HARVARD UNIVERSITY

LIBRARY

OF THE

PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN
ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

TRANSFERRED FROM

Harvard College Library
Rec. October 8, 1936
A D I C T I O N A R Y

O F

M A N G A R E V A

( O R G A M B I E R I S L A N D S )

B Y

E D W A R D T R E G E A R


W E L L I N G T O N , N . Z . :


1 8 9 9 .
A DICTIONARY OF MANGAREVA.
INTRODUCTION.

The Gambier or Mangareva Islands consist of a small group situated within the Paumotu Archipelago, in the Eastern Pacific. They are generally known as Mangareva, that being the native name of the principal island (Peard Island); but on their discovery by Captain Wilson of the "Duff," on the 25th May, 1797, he named them after Admiral Lord Gambier.

Mangareva Island is about four miles in length, and rises in two peaks in the form of wedges, the greatest height being 1,315 ft. The large village on the east side of Mangareva is in lat. 23° 7' 34" S., long. 135° 0' 20'' W. The other chief islands are Akamaru, Aukena, and Taravai. The inhabitants of the group number about a thousand. The whole of the islands are within an encircling coral reef. They form part of the French possessions in Oceania.

The interesting matter to the linguist and anthropologist in the following dictionary is that the language is pure Polynesian. Generally the inhabitants of the Paumotu Archipelago speak a dialect containing some element foreign to the Polynesian tongue; but in Mangareva the speech is nearly identical with the Maori of New Zealand, thousands of miles distant to the westward.

I trust that many a riddle of Maori scholars may be solved by this dictionary of Mangareva.

EDWARD TREGEAR.
DEDICATED TO

COUNT ALEXANDER LOUIS FERDINAND DE JOUFFROY D'ABBANS,

LATE CONSUL OF FRANCE FOR NEW ZEALAND,

IN GRATITUDE

FOR ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

AMONG THE

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN OCEANIA.
**A DICTIONARY OF MANGAREVA.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Ahea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A, an exclamation. Ah!</td>
<td>AGIAGIGA (a’giadiha), a soft movement of the air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA, an exclamation. To utter an exclamation. To admire. To look at eagerly.</td>
<td>AGOA (a’goa), name of a part of a circular reef where it is broken and admits the sea from three to six fathoms wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAE, to cleave, to split. To tear, to rend. To cut. <em>Cf.</em> hae.</td>
<td>AGU (a’gu), to murmur indistinctly; in stammering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAITI, narrow, tight, close. <em>Cf.</em> iti.</td>
<td>Aguagu (a’guagu), to murmur or grumble continually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AANATAHAGA, used to, accustomed.</td>
<td>AGUNA (a’guna), the sound of the sea on a reef in calm weather. <em>Cf.</em> agu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AARUA, the name of a coral reef.</td>
<td>AHA (a’ha), an exclamation. 2. The mouth. <em>I te aha tahaga</em>, involuntarily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AATATA, to encounter unexpectedly.</td>
<td>AHA, what. <em>See eaha.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE (<em>ae</em>), always; continually. Habitually; generally.</td>
<td>AHANGO, great person! fine fellow! An exclamation used in scorn to make one ashamed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE, to demand. To aspire to; to claim. Plural asea.</td>
<td>AHAHA (a’haa), to begin a thing; to do for the first time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEA (<em>a’ea</em>), when? It is used only with the future. Ex. <em>Aea mai koe?</em> When shall you come? <em>Cf.</em> aea.</td>
<td>AHAITI, a small mouth. Eating little. Narrow; close; strait. <em>Cf.</em> aha, and iti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEEA, to breathe with difficulty. To feel suffocated. Short of breath.</td>
<td>AHAKAHUI, to disappear, as a star.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEVA, mad. <em>See eva.</em></td>
<td>AHAKI (<em>a’aki</em>), to cut off or pluck fruit from a tree or plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGA (<em>a’ga</em>), work; labour. To work. 2. A fathom or six feet. 3. A basket in which fish are carried. 4. To receive anything. 5. To look at.</td>
<td>AHAKE, see ake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGAGATUA (<em>a’ga’gatu’a</em>), to turn the back to anyone. <em>Cf</em> tua.</td>
<td>AHAKIMEI, to gather bread-fruit with the hand. <em>Cf.</em> mei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGAI (<em>a’ga</em>), adopted or adoptive. Ex. Motua agai, an adoptive father, a foster-father. To nurse; to nurture. To give food to. 2. To manure the ground. 3. To impregnate female flowers with those of the male. Aka-agai, to nourish; to feed. Plural aagaiga.</td>
<td>AHAKOKO, the lower lip drawn into the mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGAMANA, a miracle; a wonder. To make powerful. 2. To initiate into mysteries. <em>Cf.</em> mana.</td>
<td>AHANA, spouse; husband or wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGARA, the width or spread of a sail. <em>Cf.</em> ra.</td>
<td>AHANUI, a “big mouth”; a gluton; a gourmand. <em>Cf.</em> aha, and <em>nu</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGEROA, an expression used before pronouncing the tenth in counting. Ex. <em>Tai, rua, &amp;c., &amp;c.</em> Ageroa e taita rogouru.</td>
<td>AHAO, to put into a bag; to make up a packet; to wrap up in a mat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AHAOKOKA, to hang up; to suspend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AHAPE, the foot. <em>See ape.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AHAPIKO, with mouth awry; making a grimace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AHAPUE, with swollen or distended mouth (in playing games).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AHE (<em>ahe</em>), to make a rent; to tear across. Plural aheha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aka-aheha, to trip; to make a stumble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AHEA (<em>ahe</em>), when? When will it be?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AHI (əhi), fire; flame. Cf. karauahi, auahi. 2. When used after a word signifying a load or bundle, it means a load carried on the chest or in the arms.

AHIAHI (əhiəhi), evening. A time of the day including about the four hours before night falls. 2. A tempest.

AHINE, a woman; female; feminine. Applied also to; the lower animals. Cf. veine, and mo(hine).

AHO (əho), a string or thread. 2. A fishing line.

AHU, hot; reddened; flushed. 2. A native oven when the stones have become red. 3. Cloud; mist.

AHU (əhu), to transplant, as vegetables. 2. To move a house to another place.

AHU AHU AHU (əhuəhuəhu), to build; to build with stones. 2. To make a raft.

AHU AHU AHU KAE, to grow; to grow up. Ex. E tino ahuahuake ana He is quite grown up.

AHUREKA, a native oven of which the stones are red with heat.

AI, measure; dimension; to measure. 2. Character; feature. 3. To be convinced. To consider as without doubt. 4. To look with attention. 5. To judge; to have an opinion on. 6. A suspicion; surmise. Plural ai(a). See aiga.

AIGA (əiga), thought; judgment; conviction Measure; dimension.

AIGA, judgment; thought; opinion.

AIGA, a sign of the future. Ex. Amea ha ki atu ai: When will he speak?

AI ATU, AI MAL, to look at one another; to express opinions one to another.

AI, who? Which?

AIA, see there! Forward then! Courage!

AIE, interjection to call attention. Hello!

AIEHE (əihehe), there! Look there!

AINEI, where is it?

AIGAPURE (əigapure), to consecrate a house. See puru.

AIHAHI, to measure or appraise anything. A conjecture. Cf. at.

AIO, to calm; to mollify; to soften. Exs. Ko aio te mataqi: The wind has lulled. Aio te vanaga: Peace is made.

AI NANA NO, to judge rashly; to take a side without consideration.

AITA, to make grimmaces; to grind the teeth. To show the teeth at anyone as a sign of hate and disapprobation. Plural aita(a) (aıtai(a)).

AITA, a descendant.

AITI (əiti), near; narrow; strait. To be tight, said of a garment. Not to have room, said of a narrow place. See tii.

AITIKONEA (ətitikonə), too tight; too narrow.

[AKAHAPA] [Note on words commencing with AKA.—The causative forms of verbs have been placed under the verb itself thus, AKA-KIORE is to be found under KIORE, and AKA-KOU under KOU. The words which appear as commencing with AKA in their proper alphabetical position are those which appear in the Mangarevan dialect only in a causative form, or of which the simple form has not been found in use.]

AKA, causative prefix. To make or cause (when used before a verb, or word used as a verb).

AKAHURU, to strike with the hand repeatedly on the same place.

AKAINU, to cause to drink; to give drink. To cause to eat. To put porridge (popoi) or soup into the mouth. See tuu.

AKAAKARIKI (akaaakariiki), to elect, or set up as king. See ariki.

AKAAKI, to press; to crowd. Close to; close by. Plural aakaakiai (akakakiki).

AKAAKO, to feign; to sham.

AKAAOMO, to give suck; to give the teat. To bring up as a child. See omo.

AKAAORA, to love; to cherish.

AKAAVA (aka-ava), to mislead; to misguide. To absent oneself. To reject. To lose. Plurals aka-avaava (aka-avaava) and aka-aava (aka-aava).

AKAE, to have the skin chilled, as with being too long in the water. 2. To overflow, as a stream from its bed. 3. To appear; to go secretly, or come unexpectedly and suddenly.

KAELI, to start off the fish so as to take them in the nets.

AKAEIMI, to soften; to make mellow or smooth. To bend; to melt; to persuade.

AKAERERE (aka-brere), dear, dearest; well-beloved.

AKAERIRE (aka-brirere), to flatten; to castrate; to appease; to promise. To talk secretly and confidentially. To heal a quarrel.

AKAERURURU, an increasing noise. To strike so as to awaken a person.

AKAETO (aka-eto), one who lives a solitary life apart from others.

AKAEO, to trouble; to stir up strife.

AKAERA, to hang up by a string.

Aka-eva, to suspend; to hang up.

AKAGIAPA, to take hold of a child; especially to take a child from its mother’s breast.

AKAGUTUMANU, to unfold; to allow to open; said of flowers.

AKAHA (aka-haha), to take to pieces. To take off the back or skin. To strip the leaves off a sugar cane.

AKAHAKA (aka-hahaka), to listen attentively.

AKAHAPA (aka-hahapa), to look slantwise when turning the head or neck with difficulty or painfully. See aka-hapa.
Akahaka

[See note on prefix aka, page 2.]

AKAHAKA (aka-haka), having large and distended nostrils.

AKAHAPA (aka-hapa), to bend the neck. See aka-hapa.

AKAHUAHUA, to be sparing in diet; sober in eating and drinking.

AKAHUAMUKU, to moisten; to make humid and damp. Cf. hau (dew), and aomaku.

AKAHEOI (aka-heoi), to pound; to crush; to bruise; to grind. 2. To dwell; to sojourn. Plural aka-heheoi (aka-heheoi).

AKAHEREGAPOGA, to be without hesitation; to be sure.

AKATHEROHERO, to make the flesh of the coco-nut rotten or rancid. Plural aka-heroro.

AKAHIA, to stretch out; to lengthen. To stretch oneself when yawning.

AKAHIAHIA, to choose; to select. 2. To be pure; genuine. 3. To be all black. 4. To tattoo so closely as to leave no space between the marks.

AKAHI (aka-hi), turned upside down. Thrown down or upset (applied to human beings, or to anything long or large). Aka-hihi, plural of the subject; and aka-highiga (aka-higa-ka-higa), plural of the action.

AKAKIKI (aka-hiki), to take a child in the arms or on the lap. To carry an infant about to amuse it. See hiki.

Aka-hikihi, denotes a longer and more persistent dandling.

AKAHINAHINA, to allow food to become old or stale.

AKAHIO (aka-hio), to be sickly; unhealthy. 2. To draw out one's words.

Aka-hihihi, a sickness which produces languor but no great pain.

AKAHIPA (aka-hipa); to lift up the chin or jaw of another person with the hand; to "chuck under the chin." Cf. aka-iipa.

AKAHIRI (aka-hiri), to make a sick person keep his bed. 2. To make a nest, as a bird. 3. To protect its nest or hole, as a bird.

AKAHIRIA (aka-hiria), to enquire after anyone or anything.

AKAHIRIHIKI, to put food round all the inner side of a native oven.

AKAHOHORU, to have large and prominent muscles.

AKAHOI (aka-hoi), to cook anything too much.

AKAHOIHOI (aka-heihoi), dreadful to the sight; horrible.

AKAHONAHONA (aka-hona-hona), to take or accept after having refused to do so.

AKA-HIRO (aka-hiro), to swallow; to swallow down. 2. To search here and there carefully. 3. To be in quest of something of little consequence. See hiro.

Akahirairamata

Akahorohoro, to grope with the fingers for something unseen.

AKAHOHOROHORITAMA, to pour water over the hands to wash them. See hori.

AKAHOTOHOTO (aka-hotohoto), large waves; the sea wildly tossing. 2. Aches in the bowels from want of food. 3. To make a kind of triangle by joining the tips of the two forefingers.

AKAHOTU, the time of year answering to our month of September.

AKAHU, the time of year answering to our month of March. 2. To make a bed soft and pleasant. 3. To manure or mellow land by mixing it with leaves, &c. 4. To present; to offer. 5. To devote to (as to a god); to consign to. Cf. aka-huma.

AKAHUMA, to dedicate; to devote to a divinity.

AKAHURARI (aka-hurari), to crush; to bruise; to pound. To trample with the feet. Plural aka-hurariri (aka-hurariri).

AKAHURU (aka-huru), to keep on striking with the hand on the same place.

AKAHURUTARU, to make a thing repugnant by dirtiness or slovenliness. Plural Aka-huru-hurata.

AKAIA, to stretch out; to stiffen; to make firm or rigid.

AKAIJA, to hold; to hold stretched out or on the strain.

AKAIKAO (aka-iako), to have luxurious wants. 2. To long after another; to desire, in a good or bad sense.

AKAIKO, to pour or be sulky at having to leave the house or family. To be sulky or angry at having to go and fetch something. To go somewhere else or to a wrong place through anger in being sent to fetch something.

AKAIKIWI, to stretch out stiffly; to hold well stretched out.

AKAINAGARO, to abuse; to call names.

AKAINO, to bend round; to bow; to crook. To strengthen a weak canoe by binding a rope round it.

AKAIIO, to weave a mat very finely. 2. To cut wood into little pieces. 3. To make very fine; feeble. 4. To grow lean and thin. 5. To pine away; to perish.

AKAIAPA, to lift up the head of a person by taking hold of his or her chin. Also aka-hipa.

AKAIPOKONUI (aka-iponui), having the hair of the head bristly. To make the hair on the head or body stand erect. See ipoko.

AKAIPOKOPOKONUI (aka-ipokoponui), to be lazy and careless, and therefore idle.

AKAIRA (aka-ira), to spin, to twist a thread. Plural aka-ira-ira.

AKAIRAIRA, smiling; gay; happy. 2. To make the end of a thing crooked or curved.

AKAIRAIRAMATA, joyful; frank; open. To jest; to joke.
AKAIRAU (aka-irua), to swerve from the path; to digress in speech. 2. To dig. 3. To finish entirely. Plural aka-iraurau.

AKAIRIGA (aka-iriga), house; dwelling place; home.

AKAIRIHAIHOU (aka-irihaihau), to make a grand present.

AKAIRIRO (aka-iro), see under iro.

AKAILAKA (aka-taka), a coco-nut of which the fruit has formed, but which is not quite ripe. 2. To break off a coco-nut with its shoot or sprout for making it turn or spin round. Plural aka-takakata (aka-takakahi).

AKAIU, to doubt; to question. 2. To rectify; to amend.

AKAIIVI (aka-iivi), to make of slips, slices, or folds. To make a fold in a piece of stuff whereby to cut it straight. To make a hem.

AKAHI (aka-hi), a faithful servant. 2. Loving in secrecy.

AKAKIKI (aka-kiki), to talk wildly; to rave. To speak or think unreasonably.

AKAKAKAPAPA (aka-kakapa), an eager desire or wish, the effect of which is bulked by timidity, or by the presence of someone else.

AKAKAREKAREVAI, to rinse or gargle the mouth with water. Cf. kare and eai.

AKAKAROUARA, to rub pandanus leaves on a small stake fixed in the ground to expand them.

AKAKARU (aka-karu), to dig about trees. 2. To make little hillocks of earth. 3. To weed about the foot of a plant or tree. 4. To dig with a spade.

AKAKARU-KAIQA, rich soil; to enrich the soil.

AKAKATA, a mirror.

AKAKATU, a feeling of nausea; a heaving of the stomach.

AKAAKEEIE, to make a noise, as of two hard bodies grating or rasping together.

AKAKEOI (aka-koi), to pound with a pestle or masher used in the hand. To tread on the heels of anyone going in front.

AKAKEREKERERE, to tickle; to titillate. 2. To cause to resound.

AKAKIKI (aka-hi), a great noise of a thing bounding or falling, as of a slab or stone. 2. To give a thing entirely or wholly without reservation. Aka-kikiki, intensive.

AKAKOKI, to tattoo. See koka.

AKAKO-ANA-KOHATU, to make a small shapeless hole. 2. To sail round to the other side of a cape or headland.

AKAKOKO (aka-koko), to sink below the level line.

AKAKOKO (aka-koko). See koko.

AKAKOMINEKE - KOMINEKE, to hide one’s thoughts. See minemine and aka-kominemine.

AKAKOROMOTUA, to be old; decrepit. Ancient, applied to trees and plants when getting dry and dead at root with age. See koumatua.

AKAKOROPA (aka-koropa), to be importunate; to ask and beg for a thing continuously. 2. To come one after another.

AKAKOTOIO, feeble; to enfeeble. To grow lean; to waste, to pine away.

AKAKOTOKOTO, to cover the head and body with the same garment. 2. Wore with lassitude. Akakotokotokuai, that is enough.

AKAKOUWEA, to commence to ripen, said only of pandanus fruit.

AKAKOUWEA. See kouwea.

AKAKUATA (aka-kaita), having nauses; attempting to vomit. Aka-kukukata (aka-kuku-kaita), plural of the action. Aka-kukukata (aka-kuku-kaita), plural of the subject.

Noho-akakukata (noho-akakukata), to sit crouched up, the knees touching the head.

AKAKURA, the lower belly. 2. Membrum virile.

AKAMAGAREVA, to translate into the native language.

AKAMAGI, to leave off long and laborious work. To recover from illness. Plural of the action, aka-mamagi.

AKAMAEHEA, to saunter about the roads or streets in a pretty dress. See ea.

AKAMAHETOHE, red; scarlet.

AKAMAHI, “Let it alone!” said of the tentacles of newly-caught octopus or squid. Mahi-pit, a large octopus.

AKAMAKAKA (aka-makaka), to be superstitious. 2. Proud; haughty. To be puffed up with possession of something others have not.

AKAMAKAMAKA (aka-makamaka), to commence to ripen. Ex. E kai akamakamaka, fruit commencing to get ripe.

AKAMAKAU, to grow weaker little by little. To approach dissolution.

AKAMAKO (aka-makou), to commit adultery. Aka-makokou (aka-makokou), plural of both action and subject.

AKAMAKU, to preserve anything for a long time; not to allow it to be spoilt or wasted. 2. To keep close; to hold; to guard. Plural aka-makumakua (aka-makumakua).

AKAMAKU, to sprinkle; to moisten.

AKAMAMAHU (akamamaha), not to be hurried; to take things quietly.

AKAMANUMANU, to shade or tint with a pencil; to make little dots. Cf. akamarumaru.

AKAMARU, the name of one of the four inhabited islands of Mangareva.

AKAMARURO (aka-maruru), to stir or rouse any person, or cause a thing to be moved.

AKAMATARA, to cut the first thread of a piece of cloth, so that it may be torn across. Plural aka-mataratara. Cf. taratara.

AKAMAUKE (aka-mauke), to oppose, to prevent; to put obstacles in the way.

AKAMEHIIHI (aka-mehehi), to cut and arrange pandanus or thatch for a roof in a regular manner.
AKAMEI, a sweet morsel; a tit-bit. Katakamei, food regarded as a tit-bit.

AKAMEIOKA, to bind two ropes at the end of a row of meshes in a net.

AKAMEIPARA, to render soft. Effeminate; cowardly. Incapable of movement.

AKAMIKARA (aka-mikara), to give little in food or goods. 2. Only in appearance. In this latter sense it is used morally, as: E akamikara mai ana kotou? E akamikara tahapa mai kotou. Do you love me? You are only pretending to do so. Plural akamiikarakara (akamiikarakara).

AKAMOEHOTO, to arrange fish-bones along a spear-head. Cf. oto.

AKAMOKOHE (aka-mokhe), to escape secretly. Plural akamokokehokehe.

AKAMOKOMOKOROA, to stretch out, or elongate anything originally round.

AKAMONUNU, (aka-mونu), to wound; to pinch; to blacken the skin slightly.

AKAMURAU, to defraud anyone by giving much less than was promised.

AKANAORE, to beg continuously; to return again and again.

AKANAU, to ridicule; to mock at; to despise, contemn.

AKANOHUNOHU, to sit down upon the heels; to squat or crouch.

AKANOINA (aka-nWA), to be without foresight; not to look ahead.

AKANONOKU, to crouch down gently, said of people who had been standing up.

AKANU, to have a fever.

AKANUNU, to stammer; to be a stammerer; to mumble; to mutter.

AKAO (akaot), chief; superior; president. 2. A narrow arm of the sea intersecting the land. 3. To throw stones into the water to drive fish into a net.

AKAOHO, to drive fish towards a net. Cf. akao.

AKAOHOOHO, to consolidate. To fasten strongly together.

AKAOKO, to consolidate; to render solid. 2. To hunt off; to drive away. Akaokoga, the action of trying or fastening. Akaokoko, to render very compact; very hard.

AKAOMA, to offer; to present. To pass a thing to anyone.

AKAONAONA, to recant; to retract; to go back from one's promise.

AKAONAENAE (akaonænæ), to steal a new-born child. To chase a newly-fledged bird or young animal.

AKAOROORO, to touch; to feel; to handle. 2. To tattoo frequently. 3. To cause to slide or glide.

AKAOTOTO, to make a pleasant sound as of a musical instrument. 2. To sound a long time or many times. 3. To weep a long time, as a child cries.

AKAPAHI, to make differences or distinctions between persons when making a distribution.

AKAPAHUMA, oblique; inclined; slanting. To incline or lean.

AKAPALI, dear; beloved; privileged. To love dearly; to cherish.

AKAPAKI, to shut a pocket knife, or other instrument that can be closed. 2. To scrape with the thumb. 3. To break or crush between the thumbs.

AKAPAKUTEA (aka-pakutæa), to be pale; to lose one's colour through illness. Cf. tea.

AKAPARAGA (aka-paɾaga), the last child of a woman, in the sense of her being unable to bear any more children. See po, sterile.

AKAPARAIRA, to level down an unequal surface; to level lumps as by harrowing. Cf. parairai.

AKAPARAKAI, to expose the bark of papyrus or the bread-fruit to the air for the purpose of drying them. 2. Fruit having a horizontal position on the tree, in stead of hanging perpendicularly.

AKAPENAPENA, to abate one's activity; to slacken down exertion. 2. To make a pretence of; to make an appearance of. See akapinauna.

Akapenapena, the action of abating one's efforts. A pretence of doing anything.

AKAPI-MARIE, to fill up entirely. To glut; to gorge.

AKAPINAU (aka-pinau), to pronounce well; to articulate clearly. Plural aka-pinanaunau (aka-pinaunau).

AKAPINAUNA, to make an appearance of relenting effort. See akapenapena. 2. To preserve as food; to take care of food in the pits.

AKAPITOKEPITOKOKE (aka-pitokepitokè), to appear small, as when fruit is immature or when it appears too small for eating.

AKAPOH, to be rare; uncommon. 2. To dispute; to reanimate; to reproach. Plural aka-pohopho. Apapoh-te-vat, to drink seldom.

AKAPOI, to incite; to urge on. 2. To lay an embargo; to set a snare. To act as a spy; a spy. Plural aka-poi poi.

AKAPOKA, to open a coco-nut, or any other container which has no proper orifice. 2. To break with a stone. 3. To kill by breaking a person's head.

AKAPOPOMAMATE, (aka-poppomamate) to show one's best side to anyone; to speak in a friendly and familiar way; familiar conversation.

AKAPA, a seat of dignity; a throne. An ornamented altar. Puakura, a precious thing; a highly valued possession.

Akapuraka, a chair, the legs of which are adorned with carving; used by chiefs.

AKAPUMAOUKU (aka-puamoiku), to be indispersed from time to time; to be ill now and then. Plural aka-puapuamoiku (aka-puapuamoiku).
Akapukokoetakao

[See note on prefix aka, page 2.]

AKAPUKOKOETAKAO, to tittle-tattle; to invent scandalous stories. Cf. takao.

AKAPURAPURA, to be present. 2. To present oneself before another person who is disabled.

AKAPUREKO, to attempt to take breath when swimming hard.

AKAPUROAROA (aka-purórēa), to repeat again the same thing.

AKARAE, to cut the hair in front, on the forehead. 2. To divide paste or porridge (popoi) into big portions. 3. To divide into sections the leaves used for thatching a house. Plural aka-raere.

AKARARARARA, rain falling in fine drops, as in heavy mist.

AKARATAI, to pass along by the sea, or at sea. Cf. akara, akarapu, and akarauta.

AKARUAGIAGI (aka-rauāgiāgi), to cover over lightly. 2. To save up; guard, or economize food. Cf. rau and agi.

AKAREIMARU, a heathen chant in honour of the dead.

AKARIKI, king; lord; high-chief. Sometimes used as Sir or Mr. in England. Cf. ataeiki, kurairiki, atariki, &c.

AKARIKI, to swim near the surface of the water, as a shoal of small fish sometimes does. Akaiririri, plural of the action. Akairiri, plural of the subject.

AKARIRORIRO, to carry; to take away things one by one on the shoulders. 2. To try and lift up a thing.

AKARIU, to put one person face to face with another. 2. To be everywhere; all over the country. 3. To make the circuit of; to make a complete turn; a circle. Akariuriri, plural of the action. Akariuriri, plural of the subject.

AKAROHEROHE, to give in very small quantities; to give some very small thing.

AKAROKAVE (aka-rokāve), to become of a yellowish colour.

AKAROKAVEKEKE, showing only the arms or tentacles, as a squid or octopus under a rock. See kave and eke.

AKAROUMAE (aka-roumāe), to be pallid through illness.

AKARUA, north-east; the north-east wind.

AKATAEAEA, to fasten one's clothes; to wrap oneself in a garment.

AKATAIHU (aka-taihu), to examine; to enquire into.

Akataihuga (aka-taihuga), an examination; an inspection.

AKATAKAROA (aka-tākarōa), said of illness, or of ills.

AKATAKARORI, to trample down a plantation. Plural aka-takakarori.

AKATAMAROA-KOEATU, to give courage; to inspirit.

AKATAMEAMEA, to give the appearance of; to sham or pretend. See akameamea.

AKATATORE (aka-tamore), to find fault with.

AKATATURI (aka-tamuri), to be steering wild; having the bow falling on and off the course to be steered. 2. To turn round so as to return. 3. To march to the rear.

AKATOAOGAOGA, to float, as a flag in the air. 2. To waver; to fluctuate. 3. To stir; to move slightly.

AKATARARE (aka-taáriore), to commence a thing and not to finish it; to leave off after pretending to commence.

Akatararego, expediency.

AKATARI, to cause a canoe to swerve or turn aside.

AKATAUMAMA, a light bundle or parcel. Cf. mama, light, and akatou, to pursue.

AKATAUTETA (aka-tautētēa), to place in a certain position; to lay a thing down. 2. To place a thing in such a position that it will easily fall.

AKATAUTU, to make an assault; to attack.

AKATEKE, support. A prop. To raise a thing by putting something else under it to keep it from touching the ground.

AKATEKIRE, to swell out; to blot; to fatten. 2. To husband, to regulate, to bring up as children.

AKATIAPA, to assume; to claim. To choose for oneself.

AKATIPEAE, to obstruct the path; to block passage. 2. To put across. 3. To contract the borders or edges. 4. To turn round. 5. To turn a thing aside little by little so that the action is hardly noticeable. Plural akatipaepae (akatipaepē). Cf. pae.

AKATIRATAKU (aka-tirataku), to be great in extent or compass (either of quantity or quality), said of human beings or of things.

AKATITAVE (aka-tiēva), to give in small quantity, said of food. 2. Not to be presentable; not fit to make appearance.

AKATOU, fine rain. To rain almost as lightly as falling mist.

AKATOI, to begin a journey; to commence to march. 2. To walk like an old man. 3. To go gently, softly.

AKATOKAE, the name of an evil deity of the natives.

AKATOKUI, to be huge, ponderous, unwieldy.

AKATOPAKETOPAKE, to make discords in a song; to spoil a recitative.

AKATORUKE, to insult a deity by being angry with it. 2. To be in a rage. 3. To seek to destroy anyone. 4. To blaspheme.

AKATOROUKA, to lament excessively; to mourn and wail beyond reason. Plural akatorotoruka.

AKATOMO, to supplicate or beseech with great earnestness and insistence.

AKATOMOI, retention of urine. 2. Pains from dysentery, or from passing urine. 3. To trickle drop by drop, with difficulty or with pain.
AKATOUAPA, the same as akatipapa, which see.

AKATOUARA, to leave a remainder; to leave something over, as an odd number.

AKATOUGAKI (aka-tougaki), to refuse to render service or fealty when called upon.

AKATUATEO, in great quantity.

AKATUATUTAMAKI (aka-tutatia-tamaki), to reject; to refuse all kinds of invitations or overtures.

AKATUMATA (aka-tumata), not sufficiently cooked, said of food. Cf. mata and keiata.

AKATUMUAIHI, to keep a fire smouldering without making it burn up brightly, Cf. ahi, fire.

AKATUPUHI (aka-tupuhi), to guard; preserve; to husband; to take care of anything, Aka-
tuputupuhi (aka-tuputupuhi), plural of the action. Akatutupuhi (akatutupuhi), plural of the subject.

AKATUREVA (aka-tureva), to stop doing a thing, or to cause another to interrupt an action.
2. To send anyone away.

AKATURUMA (aka-turuma), a sluggish idle person who does nothing but talk about what he can do. 2. To sit down near your work and come back without having done anything.

AKATUUGA, to make easy; to make skilful or expert. To show or point out the way; to teach or instruct. Cf. tukauga.

AKAUUAU (aka-iaia), not to listen to counsel or advice; to be deaf to reason.

AKAUMEUME (aka-imeieme), to be clumsy at weaving a mat; to make a badly woven mat.

AKAUPAKI, to constrain to eat. 2. To make an effort to do anything; to make continued efforts. 3. To glut; to satiate. 4. To be stubborn or obstinate about receiving anything. Plural aka-upaupaki. See next word.

AKAUPAKI, to make efforts or exertions; to strain, to strive. See akaupaki.

AIKE, at; to; in; up. This word is used after verbs to express action upwards, as from a low place to a higher one, or from an inferior to a superior. Ex. Piki ake; climb up. O ake; give it to him; that is, when the person to whom the thing is to be given is your father, your chief, &c. Between equals, O atu would be said. Sometimes ahae is used instead of ake.

AKENA (or AUKENA), one of the four inhabited islands of Mangareva.

AKERE (akere), a disease which attacks trees - and makes them hollow. 2. Sky-blue. 3. Cloudy weather; dull weather. See kerekere.

Akerere, deep; profound. 2. Dark; sombre; said of deep places; of the sea; also of the darkness of night. 3. The blue of the sky. 4. A dark shadow.

AKI, to push on; to shove on; to drive forward.
2. To gather with the hand, as fruit. 3. A cry of joy.

AKI, to push on a great way; or to continue urging forward. 2. To often gather things, as fruit.

AKIKA, "Who said that?"

AKIKANA, a ditch or grave for dead bodies. See ana.

AKIHEMA, a season at the commencement of summer, (the southern) October.

AKIHERE-ARA, exclamation answering to "wretch, what are you doing?"

AKIPU, (akipua), to detach the hook and line when tangled among stones and coral. 2. A perforated stone sent along the line to unfasten the hook when caught in an obstacle.

AKIRIKIRI (akirikiri), to give a nickname. 2. To talk nonsense; to talk folly or indelicacy.

AKO, the name of a small fish; taken with the fish-hook, kiriti.

AKO, to jump into the sea. 2. To essay; to try; to practice. Plural akoako. 3. To practice; to exercise.

Akoga, a test; a proof.

Akoako, a test; essay. Experience.

AKOITI, the name of a fish.

AKOMEA, a kind of red fish shaped like the apuku.

AKOMEAKURA, the name of the akomea fish when young.

AKORIO-NEI, at this moment; at this present time. Cf. akunaei, nei, &c.

AKU, the name of a fish.

AKU, good; sweet. Without trouble or disquietude.

AKUKU (akuku), thin; slender. Said of men and women only.

AKUEA (akuia), to be languid; drowsy on account of the heat.

AKUMANU, sadness; lethargy. To have ennui; not to know what to do with oneself.

AKUNAI (akunai), now; just now; soon; shortly, Akunai mai au; I will come soon. Cf. Amenai, aponai, and nei.

AKURE (akure), to hunt for lice.

AKURERA (akurera), to put clothes on carelessly; to be badly dressed.

AKURURU, to sing through tediousness or ennui; to sing to pass the time.

AKUTAHAGA, gentle; peaceful; without discretion. Very good; harmonious.

AMA, the outrigger of a canoe.

AMAMAIAL, to pitch up and down, as a boat. The pitching of vessels.

AMAMA (amama), to yawn, to gape. 2. To make a grimace by opening the mouth. 3. Partly open; ajar. 4. To chew, to masticate. Cf. mama. Amamama (amamama), plural of the action. Aamama (amama), plural of subject.

Aka-amamama, to open wide a door, sack, or anything which shuts or envelopes something else. 

[See note on prefix ake, page 2.]
AMATI, to crowd up close to one.

AMENE, now, at this time; at present. Cf. AMENÉI, akuneti, opomet, and nei.

AMI, a substance found in the interior of crayfish. 2. A girdle worn by men to cover the private parts. See amituitai and amikoekoe.

AMIKOEKO (amikoekoe), a girdle for covering the private parts, fastened with a buckle at the side.

AMIO (amio), a fire which dies away or is quenched on one side and burns up on the other.

AMIO, to come from every direction; to turn hither and thither, said of wind. 2. A wind that blows in puffs, that whirls in eddies. Matagi amio or amioniio, squalls. Plural amioniio.

AMIROUMEKA (ami-rou-meika), a girdle of banana leaves, signifying that one is a herald or messenger.

AMITUITAI, a bandage or crupper-belt for AMITUAIMARO, concealing the private parts.

See ami and maro.

AMO, to wash the body all over rapidly.

Amao, to wash the body all over rapidly for a long time.

AMOAMOTU, to look pleasant at anyone, as in making congratulation.

AMU, to take food into the mouth and eat it without touching it with the hands. 2. To eat scraps or remnants. Plural Amuamu.

Amuamu, to toss the head while eating after the manner of greedy persons. 2. To raise the head so as to seize a thing with the mouth.

AMUAVEVA (amua-véva), to take or eat food not quite cooked.

AMUI (ami), to look fixedly at an object which excites curiosity. 2. An expression used when flies collect to suck up their food. Plural amuiamui (amui-mui). See mut.

AMUKIORE, to again go back to lewdness or AMURIKIORE, indecency; to backslide.

AMUTI, to gather together some newly arrived person or thing. Plural amutimiti.

ANA, a particle placed after a verb to show the present tense of the indicative mood; placed after a substantive or pronoun signifies present.

ANA, a cave; cavern; grotto. 2. A sinking down or falling of the ground. Cf. akiana, koana.

Anana (anana), small caves or caverns. 2. Suffocating heat.

ANAKE, alone; single; only; solely. See ke and meke.

ANANI, an exclamation: "You're a dirty creature!"; or "Helpless creature!"

ANAREA, the name of a shrub.

ANE, a black scurf on the skin. See anemaga.

Aneas, dark filth or dirt on clothes. 2. A skin covered with salt from sea-bathing. 3. A hole or crack in the ground made by the scorching sun.

ANEMAGO, a semi-fluid substance found in the shark; if it falls on the skin it inflames and reddens the surface. Cf. mago, a shark.

ANI, to be accustomed; practised; to habituate oneself. 2. To; ask; demand. Cf. koami. Plural aniani (ani-ni). ANIKERE (anikeré), to bind with regularity and firmness.

ANIRU, a border; extremity; margin; the curb of a well, &c.

ANO, the name of a tree having very fragrant flowers.

ANO, to appear. Ex. E ano ake ana te etu ko te ava; The morning star has begun to appear.

ANOAKUPANE (ano-akou-pane), to march abreast and with uniformity. Cf. pane.

ANTI, like; so; resembling.

ANU, cold; coldness. See auanu.

Anuanu (auanu), rather cold; coldish. Less strong than anu.

ANUANU (auanu), salute; spittle; to spit.

ANUANUA (anuaniua), mist; clouds on the horizon. 2. The rainbow.

AO, the world; the universe. 2. To be able; to have authority over. 3. Cloud; mist. 4. A tranquil conscience; inward peace and consolation. 5. Government; reign. 6. The name of a tree (Hibiscus tilicaceus).

AO, to overturn; to spill. 2. Vibration; sound; to sound. 3. To go or come. See aotu and aomai.

Aka-ao, to empty; to upset; to spill.

Aoao, to turn a vessel upside down to empty a liquid therefrom. 2. To lean; to incline.

Aka-aoa, to cause to lean or incline; to put one side higher than the other.

AOAORA, any kind of food not usually eaten but partaken of through economy to husband other kinds.

AOATU (ao-atu), to go; to go away. Ex. Ao atu ki ko ara e; Go hither quickly.

AOMAI (ao-mai), come hither.

AOA (aoa), to regret; to long for anyone. 2. Condolence with one who grieves.

AOAKAPU (aokapu), to take advantage of the absence of a person to speak well of him.

AOGA (aoga), a vessel like a trough but deeper and pierced with holes. Used in the making of turmeric powder.

AOMAKU, humid; moist. Also auamakua.

AOPETI, a small light or glimmer seen in the sky at night.

AOPU (aopu), to have an easy conscience; to be content and tranquil. All at peace.

AORA, an exclamation, "After all!" "He lives!" "He is safe!"

AOTARA, to ravage; to lay waste; to spoil.

AOTIKAGA (ao-tikaga), authority; power. To be able.

APA, to pass into another person's hands, said of an object. 2. To take possession of.
Apaga (apāga), a bundle; a burden. 2. A chattle.

APA, to carry; to bear. Apai-mai, to fetch; apai-atu, to carry off; apai ki raro, to abase, to humiliate; apai ki ruga, to elevate, to honour. Apapi (apapāi) plural of the action; Apapi (apapāi), plural of the subject.

Apapi, denotes more continued action than apai.

Apiga, bearing, carrying.

APAINA, to raise up. 2. To carry. See apai.

APAPA, the gable end of a house.

APARAGI, to be very thin or slender; fine or delicate. 2. Dried up.

APE, club-footed or knock-kneed; a club-footed person, or cripple. Plural apape (apēpe). See apeturi.

Aka-apape, to mock at lame people, to ridicule a cripple. 2. To speak or act at cross-purposes.

APEAKAVA, the name of a bay at Takutus, Mangareva.

APEAPEKURA (apēpepekūra), the name of a small fish.

APETURI (apēturi), having a twisted or deformed knee. See ape.

API, to burst; to be scattered as a broken egg. Apipi (apipi), to be pressed or crowded; to be squeezed upon by a mob.

Aka-api, to be pressed upon, as in a narrow place by a crowd. Plural Aka-api (akā-
apipi).

APIAPI, a kind of fish. 2. See under apī.

APIPI (apipi), to scrape or bruise itself in falling, said of over-ripe fruit.

APITA (apita), to make a circle; to put a ring or girdle of wire, thread, or cord round anything. Plural apitapita (apitapita).

APO, to praise; to extol. 2. To praise oneself, to boost, to vaunt oneself.

APOPO (apopō), to provide for anyone's wants. 2. To take care of lovingly. 3. To endure, to pocket affront.

APOPOA, to honour; to venerate; to respect.

To be respectful to anyone.

APONEI, this evening. See nei, po, akunei, &c.

APOPO, to-morrow. See po. Apopo mai au: I shall return to-morrow.

APUKU (apiku), the name of a fish. 2. Bread-fruit of the first crop. 3. Coloured with greyish spots.

APUKUPUKU (apikupiku), the young of the apuku fish.

APURU (apuru), to be heavy; sluggish. 2. To be cowardly. 3. To be embarrassed; shy. 4. Sufoocated or smothered by pressure of a crowd.

APUTE (apīte), to invent stories or tales. Plural aputepute (apīteputē).

ARA, a road; path. 2. The pandanus tree (screw-palm, Pandanus odoratissimus) male or female. See aratiana.

ARA, to awake; to awaken; to rouse up. Plural arara (arāra). Cf. hara, mataara, kiara.

ARA, defective; abortive; to misc; to fail. To miss one's mark, as in throwing a stone. 2. A fault. 3. A quarrel. Plural arara (arāra). Cf. hara, a fault.

Aka-arara (aka-āra), to make any one miss his aim.

ARA, this, that (so as to indicate exactly). Ex. A tagata ara; That (particular) man.

ARAATIGA (araatīga), a place where many people are used to assemble or pass through.

ARAAARAPIA (arāarapia): a species of Ti (Cordyline) plant, only found in the Pacific Islands.

ARASETU (arasetu), a cluster of stars in great quantity and uniformity, as in the Milky Way. See etu and ara, a road.

ARAGU (aragū), a rough rugged place, full of bushes or brushwood. Cf., ara a road, and gugu an infirmity of the feet.

ARAHA, a plateau; a flat raised place without trees.

ARAHAOHAO, a phrase used in making mats.

ARAHEMA (arahēma), to be left-handed.

ARAI (arāi), an obstacle; a barrier. To block up; to put obstacles.

ARAINANO, the male pandanus. See ara, the pandanus.

ARAKAKI, an opening left in an unfinished gable. Cf., ara a road, and kaki.

ARAKAVA (arakāva), a delicate kind of sugar-cane. See kava. 2. Bad milk, painful breasts, said of a nursing woman.

ARAKE, one who is carried off by others.

ARAKIKO, the kernel of pandanus fruit; pandanus having kernels. Cf. ara and kiiko.

ARAKINIKINI, good; propitious. Ex. Arakini-
kini te rahi killed; The skies are propitious to us.

ARAKIOE, to call to; to implore; to conjure.

ARAKOKO, a depression in the soil; a valley.

ARAKOMOKOMO (arakokomomo), the lower part of the thighs or buttocks. See araaroa.

ARAMAKOU, the lower part of the buttocks.

ARAMATAMAHANI, a large mat of bright coloured material.

ARANEI, th; day. Cf. nei, aponei, akunei, &c.; and ra, a day.

ARANI (arāni), France; French. Probably modern, for Farani.

ARAKO, vigorous, said of young persons.

ARAOA, the last finishing touches in making a mat.

ARAPAKE (arpaiki), pandanus fruit hard to break. See ara. 2. The head.

ARAPOTOTOTO, several things together, some long and some short.

ARAPUNAUNOA, the circumstance of finding a lot of things together.

ARAPUPU (araipū), a place full of stones and thickets, almost impassable.
ARAPUPU, to think; to cogitate.

ARAREVA, to be transitory; transient; having little durability. Cf. reva.

ARAROA (araroa), the interior of the lower part of the buttocks or thighs, as arakomokomo is the exterior part.

ARAROA (araroa), to awake very early in the morning. See ara, to awake.

ARARUA (ararua), a double seam or sewing; a double row.

ARATAI (arati), a single garment used while at work, it may be of leaves only or woven.

ARATAKE, exclamation: Missed! You have missed your stroke or aim.

ARATAU, to call out in such a manner as to drown your adversary's voice. 2. Discussion; debate.

ARATO, the name of a plant, a kind of nettle.

ARATO, to go here and there, or do this and that in a foolish way.

ARATURIRIKI, brave; courageous. 2. Eloquent.

ARAUMO, pandanus having no kernel in the fruit. Cf. ara.

ARAVEI (aravei), confusion of voices when many are speaking at once.

ARE, to dry up; to be dried. Plural areare (hareare).

AREA (arēa), the places for sitting in a canoe.

AREARERA (areraera), the name of a fish.

ARETOA (aretoua), strong; robust. 2. Brave; valiant. 3. Active. See toa.

AREUMU, a kitchen; cooking place. Cf. umu and hare.

ARI, the name of a god.

ARI, to carry a thing which has required several attempts before it can be done. 2. To carry; to convey. Ariari (ariri), plural of the action; aari (aari), plural of the subject.

ARIA (aria), a place not having any trees. 2. A plain or plot of ground without trees, but having brushwood growing.

ARIAMO (ariamo), a large plain.

ARIARIAPEHI (ararapehi), having a grand physique; of great stature. Only said of persons up to twenty-two years of age.

ARIKI, see akariki.

ARIKI (ariki), a mat or bed of herbage or leaves on which to lay something down carefully, or to ornament a road as with a carpet. 2. Anything used as a covering for food. 3. Leaves or foliage used as a bed in a country place. 4. Leaves, &c., used for packing things away with, as in a box. 5. To cover the earth with leaves as for a bed, as an ornament to a road, &c., &c. Plural aririki (aririkki).

ARIMATANUI (ari-mata-nui), very skilful; well practised; clever.

ARIRO, an exclamation: It is lost!; Someone else has got it! See aririro.

ARIU (ariu), to turn; to turn oneself round. Ariuki-raro, to lie down on the belly with face to the ground. Ariuki-ruga, to lie down face upwards.

Ariura (ariura), to turn oneself round and round when lying down.

Akarui (aka-ariu), to turn so as to face anyone. 2. To face towards.

ARO, before; presence. I te aro; in the presence of. 2. Complaint; lamentation; to weep on account of suffering. 3. Squaring or trimming timber, &c.; putting a "face" or surface on it.

AROA, a doubtful interrogation. Ex. Kua kai hoe nei aroa? Have you (perhaps) eaten anything?

AROA (for Aroha). See aka-aroa.

AROA (arōa), the name of a fish with a large mouth. Cf. roa. Aroāra, a diminutive, i.e., small fish of the aroa species.

AROAGAMAI (aroagamai), to have newly arrived at a place in which one intends to dwell.

AROAROA, this; that.

AROAROMAGA (aroaromaga), steep, craggy, said of a mountain.

AROHIA (arohia), squared; having four faces. Cf. aro and ha.

AROKENA, poor bread-fruit; bread-fruit of puny and starred appearance.

ARORA (arora), to sing joyfully to oneself. Plural arorarora (arororora). 2. A kind of licentious chant.

ARORAGI, to be seen on the horizon.

Aroraragi (aroraragi), to be extended along the horizon; situated on the horizon. Cf. rugi.

ARORIO, exclamation: Lost! Gone to others! See ariro. Cf. ritu, gone.

AROTUA (arotua), to have bosses or projections, as the spinal column has. Cf. tua.

ARU, to insist; to persist.

Araruru (araruru), to run after; to pursue; to go in pursuit.

ARUA, the name of a fish. When young it is called papa.

ARUAH (arauhi), to vomit; to have nausea. 2. To have heavings or palpitations of the heart. Plural aruarua (aruaruhi), to vomit frequently, but not so severely as arauh. Plural of the subject arauru (arauruhi).

ARUI (aruhi), to face towards. 2. To turn the head so as to see. Aruiru (aruiruhi), plural of the action; aauru (aauruhi), plural of the subject.

ARURURURA, to stammer; to lisip; to mock anyone who is speaking.

ARUTA (aruta), very handsome; beautiful.

ARUTI (ariti), to hurry in making a distribution; to do in haste. Plural arutiruti (arutirutiri).

ATA, an image; a likeness; a portrait. 2. The shadow of a human being. 3. The form; shape. 4. The appearance. 5. Morning or evening, twilight. 6. Daybreak, dawn. 7.
ATAAKAKIKO, an ancient piece of property or challet in the shape of three branches terminating in a hand.

ATAATA (ataata), to be full of matter, said of a sore ripe for lancing. 2. To be large; wide; distant; far-stretching; spacious. Hare ataata, a spacious house; Ku ataata tekito te vaka, the canoe is already far off. Cf. tuata and vatavata.

ATAEKI (ataeki), to do nothing, and to dress richly in a luxurious way. Cf. akariki.

ATAGUTU, the mouth or opening of a native oven. Cf. gutu.

ATAHAIHAI, the evening twilight. 2. A beautiful sunset. Cf. ata and atareureu.

ATAHUNA (atahuna), modest; retiring. 2. Lonely; solitary. Cf. tahunahuna.

ATAIAI, twilight; clouds red with the sunset. Cf. atahaithai.

ATAKURAKURA (atakarakura), a beautiful sunrise or sunset. Cf. ata and kura.

ATAORAU, a wart; a scirrhous; a pimple.

ATARA, a box or case made of reeds, and with food placed therein for a deity. It is put in the hole where the ma is fermenting in order that the god may take care of the whole quantity. 2. An altar.

ATAREUREU, dawn; the first peep of day; morning twilight. Cf. ata, atahaithai.

ATARIKI, the eldest son. Cf. akariki.

ATATAI (atatiai), the strand; the beach. Ao ki te atatai; to go to stool.

ATE, the liver. 2. The inward parts of the body. To ate! an imprecation, "Give me your inside!" See four following words.

ATEA, a mocking expression: "You are pale; are you taken?" Cf. tea.

ATEGO, a kind of imprecation.

ATEORO, a kind of imprecation.

ATEORO, a kind of imprecation.

ATI, a descendant. Atiotope, a descendant of Tope. See Atikura and Aitaine.

ATI, to wait for; to hope for some time. 2. To break; to break to pieces. Ati marks an action a little longer than ati. Ati-atu, ati-mai, to have mutual reliance.

Atia, "Let it be broken"; "Break it."

Atiga, a nail or claw. 2. Fracture. 3. The breaking of waves.

ATIANUA (atianua) or AKAMARU, one of the four inhabited islands of Mangareva.

ATIAOA (atiaoa), the name of certain lands and of a bay in Mangareva.

ATIGATAH, a wave; a surge; a breaking billow. See under ati.

ATIHOI, the name of a tribe at Takutu, Mangareva.

ATIKURA, the name of a people forming a certain tribe, as though one said "the race of Kura." See ati, a descendant.

ATIMEA, the children of; the descendants of. See ati.

ATIRIKOGRO (atirikigrō), the name of the chief bay of Takaro.

ATITANE, the name of a Mangarevan family: "the children of Tane."

ATITARAKU, the race of Takaru, a branch of the Mangarevan people.

ATITITI, a cry of encouragement to stimulate paddlers or rowers.

ATITOPHE (atitope), the poetical name of Aukena.

ATITUITI, a tribe dwelling at the foot of the Hill of Mangareva. It is divided into two portions, one "of the heights" named Atitiiti-i-ruga, and the other "of the lower part" Atitiiti-i-raro.

ATIUTUATU, to wait for; to stay for.

ATO, to relate; to recount. 2. To share in an undertaking. Plural atoato (bitoto).

Atoga (atoga), a history; narrative. 2. A design; a project. 3. To be questioned concerning an affair.

ATO, to leap; to spring; to rush forward. 2. To dive into the sea without noise or splashing. Atoato, plural of the action; aato, plural of the subject.

ATOTA, an exclamation: "You'll be taken!" "You will be caught!"

ATOTATOTA, red; scarlet.

ATOTO, to shine; to glitter. 2. A bright fire. Cf. toto.

ATU, away; off; hence; as ao atu, go away, ati atu, carry off. It expresses the opposite action to mai, hither.

ATU, to fold double; to bend in two. A fold. To gather in folds. Plural atuatu (atuatu). Cf. atuha and hatuhatu.

ATU, a great noise, as of cries and loud words. 2. The gizzard of a bird. 3. A kind of fish. 4. A round fruit-stone. 5. Round; rounded. Ex. Atu-marama, round in form, like the moon; atu ra, round, as the sun. Cf. atumata. 6. A fruit-stone; a kernel.

ATUGA, the nape of the neck. See aturei.

ATUGAKE, to exhale a hot smell. 2. To be unable to go to stool.

ATUHA, to fold in four plies. Cf. atu, hatuhatu, ha, and atuara.

ATUL (atul), to argue for; to give reasons. Plural atutui (atutithi).

Atuiga (atuiga), a conference; a council.

ATUMA (atima), to be violet-coloured. 2. A reddish earth.

ATUMATA, the pupil of the eye. Cf. atu and mata.

ATUPIRO (atupiro), clotted blood.

ATUARU, to make a long bristly chain or garland with leaves of the coco palm. It is used in fishing. See rau.
AUMAKU, to be humid; moist; damp. Humidity. See aumaku. Cf. maku.
Aumakus, slightly moist or humid.
AUMANU (aumānu), a skeleton. Meagre; lean; sorry-looking.
AUMARAGOIO (aumarapānio), a crown made from the feathers of the goito bird.
AUMATAPENAU (aumatapehūa), frightful; dreadful.
AUMATUA (aumātia), old; ancient. Cf. matha.
AUMOTUAPUGA (aumotuapiga), a stay; support; protection. To protect; to support; take care of.
AUNUI (aunui), to be sought in marriage by many; to be greatly desired.
AUNO (auno), a bundle; a burden. Loading; freight.
AUPAPI (aupāpi), unhappy. 2. An exclamation: “What bad luck!”
AUPAPAUPA (aupapāapa), swelling; timidity. 2. Putrefaction; putrefying.
AUPIKITAVEKE (aupikitarakē), a crown made of the plumes of the tropic-bird (Phaeton rubricauda). See aururumoke.
Aupo (aupo), to be obscure; dark; sombre. Cf. po, aponei, etc.
AURA (aira), to pinch once. 2. An exclamation: “Oh, it burns!” Cf. ura. Aurasra, to pinch many times in succession.
AURAKI, to draw near; approach. Ku auraki teito te kata, the man-eater drew near.
AURIKI (auriki), to strike against, said of waves beating on a canoe or vessel. Cf. riri.
AURIURI, blue; dark blue; blue of the sky. 2. A dark shadow. 3. Black. 4. The colour of deep places in the sea. See ururir.
AURUPE, a throne; a place of honour.
AUTAIMAGOA, low water; low tide.
AUTOU (autéu), to weep and lament for a long time.
AUVURUMOKE, a crown made of the feathers of the frigate-bird. See aupikitarakē.
AVA, a channel or passage through which canoes or vessels may pass. 2. A canal.
AVA, to be lost; gone; absent. To be no longer visible. 2. Not remembered; slipped from the memory. Cf. reoava.
Avaga, absent.
AVAAVA (avaava), smoking tobacco. A smoker. 2. The name of a bird.
AVAAVAAVA, one who delays or hinders much.
AVAANOVAO (avaanoanoa), to be often absent. 2. To often disappear, said of waves falling and disappearing.
AVAGARIRI (avagariri), a gale; a tempest. 2. A gust of wind; a squall.
AVAIK, a very deep place. 2. Hades. 3. Name of a place often mentioned in ancient songs of the natives.
AVAITEREEREU (ava-i-te-reereu), Venus when morning star.
AVAKE, the day after to-morrow; the day before yesterday.
AVAKEATU, some time; any time.
AVAKEMAI, I will come (some time) after to-morrow.
AVAKORE (avakore), without any medium; without reason for actions. 2. One without issue; childless. 3. Without ingress or egress. 4. A robber.
AVAMATE (avamate), to be good; gentle; pitiful.
AVARAGI (avaragi), to be clean and beautiful.
AVAROA, one who has altogether disappeared and been lost sight of. One who remains in a far-off place and is seen no more of by his friends.
AVARUA (avarua), a paved space. Plural avavarua (avavarua).
AVATA, a box; case; trunk. A coffin.

AVA TEA (avatea), noon. Afternoon. Cl. tea.
AVA VA (avava), name of a portion of a reef.
AVA VAGAURI GA (avagauriga), inconstant; fickle.
AVE, a string made from plants, serving the purpose of thread or cords. 2. A tail, train, as the tail of a comet. 3. A sheet or rope attached to a sail.
Aveave (aveave), progenitors of distant degree.
2. Bread-fruit, the flesh of which is stringy.
3. Tu-a-aveave, well proportioned; tall and stalwart.
AVI, noise of the spouting out of water, or of blood when the lance enters a fish. 2. To put a spit into a fish easily, for cooking purposes.
Avivi, the sound of water boiling; the noise of water washing about the rudder.
AVUHO, a vagabond; a reckless fellow; madcap.
2. Mould; humus; dirt.

E
EGAIGAI, to be with child; pregnant.
Aka-egaigai, to walk heavily, clumsily.
EGOEGO, to be very dirty; filthy. Dirt on one's clothes, &c.
EGUE, the chrysalis of an insect.
EGQUIGUI, to hear the sound of a person's voice, but unable to distinguish the words.
EHÅ, to take breath in coming up out of the sea.
Cl. ea.
EHE, to wander; to stray; to lose one's way.
EHE, yes.
EHIA, how many? How many are there?
EHIAA, "what?" "What do you wish?"
EHIIHI (hihihi), to hunt after with earnestness; to pursue with violence.
EHOKI, an affirmative: "Yes, once more."
EHU, trouble. To trouble; to disturb. Cl. taiehu. 2. Ashes; dust.
Ehisu, disturbed water; water stirred up.
EI, to demand. Ex. Ei kai: Give me food; I wish for food.
EIA, behold! See here! See there! Eia au e! "Here I am!"
EIAHE, same as EIA.
EIANOTI (eiti moto), to be the same; self-same.
"It is he himself."
EIRORO, an exclamation of joy or of surprise.
EI AU (eiui), great; far-stretching. It is also used of a large, strong man.
EIE (eie), behold! See here!
EIEL (eiel), a kind of fern.
EIRA, to handle a canoe-sail quickly and smartly.
EIVA, rest from heavy work.
EKA, mouldiness; mustiness.
EKAKEKEKE, waves of the sea going and coming on the beach.

EKARAMEARIRIA, some frightful thing; a dreadful object.

EKE, the octopus; the squid. Cf. hakeēke and pukeke.

EKE, to embark. 2. To mount upon an elevation. 3. To be vanquished. Plural ēkeke.

Ekeēke, reduced by boiling. Softened; melted.

Ekeēga, going up. An ascension; a rising. 

Eka-eke (aka-ēke), to place anything in a higher position. 2. To cause anyone to embark. 3. To give instruction; to lecture. 4. To overthrow; to vanquish. 5. A stone used as an amulet to procure good health. Plural ake-akeēke (aka-akēēke).

Aka-ekeēke, to render soft; liquid. To mollify.

Aka-ekeēga, instruction. 2. Distribution.

EKEEKE (ekēke), loud, strong, said of a fine strong voice.

EKEKURA (ekekūra), precious; beautiful. Cf. kura, atakurakura.

EKETEA (ekētea), a dressing or preparation to which papyrus cloth is submitted before dedication to a divinity. 2. An expression used in ancient cemeteries used for the dead. 3. A staff ornamented with a little band of papyrus.

EKI, to be afraid of someone; to be in fear. 2. With.

Eki (ēki), to hold on by the fingers or toes. 2. To walk on tiptoe with bearing. 3. To go hopping on one leg. Ekiki (ēkikēki) plural of the action. Eki (ēki) plural of the subject.

EKO, to weep; to wall upon the death of a person.

EMEA, a thing; any thing. Such an one. Cf. mea.

EMEAMENOAOA, a thing of small importance; of little consequence; no matter.

EMEAOKI (e-mēa-ōki), "That is not so bad."

EMIEMI (ēmīemī), to shudder; to tremble from fear; to shake with passion.

EMO, to be forced away; to be kidnapped, carried off. 2. Separated; broken off; detached. Eemo, plural of the action. Emo, plural of the subject.

Emoraga, rupture; separation; detachment.

EMOHŌ, an expression of disdain or mockery: "Idiot!"

ENA, behold! See here! See there! Ena koe, "There you are!" Ena kontou, "There you are!"—a mode of salutation.

ENA, on the windward side.

ENUA, land, said of shallow places in the sea. Cf. manumua.

ENUENU, flexible; slack; tender.

ENUHE (ēhuhe), a caterpillar.

EO (ēō), to infect. To exhale a strong smell, as a rotten thing.

EOI, reduced by boiling. Softened.

EOKIA (eokiā), certainly; without doubt. Cf. oki.

EPA, tribute.

EPAHI, when; at the time when.

EPOKAI, to wander about; to be a vagabond; rambler. Cf. pokai.

EPOTI, soon; ere long; shortly.

EPU, in clothes too big that embarrass the movement of the legs.

EPU (ēpu), to seize with the two hands something that tries to escape. 2. To seize suddenly birds, fish, or other animals. Plural epepu (ēpepu).

ERAERARIMA, to make gestures while speaking.

ERARA, to go round about, through fear or respect.

ERE, Behold! said in offering something to a person.

ERE (ēre), to walk; to march. 2. To go. Ereere (ēreēre) plural of the action; ere (ēre) plural of the subject. Erega, a walking.

EREere (ēreēre) to go without ceasing.

Akaera (aka-ēre), to take out for a walk; to cause to walk. 2. To recite genealogies, to show descent. 3. To seek out the origin of anyone or anything.

Akaerega (aka-ērega), a procession. 2. A genealogy.

ERE (ēre), to hang up; to suspend.

Eereere (ēreēre), to bind down; to enthrall. 2. To tie with great care.

Akaereaere (akaēreēre), dear, dearest; well-beloved; darling; sweetheart.

ERE (ēre), the name of a small fish.

EREKURA (ere-a-kūra), a slow gentle walk. Cf. ere and kūra.

EREVAVAVE (ere-a-vavae), to be passing; transient. Cf. ere and vavae.

EREGA, turmeric.

EREH, the coco-nut palm.

EREHU, the season answering to the (southern) month of May.

EREONU (ereonu), well; in good health.

ERERO (erero), the tongue; the organ of speech.

2. Coral resembling branching shrubs.

ERIGA, my friend; my dear; dear friend, said by superiors to inferiors. The plural is kouariga, my friends.

ERIKIKURA (eriikkūra), a piece of cloth painted yellow used to cover the breast of a corpse. Cf. kūra.

ERIRI (eriiri), a kind of sea-smell.

ERO, abortive; an abortion. Also used for plants that do not thrive.

EROA, "It is time that."

ERU, to drive back; to throw back. To repel anyone or anything without touching with the hand. 2. To repel feebly.
Eruru

Eruru, the noise of thunder, or of the fall of a body. 2. To repel often without; daring to touch with the hand. Erurururu (sounds succeeding each other), plural of the action of verb; eruru, plural of the subject.

ERUE, a kind of plant.

ERURE (erie), a term of endearment used as a call to one’s eldest daughter.

ETAGA (etaga), to seek for ease and comfort.

2. Pudendum muliebre.

ETAGAKORENOA (etaga-kore-noa), to be without any comfort or ease.

ETE, to be in fear; to be afraid. Plural etete.

Akaete (aka-ete), to be afraid. Aka-ete denoting the presence of the enemy.

ETEGEL, to make a noise, said of many people speaking or crying out at once.

ETEREKI, to go, whether by land or sea; to travel.

ETI, to remove the pinnas of papanus leaves; to take out the bones of fish. 2. To tear with the teeth; to separate by tearing; to lacerate.

Eteti (eteti), to tear; to rend. 2. To destroy goods, walls, houses, etc.

Etetiraga, torn, lacerated. The action of taking off the tips of papanus leaves.

ETOETO, calm, tranquil. 2. Flat, level.

Akaeto (aka-eto), a man set apart; one leading a sequestered lonely life.

Akaetoeto (aka-etoeto), calm. 2. Flat, monotonous.

ETOAKE (etoake), a noise arising from wood being broken or longer being piled up.

E-TOKO-NOTI-OKI-RA (e-toko-noti-oki-ra), at length; after all.

ETOKOTOKO, to dissent; to disagree; to be in controversy.

ETU (etu), a star. Etumui, a planet; Jupiter. Cf. etukokiri and etuero.

ETU, not to be able to sleep at night through expectation of seeing someone, or of something occurring.

ETUA (eta), a deity, a divinity, a god. Cf. patuaetau.

Etuaranga, a divinity.

ETUAA, to be wicked; to be full of wickedness.

ETUAVANAGA, a warrior commanding others; a war-chief. Cf. vanaga.

ETUKE, points; spines of the sea-hog or sea-porcupine. 2. The sea-porcupine. Cf. tuke.

ETUKOKIRI, a shooting star. 2. Electric fire (St. Elmo’s lights), or marsh fires (as Will-o’-the-wisp), Cf. etu. 3. To stray from the right path.

ETURE, the name of a small fish.

ETUVERO, a comet. Cf. etu, etukokiri, and vero.

EUI, to ask; to interrogate. Cf. ui.

Aka-eui, to question; to ask; to ask for.

Euiraga, a demand. 2. A question; an interrogation.

EUTE, papyrus, of which is made the native cloth. It is indigenous. Cf. ute.

EVA, to defend; to protect. Takao eva, secret. 2. Frenzied; delirious. Aeva, like a madman.

Evaga, a defence; a protection.

EVA (eva), hanging down stiffly, said of the arms; stiff, said of a sick person.

Eeva, to hang; to be hanging down; suspended; a tatter or shred which hangs down.

Aka-evaeva, to hang up; to tie so that the object is suspended.

EVAIEA, an exclamation “You speak without thinking”; “Nonsense!”

G

GA (ga), on the side of. 2. A bay, gulf.

GA (ga), to be hoarse. E reo ga, a rough voice.

GAETA (gæta), the name of a tribe in Mangareva.

GAEGAE (gægæ), to have a feeble voice; a feeble voice.

GAERE (gære), the name of a sea-fish.

GAHA (gaha), a kind of bird, also called garora.

2. The name of a very small sea-fish.

GAGA, a bruise on bread-fruit.

GAGAHU (gagahu), see gagahuku.

GAGANA (gaganu), to be scattered; distributed; to be propagated; diffused.

GAGARE, see garegare.

GAGARI (gagari), little, small.

GAGAU, pincers; nippers (see gagahu and gagahuku). 2. To seize with the teeth. To bite eagerly or savagely. 3. Much (see gau).

GAHA (gaha), a skin disease, only affecting women.

GAHA, a pain in the bowels caused by eating fruit alone.


GAHAEHAEATOGA, a dreadful noise, as of loud thunder.

GAHI (gahi), “pig’s fat,” said of a large fish.

GAHIGAIHI, fine, said of woven stuff or of pandanus leaves used in making mata.

GAHIRI, to climb; to clamber up. When used to denote the action of insects it signifies to insinuate, to creep up upon. Gahirihiri (gahirihiri) plural of the action; gagahiri (gagahihi) plural of the subject.

GAHOA, a bird resembling an eagle, which is said to carry off human beings.

GAHOA (gahoa), noted, as a blade. 2. Said of very good water.
GAHORO (gahoro), the name of a small insect.
GAHUUGAHU (gahuugahu), to bite. 2. To mince one’s words; to be affected in speech. 3. To have a sense of discomfort about the abdomen and particularly in the parts about the navel.
Gahugu (gahugu), to bite; to seize with the teeth. 2. To feel sharp pains in the interior of the body. 3. To clinch the teeth. 4. Pincers;ippers. See gau.
Gahuga (gahuga), a biting; the action of biting. 2. A small quantity of food. 3. A mouthful. See gauga.
GAIGAI, embarrassed; awkward. 2. Fine; soft to the touch. 3. Dusty; powdery.
GAIO, fainted; tired.
Gaiilo (gaiilo), a feeble flame; dimly lighted. A small fire. 2. Phosphorus of the shining multipleis in the sea; the multipeles themselves. 3. Sparkling; phosphorescent.
GAIRO (gairo), a worm which lives in timber and pierces it with holes. See tro.
GAITIKAU, the name of a place at Taravai.
GAKE (gake), the part of an island extending towards the east. 2. The name of a tribe in Mangareva.
GAKI (gaki), to force; to employ all one’s power.
GAKO (gako), a thread; a filament of coco fibre; the threads in a tassel.
Gakogako (gakogako), full of filaments; filaments not to be detached from the stem of the plant. 2. Veins in the arms. 3. Veins marked in white red or black on fruit, or on food, or in stones.
GAKO (gako), this way; that way.
GAKU (gaku), to give signs of life; to recover in great pain.
Gakuguku (gakuguku), to be in agony. 2. To yield the last breath; the dying sigh. 3. To expire quickly but feebly in the last moments of life.
GANAGANA (ganagana), to be resolute; determined.
GANOA, the name of a tribe in Mangareva.
GAO (gao), grooves or carving on the ike, the instrument for beating tapa out of papyrus. 2. A sign; a mark. 3. The wrong side of a piece of cloth, or of a seam.
Gaogao, small waves of the sea. 2. A bed of compressed leaves.
GAOA (gaoa), the name of a small insect which flies about flowers.
GAOA, head ache. 2. Sweetness; a pleasant taste. 3. A notch; a gap.
GAORO (gaoa), a kind of insect. 2. To walk in a bent position; bowed. 3. To wallow; to spread oneself out. 4. To draw; to drag along; to trail.
GAOROTUAPAPA, the name of an insect.
GARA (gara), to be preoccupied; to fancy; to picture; to imagine. 2. To be unquiet; restless; inquietude. Garagara (garagara), continued restlessness.
GARAHU, soot; black particles in smoke. 2. Charcoal.
Garauratoru, small pieces of charcoal.
GARAHU-AHI, soot. Cf. ahi.
GARAURAUYA, to imagine; to fancy; to figure to oneself vividly.
GARO, below; low down. See raro.
GAREA, a conch shell.
GAREGARE (garegare), yellow. 2. Red tinted with yellow. 3. Pleasant to the sight; of a beautiful red colour. 4. To become red. Cf. garigari.
Gagare, pleasing to the eye; of a pleasant reddish tint.
GAREUREU, to live; to dwell.
GARIKARI, to feel dull pains in the arms and legs after having partaken of bad fish, or after having exercised the arms or legs greatly at unaccustomed work.
GARIKARI-E-T-KEIPORE, to be bitten or devoured by rats.
GARIPI, fruit of the koeriki arrived at perfect maturity.
GARIPIRIPI (garipiripi), severe headache proceeding from sunstroke.
GARO (garo), to disappear; diminished; disappeared; lost. Plural garogaro (garogaro). 2. Perhaps.
GARO-ATU, to disappear by going away.
GARO-ATU-ARA, formerly; in former times; of old.
GARO-IQ, to remain absent in a certain known place.
GARORA (garora), the name of a bird, also called gaga. 2. To run very quickly.
GARORORO (garororo), to be fairly good; passable. 2. To be sweet and soft to the taste.
GARU, foam; froth. 2. A bubble of water; a foam-bell.
Garugaru, foam.
GARUA, to be very penurious and stingy except to oneself. 2. Egotistical; unmindful of others. 3. Unpitied; relentless. 4. Difficult to manage; of uncertain temper. 5. Bad; wicked; cruel.
GARUE, to have a pain in the bosom, said of women nursing children at the breast.
GARURU (garuru), nauseousness that lasts a long time. 2. Sweet or pleasant to the taste in small quantities but becoming unpleasant in excess.
Garurururu (garurururu), extremely nauseous.
GARUTAI, sea foam; a bubble of sea-water. See garu and tat.
GATA, that which seems good and right; in good health. Ex. matugata, an eye that looks healthy and clear.
Aka-gata, to appear healthy externally, but to have pain inwardly.
GATAE, the name of a large tree having thorns and red flowers.
GATAHA, the name of a tribe in Mangareva.

GATATA (ga\textit{tata}), affluence; abundance; a crowd. 2. To move; to stir, said of a great multitude of creatures, as of insects. 3. To move without order; pull-mell; agitared in part, as a crowd stirs and flows. 4. That which sprouts or shoots with vigour and regularity, said of trees and plants. Gatatata (ga\textit{tata}tata), plural of the action; gagatata (gagatata), plural of the subject.

Gatatata, or Gatatatata, to creep up upon or run about on, as parasites creeping upon the skin.

GATAVAKE, the name of a bay and a tribe in Mangareva.

GATIGATI (ga\textit{tigati}), to gather coco-nuts every day, so that none that are ripe are left on the tree.

GATIHINA, the name of a bay and of a tribe in Mangareva.

GATORO (ga\textit{toro}), to itch; itching. 2. To creep; to crawl on hands and feet; to creep, as insects on the skin. Cf. totoro, toromiki. Gatorotoro (ga\textit{toro}t\textit{oro}), plural of the action; gagatoro (gagatoro), plural of the subject.

GATU (ga\textit{t}u), to work industriously at tilling the soil. Gatugatu (ga\textit{t}ug\textit{at}u), plural of the action; gagaturo (gagaturo), plural of the subject. 2. To be dispersed, scattered.

Gatugatu (ga\textit{t}ug\textit{at}u), said of the trouble one has in rowing or poling a raft forward. Gatu \textit{i to te kirikiri me a\textendash;ku ruku ikatu, to be dispersed on the sandbanks or reefs to drive the \textit{ikatu} fish to its hiding-places among the corals.

GAU, to strain and strive to arrive first. To be the first. Plural gaugau.

Gagau, to bite with avidity; to seize with the teeth. See gahugahu. 2. Pinoers; nippers. 3. Many; much. Gauga, a mouthful. See gahuga.

GAUE, to succeed in the attempt to lift or carry a package.

GAUTA, to go to the side of the mountain; inland.

GAUTU, the name of a tribe on Taravai and Mangareva.

GAVARI (ga\textit{var}i), flexible; pliant. 2. Without spot or stain.

Gavavari, flexible; pliant (but only used of long pieces of wood or poles). Aka-gavari (aka-gavari), to make to bend; to bow. To be flexible, limber, said of men, trees, etc. Plural aka-gavavari (aka-gavavari). GEEEGEE, to make a rustling noise in walking over leaves. See gegegehe.

GEIGE, the name of a shrub found on the low-lying lands.

GEHE (ge\textit{he}), to crackle; to rustle. To make a noise like dry leaves when they are walked upon.

Gegegehe (ge\textit{gehe}), denoting more long-continued action than gehe. See gegege.

Akagegehehe (aka-ge\textit{gehehe}), to make a rustling noise, as of one passing over dry leaves, straw, &c.

GENEGENE (ge\textit{negene}), a man of short stature, but thickset and fat.

GEPUEPUE (ge\textit{puepu}, soft; mellow. 2. Weak; feeble; lazy. 3. Powder.

GERE (ge\textit{re}), a heavy confused sound, as of a peal of thunder. Cf. pugere.

Gerere (ge\textit{re}re), a heavy long-continued sound, as of a sustained rumbling peal of thunder. The sound of heavy surf. 2. A melodious chant. Recoreregere, a fine voice.

Gerehehe (ge\textit{rehehe}), the name of a fish that makes a noise when caught in the net.

GEREPU (ge\textit{repu}), to be indisposed; to be ill.

Akagerepu (aka-ger\textit{epu}), to progress slowly, said of a sick person. 2. To have a lingering illness.

GERUE (ge\textit{ure}), a slight noise; a rustling; a whistling; a whispering.

Akagerue (aka-ger\textit{ue}), to shake; to jolt; to agitate. Aka-geruerue (aka-gerue\textit{ue}), plural of the action; ake-gegerue (aka-geger\textit{ue}), plural of the subject.

GERUE (ge\textit{ure}), to go away or set out at the same time. 2. To go each his own way. Geruerue (gerue\textit{ue}), plural of the action; gegege (geger\textit{e}), plural of the subject.

GIE (gie), small leaves of the lesser variety of pandanus, used in making fine mats.

Giegie (giegie), a light gentle wind; a zephyr. 2. A slight agitation of the sea; tiny wavelets.

GIO(OHO (gi\textit{oho}), the space between the joints on a sugar-cane; the distance from one knot to another.

GIO (gie), to put out; to extinguish. To be extinguished, as a flame. Gigio, the plural of the action; gigio (giegio), plural of subject.

Agagio (aka-gio), to extinguish a fire. Also aka-koio, aka-mio, aka-hio. Aka-gigio (aka-gigio), plural of action; aka-gigio (aka-gigio), plural of subject.

GOA (go\textit{a}), dry; dried up. Dead for a long time, said of plants. Ripe, as applied to coco-nuts. Also applied figuratively to men: withered, good for nothing. Googa more intense than goa.

GOGO (go\textit{go}), the noise made in breathing when the nose or bronchial tubes are choked with phlegm. Cf. gogo\textit{t}, gogo\textit{t}. 2. To be a long time eating. 3. A conical hole. 4. Thin cheeks. 5. Sunken eyes.

Gogogogo, a conical hole. 2. Hollow cheeks. 3. Sunken eyes.

Aka-gogogogo, to widen a hole at the bottom in proportion to its depth.

GOGO\textsubscript{U}, to sneeze. To breathe through the nose only. Cf. gogo, goro\textit{u}, ihu, go\textit{o}, and goro.

GOGORO (gogoro), a holiday; a feast. To make a festival. 2. An affair; a matter. 3. A project; a design.
GOLO, the name of a black sea-bird. 2. A great snoring or rumbling. Cf. gogo, gogou, &c. 3. To whistle. 4. To breathe through the nose. Goioio, plural of the action.

GOREGORE, to flatter; to cajole. 2. A calm sea. 3. Low water. 4. An old person who hesitates in speaking, who does not know how to answer when questioned. Cf. taigoregore.

GORO (goro), to snore. 2. To rattle; a sound of rattling. Cf. togoro. 3. The death-rattle in the throat of a dying person.

Gorogoro (goragoro), to snore often. See gogo, goio, &c.

GOROIU, the same as goro. See gogois.

GORUGORU (gorugoru), said of a child large for its years and of whom the flesh is soft and without firmness. See gougou.

GOUOU (gougou), large and fat, said of a child. Cf. gorugoru.

GUE (gie), a chrysalis; a grub.

Guegue (guegue), small and fat, said of people.

GUU (gii), to have the gout, or a similar disease which affects the feet. Cf. aragugu.

GUH (guха), a deep voice with bad articulation. Cf. hagu.

GUHGUHA, the voice of an old person.

GUNAGUNA, a noise in the gullet. 2. To speak thickly; to talk in the throat. 3. One who talks to himself.

GURUGURI (guruguru), to murmur; to mutter; to talk through the teeth indistinctly. 2. To growl, said of animals.

Guguru, a sound coming from a distance. 2. Low sound uttered as a sign of approval, or as a token that the speaker is understood. Cf. hagu and goro.

GUTU (gutu), the chin. 2. A boaster; a liar. 3. A talkative person. 4. The mouth of a fish. Cf. atayuta and koqitu. 5. To spread abroad; to disseminate. 6. To report what one knows about some one else.

Aka gulu (aka-gulu), a kind of grissacae made when a person is about to weep. See guturoa.

GUTU (Gutu !), an exclamation of admiration.

GUTUKORE, bad bread-fruit.

GUTUKURI, the name of a fish.

GUTURA, the name of a fish.

GUTUROA, to make a grissacae. To weep. See gutu and aka-gutu.

HA (hа), four.

HA, prohibited; set aside; sacred. Ex. E ha akoriki, e ha tabura, e ha tupapaku! Are the bread-fruits made tapu on the lands of the king, of priests, or of deceased persons?

HAAAPAO, to watch; to be one one's guard.

HAUU, to fasten; to make fast.

HAE (hае), to tear; to rend. Cf. parehahae. 2. To bark; to strip. 3. To exceed; to surpass. Unequal; out of unison. 4. Longer on one side than the other, said of a garment. 5. To shock; to strike against. Plural haehae. Plural of the subject, haeha (haehe). Cf. gahae, hahai, and aae.

Haehae (hаehe), to tear cloth or tissue. 2. To strip off bark.

Aka haehae (aka-haehae), bustle; confusion. 2. To attempt; to try. 3. To tempt; to offer a bait.

HAGA (hага), work; labour. To work. Plural hagahaga (hagahaga).

HAGA (hага), the name of a fish. 2. A wicker basket in the form of a cask, used for catching fish. Cf. mohani. 3. A measure of six feet in length. Plural hagahaga (hagahaga).

HAGO (hagо), the hole of a snake or eel in the ground.

HAGU, to murmur. Cf. guha and guguru. Plural hagahagu (hagahagу).

Haguna (haguna), the noise of the sea on the reef or inlets in calm weather.

HAHA (hаха), the mouth. Cf. pahaha, reohaha.

2. An exclamation of admiration: Haha !

HAHA, to seek for one's father, mother, or children in any place that is not their proper home. (Not used in any other sense.)

HAHAHA (hahahaha), an exclamation of surprise.

HAHAHAHA, an exclamation of correction.

HAI, to dispute; to quarrel. Cf. hae and hahai.

HAKII, to detach a fruit from the branch. 2. To gather fruit with the hand. Plural hakihaki (hakihaki).

HANANA (hанана), warmth; heat. To make a thing hot. 2. To ask for food persistently and often. Cf. mahana.

Akahana (aka-hана), to put a thing back in the oven to be cooked; to cook a second time to save the food from turning putrid. 2. To cook again a thing badly cooked at first.

HAHARO (h araço), to polish; to rub. 2. To make pandanus leaves supple and pliant for weaving mats. Plural haroraro (haroraro).

HARU (hару), the name of a fish.

HAVE (hаве), a kind of crayfish.

HI (hi), a packet or bundle of fish enveloped in leaves. To wrap up in leaves. Hahiti, plural of the subject.

HIHI (hаhi-pu), a bundle of kneaded food.

HUU (hуу), to bite the fruit of the pandanus (said of that fruit only).

HAI (hая), the name of a fish.
HAI, to take into consideration; to estimate. To measure. Ex. Na te hai atu ki te etua; In the estimation of the god.
Haiga, the action of estimating or judging. E haiga, it often is.
Haifari, to measure. Haifeaiga, a measure.
HAIHALI, the evening. 2. An omen; augury. 3. Correction; chastisement. Cf. hahai.
HAAKEMA, a recital. To recite.
HAAKEMANA, to skip with a rope. See hakeme-
HAKAPUHEHUA, to provision; to victual a place.
HAKAPUKANEKAI, to add to the store of food.
HAKAUHE, to go and search about for food.
HAKEMANA, to skip with a cord. See hakae-
HAMAHAMAI, to move; to stir; to shake (said (only of inanimate things).
HAMI, a girdle with which men cover the private parts.
HAMU (hamu), to eat scraps or leavings. Hamu-
hamu (hamuhumu), plural of the action; hahamu (hahahamu), plural of the subject.
HANA, perhaps; perchance.
HANA (as heat). See hahana.
HANAU (hanau), to be born; brought into the world.
Hanauaga (hanauaga), birth. 2. Children; family. 3. Nephews; nieces.
Hanauraga, birth; the action of being born.
Akahana (aka-hanau), to deliver a woman in childbirth; parturition. Plural aka-hanauna-
HANAU-RUA, twins. See hanau and rua.
HANAUTAMA, place to which women retire to sleep or in the time of their monthly courses.
HANAUVERO, to have a miscarriage.
HAO, to enclose; to surround. 2. To throw oneself on; to fall upon.
Hahao (hahao), to envelope; to encase; to put a thing into a box or sack.
Akahao (akahao), to cause to slope or lean slightly.
HAOHAO (hah Hao), to spill; to pour out. To pour from one vessel into another, as in decanting liquids.
HAPU, to break to pieces in falling. Plural hapupu.
HAPU (hapu), to throw out water from the mouth, said of the squid or octopus. Plural hapupu (hapuhapu).
HARA (hara), a bunch of pandanus fruit. 2. Old pandanus. Cf. ara, pahara.
HARA (hara), a fault; a mistake; an error. Cf. haramaro, pahara. 2. A dispute; a quarrel. 3. Undisciplined.
HARA, to be awake; wakened. Cf. ara and kiara.
HARAKINA, to crackle, said of a fire. 2. To cisp; to crack; to make a noise. Plural haraharakina.
HARAMARO, that which does not reach the mark, which does not fulfil its purpose. To mise one's aim. See hari, a fault.
HARE (hare), a house; a dwelling. Cf. areumu, haremanu, &c.
Akahare (aka-hare), to make a house for one- self. Plural aka-harehare (aka-harehare).
HAREIOIO, a house of thickly-placed leaves.
HAREMANU (haremanu), a cage; a pen. Cf. hare and manu.
HAREPOATU (hare-poatu), a house built of stones. Cf. poatu.
HAREPURE (hare-pure), a temple; a place of worship. Cf. pure.
HARERARAGA (hare-raraga), a temple orna-
HAREPOHARA (hare-pohara), a house of pandanus leaves. See hare.
HARETAGATA (hare-tagata), a house 'in which the leaves of which it is made are not thickly set.
HARETOKA (hare-toka), a house of lime and wicker-work. Wattle-and-dab.
HARETOPIURI (hare-topoouri), a place of con-
HAREVARARAA, a house in which the reeds are not very close set.
HARI, the god presiding over fishes.
HARI, to convey heavy goods.
HARO (hare), to sigh deeply, on account of illness.
Haroharo (harehare), to heave frequent sighs.
HATAHATA (hatahata), to be large; broad; wide; spacious. Cf. pohatahata. 2. To be at one's ease. 3. To be far off. 4. To be of far off degree, as of distant ancestry. Cf. ata, koata, kohata, kouhata, puata, puhata.
HATI (hati), to break a piece of wood; to break down. Cf. ra hati and reohati. Plural hatihati (hatihati).
Hahati (hahati), to break a piece of wood; to break off a branch.
Hahatiraga (hahatiraga), the place in which a thing is broken.
Hatiga (hatiga), breakings; breakers; the surf on a reef. 2. The joints of the limbs. 3. The corner of a house. 4. The collection of tribute or taxes.
Hatihatiga, the joint or articulation of a limb.
HATIPUA (hatipua), the breaking of a wave. See hatti and pua.
HATUHATU (hatuhatu), to fold with care; to put into many pleats or folds. See atu. Cf. mahatu.
Hahatu (hahatu), to fold in one or two thicknesses.
HAI (hai), the name of a tree of which the bark is used for making cordage. Cf. eau, kiri hau. 2. Gall. Cf. au and eau. 3. Respect. Cf.
Hahau

kouhua. 4. Fear. 5. Dew. Cf. aka-haumaku. 6. To blow, as wind; to breathe. 7. Noisy, blustering, said of the wind only.

Hahau (hahau), to speak gently and to the purpose. 2. To tie, to join two things together with cords which interlace. Plural hauhua (hauhua).

HAU, to build; to erect.

HAUMATAPEAU, a very large wave.

HAUNATAHAGA, not to know what to do.

HE (he), the name of an insect, a kind of locust, that devours the leaves of the coco-nut palm.

HE (he), yes. He, hoki, "yes, certainly."

HE (he), to rave; to talk folly; to be delirious (said of sick people). Cf. hee.

Hehe (hehe), to wander in speech; to be delirious; crazy. Cf. hehe.

HEA, where? Cf. ea and kohea.

HEE, to wander; to have lost one's way. 2. To be beside oneself; to be wandering in mind. Cf. he; heke, and hehe.

HEGA (hega), the name of a tree. 2. The creases or wrinkles on a new-born child.

HEGAGA, a piece of wood placed along the walls of the house for the rafters to rest on.

HEGAHEGA (hegahega), flesh left at the side of the head of a fish when it is cut up.

HEGUGUIGI, to whisper; to speak low. Heguiguiaga, whisperings.

HEHE, to lose one's way; to wander. See he, hehe, and hee. 2. A skin disease.

HEHE (hehe), a saw. To saw. Plural hehehehehe (hehehehehe). 2. See under he.

HEHE-PU, fever. 2. Sweat caused by sickness. Cf. hehe-putu.

HEHERA (hehera), to be bold; not to be shy or ashamed in public.

HEHERURU, to vibrate; tremble. 2. The detonation of thunder or of a cannon; the noise of a falling rock. Seeuru and heruru.

HEIHEI, to chase; to drive away; to exile.

HEKE (heke), the octopus, poupe.

HEKE (heke), to fall down; to fall to pieces. 2. To press down; to bear down; to weaken. Cf. heketoto and hekepuhu.

Hekega (hekega), a defeat; a lost battle.

Akaheke (aka-heke), to demolish; to cause to fall in pieces. 2. To beat down fruit or to cause it to fall down. Aka-akeheke (aka-akeheke), plural of the action; aka-akeheke (aka-hekeheke), plural of the subject.

Akahekehke (aka-akekehke), to cause to boil. 2. To confer; to answer questions mutually.

HEKEPUHU, flowing sweat; profuse perspiration. Cf. hehepu.

HEKEPUROA (hekepuroa), the name of a fish.

HEKETOTO (heketoto), flowing blood. Cf. tototo, hekepuhu.

HEKO, to weep; to sigh and groan; to make lamentations. Ex. E heko ana, e ututu porotu, e tagi kuhane, e heko ana; He weeps, making melodious lamentations; as a kuhane bird sings, he weeps.

HEMA, the left; the left hand.

HERAHERA (heraheira), gestulation; waving of the hands.

HERE (here), an exclamation: "Look here!" "Catch hold!" 2. As a term of affection. Cf. aka-ereere.

HEREGAHERE, having a numerous family.

HERO (hero), to grow rancid, used of coco-nut. Plural herohero (herohero).

HERU (heru), to push away with the hands or feet. Hereruru (hereruru), plural of the action; hereru (heruru), plural of the subject.

HERURU, detonation; vibration. See hereruru.

HEU (heu), little hairs on the body. 2. Shaggy; hairy. Cf. taheu.

HEUHEU (heuheu), to sketch out; to draught; to plan before commencing. 2. To roughly blow out a design.

HEVA (heva), to be mad; furious.

Hevaveva (hevahaveva), to walk with boldness and pride; arrogantly.

HI, to fish with a line. Ao i te ika hi; to go fishing. Cf. hipo.

HIA, see ehia and tokohia.

HIA (or ia), as a suffix, the mark of the passive voice.

HIGA, see aka-higa.

HIHAIHAHI (hihahihahi), dark brown, nearly black.

HIHI, to be without a guardian or support; an orphan.

HIHI (hihi), to confuse; to be confused; perplexed. Cf. pehehihi, tahiti and thi-thi. 2. To lose the thread of one's thoughts.

Akahihi (aka-hihi), to confuse; to tangle; to entangle cords, threads, &c., in confusion. Aka-hihihihi (aka-akihihihi), plural of the action.

HIHIIHI (hihiihihi), to take from the skin a scab caused by disease.

HIHIAKA (hihiahi), ripe, said of all fruit except bread-fruit.

HIHOKO (hihi ko), the end of the evening twilight.

HIHOKOTARA (hihihokotara), the name of a fish.

HIPOHE (hihipohe), the pilot fish of the shark.

HIHITINANA (hihitinana), tendons; veins; arteries.

HIHIHAI (hihiihii), a kind of crayfish. 2. A species of murana, or eel.

HIAKA, to obtain fire by the friction of one piece of wood against another.

HIKI (hiki), to hold an infant in the arms or on the knee.

Hikihiki (hikihiki), as hiki, but with longer sustained action.
Aka-hiki, to hold an infant in the arms or on the lap. 2. To carry a baby about to amuse it. Aka-hikihiki, the same action longer sustained.

HIKI (hiki), to commence or finish making mats. HINA (hina), white or grey hair; to become grizzled; to have grey or white hair. Cf. mahina, aka-hinahina.

Hinahina (hinahina), to have a great quantity of grey hair. HINI (ini), to recite; to read. Cf. ini. HINTITAKO, to recite.

HINU (hunu), grease; oil. Hinuhinu (hinuhunu), grease for the hair; to have the hair greasy.

HIPO, to fish with a line. Cf. hi.

HIRA (hira), frank and hardy. Hirahira (hirahira), very bold and hardy.

HIRI (hiri), to weave; to plait. 2. To joke; to jest. Hirihiri (hirihiri), plural of the action; hihihi (hihihi) plural of the subject.

Hiriga, the action of hiri.

HIRIGA (hiriga), a gulf; an abyss.

HIRIHIRI (hirihiri), to fish for turtle.

HIRO, to make thread by rolling filaments on the thighs, native fashion. Cf. komiro.

HIROHIRO (hirohiro), the colic. 2. A movement of the body and of the tongue of the child, expressing disapproval or fear. Plural hihiro (hihiro).

HITA (hita), movement of the limbs caused by the colic.

HITAHITAOORA (hitahita-ora), to be convalescent; recovered from illness. See ora.

HITI (hiti), to think on; to remember. 2. To arrive at the top of a mountain. 3. To hop; to skip; said of fleas. Cf. kohtikura, takaiti and tif. 4. To change the subject or alter one's mode of speech suddenly. Cf. mehititi, 5. To appear, to rise, said of stars. Hititihi, plural of the action (stars excepted); hihihi (hihihi), plural of the subject (stars excepted). Cf. mahitihi.

Hititihi (hititihi), eyes that are brilliant and sparkling; either naturally or through anger.

Akahtii (aka-hiti), to give birth to thoughts. 2. To recall to mind certain things; to remember. 3. To conceive in the mind; to plan; to design. Akahtithiti (aka-hitihihi), plural of the action.

Akahitihihi (aka-hitihihi), bread-fruit that has commenced to ripen.

Akahithitihi (aka-hithitihi), arrived at maturity, said of the coco-nut only.

HITIKE (hitike), to be surprised; wonder-struck. To jump or make a movement of surprise. 2. To admire. Cf. hiti.

Akahtitake (aka-hitake) to cause surprise in anyone. Aka-hitititake (aka-hitititake), plural of the action (to frequently cause surprise).

HIU (hiiu), to give way; to submit; to obey remonstrance. To amend one's conduct; to be reformed. Hiihu (hiihiiu), plural of the subject.

HIVA (hiva), a stranger in the country. 2. One without relatives. 3. The name of a superior kind of bread-fruit. 4. Small pimples thickly appearing on the face. 5. The itch; scab.

HIVAHIVA (hivahiva), stern; unsmililing; said of the eyes.

HO (ho), to startle the fish. 2. To squeeze a sore place, a wound; to press the deformed feet of a new-born child to straighten them.

HOA, a friend. Cf. tautauhoa.

Akahoa (aka-ho), to make a friend of anyone.

Akaahoa (aka-hoaahoa), to make friends. 2. To hang up; to suspend anything by a cord.

HOA (in the sense of "to beat." See taha.)

HOAGA, a fine volcanic stone used as a hone or sharpener; a grindstone.

HOE (hoe), a paddle. Cf. rasrapapahoa. To paddle; to row. 2. To swim. 3. To till the soil.

HOEHOE (hoehoe), the peak of a mountain. Vaihoehe, precipitous.

HOOGOHO, a bad smell; a stench.

HOOGOHOGO (hohohogho), to smell a bad odour now and then.

HOHA (hoha), famine; scarcity.

HOHO, to polish; to dress the surface of a thing. Plural hohoho.

Hohoho, soft and smooth to the touch.

Aka-hoho, to lick. 2. To kiss.

HOHO (hoho), to make known; to proclaim.

HOHOGI, to share a little food among all those present.

HOHOGO (hohogo), appetite; to have an appetite.

HOHONU (hohonu), high tide. 2. The deep sea.

HOHORA (hohora), to spread out clothes as a carpet or in a heap on the ground. Cf. mohora. 2. To cover up a hole in the ground when used as a receptacle for food. Cf. tahora. 3. To fill a hole with earth. Plural horahora (horahora).

HOHORE (hohore), the name of a fish. 2. To rough-hew. Cf. kahore, pahore, mohore.

HOHOU (hohou). See hou.

HOI, to be lean; miserable. To grow as a shoot (on a plant) that does not increase to full size. 2. To walk behind another.

HOI (hoi), the name of a running plant having tubers like a potato.

HOKEHOKE (hokeloke), the name of a fish.

HOKI (hoki), also; likewise. Perahoki, the same as; like. 2. To retrace one's steps; to return.

HOMAHOMA (homahoma), to offer first-fruits to a deity.

HOMEHOME (homhome), the name of a fish.
Hono (hōno), to join or fit pieces of wood together; to fit surfaces of stones together; to pave. 2. To piece out a substance with another piece of the same material. Plural honohonono.

Honoga (homōga), adjustment, said of the stitching of mats.

HONU, the turtle.

HOO (hōo), the head.

HOORO, anything which passes rapidly along. Cf. horo, parahoro, and ohoro.

HOPU (see ohōu).

HORA (hōra), a sickness that affects people, making them go and come without apparent reason. 2. To be drowned; to drown oneself.

HORE (in the sense of "to skin"). See kahore and hohore.

HOREHORE (hōrehōre), the name of small fish. Cf. kahore.

HORIPOGI, to celebrate the ceremony named pogi. See pogi.

HORO (as "quickness"—see kihoro, hoooro, ohoro, and oro).

HORO (hōro), to swallow; to swallow down. Cf. koromi. 2. To crumble down; to fall as earth; to slip as a landslip. Cf. dro. 3. To rain. Horohoro (hōrohōro), plural of the action; Hohoro (hōhōro), plural of the subject.

Akahoro (aka-hōro), to swallow. Cf. horopu.
1. 2. To search; to seek for with assiduity.

Akahorohoro, to search gropingly for something that cannot be seen.

HOROI (hōroi), a towel; a handkerchief. Cf. ruerue.

Horohoroi (hōrohoroi), to wash the feet or hands. Cf. aka-horohororirima, to pour water on the hands to wash them.

HOROKAUTOMATA, an offering; a sacrifice.

HOROPU (hōropu), to swallow at a gulp; to bolt food. Cf. hōro.

HORU (hōru), a derangement of the stomach; stomach-ache.

Horuhoru, conflict; jarring; to be confused; agitated. Moana horuhoru, a tossing sea.

Akahoruhoruh president (aka-hōruhōru), to be in great numbers.

HOTA (hōta), a coral reef under water. 2. To be pressed upon; squeezed into. 3. Coarse; rough. Hōtalāhōta, denotes stronger action than hōta. Honeta (hōhēta) plural of the subject.

HOTO (hōto), a fish-bone used as a lance-point. Cf. aka-moe hoto. 2. The knob or ball formed in a coco-nut. 3. Small masts fitted on top of the ordinary masts.

Hotohoto (kōtohōto), said of young cocos which appear large from the abundance of covering fibre but are small of themselves. 2. A rapid current which rushes or jets over the slightest obstacle in its way.

HOTUHOTU (hōtuhōtu), large eyes.

HOU (hōu), a drill; a wimble; a borer; a gimlet; to pierce with a drill or borer. 2. To stir the ground with a fork. Cf. tihou. Houhou, plural of the action; hōhou (kōhōu), plural of the subject.

Houhou, to probe the intentions or thoughts of another.

HOU (hōu), new. Cf. matahou, nikuniitouhou, niomihou, pohou and rapahou. 2. A large crop; abundance. 3. New bread-fruit.

Aka-hou, to renew; anew; to make anew. 2. To cook up again.

HOUAQA, a canoe; a ship.

HOUNUKU, to fall in abundance. Ex. E hou-nuku ana te tuore; These abortive bread-fruits are falling all over the place.

HOUPAPA, stiff tough cloth or stuff.

HOURUPE, a seat of dignity; a throne.

HOUTU, to fall straight down. Perpendicular, said of a waterfall.

HU, a cry, an exclamation of mockery. 2. An intensive exclamation to heighten the effect of a sentence. Hū ε ! a cheer. 2. To burst; to crackle; to snap.

HU (hū), people; persons. Cf. manouh, matahu and tuahu. 2. Food (mau) placed in the ground (to ferment), and of which the upper portion is found to be spoit.

HUA (hūa), to produce, said of trees, grain, etc. 2. To commence to recite a prayer and continue it with the assistant priests. Plural hūhua (hūhāa).

HUAHUA (hūāhāa), pimplies that cover the face.

HUAI'TI (hūā'ti), retention of urine; stricture.

HUATU, a kind of banana that is only eaten when cooked. Cf. uatu.

HUE (hūe), the name of a fish. 2. A gourd; a calabash. The gourd plant.

HUE (hūe), to collect; to gather together. Hue-hūe (hūe'hi'e), plural of the action; huehū (hūhū), plural of the subject.

Akahue (aka-hūe), to collect; to heap up. 2. To carry a crop of food stuff. 3. To gather together persons or things. 4. To recite a kind of song of joy and encouragement.

Akahuehue (aka-hūehē'hi'e), to recite; to call out names and titles.

HUGA (hūga), a piece of pandanus leaf cut short off from its row or line.

Akahuga (aka-hūga), to bruise; to crush; to grind to atoms. Cf. kohiāga.

Hugahuga, a particle; a crumb; a tiny piece. 2. A portion of anything. 3. A small object; a small man; a dwarf.

HUHA (hūha), the buttocks; the breech. 2. The scrotum.

HUHAUHAHA, a white pimple on the face.

HUHIQA (hūhīqa), a vanquished people. Vanquished and exiled to the rocks.

HUHU (hūhu), a brush; a sweeping tool. To dust; to wipe off the dust. 2. To undo a running knot and fix it afresh. 3. To rake a garden-bed. Huhuhuhu (hūhūhūhū), plural of the action of verb.
HUHUA, see *hua.*

HUHUUH, to leave a thing to rot; to let it go to corruption.

HUHUCE (*hāhūke*), the steam from a boiler or from a native oven.

HUHURE (*hāhūre*), to work. 2. To unfold; to unroll. To open; to show. To uncover; to expose. Hurehure (*hārehūre*), plural of the action.

HUI (*hūi*), dependant islands; outlying islands; members of a group. See *huīka.* Cf. *huui,* *kahui.*

Huuihi (*hūihīi*), to cover; to envelope.

Huui (*hūhi*), a tied-up bundle of fruit, or a bunch of fruit growing naturally on the tree, as in coco-nuts, bananas, &c.

HUUKA (*hūkā*), a bundle of fish. Cf. *hui* and *taka.*

HUKA (*hūka*), the froth or foam of living creatures. Cf. *tohuka.*

Hahukahuka, strongly agitated by a gale, said of waves.

HUKE, vengeance; revenge; to avenge. *Huke* (*hotumata*), to avenge a father.

HUKE (*hūkē*), to put earth lightly on a native oven already covered.

HUKI, to pierce through, to show, said of flashes of lightning. 2. To bury a small piece of wood in the ground or in a soft body. 3. To hook down or pull down a fruit from the tree with a pole. 4. To be in labour; child-birth. 5. To dart; to lance; to make thrusts with a lance. 6. To be upheld by the faults of others; to thrive by others’ mistakes. Hukihuki (*hūkīhūkē*), plural of the action.

HUMI (*hūmi*), the dog-fish; a kind of shark.

HUMU (*hūmu*), the name of a sea-fish.

HUMUHUMU (*hūmuhūmu*) short, well-made fingers.

HUMUTAGAROA (*hūmutagaroa*), the name of a sea-fish.

HUNA, see *atahuna.*

HUNE (*hūne*), only used concerning yams or sweet potatoes spoiled by being planted in certain places.

HURAHURA (*hūrahūra*), to be the first to arrive.


HURI (*huri*), to turn on one side. 2. To roll, to turn over in the sense a stone and not a long body turns. Cf. *mohuri,* *tahuri,* *tohuri,* and *touuri.* 3. To pull; to draw as one draws the chain of coco-nut leaves in fishing. 4. To change one’s clothes. 5. To admire oneself through vanity. 6. To steer; to turn; to veer, as a boat. Hurihuri (*hūrīhūrī*), plural of the action; Huhuri (*hūhūrī*), plural of the subject. Huria, let it be turned.

Huhuri (*hūhūri*), to turn away the eyes and refuse to speak, through dislike of a person.

HURITA (*hurita*), the name of a species of banana.

HURU (*huru*), the shape; the figure; the form. 2. The hair on the body. 3. A feather.

HURUHONONU, a spring tide; a very high tide. Cf. *hohomou.*

HURUPA (*hurupa*), idle; lazy; inert; generally said of old people.

HURUTUPU, the crown of the head.

HUTI (*huti*), to make a roof of pandanus leaves. Huhuti (*hūhūti*), plural of the subject.

HUTIHUTI (*hutihiuti*), to pull up; to extract; to draw out; spoken of feathers, hair, and plants only.

Huhuti (*hūhūti*), to pull out, said of roots.

HUTU (*hūtu*), the name of a tree.

HUTU-TUTAE, to fire off a gun; to touch the vent with a linstock.

HUUI (*hūhi*), the secondary islands of an archipelago; dependant islands. See *huī.*

I I

HEHA, see *teia.*

IGA, a fall; a tumble. To fall.

IGAHU, vanquished; to be defeated.

IGAIA, the time answering to the (southern) January.

IGAIMONUKA, great mortality; a large loss of life. Cf. *igamororo.*

IGAIRUAROA (*igairuaroa*), a great dressing of victuals; a large quantity of food.

IGAMARORO (*igamororo*), a pestilence; a great mortality. Cf. *igaimonuka.*

IGAROATUARAE, of old; in other days. (Probably for *t-garo-ata-tua-ragi*).

IGOA, a name; appellation.
Aka-Igoa

Aka-Igoa, to name; to call. To give an appellation.

IGOGO (igogo), the pupil of a heathen priest. 2. Initiation into religious mysteries; to make a priest by initiation and ceremonies. 3. To draw, to draw up, as water. To imbibe.

IHA, to bend; to stretch. Stretched out. 2. To make a grimace. Plural ihaiha. 8. Light, cramping, said of dress.

Akaiha (aka-ika), to stretch; to tighten. Akaiha, plural of action. Also to make very tense, very tightly stretched.

IHAKO, to cast a hook in fishing for hako.

IHE, the name of a fish.

IHEA (iheha), where? Where is it? Ihe is nei, where is it then?

IHEIHE (iheihe), to welcome; to show oneself pleased with a visitor.

HI-III, perplexed; intricate. Cf. hiki.

HIHAKI, to have an old grudge against one person of family and not against another.

IHO, a piece; a portion. 2. An end-piece; the long syllable at the end of a song. Cf. to, okitika, onitika.

IHU, the nose. Cf. mataiku. 2. One who dives deep. 3. To be submissive; subdued; conquered. Xua inu, he has ceased to persist.

IHUMOKO, short of breath, from deep diving.

IKOTARA, the name of a bird.

IKA, fish (generally). Cf. ikapyga, raveika, and kouka. 2. Moss. 3. Mouliness; damp. 4. A reed used to pass the cord of a mesh in making nets.

Akaiha (aka-ika), to go to catch fish. 2. An ornament, used in ancient times.

IKA (ika), to make fire by friction of wood. See hika.

IKAIARA, a quarrel.

IKAKA (ikaka), a fastus delivered within five months after conception.

IKAPUGA (ikapyga), fish that gather in shoals in shallow water.

IKARO (ikaro), to collect; to gather together.

IKATAMAMEA (ikatamamea), to be angry because another has handled his property.

IKATEKEHU (ikatekehuhu), niggarly; penurious.

IKATU, the name of a fish which arrives in shoals to deposit its eggs on the beach.

IKE, the mallet with which papyrus is beaten in the making of native cloth.

IKEI (ikei), to rise; to get up. To appear, as stars. Ikekei, plural of the action; iikei, plural of the subject.

IKERE (ikere), a sudden and violent flow of blood. 2. To run; to flow (as water, &c.) Ikerekere, plural of the action.

Ikerekere, to boil up; to issue as a spring of water.

IKI, a strip, as of ribbon. A term used in making mats.

IKO (iko), to deprive; to bereave. Cf. aka-koiko.

2. To retrench; to curtail. 3. To take off, to remove, as clothes. 4. To lift; to raise. 5. To rebuke; to find fault. 6. To refuse. Ikiko, plural of the action; iiko, plural of the subject.

IKOGA, a fainting fit; a swoon; to faint. Plural of verb, ikokoga.

IKOURA (ikoira), a keepsake; a souvenir; a present; a gift. Particularly a present made through a third person to a foreigner or the inhabitant of some other island.

IKU, the moon. 2. The tail of a fish. 3. The end of a thing. 4. A wave of the sea rising after a calm. 5. A gentle breeze.

Ikuiku, a slight soft wind; a zephyr. 2. The end of a thing.

IKUAVI (iku-a-vi), arrow-pointed; in a point; pointed.

IKUMOKO, to fall drop by drop.

INAGA (inaga), the name of a very small fish.

INAGARO, see aka-inagaro.

INAO, a large family or tribe.

INAINA (inaina), to warm oneself. 2. A torch; flambeau.

Akainaina (aka-inaina), to warm oneself. 2. To warm up again, as food. To dry (as clothes) in front of the fire or in the sun.

INAKI, a basket for catching fish. 2. A portion; food eaten with some other food, as cheese is with bread.

Akainaki (aka-inaki), to obtain; to procure. 2. To give a thing to be eaten with other food as a relish.

INANO, the male pandanus or screw-palm.

INAU, “No,” said in answer to questions concerning morals, or to questions about irrelevant matters or absent people. Ku two, he said “No”; he refused.

INAUIA, certainly not. See inau.

INEI (inéi), an exclamation: Oh, really!

INENAI, yesterday.

INPEO, last night.

INI (ini), to read; to recite a prayer, a lesson, &c. Iniini, plural of the action; inni, plural of the subject. Iniini te veroero, te vero, te vero; To recite right through to the end. Cf. hini.

ININI, a grasshopper; locust.

INITAKAO, to recite. Cf. ini and takaio.

INOHI, a piece of wood used as a spoon or a fork.

Inohinohi, a piece of wood used to convey food to the mouth.

INOHI (inohi), to take food on a piece of wood used as a fork.

INOI (inoi), to ask for; to beg for; to demand. Plural inoinoi.

Inoinoi, to beg for with importunity.

Inoiraga, a request; petition.

INOINO, a line pulled by the fish when hooked.
INU, to drink. Inuina denotes longer action than inu.

Aka-inu, to make a person eat plentifully of the liquid jogoi (paste or porridge.)
10, in one's house; at the home of; near by.
Cf. noha-jo and iho.

IOO (iáo), fine, delicate, said of mats and of carefully made thatch of pandanus leaves.
Aka-iío (aka-iáo), to weave in a fine mode, said of mats. 2. To cut wood into small pieces. 3. To make thin or fine; to dilute; to weaken. 4. To perish; to decline; to waste away.

IORE, a thief; a robber.

IPO, married people.

IPOKO, the head of a man, of an animal, or of a fish. Cf. upoko and aka-ipokonui.

IPOKO-KORE (fig.), a man without a head, i.e., without any foresight or sense of order or fitness.

IPORA (iþora), to receive a thing with the arms outstretched. Plural iporapora (iþorapóra).

Iporaga, the act of receiving in the outstretched arms.

IPU, a calabash: a gourd for carrying liquids, &c.

IPUIPU (ipipui), a live coal. 2. Suffocating heat which becomes unbearable. 3. Trouble-some; embarrassing.

Akaipu (aka-ipu), a sore which is formed and suppurates at the entrance of an organ, as of the mouth or vagina.
Akaipupu (aka-ipupu), a fire without flame; to make a fire without flame or smoke, as for grilling meat.

IRA (ira), a skin disease; dark spots or patches on the skin.

IRAGO (irago), to join hands; to unite to catch anything. Plural iraragago (irígaróago). Iraraga, the action of thus receiving.

IRAMUTU (iramutí), a nephew or niece.

IREIRA, there; thither.

IRERE, to flow, to run, said of things which pass over a cloth. Cf. ere. 2. A hole formed in a flowing material is also called irere.

IRI, a nest. 2. A joker; pleasant; humourous.
Iiri, pleasant. Tekao iiri, pleasant conversation.

IRI (iri), to roll oneself; to tumble; to wallow. 2. Placed in a higher position than the observer, as a box on a high shelf. Cf. kaíriki-ruga. Iiri (iri), plural of the action of the verb (1). Iri, action of iri.

IRIA (iría), bearded; bearded to the ears, to the temples.

IRIGAMA, the season answering to (southern) October.

IRIPAKE (irípake), the name of a fish.

IRIKOTE (iríkóke), an earthworm. Cf. tokokote.

IRO, a worm found in the body, or in food. Cf. gairo and iroi.

Aka-iro, to allow a thing to rot and breed worms or maggots.

AKAIROIRO (aka-iário), to bound; to jump for an instant, but many times.

IRO (iiró), this word is not found except in its causatives, &c.

AKAIROGA (aka-iário), a mark; a sign; to mark. Cf. iário. 2. A small man.

IRO, to make a cord or line in the native manner by twisting on the thigh.

IROA (iiróa), "I do not know"; "I am ignorant of it." Cf. aka-iário.

IROI, to roll oneself about; to make contortions. Cf. iro. Irioi, plural of the action. Iroga, contortions; writhings.

IROKOPAPA (irokopópa), a worm in breadfruit paste.

IRORO (iiróro), an expression of hatred.

ITA (ita), stuck; adhering; glued on. To adhere.

Itaita (itaíta), strongly adhering; firmly stuck together.

ITA, to debate; to discuss; to argue.

ITAKA (itaka), hard, tough, said of flesh on account of its leanness. 2. To have eyes looking heavy from want of sufficient sleep. Plural itakaitaka. 3. The eyes that look heavy from want of sleep.

ITE (ite), to stretch oneself out; to reach out; to extend. 2. To be bruised in falling, said of fruit. Plural, itete (itete).

ITI, little; small. Cf. motuaitai, oupoiti, teiti and totitiititi.

AKAITI (aka-ití), to make small; to diminish.

AKAITIKA (aka-itíka), the action of making small.

AKAITITI, to make very small.

AKAITIKA, charity; compassion; alms. To lend; a loan.

ITI, anything which jumps or leaps. Cf. hiti.

ITIKA, the summit of a hill. Cf. iti, little.

ITIKE, surprise; a movement of surprise (Cf. iti, to leap); to be surprised; to marvel. 2. To adore.

ITIMORORO, to cause a fish-hook, by the influence of the gods, to catch fish.

ITO, the name of a fish. Also mattoito.

ITOGO, a fork; spoon. Cf. iñogo.

ITOGO (iñogo), to poke or prod a person with the finger. Plural itogotogo (iñogógo).

ITOGORAGA (iñogóraga), the action of prodding with the finger. Cf. itoko.

ITOITO (iñoto), soft and pretty white cloth.

ITOKO, a stick or pole for pushing or thrusting a raft along.

ITU (for hiti), seven.

IVA, a stranger; a person from another district or country.

IVA, nine.

IVAIVA, hard; harsh; severe.

AKAIVAIVA (aka-iavaiva), to displease; to offend.

2. To detest; to abhor. Akaivaiva tua tuamaria: to detest beyond words.
IVA (ivi), a hilltop; small hill. Plural ivivi.
IVA (ivi), family; genealogy. 2. A parent. 3. Allied; related. Plural ivivi (ivivi).
IVIKAKI (ivi-kaki), the neck; the bone of the neck. Cf. koiri, kaki. 2. The neck of a garment.
Akaivikaki (aka-ivi-kaki), to put a neck portion to a shirt, &c., in making it. Aka-iviivikaki (aka-ivi-ivi-kaki), plural of action.
IVIUA (iviua), the back; the backbone. 2. A pain in the back.

KA, a particle, that placed immediately before a verb (and not followed by another particle) is the sign of the imperative or subjunctive. Ex. Ka apro apo ko koe ki to koe motu: Pay respect to your father. 2. Placed before a verb and followed by the particle at it is the sign of the future tense, as Ka kai ai ratou ki te irima ma: They will eat it in October. 3. “Is it this?” 4. Placed before a cardinal number it converts it to an ordinal, as ka tai, first, ka rua, second, &c.

KA (kə), to kindle a fire either by friction of wood, flint and steel, &c. As soon as the fire appears it is kə, to take fire. Cf. kaka. 2. To sing, said of a fowl about to lay.
Akaka (aka-ka), material for making fire with, dry wood, matches, &c. 2. To kindle a fire. 3. To heat a native oven. 4. An unusually low tide. 5. To withdraw from the reefs, said of an ebbing tide.

KAE (kae), saliva; spit; to spit. 2. A small scrap of food, or remains of liquor.
Akakae (aka-kae), to have a nasty taste in the mouth after eating bad fish.
Kakae (ka-kae), full of juice, said of the root of the Ti plant (Cordyline) when sucked.
KAHA (kaha), to weave or plait coco-nut fibre. Cf. kaka, kopueka, nati-kaha, purukaha. 2. The name of a kind of fish or insect living in the sea. 3. A fish having fine round lobes in the shape of a star. 4. Divination; a casting of lots by priests.

KAHA (kaha), how many? Cf. aha, eaha.
KAHAKAHA (kia-kaha), the name of a small fish. 2. Said of the eyes of a man who does not weep when one of his parents dies.
Kahi (kahi), to run; to flow; said of liquids. Plural kahihī. 2. Ready to run; on the point of flowing.
Akakahī (aka-kahi), to lead water from a high place to a lower one by a channel or canal; a gutter; watercourse.
Kahirī, an exclamation of encouragement to others to work, &c.: Kahirī! Cf. kairi.
Kaho, the rafters of a house, on which the thatch-leaves are laid. Cf. kau.
Kahokahō, long well-made fingers, without creases or wrinkles. 2. Sugar cane.
KAIUKIUKI, the lower part of the back. 2. The spinal column.

KAKA, yellow. 2. Red; bright red; a red object. Cf. kurakaku and kâ, to kindle fire.

KAKA (kâ), the envelope of young coco leaves and of flower seeds.

KAKA (kâkâ), a plait of coco fibre. Cf. kaha. 2. The name of a fish.

KAKAHII (kâkahâi), a species of crayfish which hides in the sand.

KAKAHO (kâkahâo), a reed. Cf. meipuukakako, tujukakako.

KAKAHU, to grow; to increase; to grow up. 2. To walk fast.

KAKAI, a hook that is good for catching fish.

KAKAKA-KAMEIKA, the name of a herb.

KAKAKIRIPAAUA, to go in small parties to a feast.

KAKAMA (kakâma), the name of a species of crayfish.

KAKANO (kâkâno), to be broad; wide; large.

Aka-kakano, to enlarge; wide.

KAKAOREGA (kakâoregoa), a shoot or sprout of the rega plant.

KAKARA (kâkâra). See karakara.

KAKARAAEA (kakaraeâa), ochre; yellow earth used as paint. Cf. kurakaka. 2. Rusty.

KAKARAUMEI (kakaraumei), the liver. See kakaraumei.

KAKARAUURI (kakarauuri), not to be warm, said of a native oven.

KAKARO (kâkâro), to see in a confused indistinct manner. Cf. makaro. 2. Something not clearly visible on account of distance or of a dazzling effect. Cf. kakarora.

KAKAROAO (kakaroao), the name of a species of sea-eel.

KAKAROUUMEI (kakarouumei), the liver. Cf. kakarouumei.

KAKARORA, the dazzling effect of strong sunshine. Cf. kakaro.

KAKARUUA (kakaruua), a vein of soft material in stones which allows them to be dressed easily.

KAKAU, the stalk of a fruit. Cf. tukau. 2. The trunk of a ti (Coradylon) tree.

KAKAUKORE, without a stalk. See kakau and kore.

KAKAUTARA (kakautara), weepings; loud cries of grief. 2. Confusion; uproar.

KAKAYEKA, a bird having a long tail, the Shrike. Cf. kave and kaveeke.

KAKE (kâke), following; that which comes after; a successor. 2. A reef; a rock level with the water; atheist. Cf. poragokake.

KAKEBEKA, a bird having a long tail, the Shrike. Cf. kave and kaveeke.

KAKE (kâke), following; that which comes after; a successor. 2. A reef; a rock level with the water; atheist. Cf. poragokake. 3. The arrival of shoals of fish on the high tide to deposit their spawn at low tide. 4. To strike on an ocean reef. Kakekake (kâkekâke), plural of the action; kakeke (kâkêke), plural of the subject.

Akakake (aku-kâke), to slap, to box a person's ears with all one's might. 2. To strike with a stick with all one's force. 3. To cause a vessel to run aground or be stranded; to strike, as a vessel. Plural aka-kaekake (aka-kâke-kâke).

KAKEA (kâkeâa), a nose; a springe.

Akakakakea (aka-ka-kaâa), a kind of knot.

KAKEIO (kâkiio), following; coming after. The remainder; sequel.

KAKI (kâki), the neck. Cf. ivikakiki, toreakakiki.

KAKI, to give a bad name; to call by injurious names.

KAKIAKAUAREKA (kâkiakauareka), to desire ardently to speak to a certain person.

KAKINA (kakima), to have the sound of the voice choked with grief.

KAKIOKE, a stranger; a person of alien stock.

KAKIPUKU (kâkipuku), seirrus of the neck; tumour of the neck. Cf. kâki and puku.

KAKO (kâko), flexible; pliant; infrangible. 2. Sticky; viscous. Kakako, plural of the subject.

Kakakako (kâkâkâko), flexible. 2. Liquid, flowing thickly, like porridge. 3. Delicious; agreeable to the taste or touch.

Akakako (aka-kâko), to mollify; to soften. 2. To crush edibles up with a pestle or stomper.

Aka-kakokako, to dilute. 2. To make a watery paste; to make fluid in a consisteney resembling porridge or popoi.

KAKOA, or KAGOA, no; not. Cf. kakore.

KAKOMINEKOKOMINEKE (ka-komineke-komineke), secret conversation. 2. To hide one's thoughts.

KAKORE (kakore), no; not. Cf. kore and ka koa.

KAMA, see makama.

KAMAKA (kamâka), the name of an inhabited island south of Mangareva.

KAMIHA, the trunk of a tree hollowed out as the outrigger of a canoe.

KAMO (kâmo), a robber; a thief. To steal. Kamokamo (kâmokâmo), plural of the action; kakamo (kâkâmo), plural of the subject. Cf. keikamo.

Kamoga (kamoga), theft; robbery.

KAMOKAMO, striped; streaked; coloured in bands or stripes.

KAMOKOKARA (kâmokokâra), a robbery effected by breach of confidence.

KANA (kâna), a yellowish coral on which poisonous polypi cause swellings in the flesh of those who touch them.

KANAE (kanâe), the name of a fish.

KANAKANAURA, not to be perfectly ripe, commencing to ripen, said of fruits, except the bread-fruit. 2. To have a red colour. Cf. ura. 3. To take back; to take again.

KANAPA (kanâpa), brilliant; sparkling. Kana-pânapa, more brilliant or of longer enduring brilliancy than kanâpa. Kananapa, brilliant.
Kanaparoga (kanaparoga), brightness; refulgence.
Aka-kanapa, to give lustre; to cause brilliance.
KANAPIRO (kanapiro), a kind of soft polypus.
KANATU-KI-TE-TAKA0, not to declare oneself; not to speak out.
KANE (káne), the heat of the sun, of fire, of the air, or of blood; warm. 2. Vapour; steam. 3. To fizzle; to expel wind from the body (pedite).
KANEKANEHUE (kánehineheue), a small place planted with taro shoots.
KANI (káni), a dog. (Mod. chien t)
KANIO, to beat with a blow of the clenched fist.
KANOA, to be habitually stingy and penurious. 2. A vagabond; a dissipated person; a scoundrel. Cf. kanokino.
KANOHI (kanohi), to take food like pap, with a morsel of wood which is made to skim over the surface. Plural Kanohinohi (kanohinohi).
KANOI (kanoi), to be constipated; not to be able to defecate. Difficult evacuation of feces.
KANOKANO (kanokano), grain; berries; seed.
KANOKINO, to be miserly for a moment (i.e., not habitually). Cf. kanoa. 2. A bad fellow; a vagabond. 3. A hot-headed person.
KAO (káo), the oesophagus; the throat; gullet. 2. A shoot; a sprout of plants, trees, or grass. 3. A raft. Cf. kaho.
KAO (káo), to desire fiercely; to covet ardently. 2. To form a crowd round one.
Kakakao (kaakao), the side; the flank. The lateral part of a thing. Cf. takakao, tapakakao.
Akakao (aka-káo), to drink from a vessel which is not allowed to touch the lips, but is held up in the air.
Akaakao (aka-akaako), to take food from out one side of a pot or hole without touching the other. Cf. matakao, matakao.
KOAO (kãoa), the name of a fish.
KAHOORE, a raft. See kao and kaho.
KAOITI, not greedy for food; sober in desire. Cf. kao, kaonui, and iti.
KAOKAO, to see a thing by turning the neck to look.
KAOUNUI (kaounui), a glutton; a great eater. Cf. kao, nui, and kaonui. 2. Envious.
Kaouniraga (kaouniraga), gluttony; greediness.
KAPA, a song for the dead. 2. Chants or recitations of all kinds.
KAPAKANO, a farewell expression to one returning to his home, as to say, "A safe journey home."
KAPE, a plant having a long bulbous root. It is allied to the taro.
KAPKEAPE (kipkeipie), to struggle much in trying to swim. 2. Bags; tatters; old garments. A working dress.
KAPETIATOGA (kapatitogga), to glean; to preserve things left at the gathering of crops, &c.
KAPI (kápi), to be full; filled up; replete. 2. To be accomplished; done. To terminate; to arrive at a boundary or limit. 3. Said of a distribution in which all share. 4. To meet, to come together, said of a work which commences at two different points. Cf. kapiti.
Akakapi (aka-kápi), to terminate; to finish. 2. To finish a distribution in which all present have a share. 3. To join the ends of a net or band for catching fish. 4. To surround, so that none escape. Aka-kakipaki (aka-kakipíkapi), plural of the action; aka-kakapi (aka-kakipí), plural of the subject.
KAPITAL, to fish. To fish at night with a net or chain of leaves.
KAPITI (kapiti), to join; to join things so that they touch. Cf. kápi.
KAPO (kápo), to hollow; to hollow out. 2. To receive a falling object in the hands, arms, or outstretched garments. Kapokapo (kópokápo), is the plural of the action, or indicates prolonged action; kakako (kákópo), plural of the subject.
KAPU, a vessel; container. A glass, a plate, or a leaf used for the purpose. 2. A trough. 3. Deposit; to deposit in or on. 4. A name of the ti (Cordyline) tree. Plural kapukapu (kópukípo). Cf. kapurima, kapuravae.
Kapukapu (kópukópu), large and vigorous, said of leaves.
Aka-kapu, to make a vase or cup.
KAPURIMA (kópu-ríma), the palm of the hand. Cf. kapu and ríma.
KAPUVAVE (kópu-vává), the sole of the foot. Cf. kapu and vaváe.
KARA (kára), to distribute food in small portions, in a mean way.
KARA, a heavy stone found in round masses like balls.
KARAGA (karaga), a cry. Cf. karakara-mea-riria and karako. 2. A song; a chant. A war-cry of menace or defiance. 3. To gesticulate; gesticulation. 4. A far-off noise at night.
KARAI (karäi), to declare; to affirm.
KARAITIKA, to affirm; to assert; to swear to.
KARAKARA (karakära), to smell slightly a pleasant odour.
Kakara (kakara), odoriferous; fragrant.
KARAKARAHU (karakarahu), the odour of human beings.
KARAKAREMARIRIA (karakarëa-mea-riria), to excrete; to curse. Cf. karameariria.
KARAKO, the name of an indigenous bird that sings regularly and well.
KARAKUERE (karakueré), to clap; to clap hands. 2. To play games.
KARAMARAMA (karumarima), a window. Cf. rama and marama.
KARAMEA, a part of the liver. 2. A part of the neck, at the higher end of the cartilaginous bone of the throat. 3. A thing; an affair.

KARAMEEKA-KARAMEEKA, capable; able; fit for anything. 2. A part of the liver. Cf. karamea.

KARAMEAPOROTU (kəɾaɾamea-poɾoɾu), to be good, only said of things.

KARAMEIRIRI (kəɾarameiɾiɾi), a horrible thing. Dreadful. Cf. kararameiɾeiriə.

KARAMU, to lunch; to make a light meal.

KARAPIH, the suckers of the octopus.

KARAPU, the centre of a piece of land, of a house, or of a big crowd. It is only used of these three subjects. 2. A large bay.

KARAU (kəɾau), that given to fishermen as exchange for their fish.

KARAVA, to cut the flesh of a fish horizontally and then perpendicularly. 2. To come out, said of the large veins which appear when the body is straining under a load.

KARE (kəɾe), the surface of water, or of the sea. Cf. takare. 2. The surface. 3. To break out; to be split; scattered; shattered; said of liquids and of soft bodies. Cf. aka-karekarevai.

KAREKAREVAI (kəɾeɾkarevai), movement of the surface of water; conflict of waters.

Aka-karekarevai, to rinse the mouth with water; to gargle.

KAREKE, a stick or staff about four or five feet long, equally thick at each end. 2. A stick flattened at one end.

KARI (kəɾi), a scar; cicatrix. 2. Inflammation. 3. A cut that does not bleed; one that has healed up.

KARIA (kəɾia), an interjection used to show off a thing. “There! Do you see!”

KARIFA (kəɾifa), a fragile sugar cane.

KARIOLI, luxury. E hare no te kariol: A house set apart for purposes of luxury.

Aka-kariol, to live in luxury; in debauchery; debouched.

KARO (kəɾo), to aver or turn aside the stroke of a stone, a lance, or a wave. Karokaro (kəɾoɾoɾo), plural of the action; kakaro (kəɾaɾo), plural of the subject.

Karokaro (kəɾoɾoɾo), war; battle. 2. A quarrel; a dispute. 3. A difficulty. 4. To be in dispute; to fight; to make war.

KAROHAVA (kəɾoɾoɾaɾa), to disappear suddenly.

KAROHRO, the name of a sea-bird.

KAROHRITE MARA (kəɾoɾiɾi-te-waɾa), a troubled view; that which is not plainly seen.

KAROKI (kəɾoɾi), a narrow space; a narrow valley.

KAROR, a hook or fork for collecting mei.

KARU (kəɾu), dirt; soil. 2. Good soil; soft and fertile.

Akakaru, to dig about trees. 2. To make small hillocks of soil. 3. To weed in a piece of land about the roots of trees or plants. 4. To dig.

KARU, large in appearance. 2. Loose, as clothes.

KARUHI, the name of a fish.

KARUITE, the flesh of the ue (hue) or calabash plant. See ue.

KATA (kəɾata), to laugh; to be happy; joyful. Plural Kakata (kakəɾata).

Katakata (kəɾataɾata), to laugh long.

Aka-kata, to cause to laugh; to excite risibility. Plural aka-katakata (aka-kataɾata).

KATAHAI (kəɾaɾaih), the name of a plant.

KATAHATAHA (kəɾaɾaihatah), a cousin.

KATAKATA (kəɾataɾata), the five toes of a foot.

KATAMU (kəɾaɾamu), to move the lips as if in speaking to a person, so that he may come close. Cf. muma. Plural kakaɾamu (kakəɾamu).

KATAUTAU (kəɾaɾatuɾau), a slave; a servant; a cook.

KATAYE, to be active; lively. Activity.

KATAYE, a modern word corrupted from Cassava, the Manioe (tapioca).

KATIAGA (kəɾitaɾaɾa), a small piece; a crumb, or remnant of food.

KATIKA, an exclamation, “Ho!” 2. Therefore; then.

KATO, a wall of stones like a dyke; an enclosing rampart of hard stone.

KATO (kəɾo), to cut the unripe leaves of a plant to be used as straw, &c. Plural kakato (kakəɾo).

KATOGA, an axe; hatchet.

KAV, to go for a swim; to swim. Cf. koukau and tokau.

Aka-kav, to get into tow (of a vessel). 2. To dive for mother-of-pearl far from the canoe. 3. To Wade at low water near the beach. 4. The kind of weather when the sky is closely covered with light clouds, the wind high, and heavy vapours hanging on the horizon.

KAUKUMATA, the eyelid. Cf. mata.

KAUKOKOMO (kəɾau-kəɾoumə), a shirt; chemise.

KAVA (kəɾa), to be bitter; sour; acid. Cf. oukava. 2. Salt. Plural kakava (kakəɾa). Rimakava, stingy; penurious.

Kavakava (kəɾaɾakava), slightly sour or bitter. 2. See below.

Akakava (aka-kəɾa), to make bitter or sour. 2. Not to visit often those one ought to visit.

KAV, a kind of shrub or tree, the root of which gives the liquor that, taken in small quantities, has the effect of ardent spirits, but when taken in large quantities induces lethargic sleep. If persisted in, the habit affects the skin and produces premature death. Cf. arakava, a kind of fragile sugar cane.
KAVAL, the person in charge of a piece of work, or of a feast.

KAVAKAVA, the name of a fish. 2. See under kava.

KAVAKAVARUA (kawakawarua), to be offended about a trifling.

KAVAPUL, the name of a tree.

KAVATAI (kava-tai), salt. Cf. kava and tai.

KAVAAUAI (kawauahi), smoked; smoky. Cf. auahi.

KAVAAVUAI, thin; slender; slim.

KAVE (kive), the arm (tentacle) of the octopus or squid. 2. A bay; a piece of land between two capes. 3. A joint; articulation. 4. A place at a distance. 5. A quarrel. 6. A long tongue of land. Cf. kakevake.

Kakave (kakave), the parents of a friend, or your foster parents, whom you have been brought up to look upon as your own parents.

Aka-kave (aka-kave), to dance. 2. To move the body to and fro while singing and gesticulating with the hands. Akakakevave (aka-kakevave), plural of the action; akakakevave (aka-kakave), plural of the subject.

KAVEEKE (kive-ke), the tentacles of the octopus. Cf. kave and eke.

KAVEI (kavei), the handle of a cup or vessel. 2. A bundle or parcel carried suspended by a cord; the suspender. 3. A ball. 4. A kind of very small fish hook. Plural kavevei (kavevei).

Aka-kavei, to attach by a cord; by a kavei.

KAVEKEU (kive-kou), to prepare for a fight; for battle. Cf. keu, a quarrel.

KAVERIMA, the part of the arm just above the elbow. Cf. rima and kave.

KAVI (kavi), a flaw; a rupture; a break. 2. Not straight, said of lines.

Kavikavi (kavikavi), thin, strait, narrow in certain places, said of a pass or road.

KAVITIVITI (kavitiviti), the name of a small crab that hides in the sand.

KAVIVI, a small quantity. Only said of breadfruit.

KE, another; other; else; different. Cf. vaoke. Mea ke, otherwise; it is different; that is another thing. When ke is used after nui or ninore it has the force of the comparative degree of an adjective. Nui ke, greater, larger; ninore ke, smaller.

KE, any instrument used to summon people, as a bell, drum, &c. Cf. kekeheke. 2. A mosqito. 3. A sickness; malady.

Keke, to creak, as furniture creaks. See keke-heke.

KEA (kea), the name of a fish.

KHEKEHEKEHIKINO (khekeheki-no), to get in a rage without cause.

KEHIKA (kehika), the name of a tree and its fruit.

KEHO (kaho), the height of the shoulder. 2. The name of a basaltic stone, cutting and hard. Also koe. Plural kehokho (kehokho).

KEHU-TE-OHO, work that lasts a long time but is not hard work.

KEIARA, the root and filaments of the root of pandanus. Cf. ara.

KEIATA (keiata), not to be cooked properly, almost raw. Plural keiata. Cf. kaioata.

Keiata, slightly more cooked than keiata.

KEIGA, remains; leavings; as of a bone or a piece of chewed sugar-cane. Cf. kai.

KEIKAMO, a thief; an habitual thief (more expressive than kamo).

KEITAGI, jealous; envious; to envy. Keitagi (keitagi), plural of the action; keitagi (keitagi), plural of the subject.

KEKE (kake), to praise; to felicitate. 2. That which retracts itself; that which goes back inside again (as a shell-fish into its shell); a sinking down. 3. To be surprised at an action.

KEKE (kake), the arm-pit; axilla.

KEKEIE (keke-i), sharp; harsh; said of the voice.

KEKEKEKEKE (kakekake), to grind the teeth. Cf. ke and keke.

KEKEKEKE (kakekake), the name of a certain small fish.

KEKERETU, the name of a fish having a black skin and much oil.

KEKO (kako), the shaft of a lance.

KEKOMIRO, a piece of red wood called miro. See miro.

KEMI (kemi), to turn away the eyes. 2. To wink or shut the eyes suddenly, as when one is menaced with a blow on the cheek. 3. To lower the eyes; to cast the eyes down. 4. To go away; to disappear. 5. To drop down to avoid a blow. 6. To be surprised at the recital of a story concerning someone. Kemi (kemiki), plural of the action; kemiki (kemiki), plural of the subject.

Akakemi (aka-kemi), to correct oneself; to correct one's words. 2. Not to have caught the meaning of something said. 3. To push a slide or drawer back into its place. 4. To make a thing slide upon something else. 5. To cause to bow down so as to avoid a blow. AkakemikEI (aka-kemikeni), plural of the action; akakemikEI (aka-kemeki), plural of the subject.

KEMIGA, food nourishment. 2. Anything that supports life. 3. Life itself.

KEMO (kemo) slowly; tardily; tardiness; remissness.

KENA (kina), the name of a white sea-bird. 2. Pat; a fat part.

Kenakena (kina-kena), large at the bottom, at the base.
KENENE (kenéhe), thin: lean. Akakenene (aka-kenéhe), to make thin; to cause leanness.

KENEU (kenèu), to give a person a blow with the elbow. 2. To scratch; to scrape. 3. To stir; to move. 4. To lift; to heave up.

KENU (said of the consummation of KENUKENU) sexual connection; complete coition.

KEO, a kind of basaltic stone, used for making native hatchets. Also keho.
Keokeo, cutting; making sharp, said of whetstones. 2. A slippery rock; a slippery place.
KEPA (képa), to turn upside down. 2. To throw far. 3. To repel; to drive back.

KEREKA (keréa), a cough arising from some foreign substance entering the larynx. 2. Trouble in the uvula of the throat.

KEREKE (keréke), an instrument for tattooing.

KEREKERE (kerékeré), blue: dark blue, almost black; the colour of the deep ocean. 2. Sombre; darkness; black. Cf. akere. 3. To beat the drum with the fingers. Cf. kereteta. 4. The song of the bird torea.
Aka-kerekere (aka-kerékeré), to make black; to cause darkness; to dye black.

KERERE (kerére), to send; a messenger; an envoy: who carries an order. Syn. tukuakavira.

KERETETA (keréteata), the sound of the native drum. Cf. kerekere. 2. A kind of drum; to beat the drum.

KERETUMA (keretuma), the name of a creeping plant.

KEREU (kereu), prompt; expeditious at his work. Plural kerekuereu (kerekeréreue).

KERI (kéri), to dig; to scrape. Kerikeri (kerékeréi), plural of the action; kekeri (kekéri), plural of the subject.

KERO (kéro), to throw a thing high into the air. Kerokero (kerékeróre), plural of the action; kekero (kekéreó), plural of the subject.
Kerokero (kerékeróre), a wide expanse of country or of sea.
Akakero (aka-kéro), that which disappears. 2. To see in a confused or indistinct manner. 3. To look with one eye while closing the other. 4. Not to be visible; to be very nearly visible but too far off. Akakerokero (aka-kerékeróre), plural of the action.

KETAKETA, stiff; stretched out; extended; said of stuff, cloth, etc. 2. To stir; to move. Aka-ketaketa, to stiffen cloth or linen stuff with paste or starch.

KETE, to click the teeth with the tongue as a sign of pleasure or approbation. Plural ketekete.
Ketekete, to call the chickens, said of a hen.
Aka-ketekete, to grow up, said of young girls in their spring-time.

KETOKETO (kétokéto), a net that will not catch fish. 2. Sterile.

KETU (këtu), to seek; to look for. Ketuketu (kétukëtu), plural of the action; këtu (këtu), plural of the subject.

KEU (këu), a lively dispute; a quarrel. 2. A fight. Cf. kavekeu.
Akakeu (aka-këu), to play games for amusement. 2. To make a thing stir or move. 3. To agitate. Akakekeu (aka-këukëu), plural of the action; akakekeu (aka-kekëu), plural of the subject.

Keukeu (këukëu), to amuse oneself; to recreate. 2. To cause to move; to stir up.
Keukeuga, amusement; pleasure. Syn. reka-reka.

KEUAE (këua-ë), to keep stirring up; to make things move continuously.

KEUE (kehe), the name of a sea-bird.

KEUKEUKURA, blonde; fair. Oho keukeukura: fair hair.

KEVO (këvo), squint-eyed. 2. One-eyed; a one-eyed person. Cf. matakero.
Kevoko (këvokëro), to wink; to blink.
KI, to; at; a sign of the dative case.
K1, to; say (when followed by mai or atu). Ki atu au ki te ku: I speak to the people. Cf. kio, to chirp.
KI (ki), to think; to believe; to imagine.
KIA, to; at. It is used like ki, but only before proper names and personal pronouns.

KIANGA, the cry of the kotake, a water-bird.
KIARA (kiaréa), to sleep. 2. To watch over one who sleeps. Cf. ara and hara.

KIATO (kiàota), the name of a large raft.

KIHAKIHA (kihakiha), to fix one's gaze on for a long time.

KIHI (këhi), to fish. Only used in regard to one kind of fish.

KIHIKIHI (kihikihí), clear; serene; without clouds.

KHIMERINO (kihímerino), the name of a herb.

KHORO (këro), a kind of order or command: Go quickly! Quick! Run! Cf. oro, ohoro, etc.

KIKAKA (kiõkaka), wonderfully small; very tiny. Cf. kikika.

KIKAKIKA, a kind of dance with much gesticulation.

KI, children; little ones. Cf. kikika and kikaka.

KIKIA, solidly; firmly. Cf. maukikia.

KIKIKA (kikíkìka), very small; very little; said of things in small quantity. Cf. kikaka and kiki.

Akaakikika (aka-kiõkìkìka), to give in small quantity.

KIKIKI, heavy; weighing much.

KIKINA, see kinakina.

KIINI, see under kinikini.

KIKIRIGUTU (kikíriríutu), the lip.

KIKIRIRA (kikíriríra), an itching; longing for.
Kiko, the flesh of animals or of fruits. C. arakiko.
Kikokiko (k'okek'oko), said of badly made cotton cloth, or of mei (bread-fruit) not well fermented.
Kikokavatua, the flesh of a fish about the vertebrae.
Kina, a volcanic stone of fine grain. 2. Smoothly joined together. 3. Sliding; slippery.
Kinakina, the first issue from a woman in parturition; the choroid flow.
Kikina, soft in the extreme. C. kikini.
Kinakinaragi, an insect about four inches long, and about the size of a horse-hair. It falls from the sky in heavy showers of rain.
2. Hal; a hailstorm.
Kinatahaga, smooth; soft to the touch. 2. Very clean.
Kinikini, that which gives great pleasure.
Kikini (k'ik'ini), smooth; soft. 2. Nice to eat. 3. Soft in the extreme; pleasant to excess. C. kikina under kinakahina.
Kino (kino), to sin; to do evil. 2. (Of a woman) To have her courses; to be in the menstrual period. Kinokino (k'ok'ok'ono), plural of the action; Kikino (kik'kino), plural of the subject.
Kinoga (kino'ga), sin; vice. 2. A bad action.
Kio (kio), a servant. 2. A slave. 3. A husbandman; tiller of the soil. 4. A child (improperly applied in this case). 5. Crushed eggs. 6. A noise in the ears. 7. Little; small; said of birds and animals, also of an egg.
Kio, to chirp; to sing; said of birds. E kio ana: It chirps. Cf. ki, to speak, and tokio. 2. To extinguish; to put out; as a light. Cf. kiohe.
Kio'ko, chirping; to chirp; as a bird. 2. See kio'ko below.
Aka-kio, to extinguish; put out, as a light.
Kiohe (kio'he), to extinguish, as a fire or light; to be extinguished; quenched. C. kio.
Kioheho (kiohe'ho), to be on the point of going out, as fire; nearly extinguished. 2. Eyes half shut, but which nevertheless do not sleep.
Kiohe, the last sigh; a dying breath.
Kio'ko (kio'ko), the name of a fish.
Kio're (kio're), a rat; a mouse. 2. (figuratively) a poor man; a beggar.
Kioreore (kio'reore), extremely poor.
Aka-kiore (aka-kiore), to call anyone a rat; to give the name of rat to a person.
Kira, a tumour in the neck; swelling of the glands of the neck.
Kiri, the skin of animals; bark of trees. Cf. kirikiri, kirikako, kiripagau, kiripatu.
Kiriako, a skin marked or spotted with yellow or white. Cf. kiri.
Kirieo (kiri'eo), having the smell of fish about the hands.
Kiri'hei, the bark of a tree from which cordage is made. Cf. hau.

Kirihi, the stones used as a weight to sink the lower edge of a net.
Kiri, see kiriki.
Kirikako (kiri'kako), a quarrel between a younger brother and an elder brother.
Kirikiri (kiri'kiri), gravel; little stones. Cf. kiri, the hide (because the original idea was "skin of rocks"), makirikiri, and pakirikiri.
Kirikiriti (kiri'kiriti), to tease; to plague. 2. To answer; to reply promptly, suddenly.
Kiriko (kiri'ko), a spendthrift; waster; one who tears his clothes easily.
Kirikore (kiri'kore), the name of a long fish. 2. A fruit with thin rind.
Kirikore, to turn or swing the cord over which one leaps. 2. To dig up rushes.
Kirimiro, the name of a bay at Mangareva.
Kiripa (kiripa), to fall from one's chair. 2. Caught or impeded by anyone in passing. Plural kirikiripa (kiri'kiripa).
Kiripagau (kiripagau), a black skin; a negro.
Kiripane (kiripane), the thick skin on the head of a fish. Cf. pane.
Kiripupu (kiripupu), inflammation of the epidermis. 2. Small-pox. 3. Measles.
Kirirua (kirirua), one who has two masters.
Kirirata (kirirata), said of a place prepared to receive a certain quantity of food; also of a piece of work rapidly performed. 2.Abundance.
Kirirata-Pakoko, abundance of the male flower of the tanei (bread-fruit).
Kiriratapu (kiri'tapu), a sacred skin; one not to be touched or approached. Cf. kiri and tapu.
Kirirara (kiri'tara), said of paste, or of food made of spoilt bread-fruit.
Kirirau (kiri'tau), to put on the clothes of parents or of friends.
Kiriti (kiri'ti), to throw to one side; to repel with quickness. 2. To sprinkle. Kirikiriti (kiri'kiriti), plural of the action; kikiriti (kiri'kiriti), plural of the subject.
Kiriti, a kind of fish-hook. Cf. tarakiti.
Kiritike (kiriti'ke), to throw here and there. Cf. kiri'ti.
Kiritupu (kiri'tupu), a wart; callosity. 2. A button.
Kiriu'a (kiri'ua), the serotum.
Kitaha (kitaha), to put aside. 2. To send anyone round by the outskirts of a crowd or assembly.
Kitahi (kitahi), to keep several balls moving in the air at the same time when thrown up by the hand, after the manner of jugglers. Cf. tahi. Plural kitai'tahi (kitai'tahihai).
Kitaka, on the contrary. Cf. takao.
Kite, to see; to perceive. Cf. matakite. 2. To hear. 3. To understand. Cf. kiteaua.
Aka-kite, to show; to point out.
Aka-kitekite (aka-kitekite), to confess; to avow. 2. To show.
Aka-kitekiteraga, confession; avowal. 2. Demonstration.

KITEAU A, visible; in sight. Cf. kite.

Kiteaurauraga, appearance; seeming; outside show.

KITEMI (kitemi), to reproach; to rebuke anyone for his faults in the presence of other people. Plural kiteemitemi (kitemitemi).

KITERAKITERA (ki-tara-ki-tara), all; "both these and those."

KIUKKI (kiiukii), slender; thin; fine; slight; said of anything except the human body. 2. A thin sound; a soft sweet sound.

Akikiukii (aka-kiukii), to make wood small in cutting it up.

KIVAKIVA (kivakiva), to be on the point of coming out, said of fruit. 2. To grow big, said of infants in the womb as the birth-time approaches. 3. A "big-belly," said of one who eats too much.

KIVIKIVI (kivikivi), the name of a fish. 2. The name of a bird resembling a thrush or lark.

KO (ko), a particle placed before proper names in the nominative case. 2. "It is" (used in answer to a question). 3. Over there; over the way; yonder.

KO, a cry used by the heathen priests in their ceremonies.

KO (ko), a mosquito. 2. A sickness, illness (not of a serious character).

KO, to weep; to lament. Koka, plural of the action (see kivako); koka, plural of the subject.

Aka-koa, to cause to weep. Plural aka-koka.

KOAKAROTUROTU (koa-aka-roturotu), groaning; moaning. Cf. koa.

KOAGA, reeds that have been pulled up. 2. Between the legs, thighs, &c.

KOAL, the name of a plant. 2. The name of a small kind of banana having a black interior.

KOAI (koai), who? which?

KOAL (koai), to miscarry; not to ripen; abortive (said of grain and berries). Plural koai (koai).

KOAKOA (koako), rejoicing; joy; mirth. To rejoice. To be content; satisfied.

Akakakoa, to cause to rejoice; to make joyful. To give pleasure. To cause to laugh.

KOAMA (kama), delicate; feeble. Having small and delicate limbs or parts.

KONA (kona), a small pit; a small cave. Small cavitites in the rocks. Plural koanana (koanana). Cf. ana.

KONAKOOUTU (kona-koutu), small caves in capes or promontories. Cf. koutu and ina.

KOAI, to return to the charge. To demand; require. Cf. ani. 2. To entreat for possession of something.

KOARI (koari), partly cooked; half-cooked. Hardened in the oven. Cf. kouri.

KOATA (koata), the light of the moon showing before the moon itself rises. To make such light appear. 2. Transparent; with a reddish tinge in the light. Noho-koata, a position in which one's nudity can be seen. Cf. kohata, kouhata, ata.

KOE (kie), thou; you. Koe ana, you yourself. Koe noti, you yourself.

KOKEOE, a noise in the intestines; rumbling of the bowels.

Aka-koeko, to speak with a very low voice; to have a voice like a counter-tenor. 2. To make very fine and small.

KOERE (koere), an eel. 2. A fresh-water snake. 3. Feeble in spirit; poor in intelligence. 4. Lazy; idle.

KOERI, the name of a tree. See mbi.

KOETE (koete), a thief; robber.

KOGUTU (kogutu), the edge of the sea, of a hole, of a ditch. Bank; strand. 2. The curb of a well; the edge of a precipice; the rim of a cup or vessel. Plural kogutugutu (kogutugutu). Cf. gutu.

KOHARA, the joints of boards or plates.

KOHARA (kohara), an envelope or covering of young fruits, berries, cotton, stems of sugar-cane, banana-stems, &c., placed on the dry leaves which cover the taro. Plural kohara (kohara).

2. Straight; plain. E oho-kohara: straight hair, not frizzled nor curly.

Akakakohara (aka-ko-kohara), to pay care and attention to the hair, to see that it is well combed and dressed.

KOHAI (kohai), to wait on anyone at the table; to pay attention to those having their meals. 2. To take care of the clothes worn while at domestic duties. Cf. kohara.

KOHAR (kohar), diarrhoea; a watery evacuation of the bowels. Cf. kohari.

KOHARI (kohari), dysentery with pains in the intestines.

KOHIRIKOKUTUKA, name of certain shoals and reefs.

KOJATA (kohata), the space between two boards; to be badly joined together, said of planks. Plural kohatahata (kohatahata). Cf. koata, ata, hatahata, kouhata.

Akakohata (aka-ko-hata), to leave a space between two bodies badly joined or jointed together. Plural akakohatahata (aka-ko-hatahata).

KOHE (kohi), the bamboo.


KOHEHA (kohiha), to be soft, said of food. Plural kohehaheha (kohihaheha).

KOHEKOHE, to end in a point. 2. A pyramid. 3. A clear voice.

Aka-kohe, to make a cornet, a package pointed at one end. 2. To give a thing a pointed shape at the ends. Plural aka-kohekohe.

KOHERO, cloth or stuff dyed or tinted red or russet colour.
KOHI (kōhi), to gather; to pluck fruits; to collect together. Kohikohi (kōhikōhi), plural of the action; kokohi (kōkohi), plural of the subject.

Kohikohi, to gather up garments so that they should not be soiled with dirt or mud.

KOHIIHI (kōhihi), leaves not fully formed; immature; young. Plural kohiihihi (kōhihihi).

KOHIHO (kōhiho), to mix good food with bad. Plural kohihohiho (kōhihohiho).

KOHIKO, a little bag at the end of a fork, used in gathering fruit. 2. The fork itself. See aka-koiko, under koiko.

Kohiko (kōhiko), to gather fruit with the fork and bag. Plural kohikokiko (kōhikokiko).

KOHITARO, the tips or tops of taro plants.

KOHITI (kōhiti), to take edibles from one place to another. 2. Said of a mode of fishing. Kohitithi (kōhithiti), plural of the action; kokohiti (kōkohiti), plural of the subject.

KOHITIKURA (kōhitikura), to jump or skip when the rope is being whirled round (skipping rope). Cf. kotikura, hiti.

KOHIU (kōhiu), to slap or hit anyone lightly but many times. Plural kohiuhu (kōhiuhu).

KOHO, illness; headache. Kohoniko, toothache; kohonanawa, stomach-ache. See kohonanava und kohonara.

KOHOA (kōhoa), the sides of the lower abdomen. 2. The flanks; the hips; the butts.

KOHA-MANAVA, conscience; sentiment; the feeling of right and wrong. Cf. koho and manava.

KOHORE (kōhore), to cut; to trim: to carve the surface of a piece of wood. Plural kohorehore (kōhorehore).

KOHORUA (kōhorua), to be in doubt what to do or what not to do. Plural kokohorua (kōkohorua). Cf. kohonanawa and koho.

KOHU (kōhu), a calabash which lets out the water; a leaky gourd. Plural kohuhu (kōhuhu).

KOHUA, a word used before a proper name when calling the person named.

KOHUA-KANAE, small fish of the kind called kanae.

KOHUGA (kōhuga), to strike anyone frequently on the same part of the body but not elsewhere. Plural kokohugahuga (kōhugahuga). Cf. higa.

KOHUHU (kōhuhu), the name of a grass that bears edible fruit.

KOHUNORE (kōhunore), a small man. Cf. more. 2. To be slender and fine in figure. 3. A man’s breast- nipple.

KOHUNU, to accommodate or make room for a child; especially used for the taking of a baby to the breast of its mother.

KOHUORA (kōhuora), a rather coarse mat (as paratahi and parata).

KOHURA (kōhura), to cast a lance or hurl a stone. 2. The splash of water from the paddles of a canoe. 3. Said also of the brim of a vase or cup; of the gunnel of a boat or canoe; of the edge of a hole. 4. To embark; to get aboard a small canoe. Plural kohurakura (kōhurakura).

KOHURUTAO, the shaft of a lance. Cf. tao.

KOI (kōi), pointed. Cf. tako. 2. To ent well; adapted for cutting, as a polished blade. 3. Hardly; daring. Mago koi: a bold shark. 4. To perform quickly; to be rapid; to hurry. 5. To go towards; to make for (as to a certain place). 6. Hanging. 7. Dependent. Koi (kōi), plural of the action; kokoi (kōkoi), plural of the subject.

Kokoi, quickness. That which moves rapidly. 2. To cut like a razor; keen-edged. 3. Able to go against the wind.

Kokoi (kōhi), prickly; stinging. Irritating; searching (said of uncomfortable garments or of clothing material).

Koi, pointed; sharp; sharp-edged.

Aka-koi, to make pointed. 2. To collect; to gather; to rake together. Cf. kōi.

Aka-kokoi (aka-kōkoi), denotes longer action than aka-koi.

KOIA (kōia), that is it; that is he.

KOIA (kōia), a term of encouragement to urge to continue an action.

KOIAVEI (kōiavei), bad bread-fruit.

KOIGA (kōiga), land broken up by the flowing of rain water.

KOIGA-GOGORO, a centre of news; a focus of intelligence or gossip.

KOIHE (kōhe), a small loaf of bread or roll, in shape like a carrot. Plural koihehe (kōhehe).

KOIKO, tattooing. To tattoo.

Aka-koiko, to make a fork with which to gather bread-fruit. Cf. iko. See koiko. 2. To open the legs.

KOIKU (kōiku), to put in a bundle all the ends of branches; or of wood of the same character. Plural koiiku (kōiku).

KOIOHI (kōiohi), abortive; of no use (said of banana-sprouts or sets).

KOIONE (kōione), a kind of lace-work made by children.

KOIRE (kōire), the name of a plant.

KOIRO (kōiro), the name of a fish. 2. To hang up an octopus by a tentacle.

KOITARA (kōitara), the last fruits of the season (on a tree).

KOITERA (kōi-tera), that is it; it is that one in particular. Cf. ia.

KOIKITUKURA, to skip with a rope. Cf. kohitikura.

KOIVI (kōivi), a disease of the bones. 2. Consumption (recently introduced) in a contagious form. 3. A bone. Cf. ivi. 4. The skeleton of the human body.

KOKARO, the buttocks; the breech. Cf. magaga-kokaro and putakokaro. 2. Behind.

KOKOMA (kokōma), see under komakoma.

KOKOMAI (kokōmai) bread-fruit.

KOKOMO (kokōmo), see under komo.

KOKOUA, a confused noise of conversation in which nothing distinct can be heard. Kokokesoke (kokekōkise), to be unable to advance on account of others coming and going. 2. Conversation going on in a confusion of sound; uproar; hubbub.

KOKI (kokī), a piece of twisted wood; a crook. 2. To clap the hands; to applaud with the hands. Plural kokikoki (kokikokī). Cf. koki.

Akakokii (aka-kokī), to traverse; to walk a path or line. 2. To make a broken line; to walk zigzag; to render crooked. 3. To move the jaws from right to left and left to right. Plural aka-kokikoki (aka-kokikokī).

KOKI, to beat anyone so that the slaps or blows resound. Plural kokikoki. Cf. kokī.

KOKIKIKO (kokikikiko), the name of a cras- tacean fish.

KOKIMO (kokīmo). a worthless pearl sticking to the shell. Plural kokikokimokō (kokikokimono).

KOKIRI (kokīri), to make small pieces of food into hard lumps. Plural kokikiriki (kokkiri-kiri).

KOKIRI, see etukokiri.

KOKO, to break, said of billows and waves. 2. An egress; issue; way out. 3. To run without overflowing or fall, said of a brook. 4. An unequal surface; having billows. 5. A hollow place; excavation. 6. Depth. Vahi koko, a valley.

Kokokoko, to widen, to become wider, said of a place.

Kokokoko (kokokoko), a hollow; a cavity. 2. An empty belly.

KOKOA, the name of a long fish.

KOKOE (kokoe), intestines; bowels.

KOKOETI (kokoe-a-ti-i), "Bowels of the Tia" —(fig.) wicked; bad-hearted.

KOKOKOKE (kokoke-ke), "Bowels of the Octopus" — an abusive term.

KOKOKEONE TEA (kokoke-one-tea), a glutinous substance found in the sand.

KOKOEPO (kokoe po), ignorant; not to know anything. Cf. kokoe and po. 2. To forget. 3. Uninstructed.

KOKOEPO VERIVERI (kokoe-po-veriveri), ignorant to a supreme degree.

KOKOERIRI (kokoe-eriria), wicked; bad-hearted.

KOKOH (kokoi), to finish; to cease; to make an end. The end.

KOKOA, to be vanquished; beaten.

Kokoiaraga, a beaten tribe; one whose chief has been vanquished.

KOKOIAIU (kokoi au), perches or poles made of peeled papyrus.

KOKOINAKO (kokoinako), a torch made of reeds or pandanus. It lasts but a short time. 2. Illuminations; a number of torches.

KOKOKOKO (kokokoko), the name of a sea-bird. 2. See under koko.

Akakominemine (aka-kominemine), to hide one's thoughts. 2. To twist or divert a conversation; equivocal. See aka-kominene-kominene.

KOMIRIMIRI (komirimiri), a much twisted thread. 2. A closely woven tissue.

KOMO (komo), to stop up; choke up; to plug.

Kokomo (kokomo), a stopper; a plug; an obstruction.

KOMOHU (komo-hu), to feel smothered by the nostrils being stuffed up or obstructed.

KOMUKO (komoko), a young coco-nut in which the flesh is still soft.

KOMURI (komiri), behind; after; in the rear. Cf. muri and aka-tamuri. 2. Following. 3. To retrace one's steps; to return. 4. To turn away; to avert; to keep back.

Komurimuri (komurimiru), to return with indecision; to keep going backwards and forwards in doubt.

Akakomuri (aka-komuri), to govern; rule; direct. 2. To turn back or turn aside often. 3. To cause another to return; to drive back. Plural aka-komurimuri (aka-komurimiru).

KONA (kina), a seat; a bed-place. 2. A house; home. 3. The lower belly; abdomen. Cf. moega-kona.

KONANE (konane), to paint in different colours. 2. To mix; to intermingled; to be in a medley. Cf. kurakonane. Plural konannene (konane-ne).

KONEKE (konoke), to change one's seat; to sit about in place after place. Konokeke denotes longer action than konoke.

KONI (konti), to move on the hands and feet. 2. To move along croched down on the heels. 3. To move like a tortoise; to move in a sitting position. Plural konikoni (konikoni).

Konikoni (konikoni), to walk like a man with twisted feet. 2. To walk quickly in a crocheting position.

KONIHORI (konihora), toothache. Cf. niho.

KONINI (konini), the name of a tree. 2. The name of a plant.

KONIVA (koniva), the name of a plant.

KONOYA (konoya), the present; at present; within half-an-hour.

KONOHI (konohi), to resemble. For one person to be like another or one thing like another.

KONOKONO (konokono), to wish to evacuate the bowels; to go to stool. Stools; faeces.

Akakonokono (aka-konokono), to wish to go to stool.

KONOU (konou), the last gatherings of breadfruits, of less good quality than the earlier gatherings. 2. Coco-nuts that will not ripen; abortive nuts; coco-nuts that dry up before becoming ripe.

KONUE (konue), to be bent under the weight of a burden; to be bowed by old age or sickness. Bent; bowed; curved.

KOOTU, the full moon.

KOPA (kopa), hands that are crippled or disabled, but are still of use to the owner. 2. Deformed; with twisted body or legs. Plural kopakopa (kopakopa).

Akakopa (aka-kopa), to run swiftly. 2. To shrug the shoulders as a sign of contempt or disdain, but sometimes as a mark of joy or gladness. 3. To bend; to bow. 4. To gather into a single pit the food from many cultivations. Akakopa (aka-kopakopa), plural of the action; aka-kokopa (aka-kokopa), plural of the subject.

Kopakopa (kopakopa), to bring together food in a single pit.

KOPA, flat; level. Plural kopapa. Cf. ohokopa.

KOPAE (kopa'e), to hide behind the back or under the arm of a person so as to escape notice. 2. To place in a pit. Plural kopaepe (kopaepe).

KOPAEPAE, to be without order; to place without arrangement. Syn. tipaeke. Cf. pae.

KOPAKO (kopako), a small bundle of fish.

KOPAPA (kopopa), the name of a flat crustacean fish.

Popopapapa (popopapopa), small fish of the kopapa kind.

KOPAPA, see under kopa.

KOPARA (kopara), the marks made on a ripe fruit by scraping on the ground. 2. Young octopus carried by the people as a present to their chief. Plural koparapara (koparaipara).

KOPATI (kopati), a small cave. 2. To hide behind any person or thing. 2. To fasten or tie down one's clothes. 3. To bow oneself. To keep the legs together when going into the sea, so as to hide one's nakedness. Plural kopatipati (kopatipati).

KOPERA, the name of an evil deity. See next word.

KOPEAPA, a night attack. Cf. koepu and po.

KOPEKA (kopeka), to cross the arms on the breast or behind the back. Cf. peka. Plural kopapeka (kopapeka).

KOPUEKE (kopueke), a small bundle of pandanus leaves. Plural kopuekepeke.

KOPEPE (kopere), to sit on the heels.

KOPI (kipi), shears such as used by tailors for cutting cloth. 2. To shut; to close; said of bivalve shell-fish, and of the hands stretched out tightly shut. Kikopki (kipikopi), plural of the action; kokpi (kokopi), plural of the subject.

Kikopki (kipikopi), to cut. 2. Sewers. 3. To be elastic. 4. To clap the hands. 5. To compress; to squeeze together.

KOPHI (kophi), small shell-fish, shaped like snails, found sticking to stones on the beach. 2. A nerite (shell); "serpent-skin" (shell). See next word.

KOPHI, a kind of black shell-fish. 2. The nerite shell. See preceding word.

KOPIKIKO (kipikiko), to bow oneself with sorrow or with shame and annoyance. Cf. piko.
KOPIPIPI (kopipipipí), small eyes; having small eyes.

KOPIRIPIRI (kopipirpirí), to lean upon; to rely upon; to confide in. 2. To stick to; to apply closely to; to nuzzle up close to anyone through shame or sickness. 3. To go from one tree to another, as children do when called. Cf. pipiri.

KOPIRO (kopiro), a material; a kind of cloth made from the bark of the bread-fruit tree.

Kopiropiro (kopiropiró), a small stock of ma (bread-fruit paste), separate from the general stock.

KOPITI (kopiti), to add together. 2. To associate with certain persons. 3. To add things one to another either by piling up or by putting at the sides of the heap. Plural kopitipiti (kopitipiti).

Kopitiga (kopitiga), the action of assembling things or associating with persons.

Kopitiraga (kopitiraga), addition.

KOPITO (pito), to feel pains in the stomach from too long fasting. Cf. pito. Kopitopito (kopitopito), plural of the action; kopipito (kopipito), plural of the subject.

KOPORO (koporo), the last fruits of the bread-fruit tree, found in small quantities in the winter time. 2. Nightshade, a creeping plant.

KOPU (kópu), the belly; paunch. Cf. kopu-apuku, koputeiti. 2. Used also when speaking of the largeness of a tree-trunk.

Akakopu (aka-kópu), to show the belly; to depict the belly. 2. To round off; to make spherical or partly so.

Kopnopu (kopu-kópu), the end of high tide; full tide.

KOPUA, a piece of wood; or of a plant or grass. 2. A small gathering of animals. Plural kopuapu (kopuapu). Cf. kopu-hu.

Akakopua (aka-kópuá), to make a little heap.

Akakopuapa (aka-kópuápua), to make little heaps.

KOPIUHU (kopúá-hú), a small gathering of men. Cf. kopua and hu.

KOPIUAPUKU (kopu-a-púku), the calf of the leg. See kopu and puku.

KOPUE, to be satiated; to have eaten to excess. Plural kopuapue (kopúapúe).

KOPUEKAHA, a charm; amulet.

Aka-kopuekaha, a plait of coco-nut fibre, used as a line of prohibition, to keep off the laymen in priestly ceremonies of paganism. Cf. kaha.

KOPIUGA (kopúga), a block of coral.

KOPIUKOPU (kopúkuropú), the name of a fresh-water fish.

Kokopu (kokópu), the young of the kopukopu.

KOPUO, a crowd; a troop; an assembly. Cf. kopua and kopu-hu.

KOPIURA (kopúra), the name of a fish.

Kopuapura (kopúrapúra), small fish of the kopura kind.

KOPIUPURE (kopúrapúre), inoffensive spots or stains on linen, stuff, &c.

KOPUTEITI (kopú-tëiti), a pregnant woman. Cf. kopu and kopiti.

KOPUTI (kopiti), said of a woman who is pregnant, and whose child is about to be born. 2. Said of a certain number of finishing lines or rows in the weaving of mats or tissues. 3. The end; terminus; limit. 4. Achieved; accomplished; done.

Akkakoputi (aka-kopiti), to lead the plaits or welt through from the attached edge to the end in making mats.

Akakoputipiti (aka-kopiti-piti), to finish; end.

KOPUTU (koputu), a butterfly.

KORAE (koráe), a wanderer; a vagabond; to wander about continually. 2. To often change one's dwelling-place. 3. To cut the hair of women on the forehead. Plural korarae (koraráe). Cf. rae.

Aka-korae, to cut the ends of the hair short behind.

KORARO (koraro), to fish with the hook, holding the line in the hand. 2. To give a thing secretly to a person. Plural korararo (korararáro).

KORE (kóre), nothing; nothingness. "It is not." When suffixed to a noun it means "without"; "deprived of"; as ipokokore, headless. Cf. matakore and rarejakore. 2. Vanquished; beaten. 3. Convinced; convicted. 4. To miscarry; to be stranded; said of one's affairs or business. 5. Cancelled; set aside; quashed. Korekorenau (korekorenáu), plural of the action; kokore, plural of the subject.

Korega (koréga), nothing. 2. The action of being vanquished, &c.

Akakore (aka-kóre), to reduce to nothingness; to destroy; to annihilate. 2. To nonplus; to put to silence. Aka-korekore, to nonplus several times.

KORE, an eddy; swirl of the water. 2. Disturbance in the sea caused by the flight or passage of fish.

KOREKOREANOA (korekore-á-náu), not to be right in any way.

KOREMO (kóremó), mucus in the eye. 2. Cataract or spot in the eyes.

KOREU (kóreu), a girdle or loin-cloth; an apron. To put on a girdle or apron. Plural koreureu (kóreu-reu).

Akakoreu (aka-kóreu), to put a loin-cloth or apron upon a person; the person so clothed upon.

KOREVA (kórevá), a mark; a sign. 2. To mark packages or bundles. Plural korevareva.

KORI (kóri), the sound of water splashed or disturbed by a man or fish.

Akakori (aka-kóri), to stir up water.

Koriga (kóriga), movement; the action of stirring up and agitating; to move oneself; to be agitated; moved. 2. To scatter and then unite; to disperse and come together. Korigariga (korigaríga), plural of the action; korkoriga (korkóriga), plural of the subject.

Korikori (kórikóri), to bathe; to wash oneself.
Aka-korikori (aka-kōrikōri), to wash a little baby. 2. To bathe oneself and sport in the water.

Korikoriraga (kōrikōraga), the action of bathing or washing.

Korigakore (kōrigakōre), to be fastidious; squeamish; particular. 2. Not to know what to do with oneself; tired; to feel ennuir. Cf. koriga and kore.

Korino (kōrin), to make the meshes for netting with coco-nut fibre (kaha). 2. Pieces of stuff put in to lengthen anything out, as in sleping. Korinorin denotes longer action than korin.

Korire, a stone upon which a god was supposed to descend and rest.

Koriri (kōri), to turn on one side; to go toward a person or place. Koririru (kōrīrīru), plural of the action. Cf. riu.

Korivirivi (kōrivirivi), the name of a small fish.

Koro (kōro), to grudge seeing anyone giving a thing away to a third person. Korokoro (kōrokōro), plural of the action; kokoro (kōkōro), plural of the subject.

Koroi (kōroi), an honorary duel or combat to celebrate funeral rites.

Korohi (kōrohi), a glance of the eye; an ogle. To look at while turning the head to the side. To cast sheep’s eyes; to glance at without looking directly. Korokorohi (kōrokōrohi), plural of the action; kokorohi (kōkōrohi), plural of the subject. See next word.

Koroi, to wink; to blink the eyes; to ogle. Cf. korohi.

Korokoroi, to give frequent silly glances; to ogle continually. 2. To wink or blink the eyes.

Koroike-Koroike, to look at from all sides, or on all sides. Cf. koroi and korohi.

Koroio, at present; now; a space of one of three, or of four hours. 2. Time whose length is indeterminate.

Korokoro (kōrokōro), a larynx (part of throat) that is very prominent externally. 2. A tumour formed in the neck.

Korokoroga, the whole of the neck; all round the neck.

Koromi, one who swallows up; one who engrosses everything; a monopolist. Cf. koro, to swallow.

Koromia, wrinkled; rumpled. Cf. koromine.

Koromikoani (kōrōmikōanī), to have an intense desire to acquire property or wealth; to be avaricious. Koromimikoani (kōrōmirōmikōanī), plural of the action; kokomikoani (kōkomōkōanī), plural of the subject.

Koromikoaniraga (kōrōmiōkōanirāga), avarice; greed.

Koromine, wrinkled; rumpled. Cf. koromia.

Koropa (kōropa), a ditch that contains water.

Koropani (kōropāni), to daub; to besmear; to soil; to dirty. Plural koropanipani (kōropānipāni).

Koropaniraga (kōropānirāga), the state or circumstance of being soiled or dirty.

Korpue (kōropūe), big and strong, but lazy.

Korora, a war arising without any warning. 2. To slap or strike athwart and across. 3. To spoil or hurt. 4. To throw a quantity of stones at a person or thing.

Kororo (kōrorō), the name of a black bird whose claws, eyes, and beak are red. 2. Headache. 3. The name of a fish.

Korotea (korōtea), the name of a species of banana.

Korotiki (kōrotīki), a heap of edible fruit on the ground.

Koroua, dear; pet; only usually said to infants. 2. A pet name or loving expression for the youngest of a family.

Korouri, cloudy, overcast weather. Cf. uri and ragitkorouri. 2. Bread-fruit which is thought to be still green.

Korovena (korōvēna), a mixture of a little good food with a great deal of bad.

Koru (kōru), humid; very damp; said of lands sogged with water. 2. Running together; confluent. 3. The dampness under a sick person. 4. Pains in the stomach. Akakorou (aka-kōru), to render humid; to dampen.

Akakorokoru (aka-kōrokōru), to fill the mouth up entirely with food.

Korukorou, a shout of ferocity (the derivation is from “confluent”).

Koru (kōru), fragile; delicate. Turaga koru: a delicate constitution.

Koruia, you two; ye two. The dual form of koe.

Korue (kōrūe), to scent the hair with coco juice. Plural koruerue (kōrūrērē).

Kota, to adorn the head. 2. The name of a bird.

Kotahaga, a small plot of ground.

Kotahe, paste or porridge that is slack and scanty.

Kotahetahe (kōtāhētāhe), a term used for a man who is supple and lithe.

Kotai (kōtai), a sea-bird. 2. To bind stuff round the head; to put on a turban.

Kotake, the name of a white bird; an aquatic bird.

Kote (kōte), sea-moss. 2. Sea-weed.

Kote, said of a man who is always talking and does not get on with his work. A babbler. Kotekote (kōtekōte), plural of the action.

Koti (kōti), long lines and streamers, as of the rigging on a small vessel.

Kotikitki (kōkitōki), to cut; to cut into bands, slices, or streaks. Cf. pakoti.

Kotiga (kōtiγa), limits; boundaries of land. 2. The hair when cut well and equally.

Kokoti (kōkōti), to cut; to saw; a saw. Aka-kotikoti, to make bars or rays; a ray; a streak; a stripe.

Kotiaragi (kōtiarāγi), the name of a fish.
KOTIKOTIKE-KOTIKOTIKE (kotikotike-kotikotike), to cut into bands or stripes; divided by stripes; the streaks of colour in a flower.

KOTIMUTIMU, the name of a fish.

KOTIRO (kotiro), a shoot or sprout of a plant about three inches high. Plural kotiotiro (kotiotiro).

KOTIUTU (kotitu), to watch over; to foster; to preserve. Kotiutu (kotitu), plural of the action; kokotiu (kokotiu), plural of the subject.

KOTOAKO, to fish for the ako. E koto anu: the ako is being fished for. An impersonal verb.

KOTOKOTO (kotokoto), the noise of the lips in sucking, as a baby sucks at the breast of the mother.

KOTOMI (kotomi), to speak low, so as not to be overheard. Plural kototomiti.

KOTORE (kotore), any soft substance sticking to the coral or rocks.

KOTOU, ye or you; the plural of koe, thou.

KOTUKU (kotuku), a black and white land-bird with long neck.

KOTUKUTUKU (kotukutuku), to be seated in a certain place.

KOTUMU (kotumu), to put the trunks or stems of fallen trees all on the same side. Cf. kotum. Plural kotumutumu (kotumutumu).

KOTURAPA-KAPATI, soil burnt up with drought.

KOTURI (koturi), to kneel down. Kotururi (kotururi), plural of the action; kokoturi (kokoturi), plural of the subject.

Akakoturi (aka-koturi), to cause to kneel down. Plural aka-kotururi (aka-kotururi).

Koturiga (koturiga), a hassock; a pad for kneeling on.

KOTUTO (kotuto), to be proud of; to become puffed up; elated; haughty. Plural kotutoto (kotutoto).

KOU (kou), to be finished; ended; entirely consumed. Cf. koipu. 2. Low clouds resting on the peaks of the hills. 3. Crippled, as rima kou, maimed in the hand; vanue kou, lame, &c.

Koukou (koukou), a large tumour that appear on the hand or foot.

Akakou (aka-kou), to finish; to end. To achieve; attain. Aka-koukou (aka-koukou), plural of the action; aka-kokou, plural of the subject.

KOUA, the lower jaw; the bone of the lower jaw. Cf. aha, koua, and kouaha.

KOUA, the jaw; the jaws. Cf. koua and kouaha.

KOUAHA, the part of the face between the jaw and the cheek. Cf. aha, koua, and kouaha.

KOUKAKU, the name of an island to the southeast of Akamaru.

KOULARIKA, my friends! The singular is e riga.

KOURE (koure), to walk; to march. Kouereere, plural of action.

Kouereere (kouveereere), said of many canoes, &c., coming and going.

KOUREEI (koureêi), a branch of the coco palm. Cf. erehi, waierei, &c.

KOUREIKI (koureiki), a forest tree resembling the oak.

KOUEVA, the name of a plant. 2. The name of a small fish.

KOUGA, thickness; density.

KOUGAHA (kouâga), the height of the leg. 2. The articulation of the two large bones in the leg.

KOUSHATA (koushata), said of a roof not having gable ends. 2. A piece of wood on which to place or suspend food. Cf. ata, hahahata, koata, kokata.

KOUGHU, to rule one's own actions and will. 2. To arrange; to put in order. Cf. hau.

KOUREVA (kouereva), the same as koueva.

KOUGE (kouge), food laid aside as a reserve stock.

KOUGORA (kougora), a mat made with very large meshes.

KOUGIKA (kougïka), a shoal of fish. Cf. ika.

KOUKAIKA, to wash in fresh water. Plural kokukaua. Cf. kau.

Aka-koukaua, to pour water over the hands.

KOUMATU (koumatu), an old man; an old person. Aged; ancient. Cf. aka-koromatu.

KOUME (koume), the bone of the jaw. 2. The part between the jaw and the chin. 3. The under part of the chin, said of men, fish, &c. 4. The lower jaw. I te koumea anake; It has not been voluntary.

Aka-koumea, to hold conference with a person. 2. To commence to ripen, said only of pandanus fruit.

KOUMIRAO (koumira), cotton; the cotton plant.

KOUMANI (koumani), a piece of wood which is rubbed to produce fire. See kourima.

KOUNE (kouni), the season of the year about December.

KOUNU (koumu), a pledge or present given to parents of a child about to be born that the child shall hereafter sleep with the person making the present. 2. To allot or destine a thing for a certain person. 3. Anything given; a present. Plural koununu.

KOONUNUNU (koumununu), the time of year about April.

KOUPU (koupu), finished before the time, said of a distribution of food, &c., where everyone present has not received a portion. Cf. koua. Plural koukoupou (koupoupi).

KOURA (koura), to throw a lance. 2. To embark on a small canoe.


KOUREPA (kourepara), feebleness; languor. To be feeble; deficient in force.

Koureparaga (kourepara), feebleness of body.

Akakourea (aka-kourea), to enfeeble. Plura aka-koukourepa (aka-koukourepa).
KOURI, a kind of bread-fruit which is easily detached from the core. 2. Half-cooked; hard in the oven. Cf. koari.

KOURI (koɔri), a valuable species of bread-fruit. KOURIMA (kouriama), a piece of wood with which to rub the kounati to procure fire. Cf. kounati, rima.

KOURU (koɔru), the stem of a plant of which the root is cooked and eaten in times of scarcity and famine.

KOUTAKA (koutɔka), to spend one's time in coming and going. Cf. taka.

KOUTE (koute), the name of a herb. 2. The China-rose (or blacking-plant as it is sometimes called).

KOUTO (koutɔ), a small pit (store) of extra good food, looked after with special care.

KOUTOKI (koutɔki), the handle of an axe or hatchet.

KOUTU, a small piece of soft and pliant cloth or stuff. 2. A short garment.

KOUTU (koutu), the encroachment of land on the sea; reclamation. 2. A oape; promontory. Cf. kouana-koutu.

KOUTUHAGA, to be wise; prudent.

KOUTU-PIRO (koutu-piro), the name of an encroachment of land on water at Rikitea.

KOVAVA (kɔvava), a small space between two bodies. Cf. vaha, kovaha, and kovara. Plural kovahava (kovahavava).

KOVAKEURA (kovakeura), the name of a small crustacean of the lobster family. Cf. ura.

KOVARA (kovara), a small interval; a small space. 2. Not to be joined; not meeting. 3. To be daylight; to be light. Cf. kovaha. Plural kovararava (kovarararava).

Akakovara (aka-kovara), to open a little. Aka-kovararava (aka-kovarararava), plural of the action; aka-kokovara (aka-kokovara), plural of the subject.

KOVERA (kovera), fruit bruised by wind against branches; burnt up; abortive. Cf. vera.

KOVEU (koveu), a crayfish that lives on the pandanus tree.

KOVHI, to be radiant; shining. Plural kovhi-vihi.

KOVIU, a semicircular figure formed by the quickness of anything that stirs or moves in swinging round. 2. A quadrant, the fourth part of a circle.

Koviuviu (koviuviu), to make a staff or rod twist round and execute flourishes. 2. The figure made by a lighted firebrand when it is swung with rapidity.

KU, an exclamation; a cry used when one has hit the mark aimed at.

KU (kı), a case-ending of the pronoun au, I or me: as no ku, mine; kia ku, to me. 2. A sign of the past tense (see kuu).

KU (kı), the name of a red fish.

KU (kı), to be satiated; glutted. Kuku (kakua), plural of the subject.

Akaku (aka-kı), satiated; to gorge oneself. 2. To ripen, as fruit. Plural aka-kaku.

KUA, a particle denoting the passive, and used instead of ku before some verbs. 2. A cry announcing that one has hit the mark. See ku and kukua.

KUANE (kuane), a spirit. 2. The soul. Cf. kuhane. 3. A shadow; a shade.

KUARE (kuare), clumsy; inexpert; unfit; unaccustomed.

KUE (kue), to moan and lament on account of the death of a person. 2. To regret. Kuekue (kuekue), plural of the action; to often regret with tears and words of sorrow.

Kueraga (kuerage), weeping for the dead; lamentation.

KUENE (kuene), to approach; to draw closer. 2. To reject a thing. 3. To cease; to leave off. 4. To pull back; to draw oneself back; to recoil. 5. To leap with a pole.

KUETE (kute), to be frightened; to tremble. 2. To shiver with cold or fear. 3. To have the skin frozen with cold. Plural kukute (kukute).

KUHA (kıha), to regret; to mourn for.

KUHA, to be in deadly fear.

KUHANE (kuhane), a spirit; a soul that returns to earth. 2. The names of mythical birds of melodious song. 3. A large butterfly. Cf. kuhana.

KUHATA (kuhata), a feeling of nausea; inclination to vomit. See aka-kuata.

KUHENU, slack; loose; not extended or stretched. Plural kuhenuhenu (kuhenuhenu).

Aka-kuhenu, to bend about; to make flexible; to relax. Plural aka-kuhenuhenu (aka-kuhenuhenu). Aka-kuhenu mai, slacken a little; let it come a little.

KUI (kı), a mother. See next word.

KUİITI (kıiiti), an aunt. See kui and iti.

KUKA (kıka), a man of short stature, but who is strong and carries himself well.

KUKAKUKA (kıka-kıka), paste made of poor abortive fruit mixed with good.

Kukakukaka (aka-kıka-kıka), to make bad food better by mixing some good with it.

KUKINA (kükina), the noise in the gullet when one swallows with difficulty. Plural kukina-kina (kükinakina). Cf. next word.

KUKIORA, the noise a person makes in swallowing food. Cf. kukina.

KUKU (kıku), see under ku.

KUKI (kıki), the name of a land-bird. 2. A piece of mother-of-pearl used as a tool in doing leaf-work (at thatching, making fillets for driving fish, &c.). Cf. matekuku. 3. To lie down; to sleep. 4. To twist; to wriggle. See kukua.

KUKU, to arrive by land in a place which is the home of others. It is not used except of strangers to the place, to the home, or to the family.

Aka-kuku, arrived. Only said of persons or things that are many.
Kukua, to make an effort; to surmount a difficulty. 2. The imperative of kikâ, to twist; kukua! twist it!
Kukui, to wipe; to wipe off.
Kukuihu (kikû-i-hu), fatiguing work; exhausting labour.
Kukukuku (kîkûkû-kû), the name of a shell-fish.
Kukumu (kûkîmû), to close or cover the mouth with the hand. 2. To have the knees drawn up against the chest when one is sitting on his heels. 3. To shut. 4. To press; to squeeze. 5. To shut the mouth. 6. To close the fist. Cf. kokumu.
Kukurooi, a remnant; remainder.
Kukuroraga, a pigeon; dove.
Kukurutu (kûkrûtû), bread-fruit that is very small, very round, and easy to cook. Cf. pipiri.
Kumara (kumârâ), the sweet potato. 2. Beardless.
Kumarakumikumi (kumâra-kûmîkûmî), beardless; without any sign of a beard.
Kume (kûmê), to pull; to draw. 2. To be in agony. Plural kumekume (kûmekûmê). Cf. kumeroa.
Kumeega (kûmëgâ), the action of pulling; drawing or attracting towards one. Cf. kumega-kakiki.
Kumekume (kûmekûmê), to pull; to draw out; to stretch; to lengthen.
Kumeagakaki (kûmeâga-kûkê), said of a man who is dead. Cf. kume and kaki.
Kumeroa (kûmêrôa), a long agony. 2. To draw out; to extend; to lengthen. 3. To retard; to delay; to “draw out the time.” Cf. kume and roa.
Kumete (kumête), a bowl; a trough; a kneading trough.
Kumi (kûmi), ten fathoms long; ten arsmans long (60 feet). 2. The name of a fish.
Kumia (kumia), the name of a fish.
Kumikumi, to plait; to form plaits.
Kumikumi (kûmîkîmî), the beard.
Kumu (kûmu), the fist; the closed hand. Said also of a kind of food served in portions about the size of a fist.
Kumukumu (kûmûkûmû), to prepare small portions of food pressed with the hand. 2. To heap; to pile up. 3. To make food up into a parcel for carriage. 4. The noise of fowls when they are brooding on the nest. 5. The noise of pigs. 6. A dull heavy sound. 7. The cry of a fish.
Kumuopu (kûmu-ôypo), to take breath; to respire deeply; to relieve the labouring heart.
Kune (kûne), to conceive, to become pregnant, of women. Also said of animals.
Kunega (kûnêgû), conception, said of the time when impregnation of the female takes place.
Kuoga (kuôga), provision; necessary things in a household.
Kuokuo (kûôkûô), white; to be white.

Kuratopitipiti

Aka-kuokuo, to make white; to make clean and fair.
Kuoti (ku-ôti), it is finished; it is enough; done. Cf. oti.
Kuparu (kûpûrû), to thrive and grow fast, said of children and youths.
Kuparupuru (kûpûrû-pûrû), to be vigorous, full of life, said of plants, &c.
Kupega (kûpêgû), a net; a fishing-net.
Kuperu (kûpêrû), the breasts; teats.
Kuporu (kûpûrô), in great quantity, only said of bread-fruit.
Kupu (kûpû), a curse; an imprecation. To speak words of spite or hatred. To ask in a rage for a person’s entrails or liver. Kupukupu (kûpûkûpû), plural of the action.
Kura (kûra), divine; celestial. 2. Royal; pertaining to princes. 3. Excellent; valuable; esteemed. Said of beautiful things, precious goods, treasures, anything remarkable for its good quality or rarity. Cf. atakurakura, eke-kura, puakura, vakakura. 4. A fine man. 5. Red. Cf. erekikura. 6. A bird whose red feathers are made into royal mantles. 7. Yellow.
Kurakura (kûrâkûra), bright red; scarlet. 2. A faint yellow colour; a dull yellow.
Akaraka (aka-kûra), to paint or dye red. 2. The lower belly; the abdomen. 3. The penis of a man. 4. To take a large quantity of food out of the native oven. 5. To make a great distribution of food. Plural akakurakura (aka-kûrâkûra).
Akarakurakura (aka-kûrâkûra), spotted or patched with red.
Kuraaehae (kûraaehê), chequered with red. Cf. kûra.
Kuraatumu (kûraatûmu), reddish-brown.
Kurakaka (kûrâkâkâ), scarlet; bright red.
Kurakonane (kûrâkônûnê), a species of sugar-cane mottled with different colours. Cf. kônûnê. 2. Blended colours, of which the predominant tone is red.
Karakotikoti (karakôtîkôtî), red streaked with other colours.
Kurakura (kûrâkûra), see under kura.
Kurakuranui (kûrâkûrâ-nû), vivid red; scarlet.
Kuramapu (kûramâpu), a kind of wild cabbage. 2. Taro.
Kuramea (kûrâmêa), a divine thing; sacred. See kura and mea.
Kurameiti (kûrâmêîtî), very precious; priceless. 2. Picked out with red. 3. A man of unusual honesty and uprightness.
Kuranunui (kûraunûnû), scarlet; bright red. Cf. kuranuuru.
Kuraregarega, orange coloured.
Kurariki, said of the eldest son or eldest daughter. Cf. kura and akariki.
Kuratopitipiti, anything red falling in drops, as blood. Cf. kura and topiti.
Kure, a great talker; a babbler.
Kurekure, a very great talker; a continual chatterer.
Kureraga (kureśaga), loquacity; babblings.
KURI (kūri), a dog. Also applied (modern) to a cat.
KURIKURI (kūrikūri), the noise of a piece of wood or iron rubbing on another piece of wood or notched iron. 2. To play a blindfold game, "cat and rat."
KURIO (kurio), the name of a large caterpillar.
KURIRI (kuriri), to cry; to weep; said only of children. 2. An orphan.
KURU (kuru), to break in falling. Plural kuru-kuru (kūrukūru).

Kuroe (kūrōe), an edible paste made of abortive bread-fruits.
Kurutara (kūrutāra), bread-fruits which have roughened skins. Cf. tara.
Kutete (kūtete), to shiver with cold; to tremble with fear.
Kutetete (kūtete) (kūtete-te), to shiver very much with cold.
Kutu (kūtu), a louse. 2. (Fig.) A very small object.
Kutuiva (kūtu-iva), a white louse.
Kutumaori (kūtu-mōri), a grey louse.
Kuyakuru, the name of a tree.

MA (mä), for. Used concerning food, clothes; husband and wife; as "the share of." 2. A sign of the future tense. 3. An expression used for "eldest son": Te ma Raqt; the eldest son of Raqt. 4. Bread-fruit or taro reduced to paste or porridge and fermented in the ground. Cf. maa. 5. Curdled; clotted; frozen. 6. To fade; to lose colour. Cf. mae.
Mama (mama and māma), see mama.
Aka-ma, shame; bashfulness; modesty. To be modest; shy. Respect for others. 2. A young girl who shrinks from the gaze of a young man; and vice-versa.
Maa, bread-fruit or taro reduced to paste and fermented in the ground. Cf. ma.
Maana (maana), heat; warmth. 2. Clothes; made-up stuff or cloth. Cf. mahana.
Maanaana (maana-ana), a gentle warmth; slight heat.
Aka-maana, heated up again, as food; cooked a second time.
Maanaaranoa (maana-ra-ra-ona), to be found, carrying one's garments.
Maaro, a girdle; loin-cloth. Cf. māro.
Maatu, see oho-maatu.
Mae (māe), to bleach; to become wan. Cf. ma. 2. To fade; to wither; to be blighted. Cf. mai.
Mamae (mamae), to fade away. 2. Plural of mae. See under mamae.
Akamae (aka-mae), to cause to fade; to blight; to humiliate. Aka-mamae (aka-māmāe), plural of the action; Aka-mamae, plural of the subject.
Maea (maea), to leave one's food to eat that of other people.
Mama, see under marama, "days of the moon."
Maehua (maēhua), a "stone's throw"; the space over which a stone can be thrown.
Maeie (maēiē), to relieve another's pain or embarrassment; relief; refreshment; renovation.

Ma-maei, to console; to comfort.
Maemae (māemāe), the name of a small fish.
Maeva (maēva), to tear a garment at the bottom or edge. Plural maeva (maēva). Maeva (maēva), old torn clothes; hanging tatters.
Magaga (māgaga), the fork of the body near the anus.
Magagaga (māgamāga), forkings; divisions into branches.
Akamaga, to be forked; to make forked. 2. To have diluted the paste (see maa) badly. 3. To make separate and private cultivations scattered here and there in the mountains.
Aka-magagaga, to rough-hew or draft the outline of a fish-hook; to make the first steps towards cutting out the shape of the native fish-hook. 2. To make branched. 3. To begin making a mat.
Magaga (māgamaga), ripe, said only of a bunch of pandanus fruit. 2. Open, applied to the forkings of the fingers or toes, also of the hands stretched out, opened. 3. Anything left alone; not worth troubling about.
Aka-magaga, to take one's ease; to stretch out the arms and legs. 2. To refresh oneself. 3. To draw a deep breath.
Maga-jakokaro (magaga-kokaro), the junction of the buttocks with the hip-bone. Cf. magaga and kokaro.
Magaika, a sentinel who keeps watch over the high pass in the mountain.
Magakaya (magakaya), said of a child who always remains with his adoptive parents and does not return to his own father.
MAGAREVA, the name of the archipelago of Mangareva, and also of the chief island. The chief island is called by the French St. Michel.

MAGARO (magáro), courteous; pleasant; of easy manners. 2. Peaceful; quiet. 3. Of an agreeable flavour, said of food.

Magarogaro (magarogáro), lacking in sharpness to the taste; insipid; not sufficiently piquant. 2. Brackish water.

Aka-magaro, to render soft. 2. To soothe; appease. 3. To bend. 4. To tame; to render quiet; to become accustomed.

MAGO, first; chief.

MAGO (mago), a shark. Cf. anemago.

Magogo, a small shark.

Magomago (magomígo), a small shark.

MAGUGU, the name of breakers to S.W. of Kamaka.

MAGUGUGUGU (magugugígu), dry, said of food lacking moisture.

MAHA (maha), the name of a fish.

MAHA (míha), to arise; to get up. To stand or sit down after sleeping.

Mahamaha, light, lacking substance or nourishment, said of food.

Mamaha (mamíha), troubles that are light and passing; that are diminishing. 2. To be consoled; eased from pain.

MAHAEGA (máhaega), an explanation of words not understood.

MAHAGA (mahága), twins, said of human beings only.

MAHAKU (maháku), nourishing food made of bread-fruit.

MAHAKAMAHA (mahakamíha), suddenly; unexpectedly. 2. Little by little; insensibly; without being noticed.

MAHAKI (maháki), easily detached; likely to fall; said of fruit. Only adhering slightly; the opposite to uká. Plural mahakahaki (mahákihihi).

MAHANA, warm; warm, of clothes. Warmed up again; cooked a second time: as food. Cf. maana. 2. Warm, said of persons arriving, as absent people are said to be cold (see maharit). Cf. mahana and mohana.

MAHANI (maháni), a seam in a piece of stuff or cloth; a joining of native bark cloth.

Mahanihapi (mahániháni), smooth; even; polished; only said of a man who sleeping on a mat feels that it gives a sensation of polish to his skin.

MAHAPU, indigestion. Cf. pukua.

MAHAROHARO (maharoháro), to have predilections or bias; not to be impartial in judgment. 2. Difference: Kakore te maharoharo, There is no difference.

MAHARO, to praise; to vaunt. Plural maharoharo (maharoháro).

Maharaga, praise; commendation.

Maharaga, praise; commendation.

MAHATU (mahátu), twisted; frizzly; said only of the hair. Cf. hatu.

MAHAUKORI (maháukori), a kind of crayfish.

MAHERE (mahere), offences; injury by word or action.

MAHETU (mahétu), the name of a plant.

MAHIKO, to disappear rapidly.

Mahikoraga, disappearance in a rapid way.

MAHIKOIKO (mahíkoiko), the evening twilight.

MAHIMAHI (mahímahi), cooked food kept till the next day to make it better.

MAHINA, light; not dark; the light. Cf. mahinatea, hina, and maina.

MAHINATEA, the light; daylight. Cf. mahinatea, and mainatea.

MAHINUI (mahí-nui), the great octopus. Aka-mahí: Let it alone! Said of the tentacles of a newly-caught octopus.

MAHIKITIHI (mahíkititihi), to gush out, said of water and other liquids. Plural mamahiti.

Mamahitihiroga (mahíkititihíroga), a gushing out of water.

MAHOI, a South Sea Islander. Cf. Moari.

MAHORA (mahóra), to spread; to stretch out; said of persons and of timber, also of beds spread out and roofs having little slope.

Mahorahora (mahórahóra), level; flat; without inequality.

MAHU (mahú), a strong pleasant odour that comes from afar; to smell such an odour. Cf. tama/a.

MAHURE (mahúre), a cutaneous disease.

MAHURUO (mahúruo), clumsy; inexpert. 2. Ignorant; useless.

MAHUTIHUTI (mahútihihi), pain from having one's hair pulled.

MAI (mái), towards. Signifies approach to the person speaking; the reverse of attu, away. O mai: Give to me. 2. Poor; bad; said of faded or tasteless things. Cf. mae.

MAI, to drink salt-water.

MAIATU, a stubborn, rebellious person.

MAIKA, a crack; a chap on the foot, &c.

MAIHIHI (mahíhi), to slightly smell somebody's skin disease while at work.

MAIMAI, cold food (paste, see maà).

MAINA, the moon. 2. Moonlight. Cf. hina, mahína.

MAINATEA (mainá-tea), the light from sun or moon, or from a fire. Cf. mahinatea.

MAITO (maito), said of new garments without stains or rents.

MAITOITO, the name of a fish that takes the hook karei. Cf. ito.

MAIVAI, insipid to the taste.

MAKÁ (maka), a sling. (Modern, a gun or cannon).

MAKA (maká), a shoot or sprout growing on the trunk or large branches of a tree; the bark is used for making cords and nets.
MAKA, fine; light. *Ua maka:* Fine rain.

MAKAHU, the ahu or ripe white wood on which good bark grows.

MAKAKAINUKU, a dark place on the moon. There are two of these, Mau-noho-tara and Maka-kai-nuku. They are supposed to be fixed on the moon.

MAKAMA, promptly; with rapidity. An exclamation, Makama! With what rapidity!

MAKAPU, a rocky islet to the south of Akamaru.

MAKARA (makara), to think; to form a picture in the mind. Makarakara (makarākāra), plural of the action; makamakara, plural of the subject.

Akamakara (aka-makara), to think; to meditate; to ruminate over. Plural aka-makarakara (aka-makarākāra).

Makaraga (makarāga), a thought; a mental image; an idea.

Makararaga (makararāga), a thought; a mental image; an idea.

MAKAREU, the name of a fish.

MAKARI, (makari), to be cold. 2. Luke-warm; indifferent; inactive; perfunctory. 3. To regret the absence of another person. 4. To be cold in manner when a stranger or unwelcome guest appears. 5. Shivering or trembling caused by fear. 6. Cold, said of absent persons (as mahana, warm, is said of those arriving).

Makamakari (makamakari), a diminutive of makari.

Akamakari (aka-makari), to make cold; to leave a warm thing till it gets cold. *Aka-makamakari* denotes stronger action than *aka-makari.*

MAKARO, the limited view of a man who cannot see far; short-sight. 2. One who is dissatisfied. Cf. kakaro. Plural makarokaro (makarokaro).

MAKAROA (makarōa), the name of an islet to the S.W. of Akamaru.

MAKATUHA (makatuha), to distribute; to divide into portions for those present and those absent. Makamakatuha (makamakatuha), plural of the action; mamamakatuha, plural of the subject.

MAKAUE (makauē), to be fatigued; weary. Cf. aka-makau. Plural makaauae (makauaē).

Makauera (makauēra), fatigue; weariness.

MAKAVE (makave), straw of; filament of; thread of coco-nut fibre. Small thread-like filaments of plants.

Makaveave (makaveave), a downpour of heavy rain which in the air looks like threads.

MAKETA (maketa), loose; not close together. 2. Dried up; desiccated. Maketakea, a diminutive of maketa.

MAKI (maki), an ill; a wound; a sore place. 2. An evil; a fault. *Maki wari,* to commit a crime.

Akamaki (aka-mākī), to spoil; to ruin; to dishonour. 2. To make a thing imperfectly. 3. To wound. *Aka-makimaki* (aka-mākī-mākī), plural of the action; *aka-mamaki* (aka-māmākī), plural of the subject.

Makimaki, cool; stale; food that has been cooked for some days. 2. Some small ill; a petty annoyance.

MAKIHIA (mākīhia), the commencement of fine weather, with blue sky after rain. *Mokihanga te raipī,* the weather begins to be good again. *Mokihahia,* a diminutive of mākīhia.

MAKIKAIROTO (mākī-kairōto), a wound difficult to heal.

MAKIKIRIKI (makikiriki), to make little balls of paste (see mā) for cooking. Cf. kirikiri.

MAKIRIPU (makiripū), maa (paste) pounded with a pestle.

MAKI (maki), ten thousand.

Makiku (makiku), twenty thousand.

MAKO, dry; arid. 2. Paralysed.

MAKONA (mākōna), satisfied; satiated. Plural makonakona (mākōnākōna).

Akamakona (aka-mākōna), to be satiated; glutted; gorged.

MAKOREKORE (makorekore), an immense number; indefinitely large.

MAKOROMIHAMIHA (makoro-mihāmiha), the name of a caterpillar.

MAKO, suspicion; surmise. To suspect; suppose.

MAKU (as moist), see amaku, aka-maku, aka-hauamaku.

MAKU, "for me," said concerning food and marriage.

MAKUPUAL, the name of an evil deity.

MAKUPUNA (makupuna), grandchild; great-nephew; great-niece.

MAKURU (makuru), a frequent fall of ripe fruit from the tree. 2. *Thī* which flows easily; one who weeps easily. 3. To make a failure of a speech.

Makururu (makurukuru), a frequent dropping of tears, said of tears only.

Akamakururu (aka-makurukuru), to allow to fall. 2. To fall often at short intervals, as rain, ëo.

MAKUYAYA (makuyaya), pierced; with openings here and there. 2. A thing lost and not worth troubling about; a thing fallen into the water.

MAMA, light; not heavy; to be of little weight. 2. To be relieved; to be eased; to be lightened; to be delivered from a burden, or a pain. Cf. aka-tauamama.

Aka-mama, to lighten; to render lighter. 2. To console; to relieve. 3. To lower, as a sail.

MAMA (mīma), to chew; to bruise with the teeth. Cf. amama. 2. A thing which does not keep water in; that leaks, as a gourd with a hole in it; or that does not keep water out, as a broken canoe, or a roof that lets in the rain. 3. Not to speak clearly; hard to understand. Plural, mamama (māmāma).
Akamama (aka-mānū), to be pierced; to have droppings from an orifice; to drip. 2. To make water. 3. To crack; to burst open. 4. To spoil; to waste. 5. To be a worthless person; a reprobate; to conduct oneself badly.

MAMA (māma), the name of a shell-fish.

MAMÆ (mamē)—this word is probably connected with mae, to fade, wither, but has separate meanings from those given under mae—an evil; a malady; sorrow; suffering; to have an illness; to be in pain.

Mamaenga (mamērēnga), the state of one in suffering or sorrow.

Akamamae (aka-mamāic), to cause to suffer; to cause grief.

MAMAGA (mamāga), see under maga.

MAMAI, to be mad; foolish; to rave.

Akamamaia (aka-mamaia), to drive one mad; to madden.

MAMAMUKURA (mamanuka-kuara), a species of crab-crustacean.

MAMAO (mannā), to go away; withdraw.

Aka-mamao, to send away; to put away; to dismiss. 2. To turn aside; to swerve; to deviate. 3. To go away; to forsake; to withdraw.

MAMARA (mannā), sharp in flavour; acid. Figurant to the taste.

Aka-mamara, to make sour or sharp; to acidify.

MAMARATEA (mamaratea), the name of a fish.

MAMARI (mannāri), an egg. Mamari onu: a turtle’s egg.

MAMARI-PARAH, a brooding hen.

MAMARU, the name of a god. 2. The redness of the sky in which the god dwells.

MAMATA, pangs; anguish; suffering. 2. Sorrow. Cf. mata.

MAMO, mossy; covered with moss. Cf. mōi-mōi.

Akamamoi (aka-mamāi), moss-covered.

MAMU (mānū), small shell-less snails that are found sticking to rocks. 2. A small insect that hides under leaves.

MAMU (mānū), an exclamation; a cry uttered before a quarrel or combat commences.

Akamamumamu (aka-mānmāmumu), to smack or click the lips several times.

MAMUENUA, the earth. Cf. emua. 2. A kind of insect.

MAMUKAIWA, the earth. Cf. kaiga. 2. A kind of insect.

MAMUMAANA, a land-snail.

MAMURI, after; to come after; in the rear. Cf. muri.

MAMUORENA (mamūereno), to be ignorant of the art of making mats.

MANA, to close; to close itself. Kua mana te kiko, te maki: The wound has closed itself.

MANA (mānū), powerful; mighty. 2. Miraculous; marvellous; supernatural. 3. Existence; being. 4. Prophecy. 5. Divination; foretelling future events. 6. A quirt used in a game resembling hop-scotch. 7. To hold a higher card of the same suit.

Managa (manāga), a mighty action; something marvellous and extraordinary. Also manega.

Manamanu (mānāmānu), to send to fetch anything without the consent or authority of its owner. 2. The conqueror in a race, competition, or trial of skill.

Manana (mānānā), to prevent one being employed on certain duties; to prohibit. 2. To respect oneself; to respect each other.

Aka-mana, to make powerful; to give authority to a person.

Aka-amanana, to divine; to foretell. To propose to foretell.

Manaraga (mānārāga), power; might. 2. Omnipotence.

MANANAMANUA (mānāmānāua), many, said of forty persons and more.

MANAVA (manāva), the interior, said of a man or thing; as, of a calabash, a ditch, the space within four walls, &c. 2. Sentiment; the spirit or conscience; the “inward man.” 3. The belly; the intestines. Cf. kohomanava.

MANAVA-GARUA, a wicked heart; a bad man.

MANAVA-POA, seasickness.

MANAVA-RATA, lascivious desires. Lustful; libidinous.

MANAVA-TIO, a wicked person—“heart of tio.” Cf. tio, a shell-fish.

MANEGA (manēga), see manāga, under mana.

MANEGA (manēga), the name of a fish. Cf. ragimanega.

MANIA (mānīa), slippery, but not with wet. Slippery, as a polished surface. Smooth; sleek; glossy. 2. Regret for something lost or stolen. 3. To have missed one’s mark; frustrated. 4. A sensual feeling; involuntary delight from sensual feeling.

Maniania (māniania), a setting on edge of the teeth, caused by tasting an acid substance or by the gritting of one thing on another.

MANIHANIHA, a fault; an error. Cf. manimania.

MANIKA, a plant or herb just showing above ground.

MANIMANIA (manimania), a sin; a vice; a bad action. Cf. manihanini and manania.

MANINI (manimī), the name of a fish.

Manininini, the name of a fish.

MANKA, a thousand. Cf. manoku.

Aka-mano, to count up to a thousand.

MANOLOI (manōli), a kind of net in the form of a bag. See aka-tutu, under tu. 2. Entirely; completely.

MANOHU, the people in the world; the whole population of the earth. Cf. mano and hu.
MANONO (mānōno), the dry trunk of the nono tree.

MANU (mānū), a bird (generally). Cf. karea marau. 2. A beast; an animal. 3. To have a sore mouth. 4. To have a feeling of nausea; to feel inclined to vomit. Bite; biliousness.

Manumau (mānūmānau), a very small insect which is seen clinging to branches or to matter in a state of fermentation. 2. A name given to little children.

Aka-manumau, tinted; ebated; drawn with little dots (like bird-pecks).

MANUHOTARA, see manuhotara.

MANUHI (Mānūhi), an inhabited islet of Mangareva.

MANUHIRI (mānūhirī), to play at blindman’s buff.

MANUKAU (Mānūkāu), the space between the two peaks of Mangareva.

MANUKE (manūke), to be successful, to finish, to have got through the work, said concerning wood hard to cut, or of labour prolonged and difficult. 2. To yield, to acknowledge being beaten, convinced, only said of obstinate persons.

MANUHOHOTARA, see makakaimuku.

MAOA (māoa) \{ an echo.

MAOAOA (māoaoa) \{ an echo.

MAOMAO (māomāo), the name of a small fish.

MAOPPOA (māopopa), covered with wounds. 2. Full of vices or faults.

MAORA, to be split; to be shed. 2. To overspread; to overflow.

MAORAORA, the same as maora.

MAORI (māori), belonging to the country; native. 2. One who belongs to the Polynesian race. 3. Royal. Cf. vaikamori. 4. The right; right hand; right side.

MAPE (māpe), the native chestnut tree.

MAPO, anything which follows through age or decay. Food that is spoiled.

MAPO (māpo), rotten with dampness or with filth, said of clothes. 2. That which is not sticky or adhesive, said of paste. Mapomapa (māpomāpo), plural of action; mamapa (māmāpo), plural of the subject.

MAPOKAI (mapokoki), wounded, said if there are many wounds, together with internal bruises, but not if the interior is not bruised.

MAPU (māpu), the name of one kind of taro (Arum esculentum). 2. The strong sigh of a fatigued person. Panting. Plural mapumapu.

MAPUNA (mapuna), steam; vapour; smoke rising in volumes. 2. Boiling.

MAPURE, long-continued, uninterrupted, said of duration of weather. 2. Long, said of time. Kakore te koroto i mapure: The time has not been long.

MARA (māra), open land; a cultivated field; a planted plot of ground.

MARA, unhappy; dispirited. Cf. mamaro.

MARAE (mārāe), a sacrifice; offering. A festival of a god. First-fruits.

MARAGA (mārāga), a house of purification for the women. Stations ten days’ journey apart. There were four of these stations, making up the forty days’ circuit.

MARAGA, coming, arriving, said of the coming of rain. 2. To fly here and there.

MARAGAI (mārāgai), the south-east quarter. 2. The S.E. wind.

MARAKURAKU, the name of an islet to the E.N.E. of Mangareva.

MARAMA (mārama), wise; learned; instructed. Cf. mārama. 2. The operculum (lid or cap) of the sea-sail. 3. The moon. The days of the moon are named as follows:

Maeama-tai (maeama-tāi) - 1st day
Maeama-rua (maeama-rua) - 2nd
Maeama-toru (maeama-tūru) - 3rd
Maeama-riro (maeama-riro) - 4th
Kore-tai (kore-tāi) - 5th
Korekore-rua (korekore-rua) - 6th
Korekore-toru (korekore-tūru) - 7th
Korekore-kaha (korekore-kāha) - 8th
Oari (oari) - 9th
Ohuma - 10th
Omaera - 11th
Ohua (ohua) - 12th
Oetua (oetua) - 13th
Ohotu (ohotu) - 14th
Omaura (omaure) - 15th
Ohiru (ohiru) - 16th
Orakau (orakau) - 17th
Otohiti (otohiti) - 18th
Korekore-tai (korekore-tāi) - 19th
Korekore-rua (korekore-rua) - 20th
Korekore-toru (korekore-tūru) - 21st
Korekore-riro (korekore-riro) - 22nd
Vehi-tahi (vehi-tahi) - 23rd
Vehi-rua (vehi-rua) - 24th
Vehi-toru (vehi-tūru) - 25th
Vehi-riro (vehi-riro) - 26th
Otane (otane) - 27th
Omoiri (omoiri) - 28th
Ohoata (ohoata) - 29th
Tu-nui (tu-nui) - 30th

MARAMA (mārama), the light; the daylight. To be daylight; by day. Cf. rama, karamarama.

MARAMARA (māramāra), firewood; dry wood.

MARAPE (mārāpe), tattooed from head to foot.

MARAMA (mārama), a small parcel of food.

MARA (mara) (māra), neglected; not taken care of. Indifferent. 2. To be stretched out, half asleep. 3. To fall down from weakness.

Mararagea (mārārāgea), negligence; carelessness.

MARI (mari), the name of a fish.

MARI (mari), lower; below. Cf. raro.

MAROUKI, much; very much. Cf. marovuroi.

MARA, the name of a fish.

MARAUTAGAROA, the name of a place at Rikitea, near the king’s house.

MARAUTUKARO, the name of a fish.

MARE (māre), in consideration of; through esteem for.
Maremare (maremare), in consideration of affection, position, relationship, &c. Said of parents, masters, &c., in regard to their children or servants, and vice-versa. 2. A spendthrift; a waster.

Akamare (aka-māre), to favour; to have favourites.

Mareakeira (mareakeīra), to usurp the authority of a father; to take without one’s father’s leave. Mamareakeira (mamarekeīra), plural of the subject.

Mareku, feeble; cast-down; dejected.

Mareere (mārere), to fall little by little. Said of a bag, of a parcel, of a tree. When used in regard to a mountain it means the fall of gravel and stones. Cf. ree, irere. Mareere (mareere), plural of the action; mamareere (mamāreere), plural of the subject.

Aka-mareere, to allow to fall. 2. To infringe; to violate law or custom.

Mari, a quantity of mei (bread-fruit). Only used in regard to mei.

Mariari (marīri), fresh, agreeable, as the air.

2. Clearness.


Akamariari (aka-mariari), light of early morning or evening; light from a small fire or feeble luminary. Cf. mariko and marioki.

Marie, well; right; proper. In good terms; in favour. Pertinent; seasonable; fit for the purpose. Cf. maroī.

Mariko, that which is quickly seen; beginning to come in sight. Cf. marikoī.

Marikoriko (marīkorīko), commencing to appear.

2. The dawn; the morning twilight.

Marikoī, coming in sight; appearing. Cf. marīko and koī.

Mariu, to be under an interdict or prohibition.

Mariu (marīu), to wander here and there at random. 2. Not to understand.

Mauriūi (marīuīi), to wander about very much. The plural of the action. Mamarīu (mamāriu), the plural of the subject.

Maro (māro), a small girdle for hiding the sexual parts. Cf. tiamaro, maaro, and amithiamoāro. 2. A small bundle of pandanus leaves. 3. Hard; tough; obdurate. 4. Distance, either at land, sea, or in the air. E hia maro no te ra? How high is the sun?

Maromaro (māromāro), many little bundles or packets.

Maroi (māri), “So much the better.” “It will be welcome.” 2. To thank, to express obligations. Moroi! “Thank you.” “It is well.” Cf. marie.

Marōga (marōga), thanks.

Marokiekie (marōkiekie), textile stuff or native cloth, white and long, stretched by a cord along the ground.

Maromarotaki (māromārotāki), a long rope allowed to trail on the ground.

Maroro (māroro), the flying-fish. 2. Cloth or fabric with which the head is covered, and which floats down the back.

Marorouri, much; many. Plenty; afluence. Cf. marorouri.

Maru (as a deity, see mamaru).

Maru, to tremble on hearing a very loud noise, as of thunder, &c.

Maruraga (marurāga), tremblings of fear, caused by detonations or loud noises, as of thunder.

Maruru, tremblings of the earth, or of a thing placed on an unsteady piece of wood. 2. A great noise; redoubled noise. 3. To shake anyone who sleeps, in order to awaken him. Cf. ruhe, hehereuru, heruru.

Maru (māru), shadow; obscurity. Leaage; the shade of leaves and trees. Cf. tumaru.

2. In the train or retinue of a noble. To have influence over one’s chief or leader. 3. To be able to get or obtain anything, said of a person whose skill is in demand, or whose work is in fashion.

Marumaru (mārumāru), in the shadow of leaves.

2. To be seductive in person—fair of face and figure.

Aka-maru (aka-māru), to shade, to overshadow.

2. The name of one of the four inhabited islands of Mangareva.

Aka-maru, to shade; to give shadow. 2. To protect; a protector.

Aka-maramaru (aka-mārumāru), to overshadow (denoting longer action than aka-maru). 2. To console; solace; help. Consolation given by a parent to the eldest child.

Maruatu, to disappear; to vanish.

Maruga (marīga), the diaphragm; the large muscle separating the chest from the abdomen.

Marutoga (marūtōga), to have hair standing out widely from the head; not falling on the neck or shoulders. 2. Having hair that is uncombed. Marumarutoga (mārumarūtōga), plural of the action; mamarutoga (māmarūtōga), plural of the subject.

Mata (māta), the face; the features. The expression of the face. Cf. raemata. 2. The eye; the eyes. Cf. ātumata, matakevo, taritirimata, koukouamata, mataara. 3. The curved extremity of the fish-hook; the part seized by the fish. Cf. komata. 4. The front of a building. Cf. mata-hare. 5. Raw; uncooked. Cf. akatūmata. 6. (Mata kuegā) The mesh of a net.

Matamata (mātamāta), the first to arrive, said of the first of a party of visitors. Cf. mata-hou and matahurahuru. 2. Precursor; fore-runner. 3. At the head of a band of men. 4. A drop of water.

Akamata (aka-māta), to commence. 2. To set to work.

Akamata, commencement; the beginning. Origin: cause.

 Mataara (mātāra), not to be a sluggard; to be wide awake; on the watch. Cf. nūta and ara.

 Mataere (mutāere), the name of a fish.

Mataga-kiko-roa, to stretch out at full length; to be spread out.
MATAGATA-NOA, to appear in good health; with clear healthy eyes.

MATAGI (matagi), wind. Matagi-tuki-a-pau, a gale; tempest.

MATAGITA, wind turned in another direction by striking against a point of land.

MATAHOU (matahou), new. A novice; an inexperienced person. 2. Newly arrived. Cf. matathahuru, hou, and mata. Matamatahou (matamatahou), plural of the action; mamamatahou (mamamatahou), plural of the subject.

MATAKEMATAKE (matake-matake), having different features; unlike in countenance. Cf. mata and ke.

MATAHU, a crowd; an assembly. Cf. hu.

MATAHUA (matahua), to contend for; to wrangle; to squabble. 2. To be adverse. Matamatahua (matamatahua), plural of the action; mamamatahua (mamamatahua), plural of the subject.

Matatauara (matatauara), a quarrel of children.

MATAHURA (matahura), the name of a fish.

MATAHURAHURA, the first to arrive. Cf. matahou and matamata (under mata).

MATAHURUPA (matahurupa), lazy; weak. feeble of body; fragile.

Matatahurupara (matatahurupara), inactivity; feebleness.

MATAI, by sea. Cf. ma and tai.

MATAI (matai), to chop; to chink; to open; to gape; to be ajar. Matatiai, plural of the action; mamatiai, plural of the subject.

Akamatai (aka-matai), to cause to gape; to cleave open. Aka-mataitai (aka-mataitai), plural of the action; aka-mamatai (aka-mamatai), plural of the subject.

MATAIHU (mataihu), a cape; promontory. Plural matamataihu. Cf. ihu.

MATAIHUTEA, the cape at the eastern extremity of Mangareva.

MATAIRO, a pearl.

MATAKA (mataka), the name of a fish.

MATAKA (mataka), to open itself, to gape, to expand, said of shell-fish or of flower-buds. 2. To blossom. Matakataka (matakataka), plural of the action; mamakata (mamakata), plural of the subject.

Akamataka (aka-mataka), to open, said of flowers and of bivalve shell-fish. Aka-makataka (aka-makataka), plural of the action; aka-mamakata, plural of the subject.

MATAKAIOUA (matakaioua), to gather fruits before they are ripe.

MATAKAO (matakao), first-fruits. Cf. kao and matikao. 2. Encroachment of land which at low tides is uncovered.

MATAKATUI (matakatui), a girdle of pandanus leaves.

MATAKAVA (matakava), not to consort with; to avoid the company of anyone, through rudeness or carelessness, To avoid familiarity; to be timid or rude or sullen. Cf. mata and kava. Matakava atu, matakava mai: To have malice one to another.

MATAKEINA (matakeina), an assembly; a congregation of persons.

MATAKEVO (matakevo), to be dim-sighted. 2. Squint-eyed. 3. One-eyed. 4. An eye of which the pupil cannot be seen. Plural matakekinevo (matakekinevo). Cf. mata and kevo.

MATAKIKONUI, easy to see; plainly to be observed. Cf. mata and kiko.

MATAKITE (matakite), an eye-witness. 2. To be present. Plural mamatakite (mamatakite). Cf. mata and kite.

Matatikera (matatikera), evidence; witness; testimony.

MATAKOMUA (matakomua), the first courses (menues) of a girl. Cf. mu and matamua.

MATAKORE (matakore), to shoot without taking aim. 2. To make a thing or work at anything without giving it proper attention. Cf. mata and kore.

MATAKU (mataku), an exclamation of surprise: "Hillo!"

MATAKU (mataku), to be frightened, as of ghosts or dead people. Plural matakutaku.

Akamataku (aka-mataku), to inspire fear; to make afraid. Aka-matakutaku, plural of the action; aka-mamatuku (aka-mamatuku), plural of the subject.

MATAKUTAKUNAOA (matakutakunaoa), to be fearful; timorous.

MATAMATAU, drops of rain. Cf. mata and ua.

MATAMUA, first; premier. Cf. mata, mu, and matamua.

MATAMURI, last. Cf. muri.

MATANEGANEGA (mataneganea), a small pole placed transversely in commencing the work of building a roof. It acts as a support for the bottom of the other small poles. Cf. neganega.

MATANINININI (matanininini), to sleep. Cf. nininini. 2. To have a great desire for sleep; to have the eyelids weighed down with drowsiness.

Mataninininiraga (mataninininiraga), want of sleep.

MATAKO (matako), bold; unabashed. Looking fearlessly and without casting down the eyes. Cf. mata and ako.

MATAPARA (matapara), the name of a fish.

MATAPARIRAI (mataparirai), having a flat face. Cf. paririrai and mata.

MATAPPO (matapo), blind. 2. Lacking in penetration and insight. Cf. mata and po.

Aka-matapo, to blind; to take away the sense of sight. 2. To hide the view.

MATAPOHPOH, sore eyes; ophthalmia. Cf. pohepohe and mata.

MATAPUKUREGA (matapukurega), a great crowd; an immense assembly. 2. A festival. Cf. mataka.
MATAPURA, to have dust or other matter in the eyes. Cf. pura.

MATARAU, the name of a fish. See raurau, a fish.

MATAREI (matarei), a small shoot or scion of banana, without leaves yet upon it.

Matamatarei (matamatarei), the same as matarei.

MATARIKI (matariki), the Pleiades. A constellation.

MATARUA (matarua), the bone of the nose below the skull and the cartilaginous parts. 2. The fork or division in a bone, as in the cervical vertebra.

MATARUA, false ("two-faced"). Cf. rua.

MATATAGA, the front of a building; the facade, 2. The front part of anything.

MATATAI (matatai), one-eyed; a one-eyed person. Cf. mata and tahi.

MATATAU (matatau), to suit each other; to agree well together. 2. People in the same condition or circumstance. Cf. tau. Plural matamatatau (matamatatau).

MATAKA, a great assembly. Cf. matapukurega.

MATATERE (matatere), large; gross. Fat; grease.

Matateretere, a wanderer: vagabond. (The radical idea is "floating.") Cf. korae.

MATATIARE (matatiare), a soft glance.

MATATOIRA (matatoira), dispersed; not fixed. 2. Looking right and left.

MATATIROTIO (matatiriri), one who looks here and there; attentive. Examining; regarding carefully. Cf. matatiriro, tiro.

MATATIROTIOI, to measure anyone; to examine a person’s appearance or deportment carefully. To scrutinize; a critical eye. Cf. matatiriro.

MATATU (matatu), the name of a fish.

MATATUKE, that which makes the eyes large or wide open, such as anger, &c. Matatukutuke has same meaning. Cf. tukenata, mata, tu, and ke.

MATAU (matau), a hook; a fish-hook. 2. A hook for catching men on the festival days.

MATAU (matau), accustomed; used to. Expert; skilled. Cf. tau.

Akamatau (aka-mataw), to introduce a custom. 2. To habituate; to accustom.

Akamatautau (aka-matautau), to try to understand. Aka-matayakore, a rogue; a thief. Brainless.

MATUA, to squabble; to wrangle; to dispute.

MATAUIRA (matauira), to walk in front of a person; to precede others on the march.

MATAUURARI, (mataurauri), elevated; high; lofty; grand. Only said of nobles and chiefs.

MATAVAI, a sentinel; one who watches or waits.

MATAVAIKEU, the same as matavai.

MATAVARE (matavare), clear-eyed. Cf. mata and vare.

MATAVIVERI (mataviveri), ugly; vile; worthless. Cf. veriveri.

MATE (mate), to be sick; ill. Cf. mateva, mateve. 2. Dead. 3. Love; ardent desire.

To have passionate desire in a sensual way. Mamate (mamate), plural of the subject; matevamea-noa (matevamea-noa), plural of the action. See also below, under matevamea.

Matega (matega), illness. 2. Dead; death.

Akamate (aka-mate), to kill; to slay. 2. To make a person ill; to sicken. 3. To flatten; to castrate.

Akamatemate (aka-matemate), to flatten; to tickle; to please, so as to obtain a thing from the person praised. 2. To court, to make love to a girl. 3. To caress; fondle.

Akamatematega (aka-matematega), flattery; cajolery.

MATEEIRUGA (mate-iruga), to wish to be thought highly of; to be ambitious for place or honours. Cf. mate and iruga.

MATEEVA (mateeva), the monthly courses (catamenia) of women. Cf. matehokapari.

MATEHOKAPARI (matehokapari), menstruation that is after the proper time. Cf. mateeva.

MATEKOTEKO (matekoteko), long and arduous work. Cf. tekoteko.

MATEKUKU (matekiku), a nail; finger-nail; claw. Cf. kuku and matikuku.

MATEMATENO, sick; ill. 2. See under mate. 3. Pleasant agreeable conversation. 4. To castrate. 5. To fraternize.

MATENOA (mate-noa), idle; lazy; slack in duty. Cf. mate and noa.

MATEOGE (mate-oge), to be hungry; famishing. Cf. mate and oge.

MATETEITO, one who is dead; one who has expired.

MATIHO, to spy; to act as a spy, either from curiosity or to try and find fault. Plural matihitho. Cf. tihihoi.

Mathihoga (mathihoga), the action of spying on a person; espionage.

MATIKAO (matikao), the toes; the fingers. 2. The fore-finger. Cf. kao, matakao, matikuku, matikuku.

MATIKE (matike), to assuage a malady; to relieve pain. 2. A wicked person who turns to a better life.

MATIKIAPORI (matikiperi), the name of a small crayfish, resembling peikea.

MATIKKU, a finger-nail; toe-nail; claw; talon. Cf. matekuku, matikao, kuku, kao.

Akamatikuku (aka-matikiku), to put cuffs below sleeves.

MATINI (matini), formerly; in old times; a long time previous. Matiniitu, in times exceedingly remote; ancient. Matinatumanatiu, the longest conceivable time ago. Cf. tini.

MATIRO (matiro), to examine; to look closely; to stare; to inspect. Matiriroti, plural of the action. Cf. matiriro, tiroriro.

MATIROI (matiroi), a hard calabash.
MATITAIARAKURA, one who is flung up very high (in the dance or game of rama).  
MATORU (matoru), thick; gross; torpid; heavy; dull. Cf. rakinatoru.
Matorutoru (matorutoru), as matoru, but more intense. Thicker, grosser than matoru.  
2. Cramp; numbness.
Akamatoru (aka-matoru), to thicken; to make grosser; to make strong.
Akamatorutoru (aka-matorutoru), to thicken or thicken, to thicken a limb; to dull.
Matutoraga (matorutoraga), thickness; grossness.

MATORUARARI (matoruaraari), to heap up so as to make a very large heap.

MATOU, we (we, excluding the person addressed).

MATU (matu), let us go (especially said by one who proposes following others gone before).

MATUA (matua), a superintendent; overseer. A man of business; a man of the world. Cf. aumatua.

MATUUAU, to go to the other side of an island or other object; to travel round.

MATUKU, the name of a fish.

MATURAU, the name of a fish.

MAU (mau), true; correct.  
2. Fixed; firm; stable.  
3. To be at anchor.  
4. To hold. Cf. tamau.  
5. To seize.  
6. To practise; exercise.
Maugia (maiga), all that goes to make a thing firm and stable.  
2. The base.  
3. Care; fostering attention.  
4. Hold; grip.
Mauiau (mauianau), to hold firmly to.
Mamau (mamau), to be at anchor (only used in the plural).
Aka-mau (aka-mau), to fix; consolidate; to assure.  
2. To lower the anchor; to anchor.
MAUI, the god who fished up the earth, uplifted the sky, and bound the sun in bonds of hair.

MAUIUI, (mauiui), a flea.

MAUKAUKA (maukauka), food that is hard and difficult to masticate. Cf. uka.

MAUKIKIA (maukikia), to hold firmly; to be firm; solid. Cf. mau and kikia.
Akamaukikia (aka-maukikia), to tie; to fix firmly; strongly; solidly.

MAUMAUIRI, to come together in a crowd.

MANUNU (manunu), dry leaves on a tree that is dead.
Akamaunu (aka-mamunu), to dry up; to become dry.

MAUOHU, refreshing; stimulating; said of food.

MAUPU, indigestion.

MAU-RAKE, another day; another time; later on.

MA-UTA, by land.

MAUTAI, the greater part; the majority. The mob.

MAVAVA (mahava), steam; vapour rising from a native oven.  
2. Perspiration.  
3. That which has lost its heat.  
4. To come out or issue crossways; to deviate.  
5. To transpire.

MAVAVAVAVA (mahavavava), a wind that enters freely into a house through many chinks and crevices.

MAVERA, dazzling. Cf. vera.

MAVOYO, to ring in the ears; to resound.  
2. Unity of sounds; unison. Cf. revo.
ME (me), and.  
2. As; like; so.  
3. With; for.  
4. What?

MIA (mia) a thing. Cf. emea.  
2. Such; such an one.  
3. Because; on account of.  
4. Seeing that; since.  
5. As a particle placed before a verb it signifies the past tense or past participle; before a noun it implies a diminutive; before an adjective it corresponds to "It is," as, mea makaari, it is cold: mea mata, it is uncooked.  
6. Mea is also used in place of another word one cannot remember or the name of which one does not wish to repeat, in the sense of, "Bring the 'thing' with you," or as we say colloquially "the thingum-a-bob," "What's his name," mea-mea, it doesn't matter.

Mema (memia), Why? Wherefore?
Aka-me, "Show him"; "Teach him." Favour; assist him.
Akameaga (aka-meaga), to pretend; to assume the appearance of.
Aka-magatagaga, to make; to do.  
2. To resemble.

Akameamea (aka-mamea), to imitate; to mimic; to simulate. Cf. aka-tameamea.  
2. To give oneself airs; to assume to be what one is not.

MEAKE (meake), much; in great quantity.  
2. Immensely.  
3. In answer to enquiries about persons or things, used in the sense of "Couldn't be better."

MEAMEANOA (meameanoa), it is of no consequence; it does not matter. Cf. mea and noa.

MEARA (maera), nevertheless; but.

MEGEO (megeo), to itch.  
2. To long for; a longing.  
3. To produce a prickling sensation in the mouth, said of a food or drink.  
4. Sharp tasted; piquant to the taste. Megegeo (megego), plural of the action; memegego (megegeo), plural of the subject.

Megegora (megegora), itching.

MEHEA (mehea), to warm oneself; to get more heat. Plural memeha (mehoha).  
2. To purify; to become better in mind. Ka mehea te manawa, e kore e ponea puaka; Purify your spirit and do not go about with the head of an animal (on your shoulders).

Meheara, purity; the utmost innocence of mind. Cf. meheraga.

MEHITI (mehiti), to pass from illness to health.  
2. To move to another point, as the wind. Plural memehiti. Cf. hiti.

Mehitihi, mehitihi, to gush out; to spirt; said of water and other liquids.
Mehitiraga (mēhētirāga), the passage from sickness to health. 2. A change in the wind.

MEHOMEHO (mēhomēhō), brown approaching black.

MEHUARAGA (mēhuarāga), beauty of the soul. Cf. mēheauraga.

MEI (mēi), of, belonging to. Mei eha koe: Whence do you come? (Of what place are you?)

MEI (mēi), the bread-fruit (Artocarpus). 2. A bivalve shell-fish.

Meimei (mēmēi), having a nice smell; savory; pleasant to taste.


MÉAPIKU (mēiapīku), bread-fruit in January, so named because of the fish apiku found at that time in great quantity.

MÉIKA (mēika), the banana. Mēa paradisiaca. Cf. tumuteika.

Akameika (aka-mēika), to cook a large quantity of food. 2. To allow a bunch of pandanus fruits to ripen.

MEIKORO (mēikorō), bread-fruit in October or November, so called because of the colour of korō (nightshade).

MEIMANU (mēimānu), the name of the royal bay in Mangareva.

MEIMATA (mēimātā), tears; weepings. Cf. nūtā.

MEIMATARKA, a fresh breeze, but with little agitation of the water, and the sea calm.

MEIMEI, to set the teeth on edge; having the teeth on edge. See under mei.

Aka-meimei, to set the teeth on edge; to make harsh, bitter.

MEI-PUA-KAKAHO (mēi-pūa-kakāhō), bread-fruit in April when the reeds (kakāhō) are in bloom. Cf. mei, pua, and kakaho.

MEIRE (mēre), the name of a tree, without edible fruit. 2. Precious (a doubtful word).

Aka-meire, a kind of pehe, or child's game, which is played with thread interlaced between the fingers (cat's cradle) and forming different figures.

MEITETAKI (metetōkī), beautiful; good. 2. Soft; sweet. Cf. mēimēi.

MEITI, to be distinguished; preferred; chosen from among others.

MEITUAVERA (mēituvērā), bread-fruit in June, so called from the fruit being roughened (burnt) by the wind and want of heat. Cf. vera.

MEKANUTOI, to bend; to cause to be curved like a bow.

MEKIKI (mekiki), to lean; not to be upright. Cf. tatemiki. 2. To be heavy; weighty; said of a bundle. Mekikiki (mekiki), plural of the action; memekiki (memekiki), plural of the subject.

Mekikiraga (mekikirāga), the slope of a thing that is not upright.

Akamekiki (aka-mekiki), to lean; ready to fall.

MENE (mēne), to be bent; turned; said of the edge of a blade which has encountered a hard substance; blunted; dulled; crushed; notched. Cf. goa, ururari, kō.

MENEMENE, a small boat or canoe.

MERE (mēre), to return in an unlucky way after having set out. 2. To go back on a promise. 3. To persuade a person not to make a purchase. Plural meremere (mēremēre).

Akamere (aka-mēre), to despise; to scorn. 2. Depreciate. Plural akamaremere (aka-mēre-mēre).

Merega (mērēga), difficulty in speaking to one another on the march.

MEREI (mērei), the handsome exterior of a thing. 3. Beautiful. 3. Ripe; mature.

Mereimerei (mēreimērei), the same as merei but in a stronger sense. Memerei (memerei), plural of the subject.

MEREKU (mērekū), feebleness; to be weak; broken down by a sudden accident. 2. To throw down; to beat down. 3. To enfeeble. 4. To become muddy. 5. Troubled; confused. Merekureku (mērekurekū), plural of the action; memereku (mērekerēkū), plural of the subject.

MEREKUITEKIRI (mērekii-i-te-kiri), to cause shivering.

MEREKUNOTEVAKA (mērekii-no-te-vaka), the largeenss of a ship; a big ship.

MERIE (mērie), to be pitiful; to have compassion or patience. Cf. rimameric. 2. Common, not sacred or prohibited. 3. Affable; familiar. Rima merie, liberal; generons; giving freely.

Meriraga (merirāga), the action or circumstance of merie.

Aka-merie, to render common; not tapu; ordinary; general.

MERIGI (merigi), to flow; to trickle. To run drop by drop; to drip. Flowing; dripping.

Merigirigi (merigirigi) denotes stronger action than merigi. 2. The monthly courses (castemania) of women.

Memerig (memerigi), plural of the subject of merigi.

Merigiraga (merigirāga), action of the verb merigi.

MERINO (merino), calmness; tranquility. Absolute silence after a great noise. Cf. merinokura, merinotuapipi.

MERINOKURA (merino - kūra), a dead calm. Tranquil, without stir or movement whatever.

MERINOTUAPipi (merino-tua-apipi), a light breath of wind; a zephyr.

METOMETO (metometo), yellow; reddish-yellow. Orange.

Akametometo (aka-metometo), brilliant red.

MIAMIA, crisped, frizzled, said of hair. Oho miaamia, crisp, woolly hair. Cf. miha.
MIAU, a constricted anus. 2. A malady attacking the posterior parts. Cf. muna. 3. Thin in the buttocks; one who is small in the posterior parts. 4. Thin; meagre.

Aka-miau, to cast lots in order to find out who has lately defiled a certain place by going to stool near it.

MIGOKETE (migokete), to be without cooked food.

MIGOMIGO (migomigo), a fold; a wrinkle. To be wrinkled. Cf. minemine. 2. A plait; plaited. 3. Stunted. 4. Not joined close, not smooth, equal, said of tissues and cloth.

Aka-migomigo, to plait. 2. To rumple; to wrinkle; to ruffle.

MIHA (miha), frizzy, crisp-curlcd, said of hair. Cf. mamiau.

Mihamia (mihamia), partially frizzled, inclined to be crisp, said of the hair; but also of a wave or a billow; a wave. 2. Said of the water of a brook when it ripples. See mimia.

MIHEA (mihe), to overflow, said of a cup or vessel containing liquid. Cf. mimii.

MIHEGA (mihega), a red sore.

MIHI (mihi), to curse anyone; to pronounce imprecations. 2. To menace. 3. To smell an odour. 4. Fine; light. Ua mihi, fine rain.

Mihimihi (mihimihi), to praise a person frequently for good qualities, &c. 2. To smell an odour. 3. To menace.

Mihiga (mihiga), cursing; blasphemy.

Mihimihiga (mihimihiga), the action of mihimihiga.

Akamahi (aka-mihi), to menace.

MIHORE (mihore), a repast of ripe bananas. Plural miherehors (miherehore).

MIMI (mimi), urine. To urinate; to make water. Cf. mihea, mimihia, toamimini.

MIMIHA (mimihia), to overflow; said of streams. 2. To flow in great quantity. Cf. miha, mihea, and mimii.

Mimiharaaga (mimiharaaga), an overflow of waters; a flood.

MINEMINE, wrinkled; rumpled. 2. Folded. Cf. migomigo and kominemine.

MIO (mio), to be decreased; to die away; calmed. 2. To die down; said of fire, wind, or of a swell on the sea. Mioio (miioio), plural of the action; mio (miio), plural of the subject.

Aka-mio, to calm; to appease. Cf. aka-hio and aka-gio.

MIRI, a bundle of mao or of fish, whether cooked or uncooked.

MIRI (miri), an odoriferous plant resembling basil. 2. To consider; to regard. 3. To examine; to touch; to handle. 4. To plot; to hatch mischief. Cf. komiririri.

Miririmri (miririmiri), to consider; to examine attentively. 2. To plot; to conspire.

MIRO (miro), the name of a tree. Cf. koko miro.

MITAKA (mitaka), to open; to expand; as a flower. 2. To warp; as a board. Mitakata (mitakata), plural of the action; mimitaka (mimitaka), plural of the subject.

MITI (miti), to lick. 2. To rub the finger along a dish or plate to remove anything sticking to the article. 3. What has been stopped, lost, or filtered away in percolation through any filtering substance, as mud from water that has passed through gravel.

Mitimiti (mitimiti), denotes longer action than miti. 2. To draw from water anything held in suspension therein.

MITIKAGA (mitikaga), a small portion of cooked food.

MITO (mito), to draw air through the nose into the lungs. 2. To kiss. Mitomito (mitomito), plural of the action; mimito (mimito), plural of the subject.

Mitoraga (mitoraga), expiration of the air through the nose.

MITOIHIA, a bad man; a wicked person.

MO (mō), for. It is used in regard to food and women, but when men speak of women they use ma and not mo.

MOA (mōa), a cock; the domestic fowl (Gallus). 2. Cooked.

Moaga (moaga), a red beard, or fair beard. 2. The name of a fish.


Akamaomaoa (aka-mōamoa), To cook more; to continue cooking.

Akamaomoa (aka-mōamoa), plural of material cooked. 2. To preserve; to take care of. 3. To reserve; store up; guard. Aka-moamoa-muani: To guard with tender care.

MOA, to open a hole or pit (food-pit); to take out of the ground.

MOMOA (momoa), beautiful, good, said either of a person’s physical or moral qualities. 2. Young coco-palmgs on which the nuts are just getting large. 3. To nourish; to nurse. 4. Cotton-plants of which the buds are not expanded. 5. Spilt fruit.

MOAIERU, the name of a fish.

MOAKE (moake), east. The East wind.

MOAKE (moake), an abbreviation of moa ake, “disinter it.”

MOANA (moana), the sea; the ocean.

MOE (mōe), to sleep. Ka mōe te mata, to be inattentive. 2. To be lying down; in bed. 3. To have sexual intercourse. Moemoe (mōemoe), plural of the action, and intensive of mōe; momoe (momoe), plural of the subject.

Moega (moega), the action of sleeping with and having sexual connection. 2. A mat for sleeping on.

Moeraga, the action or circumstance of sleeping; sleep.

Moemoe (mōemoe), to appear to sleep; to pretend to sleep. 2. To shut the eyes. 3. To blink the eyes. 4. To sleep for a long time. 5. To steal, to purloin at a distribution of food. 6. The name of a fish.
Moemoa (mōemōea), a dream; a vision. To dream.

Moemoeraga (mōemōeraga), the pretense of sleep.

Aka-moe (aka-mōe), to go to bed. 2. To put into the sea a fillet or garland for driving the fish. 3. To let off or fire a gun. Aka-moemo (aka-mōemōe), plural of the action; aka-momo (aka-mōemōe), plural of the subject.

Momo (mōe), to throw oneself violently upon and seize a certain thing (such as food) without waiting for distribution; to seize with avidity. 2. To form in a crowd round a person.

MOE (mōe), an islet (St. Crescent) to the N.E. of Mangareva.

MOE (mōe), also mohe, to have deserved it; said of punishment. Cf. mo and he.

MOEAROA (mōearoa), see under moe.

MOEAKONA (mōeaka-kona), a bed. 2. Sexual connection. Cf. moega and kona.

MOEHOUARA (mōehouara), to cherish; to love tenderly. Momoehoura (mōemēhōara), plural of the subject. Cf. moeaura.

MOEHOUROKUHU (mōehourokohu), to be in the womb; to have conceived; pregnant.

MOEHOUROKA (mōehourora), to remember; an agreeable impression on the memory. 2. To remind oneself of past pleasures.

MOEMATE (mōe-māte), to go to bed without supper. Cf. moe and mate.

MOEOMOE, see under moe.

MOEMOE, see under moe.

MOEMOEAROA, see under moe.

MOENUNU (mōenūnū), accustomed; habituated; used to.

Moenunuraga (mōenūnurūraga), the practice of doing a certain thing; habituate; routine.

MOERAGA (mōeraga), see under moe.

MOERE, soft; tender; caressing. Mata moere: A tender glance. 2. To have a soft exterior. 3. Not to be accustomed to speaking. Moeere (mōere), denotes stronger action than moere; momoere (mōoere), plural of the subject.

Moeragera (mōerageraga), an appearance of softness; having a soft exterior. 2. Unaccustomed to speak in public.

MOEROA (mōeroa), to be dead. Cf. moe and roa. Plural momeroa (mōmerēa).

MOERORI, the name of a very large fish. 2. An injurious epithet.

MOETUTURURU, not to be able to think of anything else all night but the loved object, the person desired ardently.

MOGO, to do good work; to do a thing in a masterly way.

MOOGUGU, the gills of fish.


MOHAN (mōhān), a kind of cage for taking fish. 2. The name of a fish taken in the Haga (which see).

MOHANIHANI (mōhānihāni), a dull eye that does not show itself well.

MOHE, see moe.

MOHE (mōhe), to be of the royal family, or of chief's social position.

MOHIA, to be straight; rigid.

MOHINE, a term of tenderness to a young daughter. Cf. veine.

MOHO, an exclamation. Tricked! Trapped! Caught out! Cf. too.

MOHO (mōho), a victim who has been struck but not quite killed. 2. A man condemned to death. Cf. mohoki.

Momo, to run without looking where one is going.

MOHOKI, the non-existent; that which has gone for ever.

MOHOMOHO (mōhomōho), the name of a fish.

MOHORA (mōhōra), to be split; to be shed. 2. To stretch out, from the smallest extension to the greatest. Momo喉ora (mōhomōhōra), plural of the subject. Cf. hōhōra.

MOHORAKE-MOHORAKE (mōhōrake-mōhōrake), to be present everywhere; stretched out or expanded in every direction (as the air). 2. To overflow, of a river.

MOHORE (mōhōre), to peel off; to come off, as the hair. Mohorehore (mōhōrehōre) plural of the action; momohore (mōmohōre), plural of the subject. Cf. kahore, hōhore, pōhore.

Aka-mohore (aka-mōhōre), to lift up the epidermis; to take off the skin; to peel; to flay. Plural aka-mohorehore (aka-mōhōrehōre).

Mohorega (mōhōrēga), the action of peeling off.

MOHUKE (mōhūke), the name of a foreign country.

MOHURI (mōhūri), rolling, as a vessel rolls. Cf. huri. 2. To move as an infant when it "quickens" in the womb, about three or four months after conception. 3. To disappear behind an object, said of men, ships, etc. Mohurihuri (mōhūrihūri), plural of the action; momohuri (mōmohūri), plural of the subject.

Aka-mohuri, to disappear behind land, as behind a cape, or bend of the coast. Aka-mohurihuri, plural of the action; aka-momo-huri, plural of the subject.

Akamohuri (aka-mōhūri), to turn oneself; to turn over in bed. To turn as fish do. Plural aka-mohurihuri (aka-mōhūrihūri).

MOHUTA (mohūta), to be eager; earnest; ardent. To do a thing with activity and zeal. Mohuta-huta (mōhūtahūta), plural of the action; momohuta (mōmohūta), plural of the subject.

Muhuratara (mōhurātarāga), the action of being earnest.

MOI (mōi), the fruit of the tree koeriki.

MOI, a small man; a dwarf. 2. A round calabash or gourd. 3. Said of a person who has a short chin.
MOMOI (mó-mó), the tips of the fingers. 2. Blunt, dull, said of the edge of the pandanus kernel when it is large. Cf. momoi.

MOKA (mó-ká), to cause a fight between two parties by one throwing a stone at the other; to stir up; to provoke fighting. Mokamoka (mókamóká), plural of the action; momoka (momóká), plural of the subject.

MOKAKO (móká-kó), to be flexible; limber; said of a large man who is slender. Plural mokakako.

Akamokako (aka-móká-kó), to be large but slender. 2. To make very flexible. Aka-mokakako, denotes stronger action than akamokako.

MOKE ( móke), a white rat. MOKEMOKE (mókemóké), the name of a fish.

MOKI ( mókí), the subject; the occasion. 3. A cause of temptation. 3. To be exposed to; to be liable. Mokimoki (mókimókí), plural of the action; momoki (momókí), plural of the subject.

Mokiga (mókíga), the action of being exposed.

MOKO ( mókó), a lizard. 2. A small loaf or bundle of food not yet cooked. Plural moko-moko.

MOKOA, an insult; injury. 2. Smooth, not wrinkled.

MOKOHA, sugar cane having a long potaka.

MOKOHAKOHA (mókóhákóhá), syn. mokoha.

MOKOHE, the frigate bird.

MOKOHÉ (mókóhé), food; maa.

MOKOI, to renew one's attempt; to return to the charge.

MOKOKO, war-cries uttered by many persons.

MOKOMOKO (mókómókó), mucus from the nose; to sneeze.

MOKOPU (mókó-pú), native bread cooked by not made into paste.

Mokomokopu (mókó-mókó-pú), plural of mokopu.

MOKORA (mókó-ra), a duck.

MOKORE-ETAHI, unique; singular. Cf. tahi.

MOKOREI (mókó-reí), the male flower of the pandanus. MOKOTO (mókó-to), one of the peaks of Mangareva, that nearest to Taravaí.

MOKU (mó-kú), for me. Cf. mo, ku, and maku.

MOKUI (mókúi), land under cultivation and in crop.

MOKUKUHA (mókukúha), to fade, said of flowers. Akamokukura (aka-mókukúra), not to be green; not vigorous; said of trees or plants whose leaves are turning yellow.

MOKURA, the name of a fish.

MOMI ( mó-mí), voracious; greedy. Momimomi (mó-mó-mó-mí), very voracious.

MOMIRAGA (mó-mírágá), voracity.

MOMIOHOU, small; stunted. 2. Of little importance; of small consequence; said of men.

MOMOA (mó-mó-á), see under moa.

MOMOARI (mó-mó-á-ri), the point of a lance. Momoari matatau, the point of a lance. 2. The name of a crustacean fish.

MOMOARI-TATARORE, the name of a fish.

MOMOE ( mó-mó-é), see under moe.

MOMOHO, see under moho.

MOMOMOMO (mó-mó-mó-mó), a chief; a gentleman. 2. A descendant or relative of the king. 3. A master.

MOMONA (mó-mó-ná), grease; fat.

MOMONO (mó-mó-nó), a public granary or store; a general pit or hole in which food is placed.

MOMORI, see under mori.

MOMOTU, see under motu.


MOMUA (mó-mú-á), before; in front; before all. Heretofore; previously. Cf. mua, matamua, matakona, &c.

MOMURI (mó-mú-á-ri), after; behind; in past time. MONIKURA (mó-nikúra), a liar; a deceiver. (Doubtful).

MONUNU, to suffer in the inward parts of the body. 2. Pain in the internal parts with no external signs.

Akamununu (aka-mamí-nú-nú), to wound. 2. To bruise or blacken the skin slightly.

MORARI (mó-rá-ri), flat; flattened; said of the bridge of the nose.

Morarirari (mó-rá-rá-ri), very flat.

MORARO (móraro), below; down; under. Cf. raro, móru, &c.

MORE, shoot or spout from the trunk or branch of which cords are made from the bark. 2. A young plant or young tree that is straight and vigorous.

Moremore (mó-remóre), a dull heavy pain in the nose.

Akamore (aka-móre), to decapitate; to behead. 2. To cut off pieces of wood, the horns of cattle, &c. Plural aka-moremore (aka-móre-more).

MORI ( mó-rí), a bastard; illegitimate. 2. A candle; a taper; wax.

Momori, to eat in secret.

Moríga (mórí-gá), a simple pattern of a mat in which the tissue is not crossed. 2. A small feast; a minor festival.

Morimoríga (mó-rimó-rí-gá), the ceremony at the birth of the king's first-born.

MORIKI (moríkí), to sprinkle linen which one irons. 2. Papyrus.

MORO (mó-ro), dry; withered. 2. A term of mockery.

Akamoro, to cause to dry; to dry up.

MORU (móru), invisible; hidden. 2. A fishing net. 3. A louse found on the head.

MORU, secretly.

MORUA, to enlarge itself; to widen; as a wound, MORUA (mó-ru-á), to sink (with too much weight); to be lowered. 2. Disappeared; swallowed.
Moruga up. Cf. rau. 3. To plunge, as water over a cataract. 4. Not to be effective; inoperative; said of promises or speeches. 5. To lose vigour; to perish; said of plants. 6. A swelling that has disappeared. Morurua (morurua), plural of the action; momoru (momorua), plural of the subject.

MORUGA (moruga), upon; above; over. Higher. Cf. ruga and moraro.

MORUKU, to descend; one who descends. Cf. ruku.

MORUKU (moriku), to lean; not to be level. Morurukuru (morurukuru), plural of the action; momoruku, plural of the subject.

Akamoruku (aka-moriku), to have an acute inclination; a very steep pitch; leaning very much. Plural aka-morukuru.

MOTA, a term applied to the latest-born of a family.

MOTAE (motae), yellow, only applied to the stalk of bread-fruit which is not quite bad but becoming so.

MOTAH, a desert; a wide uninhabited place.

MOTAHU, any child born after the eldest; a cadet. 2. Royal abortions deified through the greediness of the akarata (sorceress).

MOTAMOTA motamotā, a small species of coconut palm.

MOTAEKA (motakea), pale; blanched with sickness. Cf. tea, teaka.

MOTETEA, dashed with white; mingled with white; shaded off from white. 2. A white skin. Cf. tea.

MOTIRE (motire), Lord, applied to deity only. 2. The royal staff; sceptre. 3. To crack or yield under the force of the wind.

MOTO (moto), robust; strong; well made; big and fat; said of men. 2. Not to be ripe; raw; green. 3. To mix bread-fruit into a paste. 4. A blow of the fist; to give a blow with the fist. Cf. tumoto. Of No. 4 motomoto (motomito), is plural of the action; momoto (momoto), plural of the subject.

Motomoto (motomoto), said of good food (maa) well prepared and of pleasant savour. Also said of the smooth firm skin of a baby about three or four months old.

MOTE (motē), to go elsewhere; to travel to some other place; to change one's country or dwelling. Momote (momote), plural of the subject.

MOTOI (motō), a fishing rod; a stick to which the fishing-line is attached. 2. The name of a running or trailing plant. 3. To bend; to be pliant; supple; said of men. Plural motoitoi (motoitoi).

Aka-motoi (aka-motoi), to be in the centre of a row or layer; the centre, said of timber, poles, and branches. Aka-motoitoi (aka-motoitoi), plural of the action (and shewing longer duration than aki-motoi), it is also plural of the subject.

MOTOI-TAKAO, to slander; to backbite. To spread rumours or gossip.

MOTOKI (motoki), the name of a climbing plant.

MOTORO (motoro), a natural child of whom the conception is not known until after the marriage of the mother; a bastard.

Motorotoro (motorotoro), one who glides in or steals in at night. 2. A shameful crime. Cf. aki-totoro. 3. To go and seek for.

MOTU (motu), an island; an islet. 2. A rock or rocks above a certain height. 3. To be broken; to be cut; said of cords, ropes, thread, &c. Cf. temotutemotu, tomotu.

Motu, to cut up a piece of meat. Motumotu, plural of the action; momotu, plural of the subject. 2. A small piece of unworked land between two cultivated plots.

Motuas, an exclamation, Broken! Snapt!

Momotu, to cut; said of cords, threads, cloth, also of food (maa) of which a part is cut off to be taken away in a package. 2. To break into many pieces. Momotu-ahi, a fire-brand.

Motua (motua), a fire-brand carried for the sake of keeping fire going on a journey, or for making another fire; to carry such firebrand. Motuamotua (motuamotua), plural of the action; momotua (momotua), plural of the subject.

Motuanga, a small islet.

Motumotuhaga (motumotuhaga), an island.

MOTUA (motua), father. 2. Uncle. 3. See under motu. Cf. motuanga, motuaiti.

MOTUAAGAI (motuaagai), foster-father; an adoptive father. Cf. motua and agai.

MOTUAITI, an uncle, up to the fifteenth degree. Cf. motua and iti.

Motuhara (motuhara), bruised, scratched, said of a member of the body.

Motukeroko, the name of a islet close to Makaroa.

Motuo, a silent person; one who will not speak.

Motuteko, the name of an islet close to Makaroa.

Motutui, one who has nothing to do; a lounging; stroller.

Motuturua, the name of an islet close to Makaroa.

MOU (mou), to quench the thirst. Ku mou teito toku materiai: My thirst is altogether assuaged. Moumou (moumou), plural of the action; momou (momou), plural of the subject.

Akamou (aka-mou), to quench the thirst; to satisfy. 2. To satisfy one's desires, &c. Plural akamoumou (aka-moumou). Akamou atu koe eki mea kai ki a tagata ara e, eki oge: Give a little food to that man, lest he be famished.

MOU (mou), a mountain; a mountain peak. Cf. maga.

MOUKU (moku), a species of scented fern.

MOUNU (moumou), a bait. To bait; to allure. Moumunu (moumunu), plural of the action; momounu (momounu), plural of the subject.

Mounuraga (mounuraga), the action of decoying or baiting.
MOURI (mo'iri), fear; trepidation; apprehension of punishment. Cf. uri. Dread of some shameful event happening, of a breach of the law, &c. To fear, &c.; to feel such trepidation. Moururi (mo'iri), plural of the action; momouri (mo'mouri), plural of the subject.

Akamouri (aka-mo'iri), to frighten; to suddenly startle. Akamouri, plural of the action; akamomouri, plural of the subject.

MUA (mūa), a point; extremity. 2. First; premier; before all. Cf. tomao'aumua. 3. Before. It is placed after verbs, substantives, and adjectives. Before mai it means one who has arrived first; before atu it signifies to precede. Cf. momua, matakomua, matamua.

Mumua (mūamua), the end; the extremity of the length of a body.

MUAMUKAEGA (mūamukakaega), the name of a fish.

MUANI (mu'ani), to arrange; to dispose of. 2. To straighten; to put to rights; to redress. 3. To husband; to economize. 4. To take care of; foster; to pay attention to. 5. To work with carefulness and care. Muanianu (mu'ani), plural of the action; mumeai (mu'meai), plural of the subject.

MUAVEVA (mu'aveva), to lavish; to waste; not to economize or spare. Cf. neva.

MUHU, to frighten the fish; to talk when in the water fishing.

MUHU (mu'hu), an odour; scent; smell.

Muhumuhu (mu'humuhu), a diminutive of māhu.

Muhumuhu, to turn the nose towards; to smell.

MUHUTEA (mūhutea), the name of a fish.

MUI (mūi), to look at with attention and with importance. 2. To look at through a window. 3. To surround a person so as to get speech with him; to crowd about a speaker. Mumui (mu'mi), plural of the action; mumui (mu'mui), plural of the subject. Cf. amui.

Aka-muil, to augment; to exaggerate.

Muiga (mu'iga), the action of the verb mūi. 2. A festival lasting a long time in honour of a dead person.

MUKO (mūko), a point; extremity of a thing which diminishes or grows fine towards the point. 2. The highest shoot of a plant, &c. 3. The tip of the nose.

Mukomoko (mūkomoko), to grow; increase.

MUKOKOKA (mūkōkōka), a disease of or accident to the anus.

MUMOHUA (mumohua), to eat coco-nut soaked in water.

MUMU (mūmu), a fool; an idiot; imbecile. A booby. Cf. katamu.

Akamumu (aka-mūmu), to become an idiot. 2. To make a fool of.

MUNA (mūna), an affliction of the posterior parts sent by the gods because the offender has gone to stool (evacuated his bowels) near his home. Cf. mua and aka-mua. 2. A kind of cutaneous disease covering the whole of the skin.

Mumunana (mūmānana), to be timid. 2. Wanting in assurance and hardihood.

Munamuna, one who eats quickly. 2. To feel ashamed; to stammer and stutter.

Munamanaraga (mūmanamārāga), timidity; bashfulness.

MURE (mūre), to be finished; to have nothing remaining. Cf. muri. Mure-a-to, to have no more food left.

MURI (mūri), behind; after; in the rear. Cf. mamuri, konuri, matamuri, aki-tamuri, mure, okitomuri.

MURI-ATU, to follow; to go after a person; to come after.

MURI-MAI, to follow; to go or come after the person who speaks.

MURO (mūro), to be voracious; glutinous. 2. To speak little; to cast down the eyes; to love to be alone.

Muromuro (mūromūro), to be very voracious; to eat with avidity.

MUTE (mūte), an indigenous dog-grass or quitch-grass.

MUTOTOHEKE, an injurious expression; a curse. Cf. toto and heke.

MUTU (mūtu), to keep silence; mute. 2. To cease, to leave off (applied in all senses). 3. To drop, said of the wind; to leave off blowing. Mutumutu (mūtumutu) is the plural of the action; mumutu (mumu), plural of the subject.

Mutuga (mutuga), the action of keeping silence.

Akamutu (aka-mātu), to impose silence. Aka-mumutu (aka-mātumatu), plural of the action; akamutu (aka-mumu), plural of the subject.

MUTUMUTUNOA (mutumutu - nōa), to speak rarely; taciturn.

MUUTEA, the name of a fish.

NA, a sign of the genitive (possession), used particularly when it is a question of food or of a woman spoken of by her husband. Mate i na hu: Everyone is sick. Cf. no. 2. By; of; by the order of; on account of; it designates the author of an action. 3. Because; seeing that; whereas. 4. Placed before a substantive or personal pronoun, na signifies "it is," as Na ma: It is the thing.

NA (nā), pronoun in the 3rd person, indeclinable. Him; of him; to him.

NAHA, a bow; a bow for shooting arrows. 2. A trough made of the stem of the coco-nut.
Akanaha (aka-näha), curved; bent. To curve; to bend; to warp.
Akananaha (aka-nanäha), to bend; to draw, as a bow.

NAHATUA (nahätäa), to shun; to avoid. To get at the back of a thing in order to shoot or lance therefrom. Nahahatua (nahänahätäa), plural of the action; nanahatua (nana-hähätäa), plural of the subject.

Nahatuaraga (nahätüräragä), the action of nahatua.

NAHO (nähö), to go to stool here and there, fouling the ground with ordure.

NAHO, a shoal of fish.

NAHU, a remainder, remnant.

NAI (or naai), who? whom? for whom?

NAKU (na-ku), mine; belonging to me. Nakunot: It is my own. 2. To take; seize; appropriate. 3. To carry off. Nakunaku (nakunakü), plural of the action; nanaku (nanakü), plural of the subject.

Nakuga (naküga), the action of taking, &c.

NAMUNAMU (nämunämu), to eat with the lips; to nibble.

NANA (nänä), to look at; to view. 2. To suspect.
3. To spy out; to play the spy.
Nanaraga (nämäräga), the action of inspecting or regarding.
Akanana (aka-näna), to hate, with the idea of vengeance or doing harm. 2. To hate another so that it does harm to oneself.
Akanananana (aka-nänäna-näna), to put; suck.
2. To take offence; to feel affronted; to take in bad part. One who takes offence.
Nanaraga (nämäräga), the action of pouting, &c.

NANA-NOA, useless; good for nothing. 2. In-different; without aim or purpose.

NANAO (nanö), to take fish out of a wicker basket.

NANARO, to tighten a cord. 2. A bowstring.
3. To make a plait.

NANATI. See under nati.

NAKE (nänë), to mix, to mingle. Cf. nani.

Nanenane (nänënäne), to mix up; to mix again.

Nanne (nänë), plural of the subject.

NANI (näni), to besmear, to sully; to harm oneself; to get dirty, to soil oneself involuntarily. 2. To mix, mingle. Cf. nane. 3. To chew. 4. To put on a salve or plaster. Nannani (nänënnäni), plural of the action; nanini (nänëni), plural of the subject.

Naniga (nänäga), the action of nani.

NANIE (nänie), a paste made from bread-fruit that is bad, unripe, or deteriorated.

Akananie, to make poor food (maa) from the scrapsings of bread-fruit, or with bread-fruits fallen before being ripe.

NANONANO (nänöönaöö), heat; anger. 2. Impatience. 3. To suilk inwardly but making no outward sign of annoyance. Cf. nanunununu. Plural, nanano. Cf. toronono.

NANU (nänü), to curse; to imprecate. Nanunuu (nänüünü), plural of the action; nanunu (nänüü), plural of the subject.

Nanuga (nänüga), a curse; a maladiction.

NANUGA-POROTU, a blessing; a benediction.

NANUGA-RIRIA, a curse; excretion.

NAO (näö), a mosquito. Cf. nau.

NAONAO, the name of a plant.

NAORE (nööre), to make smaller, to diminish.
Plural naoreore (nööreööre).

Naoreaga (nööreööragä), the action of making smaller.

NAORE, to importune, to beg for a thing.
Akanaro, to importune; to return to the charge again and again.

NAPE (näpe), to put out the tongue; to lick; to take with the tongue into the mouth. 2. Said also of a man who, in a house, burns it.

Napega (napäga), the action of licking.

NARA, high spring-tide. Nara o Vehi, the great tide at new moon.

NARO (närö), yawning; a yawn. To yawn, at the same time pulling the arms back. 2. To straighten or put to rights a stick that has been in the fire. Naronaro (näröönaööro), plural of the action; nanaro (nänööro), plural of the subject.

Naroga (naröga), action of närö.

NATI (näti), to tie into the form of a running noose. Cf. nati.

Natinati (nätäntäti), to make many nooses attached together.

Nanati, to tie with a cord. 2. To strangle, throttle. 3. Plural of the subject of nati. See natikaha.

NATI, to squeeze; to press. 2. To abuse; to curse. 3. To vow to the gods. Cf. näti.

NATIKAHU, the death of a person by means of a running noose of coco-nut fibre, thrown round his neck by the priest of an idol at the same time as the victim’s name was called aloud. Cf. nati and kaha.

NATO (näto), to be empty, to contain no food (maa) or fish. 2. To have strong desire; to be greatly in want of something. Natonato (näto-näto), plural of the action; nanato (nänööto), plural of the subject.

NATU (nätü), the colic; violent pains in the bowels. 2. To press wet linen; to squeeze a person, or a sore place. 3. To wash linen; to rub. Natunatu (nätänätü), plural of the action; nanatu (nänätü), plural of the subject.

Akanatu (aka-nätü), to defer commencing an action. 2. Not to be in a hurry; one who does not hurry.

NAU (näu), affable; obliging; kind. 2. A mosquito. Cf. nau.
NAUE, a present, a gift. 2. Good news. 3. A happy omen; a pleasant prediction.

Akahe, to carry a present to a person.

NAUKI (nauki), the name of a grass.

NAUMAI, Come! To come. Cf. nau and mai.

NAUNAU (naudau), the name of a grass.

NAUPATA (naupata), the name of a plant.

NEGANEKA, a pole that props up the end of a hut. Cf. matanegenega.

NEHE, childishness; infancy; puereility. Cf. unehe.

Akanene, to catch hold of anything to save it from slipping or falling.

NEI (nei), if; in case that; provided that. 2. Is it? Is it so? Really! Do you say so? Cf. akunei; amenei; pennei.

NEINEI (neinei), to be on the point of.

Akanenei (aka-nei), to make an appearance of rising from a seat; to commence to stand up and then to sit down again. Akanenei (aka-neinede), plural of the action: akanenei (aka-neenede), plural of the subject.

NEI-RA (nei-ra), Is it not so? Cf. nei and ra.

NEKA (naka), an injurious expression; a term applied to a hated person.

NEKE. See akanake.

NEKI, to crawl, to creep along. Cf. akanake.

2. To retreat or draw back to some one at a little distance.

Akaneki (aka-neki), to draw back for a moment.

2. To push a thing in drawing near or moving farther off. 3. To draw near; to draw near again. Akanekineki (aka-nekineki), plural of the action; akanekinei (aka-neenei), plural of the subject.

NEKONEKO (nekoneko), dirty; abominable; loathsome. 2. Tartar on the teeth.

NENAI, yesterday.

NENE, to urge any one; to supplicate; to pray with earnestness.

NENEKA (neenda), to abound. 2. To multiply.

3. To augment. Takao nenea, to exaggerate.

Nenseara (nenseara), multiplication.

Aka-nenea (aka-nena), to augment; to multiply.

NENUPE (nenuke), the name of a fish.

NEPANPEPA, a handsome dark skin.

NIAO (nii), to be at one's ease. 2. To have plenty to live on; wealthy.

NIGANIGA, the lungs.

Akanigana, to gather fruit continually from a tree till it is exhausted; to use up or exhaust such tree.

NIHI (nihii), the name of a crustacean.

2. That which goes or runs quickly; agile.

Nininihi (nininihi), to gesticulate with hands and feet in a dance.

Akaninihi, to dance a native dance. 2. To doubt.

NIHO (niiho), a tooth. Cf. koniho, tarariniiho, tekono. Niiho no te rae, the gums.

Nihoniiho (nihoniiho), teeth. 2. Indented; notched; in the form of teeth.

Akaniiho (aka-niiho), to make a screw. 2. To finish all the food (maa). Plural akaniihoniiho (akaniihoniiho).

NIHOMAMANU (niho-mamamu) toothache. 2. Bad teeth; spoiled teeth.

NIHONIROROA (nihoniho-rooa), to go and come, said of an orphan who has no proper home. Cf. niho and roa.

NIHORE (nihore), laughing; merry; gay.

NIHOVEXI (nihovexi), to talk on all sides at an assembly held on account of some person.

NIKAU, the coco-palm. 2. The ramifications or branchings which sustain the bunches of coco-nuts.

NIKIIKII, small, little. Cf. nikoka, niku, and ninika.

NIKOKI, small; very small. Cf. nikika, niku.

NIKOU, crippled; disabled.

NIKU (niki), small fishes, newly hatched. Cf. nikoka, niki.

NIKUNIKUKOU (nikunikkou), infants newly born. Cf. niku and hou, and niomou.

NIKIIKA, very small, like a grain of sand. Cf. nikika, niku, &c.

NIININII (ninini), to sleep a calm gentle sleep; sweet rest; to slumber. Cf. matanininini.

Nininiriga (niniriga), the act of sleeping calmly.

NIINITA (ninita), the papaw tree; papaw.

NIINKA (ninoka), very small. Cf. ninoke, niku, ninika, &c.

NIINKI (ninoki), small. Cf. ninoka, niku, ninika, ninore, &c.

NIINORE (ninore), small. Cf. ninoke, nore, &c.

Ninoreni (ninorenere), very small.

NIIONOII (niido), the name of a shrub. 2. A species of bread-fruit. 3. Fierce; unsociable; fiery in temper.

NIIONIHOU, small (said of men). Cf. nikunikhou and hou.

NIONEEGO, of little importance (said of things); a trifle; nonsense.

NIORIKI, bread-fruit of ten or twelve inches long.

NIU (nii), to turn upon itself; to pirouette. Cf. pontiuni. 2. A top; a spinning-top.

Ninui (niuni), the noise of the wooden mallet falling on the papyrus in making native cloth.

NIUMEI, the coco-palm; the coco-nut (improperly). 2. Like the coco-palm.

NO (no), the sign of the genitive (possessive) for all things except the names of wife and food (maa): for these na is used. 2. Whence.

NOA (noa), without end; wholly; entirely; to do nothing else. Ex.: moe noa, to do nothing but sleep; always asleep. Cf. ninuiinao.

2. Although; though. 3. Without others; unique.

NOA, the name of a man whose canoe arrived on the summit of the mountain between
NOHEANEI (nō-hea-nei), whence does this come?

NOHO (nōho), to remain; to live; to dwell. 2. To sit down. Nohonoho (nōhonoko), plural of the action; nonoho (nonoko), plural of the subject.

Nohonoho (nōhonoko), said of a stone well laid in place; well set.

Nohonohonoho (nōhonohonoko), to make a long stay; to remain a long while.

Nohoga (nōhoga), the action of sitting down. 2. A chair; a seat.

Akanoho (aka-nōho), to cause to sit down. 2. To enter into possession, as a farmer upon his lands. 3. To place a stone or piece of wood in position. Aka-nohonoho (aka-nōhonoko), plural of the action; aka-nohonoho (aka-nōhonoko), plural of the subject. Aka-nōho joined to the name of a man or woman signifies to be married to, a e ipu aka-nōho: when joined to that of a powerful noble it means to hold fast; to stick to.

Akanohonoga, marriage. 2. Cohabitation.

NOHOKUATUA (nōhoakutua), to be crunched up, opening the knees and depressing the head. Cf. noho.

NOHOARO, dear; beloved; privileged.

NOHOTAU-NOHOMAI, to dwell, to reside in together.

NOHOGA (nōhoga). See under noho.

NOHOLO (nōhōlo-i), to seat oneself.

NOHOTANANOTI (nōhōlo-ia-na-nōti), to be at home. See noho, noti, &c.

NOHOTETETURI (nōhōlo-i-te-turi), to be seated: said of many persons as at a gallery or assembly. C.f. noho and turī.

NOHONNO. See under noho.

NOHONONOHONO. See under noho.

NOHOTAHAGA, idle; sluggish; to do nothing. 2. An unmarried person. C.f. tahaga.

NOHOTUA (nōhōtuia), not to be loved; abandoned; forlorn; rejected by parents or guardians.

NOHOTUMU (nōhotūmu), to dwell or reside habitually in a place; domiciled; home. Cf. noho and tumu.

NOHU (nōhu), the name of a species of breadfruit tree. 2. The name of a fish with poisonous spines, found in the sand. Nohonu (nōhōnu-nōhu), bread-fruit of which the skin is rough.

NOKO (nōko), constant humidity; perpetually damp.

NOKUKOKU (nōkukoku), fat: only said of a baby or child.

NONI (nōni), a lame person; a cripple. To be lame; to limp; to hobble. Limpingly. 2. To walk in a vacillating way, in a lingering way. Noninoni (nōninonōni), plural of the action; nononi (nōnōni), plural of the subject.

Noniga (nōniga), the condition of being lame, &c.

NUNUNUNUN, to hate in one's heart. 2. passion; anger. Cf. nanonano, noonou, akamu, vere-nunu.

NONO (nōno), the name of a tree and its fruit.

NOPE (nōpe), without strength or force. 2. Flexible; yielding; bending.

NORE (nōre), small of body; thin; pitiful. C.f. tenore, kohunore. 2. Humiliated; contemptible. 3. Small: said of a morsel of food, or of fruit not come to maturity. C.f. niore, small.

Norenore (nōrendere), the plural of nore, applied to fruit and vegetables.

NORUNO (nōrunō), soft flesh; with relaxed muscles.


NOTEME (nō-temē), because; forasmuch as; wherefore.

NOUMATI (nomatitu), dryness; drought; weather that is oppressive with heat.

NOUNOU, angry; passionate; to be vexed.

Nounou (nānōnū), to ardently desire; to wish for passionately; to lust after.

Nounouraga (nānōnūrāga), ardent desire; covetousness.

Akanounou (aka-nānōnū), to covet the property of others.

NUHEKE (nūheke), soft: said of fruits.

NUHEKEHEKE (nūhekehēkehēke), the name of a fish.

NUI (nūi), great, large. C.f. oupounui, rimanui. 2. Numerous.

Nunui (nūni), very great; very large.

Akanui, to augment, to add to; to make great or large. 2. To exaggerate. Akanuinui, plural of the action; akanunui, plural of the subject.

Akanunui, to augment; to exaggerate an account or narrative. 2. To give a large portion or share to some one.

Nununuinui (nūnūniunūni), very great; extraordinarily large or grand.

NUINUINOA (nūnūiniōna), as large as you please. 2. Very large; exceedingly large. Cf. nui and noa.

NUIPU, a portion; a moiety. 2. To cut or divide into portions.

NUKI, a land; a country. 2. A place.

NUMI (nūmī), to press; to squeeze.

Nunumi (nūmīmi), to squeeze strongly; to press. 2. To stamp; to imprint; to impress. 3. To seal; to sign up.

Nunumiga (nūmūmīga), pressed, squeezed. 2. Impressed; sealed.

NUNE (nūne), to sit down hastily, going right down on the heels.

NUNORU (nūnorō), a kind of crayfish, without armour. 2. Soft. 3. New skin that comes when the ordinary skin is abraded.

Nunorunoru (nūnorunorū), soft: used in speaking of the muscles or of the skin.

NUNUI. See under nui.

NUNURU, a sprout of the bread-fruit tree in the same skin as the fruit.

NUNUNUNU, to hate in one's heart. 2. passion; anger. Cf. nanonano, noonou, akamu, vere-nunu.
O, a sign of the plural pronoun: I aka o tuine? Where are your sisters? 2. A mark of the genitive of possession: of; of the. It is used before the names of husband, wife, food, etc.

O (o), an answering cry or exclamtion, used in reply to one who calls.

O, to give. O atu, give it to some other person; o mai, give it to me. Cf. oake.

OA (o-a), a friend: said of a man loved by another.

Akaaoa (aka-oa), a friend.

Akaaoa, friends, companions. 2. To frequent; to keep company with.

OAGA (oaga), a grindstone. 2. A store of fine grain. 3. A round cake made from taro.

OAKE (o-akè), Give! Said in the sense that you must give a certain thing to one, superior, either by his dignity or position, or by his superior physique. See o, to give.

OARA (oara), relaxed; a relaxed condition of the body; diarrhoea.

OARATOTO (oara-toto), dysentery. Cf. oara and toto.

OARI. See the days of the moon, under marama.

OE, a war-cry; a cry to rally all the forces of the war-party. Cf. oekoko.

OE (o-e), to make a whistling sound in breathing.

Ooce (o-e-e), to whistle; to hiss.

Oega (oega), the action of whistling in respiration.

OHEKOKO, a cry to call people to a festival or a flight. Cf. oe.

OETUA. See days of the moon, under marama.

OGA, to abandon. 2. To hate one’s spouse for being enamoured of some other person. 3. To waver; to be irresolute. 4. To refuse marriage or conjugal rights; to dismiss one’s wife. 5. Active, nimble in getting out of the way of a lance-thrust. 6. To refuse to fight through cowardice or fear.

Ogaoga, to waver, to be irresolute.

Ogaoga (o-goga), to twirl or swing a cord round, as a skipping rope, so that it does not touch the ground.

Akaoga (aka-ga-ga), a movement of the hands when walking. 2. To wave or flutter a flag. 3. To shake a torch or a piece of cloth instead of a flag. Akaogake (aka-o-ga-ake), the superlative expression of aka-ga.

Akaogoga (aka-o-ga-o-ga), to hang out linen or stuff to dry. 2. An object carried in the hand suspended by its end.

OGE, hunger; famine; to be hungry; famished. Cf. mateoge, oriririoge, pakeoge. Ogeoge, plural of the action and subject.

OGL (gogi), to kiss; to embrace. Cf. teogi. 2. To smell; to sniff. 3. To turn oneself round; to pirouette. Plural oгиgi (o-gogi).

Ogiogi (o-gogi), to kiss often.

Akaogi (aka-gogi), to give a kiss. 2. To spin a top. 3. To spin round; said of the scene as it appears to one who is dizzy. Plural akiogi (aka-gologi).

Akaogi-atu, to smell; to kiss; to embrace.

Akaogi-mai, to smell; to kiss; to embrace.

Ogiga (ogiga), the senses of taste and smell.

OGIGI-KARAKARA (ogigi-karakara), food (maa) approaching its end, nearly finished.

OH (o-ha), to fall down; to tumble down; to be thrown down. 2. The limbs of a sick person that have fallen down inert and helpless. Cf. roioha.

Ohaga (o-haga), the action of falling down.

Oaha (o-ha), a boil, carbuncle, or other external tumour which causes the muscles to droop and dwindle.

Akaoha (aka-ha), suspended; hung up in the air.

Akaohaoha (aka-ha-ha), to hang up.

OHE, an ear; a paddle. To row; to paddle. 2. To labour; work. 3. A cry from a person out of breath. Cf. ohekaiku.

OHEKAIKU. An exclamation; a cry of joy.

OH (o-hi), abortive; to miscarry; not to ripen; said of plants smothered in foliage or in deep shade. Plural ohiohi (o-hi-hi).

OHIRU. See days of the moon, under marama.

oho (o-ho), the head (of human beings). Cf. opeoho, rouoho. See upoko. 2. The hair. Cf. ohohina, ohokura, puoho.

Akaohoho (aka-ho-ho), to consolidate; to fasten strongly together. 2. To answer back; to make a sharp reply, while doing that one has been ordered to do.

OHATA. See days of the moon, under marama.

OH HINA (o-ho-hina), grey hair. Cf. oho and hina.

OHOKOA (o-ho-koha), straight hair; hair without curl or frizziness.

OHOKPA (o-ho-ka-pa), hair falling on the shoulders without diaprement.

OHOKURA (o-ho-kura), red hair. Cf. oho and kura.

OHOMAATU (o-ho-matu), hair that curls naturally.

OHOMIHA (o-ho-mi-ha or o-ho-mihamha), frizzy hair.

OHOPAGU (o-ho-pagú), black hair. Cf. oho and pagu.

OHOPU (o-ho-pu), not to be well made about the abdomen.

Akaohopu (aka-o-hopu), a slope commencing at the foot of the spine, and destroying the straightness of the back. 2. To walk with the body inclined and bent. Plural akahopuhopu.

OHOPURA (o-ho-pura), bald.

OHORAHIRAHI (o-ho-rahirahi), thin, sparse hair.
OHORO, that which goes quickly; flying or running fast. Cf. hooro, kihoro, paraekoro, oro, matematoke.

OHOTARATARA (bho-taratara), rough, bristly hair. Cf. tararatara and ohotaratara.

OHOTEA (bho-tea), brown hair; chestnut hair. Cf. teo and oho.

OHOTITTARATARA (bhotittaratara), rough, bristly hair. Cf. ohotaratara.

OHOTU, full moon. See under marama.

OHOTUNATUNA, very black hair. Cf. oho and tunatuna.

OHUA. See days of the moon, under marama.

OHUMA. See days of the moon, under marama.

OHUOHU (bhuwhu), well-cooked invalid food.

Ol (obi), to stir, to move; to shift place. 2. To approach; to draw near. 3. To walk affectedly and disdainfully, or with assumed carelessness. 4. To walk turning backwards now and then; wheeling round. Plural olö (bhi). Olö (bhi), to grind; to pound; to Bray. 2. To rub the eyes.

Olöga, the action of grinding or rubbing.

Oliga (oiga), custom; habituation.

OKAKO (akako), well-mixed paste (maa).

OIREA, any one who dives without going deep.

OKA (bka), a stick made of hardwood, used as a digging-tool. 2. To extract with a tool or instrument; to force out. 3. The name of a fish.

Oka, to lounge with the lance; to spear.

Ooka (bkaoka), to dart or poke about in the coral to drive out fish.

OKEKE (bkeka), the name of a flat-fish.

OKI (bki), also; and. 2. To return; to come back. Okiki (bkkiki), plural of the action; okki (bkkíi), plural of the subject. Cf. okikomuri.

Aokaiki (aka-bki), to send back; to send again; to dismiss. It is used of moral or intellectual subjects as of material things, thus: "to reject a proposition," "not to accept a present," &c. Akakokiki (aka-bkkiki), plural of the action; akakooi (aka-bkki), plural of the subject. Aokaikiatu (aka-bkkiatu), to make some one return or give back a thing to a third person. Aokaiki-mai (aka-bkki-mai), to make some one return a thing to the speaker.

Okiga (bhiiga), the return of a person.

OKI-ATU, OKI-MAI, to go and come; to pass backwards and forwards.


OKIHO (toroki io), go down; descend. Cf. oki and to.

OKIKMURI (bhiikomuri), to return; to go back to the place from which one started. Cf. oki and muri.

OKIKOTUA (bhiikotua), to go back; to draw back; to retreat. Okiikotua (bhiikikotua), plural of the action; okiitua (bhiikitua), plural of the subject. Cf. oki, tua, okikomuri, &c.

OKO (bko), strong; solid; firm. Cf. okoke. 2. Hard; obstinate; tough. Cf. matako. 3. Mature; ripe. 4. To tie a number of coconuts together.

Ako (aka-bko), to make firm, stable; to render hard. 2. To hunt, chase away; to drive off.

Akoakoko (aka-bbko), to render very solid; to make very firm; consolidated.

Akoakoga (aka-bkoga), the action of tying or fastening together.

OKO, to buy; to sell. 2. To redeem; to compensate. 3. To satisfy.

Ogoka (bkgka), sale. 2. Redemption; satisfaction. 3. Indulgence.

Oko (bko), to exchange; to barter. To compensate; to give an equivalent. 2. To revenge oneself; to be revenged.

Okoakoga (bkoakoga), exchange; barter. 2. Vengeance.

OKOORA, to buy or sell on promise, on credit.

OKOGA. See under oko.

OKOGORA, to buy or sell on credit. Cf. okoora.

OKOKI, to be firm and very solid. Cf. oko.

OKOKIKO (bkoiko), to ransom one’s life by presents or labour.

OKOOKO. See under oko.

OKOOKOGA. See under oko.

OKORUA (bkoora), to replace another person; to act as substitute. Cf. oko and ruu.

OKOTAHAGA (bkoattagha), to do nothing but... Ex.: Moe okotahaga, to do nothing but sleep.

OKO-TAKAO (bko-takao), to reply; to talk back; to make repartee (always said in a bad sense). Plural okotakao (bkoaktako).

OKOTU (bko-tu), to deliver up any solid or bartered goods at once. Plural okokotu (bkoaktu).

OMAHARU. See days of the moon, under marama.

OMAOA (bmaoa), precipitous; sheer. 2. Profound; deep. 3. Empty; void. 4. To have the stomach empty and sick with hunger.

OMAURE, the moon slightly past the full. See marama.

OMO (bmo), to suck; to suck the breast.

Akoamo (aka-bmo), to suckle; to give suck. 2. To rear, to bring up, to foster.

Omoomo (bmoombo), to suck.

Omoomoga (bmoombga), the action of sucking; suction.

OMOGUTU (bmoogutu), to suck the lips.

OMOTHI. See nights of the moon, under marama.

OMOURI. See nights of the moon, under marama.

ONE (bne), land in general; earth, soil. Cf. onepatapata, onemanu, taparurume, &c.

ONEKURA (bnekaara), red land; soil having red clay mixed with it.

ONEMANU (bne-maunu), fertile soil.
ONENE (onene), to remain a long time bed-ridden and unable to rise. Onenega (oneneiga), the condition of being bed-ridden for a long time.

ONEONE (oneone), food found in the stomach of the squid or octopus. 2. The stomach of the squid.

ONEONE (oneone), a very fine thread or filament. Akoneone (aka-oneone), to spin very fine, as a thread.

ONEONE, to vehemently urge to do a thing (only used of an inferior urging a superior). 2. To beg with importunity; to press for again and again.

ONEPATAPATA (anempatapata), sand that is good for making mortar.

ONETEA (one-tea), sea-sand.

ONETUNA (one-tuna), land covered with stones. 2. Loamy, clayey land.

ONI (oni), to climb up a tree. Cf. onihiho.

Onioni (ononi), to climb up a mount difficult of ascent.

ONIE (onie), to remain a long time sitting down.

ONIHO, to descend from a tree or pole, embracing it with arms and legs. Cf. oni, iho, okihiho.

ONIONI. See under oni.

ONO (ono), six. 2. The name of a fish. 3. To put end to end; to splice; to elongate. 4. To concoct; to compose a song. 5. To heat, to warm: as ono umu, "Heat the oven." 6. To attend to the fire; to poke it up, keep it going.

Onoga (onoga), the action of poking the fire, &c. 2. A knot. 3. A small bundle of long things, as of branches, rushes, &c., but not of round things. Plural ononoga.

Onoga, a knot. 2. A joining; junction. 3. The action of putting end to end.

Onoono, the straws or shreds of pandanus used in making a mat.

ONOTOAOA (onotatoato), a great talker.

ONO (ono), the sea-tortoise; the turtle. Cf. pakaono, taragono.

ONOUONU, the name of a crab which dwells in the sand.

OOTU, full moon. See under marama.

OPAI. Used as follows: opai-mate, to afflict, to vex; opai-oge, to famish; opai-tatoga, to impoverish.

OPATA (opata), the end of a piece of land at the foot of a mountain.

OPATI (opati), the same as opata. Cf. patapatiga.

OPE (ope), the breech, the buttocks, the rump. 2. The end or tip of fruits. Plural (of No. 2) opeope (opeope).

Akaope (aka-opega), the end, completion, complement. 2. The rear, posterior. 3. To be behind; not to appear. Plural Akaopeopega (aka-apepopega).

OPEANIU (ope-aniu), a small anus. 2. Having pointed buttocks.

OPEKURA (ope-kura), the last of the bread-fruit crop.

OPEHOHO (ope-oho), the back of the head; the occiput. Cf. ope and oho.

OPI, a venereal disease, at its commencement.

OPIAPA, a paste of mei, made from spoilt fruit.

OPO (opo), to superintend; to inspect. 2. To entertain; to converse with a person; to provide for his necessities or wants; to pay attention to. Plural opopo (opoopo).

Opoga (opoga), attentions; watchful care shown.

Opopo (opopo), to think about some uncompleted work.

OPOTI (opoti), soon; shortly.

OPU, food (maa). 2. Fruit that is soft to the touch. 3. Flexible; pliant. Plural opupu (opupu).

ORA (ora), life; to live. 2. Health. Cf. poiapi-ora. 3. To grow larger and bigger altogether. 4. To heal; to be cured. 5. To escape. 6. To sink, as a ship; to swamp. 7. To drown; to be drowned. 8. To wedge up; to support. Plural orora (orora).

Oraga (oraga), life; existence.

Orora (orora), dust or rain falling into the eyes.

Orora, a sea under heavy swell. 2. Flatulence, wind in the stomach.

Orataga (orataga), necessary; necessary to life.

Akaora (aka-ora), to cause to live; to give life to; to allow a person to live. 2. To save; to give safety. Plural akoraora (aka-oraora). Akaoraha (aka-ora-ri), a deliverer, saviour.

Akaoraora, to pretend to let go; to feign to release: said of children who release fish into pools on the sea-shore.

ORAKAU, one of the quarters of the moon. See marama.

ORANOA (ora-noa), eternal life; life uninterrupted by sickness, &c. Cf. ora and noa.

ORAOA. See under ora.

ORAPAHU (orapahu), to be very green and vigorous: said of trees. Cf. ora and pahu.

ORATAGA. See under ora.

ORE (ore), to dig out, to excavate: said of water which excavates the soil, as in flood.

Oreore (oreore), to smooth off; to level the inequalities of land.

Oreore, soft; amiable; pleasant; agreeable. 2. Of good character.

ORI (ori), an outcry; shouting. A search; a quest. 3. Ori-ma, to change the leaves of a pit of maa.

Oriori (oiori), the sweet sound of a musical instrument made of papyrus.

ORIORIAGE, the beginning of a famine. Cf. oge.

ORO, an exclamation, giving the idea of promptitude. Cf. hora, horo, khoro, hoora, ohoro. 2. Then; at that time. 3. After that? What next?

ORO, to wash; to rub; to wash with rubbings. Cf. oroi. 2. To make friction. 3. To wet; to sharpen. 4. To sweep. 5. Joined, united; fitted together. Plural ororo.
Orooro, to rub; friction.

Akaoro, to swim under water. 2. To grope; to feel one's way. 3. To feel; to touch once. 4. To walk about gropingly.

Akaorooro, to touch, to handle frequently. 2. To cause to slip.

ORO (oro), a falling in; a falling down; a land-slip. Cf. horo. 2. To swallow, to swallow down. Cf. oropu. 3. To eat one's words; to pocket an affront. 4. To pass along quickly; said of a ship. 5. The small bones in the fingers and toes; a phalanx.

Akaorooro (akorooro), to touch; to feel; to handle. 2. To tattoo frequently. 3. To cause to slide or glide.

Ororoga (ororoga), a steep slope; steep; a high-pitched roof.

OROATARAREGA (oroatara'rega), a long uninterrupted speech or discourse.

ORA-TOKI, to speak very quickly, precipitately.

ORA-A-RUA (oro-a-rua), a fall of seeds or berries coming down here and there like rain. 2. A rolling sound on the drum; to make such sound.

OROGA, the name of a running plant. 2. A kind of very fine net.

OROHLE (orohle), a whaling-ship.

OROL, anything used as a wiper after washing; a towel, handkerchief. Cf. oro, to wash. 2. To rub the eyes.

Ororol, to wash the hands. 2. To graze; to glance; to slide.

OROKURA (orokura), fishes arriving in shoals during low tides to deposit their roe or eggs.

2. An abundance of fruit, ñ.¢.

OROMOKO, to eat fish raw when it is unusual to eat such fish uncooked.

OROMONUNU (oromonunu) superficial; a disease affecting only the outer skin. 2. To slip on the skin: said of a bow.

ORONANI (oronani), to pronounce badly; to construct one's phrases badly. Oronannini (oronannini), plural of the action; ororonani (orononani), plural of the subject.

Ooroori. See under oror.

OROOROVAl (orooro'vai), the name of a fish.

OROP, obedient. 2. The preparation of soaked paperus to be beaten into cloth.

OROPU, to swallow without mastication; to swallow at a gulp; to bolt. Cf. oro.

ORORO. See under oro.

ORORO (orooro), a term of exclamation, of passion, or of indignation. 2. A curse; an imprecation. 3. A cry of joy, of welcome. Cf. oro.

OROROGA. See under oror.

OROVATA (orovata), paste (maa) badly kneaded.

ORU (uru), the noise of a branch that is entangled, or loaded down. 2. To abound; to be glutted. 3. To overflow; to run over.

Ooru, conflict. 2. Confluent; running together; agitated, as two streams meeting. Moanororu, a tossing sea.

ORUA (orua), the entry of a pair of fish of the same kind into a basket sunk in the sea; said also of two persons answering a question or call at the same time. Cf. rua.

OTA (ota), raw; uncooked. Cf. kaiota. 2. To eat raw. Plural otaota (otaota).

OTANNE. See days of the moon, under marama.

OTI (ti), the end. Finality; finished; to be ended. 2. At last! Enough! Oiti (tiiti), plural of the action; ooti (oti), plural of the subject.

Akaoti (aka-ti), to finish, to bring to an end; to achieve.

Otiga (titiga), the end; termination.

OTITI (tiiti), soon ended; promptly finished.

OTO, an arrow. 2. A venomous bone with which the point of a lance is armed. Cf. ake-moehoto. 3. A coco-nut without husk. 4. Timber suitable for a vessel's masts.

OTOMANU (otomanu), the lower part of the spinal column. 2. The backbone.

OTUOTU, the season when winds, fish, breadfruits arrive.

Akaotu, the spring-time.

OTURU, one of the quarters of the moon. See under marama.

OU, a great abundance of fruit; a splendid prospect.

OUAUA (o'ua), to carry a large bundle.

UMAMMA (ounama), to swell, to puff up; to inflate.

OUOU, a drill; a borer; to pierce with a drill.

2. To try and discover the cause of a noise.

UPA (upa), the name of a small fish.

UPARU, a dirty mat; soiled matting.

UPO (upo), the heart. Cf. upoiti, uporeka.

UPOHITHITHITI (ipohithithiti), to be smothering; short of breath; palsy; broken-winded. 2. Fatigued; weary.

UPOITI (upoiti), idle, lazy; without industry or courage. A feeble man. Cf. upo, iti, and upoonu.

UPOKAYA (ipokaya), a malicious man; wick-ed. Cf. upo and kava.

UPONU (iponu), laborious. 2. Stout-hearted; courageous. Cf. upo, nui, upoiti.

UPOREKA, valiant; warlike. Cf. upo, uponu.

UPORU, a coward; a frightened person. Cf. upo and ru.

UPOTEA (ipotea), to crush, to overwhelm; to oppress a person with too much work.

URUA, the running of water when uninterrupted (not drop by drop). To run freely. 2. To go swiftly and pass out of sight without going behind a headland, ñ.

URUPE (urupe), a soft thread not well twisted.

OUTU, to dive; to plunge, as a cascade falls.

OVE, a war-cry. 2. A shrill cry. To give out sharp cries, or warcries.

OVEIO (oveio), to remain; to dwell. 2. To give leave, to allow, permit; to give.

OVEO, very cold. Intense cold.
PA (pá), an interjection, used as a call to attention: Look here! Listen!

PA (pá), an enclosure; a fenced place. Cf. pagaga, pakahiu, pakai. 2. A hedge. 3. Rows of men in many ranks. See papaga, under papa. 4. A wall. Pa-kupega, the sides of a net; pa-kaiga, a boundary, a limit. 5. Sterile: said of a woman. (Aka-paraga, the last infant a woman can bear in her life.) 6. To prattle: said of children. 7. To touch; to strike; to strike home. Cf. rimapa, paha, pake, pakika, pakipaki, patu, &c. 8. To touch, in the sense of two bodies that touch each other without any space between.

Paraga, the action of touching roughly. 2. To leave a confined or narrow place. 3. Childbirth.

Akapa (aka-pá), to raise the hand for striking, but not to do more. 2. To touch a thing, but only to touch or feel. 3. To fly or soar in the air without moving the wings. 4. To take hold or handle very cautiously. 5. To kill any one. 6. To threaten with the hand.

Papa (pápa), to beat, to strike. 2. See under päpdá.

Akapapa (aka-pápdá), to touch, to handle a long time. 2. See under päpa.

Akapapapapa, to humiliate; to bring low.

PAMANIA, to skim over; to graze. 2. Involuntary: said of words and actions.

PATETERIGA (pa-te-têriga), Good! Word for word! said of a speech that pleases the ears.

PÆE (páde), a widow. 2. Unmarried.

PÆE, to float at the mercy of the waves; to drift. Cf. paña, kopapaec. 2. To follow the course of the water that carries one away. 3. To place in a row or rank. Of foregoing verbs, pæoes, plural of the action; pæoes (pápe), plural of the subject. 4. To construct; to build. Pæe umu, to make a native oven.

Paega (paëga), a rank, row; order. Paega-itî, a verse; a sentence.

Pæoes (paoede), a pavement; to place with regularity the stones of a wall, or leaves horizontally in a hole (as food-covering).

PÆEA (pæea), to walk with difficulty, bending with weakness. Cf. pœ, to drift. 2. To proceed (i.e., be thrown) in a slanting or oblique way: said of a lance not going straight, end on. Pæea (paêea), plural of the action; pæoes (paoëoa), plural of the subject.

PAGAGA (pagaga), an assemblage of things. 2. A village; a town. Cf. pa, a fenced place; paaga.

PAGARI (pagiri), a light slap; a blow of no weight. Cf. pa 7. 2. Browned, black and blue.

PAGO (pagoa), a small hole in the ground, or in a stone.

Akapagoa, to excavate a small hole in which to place food (maa). Plural akapagoagoa.

PAGU, black. Cf. kiripagu.

Akapagu (aka-pagu), to blacken. Plural akapagupagu (aka-pagupagu).

Pagupagu (pagupagu), deep black; intensely black.

PAGUMEHEREO, to be black with some sickness, or with being worn out.

PAHA (paha), the generic name for inhabited bays, or for a tribe. 2. A cove; a creek; a little bay. 3. To hatch out, as young birds; to emerge; to come out. To come up or appear, as fruits, or as a fountain springing from the earth. 4. To touch or handle roughly. Cf. pa. 5. To burst; to crack. 6. To come forth from the bosom of the mother. Pahaha (paháha), plural of the action; papahe (papahe), plural of the subject.

Akapaha (aka-paha), to squeeze a sore place to express the pus. Akapahahapa (aka-paha-paha), plural of the action; akapapha (aka-papha), plural of the subject.

Pahahapa (pahahapa), a confused noise of animated conversation.

Paharaga (paharaga), the action of emerging, &c.

PAHA, the props or supports of the boards on which offerings to the gods are placed.

PAHAHA (pahaãa), clearly articulated: said of words spoken. Cf. haha. 2. See under paha.

PAHAKA (pahaka), to be healed or nearly healed or cured: said of a sick person.

Akapahaka, to be convalescent. 2. To have the neck wrinkled by sickness. Akapakahakahaka, plural of the action and subject.

PAHAPAHA. See under paha.

PAHARA (pahara), to escape; to evade pursuit. 2. To miss one's mark; to miss your man (in fighting). Paharaheha (paharaheha), plural of the action; paharahara (paparahara), plural of the subject. Cf. hara.

PAHAU, vigorous; strong-growing: only said of taro.

PAHEKE (pahêhe), slippery. To slip; to slide. Pahekeheke (pahêheheheke), plural of the action; papaheke (papahehe), plural of the subject.

Akapaheke (aka-pahêhe), to make slippery. Plural akapahekeheke (aka-pahêheheheke).

PAHERE (pahere), a comb. To comb one's hair. Plural paherehere.

PAHI (pahi), a vessel, a ship. 2. To be flattened in falling: said of ripe fruit. Plural pahahi (paphahi).

PAHIETOTO (pahie-toto), a gush of blood. Cf. toto.

PAHORE (pahore), a cut; a chop; a slice. To slice, to cut; to cut off. 2. To rough-hew; to chop superficially. Plural pahorehore (pahorehore). Cf. kahore, mohore, hohore.

Pahorehara, the action of cutting off, &c.

PAHU (pahu), a drum. 2. To rush, dash; to precipitate oneself upon a person. Plural pahahu (paphahu).
Pahupuhu (pahupuhu), to be vigorous: said of bananas. Cf. oropahu. 2. To call names, as a fool or idiot does.

PAI. See aka-pai.

PAKA (paka), a crust; a cake. Cf. pake. 2. A scab; scurf. Cf. roupaka. A kind of itch; a cutaneous disease. 3. A scale; a shell; a chipping. Cf. pakaonu. 4. Pieces of flat wood, such as shingles. 5. A fragment. Cf. pakaatutiri.

Pakapaka (pikapikika), burnt, nothing but crust: said of food (maa). 2. A term of disdain or abuse.

Akapaka (aka-paka), to cook so that the season of the surface of the food forms a crust. 2. To season, ripen: said of timber, &c., placed in water. Plural akapapapaka (aka-papapaka).

Pakaano (paka-dna), a kind of salutation uttered at parting: Go then! Farewell!

Pakaara, to do well, to succeed in anything. Cf. pakaora.

Pakaatutiri, hail; hailstones. Cf. paka and attutiri.

Pakahi, a fort; a wall of hard stones; a rampart. Cf. pa.

Pakai, an enclosed cultivation; a garden. Cf. pa and kai.

Pakakin (pakanina), to crack; to make a noise as of striking or breaking. Plural pakapakakin (papapakakin).

Pakakore, small feet; small hands.

Pakani (pakanui), habituated; practised; used to.

Pakakoao (papakoao), the name of a long bread-fruit. 2. The side; on a side; a side wind. 3. One who has received a blow on the side. 3. To increase in years but not in size: said of a child.

Pakonu (pakanum), the shell of a turtle; carapace.

Pakora (pakkora), to be victor; victorious; superior. Pakapakora, plural of the action; papakora, plural of the subject. Cf. ora and pakaora.

Pakarara (papakarara), a victory.

Akapakapakora (aka-pakapakora), to render victorious. Akapakapakora (aka-papakapora), to make an assault; to storm; to prepare to carry off. 2. To draw lots.

Pakapaka. See under paka.

Pakarepatoro, the crust of soil in a taro plantation.

Pakatai (paka-tai), a tree growing on the coast. Cf. tai.

Pakuitaro, a plant having an edible bulb.

Pake (pake), hard. 2. To strike anything. Cf. pa.

Pakega (pakega), the action of striking.

Pakepa (pakepeke), a reprimand; to reprove. 2. Advice, counsel, exhortation; to advise, to preach at. 3. To excite by speech; to rouse.

Pakepekega (papakepekega), reprimand; reprover; exhortation.
PAKOTI (pakotí), scissors for cutting cloth; to cut with scissors. Cf. kotí.

PAKOTUA (pakotía), deserted, abandoned; an orphan. Plural pakopakotua.

PAKOUKOI. Syn. pakoihí.

PAKOUKOU, the name of a fish; also called tainoka. It can be caught with a hook. See tarapakoukou.

PAKU, the covering of the roof; thatch. The ridge or coping of a building. 2. A cloudy sky; overcast weather. Cf. raigaku. 3. Stuff; native cloth. 4. A piece of old roofing.

Pakupaku (pakupakú), an overcast sky; cloudy. 2. A funeral ceremony where the corpse is not present. 3. The base, prop, support.

Papaku (papaku), the base, foundation. Cf. papa. 2. Slightly raised; a slight elevation.

Akapaku (aka-pakú), that which entirely covers the sky, such as heavy clouds.

Akapakupaku (aka-pakupakú), that which covers the sky at intervals, as passing clouds, allowing the sun to be seen now and then.

Akapapaku (aka-papa-kú), to dig a hole, but not very deep.

PAKUHIVI (pakuhivi), the shoulder. 2. The point of a paddle. 3. To raise a bundle or burden from the ground. 4. A name given to a nephew.

PAKUKUKUKU (pakuku-kuku), rough, uneven; said of a road.

PAKUKUKU. See under paku.

PAKUTEA (pakuta), the countenance; a fair complexion.

Akapakutea (aka-pakuta), to be pale; to have lost colour.

PAKUUumu (pakú-mumu), the savour of an oven. 2. The black smoke or lamp-black from an oven. Cf. pada and uma.

PAMOA (pamoa), cooked on the hot coals without an envelope; to grill. Plural pamoamoa (pamoamoa). Cf. akamoa (under moa).

PANA, to talk together; to confer, but to say little.

Panapanana, heaviness of body; torpor; dulness. Panapanana i te oho, headache.

PANA (pána), to push or touch any one lightly as a sign. Panapanana (pánapanana), plural of the action; (pánana), plural of the subject.

PANAPANAUKI, a handsome ruddy face.

PANAEUA, a bread-fruit slightly larger than a turkey's egg.

PANE (páne), the forehead; the upper part of the face. The term is also applied as "brow" to mountains, rocks, high lands, etc. Cf. ano-akoupana, kiripana.

PANEHU (pánehu), to fade; to wither.

Panehinehine (pánehinehine), quite faded.

PANEAPA (páne-mapa), rocks upon a mountain. Cf. pone and maga.

PANEANEGA (páne-enganega), the white of an egg; albumen.

PANEOKO (páneoko), wild, bold, audacious.

PANEU, grey, dirty; covered with dust.

PANI (páni), to anoint, to oil. Panipani (pani-páni), plural of the action; pani (pani), plural of the subject. Cf. tapani and koropani.

Paniga (paniga),unction; anointing.

PANIA (pánia), a woman married by a widower: a second wife. 2. Children by a second marriage.

PANINA, to go out. 2. To slip, slide.

PANIO (pánio), to take paste (maz) with the thumb and first finger, or with a piece of wood. Plural panionio.

Panionga (panionga), the action of panio.

Akapanio (aka-pánio), to take food (maz) between finger and thumb in helping one's self. Plural akapanionio (aka-panionio).

PAO (páo) or PAU, to be blamed, admonished. 2. To be turned away. 3. To be beaten; to be put to death. Cf. paua. 4. To be finished; to be without remainder. 5. Fallen down. Paopao (papao), plural of the action; papao (papa), plural of the subject.

Paogaa (páoga), the action of pao. The end. 2. Soothing, cherishing.

Akapao (aka-páo), to grumble at, matter at; reprimand.

Akapaoa (aka-papáo), to grumble at; to continually reprimand.

PAOA (páoa), to be poor; wandering; vagabond. Cf. raigaoa.

Paoraga (páoraga), poverty; without property or standing.

PAOAHI (páoahi), to burn one's self: said of men. Paopaoa, plural of the action; paoa, plural of the subject.

Paahiraga (paahiraga), the action of burning one's self.

PAOKO (páoko), the name of a fish.

PAOKONOHORUA (páokonohorua), one who has only a small piece of ground.

PAORA (póora), warmth; noontide heat. 2. To get a sun-stroke. 3. To be darted at by sun-rays; to feel the effects of radiant heat. Paopaoa (póopóora), plural of the action; papaoa (papa), plural of the subject. Cf. pao and ra.

PAOAU, all is finished; all have been exterminated. Cf. pao.

PAPA (pápa), a plank; a board. 2. A flat rock in the sea; a rock standing out of the ground. Cf. pakua. 3. The hard bottom of a hole. 4. A bed or layer of erota stone. 5. A base, foundation. 6. A plant resembling a bean.

Pagaga (págaga), in rows or ranks. Cf. pa. 2. A layer; a story (of a house); a tier. 3. A border, margin. Cf. pagaa, pagaga.

Papapapa (pápapapa), low; of slight elevation. Cf. papa and papa.

Akakaka (aka-páka), to heap up objects. 2. To accumulate. 3. To put in line, in ranks. 4. To exterminate. Cf. ake-pápa (under pa). 5. To put an end to; to finish. 6. To classify things or people. 7. To establish a genealogy,
by commencing with a father and repeating
back along the line of ancestry. 8. To fold; to make folds. 7. To set down the different
lands, &c., of a tribe.
Akapapapapa, to bring low, to humiliate

PAPA, to clap, smack; to shine out, glitter: said
of flints, &c., struck together. 2. To shed its
beams: said only of the moon, newly risen.

PAPAPAHA, a stranger in Polynesia: used of a
European or American.

PAPAHKEKE. See under pakeke.

PAPAHI. See under paahi.

PAPAHUORO, to reprimand strongly; to repro
vehemently. Cf. papa.

PAPANA. See under pana.

PAPIORO, a fragment of pearl-shell (nacre).

PAPAKA, a kind of crab (crustacean). Cf. papaka
tea, papakapaohatu. 2. An o name for the
roof of a house (the ka in a lozenge).

PAPAKA (papaka), paste, porridge. 2. A malady
in the flesh.

PAPAKAIA, to pursue the gods (in certain
magical ceremonies) with leaves of ti.

PAPAKAPUAHUTU (papakapahutu), the name of a
crustacean, a kind of crab. Cf. papaka
and papakaitia.

PAPAKA'TEA (papakatae), the name of a crusta
cean, a crab.

PAPAKI. See under pakipaki.

PAPAKIKA. See under pakika.

PAPAKU. See under paku.

PAPAPAPA. See under papa.

PAPAPOTOPOTO (papapotopoto), short: said of
the trunk of a tree. Cf. papa, poto, paparoa.

PAPAPUKU (papapuku), the hinder part of the
thighs near the buttocks. Cf. puku, kaki
puku, kopapuku, &c.

PAPARA. See under para.

PAPARAHUE (paparahue), an elongated bundle
of small cooked fish.

PAPARARI (paparari), flexible, pliant, supple;
without stiffness.

Akapararari (aka-paparari), to crush a fruit,
&c., by allowing it to fall to the ground.

PAPARE. See under pare.

PAPARENOTEITI (paparenoteiti), the name of a
bird.

PAPARIGA, the cheek. 3. The side, flank.

PAPARIGAVERARA, a place having little ver
dure.

PAPAROROA (paparoroa), long: said of the
trunk of a tree. Cf. papa, roa, papapotopoto.

PAPAVAI (papavae), to remove earth from under
water.

PAPEKAPEKA (papukepeka), a cut or wound that
heals rapidly.

PAPIKI, to make a hiding-place.

PAPU, to turn up a garment at the bottom; to
roll up to the knee.

Akapapapu (aka-pap pdu), to weave badly,
coarsely. Plural akapapapapu (aka-papa
papapu).

PAPUHE (papuhe), to leap into the sea; to leap
from a high place to a low.

PARA (para), ripe, matured. Cf. tupa. 2.
Herbs or leaves dried in the ground. 3.
Repetition. Plural papara (papara).

Akapara (aka-para), to ripen fruit in the earth.
2. To prepare in water the papyrus, branches,
and bark, or bread-fruit trees, filaments of
coco, &c. 3. To make better, to improve
morally.

Parapara (parapara), an uncultivated portion
of land belonging to the same person as the
cultivated land. Cf. parahura.

Akapaparapara (aka-parapara), the sides, the
flanks, from arm-pit to hip.

PARRA, the rest, remainder.

Akapara (aka-para), to leave off a tale for
another to continue. 2. To repeat; repeti
3. To say a thing too late.

PARAGA. See under pa.

PARAGIA (paragia), feebleness through want of
sleep (not from sickness). 2. Distaste, dislike;
to feel distaste. 3. Bored; boredom; ennui.

Paraparagia (paraparagia), plural of the
action; paraparagia (paraparagia), plural of
the subject.

PARAHAA (paraha), to sit down on the ground
with the legs thrust out. 2. To lie down on
the stomach. 3. To sit as a hen; to brood,
to hatch.

PARAHAPU (paraha-pu), to wish to obtain the
work or occupation of some other person. 2.
To push one's self boldly into the midst of an
assembly or knot of persons. Paraharapahu
(paraha-rapahu), plural of the action; parapa
hupu (parahapahu), plural of the subject.

PARAHORA (parahora), lands lying between
mountains and bays. Cf. parapara.

PARAHORO, an avalanche; a landslip. 2. The
name of lands in Akamaru.

PARAHU (parahu), to be spoiled, damaged. Plural,
paparahu (pararahu).

Parahuraga, the condition of being spoilt.

PARAI (parai), to walk about; to do nothing
but walk about. Paraparai (paraparai), plural
of the action; paparai (pararai), plural of
the subject.

PARAIRAI (parairai), flat; even; level. Cf. pa
raurau. 2. Fine, small. 3. Said of the clothes
as to mode of fitting on the shoulders. Cf.
mataparairai.

Akaparairai, flat; flattened. Cf. akaparaira.

PARAKAHA, to make a tight ball in winding
thread. Cf. kaha.

PARAKAI, remains of food (mau), sticking to
the leaves, envelopes, or wrappers. Cf. para
and kai.

PARAKATIKI, the name of a fish.

PARAKAU (parakau), to collect all the people
together about one for the purpose of display
or pride.
PARAKAVA (parakāva), a husband who does not remain with his wife, or vice versa.

PARAMOA, a fabulous object supposed to cause sleep; a sleeping-charm or amulet.

PARAMOKOHE (paramokhe), sparks and burning leaves, &c., carried by the wind.

PARAPARA. See under para.

PARAPARAKAU, rags, tatters; an old garment.

PARAPU, north-west; the north-west wind.

PARAPU-PA-TIUI (parapu-pa-fiu), west-north-west.

PARAPU-PA-TOKORAU, north-north-west.

PARARA (parara), to cook on the top of a native oven, on the coals covering the wrapped-up food. Plural pararara (parararāra).

PARARAE, beardless; or having the beard just sprouting.

PARARIMA, the back of the hand. Cf. rima. 2. The part kept by the worker for himself out of the thing worked at.

PARATA, a mat of coarse texture.

PARATAHI, a very fine mat. Cf. paretahi.

PARAUGA (parauga), an imperfect resemblance, not alikia.

PARRARAU (parrarau), a flat-bottomed boat or vessel; a large. Cf. pararai.

PARE (pare), a covering for the head; a cap. 2. A roof. 3. The top or cap of a pillar. 4. The side, the flank; the slope of a mountain. 5. A square beam used to support the floor of a house.

Parepāre (parepare), to shut or close firmly. 2. That which closes an aperture (perhaps a window, if of glass or other solid). 3. Having the wind astern.

Papare (papare), a gate, a door; the thing used to fill up an opening. 2. A lid, cover. 3. The handle of a thing.

Akapare (aka-pare), to make a head-dress or hat. Akapapare (aka-parepare), plural of the action; akapapare (aka-pappare), plural of the subject. 2. To close; to shut; to stop.

Paparepāraga (papareparega), the action of shutting or closing.

PAREARO (parearo), the front of a house. Cf. pareaua.

PARAHAHAES (parehahes), a declaration of war by tearing a head-dress to pieces. Cf. pare and haes. 2. To tear a head-dress.

PAREITIRA (pareitira), the upper part of the leg, the calf.

PAREMARU (paremaru), the sides of the calf of the leg.

PAREPARE. See under pare.

PAREPAREKIHEARE (parepareki-te-hārē), food arriving from some other place but not a constant supply.

PAREPARE TE RUAIAK (parepare te ruaika), not to return home; not to come back to one's parents.

PARERA (parera), a piece of coral, generally circular and flat. 2. To throw horizontally without raising the arm. Parerera (parerēra), plural of the action; paparera (paparēra), plural of the subject.

PAPEREGA (paparega), the action of throwing, &c.

PAREKEI, a piece of clean papyrus used for adorning the head. Cf. pare.

PARETAHI (paretāhi), a finely-woven mat. Cf. paretahi.

PARETUA (paretua), the back of a house. Cf. parero and tua.

PARETUAKAO (paretukao), the palate of the mouth.

PAREU (pareu), the girdle, loin-cloth. 2. An apron.

PARI, a wave, a breaker; a wave that strikes upon a rock and breaks into foam with a noise. 2. A low grumbling, roaring sound. 3. To hum a lullaby, to soo to a child, to nurse.

Pari (pāri), to run; said of blood. 2. To roll; to roll and break, as a swall or hillow. Paripari (piripari), plural of the action; papari (papari), plural of the subject.

Pariga (pariga), the sides; said of hills, boxes, and things generally.

Paripari (piripari), to come on board; said of waves that break into a canoe.

Paripari, a place where the sea breaks with a loud noise.

Akapari (aka-pāri), irregular menstruation in women.

PARO (pāro), to waste, to spoil; to throw away; said of food. Paroparo (pāroparo), plural of the action.

Akaparoparo, to affect to disdain; to pretend to reject.

PARORE (pārore), small fish similar to paismene, but larger.

PARO-TE-KAI, having plenty of food (maa).

PARU (pāru), epistle, salivat; to spit. Cf. coupuru.

2. To punish, to chastise; to reprimand, to rebuke. 3. To eat a thing by mistake for something else.

Paruparu (pāruparu), to spit often. 2. To chew a certain substance that is to be spit into the sea to attract fish. 3. To pull out a fish by introducing a hook into its place of refuge. Plural paparu (paparu).

PARUGA (paruga), punishment, chiding, Paruraga (paruraga), reprimand, &c.

PARUA, to have a collision, run foul of; as one canoe of another. Syn. tukukiria.

PARUI (paruā), monstrous, hideous, horrible to the sight.

PARURU (pāuru), the helm, the rudder of a ship.

PARURUHI (paruruhi), to disdain; to treat with haughtiness.

Akaparuruhi (aka-paruruhi), to reject; to refuse.

PATAI (pātāi), to barricade. 2. The edge of the bulwark of a canoe, or a temporary protection to heighten the side against waves.

PATAKA (pataka), to roast or grill food (maa) on hot coals. 2. Food so cooked without a
wrapper. Patakataka (patakataka), plural of the action; papataka (papataka), plural of the subject.

Patakara ga (patakara ga), the action of roasting a thing on hot coals.

PATAPATA (patapat a), large, big; gross. Cf. tupata.

PATARI (patari), to pay; to reward; to recompense.

Patariga (patariga), price; payment.

Patariraga (patariraga), the action of paying or recompensing.

PATATU (patatu), a small mat of coarse texture.

PATU (patu), to carry a thing on the shoulders; placed horizontally on the shoulders. Plural patutau (patutau).

Akapatau (aka-patu), to put the hands across on the shoulders of another person. 2. To carry a child or bundle on the shoulder.

PATIKI (patiki), to have the habit of sitting down on the roads.

PATI-NOUMATI, dryness; drought.

PATIPATIGA (patipatiga), the foot of the hills.

PATITI (patiti), a small instrument used in making papery cloth.

PATITO (patito), to leap over anything; to jump a brook.

Akapatito (aka-patito), to pass one thing over another; to make someone or something pass over an object. Plural akapatitito.

PATITO (patito), a little horn or spine on the forehead of a fish.

PATU (patu), an exclamation or imperative word: Let us go! Set out!

Patuga (patuga), an unexpected event. 2. A step; the action of the foot in walking.

PATU (patu), to give a blow to any one; to strike. Cf. pa and tu. Patupatu, plural of the action; papatu (papatu), plural of the subject.

Patuga, war; battle; strife. Two peoples at war.

PATUAU, an exclamation: Let us go! Cf. patu.

PATUETUA, to die suddenly; sudden death. Cf. patu and etua.

PATUGA and patiga. See under patu.

PATUKI, the name of a fish.

PATUPO, a night attack.

PATURIKOI, to be obstinate, self-opinionated.

PAU. See pao.

PAUA (paua), the name of a fish.

PAUKOREVA (paukoreva), a fish resembling the paua.

PAUMA (pau ma), not to be perpendicular, not to be in equilibrium.

Akapauma, to be leaning; slanting. 2. To be larger at the bottom than the top; said of walls. 3. To be larger at the top than the bottom; said of ditches, &c.

PAUNU (paunu), not to get along; not to pass: said of a ship, of time, of a calm, &c.

Peununu (paununu), denotes longer action than pauu.

PAYAKAKA, the meeting between two persons approaching each other on a road.

PE. See pea and aka-pe.

PE (pe), a conjunction: as; the same as; also.

PATOI. Syn. manogi.

PEAHU, a wave of the sea, a billow. Cf. peau.

PEAU, a wave of the sea. Cf. peahu.

PEE, macerated. Ika pe, a fish that begins to sink.


PEHAU (pehau), a wing; a bird's wing.

Pehauau (pehauau), to beat the air with the wings.

PEHE, a child's game played with thread and the fingers; cat's cradle.

PEHEHIHI (pehehihi), interlaced, crossing: said of branches of trees. Cf. pehe and hihi.

PEHETU, that which has succeeded; resulting well; admired.

PEHI, a ship.

PEHIHI, to push out, to spirit: said of liquids.

Peihiraga (peihiraga), the action of pehihi.

Akapehihi (aka-pehihi), to cause water or mud to spurt.

PEHU (pehu), to cover, to shade, to shadow.

Pehu, the action of pehu.

Pehupahu (pehupahu), to soil one's self; to become dirty.

PEI (pei), a native dance; to dance with an accompaniment of singing. 2. To throw up little balls into the air with the hands. Peipei (peipoi), plural of the action.

Peipei (peipei), near, near at hand; to approach, to draw near.

Akapei, to cause to approach; to draw people or things together.

Akapeipei, to approach another person.

PEIHA (peha), the jaws or jawbones of fish. 2. The fins of fish.

PEIKAHI (peikahi), a fan; to move a fan to and fro. 2. To call any one by making a sign with the hand or handkerchief. 3. To give air by using a fan. Plural peikahikahi.

PEIKEA, the name of a small crayfish.

PEIPEI. See under pei.

PEKA (peka), a heavy pole; a lever. 2. A cross. 3. Across; athwart. 4. To cross, to go across, as across a plain.

Pepeka (pepeka), sloping, leaning; said of long sugar-canes. 2. Spiny, spiky; ground full of fish-bones or sharp flints, &c. 3. Thick: only said of a number of shoots or sprouts in a close bunch. 4. A long sugar-cane.

Akapeka (aka-peka), to make a cross; to hold out the arms horizontally.

PEKEPEKE (pekapeke), the tentacles of the poly-pus or octopus retracted and condensed close up to the head. Cf. tapeke.
Akapeke, to bend double. 2. To fold. 3. To collect, to gather. Plural Akapekepeke (aka-pēkepeke).

Pepēke (pepekē), feeble, weak; bent with toil; bowed (of the legs). 2. To crouch down, through weakness.

Akapekepeke, to bend the arms or legs.

Akapekepeke (aka-pēkepeke), said of different movements made and positions taken by persons in painful illnesses.

PEKEPEKE, a species of crab (crustacean).

PEKINI (pēkini), briefly; in a few words. 2. Small; tiny.

Pekinikini (pēkini-kini), insufficiently.

PENA (pēna), so; like that; said of objects at some distance off. Cf. penis, nei, na, para.

PENA. See akapanapena.

PENEI (penēi), thus; like this; said of near objects. Cf. nei, amenoi, akuna, pena, para.

PENIHI (penihi), the edge of a road. 2. The length of a road.

PENUPENU (penupēnu), to gesticulate with the hands and feet in measured dances or rhythmical procession.

PEPA (pepa), to talk badly; to stammer; to stammer; to hesitate. 2. To substitute one word for another, or one letter for another (aphasia). Plural pepapapa (pepapēpa).

Peparaga (peparaga), the action of pepa.

PEPE (pepe), to lard or baste meat or fish when being cooked. 2. To stuff, or cook one thing inside another; to make stuffing.

PEPE, to crouch down on the heels. Cf. pepeke (under peke).

PEPEKA. See under peka.

PEPEKE. See under peke.

PEPEKOIKO (pepekoiko), a variety of taro.

PEPEPEPE (pepepepe), slow of growth; said of plants and trees.

PEPERE. See under perepepe.

PEPERU (peperu), to repel, to drive back. 2. To send to a distance. 3. To silence a person. 4. To bring about agreement; to palliate; to moderate; to mediate. See pererera.

PERA (pēra), so; like that; as. Cf. penēi, pena, &c.

PERAHOKI, like; as; also; the same thing. Cf. pera and hoki.

PERATAHI, as, like that; all the same. Cf. pera and tahi.

PERE, to play, to deal, to move in a game. [It is doubtful whether this is the modern word “to play,” or the Polynesian pere, to cast, to throw.] Cf. tupere.

PEREAKINA (pēre-a-kina), to accost or come alongside a person who does not wish one to do so. Pereperakina (pēreperakina), plural of the action; pereperakina (pēreperakina), plural of the subject.

PEREI (pērei), a coconut shell used as a vase or container.

PEREMO (pērēmo), to be drowned. Cf. perepere. Perepere (pērerēmo), plural of the subject.

Peremoraga (pēmerēraga), the condition of being drowned.

Peremoremo (pēmerēromē), to sink and come to the surface again and again.

PEREPERE (pērepēre), to put to soak: only used of linen or garments. 2. To appease one’s self when angry; to cool down.

Pepere (pēperē), to calm one’s self. It denotes less force than perepere.

Pepēreraga (pēpērerēga), the action of ceasing from anger.

Akapepera (aka-pēpēre), to lower the voice when in noisy conversation.

PERERERU (pērerēru), to destroy a slander; to alter an opinion; to change one’s advice. See pereru.

PERERUA, a wing.

PEREUKE (pēreuke), a garment resembling a greatcoat.

PERO (pēro), a basket made of coconut leaves.

PETA (pēta), a bunch of bananas.

PETI (peti), short. 2. Not to remain. 3. To set out: said of people walking away, or of passing clouds. 4. To disappear, and never to return again.

Petepeti (peti-peti), short; said of a garment.

Akapepeta (aka-pēpeti), to shorten the hair or clothes.

Pepeiti (pepeti), plural of the action of peti.

PEUEUE (peueue), not to be able to steer a ship.

PI (pi), to be full. 2. To complete. Pipi (pipi), plural of the action.

Piraga (pira), plenitude, abundance.

Akapi (aka-pi), to fill; to fill up. Akapi-marie, to entirely fill.

PIA (pia), arrowroot.

PIAOI, the abode of punishment for the dead in the ancient native belief.

PIERE (pīere), a cake made of soft bread-fruit, with or without pulp.

PIGAO (piga), the name of a winged insect. Cf. topiago.

PIGIPIGI (pīgi-pīgi), to twist one way, uniformly: said of ropes. Threads or perfect filaments.

PIHE (pīhe), a war-cry; a cry of joy. 2. The war-dance. 3. To give forth cries; to dance, uttering cries. Pihapihe (pihapihe), plural of the action. Cf. turophoe.

PIHEPIHE (pihepihe), the name of a fish.

PIHI (pīhi), the remnant of food (maa) left in a pit.

PIHIKORE (pīhi-kore), not to leave any food behind in a hole. Cf. piki and kore.

PIKI (piki), to mount, to go up; to climb. Piki-piki (pikipiki), plural of the action; pikiki (piki), plural of the subject.

Pikiga (pikiga), the action of mounting; ascension. 2. A stair; a ladder; a step. 3. The generations of ancestry.
Akapiki (aka-piki), to cause to mount; to aid to ascend. 2. To finish off a mat. Akapikipiki (aka-pikipiki), plural of the action; akapipiki (aka-pipiki), plural of the subject.

Akapikiga, one who has spirit, resource; talent.

Akapikigakore, a soundrel, a vagabond; without brains, without sense.

Akapikipiki (aka-pikipiki), to plait the edges of maie; to finish off borders.

Pikitua (pikitua), a superintendent; overseer; vizier; an officer in charge of anything. 2. A favourite. Cf. piki and tan.

Piko (piko), to be crooked; twisted, athwart. Cf. kopipipiko, tapiko. 2. To be false, deceitful. 3. To be bent; warped, as timber; out of line. Pikipiko (pikipiko), plural of the action; pipiko (pipiko), plural of the subject.

Pikoga (pikoga), falsehood, duplicity.

Akapiko (aka-piko), false; to make false; to speak falsely; not just or upright in one's actions.

Akapikopo, to put athwart or across.

Pipiko (pipiko), a small shoot or scion of bananas.

Piehe (pihehe), to make a loaf, small, but very long in shape.

Pihekehe, to make small loaves of an elongated shape.

Pinako (pinako), matter, or pus, mingled with blood.

Pio (pio), to put out, to extinguish: said of fire, and the eyes. Piopio (piopio), plural of the action; pipo, plural of the subject.

Pipo, to die; to cease to be.

Akapio, to extinguish, quench.

Akapio, to extinguish. 2. To be careless, nonchalant. Cf. aka-piraurau.

Pioho (pioho), the name of a herb, the dandelion.

Piohoi (piohoi), to open the eyes of dead persons.

Akapioi (aka-pioi), to be weak in constitution; feeble; want of nourishment.

Pipi, small shell-fish in the shape of a mussel.

2. A boaster, babbler.

Pikiko. See under piko.

Pipipipi, very young mother-of-pearl.

Pipiri (pipiri), the season about June. 2. The cold season; the winter, the season when all things rest. 3. See under pir.

Pipiri, twins: said of fruit growing on the same stalk. Cf. pir.

Piraga. See under pi.

Pirama (pirama), the milk of animals. Pirama-pu, cheese.

Pirari (pirari), the honey or nectar of flowers.

Pirau (pirau), rotten. Cf. piro. 2. To suppurate, to collect pus in a sore. Piraipirau (piraipirau), a diminutive of pirau. Pipirau (pipirau), plural of the subject.

Pirauraga, the action of suppuration; fester-
ing.
Plu (plu), to gather ripe and unripe fruit at the same time. 2. To kill, to massacre.

Pluraga (pluraga), a harvest of ripe and unripe fruit. 2. A massacre.

PO (po), night. 2. Obscurity, darkness. Cf. porototo, pouri, aponei, aupe, kokoepo, kopeapo, matapo, &c. 3. Life or existence in another (supernatural) world. Po-porutu and poraru, the heaven of happiness; the Elsian Findai. Po-garepurepu (po-garepurepu) and po-koio, the heaven of darkness, of fear and dread. (Po-arukaia is a more modern expression for this.) 3. Depth; profundity. 4. Breadfruit fermented into ma. 5. Hidden by design among other objects. 6. To commence to appear. 7. Po atu, po mai, to mingle together.

Popo, popo, to-morrow. Cf. apopo. 2. Rotten; breaking under the touch. 3. Reduced to powder. 4. Ancient. 5. See under popo (in alphabetical position). Popopopo (popopopo), entirely rotten; decayed.

Poga (poga), a piece of; a fragment; a portion.

Pogaga (pogaga), an assembly of from eight to ten persons.

Pogapoga (pogapoga), with a short brittle fibre: said of wood. 2. A crumb.

POA (poa), bait; to bait. To allure. Oil cast on the water to attract fish. Poaapoa (poaapoa), plural of the action; popoa (popoa), plural of the subject.

Pogga (pogga), the action of baiting; the bait, lure.

Akapoa (aka-poa), to bait; to throw the bait. 2. To communicate a smell of flesh to the water to attract the fish. Plural (of 1 and 2) akapaoapa (aka-pogapoga). 3. A sickness feeling in the stomach.

POAHUAHU, slender of body; slight; slim.

POATU (poatu), a stone; stone. Cf. hara-poatu, atu.

POE (poe), a berry of a necklace or chaplet. 2. To tie one piece of wood to another. Poepepo (poepoe), plural of the action; popoe (popoe), plural of the subject.

Poepepo (poepoe), to sew a torn garment without putting in a new piece or patch.

POGA. See under po.

POGAGA. See under po.

POGAKE, an eye-tooth. Figuratively, a small man.

POGAKEHARA (pogake-hara), pandanus fruit near up to the stem.

POGAPOGA. See under po.

POGI, a heathen ceremony, also found in existence in Noumea.

POGI (pogi), quick; quickly. Pogipigi (pogipogi), very quickly.

POHA (poha), open; said of any aperture not closed.

POHATAHATA (pohatahata), large well-opened eyes. Cf. kaka. 2. The wide part of a bread-fruit near the stalk.

POHAUHAU (pohahuahu), to drag along; to be kept back, delayed: spoken of things regarded impatiently as not advancing quickly enough.

POHE (pohi), to put fire to; to put to the fire. Pohohoe (pohohohe), plural of the action; popohe (pohihe), plural of the subject.

POHEPOHE (pohohoe), to wink the eyes; to blink from weakness or sickness. 2. Eyes that are deep-sunken with sickness. Cf. matapohohoe.

POHO (pohi), to proceed out of the mouth: said of words.

POHO, to rise: said of the stars. Cf. pooho.

Akapohi, to be rare, unusual; rarely, seldom. Plural akapohohohi (aka-pohohoi). 2. To discuss, to dispute; to make reproaches.

POHOKOPOHEKE (pohokohe-poheke), Beautiful! Immense! It is used as an exclamation for great, in large quantity.

POHORE (pohore), to escape; to get away from a person or a place. Pohohorehore (pohohorehore), plural of the action; popohore (popohore), plural of the subject.

POHORETUA (pohoretua), the back. 2. The back of the hand.

POHOU (pohou), to come to another place; to be a stranger. Cf. hou.

POHUE (pohue), the name of a running plant with large leaves; it grows by the sea-side.

POHURI (pohuri), small scions of banana growing at the foot of a large banana palm.

POHUTUHUTU, the smell of old ma.


POIKOKI, to dazzle. 2. To fascinate. Cf. poihi, 2.

POIPIOIRA, to receive favourably; to welcome; to solicitate. Cf. ora.

POIRE (pore), an arrow.

POITIPONUI (potiponui), to make great attempts and excursions to discover thieves.

POKA. See akapoka.

POKAGAHARE, a village, a settlement. Cf. hara.

POKAI (pokai), an anchor. 2. To pass the day in walking about. Cf. epoka. Pokaitai (pokaitai), plural of the action; popokai (popokai), plural of the subject.

POKARA (pokara), stains, soillures.

Pokarakara, plural and diminutive of pokara.

POKARA, a beating together of the hands, clapping them loudly and softly alternately.

POKE (pohie), bread-fruit or taro pounded and mixed with coconut milk.

POKE, the noise of a thing falling. Cf. pokiw, pokiki.
Pokeke, the noise one makes in walking. Cf. keke. 2. The plural of poke.

Akaoke, to cause the noise of poke.

Akopoke (aka-poke), to make a noise by striking two hard substances together; to make a short sudden noise.

Akopokeo (aka-pokeke), to make a noise of short duration repeatedly and promptly

POKEA (pokëa), the name of a plant, puruinal.

POKEE. See under poke.

POKERE, to slam the door to; to close the door sharply.

Pokerekere (pokërekere), the plural of pokere; to slam the door many times.

POKI (poki), a case, chest (not Ang. "box"). 2. A cover, a lid. 3. To cover; said of things not made by men. 4. Cloudy weather; an overcast sky.

Pokipoki (pokëpoki), to cover; said of things made by men. 2. To shut the eyes often. 3. To make excuses.

POKI, to cover; to make a thatch for the two sides of a house.

Popoki, to cover over, to hide.

Akakoki, to finish making a covering.

POKHI, the noise of hands beating the sea to frighten the fish. Cf. poke.

POKHIKHIHI (pokëkhithihi), the name of a small fish.

POKINO, Hell, or the abode of unhappy souls hereafter. See po.

POKIOKO, the name of a fish.

POKIRI (pokiri), the weight of a fishing-line; a sinker. 2. To make false reports about a person; to calumniate.

Pokirikiri (pokërikiri), round; to make round.

Akapokirikiri (aka-pokërikiri), to round off; to make round.

POKO (poko), to dig; to excavate; to hollow out. 2. To dig deeply; to search into, to examine. Pokopoko (pokëpoko), plural of the action; popoko (poppoko), plural of the subject.

Popoko (poppoko), said of some sore or disease affecting the skin, of long duration and difficult to heal. 2. To hollow out. E maki no köe e popoko na te pirau, Your sore reaches deep because of the matter (pus).

Pokopoko (pokëpoko), to dig, to excavate. 2. Deep; difficult; not to be reached or got at. 3. Habituated; used to.

Akapopokoko (aka-pokëpoko), to make deep; to excavate or hollow out profoundly.

POKOKINA (pokëkina), resonant; clear; well articulated; said of the voice, or of speech.

Plural pokokokina (pokëpokëkina).

POKOKINAAVAROA (pokëkina-ava-rou), to disappear; to be absent; lost for ever.

POKONE (pokone), the name of a small fish.

POKOPOKO. See under poko.

POKOPOKOKINA. See under pokokina.

POKORUA (pokëora), small holes in the ground or in stones. Cf. poko and rua. Plural poko-

Pokorua; the plural is also used for ground full of little holes.

POKOUVAI (pokouwai), a root that has rotted in the ground.

POKU, a noise like that of a cannon-shot. To make such a noise. Cf. poke. Pokuku, plural of the action; popoku, plural of the subject.

Akopoku, to make a loud report, or a noise like the report of a cannon.

POKU-KATUTIRI, a thunder-clap. Cf. poku and atutiri

POKU-KUPUI, the report of a gun.

POKU-KUTIA, the noise made by walking in shoes.

POKURU (pokuru), sap-wood; alburnum.

PONA (pona), a rock, a stone. 2. A knot; to knot. 3 To make the ends of a chain touch each other and become united.

Ponga (ponaga), the action of knotting.

PONIHONIHO (ponihonho), the name of a fish.

PONINI (ponini), to allow one's self to become defiled.

PONIUI (poniui), to become dizzy; to have vertigo. To have the feeling of turning round and round. Cf. nui. Poniuiu (poniuiuiu), plural of the action; poponiui (popponiui), plural of the subject.

Poniuiuiui (poniuiuiui), to turn round quickly.

Ponuara, the condition of feeling vertigo; swimming in the head.

Akaponi (aka-poni), to dazzle. 2. To have the sight impeded or troubled by sickness. 3. To spin a top. 4. To cause vertigo.

Akaponiuiuiui (aka-poniuiuiui), to keep turning round and round. 2. To turn one's self as on a pivot. 3. To feel giddy; dizzy.

PONO. See popono.

PONOGA, the part of the body between the shoulders.

PONOPONO, the bosom of one who is pregnant.

PONOU, bulky, large; only said of corpulent persons.


POORETUA, the back. Cf. tua.

POPA (popa), a waster, spendthrift. 2. An obstinate fellow who deals out blows at random and without reason. 3. A glutton, who eats with avidity. 4. To eat fast, ravenously. 5. To often throw stones one at another. 6. To give many slaps or blows of the fist as quickly as possible. 7. To strike; to strike without cause.

Popopopopopa, a glutton.

POPO (popo). See under po. 2. To clap the hands. 3. To attend to or take care of a fishing net. 4. To press food (mau) with the hand so that it separates into portions. 5. The name of a fish called ariu when grown.

POPOA. See under poa.

POPOHERE. See under popohere.

POPOI, the food of the natives; a paste made of mau, kneaded and cooked.
POPOKE. See under pokë.
POPOKAI. See under pokai.
POPOKI. See under poki.
POPOKO. See under poke.
POPOKU. See under poku.
POPOMATAMATAUA, the name of a very small fish.
POPONIU. See under poniu.
POPONO, an excuse, pretext. 2. To ransom the dead from punishment by offerings; to redeem. 3. To recompense a person for hiding that which one wishes to have kept secret; to pay hush-money.
POPOPOPO. See under po.
POPOROAKI. See under poroaki.
PO-PUPUNI (po-pupuní), said of a place the public are not allowed to enter.
PORI (pori), the name of mata generally. Cf. tepangi. 2. The scaffold or skeleton of a raft. 3. The raised seat of the chief on a raft.
PORAGO (porago), to dream; dreams that come true.
PORAGOKAKE, to be lying on the reef. Cf. kake.
PORAKIANO, to be in abundance; plenty.
PORATA (porata), an habitual thief; a robber by profession. Cf. porota.
POREHO (porëho), a sonorous stone that serves the purpose of a bell.
PORI (pori), the lower belly. 2. The rotundity of the belly. 3. The centre of a drag-net. 4. The circumference, outer edge of a rounded body. 5. To bend into an arch or arc. 6. To rise: said of the wind. Cf. porimataugi.
Akaporí (aka-pori), bent, curved. To bend, to bow. 2. To make hooked. 3. To centre; the centre.
PORIMATAUGI, a strong wind; a gale. Cf. pori and mataugi.
PORI-PU, the centre of a thing; the middle of a space. Cf. pori (9).
PORI-RUEHINE, the name of a plant.
PORO (poro), to call, to name. Poroporo (poroporo), plural of the action; poroporo (poroporo), plural of the subject. Cf. porogata, poroaki, tiporo.
Poroga (poroga), an order, commandment.
POROKAI (poroaki), to send word; to deliver an order. Poroporoaki, plural of the action; poporakai, plural of the subject. Cf. poroga and porogata.
POROGATA, to make one call out for another often; not to obey the first summons. Cf. poroga (poro), poroaki.
PORORE (porore), to let slip; to let fall out of the hands: said of objects. 2. To become loosened, detached; to break away; to come off. Pororore (pororore), plural of the action; poroporo (poroporo), plural of the subject.
Pororore (pororore), the action of porore.
 Porokori, small bread-fruit, smaller than others through some natural defect. Plural, poroporo.
Potoga (pōtoga), a small piece of land; a small piece of cloth, &c. 2. A half-fathom; a yard. 3. Part of one of the tentacles of a squid or octopus.

Potogatoga (pōtoga-toga), a diminutive of potoga.

Akapoto, to diminish; to lessen; to shorten; to abridge.

Akapotopo, to make very small.

POTU (pōtu), a long famine when nothing edible remains. 2. Sinister, of evil augury.

POTURUA (pōtu-rūa), the two sides of a roof. 2. A double mat. Cf. poturutai and rūa.

POTUTAI (pōtu-tai), one of the sides of a roof. Cf. tāi (tahi) and poturua.

POU (pou), a column, a pillar. A post. Cf. poua. 2. To plant herbs, &c. Poupo (poupō), plural of the action; popou (popō), plural of the subject.

Poupo (poupo), a mast.

Pouga (pōgā), a custom, a habit.

POURU, the Elysian fields of the soul when the Tīrāu has been made.

POUE, the name of a running plant. Cf. pohue. 2. The name of a reef.

POUGA. See under pou.

POUHARE, an offering of first-fruits, dedicated to a god.

POUHU, the name of a fish.

POUHUKAKA (pōhuhukaka), to come and go often on the same day.

POUKAKARE-KI-TE-HERE, to pass the time in walking about, in going and coming.

POUKAPA (pōkāpa), a singer or chanter of in cantations, songs, &c.


POUTO (pōto), the tassel of a cord. Cf. pou.

POUTU, a pile used as a support; a stay, a prop. 2. A person who sustains or supports another. 3. The shaft of a lance. 4. Capital; principal.

Akapoutu, to make a stake or pile; to dress or to hew a stake. 2. To prop, to support; to stay. Akapoutu aitai, to adjourn or put off till evening.

PU (pū), a marine shell. 2. A fine handsome garment. 3. Suddenly. Cf. tōmopu. 4. Precise; distinct; exact. 5. The middle; in the midst. 6. Used concerning the head of an octopus or squid; of the head in a hat; of the top of a shrub; of a liquid with which one has filled the mouth and then swallowed; of food pulped, to give to a child or sick person. Vaka i te pu, the canoe in which the king (or chief person) is.

Puga (pūga), a kind of madrepore (coral). Cf. parepuga. 2. Bread-fruit of which the flesh is scirrhous. 3. Bedridden. 4. A long convalescence, said only if eight or ten or more persons are concerned.

Pugapuga (pūgāpūga), shaved. E o'o pugapuga, a shaven head. 2. Fains in the interior of the body; colic.

Akapuaga (aka-pūga), to shave the head entirely. A sign of war. 2. To make clean; to make plain; to make a fair copy. 3. To exhaust, to drain; to spend; to use up. 4. To sweep clean off. Akapupapuaga (aka-pūgāpūga), plural of the action; akapupuaga (aka-pūgāga), plural of the subject.

Pupu, said of a bushy, branchy place.

Pupu (pūpu), to grow, to come out of the ground.

Pupu (pūpū), a bundle; a package. 2. To unite, to gather together, as an assembly. 5. To collect, to gather, as objects or things. 4. To hide.

Pupupupu (pūpūpūpū), thick, said of trees, &c., planted close.

Pupuranga (pupu-ranga), an assembly; a congregation. A herd of animals. 2. A statement, an account. 3. A defence, a protection.

Akapu (aka-pū), to thicken paste (popoi) by adding other paste. 2. Not to make paste very liquid; to keep it stiff.

Akapupu (aka-pū-pū), to collect persons; to reunite. Akapupu-mai, to collect, heap up; to harvest.

PUA (pūa), a flower. Flowers generally. To flower, to bloom. Cf. meipuakakaaho. 2. Turmeric. 3. Fecula (starchy matter) of the yellow Erena—hence (mod.) soap. Cf. hāti-pu, puha.

Akapu (aka-pū), to go to stool; to eject feces. 2. See under aka-pu.

PUAGU (pūagu), to cry loudly, to call out often; to make a great outcry; to bawl; to clamour. Pupagau (pūpūgau), plural of the subject. Cf. aega.

Puguagau (pūgūgāu), to breathe; to sigh.

PUAHU (pūahu), a belch, an eruption of wind from the mouth. Cf. aha.

PUAHVANA (pūa-hvāna), to feel a sudden movement. Puahvannahua (pūa-hvānahua), plural of the action; puahvannahua (pūa-hvānhua), plural of the subject.

PUAHU (pūahu), the young growth of reeds or sugar-cane. 2. To grow vigorously: said of sugar-cane.

Puhahu (pu-hahu), a great growth; strongly growing, only said of bananas.

Puhahunui, a young man full of life and spirit.

Puhahou, idem.

PUA (pūa), a beast; an animal generally. 2. A pig.

Puaka (pūka), a very injurious and insulting expression.

Akapuka, to be indecent; to cause indecency.

PUAKA, an exclamation of surprise: Puaka!

PUAKAHIKAHIKA (pūkā-hi-ka-hi-ka), to have the face reddened, tanned by the sun, or hot with lighting.

PUAKAKAO (pūkākāo), the flower of the reed. See kakao.

PUAKE, perfumed air; scent, To smell good, or smell bad.
PUAKURA (pūakura), to be precious, valued; only said of persons.

PUAPUAMERINO (piapiamertino), the name of a grass or herb.

PUARA (pūdra), the right side of a tunic or cloth.

PUARAMAI, to come suddenly into one's thoughts.

PUAREUANOA (pudreūa-rōa), very sweet, charming: only said of persons.

PUATA, hollow: only said of trees. Cf. pu (middle) and ata, puhata.

PUATIHO, an epithet applied to a worthless fellow.

PUAUTU, to whiten, to bleach.

PUE, to swell, to swell out; inflated.

PUEHU (pūhu), to break, to tear out, to snap; to be torn. 2. To come to nothing; to be abortive: said of a design or of a conference that has no effect. 3. To melt away, to dissipate itself: said of an assembly that disperses. Plural, pupuehu (pupuehā).

Pupuehu (pupuehū), to deviate, to err, to turn aside. 2. To stretch one's self out; to sprawl. Plural, pupuehu (pupuehū).

PUEHUE-PUEHUE (pūhuke-pūhuke), to disperse, some on one side, some on another: said of a crowd.

PUEKE, the pouch of the squid or octopus (eke) 2. Bread-fruit spilt on one side.

PUEUEU (pūueu), the trunk of the banana when the fruit has been taken.

PUEVAEA (pūveava), old, used up; in rags; only said of clothes.

PUEVAI (pūvea), soft; effeminate; lazy; of little vigour.

PUGA. See under pu.

PUGAPUGA. See under pu.

PUGATARA, the name of a shapeless fish that lives in the sand. 2. A five-sided figure.

PUGATEA (pūgatae), bread-fruit, the exterior of which is discoloured with resin.

PUGAVEREREVERE (pūgavererevere), the spider.

PUGERE (pūgere), hoarse; said of the hoarse voices of old people. Cf. gere. Plural, pugeregere (pūgeregere).


Akapuha (aka-pūha), to encircle trees with some slippery substance to prevent rats from ascending them.

Puhapuha, a raft that is broken up.

Akapuhapuha (aka-puhapuha), to overflow; to be split, shed abroad. 2. To spill, to shed. 3. To put on garment upon garment.

Akapuhapuha, to scatter, to stew. To spoil or waste food or clothes.

Pupuha (pūpūha), to foam: said of the wake of a ship. 2. To blow out smoke from nose or mouth.

PUHAVE, to smell very strong; to exhale a very strong odour. Plural, puhaheke (pūhaheke).

PUHAKOUTU, a hollow place in a cape into which hollow the sea roars. Cf. puha.

PUHAPUHA. See under puha.

PUHAPUHAKEU (puhapihakēu), to often seek occasion for a quarrel.

PUHARA (puhāra), the pandanus tree: the screw-palm. Cf. hara.

PUHARA (puhāra), to think with pleasure or regret of some past error or fault. Puhara-hara (pūharahāra), plural of the action; puhara (pūhāra), plural of the subject.

PUHATA (puhāta), to be hollow. Cf. puata, batahata.

PUHEKE (pūheke), bald.

PUHERO (puhēro), to give in very small quantity. 2. To have very small stools (ejections of food matter) when suffering from looseness of the bowels. Puherohero (puhērohēro), plural of the action; pupherohero, plural of the subject.

PUHI (pūhi), to blow; to breathe. Puhipuhi (pūhipūhi), plural of the action; puhipuhi, plural of the subject. Cf. pūpipū.

Puhi (pūhi), blown by the wind; carried by the wind along the surface of the sea. Puhihia (pūhihia), plural of the action; puhihia (pūhihia), plural of the subject.

Puhihia (pūhihia), to be shaken by the wind, said of garments, the hair, &c.

PUHI (pūhi), the sea-cel (Murenā) that bites and tears.

PUHIRAU, the name of a place in Akena.

PUHOE (puhōe), the sound of a far-off conversation reaching the ear. Plural puhehoe (puhōhe).

PUHU, sweat; suffocation; to be suffocating with sweat. Cf. pūu.

PUI (pūi), to put on a garment; to clothe one's self, to adorn, to dress, to dress, a robe. 2. To cover, to envelop. A wrapper; covering. Puipui (pūi-pūi), plural of the action; puipui (pūpuī), plural of the subject.

Puipui, sea-water spirted in foam and spray. Cf. pūhi.

Akapui (aka-pūi), to clothe any one; to give a garment to put on. 2. To cover with cloth or stuff. Plural, akapupui (aka-pūpi-pūi).

PUI, a gun (modern). Puipui, to smoke a pipe (modern).

PUITAHAGA, an exclamation expressive of pleasure: How nice! How pleasant!

PUINEKA, an injurious term, an expletive: You old scoundrel!

PUIPUI. See under pui.

PUKA (pūka), a blister; suppuration under swollen skin. Cf. pukana.

Puka, pain in the mouth from blowing too hard. Cf. pukaha.

Pukapuka (pūkapika), to have the mouth filled till the cheeks are distended. 2. The name of a kind of banana.
Akapukapuka

Akapukapuka (aka-pektapuka), to eat with voracity. 2. To raise the head so as to seize something with the mouth.

Pukaha, asthma; asthmatic. Cf. puka.

Pukamaga, the name of a tree that grows on the mountain.

Pukane (pukane), great heat of the skin; feverishness. 2. Great heat in the hole where maa is placed. 3. To ferment. 4. To be warm. Plural (of 4) pukanekane (pukane-kane).

Pukao (pukao), the foot of the mountain. 2. Iron. 3. An axe, a hatchet. 4. A univalve shell-fish. 5. A hilllock on the slope of a mountain. 6. A tree or plant which has grown from a cutting.

Pukaoako (pukakoako), the name of a shell-fish. 2. Said of the sides of a badly-woven mat.

Akapukaoako (aka-pukakoako), to carry on one side of the tissue of a mat when weaving it and neglect the other side.

Pukamaiga (pukomaga), a small hill on the slope of a mountain.

Pukapuka. See under puka.

Pukata, the highest summit of a hill; peak. Cf. pukoto.

Pukava, the name of a plant. 2. A wicked person.

Puke (pûke), a heap, a pile. 2. A raised place. The peak or nipple of a mountain. 3. To pile up, to heap up; to amass. 4. To assemble, to bring together. Plural, pukepuke (pûke-pûke).

Pukega (pûkega), the action of heaping up, collecting, &c.

Akapuke (aka-pûke), to heap up.

Akapukeptapeke (aka-pukepûke), to make a huge heap; to collect all the small heaps into one.

Pukerekre (pukereke), to grow, to augment.

Pukerohero (pukerohero), to be just visible only, on account of the distance.

Pukete (pûkte), a pocket; a basket; a bag. Plural, pukêtékête (pûktekûte).

Pukoho (pûkoho), to play the flute or flute-closet; to make sounds by blowing into a bamboo. Plural, pukohokoho. 2. A trumpet.

Pukoherau-Tii, a trumpet made with the leaf of the ti tree.

Pukoto (pûkoto), the summit of a mountain. Cf. pukata. 2. The plume of a warrior. Cf. puoto.

Pukotokoto (pukotokoto), an augmentative of pukoto.

Pukotokoto, a hood for the head.

Pukou (pûkou), a headless tree. 2. Rotting in the ground, but of which the root is living.

Pukounu (pukounu), to swim, holding up a thing in the hand above the surface of the water.

Pukounuunu, denotes more prolonged action than pukounu.

Puki (pûki), a knot in wood. Cf. papapuki, kopapuki, kakipuki. 2. Inequalities of the soil. 3. The clitoris of females. 4. To be unripe.

Pukupupu (pûkupûpu), past, (popoî) not well diluted or slackened. 2. Knotted; rough; uneven; harsh. 3. Full of little lumps or pieces. 4. The plural of puki, a knot.

Akapukupuku (aka-pûkupûku), not well diluted, as paste (popoî).

Pukia (pûkiâ), to be suffocated, as by anything that sticks in the throat.

Pukuhou (pûkûhou), the age of puberty. 2. A person about sixteen or eighteen years old.

Pukupuku. See under puku.

Pukuri, a tree from which the centre branches have been cut. 2. A male tree.

Pukutena (pûkutena), a man from about thirty-nine to forty-nine years old.

Puna (pûna), a source, a spring. Cf. punavai. 2. To boil. Punapuna (pûnapûna), plural of the action; pupuna (pûpuûna), plural of the subject.

Punapuna (pûnapûna), to emerge, as a spring or fountain does. 2. To spurt or jet out, as water.

Akapuna (aka-pûna), to cause to boil over; to cause to gush out.

Punarua (punaria), father-in-law. 2. A stepmother who does not love the children born to the first wife.

Punavai, a spring of water. Cf. pûna and vai... 2. A fire whose flames ascend.

Puni (pûni), to achieve; to finish; to complete. Generally employed in the passive form. Punipuni (pûnipûni), plural of the action; pupuni (pûpuûni), plural of the subject. Puniana-kohiko, all has been well done, completed. Punikotau, to finish totally.

Puniga (puniga), a hiding-place.

Pupuni, to hide one's self. 2. Finished, completed; many things done.

Akapuni (aka-pûni), to finish; to terminate.

Akapunipuni (aka-punipûni), to finish different things; to end many affairs. 2. To make haste to finish off.

Akapuniraga (aka-puniraga), the action of finishing, of completion.

Punio, shell-fish.

Punipunikino, to do evil; to commit a wrong. Cf. puni and kino.

Punoho, a buoy; a float. Cf. punou.

Punohu (punohû), to grow, to increase: said of trees.

Punohunohu (punohunohû), said of the stiffened papyrus cloth that does not stick to the skin.

Punou, a buoy. Cf. punohu.

Puni (pûni), not to be hungry. 2. That will not enter, that will not pierce: said of a lance, arrow, &c. Cf. tepuni.

Punua (punua), the young of animals. Plural, punupunua (punupoûna).
Punuataha

Punuataha (punuataha), the name of a bird that has a great deal of down. 2. Down; the wool of birds.

Punuui (punuui), a village, a town; the chief settlement or capital. 2. A cloak; a large piece of tapa.

Punupunu (punupunu), to grow fast, and have the flesh soft at the same time.

Punupunua. See under punua.

Puoho (puoho), to have a large head of hair. Cf. oho.

Puokie (puokie), to turn back the clothes; said of the wind. Plural, puokiaie (puokiaie).

Puopo (puopo), to vaunt one's self, to boast with arrogance.

Puorotaro (puorotaro), a dish made with taro, bread-fruit, and coco-nut juice.

Puoto (puoto), a plume, a bunch of feathers. Cf. pukoto. 2. To wrap up the banana-shoots as they commence to appear. Plural, putooto (puutooto).

Puou (puou): said of the flower of the bread-fruit, when it is partly flower and partly fruit.

Puouou (puouou), to be large: said of eyes that have kept a long time.

Pupare, a wooden shape used for making head-dresses or halas.

Pupu. See under pu.

Pupuha (pupuha), the name of a large sugar-cane. 3. To foam: said of the wake of a canoe or ship. 3. To blow out smoke through the nose or mouth.

Pupuhi. See under puhi.

Pupuna. See under puna.

Pupuni. See under puni.

Pupupupu. See under puni.

Pupurapura. See under pu.

Pupure. See under pure.

Puputa (puputa), a cake made of bread-fruit and taro, mixed with other things.

Pura (pira), to have something in the eye, such as dust. Cf. matapura. Plural, parapura (parapura).

Purapura, grains, berries. 2. Descendants. 3. Race, extraction, origin.

Purapurapura, descendants. 2. The family or line from which one has descended.

Pura (pira), bald; hairless. Cf. ohopura, roropura. 2. Having a piece of cloth on the head. 3. A handkerchief or wiper. 4. A sand-bank; an islet of sand.

Purataea (pira-atia), a bank of white sand in the sea.

Puraganui (puragan-nui), an assembly, a festival.

Purara (purara), tobotch; to piece; to mend; to patch. Purararara (purararara), plural of the action; pupura (pupura), plural of the subject.

Pure (píre), a prayer; to pray. Cf. karepure.

2. Any remarkable action. 3. A distribution; an apportionment of food, &c. Purepure (purepure), plural of the action; pupure (pupure), plural of the subject.

Purega (puriga), a prayer; an incantation.

Akapure (aka-pure), to pray; to repeat an incantation.

Purena (purena), a rent, a tear. To tear, to rend, to hook, to catch upon. Purenarea, plural of the action; pupurena, plural of the subject.

Purenara, the action of making a rent, &c.

Purepure (purepure), printed stuff, such as chintz, calico, &c. 2. The face of a man covered with spots or stains.

Akapurepure, to colour, to paint in different colours.

Purerohue, a small kind of butterfly. 2. Any small animal, such as a small turtle.

Pureva (pureva), roe; the eggs of fish. 2. Yellow scum floating on the sea from about the 17th to the 21st of February, and this yellow substance is eaten by fish. 2. Summer.

Puri (piri), papyrus; the plant from which native cloth is made.

Pureko (pureko), to cover; to cover the head, as with a hat, &c. 2. To hide one's designs or motives. Purekuroku (purekuroku), plural of the action; pupureku (pupureku), plural of the subject.

Akapureku (aka-pureku), to cover a thing with. 2. To throw blame on another person. Plural, akapurekuroku (aka-purekuroku).

Pureoro (pureoro), the fruit of the tauamau tree.

Purerororo (purerororo), large, rounded cheeks.

Puru (piru), to wrap up the kernel of the coco-nut and pandanus.

Purea (purea), to double. Cf. rua, putahi, puretu, &c. 2. To repeat an action. 3. To put on two garments, &c.

Pureamumu (pureamumu), in a masterful way; to speak as a master, as a sovereign; to speak abruptly, rudely. 2. Definitely. Purepurapuru (purepurapuru), plural of the action; pupuramu (pupuramu), plural of the subject.

Puruhi (pirahi), to sweep; to clean. Plural, pururuhi (pirupiruhi).

Puruhi, the action of sweeping.

Purekaha (purekaha), a thread of coco-nut fibre prepared for weaving or plaiting. Cf. kaha.

Purepuruhui. See under puruhui.

Puta (pita), a hole; an opening; a gap; a pierced part in anything. 2. To go out from. 3. That which pierces; that which appears through a hole. Putaputa, plural of the action; puputa (puputa), plural of the subject. 4. A stone anchor. 5. Until; even; as far as.

Putaputa (putapatuta), a tree-trunk pierced with many holes.

Akaputa (aka-puta), to make a hole. 2. To pierce, to make an opening, a mortise. 3,
To announce bad news to any one; to utter an unlucky word. Akaputapatā (a-kā-pu-ta-pāta), plural of the action. Akaputapātī (a-ka-pu-ta-a-ti), to put closer together; to set with very small spaces.

Akaputapatā (a-ka-pu-ta-pāta), to pierce. 2. To rend, to tear.

Putaga (putāga), an avenue, an exit, a place of issue. 2. The reins, the loins, the kidneys. 3. Depression; hypochondria.

Putakaaraarau (puta-kaa-raarau), to arrive from all sides.

Putaga. See under puta.

Putagakore (puta-ka-ko-re), to be without resource, without support or maintenance.

Putahi (puta-hi), to have only one garment. Cf. tahī, purua, putoru, etc. 2. Sole, single; not double, as a garment. Puputahi (pu-pu-ta-hi), plural of the subject.

Putahi, the nostril. Cf. puta, ihi, putakakaro.

Putakakaro, the anus. Cf. puta, kokaro, puta-hi. Puta-MaI, to follow on; to be the effect of.

Putaputa. See under puta.

Putara (pu-tara), a spiral shell having a large opening.

Putaratara (pu-ta-raturā), a kind of shell-fish. 2. Rough; knotty; spiny; hairy.

Putea (putea), white. 2. To have a white skin. Cf. tēa.

Putegatega (pute-ga-tega), amplitude, largeness: said of garments.

Akaputagatega (a-ka-pute-ga-tega), to make a large garment. To be ample, full: said of clothes.

Putei (putei), to be higher than others: said of trees. 2. A raised place; the peak of a hill. Cf. teitei.

Puteitei (putei-tei), to lift itself above all else: said of a hill, etc.

Puteitei, a raised place; a mound; a peak.

Putini, often; many times.

Putinitini, to repeat an action indefinitely. Plural, putininitini.

Putoga (putoga), exceedingly good native cloth of papua. Cf. toga.

Pugataoga, crisp, frizzy: said of hair. Oho putogataoga.

Putoka (putoka), round coral: said of coral limestones.

Putoka, bad. Manava putoka, a wicked heart.

Putoru (putoru), to repeat an action three times. Cf. toru, purua. Puputoru, plural of the subject.

Putota (putota), bleeding; a great outflow of blood. See next word.

Putoto (putoto), bleeding; a great outflow of blood. Cf. toto, putota.

Putu (putu), a gathering of fishes; a shoal; a school of fish. 2. A game of clapping the hands; clapping hands; the dull sound of clapping hands. 3. To “ball” or make round the pastes (popoi) which one wraps up in leaves. Putuputu, plural of the action; puputu, plural of the subject.

Putuputu (pupu-pu-tu), close, tight, compact; approaching near or contiguous. 2. A closely-netted fishing-net. 3. Often; frequently.

Akaputapatu (a-ka-pu-pu-tu), to make thick; to place close together; to make compact.

Putuaga (putu-ga), the reins, the kidneys. Cf. putuga (under puta). 2. An injury.

Putuaga-Nui, a gluton; one who eats after the others have finished.

Putuki, a bank, a skin. 2. Hair knotted or tangled. 3. Having a wrapper or envelope attached. 4. Part of a garment attached by a thread.

Putuki (putei), to draw together the edges of a bag or net in which to conceal the hair. Putukituki, plural of the action; puputuki, plural of the subject.

Putukiga (putei-ga), the action of putuki. 2. A knot of hair worn at the back of the head by women.

Putukura, a kind of kumete (trench).

Putuputu. See under puta.

Puu, sweat, perspiration; to perspire. Cf. puhi.

Puvava, to be easily cooked.

Puehie (pu-te-hie), bread-fruit that has remained too long on the tree so that the flesh is lumpy.

Puvo, the noise of a fire, of burning wood. Cf. uvo. 2. To repair a rau by patching or weaving in more leaves.

Puvovou-Rua, the largest of the mao pita. 2. The principal cultivator.

R

Ra (ra), an interrogative and reflexive particle. Ko koe ra? Is that you? Ko au ra kiu oro. But as for me, I ran. 2. A preposition of place: by, through, from. Ex.: Ra raro, ra raga, ra misa, ra tai, etc. 3. A demonstrative pronoun: Te ra; e ra. That; those.

Ra (ra), the sun. Cf. rakaiga, rara, rosos. 2. A day. Cf. rahara, ratutututu. 3. A sail.


Raga (ra-ga), to swim or float on the surface of the water; to skim along the water. 2. To be travelled across by the rain. 3. Easy to understand. 4. To become good. 5. To heap up on a low base or foundation. Ragara
Akarağa (rágărágə), plural of the action; raraga (ra-rágə), plural of the subject.

Akarağa (aka-rágə), to water; to moisten. 2. To add water to the paste (pọpọ). 3. To cause to swim on the surface; to make to float. 4. To float; to swim on the surface. Akaragaraga (aka-rágărágə), plural of the action; akaragaraga (aka-rarágə), plural of the subject.

Ragaraga (ragarágə), to be quite watery. Cf. ragaa. 2. To have the belly inflated or distended.

Raraga (rarágə), to weave, to plait; to make mats. Plural, rarara (rararágə).

Ragai (ragái), to approach, to advance towards one another. Ragaijai (ragáijái), plural of the action; raragai (rarajái), plural of the subject.

Ragarùga, easy to understand; simple. 2. Of small importance. 3. Of little courage.

Ragatíra, a master; a chief; a lord. Cf. tira, tirátalú. 2. A tenant or cultivator under a great chief.

Ragaa (ragaa-ka), to be perfectly saturated with the rain. Cf. ragá and wa. Ragaa on (ragárágəuwa), plural of the action; ragaa (ragarágwa), plural of the subject. 2. The carrying of a corpse with its head and breast exposed.

Ragí (ragí), the sky, the heavens. 2. Weather; the appearance of the atmosphere. Cf. ragíuwa, veroragi, ragípọpọ, tumúragi.

Ragiri (ragírúgi), to be covered with clouds: said of the sky.

Akaragiririri (aka-rágírágírí), to be overcast, to be covered with clouds; a dull overcast sky.

Ragía (ragía), precious; beautiful; dear, beloved. 2. Unspoiled by accident.

Ragía (ragírúgi), an appearance of sickness and weakness in a person's complexion or attitude.

Akarağa (aka-rágia), precious; valued; dear.

Rajíkóorú (ragí-kóorú), a fine sky; a good weather; cloudless. Cf. ragí and korúri.

Ragímanega (ragí- manega), an azure sky.

Ragímatorú (ragí-matorú), thick weather; a cloudy overcast sky. Cf. ragí and matoru.

Ragína (ragína), sacrilege; breaking the law of prohibition or tAPO. To commit sacrilege; to profane; to defile. Ragína (ragína), plural of the subject.

Ragipaepeawaru, a tempest; a time of storm and gale.

Ragipaku, cloudy weather. Cf. ragí and paku.

Ragipoa (ragí-póa), very dry weather; drought.

Ragiragí. See under ragí.

Ragiragí. See under ragía.

Ragiragirí (ragí-rágirí), a sky covered with light floating clouds; clouds containing little moisture.

Ragitu (ragitud), to throw down all the coconuts. Ragiragitud (ragíragítú), plural of the action; raragitu, plural of the subject.

Ragiua (rágí-ua), rainy weather. Cf. ragí and wa.

Rago (ragó), a beam of floor or ceiling; a cross-beam; a pole laid across.

Ragorogorogó (rógórgó), a cross-piece laid on the rafters of a roof.

Akaraga (aka-rágó), to lay or dispose the leaves or material with which to envelope a bundle or package. 2. To catch or receive anything thrown down from a higher position. Plural, akaragarogoro (aka-rógórgó).

Rahara (raráhá), to see an object clearly and distinctly. Cf. ra.

Raháti (rahtóti), a branch broken off by the weight of its fruit. Cf. hatti.

Rahí (rálí), the name of a fish.

Rahirahí (ráliríhí), the name of a fish.

Rahirahí (ráliríhí), fine; slender; supple. Cf. ragirirhirí.

Rahirigha (ráliríhígá), the temples of the forehead.

Raho (róhó), an assembly; a congregation of the people.

Rahu (ráló), devoured by insects: said of leguminous plants.

Rahú (ralrá), to keep off, to defend; to prohibit, to forbid. Cf. tarahú. Rahú (ralrá), plural of the subject.

Rahúrago (rahúragó), the action of rahú.

Rái (rái), to walk; to promenade. To wander. Rairí (rairí), plural of the action; rairí (ráló), plural of the subject.

Rái, small, little.

Akairai (aka-rálóhí), to make small; to fine down. 2. To flatten.

Raka, spoiled, profaned, defiled. To profane; to treat sacred things with irreverence. Tápu rakahí, a tápu profaned.


Rakahiga (rákáhiga), an eclipse of the sun. Cf. ra and kái.

Rakau (rákóu), wood; timber; a tree; trees in general. 2. Medicine; a remedy. To give medicine; to prescribe. 3. An object. Ex: Etí tini rakau no kee, That is a curious thing you have there.

Akarakau (aka-rakáu), a root. 2. A man made stiff by some malady; rigid.

Rakaukikirí, inaccessible.

Rakaukakí (rákóu-mákí), a salve, ointment; an outward application. Cf. rakau and mákí.

Rakaukakí (rákóu-mákí), a medicine to be taken inwardly.

Rake (rákè), to ornament, to adorn. An ornament; a garland, chaplet, decoration.

Rakekéhá (rákèkèhá), the name of a fish.

Rakerakéga (rákérakérága), a place where the land slopes rapidly towards the sea.
RAKO (rako), the name of the tumei, having a ribbon bark. 2. Of different tints; spotted, speckled, mottled. Cf. rakoa. 3. With a white face and a black tail. 4. To bleach cloth or stuff in the sun.

Rarako (rarako), to move from place to place or shift one's position constantly.

RAKOA (rakoa), the name of a spotted fish. Cf. rako.

RAKOTOAUA (rakotoaia), a space of time, from about noon till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAKURAKU (rakuraku), to scratch one's self, to scrape. Plural, raraku (raraku).

Raraku (raraku), to scratch one's self in token of disapproval or of negation.

RAMA (rama), the nuts of the native walnut. 2. To give light; to lighten. 3. To go fishing with torches. 4. A dance executed by women. See totohuru.

Ramarama (ramarama), to often visit.

Rarama (rarama), to go to see; to visit.

Raramaga (raramaga), to visit again; to visit anew.

Ramaga (ramaga), to visit a person at his home for the first time.

RAMAPIKO, the name of the mountain road from Vaiala to Apeakava.

RAMARAMA. See under rama.

RAMATOGA, a nut easy to open without breaking the shell.

RAEMA, a crime, a fault. Xu ramea koe. You have committed a crime.

RA-MOTIRE, Sunday (Mo'ed).”

RAMU (ramu), the name of a fish.

Ramuramu (ramuramu), small fish of the ramu kind.

RANU (rano), mud, sediment. 2. Seaweed. 3. Saliva, spittle. 4. Bubbles of water filled with air, denoting that the sea is rising.

Ranuranu (ranurunu), plural of ranu.

RANURA (ramera), the first or last rays of the sun as it rises or sets. Cf. ra, ura.

RANUTAI (ramutai), sea-scum; froth of the sea; sea-foam. Cf. ranu and tai.

RAPA (rapa), greasy, fatty.

Raparapa (raparapa), of a flat shape. Cf. raparapahoe. 2. Green.

Rarapa (rarapa), land well looked after, without grass or weeds.

RAPAHOU (rapahou), to be brought to bed (with child) for the first time. Cf. hou and akarari.

RAPAKAU (rapakau), deception; deceit; imposition. 2. Hurtful; noxious.

Rapakau (rapakau), to deceive; to cheat; to do hurt to; to harm. Raparapakau (rapurapakau), plural of the action; raparapakau (rarapakau), plural of the subject.

RAPARAPA. See under rapa.

RAPARAPAHOE (raparapahoe), the flat of a paddle. Cf. rapa and hoe.

RAPARAPAKOUEREI (raparapana-kouerei), a cocoanut palm. Cf. kouerei.

RAPOI (rapoi), to dress a piece of wood only on one side. Rapoipoi (rapopoi), plural of the action; raparoi (rarapoi), plural of the subject.

RAPU (rapu), to knead. 2. To turn in a mortar. 3. To dilute. 4. Burnt, or broken by the wind. 5. To kill; to beat many times. Raparapu (raparapu), plural of the action; raru (raru), plural of the subject.

Rararu (rararu), to swim on the back.

Akarapurapu (aka-rarapuru), to adorn one's self in a luxurious manner. 2. To marry within the forbidden degree. 3. To injure, to spoil. 4. To be inconsistent, wavering, unfixed.

RARA, an unfrequented place; lonely. Cf. rara-kororo. 2. See under rara.

RARA (rara), a branch of a tree. Cf. ramei, rara-vasa. Rarara, a metaphor, used to signify without sickness, without fault, without sin. Cf. kore. 2. To pass wood through the fire to straighten it when warped; to pass leaves through a fire to soften them; to put linen or stuff by the fire to dry. Cf. ra. 3. To hurl a lance without hitting the object aimed at, to throw crookedly. Rarara (rardara), plural of the action; rarara (rarara), plural of the subject.

Rara, to leave by the fire. 2. To show to the fire: that is, to cook in haste.

Akararara. See in place under aka.

RAGA. See under raga.

RAGINA. See under ragina.

RAIKOROA, to withdraw to some lonely place; to dwell solitary. Cf. rara.

RAKO. See under rako.

RAKORE. See under rara.

RAKU. See under raka.

RAMA. See under rama.

RAGAMA. See under rama.

RAMAI, a dry branch of the bread-fruit tree. Cf. rara and mei.

RAPA. See under rapa.

RAPU. See under rapu.

RAPUMAGO (rapumago), to swim on the back of a shark. Cf. rapu and mago.

RARAKAU, a branch. Cf. rara and rakau.

RARARA. See under rara.

RARAVE. See under rave.

RARE (rare), to change one word for another in speaking. 2. To speak with difficulty, without being easily understood.

RAREGA (rarega), a remainder, as of food, garments, &c.; a reserve supply.

Rarerere (raredre), to speak with great difficulty, with words wrongly pronounced through some impediment in the speech.

Akararerere (aka-raredre), to lie; to deceive by words.

12
RAI (rāri), food (maa) spoilt by the sun, or through not having been covered up. Cf. RARU (rāru), moist; humid; muddy.
Rarirai (rārirāri), wet; moist; soft; dirty; muddy. Mud; dregs. Cf. Torari.
Akārari (aka-rāri), to have no pungency; flat; insipid. 2. To make the first sketch of a design; to make the first outline of a carving; to rough-hew. 3. The first child bed of a woman. Cf. rapahou.
Akararirari (aka-rārirāri), to soften, to moisten; to make muddy; full of mud.
RARO (rdro), under; beneath; the part lying under. Cf. moraro, tararo, takuriraro.
Akararo (aka-rāro), to bend down to look. 2. Leaning towards one side. 3. To pass under. Akarararo (aka-rāroraro), plural of the subject; akarararo (aka-rararo), plural of the subject.
AROA (raroa), a place where the sun shines both in the morning and evening. Cf. ra and roa.
RARU (raru), to be cooked. 2. Ended, finished: said of a piece of work. 3. Full: said of a food- pit. Farararu (raruraru), plural of the action; rararu (rararu), plural of the subject.
Raruga (raruga), the action of raru.
RARUA (rarua), to look behind one. Plural, rararua (rararua).
RATA (ratā), to frequent, to resort to; to keep company with. 2. To welcome.
Akarata (aka-rata), to speak as if inspired. 2. To counterfeit; to copy; to mimic, to ape. 3. To imitate or give forth the words of a god.
4. A prophet; a sorcerer; an oracle; a man possessed with a demon. Manava rata, a heart given to luxury.
RATARATAWA (rataratawaa), a clap of thunder. 2. To crack with the teeth. 3. To crackle in the fire; to snap, as weeds when burning.
RATARATAKINA (rataratakina), a clap of thunder. 2. To crack with the teeth. 3. To crackle in the fire; to snap, as weeds when burning.
RATONGATAI (ratongatāi), to be equal; on an equality: said always of more than two persons. See tai and raugatāi. Cf. matatāi.
RATUTUTUTU (ratutututu), a burning sun, a stinging glare, the herald of rain. Cf. tutututu and roa.
Rauga (ruga), Said of a man to whom an object belongs, in distinction to one who does not possess it. 2. A man of prudence and discretion. 3. There is; there are.
Akarau (aka-rau), to fasten a person in retirement, to keep one in the house without doing anything. 2. To fasten or cram animals.
Akararau (aka-rarau), to fish a man or an object of any kind out of the water. 2. To clean the teeth or gums with the tongue. 3. To push a finger down the throat to remove an obstruction therein.
RAUA (raua), they two; those two.
RAUEREI, the name of a plant.

RAUGA. See under rau.
RAUGAKORE (raugakore), a man who by comparison with another has not that which the other has. 2. A man without prudence or propriety; a man who has no deportment or good manners; uncultured. RAUGAKORE, plural of the subject. 3. "There is nothing there." Cf. rauga and kore.
Akaraugakore (aka-raugakore), a vagabond; a spy; a scoundrel. 2. Brairless; foolish.
RAUGATAI (rauga-tai), to be equal; to be alike: said of two persons. Cf. Ratogatāi.
RAUGOA (raugoa), the dry branches of a shrub.
RAUHEHEI (rauhehehi), leaves of the great fern. Cf. rau.
RAUL, to defend; to keep off; a defence.
RAUKATAH, the name of a plant.
RAUPAPA, rubbish, fragments, as of a broken wall, &c.
RAURU, plural of rau, a leaf, a garland. See under rau.
RAURU, the name of the fish maturau when small.
RAURJA (rauria), fine native cloth of papyrus.
RAUTA (ruteru), to go by the high road, the land road. Cf. uta.
Akarauta (aka-ruta), to cause to go by the inland roads.
RAUTEA (rutea), the name of a kind of bindweed.
RAVATAI, to find a thing.
RAVATI (ravati), to prohibit for some days the using of such and such things as food. Ravativatei (ravatititāi), plural of the action; raravati (raravatī), plural of the subject.
RAVATAU (ravatau), the flesh of the middle part of the body of a fish. 2. The shelving ridge of a road. 3. Poles placed in a thatch-roof and attached to a cross-pole to keep the roof secure.
Ravarutau (ravarutau), lands on high elevations, on shelving ridges.
Akaravutau (aka-rutaruta), lands on high elevations, on shelving ridges. 2. To pierce, to bite: said of good tools.
Raruv, difficult; presenting obstacles; hard to get.
Akarave, the stone which serves as anchor or weight to a net.
Akarareva (aka-rarareva), to be difficult of execution. 2. To be difficult to pronounce; to present obstacles; obstructions.
Raveraga (raveraga), the action of rare.
Ravehaga (ravehaga), a fisherman; to fish. Raveheka (raveheka), plural of the subject. Cf. rave and ika.
RAVEKA (raveka), a fisherman; to fish. Raveheka (raveheka), plural of the subject.
REAGA (raega), the repetition of an action.
Rearea

Rearea (rērēka), the extremities of the toe and fingers.

REE, the name of a fish. (Also rehē.)

REGA (rēgā), a bulbous plant resembling a carrot. 2. Turmeric (Erēga). Cf. tamarega, vairega.

Regarega (rēgārēga), yellow, yellowish. Cf. kuragarega. 2. The name of a flax.

Akaregarega (aka-rēgārēga), to have the jaundice. 2. The pallor of a corpse. 3. One who draws near to death. 4. To make yellow.

REGO (rēgo), white scabs on the skin of the head. Plural, regrego.

REHAREHA (rēhārēha), a pain in the stomach producing an impediment to breathing. It is induced by eating bad fish.

REHAU (rēhāu), thin, meagre.

REHE (rēhe), the name of a locality in the large island of Mangareva (St. Michel). 2. Yellow, yellowish. Also ree.

Rehererehe (rēherērēhe), the young of the fish rehē.

RēHO (rēho), the name of a shellfish.

Rehereho (rēherēho), the young of the shellfish rehē.

REHOREHO (rēhōrēho), deep, profound: said of deep places in the sea and of abysses in land.

A REHOTARA (rēhōtāra), the name of a shellfish.

REHU (rēhu), a cinder; ashes. Cf. tarehū.

REHUREHU (rēhūrēhu), that part of the day from before the rising of the sun till 10 o'clock in the morning.

REI, a whale's tooth. Cf. akareimaru, reiuirotō, reiorua, tarareiara.

Akarei, to make a chain so as to pass along things one to another. It is only used for heavy things, not for passing papers, knives, &c.

REIORUA (reiorūa) a fish larger than others of its species.

REIRA (reīra), there: said of some certain place.

REIRUA (reīrua), rejoicing; a day of rejoicing and of idleness or rest.

REITUROTO (reiuitūroto), to cherish, to love tenderly and with ardour. Cf. rei.

REITUOROTO, having a brilliant interior, resembling the red colour inside a certain shellfish.

REKA (rēka), therefore; accordingly. 2. Indeed? Certainly! See there! 3. Rather; sooner. 4. Really; in reality. 5. Or; either; else.

REKAREKA (rēkārēka), joy; pleasure; to have pleasure; to take pleasure; to rejoice; to please one's self. 2. An itching, longing. (The higher joy, spiritual pleasure, is koakoa.)

Akrekareke (aka-rēkārēka), to cause to laugh. 2. To cause to enjoy; to make things pleasant; to brighten up. 3. To rejoice; to be glad.

REKE (rēke), the large end of a kneading-trough. 2. The end of the fish-hook that is attached to the line. Cf. rekireki.

Akreke (aka-reke), to make a reke; to fasten in a notch the tie that holds the hook on.

REKIREKI (rēkīrēki), the end; used for the end of a thing on which one is seated, or when one holds the end of a thing. Cf. rekē.

REKIREKI-TAHAGA (rēkīrēki-tahāga), an exclamation: How delightful! 2. To be easy, unembarrassed; without burden or impediment. Rekireki-tahāga (rēkīrēki-tahāga), plural of the action; rekerēki-tahāga (rerēki-tahāga), plural of the subject.

REMAY (rēmāi), to emerge from a prison; to recover from a sickness; to be delivered from an evil.

REMUREMU (rēmurēmu), small black fish that dwell among the marine plants.

RENA (rēna), to stretch, to widen. 2. To scatter abroad. 3. To look at. 4. To open wide: as to lift up the eyelids.

Akarena (aka-rēna), a waterspout.

REO (rēo), a sound. 2. The voice. 3. Speech; the language of the country. 4. An order. 5. To utter, to tell. Reero, plural of the action; reero, plural of the subject. Shell-fish.

Reero (rērō), a confused noise heard from afar off; to hear such noise. 2. To speak; to make any one hear.

REOAVA, a mute, a dumb person. 2. A stammerer. Cf. reo and aea.

REOGERE, a voice both high and deep. Cf. reo and gere.

REOHAHA, to have a difficulty in repeating particular words. 2. A spoken word. Cf. reo and haha.

REOHATI (rēo-hāti), a slip of the tongue. Cf. reo, hāti, restopa.

Reoreo. See under reo.

REOTOPA, a slip of the tongue. Cf. topa, reo, reohati.

REPAPEPA, tattooed. Cf. marape. 2. The flesh beneath the beak of a fowl.

REPAPEPA (rēparēpa), cooked pia (arrowroot). 2. The orifice of the esophagus.

Akaraparepe (aka-rēparēpa), the name of the cocoa-nut when the kernel commences to form.

REPO (rēpo), dirt; ordure; filth; dirty; soiled; to be dirty. Repopo (rēporēpo), plural of the action; rerepo (rērēpo), plural of the subject. 2. A man of coarse habits, of bad manners.

Akaropera (aka-rēpo), to dirty; to sully; to spot.

REPOTARO, a taro plantation.

RERE, the multitude; every one: No reira te kīki te reere, That is why everybody is there.

RERE (rēre), to fly. 2. To leap. Cf. tirere. 3. To precipitate one's self from a high place. Cf. tirere, marere. Rerepere (rērerēre), plural of the action; rerere (rerēre), plural of the subject.

Rerepere, the place where one casts himself down. 2. The action of casting or of flying.

Akareke (aka-rēre), suddenly; in an instant. 2. Entirely, 3. To cause to fly; to cause to
lasp. Akareresere (aka-rērērē), plural of the action; akareresere (aka-rērē), plural of the subject.

RERE, to scrape ; to grate; to file; to rasp.
Reresere, filed; sharpened; pointed like a needle. 2. A peak, summit. 3. Trenchant, sharpened; cutting well.
Rerererere (rērērērē), a peak that one cannot climb; inaccessible.
REREAPIA, to scrape arrowroot. Cf. pia and rere.

REREIHUTU (rērēihūtu), the name of a fish. 2. White spots or patches on a dying person.
REREIOGA (rērēīoga), to feel the stomach empty through hunger.
REREKI, papery stuff of which the bark has not been washed.
REREKE. See under rere.

RERERERG. See under rere.
RERERE. See under rere.
RERERE. See under rere.

REREVA. See under reva.

REVI (rēri), to quiver on being touched, as a jelly or any soft body.
Reireri (rērirēri), to quiver very much (as signified by rei). 2. The movement of the muscles when one runs.

REU (rēu), a cinder, a coal. 2. Charcoal. 3. Ashes.

REUA (rēua), very sharp to the taste; acid. 2. The name of a sea-fish.

REUREU (rērēreu), morning.


Rereva (rērēva), the development of the female breast.

Revaga (rēvagā), departure; setting out. A passage; the action of passing or crossing over.

Revareva (rēvareva). Said of a cake which has more bread-fruit in it than of the old maa paste.

Akareva (aka-rēvā), to cause to pass; to convey across. To carry from person to person or from place to place; to transport. Akareva- reva (aka-rēvārēvā) plural of the action; also to transport constantly; to keep on taking people across. Akarereva (aka-rērēva), plural of the subject.

REVAGA. See under reva.

REVAREVA. See under reva.

RI (rī), a tie; a ligature; a string; a girdle. Cf. riogae, ripukāo. To tie together; to bind; to attach. Plural, riri (rīri).

Akari (aka-rī), to present with the hand, but not close; to present from a little distance.

RIA, slow, tardy. 2. Blear-eyed.

RIahi (riāhi), to fatten, to become corpulent. Cf. riāhi.

RIAKI (riākī), to grow fat, sleek. 2. To become beautiful. 3. A gale, a tempest. 4. To heave a great sigh.

Riariaki (rīrīrākī), to often heave great sighs. Plural, riariaki (rīrīrākī).

Akariaki (aka-riākī), to draw long breaths, as after a race, or when one is dying. Plural, akariaki (aka-riārākī).

RIGA, small, little. 2. Dear, darling. Cf. rioge.

RIGI (as "to flow"). See merigi.

RIGIRIGI (riγiriγi), an absolution or justification from wrong-doing granted by a (heathen) priest. Cf. ririγi.

Rigirigi, a prayer of one lately arrived. 2. A prayer for the sanctification of a priest.

RIGORIGOA (riγorigōa), weariness of the limbs which makes one restless when lying on the bed. Cf. ririgōa. 2. To struggle, to writhe with grief or pain. 3. To be pestered by a blackhead who torments one while sleeping.

RIKA (rikā), to awake and get up suddenly. 2. To admire anything greatly; to wonder at. Rikarika (rikarika), plural of the action; ririka (rīrika), plural of the subject.

Rikaraga (rikārāga), the action of awakening, arising, &c.

Rikarika (rikarika), to slumber; to sleep.

Rikarikaraga (rikarikarāga), the circumstance of sleeping.

Akari (aka-riāka), to awaken a person. Akarikarika (aka-rikarika), plural of the action: akaririka (aka-riirika), plural of the subject.

RIKAAKEITEAO, to awake from sleep; to arise.

RIKI (rīkī), to distribute in small portions. Cf. toriki, tuaririki.

Rikiriki (rikiriγi), small, little. 2. Very small.

Akarikiriki (aka-rikirikī), to make small; to minimise.

Riko. See riiriko.

RIKOI, to disappear, coming and going; intermittent. 2. To change place.

Rikoi (rikōi), to perceive only the shadow of. Rikorikoi (rikorikōi), plural of the action; ririkoi (rīrikōi), plural of the subject.

Rikoriko, to appear at intervals, as when passing among trees.

RIMA (rima), the arm. 2. The hand. 3. A finger. 4. The paw of an animal. Cf. kapurima, kaumerima, kokumarima, kourima, para- rima. 5. Five.

Rimarima, having a termination or end in the shape of the hand, or resembling a hand.

Akarimirima (aka-rimarima), to carve; to handwork. 2. The three branches or divisions of a certain ancient piece of native furniture.

RIMAITU (rima-iti), the little fingers. Cf. rima and iti. 2. To give little; to divide up into small portions. Plural rimaiitu (rimaiitī).

RIMAKAIKA (rima-kālga), to be always liberal, generous, and sympathetic. Rirmakaiga (rima-kālga), plural of the subject. Cf. rimameite.
Rimakava (rima-kava), to be miserly; stingy shabby, niggard. Plural rimakavas (rima-kava).

Rimamaga (rimamaga), the name of a plant.

Rimamerie (rima-mera), to be generous, liberal; pitiul. Plural rimameries (rima-merie). Cf. rimakaiaga, rima, merie.

Akirimamerie (akaa-ramamerie), to give in charity; to assist others with food, clothes, &c.

Rimanui (rima-nui), the thumb. 2. To give largely, bountifully. Plural rimanuas (rima-nui). Cf. rima and nui.

Rimapa, to strike with the hand; to slap. Cf. rima, pa. Plural rimapas (rimapa). 2. Heavy-handed; one in the habit of striking or slapping.

Rimarima. See under rima.

Rimarimatikanu (rimarima-tinuku), to be egotistical; self-centred.

Rimatea (rimatea), not to take advantage of an occasion offering to procure food, fish, &c., when others do so. Plural rimateas (rimatea).

Rimatipanga, a kind of dance (of Upaupa).

Rimu (rimu), moss. Rimu-postu, moss on stones; rimu-rakau, moss on trees.

Rimurimu (rimurimu), a small variety of moss.

Rino (rino), to twist a thread between forefinger and thumb. 2. To roll or coil coco-nut fibre to make a plait or line. Rirorino (rirorino), plural of the action; ririno (ririno), plural of the subject.

Rinorino (rinorino), hair rendered supple and glossy with grease. 2. To make kaka or coco-nut-fibre rope. 3. To put end to end: used of the keiara.

Rioge, dearest; darling; little pet. Cf. riga.

2. The girdle of a corpulent woman. Cf. ri and oge.

Rioge (rioge), extremely dear; loved with the greatest tenderness.

Ripo (ripo), to undo, to take unader; to put out of place; disordered, disarranged. Ripo-ripo (riporipo), plural of the action; ripo (ripo), plural of the subject.

Akari-po (aka-ripo), to spoil; to waste; to destroy. 2. To be impious; wicked; to do wickedness. Plural, akariponpo (aka-ripo).

Ripoagakoropoe (ripoagakoropoe), to work in obscurity; to labour in the dark.

Ripukao (ripukao), a chain; a shackel; a cord. Cf. ri, rioge.

Rire, | To welcome, to greet with affection.

Rireire, | Well-beloved.

Riri. See under ri.

Riri (ri), to be angry, in a passion; anger, passion. 2. To hate. 3. To do with violence; to do passionately. Cf. auriri. 4. An exclamation: E riri! You wretch! Villain! Ririri (ririri), plural of the action; riri (ririri), plural of the subject.

Riria (riria), wicked, bad. Naughty; said to children. 2. To refuse to do a thing.

Akariaria (aka-riaria), to depreciate; to make out to be bad; to say that such-and-such persons are no good. 2. To make a thing useless. 3. To carry on evil conversation.

Riria. See under riri.

Riririki. See under riaki.

Ririatea, to be habitually penurious and niggardly.

Ririga, to work well and with good taste or good result. Cf. rigiriga.

Ririgoa, entirely dried up. Cf. rigorigoa.

Ririka. See under rika.

Ririkino (ririkino), to bite, to scratch, to claw, with rage or in quarrel. Cf. riri and kino. Riririkino (riririkino), plural of the action; ririkino (riririkino), plural of the subject.

Ririko, to shine, to glitter. Akaririko (aka-ririko), to cause to sparkle or glitter.

Ririno. See under rino.

Riri (ri), to shut, to close up: said of dry leaves. To perish, to waste away: said of men.

Riripo. See under ripo.

Riririri. See under riri.

Riririri. See under riri.

Riro. Marama-riro. See under marama.

Riro (riro), to pass away to others; carried off; taken away. 2. To become; to be made. Riririro (riririro), plural of the action; ririro (ririro), plural of the subject.

Akariaririro (aka-riaririro), to carry; to carry off; to carry off things one after another on the shoulders. 2. To try to lift up a thing.

Rito (rito), clear, fresh: said of water. Bright, fresh: said of a leaf newly unfolded.

Ritotoro (ritotoro), a brilliant green; of a beautiful green colour. 2. Beautiful, striking, claiming attention. 3. Verdant: said of trees, &c. 4. Clean; clean made; well-made; said of men of good presence. 5. Pure; without moral stain; innocent: said of the heart or conscience.

Akarito (aka-rito), to cleanse, to purify; to freshen. 2. To whiten, to bleach: said of clothes. 3. To polish one's self; to become polite and elegant. Plural, akaritorito (aka-rikotorito).

Riu (riu), to proceed by the edge of the sea in doubling a cape, or in going round a thing. 2. To go by land without passing through the mountain country. 3. To double a cape: said of a canoe. Cf. koriu. Ririu (riiriu), plural of the action; ririu (riiriu), plural of the subject.

Akariari (aka-riari), to put a thing in front of something else; to set face to face. 2. To be everywhere; universal. 3. To go and come. 4. To go round; to encircle, circumnavigate. 5. A circle; a round. Akariariu (aka-riariu), plural of the action; akariariu (aka-riariu), plural of the subject.

Rivi, lateral stakes or posts of a house. 2. A tie or ligature used upon a net when the fish are taken.
Rivirivi, a ligature on a net when fish are enclos.

RIVITAI (rivitai), to be wholly given up to one occupation or thing. 2. To love once, and only one person. Rivirivitai (rivitaitai), plural of the action; ririvitai (riritai), plural of the subject.


RO, a euphonic particle; it takes the article. Ex.: Te ro e kai. Te ro kai. E ro te kai o mea, the food of a thing.

ROA, a bone stuck in the throat. 2. The remains of charcoal from an oven.

Akaroaroa (aka-roaroa), to make efforts to remove a bone stuck in the throat.

ROA (roa), long; far; stretched out in length. Extended: said of a prolonged time or epoch. Cf. rumeros, moeros, tourororoa. Roaora (roaroa), plural of the action.

Roroa (roroa), long.

Roarora (rororora), very large; greatly extended; very long.

Akaroa (aka-roa) to elongate; to prolong. Akaroroa (aka-rooroa), plural of the subject, and denoting longer action than akaroa.

Akaroarorororua (aka-rooaroororua), to stretch out very greatly.

ROAU (roau), to grow lean, to become thin.

ROGA (roga), food (moo) deteriorated by exposure to the air.

Rogoroga (rogorga), has same meaning as roga.

ROGO (rogos), the god Rongo. 2. The rainbow.

Rango (rogo), to hear; to understand; to perceive; to comprehend. To know. Rogorogo (rogorgo), plural of the action; rogoro (rogoro), plural of the subject. Cf. rogoroera.

Rogorogo (rosoro), to hear aright; to understand perfectly.

Akarogo (aka-rogos), to cause to know; to instruct. 2. To carry news; to report. 3. To listen.

Akarogorogo (aka-rogorgo), plural of the action; akarorogo (aka-rogoro), plural of the subject.

ROGOTAERA (rogotera), to learn or find out from others.

ROGOROOG. See under rogo.

ROGOROOG-AKA-TE-ITI, a prayer or chant for one newly arrived. 2. To begin to know; to be initiated. 3. Confused cries.

ROGOUA (rogo-ua), one who knows already; one who also knows.

ROGOURU, ten.

Akarooruru (aka-rooguru), to count up to ten.

ROHA (roha), a corner or angle of a house.

ROHEROHE (roherohe), small, little: E mea rohe-rohe, It is little.

Akaroherohe (aka-roherohe), to give in small quantities; to give some very small thing.

Rochen, to become sterile or of diminishing fertility.

ROHI (rohi), a bed; a sleeping-place. Cf. roki.

ROI (rohi), the name of a fish.

ROI (rohi), to stammer; to stutter. 2. To speak through the nose; to be inarticulate, unintelligible. Roiroi (roriroi), plural of the action; rooro (rorio), plural of the subject.

Roirori (roror), to express juice, &c., by straining through a cloth. 2. To squeeze or press with the hands. 3. To milk. 4. To purify.

Roroiraga (rororiraga), the action of roori.

Roiroi (roro), to speak thickly, as with the mouth full. 2. To press with the hand on an injured limb, or on a part of the body suffering pain. Cf. romiroi.

ROIMAKUARE (romakukuru), the name of a fish.

ROIMATA (roimata), to bloom, to grow flowers.


ROIIOHA, to be languishing; without nervous force. Having lassitude in the limbs. Plural, roiroiha. Cf. oka.

ROIOI. See under roi.

ROKA (rokas), to use one word for another; to be mistaken. 2. To deceive one’s self by thinking that someone has stolen a thing you are looking for. 3. Not to remember; unable to recollect. Rokoroka (rokoroka), plural of the action: roroka (roroka), plural of the subject.

ROKI (rokis), a bed; a sleeping-place. Cf. roki.

Rokiga (rokiga), home; one’s usual dwelling.

ROKIKIKAKORENOA, to have no place; to have no home. 2. Not to be able to find a place to sit down on. See next word.

ROKIKIKORENOA, in great quantity.

ROKUKOU, a final prayer used when throwing the rama at a funeral.

ROMA (roma), not in abundance; to be rather scarce; said only of large things. Romora (roma), plural of the subject.

Romora (romora), a surging sea drawing back on an ebb tide to deep water.

ROMIRI, to rub, to cause friction. 2. To sink in the water because beaten down by the beach-surf. Cf. roiri.

Romori (romori), to cover, to press, to squeeze, to trample: said of waves. Romiri (romiri), plural of the action. 2. To eat in secret, either through miserliness, greed, or through having stolen the food.

ROPICO, blame; criticism; an expression of discouragement.

RORE, a noise as of a metallic thing falling or striking against something.

RORE (rore), to go back on one’s word; to break a promise. 2. To return or turn back when walking. Cf. rorekereke.

ROREKEKE, occupied and busy, sometimes on one thing, sometimes on another. Cf. rori. 2. Inconstant; not to be trusted; one who does not keep his promise or his line of conduct. Cf. rore.
**RORI**

- **RORI**, to rock; to shake; to stir; to toss about. Cf. *roto*. 2. To stir one's self; agitated, shaken. Cf. *rorerekere*, *turoritori*, *akatarorori*, *rororiri*, plural of the action; *rorori* (*roro*), plural of the subject.

- **Akarori** (*aka-rori*), to do nothing but come and go; continually on the move. 2. To be idle, unemployed.

- **Akaroriri**, to cause to stir; to make to move; to shake. 2. To make to move equally from side to side; to balance. **Akarori-me roto**, to vomit; to cause nausea.

**RORIKA** (*rorika*), a cuirass; a protection for the body.

**RORO**, soft, smooth. 2. To roll: said of waves when they break on the beach and then retire, leaving the sand dry. 3. To tie neatly the pandanus leaves placed on the front of a house.

- **Akaroro** (*aka-oro*), absence of the monthly courses (*catamenia*) in women.

- **Akarororo** (*aka-rotoro*), to soften, to mollify: to make soft and smooth, as food (*maa*), or semi-liquids as porridge, &c.

**RORO** (*oro*), the head, the cranium. Cf. *roro-pura*.

- **A squall, a sudden gust.** 3. The cradle or nest in which the young flowers of the coco-nut rest. 4. Pure milk from the bosom, or from pressed coco-nuts. Cf. *turoro*.

- **Rorororo** (*rorororo*), good, pleasant. Soft, smooth; agreeable to the taste.

**ROROA**. See under *roa*.

**ROROHE**. See under *rohe*.

**ROROI**. See under *roi*.

**ROROIJE** (*roroihe*), cocks and hens; domestic fowls.

**ROROIWA**. See under *roloha*.

**ROROIRAGA**. See under *roi*.

**ROROKE**. See under *roka*.

- **A usurp a power or function; to possess one's self of a thing.** 2. To ask again; to ask back again. 3. To return to a place to ask that something be given back.

**ROROMA**. See under *roma*.

**ROMORI** (*romori*), a species of rayfish. 2. See under *romori*.

**ROROPURA**, bald, hairless. Cf. *roto* and *pura*.

**RORORI**. See under *rori*.

**RORORORO**. See under *roto*.

**ROTEA**. One who has not been tattooed. Cf. *tea*.

**ROTEHE**, the name of a fish.

**ROTO** (*roto*), profound, deep; profundity, depth. Cf. *rotoroto*. 2. Obscure; grown dim. 3. The inside; in, within: *Makanah roto*, an inner garment. 4. The bowels; the entrails.

- **Rototo** (*rotoroto*), a low tide. 2. Water up to the neck. 3. The black skin of a ripe breadfruit.

- **Akaroto** (*aka-roto*), to feel a chill in the stomach as if cold water was poured into it. 2. Shady, unbraggous; dim, shadowy: like the bottom of the sea.

- **Akakotoroto** (*aka-rotoroto*), black. 2. Shady, unbraggous.

**ROTOPU** (*roto-pu*), a deep place; perpendicularly deep; abyssmal.

**ROTOROTO**. See under *roto*.

**ROTU** (*rotu*), to beat the sea to frighten fish into the nets. 2. To beat a drum. 3. To eat a great deal. **Roturotu** (*roturutu*), plural of the action; *roro* (*roroto*), plural of the subject.

- **Roturotu** (*roturutu*), the name of a small insect. 2. A great eater; a glutton.

- **Akaroturotu** (*aka-roturutu*), to sob. 2. Often. 3. With a jerk; a check; a reproof. *Koa akaroroturotu*, groaning.

**ROTKAIAKI**, a great easter. Cf. *rotu* and *kai*.

**ROTUKUTO**. See under *rotu*.

**ROU**. A leaf. Cf. *ravu*.

**ROU** (*rou*), a forked pole with which to gather bread-fruit; to gather bread-fruit with a *rou*. **Rourou** (*rourou*), plural of the action; *rouro* (*rouro*), plural of the subject.

**ROUAIKA** (*rouaika*), leaves of the banana. Cf. *roumaika*.

**ROUHARA** (*rouhrara*), leaves of the pandanus. Cf. *hara* or *ara*.

**ROUHURU** (*rouhuru*), dried leaves of the banana. Cf. *rouuru*.

**ROUHUTU** (*rouhutu*), leaves of the *hutu*.

**ROUKAPE** (*roukape*), leaves of the *kape*, particularly of the Carib cabbage.

**ROUMAIKA** (*roumaika*), green leaves of the banana. Cf. *rouaika*, *roumiorika*.

**ROUMEI** (*roumei*), leaves of the bread-fruit tree.

**ROUMIOIKA**, the same as *roumaika*.

**ROUNA** (*rouna*), mother-of-pearl that is violet-coloured towards the edges. 2. Fair blonde hair. Cf. *rouoho*.

**ROUOHO** (*rouoho*), the hair of the head. Cf. *oho*, *oepoho*, *rouru*. 2. Name of a part of the pearl-oyster.

**ROUPAKA** (*roupaka*), leaves that have dried up. Cf. *ro* and *paka*. 2. Leaves of *taro* placed ready for cooking.

**ROURU** (*rouru*), the name of a place in Mangareva.

**ROURU**, the head of hair; the completely dressed hair with all adornments. Cf. *uru*, *rou*, *rouoho*.

**ROUTI** (*roiti*), a leaf of the tree named *ti* (*Cordyline*).

**ROUVU** (*rouuru*), dry leaves of the banana. Cf. *rouuru*.

**ROUVIRI** (*rouvi*), to pay or recompense justly. **Rouviri** (*rouviri*), the action of recompensing justly.

**RU** (*ru*), to shiver with cold; to tremble; to shake with fever. Cf. *oupuru*, *maruru*, *rusatu*, *tapururu*. 2. To be eager; in haste; fervent. To be impatient, hurried in action. Ex.: *Ru ra*? Who is pushing?
Ruvara (rurūga), eagerness, impatience, impetuosity of action.
Ruuru (rurũ), to move, to stir, to shake, to disturb. Cf. mearuru, heruru.
Ruuru (rurũ), See under ruuru.
Ruururu (ruurūga), the action of moving, of stirring, of shaking, etc.
Ruua (rūa), two. Cf. matura, morua, orua, purua, vairua.
Ruara, enormous; gross; thick. Cf. ruharuha.
Akaruara (aka-rūara), to enlarge, to make bigger.
Ruua (rūa), a hole in the ground; a ditch; a trench.
Akaruara (aka-rūara), to make a hole in the ground.
2. To put food (mou) into a food-pit. 3. To lead a sedentary life; hermit-like. Plural, akaruara (aka-rūara).
Akaruara. See under words in ak.
Ruara (ruari), holes; pits; trenches. 2. Lands having irregular surfaces caused by pits or sinkings of the soil.
Ruai. See orai.
Ruakarakoko, the nest of the karako bird. 2. A hole or deficiency in the walls or covering of a house.
Ruakarakoko (rika-karako), to allow one's self to be surpassed by others at work. Plural, rurakarakoko (rika-karako).
Ruapopou (ruapopou), to make haste; to expedite.
Ruara. See under rūa (two).
Ruara (ruara). See under rūa, a hole.
Ruato, a far-stretching sea.
Rue (ruie), to melt away, to disperse: said of an assembly or crowd. Plural, rure (ruie). Cf. rure.
Ruerue (rueruie), to wash with water. 2. To wipe, to rub, to clean. Cf. horoi.
Ruehine, old; aged. Plural, ruehine.
Rugia (ruia), the top of a thing. 2. High; above; over. Cf. mareriura, moruga.
Rugo (rugio), a quick recovery to health.
Ruha (ruha), an old string from the roof when it can be used again.
Ruharuha (ruharuha), of large dimensions. Cf. ruara (under rūa).
Ruhi (ruhi), a large shark.
Ruhiruhi (ruhirhi), having a bad taste. 2. Disagreeable on account of its sour smell. 3. To have the senses maimed by a sickening taste or smell. 4. To dislike anything, as a speech, etc.
Ruki (ruiki), to work at any painful and long-continued task.
Rukirukii (rukirikii), to occupy one's self with very long and very exhausting or dangerous work. Ruruki (ruruki), plural of the subject.
Ruku (ruku), to plunge, to dive. Cf. moruku.
2. To throw one's self down headlong, headfirst. 3. To bend the head so as to avoid a blow. Rukuruku (rururuku), plural of the action; ruruku (ruiru), plural of the subject.
Ruuru (ruiru), to gather leaves together. 2. To assemble people at one's house. 3. To shorten or lift a garment that is too long.
Rukuga (rukugia), the action of diving or plunging.
Akaru (aka-ruku), to catch little fishes in a small net or piece of cloth. Plural, akaruru (aka-rururu).
Rukuruku, to dive or plunge often. 2. To collect little fish or small berries.
Rukuru (rukuru), the distribution of small things by handfuls.
Rumaki, to pitch and toss as a ship; pitching, rolling.
Rumaki (rumaki), to throw or push a quantity of food (mou) into a food-pit. 2. To upset or overturn, with commotion. 3. To assemble a great crowd of people. Rumakimi (rumakimi), plural of the action; rumakumi (rumakumi), plural of the subject.
Rumakira, the action of rumaki.
Rumarumaki (rumarumaki), to swell and subside: said of a rolling or surging sea.
Akaramaki (aka-rumaki), a long procession of many people on the march.
Akaramakimi (aka-rumakimi), a calm sea after high winds. 2. Places at sea where the waves swell high but do not break; a heavy swell. 3. To dive or plunge often. 4. To undulate; to wave.
Rupe (rupie), to distribute, to divide. 2. To set out; to go away. 3. To open a bundle or package. 4. To examine. Ruperupe (rupierie), plural of the action; rupe (rupie), plural of the subject.
Rupega (rupega), distribution; partition.
Ruperupe (rupierie), to often distribute; to often examine. 2. To pick itself, to clean itself: said of birds.
Rupou (rupou), to drink by stooping down at a brook. 2. To put one's lips to the water in a cup. Rupou (rupou), plural of the action; rupou (rupou), plural of the subject.
Rupouga (rupouga), the action of rupou.
Ruraga. See under ru.
Rure, a term of affection for an eldest daugh-
ter. 2. Miss, Mademoiselle.
Rure (ruere), a kind of tattooing.
Akare (aka-ruere), to put on a new garment to work in; to put on one's best clothes. Akarure (aka-ruerere), plural of the action; akarure (aka-ruere), plural of the subject.
Ruru (ruri), a shelter, cover; to shelter, to shield, to screen. 2. (Ruri). See under rū.
Ruruga (ruiru), the action of sheltering, etc.
Rururu (ririru), to be sheltered, screened.
Rurururu (ririruru), the condition of being sheltered, etc.
Rurururu (ririruru), perfectly sheltered; admirably screened; a well-sheltered place. 2. Said of a fine head of hair that has grown after a sickness.
Rururururu (riririruru), the action of ruru-
ruru.
Akaru ru (aka-ruru), to shelter; a shelter, a screen. 2. To stone to death; to attack (but it must be with more than ten stones). Plural, akaru ruru (aka-rurruru).

RURUTU, to shake, to stir. Cf. ru.

RURUKAISA, a shelter or screen for the soul.

RURUKAISA (aka-ruru), to shelter; a shelter, a screen. 2. To stone to death; to attack (but it must be with more than ten stones). Plural, akaru ruru (aka-rurruru).

RURUKE, to gather together an assembly. Cf. rike.

(Curious difference or opposition in meaning is here marked by the accent.)

RURUJEHINE, the plural of ruchine.

RURUGA. See under ruru.

TA, an article, generally used concerning food. It is not used before a noun serving as nominative in a sentence, but it is used in the sense of “This is mine,” and is a genitive particle in matters relating to food, wife, and husband. It stands sometimes in place of na. As Ta ku i haga, That which I do.

TA, writing; a letter, an epistle. 2. The name of a fish. 3. The prayer of one newly arrived.

TA (ta), to tattoo. 2. To write. 3. To suffer; to owe; to bear pains: said only of a wound or a sore, or of some injury to the skin.

4. To make a fish-book. 5. To make a net.

6. To take the husk from a coco-nut.

7. To uncover; to see for the first time.

8. To clean or scour a high wall.

9. To cut young poles; the bark of which is used for making corage.

Tata (tata), to cut wood; to cut fruit with a slicing or chop, as bread-fruit is cut.

10. Tata, to break, to open a coco-nut. 2. To be very sleepy.

11. Tata (tata), to navigate by sailing. 2. To set sail.

12. To raise, to set on high. 4. To draw a person along by the hand, the clothes, the hair, etc.

5. To be as crooked in mind as in person. Tatata (tatata), plural of the action; tatata (tatata), plural of the subject.

Tatata, to persist in doing a certain action.

13. Tatata, to rave, to talk nonsense; to be delirious.

14. To be caught by the hair. 3. To set sail.

TAAKI, excessively disobedient.

TAAKA, clear, bright; having openings; not joined together. Cf. ataata, hatahata, tatataka.

TAATAKA, to cut up; to cut in pieces. To cut to pieces through rage or hatred.

2. To tear cloth or stuff.

TAE (tae), to arrive; to attain; to reach. Tae (tate), plural of the action; tate (tate), plural of the subject.

2. To equal; to make one’s self equal to.

Taega, a place that is the haunt of fish.

Akatas (aka-tae), to sound or plumb the depth of water; to measure the depth of soil. 2. To cause to come together; to make to touch. 3. To go far away. 4. To try to seize something that one wishes to catch. Akatas (aka-tate), plural of the action; akatas, plural of the subject.

TAENA (taena), to touch or hit with the hands at any person or thing. Taataena (taataena), plural of the action; tatataena (tatataena) plural of the subject.

TAEROA, even; until; as far as.

TAETA (taeta), to fall drop by drop, as water from a rock. Cf. taeta时表示

TAIATAVAI, water spilt or shed naturally, but not forming a brook. Cf. teta and vai.

TAGAEPU (tagaepu), a calabash having weak or soft skin. 2. A man of delicate constitution.

TAGAHI (tagahi), to be smooth to the touch; said of cloth, stuff, etc. Tagatagahi (taga-tagahi), plural of the action; tatagahi (tata-gahi), plural of the subject.

TAGAHUE (tagahue), to be just ripe, on the point of maturity; said of fruit.

TAGAI (tagai), a mixture of the red fecula with the pani (mau) of bread-fruit.

TAGAO (tagao), to drag, to draw along. 2. To drawl in speech. Tagaagao (tagaagao), plural of the action; tatagao (tataagao), plural of the subject.

TAGOROAGA (tagoroga), slowness of action.

TAGATA (tagata), a man or woman (homo).

Akata (aka-tagata), to make a present. 2. To make friends; friendly.

TAGATA (tagata), of full size; of average size.

Akata, to be of average size.

TAGTAMOTUA (tagata-motua), adult men and women. Mana tagotamotua, a full-grown bird.

Akata, to form a man; to bring a person up to manhood or womanhood.

TAGAI (tagai), a cry; a chant. To sing. 2. Weeping, lamentation; to weep, to lament, to sigh after, to desire, to regret. 3. The sound of a trumpet or of a bell, etc. 4. To make a noise.

Tagitagi (tagitagi), a chant or song in which many voices join; it is accompanied by gesticulation, generally of an amorous or libidinous character.

Akata (aka-tagai), to sound; to chink; to ring; to resound; to re-echo. 2. To keep up a good fire in the native oven.
TAO (tāgo), a piece of wood put crosswise to sustain the roof, under the beams.

TAO (tāgo), to search for something on the coral reefs at low tide.

Tagotago (tāgōtagō), the same as tāgo, but more generally used.

TAGURU, a word used concerning heavy rain. Un taguru, heavy rain.

TAGUTUGUTU, a kind of large fish.

TAHA (tāha), near by; close. In the presence of. With; at home with. 2. Young; said of children and young people from about four years of age to nineteen. 3. A bird having down, not feathers. 4. A protection used at sea; a canoe-shield. 5. To go from the sea to shore, or from the beach toward the mountain side. 6. To guard or defend the fishing in a certain place. Tahataha, plural of the action; tataha (tatahē), plural of the subject.

Akataha (aka-tāha), to shun, to avoid; to evade. Tahataha (tahātahē), to cut into pieces, as meat, food, &c. 2. To open the pearl-oyster. 3. To widen a wound or sore to insert some foreign substance. 4. To make an oocyte. Akataha, plural of the action; akataha (aka-tataha), plural of the subject.

THAGA, only; solely. Cf. nohotahaga. 2. The skin of a seahawk, or of the same fish, used for polishing fish-hooks.

TAHAHA (tahāha), to bear false witness; to slander; to calumniate in a most shameful way.

Taharaga (tahāraga), calumnious; atrocious slander.

TAHAKI, a name applied to a man with red hair and rosy skin. A red man who came in ancient days to Mangareva.

Tahakihaki (tahākihākhi), to hear any one speak from a long distance off and only imperfectly heard.

TAHARA (tahara), a young man or woman from eighteen to twenty-nine years old.

TAHATAHA. See under taha.

TAHATU (tahātu), the portion of food yet remaining; the amount of work still to be done. Plural, tahatathu (tahāthahū). 2. A creek; a bay; a cove. 3. A tribe.

TAHURU, bread-fruit that is ripe without appearing so. 2. The shock or encounter of waves. 3. To change, to disguise, to conceal. To disguise one's self. 4. To put to the account of another.

TAHE (tāhe), to run; to flow; to melt: said of grease, snow, &c. Tahateha, plural of the action; tatahe (tatahe), plural of the subject.

Tahoga (tahōga), marks made by flowing water.

3. The bed of a brook, &c. Plural, tahogha.

Tahateha (tahāhē), a fishy man, with soft flabby muscles.

Tahateha, a flowing, running of liquid. 2. To have the monthly courses (catamenia) of women. See under akatahe.

Tahatehaga (tahāhēhāgā), many little traces or signs that water has flowed in a certain place.

Akatahe (aka-tāhe), to cause to flow or run. 2. To pour drop by drop. 3. To pursue a fugitive, or a fish. 4. To urge any one strongly to reveal a hidden matter. 5. To cause a person or thing to pass through some narrow, tight, or confined place. Mate-akatahe, a woman's monthly courses. Akatahetaha (aka-tahtahē), plural of akatahe.

TAHERE (tāhehē), to skin bread-fruit for the second time, to render the food (maa) softer and nicer. Taharehere (tahārehere), plural of the action; tatahere (tatahēre), plural of the subject.

TAHETAHE. See under tahē.

TAHETAHEGA. See under tahē.

TAHEU (tahēu), to delicately peel a fruit. 2. To weed a piece of ground imperfectly. Cf. heu. 3. To leave the rose's of grasses in the ground when weeding. Tahuehu (tahēhehu), plural of the action.

Taheuraga (tahēuraga), the action of peeling or stripping delicately; the action of weeding improperly.

TAHLI (tāhī), one; the number one. 2. Pūtahi, setahe, kitahi; also tai and vehi-tahi. In moon days (under marama), cf. utatai, tuatai.

TAHLI (tāhī), to suffer, to feel sharp pains. Tahli (tāhī), plural of the subject.

Tahiga (tahīga), the circumstance of suffering anguish or torment.

Akatahiga (aka-tahīga), to disguise, to suppress the truth. 2. Equivocations; false excuses; to make excuses; to use subterfuge. Cf. tahīga.

Tahiahi (tāhīa-hī), to suffer torments; to be in unbearable pain. Cf. tah and kaihai. Tahiahi (tāhī-a-hāi) plural of the subject.

Tahiaheraga (tāhī-a-hēraga), the condition of being in torture.

TAHIGA (tahīga), the sign of a place where food has been distributed. Plural tatahiga (tatahīga). 2. See under tahī.

TAHIIHI (tahīhī), to be entangled: said of lines and cords. 2. To be caught in a wood; tangled in a tree, as one's hair, &c. Tahiihi, plural of the subject.

Tahigia (tahīhiaga), an excuse, a pretext for withdrawal. Cf. akatahiga, under tahī.

Tahiraga (tahīhiraga), the condition of being entangled or embarrased.

Tahihiihiihi (tahīhīhihīhi), to be very much entangled; embroiiled, embarrased.

Tahihihihiraga (tahīhīhīhirēgā), the condition of being greatly embarrased or perplexed.

TAHINAGARO, the name of a fish.

TAHINOA (tahī-noa), a child abandoned by its parents. Cf. tahī and noa.

TAHOA (tahōa), to make the papyrus cloth by beating. Tahoa (tahōā), plural of the action; tatahoa, plural of the subject.

Tahoga (tahōga), the action of tahōa.

TAHORA (tahōra), to make a hole from six to twelve inches deep in the ground as a receptacle for food (maa). Cf. kohora.
Tahorahora (tahorohora), to make a shallow 
hole in the ground. Tahorahora (tahorohora), 
plural of the subject (also of tahora).  
Tahu (tahu), a tenant farmer; a sub-cultivator.  
Tahu (tahu), to keep up a fire; to pay 
attention to a fire; to stir up a fire. Tahutahu (tahu-tahu), 
plural of the action; tatahu (tatahu), 
plural of the subject.  
Tahua (tahua), the action of keeping up or 
poking up a fire.  
Tahua (tahua), a lot or collection of things 
properly classed and kept in order.  
Tahua (tahua), well cooked and not 
burnt: said of ma.  
Tahuga. See under tahu.  
Tahunua (tahunua), the shoes or sand-banks 
behind Aukena, to the east of the islands.  
Tahunahuna (tahunahuna), a general term for 
shallows, shoes, sand-banks, &c. Cf. ata- 
huna.  
Tahunapapa (tahunapa-papa), the 
name of a reef.  
Tahura (tahuri), to turn one's self; to be 
tauru. 3. To lie, deceive. Tahururi (tahuruhi, 
huri), plural of the action; tatahuri (tatahuri), 
plural of the subject.  
Tahuriga (tahuriga), conversion; change of 
conduct.  
Akatahuri (aka-tahuri), to excuse one's self by 
throwing the fault on another person.  
Tahutu (tahuti), to dissipate, to scatter; not to 
save or put by. 2. To destroy through 
anger. 3. To turn topsy-turvy; to upset. 4. To 
sweep. 4. To throw about, right and 
left. Ex.: Na te tai i tahuti ki te ika. The 
sea sweeps the fish along, throwing them 
right and left. Tahututhi (tahututhi), 
plural of the action; tatahuti (tatahuti), 
plural of the subject.  
Tahutiga (tahutiga), the action of tahuti.  
Tahututhi (tahututhi), to be restless, dis- 
quieted.  
Tai (ta), the sea; the part of the ocean that 
washes the shore. Cf. kavatai, ranutai, tae- 
ta, vaitai. 2. The edge of the sea. 3. Salt 
water. 4. Sometimes used instead of tahi, 
one, in composition. See days of moon (under 
marama), and cf. also matai, ratongatai.  
Tai. Kua tai te more. A ceremony of bene- 
diction.  
Taia (taia), to be vanquished in a duel. Taiaia 
(taiaia), plural of the action; tataia (tataia), 
plural of the subject. 2. To be underneath 
in a hand-to-hand struggle.  
Taiaga (taiaga), very bad; very wicked; good 
for nothing.  
Taihehu, a troubled sea; broken water; a sea 
white as milk under the force of a tempest. 
Cf. tai and chu.  
Taihore (taihore), old; oldish; an old 
man. Old: said of trees.  
Taihohounu (taihohounu), high tide. Cf. hohonu, 
tai, taimagona.  
Taihou (taihou), a new generation. Cf. hou. 2. 
Fosterity.  
Taikitorea (taikitorea), a weaving or inter-
weaving of threads used to ornament the 
uprights of a doorway.  
Taikokoa, a huge wave, a bilow.  
Taiakura (taikura), a hurricane or tempest, 
when the sea is driven up over the low lands.  
Taimea, low tide. Cf. taimea.  
Tainokohuna, heart-wood, wood without sap. 2. 
Seasoned timber.  
Tainoka, ringworm of the scalp. 2. A plant 
without leaves. 3. A kind of yellowish fish, 
the pakoutou.  
Taioko, salt.  
Taiotikaro, the name of the beach in front of 
the priest's house in Aukena.  
Taiparipari (taiparipari), the breaking of a 
wave.  
Taipiro, waves that roll gently without break-
ing. 2. A calm sea.  
Tairuahou, a sea that is beginning to be 
rough, beginning to roll.  
Taiipuku (taipapu), shallowes uncovered at low 
water.  
Taire (taire), to stretch out or lengthen a gar-
ment. Taireire (taireire), plural of the action; 
taira (taira), plural of the subject.  
Tairega, the action of lengthening a garment.  
Tsiri, the name of the god of thunder and 
tempests.  
Tairi, to beat; to whip; to flog with rods or 
cords.  
Tairua (tairua), a brook, streamlet. 2. A ditch, 
a fossé. Cf. tai and rau. Plural, taireirua 
(taireirua).  
Akataira (aka-tairua), to dig a hole in the 
ground for a ditch, &c. 2. To furrow or 
groove the land here and there. Plural, 
ataiataira (aka-tairua).  
Tairuvaia (tairuvaia), a brook; a ditch. Cf. 
tai, rau, vai, tairua.  
Taitaia (titi-tata), a sea which has left the 
low-water banks exposed, but which returns 
and covers them suddenly.  
Taito (taito), ancient, antique. 2. Ancestors 
in legendary times.  
Akataito (aka-taito), ancient; of other days.  
Taitio, expresses a sense less ancient than 
taito.  
Taitokoko (taitokoko), to keep throwing stones on 
stones. 2. Said also of a breakwater on 
which short waves constantly break. Taito- 
tokoko (taitotokoko), plural of the action; 
taitokoko, plural of the subject.  
Taitokoraga (taitokoraga), the action of taitokoko.  
Taitava (taitava), to leak in; to drip at the 
gutters or eaves.  
Taitave (taitave), a sea with rolling waves; a 
heavy swelling sea. 2. A big bilow; a huge 
rolling wave. Cf. tai and rau.  
Taka (taka), to break: said of the anchor or 
cable. 2. To be a-rip: said of the anchor; 
not to hold fast. 3. To do nothing but walk
about. Cf. takai, takata, kuntaka. Takakata (ṭ̂a-ḳ̄a), plural of the action; tatakata (ṭ̂a-ḳ̄a), plural of the subject.

Takaraga (ṭ̂a-ḳ̄-u-g̊a), the action of taka.

Takata (ṭ̂a-ḳ̄-u), to be handsome, well-made.

Atakata (aka-ṭ̂a), to polish, to brighten; to make level: said of pieces of wood, poles, etc., from which knots have been removed.

1. To fish all day or all night with the line.
2. To throw the fishing-line here and there.
4. To raise the delicate edges of the pearl-shell.
5. To throw away from the pearl-shell all that is not wanted nor of value.
6. To have to keep one's bed for a long time through sickness.
7. To rough-hew a piece of timber, but to use one hand only in doing so. Atatakata (aka-ṭ̂a-ḳ̄-u), plural of the action and subject.

Takaha (ṭ̂a-ḳ̄-ḥ̣, to search diligently; to endeavour to procure anything. Takakaha, plural of the action; tatakah, plural of the subject.

Takahara (ṭ̂a-ḳ̄-ḥ̣-ṛ̣-a), the action of taha.

Takah, to crush, to trample under foot. Cf. takasura.
2. To mash or grind by trampling.
3. To walk on anything.
4. To cause a fruit to fall from a tree by the action of one's feet.
5. Takakaha (ṭ̂a-ḳ̄-ḳ̄-ḥ̣), plural of the action; tatakah, plural of the subject.
6. To pronounce, to articulate.
7. To repel, to drive back. Cf. takahiga.

Takah (ṭ̂a-ḳ̄-ḥ̣), footprints; tracks.

Takahiga, a crushing; treading down.
2. The action of trampling, etc.
3. The first division of a shell. See takatahiga.
4. The threshold of a door.
5. A foot-stool, or any similar thing put under the feet.

Takahiti (ṭ̂a-ḥ̣-ḥ̣-ṭ̣-i), to palpitate; to throb.
Takatakahiti (ṭ̂a-ḳ̄-ḳ̄-ḥ̣-ḥ̣-ṭ̣-i), plural of the action; tatatahi (ṭ̂a-ṭ̄-a-ṭ̄-ḳ̄-ḥ̣-ṭ̣-i) plural of the subject.

Takahitiga (ṭ̂a-ḥ̣-ḥ̣-ṭ̣-i-g̊), palpitation.

Takai (ṭ̂a-ḳ̄i), a circle; a ring; a hoop. To make a circle; to form a ring of men.
2. To go round a thing, travelling in a circle. Takakai (ṭ̂a-ḳ̄-ḳ̄-ḳ̄-i), plural of the action; tatataki, plural of the subject.

Takairaga (ṭ̂a-i-ṛ̣-a-g̊), the action of taki.

Atakat (aka-ṭ̄-ḳ̄), to make a circle. 2. To bend, to bow.

Takai (ṭ̄-ḳ̄-i), to hop, to skip.
2. To roll one's self over; to tumble. Cf. akakaroro.
3. To make bounds, or somersaults. Cf. iti.

Takaiwage, to crush with the feet. Cf. takahi.
2. To give a blow with the feet; to kick.
3. To hurt, to cast, to throw.

Takao (ṭ̄-ḳ̄-o), to speak, to hold conversation; to address. A speech, a discourse. Kamatu is ṭ̄-ḳ̄-o, not to pronounce words properly.
Takao (ṭ̄-ḳ̄-o-ḳ̄), plural of the action; tatatako (ṭ̄-ḳ̄-o), plural of the subject.

Takao (aka-ṭ̄-ḳ̄), to cause to speak. Plural, akatako (aka-ṭ̄-ḳ̄-o).

Takao, the action of speaking; conversation.

Takao, ten pairs; a score or twenty. Cf. takao.

Takaoiri, pleasant; light conversation; to joke. Cf. takao and iriri.

Takako (ṭ̄-ḳ̄-o-ḳ̄-o, to talk at the wrong time about something of little importance. Cf. takao and noa.

Takapuyu, a discourse of no weight; mere words.

Taka, the name of a fish.

Taka, to break, to break off, to snap.
2. Not to be stable; not firm: said of the blocks or supports of a house. Plural, tatake (tatako).

Taka, the name of a fish.

Takap (ṭ̄-ḳ̄-p̣̣-u), to embarrass, confound.
2. To be shy and ashamed, as on having a badly-fitting garment, or one too large for the wearer.
Takataku, plural of the action; tatataku, plural of the subject.

Takapuna (ṭ̄-ḳ̄-p̣̣-u-ṇ̣), an expression used to denote a sea grown suddenly deep, i.e., when one has left shallow water and come to the deep portion. 2. A deep part of the sea having precipitous cliffs under water, and not shelving banks.

Takara (ṭ̄-ḳ̣-ṛ̣-a), a small thread with which the bait is bound on the hook.

Takara, to click the tongue; to make a scrunching or popping noise with a leaf.

Takari, an injurious epithet applied to a bastard.

Takare (ṭ̄-ḳ̣-ṛ̣-e), to be full to the brim; to be too full; filled to overflowing. Takakere (ṭ̄-ḳ̣-ṛ̣-e-ḳ̣-e), plural of the condition; tatatake (tatako), plural of the subject.

Takarega (ṭ̄-ḳ̣-ṛ̣-e-g̊), the action of takare.

Takaro, to procure, to obtain. Takaroro (ṭ̄-ḳ̣-ṛ̣-o-ḳ̣-o), plural of the action; tatatako (tatako), plural of the subject.

Takaro, dazzling; said of the sun's light.

Takarari. See akakarori, under aka.

Takaruru (ṭ̄-ḳ̣-ṛ̣-u-ṛ̣-u), the name of a small fish.

Takatahaga, idle, lazy; pot-valiant; a person only good at eating.

Takata. See under taka.

Takatahiga (ṭ̄-ḳ̣-ṭ̣-a-ḥ̣-g̊), the divisions of a shell considered as a whole, taken collectively. See takahiga.

Takataruru (ṭ̄-ḳ̣-ṭ̣-a-ṛ̣-u-ṛ̣-u), the name of a small fish: the same as takaruru.

Takatokato, valleys. See next word.

Takato (ṭ̄-ḳ̣-ṭ̣-o), a valley, a vale.

Takatua (ṭ̄-ḳ̣-ṭ̣-u-a), to turn one's self about, to twist about through sharp pain. Takatutau, plural of the action; tatataku, plural of the object.

Taku, ten pairs; twenty; a score. Cf. takao.

Takaua, thin, meagre: only said of one kind of fish.

Takauere, a fly, not found in dwellings.

Takava, savage, wild. Cf. nako.

Takavao (ṭ̄-ḳ̣-ṿ̣-a-o), to remain or wander in peopled spots. Cf. taka. Takatakavao (ṭ̄-ḳ̣-ṭ̣-a-ṿ̣-a-o).
Takave

TAKAVE (takave), slow, tardy. 2. Moving slightly or gently; dawdling. 3. Minute, circumstantial (in relation or narrative). Takavekave (takavekave), plural of the action; takatave (takatave), plural of the subject.

TAKAVE, a kind of bread-fruit. See mei-a-puku.

TAKERE (takere), to spoil, to waste; to ravage. 2. To go corrupt; to become tainted. 3. To become addicted to vice. Takerekere (takerekere), plural of the action; takatere, plural of the subject.

Takerega, injury; damage; the action of spoiling or laying waste.

TAKETAKE (taketake), a basket. 2. A raft on which a corpse is thrust out to sea. 3. To weave in a circle, like a basket.

TAKEHUROA (take-hu-roa), to report that one has seen or heard some remarkable matter or thing of importance.

TAKI (taki), to draw or push along a raft with the hands. Takitaki (takitaki) is plural of the action, and denotes longer-continued exertion; tataki (tataki), plural of the subject.

Takiga (takiga), the action of taki.

Takitaki (takitaki), a line, a path. 2. To repeat, to carry on any sounds or words, as an echo. 3. To speak to other people. 4. To give currency to news or reports. 5. To pull, to draw, to drag along. 6. To steer a raft.

Takitakiga (takitakiga), the action of takitaki.

Tataki (tataki), to stretch out a long cord, &c., as far as possible.

Takatakiga (takatakiga), the action of tataki.

TAKIAKIA, bad; said of actions or intentions.

TAKIGA. See under taki.

TAKINA (takina), to put one thing in place of another; to substitute; to change places. Takinitina, plural of the subject.

Takinarauga, the action of takina.

Takita (takitana), to remove things from their places and carry them away one after another.

Takitanaraga (takitanaraga), the action of takitana.

TAKITAKI. See under taki.

TAKITAKIROA (takitaki-ria), to draw out to a great length. Cf. taki and roa.

TAKITAKI-TAKAO, the same as takitaki 2, 3, and 4.

TAKITU, the boundaries or limits of long, narrow pieces of land. 2. The string of a bow. 3. The ropes and cordage about a vessel. 4. To string a bow.

Tako, the noise of the foot being drawn out from a bog, mud, or soft earth.

Takoko, plural of tako.

TAKO (tako), a pointed mountain. 2. The peak of a pointed mountain. Cf. koi. Plural, ta-kokoi.

TAKOIKO, tattooing; to tattoo. 2. A species of shell-fish.

Tamatau

TAKOKOA, soaked up; sopped; hidden. Ragatakokoa, wet to the skin.

TAKOPIRI (takopiri), to be languid in one's actions through sickness. Takopiripiri (takopiripiri), plural of the action; tatakopiri (tatakopiri), plural of the subject.

Takopiriga, the condition of takopiri.

TAKORO (takoro), to be frapped, as a yard or rope by line being tightly bound round and round it. Plural, takorokoro (takorokoro). Takoroga (takoroga), the action of takoro.

TAKOTAKE, to make the circuit of an island without stopping anywhere.

TAKU, the name of a tribe in Mangareva.

TAKU (ta-ku), of me, mine; "Give me my share." Cf. toku.

TAKURA, to run and skip at the same time with a rope. Cf. tawari.

TAMA (tama), "Dear child," a term of affection used by parents, uncles, and aunts. 2. Son or daughter: a term applied to one's child at any age. Cf. tateama.

Tamatama, a young man or young woman of an age between eighteen and thirty years.

TAMAOMUA, the eldest son. Cf. tama and mua.

TAMAEIATA (tamaeaiata), simple, innocent; without disguise; without malice; thinking no evil.

TAMAREHERE (tamaherehere), an eldest son or eldest daughter, kept in the house till they grow plump and fair.

TAMAHINE (tamahine), the eldest daughter. Cf. tama, ahine, mohine, veine.

TAMAOHO, bare, without grass, as a plain.

TAMAOHO-NOA, not having a single blade of grass.

TAMAKA, to consecrate, to set apart for a god.

TAMAKI (tamaki), to wait for, to hope for (but only in the near present, as during to-day). Tatamaki (tatamaki), plural of the subject.

Tamatamiraga (tamatamiraga), plural of tamaki.

TAMANU, a tree having leaves like a laurel; without smell, but having good timber for making furniture.

Akatamanu (aka-tamanu), to put wood on the fire little by little. Plural, akatamanumanau (aka-tamumanau).

Tamanumanau (tamanumanau), to let an oven-fire go out and be re-kindled several times.

TAMANUI (tamanui), phosphorescent matter in the sea.

TAMAREGA, a kind of long bread-fruit, and the tree that bears it.

TAMAREGA (tamarega), to grate. A rasp, a scraper. Cf. rega.

TAMAROA (tamaroa), a boy. 2. A man, of any age. 3. Male, as opposed to female. Cf. tama, roa, tamahine, &c.

TAMATAMA. See under tama.

TAMATANINI, to wish to sleep; drowsy.

TAMATAU, to make fish-books. Cf. matau.
TAMATEKIRIA, wicked. 2. Niggardly and quick-tempered at the same time.

TAMATERIRIA, delirious with illness.

TAMAU (tamau), a woman’s garment. Ashawl.

TAMAU (tamau), to retain, to keep. To keep back, to restrain. C.f. mau.

Tamaumau (tamaumau), plural of tamaau.

TAMIKE (tamike), to desire ardently; to long for sensually. Tamimeke (tamimeke) is plural of the action, and denotes greater ardour; tatamike (tatamike), plural of the subject.

Tamikeraga (tamikeraga), ardent desire; sensuous passion.

TAMOINE, the name of a great rock at Atitutui.

TAMOKO, a long but small potato. Plural, tamokomoko (tamokomoko).

TAMOUI (tamoui), to be absent; invisible. Tatamoui (tatamoui), plural of the subject.

TAMU [atu te vava], to go very quickly.

TAMURE (tamure), the ends of pieces of wood, or of a loof that ends in a point. 3. The truck, or highest point of a mast. 3. The crest of a cockatoo. 4. The end, extremity, tail; the summit of trees. C.f. muri, akatamuri. Plural, tamuremure (tamuremure).

TANE (Tane). [As a deity, see Otane, under marama.] A species of poisonous lizard.

TANE, a kind of bread-fruit having a smooth skin: it is hard to cook. 2. A black mark upon the skin like flitch or scurf; a spot, stain. Tanetane, plural of No. 2.

TANIHONIHO, a kind of fish, like tagutugutu, but smaller.

TANINI (taniini), to go about; to walk aimlessly. Taninini (taninini), plural of the action; tatanini (tatanini), plural of the subject. 2. To fall down from sleepiness. 3. A fool, an idiot, who does not know how to behave decently.

Taninini (taninini). See above. 2. Fools; idiots; simpletons.

TANOA (tanoa), a stone trough or bowl. Plural, tananoa (tananoa).

TANOKUNOKU, to be supple, flexible; to feel lissome when leaving the water. 2. Humid, damp, moist. 3. Coolness, freshness.

TANU (tanu), to plant, to sow. 2. To bury, to imbume. Tanutaniu (tanutaniu), plural of the action; tataniu (tataniu), plural of the subject.

Tanuga (tanuga), the action of interment; burial.

Tanuraga (tanuraga), the action of planting or sowing. 2. Burial.

TAO (tāo), a lance; a spear. C.f. taorei, tao-hara, &c.

TAO (tāo), to put into an oven to cook; to cook in an oven. Taotao (taotao), plural of the action; tatao (tatao), plural of the subject. C.f. tawumu.

Taotao (taotao), to cook constantly, or for a long time; to keep to the fire continuously.

TAOK AKATARA (tāo-aka-tāra), a lance with barbs along the point. C.f. akatara and tao.

TAÖFEREI (tao-erei), a lance made of coco-nut-palm wood.

TAOHA, to beat tupa, or native cloth.

TAOHARAKA, a lance made of pandanus wood.

TAOHI (tahi), preservation; care, conservation. To preserve, to take care of; to foster; to guard. 2. To frequent. 3. To observe, notice. Taohohi (tahohi), plural of the action; tatao (tatao), plural of the subject.

Taohīga, 1. Observation; watchfulness; care.

Taohiraga, 1.

TAOKO (tako-ko), a lance made without fish-bones (barbs) or ornaments.

TAO MI (taomi), to squeeze; to press upon with the hand. 2. To sink a thing; to fill a thing with stones so that it should not swell up and float. Taoomi (taomi), plural of the action; tataomi (tataomi), plural of the subject.

Taoimi (taomi), the action of taomi.

TAOPO (tāopu), masu cooked and not diluted with water. Plural, taotauopu (tāotauopu).

TAOPUKAO (tāopukao), lance with an iron head.

TAORO (tāoro), to fly fast: said of a spear or stone that is cast. Taororo (tāororo), plural of the action; tataoro (tataoro), plural of the subject.

Taororaga (tāororaga), the action of taoro.

TAOTAO. See under tao.

TAOTAOAAMA (tāotaoama), the name of a piece of wood used to draw fish from a basket in the water. 2. The name of a fish.

TAOTAOHU. See taohu.

TAOTAOVERE (tāotaovere), small red spots or marks showing the near approach of death in a sick person.

TAOUUM (tāouum), to heat a native oven; to cook in an oven. C.f. tao, umu, areumu, paku-umu, &c.

TAPA (tāpa), the edge of a piece of native cloth. 2. Native cloth. 3. To give a pet name or a nickname. Of No. 3, tapata (tāpatā) is plural of the action; tatapa (tatapa), plural of the subject.

Tapata, that which falls often. 2. A fall of water. 3. A dropping of the voice. 4. Variable.

Akata (aka-tpa), to ask a person for food and water.

TAPAKAU, a piece of stuff, of native cloth. C.f. tāpa and kahu.

TAPAKAKAO, the trunk of the human body from the armpit to the lower belly and ending behind the two sides. 2. The flanks. C.f. tāpao.

TAPAKAU, a kind of large native oven.

TAPANEMAGA, a rocky and precipitous place on the mountain.

TAPANI (tāpāni), to calumniate, to slander. 2. To daub, to smear over a thing. 3. To anoint. 4. To flatten. Tapanipani (tāpānīpāni), plural of the action. C.f. pani.

Tapani, calumni, slander. 2. Unction, anointing.
TAPAO, the side, the flank. Cf. tapau and tapa-kao-kao.

TAPAPA (tapāpa), not full: said of food-pits when the stores of maō are not abundant. Plural, tapapapa (tapāpapa).

TAPARAU-MEA, to publish; to circulate trifles one has heard spoken.

TAPARE, anything shed or cast away as an overplus.

TAPAREERE, having a fine edge, sharp, as a knife, &c. 2. The edge of a knife, &c. 3. Flat, as a piece of glass; sharp, as a razor; flat and sharp.

TAPARURU (t̪ap̪āruru), trembling, shaking; to tremble; to quiver. 2. Not to be firm or steady; easily disturbed or shaken. Tapaporuru (t̪ap̪āt̪ap̪aru), plural of the action; tataparuru (t̪at̪ap̪aru), plural of the subject. Cf. ru and ruru.

Taparururaga (t̪ap̪āruru-ruraga), trembling. The action of taparuru, maruru, &c.

TAPARURUONE, tremblings of the ground; earthquake. Cf. taparuru, one, &c.

TAPATAPA. See under tapa.

TAPATU, the name of a fish.

TAPAU (tapau), the sides (flanks) of a man or animal. Cf. tapao.

TAPEKE (tapēke), to catch hold of with the hand in falling. Tapokeke (tapēkeke), plural of the action; tatapokeke (tatapēke), plural of the subject. Cf. pekepeke.

Tapekeka, the action, &c., of tapake.

TAPENA (tapēna), a present made in honour of a person; to show respect or compliment by making presents. Tapenapena (tapēnapēna), plural of the action; tapenena, plural of the subject.

Tapenaraga (tapēnaraga), the action of tapena.

TAPERERE (tapēre), long lips, of which one droops and the other is drawn back to show the teeth. 2. A border, edge, limit.

TAPIGAO, a net with which to catch butterflies or moths. Cf. pīgāo.

TAPIGAIU, a trellis; a lattice-work. 2. Closed with a grating.

TAPIKO (tapiko), to turn aside from one's work or occupation. 2. To stop for something. Tapikiko, plural of the action; tatapiko, plural of the subject. Cf. piko.

Tapikoga, the action of piko.

TAPIRI (tapiri), to be joined together without cause; united without motive. Cf. piri.

Akatapiri (aka-tapiri), to go in the company of some one; to unite, to consort with. Plural, akatapiripiri (aka-tapiripiri).

TAPIRIRI (t̪ap̪iriri), to shake; to shake off. 2. To agitate, to stir up. 3. To swing anything to and fro strongly in the hand. Tapiririri (t̪ap̪iririri), plural of the action. 4. To push back with violence, with passion.

Tapiririri (t̪ap̪iririri), to draw along without concussion; to drag along smoothly. Tapiririraga, the action of tapiriri.
Tatara, a shivering; a cold fit; to shiver with cold or fright. 2. To have the skin roughened with cold or shivering; to have "goose-flesh" on the skin. 3. To bristle; to bristle up; to have the hair on the body or limbs standing erect. 4. The name of a fish having bristling points.

Akatara (aka-tara), to set in a row or rank. 2. To put in sequence, to cause to follow one after another. 3. To indent; to jag; to make notches.

Akatarata (aka-tataro), to put any one into a passion. 2. To make knotty, rugged, harsh.

TARA (tara), the name of one kind of banana. 2. An altar.

TARAGAO, a place where turtles are caught. Cf. oma. Syn., taragaonu.

TARAO, a branch of coral which appears above the surface of the sea at low water. Syn., tarao.

TARAHUI (tara-hui), to steal a prohibited thing: said of the first who steals. Cf. rakui.

Tarahuiga (tara-huiga), the action of tarahui.

TARI (tari), to rough-hew; to dress timber or stones. 2. To carve, to execute sculpture. 3. To walk along the crest of a mountain.

Taratai (tatai), plural of the action; tatai (tatai), plural of the subject.

Taraiga (taraiga), the action of tarai.

TARAKANA (tara-kana), has the same meaning as taputapuatea.

TARAKI, a species of banana.

TARAKIH (tara-khi), the name of a fish that takes the hook, kiriti.

TARAKOA, a spine, a thorn. Plural, tatarakoa.

TARAKOHA (tara-koha), the name of a climbing plant.

TARAKOHO, the name of a prickly shrub.

TARAKORE (tara-kore), to be without hindrance, weakness, or infirmity: only said of males.

TARAKURA (tara-kura), a red point. 2. A cock's comb.

TARAMARAU (tara-marau), the name of a rock in the sea.

TARAO, a branch of coral that appears above the sea at low tides. Syn., tara-hoa.

TARAPAKOUKOU, the name of a kind of sugar-cane: "Like the points of the pakoukou"; said also of a species of tumei (bread-fruit).

TARAPEREI (tara-pereti), a clear fire that burns well.

TARARA, the name of a sea-bird of Mangareva. 2. A harsh strident voice. 3. To weep bitterly, grievously. Tatara, plural of the subject (of No. 3).

TARAREIA, a thorn or spine of the pandanus leaf. Cf. tara, rei, and ara.

TARARO, to gather fruits that have fallen at the foot of a tree. Cf. varo. Plural, tararoraro.

TARAROA, the name of a fish. 2. To go beyond; to go farther off; to continue on one's way. Syn., tararaa.

TARATARA. See under tara.

TARATARATUNA, a species of fern. 2. A kind of crab (crustacean), resembling the fern.

TARATU, to stop moving.

ARATUTU, to speak standing up, or from a high position. Tarataturatu, plural of the action; taturatutu, plural of the subject.

TARAU (tarau), an order, commandment. 2. Essentially pure and holy: said of divine personages; consecrated: said of altars, sacred places, &c. 2. To give an order or commandment as being of sacred weight and importance; to call out, to proclaim such command. Plural, tararuau (tarararuau).

Taraua (taraua), the action of tarau.

TARAVA, mountainous, but particularly used of inaccessible places.

TARAVAI, the name of one of the four islands of Mangareva.

TARE, an obstruction; a blocking-up; impediment.

TARE (tare), to spit, to eject saliva; spittle. Taretare, plural of the action; tatare, plural of the subject.

Tarega, the action of spitting.

TAREA, light brown; chestnut-coloured. 2. A person whose skin is brown.

TAREAUMA, a large native oven for cooking maau.


TARERASI (tare-rasi), food (mau) that is white.

TARERE (tare-re), hung up, suspended; to be suspended. 2. To jump at a branch to catch it with the hand. 3. To ape, to mimic in conversation. Tarerere (tare-re), plural of the action; taterere (tare-re), plural of the subject.

Tarega, the action of tarere.

TARERI, a big paunch; big and fat; gorged.

TAREU (taru), to pass from hand to hand. 2. To take the air, to fly. 3. To hasten to seize a thing before another person can get it. Plural, tarereu (tararuru).

TARI (tari), to carry, to transport: said of that which can be carried by one person at a time. Titariri (tari-tari), plural of the action; taitari (tai-tari), plural of the subject.

Akatari (aka-tari), to lead, to conduct; to accompany, to take along with. Akataratari (aka-tararati), plural of the action; akatafari (aka-tai-tari), plural of the subject.

Akatariga, the action of leading or conducting a person into a certain place.


TARINUATU, black: said of deep sea water.

TARIRU (tariru), to make the bow or stem of a canoe touch the land. 2. To swerve, to deviate.

Akatariru (aka-tariru), to cause a canoe to deviate from its course.

Taririru, a thing that does not go straight, but moves in a zigzag. 2. To go to the right or left.
TARITARI, part of a woman's sexual parts (labia majora). Cf. tatariniho.

Tatar (tatar), the eyelids. 2. The black fringe on the oyster which produces pearl-shell.

TARITARIAA, the lips of the mouth. Cf. aha, the mouth, and taritari.

TARITARIIMA, the eyelids. Cf. taritari and mata.

TARITARINISHO, the gums of the mouth. Cf. tari-tari, niho, tatariniho.

TARO, the taro plant (Caladium esculentum).

TAROKIRARO, to dive into water.

TARORORO, to squeeze out juice again. Plural, tarororo.

TAROTAHAGA, as closely shaved or close-cropped as a taro root.

TAROVIO, a taro which gives nothing but leaves.

TARU, the name of a herb which increases very fast, swarms and spreads everywhere. 2. (taro) In great quantity.

TARUTU, to express the juice from a thing by twisting it in a piece of linen.

TARUGAONU, the same as taragaonu.

TAROPEROPe, hollow. Taroperope te manara na te oge: to have the belly hollow with fanning.

TARUOAVAIIKI (taru-o-Avaiki), a mushroom.

TARUPE (tarupe), a big belly; bloated. 2. Swollen; large: said of the feet of women.

TATA (tata), close; near by. Cf. tutata.

TATA. See under ta.

TATAATEA, the time of year answering to the month of November.

TATAE. See under tae.

TATAHI, a large net for catching big fish.

TATAHOA. See under tahoa.

TATAI, a man of middle age; elderly. 2. To hang up; to envelop. 2. To catch in; to hang on; to twist in; to wind round; to twine.

TATAIAHIRI, a large bundle of sticks for fuel; a large fagot.

TATAIRURE, the wrist; the arm from the elbowjoint to the hand.

TATAKahi. See under takahi.

TATAKAROIHAU, the name of a species of crayfish. 2. The name of a fish.

TATAKE (tatake), to attempt; to tempt; to solicit; to entreat. 2. To struggle, body to body; to wrestle. 3. To try for; to make an effort to gain; to strain, to strive. 4. To quarrel.

Tatakage, temptation. 2. Handling or holding a person; a wrestling bout. 3. A quarrel.

TATAKI. See under taki.

TATAKIRAGA. See under taki.

TATAKOTO, the end, extremity; the crest of a bird; the highest tip of a tree or shrub. Syn. tamure. 2. A cross bar for stretching out the sail from the mast.

TATAMAGO, the name of a grass.

TATAMOHNO, the berry of the gatae (a thorny tree).

TATAMOKA, the name of a grass.

TATAO, the last of the first-fruits of the breadfruit tree, metiapuku.

TATAPA. See under tapa.

TATAPI. See under tapiapi.

TATAPUTARA, the name of a locality in Mangareva.

TATARA. See under tara.

TATARAVEKA, a kind of volcanic stone adapted for cutting into shape.

TATARI. See under tariti.

TATARINIHO, the gums of the mouth. Cf. tari-tari, niho, tatariniho.

TATARIORO, the black part of the flesh of the pearl-oyster, thrown away as worthless.

TATARIHAMA, the eyelid. Cf. taritari, mata, tariharama.

TATARITATARI, to wait a long time for any one.

TATARU, to call a person by two names at the same time. Cf. rua.

TATATA. See under ta.

TATATA-MARA-MOA, to work through the whole night. Cf. tata, mara, moa, and tatata-pohuri-moa.

TATATA-MOE, to sleep for a long time. Cf. tatata and moe.

TATATA-POHURI-MOA, to work all night until daylight.

TATATATA. See under ta.

TATATOU, Ours! That is for us!

TATAU. See under tau.

TATEA (tatea), to distribute food to children. Tateaga, a distribution of food to children.

TATETA (tata), to be badly dressed; ill-clothed. 2. To hold or take a thing in such a way that it is likely to fail.

TATIAU (tatiou), to be ugly, ill-made.

TATIIEITI (tatiiti), to be covered with sores or filth.

TATIPUHI, an injurious expression: E tini tati-puhi! You villain!

TATIU, a circle; a round figure.

TATIU (tatu), to go to different places. Tatiiti, plural of the action; tatiiti (tatiiti), plural of the subject.

Tatiuga, the action of tatiu.

TATOMOKO, dissension; dispute; to dispute without quarrel or hatred. 2. To come to an explanation. Plural, tatomoko (tatomoko).

Takotaka, the action of tatkoka.

TATOU, we; us, including the person spoken to.

TATU, a malady or malady that has afflicted a person for two or three years.

TATUA (tata), a girdle; a waist-cloth; to put a girdle or cincture round the loins. Plural, tatuua (tatuia).

TATUAHEA, the name of a fern. 2. The name of a shrub.
TATUTATU, the tail of a fish. 2. A tail of hair, a pigtail. 3. The extremity; tip; end.

TAU (tāu), a year. 2. The time of the season of bread-fruit. 3. Clean, neat, tidy; suitable, fit, proper. Cf. matau, tetau. 4. To arrive by sea or by water. Cf. tetau. 5. To carry on the back. 6. To be carried on a person’s back. Cf. tauake. 7. To mount on a person’s back. 8. To land: said of a canoe touching shore. Tauatau (tāutāu), plural of the action; tatau (tātu), plural of the subject.

Tauga (tauga), the action of tau; arrived. 2. A pair, a brace; a double count. 3. A score (double ten).

Tatau, arrived: said of many persons. Cf. totau.

Tatau (tātu), to be counted, reckoned, numbered.

Akatau (aka-tāu), to run after; to go after, to follow; to pursue. 2. To put a thing up on a high place. 3. To assault; to attack. 4. To accompany; to sing with. Akatautau (aka-tautāu), plural of the action and subject of verb.

Akatautau (aka-tautāu), to assault; to attack.

Tauraga, a station, a position taken up in the sea for fishing purposes. 2. Said of parents and grandparents to the fourth degree.

TAUA, we two; you and I.

TAUKE, Mount! Get up on my back! Cf. tau (8) and ako.

TUAKEI (tākiei), to grumble at; to blame severely. Plural, tataukai.

TAUATIKI (tauatiki), a garment; a shirt.

TAUGA. See under tau.

TAURIRI-OPIOPI, a game played in the water; the bathers take hands and form in circles. Cf. tauiririteu.

TAUKAKEA (taukakea), arriving in numbers: said of fish at low tide.

TAUMIRI (taumiri), to follow any one. 2. To form part of a train or retinue. Tauimiriri (taumiririri), plural of the action; tataumiri (tataumiriririri), plural of the subject.

Tauimirira, the action of following, &c.

TAUNEKA (tauneka), to tie up a bundle well and strongly. Tauauneka (tauauaneka), plural of the action; tatauane (tautaunekanekanekaneka), plural of the subject.

TAUPE (taipe), to bow, to bend into a bow. 2. To bend: said of branches. Tautepute (tautepute), plural of the action; tataupe (tataupe), plural of the subject.

Akataupepe (aka-taipepe), to balance one’s self; to wafer; to be in suspense.

TAURA, the priest of an idol.

TAURATUA, the priest of an idol; a sub-priest; one not having complete powers. Cf. taura and etua.

TAURI (tauri), to tie; to bind together. Tauaouri, plural of the action; tatauri, plural of the subject.

TAURI, to be changed, altered; disguised. Cf. tahuri. 2. To lie, to tell untruths.

Akatauri (aka-tauri), to counterfeit, to imitate. 2. To change. 3. To dissemble one’s character.

Taururi, to be changed, disguised. 2. To lie, to tell falsehoods.

TAURU, the tops of trees or mountains. 2. The top row or coping of a wall. 3. The last stroke at a piece of work. 4. The royal-yard of a ship.

Tauru (tāru), to level the top of a wall; to finish off. Plural, taururu (tāruāru). 2. A row of stones; a layer of stones.

TAUTAMA, one who makes his appearance; a new comer.

TAUTARA, a border, a boundary; exterior boundaries. Taurarahiru, the tip of the nose.

TAUTARA-PÆPAE, the edge of a pavement.

TAUTAU. See under tau.

TAUTAUTIKI, clothes; long garments; a garment reaching down to the calves of the legs.

TAUTUAHOA, a companion, a mate. Cf. tau and hou. 2. To any one’s self.

TAUTUKEREA, dear, cherished, darling.

TAUVIRI (tawiri), to hold by the hands, forming a circle or chain. Cf. tauiri-oipioi. Tauviriririri, plural of the action; tatauviririri, plural of the subject.

Tauvirirangi (tauvirirangi), the action of tauviriri.

TAVA, a species of shell-fish.

TAVA (tāva), a sort of incrustation of soft substance found sticking to stones when uncovered at low water. 2. Logs; large dead branches found at the foot of trees.

TAVAKA (tauaka), to hide food away among bushes. 2. A raft that bears a burning torch at night.

TAVAKE (tawake), a sea-bird that has a long red-and-white tail.

TAVAKEE, the name of a shell-fish.

TAVAKOHUA (tavakohua), to have every kind of vice. Tavakohuha, plural of the subject.

TAVARA (tavaro), to be famished, starving. 2. Greedy; eager; desirous. Tavarara (tavaroa), plural of the action; tatavara (tatavararoa), plural of the subject.

TAVARA (tavaro), to be wide, spacious, roomy. 2. Not to be tight or wrung together: said of ropes or cordage. Plural, tavarara (tavaroa). 3. Not to join in a game.

Tavarara (tavarara), the action of tavara.

TAVARI (tavari), to run and skip with a rope at the same time; the game of skipping-rope. Cf. takura. 2. An uninterrupted walk.

Tavariri (tavariri), the action of tavari.

Tavairari (tavairari), a long train or procession of people on the march.

TAVARIVARI, tall and slender; flexible: said of trees. 2. A man of tall stature who wavers or sways in his gait.

TAVARO (tavaro), soft ground that is hollow or rotten and full of holes.

TAVATAVA, a fire that burns fiercely. 2. To go swiftly; to run swiftly.
Tavatava (tavatava), clamorous and noisy in speaking; to speak shrilly or in a loud voice.

TAVATAVA-AKARI, to be vigorous; said of a whole plantation of trees, or of a fire burning well all over.

TAVAVA, liberal, generous; one who loves to give.

TAVEKA (taveka), to mix a small portion of food (mau) with a larger quantity. Plural, tavekaveka (tavekaveka).

Tavekaraaga, the action of taveka.

TAVEKE (taveke), to take something you ask for without waiting for an answer. Tavekevake (tavekevake), plural of the action; tataveke (tavareke), plural of the subject.

TAVEKEKAPUA, to take or try to take a thing that is near you but not your own.

Tavekaraaga (tavekareaga), the action of taveke.

TAVEREHAU, to grow, to spring up: said of plants, fruits, &c.

TAVIRI, a key; to shut with a lock. 2. To tow, to drag. 3. To coil, to twist: said of climbing plants. Cf. viri. Taviriviri (tavirivire), plural of the action; taviriri (taviriri), plural of the subject.

Taviriraga (taviriraga), the action of taviri.

TE (tē), No, not; without. Cf. tepumun, teogia, tetau.

TE (tē), the article "the," singular and plural.

TEA (tēa), white; blanched, pale. Cf. rotea, pu-tea, oktea, motetea, mahanetene, akapakurea, moteka, tuteatea-i-ruga, urutea. 2. Matt, unpolished, dead, dull. 3. One who finds himself foiled, baffled. Tetea, plural of tea.

Teatea (tēatea), diminutive of tēa: slightly white, whitish. 2. Heavy rain.

Akatea (aka-tēa), to make a person blush or redden with shame. 2. To tease or make fun of any one.

Akateatea (aka-tēatea), pride, vanity; ostentation; to be puffed up, ostentatious; to be elated.

TEAHUOGE (Teahuoge), the name of a reef at Mangareva.

TEARAVERE (Tearavere), the name of a reef.

TEATA. See under tea.

TEAURORUA (Teaurorua), the name of a reef.

TEAUTOU (Teautou), the name of a reef.

TEGA (tēga), a belly distended with much food. Akategata (aka-tegata), to fasten or confine under one's mat or cloak.

TEHAGAHAGA, idle, lazy, sluggish.

TEHE (tēhe), circumpatience; to circumsise. 2. To castrate. 3. To cut well; said of a knife. 4. To sting deeply. Plural tehe (tetēhe).

Tehega (tēhega), the action of tehe.

TEHIRITARA (Tehirinara), the name of a small reef.

TEHU (tēhu), to run after a person, or to chase a person, for the sake of obtaining something. Tehutehu (tēhutehu), plural of the action; te-tehu (te-tehu), plural of the subject.

Tehuga (tēhuga), the action of tehu.

TEHUAHEA, entirely planted or sown: said of a field, &c.

TEI (tēi), to go away, to leave a place: Tei tute a matagi, to leave swiftly, as the wind. Teitei (tēitei), plural of the action; teitei (tēitei), plural of the subject.

Akatei (aka-tēi), to chase; to drive off; to expel; to exile.

TEIMAHIA (teimaha), to be heavy. 2. Fatiguing, painful, wearying. Telimahia (telimaha), plural of the action; teiteimahia (teiteimaha), plural of the subject.

Akateimahia (aka-teimaha), to make heavy. 2. To press down, to throw weight on. 3. To be in charge, to have charge of.

TEINA (tēina), younger sister or brother. It is used by a woman or girl speaking of her younger sister or younger female cousin, and by a man or boy speaking of his younger brother or younger male cousin, both to the sixth degree of relationship. Whether the housemaid or any other or younger than the speaker is decided by the fact whether the cousin is descended from an uncle or aunt who was older or younger than the parent through whom relationship is claimed. An exception is made when a woman speaking of her sister-in-law, or a man speaking of his brother-in-law, instead of using the word tokete, may call them tukana or teina, as if they were blood-relations either older or younger in years than the speaker. The remarks concerning teina, a woman's younger sister or man's younger brother, apply equally to tukana, a woman's elder sister or a man's elder brother.

TEINA E! A term of affection applied by an old man to his grandson.

TEIPO E! A term of affection used at funerals by a husband or wife mourning the loss of a spouse.

TEITAMA, adolescent; grown up. 2. To take care of the house. 3. To be lazy; idle.

Akateitama (aka-teitama), to live at home; to keep the house and not go out, so as to preserve the complexion from sun-burn. 2. To live without work; to live in luxury.

TEITEI (tēitei), high, lofty. Cf. teiteiti. 2. Sublime; elevated. 3. Precipitous. C.f. puteitei.

Akateitei (aka-tēitei), to elevate, to raise. 2. To honour. 3. To fear.

TEITI (tēiti), child, infant; said of both sexes. 2. The youngest child of a family. C.f. itī.

Teititi (teititi), a newly-born infant.

TEITI, the pupil of the eye. C.f. teiti.

TEITO (teito), perfectly, entirely. 2. Formerly.

TEITO, ancient, antique; of old, of other days. Teitoteito (teito-teito), very ancient; extremely antique; archaic.

TEKA (tēka), a support, a prop, a stay. 2. A scaffold. 3. To put a support under a thing so as to raise it and prevent it touching the ground; to put up a scaffolding. 4. To propose; to tender. 5. To carry. 6. To declare;
to proclaim; to make known: Teka te kesi, to proclaim war. 7. To intend; to plan: Teka potonga, to plan an assault. Tekateka (tekakapika), plural of the action; teketa (teketa), plural of the subject.

Tekateka (tekakapika), a support, prop; anything put under an object to keep it up. 2. A scaffolding.

TEKAU, a general name for the small islets of the archipelago.

TEKAVA, the name of a low islet between Aukens and Akamaru.

TEKEO, a sickness causing pains in all the limbs and joints: it is provoked by eating certain fish. 2. Drunk, intoxicated.

TEKEMO, very soon; presently, directly; before long.

TEKERE (tekerere), the keel of a canoe.

TEKERETUMATORU (tekere-tuca-matoru), the thickness or depth of the heaven and earth according to native ideas.

TEKI, silence; to be silent; not to answer. Tekiga (tekiga), the action of teki.

TEKITeki (tekiteki), to fall head over heels. 2. To raise one's self by one extremity at a time because one has fallen in a slippery place.

TEKITeki (tekiteki), a raised place. Cf. teitei.

2. A seat, a chair. 3. Noho a tekiteki, to sit crouched up; covering.

Tekitekiga, an elevation.


TEKONIKO, white stuff, dirt, collected on the gums of the teeth.

TEKONIO, dirt on the teeth. Cf. teko, niko, tekoniko.

TEMOTUTEMOTU, without interruption; not interfered with.

TENOKO (Tenoko), the name of certain reefs.

TENORE, small, diminutive. Cf. nore.

TENUI, many, many; great, large.

TEOGIA, fishing, but not catching any fish. 2. A sudden death. 3. One who has not been kissed. Cf. te ("not") and ogi.

TEPAPURI, the name of an islet in the group (to the northward).

TEPAU, gum; exudation from trees; tar; resin. To dab with resin; to tar.

TEPEIRU, a queen. 2. A princess. 3. A young lady.

TEPEKA, "It is finished": said of the last fish that assemble at low tides to deposit their spawn.

TEPERE (teperere), the greatest, the highest; principal.

TEPUNU, to pierce, to enter. Cf. te ("not") and punu.

TERA, that; that particular thing.

Teratera, that; such a thing.

TERE (tere), to be fat; swollen up; enlarged. 2. To go well, to sail well: said of a canoe.

3. To wear. Teretere (tereere), plural of the action; terata (tereata), plural of the subject. Cf. teteru.

Teretere, a knife, or anything that cuts well.

Akatera (aka-tere), to talk about, as a ship. Plural, akateretere (aka-tereere).

Akatera (aka-tere), to steer a vessel or canoe.

2. To change localities, to go from one house to another with one's own. 3. To come from one place to another: said of the rain. 4. To make water cover a large surface of the soil. 5. To divulge, to blab abroad; to spread a report. 6. To cause fruit to ripen. 7. To elate, to excite; to be in earnest; intend upon. Plural, akateretere (aka-tereere).

TERIGA (teriga), the ear.

TERIGA-AKAAKA, a large ear that hears everything.

TERIGA-KAVAKAVA-RUA (teriga-kavakava-rua), to be in the habit of ponting and looking sulkily continually.

TERIGA-ORORORO, to be obedient; to obey; to execute orders.

TERIGA-POKEHE, to be deaf to commands, disobedient, &c.

TERIKIOTEVERI, a marine insect. 2. A shellfish having a red interior.

TERO (tero), to have muddy spots. Cf. tiro (2) and tioio. Plural, terotero.

Tero, well marked, handsome. 2. Tattooing well marked on the skin. 3. Deteriorated. Terotero, the worse for wear: said of 'unen, cloth, &c. 2. Fricked, marked (said of the face only). Cf. tiroiro and tioio.

TERUAKEKA (Teriakelka), the name of a mountain foothpath from Rikitea to Kirimiro.

TETAEGA, a passage through which vessels can sail.

TETAHATA, one of the temporary halting-places of the soul after death, before it goes to its fixed abode.

TETAHI, other; another. 2. Also, likewise. 3. Some; a few. Cf. tahi.

TETAU (tetau), to be inconvenient; unwelcome. 2. To be improper; indecent. 3. Undignified. 4. Not to be able to agree with a person. 5. Not to have arrived. Cf. te ("not") and tau; also matau.

Tetauranga, the action of tetau.

TETE (tite), to beat the drum with the fingers. 2. To strike with the back of the hand or with the hand (any way) on a door as a signal for it to be opened. 3. To be afraid. 4. To tremble with fear or shiver with cold.

Tetete (tete), plural of the subject (of Nos. 3 and 4). E manava tete, a coward, a poltroon.

Teteteta, to shiver with cold.

TETEA. See under tea.

TETURI (teturi), wax in the ears. Cf. turu.

TEU, the top or upper part of moa (prepared bread-fruit).
TEVAI-ATU-EI, to go quickly to look for. Ex.: Tëvai atu koe e takao, Go quickly and search for the thing spoken of.

TEVATEVA (tëvattava), swellings, projections on the body. 2. A sickness that affects the skin with many pimples or swellings.

TEVE (tëve), the name of a bulbous plant having poisonous qualities.

TL, a tree (Cordyline), the root of which yields a sweetish juice. Tí teito, an old man, a very old man.

TIA, to pierce, to stick in. Cf. titi. 2. To fasten with a wooden pin or a nail.

Tia (tía), to drive a piece of wood into the ground. 2. To propose one's self or offer one's self. 3. To take a resolution; to intend. Titia (títia), plural of the action; titia (títia), plural of the subject. 4. A foot-covering; a sandal, a shoe. Cf. tiavaave.

Tiga (tíga), intention; will; design, resolution. The end in view.

Tiga, to propose to one's self; to design; to come to a resolution. Tiitiga (tiitágaga), plural of the action; titia, plural of the subject.

Akatia (aka-tía), to destine; to allot. To devote, to set apart for another person. Plural, akatitia (aka-tíata). 2. To betroth, to affiance.

Titia, to prick; to stick in a thing with a point. 2. The heel; to tread on a heels of a person in front of you.

TIAGAKORE, involuntary. Cf. tiaga (under tía) and kore.

TIAKAI (tíkái), a garden; a plantation of herbs or small vegetables.

TIAKI (tíkí), to guard, to take care of; to preserve. 2. To watch over, to foster; to inspect; to look after the health of another. Titikai (titikái), plural of the subject.

TIAKORO, to demand, to ask for, to request.

TIAKU, the name of a sea-bird.

TIAMA, the name of a fish.

TIAMA (tíama), to hope for, to long for the arrival of a certain person. Tiamama (tiamamá), plural of the action; titia (tíamama), plural of the subject. 2. To wait for, to stay for.

TIARAHA, the name of a flying insect.

TIARAKAI (tiarakái), a forest, a wood; a clump of trees, a grove. 2. A plantation or nursery of young trees.

TIARUA, the name of a bird having red and black markings on the back.

TIATIA. See under tia.

TIATIATAKI (tatatákáki), food (maa) for present use and not to be put away in the ground.

TIATIAKO (tatikáko), continually at work; always industrious.

TIATOGA (títogága), a thing, an object. 2. Possessions; riches. 3. The testicles. 4. To castrate.

TIAVAVAE (tavavae), a foot-covering, a shoe. Cf. tia and vavae.

TIEVEROAI (tiveroróí), to be naked, bare.

TIEKI, to take from one side to the other.

TIEMI (tiémi), to tremble with fear or shame. 2. To feel sudden movements in the muscles (cramp) or in the limbs through weakness. Tiemiemi (tiémiémi) denotes stronger and more repeated action. Titiemi, plural of tiemi in simpler form.

TIHA, to bend, to bow; to be bowed. Titiha, plural of the action; titiha, plural of the subject.

TIHATA (tīhata), a wooden arch of a native steam oven of stones. Plural, titahata (tīhatahata).

TIHAUEA (tīhaua), to be very thin; lean; meagre. Titiauea (tīhaua), plural of the subject.

Tiauearaga (tīhauarāgaga), the circumstance, &c., of being lean.

TIHE (tihe), to sneeze. Titihihe (tihehe), plural of the action; tîhihe, plural of the subject.

Tiharega, the action of sneezing.

TIHEKI (tihéki), to be lame, to hobble; particularly when having to walk on hip-toe. Tihékiki (tihékíkikí), plural of the action; tihékiki (tihékíkí), plural of the subject.

Tihëkira (tihëkiriga), the action of tihëki.

Akatihëki (aka-tihëki), to raise one end of a thing as a counterpoise.

TIHI, a slice, a chomp, a collop. Tihi mei, a slice of bread-fruit. 2. To cut into two parts, to divide in halves. Cf. tipi.

Tihë (tihë), to cut bread-fruit at a stroke; to slice. 2. To dash in front, to be first to charge the enemy. 3. To strike against another; to come into collision. 4. Go to very quickly. 5. To halve, to divide into two parts. Titihi (titihi), plural of the action; tithi (titihi), plural of the subject.

Tihirega (tihiräga), the action of tihiregä.

TIHO (tihö), to look; to stare; to eye. 2. To examine, to regard attentively the position or attitude of a person or thing. Cf. matiko-tihö. Tihöhö (tihöthi), plural of the action; tihö (tihö), plural of the subject.

Tihoga (tihogä), the action of tihoga.

TIHOU (tihou), to take food (maa) from the middle of the hole, thus making a hollow. Cf. hou. Tihouhou, plural of the action; tihouh (tihouh), plural of the subject.

Tihouhou (tihouhö), the action of tihouhou.

Tihouhou (tihouhö), to bite hard: said of lice, mosquitoes, &c.

TI'I, the name of a fish.

TIKA (tikä), to be true, right, just. 2. To be in a straight line. Titika (titika), plural of the subject.

Akatika (aka-tikä), to defend one's self when accused; to justify. 2. To accomplish, to execute. 3. To exercise; to practise. 4. To make right; to rectify, to perfect. 5. To prove, to show; to make good; to substantiate. 6. To ask permission. 7. To permit, to allow. 8. To re-erect, to set up again. 9. To erect, to raise, to set up. 10. To establish. 11. To answer properly; to say a thing well.
**Akatikatika** (aka-tikatika), plural of the action; akatikata (aka-titkata), plural of the subject.

Tikaga (tikaga), right, equity, justice. 2. A permission; a right allowed. 3. Authority. Aotikaga, the Supreme Power.

Akatikaga (aka-tikaga), permission, leave. 2. Rectification; putting right; amendment. 3. An order, a command. 4. A demand. 5. An answer, response.

Tikatika (tikatika), to be very true.

Tikanahu (tikarahu), the name of a fish.

Tikanara,

Tikarari, crippled; lame; halt.

Tikaro (tikaro), to seize, to catch hold of. 2. To hold fast to that seized. Plural, tikararo.

Tikaro, the action of tikaro.

Tikatako, Verily! True indeed!

Tikauato (tika-ua-to), to be right in all ways; entirely correct.

Tikei (tikei), to appear, to become visible. Tikekei (tikekei), plural of the action; titikei (titiki), plural of the subject.

Tikeiraga (tikeiraga), appearance; the action of tikei.

Tikere (tikere), to leap to catch anything; to jump to try and reach a thing. 2. To boil up; to boil over.

Tikerekere (tikerekere), to gush, to jet; to spurt as water.

Akatikere (aka-tikere), to cause to boil; to cause to spurt or gush.

Tiketi, high up; raised. 2. The height of a place. 3. A small hill.

Tiketi, a height; the part of a height just below the summit.

Akatiketika (aka-tiketi), a hillock. 2. A support, prop, rest.

Tiki (tiki), a statue; a carved figure.

Tiki (tiki), to go in search of; to go to fetch a thing. Tikiti, plural of the action; titiki, plural of the subject.

Tikiga, the action of tikiga.

Tikiti (tikiti), to go in search of.

Tiki-Iha, How many?

Tiki-Ke-Tiki-Ke, to go and look for several things successively. 2. To jump from one subject to another in conversation.

Tikitali, each one. One of each. Cf. tahi.

Tiko (tiko), to have the monthly courses (cata-menta) of women. 2. The courses or menses. Tikitoto (titoko), plural of the subject. Cf. tiko-toto. 3. To go to stool; to evacuate the bowels. Cf. tikototae.

Tikoe, blackfellows; negroes.

Tikoga, the flesh near the backbone of fishes.

Tikoni, a club-foot; a crippled foot. Cf. tikorori.

Tikorekore, the name of a fish.

Tikorori, to be lame, halt. Cf. tikoni.

Tikorori-Tikorora, lame in both feet.

**Tipatipa**

Tikototo, the menses of women. Cf. tiko and toto.

Tikototae, to go to stool, to evacuate the bowels. Cf. tiko and tutae.

Timo (timo), to whistle; to make a noise with the lips to attract attention or call a person. 2. To make advances, to propagate. Timotimo (timotimo), plural of the action; titimo (titimo), plural of the subject.

Tinae, the belly. Syn. kopa.

Tina (tina), to strike, to beat, to give blows. Tinatinau (tinatinau), plural of the action; tinatina (tinatina), plural of the subject.

Tina-Moe-Roa, to kill a person by beating. 2. To kill.

Tinana (tinana), a name given to tender and loving parents. 2. Parents generally.

Tini, a countless number; infinite. 2. In great quantity. Cf. matini, toumatimi, putini, tipatini.

Tino (tino), the body, trunk. 2. See tinoriria. Cf. toratino. Tino ahu ake ana, a youth; youthful.

Akatino (aka-tino), to remark, to observe. 2. To inspect, to examine. 3. To form a body. Plural, akatintino (aka-tintino).

Akatinotino (aka-tinotino), to examine; observe. 2. To have evil eyes.

Tinoriria (tino-riria), a decent word used when the sexual parts have to be referred to—sometimes tino only has this meaning.

Tio, a kind of shell-fish found adhering to coral; it is very dangerous on account of the wounds it inflicts. Plural, tiotio. Cf. manava-tio.

Tiotio, bread-fruit spoit because full of black spines or thorns. Cf. teretero, tirotiro.

Tiotio (tioti), to be pricked or marked on the face. 2. To be pitted with the small-pox. Cf. teretero, tirotiro.

Akatito (aka-titio), to try frequently but ineffectually. 2. To allow fruits to spoil by getting too ripe. 3. To entangle the conversation, to lead astray in a discourse.

Akatitio (aka-titio), to assimilate. 2. To compare.

Akattitoga (aka-tititoga), comparison, likeness.

Tiokoke, a sore in the flesh resembling the tio shell. 2. Small warts.

Tiora, distraction; abstraction; wandering of the mind.

Tiora (tiora), to be distracted; heedless of the subject; inattentive when at prayer and thinking of other things. Tiordora (tiorora), plural of the action; titiora (titiora), plural of the subject.

Tioraraga (tioraraga), the action of tioria. 2. To be shifting; said of the wind.

Tiotio. See under tio.

Tipa, to extract a stone that is set or enclosed in another. To lessen the size of a stone or rock; to excavate. Tipatipa, plural of the action; titipa, plural of the subject.

Tipatipa, to give blows with axes. 2. To hew or trim stones in a quarry.
TIPAe. See akatipae.

TIPANA, to present one’s self, but silently. 2. To dry kopoa. 3. To go and come, in order to find something or other. Cf. tipapa.

TIPANA-MATAKO, one who stubbornly persists in remaining.

TIPAPA, to go and come, in the effort to find a thing. Cf. tipana (8). 2. To dry; to make dry.

TIPAPA (tipāpa), cloth made from the interior branches of the bread-fruit tree.

TIPAU (tipāu), to calculate; to count. Tipauapu, plural of the action; tipau, plural of the subject.

Tipauaga (tipāuaga), calculation; account.

Tipauraga (tipāuraga), the act of counting, &c.

TIPAUTINI, to count over many times. Cf. tipau and tini.

Tipeke, to finish, to terminate. Tipekepeke (tipekepeke), plural of the action; titipeke (ti-tipeke), plural of the subject.

Tipekega (tipekega), the end, termination.

Akatipeke (aka-tipeke), to finish; to end; to terminate.

TIPETI (tipēti), to have the clothes turned back or tucked up. Tipetipeti, plural of the action; titipeti, plural of the subject.

TIPI, a knife. To cut, to divide. Tipitipi, plural of the action; titipi, plural of the subject. Cf. tihi.

Tipiga, the action of tipi.

Tipitipi, to cut to pieces. 2. To cut up wood.

TIPI-RA, food of an unusual kind, used to economize ordinary food (maza).

TIPORO (tiporo), to call any one from a distance. Tiporoporo (tiporoporo), plural of the action; titiporo (ti-tiporo), plural of the subject. Cf. poro.


TIPUHI, bad, evil.

TIPUTAHI, an only son. Cf. tahi. 2. To be alone; by one’s self.

TIRA, a mast. 2. Bold, hardy.

TIRA (tira), to go straight along a road till you get to the end, or to the place you set out for. 2. To go on and present yourself without fear; to go straight and openly upon any path you choose. Tiririra (tiririra), plural of the action; titirira (titirira), plural of the subject.

TIRARA (tirara), to vary the conversation. Tirararara (tirararara), plural of the action; titirara (titirara), plural of the subject.

TIRATAKU, very great; high over all other.

TIRAU (tirau), a certain dance accompanied by gesticulation and movement of the hands. To dance such a dance. See pounau. Tiraunu (tirauaru), plural of the action of the verb; titirau (titirau), plural of the subject.

Akatirau (aka-tirau), to shiver, to tremble: said of the light of stars. Plural, akatirarau (aka-tirarau).

TIRAUKIKAKIKA, to dance with much waving of hands, &c.

TIRAUAPORA (tirauapora), to tremble: said of any part of the body or limbs.

TIRAVA (tirava), to beat bark-cloth from one end to the other. Tiravarava (tiravarava), plural of the action; titirava (titirava), plural of the subject.

Tiravaraga (tiravaraga), the action of tirava.

TIRE, to swell; to swell out.

TIREERE (tireere), to hop, to skip. Cf. reere. Tireereere (tireereere), plural of the action; titireere (titeereere), plural of the subject.

TIRI, to throw away, to reject. 2. To neglect. 3. To lose. 4. To allow to be lost or thrown away. Plural, tiririri (tiririri).

Titiri (titiri), the same as tiri.

Titiririga (titiririga), the action of titiri.

Tiririri (tiririri), to continually reject. 2. To be constantly losing something.

Titiriga (titiriga), the place where one has thrown away thing away.

TIRIAROAINO, to reject a history or a tale as false.

TIRO (tiro), a reef, a shoal. 2. Spots on linen, iron-mould. Cf. mataitiroiro, matairo, tiotio.

Tirotiro (tirotiro), plural of tiro. 2. Marked with points or spots. Cf. teroterorero, tiotio.

TITA (tīta), to clap the hands. 2. To come into collision with; to strike so that one is broken: said of two stones. Plural, tititita (tititita).

Titaga (tītaga), the action of tita.

Titaitita (titatita), to dash themselves together: said of waves.

TITAHARA (tītahara), to lie on the side. 2. To be on the sides of: said of things. Cf. taha. Titahtaha (titahahtaha), plural of the action; tititaha (tititaha), plural of the subject.

Akatitaha (aka-titaha), to lie on one side of the body when sleeping. 2. To fasten on a narrow part of a thing a splint or piece of wood. Akatitahaataha (aka-titahahtaha), to shun or evade several times.

TITAKOTO (titakoto), the summit of a tree, mast, &c.

Titakotokoto (titakotokoto), the most extreme high point of titakoto.

TITARA (titara), to open the fingers, making them into a curve like a hook. 2. To have the hair rough, uncombed, tousled. Cf. tara.

Titaratara (titaratara), hair very much dishevelled.

Akatithara (aka-titithara), to make rough or prickly. Plural, akatitarata (aka-titarata).

TITATITI. See under titi.

TITAVE. See akatitave.

TITEHA, pride, vanity. 2. To boast, to brag.

Akatiteha (aka-titeha), to glorify one’s self, to vaunt.

TI, a term used to encourage workers. Titi-titi expresses strong action.

TITI (titi), to excavate a hole with a peg or pin. Cf. tia. 2. To make a mistake; to take one thing for another. Titi-titi (tititi), plural of the action; titi-titi (titi-titi), plural of the subject.
TITIRI. See under tiri.

TITIRIAYARE (titirí-à-wäre), to give away for good, not to be given back.

TITIRIGA. See under tiri.

TITIRIPU (titirí-pu), not yet finished; not ended.
Plural, titiripupu (titirí-piri-pu).

TITO (tito), a point, a dot. 2. To leap; to hop; to skip. 3. To peck as a bird. 4. To bite at the hook. Titittito (titititto), plural of the action; titito (titito), plural of the subject.

TITOATARA, wavering, inconsistent: said of the wind, but of human beings also. Cf. titoke-titoke.

TITOI, coition; sexual connexion; coupling; pairing. 2. To approach the female for purposes of copulation.

TITOE-TITOEK, unsteady, shifting, inconsistent: said of the wind. Cf. hitotara.

TITOKI, the name of a fish. Titokitoki, small fish of the titoki kind.

TITOKO (titako), a prefix of distribution: Titoko-koki, for one only. Cf. toko.

TITOVETE, the name of a fish.

TITU (tita), to put on a garment the wrong way; to wear a thing crossways, askew, or awry.

TIU (tia), the west wind. 2. West. Cf. urapatia.

TO, in composition, appears to be a sign of the genitive case: toku, my; tokoe, yours. When used alone it has the meaning of “for.” Ex.: To tera tangata kai, food for that man. It is placed before names, but not before those of husband, wife, or articles of food.

TO, sugar-cane. Cf. tugato, tumuto, vaito.

TO (o), to make a canoe or vessel of planks fixed together. 2. To plank, to construct with planks, as a floor. 3. To work making some hollow object or excavation; to hollow out a stone. 4. To smooth out clothes that have been folded up.

Akato (aka-to), to fall straight down (like a plummet), no matter where. 2. To go straight to the end, to the goal.

TOA (oa), the name of the iron-wood tree. 2. A woman, considered individually, not as one of a sex. Cf. toakahine, toaretia.

TOA (oa), to be brave, courageous. 2. Strong, hardy. Tota (tota), plural of the subject. Cf. aretoa.

Akato (aka-oa), to be vehement in speech. 2. To be industrious, hard-working. 3. To be reliable; steadfast, unwavering. 4. To be valiant, brave. 5. To make exertions; to strain, to put forth strength. 6. To vanquish a difficulty; to get through a crowd. Plural, akatatotoa (aka-totota).

Toata (otota), to work quickly; to make haste. 2. Brave; hardy.

TOAAHINE, a woman; any woman. Cf. toa, ahine, veine, &c.

TOAARETOA, a brave woman. Cf. tooa and aretoa.

TOAIMIRU, the name of a goddess. 2. The name of a species of spider.

TOATAMA, the seed of the rega.

TOATOA. See under toa.

TOAU. See akatau.

TOE (oe), to remain; to be in surplus; overplus. Toteo, plural of the action; tote, plural of the subject. Cf. toetoteo, toteo (“much”).

Toega, remainder; the part left over. Plural, toe toega.

Akatoo (aka-teo), to leave a remainder; to leave something over. Plural, akeatoteo (aka-te o-teo).

TOERE (toere), to induce; to put on clothes.

Akatoere (aka-toere), to put clothes on another person; to cause to clothe. Akatoere plural of the action; akatotoere (aka-totoere), plural of the subject.

TOEREATU-TOEREMAILI, to take another person’s clothes; to exchange vestments.

TOETOEA. See under toa.

TOGA (toga), cloth made from bark; papyrus cloth. 2. The south wind. 3. The south.

Cf. urutogoa, urutogata.

Togata (toga, toga), having little solidity, almost in rags.

TOGAEGAE, diminishing in intensity or force: said of the wind. Cf. gagaegae.

TOGAGA (toga), a bruiser, a contusion. Cf. gaga, tohaga.

Akatogaga (aka-togaga), to bruise fruit.

TOGAKURA (toga-kura), valuable, inestimable: said generally of men.

TOGATOGA. See under toga.

TOGER (toger), a rifle coco-nut. 2. A hollow sound heard in the breast of one with a severe cough. Cf. togi. 3. The noise made by striking an empty vessel, as in beating a barrel.

4. The sound of a liquid moved about in a partially-emptied cask. Cf. togoro. 5. To echo or sound in the sense of the noise called togere.

Togeregera (togeregera), plural of the action of the verb; togotogere (tototogere), plural of the subject.

Akatogere (aka-togere), a low dull noise; far-off thunder. 2. A sepulchral voice.

TOGI (togi), sonorous, resonating.

TOGI, to bless, to praise. 2. To eat a very little of a thing; to taste, to nibble. 3. To resound, to re-echo. 2. To hum, to sing in a low voice. 3. To sing in a sepulchral voice. Cf. togere.

Togiga (tiga), a benediction; a blessing.

Togitogito, to do nothing but taste; only to taste; not to eat heartily.

TOGOITI, Lord, prince: the title of a person of dignity or of a land-owner when addressed by his inferiors, tenants, &c.

Togitiraga, nobility; privileged persons.

Akatogeti (aka-togiti), to assume airs of nobility; to have the bearing, &c., of chiefs.

TOGORO, the noise of the coco-nut milk inside a nut not quite full. 2. The noise of a liquid shaken about in any vessel or container. Cf. goro and togere (2).

TOGU (otu), sounding hollow, dull. A heavy sound; a thick voice.
TOGUGU, a noise like toky.

TOHA (tohe), a broom, a besom; to sweep. 2. To draw back the hand which had been stretched out to take something. Tohatoha (tohatoha), plural of the action; totoha (to-tha), plural of the subject.

Tohaga (tohaga), the action of sweeping, &c.

TOHAHAKANOREORE (Toha-haka-noreore), the name of a certain goddess, incarnate in the shape of an eel.

TOHAHUEHIKAHA (Toha-huehie-haka), the name of a goddess who appears in soiled and torn clothes. Figuratively used for a badly-dressed person.

TOHERU (toheru), to seize the opportune moment; to be in the nick of time. Toheruheru (toheruheru), plural of the action; totohon (to-horuh), plural of the subject.

TOHETOHE (tohetohe), small marine shell-fish that attach themselves to planking, &c., of vessels.

TOHI (tohi), to cut the paste (maa). Tohitohi (tohitohi), plural of the action; totohi (tothi), plural of the subject. Cf. totoki.

TOHIAPUA (tohiaipua), a large packet or bundle of maa (food-paste). To make up such a packet or load. Tohitiapua, plural of the action; totohiapua (totohiapue), plural of the subject.

TOHO (toho), a doubt; to doubt; not to know for certain. 2. Hidden, unknown. 3. To know where a hidden thing is. 4. A dream that turns out true; a dream coincident with events.

Tohaga (tohaga), doubt; indecision.

Tohogata, uncertain; unused. 2. Not true. Kukore e tohogata, true, certain.

TOHORA (tohora), a whale. Pakihotora, a whaling vessel.

TOHORA, even, level: said of a piece of land. 2. Quick, quickly. Vitohotora, to run quickly. 3. To be spilt, shed; exhaled. 4. To overflow.

TOHU (tohu), to make one's escape; to evade; to take flight secretly. 2. To hide one's self. Tohuhotohu, plural of the action; totohu, plural of the subject.

Akotohu (aka-tohu), to hide another person. 2. To cause another person to hide. Akotohotohu (aka-tohotohu), plural of the action; akototohu (aka-tothu), plural of the subject.

TOHUA (tohia), a public place in which the multitude assemble.

TOHUHU (tohiahu), a beam running from one gable-end of a house to the other, carried on the cross-bars of the rafters.

TOHUKA (tohuka), to have an excess of saliva, produced by bad food. Cf. huka.

Akotohuka (aka-tohuka), to have a sore mouth. 2. To have a bad taste in the mouth.

TOHURA (tohura), sloping, leaning. 2. Thrown down. Cf. tohuri.

TOHURI (tohuri), to lean, to slope. Cf. tuohuri.

2. Upset or capsized in the sea. Tohuriruri, plural of the action; totohuri, plural of the subject. Cf. tohura, huru, touni.

TOHUTA (tohuta), to act, to do. 2. To act or carry out suddenly. Tohutuhuta, plural of the action; totohuta, plural of the subject.

TOHUTOHU, food (maa) badly cooked; cooked without crust; half-cooked; half-raw. 2. The play or dance called rama.

TOI. See akatoi.

TOIAGA (toiaga), coco-nut grated into a piece of linen or cloth to be twisted. Plural, toitoiaoga (toitoiaoga).

TOIAPUAMA, a large package or bundle of maa.

TOIEA (toiea), a ripe nut.

TOIMA, to cut the paste maa into slices.

TOINEINE, to walk with difficulty through being too fat and portly.

TOIRA, a kind of rush growing in tufts in moist places.

TOIRITO, stonement for a fault.

TOITOI, to cut, to divide. To cut into slices. Cf. tohi, totoki.

TOKA (toka), coral. Cf. tokatea. 2. A fixed abode; to dwell constantly in the same place. Tokatoka (tokatoka), plural of the action of verb; tokota (tokota), plural of the subject.

Tokatoko, curdled coco-nut milk.

TOKAGA (tokaga) a bruise or contusion on breadfruit. Cf. togaga. Plural, tokagaga (tokagaga).

TOKAHAI, the name of the sea among the islands stretching to north and west.

TOKAI (tokai), to walk with pain and difficulty, having a long journey. Tokatokai (tokatokai), plural of the action; tokotokia (tokotokia), plural of the subject.

TOKAMEA, a kind of sponge, a marine substance like bird-lime, used to attract fish into the aga.

TOKANI, the name of a place on Akamaru.

TOKARA (tokara), a hiccup; to have hiccoughs. Tokarakara (tokarakara), plural of the action; totokara (totokara), plural of the subject.

Akotokara (aka-tokara), to click the tongue. Plural, akotokakara (aka-tokakara).

TOKARAGI (or Atikura), the name of the north-east part of the bay at Mangareva.

TOKATEA, white coral. Cf. toka and teo.

TOKATU (tokatu), a piece of wood used for attaching to the anchor-ropes; a buoy or float.

TOKAU, to voyage, to travel by sea.

TOKAVI (tokavi), to cease, to stop, either at intervals or entirely. Plural, tokavikaviki (tokakivaki).

TOKETE (tokite), brother-in-law; sister-in-law. See teina.

TOKETOKO (toketoke), a marine worm resembling an earth-worm. Cf. trioke.

TOKETOKEHUMU, the name of a fish.

TOKI (toki), an adze. Cf. tokiatu, koutoku. 2. A saw.

Akotoki (aka-toki), to speak in a low voice when contradicting another person. 2. To sound by means of little strokes, as the bell of a
clock; to chime. 3. To make a noise when at work. 4. Toattle, to prate. Plural, akatokitoki.

TOKIAU, an adze. Cf. toki.

TOKIO (tokio), to talk for a long time: said concerning uninterrupted conversation. Tokio (tokio), plural of the subject. Cf. kioio.

TOKI-VAITAU, abundance; influence.

TOKO (toko), after all; in short; finally.

TOKO (toko), the pole of a raft; to punt a raft along with a pole. 2. Stilts. 3. To fish with the hand among the reefs. Tokotoko, plural of the action; tokoto (tokoto), plural of the subject.

Tokoko (tokoko), to put in opposition. 2. To stretch out anything to dry.

Tokotoko (tokotoko), a staff having a flat crook at the end. 2. A stick, a staff. 3. The pole of a raft, a punting pole.

Akatokotoko (aka-tokotoko), to make a thing into a toko. 2. To play the sluggard.

TOKO, a prefix joined to numerals, as tokotahi, one; tokorua, two; &c. Tokotahi-atirogouru, ten. Cf. titoko, tokohaia.

TOKOHIA, How many? Cf. toko, hia. [Toko is only used of persons.]

TOKORUA, a companion, a mate. Cf. toko and rua.

TOKO-TAHII, One; one only. Cf. toko, tahi, tokorua.

TOKOTO (tokoto), to leave, to quit; to lay down; to lay down in a particular spot. 2. To leave off (or suspend for a time) an action. 3. To be set in a certain position: said of things. 4. To be lying down: said of human beings. Tokotoko, plural of the action; tokotoko, plural of the subject.

Akatokotoko (aka-tokotoko), to lay down, to set down. 2. To allow to leave off, to permit to cease. Akatokotoko (aka-tokotoko), plural of the action; akatokotoko (aka-tokotoko), plural of the subject.

TOKOTOKO. See under toko.

TOKOTOKORA, An atom, a minute speck.

TOKOVAVAE (tokovavae), stilts for walking.

TOKU, cartilage.

TOKU, my; mine; "Give me my portion." Cf. tuku.

TOMAMIMI, the bladder. Cf. mimi, tugamimi.

TOMATOMA (tomatomoa), a young ocoo-nuk not grown to its full size.

TOMETOME, the name of a small fish.

TOMO (tomo), to enter; to go into a place. 2. To enter into possession of. 3. To sink in the water; said of canoes, ships, &c. Tomotomo (tomotomo), plural of the action; tomoto (tomoto), plural of the subject.

Tomoga, the action, &c., of entry.

Akatomo (aka-tomo), to cause to enter; to make a person or thing go inside. Akatomotomo (aka-tomotomo), plural of the action; akatotomo (aka-totomo), plural of the subject.

Tomopu, to enter suddenly. Cf. tomo.

TOMOTU (tomotu), to interrupt, to stop; to cease. Tomotumotu, plural of the action; tototomu (totomotu), plural of the subject. Cf. motu.

TONA (ona), a venereal disease.

Akatona (aka-ona), to make great effort to cry out or to be heard as to be heard at a distance. 2. To emerge with pain and difficulty: said of vomitings, and of evacuations of the bowels.

Tonatona, gross; swollen up; inflated. 2. Fat, corpulent.

TONA, his, hers, its, belonging to him, &c.

TONARA, one day, some day, at some time: used as in the expression, "One day you will repent this.

TONU, a large fish.

TONUHO (tonuhoh), to be cruel; wicked. 2. To give way to anger. Tomotuono, plural of the action; tonuhoh (tonuhoho), plural of the subject.

TONUMOKO, a bad character; a bad-tempered person, one easily made angry.

TOPA (opa), to fall from a height. 2. Not to be remembered; to be forgotten when a distribution of food is being made. 3. To let fall from the hand. 4. To miss, to fail. 5. Not to be present at a meeting; not to give help, &c. Topatopa (opatopa), plural of the action; topotopo (topoto), plural of the subject.

Akatopapa (aka-topapa), to cause to fall. 2. Not to give to a certain person at a food-distribution. 3. To refuse. 4. Not to receive. 5. To allow to fall. 6. To vanquish, to conquer. Akatopapa (aka-topapapa), plural of the action.

Akatopapaia (aka-topapaiia), fallen. 2. That which has been broken off.

Akatopatopa (aka-topatopa), to stammer. 2. To speak clearly, but only on being reburked for stuttering. 3. To sing: said of two voices singing together. 4. To talk at random. 5. To sing from low to high and high to low.

TOPAIARAPU, to be worsted in argument; beaten in discussion. Topaiarapu, plural of the subject.

TOPAPU (topapu), to fall before maturity: said of fruit. 2. To drop behind: said of men on march. Top apostapu, plural of the action; tototapu (topotapu), plural of the subject.

TOPATAHAGA (topatahaga), not to succeed in. 2. Frustrated; duped. 3. One who has received nothing, or has been forgotten. 4. To come for nothing.

TOPATOTARA, a shower of rain. 2. Fallen to the ground: said of rain.

TOPETOE, the end, margin. 2. The tip. 3. To leave a thing to be done; to allow a task to remain undone.

Akatopetepe (aka-topetope), a remnant, remainder. Cf. tope.

TOPITI (topiti), to run through the hands: said of soup. Topilipi, plural of the action; topiti, plural of the subject.

Topilipi, to fall drop by drop. Cf. kuratopititi.

TOPOU (topou), the ribs; the rib-bones.
TOPUTU (toputa), the movements of the larynx and oesophagus in swallowing. Plural, totoputu (topotoputu).

TORA (ora), strong desire. To wish for, to want. Cf. tore. 2. To plague, to pester, to vex. 3. To agitate, to shake, to disquiet. 4. To be agitated or uneasy with desire, longing, or envy: E tora ana te tino, to feel the temptations of the flesh. Cf. toratina.

TORAHURAHU (torahurahu), without obstacle to the view; open, level.

TORAI, to swim, to float.

TORARI, mud produced by the stamping of feet. Cf. rarirari. Torarirari (torarirari), mud in large quantities produced by more stamping than torari.

Akatorari (aka-torari), to make mud soft by the trampling of many people walking. Plural, akatorarirari (aka-torarirari).

TORATINO, fleshly desires; lusts of the body. Cf. tora, tino.

TORE (ore), a tongue of land; anything shaped like a tongue. 2. An overplus or remnant not wanted, of food (maz). 3. A thing putting out, a projection. 4. The uvula of the throat. Cf. torekaiki. 5. The penis of a man. Cf. tora and xora. 6. To advance out of line, to go beyond a line. Torore (toreore), plural of the action of (No. 6); totoro (totoro), plural of the subject.

Toreore (toreore), has same meaning as tore.

Akatoro (aka-toro), to pinch; to press. 2. To displate; to quarrel in words. 3. To push out in a point; said of land. 4. To elongate, to prolong. 5. To squabble, to wrangle. Plural, akatorore (aka-toreore).

Torea, the name of a bird that lives on the seashore, a sandpiper.

TOREAKEREKE, the note of the torea bird; a torea that cries. See kereke.

TOREKAIKI, the uvula of the throat. Cf. tore and kaki.

TORENA (torenha), with extended borders sloping to lower ground; said of a piece of land. 2. To be split, shed; said of water. 3. To be wasted, thrown away; said of words. 4. To be swollen, inflated: Kopu torena, a corpulent or distended belly. Torenaren (torenarena), plural of the action; totorena (torenha), plural of the subject.

TOREPA, to stagger, to totter. 2. To fall, from weakness. 3. One who has been set loose, untied.

TORETORE. Syn. tore.

TORI (tori), to strike on the back. Toritori (toritori), plural of the action; totori (totori) plural of the subject.

TORIKI (toriki), to come little by little; to get in small quantities: said of food (maz) thus procured. Torikiri (torikiriki), plural of the action. Cf. riki, ritiiki.

Akatoriki (aka-toriki), to pour out in very small drops and at intervals. Plural, akatorikiri (aka-torikiriki).

Akatorikiri (aka-torikiri), a slight fog or haze produced by very heavy rain.

TORINO (torino), a kind of grass. 2. Filaments of coco-nut fibre twisted and put together to about the length of an ell. 3. To make small meshes of coco-nut-fibre material. Torinorino, plural of the action; totorino (totorino), plural of the subject.

TORITA (torita), to beg, to solicit, to importune. 2. To rush, dash; said of water. Toritarita (toritaririta), plural of the action; totorita (totorita), plural of the subject.

TORO (oro), a nest. 2. That which grows well, that becomes larger; to swell, grow: said of vegetables in the ground. 3. To wrap up; to envelope in a bag; to make a packet or bundle of anything. Cf. torotaro. Torotoro, plural of the action.

Akatora (aka-tora), to return to one's home, or to a place often visited. 2. To secretly slip into a company of persons, or to sneak into a place. 3. To station one's self secretly at a certain point. 4. To seek the cause of an action, the source of a motive, or the author of some circumstance. 5. To go "on the sly." 6. To go in search of; to make inquiry. Cf. akatoropuku.

Totoro (totoro), to crawl on the hands and knees, like infants. Cf. gatoro, toromiki.

Akatoroto, to crawl on hands and knees; to go by stealth. 2. To trail or drag one's self along.

Torotoro (torotoro), to walk crouching down, so as not to be seen.

Akatorotoro (aka-totororo), to seek the cause of an action or the author of certain events. 2. To go at night to commit a crime. 3. To go on hands and feet. 4. To go "on the sly." 5. To search the mind for a right word, a true expression.

TOROA (tora), the name of a bird.

TOROAKI (toroaki), to be bent down with the weight of xora or under a heavy load. Toro-orakia, plural of the action; toroakia, plural of the subject.

TOROGA (toroga), the name of a mythical person who was entertained and feasted by the fishes of ocean.

TOROMIKI (toromiki), a baby, a child. Cf. toro, umakamikiki.

TORONANO, to supplicate; to earnestly entreat to grant some favour. Cf. toro.

Akatoronan to have same meaning as toronono. Plural, akatoronorono (aka-toronorono).

TOROPUKU. See akatoropuku, in alphabetical place.

TOROROAO, to be very long; said of garments, nets, &c. Torotorororoa, plural of the action; tatorororoa, plural of the subject. Cf. toro and roa.

Akatororoa, to lengthen a garment; to piece out. 2. To stretch out; to lengthen: said of the hair.

TOROTARO, a bag of xora in the manoga.

TOROTERO. See under toro.

TOROTOROEKE, the name of a shell-fish.

TORU, three. Cf. gutta.
TORUGU, to arrive by land. Plural, totorugu.
TOTA, again; more. 2. A second time.
TOTA-ATU, to go away. Cf. totai and atu.
TOTA-MAI, to draw near. Cf. tata and mai.
TOTARA (totara): said of a short shower of rain.
2. The name of a fish. 3. The name of a species of bread-fruit.
TOTATA, to be red and perspiring from having been too near the fire.
TOTAU, arrived: said of many people. Cf. tatau.
TOTAVAI, a coco-nut tree having large fruit.
TOTÊ, to strike a stone with a piece of wood. Plural, totete.
TOTI, to walk with difficulty, to limp, to hobble.
Tototiti, plural of the action; tototi, plural of the subject.
TOTITITI, to fall drop by drop. Cf. toriki, iti.
TOTO, to be angry because of injuries.
Akatoto (aka-toto), to supplicate with great earnestness and insistence.
TOTOE, much, many. Cf. toe. 2. The name of a species of cray-fish.
TOTEMAKURARA, the name of a species of crab (crustacea).
TOTOGO (totogo), an inward pain caused by excessive grief or joy; to feel pain from mental excitement. 2. To love with all the heart.
TOTOHI. See akatotahi.
TOTOI, to split at a single blow. Cf. toti. 2. A sudden retention of urine; urine which is kept back by some sudden check. Cf. akatotahi.
TOTONU (totonu), to go in search of. 2. To wait for; to stay for. 3. To return to a place where one formerly lived to claim some object left behind and forgotten for a while. Akatotonu (aka-totonu), to reclaim, to claim back. 2. To return at last, after long absence.
TOTORO. See under toro.
TOTOROGU (totorogu), the name of certain small fishes.
TOTORORO, a large marine shell, the conch-shell. 2. The high notes of the conch.
TOTOROTOGOITI (totorotogoti), the name of a grass.
TOTOTOTO. See under toto.
TOTOU (totoa), See under toa.
TOTUI, the name of a shrub.
TOTUPU (totupu), to be very weak and feeble after an illness. Totupatupu, plural of the action; tototupu (tototopu), plural of the subject. Cf. tupu, tupou.
TOU (tou), the name of a tree. 2. To be hidden; to hide one's self; to be invisible.
TOU, there is, there are: Tou tahi, there is one; tou roa, there are two, &c.; tou ha, four fruits on the same branch.
TOUA (toua), preparations for war. 2. A war song. 3. A battle. Plural, totoua (totoea). Totoua (totoea), red spots or stains on certain bread-fruit. Cf. toto.
TOUASONO (touasono), a hypocrite.
TOUKAIRA, dried in the sun.
TOUAMATINI, much of, plenty of. Cf. tini.
TOUGARURU (tougaruru), to diminish slightly in force; said of the wind.
TOUHARA (touhara), the units in counting above ten: thus the 3 of 13 is touhara. Syn. tuhia.
TOUHUMU (touhumu), the name of a shrub.
TOUKUPU (toukupu), the arm, from shoulder to elbow. 2. The handle of a lance, when the handle or shaft is of different material to the point.
TOUMA (touma), the dry envelope of a young coco-nut cut into slices and put into water to make it flexible; it is then used in the taking of fish.
TOUMAHANA (toumahana), a prayer offered up before a feast or a meal; a grace. 2. To offer first-fruits to a god. Toumahamaha (toumahamaha), plural of the action; totoumhaha (toumahaha), plural of the subject.
TOUMAKI (toumaki), to hope for; to wait for; to have faith in; to have confidence. Plural, totoumakui (toumaki). Toumakiraga (toumakiraga), faith; confidence.
TOUMANU (toumanu), a very large fishing-net.
TOUMAOEMAO (toumaoema), to hang within reach of the hand. Cf. touara.
TOUMATA (tou mata), the raised ends of an instrument for catching fish.
TOUME, the roro of a coco-nut palm (see roro 3) fitted for making an agra fishing-basket.
TOUPATU (toupatu), the topmost part of a house: said of the thatch only.
TOUPIRI (toupiri), to bend under the weight of fruit, as a tree. 2. To depend on; to obtain subsistence from a person. Cf. piri.
Toupiririri (toupiririri), to gather the fruit from a tree with the hand.
TOURA (toira), a cord, a string.
TOURARA (tourara), to hang suspended so as to be reached by the hand. Cf. toumaoama.
TOURU (touru), a level surface, a horizontal superficies.
TOURUA (tourua), to be hung two by two on a branch. Cf. tou and rua.
TOUAIHI (touaihi), to be suspended one by one on a branch. Cf. tou, hahi, tourua, &c.
TOTORU (totoru), hung three by three on a branch. 2. The Belt in the constellation of Orion.
TOUMU, the name of a tree found at Te Kava and Kouaku.
TOUURI, to turn upside down. Cf. tohuri, huri. 2. To turn inside out. Cf. akatouiri.
Touirluri, to stagger, to totter. 2. To upset, right and left.

TOUVEVE (faunavake), to cover a native oven with grass and leaves. 2. One who prepares food, one who covers the oven. Touitovave (fasavake), plural of the action; totouveve (toavave), plural of the subject.

TOVAEUATU, a sucker or scion of the banana called watu. Cf. huatu.

TOVE (fave), rain that continues without interruption for twenty-four hours. 2. To talk without ceasing. Tovetovave (faveve), plural of the action; totove (toave), plural of the subject.

TU (t̪u), life; being, existence. 2. The name of one of the chief gods of Mangareva, about whose worship the chief part of the native religion centred. [see Tu-nai, under marae.]

3. A wailing or complaint of sick persons in great pain. 4. A cry, a shout. 5. A home-thrust. 6. One after another; as Tu aga, work consecutively; hau tu, eat one after the other; Tu kā rere hau te hu, let us all go aboard. 7. To be upright; to stand up. Plural (of No. 7), tutu (tati). 8. To aim, to aim straight; to hit the mark. 9. To be struck by a lance; to be wounded by a thorn in the foot or in the skin, &c.; to be pierced or pricked by. Cf. tamo. 10. To be pierced or wounded by the fish noho.

Akatu (aka-tu), to search the records; to refer back to genealogies, traditions, &c. 2. To search for a forgotten word so as to be able to name a thing; to try back along a line of thought link by link in order to remember something. 3. To redress. 4. To straighten. 5. To re-erect; to set erect, to put upright (generally used in plural form). 6. To form plans or designs; to make resolutions or propositions. 7. To make history; to tell of what has happened. 8. To cover over the food (mau) in the pits with leaves; the leaf-covering itself. 9. To create, to invent. 10. A kind of combat to avenge an insulted chief.

Turaga (tarega), a site, standing-place: Turaga hare, the site of a house.

Tutu (tati), to beat out bark cloth; the instrument for beating it. See under tu.

Akaturu (aka-tatu), plural of the verb tu, but mostly used as the plurals in the sense of above numbers 8 and 9. 2. To fasten a small net in a circle to a handle: it is then called manogi. 3. The piece of wood which sustains the net on the handle. 4. To explain. 5. Covered with confusion; ashamed.

Akaturu, an explanation.


TU (tua), the back. 2. Behind; the rear. 3. the high seas: I tua, at the back of the island, on the ocean, Cf. okitoua, pooreoua.

Tuatua (tie-tiata), large, bulky, great in volume. Akatutuata (aka-tiata), to enlarge. 2. To fasten; to make gross.

TU (tua), to fall, to cut down trees. Tuatua (tie-tiata), plural of the action; tuatau (tiatau), plural of the subject.

Tuatua (tie-ta), to cut or strike with great vigour.

TUAHEGA, a cord, a piece of string; a line made with more than two strands. 2. To make a four-strand cord.

TUAHEU (Tuaheu), the name of a reef.

TUAHONU (tiehonomu), "turtle-backed": said of food (mau) that has been burnt in cooking.

TUAHU (tieahu), a great number of persons. Cf. hu.

TUAHURU (tieahuru), the name of a species of crayfish. Cf. tuahuru.

TUAKANA (tieahuna), the elder brother of a male; the elder sister of a female. [See explanation of teina.]

TUAKAU, the side of the islands facing the high seas. Cf. akau.

TUAKAVAIHI (tieahanehi), the part of the spinal column about the first ribs. Cf. tua.

TUAIKE, the loins, the reins. 2. The base of the spinal column and adjacent parts. 3. The lumbar regions; the haunches. Cf. tua.

TUAKI (tuaeki), to disembowel; to take out the intestines. Tuatukau (tieahaki), plural of the action; tuatuki (tieahaki), plural of the subject.

Tuakiga, the action of tuaeki.

TUAKURA (tieakura), a man who remains on land and who goes no more to sea.

TUAKURAKURA-KAKAOATAI, fruit spoilt upon one side. Cf. knowak, tukaoka.

TUAMANANO (tieamagana-noa), a great heap of something.

TUAMATASI, in the mouth of the wind: said of an unsheltered place.

TUAPAKUPAKU (tieapakapaku), provided for in all ways; sustained and looked after.

TUAPUA (tieapua), round, circular. 2. A horizontal circle.

TUARAGA (tiearaga), to be dispersed, and wandering here and there: only said of a large number of people. Plural, tuararaga (tieiaraga).

TUAREGA (tiearega), to have pains in the bowels.

TUARIMA (tiearima), the back of the hand. Cf. tua, rima.

TUARIKIRI (tieaririki), fine, delicate, small. Cf. riki. Plural, tutuririki.

Tuotuaririki, very fine, very small, delicately minute.

TUAROGA (tiearoga), any inhabited place on high ground. 2. A dry place.

TUARORO, to be fatigued with trying to journey against the wind.

TUATA, a person who is completely tattooed.

TUATAI, to do once. Cf. tahai.

TUATAI (tieahai), the name of a species of crayfish.

TUATEA (tieaeta), a heap of objects; a pile of material (such as mau) exposed to view. Plural, tuatutua (tieaeta).
TUATEANO, to waste, to scatter, to squander.
2. In great quantity.

TUATUA. See under tua (to fell) and tua (the back).

TUATUARIRIKI. See under tuaririki.

TUAUNU (tuaua), unstripped, unshaken: said of trees. Plural, tuauana (tutuana).

TUAURE (tuaere), a parent up to the third degree inclusive: father, grandfather, great-grandfather; mother, grandmother, great-grandmother.

TUAAURO, the name of a species of crab (crustacean). Cf. tuahuru.

TUAVEAVE, of tall stature. Cf. aveave, tuaveave, tuaveave.

TUAYER (tuaere), the last fruits on a breadfruit tree, spoilt by the wind.

TUEHINE, a sister, a female cousin, when spoken of by men. The word is used for cousins to the sixth remove. See teina, tuakana, tugen, &c.

Akatuheine (aka-tuehine), to treat like a sister or female cousin: said by men only.

TUHEHEU (tuhehehu), dirty, untidy in clothes or appearance. Cf. ehu.

TUERE (tuaere), to eat fast. 2. To act promptly. Tutuere (tutuere), plural of the action; tutuere (tutuere), plural of the subject.

TUGA (tuga), a worm that devours sugar-cane. Cf. tugato.

TUGA (tuga), to sit down all day. Plural, tutuga (tutuga).

TUGAGI (tugagi), to scrape bread-fruit that one cannot peel. 2. To be dull, to be feeble: said of a man’s attempts or actions. Tugagigagi, plural of the action; tutugag, plural of the subject.

Akatugagi (aka-tugagi), to dull or make blunt a shell for scraping bread-fruit. 2. To waste in cutting orlicing. Akatugagigagi (aka-tugagigagi), plural of the action; akatutugagi (aka-tutugagi), plural of the subject.

TUGAMIMI, the human bladder. Cf. tomamimi, mimi.

TUGANE (tugane), a brother, a male cousin to the sixth remove, when spoken of by girls or women. See teina, tuakana, tuwhine, &c.

Akatugane (aka-tugane), to treat like a brother or male cousin: only said by women and girls.

TUGATO (tuga-to, a worm that infests sugar-cane. Cf. tuga and to.

TUGOU (tugou), the name of a hideous and poisonous fish.

TUGOU (tugou), to make signs with the eyes or forehead: to make a sign of assent with the head. Tugougou (tugougon), plural of the action; tutugou (tugou), plural of the subject. [These signs are of assent only.] Cf. tugou.

Tugougou (tughogou), not to be vigorous: said of men or plants.

Akatugougou, to make a sign by bowing the head. 2. Sickly-looking, said of men or plants.

TUGUTU (tugutu), idle, unemployed; having nothing to do. 2. To remain at table without eating. Tugutugutu (tugutugutu), plural of the action; tutugutu (tutugutu), plural of the subject.

TUHA (tuhu), to divide, to portion out. Tuhu-tuhu (tuhutuhu), plural of the action; tutuhu (tutuhu), plural of the subject.

Tuhuahia, distribution; a portion, lot. Plural, tutuhuahia (tuhuahia).

TUHARA (tuhara), the difference in the movements of the tide (the daily change in time of high tide, &c.). 2. Not to be regular in one’s actions or conduct. Cf. touhara.

TUHUAU (tuhau), the name of nets generally, without specifying the kind. 2. To take fish with the haga for the second or third time.

TUHAVE, to be tall in stature. Tuhavehane, plural of the action; tutuhave, plural of the subject. Cf. tuaveave, tuaveave, &c.

TUHEHEIA, wandering, roving.

TUHERA (tuhere), to cleave, to split. 2. To open, to gape, to beajar. 3. To be dispersed, scattered: said of an assembly. 4. To be diffused, spread abroad. Tuherahera (tuherahera), plural of the action; tutuhera (tutuhera), plural of the subject.

Tuhersaga (tuhersaga), the action of tuhera.

Akatuhera (aka-tuhera), to dissipate, to scatter. Plural, akatuhersahera (aka-tuhersahera).

TUHI (tahi), to show, to point out with the finger. Tuhitihi (tuhitihi), plural of the action; tuhitihi, plural of the subject.

TUHOE (tuhoe), to scrape, to scratch with the fingers or the nails. Tuhohoe, plural of the action; tutuhoe, plural of the subject.

TUHOE, to strike lightly with the hand.

TUHONU (tuhonu), bread-fruit of the last crop.

TUHOROPUGA (tuhoropuga), shaved: said of the head.

Tuhororopuga (tuhororopuga), entirely shaved: said of the head.

TUHOTA (tuhota), to be eager, earnest; not to permit delay.

Tuhotehote (tuhotehote), to be very earnest. Plural, tutuhota (tutuhota).

TUHUGA (tuhuga), to be accustomed, used; adroit; well-taught. 2. Wise, instructed. Cf. akatugura. Plural, tutuhuga (tutuhuga).

TUUI, the cry of a rat; to squeak like rats. Tutui, plural of the action; tutui, plural of the subject.

Tuuiti, the cry of young chickens or rats.

TUUI (tui), to new, to stitch. 2. To thread on a reed or rush. 3. To twist the rope of a mast round a berth or thwart. Tuuiti (tuiti), plural of the action; tutui (tutui), plural of the subject.

Tuiga, sewing; the action of sewing.

Tutui, to string fish on a line.

TUUI, to take under the arm: Tuui atu tai mai, to put the arms over and then under.

Akatulgaiga (aka-tulgaiga), to take the trouble to raise one’s self so as to stand upright. 2. To swing from side to side in walking.
Tulamaro

TUAMARO, a piece of linen or cloth not large enough to encircle the body. 2. To gird one's self as with a maro. Cf. maro, tuitaiki.

TUITAHI, a maro (girdle) without ornament.

TUITAKI. Cf. tuiamaro.

TUITUI. See under tui.

TUITUIPUA (tuitiupua), to suit together; to agree.

TUKAOKAO (tukaokao), to be on the side of. Cf. kaokao.

TUKARAMIHI, an injurious exclamation, an execration, applied to gods or men.

TUKARERE (tukarere), to desire, to wish for. 2. To act instantly, prompted by intense longing. Tukarereere (tukarereere), plural of the action; tutukarere (tutukarere), plural of the subject.

TUKARIPAIHI, a term of contempt.

TUKAU (tukau), the stalk of fruits. Cf. kakau. 2. A socket. 3. A handle. 4. The helm of a vessel.

Tukaukau, stalks. 2. Short handles.

TUKE (tuke), the elbow. 2. The heel. 3. The joints of the fingers. Cf. etuke. 4. The extremity of each fruit in a bunch of pandanus fruit. 5. An islet; separated from the mainland.

Tuketuke (tuketuke), large feet. 2. To make eyes at any one. Cf. tutekemata.

TUKEMATA (tukemata), the parts about the eyes. 2. The whites of the eyes. Cf. mata, mata-tuke, tuketuke, tutukemata.

Akatukemata (aka-tukemata), to heap up; to fill to the top; said only of solid things, not of liquids. 2. To have angry eyes, to look furious. 3. To look upward. Cf. tutukemata.

TKERAEA (tkeraea), the top of the forehead. Cf. tuka, aka-rae, raemata.

TUKERAKAU, to drive away in an impetuous manner, to expel haughtily. Plural, tutukera-kau.

TUKEREMOI, to be obstructive, mean, narrow-minded; without brains; dull, stupid. Cf. tutukeremu. [See note, akatukeremoi.]

TUKEREMU has the same meaning as tutukeremoi. Tutukeremu, plural of the action; tutukere-mu, plural of the subject.

Akatukeremu (aka-tukeremu), to make dull or stupid; to make blunt. [Akatukeremoi and Akatukeremu also have this meaning.]

TUKETUKE. See under tuke.

TUKE (tuke), a stamper, a pestle, a pounder. To crush, bruise, pound with a stamper. Cf. tukia. 2. Following. 3. Continual; continuation. 4. To feel, to handle. 5. To stretch out the hand to feel. 6. To be unlike in sentiments, habits, &c. 7. To crowd, to press on anything that yields. Tutukiti (tutukiti), plural of action of verb; tutuki (tutuki), plural of the subject.

Tutukiti, to pound, to bruise. A pestle, a beater. 2. To kill. 3. To put end to end. 4. A train, a series; consecutive.

Tukiga (tukiga), a set, a series, connected together. Plural, tutikiga.

TUKIA, a shock, concussion. 2. A stone over which one has tripped; a stumbling-block. 3. A speech that tempts; an allurement. Cf. tuki.

TUKIA (tukia), to butt against; to strike against. Cf. tuki, tukia. Tukiakia (tukiakia), plural of the action; tutukia (tutukia), plural of the subject.

Tukiakia (tukiakia), a scandalous occurrence; to scandalize, to slander. 2. The occasion of a fall. 3. A bait, an allurement; attractions.

TUKIPANUAE (tukipanuae), to be very short in stature.

TUKIRI (tukiri), imperfect. 2. A thing that will not do; improper; unmeet; unbecoming; discordant. Plural, tutukiri (tutukiri).

Tukirikirina, altogether imperfect, unfit, &c.

TUKITAHAGA, without question. 2. Prolonged indefinitely.

TUKITUKI. See under tuki.

TUKOMA, a species of banana, the leaves of which are smooth and feel as if oiled.

TUKORO (tukoro), the name of a fish.

TUKOROMAHU (tukoromahu), the name of an evil-smelling fish.

TUKORU (tukoru), a high tide that has reached its highest limit.

TUKU (tuku), to send, despatch. 2. To show, to instruct. 3. To let alone, to allow to remain. 4. To deliver up, to give a thing over to some one. 5. To give. 6. To stretch out the hand. 7. To give up to the mercy of the winds and waves. 8. To cast the fishing-net. Tuku ki iva, to set out, to go among strangers. 9. To sink, to sink to the bottom. 10. To lie stretched out; extended; dead. Tututuku (tututuku), plural of the action; tutuki (tutuki), plural of the subject.

Tukuga (tukuga), instruction.

Tutukulu (tutukulu), to weave, to warp; said of textiles only.

TUKU, a piece of land.

TUKUAKAEGUTU (tukukaegutu), to confide a secret. Tutukuaekugutu (tutukuaegutu), plural of the action; tutukuaegutu (tutukuaegutu), plural of the subject.

TUKUAKEGOIJO, to poult, to look sour; to withdraw in the sulks. Cf. akaiagoijo.

TUKUAKANUNUI, to give much. 2. To send off. 3. To throw much. Cf. tuku and nui. Tukutukanunui, plural of the action; tukutukanunui, plural of the subject.

TUKUAKARIKIRIKI (tuku-aka-rikiriki), to give little. 2. To throw or cast away little. 3. To leave alone by little and little. Tukutuakarikiriki (tukutu-aka-rikiriki), plural of the action; tutukarikiriki (tutu-aka-rikiriki), plural of the subject. Cf. riki.

TUKU-A-NAO (tuku-a-ao), to be or to put under a cloth more or less spread out.

**TUKUGA.** See under tuku.

**TUKUGA-TAKAO,** oral instruction. Cf. tuku and takao.

**TUKURIKOCO,** to humble, to abase. 2. To humble one's self; to be lowly. 3. To rest, to lean. 4. To throw one's self on the ground. Cf. tuku and roco. Tukutukurikaro (tikutukurikaro), plural of the action; tutukurikaro, plural of the subject.

**TUKUREI (tikuturëi),** back against back: said when a person takes another by the arms in that position and lifts him up. Plural, tukutukurei (tikutukurei).

**TUKURAO (tikuturao),** a long cord brought from a distance to tie something up with. 2. To stretch out, to stretch to fullest extent. 3. To let alone, to delay, to protract time. Cf. tuku and roa. Tukutukura (tikutukurao), plural of the action; tutukura (tikuturao), plural of the subject.

**TUKURU (tikuturu),** a pumpkin, a gourd.

**TUKURUA (tikuturua),** to send two and two. Cf. tuku and rua.

**TUKURURU,** the cry of a sea-bird. 2. A cry to attract the nocturnal sea-birds, such as karako. 3. Sobs, sobbing. 4. To cry with a loud voice.

**TUKUTAI (tikutaitai),** to instruct a single person. Cf. tuku and tahi. 2. To send a single person. 3. Single, not double or triple, &c. Plural, tukutukutai (tikutukutatai).

**TUKUTERE (tikututerë),** to set out with the intention of committing suicide. Tukutukutere (tikutukutere), plural of the action; tutukutere (tikututerë), plural of the subject.

**TUKUTUKU,** see under tuku. 2. A cry when one has been touched by a certain kind of spear.

**TUKUTUKU-A-KEREREA (tikutiku-a-kere-kere),** rain falling in large drops and in great quantity.

**TUKUTUKU-YAKA-PITEKI,** a game played with pieces of wood placed in the sea.

**TUMA (tima),** the units above ten in the cardinal numbers, such as the 3 of 13. Syn. tukura. 2. Clay land; close and compact soil.

**TUMAHU (tumahu),** a strong odor, good or bad. Tumahumahu (tumahumahu), a stronger odor than is expressed by tumahu. Cf. mahu.

**TUMAMAO (tumamao),** to hold on the strain. Plural, tutumamao (tutumamao).

**TUMARAGAI (tumaragai),** a great number of persons standing up.

Tumaramaragai (tumararamaragai), to be a longer time standing than when tumaragai is used.

**TUMARU (tumaru),** to be shady, unbragous; only used in reference to shade thrown by trees, plants, &c. Cf. maru. Plural, tutumaru (tutumaru).

**TUMATATEGA,** defiance. 2. Fear of being deceived or tricked. 3. Satiety, being sated.

Akatumatatega (aka-tumatatega), to guard one's life carefully so as to preserve it.

**TUMATOKA (tumatoka),** a bivalve shell-fish found attached to the pearl-oyster.

**TUMATUMA,** large and coarse.

**TUMEI,** the bread-fruit. See nei and rako.

**TUMEKIKI (tumekiki),** to be leaning, inclined, slanting. Plural, tumukemikiki (tumukemiki). Cf. mëkiki.

**TUMIMI (tumimi),** the name of a species of cray-fish.

**TUMOTO,** to slap, to beat. Tumutomoto (tumutomoto), plural of the action; tutumoto (tutumoto), plural of the subject. Cf. moto.

**TUMU (tumu),** the cause, origin. Cf. tupu. 2. The base, principle. 3. The source. 4. A stump. Cf. tupu. 5. The trunk of a tree. Cf. kotumu, nokutumu. 6. A prop, stay, support; to sustain, to bear up. 7. Protection; fostering care. Tumutumu (tumutumu), plural of tumu (noun). 8. A cold, a cough; to cough. 9. To take root; to be rooted. Tumutumu (tumutumu), plural of the action (of 8 and 9); tutumu, plural of the subject.

Akatumu (aka-tumu), to appropriate a thing to one's self. See akatumuahi.

Tutumumu (tutumumu). See tumu. 2. Principal, particular; particularly, principally.

**TUMUEREI (tumuerei),** the coco-nut palm. Cf. ereki, voarei.

**TUMUKAKAO (tumukakao),** a tuft of reeds.

**TUMUKERE (tumukere),** the prop, sustainer: said of a deity. To sustain.

**TUMUMEIKI (tumumeika),** the banana. Cf. meika, tumuerei.

**TUMURAGI (tumuragi),** the horizon. Cf. tu and rahi.

**TUMURAKAU (tumurakau),** to root out, to drag away. 2. To chase or hunt completely away. Plural, tutumurakau (tutumurakau).

**TUMUTO,** the base of the sugar-cane. 2. A clump of sugar-cane. Cf. tumu and to.

**TUNATUNA (tunatuna),** very dark; black. Cf. ohotunatuna.

**TUNONIKE-TUNONIKE,** across, athwart.

**TUNU (tunu),** to cook; to put to the fire to cook. 2. To throw roughly down on the ground, or from a high place to a lower one. Tunutunu (tunutunu), plural of the action; tutunu (tutunu), plural of the subject.

Tunuga (tunuga), the action of tumu.

**TUO (tuo),** to speak a long time to a person without getting an answer. Tutuo (tutuo), plural of the action; tuuo (tuuo), plural of the subject.

**TUONU (tounu),** the third crop of bread-fruit. See tuouera.

**TUORE (tuore),** spoilt bread-fruit. 2. To fly rapidly; said of a bird. Plural, tutuore (tuuore).

**TUORU (tuoro),** the name of certain small fishes. 2. The passage of clouds over one land to another.

Akaturu (aka-tuoro), to rough-hew on one side.

**TUORUTHE,** a burst of laughter. 2. A great noise of conversation.

**TUORUPUGA,** a head shaved so that there is no appearance of hair.
Tupa 113  Akaturi

TUPA (Tupé), the name of the younger brother of Noa who (according to legend) came from afar to the people of Mangareva. See Noa. 2. The name of a man who is the legendary builder of a wall between Kouraku and Tekava.

TUPA, a drum formed by two bamboos joined together.

TUPAI, to beat, to strike.

TUPAKOHE, a case, a small box.

TUPAKU (tupákù), cloudy weather; cloudy and calm.

TUPAKURA, having long sight.

TUPAPA (tupàpà), a shrub, having hard wood and small leaves. 2. A club, a weapon.

TUPAPAKU (tupapàkù), a corpse, the body of a dead person. 2. A sick person.

TUPARA (tupàrà), bread-fruit that has ripened on the tree and is soft when it falls. Cf. para, tuparari.

TUPARARI, to be like a jelly when it falls. Cf. tupara and para.

TUPATA (tupàtà), a large bag made of pandanus tissue.

TUPATUAPA (tupàtupàpà), to be vigorous, full of life: said of trees and plants.

TUPEIURU (tupéiúrù), to amuse one's self by talking instead of working.

Akuteiuuru (aka-tupeiru), to pass one's time in doing nothing, or in idle conversation.

TUPERE (tùpùrè), to scrape, to clear away by rubbing. 2. To prattle, tattle; to chatter frivolously. Tuperere (tupère), plural of the action; tutupere (tutùpùpù), plural of the subject.

TUPEREAPIPI (tuperéapiápi), a great chatterbox; a babbler.

TUPEREATOTA, the name of a shell-fish.

TUPERU, the breast, test, nipple.

TUPETA (tupètà), the flippers of a turtle.

TUPIRO (tupìro), the name of a fish.

TUPO (tùpo), a package of goods, or of ma. 2. A ball of thread. 3. To sleep a long time during daylight. Cf. tutopo. 4. To throw, to throw a ball, to throw a stone, &c. Tuputupo (tupùtùpù), to repeat the action of throwing; tutupo (tutùpù), plural of the subject.

TUPONANO (tupônañò), stony. 2. A place where there is little soil. 3. A sinking; a hollow place in the ground.

TUPOU (tùpòu), to stoop, to abase one's self; to bend. Cf. tugou, tugopououa. 2. To be bent behind: said of calabashes when the opening is recurved downwards. Tupopou (tupùpùpù), plural of the action; tutupou (tutùpùpù), plural of the subject.

TUPOUAKAIWAIVA (tupouakaiwaiva), to reject with disdain. Plural, tutupouakaiwiva (tutupouakaiwaiva).

TUPOUPOUOUA (tupòpòpòpù), to be ill and unable to stand upright. Cf. tupou.

TUPOURI (tupòrì), obscure, sombre; darkness: "It is night." Cf. po, pouri.

TUPU (tùpu), the best or worst: used concerning men, or bad qualities. 2. Mould, rotten. 3. The trunk, as of a tree. Cf. tumu. 4. The root. 5. The base, principle. 6. To grow, to spring up as plants. 7. To conceive, to become pregnant. Tuputupu (tupùtùpù), plural of the action of verb; tutupu (tutùpù), plural of the action; Tutu te re, noon; tutu te po, midnight.

Akaturi (aka-tùpu), to cause to grow, as plants. 2. To make the soil good. 3. To conceive, to become pregnant. 4. Food, plentifully distributed. Plural, akaturupu (aka-tupùtùpù). Akaturupu (aka-tupùtùpù), to be assembled in great numbers. 2. To be facile in speech, of good address.

Tutupu, a coco-nut palm that has commenced to spring up.

TUPUA (tùpuà), very great, very large; very thick. 2. Principal, chief. 3. Wise; a wise man. 4. The master of an art; the teacher of a doctrine. 5. A large turtle (generally a male).

TUPIHU. See akaturupu.

TUPUNA (tupùnà), grandfather, grandmother; great-uncle, &c.

TUPUNU (tupùnù), cloth of plaited papyrus bark.

TURA (tùra), the name of a tree.

TURA-TE-MATA, to form evil desires or intentions.

TURAGA. See under tu.

TURAHU (tùrùhù), the rays of the sun. 2. Morning dew. 3. Humidity.

TURAHU (tùrùhù), to burn, to put into the fire. Turaturahu (tutarùtùhù), plural of the action; tuturahu (tutarùhù), plural of the subject. Cf. tutu.

TURAKAGA (tùrakàgà), destruction of a people by deadly sickness. Cf. raka.

TURAKI (tùrùkì), to turn upside down, to reverse. 2. To throw down; to hurl down. Turaturaki (tutarùtùkì), plural of the action; tuturaki (tutarùkì), plural of the subject.

TURANUTU (tùrànùtù), the name of a fish.

TURE. the law. Cf. turevaru. 2. To go somewhere else.

TUREI (tùreì), to escape from the hook. 2. Not to be binding: said of a marriage. Tureiiri (tutarìrì), plural of the action; tuturei (tutarì), plural of the subject.

TUREIHEMO, to be very ignorant; very useless, incapable.

TUREKA (tùrekà), to cut maa up in pieces. 2. To have said everything. Plural, tutureka (tutarìkà).

TUREKA, to eat.

TUREVA. See akuarewa.

TUREVARU, ignorant; incapable. Cf. ture and varu.

TURI (tùri), the knee. Cf. koturi, nohoteturi. 2. A noise, a sound. Cf. teturi.

Akaturi (aka-turi), to recompense by satisfying a person's wishes or desires: Akaturi-ka, to
make a present of food so as to entice a person.
Turituri (tīrītīrī), a noise. 2. Conversation. 3. Clamorous, loud; fatiguing with noise. 4. An exclamation: "Silence!" "What a noise!"
Akaturituri (aka-tīrītīrī), to make a great noise; clamorous.
Tūrīkī (turīki), the generation next preceding the grandfather.
Tūrikopīa, to walk along with the knees turned in and the legs apart. Cf. tūrī, kopī.
Tūritahaga, a confused noise of every one talking at the same time.

Tūrituri. See under tūri.

Tūrorī (turōrī), to shake, to be disturbed; not to be firm on its base. 2. To roll, to jog, to heave, to swing from side to side, to pitch. 3. To carry. Tūrorīrī (turōrōrī), plural of the action; tuturo, plural of the subject. Cf. rōrī.

Tūrori, rolling, heaving. 2. A game played by children in the water. 3. The name of a shell-fish.
Tūrorīrī (turōrōrī), to be inconstant, unstable.
Akaturorirī (aka-turōrōrī), to cause to stagger or totter. 2. To make undecided. 3. To shake; to cause to shake.

Turōrō (turōro), the cream of cooked coco-nut. Cf. rōrō.

Tūrou (turōu), a great sacrifice, or blasphemy against religion. 2. Treason against the ruling power.

Tūrou (turōu), to be unable to remain awake. Tūrourō (turōrōu), plural of the action; tuturo (turōru), plural of the subject.
Akaturourou (aka-turōrōu), to yield entirely to the desire for sleep; to grow drowsy. 2. The cry of joy, "Aki! aki! aki!" when some person has missed his aim.

Tūrou, a round figure; the circle made by a thing which is turned quickly.

Tūru (turū), a rod or staff. 2. A supporter; that which sustains, as the leg of a table or bedstead; a person that sustains, feeds, or protects another; to sustain; to aid; to prop. Tūruturu (turūturū), plural of action of verb; tuturu (turūru), plural of the subject.

Turuga (turūga), aid, protection; the act of sustaining or supporting.

Akaturu (aka-turū), to conduct water by a canal or drain. 2. To prop up, stay, support. 3. To cause to eat popoi with large mouthfuls; to allow the popoi liquid to flow without interruption. Akaturuturu (aka-turūturū), plural of the action; akatururu (aka-turūru), plural of the subject.

Turuturu, a staff; a rod; a baton. 2. The tibia; the shin; a shin-bone. 3. Help, relief, succour.

Tūrua (turua), a pillow for the head.

Tūrua (turua), to be composed of two substances. Cf. rūa, tutu, parua, turua.

Tūrua. See under tūru.

Tūruhurutoka, the piles on each side of a door, the jamb of a door. (Also tururutoka.)

Tūruma. See akaturuma.

Tūruturu. See under tūru.

Tūruturutavake, the rays of the sun.

Tūruhurutoka, the same as tururutoka.

Tūtāe (tuīte), excrement; feces. Cf. tikotutae. 2. A place where there is excrement. 3. Dirty, filthy.

Akatua (aka-tuīte), to dirty, to soil. 2. To dishonour, to disgrace. 3. To dishonour one's self by bad conduct.

Tūtākioro (tuīte-kiore), the name of a tree. 2. The dung of rats.

Tūtāepotu, the excrement of cockroaches.

Tūtāepuka, a plant of which the berry sticks to clothes. 2. The shock or crash of waves. 3. The dung of pigs.

Tūtāveteta (tuīte-vētē), the excrement of new-born infants; meconium.

Tūtaga, the name of the isle nearest to Manga-ревa.

Tūtai, to be composed of a single substance. Cf. tahi, turua. 2. To be alone.

Tūtaki, to join; to meet. 2. To meet with. 3. To accompany. 4. To frequent the society of a person; to associate with. Tutakitaki, plural of the action; tutakiti, plural of the subject.

Akaturakiti (aka-tutakiti), to join together two objects, to unite.

Akaturakitaki (aka-tutakitaki), to join together more than two objects or subjects.

Tūtakirua, to strike together, as two canoes in collision. Syn. parua.

Tūtata (tūtata), to be near to; in proximity. Plural, tututata (tutata).

Tūtata, a term of honour, applied to the eldest daughter of a family.

Tūte (tuīte), the splashing of waves; to break or splash, as waves. 2. A squall, a sudden storm. 3. To pull out moss from the hole carelessly. 4. To take out anything from a place without care or precaution. Tututetete (tuītete-ite), plural of the action; tutete (tuītete), plural of the subject. Tūte a matagi, with the wind.

Tutetete (tuītete), to go suddenly and precipitantly into a place.

Tūtehu (tuīthu), an exclamation to urge a person to run quickly or do anything quickly. 2. To run swiftly. Tūtehutu, plural of the action; tutu (tuīthu), plural of the subject.

Tūterere (tuītere), to sail: said of many canoes and vessels. Cf. tere. Tutetere (tuītere), plural of the action; tutere (tuītere), plural of the subject. Houmuhutu, to go to a feast.

Tūteteatea, smoke that mounts in great undulations, impelled by the wind. 2. Rain falling in waving clouds, driven by the wind. Cf. teata (9).

TUTOHE (tutôhe), to have all arrived. 2. To be apportioned, all served: said of food. Plural, tutôhetohe (tutôhetohe).

TUTOHURI (tutôhùri), to lean, to incline to one side. Cf. tokuri, huri, etc. Plural, tutôhuri (tutôhùri).

TUTU (tutu), a torch, flambeau, candle; anything of the kind that gives light. Cf. ratututu. 2. The instrument for beating papyrus into cloth. Cf. tutua. Plural of above nouns, tutututu (tutututu). 3. To beat into bark cloth. 4. To set fire to, to burn. Cf. turahu. 5. To leap, to give a start, to tremble. Tutututu (tutututu), plural of the action of verbs; tututu (tutu), plural of the subject. 6. The name of a shrub.

Tutututu (tutututu), heat; to be very warm: said of the heat of the sun only. 2. Ennu, languor, weariness. 3. Excessive; beyond limit. 4. Expressly; absolutely.

TUTU. See under tu.

TUTUA, the wooden instrument used in making bark cloth. Cf. tutu.

TUTUAHU, equal, alike: said of two persons only. Syn. tuturataogatahi.

TUTUATO (tutuato), a kind of itch, provoking large pustules to appear deep in the skin.

TUTUI. See under tu'i.

TUTUIRA, some land of a strange people known in ancient legends.

TUTUMARIE, complete, entirely complete. 2. An exclamation: "That is certain."

TUTUNA, the bulb of the erega plant.

TUTUPA (tutupa), the name of a large kind of cray-fish.

TUTUPU. See under tupu.

TUTURATOUGATAHI (tuturatougatahi). Syn. tutuahu.

TUTURAGATAHI (tuturagatahi). Syn. tutuahu.

TUTUTUTU. See under tutu.

TUTUUTUAHI, to light several times, to set fire to on many occasions. Cf. tutu and ahī.

TUVAI (tuvahi), the temples (of the head).

TUVAUVUA, of tall stature; a person of tall stature.

U.

U (u), the breast; the nipple. 2. Milk. 3. Barking, baying; to bark. 4. Cheers of mockery or contempt. 5. To shout after, to hoot at.

Akau (aka-i), to commence: said of a sickness. 2. To offer, to present. 3. The lowlands, the shore.

Uu, an exclamation: "Look!" "Look here!" 2. To slip, to glide easily. 3. To break wind (pedite).

UA, the parts of generation. 2. The genital glands. 3. The thigs. 4. When employed alone it denotes plurality, a conjoint plurality.

Uaga (uaga), efflorescence; the blooming-time of flowers. 2. Abundance of fruit. 3. Between the thighs.

UA (ua), rain. Cf. rágua. Uamakaisiki, fine rain. 2. A ball; a hand-ball for games.

Uaua (uaua), a rainy sun, giving more than ordinary heat. 2. A tendon. 3. A vein.

Uaus, a small portion; a little piece. Cf. uagaake.

Akaauua (aka-uaua), not to listen to counsel or advice; deaf to reason.

UAGAKE (uagake), of short stature; low in height. Cf. uaea.

UAI (uai), to sink a piece of wood into ground there is no stone. 2. To make a lever get a purchase under a stone. 3. To push a canoe or raft into the water. Cf. vai, vailaha.

UAIHAGA (uahiaga), to sink the basket for taking fish.

UAIKAI (uaikāi), to take food (māa) from the hole. Cf. kai.

UAIRUA (uairua), to weave like twill, double-milled. Cf. uatai.

UAITAI (aitai), to weave with simple warp and woof. Cf. tahī, varua.

UAIHI, retention of urine; stricture.

UAKAI, one who gathers fruit before it is ripe; a waster of fruit.

UAKEKA (uakeka), the name of a tree.

UATA, a cross-piece of wood on a hand-net.

Akaauta, to carry somewhere else; to transport. 2. A piece of wood that supports the circle of a net.

UATAGAMARIE, to dispose with care: Uata marie te keu, To prepare carefully for the fight.

UATU, a variety of banana. Cf. hmuat. See tovaetuatu.

UANUA. See under ua.

UE (ue), a lever; to lift with a lever, or anything used as a lever. 2. To drive any one away from the land on which he has settled. Plural, ueue (ueie). Cf. urukeke.

Akaue (aka-ue), to demand, to ask for. 2. To carry orders. 3. To ordain; to regulate; to direct. 4. To call to war; a call to war, a muster, a levy; he who calls to war.

Akauea (aka-uea), loose, slackened, not rigid.

Uitepapatahuthuti, to root up: to be torn up by the root; to fall.

UGA, to send, to despatch. Ugauga, plural of the action and of the persons sent.

UGAUGA, crumbs, little pieces. Cf. huga.

Akaugauga (aka-iugaiga), not to be able to cook well.
UHA, the thigh, the breech. Cf. huha. E matai no te uha, with the wind aft.
Akauhua (aka-ka-ha), to make efforts to go to stool; to strain to evacuate the bowels.
UHE, a calabash still on the plant, not gathered.
2. The name of a fish.
3. A cry of impatience, of contempt. Cf. WHERE.
UHERE, a cry of impatience, of contempt. Cf. WHERE.
UHI, the yam.
UHI, to extinguish fire with water; to put linen or cloth to soak.
Uhihui, to cover over.
2. To hide, to conceal.
3. To fill in the spaces between the stones of an arch with smaller stones.
UHO, the pith of trees: by extension the soft part of any interior, such as the crumb of a loaf, &c. Plural, uhuhio.
UHOREGA (uhorega), the name of one kind of banana.
UHU, the name of three fish, generally found together.
2. Fish that can be taken with the kavei.
3. To disappear.
4. To gather fruit, berries, &c., without breaking them from the stalk.
5. To obtain a thing for one's self.
UHUATE (uhuate), the name of a fish.
UHURE, to open.
2. To uncover.
3. To unfold to unfold; to unravel.
UHUTI, to pull up by the roots. Cf. hutihiutu.
UI (ii), to ask, beg, request.
2. To question. Cf. ESI.
3. To gather with the hand. Cf. usu.
Plural, uiui (iiii).
UIAI, to ask for with exactitude and repeatedly.
UIUI, to cover over.
2. See under UI.
UKA, to hold firmly in the ground. Cf. niauka-uka.
2. To be difficult to root up or to cut down.
3. To hold firmly to an opinion; adhering steadfastly; holding fast.
Akauka (aka uka), to force from; to pull away; to strain to expel from a place.
Ukuauka (akauauka), hard to chew, difficult to bruise with the teeth.
UKA, froth that comes from the mouth. Cf. uka-ka, huka.
Ukaauka, froth that comes from the mouth or nose of drowned persons.
UKAHARE, decay, rottenness; filth that exists from the decay of a house. Cf. uka and hare.
UKAU, the scanty bark of the tumei.
UKAUKA. See uka (to hold firmly), and uka' (froth).
UKI, to stir the fire, to break the fire with a stick, &c. Cf. huki.
2. To allude to; to make remarks on.
Ukiki, a sinking down; a breaking-in of a surface.
2. Pains, shooting pains.
3. Pains of childbirth.
UKIAKE, to stir the fire from above with a pole.
UKOU (ukou), swellings, bloatedness; to swell up.
Plural, ukoukou (ukoukou).
UKUI (ukui), to wipe, to wipe off.
2. To scrape, to scratch.
Ukuki, to wipe for a long time or many times.
UMAGANA (umagana), to have a pain in the stomach after eating.
UMAYAKAYAKA, the centre of the bosom; between the breasts. Cf. vakayaka.
UME, the name of a fish that has a horn. See tahaga.
UME. See akaumeume.
UMERE (umere), a train, a retinue of followers.
2. To accompany one's superiors.
3. To walk in a crowd of one's superior.
Plural, uumeume (ume-ume).
UMI, a species of sea-calf.
UMOKO, one kind of priest attendant on images of the gods.
2. A sacred person.
UMU, the name of a fish: it is thick in proportion to its length, and is black.
UMU (imu), a native oven. Cf. aaremu, urumumu, pakamu. Piro imu ahi, heavy sweat, like that of an oven.
Akauka (aka-imu), to put or cause something to be put into a heated oven, on to the heated stones.
UMUHUKE (umuhuke), to hate one's social superiors.
2. Vengeance; reprisals.
UNA (ina), to hide. Cf. atahuna. 2. To chew one's words, to mouth words.
3. To stammer; to falter; to pronounce badly.
4. To speak with timidity and embarrassment.
Unanana (unananana) shows prolonged action.
Unaga (unaga), the action of uma.
Unauna, to hide habitually.
UMAGAKOTVA (unagakotva), a pantry, safe, place for keeping food.
UNAIHI (unahi), the scale of a fish; to remove the scales. Unahiga (unahiga), the action of removing the scales, &c.
Unana, small scales.
UNAUNA. See under una.
UNEHE, small, dwarf fish; a dwarf: used of fruit, bread-fruit, men, &c. Cf. nehe.
UNEUNE (uneune), a resounding drum.
UNU (imu), a piece of wood used as a mark of a fishing-ground.
2. A piece of wood on which one throws himself into the sea.
3. To drink. Cf. umuwai.
4. To eat porridge or soup.
Ununu, to mark with a piece of wood a place one does not wish crowded.
UNUGA-VAI, a drink, a beverage. Cf. unu and vai.
2. The action of drinking.
UNUHI, to take off; to pull off or out; to change one's dress.
2. To carry off somewhere.
Plural, ununuhii.
3. To draw a knife, &c.
UNUNUIA, to drag away everything; to pull everything out or off. Cf. unu. 2. To finish, to end; to achieve.
Plural, ununuihua.
UNUNUKOKE, passing, transitory; dwelling for a short time in a place.
UQ, the sound of words spoken right into the ear.
Ueau, the bass notes of the marine conch-shell.
UOKE, to be disobedient; deaf from stubbornness (for hu oke). Cf. woko.
Uko

UOKO, headstrong, wilful, stubborn. Cf. uoke.

UOUO. See under uo.

UPAKI. See aakapaki.

UPOKO, the head of a man or animal. [Oho is used as the head of a man only.] Cf. utupoko.

Akaupoko (aka-upoko), to swim on the surface: said of a fish that lifts its head. Plural, akaupupoko (aka-iphupokoko).

UPOKOROA, one who sleeps constantly, a sluggard.

URA, a flame; to burn. Cf. aura, ramura, kanakanaura. 2. A kind of cray-fish. 3. A lobster. Cf. kowakeura.

Akaura (aka-ura), to light, to set fire to. 2. To burn, to inflame. 3. To blow the fire. Plural, aakaurura (aka-uraura). 4. A kind of cray-fish. 5. To inflame countenance. 2. An inflated countenance. 3. On fire, in flames; ignited. 4. To burn for a long time.

URARI (urari), to rumple, to wrinkle. 2. To be broken; trodden under foot, ruined. 3. To be altogether broken up and ruined. Cf. urarari.

URE, the male organ, the penis of a man. Syn. tore.

Akaureka (aka-uraga), an opening, a chink.

UREI, to uncover the eye by doubling back the upper and lower eyelids.

Akaurei, to uncover the eye when some small object has got into it.

URETE, a cry to cause fear. Syn. Ute! Cf. urute.

URI, to turn upside-down; to reverse. Cf. huru. 2. The rudder or helm. 3. The name of a small fish. 4. To throw the leaf-fillet in fishing. 5. To accuse some one so as to excuse one's self; to throw the wrong on another; to traduce. Cf. akatouri, mouri. Uri kopu noa nanatu, to "go as you please," not in regular order.

Uriaga, the action of turning in sleep.

Akaurei (aka-iri), to cause to turn; to turn over; to present another face.

Akaurrei (aka-iri), to keep turning, to revolve continually.

URIGARU, to be tossed about, turned over and over by the force of waves. Cf. uri, garu.

URIKE-URIKE, to doubt, to hesitate. 2. Sometimes one way, sometimes another.

URIURI (iriuri), very dark; black. Cf. aururi, pouri. 2. The colour of the deep sea; also said of bright, vivid colours.

Akaurei (aka-iri), to make blue, to tint blue.

UROKU, the name of a shrub.

URU (uru), south-west. 2. The south-west wind.

3. The nature, the kind, species. Cf. huru. 4. The hair on the body. Cf. huru. 5. A feather. Cf. huru. 6. The name of a handsome shade-tree. 7. To repair a mat by weaving or patching pieces in. 8. To cry out on account of the presence of a god.

Akauru (aka-uru), to replace the old links in a chain. 2. To put new flowers or ornaments in a garland made some time before. 3. To attempt to enter or advance. 4. To make vegetation flourish. 5. To stuff, to cram; to stuff an animal. Plural, akururu (aka-uru-uru).

Ururu (uruuru), the eyebrows; the eyelashes. 2. The hair on the body. Cf. fouru. 3. A filament, thread. 4. The root of the ti (Cordy-line) plant.

URU-I-TE-MOANA, to duck a person in the sea.

URUA (urua), the name of a large and handsome fish, a soomer.

URUGA (uruga), a pillow. Akuruga (aka-uruga), a pillow, a bolster. 2. To put the head down on the bed. Akurugura (aka-ururuga), plural of the action; akuruga-akuruga (aka-uruga-aka-uruga), another plural of the action.

URUHARA (uruahara), to regret; to sigh; to weep suddenly.

URUKAKEVA, a term of contempt towards poor people.

URUKE, to rail at. Plural, urukaruke. 2. To raise with a lever. Cf. uru and manu. 2. To put the head down on the bed. Akururuga (aka-ururuga), plural of the action; akuruga-akuruga (aka-uruga-aka-uruga), another plural of the action.

URUHARA (uruahara), to regret; to sigh; to weep suddenly.

URUPATIU, west a quarter south; the wind west a quarter south. Cf. tiu.

URUPATOGA, south a quarter west; the wind south a quarter west. Cf. toga.

URUPAU, the gullet of a canoe.

Urupapau (arapapau), the seat in the stern of a canoe. Cf. urutago.

URURARI, to spoil, to waste. 2. To overthrow; to swallow up; to destroy entirely.

URUROKA (ururoka), to have confidence in; to trust to.

URUROA (uruorea), of great dignity. 2. Of good quality, rich.

URURO (uruuru), to catch in the teeth: said of food.

URUTAGO (urutago), to make a seat on a raft. Cf. urupau.

URUTARA, to be repugnant. 2. To be spiny; bossy. Cf. tara. Plural, ururutara (uruuru-tara).

URUTE, cries to frighten and cause fear. Cf. urete, ute.

URUTEA (uruotea), scattered, spread here and there: only said of white things. Cf. tea.

URUTU (urutu), to be satisfied.

URUTUPU (urutupu), the cranium; the top of the head.

URUUA (uruua), to have a fever. 2. To be possible to pass on, to continue. Plural, uruuua (uruurua).
URUMU, kongs. 2. A pole for stirring the stones of the oven. Cf. urum.

URUURU. See under uru.

UTA (uta), an expression denoting "towards the mountain," when on land; "towards the land" when at sea. Cf. route. 2. To carry over-seas to land. Plural, utata.

Utaga (utaga), a large cargo. 2. A great number of bunches of coco-nuts on a palm.

Akauta (aka-uta), to carry from sea to land.
2. To put things one on the other. Plural, akgutatu (aka-akutata). Akauta-tupaku, funeral ceremonies: to hold a funeral feast while the corpse is present.

UTAUTA, the cries of chickens and small birds in the nest.

UTE, a small kind of papyrus. Cf. cete. 2. A war-cry, to impress with fear: "Ute! ute! ute!" See wrete, urute, uteu.

UTEU, a cry to incite others: "Uteu!"

Ututeu, cries to incite others.

UTIUTI (itiiti), to pull up, stalk by stalk. Cf. hutututu.

UTO (uto), the marrow of the bones. 2. The yolk of an egg. 3. Flesh in the form of an egg found in old coco-nuts. Plural, ututu (utotu).

UTOHUPOKO, the brains. Cf. uto and spoko.

UTU (utu), a sign of the plural, placed before substantives and sometimes before verbs. 2. Much, many (when followed by a substantive).

UTU (utu), a pressage, a prediction; augury. 2. A great occurrence; an emergency; a crisis.
3. The name of a tree.

UTOU-KERIKERI (utua-kerikeri), the season of the year about February.

UTUAKI (utuaki), to follow; to go after, to come after: only said of food (maa) brought on when the first portion is finished.

UTUKI (utuki), to draw water. 2. To give a newborn infant food. Utuutuhi (utuutahi), plural of the action; utuutuhi (utuutahi), plural of the subject.

UTUTU (ututu), to groan, to moan concerning the death of a person.

Ututu, to mourn, to groan, to bewail.

UU. See under u.

UUAPE, the name of a handsome fish.


UUTI, to sew leaves together.

VA (va), to speak, to hold conversation. Cf. aka, vaha. 2. To produce sound with the voice. Cf. varaga. Plural, vava.

Varaga (varega), conversation, familiar discourse.

Aka (aka-aka), to judge, to pass sentence. 2. To talk, converse.

Aka-vara (aka-vara), verdict, judgment.

VAE (vae), to choose, to select. Vavae (vave), plural of the action; vavae, plural of the subject.

Vaga (vage), choice. Cf. vaha. 2. The centre; in the middle; in the midst.

VAEGA-PU, in the middle.

VAHA (vaha), a space, an open portion. 2. An interval or clearing in a forest. Cf. covaha.
3. To put one's self in evidence. 4. Not to be finished: said of a piece of work. Plural, vavahava.

Akavaha (aka-vaha), to form an interval.

Vahaga, the remaining portion of a day or of an epoch. Plural, vavahaga (vavahaga).

VAHE, one of the crew of a canoe. 2. To separate, to cleave, to split. Cf. vaha, vahi, vae, vae, vaveche.

Vavaha, to cleave, to split; to cut.

VAHI (vahi), a place, a part; a certain point: Vahi ara guga, a strong place. 2. To split, to cleave; to cut off. Cf. vha, vae, vahi. 2. To put food into small portions. Vahivahi (vahihi), to cut into smaller portions than is expressed by vahi. Vavahi, plural of the subject.

VAH-HOHONU, a deep place: said in speaking of the sea. &c. Cf. hohonu.

VAHIKO, a valley, a hollow; a sunken place. Cf. koko.

VAHIOHOHO, a level place, not rugged or broken.

VAHITAPU, a prohibited place; a place regarded as sacred. Cf. tapu.

VAHO, out; without, outside. Cf. takavaha.

VAI, water. Cf. taatavai, uai, unuwai, vaiaka.


Akavai (aka-vaihi), to speak in a very low tone. 2. To whisper into the ear of another. 3. To be moistened; to steep.

Akavai-vaira (aka-vai-vaira), confession. 2. To whisper and speak low to another person.

VIA (vai), to announce, to declare, to inform. Plural, vava (vava).

VIAKA, the Deluge.

VAIE (vate), water which lies stagnant in places otherwise dried up.

VIAEA (vatea), water which oozes out from underground. Cf. ea.

VIAEU (vaihe), water that has been stirred up. Cf. ehu.
VALERAI (vērērē), water in a coco-nut. Cf. erēhi, tummerē

VALEROERO (vērērōrō), a prattler, a babbler; a preacher. To preach; to propagate a doctrine, true or false. Plural, vavaleroero (vē-vašērērōrō).

VAIHI, a kind of sweet potato: kumara-vaaihi.

VAIKAVA (vaai-kaava), bitter water. [Now used for brandy or other spirit.] 2. To be ungrateful, forgetful of past kindness.

Vaikavaraga (vaikāvārāga), ingratitude.

VAIKURA (vē-kūrā), red water.

VAIMAGA, water which has its source in the mountain. Cf. māga.

VAIPU (vēipū), a pond.

VAIPUNA (vēipūnā), water which springs from among stones. 2. A muddy source.

VAIPURUKAHA, water from coco-nut butter.

VAIREGA (vārēgā), water tinged with a yellow colour. Cf. rega. 2. A gathering of persons to collect the starch-granules of rega.

VAIRUA (vāirīa), to sew anew. Vaivairua (vai-vairīa), plural of the action; vavairua (vai-vairīa), plural of the subject. Cf. rua.

VAITALI, a mixture of salt and fresh water; brackish water. Cf. tai.

VAILI, the juice or sap of ti. 2. The name of a fish.

VAILTO, sugar; water of the sugar-cane. Cf. to.

VAIVAILA, to be rude and rough in speech. 2. A sound fellow; a good-for-nothing fellow.

VAKA (vākā), a canoe. 2. A raft. 3. A roof. 4. The courses of papyrus that are beaten together. 5. A cow (modern).

Vakavaka, the breast. Cf. umavakavaka. 2. E mataki no te vakavaka, to go with full sail; a good beam-wind.

VAKAKURA, a precious, life-giving thing. Cf. akakura, atakakura, ekakura, puakura.

VAKAMAOI, a very large canoe. 2. A ship.

VAKAROA (vēka-roa), a long cross-piece. 2. Pieces of wood or stone placed crosswise. 3. Threads which are not in the woof of a tisane. Plural, vakarokara (vēka-va-kara).

VANA (vāna), the sea-urchin, sea-hedgehog (Echinus).

VANAGA (vānaga), a herald, one who bears a message or proclamation. 2. An orator. 3. A prayer of the taura (priest). 4. The person who indites or rouses the others at the funeral ceremonies. Cf. etuananaga. 5. A noise, hubbub, tumult. 6. To name again and again, to make famous. 7. To pass on the news.

Vanasvanaga (vānāsvānagā), the sound of a high voice; conversation carried on in a high key. 2. A diminutive of vanaga.

VAO (vō), uninhabited lands; lands unplanted and uncultivated. 2. A plain; open country without trees. 3. Relationship; family. Cf. vavaa.

VAOE, not to be of the same race or family. Cf. oao and ke.

VARAGA. See under va.
Vavae (vavaë), the foot; the leg. Cf. kapuvavae, tiavanave. 2. A footprint. 3. See under vae.

Vavaehe (vavahehe), very small bulbs, the scions of taro. Cf. vahe.

Vavaehohoro, one who goes quickly; light in running. Cf. vavae, and oho, oro, hooro, &c.

Vafai (va'ai), the name of a creeping-plant.

Vafao, a defender, a protector. Cf. vao (3). 2. To protect, to aid, to sustain.

Vafaro, to turn back a shark. 2. To cause the wind to cease.

Vave (vâne), promptly, quickly. 2. To grow, to shoot up. Cf. tainaave. 3. To progress: said of an illness. 4. To try, by several jerks of the hand, if there is a fish fast to the line. Vavevave (vânevâne), plural of the action; vavave, plural of the subject.

Vavevave, to make haste, to look sharp; one who hastens.

Vehevehe (vehevehe), to explain, to make a thing clear, to unravel.

Veheveheraga (veheveheraga), explanation, elucidation.

Vehevehe (vehehe), to disentangle, to clear, to put in order. 2. To divide, separate. Plural, vehevehe (vehevehe).

Vehi, the new moon, when first seen. See vehi-, under marama.

Vehi (vehi), to be painful, intricate, mixed up: said of a march in darkness or among undergrowth, &c.

Vehihehi, a slight humidity, as of dew, &c., or the remains of rain; to be wet with dew, &c. Plural, vehihi (vehihi). Cf. vehivehe.

Veine (vêne), a woman. 2. A wife. Cf. mohoine, ahine, tamakine, toumahine.

Veinemotua, the premier wife. 2. The first nuptials.

Veinepania, the second wife. 2. The second or third nuptials.

Veke (veke), to refuse to yield a thing; to keep anything, to preserve. 2. To take without permission. 3. To contend for an object. 4. To pray or beseech with insistence. Vekeveke (vekeveke), plural of the action; vekeve, plural of the subject.

Akaveke (aka-veke), to force from, to pull away, to drag away from. 2. To pass through a very narrow place. 3. To oppose.


Veo (vèo), copper. 2. Tin.

Veonaveo, mine, my own, your own, his own, their own.

Vera, a fire among the reeds. Cf. mavera, kavaera. 2. Pain that burns like fire; sharp, agonising; said of pain.

Vere (vère), to weed. Verevere (verevere), plural of the action; vereve (verêve), plural of the subject.

Veregape, the action of pulling up weeds. 2. A design put into execution. 3. One who is apt, useful, having a knowledge how to do things.

Verevere, a blue sky, without clouds.

Veregakore, to be without design, to be useless. 2. One who is without tact or cleverness; insignificant. Cf. verega and kore. 3. One who behaves badly.

Verenunu (vere-nunu), a great eater, a glutton. Cf. munununu. 2. To eat all kinds of fish raw. Vererenuenu (verere-nenu), plural of the action; vererenuenu (verere-nenu), plural of the subject.

Vererevere. See under vere.

Vereveveueu, to weed out grass, &c. Cf. vere and veaveueu.

Veri (vëri), a marine anemid like a centipede: it is venomous. 2. A string or thread that has become bristly by being often chafed through the hands. Plural, veriveri (veriveri).

Akaveri (aka-vëri), to render threads or lines hairy or shaggy by often passing them through the hands.

Veriveri (veriveri), very bad; disagreeable; ugly; repulsive. Cf. mataveriveri. 2. To hate, detest.

Akaveriveri (aka-vëveriveri), to feel repugnance. 2. To displease. 3. To disdain. 4. To make out to be bad, worthless; to call any one wicked. 5. To repent; to express contrition.

Vero (vëro), the tail. Cf. etuvero.

Vero (vëro), to dart, to throw a lance. 2. To throw with force. Verovero (vero-vero), plural of the action; vero (vero), plural of the subject. Fero ato vero mai, to give one another thrusts with spears. Cf. veroragi.

Verovero, rays, beams. 2. A leaping flame. 3. Tenacles of the squid or octopus.

Veroragi (veroragi), a cloud terminating in a long point. Cf. vero and ragi.

Verota (veròta), a kind of sandstone.

Vete (vëte), the name of a fish resembling the herring.

Vetehiva, the name of a fish.

Vetevete, to untie, to loosen; to detach.

Vevete (vevete), to untie, to unloose; to detach. Plural, vetevete (vetevête).

Veuveu (veuveu), grass; herbage. Cf. vereveveu, heuheu.

Vevaeva (vèvaeva), to eat quickly and with voracity.

Vevana (vèvana), to relish, to approve; to find good; to feel inward pleasure.

Vi (vì), the name of a tree and its fruit. 2. The name of a fish.

Viki (viki), to run. 2. To go in search of. Viki-viki (viki-viki), plural of the action; vikivi (viviki), plural of the subject.

Akaviki (aka-viki), to make another person run. 2. To run.

Vikiviki (viki-viki), to run here and there.

Akavikiviki (aka-viki-viki), to make many others run.

Viviki, to run swiftly.

Vikiatehora (viki-a-tohoro), to run very swiftly. Cf. viki and tohoro. Vikiatehitora
Vikitla

(vikiviki-a-tohoro), plural of the action; vikiviki-a-tohoro, plural of the subject.

VIKITA, the slope of the sea-board from the beach into the sea.

VIKITU-VIKITU (vikitu-vikitu), to be bold and without shyness.

VIKIVIKI. See under viki.

VINIVINI, a soft sound; musical; music.

VIO (vio), weak, puny: said of plants that only throw small leaves. 2. Whistling: to whistle in speaking. 3. To be very difficult to pronounce. Viovi (viovio), plural of the action; vivio (vivio), plural of the subject.

Viovio (viovio), a noise as of sucking a bone, or a sugar-cane.

VI (viri), to roll; to turn. Cf. tauiri. 2. To unroll, to display itself: only said of the weather or season. 3. To twist two things together, as two straws to make a rope. Viviri (viriiri), plural of the action; viviri (viriiri), plural of the subject.

Viriga (viriga), the unfolding of dawn, &c.

Akaviriga (aka-viriga), a deputy for another; one who carries orders.

Akaviri (aka-viri), to cause to roll or to turn over from a high place to a lower one. 2. To be round. 3. To put water to the porridge (popol) to dilute it.

Akaviririri (aka-viririri), to roll, to cause to roll. 2. To cause to turn over and over quickly and often.

Viviri (viviri), to fall to the ground again and again in a fight. 2. To fight for a long time. Akaviviri (aka-viviri), a duel. 2. To box, to fight with the fists. 3. To rub a piece of wood lightly with another piece to produce fire.

VIRIGA (Viriga), the name of an evil deity. See under viri.

VIRIPOGI (viripogi), to have the eyes heavy with sleep. Viriviripogi (viriiriiriiri), plural of the action; vivriviripogi (viriiriiriiri), plural of the subject.

VIRITAvi, to approach.

VIRITO, to attach, to fasten; to fasten the toto to the rau. See toto (2).

VITI. See kacitivi.

VIVIKI. See under viki.

VIVIRI. See under viri.

VOVI (vovi), to chew as though the lips were gummed together.

VOVO (anoi), the noise of words, or wind, or rain, or water, or sea. Cf. matovu. 2. A dry and useless coco-nut. 3. To struggle, to writhe; to make a noise in writhing about.

Vovovovo, noisy; a great noise.

VUHO (vuhoh), the noise made by a man or fish that escapes. 2. Not to be well pronounced; to speak in a choking voice. Vuvuvuho (vuhoh-vuhoh), plural of the action; vuvuho (vuhoh-vuhoh), plural of the subject. 3. To eat with avidity, and without paying attention to the food.

VUHO, the name of a fish.