

ANTHROPOLOGICAL MISCELLANEA AND NEW BOOKS.

Sketch of Aulua Grammar, with Vocabularies of Aulua and Lamangkau, Malekula, New Hebrides.

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MALEKULA (or Mallicollo) is one of the largest islands of the New Hebrides. It is situated North West of Epi, and West of Ambrym, between $15^{\circ} 45'$ and $16^{\circ} 35'$ S. lat., and between $167^{\circ} 7'$ and $167^{\circ} 45'$ E. long. It was probably first heard of by Quiros at Taumaco in 1606 under the name of Manicolo, and must have been seen by Bougainville on 23rd May, 1768, when passing through the Straits on the north side of the island, which still bear his name. Malekula was the scene of Cook's first landing in the New Hebrides in July, 1774. Little intercourse, however, took place with white men till Bishop Selwyn first visited the island in 1851. A short list of words collected by Cook,¹ and a few others obtained by Rev. C. Abraham² from boys taken by the Bishop to New Zealand, represented the whole of our knowledge of the language until 1891.

Cook described the natives of Malekula as the ugliest and most ill-proportioned people he had met with in the Pacific,³ but it must be remembered that he had only just left Namuka, in the Tonga Group, inhabited by a Polynesian race, and had not yet visited the Southern islands of the New Hebrides. His estimate is not confirmed by later visitors, but an ethnographical account of the Malekulans has yet to be written.

Commodore Goodenough described the people at Sandwich Harbour as very like those of Ambrym, with the same weapons, dress, and ornaments, but with better houses.⁴ The natives at South West Bay were somewhat different.⁵

Cook's vocabulary was probably obtained at Sandwich Harbour, and the Rev. C. Abraham's list closely agrees with it. Commodore Goodenough obtained words from both sides of the island, from South West Bay and Sandwich Harbour.⁶ The present sketch relates to the language spoken around the Presbyterian mission station at Aulua, about ten miles north of Sandwich Harbour. The language here differs from that of Pangkumu, further north,

¹ "Voyage towards the South Pole."

² Latham, "Opuscula," p. 245.

³ "Voyage," vol. ii, p. 32.

⁴ "Journal of Commodore Goodenough," p. 327.

⁵ "Journal," p. 331.

⁶ "Journal," p. 36; &c.

and is more like that of the island of Ambrym opposite. The Pangkumu language is, however, widely understood on the north-east coast of Malekula, and Bible translations will be in that language. A grammar and vocabulary by Rev. A. Morton is contained in Rev. D. Macdonald's South Sea languages.¹

For the whole of the material from which this sketch is compiled I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. T. Watt Leggatt of Aulua.

I. ALPHABET.

1. Vowels: *a, e, i, o, u.*

2. Consonants: *k, c, g, gc, gk, h; t, d, j; p, b, f, v, w; r, l; m, mw, n; s.*

The vowels have the Italian sound. *c* = hard *g* as in *go*; *g* = *ng* in *sing*; *gc* = *ng* in *finger*; *gk* = *nk* in *sinker*, *h* = the Melanesian *g*, a guttural trill; *j* = *tch* in *fetch*; *mw* = a nasal *m*; other consonants as in English. The Melanesian *q* is written *bw* in *tencobwe*.

t, d, b, p, and *r* are often strengthened by a nasal, and written *nt, nd, mb, mp, nr*. This seems to occur at the choice of the speaker, *mbe*n or *pen*, and especially in reduplication, *bala-mbal borimbor*.

Sound changes: Aulua *s* is in Pangkumu *j*; *ves* for *vij*, banana; *mis* for *mej*, die; *mbis* for *vej*, four. Both these sounds represent a more common *t*; *vetal, mate, vati*. The Lamangkau agrees with the Aulua.

Aulua and Lamangkau *l* is Pangkumu *r*; *lise, risi*, see; *namal, namur*, chief, *lag, lig, rag*, fly. Aulua *v* is Pangkumu *f*, *vana, fana*, fruit, *vera, fera*, hand; and *g* is often represented by *h, gani, hani*, eat; *gunse, honse*, nose.

II. ARTICLE.

The demonstrative is *na* or *ne*; *na kula*, coconut; *neves, banana*.

Before a vowel *na* or *ne* becomes *n*; *nika*, fish; *nusa*, rain; except before *e*, when it becomes *ni*; *ni-ev*, smoke; *ni-el*, sun. When the vowel of the noun is *i*, *ni* is often found as article; *ni-min*, bird; *nisis*, breast.

In the vocabulary, nouns are written with the article prefixed.

III. NOUNS.

There are two classes of nouns, as usual in the Melanesian languages. The first of these name parts of the body and relationships and require a suffixed pronoun, as *vera-gk*, my hand; *teme-n*, his father. The second class are used with separate possessive prepositions or nouns, as *nimva ten balambal*, pig's house. Nouns of the first class usually have in the vocabulary the suffix (3rd sing.) *n*.

1. *Verbal substantives* show no suffix. The same word is used both

¹ "South Sea languages": Rev. D. Macdonald, Melbourne, 1891, pp. 34-72.

as noun and verb, the noun taking the article. *Nelap elap*, the floods come; *nelag elag*, the wind blows.

2. *The person* performing an action is shown by *te* or *ti* prefixed; *ti ticea*, the striker, *enticea*, to strike. This, though similar to the Efate *tea*, is probably the verbal particle.

3. The instrumental prefix is not clearly shown. *Na keposose* is a chisel, from *apose* to chip; *na hagko*, scissors, cutter, from *agcuse* to cut. In these *ke* and *ha* may be the Banks Island *ga*.¹ The Aulua *h* and the Banks Island *g* represent the same sound.

4. Many nouns denoting parts of a whole have in the vocabulary a suffix *kte*. This is unexplained. It may represent an independent form of the noun. See flower, fruit, leaf, skin, etc.

5. *Plural*. Usually no mark of the plural is used, but *besogk*, many, may be used. Totality is indicated by *kaskase*, all, the whole, the Banks Island *kes*, *gese*. Reduplication of nouns indicates size, *lesles*, swollen testicles, Efate *laso*, testicles.²

6. *Sex* if necessary may be indicated by the words *teta*, male, *tambaluk*, female, following the noun, but there is no gender. A boar is *mbui*; a sow *balambal*. (The Mota *goe* and *mala*.)

7. The common nouns *temen*, *gansen* when used in the vocative become *Teta!* Father! *Nina!* Mother!

IV. PRONOUNS.

1. *Personal*.

The full forms which are usually the subject are :

Singular 1. *anu*; 2. *egco*; 3. *hena*.

Dual 1 (inclusive of person addressed) *anturua*, (exclusive) *amurua*; 2. *amurua*; 3. *arua*, *oronrua*.

Plural 1. (inclusive) *antil* (exclusive) *amintil*; 2. *amuntul*; 3. *hera*.

A further extension of Number is also made by the addition of *butea* or *mbutea*, all, to the Plural forms.

These differ a good deal from the Pangkumu forms which are here given for comparison.

Sing. 1. *hina*; 2. *hau*; 3. *hini*.

Dual 1. (incl.) *raru* (excl.) *nemuru*; 2. *hamuru*; 3. *raru*.

Plur. 1. (incl.) *riti* (excl.) *nemdi*; 2. *hamdi*; 3. *hiniri*.

The Aulua *rua*, Pangkumu *ru*, in the Dual is the numeral two. Aulua *til* in the Plur. is three, though if used as a trial it requires the repetition of the numeral; 1. *antil entil*, *amintil entil*; 2. *amuntul entil*; 3. *hera entil*.

Shorter forms of the Personal Pronouns are used as the object of a verb or after some prepositions. These are written as suffixes :

Sing. 1. *-eiu*; 2. *-egco*; 3. *-ena*.

Plur. 3. *-cera*, *-ra*.

¹ "The Melanesian languages:" Rev. R. H. Codrington, D.D., Oxford, 1885.

² "Three New Hebrides languages:" Rev. D. Macdonald, Melbourne, 1889.

Examples: *agcoleiu*, pay me; *agcolegco*, *agcolena*, pay thee, pay him.

These pronouns are used when a noun is the object. *Nelag anrapse-ra nentim*, the wind has destroyed them, the yams.

Personal pronouns suffixed to nouns and equivalent to possessive pronouns are:—

Sing. 1. *-gk*; 2. *m*; 3. *-na, n*.

Dual. 1. (incl.) *-ntarua*; (excl.) *-marua*; 2. *-murua*; 3. *-rua*.

Plur. 1. (incl.) *-ntil*; (excl.) *-mintil*; 2. *-muntul, -mtul*; 3. *ra, -ar*.

Examples:—*Neligk*, my heart, *nelim*, thy, *nelna*, his, *nelantarua*, *nelantil*, *nelamarua*, *nelamuntil*, our, *nelamurua*, *nelamuntul*, *nelamtul*, your, *nelarua*, *nelera*, their. *Konigk*, my face, *konim*, *kon*, *konar*. (Dialect, *nahogk*, *nahom*, *nahon*.)

2. *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

This, *navil*; that, *namugk*. These are evidently names of positions, and as nouns take the articles. See adverbs.

3. *Interrogative Pronouns.*

For persons. *Hase?* who? *Hase ar-asap?* who are dancing?

For things. *Nepah?* what? *na membe?* where.

These words are in grammatical construction nouns. *Ha* in *hase* being the particle (pers. article or demons.) seen in the personal pronouns *hena*, *hera*, and *ne* in *nepah*, the demonstrative. *Se* and *epah* are the common Melanesian *sei* and *sava*. *Membe* without the article is used as an adverb, where?

4. *Indefinite and Distributive Pronouns.*

Some, any, *sinde*; few, *enruakis*; many, *besogk*; much, *pagapag*; more, *imu*; all, *butea*; everyone, the whole, *kaskase*.

V. POSSESSIVES.

Only one word appears in use as a possessive noun, and is used with all nouns of the second class. The distinction usually made between near and remote relation, food and drink, has not been observed. The word used is *ta*, which is also found as a preposition. This may be the *ta* of Florida, a preposition of general relation.¹ With the personal suffixes the forms given are:

Sing. 1. *tuknu*; 2. *tahegco*; 3. *taken*.

Plur. 1. *tahamintil*.

Mr. Leggatt also gives *batin tukunu*, my head for sale; *batigk*, my own head. Cf. the Fiji *noqu ulu, uluqu*.²

¹ "Melanesian languages," p. 159.

² "Melanesian languages," p. 143.

VI. ADJECTIVES.

1. A few pure adjectives are found. *Embu*, good (Epi *bo*), *esamp*, bad.

2. *Prefix*: The conditional prefix *ma* appears as *me* in *merans*, heavy; *memer*, light; *mepila*, cracked; *mokot*, broken.

The prefix *ta* is seen in *taramp*, grown; *temnis*, far.

3. Adjectives follow the noun which they qualify.

VII. VERBS.

1. *Verbal Particles*.—

These change with number and person.

Sing. 1. *ne*; 2. *u*; 3. *ti*.

Dual. 1. (incl.) *tur*; (excl.) *mar*; 2. *mur*; 3. *or*.

Plur. 1. (incl.) *til*; (excl.) *mil*; 2. *mul*; 3. *ar*.

These are more like the Ambrym and Epi particles than the Pangkumu.

| | Ambrym. | Bieri, Epi. | Pangkumu. |
|----------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|
| Cf. Sing. 1. | <i>na</i> | <i>ne, na</i> | <i>ma</i> . |
| 2. | <i>o</i> | <i>ku</i> | <i>mo</i> . |
| 3. | <i>ne</i> | <i>ti</i> (future) | <i>mi</i> . |
| Plur. 1. incl. | <i>yi</i> | <i>te</i> | <i>rama</i> . |
| 1. excl. | <i>ma</i> | <i>me</i> | <i>dama</i> . |
| 2. | <i>mi</i> | <i>ke</i> | <i>tama</i> . |
| 3. | | <i>le</i> | <i>rama</i> . |

The particles have no temporal force. Past time is shown by the adverb *esu* (Efiate *sua*, already) and future by the word *bagcea*, following the verb.

Rev. T. Leggatt thus gives the verb "to go," *pen*.—

| | Singular. | Dual. | Plur. |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Present | 1. <i>nepen</i> | 1. (incl.) <i>anturua turpen</i> | 1. (incl.) <i>antil tilpen</i> . |
| | 2. <i>upen</i> | 1. (excl.) <i>amarua marpen</i> | 1. (excl.) <i>amintil milpen</i> . |
| | 3. <i>tipen</i> | 2. <i>amurua murpen</i> | 2. <i>amuntul mulpen</i> . |
| | | 3. <i>oronrua orpen</i> | 3. <i>hera arpen</i> . |

Future—*anu nepen bagcea*. I shall go.

Past—*anu nepensu*. I have gone.

The particles are sometimes omitted, at other times they take the place of the pronouns. *Nelag anrapsera nentim, mil meragkaskas*, the wind has destroyed the yams, we are hungry.

The negative is *se*; *mil se mucea*, we do not make.

2. *Prefixes*.—The common *Causative* does not appear, except with the numerals, but the verb *muce*, to do or to make, is used in its place; *muce ti lice*, to try, cause to see; *muce ti ceke*, to strengthen, make strong. The *Causative* is often a different word; *agcani*, to eat; *asake*, to feed. The *Reciprocal* appears to be *ur* (the Banks Island *var*) with reduplication; *urmamaps arua*, they love one another; *urlisli arua*, they see one another.

The prefixes *ma* and *ta* have been noticed under adjectives.

3. *Suffixes*.—The terminations which give a transitive force to the verb are not conspicuous, but *si* or *se* is frequently used; *antag*, weep; *tagsi temen*, weep for his father; *urah*, fall, *urahse*, upset, capsize; *iapiap* deceive; *niapsegco*, I deceive you. *Ana* or *an* is also used; *ne uma na nentim*, I work at yams; *ne men an egco*, I laugh at you.

4. *Reflective* action is expressed by the pronouns simply; *ne lis-u*, I see myself.

5. *Reduplication* gives the idea of repetition, or continuance. *Ti pen*, he goes, *ti penepen*, he walks; *cake*, to sing, *cakake*, to keep on singing; *sur*, to talk, *sursur*.

6. *Compound Verbs*.—The verb *bisea*, *bosea*, know or understand, with *lise*, see, and *enrogo*, hear, forms the compounds *lisebisea*, to perceive or know; *enrogobisea*, to understand or know (as a language).

VIII. ADVERBS.

1. *Interrogative*. *Negesa?* when? *Nembe?* where? *Mobah?* how? *Mepah?* why? *Negesa u buku Pangkumu?* when do you go to Pangkumu?

Negesa and *Nembe* are plainly nouns with the article, the Sesake *nanasa* (*nangasa*) and *vea*, Mota *anaisa* and *avea*, both common words in Melanesia. *Obah* and *epah* in *mobah*, *mepah* are the common *sava?* what?

2. *Time*.—*Bakabokol* (with causative prefix) at once, immediately; *weisa*, the day after to-morrow; *abakal*, to-day.

3. *Place*.—*Akal*, *vil*, here; *mugk*, there; *mor*, yonder.

4. *Manner*.—*Lahase*, like; *ee*, yes; *ao*, no.

Many adverbs of manner have a suffix *-ase* or *se*; *pagase*, truly; *enwarase*, painfully; *murse*, well in health.

IX. PREPOSITIONS.

1. Only one simple preposition appears in the notes. This is *te*, the same word as the possessive. It is used to express general relation like the Florida *ta*, and is used with the suffixed pronoun; *asamagk ten Aulua*, a man of Aulua; *hambin ten nemin*, wing of a bird; *nake tahambat tencobwe Sisin*, a ship has anchored at Sasun Bay; *nimwa ten balambal*, a pig's house. *Te* or *ta* is also used to denote the people belonging to a place; *hase ar asap? ta Raki*; who are dancing? the people of Raki.

2. Other prepositions are *lelecel*, inside; (the Mota *alele*) *lelecel imwa*, inside the house; *abub*, outside; *u tebut abub*, come thou outside; *lavohte*, over; (Cf. Mota, *vawo*); *vevakhte*, under.

X. CONJUNCTION.

Only one conjunction appears. This is the copulative, *na*, *ha*, and.

XI. NUMERALS.

1. *Cardinals*.—One, *bokol*; two, *e nrua*; three, *e ntil*; four, *e mbis*; five, *elima*; six, *ro bokol*; seven, *roku rua*; eight, *rok til*; nine, *rokbis*; ten, *sagabul*.

The digits of the second hand are marked by *rok*, which corresponds to the *la* of Efate, *li*, *lu* of Ambrym, the introduction of *k* being euphonic. With the first five numerals the verbal particle is *e*. The Pangkumu numerals are: one, *soko*; two, *heru*; three, *e tir*; four, *he vej*; five, *e rim*; six, *rub tis*; seven, *rub ru*; eight, *rub tur*; nine, *rup e*; ten, *sagabur*.

2. *Ordinals*.—These are apparently the same as the multiplicative, but in Mr. Leggatt's list are written with *vaka*, *va*, instead of *baka*, *ba*. Third, *vakatil*; fourth, *vakabis*; fifth, *vaka lima*; sixth, *varobokol*; seventh, *varokurua*; eighth, *varoktil*; ninth, *varokbis*; tenth, *vasagabul*.

First is *conukle*, second, *nesua*.

Another and probably more usual way is to count: *bimu*, first; *luvika*, one in the middle; *bitah*, last. This latter method is found in Epi (Baki) *beamu*, first; *lie*, next; *iorou*, last.

3. Multiplicatives are formed with the causative *ba* or *baka*. Once, *bakabokol*; twice, *bakurua*; thrice, *bakatil*, etc.; sixth *ba robokol*.

XII. EXCLAMATIONS.

Of astonishment *Weklu! weh!* Of great astonishment *gurahi! Hear! rogo!* There is also a habit of clucking when examining any new or strange thing.

XIII. EXAMPLE.

The Aulua Paternoster.

1. Teta tahamintil intoko lemav mor.
2. Nahsem bambui bagcea.
3. Batic venna tipene bagcea.
4. Umucea entamtam intoko uten vevahte, lahase timucea intoko lemav mor.
5. Ulevesak amintil abakal, nohamintil milcani abakal.
6. Uleve-tuane nesah umwi tahamintil, lahase mileve-tuane asmamiuis.
7. Metohse amintil mil se mucea nesah umwi, ulevencule amintil une nesah umwi.
8. Egco namal, lumbonugkas, mesilembar. Amen.

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1. Father our abiding in Heaven yonder.
 2. Thy name holy shall be.
 3. Kingdom (*lit.*, *batic-venua*, country of chief) come shall.

4. Make thy-will on earth below like it-is-done-in-heaven yonder.
5. Give us to-day our-food we-eat to-day.
6. Cast away things bad our like we cast away (bad things of our) enemies.
7. Prevent (lit., frighten) us (so) we not do thing bad, bring back us from things bad.
8. Thou chief, powerful, glorious. Amen.

VOCABULARY OF THE AULUA DIALECT, MALEKULA.

[Words marked P. are Pangkumu dialect.]

| | |
|--|--|
| Afraid, <i>metah.</i> | Carry, <i>igunta.</i> |
| all, <i>butea.</i> | chief, <i>namal.</i> |
| all day, <i>tumbasai.</i> | child, <i>netina.</i> |
| and, <i>na, ha.</i> | chip (v.) <i>apose.</i> |
| any, <i>sinde.</i> | chisel, <i>nakepospose.</i> |
| arrow, <i>netumbal.</i> P. <i>navi.</i> | clean, <i>bunkabunk.</i> |
| ashes, <i>niev-mes-hamp</i> (see <i>fire</i>). | cloud, <i>borimbor.</i> P. <i>hemaramar.</i> |
| ask (questions) <i>use</i> ; (ask for something) <i>gerea.</i> | club, <i>nambor.</i> |
| | coconut, <i>nakula.</i> |
| | cold, <i>meloko.</i> |
| Bad, <i>esamp, umwi.</i> | come, <i>bene.</i> |
| banana, <i>neves.</i> | cracked, <i>mepila.</i> |
| basket, <i>gonta.</i> | crooked, <i>kambakambul.</i> |
| bay, <i>tencobue.</i> | cut, <i>aycuse.</i> |
| beard, <i>nepol-mesembrin.</i> | |
| begrudge, <i>metohse.</i> | Dance, <i>asap.</i> |
| belly, <i>tambana.</i> | dark, <i>meligo.</i> |
| bird, <i>nemin.</i> | dawn, <i>veremose, balambal-mokot.</i> |
| bite, <i>kaskas.</i> | day, <i>nuta-nrien</i> (lit., country-light). P. <i>ute-rin.</i> |
| black, <i>miet.</i> | deceive, <i>iapiap.</i> |
| blind, <i>metin-embar.</i> | destroy, <i>anrapse.</i> |
| blood, <i>nerim.</i> | die, <i>emis, emisembunsu</i> (really dead). |
| blow (of wind), <i>elag.</i> | dirty, <i>miet.</i> |
| boat, <i>naki.</i> | do, <i>nucea.</i> |
| body, <i>nerambanta.</i> | dog, <i>nakuli.</i> |
| bone, <i>bologkont.</i> | door, <i>bambetif.</i> |
| born, be, <i>biesu.</i> | drink, <i>min.</i> |
| bosom, <i>nisis, membin.</i> | |
| bow (weapon), <i>nevsu.</i> P. <i>nevus.</i> | Ear, <i>arsina.</i> |
| boy, <i>tamare.</i> | eat, <i>agani.</i> |
| branch, <i>nebasakte.</i> | egg, <i>mendeluk.</i> |
| breast (woman's), <i>nisis.</i> | evening, <i>nuta-nrabirab.</i> |
| bring, <i>levenbene.</i> | eye, <i>metina.</i> |
| broken, <i>mokot.</i> | |
| brother, <i>atisina.</i> | Face, <i>konin.</i> |
| burn, <i>eor.</i> | fall, <i>tilit, turah.</i> |
| bury, <i>durse.</i> | |
| butterfly, <i>care.</i> | |

far, *tennis, tenmis*.
 father, *temen, (voc.) teta*.
 feather, *nebalukto (lit., hair of fowl)*.
 feed, *asake*.
 female, *tambaluk*.
 few, *enruakis*.
 finger, *corcoia-verna*.
 fire, *nahamp*.
 first, *bima*.
 fish, *nika*.
 fish-hook, *nika-taptap*.
 fishing line, *verevere*.
 flesh, *nerambanta*.
 flood, (*n.*) *nelap (v.) elap*.
 flower, *nerahte*.
 fly (*n.*) *nelag*.
 food, *navagan*.
 foot, *neluan*.
 fowl, *neto*.
 friend, *sila*.
 fruit, *vanahte*.
 full, *embura*.

Garden, *teluta*.
 give, *sake, levesak*.
 go, *emben, pen*.
 good, *embu*.
 gorgeous, *mesilembar*.
 grown up, *taramp*.

Hair, *nepolina*.
 hand, *verna*.
 hard, *ceke*.
 head, *batina*.
 hear, *enrogo*.
 heart, *vinsavins, neli, nela*.
 heaven, *nemav*.
 heavy, *merans*.
 here, *vil, iakal*.
 holy, *bembui*.
 hot, *kambakamb*.
 house, *nimwa*.
 hungry, *meragkaskas (lit., inside biting)*.
 husband *asunu (see wife)*.

Immediately, *bakabokol*.
 inside, *leleceli*.
 island, *narura*

Kill, *atarapse*.
 know, *lisembosea, enrogolisea*.

Land, *netan*.
 large, *lumbon*.
 last, *bitah*.
 laugh, *mene*.
 leaf, *nerahte*.
 lie (*v.*), falsehood (*n.*), *buguv*.
 light (not heavy), *memer*.
 lightning, *nembeli*.
 like, (*a.*) *lahase*.
 lip, *nakula-bogont*.
 live, *maur*.
 long, *mtuk*.
 louse, *nahut*.
 love, *maps*.

Make, *mucea*.
 male, *teta*.
 man, *asamagk*.
 many, *besogk*.
 mast, *nelinip-nesar*.
 mat, *tipse*.
 middle, *lurika*.
 moon, *ambisia*.
 more, *imu*.
 mosquito, *tongas*.
 mother, *gansen, (voc.) nina*.
 mountain, *konkogota*.
 mouth, *bagont*.
 much, *pagapag*.

Name, *nahsen*.
 neck, *tavugant*.
 net, *reverap*.
 new, *bebu*.
 night, *nuta-meligco (lit., country dark)*.
 no, *ao*.
 nose, *gunsenda*.

Old (*time*) *tui*; (*in age or growth*) *taramp*. P. *tui, taramb*.
 over, *lavohte*.
 outside, *abub*.

Paddle (*n.*), *nepos*.
 painfully, *enrarase*.
 pay, *agcole*.

pig (*m.*) *nambu*, (*f.*) *balambal*.
 pigeon, *nimin* (*lit.*, *bird*).
 pit, *nambul*.
 plant (*v.*) *barokane*.
 powerful, *lumbonugkas*.
 prevent, *metohse*.
 properly, *pagase*.

Rain, *nusa*.
 rat, *goba*.
 red, *miel*.
 rent, torn, *menterenter*.
 rise, *marah*.
 road, *havila*.
 root, *bulukte*.
 rope, *noko*.
 run, *anrup*.

Sail (*n.*), *hambin*, *havina* (*see wing*).
 salt, *netis* (*lit.*, *sea*).
 sand, *tambowin*.
 save, *levencule leminis* (*lit.*, *bring back from Hades*).
 scissors, *nahagco*.
 sea, *netis*.
 see, *lise*.
 seed, *nahtuhte*.
 sell, *agcole*.
 shoot, *binea*.
 shore, *uta*.
 show, *tipsenea*.
 sing, *cake*.
 sister, *rabina*.
 sit (*on ground*), *ambalok*.
 sit (*on seat*), *sagcali*.
 skilful, *metesa*.
 skin, *nakalukte*.
 sky, *nemar*.
 sleep, *ien*.
 small, *kakas*.
 smoke, *nahamp-basu* (*lit.*, *fire dust*).
 snake, *namat*.
 soft, *bokombokomp*.
 some, *sēnde*, *nagane*.
 speak, *sur*.
 spear, *sare*.
 spirit, *nenanta*.
 spittle, *nembesim*.

stand, *indu*.
 star, *mose*.
 stay, *intoko*. P. *tok*.
 stone, *nevit*.
 storm, *nelag mele*, *nelag lumbon*.
 straight, *mentament*.
 strike, *ticea*, *tampsea*, *anticea*.
 sugar cane, *netif*.
 sun, *niel*.
 sweet, *carahar*.

Take away, *levemben*.
 talk, *sur*.
 taro, *buagk*.
 tear, (*v.*) *enrasea*.
 that, *namugk*.
 there, *mugk*.
 thing, *nesah*.
 this, *navil*.
 throw, *tuane*.
 thunder, *nurrur*.
 tie (*at end*), *malsea*.
 tie (*a knot*) *butaganea*. P. *mbute-tocini*.
 tie (*bandage on sore*), *bagksea*.
 P. *mbuge*.
 tongue, *lemen*.
 tooth, *nelfant*.
 torn, *menterenter*.
 tree, *naki*.
 truly, *pagase*.
 turtle, *vea*.

Under, *vevahte*.
 understand, *bisea*.

Voice, *nentilono*.

Walk, *penepen*.
 wall (*fence*), *nambuko*.
 water, *nabui*.
 wave, *tavar*.
 weep, *antag*.
 well (*done*), *embuse*.
 well (*in health*), *nurse*.
 white, *embusa*.
 whole, *kaskuse*.
 wife, *asunvu* (*see husband*).
 wind, *nelag*.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| wing, <i>hambin</i> . | Yam, <i>nentim</i> . |
| wish, <i>mahaps</i> . | yellow, <i>iogiog</i> . |
| woman, <i>tumbaluk</i> . | yes, <i>ee</i> . |
| work (in garden), <i>uma</i> . | yonder, <i>mor</i> . |

VOCABULARY OF THE LAMANGKAU DIALECT, SOUTH WEST BAY,
MALEKULA.

These words were obtained by Rev. T. W. Leggatt, from Masig, a lad who had been taken from home by a trader, but made his escape and found his way to Aulua. The only specimen of this language hitherto known is a short vocabulary of 38 words and numerals in the Journal of Commodore Goodenough. These are added to the present notice in square brackets [] when different. The letters here used are those of the Aulua alphabet.

I. NUMERALS.

One, *ise*; two, *eru*; three, *etil*; four, *eves*; five, *elim*; six, *sau-se*; seven, *sau-ru*; eight, *sau-til*; nine, *sau-vei* [*tsaurvei*]; ten, *gabul* [*langabul*].

II. PRONOUNS:

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Kincgk</i> , I. | <i>tigkinagk</i> , mine. |
| <i>Eugk</i> , thou. | <i>teugk</i> , thine. |
| <i>Amatag</i> , he. | <i>tamatag</i> , his. |

III. SENTENCES.

Naue ibop, the rain is falling.

Naue ibop imagk, the rain is over.

Ninal isin, the sun shines.

Nevul iar, the moon shines.

Metur mele leium, to sleep in the house.

Ra min metu, they drink coconut.

Sa srog urve neiau ambat tileve kinagk, I don't know the name of the foreigner who took me.

These show verbal particles *i*, *ti*, *ra*. Article *na*, *ne*. Prep. *le*. Cf. Aulua.

IV. VOCABULARY.

| | |
|---|--|
| Adze, (shell) [<i>talar mbo</i>] (see iron) | Bamboo [<i>nambr</i>] (probably = fuel). |
| arrow [<i>tü-mbul</i>] (Aulua, <i>netun-bal</i>) | banana, <i>nigkut</i> . |
| axe (steel) [<i>talai metan</i>] (see iron). | belly, <i>nevetin</i> . |
| | black, <i>metimet</i> . |
| | boat, <i>nuagk</i> . |

bow [*nārab*].
breadfruit, *bataf* [*mbetep*].
breast, *morogkon*.

Cackle (*v.*), *i kok*.
calico, *navav-tambat*.
cat, *nelambut* [*nalambrut*].
coconut, *metu*.

Dance, *sap*.
dark, *meligk*.
death, die, *i mes*.
dog, *ambur*.
drink, *min*.

Ear, *teligan*.
earth, *nitan*.
eye, *nematan*.

Face, *nogon*.
fire, *na-amp* [*ambrrr*].
float (*v.*) *i al*.
flowing, *varavar*.
fly, *nelig*.
foot, *nembulun*.
foreign, *ambat*.
fowl, *netau*.

Good [*i lei*].

Hair, *sifilin*.
hand, *nevarin*.
head, *inbatin*.
here, *eit*.
house, *neium*.
house, club, or gamal [*nameŀ*].

Image [*itemēs*].
iron, *telei*.

Knife, *ne-imes*.

Lalli [*mbulai*].
large, *imbau*.

Man, *namurut*.
moon, *nevuŀ*.
mouth [*bongon*].

No, *sa* [*sisi*].
nose, *nugunien*.

Paddle, *nobo*.
painful, *i rar*.
pig (*f.*) *embele*, (*m.*) [*mbruai*].
pudding, *taptap*.

Quiver [*melip*].

Rain, *naue*, (*v.*) *i bop*.
reed, *navunuei*.
red, *miel*.
ridge-pole, *neium-bau*.
run, *i rop*.

Sea, *nitis*.
shade, *nemolemol*.
shine, *sin*, *ar*.
side, *ivivilal*.
skin, *na-aulsen*.
sleep, *metur* [*marmar*].
small, *ivare*.
smoke, *ritu-la-amp*.
sore (*n.*) *māp*.
star, *nomoser*.
stone, *nevet*.
sun, *nial* [*linal*].
swell (*v.*) *i timp*.
swim, *i log*.

Taro, *biagk* [*large, nahalan*].
tongue, *nelambugan*.
tooth, *nelfon*.

Water, *nuei*.
white, *mevus*.
wind, *neleg* [*nalang*].
woman, *momo*.

Yam [*kalkul*].

In the vocabulary will be noted the article, *ne, na, no, in*; the verbal particle *i*. Names of parts of the body have the pronoun *-n* (3rd sing.) suffixed. The prefix of condition *me* is seen in words for white, black, red. In *imes*, knife, *i* is perhaps the instrumental prefix, Efate *misei*, to pierce.