeon (Osmotreron chloroptera).*
 miyëya-kân-de (*see* iyë and kân) *uxorious.*
 miyai (*see* yai) *worth.*
 miyai-ya, *costly, valuable.*
 mian-chakâ (*see* chakâ) *frown, scowl*
 moah; moanh, *nose, snout, tip, point.*
 moah-hindel, *muzzle of gun.*
 — -indat, *knife-point.*
 — -kaletâk, *tip of the tongue.*
 — -kinnök-det, *tip of the tail.*
 — -mattai, *cape, point, headland.*
 — -moah, *tip of nose.*
 — -shaneñ, *spear point.*
 — -shichüa, *beak.*
 — -toah, *nipple of breast, teat.*
 — -tai, *tip of finger.*
 fâp-moah, *side of the nose.*
 kehöah-oal-moah, *nostril.*
 kôi-moah, *bridge of the nose.*
 lâ-moah, *spear-head.*
 pomchîp-moah, *point, sharpen (v.).*

moanh-hare (*see* anh), *ignite (v.i.)*.
 modal (*see* dal), *dutiful*.
 mohiwa (*see* hēu) *long sight, keen-eyed*.
 mohōm-nōl-she (*see* homnōl), *chum, intimate friend*.
 mok-dāk-ayan, *covetous*.
 mokēa, *magic performed by a good shaman*.
 paiyūh-ta-mokēa, *magician*.
 mok-hēak, *the lunation in January-February*.
 mok-kāk; mōlhāl, *cray-fish*.
 mokmwāka, *owl*.
 mok-ngeaka, *flying-fox*.
 mokōnha, *bundle of prepared Pandanus paste*.
 — du, *clod of earth*.
 mokpāk (*see* pāk), *bundle carried on shoulder*.
 mokshāka, *falling star, meteor*.
 mōktēka, *small piece of cloth, paper, &c.*
 mōktōka, *large piece of cloth, paper, &c.*
 mol-kānla (*see* olkānl), *half*.
 mol-lōaha, *piece of meat*.
 mol-ōla (*see* oal-ōla), *funeral*.
 mol-yōla-chakā (*see* ol-yōla), *haggle over a purchase*.
 molyūla, *oyster (Ostrea dendrostrea)*.
 mom-hashe, *shut one's eyes*.
 momal-lōng-enkāna, *woman deserted by her husband*.
 momal-lōng-enkōiña, *man deserted by his wife*.
 mom-chiama, *score of human beings, &c., four-hundred (of coconuts and coins only)*.
 momi-hanga, *create, build*.
 momi-hata, *make*.
 momi-kāsha, *singer*.
 — komdūnga, *thunder (v.)*.
 — nī, *build a hut*.
 — ōn, *carpenter*.
 Meniana, *the Creator*.
 mom-kām-shī, *grat-ful*.
 momñoi(ch); momñoi(j) *tender*.
 — hata, *feel (by gentle pinching)*.
 momtōm, *brother-in-law (sister's husband)*.
 mo-mwoāk (*see* woaka), *left-handed*.

momyē-hanga (*v.t.*), *turn over, reverse*.
 momyūaha (*v.*), *quarrel*.
 mong-chūang-hari-she, *awkward, clumsy*.
 mong-hāng-nē-kōi, *mother, when deceased*.
 mong-hāng, *angry*.
 mong-hāng-ka', *very angry, be enraged*.
 (hēang-)mong-inga, *two hand-spans (about 16½ inches)*.
 mong-kēang, *flying-fish*.
 mong-kōang-nga (*see* kōang), *strong man*.
 mong-lāng-nē, *front tooth*.
 mong-lēanga-malau, *bead-necklace*.
 mo-ngoāva, *oyster (Ostrea hyotis)*.
 mong-shāngtō (*see* ong-shāng), *cook (s.)*.
 mong-shōng-ha (*see* ong-shōng), *walker*.
 mong-yānga, *overhear; also keen-eared*.
 mong-yuānga, *grain (as of rice)*.
 mong-yūang (*see* ong-yūang), *middle of a row*.
 mong-yūang-nē, *third, also between*.
 — — — lāh, *middle toe*.
 — — — tai, *middle finger*.
 mahong-yūang-nē, *between*.
 mop-hashe, *close the mouth*.
 morēh; orēh (*q.v.*), *first*.
 paiyūh-morēh, *ancestor*.
 moshāha, *morning star*.
 moyuāh-yan-paiyūh, *selfish*.
 mōih; mush; wane-mōih-hoptēp, *side handle of chest, &c.*
 mōl, *button-quail*.
 mōlhāl; mok-kāk, *cray-fish*.
 mōmtōma (*see* òmtōm), *crowd, assemblage, meeting*.
 mōmtōma-she, *clump of trees, herd, group, number, collection*.
 mōmtōma-shichūa, *flock of birds*.
 mòng-ko, *bowl, basin, cup*.
 môn, *pimple*.
 môn, *mucus*.
 — huyā, *albumen of egg*.
 mōpōk, *feast, banquet*.
 mōta-tōre, *think, consider, ponder*.
 manyūt-tōre, *thoughtful*.

môt-ngare, *bashful, modest.*
 mui-yûa, *blame.*
 mulôaha, *faggot.*
 mumû, *Carpophaga insularis (imperial pigeon).*
 mush, *end, tip.*
 mush-tai, *tip of finger, style, manner, workmanship.*
 muyûa-washe, *eager.*
 mût-ngare (see hamût; hamôt), *lie concealed.*
 mai-ngayan, *soften (v.i.).*
 homai-hanga, *soften (v.t.).*
 mai(ch), *flash of light.*
 mai(ch)-oal-kalahôiya, *sheet lighting.*

maihe-yande, *accident.*
 mai-ngayan, *soft (of silk, &c.).*
 maiñ, *shark (Carcharius vulgaris).*
 maiñ-shilâng; maiñ-shikeng, *shark (hammer-headed), (Zygaena mal-leus).*
 maiñâk; maiñâk-heôe, *candle.*
 chuk (or lâh)-maiñâk-heôe, *candle-stick.*
 maiyâ-hata, *take a quid of betel-nut, Chavica-leaf and shell-lime.*
 heñ-momaiyâ, *time for taking a betel-quid.*
 maiyât, *rough (of unplanned wood, &c.).*
 mai-yûta, *beetle of a certain species.*

N.

na-wâ (see wâ); *bleed (v.i.).*
 ña-mañ, *potato.*
 ña-nâta (see ñâta), *personal ornaments.*
 ña-nih (see ññih), *any merchandise.*
 yô . . . ña-nih, *for sale.*
 ña-nâta (see yan); *personal ornaments of any description.*
 ñap-oal-mât, *wink, blink the eye.*
 ñap-ñap-hata, *twinkle.*
 ñâta, *wear personal ornaments.*
 yan-nâta; ña-nâta, *personal ornaments of any kind.*
 ñât-malau, *wear a beud-necklace.*
 nâhre-chôk, *pretend to be in pain; malingering.*
 — tû, *pretend to be sick; malingering.*
 ñâk-hata; ok-ñâk-hata, *lash together with cane, string, fibre, &c., do or repair cane work in connection with a canoe.*
 ñâkâ-oalmât, *blindfold.*
 — ong-lônga, *fastened by a cord round the neck.*
 — ong-yûang, *girt (see ong-yûang).*
 ok-ñâk, *bandage.*
 ñâk-ngare-di, *smaller (in size).*
 — — dishe, *smaller (in quantity).*
 ñâm, *calm weather or smooth sea.*
 nâng, *ear, rim (or brim) of hat, &c.*

nâng-kâa, *pectoral fin (of fish).*
 — shapêo, *brim of hat.*
 chòk-oal-nâng, *ear-ache.*
 da-nâng; da-nang, *any stringed instrument.*
 det-nâng, *hollow behind ear-lobe.*
 hen-yâng-nâng, *clock, watch.*
 hong-tâng-nâng; *unbored lobe of ear.*
 kacha-pa-nâng, *wear (or put on) ear-ring of coiled-wire.*
 kenchâp - nâng, *ear - ring of coiled wire.*
 kala-ñaiya-oal-nâng, *ear-wax.*
 ka-nâng-oal-kentâng, *stile (over fence).*
 kehôah-oal-nâng, *orifice of ear.*
 kenlâuwa-nâng, *ear-lobe.*
 lanônga-nâng, *ear-lobe (bored).*
 loka-nâng, *bore the ear-lobe.*
 ngêôn-ta-nâng, *advise (see ngêôn).*
 o-kinga-nâng, *persuade.*
 ong-dang, *music.*
 ta-nâng-chakâ-ñi, *screen over doorway of hut.*
 yâng, *hear.*
 Nâng-kauri, *name applied to both Camorta and Nancowry islands.*
 nâng-nga, *blaze (white mark on tree), hence buoy.*
 — — chakâ, *target.*

ha-nâng-hanga, blaze (mark) a tree.
 hen-nâng-ngashe, mark, sign.
 nât, ground rattan plant (*Calamus*
species) when full grown (see "hêat,"
 "ok-hêak" and "kenshêch." For
 names of other species see "Rattan");
 strap, band (as round package).
 nât-finha, hoop iron of cask.
 — -ok-kapo, leather strap.
 — -ong-yüang, belt, waistband.
 nât-ngatô, annoyed, displeased.
 ha-nât-ngatô, abuse, affront, offend.
 nât-ngayan, difficult, hard.
 nen; danen; ranen, now, immediately,
 also lately.
 nen (see nina), this.
 neng, loin-cloth, as worn by the males.
 neng-ta-chiha, ornamental loin-cloth
 worn at certain festivals (App. N,
 item 157).
 det-neng, tail-like appendage of the
 "neng."
 ong-neng, wear the "neng."
 shin-kañka-neng, back-fastening of
 the "neng."
 wia-neng-de, put on the "neng."
 yâhi-neng-de, remove (take off) the
 "neng."
 nenge (see nina), this.
 net (abbrev. for na-hat), he-not.
 nêak, young coconut leaf.
 da-nòk-ni-nêak, one of the memorial
 feasts (see "Feast").
 nêe (see nina), this.
 innêha, on this side.
 nga-fâh (see kâpâh), die, expire.
 nga-kök-ngare, disperse (v.i.).
 ngala, verbal suffix signifying south-
 wards (see orêh).
 ngamat (see mat), coloured (in con-
 struc.).
 âl-ngamat, black-coloured.
 dû-ngamat, invisible (lit. shade-
 colour).
 hâh-ngamat, visible (lit. air-colour).
 yang-ngamat, transparent.
 tòi-ngamat, gray (lit. steam-colour).
 nga - nêana - düe, projecting stern of
 canoe.
 nga-nianga; ma-nianga (see ngêang),

Government (especially that of India)
 also order, command.
 ngange; ta-ngange, south.
 ngashe; ngâshe (q.v.).
 ngare, verbal suffix signifying "south-
 wards," also relating to persons or
 things on the same level (see App. B(*)).
 (hêang-)ngare, alone, also whole (in
 reference to contents of box, &c.,
 when damaged or lost), (see
 "hêang" and "Whole").
 nga-shi (see shi and kâhê), about, con-
 cerning (in connection with any
 passed event (see "When" and
 "Nothing").
 nga-tai, from (prep.).
 ngayan, common suffix (see yâh-ngayan;
 wait-ngayan, &c.).
 ngâ(-ngamat), yellow-colour (or
 -paint).
 shen-ta-ngâ, straw.
 ngâ-dit-la-chông, wake in track of ship.
 ngâ-hae; ta-ngâhae, east.
 ngâ-kôi (see kôi), bald.
 ngâ-le; ta-ngâle, above, in the sky, up
 there, north.
 ngâle-ta-kôi, top of.
 ngâ-she, down below, on the ground.
 ngâh; yîak-ngâh, low tide; low-water.
 ngâh-la, aground (of boat or canoe).
 chakâ-ngâh, below low-water mark.
 kôi-ngâh, foreshore.
 lâharoma-kôi-ngâh, sponge.
 shêi-kôi-ngâh, sea shell-fish.
 yüang-ngâh, shortly before low-
 water.
 nge, verbal suffix signifying southwards
 (see ô-ge).
 nge, tough (of meat), strong (of inani-
 mate objects), hard.
 hat-nge, brittle.
 nge-ngayan, tough (of food).
 ngen (see ngê).
 ngê; ngen, voice, language, also call,
 name, say (v.).
 ngê-hankang, croak (of a frog).
 — -komdunga, peal of thunder.
 hat-tang-ta-ngê, misname.
 hêang-e-ngê, together (in concert),
 with one voice.

ilēhi-ngēre, *nod* (denoting affirmation).
 kedōhnga-ngē, *contradict*.
 pāwa-ngē, *echo*.
 wi-karūshe-ngē, *shout, be noisy*.
 di-she-ngē, *loud noise*.
 ngēang, *employ* (of a servant).
 nga-nianga, *Government* (especially that of India), also *order, command*.
 ngēhe, *mean, signify*.
 ngēōn, *ask, ask for*.
 ngēōn-ta-nāng, *advise*.
 ngoāt, *ripe coconut*.
 ngoāt-ta-koāp, *kopra* (dried coconut kernel).
 — — -koīnha, *coconut paste*.
 lōe-ngoāt, *white cloth*.
 ngol-shire, *bow the head*.
 ol-ngol, *turn the head downwards*.
 shin-ngol-shire, *stoop in order to pick up some object; salute by bowing the head* (as by natives of India).
 ngong, *not any, none, empty, expended*.
 ngong-tai, *quite, wholly, entirely, completely*.
 — -hanga, *empty* (v.t.).
 — -ngare-tai, *clear out completely* (v.t.) (see "ngare").
 leāt-ngong, *burnt out* (of a torch).
 yō - ngong, *nearly empty, nearly finished or expended*.
 ngō-chakā, *solemn, grave*.
 ngōa-chakā, *face*.
 o-ngōha-chakā, *melancholy*.
 ngōa, *bamboo* (*B. gigantea*).
 ngōt-shire, *stoop as in passing under a branch*.
 ngai(ch); ngai(j), *any vegetable oil, especially coconut oil*.
 wi-ngai(ch), *make coconut oil by boiling process*.
 hen-ngai(ch) (q.v.).
 hañ-ngai(ch) (q.v.).
 ngaiche; ta-ngaiche, *below* (in lower place), *west, down there*.
 ngaīne, *towards landing-place*.
 ngòi; ngòi-nga-chakā; ngòie-chakā, *pure, clear, limpid*.

ngòih-nga, *scald* (v.), *burn, singe*.
 — -she, *burn* (v.i.).
 ñe, *verbal suffix signifying towards landing-place* (see ò-ñe).
 ñing, *tight* (of a rope).
 ñire, *verbal suffix in reference to landing-place* (see App. B(*)).
 nīama (or toāpa), *tongs* (of rattan) (App. N, item 77).
 nīna; nēe; nenge; nen; eñh; en, *this*.
 ñī, *hut, house*.
 ñī-daōin, *white ants' mound*.
 — -heōe, *lamp*.
 — -hille, *pent roof hut of Maluy pattern*.
 — -hindel, *gun-case*.
 — -holōwa, *black honeycomb*.
 — -holpūl, *dome-roof* (or *beehive-shaped*) *hut*.
 — -inōat, *scabbard, sheath*.
 — -kamayūa, *lying-in hut*.
 — -kapo, *cattle shed*.
 — -kenyūal-hōl, *oval-shaped hut* (as at Car Nicobar).
 — -re, *home*.
 — -shichūa, *bird-cage*.
 — -ta-optōshe, *oblong hut with roof shaped like tilt of waggon*.
 — -tōña, *golden honeycomb*.
 chamang-ñī, *hut owner*.
 chuk-ñī, *home*.
 káchū-ñī, *eaves*.
 mane-ñī; wane-ñī, *frame-work of hut-roof*.
 ñīm-hata, *nip, pinch*.
 ñīnàu; yīnàu, *unripe coconut as drunk* (see App. I).
 ñōk, *chilly*.
 nōama, *fish-trap* (App. N, item 90).
 nōang, *numeral affix used with reference to animals, birds, fish, fruits, boxes, baskets, and cylindrical objects*.
 nōang-larōm, *drupe of Pandanus fruit*.
 — -shun, *bamboo joint containing shell lime* (App. N, item 67).
 nōanga; hong-nōanga, *round* (cylindrical).
 nōt, *pig* (domestic).

nôt-kamalâu; nôt-kamet-lôi(ch),
boar.
 — -kân, *sow.*
 — -ta-wôak, *grunt of pig.*
 mennôta - nôt, *pigs of different*
villages.
 ñòl (-ngamat), *red-hot.*
 ñô, *milk.*
 hai-ñô, *wet-nurse, any woman who*
suckles an infant.
 hai-ñô-hata, *suckle, nurse at the*
breast.

et-ñô-chôn-hata, *suck milk (of an*
infant).
 ñuk-hanga, *bite (of fish at bait).*
 nyang, *shiver from cold or fear.*
 nyòh-ngatò, *anxious.*
 nyòk, *shiver.*
 nyüü, *thin (of inanimate objects).*
 nyüam-hat, *shrink (as cloth).*
 nain, *then, lately (a few days ago).*
 naiñe, *that (referring to some object*
near landing-place).

O.

oal; òl; ta-oal; katah-oal, *in, inside,*
interior.
 oai-chông, *on board, upper deck.*
 — -chüa, *jungle near coast, savage,*
wild, inland.
 — — -ta-tuchül, *dense jungle.*
 — — — -yüai, *light jungle.*
 — -dâk, *pond, well.*
 — — -ta-karü, *lagoon.*
 — -endaiya, *bosom, thorax, chest.*
 (hëang-) oal-endaiya, *four hand-*
spans (i.e., from tip of finger to
middle of chest, or about 2 feet
9 inches).
 oal-fâng, *mouth.*
 — — -mattai, *entrance to harbour.*
 — -hakî, *early morning, sunrise.*
 — -hâk, *ravine.*
 — -henkâa, *bottom (inside) of boat,*
canoe, ship.
 — -henlôwa, *blue (lit., inside sea).*
 — -hôla, *scoop a canoe, trough, &c.*
 — -hndä; oal-hurä, *valley.*
 — -kôi, *debtor.*
 — -lâh, *sole of foot.*
 — -mattai, *ashore, on shore, in*
village.
 — -mendâla, *palate of the mouth.*
 — -ngâh, *foreshore.*
 — -odôa, *armpit.*
 — -owô-pomañâp, *money placed in-*
side cheek of corpse before burial.
 — -ôl-hauga; oal-ôla-she, *bury.*
 — -ôla, *burial.*

oal-piet, *empty (or newly dug) grave.*
 — -shül, *unfavourable (of wind or*
tide).
 — -ta-hiyä, *Areca lath floor.*
 — -ta-tanôang, *boarded floor.*
 — -ta-hedwä, *bamboo floor.*
 — -tuchül, *impenetrable.*
 — -tai, *palm of hand.*
 anûla, *grave (s.).*
 ompenshe-oal, *too small (of a pot,*
basket, &c.), lit., small inside.
 ongshông-oal-chüa, *visit the jungle.*
 posh-la-oal-tai, *handful.*
 ta-oal-dâk, *afloat.*
 tòi-oal-fâng, *foam from the mouth.*
 oal-ôl-hanga; oal-ôla-she, *see oal-hôla,*
bury.
 oal-ôla, *burial.*
 mol-ôla, *funeral.*
 anûla, *grave (s.).*
 oal-diäla, *girl's designation on festival*
celebrating her reaching puberty.
 oal-hakî; òl-hakî, *morning.*
 oal-kân-hanga (see kân), *cut up fire-*
wood.
 oalmât; oalmat, *eye.*
 oalmât-hoñ, *operculum (of a shell).*
 — -ichê, *the silver or mother of pearl*
facet of the ear-stick.
 — -kên, *Tridacna crocea.*
 dain-oalmât, *blinded by glare of sun*
or fire.
 hemëangla-oalmât, *one-eyed.*
 ñâka-oalmât, *blindfolded.*

ong-yuang-oalmât, *eye-ball*.
 pen-âl-oalmât, *iris (also the pupil)*
of the eye.
 poâk-oalmât, *any eye disease*.
 pôt-oalmât, *blink*.
 putôi-oalmât, *short-sighted*.
 puyôl, oalmât, *eye-lash*.
 tuchûl-oalmât, *blinded by storm and rain*.
 oal-tâl-hata, *cut up a pig, fowl, &c.*
 oânhnga-kamânshe, *marriage feast*.
 —ñi, "house warming" feast for a new hut.
 —shwâtare, *feast in honour of the return of a long absent friend*.
 oânk, Arnotto (*Biza orellana*).
 oânk-ta-âk, *vermilion, red paint*.
 —holyuâl, *turmeric*.
 —tang-ngâ, *turmeric unguent, yellow paint*.
 o-châl-oalmât, *stare, look fixedly*.
 ochiawa; ochiova, *call or summon one within hearing*.
 ochio-hata, *call or summon one within sight*.
 ochôl, *spear fish at some depth below surface*.
 ochutô (*see dà-tatô*), *prefer (in respect to anything except food)*.
 odêh (*see orêh*), *first, &c.*
 odi (*see ori*), *beat severely*.
 di-ifâhre, *commit suicide*.
 odôn-hare-ngê, *lisp*.
 ofâha, *pet pig*.
 ofê, *they, their (three or more)*.
 ofêt (*abbrev. for ofê-het*), *they (all) -not*.
 ta-ofê, *their (of three or more)*.
 chang-ofê, *their own (of three or more)*.
 ofino-hata (*see fino*), *beat slightly, slap*.
 ofoah-hala (*v.t.*), *open upwards (of a box)*.
 ofoah-haiñe, *open outwards (of a door, window, &c.)*.
 tom-foah-ñire (*v.i.*), *open (of a flower)*.
 foang, *window*.
 ofôh, *cuff, lace on the ear*.
 ofiño-hata, *slap (v.)*.
 ofwôh-hashe, *strike a nail*.
 obâh-hata, *wail as women when mourning*.

ohen-hañ, *lead (show) the way*.
 ohô, *bark of dog*.
 ohâuñ-hata, *challenge (v.)*.
 ohâuwa, *cave*.
 ok, *back, skin, out, outside, crust, rind, shell of molluscs and of eggs*.
 ok-chôk, *labour of child-birth*.
 — — hanga, *suffer the pains of labour*.
 —dâk-tet-hañshöi, *potsherd*.
 —dêyâ, *hide of the thornback ray* (App. N, item 132).
 —hangai, *Cyrena shell* (App. N, item 130).
 —henkâa, *keel*.
 —heëu, *Mytilus shell, used in preparing Pandanus paste* (App. N, item 129).
 —hoan̄ka, *nearly full*.
 —huyâ, *egg-shell*.
 —hô, *bast-cloth made at Great Nicobar from the bark of the Celtis vestimentaria* (App. N, item 133).
 —ilaila, *King conch shell*.
 —ingeh, *Tridacna squamosa*.
 —kanlai, *Capsa rugosa or Arca shell for rasping coconut kernel* (App. N, item 127).
 —kapo, *leather (lit. bullock hide)*.
 —kâp, *tortoise (i.e. turtle) shell*.
 —kâpre, *leather (sheep-skin)*.
 —kehû, *scab*.
 —kôî, *scalp*.
 —kôk, *go astern*.
 — — nga-lâh, *send away, banish*.
 —lâh, *instep*.
 —lâk, *avoid, shun*.
 —lēbare, *cover of book*.
 —mât, *skin of the eye-brow*.
 —ñâk, *bandage*.
 —ñi, *roof of hut*.
 —oñihañ, *bark of tree*.
 —pâka, *carry on one's shoulder*.
 —pikâñla, *mole cowry*.
 —pûka, *Cypraea, cowry* (App. N, item 131).
 —shahom-nôk-moah, *Murex tenuispina (woodcock shell)*.
 —shêi-kôî-ngâh, *marine shell*.
 — — oal-chûa, *land shell*.

ok-shēi-oal-dāk, *fresh-water shell.*

— shiak, *outside.*

— — hai-chakā, *side face, profile.*

— shināla-kōi, *Murex palma-rosae* (*rosebud shell*).

— tai, *back of the hand.*

— tanglāh, *Cassia tuberosa* (*Queen conch shell*).

— wōat, *Pteroceras lambis* (*scorpion shell*).

— yāk, *sea-weed.*

— yuak (*see yuaka*), *cargo.*

— yuang-oñihañ, *husk, peel, fruit-skin.*

et-chai(j)-nga-ok, *back-bite.*

kākā-ok, *backwards.*

la-ok, *astern, aft, outside.*

tala-ok, *behind, after.*

okāk-hatshe, *avaricious.*

okāl, *horizontal.*

— hare, *across.*

okāñl-hanga; ol-kāñl-hanga, *amputate.*

okāñl-nga-onglōnga, (*see kāñl and ong-lōnga*), *decapitate.*

okā (*see okai*), *take.*

ok-chuāk-hata (*see chuāka*), *stride (v.).*

ok-dāka, *mince (chop fine).*

ok-dā(k)-tet-hañshōi, (*see dā(k)-ñe*), *fragment of pot, potsherd.*

ok-hēak, *ground rattan plant (Calamus sp.), while young.*

ok-hoan̄ka, *nearly full.*

o-kinl-hare, *round, circular.*

o-ki-nga-nang, *persuade.*

ok-kōk-nga-lāh, *banish, send away.*

ok-kōk-hata, *strike with the fist.*

ok-lāk-hanga, *turn aside on account of some obstacle, shun, avoid.*

ok-loaka-lāh, *ankle.*

— — koāl, *wrist.*

— — — kanyūt, *cuff of sleeve.*

ok-lōaka, *girdle a tree.*

ok-lōk-hata, *stitch with cane.*

ok-lōka-shia, *young plantain leaf (as used for the "fūm" necklaces).*

ok-ñāk, *bandage.*

— — hata (*see ñāk*).

ok-ngāk, *light up, illuminate.*

ok-ngōk, *eat any kind of food.*

hok-ngōk, *food, meal.*

dōh-na-ngōka, *eatable, edible.*

ha-ngōk-mattai, *feast held when propitiating the spirits with food.*

heñ-mokngōk, *eating-time, supper (or dinner) -time.*

maha-ngōk-paiyūh, *hospitable.*

ok-ngyūak, *tube (of toddy pot, &c.).*

ok-nōt-ta-pait, *crackling (of pork) (lit. skin of small pig).*

o-kōñ-hare, *round, spherical.*

okōñ-hare-she, *ball.*

o-kōñ-hare, *sit, sit down.*

ok-pāk-hata; ok-pāk-dāk, *boil water.*

ok-pāka (*see pāk*), *carry child or bundle on shoulder.*

ok-pāñk, *turn the head upwards.*

ok-pōk-hanga (*see pōk*), *tether, tie to a post.*

ok-pōka, *small lowermost platform or grid of cane or wood above fireplace for smoking food.*

ok-puak-hata, *cut open mouth of fowl (Nicobarese method of drawing blood for anointing their fetish objects, &c.).*

ok-shāka, *uproot, hoe.*

ok-shāk-hašhe, *deepen.*

ok-shiak, *stand (v.).*

shiaka; shiak-lare, *stand up.*

ok-shiak-hai-chakā (*see shiak*), *profile, side-face.*

ok-shōk-hata (*or -hiyā*), *chop up betel-nut.*

shanōk-hiyā (*see shōk*), *betel-nut crusher.*

ok-shōk-kanāp, *pick the teeth.*

shanōk-kanāp, *tooth-pick.*

ok-shuāk, *Pinanga Manii (Beccari).*

ok-tēk-hanga; tēk-hanga, *tear cloth warp-wise or paper along crease.*

ok-tēk-ha-iwī, *make an offering of two strips of cloth on some jungle tree near village when there is sickness, in order to propitiate the spirits.*

tanāk-ha-iwī, *the offering so made.*

ok-tēka, *tortoise.*

oktōak, *Indian dove (Macropygia rufipennis).*

ok-tōk-hanga, *tear cloth woof-wise.*

ok-tuak-hala (*see* tuak), *take out, draw out.*

ok-tuak-hata; oktuak-kâa; oktuaka, *fish with hook and line.*

oktuak-hai-yai-yan, *bargain.*

oktuak-la, *heave up.*

o-kwâh-hanga, *take out of a box, &c.*

— — -hashe, *take Pandanus fruit out of a pot.*

— — -oal, *unpack.*

ok-yûak-okwâh-hanga, *unload cargo.*

ok-wâha, *warm one's hands.*

ok-yâka; ok-yâk-hala; ok-yâk-hanga, *unravel, disentangle.*

ok-yûak (*see* yûaka), *cargo.*

ok-yûak-an-dûe, *convey in a canoe.*

— — -okwâh-hanga, *lighten (unload) a ship, canoe, &c.*

ok-yûak-hala, *dissolve (v.t.).*

okai; okâ (*see* kai and kâ), *accept, take.*

okai-yai-hata, *punish, retaliate, avenge (lit. take price).*

okai-hata; hokai-hata, *bring, fetch*

okai-yai-paiyûh, *honest (lit. bring-price-man).*

okai-wa, *fetch guests for a feast.*

hokai, *anything brought or fetched.*

okai-hanga, *bear, carry, take away.*

okai-hala, *carry up, disinter.*

— -hashe, *carry down.*

— -nga-lâh, *carry away, take away.*

olâ-hanga, *slit (v.t.).*

olâ-haiñe; ol-tâla, *carve meat.*

ol-dôl-hata; kâhâ-dol-chakâ, *look askance, ogle.*

olê, *ascend a hill.*

olêo, *ordinary annual feast to celebrate erection of village poles in order to drive away evil spirits.*

ol-kânl-hanga, *shorten (v.t.).*

mol-kânlâ, *half.*

ol-kânl-nga-pipa, *tub (i.e., half a cask).*

ol-kel-hare, *circle.*

ol-lâl-hare, *lie down.*

kâtêre-ol-lâl, *sofa, couch.*

ol-mâl-hashe, *swallow (v.).*

ol-nâla, *half close the eye as owing to glare.*

ol-ngâla, *pitch (of a ship) (v.i.).*

ol-ngol (*see* ngol), *turn the head downwards.*

olôh-hanga (*see* lôh), *take off one's clothes.*

— -haiñe, *take off one's personal ornaments.*

olpâl-hanga (*see* holpâl), *weed (v.t.).*

ol-pila, *wooden finial of dome-roof hut.*

olpila-ñi, *top of the hut.*

— -kôl, *crown of the head.*

ol-tali-fâhre (*see* fâh), *commit suicide.*

ol-tâl-nga-nâng; ol-tâl-nga-shi, *describer.*

ol-tâl, *cluster.*

komtâl-hala, *suspend (especially over fire-place in order to smoke, as food).*

ol-tâla, *rip (cut open).*

ol-teala; olteal-hanga; ol-teal-nga-shi, *forbid, prohibit.*

olûa-hanga, *cover a bundle with cloth, paper, or leaves.*

lanûa, *cloth-leuf- or paper-wrapper.*

lûawa; lamanûa, *bundle, package.*

ol-wiala (*see* wial), *shift (of the wind).*

olyâla (*see* wihla), *younger.*

— -ka; *youngest, very young.*

olyâla, *propitiatory sacrifice or offering of cloth, &c., at burial of relative or friend.*

olyâlnga-chakâ, *extinguish by quenching.*

leât-yâl-e-chakâ, *quenched (extinguished) (of a fire).*

olyôla, *say, speak, tell, talk (v.t.).*

inôla, *tale.*

mol-yôla-chakâ, *haggle over a purchase.*

olyôla-ka; *speak the truth.*

holyôl, *speech, remark (s.).*

ol-yûal-hata, *rasp with the thorny stem-sheath of the Calamus sp.*

om; am; em; m; ma (*see* em), *only (adj.).*

om-âk (*see* âk), *embers.*

omchum-pâl, *make a torch.*

chanôm-pâl, *torch fastenings.*

pâl-ta-chûma, *torch (bunch of dried coconut leaves).*

omdâm, *return after at least one day's*

absence, spend a night away from home.
 omdom-tat, *Pandanus drupe after extraction of the pulp.*
 omdũm-hare (see dũm), *squat, sit on one's heels.*
 omẽ-hat-shi-chakã, *having one's face dirty.*
 om-fũm (see fũm), *embrace (seated or standing).*
 omhãm (see hãm), *appetite.*
 — hata, *taste any food.*
 omhõin, *tobacco.*
 omhõin-har.ãn, *caked-tobacco (see har.ãn).*
 — hoktãk, *Madras leaf tobacco.*
 — homlõm, *cheroot, cigar.*
 — hongdang, *small leaf tobacco.*
 — lã-choãnk, *large leaf tobacco.*
 — okpiang, *caked tobacco.*
 — omhãno, *locally cultivated tobacco.*
 — pã, *Chinese tobacco (imported in paper packets).*
 inõm-omhõin, *cigarette wrapper.*
 lanõm-omhõin, *cigarette.*
 tanop-omhõin, *tobacco-pipe.*
 top (or pem)-omhõin, *smoke tobacco.*
 omi, *wet.*
 omi-hata, *wetten (v.t.).*
 hommin-hashe, *soak cloth (as in washing).*
 omi-yantõ, *loathe.*
 om-kõm-ashe (see kõm), *successful in searching.*
 omkwòm (see homkwòm), *gift, present.*
 omleama, *reel, stagger.*
 omlõm-hanga (see lõm), *fold (v.).*
 omnãme-heñ, *accompany another in a canoe, &c.*
 omnãme-ong-shõngha, *accompany another walking.*
 omnãm-tarit; omnãme, *together, in company.*
 omngãm-hanga, *bite food.*
 omnõi(j), *rotten log of wood.*
 ompenshe; penshe, *small, little.*
 ompenshe-oal, *too small (of pot, socket, &c.), lit., small inside.*
 ompeñ-fãp, *slight, slim, slender.*

ompeñ-tãk, *narrow.*
 enpechya, *smaller.*
 — -ka', *smallest; very small.*
 en-peñ-chakã, *smaller in quantity.*
 pomeñ-tare-she, *lighten (by reducing weight).*
 omshãm-hanga; omshãmnga-shinpõya (see shãm), *anchor (v.i.).*
 omshât, *ripe.*
 om-tam-hala (see tam), *pour, cause to flow.*
 — — -hashe, *pour into bottle, coconut vessel, &c.*
 omtãm-hata, *fish with a spear, spear a fish (said only of women spearing).*
 om-tãm-ta-mangnge, *hit with a stone.*
 om-tòm-hanga, *carry a child or bundle in one's arms.*
 omyam-hañ-chakã, *gradually.*
 omyãa, *headman, an officer.*
 omyãa-ta-karũ, *any supreme authority.*
 penshe-omyãa, *a subordinate official.*
 omyiam-hata (see yiam), *straighten a cane, &c.*
 omyũm-hai-chakã, *smile.*
 onã, *they (dual); their (dual).*
 onãt (abbrev. for onã-het), *they (two)-not.*
 chang-onã, *their own (dual).*
 ta-onã, *their (dual).*
 o-ugõha-chakã (see ngõ), *melancholy.*
 ong-ang, *cook, boil meat or fish.*
 dãk-hong-ang, *gravy, soup.*
 nõt-hong-ang, *boiled pork.*
 ho-ang, *wooden grid for broiling fish or meat.*
 hong-heang, *lard, dripping.*
 ong-hoang-kãa, *smoke fish.*
 — — -hata, *bake.*
 ong-ang-ha-chakã, *open one's mouth.*
 ong-chũang, *cripple (s.).*
 ong-dang (see da-nang), *music.*
 ong-dang-hata, *play on a stringed instrument.*
 ong-dang-ha, *visit a hut in the same village.*
 ong-dang-hata (see ong-dang), *play on a stringed instrument.*
 da-nang, *lyre.*

ong-dānga, platform above fireplace for storing pots, lard, &c.

ong-ding-ihē-lòe, pick out threads from cloth for threading needle, a former practice when cotton thread was rarely procurable.

ong-dòng, slight wall-posts inside hut.

ong-dòng-hata, cut with an axe, split wood or betel-nuts.

ong-dòng-hanga (or -haiñe), cleave (v.t.).

ong-dūang-kōi, over (prep.).

ong-e-lâh, leave, depart.

ong-eng, bone.

ong-eng-kōi, skull, cranium.

— — -ōmtōm, skeleton.

— — -ok-kâp, carapace of turtle.

— — -shama, jaw-bone.

ya-oal-ong-eng, marrow.

ong-eñh (see eñh), last (next before the present).

ongēh; morēh; orēh (q.v.), first, ahead, before, earlier.

ong-fāng; fānga, cut a stick.

— — -hashe, destroy (by cutting down).

ong-fòng-hala (see lōng and tenfōng), dive after some object.

ong-fōang; kân, *Birgus latro* (coco-nut-robber crab).

ong-fwāng, fell, cut down.

ong-heñ (see heñ), ancient, once on a time, a long time ago.

inôla-ongheñ, tradition.

kandishe - ongheñ, ancient (old-fashioned) song.

katōka - ongheñ, ancient (old-fashioned) dance.

ong-hēang-ngashe, successful in hunting or fishing.

ong-hoàng-hata (see ong-âng), bake.

ong-hoàng-kâa, smoke fish (v.t.).

ong-kēang, ulnar nerve, "funny bone." det-ongkēang, elbow.

ong-koānga (see koāng), stronger.

— — -ka', strongest.

ong-lānga, 3 days ago.

— — -yan, 3 days after.

orēh-chakâ-onglānga, 3 days before.

ong-lōng, drill a hole.

ong-lōnga, neck.

ahēya-onglōnga, hackle (of feathers).

pōka-onglōnga, strangle, put to death by hanging.

taiha-onglōnga, behead.

ong-nang, fungus.

ong-neng (see neng), wear the "neng."

ong-ngeang, corner (of table, box, &c.).

ong-ngeang-la-ok, outside corner of box, &c.

— — -la-oal, inside corner of box, &c.

ong-ning, stretch (make tight).

ong-nòng-hala, rescue from drowning.

ong-pūang-kanāma, erect a mast.

panūanga-kanāma, shrouds, stays (of ship, &c.).

ong-shāng, fetch from ship.

ong-shāng-hala, cook rice, meal, vegetables, &c.

— — -hata, steam vegetables, Pandanus, &c.

mong-shāngtō, cook (s.).

ong-shianga (seeshiang); ong-shianga-fāng, relish, enjoy any food; also sweetish.

ong-shōng-ha (see shōng), walk, go for a walk; also an infant commencing to walk.

ong-shōngha-talâ-hok-ōka, walk across, traverse.

— — -hawin nga, walk round, make a circuit.

shilōka-shōng-ha, walk on tip-toes.

mong-shōng-ha, walker.

ong-shōang, wear any head-covering.

shanōang, head-band of *Areca spathe*, &c.

ong-tang-hare, deep-chested.

ong-teng, turn the head aside.

— — -hē-chakâ, lopsided.

ong-tēnga, roll as a ship

ong-toānga (see toāng), turn a pig over on to its back.

ong-tōang, slice (s.).

— — -hata, cut up food of any kind.

ong-tōng-hala; ong-tōng-kirâha, lay out (spread) a feast.

ong-tōng-hata, grind, bray, pound.

ta-nônga, *pestle (large)* (App. N, item 110).
ong-wähnga, *day before yesterday*.
orêh-chakâ-ongwähnga, *two days before*.
ongwähngayan, *two days after*.
ong-wäng, *astride, bestride*.
ong-yang-hata; ong-yang-ta-yan, *wait (v.t.)*.
ong-yang-yan, *shun from fear of any danger*.
ong-yäng,* *ticklish* [* this word now tabued].
ong-yiang-chông (see yiang), *travel by sea in a ship, make a voyage*.
— -hat-she, *accompany another travelling*.
— — -ñi-ngê; ong-yiang-tatô, *condole*.
ong-yianga(-kamôe), *hencoop* (App. N, item 98).
ong-yòng-hala, *guard, protect, watch over*.
ong-yüam-hala, *roll, furl*.
ong-yüang, *waist*.
ong-yüang-ânha, *body*.
— — -chông, *midships*.
— — -chüa, *middle (heart) of the jungle*.
— — -düe, *middle of a canoe*.
— — -hala, *dive after some object*.
— — -kâhê, *full-moon*.
— — -lâfông, *heart of the jungle*.
— — -ñie, *middle of a circle*.
— — -oal, *middle of hut, stone (of fruit), seed, nut, pip*.
— — -oalmât, *eye-ball*.
— — -paiyüh, *middle-aged*.
mahong-yüanga, *middle of a stick, post, rope, &c.*
mahong-yüang - ñe (see "mong-yüang"), *between*.
mong-yüang, *middle of a row*.
— — -ñie, *middle-finger, third, between*.
ñâkâ-ong-yüang, *girt (pass.)*.
nât-ong-yüang, *belt, waistband*.
oñihañ, *wood*.
oñihañ-ta-ânhaño, *green timber*.
— -ta-ânch-chakâ; oñihañ-ta-yüin-chakâ, *touchwood*.

oñihañ-ta-ishian, *seasoned timber*.
— -tai-yòknga, *knot in wood*.
chia-oñihañ, *tree, trunk of tree, stem*.
lâh-oñihañ, *tree-stump*.
ok-oñihañ, *bark of tree*.
ok-yüang-oñihañ, *husk (of any fruit but coconut)*.
pâk-oñihañ, *branch, bough*.
sham-yüang-oñihañ, *charcoal*.
ta-oñihañ, *wooden*.
oôäh, *cough (s.)*.
oôäh-hala, *cough (v.)*.
tû-hohôha, *a bad cough*.
op-châp-hata (and -lare), *collect shells, seeds, &c., pick up*.
op-chiap; op-chuap, *female skirt*.
hai-chiap-hata, *put on the skirt*.
op-chip-dâsha (see chip and po-chip), *kill a fowl according to the Nicobar method, i.e., by piercing the head from behind by means of a stout feather plucked at the time from the fowl's wing*.
op-dap-hata, *pat (v.)*.
op-dâp-hashe (see dâpa), *spread a cloth*.
op-dûp-hata; op-dûpa, *fan the flame of a torch with which a pig's bristles are being singed (the invariable practice after killing a pig)*.
op-êp (see êp), *seedling (except of coconut and Pandanus)*.
— — -hata (or -hashe), *plant out*.
op-hânp-hata, *browse*.
op-hêp, *hem of a garment*.
op-hêp-hata, *hem (v.t.)*.
opkâp-hata; kâpa, *bite, seize with the teeth*.
— -hanga, *bite food*.
koâp-hanga (-hata or -hashe), *bite off (according to position of object)*.
oplöp (see löp), *shawl, cloth worn over the shoulders*.
oplöp-lôe, *cover the shoulders*.
op-mop-ha-chakâ (see âp and mop), *shut one's mouth*.
op-ñâp-hata, *gorge (v.), feed gluttonously*.
op-öp-hare, *turn upside down*.

ka-òpe-kōi, *upset (of a canoe) (v.i.), upside down.*

komōp-hanga, *capsize a canoe (v.t.).*

op-òp-hashe, *pack for future use, store.*

op-shâp (s.), *answer, reply.*

opshâp-nga-ngē (v.), *answer, reply.*

op-shâpa, *seize (as a pig by the leg).*

op-shâptô, *aid, assist, help.*

op-shuap-hata, *to attach an extra gunwale to canoe.*

shanoap-düe, *the extra gunwale attached to canoe on long sea trips, &c. (see "shanoap-düe").*

op-shup-hata, *fatten (v.t.).*

op-top, *ashes of paper, cloth, tobacco, &c.*

op-top-hata (see top), *drink.*

op-tôap-hanga, *swoop (of an eagle or hawk).*

opüaha-hala (or -hanga), *carry a child on one's back.*

opwâh (see shinpung), *a wooden-pronged spear.*

opyap-hanga, *overhear.*

opyap-paiyüh, *eaves-dropper.*

— nga-ngē, *eaves-drop, listen (as an eaves-dropper).*

op-yâp-shitô, *make peace, quell a dispute.*

opyâpa, *prevent (by using force), disarm.*

op-yòp-hata, *hunt pigs at night by spearing from tree at foot of which food is placed.*

opyüap, *"doob" grass (Cynodon dactylon).*

orêh; odêh; ongêh; morêh, *first, ahead, leading, before, earlier.*

orêh-chakâ (see "Day"), *proceed in advance, precede.*

— ta, *proceed in advance in any direction.*

— hat, *proceed in advance in an easterly direction.*

— la, *proceed in advance in a northerly direction.*

— latô, *one's senior.*

— ngala, *proceed in advance in a southerly direction.*

— ñe, *proceed in advance towards landing-place.*

orêh-she, *proceed in advance in a westerly direction.*

— ñi-dôha; orêh-ñi-kaiyüa-a, *first-born.*

— tarit, *win a race.*

orêha, *begin, commence.*

tirâm-la-orêh, *in the earliest times.*

yüang-morêh-ñe-tai, *first-fruit.*

ori-hata; odi - hata, *beat severely, thrash.*

ori-nga-fâh, *kill, beat to death.*

hori, *anything (or anyone) killed or murdered.*

di-ifâhre, *commit suicide.*

läüt-dia, *murdered.*

paiyüh-ta-ori, *murderer.*

ri-a-rêre, *beat one's self.*

orôaka, *pulley, block.*

osh; ôb (see ush), *mist, fog.*

osh-chakâ, *overcast sky.*

osh-heôe, *soot.*

o-shuan-hata, *to spit or skewer a fowl, fish, &c., with a shanôa for broiling.*

shanôa, *wooden spit or skewer used for above purpose (App. N, item 114).*

oshüa (see shuâ), *return, come back the same day.*

oshüa-haiñe, *remove, take away.*

— hata, *restore, give back, put back in its place.*

oshüan, *coil of rope, &c.*

oshül, *head wind.*

otah, *node, joint (of bamboo, &c.).*

otañal-hala, *hang (v.i.).*

otâh-hanga, *send away any animate or inanimate object.*

— nga-shi, *reject any gift or food (as when mourning).*

otânga-nang-paiyüh, *skilful.*

otô, *covade (paternal lying-in).*

otô-hata, *sit (of a hen hatching).*

o-taih-hata; taih-hata (q.v.), *lop off branches, strike with knife.*

owi-hanga, *rub out, erase.*

— la-mat, *polished surface.*

— yan-chakâ, *to and fro, backwards and forwards (as in visiting a patient frequently).*

— hashe, *put into any receptacle.*

owi-hala, *take out of any receptacle.*
 — -ha-hat, *drive in (nail, screw, &c.).*
 — -haiñe, *take out (nail, screw, &c.), unbutton, unhook.*
 — -hañ-hat, *put on personal ornaments.*
 — -layan-düe, *decorate a canoe.*
 — -she, *unfurl.*
 — -nga-ok, *husk betel-nuts.*
 — -ta-shi, *repair thatching.*
 owò, *inside of the cheek.*
 oal-owò-pomañâp, *money placed inside of cheek of corpse before burial.*
 oyà, *lay eggs (of bird or reptile).*
 oyâ-hanga (see yâ), *put aside, let go (loosen hold), discharge an arrow.*
 oyâ-nga-shi, *take leave.*
 oyâ-hanga-kâna, *take leave.*
 oyâ-hanga - ta - kânde, *desert one's wife.*
 — — -ta-kòinde, *desert one's husband.*
 oyâ-tat, *spare, surplus, superfluous.*
 oyâ-nga-shi (see yâ), *take leave, bid farewell.*
 oyânga-chakâ, *quench, extinguish (of a flame).*
 oyû-hanga (see yu), *lay, set down, put down.*
 oyûa-hata, *deduct.*
 oyûah, *milk-teeth.*
 oyûh-ngala, *stay away (not return).*
 oyûhta, *till, until (prep. and adv.).*
 oyû-hare, *down below, on the ground.*
 oyàu; chia-oyàu, *coconut-tree (for the numerous terms relating to the coconut, see Part I, and App. I).*
 oyàu-kaneäl (see App. N, item 167).
 oyàu-hatshe; oyàu-yan, *lonely, solitary.*
 oàu, *vomit (s.).*
 oàu-la-danun, *emetic.*
 oàu-hanga (or -hala), *be sick, vomit.*
 ôah-chakâ, *envious.*
 ôe; emoang-amoc, *tepid, luke-warm.*
 ô-le, *go eastwards.*
 ô-le, *go northwards, go up, climb, ascend.*
 ô-nge, *go southwards.*

ô-ñe, *go to landing-place.*
 ô-she, *go westwards, go down, descend.*
 ô-te, *go in any direction, off! (as in starting a race).*
 ôya-karê, *alas!*
 ôl-chial-hala (see chial), *lift or carry in the hand (see "Lift").*
 ôlde; alde (q.v.), *just now, at last.*
 ôlde-kâno, *bridegroom.*
 — -kòino, *bride.*
 ôl-oâl-hare, *narrow-chested.*
 ôl-tôl, *carry on the head.*
 ôl-tûal-hata, *tie a knot.*
 tauñal-oal-kulâla, *neck-tie.*
 tilôata, *knot in string, cane, hair, &c.*
 tilûat-hanga, *tie a knot.*
 tinlôata, *knotted cane strip (App. N, item 87).*
 taminlôata, *knotted cane strip (when used with numerals).*
 òmtôm (see tôm), *all, entire company, every one, total.*
 òmtôm-hai-chakâ-heõe, *feed a fire with fuel.*
 — -mattai, *the world.*
 — -tare, *every.*
 hòmtôm, *mound.*
 mòmtôma, *crowd, assemblage.*
 — -she, *herd, clump of trees.*
 — -shichûa, *flock of birds.*
 òng; daka-òng, *then, before (any past portion of the same day).*
 òng, *Little Nicobar (in the southern portion of the group).*
 ònh, *firewood, fuel.*
 ònh-shâ-heõe, *keep up (or bank) a fire.*
 minl-ònh, *bundle of firewood.*
 ôt, *be (have a certain state or quality), also have, possess, be present.*
 ôta, *must.*
 ôak-hat, *wade.*
 ôak-ñe, *through (of water, as in fording).*
 ôb; osh (see ush), *mist, fog.*
 ôb-chakâ, *overcast sky.*
 ôi, *smell (s.).*
 shiang-ôi, *sweet-scented.*
 pañ-ôi; hat-shiang-ôi, *stink (s. and v.).*

tòng-ôi, *smell (v.i.)*.
 òich-hata, *fish by torchlight*.
 òid-lare; òid-ngare; òid-hare; òid-shire; òid-tare; òid-ñire, *hither*

(*in various senses*) (see Part I, and App. B(*)).
 òint-nga, *hungry*.
 òi-yantò, *obey, obedient*.

P.

pa (-reh), *indeed*.
 ânya-pa, *goodness knows! who can say?*
 pa-chyam-yan, *quench thirst*.
 pachan, *cold (of any substance); turn sour (of Pandanus paste or other food)*.
 penchauwa, *colder*.
 — -ka', *coldest*.
 pa-hâe, *fed, satisfied with food, exclamation after a meal*.
 pahêak, *choke owing to a bone, &c.*
 pahôm-shi, *square bottle*.
 pahôa, *afraid, fear, dread, fright, terror*.
 pahôa-chakâ, *timid*.
 — -paiyüh; pamahôa, *coward*.
 pak-pakâk, *crow of cock*.
 pak-pakâk, *cackle of hen*.
 pakaiñ, *acid, sour*.
 pakau, *resin, pitch, tar, black paint* (App. N, item 163).
 pakiañ; pakiañ (see hakiañ), *blind, blind of one eye*.
 pakô-kôi; pakô-yôk, *gray-haired*.
 pakôl (see daiyuâk), *spathe feeding-tray* (App. N, item 59).
 pala (obsolete), *fire* [N.B. At Chowra, palò still denotes fire].
 pala-têwa, *flame, light*.
 pala-leät, *forked lightning*.
 chuk-palatêwa, *hut lamp usually consisting of a clam shell in which lard or oil with a twisted piece of rag for wick is burnt* (App. N, item 42).
 sham-yuâng-pala-leät, *coal, meteorolite*.
 palanga-diaya, *evening star*.
 Palâng-nariaya, *Venus (the planet)*.
 pala-hôma, *single pronged spear* (for particulars see App. N, item 24).

palâla-dit, *fall down (as from top-heaviness, &c.)*.
 — — -tai, *knock down (v.t.)*.
 Palâng-nariaya (see pala), *Venus (the planet), evening star*.
 palo, *loose (of a cork or ring)*.
 palai, *a variety of rattan obtainable at the Southern Group and at Trinkut Island*.
 palai-shu, *roll off*.
 pamahôa (see pahôa), *coward*.
 pama-tôre, *always, continually*.
 pamoah-paiyüh (see pūah), *cannibal*.
 panâma, *handle (of knife, sword, &c.)*.
 panâma-kirih, *sword-hilt*.
 — -hen-la-ridla, *tiller*.
 pang-she; bang-she, *fill, begin to sink or settle down as a canoe or vessel owing to leak or heavy sea*.
 hen-pang-hashe; pom-pang-shire, *sink (v.t.)*.
 pang-en-he, *sink partially as from overloading*.
 pang-at-chakâ, *feel sea-sick, retch*.
 panôna, *battle, fight, war*.
 chamang-panôna, *fighting-man*.
 pomôan-hata, *fight with sticks*.
 panôkenlait, *cooking-pot* (see App. N, item 101).
 panông-koâl, *cloth bandage round wrist as protection in stick-fights*.
 (hêang-) panông-koâl, *seven hand-spans (i.e., from tips of fingers to wrist of the other arm or about 4 feet, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches)*.
 panôka-lâla (see pôk), *umbilical cord*.
 panônga; panûanga (see panûe), *stays, shrouds (of ship, &c.)*.
 panôt-hindel (see pôt), *trigger*.
 panôt-kôi (see pôta), *silver head-band*.
 panông-ta-kôi-kanông, *kneel*.

panūaka-oal-fāng (*see* pūah), *orifice of the mouth.*

panūanga-kanāma (*see* panūe and ong-pūang), *shrouds of a mast.*

panūe, *line, twine, cord, string.*

panūe-fōin, *string of cross-bow.*

— -kāa, *fish-line.*

— -kāp, *turtle harpoon line.*

chuk-panūe, *basket for holding fishing line* (App. N, item 89).

panūanga, *stays, shrouds (of ship, &c.).*

pañ, *muddy.*

pañ-ōi (*see* ōi), *stink (s. and v.), stench.*

— — -yan, *stinking.*

du-ta-pañ, *mud.*

pa-osh-pa-osh-yan (*see* ush), *spoilt smoked food.*

parā; barā, *dollar.*

parāta, *tin, zinc.*

pare(j)-hata, *squall, cry as a child.*

pat; pat-mat; pòt-mat, *stain, dirt, dirty.*

pat-she; pòt-she, *sin, wickedness, crime.*

pat-chakā, *dregs.*

pòt-chakā, *overcast of the sky.*

pòt-enfūawa, *night-mare.*

pòt-oalmât, *blink (as owing to glare).*

pòt-ngatai, *spoil (v.t.).*

met-pata-she; met-pòta-she, *sin (v.), wicked, sinful; guilty.*

hat-met-pòta-she, *innocent.*

patāk-shu; pomtāk-she, *fall (as fruit when cut), drop.*

patāke-ta-oal-kamalē, *fall overboard.*

patāta, *sweet potato (Convolvulus batatas).*

paton-yantō, *excuse.*

patōe-oalmât, *short-sighted.*

pa-wang, *onion.*

payāl, *jack tree (Artocarpus integrifolia).*

pa-yai-yan, *hereabout.*

pā, *quid of betel-nut, Chavica leaf and shell-lime which has been chewed.*

koyain-pā, *chew a quid of the above.*

omhòin-pā, *Chinese tobacco.*

pāk, *barb of spear, arrow, or fish-hook.*

pāk-ōñihan, *branch, bough.*

pāk-ōñihan-t'ompenshe, *twig.*

pāk-hala, *carry up.*

— -hashe, *carry down.*

— -hanga, *carry away.*

— -haiñe, *carry to landing-place.*

— -ha-hat, *carry to one's hut.*

— -hata; pāk-lare; ok-pāka, *carry on one's shoulder.*

mokpāk, *bundle carried on shoulder.*

pomāk, *bundle of cane, firewood, &c.*

pāl-ta-chūma, *torch* (App. N, item 48ⁿ).

pāñsh-oalmat, *wipe the eyes.*

pā-ōih-yan; pa-osh-pa-osh-yan (*see* ush), *spoilt smoked food.*

pāwa-ngē, *echo (s. and v.).*

peāt (*see* beāt), *heal (v.i.).*

peh, *moonlight.*

pehāri, *all right! "same to you" (in response to greeting or a farewell).*

pem-hata, *drink (v.).*

po-mem; āñ-mem; *drunkard.*

pem-omhòin, *smoke tobacco.*

pen-āl-oalmât, *iris (also pupil) of the eye.*

penchauwa (*see* pachau), *colder (of any substance).*

— -ka', *coldest (of any substance).*

pendiawa (*see* diawa), *besides, in addition to.*

penennga-mattai, *isthmus.*

penkeata, *dust.*

pen-lah, *skin-disease.*

pennōapa (*see* pōap), *poorer.*

— -ka', *poorest, very poor.*

pennai(ch)-hanga-she (*see* pai(ch)), *less in quantity.*

— — — -ka', *least in quantity.*

— -hata-she, *more in quantity.*

— — — -ka', *most in quantity.*

pennait-she (*see* pait), *fewer.*

— — — -ka', *fewest.*

— -ngashe, *more in quantity.*

— — — -ka', *most in quantity.*

— -tare-she, *much more; more than; upwards of.*

— — — -ka', *very much more.*

pen-shinwa-anet-lēbare, *ink.*

pen-tang, *bile.*

pen tang-ning, *black bottle.*

pen-taî, *dripping, lard.*
 pentila, *slight grave-post on which miscellaneous portable property of the deceased is placed* (App. N, item 159).
 pentopa, *dust.*
 potop-mat, *dusty.*
 pen tòng, *a variety of rattan obtainable at all the islands.*
 penyōaka, *dust.*
 penyūh (see paiyūh) *Nicobarese of different villages or islands* (see "Person.")
 penyūh-hare, *manners, behaviour.*
 penyūha, *Nicobarese wearing ornaments or foreign clothing* (see "Person.")
 penyūha, *kind, sort, description; also colour, reflection* (as in a mirror).
 lõpta-penyūha, *of various colours.*
 yōl-penyūha, *various.*
 penšhe; ompenšhe (q.v.), *small, little.*
 pēu-kāa, *spawn, roe.*
 pē-yande, *mislay.*
 piat; piet, *sand, ground.*
 piāt, *healed.*
 pidān, *flat* (of a floor, board).
 pitānh, *flat* (of the occiput); also of such coconut-shells as are flat-bottomed.
 Pigu; mattai-Pigu, *Burma.*
 shom-Pigu, *Burmese.*
 pidōl, *a variety of rattan obtainable in the southern group.*
 pin-tang, *gall.*
 pintōng, *white ant, termite.*
 pishih-ānha, *scratch owing to irritation; itch* (s.)
 pishih-oal-ānha, *excited, flurried, impatient.*
 — hata, *sting* (v.).
 pistōl, *pistol.*
 pitānh (see pidān), *flat* (of the occiput), &c.
 pitānh-kōi, *flatten the occiput of infant.*
 pitianh, *basin, plate.*
 pitianh-kāh-wel, *plate* (round).
 pitianh-hillē, *dish.*
 — t'ompenšhe, *saucer.*
 pīpa (from Malay), *cask, barrel.*
 poaka, *geld.*

nōt-ta-poaka, *hog.*
 kapo-ta-poaka, *bullock, ox.*
 poa-shire, *always, invariably, without fail.*
 poa-tōre; pama-tōre, *always, continually.*
 po-chip, *pointed, sharpened, spiked.*
 po-chip-kōi, *spike.*
 chip-hashe, *plant a post in the ground.*
 pomchip-moah, *point* (v.), *sharpen.*
 op-chip-dāsha, *kill a fowl according to Nicobar method* (see "op-chip.")
 po-fwāk, *viscera, entrails.*
 pofwāk-pat, *large intestine.*
 pofwāk-ka, *small intestine.*
 poho-yūma-she, *conceited, vain.*
 pohōm-shi, *rectangular.*
 pokāk-hatshe, *avaricious.*
 pomāk (see pāk), *numeral affix used with reference to bundles of cane or firewood.*
 pomāk-ōnh; pomāka, *bundle of neatly trimmed imitation firewood as placed on grave as an offering to the departed spirit* (App. N, item 144).
 pomchip (see po-chip).
 pomdā-hanga, *roll under a cylinder.*
 pomem (see pem), *drunkard.*
 pomfūk-she (see fūk), *drop* (v.t.).
 pomkaiya, *fever.*
 kalāk-penkaiya, *ague* (see kalak).
 pomlē, *black bottle.*
 — -yang-mat, *white bottle* (large).
 pomlē-hala (v.t.), *roll a cask* (ball, &c.), *upwards.*
 — hanga (v.t.), *turn a wheel, &c., round.*
 — hata (v.t.), *roll a cask* (ball, &c.) *on same level.*
 — hashe (v.t.), *roll a cask* (ball &c.) *downwards.*
 — ngare (v.i.), *turn round* (of a wheel, &c.).
 ta-pahōm-lē, *bottleful.*
 pomlōp-shire, *sink as a turtle when harpooned.*
 pomlōng-shire (see lōng), *sink* (of a

ship, stone, drowning man, or animal).
 pomnâme; panâma, knife-handle.
 pomñap-hanga (see pòin-ñòp), extinguish by pressure or cover.
 pomñâp, blown out, extinguished (of a fire or torch).
 pom-ñim-tare, owe.
 pomomòn (see chông and pomōan).
 pomōan-hata (see panōna), fight with sticks.
 pamamōan, fighter.
 da-môn, winner in a fight.
 chamang-panōna, fighting-man.
 chông-pomomòn, war ship.
 pomōap (see pōap), poor person, pauper.
 pom-pang-shire (see pang), sink (v.t.).
 pomshaun-hala, soften (v.t.).
 pomshiun-hashe, soak, cloth, fish-lines, &c., in mangrove bark water in order to dye the same.
 pomtâk-she (see patâk), drop (v.i.).
 pomtong-hanga; pomyong-hanga, scatter (strew), sow seed.
 pom-yâm-she (see yam), overload (of ship or canoe).
 pomy, a(ch)-hanga, efface, rub out.
 pomyum-lare, dimple.
 pomōishe, old (in reference to animate objects).
 pong (see yuang-pong).
 popai (from the Hindustani), carica papaya.
 posh; push; bush, full.
 posh-la-oal-tai, handful.
 hēang-molkânla-posh, half-ful.
 poshi-nâng, trouble, worry, disturb.
 — da-nâng, disturbed (or deafened) by noise.
 poshi-hat-she, make a noise, fidget, worry.
 poshi-hat-ngē, prattle, chatter.
 — — lēang, rustle (as of leaves).
 potop-mat (see pentopa), dusty.
 poyâka-shi-yôk (see yôk), dishevelled.
 pōang, large biscuit.
 Pōahat, Bompoka (inhabited islet near the centre of Nicobar group).
 pōap, poor.

pennōapa, poorer.
 — -ka, poorest, very poor.
 pomōap, pauper, poor person.
 pōit, diarrhoea.
 pōwah, paddle of canoe (App. N, item 3).
 pôt-she (see pat), sin, crime.
 met-pôta-she; met-pata-she, wicked, guilty.
 pôt-nga-tai, spoil (v.t.).
 pôt-enfūawa, night-mare.
 pôt-oalmât, blink.
 pōa-she, baby, infant.
 pōk-hata; pōka, bind, tie, fasten.
 panōka-lâla, umbilical cord.
 pōka-onglônga, strangled, put to death by hanging.
 ok-pōk-hanga, tether, tie to a post.
 pôt-hanga, strike the nipple of gun (of the hammer).
 pôt-hata; et-pôt-hata, pull trigger of gun.
 panôt-hindel, trigger.
 pōta-kōi, wear a silver head-band.
 panôt-kōi, silver head-band.
 pōloh, stout.
 pōak-nga, drown (v.i.).
 henpōk-hashe, drown (v.t.).
 pō-shire (see pōya), sit, sit down.
 pōya; pō-shire, sit, sit down.
 en-pōya, seat, stool.
 kâtō-pōya, sit still.
 puâ, sport (either hunting or fishing).
 pūao, get (obtain) by hunting or fishing.
 puk, bubble.
 puk-oal, swell as rice in boiling.
 puka-ta-tâka-ok, ring-courie.
 pul, moss.
 pulang-tana, caterpillar.
 pulô, thigh, the lap.
 pōya-oal-pulô, sit on the lap.
 pulyôl (see puyôl).
 pumoyôl (see puyôl), hairy.
 pung-hanga, turn round in order to see.
 pung-ngare, leave (or separate) owing to disagreement, forsake, avoid a quarrel.
 ha-pung-hanga, separate (when one party leaves the spot).

kâhâ-pung-hanga, *separate (when both parties leave the spot).*
 pushla (*see* posth), *brimful.*
 putoâng, *elephantiasis, "Cochin" leg.*
 putôi-oalmât, *near (short)-sighted.*
 puyâk-hatshe, *walk noisily (especially on hut floor).*
 puyôl; pulyôl, *hair of the body or face; also the hair of animals and feathers of birds.*
 puyôl-kâpre, *wool.*
 — -lai-chakâ, *whisker.*
 — -oalmât, *eye-lash.*
 — -okmât, *eye-brow.*
 — -nôt, *pig's bristles.*
 — -shichûa, *feather, quill.*
 pumoyôl, *hairy.*
 puyûe, *dusk.*
 — -tuchûl; puyûe-pôt, *about 7 p.m.*
 puyû, *dawn, daybreak.*
 ênhla-puyû, *shortly before dawn.*
 Pû, *Car Nicobar, the northernmost, and most populous island of the group).*
 pûao (*see* puâ), *get (obtain) by hunting or fishing.*
 pûah-lare, *eat meat only.*
 pûah-paiyûh; pamoah-paiyûh, *cannibal.*
 pûaha-dishire-ta-iwi, *total eclipse of sun or moon.*
 — -kêam-ta-iwi, *partial eclipse of sun or moon.*
 panûaka-oal-fâng, *orifice of the mouth.*
 pûal-ngayan, *forget.*
 pûanga, *rig (fit with sails and tackle) (v.).*
 pûhila, *ferment (of toddy, &c.).*
 pûlnga, *island.*
 pûlnga-t'ompenshe, *islet.*
 pûak-nga, *perish at sea.*
 pai(ch); pai(j), *venomous snake (there are 7 known varieties bearing separate names).*
 pai(ch); pait; ta-pait (*q.v.*), *small, a little (also in constr.).*
 pai(ch)-hat, *a little, some (in reference to food only).*
 — -hanga-she, *deficient, little (in quantity).*
 — -hata-she, *much (in quantity).*

pai(ch)-hennôiya, *less far, not so far.*
 pennai(ch)-hanga-she, *less in quantity).*
 — — — ka', *least (in quantity).*
 — -hata-she, *more (in quantity).*
 — — — -ka', *most (in quantity).*
 kâhâ-pai(ch), *share (v. and s.).*
 pais¹¹ (*from Hindustani*), *piece, copper coins.*
 pait; ta-pait; pai(ch) (*q.v.*) *small, little (in constr.).*
 pait-endôhngashe, *less in quantity, fewer.*
 — -en-paitshe; pait-endûa, *smaller (in size).*
 — -lenpâa, *inferior.*
 — -ngashe, *small quantity (not in bags, &c., but in bulk).*
 — -ngatô, *forget.*
 — -pai(ch)-hanga-she, *pilfer.*
 — -tare, *more, some more (in quantity).*
 — — — -ka', *still more.*
 — — — -she, *a little more, a few more.*
 — — — -yan, *wait a little.*
 — — — -she-wi, *unfinished (lit. a little more to do).*
 — — — -dûat, *fragment, remnant.*
 — -tat-she, *the remainder, the others.*
 — -tet, *a little more than.*
 — -ta-eh, *a little more (in asking, giving, &c.).*
 — -she, *some, a little, few.*
 — -wiltashe, *decrease, diminish.*
 en-pait-ngashe, *less, smaller (in quantity).*
 — — — -ka', *least, smallest (in quantity).*
 pennait-she, *fewer.*
 — — — -ka', *fewest.*
 — -ngashe, *more (in quantity).*
 — — — -ka', *most (in quantity).*
 — -tare-she, *much more, many more.*
 — — — -ka', *very much more, very many more.*
 yô-pait-pait-tare, *greedy, covetous.*
 paiyâ-eyan, *lose.*
 paiyuâ, *fibre of the Gnetum edule (App. N, item 136).*

paüyäh, *fighting-stick, quarter-staff, also the Garcinia speciosa from which these sticks are obtained* (App. N, item 28).

paüyäh, *man, person, people (especially native of Nicobar Islands).*

paüyäh-Amimat, *European.*

— -änla, *bigamist.*

— -damäk, *guest.*

— -hanshonk-lare, *visitor.*

— -hatäh-to-mat, *guide (as through jungle).*

— -kaling, *foreigner.*

— -komatö, *host, entertainer.*

— -mattai, *native.*

— -chang, *own (or fellow) countryman.*

— -diawa, *stranger (but fellow countryman).*

— -mahalök, *a woman while pregnant.*

— -moreh, *ancestor.*

— -ta-mokëa, *magician.*

— -oal-ni, *kinsman.*

— -ta-chüaha, *wealthy.*

— -hakal-nga-shi, *lover.*

— -hangöh, *hairless person.*

paüyäh-ta-hendüal-ngatö, *wise, discreet.*

— -imäya, *one who conveys invitation to feast.*

— -kähä-pai(ch), *partner.*

— -lēap, *skilful, dexterous.*

— -māk-mattai, *surveyor.*

— -miinho-chuk, *neighbour.*

— -omshöm-tinlōata, *one who conveys invitation to feast.*

— -ölköyu, *wise, learned.*

— -pumoyöl, *hairy person.*

— -teyeñ-ngamat, *European.*

maha-ngök-paüyäh, *hospitable.*

pamoah-paüyäh; püah-paüyäh, *canibal.*

penyüh, *Nicobarese of different villages or islands.*

penyüh-hare, *manners, behaviour.*

penyüha, *Nicobarese wearing ornaments or foreign clothing.*

pöin-nöp, *die.*

— -nga, *perish (of a plant).*

leät-pöin-nöp, *dead.*

pama-näp, *corpse.*

pom-näp-hanga, *extinguish by pressure or cover.*

R.

ra-kat; dakat; kat, *now, at the present moment.*

ranen; danen; nen, *now, immediately, also lately.*

räk; däk (q.v.), *water.*

räm; däm (see hatöm), *night (when used with numeral).*

renmat; denmat, *width.*

rëre; dëde, *self.*

rī-a-rere, *beat one's self.*

rid; rit (see det and la-ridla).

rī; dī, *size.*

ta-rī, *so big, thus big.*

— -fäp, *so fat, thus fat.*

rishe; dishe (q.v.), *quantity.*

rī-hata (see ori), *beat severely, thrash.*

rī-a-rëre, *beat one's self.*

luku-ria, *beat slightly or in play.*

rī-she; dī-she (see rī), *quantity.*

ta-dishe, *this much, so much.*

ka-rishe, *how much.*

rīo, *another (not the same).*

rök; dök, *pulsate.*

ru (see du), *clay, earth, soil.*

kōi-ru, *floor of earth or concrete.*

rupia (from the Malay and Hindustani), *money, cash, especially rupees.*

rüala (see düala), *height.*

ta-rüala, *so (thus) high.*

— -kōi, *so (thus) tall.*

ka-rüala-kōi, *how tall (interrog.).*

rüat; düat, *length (in measurement).*

ta-rüat, *so (thus) long.*

kā-rüat, *how long (interrog.).*

ka-ra-müat, *how short (interrog.).*

rüat-tö, *length of time.*

rüe (see düe), *canoe.*

kola-rüe, *landing-place.*

henëma-rüe, *outrigger-pegs.*

rüid, *copper, copper coin, pice.*

rai-hare (see dai), *foliage.*

rai(j); rai(ch), *urine.*

rai(j)-hanga, *micturition.*

S.

sänta-maria, copper coin, pice.
shadiaha-heng; (or shariaha-heng),
early portion of afternoon, about
1 p.m.

sha-hom-nòk-moah, woodcock (*Murex tenuispina*).

sha-hông, cold (of any substance)
(adj.).

shin-hônga, colder.

— -ka', coldest.

shakal-hata, dart (of a snake when
attacking); peck (of a bird).

shakëat-chakâ, anger, passion, rage,
flushed.

sha-kwat-hanga (see ke-shuah), scratch
with finger nail, &c.

sha-kaich-hata (see kaich), pinch with
the nails.

shal, salt (s.).

shama-lâ-chông, upper jaw.

— lâ-ëshe, lower jaw.

shama-yânga, sand piper (*Tringoides hypoleucos*).

shama-yông-yantô (see shai-yông),
liberal, hospitable, merciful.

shama-yûah, *Casuarina equisetifolia*.

shamin-nâmo (see shôm), only ten
fathoms.

shami-yông-nga-shî (see shu-yông-
yan), benevolent, charitable.

shamiral, merman (representations of
these mythical sea-monsters are com-
monly to be seen in their hentâ, q.v.).

shammenshî (see shian) so many
(correl.), so much (correl.).

shamôa, *Korthalsia scaphigera*, a
rattan obtainable in the southern
group.

shamôa, sprout (s.).

lòk-shamôa, sprout (v.).

sha-mòm (see shôm), only ten.

shamôka-tôre, flirt (v.i.).

sham-yuâng-onihân, charcoal.

— -pala-leät, coal, meteorolite
(see pala-leät).

shan; shan-chakâ; shân-chakâ, steep,
precipitous, up-hill.

shan-ngashe, enormous quantity,
abundant, numerous.

shinnân-ngashe, more abundant (or
numerous).

— -ka', most abundant.

enshân-kôi-henyüan; ten-shân-lare,
go up-hill.

shan-lare, lean on one's hands.

shan-ngashe (see shan).

shanâ-ta-yan, betel-chewing materials.

shaneäl, spoon (for names of different
varieties, see "Spoon" and "Ladle.")

ânha-oal-shaneäl, spoonful.

shaneñ, bladed spear (for the several
varieties see App. N, items 11-15).

sha-ngan-de (see shin-ngan), pole a
canoe along shore.

sha-ngâna (see shin-ngan), hobble (v.i.).

shin-ngâna, walking-stick.

shang-hala, warm up cooked food,
réchauffé.

shang-shu-kôi, topsy-turvy.

shani-pân; shin-pân, pegs for securing
a corpse in a grave (App. N, item
160).

shipân-hata, peg down a corpse with
the above.

shaniat, bayonet, dagger.

shani-latô; shani-latôh (see shî), age
(of animate objects).

shani-tashe (see shî-tashe), age (of in-
animate objects), length of time.

shanoap-düe (see opshuap), raised (or
extra) gunwale of *Areca* spathe, roll
of coconut leaves, or thin planking,
and attached to canoe when making
long sea trip or crossing a rough
channel.

shanon, gong (convex), also brass.

shanop-she (see yu-shup), set (as sun,
moon, stars).

shanôa (see oshuan), wooden spit or
skewer for broiling a fowl, fish, &c.
(App. N, item 114).

shanôang (see ong-shôang), head-band
of *Areca* spathe or *Pandanus* leaf
(App. N, item 61).

shanōang-kapūsha, *fez*.
 shanōash, *ornamental incisions on outer surface of canoe*.
 shanōk-hiyā (see shōk; ok-shōk), *betel-nut crusher* (App. N, item 73).
 shanōn-hishōya, *curved iron rod for scooping out kernel of coconut in forming water utensils* (App. N, item 116).
 shanōnha-toak, *bamboo syphon and strainer* (App. N, item 71).
 shanōt-chakā-kanyūt (see shōt), *pin*.
 shanōt-kōi, *back-hair comb*.
 shapāta, *boot*.
 shapēo (from French or Portuguese), *European hat or cap*.
 shariāha-heng (see shadiāha).
 sharuāl, *wild pig*.
 shash, *skip along surface of water on its tail (of certain fish, e.g., the garfish)*.
 shawah-hala, *uproot, dig up*.
 shawan-ngare, *cross-legged (with one knee over the other)*.
 shawāla, *mermaid* (see "shamiral" and "hentā").
 shawāng, *soap*.
 sha-yuāng (also shi-yuāng), *common coral* (*Madrepora*).
 shāla; shāla-larōm, *board on which Pandanus paste is kneaded* (App. N, item 113).
 shāla-damōm, *anvil*.
 shā-hat, *splinter of wood*.
 shā-hōng, *breakers on coast*.
 shā-lare, *eat vegetables, rice, &c.*
 shāha-yōk, *chain (silver or gold)*.
 shā(k)-ngatō, *busy*.
 ha-shā(k)-ngatō, *amuse*.
 hen-shā(k)-ngatō, *amusement, toy*.
 shāk-hata, *strike with spear, hurl a spear*.
 shāk-kāa, *spear a fish near the surface of water*.
 shām-hanga, *sink a fish-trap in setting it off the shore*.
 omshām-hanga, *anchor (v.i.)*.
 shāt-layan, *breathe heavily*.
 shāyo, *bag, sack*.
 shama-yōwa, *bagful*.

shomyo, *fill a bag with coal, fruit, grass, cloth, &c.*
 she; shire, *downwards or westwards (in construction), see "descend," "down," &c.*
 shechi-fāng-re (see et-shēch), *wash the mouth*.
 — -lāh-re, *wash the feet*.
 — -tai-re, *wash the hands*.
 sheman-heñh, *a coarse description of grass*.
 shen; shin, *grass*.
 shen-fo, *lalang grass* (*Imperata*).
 — -ta-ngā, *straw*.
 shep, *two-edged, double-edged*.
 inōat-shep, *cutlass, straight sword*.
 shēh, *lunation in April-May (being the first "moon" of the S.W. monsoon)*.
 shēi, *insect, flea, lice*.
 shēi-arōsh, *weevil*.
 — -holōwa, *black-honey bee*.
 — -kōi-ngāh, *marine mollusca*.
 — -oal-chūa, *land-shell, snail*.
 — -oal-dāk, *fresh-water shell*.
 shichūa, *bird, also insect*.
 shiaka; shiak-lare, *stand up*.
 ok-shiak, *stand (v.)*.
 shilōka, *stand on tip-toes*.
 shichūa (see shēi), *bird, also insect*.
 kandap-shichūa, *bird-trap*.
 nī-shichūa, *bird-cage*.
 shi-bwāh, *sit with one leg tucked up*.
 shi-diāng-ngare; shi-muak-ngare, *sit with head resting on arm*.
 shiām, *lame, cripple*.
 shiām-ma, *limp (v.)*.
 shil-tare, *luff (in sailing)*.
 shilōka (see shiaka), *stand on tip-toes*.
 shilōka-shōng-ha, *walk on tip-toes*.
 shināla-kōi, *rosebud shell* (*Murex palmarose*).
 shindōl, *elephant tusk, ivory, eye-tooth*.
 shindōng-hala (or -hata), *lift, raise*.
 shindung-kōi, *Nipa leaf screen for covering head and back when exposed to rain* (App. N, item 49).
 shin-hoāng (see sha-hōang), *colder (of any substance)*.
 — — -ka', *coldest (of any substance)*.

shin-kaika-neng, *back-fastening of the "neng."*

— — -oal-kulāla, *urula.*

shin-kaŋya, *filaments in Pandanus paste which have to be carefully removed* (App. N, item 135).

shin-kām, *day from sunrise to sunset.*
tare shinkām, *days hence (when pre-*
fixed with numeral).

shin-kinga (*see shiak*), *angle, angular.*

lōe-shinkinga, *triangle, triangular.*

shin-kai-ñe, *corner of room, &c.*

shin-koai-hanga, *quaff.*

shin-kōn-hata, *hit or fight with fists.*

shinkōn-hamat, *knob.*

shin-kaiña (*see shiak*), *prickly.*

shin-kaiñe (*see shiak*), *corner of room, &c.*

shinlo, *wooden scoop for serving boiled rice to guests* (App. N, item 109).

shinmenshi (*see shian*), *so many (cor-*
rel.), so much (correl.).

shin-nāmo (*see shòm*), *ten fathoms.*

shin-nān-ngashe (*see shan*), *more*
abundant (or numerous).

— — — -ka', *most abundant.*

shin nēanga (*see shiang*), *sweeter.*

— — — -ka', *sweetest.*

shinnē-latō, *older (of animate objects and*
vegetation).

— — — -ka', *oldest (of animate objects and*
vegetation).

shinnē-tashe (*see shi-tashe*), *older (of*
inanimate objects).

— — — -ka', *oldest.*

shin-ngan, *poling stick for propelling*
canoe along shore (App. N, item 6).

shin-ngāna, *walking-stick.*

sha-ngande, *pole a canoe along the*
shore.

sha-ngāna, *hobble (v.i.).*

shin-ngol-shire (*see ngol*), *stoop in*
order to pick up some object, bow the
head, salute.

shinōat-hata (*see inōat*), *cut the throat*
of any animal.

— -hanga, *cut in slices (v.t.) (of vege-*
tables).

shin-pān (*see shani-pān*), *pegs for*
securing a corpse in grave.

shinpōya, *anchor (s.)* (App. N, item 7).

chuk-shinpōya, *anchorage.*

nāt-shinpōya, *anchor-rope.*

shinpung (*also opwāh*), *wooden pronged*
spear similar to the "hokpāk" (q.v.)
and used for sardines (App. N, item 26).

shin-yō-nga-tō, *satisfied, contented.*

shipān-hata (*see shinpān*), *pey down a*
corpse in grave.

shire; she; hashe, *verbal suffix signify-*
ing downwards or westwards (*see*
App. B(*)).

shiton, *jar, pitcher.*

shitō (*postp.*) (*see shi*), *from, with*
reference only to time and acting
violently, being angry, sullen, and the
like.

shitai (*see shi*), *from, since (with refe-*
rence to time and doing any work).

shiyān (*see shi*); tashe; tayan (*postp.*),
from, since (with reference to periods
of time).

shi (*see kâhē*), *occur, happen, take*
place.

nga-shi, *about, concerning any passed*
event (*see "When" and "Noth-*
ing").

ta-shi, *about, concerning any future*
or proposed event (*see "When"*
and "About").

shi, *there (correl.), then (correl.), at the*
same time or place (correl.), (*see*
Philol. Harp., App. B).

shi, *old (of inanimate objects).*

shi-la-tō; shi-la-tōh, *old (of animate*
objects and vegetation), formerly.

— -ngala; shi-nga-lāh; shi-ngāyan,
a long time ago, in former times.

— -nga-chakā, *a long time past (of*
eating).

— -tashe, *old (of inanimate objects),*
a long time.

— -ta-tō; shi-ta-yan, *too late.*

kā-shani-la-tōh, *how old (what age).*

leāt-shi, *old, ancient (of inanimate*
objects), also in accordance with.

— -shi-tashe, *unserviceable, worn*
out.

shani-la-tô; shani-la-tòh, *age (of animate objects and vegetation).*
 — -tashe, *age (of inanimate objects).*
 shinnē-la-tô, *older (of animate objects and vegetation).*
 — — -ka', *oldest (of animate objects).*
 shinnē-tashe, *older (of inanimate objects).*
 — — -ka', *oldest (of inanimate objects).*
 shitô; shitai; shiyan (q.v.), *from, since (with reference to periods of time, &c. (see "From").*
 shiak; ok-shiak, *outside.*
 shiak-oalmat, *corner of the eye.*
 — -ñi, *out of doors.*
 ok-shiak-hai-chakâ, *profile, side-face).*
 tala-shiak, *beside, alongside.*
 shial, *yes, all right (denoting assent to proposition); off! (as in starting a race); give way! (when racing in canoes).*
 shial-en-heñ, *come along (addressing one companion).*
 — — -hē, *come along (addressing two or more).*
 shiala-inüta (see yöt), *race on or in the water.*
 shiala-lanôya, *foot-race.*
 — -wire, *bungle.*
 shiale-enkâhâ, *cunning, sly.*
 dian-hashôle, *run a race.*
 hashôl; hashôle, *race in boats or canoes (v.).*
 shiale-düat-shi-lâh, *long race (whether in boats or on land).*
 shian-ane, *that much.*
 shinmenšhi; shammenšhi, *so much, so many (correl.).*
 shian-ni-yande (see henschian), *meet with an accident, hurt one's self accidentally.*
 shian-shian-tashe, *occasionally, some-times, from time to time, now and then.*
 shian-tashe, *perhaps.*
 shian-to-yande, *accidentally, by accident.*

shiang, *sweet, savoury, strong and undiluted (of spirits).*
 shiang-ôi, *sweet-scented, aromatic, perfume.*
 dâk-ta-shiang, *fresh-water.*
 hat-shiang, *tasteless, insipid.*
 alde-shiang, *become sweet.*
 ong - shianga; ong - shianga - fâng, *sweetish; also relish, enjoy one's food.*
 shin-nēanga, *sweeter.*
 — — -ka', *sweetest.*
 shiat, *flower of Areca, coconut, Pandanus, and Cycas.*
 shih, *bloom, blossom, flower.*
 shih-t'ompeñ-yuang, *bud.*
 shi-latô; shi-latôh (see shi).
 shim, *coconut leaf receptacle for capturing and conveying away evil spirits (see App. N, item 146).*
 shina, *the same, that same (correl.).*
 shi-ngala; shi-ngâ-lâh; shi-ngayan; shi-ngai-chakâ (see shi).
 shiri, *like, resembling, as.*
 shiri-nēe (or ane), *like this (or that).*
 — -chuk-ane, *thence (correl.).*
 — -kaneäl, *crescent.*
 — -pôashe, *babyish, like a baby.*
 — -tai-ane, *in that way (or style).*
 yôta-shiri, *like which (rel.).*
 wat-shi, *such, like this (in appearance or style).*
 shi-tashe (see shi), *old (in reference to inanimate objects).*
 shani-tashe, *age (of inanimate objects).*
 shinnē-tashe, *older.*
 — — -ka', *oldest.*
 shi-ta-tô; shi-tayan (see shi).
 shi-yuang, *coloured coral.*
 sho-hata, (or -hala), *scoop out the fruit of an unripe coconut.*
 isho-hata, &c., } q.v.
 hishōya, }
 shoâng, *prawn, shrimp.*
 sho-hông, *west wind, rainy season.*
 shohông-tâ, *prevalent direction of wind in S.W. monsoon.*
 shom, *inhabitant, native, people (in construction only).*

shom-mattai, *aborigines, native.*
 — — -chang, *own (or fellow)-countryman.*
 shom-Amimat, *European, English (person or people).*
 — -China, *Chinaman, Chinese people.*
 — -Pigu, *Burman, Burmese people.*
 — -Bengâli, *Hindu, natives of India.*
 — -mattai-paiyüh, *Nicobarese (for tribal names see "Nicobarese").*
 shomenyüh, *monsoon, year (of one monsoon or 6 months).*
 shomenyüh - shomenyüh, *annual, yearly (lit. every 6 months).*
 shom-kâng, *European hat or cap with broad brim.*
 shom-kònk-hanga, *sleep lightly, doze.*
 shom-ngayan, *unwell.*
 shomyo (see shâyo), *fill a bag with coal, fruit, grass, cloth, &c.*
 shom-yòng - nga - shī (see shuyòng), *generous, merciful.*
 shong, *sharp, keen-edged.*
 sho-ngo-fâp, *sideways.*
 shōka-kanâp-de (see ok-shòk), *pick one's teeth.*
 shōli-kali-pōang, *somersault.*
 shòk (also lâk), *let (imperative) (see paradigm of verb).*
 shòk, *king-fisher (Halcyon occipitalis).*
 shòk-akai; ok-shòk-hata, *chop up betel-nut.*
 shanòk-hiyä, *betel-nut crusher.*
 shòk-malēcha, *star.*
 — — -ta-kinnôko-det, *comet.*
 shòm, *ten.*
 sha-mòm, *only ten.*
 shin-nâmo, *ten fathoms.*
 shaminnâmo, *only ten fathoms.*
 shòng; ong-shòng-ha, *walk (v.).*
 shòng-hanga, *wade.*
 shòng-hare; shòng-lare; shòng-ngare; shòng-ñire; shòng-shire; shòng-tare, *approach (in various senses, see App. B(*)).*
 loko-shòng-ha, *wander about.*
 ong-shòng-ha, *walk (v.) also infant commencing to walk (see App. F.).*
 shònk, *sugar.*

shòt-hanga; et-shòt-hanga, *pin anything, put a needle away by inserting it in some cloth, fasten the mouth of a fowl-basket tightly.*
 shanòt-chakâ-kanyüt, *pin (s.).*
 shòt-ngatò; shòt-ngayan, *forget, escape one's memory, inattentive.*
 shöin, *feast after successful firing of a large canoe-shell.*
 shòt-lare, *ground (strike bottom).*
 shuâ; shwâ (q.v.), *recurrent time.*
 oshüa, *return the same day.*
 — -hata, *restore, give back.*
 yòl-shuâ, *often.*
 hat-yòlshuâ, *seldom.*
 shun, *shell (or coral) -lime, white paint.*
 shun-o-mat, *white wash.*
 — -Irôpa, *chalk (i.e., European lime).*
 shup-nga; shup-she, *disappear (as setting sun, moon, &c.).*
 shup-heng (see yu-shup), *sun-set.*
 shuri, *pineapple.*
 shu-yòng-yan; shai-yòng-yan, *mean, shabby, low, stingy.*
 shuyòng-yantò; shom-yòng-ngashī; shami - yòng - ngashī, *generous, charitable, merciful, benevolent.*
 shüan-hata, *scrape out the pulp of the Pandanus fruit with a Cyrena shell.*
 shüang, *mildew.*
 shwâ (see shuâ), *recurrent time.*
 shwâ - hare, *return from westerly direction.*
 — -lare, *return from below or from southerly direction, turn as the tide after ebb.*
 — -ngare, *return from northerly direction.*
 — -shire, *return from above or from easterly direction, turn as the tide after flood.*
 — -tare, *return the same day and from any direction, restore, give back.*
 — -tare-dâk, *return the same day and from any direction.*
 — -ñire, *return to landing-place.*
 shwâng-lare, *put on hat.*

shai-yòng-yan (*see also shu-yòng-yan*),
mean, shabby.
shai - yòng - yantô; shama - yòng -
yantô, generous, liberal, merciful,
hospitable.

shai-yūah-hanga, grow.
shaiyūh, another time, by-and-by, some
future date, hereafter, next year.
shaiyūh-lâng, day after to-morrow.
shâu, pour, rain heavily.

T.

ta, verbal suffix without reference to any
particular direction (*see orêh*).
ta, as, in respect of, than.
ta; lǝngto-ta, from (*prep.*).
ta (*euphonic particle*), e.g., düe-ta-
chüa (*my canoe*), ñi-ta-lapâ (*good*
hut).
Ta-ân, Treis (*islet near Little Nicobar*).
tabâk, lucky, fortunate.
ta-chang-yanmat, astonishing (*of some*
sight).
ta - chang - yan - nâng (*see also to -*
chang), astonishing (*of some report*).
ta-chaai (*see chaai*), our (*dual*).
ta-chiöi (*see chiöi*), our (*of three or*
more).
ta-chiah-yantô, danger, dangerous.
ta-chuk (*see chuk*), in the presence of,
before.
ta-chuli-chakâ, vertigo.
— — — ta-heng, sun-stroke.
tachüah-yantô, crazy.
tachül-yan, sleep lightly, doze.
ta-dishe (*see dishe*), so much (*this*
much).
dinmishian, only so much.
ta-fat-sho (*v.*), fall (*of an inanimate*
object leaning against wall).
ta-fâ-tarit, upset (*of a bottle*).
tafâl, the smallest description of cook-
ing-pot (*App. N, item 101*).
ta-fâp, alongside.
ta-fâ-ta-det (*or -rit*), upset (*of a bottle*).
ta-fê, wale (*mark of a stripe*).
ta-foish-shu-lâh (*see taföishi*), slip off
(*or down*).
taföa-he, loose (*of a finger-nail, box-lid,*
&c.).
taföng-yantô, mad, crazy.
tafö!; tañ-shüla, Areca spathe box

used for holding clothes, cloth, &c.
(*App. N, item 52*).
tafûal, six.
tama-fûal, only six.
tenfûalo, six fathoms.
tamenfûalo, only six fathoms.
tafûal (*with numeral prefixed*), pair,
couple (*with reference only to coco-*
nuts and coins).
Ez.: ân-tafûal, two pairs (*of coco-*
nuts or rupees).
tafwian, a small species of crab.
tomfûal-hata, to tie coconuts in
pairs by means of a strip of the
husk of each.
ta-föishi-chakâ (*see ta-foish*), stumble,
trip, tumble forwards.
tah, fluid.
tah-la, float (*v.i.*).
tah-dëyâ (*see dëyâ*), serrated spine
bone of the thornback ray (*Raia*
clavata).
taha-nöna, abdomen.
tahâ-ak, smooth (*as velvet*).
ta-henläya, tidal wave.
ta-hëak-lâh, slide.
tah-la (*see tah*), float (*v.i.*).
ta-hüa-sho (*see tu-höa*), sink in sand
or swampy soil.
takam-tôh, prick (*v.i.*).
ta-karû; ta-kadû, abundance, much,
very.
ta-karau (*see karau*), iron (*adj.*).
ta-katah (*see katah*).
ta-kâpâh (*see kâpâh*), carcase.
takö-shu, fall (*of a tree, house, or other*
large object).
ta-köi (*see köi*), upon.
— — — -an-ka', uppermost.
ta-kuish, windfall of ripe fruit.

takū-tōh, *prick (v.t.)*.
 ta-kaich (*see kaich*), *scratch (s.)*.
 ta-kain-chakā, *smile*.
 tala-chakā (*see chakā*), *in front of, before*.
 tala-hānsh, *weather-side*.
 tala-kanōta, *lee-side*.
 tala-ok (*see ok*), *after, behind*.
 tala-shiak (*see shiak*), *beside (by the side of)*.
 talāan-she, *downwards*.
 ta-lāhe-kanāp, *toothless*.
 talāp-hata, *stop a leak in canoe, patch any garment*.
 talōah-hi-kōi; talōah-hi-lāh, *slip down, fall owing to foot slipping*.
 ta-lain-tō, *inside-out*.
 tam-hala, *pour out*.
 om-tam-hala, *pour, cause to flow*.
 — — -hashe, *pour into bottle, coconut pot, &c.*
 tama-fūal (*see tafūal*), *only six*.
 tama-kaich, *wind-fall of unripe fruit*.
 ta-mang (*see tang-hat*), *as far as, up to*.
 tamanūid, *bug*.
 ta-manai (*see tanai*), *only five*.
 tama-shā, *cockroach (small species)*.
 ta-mat, *in the course of, during*.
 ta-mattai-ane (*see mattai*), *wherever*.
 tamāk-hata (or -hashe), *gather coconuts*.
 tamā-hadishe, *appear*.
 tamāh-yanmat, *wonder (v.)*.
 (hēang-) tamāka (*see tāk*), *one fathom, span of the arms, equals about 5 feet 6 inches*.
 tamāp, *tick (the insect)*.
 tamen-fūalo (*see tafūal*), *only six fathoms*.
 tamen-nēyo (*see tanai*), *only five fathoms*.
 ta-meāu (*see meāu*), *mew (of a cat)*.
 taming, *calcareous sandstone*.
 taminlōata (*see ōltūal and tinlōata*), *knotted cane-strips (when used with numeral only)*.
 tamikai, *melon*.
 tammah, *Nautilus pompilius, mother of pearl*.

tamai-hian-mat, *astonished, astonishment*.
 wi-tamaihianmat, *astonish*.
 tamāu-ashe, *own or half brother (whether older or younger)*.
 tan-hata; en-tan-ta-lāh, *tread, walk on*.
 tan-hanga, *kick with the sole of foot*.
 — -ngashe, *well-made, well-shaped*.
 — -ngayan, *firm, steady, durable, safe, seaworthy*.
 en-tan-hashe; en-tan-hata, *crush with foot, trample*.
 — — -nga-lāh, *push away with the foot*.
 — — -shi-kōi, *kill an insect under foot*.
 — — -tat; en-tan-tat-lāh, *foot-marks, tracks*.
 ong-ying-en-tan-tat, *track (v.)*.
 tanol-dūe (*see lân*), *thwarts of canoe*.
 — -halāk, *rounds (spokes) of ladder*.
 tanōang, *plank, board, boarded floor*.
 tanōanga, *prow, bow-head*.
 tanat-chakā (*see tat*), *wipe the face*.
 tanāk-mat, *Octopus, Sepia officinalis (cuttle fish)*.
 tanāk-rām, *sand-glass*.
 tanāng-chakā-foàng, *screen over doorway (or window), door*.
 — — -ñi (*see nāng*), *screen over doorway*.
 tanānh, *custom, usage, practice*.
 leāt-shi-tanānh, *customary*.
 tanāp, *imported Burmese lacquer-ware betel-box*.
 taneālshe, *present, gift, prize, reward*.
 taneālshe-yan, *portable property (not for sale)*.
 homkwōm-taneālshe, *make a present, reward (v.)*.
 kapngatō-taneālshe, *keepsake, souvenir*.
 tane-dāk-dūe, *coconut-shell cup when used for baling a canoe (App. N, item 10)*.
 tane-kōi (*see tēya*), *turban*.
 taneyān (*see tēyān*), *rasp, file (s.)*.
 tanēchya (*see et-tēich*), *hatching basket (App. N, item 58)*.

tanēiyel-düe, *gunwale of canoe*.
 tanēp (see tēp), *screw (s.), iron nail*.
 halain-dit-tanēp, *screw-driver*.
 tang-ngashe, *perfect, complete*.
 — ngatō, *approve, contented, satisfied with presents, also proper, right, fair*.
 — ngayan, *quench thirst, satisfy hunger*.
 — tashe, *correct, accurate*.
 — — -ka', *quite correct*.
 hat-tang-ta-lēang, *misname*.
 tang-ta-tai, *as well as (not less than)*.
 tang-hat, *reach, arrive at*.
 ta-mang, *as far as*.
 tang-la; tang-nga; tang-nē; tang-she; tang-ta, *arrive, reach in various senses (vide App. B(*))*.
 tanglāh, *teal, wild duck*.
 ta-ngange (see ngange), *in a southerly direction*.
 ta-ngāhae (see ngāhae), *in an easterly direction*.
 ta-ngāle (see ngāle), *in a northerly direction*.
 ta-ngaiche (see ngaiche), *in a westerly direction*.
 ta-ngaiñe, *towards the landing-place*.
 tanol (see tan and lân), *thwarts (of canoe), round of ladder*.
 tanol-düe, *thwarts of canoe*.
 — halāk, *round of ladder*.
 — — -ta-tanōang, *stair-step*.
 tanop-omhōin (see top), *tobacco pipe*.
 tanop-toak, *bamboo utensil for drinking toddy (App. N, item 72)*.
 tanōang (see tan), *plank, board, boarded floor*.
 tanōanga, *proW, bow-head*.
 oal-ta-tanōang, *boarded floor*.
 tanōe-ok-morēh, *second (in order)*.
 — — -mong-yūang-ñe, *fourth (in order)*.
 tanōka (see tuak), *rope*.
 tanōk-ha, *divide (distribute) cloth*.
 tanōt-chakā; tanōt-hehē; tanōt-hoang, *see tat, &c., pocket-handkerchief*.
 tanōt-lāh, *rug (of coir, &c.) for wiping the feet*.

ta-nōnga (see ong-tòng), *pestle (large), (App. N, item 110)*.
 ta-nūak, *below (beneath in rank)*.
 tanūal-oal-kulāla (see òl-tūal), *neck-tie*.
 tanūya, *cold (catarrh), influenza*.
 tanūya-tit-koang, *rheumatism*.
 tanai (see tai), *five*.
 ta-manai, *only five*.
 tennēyo, *five fathoms*.
 tamennēyo, *only five fathoms*.
 tain-paiyāh, *star-fish*.
 tanai-shari, *turkey*.
 tanōi-mendēnchya-lāh, *fourth toe*.
 — — -tai, *fourth finger*.
 tanōi(ch), *gangrenous (syphilitic or cancerous) sore*.
 tañ-mop (see tōp), *drunkard*.
 tañ-maiñ, *Amomum Fenzlii (leaf used for cigarette wrappers)*.
 tañ-nang, *joists of hut-floor*.
 tañ-shūla; tafōl, *Areca spathe box used for holding clothes, cloth, &c. (App. N, item 52)*.
 ta-oal (see oal).
 — — -dāk, *afloat (on fresh water)*.
 — — -kamalē, *afloat (on the sea)*.
 ta-oñihan (see oñihan), *wooden*.
 ta-pahōm-lē (see pomlē), *bottleful*.
 tapāk, *hit, struck (by any weapon)*.
 tapōa, *cheek*.
 tapaih-haiñe, *spit, expectorate*.
 ta-pait (see "pait").
 ta-ram, *rum*.
 taram-ta-tyeñ-chakā, *arrack (white)*.
 tarap-hata (see âp) *stanch, stop flow of blood*.
 tarap-oal-nang-de, *shut one's ears*.
 tarâp-hata (or -hashe) *squat and lean on one hand*.
 tare, *verbal suffix without reference to direction (see App. B(*))*.
 tare, *more (in constr.), hence (in time)*.
 tare-she, *arrears, owing, due*.
 āñ-tare-kamaheñwa, *two months hence*.
 chūa-ta-pait-tare, *what more*.
 eñh-tare-she, *a little more (in quantity or distance)*.
 heang-tare, *one more*.

hēang-tare-shuā, *once more*.
 la-neāt-tare, *no more*.
 pait-tare, *more*.
 — — -she, *a little more (in asking, giving, &c.)*.
 ri-tare-she, *debt, balance (amount or quantity due)*.
 ta-rī (see rī), *so (thus) big*.
 — — -fāp, *so (thus) fit*.
 tarip-hata, *play, as a musician, on any kind of instrument*.
 tarito, *iron sword-like object valued as an ornament (App. N, item 142)*.
 taru, *gunpowder*.
 ta-rūala (see rūala), *so (thus) high*.
 — — -kōi, *so (thus) tall*.
 ta-rūat (see rūat), *so (thus) long*.
 tashie; tayan; shiyan (*postp.*), *from (with reference to periods of time), since*.
 ta-shī (see shī and kâhē), *about, concerning (with reference to any future or proposed event (see "About" and "When"))*.
 ta-shiala, *land-crab (edible species)*.
 ta-tang-ta-tai, *as well as (not less than)*.
 tat, *numeral affix used with reference to human beings*.
 hemēang-tat, *alone*.
 tat-hala; et-tat-hala (*q.v.*), *rub, polish*.
 tat-hanga, *dry by wiping (v.)*.
 tat-te-oalmât-de, *rub one's eyes*.
 tanat-chakâ; tôta-chakâ, *wipe the face*.
 tôta-chakâ-de, *wipe one's face*.
 tanôt-chakâ, &c., *q.v.*, *handkerchief*.
 et-tat-mat, *wipe off dirt*.
 et-tât-hanga, *efface, rub out*.
 kotôt-hanga, *wipe, rub off*.
 tat-she, *arrears*.
 pait-tatshe, *the remainder, the others*.
 shammeñ-tat-shī, *these few*.
 Ta-tât, *Ohowra (small inhabited island of Nicobar group)*.
 tatôi, *think, believe*.
 en-tôi, *hope (v.)*.
 ta-wâtse-mera-kât, *good-bye (said by host to one visitor)*.
 — — -inâra-kât, *good-bye (said by host to two visitors)*.

ta-wâtse-ifere-kât, *good-bye (said by host to three or more visitors)*.
 ta-wing, *channel through a reef*.
 tayan; tashie, shiyan (*postp.*), *from, since (with reference to periods of time)*.
 tayâl, *unripe (of fruit)*.
 hiyâ-ta-tayâl, *unripe betel-nut*.
 ta-yâm-sho-kōi, *rescue another from some danger on land*.
 ta-yuaih-ñe-manôin, *hare-lip*.
 ta-yuat-hala (see et-yuat), *unfurl leaf-sail*.
 ta-yait-ta-chakâ, *beg pardon (apologise)*.
 tã, *flat, level (of land, floor, &c.)*.
 tã-chakâ, *flat (of bottom of any utensil)*.
 — -kōi, *flat (of plank, land, &c.)*.
 wi-ta-tã, *flatten (v.t.)*.
 tã-ta-chaling, *plain (open country)*.
 tã-hata; dâ-hata, *touch (v.)*.
 tã-ta-tai, *contagious*.
 tãha-mat-de, *either (adj. or pron.)*.
 tãla-tôre, *disperse (v.i.)*.
 tãnat; ãnat, *creak (of a hinge)*.
 tã-ta-tai (see tã-hata), *contagious*.
 tã-chê-yantô; tã-chiah-yantô, *anxious*.
 tâk, *broad, wide, numeral affix used with reference to flat objects and cooking-pots, also pairs of bamboo utensils containing shell-lime*.
 hēang-tâk hañshōi, *one cooking-pot*.
 — — pôwah, *one paddle*.
 — — shun, *one pair of bamboo utensils containing lime*.
 kari tâk, *how wide*.
 ompeñ-tâk, *narrow*.
 tâk-hata, *measure (v.t.)*.
 tamâka, *(one) fathom or span of the arms (about 5½ feet)*.
 paiyüh (or kaling)-ta-mâk-mattai, *surveyor*.
 tâka-ok, *speckled, spotted*.
 tâng-ngamat, *opaque*.
 tânk-ngayan, *portable, light*.
 ãennânk-ngayan, *lighter*.
 — — -ka, *lightest*.
 tâo, *yellow wasp*.
 tât, *numeral affix used with reference to and signifying days hence, e.g., lôe-tât, three days hence*.

tâyam-pöin, *Collocalia linchi* (common swiftlet).
 tâ-yan, *Pleiades*.
 te, verbal suffix without reference to any particular direction (see ô-te).
 teak-ngare (see iteak), go to sleep.
 hen-teak-ngayan, sleepy.
 teäl-sho, attend, be present at, in attendance.
 teh-oal, sun-light, daylight, also clear up (of weather).
 teliwa, coil of rope, &c.
 temeälde, looking-glass, mirror.
 temē(ch)-hata, bore a hole in wood, &c.
 tenmē(ch), auger, gimlet.
 temē(ch)-haiñe, scuttle a ship.
 temôn, cucumber (*C. sativus*).
 ten; an (prep.); and en (postp.), at (with reference to a dwelling), to, than (see "Than").
 ten-an; an-en, him, her, it (obj.).
 —chi, whom, to whom.
 —chüa, me (obj.).
 —eñh, hither (lit. to-here).
 —heñ (-inã, -onã), us (you, them) (dual).
 —hē (-ifē, -ofē), us (you, them) (of three or more).
 —meñ, thee.
 —ñi-re, at home.
 —yôl-an, them (of a community).
 —chüa, us (of a community).
 — — meñ, you (of a community).
 ten-chât-lare (see chât), skip (v.).
 ten-chuah-lare (see chuah), embark from a boat.
 tenchuah-ñire, embark from a landing-stage.
 —shire, disembark, go on shore.
 —ngare, land (v.i.).
 tenchut-hare, burrow (as rats).
 —shire, burrow (as crabs).
 tenchûla (see tuchûl), darker.
 —ka, darkest, very dark.
 tenchûlnga-oal, twilight at dawn.
 ten-chû-shire, plunge, dive head foremost.
 ten-chüat-shire, pass under by stooping.
 tendân-shire (or -tare), down-hill.

tendô-hashe, soak cloth as in washing.
 ten-düan-tare, alight (of a bird).
 ten-dâu-shire, bathe in shallow water.
 tenfât-hanga, dash (v.).
 tenfök-hanga (v.t.), shake a cloth, &c.
 ten-fông-shire (see ong-fông and lông), dive feet foremost by dropping (not jumping) into water.
 ten-füalo (see tafüal), six fathoms.
 ten-füain, sea-urchin (*Echinidae*).
 ten-hônþ-shire (see hônþ), dive head foremost (as from a height of, say, over 8 feet).
 ten-käng, concertina.
 ten-keäng, gong (flat), bell.
 ten-kâu, ebony.
 ten-lông-ngashe, very well, excellently.
 ten-löa-ñire, swim away.
 ten-löaklo-chakã, raise the wick of lamp.
 ten-meäla, glass-pane.
 tenmē(ch); tenmē(j) (see temē(ch), auger, gimlet).
 ten-nänk-ngayan (see tãnk-ngayan), lighter (less heavy).
 ten-nänk-ngayan-ka', lightest (least heavy).
 ten-nëyo (see tanai), five fathoms.
 ten-nyuo-na-kamalē, ebb-tide.
 ten-nyuo-na-oal-kâhē (see tomnyuo), waning moon.
 ten-naifã, harden (v.i.).
 ten-shân-lare (see shan), go up-hill.
 tenwân, key.
 tiwân-hala, turn the key in unlocking.
 —hanga; tiwân-hashe, turn the key in locking.
 chakã-tenwân-ya, key-hole.
 chuk-tenwân-ya-foang, door-lock.
 —shindup, padlock.
 tenyâm, ivy.
 tenyiap-hata, preserve meat antiseptically by means of turmeric smeared over its surface; also stroke fondly.
 ãñha-ta-tenyiapa, preserved meat.
 ten-yuák, rib.
 te-wet-de (see wet), waddle.
 te-wëk, thin (of animate objects), puny.

tewila, *Cycas Rumphii*.

— -ta-düaha, *Cycas paste*.

teyâh, *new, fresh (recently gathered), recently*.

teyâh-tashe, *newly-married*.

— -la-tô, *young (adj.), one's junior*.

henre-wi-teyâh, *recently prepared (or made)*.

teyân-hata, *rasp with file, also smoothen and polish with ray's hide*.

taneyân, *rasp, file*.

teyeñ; teyeñ-ngamat, *white*.

teyeñ-chakâ, *pale, sickly*.

— -fush, *steam, vapour (lit. white smoke)*.

— -oal, *clear sky, clear up (of weather)*.

kamilök-teyeñ-ngamat, *maggot*.

pen-teyeñ-oalmât, *white of the eye (sclerotic coat)*.

paiyüh-ta-teyeñ-ngamat, *European*.

têag (also dêak), *bark cooking utensil as made and used by the inland tribe of Great Nicobar (App. N, item 100)*.

têak, *nasty, nauseous, bitter*.

Têhnyu, *Katchal (inhabited island in centre of Nicobar group)*.

têk-hanga; ok-têk-hanga, *tear cloth warp-wise, or paper along crease*.

têp-ngayan, *immovable*.

tanêp, *screw, nail (s.)*.

têp-tare, *straight (direct), steer straight*.

têya-kôi, *put on a turban*.

tane-kôi, *turban*.

tiko-hata (see kalök and op-chip), *stab, thrust, stick (v.), (especially with reference to killing pigs and fowls)*.

tilôata (see ôl-tüal), *knot in cane, string, hair, &c*.

tin-lôata, *knotted cane-strip (App. N, item 87)*.

tamin-lôata, *knotted cane-strip (when used with numeral)*.

tilüat-hanga (see ôl-tüal), *tie a knot*.

tilain-hanga (see lain), *twist fibres (as in making lines)*.

— -haiñe, *untwine, untwist*.

— -ngare, *turn one's self away*.

tilain-tare, *turn one's self towards*.

timâ, *spathe bucket used when bathing (App. N, item 57)*.

tin-lôata (see ôl-tüal), *knotted cane-strip conveying invitation to a memorial feast (App. N, item 87)*.

tamin lôata, *knotted cane-strip conveying invitation to a memorial feast (App. N, item 87), (when used with numeral)*.

tirâm, *formerly, in those days, then (long ago)*.

tirâm-la-orêh; han-tirâm, *in the earliest times, once upon a time, formerly*.

tiwân-hanga; tiwân-hashe (see tenwân), *lock (v.), turn a key in lock downwards or on same level*.

— -hala, *unlock, turn a key in lock upwards*.

ti-nêanga, *neatly made wooden grating placed in bows of large canoes to provide a seat and also to fix the "karüha" (q.v.), in position (App. N, item 2)*.

toah, *breast*.

moah-toah, *nipple of breast*.

toak, *toddy (tari) i.e., coconut palm wine*.

toak-holôha, *freshly drawn toddy*.

— -ta-huyôie-tai; toak-ta-taiñ, *fermented toddy*.

hendiwa-toak, *toddy-jug (App. N, item 35)*.

henhet-toak, *toddy-strainer (App. N, item 45)*.

shanônha-toak, *toddy-syphon and strainer (App. N, item 71)*.

tanop-toak, *toddy-drinking utensil (App. N, item 72)*.

toâng-hata; ong-toâng, (v.t.), *turn over on to its back (of a pig when about to be slaughtered)*.

toâpa (or niama), *tongs (of rattan) (App. N, item 77)*.

to-chang-hatshe; to-chang-yantô, *wonderful (adj.)*.

to-chang-tô (see also ta-chang), *wonderful!*

toin; ha-toin-hata, *light a torch*.

en-toin, *feast held on moonless night 3 months after death, when torches are burnt at the ceremony at the grave.*
 tomâl-nga (see tòm), *heap (s.), (as of coconuts, rubbish, &c.).*
 tomâl-nga-shi, *take care of by depositing in safe place.*
 — — — -hokngôk, *provisions in hut for future use.*
 tomâl-le-yande, *hoard, amass.*
 tomôm-hata, *collect coconuts, rubbish, &c.*
 tommûla, *heap (pile) of coconuts, rubbish, &c.*
 tom-âng-hala (see oal-fâng), *open one's mouth.*
 tomchâ-hanga (v.t.), *turn over, reverse.*
 tom-chûa-ngayan, *defy, heedless, reckless.*
 tomdâ, *high-water.*
 tomdiak-hanga (or -hata), *sift grain by winnowing.*
 tom-fât-de (see fât), *fall from drowsiness.*
 tomhêo-lare; tomhêo-ngare; tomhêo-hahat; tomhêo-hashe; tomhêo-haiñe; tomhêo-hata, *move aside (v.i.), (in various senses) see "Move."*
 tom-keñ-hata, *tinkle.*
 tom-kaich-hanga (see kaich), *scratch one's self unintentionally.*
 tom-lang-tare; tom-lâng-to-nâng-de, *coax.*
 tommôm-hata, (see tòm), *collect coconuts, rubbish, &c.*
 tom-mûla, *heap (pile) of coconuts, rubbish, &c.*
 hêang-ta-menmôm, *assemble, collect (v.i.).*
 tom-mûla (see tom môm), *heap (pile) of coconuts, rubbish, &c.*
 tomnyua-ngare, *ebb, fall (of the tide).*
 ten - nyua - na - oal - kâhê, *waning moon.*
 ten-nyua-na-kamalê, *ebb-tide.*
 tomnyûatshe-chakâ, *lower the wick of lamp.*
 tomôa, *Chalcophaps indicus (bronze-winged dove).*

tomôm-hata, *gather, collect.*
 tom-pain-ngare, *knock down with the fist.*
 tomta-kôire, *metal.*
 tomwih-lare; tomwih-ngare; tomwih-hahat; tomwih-hashe; tomwih-haiñe; tomwih-hata, *move aside (v.t.), (in various senses) see "Move."*
 tong, *wooden bucket.*
 top-hata; op-top-hata, *drink (v.).*
 topa, *drink, beverage.*
 top-ombôin, *smoke tobacco.*
 tañ-mop, *drunkard.*
 tanop-omhôiin, *tobacco pipe.*
 — -toak, *bamboo utensil for drinking toddy (App. N, item 72).*
 tot-lare-yai (see yai), *profit.*
 tōa; chōh, *ebb-tide (see App. F).*
 tōi, *froth.*
 tōi-en-lêang, *gum-resin (App. N, item 164).*
 tōi-chakâ; tōi-oal-fâng, *foam from the mouth.*
 — -kamalê, *foam of the sea.*
 tōit, *the lunation in October-November.*
 tòm (see ômtôm and tomâl), *numeral affix used with reference to bunches of plantains, betel-nuts, &c.*
 tôm-kôï, *population.*
 — -tare, *all together.*
 — — -lêang-ta-oal-lêbare, *vocabulary (list of words).*
 hatôm-hata, *assemble.*
 hōmtôm, *mound.*
 harôh-tôm-tare, (prep.), *except.*
 ômtôm, *all, every one.*
 tomâlnga, &c., (q.v.).
 tommôm (q.v.).
 tommûla (q.v.).
 tōng, *powder.*
 tōng-chakâ, *chip of wood.*
 — -nga-shi, *crumb.*
 tôt; tôta; met-tôta, *dear, highly priced.*
 itôta, *price, cost.*
 tòm, *posteriors, buttocks.*
 tòm-hala, *haul a canoe up on to its stand.*
 entôma-diê, *canoe-stand on beach.*
 — -kôï, *padded pillow for flattening*

occiputs of infants (App. N, item 121).
 tòng, pus, matter (from boil, &c.).
 tòng-o-ânha, offal.
 — -ôi (see ôi), smell.
 yô-tòng, fester.
 tòng-ngatò, reliable, trustworthy.
 — -nga-nâng, promise.
 tòng-ngai-chakâ, sniff (as when embracing a child).
 tò-hanga-tai-chuk, misplace.
 tòh-tò-hashe, change (v.i.), suffer change.
 rôhañ-chuk (or -mattai), remove, go elsewhere.
 tòhnga-chuk, off (not on).
 tòk-nga, break (of a rope, cane, &c. (v.i.).
 hen-tòk-nga, break a rope, cane, &c. (v.t.).
 tòta-chakâ-de (see tat), wipe one's face.
 tòh-hata; itòh-hata (q.v.), choose, select.
 tòi (now tabued and "fush," q.v., adopted), steam.
 tòi-ngamat, gray.
 tòha, golden-honey-bee.
 dâkmat-tòha, golden honey.
 ñi-tòha, comb of golden-honey-bee.
 tuak-hata, pull, haul, tug, drag.
 — -hala, unbolt door by drawing bolt upwards.
 — -hashe, unbolt door by drawing bolt downwards, also lower the hut-ladder.
 — -haiñe, drag, draw.
 — -lare, climb a rope.
 tuak-ta-koâl, lead a blind person (lit. pull arm).
 kâhâ-tuak-chakâ, pull (tug) in opposite directions.
 ok-tuaka, fish with hook and line.
 ok-tuakla, heave up.
 ok-tuak-hala, take out, draw out.
 — — -hata; ok-tuak-kâa, fish with hook and line; draw up a hooked fish.
 tanôka, rope.
 tuan-hanga, climb a branched tree.
 tuchûl, dark, also dense (of thick jungle).

tuchûl-oalmât, blinded by storm and rain.
 — -oal-nâng, stun by a loud report.
 oal-tuchûl, impenetrable (of thick jungle).
 tenchûla, darker.
 — -ka', darkest, very dark.
 tenchûlnga-oal, twilight at dawn.
 tu-chûa-tai; tu-chûa-yan, dull, cheerless.
 tu-hôa, swamp, marsh.
 ta-hûa-sho, sink in swampy soil or in sand.
 tuk-nga, tangle (v.i.).
 tulân, python (*P. Schneideri*), boa.
 tulâng-hat-she, good (of animate or inanimate objects); virtuous.
 — — -ngê-olyôla, flatter (v.).
 tuma-koâl, fasten the arms together, pinion.
 tuma-lâh, fasten the legs together.
 tumcha-haiñe (v.t.), open laterally (of a book, &c.).
 tû, sick, ill, ail, disease.
 tû-paniwa, disease of the heart.
 — (or chòk)=hohôha, a bad (lasting) cough.
 tai, hand, finger, fore paw of dog, &c. (in constr.), hence by (prep.), to (into the hands of), by means of.
 tai-chakâ-êah, inhospitable.
 — -chî, by whom.
 — -chûa; tai men; tai an, by me, by you, by him (her or it).
 amoâl-nga-tai, handful.
 dâp-oal-tai-re, clap the hands.
 et-ñait-kanetai, shake hands.
 ha-tainya-paiyâh, cross, crosswise.
 hê-tai, time (in music and dancing).
 inai, twenty, score.
 itai-hanga; itai-nga-tai, snatch (v.).
 kanetai, finger.
 kâ-shin-mush-tai, in what style (interrog.).
 kâ-tai, how (interrog.).
 kenlông-tai, finger-ring.
 ke-shuah-tai, finger-nail.
 kop-oal-taire, clasp or fold one's hands together.

la-môngto-tai, *from (prep.)*.
 lēang-tai, *noise caused by any hand work*.
 mat-kanetai, *knuckle of finger*.
 moah-tai; mush-tai, *tip of finger*.
 mush-tai, *style, workmanship, also tip of finger*.
 nga-tai, *from (prep.)*.
 oal-tai, *palm of the hand*.
 ok-tai, *back of the hand*.
 posh-la-oal-tai, *handful*.
 pòt-nga-tai, *spoil (v.t.)*.
 shiri-tai-ane, *in that way*.
 tang-ta-tai, *as well as (not less than)*.
 tanai, *five*.
 tain-paiyâh, *star-fish*.
 wannî-tai, *use, employ*.
 wat-düanga-tai, *possible*.
 wat-tai, *do noisy work (e.g., hammering, dancing, &c.)*.
 yē-tai (see yē), *venomous*.
 tai; taina, *as, because, for, on this account, owing to*.
 tai-chüa, *why (because what)*.
 tai(ch); taik, *fair, brown*.
 taih-hala; o-taih-hala, *cut upwards with a dhô or knife*.
 —hanga; taih-hata, *cut in any direction with knife*.
 —hashe, *cut downwards with knife*.
 —tare, *cut one's self*.
 taiha-kôi, *murder*.
 —onglônga, *behead*.
 leät-taiha, *wounded*.
 utaih-hata, *wound (v.t.)*.
 Taihlông, *Teressa (inhabited island in Nicobar Group)*.
 taih-chakâ, *weather*.
 taik, *brown*.
 taik-yôk; taik-kôi, *brown (or fair) hair*.
 tain; tain-imê, *ant (small varieties)*.
 tain-paiyâh (see tai and tanai), *star-fish*.
 ha-tainya-paiyâh, *cross, crosswise*.
 tainya (q.v.).

tain-ya, *plaiting (cane, hair, &c.)*.
 en-tainya, *plait with cane, fibre, &c. weave*.
 hen-tain, *basket for vegetables, fruit &c.*
 ha-tainya-paiyâh, *cross, crosswise*.
 tain(ch)-shire, *roost (v.)*.
 taiñ, *hot, boiling hot (of any fluid), fermented, stale (not fresh)*.
 taiñ-ânha, *hot (from heat of fire or fever), close, oppressive, heat of body*.
 —chakâ, *sun-burnt*.
 —eyâm, *pant, gasp, breathless*.
 —ka', *scalding hot*.
 —kôi; heng-ta-taiñ-oal, *hot (from sun's rays), heat*.
 ñi-ta-taiñ-oal, *hot (of the inside of a hut)*.
 taiyâk, *coconut-shell cup, goblet (App. N, item 38)*.
 —kôi-kanôang, *knee-cap*.
 —chuâ, *soup-ladle*.
 taiyô, *infectious*.
 taiyô-tai, *bruise (s. and v.), bump, also shoot or hit any object with gun or other weapon*.
 —shâk, *hit with spear*.
 tau-enkôiña (or -enkâna), *younger brother (or sister) (as addressed by one of same sex)*.
 tau-olyâla, *youngest brother (or sister) (as addressed by one of same sex)*.
 ka-tau, *term of endearment towards a friend slightly one's junior*.
 kinâ-tau, *term of endearment towards two friends slightly one's junior*.
 kifê-tau, *term of endearment towards three or more friends slightly one's junior*.
 tau-nêe-kâhê; tau-ka'-kâhê, *next month*.
 tòi-sho, *destroy by fire*.
 tòish-nga, *break (of a rope, cane, &c.) (v.t.)*.
 hen-tòish-nga, *break a rope, cane, &c. (v.t.)*.

U.

ucho; cho-we, *embrace (in recumbent position).*
 udòh-haïne, *hatch (of a fowl).*
 urū-hatshe, *abundance, numerous, much, many.*
 urūhatshe-chuk, *capacious, commodious.*
 — -ka; *very numerous (or abundant).*
 — -oal, *too much, too many, too full (in reference to the contents of a box, &c.).*

urūhatshe-paiyūh, *populous.*
 ush; osh; ōb, *mist, fog.*
 fush, *smoke.*
 hān-ush-hala, *preserve food in smoke of hut-fire.*
 — — -hata, *dry before a fire.*
 pa-osh-pa-osh-yan; pā-ōih-yan, *spoilt smoked food.*
 ushūah-hala; shūah-hala, *burn grass.*
 utaih-hata (*see* taih), *wound (v.t.).*

W.

wah-ngayan, *suffer ship-wreck; meet with an accident.*
 wahē, *last night.*
 waknga-chakā, *overflow.*
 wak-she, *ferment (of coconut toddy, &c.).*
 wan, *fishing-net.*
 hā-wan, *catch fish in a net.*
 hen-wan, *peritoneum.*
 kala-wāna, *spider's web.*
 enweāna, *zigzag.*
 en-wan-hala, *wind, coil (v.t.).*
 wane-heōe (*see* wī), *matches.*
 wane-ñī, *frame-work of dome-roof hut.*
 wannī-tai (*see* wī and tai), *use, employ.*
 wat, *so (in this or such degree).*
 wat-dūat, *remaining portion (in reference to journeying, also to path, &c.).*
 wat-shī (*see* shiri); wat-shī-chinda, *so, thus, such, like this (in appearance, manner, or style), just so! the very same!*
 wat-dūanga-tai, *possible.*
 wat-tai, *do noisy work (e.g., hammering, dancing, &c.).*
 wā, *blood.*
 wā ta-kātōa, *gore.*

ishān-ñe-wā, *dysentery.*
 kwāpta-en-wā, *blood-stained, bloody.*
 na-wā, *bleed (v.i.).*
 wāya-dāk, *stream.*
 wuā, *current.*
 yōl-hē-wā-la-chān, *one's own elder brother or sister (in relation to one of same sex respectively).*
 wāng, *movable partitions of wood or cane placed in canoes when conveying coconuts, &c., in order to allow of clear space in centre for baling (App. N, item 8).*
 wān, *hanging open basket of whole cane as made at Great Nicobar for holding pots, &c. (App. N, item 78).*
 wāya-dāk (*see* wā and wuā), *stream.*
 weańk, *squeak.*
 chalingshi weańk, *squeal.*
 weān, *jungle (i.e., uncultivated)-yam.*
 wet, *duck.*
 te-wet-de, *waddle.*
 we-ē, oh! (*astonishment*).
 wētare (-la-hedwā), *drinking glass, tumbler.*
 — -ta-harūana, *wine-glass.*
 wii-chakā, *dizzy, giddy.*
 winnē-shishe, *handy, useful, serviceable.*

winnēh-tashe, (*see* wihtashe), *less, fewer.*

— — -ka', *least, fewest.*

wī, *business, work, labour.*

wī-hala, *hoist, raise (e.g., hoist sail, wī-la lōe).*

— -hanga, *do.*

— -hata; wia; wio, *make, work, mend wood-work (e.g., make a canoe, wī-ta düe).*

— -hashe, *let down, take down as from wall, or a screen.*

— -haiñe, *take out nail, &c., unscrew.*

— -danang, *play on the bamboo lyre.*

— -danun-hokngòk, *season food (v.t.).*

— — -Pigu, *tattoo (v.).*

— -düe (-pāl, -pōwah), *make a canoe (torch, paddle).*

— -heōe, *strike a light.*

— -hokngòk, *prepare food.*

— — -ta-hōawa, *poison food (v.).*

— -karūshe-ngē, *shout (v.), make a noise.*

— -kentâng, *fence in, inclose.*

— -kenyüm (or wī-kōan), *beget (a child).*

— -kaiyi-dāk, *drain (v.).*

— -lòng-yandre, *adorn one's person.*

— -ngai(ch), *make coconut oil.*

— — -holiañ, *feast on girl attaining puberty.*

— — -oyau (*see* ngai(ch), *feast at birth of infant. [At both these feasts coconut-oil is made for the use of the girl and infant respectively.]*

— -ñi, *build a hut.*

— -o-k-ñi, *thatch (v.).*

— -ong-chüang, *maim (v.t.).*

— -sho-ânha, *smear one's self with turmeric unguent.*

— -sho-kōi-ta-ngai(ch), *oil the head.*

— -ta-lōere, *put on clothing.*

— -ta-tā, *flatten (v.t.).*

— -t'ompēshe, *lessen (v.t.).*

— -tamai-hian-mat, *surprise (v.).*

— -tō, *wear clothes.*

wī-yōm, *cultivate, till.*

wia; wio, *work (v.).*

dōh-wi-hata, *repairable.*

owi-ta-shi, *repair thatching.*

wane-heōe, *matches.*

— -ñi, *framework of dome-roof hut.*

wanni-tai, *use, employ.*

winnē-shishe, *useful.*

wia (*see* wī), *to be worked, made (p.v.).*

wia-ânha, *smear one's self with turmeric unguent.*

— -lenkòk-hanga, *notch, indent (as on tally-strip) (v.).*

— -lōere, *put on clothing, dress.*

— -neng-de, *put on the "neng" (loin-cloth).*

— -penyüha, *reflect (of a mirror).*

chuyâyan-wia, *easy.*

leät-wia, *completed (of a building, &c.).*

wial-hanga (v.t.), *turn anything towards the south.*

— -hala (v.t.), *turn anything towards the north.*

— -habat (v.t.), *turn anything towards the east.*

— -hashe (v.t.), *turn anything towards the west.*

— -haiñe (v.t.), *turn anything towards the landing-place.*

— -hata (v.t.), *turn anything towards any direction.*

— -ngare (v.i.), *turn one's head away (or towards the south)*

— -lare (v.i.), *turn one's head upwards (or towards the north).*

— -hare (v.i.), *turn one's head behind (or towards the east).*

— -shire (v.i.), *turn one's head downwards (or towards the west).*

— -ñire (v.i.), *turn one's head towards the landing-place.*

— -tare (v.i.), *turn one's head towards any direction.*

henwiya, *eddy, whirlpool.*

ka-wila, *circular (adj.).*

hânsh-wiala; ol-wiala, *veer or shift (of the wind).*

wiang, *belly, stomach.*

chòk-wiang, *stomach-ache.*

wihla; wihla-tô, *young (adj.), attaining puberty.*
 wihla-mayâl, *boy about 15 years of age.*
 holiañ-wihla, *girl shortly after attaining puberty.*
 ilü-wihla, *lad shortly after attaining puberty.*
 olyâla, *younger.*
 — -ka', *youngest.*
 wih-tashe, *few.*
 winnëh-tashe, *fewer, less than.*
 — — -ka', *fewest, least (in number).*
 wih-ta-yan, *smatter, have superficial knowledge, especially of a language.*
 wihta-kâhë, *born prematurely.*
 pait-wihtashe, *diminish, decrease.*
 winya, *rum, wine.*
 winya-teyen, *arrack (i.e., white rum).*
 wio (*see* wi), *work (v.).*
 woaka; lâ-woaka, *left, left-hand.*
 mo-mwoâk, *left-handed.*
 wôlto, *again.*
 wôl-tare; wôl-tashe, *restore, give back.*

ha-wôl-hata, *repeat.*
 hom-wal-tare, *then (in that case).*
 wôt, *don't (imperative).*
 wôt-she, *enough, sufficient.*
 — — -chinda; wôt - shinda, *quite enough.*
 — -shire, *good enough.*
 hat-wôt-she, *insufficient.*
 wuâ (-dâk) (*see* wâ), *current.*
 wuâ-ñe, *flow as a stream.*
 wâya-dâk, *stream.*
 wü-hata, *hesitate.*
 wait, *miss one's aim.*
 wait-nga-chakâ, *steer badly.*
 — — -mat, *in mistake for.*
 — — -she, *quarrel.*
 — — -yan, *forget, make mistake, miscarry, bring forth prematurely.*
 — — -tai-wi-hanga, *make a mistake (in manufacturing any article).*
 — -mwôiya, *somnambulist.*
 — -shishi, *imperfect, unfinished.*
 kâhâ-wait, *fail in meeting or finding.*
 waiya, *wind-bound.*
 waiya, *spare (forbear to kill).*

Y.

ya, *whoever, e.g., ya-ta-yô, whoever wishes.*
 ya-kampeng (*see* kanpë), *ambergris (inferior quality).*
 yam, *overladen (of ship or canoe).*
 yâm-hata (*or* -she); pom-yâm-she, *overload (of ship or canoe).*
 yama - ka'; yama - hokngôk, *broken victuals, leavings of food.*
 yamanëak, *bundle (tied up).*
 yam-nga; yam-she, *disappear, vanish.*
 yan; yan-nih (*see* iñih), *chûaha-yannih, merchandise, property, saleable, barter.*
 chuk-yan, *tray.*
 yan-nâta (*see* ñata), *personal ornaments of any kind.*
 yantô (*see* yô), *demand (v.).*
 yan-de, *taste, flavour (s.).*
 yang, *without (not having).*

yang-mat, *small white bottle, decanter, lamp-shade.*
 yang-nga-mat, *transparent.*
 yang-shire, *come down from a higher position.*
 yang-tare, *follow, next (as in a race).*
 hen-yòng-hata, *pursue.*
 yantô (*see* yô, yan), *demand (v.).*
 yat-hata, *draw (tap) toddy from coconut-tree.*
 heng-imat-mitüa, *about 4.30 p.m. (time of day for visiting trees in order to draw toddy).*
 — — -ehhshe, *about 5 p.m. (time of day when about to tap toddy).*
 — — -ka', *about 5.30 p.m. (time of day when tapping toddy).*
 yât-hanga, *cut off a piece of cloth, string, &c.*
 yâk, *heart-burn.*

yāka, *inhabited.*

yā, *fat (s.), blubber of cetaceans.*

yā-oal-ong-eng, *marrow.*

yā-hanga; yā-she, *abandon, leave.*

yā-hashe, *take down anything tied to wall.*

yā-lare, *stop (cease) from working, &c.*

oyā-hanga, *leave (allow to remain), let go.*

— — - kòin-de, *one who deserts her husband.*

— — - kân-de, *one who deserts his wife.*

oyā-nga-shi; mâ-ngare, *take leave (see imānga, himānga), bid farewell.*

yāhnga, *become unfastened, slip off (as any article of clothing).*

yāhi-lôe-re, *take off the skirt.*

— - neng-de, *take off the "neng."*

iyāh-hala, *unravel.*

— - hanga, *remove the skirt or loin cloth, uncover the shoulders.*

— - haiñe, *untie, unloose, unknot, loosen cane or cord lashings.*

— - lôe-dit-de, *nude, naked.*

yāhnga-mat; yāhnga-she, *pretty, attractive, pleasing, nice.*

— - shi, *fond of, like (v.).*

— - tō, *happy, pleased, glad, enjoy.*

— - yan, *kind, satisfactory, nice (in regard to taste).*

— — - wia, *easy to make or do.*

yāh-ngai-shi-chakâ, *handsome, pretty, beautiful.*

ha-yāh-nga-shi, *love (as relatives and friends (v.)).*

hen-yāh-ngashe, *love (of relatives and friends (s.)).*

yāl-hata, *wash another, pour water over another.*

yām-hata; yām-she (see yam), *overload (of ship or canoe).*

yân, *constipation, costive.*

yâng (see nâng), *hear.*

alde-yang, *learn, receive news.*

hen-yâng-nâng, *clock, watch.*

ha-yâng-ta-nâng, *message.*

hat-mong-yânga, *deaf.*

yânga, *reflection (as in mirror).*

yânga-shiang-chakâ, *long, have an eager appetite.*

yā-she, (see yā-hanga), *abandon, leave.*

yāshe me-râ, *good-bye! (said by visitor to one person).*

— inâ-râ, *good-bye! (said by visitor to two persons).*

— ifê-râ, *good-bye! (said by visitor to three or more).*

yât-hanga (see yat), *cut off a piece of cloth, string, &c.*

yâte-omnôî-kôî-lâm, *circumcise.*

yen-ashe, *grief, sorrow, regret.*

yen-ngatō, *sad, sorrowful, pitiful, unhappy.*

yen-shire, *sorry.*

yeñ-kanâp (see kanâp), *tooth encrusted from betel-chewing (App. N, item 168).*

yê, *agony.*

yê-ngayan, *colic.*

— - hata, *write in pain.*

— - tai, *venomous.*

yêchi-she, *ornamented by means of carving, colouring, &c.*

yêo, *crocodile (C. bi-porcatus).*

yêya, *sniff (s.), the "Malay kiss."*

iyê-hata, *sniff (v.) (as when embracing a child), caress, fondle.*

mi-yêya-kân-de, *uxorious.*

yiah; yiah-oñihañ, *root (of tree).*

yinnôta (see yôt), *faster (in or on the water).*

yia-k-ngâh, *low-tide, low-water.*

yiam, *pass away (of a cloud).*

yîama, *lean on another or hold another's hand.*

yiam-lare, *stretch the limbs.*

omyiam-hata, *straighten a cane, &c.*

yiang, *along with, in company with.*

yiang-tare, *bring or take with one's self; also companion, comrade.*

yîanga-yôlde, *accompany.*

ong-yiang-chông, *make a voyage in ship.*

— — - hatshe, *accompany another travelling.*

— — - ñi-ngê; ong-yiang-ta-tô, *condole.*

yiang-hata, *like this, in this way or manner, thus.*

yiap, loop of a strip of fibre from the *Gnetum gnemon* or other material placed round the ankles when climbing coconut trees.

yiap-chakâ, coastwise, poling a canoe along the shore.

yiwa, crack in pot, glass, canoe, &c.

yoa, matrimony, the married state.

yoe, cohabit.

hat-yoa, virgin.

yoe (see yoa), cohabit.

yong-a-dai (or -rai) (see dai), autumn, shedding-leaf-season.

yôm, garden.

chuk-yôm, plantation.

wi-yôm, cultivate.

yôk; yôknga, putrid, rotten (of wood and vegetation).

yôk-paŋ-ôi, decompose, putrefy.

yô-yôknga, rot (of wood and vegetation).

ôŋihaŋ-tai-yôknga, knot in wood.

yôk-shitô, loth to part (of intimate friends).

yông, shower.

yô, if.

yô-hat, unless (i.e., if-not).

yô-dôhla-lâh, although.

yô, to (towards, in travelling), thither (correl.).

yô-at-chū(n), whither (interrog.).

yô-chū-shi, whither (rel.).

yô, wish, desire, want, will, like, inclined to, about to, on the verge of.

yô-chakâ, intend.

—en-du; yô-en-mattai, fertile (soil).

—hatêha, start on (make) a voyage.

—huyôie, intemperate.

—tai, intoxicating, heady.

—mûno, girl about 12 years of age (App. K).

—ña-nih (see iñih), anything purchasable, for sale.

—ngong, nearly empty (expended, &c.).

—pomôishe, elderly, approaching old age.

—pait-pait-tare, greedy, covetous.

yô-tông, fester, suppurate.

—yôknga, rot (of wood or vegetation).

lok-yô, greedy, voracious.

yantô (see yan), demand.

yôh-ñe, through (of jungle, grass, plank, &c.).

yôk, hair of the head.

yôk-teyen, white hair.

pakô-yôk, gray hair.

poŷaka-shi-yôk, dishevelled.

taik-yôk, fair (or brown), hair.

yôl, together, in company; many, several (with reference to a period of time).

yôl-chakâ, aid, assist, help.

—chüa(-meñ, -an), our (your, their) (of a community).

—de, companion.

—hê-chia, brothers and sisters of the same family.

—hashe, of the same sort.

—heng, many days.

—kôï, populous.

—kôï-kôan, prolific, producing many children.

—manâta; yôl-penyûha, various.

—shi; yôl-shian, besides, in addition to.

—shuâ, often.

yôlta; yôl-ten, along with, in company with.

—hêangashe, so (correl.).

—yiang-hata, as (rel.).

ha-yôl, mix two or more fluids

hen-yôl-ta-shi, add.

ka-yôl, friend, intimate.

yôna-ta-kâe, for, for the sake of, on account of.

yônga, take in sail.

yôta-hêang-ashe, like the same, so (correl.).

—shiri, like which (rel.), just as (rel.).

yôin, alive (of fuel), not extinguished.

yôt, rapid, swift, fast (of ship, canoe or swimmer).

—hata, go quickly, be fast (of ship, canoe or swimmer).

shiala-inûta, race on or in the water (s.).

yin-nōta, *faster*.
 — — ka, *fastest*.
 yu-hashe; oyū-hanga, *lay, set down*.
 yuāh, *short commons (insufficient food)*
deficient (of food, cloth or any
material).
 yuāp-nga, *dry (of grass, leaves, thatch,*
&c.).
 yu-chūh (*see chūh*), *go (or return)*
home, leave for one's home.
 heñ-chamūh, *time to return home*.
 yuk, *flood, deluge*.
 yumla, *dry, withered, rotten (of vegeta-*
tion).
 yu-shup; shanop-she, *set (as sun,*
moon, stars).
 shup-heng, *sun-set*.
 yuai-ngayan, *loose (of a coat)*.
 yuait-nga, *overflow*.
 yuāā, *drawer (of box, desk, &c.)*.
 yuāk-hala, *boil (v.i.)*.
 yuāk-hanga; yuāka, *load a ship or*
canoe, fill a cooking-pot.
 ok-yuāk, *cargo, load*.
 yuāl; chāl-yuāl, *flames, blaze*.
 leāt-yuānga, *burnt out, extinguished*
(of a fire).
 yuāla, *coral reef*.
 yuām-hala, *furl*.
 yuān-de, *stretch the limbs*.
 yuāng, *fruit; numeral affix with refe-*
rence to human objects; person, indi-
vidual, e.g. āñ-yuāng kaling (two
foreigners), āñ-yuāng paiyūh (two
Nicobarese).
 yuāng-amoe, *tepid, warm*.
 — fomiain, *lad from 12 to 13 years*
of age.
 — hatōm, *midnight*.
 — hameñ (*see heñ*), *still (till now)*.
 — hare, *always, continually*.
 — hēat, *round bullet*.
 — kamipūe; yuāng-labu (*from the*
Malay), *pumpkin (Cucurbita*
pepo).
 — mahawō, *boy shortly before*
attaining puberty.

yuāng-mamūno, *girl before attaining*
puberty.
 — mangnge, *common coral, Madre-*
pore.
 — — ta-āk (-ngamat), *red coral*.
 — morēh-ñe-tai, *first-fruit*.
 — ngāh, *shortly before low-water*.
 — oñihañ, *fruit, berry*.
 — oyāu, *coconut-fruit*.
 — ōe-ngayan, *now, just now*.
 — pong, *pumpkin (Cucurbita*
lucenaria).
 — shitō, *busy, engaged at work (see*
paradigm of verb, imperfect tense).
 — ta-imōng, *ripe fruit*.
 — ta-iñgol, *nearly ripe fruit*.
 — ta-omshāt, *ripe fruit*.
 karū-yuāng, *stout (of a rope, &c.)*.
 ong-yuāng (*q.v.*).
 yuā, *surf*.
 henyūava, *breakers on rocky coast*.
 yūe, *common house-fly*.
 yūh; yūh-mat (*see yū*), *dirty*.
 yūh-ho-mat, *soil, make dirty*.
 yūh-hata, *continue, persevere*.
 yūh-ngare, *exactly (no more and no less)*
or whole (as of some round number).
 — tare, *then (afterwards)*.
 yūit-nga, *disappear, vanish, dissolve, melt*.
 yū; yū-mat, *dirt, filth*.
 yūh; yūh-mat, *dirty, foul*.
 yūh-ho-mat, *soil, make dirty*.
 yai, *price, cost*.
 ha-tūe-yai, *prepay*.
 homkwōm-ta-yai, *pay for purchases*.
 oktuak-hai-yai-yan, *bargain*.
 okai-yai-paiyūh, *honest (lit. bring-*
price-man).
 miyai, *worth*.
 miyaiya, *costly, valuable, expensive*.
 totlare-yai, *profit*.
 yaiya, *sand*.
 chakā-yaiya, *sandy-beach*.
 yau, *burden*.
 yau-ngayan (*see kàu-ngayan*), *tired*
from remaining long in same posi-
tion.

APPENDIX A.¹ALPHABET² FOR WRITING THE NICOBAR LANGUAGE WITH
EXAMPLES IN THE NANCOWRY DIALECT.

Sign.	Sounds in English, &c.	Examples.
ORAL VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.		
<i>a</i>	idea, cut	<i>yūang</i> , fruit.
<i>ā</i>	cur (with untrilled <i>r</i>)	<i>dāk</i> , come; <i>āt</i> , hoarse.
<i>à</i>	(Italian) casa.	<i>kākà-tō'k</i> , first moon of N.E. season.
<i>ā</i>	father	<i>kān</i> , wife; <i>huyā'</i> , a wild aromatic herb.
<i>ā</i> (1)	fathom	<i>leā't</i> , finished; <i>huyā'</i> , egg.
<i>e</i> (2) {	bed	<i>enyā'h</i> , (<i>h</i> heard, see note 8) after (in time); <i>heng</i> , sun, day (sunrise to sunset).
	chaotic	<i>lē'bare</i> , book, paper.
<i>ē</i> (3)	pair	<i>lē'ang</i> , sound, name; <i>ngē</i> , voice, language.
<i>i</i>	lid	<i>kaling'</i> , foreign.
<i>ī</i>	police	<i>wī</i> , make; <i>iwī'</i> , spirit, ghost.
<i>o</i>	indolent	<i>koā'l</i> , arm; <i>shōm</i> , native, people.
<i>ō</i> (4)	pole	<i>larō'm</i> , Pandanus mellori; <i>enlōin</i> , axe.
<i>ò</i>	pot	<i>òmtō'm</i> , all; <i>shōm</i> , ten.
<i>ō</i>	awful	<i>lē'e</i> , cloth.
<i>ö</i>	(German) König	<i>hō'i</i> , far; <i>pō'ya</i> , sit down.
<i>u</i>	influence	<i>puā'</i> , obtain (by hunting or fishing).
<i>ū</i>	pool	<i>dū'enā</i> , monkey; <i>chū'a</i> , what (interrog.).
<i>ü</i>	(German) über	<i>dū'e</i> , canoe; <i>chū'a</i> , I.
<i>ai</i>	bite	<i>tanai'</i> , five; <i>inai'</i> , twenty.
<i>au</i>	house	<i>kareau'</i> , carved human figure to frighten away evil spirits.
<i>au</i>	(German) haus	<i>oāu'</i> , vomit.
<i>oi</i>	boil	<i>enlōin</i> , wallow (as a pig).

¹ While preparing Part II of this Dictionary, I found it advisable to make a few slight changes in the "Rules" as laid down at page 3, Part I. The Alphabet, with amended rules, is therefore given as Appendix A.

² In the preparation of this Alphabet I have been guided by the advice and assistance kindly granted me by Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., late President of the Philological Society. A few corrections and additions have been made since its original publication in the "Transactions of the Philol. Soc., 1882-3-4, pp. 49-50."

Sign.	Sounds in English, &c.	Examples.
NASAL VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.		
<i>añ</i> <i>äh</i> <i>än</i>	(French) <i>un</i> (5)	<i>holi'añ</i> , spinster; <i>onihan</i> , wood; <i>pañö'i</i> , stink. <i>miän</i> , spear having prongs; <i>koyän'wa</i> , guava.
<i>än</i> <i>en</i> <i>in</i> <i>in</i>	(French) <i>vin</i> (Portuguese) <i>sim</i>	<i>än</i> , two; <i>än'ha</i> , flesh, meat. <i>en</i> (6), near; <i>ompen'she</i> , small. <i>amin'h</i> (6), rain. <i>fin'ha</i> , hogshead; <i>machin'au</i> , young fruit of coconut tree.
<i>on</i> <i>ön</i> <i>ön</i> <i>ön</i> <i>un</i> <i>ain</i> <i>auñ</i> <i>öin</i>	(French) <i>on</i> (5) (7) (7) (7)	<i>haron'h</i> (6), stalk game. <i>kenhön'a</i> , pocket. <i>ön</i> (6), fuel; <i>shin-kön</i> , hit with fist. <i>mön-huyä</i> , albumen. <i>chyun</i> , sweet. <i>mifain'ya</i> , cloud. <i>an-hauñ</i> , parboil. <i>omhöin</i> , tobacco.

CONSONANTS.

<i>b</i> <i>ch</i>	bed chain	<i>lēbare</i> , book, paper. <i>chukät</i> , face; <i>chiü'a</i> , I; <i>kachüainch</i> , tree-shrew.
(<i>ch</i>), final only	(8)	<i>ngai(ch)</i> , oil; <i>rai(ch)</i> , micturition.
<i>d</i> <i>f</i> <i>g</i> <i>h</i>	<i>dip</i> <i>fen</i> <i>gap</i> <i>hay</i>	<i>kamindō</i> , rainbow. <i>fáp</i> , thick; <i>ifē</i> , you (of 3 or more). <i>käng</i> , frog; <i>gol-mō'ro</i> , gold. <i>huyä</i> , egg; <i>paiyü'h</i> (8), native (especially of Nicobars).
<i>hw</i> (<i>j</i>), final only	... .. (9)	<i>ben-hwä'va</i> , ashes. <i>chi(j)</i> , abstain from food, &c., as when mourning.
<i>k</i> (<i>k</i>), final only	<i>king</i> (10)	<i>kāneä'l</i> , last quarter of moon.
<i>l</i> <i>m</i> <i>n</i> <i>ñ</i> <i>ng</i> <i>ng</i> <i>p</i>	<i>lap</i> <i>man</i> <i>nun</i> (French) <i>gagner</i> <i>bring</i> (11) <i>pap</i>	<i>hen-shä'(k)-nga-shi</i> , interruption. <i>lē'ang</i> , name, sound. <i>ömtō'm</i> , all. <i>nöt</i> , pig; <i>dain-heng</i> , sun-beam. <i>en-köi'na</i> , man, male; <i>pakai'ñ</i> , sour. <i>yang-tare</i> , follow; next (in race). <i>i'ngol</i> , nearly ripe. <i>pahō'a</i> , afraid; <i>Pū</i> , Car Nicobar.

Sign.	Sounds in English, &c.	Examples.
CONSONANTS— <i>continued.</i>		
<i>r</i> (12)	rest	<i>karū</i> , large.
<i>s</i>	sad	<i>sānta-maria</i> , copper coin.
<i>sh</i>	she	<i>sho-hō'ng</i> , west wind; <i>shā-hō'ng</i> , surf.
<i>t</i>	ten	<i>to'ak</i> , tari (palm wine).
<i>v</i>	evil	<i>hen-hwá'va</i> , mourning.
<i>w</i>	wet	<i>wòt</i> , don't (imperative).
<i>y</i>	yolk	<i>yande</i> , taste, flavour.

S.W. monsoon

RULES.

In dissyllabic words stress occurs on the second syllable unless there is a long vowel in the first syllable. Ex.: *a-miñ'h*, *mi-āñ'*, *hu-yā'*, *om-hòñ'*, *āñ'-ha*, *lē'-ang*.

In trisyllabic and polysyllabic words stress usually occurs on the penultimate syllable whenever neither or none of the other syllables have accented vowels. Ex.: *mi-faiñ'-ya*, *en-kòñ'-ñā*, *om-peñ'-she*, *o-ñi'-han*, *pañ'-ō'-i*, *ka-ma-heñ'-wa*, *ka-miñ'-dō*, *lē'-ba-re*, *ka-ne-ā'l*, *men-kòñ'-ñā-she*, *hen-shā'(k)-nga-shi*.

As it is not usual to find capitals cast for the accented letters, the initial letters of proper names, when bearing accents, are indicated by prefixing a direct period as *òng* (Little Nicobar), *ēt* (Batti Malv), but *Pū* (Car Nicobar), *Pigu* (Burma), &c.

NOTES.

(1) *ä* accented before a consonant, is the English *a* in *mat*, as distinguished from *à*, which is the short of *á*, or Italian *a* in *anno*.

(2) *e* accented in closed syllables, as in *bed*; in open syllables unaccented as in *chaotic* or in Italian *padre*, *amore*.

(3) No vanishing sound of *i* as in English *say*.

(4) No vanishing sound of *u* as in English *know*.

(5) In *āñ* the sound has more of the *ā* in it than the French *an*, and in *òñ* it has more of the *ò* than the French *an*.

(6) When *ñh* is written as in *enñh*, *iñh*, &c., the nasal is followed by nasalised breath, remitting the voice, but retaining the position of the vocal organs.

(7) In the diphthongs *aiñ*, *auñ*, *oiñ*, the nasality principally affects *a* and *ò*, but it is retained through the whole diphthong, that is, the nasal passages remain open.

(8) denotes the sound of *ch* in *rich* arrested before being fully uttered.

(9) denotes the sound of *dge* in *bridge* arrested before being fully uttered.

(10) denotes the sound of *c* in *fraction* arrested before being fully uttered.

(11) *ñg* is a palatilisèd *ng*, and bears the same relation to it as *ñ* bears to *n*. To pronounce *ñ* attempt to say *n* and *y* simultaneously; to pronounce *ñg* do the same for *ng* and *y*.

(12) This *r* is soft and gentle, with no sensible ripple of the tongue, as very frequently in English, but is not merely vocal.

APPEN

PHILOLOGICAL

	Denoting.	Near.	Remote.
		<i>This</i> , nōe; nina; nenge	<i>That</i> , ane
1	<i>Time</i>	<i>Now</i> (at the present moment), kat; dakat; rakat — (just now), yuang-ōe-ngayan .. — (immediately), nen; danen; ranen — (to-day), linheñ <i>Now-a-days</i> , hañ-an-dah	<i>Then</i> (past portion of the day), òng; daka-òng — (remaining part of day), ma-ka — (lately), nain — (formerly), tirām — (ancient times), tirām-la-orēh ..
2	<i>Place</i>	<i>Here</i> , itā	<i>There</i> , ta-ane
3		<i>Hither</i> , ten eñh; òid-tare (see App. B (a))	<i>Thither</i> , dāh-tare (see App. B (a))
4		<i>Hence</i> , lōngto-itā	<i>Thence</i> , lōngto-ta-ane
5		<i>Thus</i> , yiang-hata; wat-shī	<i>In that way</i> , shiri-tai-ane
6	<i>Likeness</i> ..	<i>Like this</i> , shiri-nōe; wat-shī ..	<i>Like that</i> , shiri ane.. ..
7	<i>Quantity</i> {	<i>This much</i> , or <i>So much</i> } ta-di-she	<i>That much</i> , shian-ane
8	<i>Number</i> .. {	<i>This many</i> or <i>So many</i> } dammāh-tare ..	<i>That many</i> , dammāh-tare-ane ..

¹ For examples illustrating the use of the words in this Appendix, see Part I of the Dictionary.

DIX B¹.

HARP².

Interrogative.	Relative.	Correlative.
<i>Who</i> , chī	<i>Who</i> , }	<i>That same</i> , shīna.
<i>Whose</i> , chang-chī	<i>Which</i> , }	
<i>Which</i> , chun	<i>What</i> , }	
<i>What</i> { chūa, chūa(n), chin..	<i>Whoever</i> , chī-chī }	<i>The same</i> , shīna.
{ kâ, ka, kan, &c. ..	<i>Whatever</i> , ka-e }	
<i>When</i> { kâhē; kâhē-tashe }	<i>When</i> , heñ	<i>Then</i> , shī.
{ kâhē-tarit; kâhē- ta-tai }	<i>While</i> (at such time as), hòin- tashe	<i>At the same time</i> , heñ.
.. ..		
.. ..	<i>Whenever</i> , ka-ishi-mihòin-tashe	<i>Then</i> , shī.
.. ..	<i>Whensoever</i> , ka-ishi-shīan-tashe	<i>Then</i> , shī.
<i>Where</i> , chū(n); kat-chū(n)	<i>Wherever</i> , ta-mattai-ane ..	<i>There</i> , shī.
<i>Whither</i> , chū-shī(n); yò-at- chū(n)	<i>Whither</i> , yò-chū-shī	<i>Thither</i> , yò.
<i>Whence</i> , lóngto-chū(n) ..	<i>Whence</i> , lóngto-chū-shī	<i>Thence</i> , shīri-chuk-ane.
<i>How</i> , kâ-tai	<i>As</i> , yòlta-yīang-hata	<i>So</i> , yòlta-hēang-ashe.
<i>Like what</i> , ka-shī(n) ..	<i>Like which</i> , yòta-shīri	<i>Like the same</i> , yòta-hēang-ashe.
<i>How much</i> , ka-rishe.. ..	<i>As much</i> , dinmeñ-shī	<i>So much</i> , shinmeñ-shī; sham- meñ-shī.
<i>How many</i> , ka-râm; ka-tôm	<i>As many</i> , dinmeñ-shī	<i>So many</i> , shin-meñ-shī; sham- meñ-shī.

² This form is adopted from Forbes's well-known Hindustani grammar.

APPEN

LIST OF CERTAIN COMMON ADVERBS AND

<i>North also Above, ta-ngåle.</i>	<i>South, ta-ngange.</i>	<i>East, ta-ngåhae.</i>
<i>Like that</i> (of some object in a northerly direction), shiri ngåle. . .	(Of some object in a southerly direction), shiri ngange. . .	(Of some object in an easterly direction), shiri ngåhae. . .
<i>Climb a tree</i> , chiat-la . . . .	. . . .	. . . .
<i>Arrive</i> (northwards), tang-la	(southwards), tang-nga	(eastwards), tang-hat
<i>Go in advance</i> (northwards), orēh-la	— orēh-nga	— orēh-hat
<i>Go northwards, or</i> } ð-le	— ð-nga	— ð-he
<i>Ascend a hill</i> }		
— af-al. . . .	— af-ang	— af-ahat
<i>Hither</i> (northwards), ðid-lare ¹	— ðid-ngare	— ðid-hare
<i>Thither</i> (northwards), dāh-lare	— dāh-ngare	— dāh-hare
<i>Go direct</i> (northwards), lē-lare	— lē-ngare	— lē-hare
<i>Retire</i> (northwards), kōk-lare	— kōk-ngare	— kōk-hare
<i>Retreat</i> (northwards), hōl-lare	— hōl-ngare	— hōl-hare
<i>Approach</i> (northwards), shōng-lare	— shōng-ngare	— shōng-hare
<i>Come</i> (northwards), kai-lare ¹	— kai-ngare	— kai-hare
<i>Come a little nearer</i> (northwards), keðid-lare ¹	— keðid-ngare	— keðid-hare
<i>Return</i> (northwards), shwā-lare	— shwā-ngare	— shwā-hare
<i>Ascend a ladder</i> , chuak-lare . . . .	. . . .	. . . .
<i>Bring back</i> (northwards), shwā-hala	— shwā-hanga	— shwā-hahat
<i>Bring</i> (northwards), kai-hala	— kai-hanga	— kai-hahat

¹ See "Come" Part I

DIX B^(a).

VERBS INDICATING DIRECTION OR MOTION.

<i>West also below, ta-ngaiche.</i> (Of some object in a westerly direction), shiri ngaiche.	<i>Landing-place, ta-ngaiñe.</i> (Of some object in direction of landing - place), shiri-ngaiñe.	(Of some object without reference to its direction), shiri ane.
descend a tree, chiat-she .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
(westwards), tang-she ..	(towards landing-place) tang-ñe	(any direction), tang-ta.
— orēh-she ..	— orēh-ñe ..	— orēh-ta.
— or descend a hill, ō-she ..	— ō-ñe ..	— ō-te.
— — af-aich ..	— af-aiñ ..	— af-at.
— òid-shire ..	— òid-ñire ..	— òid-tare.
— dāh-shire ..	— dāh-ñire ..	— dāh-tare.
— lē-shire ..	— lē-ñire ..	— lē-tare.
— kōk-shire ..	— kōk-ñire ..	— kōk-tare.
— hōl-shire ..	— hōl-ñire ..	— hōl-tare.
— shòng-shire	— shòng-ñire	— shòng-tare.
— kai-shire ..	— kai-ñire ..	— kai-tare.
— keòid-shire	— keòid-ñire	— keòid-tare.
— shwá-shire	— shwá-ñire	— shwá-tare.
descend a ladder, chuak-shire .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
(westwards), shwá-hashe ..	— shwá-haiñe	— shwá-hata.
— kai-hashe	— kai-haiñe ..	— kai-hata.

and "Hither," App. B.

COMPARATIVE LIST OF WORDS IN COMMON USE

English.										Southern	
										Central Group, ¹ population about 1070.	Coast inhabitants, ² about 290.
Afraid .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	pahô'a	pahôn'a
Alive .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	hari-ânñ	hari-ânñ
All .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ômtôm	hê
Angry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	mong-hâng	kaihtô
Ankle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ok-loaka-lâh .. .. .	.. .. .
Arm .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	koâl	koâl
Asleep .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ite'ak	ko-min'
Awake (v.i.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	chal-hala	chal-hala
Babe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	pô'ashe	pô'ashe
Bachelor .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ilû	ilû
Back .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ok	tomnô'it
Bad .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	hat-lapâ	ngâ-kô
Bamboo (<i>B. vulgaris</i>) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	hedwâ	hou'wa
Beads .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	malâu	balû
Beat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	offin'o-hata	ilî'ha
Belly .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	w'ang	w'ang
Betelnut tree (<i>A. catechu</i>) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	chî'a hiyâ	(dan or) dôin-henchôm
Bird .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	shichû'a	shichû'a
Black .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	âl (-ngamat)	om-wêt
Blind .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	pak'ân	pak'ân
Blood .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	wâ	wâ
Boat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	hifû'a	hifû'a
Book .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	lê-bare	lê-bare
Bottle (ordinary black) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	pentang-ning	pentang-ning
Boy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	kenyû'm	pini'en
Breast .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	toah	toah
Bring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	okai-hata	koyûta-eh
Brother .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ta mâu'a-she	tamâu'ha; handî'ña
Brother { elder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	châu (-en-kôi'ña)	hô'she
Brother { younger .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	tâu (-en-kôi'ña)	ômnyâ'she
Bury .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	olô'la-she	olô'la-she
Buy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	halâu-hata	hâyai-hata
Can (able) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	lê'ap	nang'ha
Canoe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	dû'e	hen-hô'at
Cheap .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	hat-tôt	ngâ-tôt
Cheek .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	tapô'a	tapô'a
Chest .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	oal-endai'ya .. .. .	.. .. .
Chief .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	omyâ'a	om-wî
Chicken .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	kô'an-kamô'e	kô'an-kamô'e
Child .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	kenyûm	pini'en
Chin .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	en-kôiñ	en-kôiñ
Cloth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	lô'e	lô'e
Coat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	kanyû't	kanyû't
Coconut (the fruit) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ngoat'; yû'ang-oyâu	o-ag-gâu

¹ Comprising the four following islands:—Camorta, Nancowry, Trinkut, and Katchâl.² Viz., of the four following islands:—Great and Little Nicobar, Milo, and Condul.

DIX C.

IN THE SIX DIALECTS OF THE NICOBAR GROUP.

Group.		Northern Group.			
<i>Inland Tribe (Shom Pen), say 750-1000.</i>		<i>Teressa and Bompoka, about 650.</i>	<i>Chowra, about 700.</i>	<i>Car Nicobar, about 8500.</i>	
4	tō'ak	pahō	pahōn	paia-kū'a.	
	hō'am; niō	ānh	ēnh	ānh.	
	kāa-pō'i	chiō'i	chiō'i	rōk-hare.	
	kngā; kihāng; kām'an	menhāng	kī'htō	lin.	
8	ang-hē'o	ok-lāka-lāh	ok-lāka-lāh	lin-kal'nga.	
	kowāu	kōr	nō'e	kel.	
	tō'hai	it'ak	a-mam	harrōh.	
	ākō-hōgman	māng-hala	mang-hala	ā-hān.	
12	kākō'u	tō'wah	ke-it	tān'a.	
	hakādit	mai'yōh	maiā'l	lāmōk. ³	
	hok-ō'a	ok	ok	ok.	
	wu-āu'hu	hat-lapā	hat-lu	at-lāk; at-kōlō.	
16	ōē	hā'o	kame-hōn	hā'o.	
	lū	hiyōh	hiyōh	tāsē'ha.	
	kō'al	ori	o-dī	fōh.	
	kāu	vī'ang	wī'ang	aich.	
20	halaig-nāng	at-chi'at-hiyā	omtōm-henāng	tissā.	
	sichū'a	shichū'a	shichū'a	che-chōn.	
	mēt-kū	āl-ngamat	te-chū'mat	turing'.	
	dōb	kiū'a-āmāt	kī'a-ōrmat	tāt-mak.	
24	.. ..	vā	pāhedīt	mām.	
	.. ..	pā-tē'a	pa-tel	kopōk.	
	.. ..	lē'bare	lē'bare	lī'bar.	
	.. ..	chuk-ngaich	shi-tūn	pilan.	
28	akau; kō'it	kenyūm	kenyūm	nī'a (from 2 to 13 years); kōm-sā'lare (when about 14 yrs.).	
	tō'a	tōh	tōh	tāh.	
	yau-mēh	okē	chēh-kete	kē-ete.	
	.. ..	hemōōn-henōng	lāmah-henōng	hā-nankisā'na.	
32	chū'a	yāu-maiōh	yāu-mohē'o	mām.	
	moichi	tāu-maiōh	tāu-mohē'o	k āhām.	
	wiaij-nōg-pai(d)	enō'ha-she	anō'la	michyā'te.	
	en-ōn	halāu	ha-wāh	kē; ha-wāh.	
36	fwāt	lī'ap	chōl	kō'raa.	
	dō'ai; hō'a	rō'e	dū'e	āp.	
	.. ..	ā-hī	har-rū'ang	kū'an-arai.	
	ngē'am	ā-wō	chiā	ār a-kū'a.	
40	main-ta-ān	hong-endai'ya	ōl-en-dai'ya	kā-el-nōnh.	
	ka-mī'ag	en-mā'a	ka-wī'a	mā-kū'a.	
	.. ..	kō'an-kāmōih	kō'an-ta-fak	kōn-haiyam.	
	akau	kenyūm	kenyūm	nī'a.	
44	kō'id	sha-ma	sha-mā	sāmā.	
	lō'e	henyōng	henyōng	hillā.	
	.. ..	ken-lō	hanyūt	enyūt.	
	kalē'al	āng-ovē'au	e'ang-owē'au	kok ⁴ ; rong-taō'ka.	

³ Being same word as for "maiden" at Chowra and Teressa.

⁴ The ripe fruit.

Comparative List of Words in Common Use

English.	Central Group, population about 1070.	Southern	
		Coast inhabitants, about 290.	
Cold	kēe.. .. .	kaē	
Come here!	kai'tare	kō'ta	
Cough	oō'ah	hoō'anh	
Count	harō-hanga	harō	4
Country (region)	mattai	pattai	
Crocodile	yēo.. .. .	yēo	
Cry (v.)	chim-hata	chim-hata	
Current (sea or river)	wuā	heāt	8
Damsel	holi'an	penhōn	
Dance	katō'ka	katō'ka	
Daughter	kō'an-enkāna	kō'an-oyū'ha	
Day (sunrise to sunset)	heng	hēg	12
Dead	leāt-kāpā'h	leāt-kāpā'h	
Dear (costly)	tōt	tōt	
Dew	dāk-shū'ang	dāk-shū'ang	
Dig	kaichū'at-she	kaichū'at-she	16
Dive	tenhōp-shire	tenhōp-shire	
Dog	ām	ām	
Dream (s.)	enfū'a	enfū'a	
Drink (v.)	tōp-hata	onyū'she	20
Drunk	huyōi'e	kālō'	
Ear	nāng	nāng	
— stick.. .. .	ichē	ichē	
East	ta-ngā'hae	ta-ngā'hae	24
East wind	fūl	komdū'an	
Eat { any kind of food meat only vegetables, rice, &c., only	ok-ngōk	kō'ha	
	pū'ah-lare	hām-lare	
	shā-lare	āb-lare	28
Egg	huyā	huyā	
Elbow	det-ong-kē'ang	gut-ong-kē'ang	
Evening	ladi'yaya	ladi'yaya	
Eye	oal-māt	oal-māt	32
Face	ngō'a-chakā	ngō'a-chi'a	
Father	chi'a-enkōi'ña	dōin	
Female	en-kā'na	oyū'ha	
Fever	pom kai'ya	ōi'ha	36
Finger	kanetai'	ke-wēt	
Fire	heō'e	hentōn'ha	
Fish	kāa.. .. .	kāa	
Foot	lāh.. .. .	lāh	40
Foreigner	(paiyūh-)kaling	(paiyūh-)kaling	
Forget	pait-ngatō	ōan-ngārūk	
Fowl	kamō'e	kamō'e	
Friend	homnōl	hōi'chya	44
Get up!	shi'aka	shi'aka	
Girl	holi'an-wihla	penhōn-wihla	
Give	homkwōm-hata	homkwōm-hata	

in the Six Dialects of the Nicobar Group—*continued.*

Group.		Northern Group.			
Inland tribe (Shom Pen), say 750-1,000.		Teressa and Bompoka, about 650.	Chowra, about 700.	Car Nicobar, about 3500.	
4	dām	ka-hī	kō'he	lū'ich.	
	dōme lo-châu	hān'e	chī'ah	yī'htar ihih.	
	ō'ah	kā-heñ	chòk-hoó'ah	āh'a.	
	yiad	há-rō	ká-lòk	ká'hòk.	
8	dō'o	mattai	pánam'	pánò'm.	
	âyō	ē'o	ē'o	rē'u.	
	chīm	chī'am	ā-hē'at	puin.	
	.. ..	kāhi'a	kátòk	tāhāt-mai.
12	apàu	lāmòk	lāmòk	dō'la.	
	fū'aha	en-hòn	ke-rī'am	kō'ryam.	
	kō'at-apàu	kō'an enkē'āna	kō'an enkā'na	kū'an-kikā'na.	
	kāhap	ong-aich	ong-aich	sākām.	
16	duam kōū	leāt-kā-pāh	o-mih	kāpāh-hāku.	
	.. ..	mat-tō'ta	rū'ang	tu-pō'e-rai.
	.. ..	rāk-shū'ang	dāk-sū'ang	tai-chòm.
	wī'ai(d)	en-ō'hala	ehēaie	ūl-mak.	
20	kab	kinhòp	tenhòp-shire	hāmāt.	
	.. ..	òm	òm	am.
	.. ..	enfø	om-fē	hā'u.
	ngōam-pu(d) ; tō-hap	nyū-hata	kahók-hata	ká-ót.	
24	gō'hī	hō'òie	mashóta ; padū'a	hiyòie.	
	nāng	a-nang	nāng	nāng.	
	leag	iyòl	kenfī'a	hará-nang.	
	.. ..	kata-ngá'a	kata-ngá'a	lá-chū'hat.
28	.. ..	fūl	fūl	chū'hat.
	.. ..	kahai(d)	nanó'ka	kā.
	.. ..	tenkaint	tenkaint	ngá.
	.. ..	fīa	fīa	o-hā.
32	kátē'ab	pē'u	pē'u	sē-kòng.	
	ānke-uk	det-ong-kē'ang	det-ong-kē'ang	hā'rap.	
	nī'a-okō'u	rī'aiya	lādi'aya	mat.	
	hōgmain	āmē'at	òl-mēt	kū'a.	
36	.. ..	ā'wō	chyā	yang-kikō'fīa.
	ēm-akòit	yīa-maiòh	yang-mohē'o	kikā'na.	
	apàu	enkē'āna	en-kā'na	wū'e.	
	.. ..	tū	a-lòit	kuntī.
40	noai-tī	mòh-tī	kenūsh-nòl	tāmō'ya.	
	yòp	he'ó'e	palò	kāa.	
	kalò	kāa	kāa	drān.	
	chuk	lāh	lāh ; lā'ah	tādiñ (ortāhāng) pūl-nga.	
44	alē'ak	(pai-) kaling	(pāch-) kaling	wait'nga.	
	pameāl-chau	pā'ngatò	lānga-tò	hai'yam.	
	.. ..	kā-mòih	ta-fak	hò'ldre.
	ko-chau ; maiig	ho-lē'ang	ho-lō'ang	chòldre.	
	kā-kēag	shòk'le	ō'lare	nī'a-kikā'na.	
	gōa-dē	kō'an-lāmòk	pa-mī'ait	kē'ānga.	
	.. ..	en-róng-hata	han-hata	

in the Six Dialects of the Nicobar Group—*continued.*

Group.			Northern Group.			
Inland tribe (Shom Pen), say 750-1000.			Teressa and Bompoka, about 650.		Chowra, about 700.	Car Nicobar, about 3500.
4	chat-köchau	shô'nga	ē'wa	chüh.		
	ongäng	há-hō'inge	há-hō'inge	kiran'ngare.		
	au-kô	la-pā	lu	lāk; kôlô.		
	jū'o; jō'a	hē'òk	hē'òk	kū'ya.		
8	noai-ti	môh-ti	nôi	el-ti.		
	nhô	ăn	ăn	ngô'a.		
	kô'i	kô'i	kô'i	kū'i.		
	tailhók (or tòng) kô'i	shaki-kô'i	shaki-kô'i	chak-el-kū'i.		
12	hâng	heäng	hē'ang	hang.		
	adô'u	kentô'la-lâh	kentô'la-lâh	kolôl-drân.		
	tai(d)	tain	tain	raich.		
	fô'i	la-nga-enha	tain-enha	wô'i-lôn.		
	{ permanent, nī-yâng	nī	nī	pāti.		
	{ temporary, nī-ngám	âm'tôm	âm'tôm	âm.		
16	kôak	òintnga	lòp	kápà-hàre.		
	.. ..	hang-ngô	hang-ô'a	haichì.	
	chiàu	chiā	chiā	chyū'a; chian.		
	kô(i)d	hat-hē'òt	hu-yē	kâu.		
20	hög	òr	tala-oal	el.		
	karū	ka-rau	ka-râu	weät.		
	hokpen	â-chi'ò	oal-aphô'ap	el-enchôn'.		
	.. ..	en-tôn-hanga	an-tan	dran-hanga.	
24	kô'al	ori	dī'a	feē'la.		
	ko-arū-wâp	kô'i-kanâ'ng	kô-kanâ'ng	kū'i-kenmô'na.		
	nâng-kô'u	a-kâh	akâ	âkâhâ'lôn.		
	.. ..	chī-môh tī	chī-nôi	mông.	
28	.. ..	shi-kū'an	shi-dòk	kâròk.	
	dū'i	karū	karū	pô'ya.		
	otī'nga	itī	hâ'i'a	haiyī'l-kū'a.		
	atē'ag	lâ-wô'ka	la-woa'ka	tâ'wē.		
32	làu	lâh	lâ'ah	kal-drân.		
	shiri	she	shē'ra	ngâ'ti.		
	thlō'in	en-vâ	shun	nam'ma.		
	.. ..	kam-mông	karòit	lim'mông.	
36	tū'in	manô'in	manò'i	mindân.		
	opâg-hög	rô	ko-dô'at	kolô'va.		
	.. ..	lâmòk	lâmòk	dē'la; rē'la.	
	akòit	mai-oh	mohē'o	kikô'ña.		
	.. ..	â'mâ	âmâ	po-po.	
	akòit	{ pai(-maiôh)	pâeh(-mohē'o)	{ of Car Nicobar, târik (-kikô'ña).		
		{ kaling(-maiôh)	kaling (-mohē'o)	{ of other Nicobar Islands, tâa (-kikô'ña).		
				{ of foreign country, tâòin (-kikô'ña).		

Comparative List of Words in Common Use

English.	Central Group, population about 1070.	Southern	
		Coast inhabitants, about 290.	
Many	urū'hat-she	pī	
Mast	kaná'ma	kaná'ma.. .. .	
Meat	án'ha	en'ha	
Monkey.. .. .	dū'en	páyūn	4
Monsoon { S.W.	sho-hóng	shin-hoá'nga ; shamhau	
{ N.E.	fūl	komdū'an	
Month	kama-heñ'wa	kama-heñ'wa	
Moon	káhē	káhē	8
More	pait-tare	pait-tare	
Mosquito	mihō'ya	pi-shū'ínha	
Mother	chī'a-enká'na	hēn ; hēn-ō'ya	
Mouth	oal-fáng .. .. .	.. .. .	12
Mud	pañ	pa-chañp	
My	chū'a	echi'ahan	
Nail (of finger or toe)	kishuá'h	kishuá'h	
Name	lě'ang	lě	16
Nautilus	tam'mah	tam'mah	
Neck	ong-lō'nga	ngē	
Needle	charū'm	charūm	
Night	hatòm	hatòm	20
No	han'an	han'an	
Noon	kám-heng	kám-hēg	
North	ta-ngá'le	la-ól	
North wind	kapá	kapá	24
Nose	moanh	moanh	
Not	hat	ngá	
Now	lin-heñ	áha-nī	
Orange	karocit-ta-shi'ang.. .. .	karocit-ta-shai(t)	28
<i>Orania Bentinckia</i>	hilū'a	hilū'a	
Orphan	hat-chi'ao	ngá-dòinyo-ngá-hēno	
Paddle	pō'wah	páu'ah	
Palm (of hand)	oal-tai	hoàng-ke-wēt	32
Pandanus	larō'm	tafēt	
Papa!	chī'a	dòin	
Perspiration	hoàng	henáng	
Pig (domestic).. .. .	nót	pa-kòit	36
Pig (wild)	sharuá'l	chū'am	
Place { spot, locality.. .. .	chuk	chū	
{ village, town	mattai	pattai	
Plantain	hibbu	ta-lū'i	40
Pork	án'ha-nót	en'ha-pakòit	
Porpoise	ká-pō'ang	ká-pō'ang	
Pot (cooking)	han-shō'i	ka-rēt	
<i>Ptychoraphis augusta</i>	chafát	chafát	44
Python.. .. .	tulán	tágū'ak	
Rain	aminh	enyáu'wa	
Rainbow	kamindō	kanhī'a	
Rib	tenyuák	tennō'a	48
Rice	arō'e ; arōsh	arō'e	

in the Six Dialects of the Nicobar Group—*continued.*

Group.				Northern Group.			
<i>Inland tribe (Shom Pen) say 750-1000.</i>				<i>Teresa and Bompoka, about 650.</i>	<i>Chowra, about 700.</i>	<i>Car Nicobar, about 3500.</i>	
				orò'hat-she	hat-mò'ah	màrò'nga.	
				kaná'ma	chamkai'ya	káná'ma.	
				en-ho	en'ha	alá'hah.	
4				ken	kē'in	òin'che.	
				shi-hōng	shi-hōng	mess'nga.	
				fū'ul	fū'ul	kòm-fū'ata.	
				(heng) hawōp	kamahen'wa	nòng.	
8				hawōp	manē'ana	chingēāt.	
				pē'teh	pe-ai'n'tare	hek.	
				mihōn'ya	mō'anh	misó'ka.	
				tō-enkē'ana	yang-enká'na	yang-kiká'na.	
12				ā-fāng	oal-fāng	el-wā.	
				tu-hū'ah	ipai'ya	tumlat'.	
				chiā	chiā	chyū'a.	
				ke-shòh	kenō'at	kensòh.	
16				lē'ang	lē'ang	minai'ña.	
				hāē'ōng	hāē'ōng	tam'a.	
				en-lō'nga	ang-lō'nga	lik-kun'.	
				cha-rum	charum	chá'rum.	
20				ha-tam	hatam'	hātā'm.	
				hañ'ah	hañ'ah	dra; ha'a.	
				kām-heng	yip-heng	sákā'm-matal.	
				lā-ō	lā-ōl	lāō'la.	
24				kapá	kapá	kapá.	
				mònh	mònh	el-menh.	
				bat	hat	ar; at; dran.	
				nā-heñ; nē'e-heñ	maka	tangá'mo.	
28				kammong-ta-shi'ang	karòit-ta-shiang	piku.	
				en-kò	ong-kò'a	chá'mam.	
				hat-yi'ao	hat-yi'ao	kū'an-yòich.	
				kā-hē'a	kāhē'al	paiyū'ah.	
32				ō-ti	oal-nòl	el-ti.	
				hen-shū'an	hanfōn	ko-wen.	
				yi'ā	yi'ang	mamá.	
				hō	hoàng	wang.	
36				nót	nót	hā'un.	
				eu-hā	mil'ah	hān-chōn.	
				chuk	chuk	chī-uk.	
				mattai	pānam'	pānòm'.	
40				kulū'ama	kulū'ama	taingū'nga.	
				enha-nót	enha-nót	alá'hah-hā'un.	
				kā-pōng	kā-ya-man	kā-pē'ōng.	
				shanang (or kari'ang)	kari'ang	tāni'yaya.	
44				chafāt	chafāt	chá'wat.	
				mōi'ō	tulān	tū'lan.	
				amiñh	amiñh	kòm'rā'h.	
				kamin'ro	tā'ha-nū'ña	mengá'ka.	
48				en-hōn'ya	en-hōn'ya	drānū'ma.	
				arō'e	ā-rō'e	sair.	

Comparative List of Words in Common Use

English.	Central Group, population about 1070.	Southern	
		Coast inhabitants, about 290.	
Right (not left)	lâ-chû-la	lâ-akâ	
River	dâk-ta-karû	dâk-ta-omten	
Road	kaiyi	kaiyi	
Rope	tanô'ka	het	4
Sack	shâ'yo	shâ'yo	
Sail	hentê-ha	hentê-ha	
Salt	shal	shal	
Sand	yai'ya; pi'et	hâ'ya; pē'at	8
Sandy beach	chakâ-yai'ya	chî'a-hâ'ya	
Say (speak)	ol-yô'la	hâ'hal	
Sea	kamalê	ô.	
See	harra	haka	12
Seed	op-êp	op-êp	
Sell	iññ-hata	ingñ-hata	
Send	homkwòm-nga-lâh	homkwòm-nga-lâh	
Sew	ichi'h-hata	ichi'h-hata	16
Ship	chông	chông	
Shore	yî'ap-chakâ	ē'ap-chakâ	
Shoulder	kô'i-ung-wâh		
Sick	tû	yâ	20
Silver	chuâ	chuâ	
Sing	ikâ'sha	eyû'ha	
Sister	tamâua-she-enkâ'na	hanâ'na	
Sister (elder)	châu-enkâ'na	hanâ'na-omshô'ka	24
Sister (younger)	tâu-enkâ'na	hanâ'na-omnyâ-sha	
Sit	pô'ya	kantô	
Skin	ok	kuhâ'ha	
Sky	kala-hô'ya	kala-hô'ya	28
Sleepy	iteakla	ong-ngâla	
Small	ompen'she	dinait	
Smoke (s.)	fûsh	fûsh	
Snake (venomous)	pai(d)	(only harmless snakes and the python in the Southern Group)	32
Sneeze (s.)	ē'ai	ē'ai	
Snore	hingô'ak	hingô'ak	
Son	kô'an-en-kôi'ña	kô'an-(otâ'ha)	
Song	kanô'i-she	yanû'ha	36
South	ta-ngang'e	lâ-ông	
South wind	hânsh-lôhnga	hânsh-lôhnga	
Speak	ol-yô'la	hâ'hal	
Spear (bladed)	shaneñ	shaneñ	40
Spear (pronged)	miân	pilôiya	
Spinster	holi'an	penhôn	
Spit (expectorate)	tapaih-hai'ñe	tapaih-hai'ñe	
Spoon	shanē'al	shanē'al	44
Squat (sit on one's heels)	omdûm-hare	omdûm-hare	

in the Six Dialects of the Nicobar Group—*continued.*

Group.		Northern Group.			
<i>Inland tribe (Shom Pen), say 750-1000.</i>		<i>Teressa and Bompoka, about 650.</i>	<i>Chowra, about 700.</i>	<i>Car Nicobar, about 3500.</i>	
	kô'a-kôu	lâ-chū'la	lâ-chū'la	hâm.	
	dūi-ōu-pūi(d)	râk-ta-karū	dâk-ta-karū	tâ-hē'el.	
	karâ'a	â-kai	ô-kai'e	tâ-lô'ka.	
4	.. ..	tanū'ka	tanū'ka	pis'sik.	
	.. ..	shâki	o-kon	sâk.	
	.. ..	lô'e-rô'e	an-hi'an-sha	en-dêh.	
	.. ..	shâl	shâl	sâl.	
8	.. ..	hâ'ya; pî'at.. ..	ta'rū; pî'at	koyâ'ya.	
	.. ..	che-hai'ya	chia-ta-nâk	koyâ'ya.	
	tē'it	en-nē'ola	kâ-nyū'a	rô.	
	heô'a	en-li'ang	shama-raū.	mai.	
12	tâa	ha	harra	mâk.	
	kē'ap	en-shūng	en-shūng	kô'lal.	
	gū-hōū	ingī'h-hata	ingī'h-hata	hâ'wa.	
	gō'ha	en-rōng-nga-lâh	o-haūnga-lâh	kē'ngam.	
16	.. ..	ichih-hata	chih-hata	chōk.	
	chô'ag	chiô'ng	chiô'ng	chōng.	
	.. ..	halâ-mattai	en-ven-pânam'	tuhē't.	
	âgâug	kô'i-ūngâh	kô'i-pâk	el-tânô'r.	
20	fô'ap	tū	ke-sū'en	wâ'hau; at-lâken.	
	.. ..	chiô	chiô	chêha-kū'a.	
	yuhē	tī'kak	tī'kak	tīkak-rô're.	
	dâô'at	hemēōn-henōng-enkē'âna	lâmah-henōng-en-kâna	kânâ'na.	
24	.. ..	yâu-enkē'âna	yâu-enkâ'na	mâm-kikâ'na.	
	.. ..	tâu-enkē'âna	tâu-enkâ'na	kâhâm-kikâ'na.	
	kâkōne	ū'kâ'he	at-ngôich-he	ū'châ'kâ.	
	mâu	ok	ok	ok.	
28	hōknyâ	ô'ha-li'anga	ô'ha-li'anga	el-hâl'ang.	
	.. ..	ingô'la	itī'akla	har-rôh-tare.	
	dī'dag; dikâ	pa-mēn'she	pa-mī'aich	kū'ana.	
	tōi	ôsh-heô'e	aichi'p	lūl.	
32	.. ..	paich	paich	pē(d).	
	ē'ain	e'âh	e'âh	yes'sa.	
	.. ..	hingôk	hingôk	ken-ngô'ka.	
	kô'at-akôit	kô'an-maiôh	kô'an-mohē'o	kū'an-kikô'na.	
36	.. ..	tekâk	tekâk	ten-kâ'ka.	
	.. ..	ta-ngang'he	ta-ngang'he	lâ-hi'a.	
	.. ..	hâen-lôhnga	hâen-lôhnga	lô'hnga.	
	tē'it	en-nē'ola	kâ-nyū'a	rô.	
40	(pig-)yū'at	shaneñ	kanyeh	wē.	
	.. ..	miân	miân	maân.	
	.. ..	enkē'âna	en-kâna	dē'la; rē'la.	
	.. ..	kapôh-hai'fīe	pamteh-hai'fīi	kâh.	
44	.. ..	shanē'o	sanel'	sanel'.	
	.. ..	omrūm-hē	omrūm-hē	drôichâ'kâ.	

Comparative List of Words in Common Use

English.	Central Group. population about 1070.	Southern	
		Coast inhabitants. about 290.	
Stammer	chē-kale-tāk	chē-kale-tāk	
Stand up !	shī'aka	shī'aka	
Star	shòk-malē'cha	shòk-malē'cha	
Steal	kalō-hanga	palai(t)	4
Steamer	chōng-heō'e	chōng-hentōn'ha	
Stomach	wi'ang	wi'ang	
Stomach-ache	chòk-wi'ang	chòk-wi'ang	
Stone	mangnge	kenmwá'ma	8
Storm	hurá'sha	oriasha	
Straight	chiam	lē	
Strong	ko'ng	kó'ag	
Suck	chón-hata	chūnhun	12
Suckle	chón-toah-chi'are	bō'a-toah-hen'de	
Sugar	shònk	shònk	
Sun	heng	hēg	
Surf	shá-hong	kārui(d)	16
Sweet	shī-ang	shai(t)	
Swim	kichal'	kichal'	
Tabu	chi(j)	yūi	
Tail	kinnòk-det	enkūt	20
Taller	chinōnga-kō'i	linòhala-kō'i	
Tame (domesticated)	chū'a-chaká	tanòlshe-ēt	
Tear (s.)	dák-mat	dák-mat	
They { dual	oná	ná'a	24
{ 3 or more	ofē	fē'a	
Think (regard)	tatòl	tadòk	
Thirsty	hilō'ang	lē(t)	
Thou	meñ	emenh ; emenh'a	28
Tide { flood	hē'o .. ..	.. ..
{ ebb	tō'a .. ..	.. ..
Tobacco	omhòin	tombeg	
To-day	lin-heñ	lin-heñ ; áha-ni	32
Toe	kane-láh .. ..	.. ..
To-morrow	haki	wala-hē ; haki	
To-morrow (day after-)	shaiyüh-láng	tañ	
Tongue	kale-ták	kale-ták	36
Tooth	kanáp	kāang'an ; kanáp	
Toothache	chòk-kanáp	chòk-kāang'an	
Tortoise	ok-tē'ka	itē'ni	
Tortoise (<i>lit.</i> turtle) shell	ok-káp	tomnòit-putó'wa	40
Tree	chī'a-ofihañ	dòir-wi	
Turtle	káp	putó'wa	
Uncle	ho-chī'a enkòl'ña	kenmī'a-otā'ha	
Vein	ihē	ihē	44
Village	mattai	pattai	
Vomit	oàu-hala	okō-hala	
Walk	ong-shòng-ha	shòng	

in the Six Dialects of the Nicobar Group—*continued.*

Group.				Northern Group.			
<i>Inland tribe (Shom Pen), say 750-1000.</i>				<i>Teressa and Bompoka, about 650.</i>	<i>Chowra, about 700.</i>	<i>Car Nicobar, about 3500.</i>	
	..	..	..	shenh-kali-tâk	..	shen-kan'al	ik'nyô.
	kâkē'ag	..	..	shôk-le	..	ôla-re	chô'ldre; sak'lare.
	kikā'e	..	..	kalat-pêcha	..	melū'cha; kilit-pi-cha	tânū'sahat.
4	..	..	..	kalô-hanga	..	malā'nga	olā'ya.
	..	..	..	chông-heo'e	..	chông-palô	tatâm-mue.
	kâu; kânal	..	..	vi'ang	..	wi'ang	el-lô'an.
	taihôk-kânal	..	..	shaki-vi'ang	..	shaki-wi'ang	chak-el-lô'an.
8	kûb	..	..	patu	..	mang'e	ē'hong.
	..	..	..	hurā'sha	..	fêh	ras-hat.
	lê	..	..	lā	..	tât	chip.
	..	..	..	kale-enha	..	kale-enha	kali (or ngē)-ā'lah.
12	kāhā-ku(d)	..	..	fiôt-hata	..	mô-hata	pô.
	bô'o-tô'a	..	..	môn-tôh	..	men-tôh	hâpô-nf'a.
	..	..	..	shôk	..	ken-sûkare	kan-sû'kar.
	hok-ngi'a	..	..	amū'e	..	amū'e	tâwū'e.
16	..	..	..	haraich	..	ô'ok	mâu-wa.
	..	..	..	shī'ang	..	kuchik	kuchik.
	..	..	..	ûak	..	yâr	yâ.
20	yüid	..	..	yeôich	..	kâl	tâkô'ya.
	..	..	..	rêt	..	rêt	lâm-tit.
	lôhila-kô'i	..	..	chinônga-kô'i	..	marāla-kô'i	marô'lông (tail).
	ochau-chya	..	..	salē'ât	..	anē'anshe-yan'he	â-pâtî.
	..	..	..	râk-mât	..	râk-mât	mak-mat.
24	..	..	..	unâ	..	unâ	nâ'a; nan.
	..	..	..	ôhō'e	..	ofē	yin.
	..	..	..	tatô	..	tatô	lôn.
	ngô'am-pûi(d)	..	..	hili'ang	..	hili'ang	yâl.
28	..	..	..	mē	..	men	men; menh; mäh.
	..	..	..	ra	..	parū'e	pârū'i.
	..	..	..	chôh	..	katok	tâhā't.
	henk	..	..	tanôn	..	omhôn	sandî-am.
32	kâmhō	..	..	nē'e-hen; nâ-hen	..	cäng-he	tangâ'mo.
	noai-chuk	..	..	mônñ-läh	..	kenñsh-läh	kun-drân.
	yâbō	..	..	horôich	..	tâba-kô'i	hurêch; hurôich.
	aân'o	..	..	sâhē	..	sâhē	taâ.
36	amâl	..	..	kali-tâk	..	kalitâk	litâk.
	taâm	..	..	kanâp	..	kanâp	kânâp.
	..	..	..	shaki-kanâp	..	shaki-kanâp	chak-ka-kâ'nâp.
	âlêl	..	..	itî'kare	..	(None on this island)	{ ta-karô'pa. pēnyūt.
40	..	..	..	ok-kâp	..	ok-kâp	ok-kâp.
	han'an	..	..	yi'a-chiô	..	yi'ang-aphôp	chôn.
	môngā'	..	..	kâp	..	kâp	kâp.
	..	..	..	hoyi'a-maiôh	..	heyia-mohē'o	kânô'i'fia.
44	..	..	..	ihē	..	ihē	trâ'he.
	..	..	..	mattai	..	pânam	pânôm.
	okô	..	..	o-ô'hala	..	ku-au	kū'aua.
	chî'hahak	..	..	ong-shôngha	..	ô'da	wâ'ng-ngare.

Comparative List of Words in Common Use

English.												Southern	
												Coast inhabitants, about 290.	
Water (fresh) ..	..	..	..	..	dāk	..	..	..	dāk	..	..	..	..
— (salt) ..	..	..	..	..	kamalē	..	..	..	ô	..	..	..	..
We (dual) ..	..	..	..	..	heñ	..	..	..	hân-a	..	..	..	..
— (3 or more) ..	..	..	..	..	hē	..	..	..	hē'i	..	..	..	4
West ..	..	..	..	..	ta-ngaiche	..	..	..	ta-ngaiche	..	..	..	..
— wind ..	..	..	..	..	sho-hōng	..	..	..	shin-hoānga	..	..	shamhau	..
What (<i>interrog.</i>) ..	..	..	..	..	chū'a; chya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whistle ..	..	..	..	..	chanē'o	..	..	..	chanē'o	..	..	..	8
White ..	..	..	..	..	tēyē	..	..	..	kē'yē	..	..	..	..
Widow ..	..	..	..	..	menchū'tat	..	..	..	menchū'tat	..	..	..	..
Wife ..	..	..	..	..	kân	..	..	..	kân	..	..	..	12
Wind ..	..	..	..	..	hânsh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wing ..	..	..	..	..	danuai	..	..	..	danō'ai	..	..	..	..
Woman ..	..	..	..	..	en-kâ'na	..	..	..	oyū'ha	..	..	..	..
— (fellow-country-) ..	..	..	..	..	paiyū'h (-enkâ'na)	..	..	..	pôh (-oyū'ha)	..	..	..	..
Wood ..	..	..	..	..	oñi'hañ	..	..	..	wī	..	..	..	16
Wrestle ..	..	..	..	..	halī'na	..	..	..	shilī'na	..	..	..	..
Wrist ..	..	..	..	..	ok-loaka-koāl	..	..	..	ok-lāka-koāl	..	..	..	..
Yam ..	..	..	..	..	ko-peng	..	..	..	kobi(d)	..	..	..	..
Yawn ..	..	..	..	..	hing-áp	..	..	..	angáp	..	..	..	20
Year (consisting of six "moons" or one monsoon)	..	..	..	..	shom-en-yūh	..	..	..	shāū	..	..	..	..
Yes ..	..	..	..	..	añ	..	..	..	hañ	..	..	..	..
Yesterday ..	..	..	..	..	minyū'i	..	..	..	dihē	..	..	..	..
You (<i>sing.</i>), v. Thou.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— (dual) ..	..	..	..	..	inā	..	..	..	ñāō	..	..	..	24
— (3 or more) ..	..	..	..	..	ifē	..	..	..	hē'e	..	..	..	..

in the Six Dialects of the Nicobar Group—*continued*.

Group.				Northern Group.			
<i>Inland tribe (Shom Pen), say 750-1000.</i>				<i>Teressa and Bompoka, about 650.</i>	<i>Chowra, about 700.</i>	<i>Car Nicobar, about 3500.</i>	
4	pui(d)	..	..	rāk	..	rāk	mak.
	heō'a	..	..	enli'ang	..	shama-râu	mai.
	âmô	..	..	hain-hâ	..	chi'a-hân	hól-chyū.
	fûe-hôe-mô	..	..	hē	..	hē	i'ha.
8	shihâng	..	..	ta-ngâh-ha	..	tang-ngeh	lâ sūng.
	..	..	..	shi-hông	..	sam-haun	sūng
	..	..	..	kū	..	kahō	chi'ap; âsūap.
	kēen	..	..	chan'au	..	henpēp	fhā.
12	..	..	..	ē-ngamāt	..	ē shōh	tis'soh
	..	..	..	kāpāh-kòin	..	kāpāh-kamayū	kāpāh-hāpī'ha.
	ākē'a	..	..	keān	..	kān	pī'ha.
	..	..	..	hānsh	..	fāh	kofat.
16	..	..	..	tēnga	..	rōnpnga	ketū.
	oyū; apāu	..	..	en-kē'āna	..	en-kā'na	kikā'na.
	..	..	..	pai (-enkē'āna)	..	pāeh(-enkā'na)	of Car Nicobar, târik- (-kikāna).
	hōn'ō	..	..	chiō	..	ap-hōp	of other Nicobar Is- lands, tâ'a(-kikāna).
20	lin	..	..	kapót	..	kapót	chōn.
	nī'al	..	..	at-lāka-kōr	..	ok-lāka-nō'e	kirip.
	..	..	..	taū'la	..	kopeng	lin-kal'nga.
	..	..	..	hing-āp	..	hing-āp	takeni'a; tâū'la.
24	anhō'i	..	..	samen-nēoh	..	samāi'ha	fāp.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	somyū'hu.
	dāwē'u	..	..	añ	..	añ	hañ; hòn.
	..	..	..	wa hai	..	wāhē	wā'he.
24	..	..	..	inā	..	inā	nā'a.
	..	..	..	ihe	..	ehē	yī'a.

APPENDIX

COMPARATIVE LIST OF THE NUMERALS

	Central Group.	Southern Group.	Inland tribe of Great Nicobar (<i>Shom-Pen</i>).	
1	hēang	heg	heng	
2 (one pair)	ân; *hēang-tafūal	ân; *heg-takōal	âu; heng-ta-âu	
3 (one pair and one)	lōe (or lūe); *hēang-tafūal-hēang	lūe; *heg-takōal-heg	luge; heng-ta-âu-heng	
4 (two pairs)	fōan; *ân-tafūal	fōat; *ân-takōal	fuat; âu-ta-âu	4
5	tanai*	tani	taini	
6	tafūal	takōal	lagau	
7	issât	ishât	aiñ	
8	enfōan†	enfōan	towe	8
9	hēang-hata	häch-hata	lungi	
10	shòm; dòktai*†	shab; dòktai†	teya	
11	shòm-hēang	shab-heg	heng-mahâu-koâ-teya	
12	shòm-ân	shab-ân	âu-mahâu-koâ-teya	12
13	shòm-lōe	shab-lūe	luge-mahâu-koâ-teya	
14	shòm-fōan	shab-fōat	fuat-mahâu-koâ-teya	
15	shòm-tanai	shab-tani	taini-mahâu-koâ-teya	
20 (one score or ten pairs)	hēang-momchiamia; *hēang-inai*; *shòm-tafūal	heg-pomchiamia; *heg-inai; *shab-takōal	heng-inai	16
21	hēang - momchiamia - hēang; *hēang-inai-hēang	heg-pomchiamia-heg; *heg-inai-heg	heng-inai-heng	
30	hēang - momchiamia - dòktai; *hēang-inai-tanai (-tafūal)	heg-pomchiamia-dòktai; *heg-inai-tani (-takōal)	heng-inai-tain-ta-âu	
44	ân-momchiamia-fōan; *ân-inai-ân (-tafūal)	ân-pomchiamia-fōat; *ân-inai-ân (-takōal)	âu-inai-âu-ta-âu	
100	tanai-momchiamia; *tanai-inai	tani-pomchiamia; *tani-inai	taini-inai	20
200	shòm-momchiamia; *shòm-inai; *dòktai†	shab-pomchiamia; *shab-inai; *dòktai†	teya-inai	
300	shòm - tanai - momchiamia; *shòm-tanai-inai	shab-tani-pomchiamia; *shab-tani-inai	teya-tain-inai	
400	hēang - inai - momchiamia; *hēang-momchiamia	heg-inai-pomchiamia; *heg-pomchiamia	heng-tēo	
500	hēang-inai-tanai-momchiamia; *hēang - momchiamia - tanai (-inai)	heg-inai-tani-pomchiamia; *heg-pomchiamia-tani (-inai)	heng - tēo - tain (-inai)	24

NOTES.—Where *inai* and *tafūal* and their equivalents in the other dialects are shown within brackets it denotes that they may in such cases be left to be understood.

The terms marked * denote those which are employed in reference to coconuts and money. The numerals not so marked are applied to all other objects. As they never have occasion to use high numbers for anything except coconuts, the terms employed for *other* objects are not given in this table beyond 2,000 in the Car Nicobar dialect, and beyond 700 in the other dialects. The inland tribe have no trade in coconuts, and rarely have occasion to employ higher numerals than those

C—(continued).

IN THE SIX NICOBARESE DIALECTS.

	Teressa and Bompoka.	Chowra.	Car Nicobar.
	hēang ān; *hēang-tafūa lūe; *hēang-tafūa-hēang	hēang ān; *hēang-tafūal lūe; *hēang-tafūal-hēang	kahōk; *heng. neāt; *heng-tahòl. lūe; *heng-tahòl-heng.
4	foòn; *ān-tafūa tani tafūa isseāt	foòn; *ān-tafūal tani tafūal ishāt	fān; *neāt-tahòl. tani. tafūal. sāt.
8	enfoòn rōe-hata shòm shòm-hēang	enfān kala-fān shòm shòm-hēang	hēo-hare. maichūa-tare. sam. kahōk-sian.
12	shòm-ān shòm-lūe shòm-foòn shòm-tani	shòm-ān shòm-lūe shòm-foòn shòm-tani	neāt-sian. lūe-sian. fān-sian. tani-sian.
16	hēang - momchiamā; *hēang - tom; *shòm-tafūa hēang - momchiamā - hēang; *hēang-tom-hēang hēang - momchiamā - shòm; *hēang-tom-tani (-tafūa) ān-momchiamā-foòn; *ān-tom- ān (-tafūa)	hēang-noòng; *hēang-tom hēang-noòng-hēang; *hēang- tom-hēang hēang-noòng-shòm; *hēang- tom-tani (-tafūal) ān-noòng-foòn; *ān-tom-ān (-tafūal)	kahōk-michāma; (rarely sam sian); *heng-anai; *sam-tahòl. kahōk-michāma-heng; *heng- anai-kahōk. kahōk-michāma-sam; *heng- anai-tani (-tahòl). neāt-michāma-fān; *neāt-anai- neāt (-tahòl).
20	tani-momchiamā; *tani-tom shòm - momchiamā; *shòm - tom; *hēang-nòng shòm-tani-momchiamā; *shòm- tani-tom hēang-tom-momchiamā; *ān- nòng	tani-noòng; *tani-tom shòm - noòng; *shòm - tom; *hēang-lā shòm-tani-noòng; *shòm-tani- tom; *hēang-lā-tani-tom hēang-tom-noòng; *ān-lā	tani-michāma; *tani-anai. sam - michāma; *sam - anai; *heng-ngòng (or hē-ngòng). tani-sian-michāma; *tani-sian- anai; *heng-ngòng-tani-anai heng-anai-michāma; *kahōk- michāma; *neāt-tòng. heng-anai-tani-michāma; *neāt- tòng-tani (-anai).
24	hēang-tom-tani-momchiamā; *ān-nòng-tani (-tom)	hēang-tom-tani-noòng; *ān-lā- tani (-tom)	

denoting a few hundreds. *tanai (5), dòktai (10), inai (20), derived from tai (kanetai), fingers. tenjōan (8) [ān (2), jōan (4)]. Idòktai (10), and dòktai (200) can only be used with momchiamā (20) and momchiamā (400) or some multiple of those numerals respectively.

For further information regarding the numerals see "Notes on the Grammar," Section X. [Note the euphonic changes rung in the initial letter of the Car Nicobar word for "200," in denoting the various multiples up to 2,000 inclusive.]

Comparative List of the Numerals in

	Central Group.	Southern Group.	Inland tribe of Great Nicobar (<i>Shom-Pei</i>).	
600	<i>hēang-inai-dòktai-momchiama</i> ; * <i>hēang-momchiama-dòktai</i>	<i>heg-inai-dòktai-pomchiama</i> ; * <i>heg-pomchiama-dòktai</i>	<i>heng-tēo-teya-inai</i>	
700	<i>hēang-inai-dòktai-tanai-momchiama</i> ; * <i>hēang-momchiama-dòktai-tanai</i> (-inai)	<i>heg-inai-tanī-pomchiama</i> ; * <i>heg-pomchiama-dòktai-tanī</i> (-inai)	..	
850	* <i>ân-momchiama-ân-inai-tanai</i> (-tafual)	* <i>ân-pomchiama-ân-inai-tanī</i> (-takôal)	<i>àu-tēo-àu-inai-tain</i> (-ta-àu)	
1,000	* <i>ân-momchiama-dòktai</i> ..	* <i>ân-pomchiama-dòktai</i> ..	<i>àu-tēo-teya-inai</i>	4
2,000	* <i>tanai-momchiama</i>	* <i>tanī-pomchiama</i>	<i>tain-tēo</i>	
3,000	* <i>issât-momchiama-dòktai</i> ..	* <i>ishât-pomchiama-dòktai</i> ..	<i>ain-tēo-teya-inai</i>	
4,000	* <i>shòm-momchiama</i>	* <i>shab-pomchiama</i>	<i>teya-tēo</i>	
10,000	* <i>hēang-inai-tanai-momchiama</i>	* <i>heg-inai-tanī-pomchiama</i> ..	<i>heng-inai-tain-tēo</i>	8
20,000	* <i>ân-inai-tanai-tafual-momchiama</i>	* <i>ân-inai-tanī-takôal-pomchiama</i>	<i>àu-inai-teya-tēo</i>	
40,000	* <i>tanai-inai-momchiama</i> ..	* <i>tanī-inai-pomchiama</i>	<i>tain-inai-tēo</i> ..	
100,000	* <i>shòm-ân-inai-tanai-tafual-momchiama</i>	* <i>shab-ân-inai-tanī-takôal-pomchiama</i>	..	
200,000	<i>hēang-inai-tanai-tom-momchiama</i>	* <i>heg-inai-tanī-tom-pomchiama</i>	..	12
And so on for	higher numbers.			

NOTES.—Where *inai* and *tafual* and their equivalents in the other dialects are shown within brackets it denotes that they may in such cases be left to be understood.

The terms marked * denote those which are employed in reference to coconuts and money. The numerals not so marked are applied to all other objects. As they never have occasion to use high numbers for anything except coconuts, the terms employed for *other* objects are not given in this table beyond 2,000 in the Car Nicobar dialect, and beyond 700 in the other dialects. The inland tribe have no trade in coconuts, and rarely have occasion to employ higher numerals than those

the Six Nicobarese Dialects—*continued*.

	Teressa and Bompoka.	Chowra.	Car Nicobar.
	hēang-tom-shòm-momchiama; *lūe-nòng hēang-tom-shòm-tanī-mom- chiama *lūe-nòng-tanī(-tom) *foòn-nòng-ân-tom-tanī(-tafūa)	hēang-tom-tanī-tafūal-nòng; lūe-lâ hēang-tom-shòm-tanī-nòng; *lūe-lâ-tanī (-tom) *foòn-lâ-ân-tom-tanī (-tafūal)	heng-anai-tanī-tahòl-michāma; *lūe-yòng. heng-anai-tanī-sian-michāma; *lūe-yòng-tanī (-anai). neät-anai-neät-michāma-sam; *fân-nòng-heng-anai-tanī (-tahòl). neät-anai-tanī-tahòl-michāma; *tanī-yòng. tanī-anai-michāma; *sam- mòng; *heng-kaiñe. *heng-kaiñe-tanī-yòng. *sam-anai-michāma; *neät- kaiñe. *tanī-kaiñe; *dròngte-lâk.
4	*tanī-nòng *shòm-nòng; hēang-mamila .. *hēang-mamila-tanī-nòng .. *ân-mamila	*tanī-lâ *shòm-lâ; hēang-mamila .. *hēang-mamila-tanī-lâ. . . *aân-mamila; hēang-metñetchya	*neät-kaiñe; *dròngte-lâk. *sam-kaiñe; *heng-lâk. *heng-anai-kaiñe; *neät-lâk. *neät-anai-tanī-tahòl-kaiñe *tanī-lâk. *sam-lâk.
8	*tanī-mamila *shòm-mamila *hēang-tom-mamila *ân-tom-tanī-tafūa-mamila ..	*tanī-mamila *shòm-mamila; tanī-metñet- chya *hēang-tom-mamila; *shòm- metñetchya *hēang-tom-tanī-metñetchya .. *aân-tom-shòm-metñetchya ..	
12	*tanī-tom-mamila.		

denoting a few hundreds. *tanai (5), dòktai (10), inai (20), derived from tai (kanetai), fingers. tenfoan (8) [ân (2), foan (4)]. ‡dòktai (10), and dòktai (200) can only be used with momchiama (20) and momchiama (400) or some multiple of those numerals respectively.

For further information regarding the numerals see "Notes on the Grammar," Section X. [Note the euphonic changes rung in the initial letter of the Car Nicobar word for "200," in denoting the various multiples up to 2,000 inclusive.]

